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OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,

The Examiner.

The Examiner.

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START
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REEL

JANUARY

1858

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
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Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

Volume 8.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 1.

The Examiner.

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☞ Advertisements without directions for insertions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be attended to.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

CRAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c. has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. E. Dougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Hotel Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 19th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

Dr. McKEON,
RESIDENCE, OPPOSITE ENGLISH CHURCH,
Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857. 41-6m.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

W. B. WARD,
CONFECTIONER, and Pastry Cook, &c., &c. &c., South Side of Hunter Street, Peterborough.
November, 1856. 13

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shoes, Soaps and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Ointments, &c., &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART,
GEO. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21

JOHN HARDEN,
Importer of Plate and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 3m-6m

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this office as per agreement.
Peterboro', 4th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PUPIL AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

J. CALLENDER,
SURGEON DENTIST
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store, where he will be found on the first Monday of each month, prepared to attend to professional calls.
Peterboro', August 26th, 1856. 1

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
Open at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, always on hand.
Sept. 2, 1856. 2

DENTISTRY
Sudlers and Marsh,
MECHANICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.
TEETH inserted on Gold Plate or Platina, with continuous gums, and also on Gutta Percha. All work done on the latest approved principles of Dental Science, and warranted not to be equalled for beauty and durability by any other Dentists in the Province.
N. B.—Dr. Chandler will visit this place once a quarter, of which due notice will be given.

DOCTOR CHRISTIE'S
GENUINE GALVANIC BELTS, NECKLACES
Electrode and Magnetic Fluid, for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and nervous diseases.
For sale by W. COULTER, Druggist, Peterborough sole agent.

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBOROUGH
Medicines, English and [illegible] Patent Medicines
[illegible] Dye Stuffs, Window [illegible] attention paid to [illegible] Physicians' Re- [illegible] medicines. All the English [illegible] Garden, Field and Flower [illegible] with an assortment of [illegible] Stationery and [illegible]

[illegible] SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
[illegible] Miniatures, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes [illegible] Frames of All Sizes, for Pictures [illegible] Sept. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
(LATE FISHER'S.)
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
PETERBORO'.
WILLIAM CROFT
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.
THE TABLE
will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.
THE BAR
Will be of a choice quality.
The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.
Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.
THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful footsteps which has attended his previous efforts.
The Bar
Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.
Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.
Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.
GEORGE ALLEN
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.
The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.
☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.
Good Stables and Sheds
On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.
THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.
The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.
☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.
ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.
Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.
D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.
Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.
THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (formerly Strour's) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

$10,000 WORTH
OF
Ready-made Clothing!!
AT
COST PRICES.
NO HUMBUG.
J. HARVEY offers for sale his magnificent and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at first cost. His stock is larger and superior to any yet offered in Peterboro', having been got up with the greatest care as to style and durability in his own workshop, (not Montreal slop-work.) The sale will commence on the 4th of November, and will continue to the 30th of December next. The Saloon containing the stock of the Clothing will be disposed of by Auction, of which timely notice will be given. His stock of
CLOTHS
is without any exception the best ever offered and as he does not purpose manufacturing any more Clothing, he will be able to sell at very small advance on cost, to large or small quantities.
He would call the attention of the trade to his stock of Tweeds, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.
The Clothing is marked in plain figures of the lowest, and from which no reduction can be made.
READY CASH AND CASH ONLY.

Latest Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

THE FRENCH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

The Earl of Shaftsbury asked the government for information respecting an arrangement that had been made by certain parties in France, with the sanction of the French Government, to obtain a supply of African laborers for French Colonies from Lagos.

Lord Clarendon said it was true the project for providing laborers for French Colonies from the east coast of Africa had been sanctioned by the French Government, but provisions had been made that it should be *bona fide* emigration, though he was of opinion that the result would ultimately be to encourage the slave trade, as had been the case of similar plans for the benefit of the English Colonies. After some remarks from the Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey the subject dropped.

The Bank Issues Indemnity Bill, after some discussion, passed through a stages, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Griffiths gave notice that on an early day after the recess he should enquire of the first Minister whether the French ambassador had applied to the Porte to sanction the project of the Isthmus of Suez Canal.

THE ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe gave notice that immediately after the recess he should call attention to the fact, that during the two preceding Parliaments only three members for the city of London had taken their seats, and moved that Baron Rothschild, a member of the Jewish persuasion, having been returned a member of the city of London, be permitted to take the oaths appointed by law, in such form as shall be most binding upon his conscience, and in accordance with the faith he professes.

MORETON BAY AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

In reply to Lord A. Churchill, Mr. Labouchere stated that it had been determined to separate Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and the boundary would run north of Clarence river.—He could not at that time state precisely of what nature the Government would be.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In reply to Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Cowper said it was his intention after the recess to introduce a bill to regulate the qualifications that would be required hereafter for the admission of members to the medical profession.

TRANSFER OF LAND IN IRELAND.

Replying to Mr. Vance, the Attorney-General for Ireland said it was his intention, after the reassembling of Parliament, to submit to the House a bill upon the subject of the transfer of land in Ireland.

THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

Replying to Mr. Headlam, the Attorney General admitted that the bankruptcy law was defective, and stated that it was now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

INDIAN MUTINEERS.

Replying to Mr. A. Mills, Mr. V. Smith said, the Government considered that it would be expedient to spare the lives of such of the Indian mutineers as were not concerned in the perpetration of the atrocities, and to transport them; but they could only be sent to such colonies as were willing to receive them. The question was one of great difficulty, and he could only say that it occupied the attention of the Governor General and her Majesty's Government.

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

In answer to Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir G. Grey said it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill, soon after the recess, for the reform of the Corporation of London.

PRIZE MONEY.

In answer to a question from Mr. Laurie, as to the distribution of prize money arising from the Crimean war and the operations in India, Sir J. Ramsden said that the prize money from the Crimean war, when distributed, would only give 2s. 6d. to each officer, and 6d. to each man. It was not, therefore, intended that any division should take place.

Mr. V. Smith replied in regard to the prize money for the Indian war, that captured property, not being re-captured property, would be divided according to the ordinary usage in such cases.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

In reply to Mr. Warren, the Attorney General said he hoped soon after the recess to be able to make a satisfactory announcement in regard to the establishment of the Department of Justice.

INDIA.

Mr. V. Smith in answer to Mr. Blackburn, said the Indian Government had not resolved to admit the principle that compensation was to be made for the property destroyed by the rebellion in India.

SLAVE TRADE.

In reply to Mr. A. Mills, Lord Palmerston said there would be no objection to lay on the table the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Government at Lagos, and the despatches of the members on the West Coast of Africa, relative to the Government assuming the sovereignty.

[illegible]

Mr. Hennessy wanted to ask whether it was true that when the King of Delhi was made prisoner, an assurance was given to him that his life would be spared, and if true, by whose authority the assurance was given.

Mr. V. Smith said the Governor General had given orders for the trial of the King of Delhi, directing that if he had surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared, he should be sent on to Alumbagh to be sent out of the country. Information had since been received that Captain Hodson, who arrested the King, did promise that his life should be spared, and that promise having been made by an officer in the service it would be fulfilled.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the postponement of the order for the Committee of Supply Bill until after Christmas, stated that it was intended to propose a vote to defray the expense of Dr. Livingstone's expedition of discovery up the Zambesi river. It was necessary the expedition should arrive in that river in the month of March, and the amount of the expense, about £5,000, would be advanced out of the civil contingency, to be repaid by vote.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Lord Palmerston took the opportunity of stating the course which the Government wish to propose in regard to public business. He proposed that the Bank Indemnity Bill should receive the royal assent to-morrow (Saturday), and that the House should then adjourn till the 4th of February. He also proposed to postpone General Havelock's Annuity Bill till after the recess, and in the meantime to amend the bill by extending the pension to the next succeeding life. (Loud cheer.)

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald observed that General Havelock had been exposed to unnecessary dangers by the tardy movements of the Government in not sending him relief, bad arrangements with regard to the conveyance of troops in the East. He argued that troops should have been sent out by Suez.

Lord Palmerston censured the hon. member for taking an occasion when the reward of merit was the subject for discussion to make an attack upon her Majesty's ministers. The Government considered that they had taken the best measures in their power for relieving the Indian army, and it was their intention not to oppose the investigation of the question to which the hon. member referred by a select committee. He considered that any minister who had sent troops by Suez would have been worthy of impeachment.

Sir John Pakington admitted the inconvenience of raising the discussion at that time, but thought the hon. member was not open to censure for taking the last opportunity offered before the adjournment of bringing forward a subject upon which much anxiety was felt. He was surprised that Government had acceded to a motion which he (Sir J. Pakington) looked upon as a censure on their conduct.

Colonel Sykes justified the conduct of the Court of Directors in regard to the mutiny.

Lord J. Russell having expressed his gratification at the extension of General Havelock's person to his son, the discussion terminated.

The Havelock Pension Bill was postponed till the 4th of February.

The Public Health Amendment Act Bill was also postponed to the same day.

THE BANK ACT OF 1844.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act 1844, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 32; and of the Bank Acts of Ireland and Scotland of 1845, 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 37 and 38. The right hon. gentleman entered at great length into the propositions for the amendment of the Act of 1844, contending that they would provide no security against the danger of commercial distress. In a commercial crisis he believed it would be found that the Legislative Government was comparitively powerless, and he thought it was a great error to suppose that Parliament could devise some sudden panacea to restore confidence when it had been shaken by commercial difficulties. The Government were of opinion that the Bank Directors should continue to circulate notes under the control of the Act of 1844, and that if there were to be any relaxing power it should rest with the Executive Government.—Looking to the precedent of 1848, the readiness with which the House granted the Bill of Indemnity, he did not think there would be any danger if the Government continued in monetary crisis to suspend the Act of 1844 and immediately call Parliament together. Mr Disraeli could not but think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had forgotten the cause for which Parliament was called together when he said that currency had nothing to do with the question: and if currency had nothing to do with the question, why had the right honorable gentleman and his friends violated the act of 1844? The committee for which the right hon. gentleman had moved would, according to the terms of the motion go over grounds that had been gone over before, and the object of the amendment which he had placed on the paper was that the labors of former acts and committees should have a practical result. If the House assented to the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the results of members he stopped, and when they met on the 4th of February no one would be able to submit to Parliament a substitute on the subject. The right hon. gentleman expressed his opinion that the unlimited convertible currency could never depreciate, and concluded his remarks, by moving as an amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, that, in the opinion of this house, no further enquiry is necessary into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, Tooke & Wilson[illegible]th. Mr. [illegible] said [illegible] the [illegible] country [illegible] the [illegible] Act [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Arthur [illegible] Lady [illegible] other [illegible] her [illegible]

[illegible] that the amount of bullion had reached 8,000,000, and the reserve 4,000,000, and he thought there never had been a time in which the operation of the Bank Acts could be more approbately, and with so much interest enquired into than now.—There were many differences of opinion as the bearing of the Act of 1844, on the late crisis, and he therefore entreated the House to submit this matter to a committee, and not to run precipitately into legislation on the subject. He considered that there was no cause for altering a law under which all the requirements upon the capital of the country had been safely met, notwithstanding that the demands had been heavy.—The committee of last year had reported that, having gone through their labour in regard to England, it was neces sary to institute inquiry into the Bank Act of Ireland and Scotland, and he urged the House not to legislate without full inquiry and not to follow the retrograde motions of 1826, 1837, and 1839—Mr. Gladstone concurred in the warnings of his right hon. friend against retrogressive legislation, though he could not agree in the manner in which they were applied. The evidence on the subject was accumulated beyond the possibility of further information being obtained, and he did not think their ignorance upon what principle the Government intended that the currency should be based was worthy of the dignity of Parliament. The Bank Act had failed on two occasions and it could not stand as it was. They must look for a continuance of these crises, and he could not consent they should be habitually met by a breach of the law of the land. The act of 1844, which was damaged in 1847, was totally shattered in 1857. Lord Overston had himself expressed an opinion that the time had come when some elastic provisions should be inserted in the act of 1844, to meet the pressure of a commercial panic. This he understood as an avowal of the evils which must arise from a recurring violation of the law which left the power in the hands of the ministry to decide what houses should be ruined and what should be saved. Much of the evil in the late difficulties had arisen from the confusion which prevailed in the public mind between the functions of currency and banking. People looked to the bank to get them out of a financial difficulty, and he was afraid that this misapprehension could only be removed by the amendment of the Act of 1844. But all these disasters were to be postponed for further enquiry, though he (Mr. Gladstone) saw nothing to prevent Government from proposing to [illegible] a measure when they meet again after the recess, and he believed that such a measure would be introduced [illegible] did but [illegible] in favour of such a proceeding. There were many subjects to go before the committee if the times were quiet and easy; but he contended that the late panic and the present distress were subjects for legislation. To overcrowd a committee was to stifle enquiry. The question now to be faced was what was the cause of the late crisis? and how far such disasters might be avoided for the future by legislation; and this subject be considered, ripe for discussion, and one that ought to be discussed in the House.—Mr. Malins declared that the hour of legislation had arrived, and stated his intention of supporting the amendment.—Mr. Horsfall defended the appointment of the committee.—Mr. Weguelin thought if they were to carry out the provisions of the act of 1844, to the letter, all advances on discounts should have ceased on the 5th of November.—Mr. Blakemore expressed an opinion in favour of the Government proposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then briefly replied.

The House then divided, the numbers were:—

For the original motion, 295; against, 117; majority for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, 178.

The other business on the paper was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Puseyite Convents in England. Painful Narrative.

At East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, England, in a Puseyite convent, of which Miss Greame is the Lady Superior, and the Rev. J. M. Neale is the father confessor and active manager. The death of a young lady in this convent and the circumstances attending her decease and burial were the occasion of a riot at Lewes, where the interment took place, and have since led to some remarkable and painful revelations, the result of which has been that the Bishop of Chichester, who has permitted his name to be used in sanction of the institution, has publicly withdrawn his patronage and approval. The whole fact of the case are so full of interest, and so suggestive, that we condense them into a brief narrative.

The institution at East Grinstead is called St. Margaret's; its head is addressed as Lady Superioress, and its inmates as Sisters of Mercy, having abandoned their proper names and taken the vows of nuns, whose dress and habits they have adopted to the full extent. The convent is governed and conducted exactly on the principles of similar Papal institutions. The Rev. John Scobell is the rector of the Parish of Southover, whose daughter in the winter of 1851-2 became slightly imbued with the views of Dr. Pusey. She was of age, a young lady of quick imagination and strong religious impressions." In the spring of 1852, while residing at Exeter with some relatives, she took music lessons from a Miss Arthur, who, though professionally a music teacher, appears to have been secretly connected with a Puseyite convent at Oxford, under the superintendence of Dr. Pusey himself of which Miss Arthur and the Lady Superioress of East Grinstead were friends. [illegible] Miss Arthur appears to have visited in the [illegible] Scobell was known to have a large amount. The request was made known to Mr. S. by his daughter, but he earnestly refused his permission. The father, in the course of a touching narrative says:—

"My refusal of consent appeared to be conclusive. Miss Marian Hughes, S. M., wrote to me herself; and the first attempt to take my daughter from me was defeated. The next step brings me nearly toward the close of the year 1854, when a young female, habited in black of peculiar style, took up her residence at the White Hart, at Lewes. I was at that time frequently visiting a certain bed-ridden parishioner, and so likewise was my daughter, who had always been assiduous among the poor. This lady, whose name was Miss Wilkins, called on me, and stated that at Oxford she had heard of this sick person—that she had known her in her early life—that she was desirous of visiting her, and requested my consent and permission. I said that to visit a fellow creature in sickness and sorrow was a duty open to every Christian. She persisted in asking my consent as parish priest; and observing her dress and the cross, which by a long string of beads hung at her feet, I enquired if she was a follower of Dr. Pusey. She confessed her religious opinions to be in accordance with his. I told her they were different from mine; that I believed Dr. Pusey to be in error; and that it was impossible she could visit in my name or with any authority from me. She visited frequently this sick person. My daughter did so also; there they met and became acquainted, and the chain, which had been broken, was renewed."

At about this time Miss Greame and Mr. Neale were establishing the convent at East Grinstead, and Miss Wilkins, whose ostensible erraad was one of mercy, appears to have been sent to Lewes for no other purpose than bringing Miss Scobell within their influence: for having introduced her to Mr. Neale, at an infants' school supported by Mr, Scobell, she quickly disappeared from the scene. An interview of some hours duration then took place between Miss Scobell and Mr. Neale, which was kept secret from the lady's father. After a few months, she, being again on a visit from house, wrote to her father for permission to join Miss Greame in the East Grinstead convent stating that the Lady-Prioress had invited her. Mr. S. wrote to Miss Greame a letter, in which he earnestly, but in a Christian spirit, remonstrated against the influence that was being exerted upon his daughter to alienate her from her home and from his parental and pastoral care, refusing his consent, and begging that such proceedings might be discontinued. He was assured that his request should be heeded and his wishes respected.

This was in November, 1855. In the following month, however, his daughter's letters frequently referred to some unknown guide and counsellor whose name was carefully suppressed. They contained such expressions as these—"I have been guided by him for some time. If I have mistaken my vocation, he does not think so; and he has most strongly urged me, at times when I have had fears myself, to go on and do as I have done." "I have sent him your letters." "I do at least feel it is very difficult to know who to believe, or what to do. To my present friend I have made full and free confession."

The name of this adviser was, as we have said, carefully suppressed, but on the 10th of February, 1856, the mistress of the infant school above referred to, wrote to Mr. Scobell, under compunction of conscience, informing him that for some time she had been induced to allow his daughter the use of her own sitting room for private interviews with an unknown person. On further inquiry the participator in these clandestine meetings proved to be the Rev. J. M. Neale. Continuing his narrative Mr. Scobell says:

"After this revelation, I had further conversation with my informant, and from her I first learnt the name of Mr. Neale, the number of his visits and his letters to Miss Scobell, under cover to the school mistress, as a third confidential party, amounting to hundreds. In addition, I was informed by her of the further particulars embodied in the following letter, written to Mr. Neale immediately after:—

'Feb., 1857.

Reverend Sir,—I have not been precipitate. I have surmised a long time, with a strong degree of certainty, your practices personal and injurious to myself, and I have used forbearance towards you. There have been lately disclosed and proved to me conformatory facts on which I can depend, and more than parent and clergyman ought in silence to put up with; and I ask you what is your explanation of the following circumstances; and, as I and you may fairly call them accusations?

'1. That you have been carrying on by letter, under cover of the mistress of my infants' school, a clandestine correspondence with my eldest daughter while in my house.

'2. That you hold clandestine and secret meetings with her, of some hours' [illegible] in the private apartments of my infant school-house, situated in my parish of All Saints, Lewes.

'3. That you there usurp, dishonourably and unlawfully, the office of parish priest of All Saints' Lewes; wearing a surplice; exercising liturgical offices; receiving confession and pronouncing absolution.

'4. That you assume to yourself, and allow yourself to be viewed by my daughter and [illegible] in the character of her spiritual [illegible] adviser, to my detriment as her natural [illegible] and lawful parish priest; that you [illegible] in that character, at her hands, the [illegible] of me, her father, for your personal [illegible] and dictate how they should be replied to—how far complied with—why far rejected.

'5. That you seek to bind and keep up [illegible] in my house. That you seek to [illegible] by letter, under cover of the mistress of [illegible] school, a clandestine correspondence with my eldest daughter while in my house. That you [illegible] in my house, [illegible] to be by that she was [illegible] in clandestine correspondence with you, and that she was [illegible] to you [illegible] and that she was [illegible] to you [illegible] and that she was [illegible] to you [illegible]

town for a surrender, a flag from the gig of the captain was to be raised three times, and then all the batteries should pour in their fire, the Saratoga to use shot and shell, and the boats grape and shrapnell. All the howitzers were loaded with shrapnell for the first discharge, which must have been very destructive had resistance been made, for the main body of the Nicaraguans was wholly unprotected by works; besides, the range of two of the boats was such as to enfilade and rake the stockade at the guardhouse, the only fortification on the Point. In the meantime, the land force, consisting of 385 marines and sailors, by order of Captain Eagle, formed under cover of the company's buildings, and emerging from their shelter, proceeded up the beach, and took up position quartering on the rear of Walker's position, out of the line of fire of the guns from the Saratoga or the boats, but in such proximity as to be in readiness should the exigency require a hand to hand fight, to charge Walker's camp. The object of the Commodore evidently was to overawe the Nicaraguans, or else to overwhelm them by superior force poured in upon them from commanding positions. When the above disposition of the forces had been arranged, Captain Eagle of the Wabash, accompanied by his aid, A. O. Shaff, pulled off from the Fulton for the head-qarters of Walker. During this time—as Gen. Walker had received an intimation of Commodore Pauldings intention to arrest the expedition—the guard had been disarmed, and the army disbanded. Accordingly, when Captain Eagle made the wharf, no sentry warned him off; but he was met by a body of unarmed men, and among the number was Gen. Wm. Walker. The two officers met, and after a mutual recognition, shook hands, and retired into the rooms of the General. Captain Eagle handed Walker a copy of his instructions, and demanded a surrender of the place, with its arms and munitions of war.

"I surrender, sir; I am under your orders," replied the General.

"Will you have your flag lowered, then?" asked the Captain; to which the General responded by ordering the officer of the day to haul down the Nicaraguan banner. The work was done.

Some further conversation occurred between the two officers, during which Captain Eagle remarked—

"General, I am sorry to see an officer of your ability employed in such a service. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see you at the head of regular troops."

Captain Eagle having terminated his interview, returned to his gig and pulled away for the Fulton, at the same time ordering the land and naval forces to retire. In accordance with this order, the launches returned to the Fulton and Saratoga, and the marines and seamen ashore wheeled upon their centres and marched back to the Fulton, accompanied by the band from the Wabash. Several messages passed between the Fulton and the Nicaraguan headquarters, but in the end the whole force of General Walker yielded their arms and were ordered aboard the Fulton.

The officers and men of Walker's army were taken on board the Fulton, when they were divided, the officers going on board the Saratoga and the men on board the Wabash. The arms of the Nicaraguans were taken from them and boxed up for delivery to the United States authorities. Subsequently all the men and officers were transferred to the Saratoga, and on the evening of the 12th, just twenty-nine days from the time they left Mobile Bay, the army of General Walker was on its way back to the United States.

Commodore Paulding proceeded to take possession of all the stores and munitions in the camp of General Walker, consisting of large quantities of provisions, munitions, camp fixtures, boats and furniture.

Forty or more of the Nicaraguans attempted to escape the arrest, intending to proceed up the river to the relief of Colonel Anderson, but next day most of them were captured and taken on board the Saratoga. Nine or ten, how ever managed to procure boats, in which they fled up the San Juan, and are now in all probability at Fort Castillo.

The Slave Trade.

From the London Time, Nov. 24.

As the attention of the public is rarely absorbed by more than a single subject at a time, and as one question is very apt to drive another altogether out of the field, we may perhaps be justified in doubting whether many people in these days of Indian triumphs and monetary convulsions are giving themselves much concern about the Slave Trade. Yet this nefarious traffic still subsists as much as ever, to the disgrace of humanity, and if its proportions are not quite so shocking as in days past, they have recently shown a marked tendency to expansion. Moreover, the case has its financial as well as moral aspect. Until the extinction of the trade shall have permitted the growth of legitimate commerce and enlightened views among the negro tribes, we are called upon to maintain on the coast of Africa a force of which the yearly cost was officially computed but a short time since at half a million sterling. Now as the annual expense of a regiment 1,000 strong is but some 80,000*l.*, this sum would enable us to raise and pay 15 additional battalions of infantry without a shilling's increase of taxation; or, to take another view of the matter, it would provide every year for the relief of the Indian sufferers twice as much as the generous contributions of Britain, aided by many offerings from Europe and Asia, have been found to supply.

Our resolute efforts to suppress this execrable and costly traffic have accomplished much. The trade is now almost confined to the single island of Cuba; but this island is so specious, the addiction of its inhabitants to the commerce in question is so strong, and the high prices commanded by tropical produce have operated with such stimulating power, that the result has been an unquestionable increase in the exports of slaves from the African coast. This increase has of course not been contemplated with indifference either by philanthropists or statesmen, but the expostulations provoked have in one respect taken a wrong direction. We have been assured on behalf of General Concha, the Captain-General of Cuba, that the reports circulated in Madrid with regard to his connivance at the traffic are not even traceable to the suspicions arising from former examples, but that they were due solely to the malicious or interested representations of his political opponents. These assurances, we feel bound to say, have been sustained by independent official testimony from Cuba itself, and at home also we have found the policy of General Concha's administration in respect to the Slave Trade exempted from censure by competent and impartial authority.

The difficulties we have ourselves experienced in the work of suppression under General Concha's fulness in office [illegible] all the more intelligible, without the necessity of supposing to any other negligence or connivance. If we cannot stop the import, we cannot stop the export, of those dreadful cargoes. We have much the same task before us. We have to blockade an enormous length of coast with the consciousness that advantage will be successfully taken of the least relaxation of the cordon. He has had to watch some 2,000 miles of shore, pierced with creeks in every direction, and to counteract the devices of a population every man of which is against him. It is the old law of supply and demand, and the demand is so strong that it becomes hard to intercept the current of supply attracted to satisfy it. We are informed that the Captain-General has sent one officer of eminence to Spain for trial, and that the gaols of the island are full of offenders incarcerated for breeches of the law; but such is the universal impulse, and such the dominion of self-interest, that our efforts on one side of the ocean and his on the other are nullified together, and slaves are shipped on the coast of Africa and landed on the coast of Cuba in spite of all that the combined squadrons and General Concha can do in prevention of the traffic.

But what is to be the end of all this?—Observe how one point after another appears to be gained, and still without the desired consummation. First, the assent of European States to the abolition of the traffic was formally attained, so that, according to treaty engagements, there ought to be no purchasers of slaves, and consequently no slave commerce. Next in order to bring material force in aid of moral conviction, a combined squadron was stationed on the African coast with the mission of clearing the seas of this detestable traffic, if it should ever be attempted. At length we obtain the co-operation of a Captain General on the other side of the passage, who exerts all his power to stop from disembarking the very cargoes which we try to stop from embarking; and yet the result is, that the Slave Trade acquires fresh vivacity as prices rise, and more blacks are imported into Cuba now than were imported some time ago. Of course, under such circumstances there can be no release from our obligations, and for the sake of this interminable patrol we are compelled to keep upon a thankless and unhealthy service a force of ships and men which, if they had been in the Indian waters might have turned the scale at an earlier period against the murderous mutineers. We do not say the duty can be evaded; on the contrary, these very outbreaks show the vitality of the traffic and the necessity for keeping it down, but 500,000*l.* a year, or even half that sum, is a high price to pay for failure.

We have once or twice suggested that, instead of confining our attention exclusively to the point of supply, it might possibly be serviceable to take into consideration the point of demand. After all, there is nothing unnatural in a man's not liking to be ruined, whether he is an English merchant wanting bank-notes or a tropical agriculturalist wanting labourers. We, too, on our side of the Atlantic want the produce which the tropical cultivator alone can raise, and it is simply because we are ready to buy sugar that the Cubans set General Concha at defiance in their resolution to grow it by any manner of means. Over our own West Indies we had so strong a hold that we could do as we pleased, and it pleased us that the estates of the colonies should go out of cultivation rather than that they should be cultivated by the only labour available—that of slaves. Certainly we took a share in the sacrifice, for we paid 20,000,000*l.* towards the losses incurred, but other nations are not likely altogether to admire the results or to follow the example. But, if they do not follow it, and we cannot intercept their supplies by sheer force, what are the prospects before us? Cannot some device or some provision be imagined which will leave tropical planters with some alternative between ruin and slavedealing? Slave labor is notoriously not cheap labor. Planters are used to it, and in the cultivation of certain crops it is convenient, on account of the resources which it yields at particular periods of the year, but it is always a costly agency, and just now more costly than ever. No man in his senses would long prefer to buy a slave for 300*l.* if he could hire a labourer whose passage had cost a thirtieth part of the money. As to the eventual balance of advantages, that question has been settled by the experiments in the Mauritius, where free labour has actually done more than slave labour has ever been known to do.

We know full well the remonstrances to be anticipated from our veteran Abolitionists, who denounce the idea of free negro labour, and with some plausibility, as only a covert for legalized slavedealing. What they say about the operation of such a system upon the African coast has very possibly some foundation, but it should not be forgotten that our choice lies between evils, and evils only. If it is an evil to retrace our steps, even in so small a degree and for so good a purpose,—it is an evil to revive bad passions in the breasts of African chiefs, and to show ourselves as the purchasers or purveyors of negroes in the very markets we have been attacking for years, it is also an evil to be expending money and life in a task which does not prevent cargoes of blacks from being carried across the ocean as before, and to be relying entirely upon a system of repression which, even when we have the advantage of a zealous co-operation in the Captain-General of Cuba, cannot be rendered successful or effective.

The Launch of the 'Leviathan.'

(From the European Times.)

On Saturday morning, the 29th, the work of launching the "Leviathan" was resumed, and continued up to 1 o'clock on Monday, the 30th, when the keel of the vessel was within four inches of the water, which was gradually rising under her. At two o'clock the workmen resumed their labours, when an accident happened to the machinery, which impeded further launching till 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

The utmost efforts were being made during the course of Monday night and Tuesday morning to get all ready for another start in the afternoon, but from the unavoidable delays caused in the delivery of the hydraulic rams at the yard it was impossible to make further attempts on Tuesday.—Contrary to expectation nothing was done on Wednesday, in the direct attempt at launching the vessel.

The launch was resumed at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. On the power being applied the ship moved directly, and passed over the first foot in eleven minutes. At 2:35 she had moved altogether 473 inches at the bow and 476 at the stern. In one case she moved twelve inches at once, and a few minutes afterwards eleven inches at another move. The "Leviathan" had been moved fifteen feet further up to 6:30 p. m., when operations were suspended.—During the afternoon, a scaffold gallery, erected at a landing to the river, gave way, and a great number of persons standing on it to see the launch were precipitated to the ground; five were taken to the hospital, apparently dead.

The Times of yesterday says:—"Her total distance moved down the hill amounts now (yesterday) to 48 feet 7 inches forward, and 48 feet 6 inches aft. She has still, therefore, nearly 120 feet more to go before she will be entirely clear of the launching ways; but it is quite within the limits of probability that she will accomplish this distance in a very short time."

More than usual interest attaches to the successful completion of this monster ship, especially as she is intended to ply between Holyhead and Portland. At both ports the "Leviathan" will be free from dock and town dues, and both ports can be entered at all times of the tide, either day or night. If all the combinations contemplated are carried out, the "Leviathan" will completely revolutionize the passenger and carrying trade between England and the Western States of America, by means of the Canadian route. Freights and passage-money will be reduced one half, and the voyage be made in seven days.

The progress of the launching yesterday went on satisfactorily. At half-past four the ship had been moved 28 feet. At high water she was several feet in her future element.

(From the Times, Dec. 1.)

Soon after daylight yesterday morning Mr. Brunel, with Captain Harrison, and his indefatigible chief assistant, Mr. Prowse, were again busy at Milwall superintending the efforts by which the "Leviathan" is worked down slowly to the water, inch by inch and foot by foot. The ship has now completely quitted every part of the old foundations on which she was built, and the entire of her stupendous weight rest on the new launching ways alone. The most sinister rumors have at times been in circulation as to the disasterous results which might be anticipated when this event should happen, but as far as can be judged from the effect upon the ways at present the firmness with which they bear the vessel up exceeds the most sanguine expectations, and quite justifies the remarks which have been made by engineers that, next to the ship itself, the launching ways are the best piece of work in the yard. Their construction was contracted for by the Messrs. Treadwell, and considering the nature of the ground they had to work upon, and the severity of the test and rigidity may be considered as really astonishing. The "Leviathan" was first pushed upon them on Thursday afternoon, and so remained throughout the night, yet so little had the timber yielded under the tremendous pressure, that in the very first attempt to move the ship yesterday she instantly slipped seven feet. She made this step with the same easy gliding motion as heretofore, with an almost total absence of friction on the metals, and with only the usual hollow, solemn, reverberating noise like distant thunder. Those slips, however, are scarcely productive of any great gain in one day's work, for, the stern being much heavier than the bows, the cradle under that portion descends much more rapidly, and so turns both cradles that an immense pressure is required again to start her.—Thus, yesterday morning, after one of these slips, she displayed the most unyielding obstinacy. The tackle from the river, the screw jacks and hydraulic machines, were taxed to their utmost, the latter especially to such an extent that first a 11-inch cylinder, and next a 7-inch one gave way, and ripped the solid iron from top to bottom under the intense pressure which was exerted in them. This mishaps, however, only occasioned a temporary delay, and a renewal of the efforts, after a time, at last got another start out of the ship, and so she continued through the day, dropping from six to ten inches each time, till dusk, when the men left off, and the signal boards showed a progress of nearly 31 feet for the day's work.

The afternoon's tide yesterday placed about four feet of water under her keel, and so lightened the ways of about 1,500 of her dead weight; but apparently this made not the least difference in her rate of progress. There seems now not the least reason to doubt but that by Tuesday or Wednesday next the launch will be entirely completed.

It is reported that the fall of the scaffolding outside the yard on Thursday injured very many more people than were then conveyed to the hospital, and that the number of persons in the neighborhood who are suffering from contusions, internal injuries, and slight concussions of the brain, received on that occasion, is considerable. It seems surprising that the police should not have interfered to prevent a scaffolding not fit to bear twenty with safety from being crowded with at least a hundred people.

Later from Utah.

FIERY SPEECH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—DETERMINED HOSTILITY OF THE MORMONS.

We have received by the *Star of the West* our full files of the *Deseret News* to the 7th October. The news from Utah is important, as indicative of the temper of the Mormons, and the threatening attitude now definitely assumed by Brigham Young.

Brigham made a fiery speech in the "Bowery," at Salt Lake City, on the 13th September, in which his policy is clearly set forth. We give the material portions

"It is a pretty bold stand for this people to take, to say that they will not be controlled by the corrupt administrators of our general Government. We will be controlled by them if they will be controlled by the Constitution and laws, but they will not. Many of them do not care say more about the Constitution and the laws that they make, than they do about the laws of another nation. That class trample the rights of the people under their feet, while there are also many who would like to honor them. All we have asked for is our Constitutional rights. We wish the laws of our Government honored, and we have ever honored them.

There cannot be a more damnable, dastardly order issued than was issued by the Administration to this people while they were in an Indian country in 1846. Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we would leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low, degraded curses sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President Polk, and he is now weltering in hell with old Zachary Taylor, where the present administrators will soon be if they do not repent.

Liars have reported that this people have committed treason, and upon their lies the President has ordered out troops to aid in officering this Territory, and if those officers are like many who have previously been sent here, and we have reason to believe that they are not wanted, they are poor, miserable blacklegs, broken down political hacks, robbers, and whoremongers, men that are not fit for civilized society, so they must dragoon them upon us for officers. I fear that I won't have such cruel treatment, and that is enough to say, for we are just on fete upon mountain air.

[illegible] HAS THAT WARES.

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything that would be use to an enemy if left, I wanted them to go out of the Territory, and I say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, *if any man undertakes to shield his he will be shaved down*, for *he will be laid to the line and righteousness to the punishment.*" Now the faint-hearted can go in peace, but should the time come they must not interfere. *Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay that will burn, left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn if driven to extremity, to entirely lay waste, in the name of Israel's God.*

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Admit of corrupt administrators' sending troops acre, and what would be the result! All hell would follow after. I naturally dislike to have any trouble, and would not were I not obliged to; but we are obliged to defend ourselves against the persecution of our oppressors, to have our Constitutional rights rent from us and ourselves destroyed. We must either suffer that, or stand up and maintain the kingdom of God on the earth.

We have known all the time that the kingdoms of darkness were opposed to the kingdom of God, and the powers of earth and hell were combined against it. Christ and Baal cannot make friends with each other; you cannot mix oil and water, righteous and wickedness. This is the kingdom of God; all others are of the devil. They never can be united in this world, nor in any other; there is no possibility of the two kingdoms becoming one. Those who believe and obey the gospel of the son of God, and all the rest belong to the other kingdom. There is a distinction and the line must be drawn, and you and I have to stand up to it; even though it may take from us our right eyes and right hands. We must stand up to the line and maintain the kingdom of God, or we will all go to destruction together.

I am perfectly willing that the brethren should stop all improvements, if they choose, and see what our enemies will do; though their efforts against us will only tend to use them up the faster. But if the people prefer it, they may stop their improvements and take care of their wheat, and cache a supply of grain, flour, &c., where no other persons can find it, though we can raise grain here all the time, yes, all the time.

COUNTING THE COST.

Supposing that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be requisite to sustain them over one winter, *for I will promise them, before they come, that there shall not be one particle of forage, nor one mouthful of food for them should they come.* They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no team that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men.

It has been asked, "Have you counted the cost?" Yes, for ourselves, but I cannot begin to count the cost for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and will land them in hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who can come here to deprive us of our rights.

As I said this morning, ten years ago on this ground I stated that we should not ask any odds of our enemies in ten years from that date, and the next time that I thought of it was ten years afterwards to a day.—"They are now sending their troops," the news, and it directly occurred to me, "Will you ask any odds of them?" No, in the name of Israel's God we will not, for as soon as we ask odds we get ends——of bayonets. When we have asked them for bread, they have given us stones; and when we have asked them for meat, they have given us scorpions; and what is the use of our asking any more? I do not ask any odds of those who are striving to deprive us of every vestige of freedom and to destroy us from the earth.

Suppose that they should now bow down and they should order their troops back, and then send a Governor and other officers here, how long would it be before some miserable scamp would get into a fuss with the Indians in Utah county, or in some other county, and get killed? Then the Governor would order out the Militia, probably two or three hundred men, to kill those Indians. Well, the brethren knowing that the aggressor is a white man, do not want to turn out, and, like Gen. Harney, kill the squaws, and they say, "They have committed treason," and it would be, "Send an army here, and shoot and hang them." Our enemies are determined to bring us into collision with the Government, so that they can kill us, but they shall not come here."

Westward Ho! Canada the land of the Free.

Early Spring being the proper starting time for emigrants desirous of proceeding to Canada with the intention of settling in that wonderfully flourishing British colony, and as many of our Island countrymen will, in all probability, be then on the wing in search of a new home somewhere or other in the far West, we think it a duty incumbent on us to "seize time by the forelock," and to lay before such of our stout fellow-Islesmen as are sober, industrious, and emulous of earning an honest and yeomanlike independence in a distant land, the latest information received from Canada respecting the anticipated emigration of the coming season—information which, we believe, will be highly acceptable and useful to the working classes of this country. At the present moment there is no colony of the British Crown which, amongst the English public at all events, is so generally and so deservedly popular as Canada. The causes which have produced this satisfactory result are easily to be explained. The Government of the province have taken means to make known to the world, by the publication of a carefully prepared pamphlet, in English, French, German and Norse, accurate information respecting the political constitution, physical features and natural resources of Canada. By a system of free grants of land, the industrious classes of the mother country have been invited to make Canada a new home in preference to the United States. As the *Manx Sun* was at first, indeed, the only insular journal to make the announcement of this wise and generous system of free grants of land, we are now greatly pleased to be enabled to supply in an authoritative form some further information on the same interesting subject. The success of the experiment may be inferred from the circumstance that at least six hundred families belonging to Canada both already settled themselves of these free grants, many of which during the past season have been in preparation for farming operations.

Not finding their exertions, however, to the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Government of the intelligent Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, has done much more for intending emigrants. It sent during the present season a circular to the authorities of every municipality in the province, inquiring what number of laborers and mechanics could be beneficially absorbed in each district. To this circular some replies had been received stating that at least twenty-two thousand farm servants, mechanics, female servants, boys and girls, could find ready and certain employment in the province. It is fully anticipated that when all the replies have been received, and the wants of the province yet more elaborately made known, that the number of laborers required will vastly exceed the amount named. But even these figures do not represent anything like the real amount of the emigration which this magnificent province can profitably receive. Supposing that one-fourth or more of these deserted emigrants should each take out a wife and two children, the probable number for the coming season will not fall short of sixty or sixty-five thousand—a number which Canada could absorb, not only with great benefit to herself but with surpassing advantage to the new comers also. There will, in addition, be a considerable body of emigrants, swelling in amount to many thousands, who will pass through Canada, on their way to the Western States. The total of the probable emigration during the approaching season may therefore be reasonably estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand souls. But, strange as it may appear to our limited insular vision, the rage for emigration to Canada is by no means confined to the inhabitants of the British Isles, the popularity of that splendid colony has extended to the States of Northern and Continental Europe. We read that from ten to fifteen hundred Norwegians have already made arrangements for starting to Canada early in the coming spring. A considerable portion of these honest Norsmen and their families may probably travel onwards to the United States, but it is just as likely that the majority of them will settle down quietly in the glorious region of Canada. But, be this as it may, we mention the circumstance simply to show to our Manx compatriots that, in other countries besides England, the advantages of emigration to *British* North America are beginning to be recognized and appreciated.

Now, there are two classes of persons to whom Canada offers peculiar advantages. To the industrious artizan or laborer who has a small capital, just sufficient to pay the cost of his voyage, to build a log hut, and clear a small portion of the *one hundred acres* which the Government will *give him as a free gift*—these men, by the exercise of industry, will, in the course of a short time, acquire the position of independent and prosperous yeomanry, with markets for their produce opening with the extention of railroads—with good schools for the education of their children—with English laws, and with no taxes to pay except for municipal purposes. The second class is composed of emigrants without capital—the skilled artizan and the hard working labourer. The *former* whatever his occupation may be, is sure of finding employment in the cities and towns at wages exceeding the amount paid in the mother country. The *latter*, on the other hand, has only to engage himself in service for two or three years, to work hard and to save his money, and at the end of that period he will be able to buy land and commence life as a farmer, or to settle upon a free grant which would, of course, increase his capital, and thereby facilitate his agricultural operations. It should be clearly understood by al intending emigrants that without means obtained in this way, or by the possession of some small sum of money, to be at once applied in clearing and improving the land, the system of free grants can be of little immediate practical benefit to the emigrant who possesses no other fortune than his labour.

Of one grand fact, however, all our readers, whether they be present or prospective emigrants, or quiet folks of the good old stay-at-home school, may rest well assured, and that is, that the system of free grants of land will not be discontinued so long as Canada has millions of acres, capable of highly remunerative cultivation, still unsurveyed and unappropriated. We believe that to the Canadian "Bureau of Agriculture," under the careful guidance of its enlightened and able chief, Mr. Vankoughnet, is due the credit of these sagacious efforts to sympathize and regulate, with equal benefit to the province and to England, that tide of emigration which is destined at no distant day to carry British enterprise, British industry and British institutions from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific.

It is a fact which reflects high honor on the members of the Legislature of Canada, that they shrink from no rational effort, however costly in execution, which has a tendency to benefit the majestic colony whose destinies they have been chosen to guide, and especially are they to be praised for their unhesitating adoption of any measure submitted to them which is likely materially to promote the general objects of emigration. The Provincial Parliament, some considerable time ago, sanctioned a vote of £50,000 in aid of that excellent project which has (and hitherto with great success) established a line of first-class steamers from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool—a wise and judicious measure, and one equally creditable to the sagacity, the liberality, and the public spirit of the people and legislature of Canada. That most magnificent of British colonies requires labor, and England can supply it. The former offers remunerative wages, land, and facilities of transit. What does England offer in return? She provides, in reality no system of national emigration, except by means of poor-rates, and the exertions of benevolent societies. It would seem that the thousands of industrious and steady artizans who are now thrown out of work in consequence of the vast suspension of labor throughout the manufacturing districts of England, and who are anxious to emigrate to Canada, can receive no assistance from Government.—We trust that the entire system of emigration will before long receive the early and attentive consideration of Parliament. We are persuaded that compulsatory rates for emigration might in some instances, and under proper safeguards, be beneficially applied in England, and elsewhere, to enable the poor man to remove with his family to a land where labor is abundant, where wages are high, where land is cheap or to be obtained for nothing, and where constant emigration is the most essential and necessary element of that prosperity which is fast consolidating the national existence, and the national power of Canada. Sooner or later that now youthful colony will merge in the future magnificent *Kingdom* or it may be EMPIRE OF CANADA.—*Manx Sun.*

The following advertisement appeared in one of the St. Petersburgh papers:—"To be sold, portraits of Mons. Gladstone, the Indian chief, the slayer of the Englishman, and specimen teeth, the proceeds for the relief of the sufferers in the Crimea."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow Pound—Thomas Lynch.
Livery Stables—Thos. Eastland.
Steam Shaving—McGarrity & Miller.
Closing Notice—Thomas Russell.
Notice of Partnership.—Brown & Clarke.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

Mr. Conger's Farewell Addresses.

Mr. Conger has just issued two Addresses; the one as Councillor, whereby he desires to inform the inhabitants of the town of Peterborough, that he will no longer take any part in the management of their municipal affairs; the other as a defeated candidate, in which character he desires to express to those who voted against him, at the County election, the utter abhorence in which he holds their political principles; and a thorough contempt of the motives which led them to make a personal change in the representation of the County.

As Mr. Conger has manifestly fallen into some errors, besides being still possessed of much original contradiction, it will not be amiss to endeavour to correct him in the one, and to cleanse him of the other. First, then, addressing the municipal body, Mr. Conger assumes and correctly no doubt, that they expect him still to continue in the service of the Town; but having determined to close his connection at the expiration of his present term, he, still very correctly, advises them of his determination so to do. Had Mr. Conger dropped his pen at this point, not a word of cavil could have been uttered against him; on the contrary, it would have been held to be the performing of a gentlemanly courtesy, whereby he at once made his obedience to his constituents, and prepared them in time for the change. However, the context entirely changes the character of his communication; for, while he feels that his services are appreciated to that degree that he is certain of re-election, he immediately adds the following paragraph:

"I am induced to take this step, Gentlemen, from the settled conviction that I am either wrong in my views as to what would best promote the interests of Peterboro' and the surrounding country, or my opponents so wilfully blind to them, that all future attempts on my part to convince them of their correctness would be time misspent; and therefore the sooner they are left to the management of abler and more disinterested hands the better."

Now, since Mr. Conger feels that he has the confidence of his ward, another direction must be taken to arrive at the source of his discontent. Without any doubt, the result of the late County election furnishes the solution; a matter which to a public man of sound principle, would not be allowed to interfere, beyond its proper limits. It is not because an individual is held to be unequal to the task of regulating the affairs of the Province, that he must therefore also be insufficient for the office of Town Councillor; not at all, the qualifications of mind and education necessary to the two stations are largely distinguished, and Mr. Conger ought not from mere contumacy, because he is judged, on trial, to be unfitted to the higher post, to refuse service in a position he is admitted to be equal to. Such a disposition is an effectual barrier to a man's usefulness to the public; it asserts in the servant, the right of control over the mind of the master, and is a complete contradiction. Another point for consideration, furnished by the passage above quoted, is as to the narrowness of the view Mr. Conger takes, when setting himself up as a candidate for the Legislature. He evidently considers that the local material interests of "Peterborough and surrounding country" embrace the whole purpose of his mission; while, if he had any apprehension, his presence during two sessions, would have explained to him that Parliament had, in the creation of Municipal Corporations, separated itself in a great measure from questions of improvement, which had only a local consequence, and thus confined its action to those great questions which have a general character. Mr. Conger's station is thus ascertained to be within the compass of the Town and County Council.

Let us now pass in review the more important Address, now the property of the Electors of the County of Peterborough in particular, and of the public in general.—First, he announces that a momentary triumph has been obtained in this County, by the "Rouge Republican Clear Grit party," which said party he describes further as being "the worst enemies of Canada." Now, upon the justice of adjudging this character to all or any considerable portion of these electors who cast their votes for Mr. Short, there is much ground for dispute. Whatever Mr. Short may be, is not now the question, but the pot never upbraided the kettle with being black, with less decency than when Mr. Conger reflects upon the political proclivities of Mr. Short's career. They are fellows, and if one desires to establish his claim to distinction apart from the other, he had better not go over too much ground to do so. However, those, with very few exceptions, who voted for Mr. Short, did so under an impulse that drove them in search of somebody who should be made the instrument of keeping out Mr. Conger. It was, not because they admired the man they attached themselves to, but because, intent upon recording their dissatisfaction towards their late representative, they located themselves where a little underbrushing invited their attention. Mr. Short was the queue-bob brought out by a small clique, and the electors swarmed around him, and were hired. This is the simple history of the transaction, and let Mr. Conger cook it up as he likes, he can make nothing better of it; the chances did not suit him, and that is the plain [illegible] of [illegible]

Mr. Conger next advises the Electors that "he has reason to believe that the momentary triumph of Canada's worst enemies will yet be to them a source of defeat." Which means probably that the election will be successfully contested, and a new writ issued, promising a different return. By all means, Mr. Conger, and let the right man have a fresh chance.

Then, Mr. Conger explains that the change of the representation in the County was not the consequence of any change of principle. Certainly not, before a change takes place there must be an existing condition, and as neither Mr. Short nor Mr. Conger are possessed of it in any degree, the word change is not at all applicable to them, or either of them. Interest, is the term, not principle.

Next, Mr. Conger berates the Electors who opposed him, for the injustice of their motives, and the wrong which he suffered by them, when they allowed themselves to be led to record their votes against him. Well, this seems to be rather an inverted proposition. It seems strange that a candidate professing to make great sacrifices in order to serve the people, should complain of an injury when he is relieved making further such sacrifices; but there are paradoxes in politics as in everything else, wheels within wheels, and much in philosophy that man never dreamt of; and probably those apparent sacrifices were more than counterbalanced by some hidden agency from whose action Mr. Conger, when he lost the confidence of the people, became far removed; and therein consits the injury he sustains; but that injury is his misfortune and not a wrong. He is the sufferer at his own risk; when there is no existing right, there can be no wrong; and as Mr. Conger could not continue his service, but with the active assent of his constituency, so he cannnot either complain, when they rejected his kind offers.

The Port Hope "Guide."

Mr. John Sinter Smith, who is the unobserved manager of the editorial department of the *Guide*, has thought proper, as he says "to put Mr. Sawers in the pillory," commencing with false premises and consequently arriving at false conclusions. Mr. Smith says "about eighteen *calendar* months ago an ambitious gentlemen of Peterboro', Mr. Sawers by name, was, if his assertions were worthy of belief, a warm admirer of Mr. George Brown;" Mr. Smith then goes on to show what Mr. Sawers thinks of Mr. Brown now; and argues that disappointment at not receiving the support of the Toronto *Globe*, must be the cause of the change of disposition. For the information of the above Mr. Smith, we have to state, although his confidence in the correctness of his proposition, makes him very particular, as to the measurement of time, that neither eighteen *calendar* or *lunar* months ago, was Mr. Sawers an admirer of Mr. Brown, that in fact he never was, and that he looks upon him as one of the great humbugs of the day, just as a quack in medicine, who preys on the legitimate profession, by indulging the prejudices of the unthinking. And if Mr. John Shuter Smith was anything else than a hypocrite himself, he would have hesitated to sail at his election contest, under the banner of a man, of whose motives he has as mean an opinion as Mr. Sawers. But Mr. Smith did so, and did it because of the influence he fancied it should draw in his favor. Mr. Smith is no more a Brownite, at heart, than he is a Mahommedan; all Mr. Smith wanted was, to get into the House, for the purpose of using his vote to bring aid to the schemes he would be interested in. But Mr. Smith, with all his trickery, fell through in his plans; and if he thinks, because more votes were thrown away upon him than upon Mr. Sawers, that therefore he is more respectable, he is quite welcome to his childish delusion.

The Town Elections.

Yesterday, at the respective wards, the election of Councillors for the ensuing year, took place. In the South Ward there were proposed, only Messrs. Elias Burnham, Edmund Poole, and Michael Hogan; they were consequently declared elected by acclamation. The same occurred in the North Ward, the chosen persons being Messrs. David Carlyle, C. Bradfield, and James Harvey. In the Centre Ward were Messrs. James Hall, James Stevenson, W. A. Scott, George Haslehurst, Thos. White the elder, and W. B. Read, and at the close last night their numbers stood:

Scott, 47; Stevenson, 42; Hall, 29; Haslehurst, 24; White, 6; Read 4.

In the East Ward, were Messrs. Daniel Hopkins, William Hall, Christopher Leary and John Kennedy, and at the close last night their numbers were;

Hopkins, 50; Hall, 46; Leary, 40; Kennedy, 27.

The polling in the Centre and East Wards will be continued to-day.

Election Problems.

The Peterborough *Review* has received from a correspondent, an arithmetical problem, in which he is asked, if a man requires 1,500 votes to attain his object, and commencing with 17, rises 1 every 2 years, at what age will he win? And the *Review* answers, "Rather older than Methuselah."

Our correspondent, who is also a curious fellow, falling in with the above question and its solution, became quite thrilled with the conceit, and desired us to put the following further proposition to the correspondent of the *Review*:

If a man of 56, rising much beyond his strength, shoots past the winning post at a wonderful rate; and then, being quite exhausted, loses 213 steps in 2 years, how old will he be when, according to the laws of [illegible] [illegible] he will have gained 1,000? Surely Mr. Conger will not ever [illegible] to perform this feat [illegible]

Lord Bury the Colonist.

In 1854 Lord Bury, the eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, visited the County of Victoria, with a view of offering himself for that constituency, as their Member in the House of Assembly; but not finding matters suitable to his purpose, he withdrew, and subsequently became Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor General, and was also appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Lord Bury married a daughter of Sir Allan McNab, and recently returned to England, where he now sits in Parliament, as Member for Norwich. In another column will be found the abstract of a lecture, delivered by his lordship, in which he recommends the accrediting by Canada of representative ambassadors, to the Court of St. James, who shall have a voice in purely Imperial matters. We can hardly think his sentiments can be correctly reported, since our absolute dependance on the mother country allows of no grounds for such an establishment. There be a rather prevalent theory in some quarters, and more likely to be the subject of his remarks, which would allow Canada a representation in the Imperial Parliament; but, in view of the expense it would involve, by throwing on the Province the cost of its protection against invasion, and the support of foreign diplomatic relations, it is not at all likely to be asserted to by the people of Canada. As to the making a land route through Canada to the Pacific, there will of course be no objection, if the means are provided by England, but it can hardly yet be counted among the projected experiments of the age.

Launching the Leviathan.

The uncommonly tedious process of compelling this vessel to take to the water was resumed yesterday afternoon, and attended with more successful results than we have lately had to record. In spite of the utmost endeavours which were made to get everything forward in time yesterday morning, it was found impossible to fix the hones of the new hydraulic rams with sufficient strength to warrant the recommencement of work till past 2 o'clock. By that hour, however, all was ready, and the presence of an unusual number of visitors, among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes DeJoinville and D'Aumale, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Penn, the dockyard authorities, &c., showed that, notwithstanding the recent mishaps, the confidence and curiosity of the [illegible] were not over. Almost with the first efforts the Leviathan moved slightly and after this her tendency to the water was still more marked than heretofore, the only difference being that she was rather disposed to slip or run away for some distance. During one of the slipping movements, the greatest distance that she has ever shifted at one time took place. Almost directly the rams were applied to her abs with a slow and equal motion for 10 inches, the next time she moved 13 and the third time only one inch. Each of these movements, however was a distinct [illegible]—the mere first start being sufficient to [illegible] her off. Just after she had made the second drop the attention of all in the yard was distracted from the vessel by a most painful accident which took place outside and in which a number of persons were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffolding on which they stood. In order to gratify the curiosity of the crowds who have daily assembled outside the ground a large scaffold was erected between the dead walls of two houses, about fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. On this crazy structure, the very aspect of which was enough to warn prudent people from its vicinity, numbers of visitors have stood all day for the last week. Yesterday it was unusually crowded, upwards of a hundred persons, most of them of the lower classes, being upon it, when suddenly, as the launch began, the whole platform gave way and with its occupants came with a fearful crash to the ground. The cries and screams of those who were hurt, the efforts of the uninjured to extricate themselves, and the rush of the mob outside to the spot for a few minutes made the scene [illegible] of indescribable confusion and alarm. At last comparitive order was restored and the more easily became ascertained of those who had fallen had escaped with and the casualities were ascertained. It was then found that a considerable number had been cut and bruised about the head, face, and body, all more or less severely though fortunately none so much so as to prevent their walking away after a short time. Seven persons, however, were found to be so seriously injured that it was necessary to remove them at once to Poplar Hospital. There they were given into the charge of Mr. Brownfield, the resident surgeon, who immediately best

Interesting from Japan.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE MEDUSA TO HAKODATE AND SIMODA—THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT JAPAN, &c. &c.

From the Singapore Free Press, Oct. 21.

The Dutch papers contain an account of a visit made to the harbors of Hakodate and Simoda, in Japan, by Captain Fabius, in the screw corvette "Medusa" in September and October, 1856 of which we shall give some particulars:—

On his arrival at Hakodate, Captain Fabius was visited by an official and a Dutch interpreter, who brought him the harbour regulations in English; he refused them, observing that he did not wish to receive any official document from the Japanese in the English language, seeing that there was a Dutch interpreter's college establishment in Japan, and he requested that the regulations should be furnished in Dutch.

Captain Fabius then requested the interpreter to convey a letter to the Governor, in which he expressed his wish to pay his respects to his Excellency, and asked when it would be convenient to receive him. Captain Fabius desired the interpreter not to translate the letter first, but to take it at once to the Governor and give him a verbal interpretation of it; he at first objected to this, saying it is contrary to custom, but Captain Fabius insisted on it, the interpreter at last agreed to comply with his wishes. In consequence of this letter the Deputy governor and a number of secretaries and other followers soon came on board, with the Governors compliments, and to say that his Excellency would receive Captain Fabius and four of his officers at the Government house on the following morning. They also brought a copy of the harbour regulations in Dutch.

On the following morning Capt. Fabius and officers repaired to the Governor's abode where they were received with much ceremony by the Governor and Deputy Governor, surrounded by a great number of officials. Having taken their seats opposite the Governor, they were offered pipes, tea and sweatmeats.

Compliments and enquiries as to their state of health having been interchanged, the conversation become discursive, and during the intervals of a Japanese breakfast which was served up, turned upon politics, commerce, Russia, the Amoor River, free and restricted trade and the opening of the Japanese empire to all nations in friendship with it. His Excellency appeared to be of opinion that this opening must take place and that it would be impossible to maintain the present system of exclusion much longer. His Excellency having promised to visit the Medusa next day, Captain Fabius mentioned his intention of saluting him, which the Governor requested might not be done, stating he was afraid the fishes might be frightened out of the bay by the noise, to the great grief of the population, who chiefly depend on fishery.

After the audience was ended Captain Fabius and his officers strolled through the town and environs, visiting the temples and shops, and entering some of the houses, asking for lights for their cigars, for water, &c., and were everywhere received with the greatest civility.

Hakodate is a small place, with about 6,000 inhabitants, and lying in a beautiful and safe bay. At present there is little trade, but as soon as the commerce of Japan is free Hakodate will speedily rise in importance from its proximity to Asiatic Russia and the river Amoor. It will then become an emporium for coffee and other colonial products required by Russia, and it will be very advantageous for Holland and her East India possessions to keep this in view and to endeavour to establish a depot there.

On the following day the Governor paid a visit to the Medusa, and remained five hours on board, examining the whole ship and seeing the crew go through some exercises.

Capt. Fabius says that among the things which most excited his surprise, was the progress which the interpreters at Hakodate had already made in acquiring the English language, mixing with their very defective Dutch a number of English words.

The trade of Hakodate with foreigners is at present of very trifling importance.—The supercargo of an American schooner has twice succeeded in bartering some muskets, spyglasses and chronometers for lacquerware, porcelain and soy. Captain Fabius found one of these schooners, the *General Pierce* belonging to a Dutch firm at Hongkong, at anchor in the bay of Hakodate, trading under the American flag.—The supercargo said that he had come from Simoda, where he sold 3,000 muskets to the Japanese government for fourteen dollars each, and had bought lac-querwork, earthenware and soy, but he had been unable to procure gold, silver or copper. He had disposed of the rest of his cargo, consisting of 3,000 muskets, two chronometers, six telescopes at Hakodate in the same way to the Japanese government, receiving lacquerwork, porcelain and soy. Sulphur and hemp had been offered to him, but at such enormous prices that he could not take them. In other respects he was well content with his barter trade, and praised highly the treatment which he and the crew of his vessel had received both at Simoda and Hakodate. He stated that Simoda had no safe anchorage for vessels of the Medusa's size, and could never therefore become a place of trade.

The Island of Jesso, on which Hakodate is situated, appears to be very fertile; the finest fields of corn are seen in the vicinity of the town, and this part of Japan is said to abound in mines of copper and silver, but they have not yet been worked. Captain Fabius saw some specimens of unusually good coal, which are found here, but the Governor had not yet received authority from Jeddo to work the mines, or to give the coal to foreigners. During a stay of four days the officers were allowed to wander freely about in the town and the neighbourhood with their fowling pieces without the slightest molestation. If they wished to buy anything they entered a shop, settled the price, wrote the name of the purchaser on the article, and it was taken to the custom house, where possession of it could be obtained on paying for it in dollars to a Japanese official.

The [illegible] which was seen at Hakodate, most of it brought from Nagasaki, especially that which is not brought to the Dutch factory there; when brought to Hakodate the price is doubled.

On the 17th the Medusa left Hakodate and continued her voyage along the east of Nipkon to Simoda, but this voyage was found of a very difficult nature. A nearly unknown coast, strong currents, heavy rains, two hurricanes, and defective charts made the voyage tedious and harrassing.

On the 25th September, having arrived at Simoda, Captain Fabius found that the two hurricanes, which he had encountered a few days before, not very far from the coast, had destroyed a great part of Simoda. The rocky shore was strewed with the wrecks of junks, and the houses were all destroyed. These things did not appear much confidence, and induced Capt. Fabius to resolve on making his stay as short as possible, and to keep his steam up. There appeared to be no harbour regulations, and few or none of those tedious formalities which prevail elsewhere in Japan. Captain Fabius sent two letters to the Governor, one requesting an audience, and the other that he might be supplied with coal and water as quickly as possible.

As soon as the Medusa anchored, Capt. Fabius received a visit from Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Consul General, who, a month previously had arrived at Simoda, accompanied by his secretary (a young Dutchman, called Huesken,) and seven Chinese servants. Mr. Harris said he resided in a temple which had been given him; that besides himself and his secretary there was not a European or American at Simoda; there was little or no trade; that the bay or harbor called Simoda, no longer contained any safe anchorage for ships, the earth having been completely torn up by earth and sea quakes and hurricanes; that he had constant difficulties with the Governor, and that about the merest trifles; that he was refused permission to use Japanese money, and was therefore obliged to pay dollars at a most unfavorable exchange, and for the purchase of a single egg the presence of a Japanese officer was necessary, as no one else was permitted to receive dollars; so that, tired out by these matters, he had written to Jeddo to request permission to proceed there, having been empowered by the American government to conclude a new treaty or amend the existing one, and that he should now ask to have commissioners named by the Japanese government to negotiate with him, and in one of the first conferences he should endeavor to have a safe port in the neighborhood of Jeddo or Ozacka substituted for Simoda. The approach of the Deputy Governor being announced, the Consul took his departure, being saluted with eleven guns, and the American flag hoisted at the main.

The Deputy Governor, on arriving on board, welcomed Captain Fabius in the name of the Governor, and announced that his Excellency would be delighted to receive him and his officers on the following morning, and that the Governor was extremely sorry he could not send any refreshments to the crew, everything having been destroyed in the last hurricane.

The next morning the state barge duly made its appearance in charge of a superior officer, but Captain Fabius preferred going in one of his own boats. It was not without considerable reluctance that he left the Medusa, for a light southerly wind having prevailed during the night a very heavy sea had begun to run into the bay, and the Medusa, although anchored in what is called the safest place, had no room to drive, lying close to the rocks and the shore which was covered with wrecks of junks and houses.

The landing place and the so called town, which was not much more than a village, had been nearly wholly destroyed by the last hurricane.

On reaching the shore, Captain Fabius and his officers were met by some officials and two soldiers, who conducted them to the government house, which also bore marks of recent damage. They were then ushered into the great council chamber, where they found the Governor, a second high official, with the rank of Governor, and exercising the office of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Imperial Inspector, sitting on a platform covered with red cloth, before a table with a similar cover. Opposite to this were a long table and a kind of couch or bench, also covered with red cloth, intended for Captain Fabius and his officers, materials for smoking and a number of boxes of sweet-meats being placed before them. Here Captain Fabius and his companions took their seats according to their rank. Between the table of the Governor and that of the Dutch officers another was placed, at which a Japanese official took his seat.

Enquiries for the health of the King of Holland and the Emperor of Japan and other complimentary expressions, having been interchanged, the Dutch officers were invited to partake of the sweet-meats and to smoke, and the conversation then turned on politics, trade, &c., the official sitting between the two tables acting as interpreter, and displaying a much better knowledge of Dutch than Captain Fabius had found in any of the regular interpreters.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs put many questions regarding finances, taxation, import and export duties, enterpots, &c., which Captain Fabius answered to the best of his ability, stating at the same time that the Dutch Commissioner has very recently sent a long letter to Jeddo on these points. His Excellency declared that the permitting trade and the formation of commercial treaties were matters of great difficulty for Japan, seeing that Japan possessed so little fitted for the European or American market; that in Japan these articles which, leaving out of view the lacquer ware, were most suitable for the foreign trade were too dear, on account of the high price for labor, and that should the Japanese government allow a great quantity of copper or precious metals to be exported, the mines would soon be exhausted and the country reduced to poverty, as was the case formerly with South America. Captain Fabius observed that there was not much chance the mines would soon become exhausted, but in his opinion there was a want in Japan of skilled persons to work them with advantage. On this account the Dutch government had sent a mining engineer to Nagasaki, to take the mines in hand and instruct the people how to work them to the greatest advantage. The Commissioner highly approved of this, and thought the services of the engineer would be soon availed of.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs then asked if there were no countries besides Holland, England, Russia, America and perhaps also France, which desired to trade with Japan, which Captain Fabius answered in the affirmative, remarking that commerce did not retrograde, that industry and the spirit of enterprise was increasing over all the world, and had attained a great height, and knew no bounds or limit; that the late Majesty William II., foreseeing this, and having in view the war of England against China, had then advised Japan like a true friend; and that his present Majesty William III., adopting the policy of his late father, and believing that the rejections of this advice would some time or other involve Japan in great difficulties, and desiring for Holland no exclusive advantages over other nations, but the contrary, and being sincerely anxious to promote the welfare of Japan, still advised that the system which had prevailed for more than two centuries should be abandoned for a more liberal one; that if Japan voluntarily adopted this course, it would be in a position to direct the course of affairs, and would thereby be saved from great sacrifices; but if the Japanese Government remained obstinate, it would soon be forced to make much greater concessions than were at present required of it.—The justness of these remarks appeared to be felt by all the Japanese present.

Captain Fabius was then asked what he thought of Simoda, and replied that he considered it quite entitled for trade as the bay was so very pretty, and not at all unsuitable for merchant ships and he advised the Japanese government now that the anchorage at Simoda had been completely destroyed by earth and seaquakes, to listen to the request of those who wished for another port. He then pointed out the Bay of Hakodate, and said that in his opinion this fine and safe harbour would become of great importance through its vicinity to the rapidly advancing eastern Russia, now in possession of the Amoor river, which ran through a large part of that country, and in connection with which Hakodate would become the emporium for Asiatic Russia for all the productions of India and America, such as coffee, sugar, &c.

The conversation finally turned upon the subject of Consuls, and both Governors inquired what the position of the American Consul was, and how he should be treated seeing that the treaty with America contained nothing but Consuls. Captain Fabius answered that a Consul General such as the American one stationed at Simoda, was always a high functionary and a man of rank, who represented his government, and must protect the interests of those Americans who came to Japan, and see to the proper observances of the treaty; he must, therefore, be treated with distinction suitable to his rank, and being placed by his government in communication with that of Japan and Simoda, he must conform to the matters and usages which were not contrary to his honor and religion and that on the other hand he had a right to enjoy such priveleges as were not inconsistent with the interests of Japan or the Japanese population. Yes, said the Governor, but he wishes to pay for what he requires in our money, and not through the medium of the Japanese officers, in dollars and we say that, according to the treaty, he must pay in dollars; and as no Japanese, who is not specially authorized, can receive dollars, he must purchase everything he requires through the officers appointed for the purpose. Captain Fabius pointed out the hardships of requiring the Consul, whenever he wished to procure a fowl or an egg to buy it through the intervention of a Japanese officer, and remarked that, as far as he knew the American treaty, the provision about the payment in dollars only applied to persons visiting Japan temporarily such as seamen, and not to those like the American Consul General who was established at Simoda, who ought to have the right of purchasing what he required without the interference of a Japanese official. A long discussion ensued on this point, and the reasonableness of Captain Fabius' observations was at last agreed to.

The Japanese officials then adverted to what had been said by Captain Fabius regarding usages inconsistent with the honor or religion of others, and asked what he meant by this. He took the opportunity in answering to advert to the trampling on the cross—as being a Japanese usage offensive to every Christian—as showing a hostile disposition on a subject on which they cherished their most sacred feelings, and in which they not only mutually accorded freedom of worship, but in which there was an established usage that there should be nothing in the practice of their religion which could give offence to others.

During these prolonged discussions a capital dinner in the native style was served up, which the two Governors joined in partaking. Afterwards it was arranged that the Governors should pay a visit to the Medusa, and they requested that there should be practice with the great guns as well as with musketry, to which Captain Fabius gave a ready assent. Capt. Fabius having asked for a supply of rice, the Governor besought him to make his indent as small as possible, as nearly all the supply had been destroyed by the hurricane, and the quantity having been reduced two-thirds, the Governor expressed his obligation for the consideration shown.

On the following morning the Japanese officials visited the vessel and partook of a collation, in the course of which they particularly relished the coffee and champagne. A long conversation, lasting some hours, took place, and many topics were discussed.—Presents were interchanged and the Medusa inspected, the crew exercised with small arms and a salute of seventeen guns fired. After the departure of the guests the accounts were settled and paid in Mexican dollars. The anchor was then weighed and the Medusa proceeded outside. Capt. Fabius remarks that he was truly glad to leave Simoda on account of its unsafe anchorage.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal

From the Canadian News, publisher in London, December 9th.

We have the pleasure of offering to our subscribers, as a supplement to this day's publication, a view of what has not been inappropriately designated the greatest engineering work of modern times.

The Victoria Bridge is tubular, and is built on the principle of the Britannia Bridge, which spans the Menai Straits, near Bangor.

It will, we believe, be, when finished, the longest bridge in the world—its length from bank to bank being only 176 feet less than two miles.

The Menai bridge is 1,880 feet long. The Victoria Bridge is, therefore, nearly five and a half times longer; or to illustrate its length by an example familiar to most English persons—Waterloo Bridge, London: This structure is 1,362 feet long. It would, consequently, require a little more than seven and a half times its length to measure distance with its Canadian brother.

The place where it crosses the St. Lawrence is about half a mile to the westward of Montreal, a short distance below the "Lachine" rapids, and about nine miles from St. Anne's, the place immortalized in Moore's Canadian Boat Song.

There will be twenty-four piers, which with the two abutments (the northern abutment is that which is visable on the view,) will leave twenty-five spaces or spans for the tubes. The centre span will be 330 feet wide, and each of the other spans will be 242 feet. The width of each of the piers, except the two at the centre, will be fifteen feet. The two centre piers will each be eighteen feet wide. This difference is very evident in the beautiful model of the bridge, which now forms a prominent object of attraction in the Canadian department of the Crystal palace at Sydenham. This model (the length of which is thirty-two feet) has been made in every part exactly to scale; it is, therefore, a truthful representation, in miniature, of the actual structure.

The western faces of the piers—that is, those towards the current (which flows here at a rate varying from 7 to 10 miles an hour)—terminate in a sharp-pointed edge, and the fore-part of each pier present two beautifully smooth bevelled-off surfaces. They are so shaped in order that the least possible resistance may be offered to the avalanches of ice that come along at the departure of winter, and that would hurl away every impediment, less solid than massive rock, that might be opposed to their progress. For it should be remembered that, not only is the whole length of the St. Lawrence, from its first receipt of Lake water at Kingston to tidal water at Quebec—a distance of 360 miles—solidly frozen over in winter; but the 2,000 miles of lake and upper river, together with the tributaries of the St. Lawrence (one of which—the Ottawa—has herself tributaries, several of which exceed the Thames in length, depth, and in volume of water,) likewise send down their debacle that season, all to aggregate in the immediate vicinity of Montreal. The "piling" of the ice to sometimes as high as thirty, forty, and even fifty feet, and on several occasions great damage has been done by it to the massive stone buildings which line the quays, and form the noble river front for which this city is celebrated.

The stone used in the construction of the piers and abutments is a dense blue limestone, partly obtained from a quarry at Point Claire, on the Ottawa, eighteen miles above Montreal, and partly on the borders of Vermont, United States, about forty miles from Montreal. The piers stand on the solid rock, and each contains quite two thousand cubic feet of masonry. Those to support the centre tubes will contain about 9,000 cubic feet each.

The total amount of masonry in the bridge will be about 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at thirteen and a half feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 222,000 tons.

Scarcely a block of stone used in the piers is less than seven tons weight, and many of those exposed to the force of the breaking up ice weigh fully ten tons. The blocks are bound together, not only by the use of the best water cement, but each stone is clamped to its neighbors, in several places, by massive iron rivets, bored several inches into each block, and the interstices between the rivet and the block are made one solid mass by means of molten lead.

At the present time fourteen of the piers are completed; eight (including the two centre ones) will be finished next year, leaving only two to erect in 1859.

The piers hitherto constructed have stood "firm as a rock." Had it been otherwise, and that the mighty St. Lawrence had conquered the combined appliances above stated, there would then, indeed, have been an end to all mechanical resistance.

Each of the abutments is 242 feet long and ninety feet wide. The north shore of the St. Lawrence is connected with the northern abutment by an embanked causeway, faced with solid masonry towards the current, 1,400 feet in length. The causeway, from the south bank of the river to the southern abutment, will be 700 feet long. The distance of this outer or river end of the abutment to the outer end of the other is 3,000 feet.

The clear height of the ordinary summer level of the St. Lawrence above the under surface of the centre tube will be sixty feet, and the height will diminish towards either side with a gradient of the rate of 1 in 130, or forty feet in the mile, so that at the outer or river edge of each abutment the height will be only thirty-six feet above the summer level.

The navigation of the river through the Lachine Rapids is limited to steam vessels only, and they will pass exclusively between the two centre piers, as the river is unsuited for navigation at the site of the bridge, except between these two points.

The tubes will be nineteen feet high at each end, whence they will gradually increase to 22 feet 6 inches in the centre. The width of each tube is to be sixteen feet, or nine inches wider than the rail track, which is nine feet six inches, the national railway guage of Canada.

The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons. They will be bound and riveted together precisely in the same manner and with the same machinery as at the Britannia Bridge. That tube connecting the northern abutment with pier No. 1 is now completed. The material for the second tube has reached Canada, and preparations are in progress for the despatch from England, of eight more tubes, so as to ensure their erection during the summer.

Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross are the engineers of this great work. The latter gentleman, having completed his duty as Engineer-in-Chief of the Grand Trunk Railway, now directs his skill and attention exclusively to this structure. The contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts. The bridge will cost about £1,250,000.

As regards the commercial importance of the Victoria Bridge, Mr. Robert Stephenson, in a report addressed to the directors in May, 1854, says:

"The great object, however, of the Canadian system of railways is not to compete with the River St. Lawrence, which will continue to accommodate a certain portion of the traffic of the country, but to bring those rich provinces into direct and easy connection with all the ports on the east coast of the Atlantic, from Halifax to Boston, and even New York, and consequently through these ports near to Europe.

"If the line of railway communication be permitted to remain severed by the St. Lawrence, it is obvious that the benefits which the system is calculated to confer upon Canada must remain, in a great extent, nugatory, and of local character.

"The Province will be comparatively insulated and cut of from that coast to which her commerce naturally tends; the traffic from the West must either continue to adopt the water communication, or, what is more probable—nay, I should say certain,—it would cross into the United States by those lines nearly completed to Buffalo, crossing the river near Niagara."

There can be no doubt that without the Victoria Bridge the large and comprehensive traffic system involved in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway could only be partially and, by comparison, inefficiently carried out at a very great cost. Montreal is the terminal point of the ocean navigation, and is connected with the Lower St. Lawrence on one side, and with the great Canadian and American lakes, extending 2,000 miles into the heart of the continent, on the other. It is now the centre from which lines of railway now radiate to Portland, Boston, and New York, and to which lines will converge from the Ottawa, and the other rich, though as yet only partially developed, districts of Canada. It is, therefore, the conviction of those persons most capable of forming a sound judgment on the question, that, great as is the cost of the bridge, by means of it a better, more rapid, and cheaper communication will be afforded for the produce of the magnificent districts of Western Canada and of the North-western States of America, including Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, &c., to the Atlantic seaboard, and for the supply of these districts with imported goods, than by any other route on the American continent.

We shall give as a supplement to our next publication a Diagram, which will show the great amount of work done on the bridge up to the 1st instant.

Dr. Hurt's Escape from Utah.

The following, an extract from a letter from Dr. Hurt, the Indian Agent, narrating his escape from Utah territory, was addressed to Col. Johnston, commanding the Utah expedition:—

Sir,—Having recently fled from the Indian settlement on Spanish Fork, in the Territory of Utah, somewhat precipitately, and reached your command on Oct. 23, after wandering for 27 days through mountains and deserts, with Utah Indians, I venture to trouble you with a brief statement of circumstances which induced me to abandon the agency and entrust my life to the care and protection of the savages.

For some time previous to my departure, it had been the settled opinion of the people of Utah, that the troops could not get further than Green River this season. Consequently, I concluded that the Territorial officials would not venture to cross the mountains before Spring; and under the embarrassed condition in which the retention of the mails, and the very unsettled state of Governmental relation, with Utah, had placed me, I deemed it important to seek an interview with them before the winter set in; and as I had been previously advised that no person would be allowed to leave the territory, or cross the mountains, without the humiliating ceremony of applying to Brigham Young for a passport, the alternative of organising an Indian escort suggested itself to my mind—the first conception of which grew out of the deep concern which these untutored creatures had for some time manifested for my safety.

On the morning of Sept. 27, while I was yet discussing the propriety of this resolution, some half dozen of the natives rushed into my office exclaiming "Friend, the Mormons kill you!" and pointed to the window on the Eastern side of the house. On looking out, to my surprise I saw from 70 to 100 armed dragoons stationed in the road, about a mile from the house; and as I did not manifest quite so much concern as the Indians thought the occasion justified, they caught hold of me and gave me to understand that they would not let me stay any longer.

The Indians would not quit my room, but began to gather up my bedding and wearing apparel. I determined to extricate myself or die in the attempt, and turned to ask some one to bring my horse; but when I reached the door, I found that the Chief's son, a sprightly boy, had already performed that service. While he was saddling him, I gathered my papers and wearing apparel, threw them into some meal sacks, and pitched them out of doors to the Indians, who all seemed eager to assist me in my escape. In the presence of an armed populace, I set out with three Indian youths. Joseph P. Watters, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied me. Instead of going east, as our enemies expected, we took a western course, but when it was discovered that we intended to reach the mountains by a circuitous route, some half dozen persons, on horseback, came out of the town of Payson, to stop our course, just ahead of us.

At the distance of about two miles, we reached the base of a low mountain, sweeping north and south. We gained its summit just as the sun was setting, and debated the propriety of pursuing further in a westerly course; but just as one thing, a dispatch was brought to us by two boys, from the old chief, telling us to be sure to return to the farm that night. Under the circumstances, we determined to try a feint. We descended below the summit, only far enough to hide ourselves, and then turned North, and continued on that course for five or three miles, until we thought our pursuers were almost upon the top of the mountain. Then we turned East, and then South, and ascended into a little hollow, where we waited for daylight to disappear. This completely foiled our enemies, for the ground was so hard and stony that they could not discover our trail.

When the half glorious moon began to shine upon the mountain plain, we ascended and threaded over the pinnacle around the spot from which we had set out. We reached the farm at eight p. m., and found about one hundred of our red friends awaiting our return, who manifested great joy at our arrival.

Taking some bread and meat that we found in the cellar, we made our escape that night up the Spanish Fork, in the direction of the Uintra country, and before ten o'clock the next day had placed ourselves beyond the reach of our enemies. Before sunset, all my papers, clothes, &c., were put in my possession. Hence I have been entirely dependant upon those poor untutored children of nature for life and sustenance. I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies; and though they were evidently conscious that they were unable to bestow on me the treatment to which I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety, in advance of their present knowledge of Christian civilization.

A PULL FOR LIFE.—The crew of the *Anna Margaretta*, of Leith, arrived at Hartlepool in a small boat, on Wednesday morning, in a most exhausted condition, having lost their vessel on the previous evening, under the following circumstances: The master reported that the vessel had left Leith for Bordeaux, with a cargo of coal and wine, on the 6th instant. All went on well until Tuesday evening, when the cabin boy went down for some article, and found to his surprise that the cabin floor was covered with water, and some articles were floating about. He immediately gave the alarm, and the pumps were set to work, the crew laboring with a hearty good will to get the water under. The vessel at this time was about eight miles off Hartlepool, the lighthouse bearing N. W. and her head standing to the land. The wind was fresh, and a still breeze was blowing from the south-east. The crew made the most strenuous exertions to overcome the water, but their efforts were unavailing. The night was very dark, and a light was hung out for assistance but none came.—Finding that the leak was gaining upon them, and there was no chance of making Hartlepool, as the tide was on the ebb, the crew took to the only boat on board, a small one. They were unable to bring away any of their clothing, and only the log-book was saved. On getting about 300 yards from the vessel, she gave a heavy lurch, and fell over on the port side. With a strong tide, and the darkness against them they made their way to Hartlepool, wearied by their six hours' rowing, rendered all the more arduous from the smallness of the boat, which there was great danger of pulling under the heavy seas. The poor cabin boy was kept bailing the boat during the whole of six hours, the sea coming into the boat continually. The crew were promptly attended to by the agent of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society, and sent home.

MR. MASSEY, M. P., AT SALFORD.—Mr. Massey, Member for Salford, and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, met his constituents in the Town Hall, on Thursday. In the course of a speech on India he warmly eulogized the conduct of the British in that country, and glorified their recent victories. There was an end, he said, to the ancient dynasty of India, and upon its ruins, he believed would be securely founded the throne of our British Queen; and if the ascendency of Britain was of the greatest importance to Europe, was it not of infinitely more importance to the people of India; for any regeneration that Asia could receive in religion must come from the British nation? Mr. Massey also referred to the promised Reform Bill; but when he said he knew no more about it than his audience, he was met by hisses, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

☞ The *Kingston News* of Monday says, "we regret to learn that Mrs. Macdonald, wife of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald died yesterday afternoon, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Macdonald was sent for on Friday in consequence of her alarming condition, and reached this city on the same day.

The Election.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

		Ministerial.	Opp.
Frontenac	H. Smith	1	
St. Hyacinthe	L. V. Sicotte	1	
Sherbrooke	A. T. Galt	1	
Ottawa	R. W. Scott	1	
Brockville	G. Sherwood,	1	
North Simcoe	A. Morrison	1	
Terrebone	L. S. Morin	1	
Kingston	J. A. Macdonald	1	
Hamilton	I. Buchanan	1	
London	J. Carling	1	
W. Northumberland	S. Smith	1	
S. Wellington	D. Sinton.		1
N. Wentworth	W. Notman.		1
Montreal	A. A. Dorion		1
	T. D. McGee	1	
	J. Rose	1	
	J. B. Robinson	1	
Toronto	G. Brown	1	
Halton	J. White		1
N. Oxford	G. Brown	1	
W. Riding	G. Macbeth		1
South Simcoe	W. R. Ferguson	1	
Vercheres	G. Cartier	1	
Lennox & Addington	D. Rollin	1	
Carleton	W. F. Powell	1	
E. Northumberland	J. R. Clark	1	
East Durham	F. H. Burton	1	
Jacques Cartier	Dr. Tasse	1	
Peterboro'	Thos. Short	1	
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	1	
North Lanark	R. Bell	1	
North Wellington	C. Allan	1	
East York	A. Wright	1	
East Elgin	L. Burton	1	
South Hastings	L. Wallbridge	1	
Lambton	M. Cameron	1	
Brome	J. M. Ferres	1	
Laprairie	T. J. J. Loranger	1	
Prescott	J. W. McCann	1	
Shefford	L. T. Drummond	1	
Russell	G. B. Fellows	1	
St. John's	— Bourassa	1	
Quebec (City)	C. Alleyn	1	
	G. Simard	1	
	E. Dubord	1	
North Hastings	G. Benjamin	1	
Huron & Bruce	J. Holmes	1	
Compton	H. F. Pope	1	
Welland	G. McMicken	1	
Niagara	J. Simpson	1	
Perth	T. M. Daly	1	
East Grand	D. Christie	1	
East Middlesex	M. Talbot	1	
Kent	A. Keller	1	
West Durham	H. Monro	1	
Laval	P. Labelle	1	
North Ontario	J. Gould	1	
North Waterloo	M. Foley	1	
Roseville	Major Campbell	1	
Yamaska	J. Gill	1	
Rochelaga	J. Leporte	1	
Montcalm	J. Dufresne	1	
Argenteuil	T. S. Abbott	1	
Missisquoi	H. H. Whitney	1	
South Lanark	A. W. Playfair	1	
Levis	F. Lemieux	1	
Grenville	W. Patrick	1	
Cornwall	J. S. Macdonald	1	
North York	J. Hartman	1	
West York	W. P. Hoverland	1	
South Dateroi	O. Mowat	1	
Prince Edward	Dr. Dorland	1	
Stanstead	T. L. Terrill	1	
Richmond & Wolf	W. Webb	1	
L'Islet	— Caron	1	
Kamouraska	J. C. Chapais	1	
Bellechasse	O. Fortier	1	
St. Maurice	L. Desaulniers	1	
Blanket	— Gaudet	1	
Richelieu	S. F. Shannon	1	
South Oxford	E. Gonner	1	

Polling Days.

West Bank	6th and 7th Jan.
North Leeds	3rd and 4th "
South Leeds	5th and 7th "
Victoria	7th and 8th "
South Waterloo	7th and 8th "
[illegible]	8th and 9th "
[illegible]	9th and 10th "
[illegible]	9th and 10th "
[illegible]	9th and 10th "
[illegible]	10th and 11th "

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "SEPOY."—The name Sepoy, or Sipoy, is derived by Bishop Heber, from "sip," the bow and arrow, which were originally in almost universal use by the native soldiers in India in offensive warfare. The Sepoys are well trained in European discipline—of a size somewhat less indeed, than the European soldier, but quite as brave, as hardy, and as active, capable of undergoing as much fatigue, and of sustaining even greater privations. "To the attachment and bravery of this army" says a writer in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, in 1841, "Great Britain is chiefly indebted for the possession of her Indian empire; and it now secures to her the disputed sovereignty over a dominion vastly more extensive than her own, and separated from her by the distance of nearly one half the globe."

Lord Bury, M. P., on Canada.

A lecture was delivered on the 24th ult. at St. Andrew's Hall, on behalf of the Norwich Christian Young Men's Association, by Viscount Bury, M. P., on Canada. The Mayor in the Chair.

Lord Bury said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I come before you to-day under some disadvantages, and I must throw myself on your indulgence for a favorable construction of what I have to say. It would be impossible within the short limits of a lecture to notice all the topics which would naturally fall under the head of the social and political condition of Canada. The extraordinary point with regard to Canadian prosperity is not the prosperity itself, but the rapidity with which it has been attained and the steady perseverance with which it has been brought. I shall dwell very little on results: I shall only have time to bring under your notice the process by which a few poor emigrants and their descendants have, in the space of a few generations, raised themselves, with no other help than that of their own labor and intellect, to a social, commercial and political condition, equal to that of the old states of Europe, and far surpassing them in the certainty of the rewards held out to talent and industry. After describing the early history and the settlement of the North American continent and the general features of the country, the lecturer said, the large majority of emigrants had heretofore gone by way of New York.—Ships clearing out for Canadian ports usually went out in ballast, and the price of their freight home had to remunerate them for their journeys. Properly organised emigration would not only render it more accessible to those who had not now sufficient capital to emigrate, but would materially improve the condition of the Canadian carrying trade.

Canada for able-bodied men and women would relieve the people of England of an immense body of persons, who must steal, starve, or go to the workhouse, and would supply Canada with the bone and sinew which were alone wanting to enable her to compete successfully with all the difficulties that beset her. The Government had set apart Crown lands in the district of the Ottawa, which would be granted free to any man willing to comply with the few conditions with which the gift was saddled. These briefly were—to take possession of the land within one month, and bring twelve acres of it into cultivation within one year—to reside on that lot till the settlement duty was performed, and to build a house 20 feet by 18. The excellent municipal system accustomed the people to the use of the elective principle in everything: the suffrage was almost universal, there being a £6 franchise in towns and £4 in the rural districts, and the system of voting open, as in England. The United States were popularly supposed to be the *ne plus ultra* of rapid increase in every kind of prosperity. Canada, however, equalled or surpassed them in all. There was not an old inhabitant of Toronto and Hamilton in Canada, who could not give instances of property now worth thousands, being bought 20 years ago for a day's labour, or half a barrel of whiskey, or even a pair of boots. In 1855, there were in Canada four universities, six colleges, sixty-six grammer schools—in all, 8,710 educational establishments—[illegible] 240,000 pupils and students, and supported mostly by [illegible] tary rates. The general social condition of Canada closely corresponded with our own; it was England's nearest colony, possessed a healthy climate, land easily attainable, taxation was 85 per cent cheaper than in England, and religion perfectly free. There was a constant demand, and good wages, for skilled and unskilled labour. We could not expect this great, well educated, and increasing country to be always what we understand by the word colonies. An integral part of the Empire they would be happy to remain, but if once they found themselves in a position in which they could make themselves a greater name, or be in fact more independent by separation than by remaining united with us, they would go. This was a matter which involves the greatness of England, for it could not be denied that England's greatness depends upon her colonies. Our present Colonial system was a mere makeshift, not a real solution of the question—what ought our colonial policy to be? Neither party had full and even justice; the colony submitted to continued inferiority, and the State bore the whole burden of the protection which the colony enjoyed. We had to deal with people of our own flesh and blood, who prized an alliance only upon equal dependence, even upon Great Britain, no people of English race would long brook. He would recommend that the colonies should have representative ambassadors in this country, who should have a voice in purely imperial matters, and secure, as ambassadors from foreign nations do, that social status for the natives of the country whence they came to which they might be entitled by their position at home. The possessors of the direct route for trade to the East had in all ages been masters of the world. We possessed India, but the only access to it which was really in our power was round the Cape. He need not stop to persist that Suez was unsafe, and we had it in our power to open out through British territory a safe and speedy road. It was no longer the dream of a visionary that the railroad, the ship canal, and the telegraph might, even in time of men now living, run from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This was the only route that would render us independent of the intrigues of Russia, or, if such existed, of France. It was the shortest way to Australia and China, and the only invulnerable approach to India; it would give to British trade a national direction; it would increase the demand for shipping both in the Atlantic and the Pacific; it would turn the trade of British America, now more and more tending towards the United States, into an imperial channel; it would raise the empire of England to the proud position of the most self-contained and the most glorious confederation ever formed by war or commerce.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was received throughout with loud applause, a vote of thanks to Lord Bury and the Chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated

A CANADIAN TAKEN IN BY CONFIDENCE MEN.—On Saturday morning Mr. Irwin Moore of Toronto, Canada, was accosted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was stopping, by a rather well dressed young man who pretended that he was an old acquaintance. Mr. Moore was somewhat pleased with the fellow's address, and forthwith entered into conversation with him. The new acquaintance seemed well posted up relative to matters in Canada, and succeeded in making Mr. Moore believe that he was well acquainted with his (Moore's) family. From the front stoop, where the acquaintance was formed, the two repaired to the bar-room to drink each other's health, and that it was his intention to go South and spend the remainder of the Winter there, "I declare," said the stranger, "I am glad I met you for I am going South for the benefit of my health, and we can go together and have such a gay time." "When are you going?" said the stranger, "This afternoon," replied Mr. Moore. "Good, good," says the stranger, "if that ain't good I hope to die. I am going this very afternoon myself." "Have you engaged your passage," asked the stranger? "Not yet," said Mr. Moore, "I am going down to the office presently." "That's just the ticket," remarked the stranger, "We'll go down together and engage one state room, and have a fine time by ourselves." Then the half hour or so was passed in conversation, Mr. Moore becoming more and more pleased with the acquaintance. Having finished their cigars the stranger asked Mr. Moore if he would not like a walk down with him as he wanted to settle some little bills before leaving the city. The

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FACTS
FOR
THE PEOPLE!!

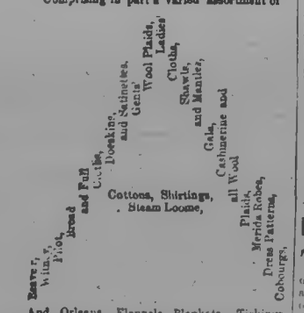
—:o:—

W. B. READ,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has removed to the commodious premises in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, where he is now receiving his extensive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising in part a varied assortment of



And Orleans Flannels, Blankets, Tickings,

HOSIERY, MUSLINS, & SEWED GOODS

Neckties, Mufflers, Cravats, Pelisses & Polkas & Woolen Shirts and Scarlette Caps, Pants, Handchiefs, Trimmings, &c. &c.

A large Assortment of MILLINERY on hand, and made to Order.

Fur Boas, Gauntlets, Felt and Tweed, Witney, Victorines, and Mens' and Boys' Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Scarlette Caps.

His Stock of Groceries,

Comprises an excellent assortment of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Candles, Soap, Salt, Pails, Brooms, Rice, Spices, &c., &c., &c. Also, an assortment of Crockery, Nails, Glass, Ropes, Shelf & Hardware. Fish,

All of which will be sold *CHEAP* for CASH.

Peterboro', Oct. 19, 1857. 42.

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. M'DOUGALL'S,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino, Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Gulls, Plaid and Wool Poplins, Brocade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

—:o:—

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be found to contain Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

—:o:—

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

THE PETERBOROUGH

COACH EMPORIUM!

THE Subscribers beg to represent to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that their large establishment is fully supplied with

EVERY SPECIES OF VEHICLE

Suitable to the wants of the neighborhood; and they request a call from such as need articles in their line, as, without puff or boasting, they can confidently rely upon their ability to suit every taste and supply every want. In the winter line, they offer a large number of

Lumber and Box Sleighs, CUTTERS AND PLEASURE SLEIGHS;

And they desire that those who expect to need a sleigh of any description, but their want may be made known early, so that if they see any thing they would wish added or improved upon, it may be done in time to give them the use of it through the whole season.

—:o:—

JOBBING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT

Or unusual a nature, attended to and satisfaction given to the most minute instructions.

—:o:—

HORSE-SHOEING

Carefully and scientifically performed, and warranted to give pleasure to the eye of the owner, without confining the motion of the animal.

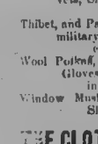
—:o:—

Farmers and all Others

Are respectfully invited to give the above a careful attention, and then come and see for themselves how far they can justify the expectations this notice will excite.

JOHN & THOMAS DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, Nov. 3rd, 1857. 44



JAMES M'NZIES TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber begs to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has re-commenced

The Boot and Shoe business,

and has returned to his old stand, on George Street, where he hopes the patronage heretofore accorded to him will be continued in his favor.

All kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', AND Boys' Work,

kept ready made, or made to order, at reasonable rates, which will merit the most economical and the most particular.

WILLIAM FINLAY.

Peterborough, Nov. 25th, 1857. 46

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Bastred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,

Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,

Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand,

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PERLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORN-MEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

HARVEY & THOMSON,

BEG most respectfully to tender their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and Customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, and beg to state that they have now removed to the store lately occupied by W. B Read, where they are now opening out a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Which being bought on the most favorable terms they are enabled to offer at a very low rate for cash or approved credit.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

CASH FOR WHEAT.

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.

BURST & DENNE.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE. MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee. | **Omemee to Peterboro,**

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | **Port Hope to Lindsay.**

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

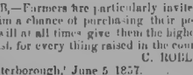
P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY, 8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart, 10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S, 11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,

Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51



NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,

Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

JUST SUITED
FOR
MECHANICS.

FOR SALE in the town of PETERBOROUGH, Lots No. 10 and 11, North of Murray and West of Bethune Street, fronting on the Port Hope Railway, with the creek running through them.

ALSO:

Lots No. 5, 6, and 7, South of Edinburgh, and North of George Street, and the North half of Lot No. 5, South of Dublin, and West of George Street.

These are laid out into quarter acre building lots.

ALSO:

SIX ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF

OTONABEE,

taken off the South East angle of Lot No. 26 in 13th Con. of said Township fronting on the Con. line a little way beyond Mr. Downer's House.

AND

The East half of Lot No. 6, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Verulam.

For terms apply to

MARTIN DUNSFORD,

Solicitor,

Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARBY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNION FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496,520. Paid up Capital, £96,714 1s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR BARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

Hardware, &c., &c.

COME AND SEE
OUR NICELY FINISHED
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Sleighs and Cutters,

MADE of the best of stuff and by SUPERIOR WORKMEN. We will undertake to SELL as CHEAP as any other manufacturer, and will

WARRANT OUR WORK TO STAND

the test of time and use. We make everything that runs on wheels to the order of our customers, and do

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

in a way that pleases them, and brings credit to our shop.

HORSE SHOD

On the most comfortable and safe principle.

TENDER FEET STRENGTHENED, A GOOD FEET PROTECTED.

☞ *Our premises are on the Corner of George and Brock Streets, just north of McGregor's Hotel.* ☜

EDMISON & BROTHERS.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857.

LATH! LATH!! LATH!!! AND HOUSE STRIPS

ANY quantity of first quality Lath for sale, in large or small lots, cheap. Also 4 and 5 inch house strips and common inch lumber.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, 17th June, 1857. 25

STRAYED.

IN July last, from the subscriber, Upper Douro, 4 head of cattle, your olds; 1 a steer, brindled; another a steer, red and white; another a heifer, white; and the other a heifer, red and white.

Whoever will give information at the Examiner office, or to the owner, will have all expenses paid.

SILAS COX.

Douro, Lot 18, 3rd Con., Nov. 27th, 1857.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH Coach Line

Owned by

TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies.

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as they move off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS.

LUMBER SLEIGHS,

—:o:—

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

—:o:—

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

A STRAY STEER

CAME to my premises on the 8th of November last, any person who proves his property and pays expenses, will be allowed to take him away.

JAMES B. M'EWEN.

Communication Road, Smith, Dec. 3, 1857.

C. BRADFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and intending purchasers that he is opening out a large and varied assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, China & Glassware,

he whole of which will be sold extremely low for Cash.

C. B. would call particular attention to his stock of

Ready-made Cloaks,

CAPES, BONNETS & MILLINERY.

Of every description, which will be sold at the price of material and making, or 20 per cent below the usual price; and having secured the services of two first class Milliners, Ladies may depend on the latest styles and superior work manship.

Peterboro', Oct. 12, 1857. 41

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24, 1857. 47

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

—:o:—

D. P. WILLIAMS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public, that since the destruction by fire, of Mr. D. G. Hatton's establishment, where he was employed nearly three years as a Superintendent in the above business; that he has taken the whole of the second story of McFarlane's new Brick Building,

Over the stores of Messrs. McMartin and F. & L. Lemay,

Where he will keep a select assortment of Goods, and the best of Trimmings, which will be made up to order at a moderate charge. Also, gentlemens furnishing their own goods, with or without trimmings, will be made that will not fail to please the most fastidious.

P. S.—Apprentices fitted appears (smart) about 14 years old.

To wish one's success, and say he is unwise M. in his heart, I find such a measure. To prove it so call, and learn his manage.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm being Lot No. 6, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres;

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 10 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres seeded down. Also on the Lot a **Good Young Orchard**, with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot, together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro' and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined on going West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Landy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to the Proprietor,

JOHN CORNWITH,

On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 50—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large Barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Bobcaygeon on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 25th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the West Half of Lot No. 20, 15th Concession, Otonabee, being 100 acres. There are about 60 acres cleared and in fine order being mostly newly seeded.

The soil is of the best quality. There are about 20 acres of Beech and Maple compact and a few acres of excellent Cedar.

It is 4½ miles from Peterboro, and commands a splendid view of the Otonabee River.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to Thos. Bradburne or Wm. Clurton, Esqrs., or to Robert Bennett or Thos. Ryan on the east half of the same lot.

ALFRED NEWELL,
Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept. 14, 1857. 37

FOR SALE,

WEST HALF of Lot No. 4, in the 11th Concession of Monaghan,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

On the Gravel Road, and but five miles from Peterborough.

Sixty-five acres are cleared and in good cultivation, and well fenced. The

House, Barns, and Out-houses,

Are in a good state of preservation, and well adapted to the uses of the farm. A splendid Spring rises close to the barn, and the lot is otherwise well watered. There is an

EXCELLENT ORCHARD,

Partly grafted, and very productive. The farm is of superior quality for growing Wheat, or any other ordinary crop of the country.

☞ The lot can be had by paying a first instalment of £300 down, and giving a Mortgage for the balance, as may be agreed upon.

For further terms and the price, apply on the premises to

THOMAS LEADBEATER

Monaghan, Nov. 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

TWO VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of

200 ACRES,

To of which are under good cultivation, comprising a fine young grafted Orchard. There is an excellent dwelling House, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses. Also, good water. The premises consist of the South half of Lot No. 18 in the 10th Concession of Otonabee.

ALSO

the East half of Lot 17, in the 17th Concession, 10 acres of which are chopped. The farms are among the finest in the County, and most favourably situated on the Banks of the Otonabee River, one mile from the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, and five miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of Hardwood and Cedar, the whole lots are furnished with a good supply of running water. For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply to T. G. Hazlitt, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to R. Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan, or to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE McKEWEN.

Otonabee, Nov. 25th, 1857. 48

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers offer from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles; Codfish; Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Oils; Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt, Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champagne.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vinegars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Clurton's Building,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

NOTICE.

—:o:—

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies all those whose Notes and Book Accounts are over due, that unless paid by the 10th of November next, they will be handed over for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', October 18, 1857. 42

BANK OF TORONTO.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000:

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, LATE CITY BANK.

DIRECTORS

James G. Chewett, Esq. *President.*
William Gamble, Esq. *Vice President.*
Thomas Clarkson, Esq. George Michie, Esq
James Crawford, Esq. John Brunskill, Esq
Henry John Boulton, Junr. Esq.
Cashier,—Angus Cameron, Esq.

THE Bank is now open for the transaction of general business. Interest will be allowed at the rate of three per cent. on current accounts, and at the rate of four per cent on permanent deposits.

AGENT AT PETERBORO',—JAS HALL, Esq.

By order of the Board,

ANGUS CAMERON, Cashier.

September, 1857. 6-tf.

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

—:o:—

THE subscriber desires to acquaint builders and all who want

SHINGLES.

Boards planed, ripped, &c., that they will be done at the following prices:—planing boards on two sides 15s, per 1000 ft. The price heretofore charged was 30s.; on only one side 10s. per

1000 FEET.

The price for this before was 17s. 6d.

PLANING FLOORING,

15s. per 1000 feet, and the former price for this was 30s. All orders in the above line will be carried out in the most workmanlike manner and satisfaction given upon every point.

He has a Ripsaw for splitting all kinds of lumber and the prices charged for this description of work will be very moderate.

The workshops are on the raceway next to Hall a Gristmill.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Peterboro', April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I, Jane Law, Widow of the late Alexander Law, of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterboro', Druggist, have applied to the Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Alexander, Selina, Lucretia, John, David, Jane and Elspeth, minor children of the said Alexander Law.

JANE LAW.

Dated this 29th day of September, A.D., 1857.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, 3 head of cattle—Steers, one 3 years old and 2 six years old. One red with a "C" on the nigh hind quarter, another black with another "U" on the nigh hind quarter, with large horns; and one with red and white spots.

The finder will be rewarded on his bringing them to the market.

R. COCHRANE,
Butcher.

Peterboro', Nov. 23rd, 1857. 47

STRAYED HEIFER.

THE subscriber has on his premises, a young black Heifer, and he hopes the owner will come and claim her, pay expenses, and take her away.

ROGER MALONEY.

Douro, Nov. 30th, 1857. 48

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such agreements are specially accepted by me.

ROBSON BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

New Stove Warehouse!!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICK IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed (post-paid) to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licenses or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER. VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land

AUG-H.ER PATENT.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 2.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
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Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vicard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

Dr. McKEON,

RESIDENCE, OPPOSITE ENGLISH CHURCH.
Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857. 41-6m.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastlund's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

F. G. GALLENDER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Chuzzlewit's Store, where he will be found on the first Monday of each month, prepared to attend to professional calls.
Peterboro', August 26th, 1856. 1

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon In the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

DENTISTRY.

Chandler and March,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.

TEETH inserted in Gold Plate of Platina, with continuous gums, and also on Gutta Percha. All work done on the latest approved principles of Dental Science, and warranted not to be equalled for beauty and durability by any other Dentists in the Province.
N. B.—Dr. Chandler will visit this place once a quarter, of which due notice will be given.

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Castle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PECK'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Gallery Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 1, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to acquaint the public and his friends, that he is duly authorized to carry on the profession of a Crown Land Surveyor, and will be prepared to attend to all of such as desire his services on personal application, or on notice left at the office of Messrs. Partridge, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI
Peterboro', Oct., 1857.

NOTICE

THE subscribers hereby beg to intimate to those indebted to them, that unless the Book Accounts are settled before the 10th day of January next,

they will be put in suit for the collection, without further notice. And no credit during the ensuing year will be given on Credit after the first of January next.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Smith's Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 46

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
(LATE FISHER'S.)
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.
Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.
Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.
Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.
The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.
☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.
The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.
☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

—:o:—

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.
Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.
D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.
Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renovated and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 31

$10,000 WORTH
OF
Ready-made Clothing!!
AT
COST PRICES.
NO HUMBUG.

J. HAFFEY offers for sale his magnificent and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at first cost. His stock is larger and superior to any yet offered in Peterboro', having been got up with the greatest care as to style and durability in his own workshop, (*not Montreal slop-work.*) The sale will commence on the 4th of November, and will continue to the 25th of December next. The balance remaining unsold of the Clothing will be disposed of by Auction, of which timely notice will be given. His stock of

CLOTHS

is without any exaggeration the best ever offered and as he does not purpose manufacturing any more Clothing, they will be sold at a very small advance on cost, in large or small quantities.
He would call the attention of the trade to his stock of Tweeds, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.
The Clothing is marked in plain figures at the lowest prices, and if cloths fail thereafter can be made.

TERMS CASH AND CASH ONLY.

P. S.—His stock of GROCERIES (see door above) which is fresh and fresh, is also advertised at cost prices, and as he intends clearing out this department, the stores will do well to purchase their supplies.
☞ All accounts due of 1856, if not settled before the 1st December, will be placed in suit.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1857. 44

English Squatters.—The Gipsies in the New Forest.

In the New Forest, Hants, serious evils emanate from a class of individuals denominated squatters. These persons have, by virtue of a long existing custom and usage, established themselves as separate and distinct colonies, which are extensively distributed throughout the waste.

It is an ancient admitted plea of justification for a perpetual tenancy that if a family can erect a house and occupy the same, free from all the ill effects of wind and weather, within a space of 24 clear hours, they become, by virtue of such an accomplishment, tenants in fee of the ground they stand upon, and are suffered thenceforth to enjoy the same as a perpetual freehold.

From this circumstance, either with a view to progo. a spirit of social accomodation, or to secure from external annoyance united support, or both, these people have been progressively encroaching from time immemorial on this sylvan waste, until they have ultimately succeeded in constructing villages, which they are pleased to term towns, in which they multiply in numbers and in crime.

Being proximate to the coast, immediately opposite the port Cherbourg, and in close connection and constant communication with the Channel Islands, the New Forest presents a most eligible theatre for the encouragement of smuggling, and the greatest portion of the inmates of these mud-built wigwams are more or less in the practice of carrying on an unceasing trade in contraband wares. This lawless practice, combined with deer-stealing, and poaching on an unlimited scale, may be looked upon as the chief resources of the villages under consideration. Some years ago there was a notorious deer-stealer, named Jem Dible who occupied a hut in "deer-ending town," near Wyvelly Lodge, the residence of one of the forest-keepers of the name of Toomer. This is the person who once succeeded in tutoring a pig he had in his possession to perform the duties of a sporting dog. The porcine quadruped would gallop by the sides of hedges, through stubble or heath, and wherever he scented fur or feather, would come to a dead stand, and maintain his position as stiff as the staunchest pointer. The pig Toomer had been for years, for his good services, spared from the murderous knife of the butcher, so that he might be said to have "saved his bacon." Jem Dible was no less than fifty times incarcerated in Winchester gaol, for longer or shorter terms of imprisonment. He was the most notorious poacher of the day, and has left a name behind him that will go down with posterity for ages to come in the legendary annals of "feats of the forest."

From Dible's school sprang up a race of similar character, unequalled by the "Waltham blacks" for their daring intrepidity. They spread terror in the neighborhood around. Nor were their pursuits directed to deer-stealing and poaching alone; the farmers' houesteads were assailed by these nocturnal depredators.—Poultry, sheep and pigs came alike to them; in fact, they made a trade of their daring ingenuity; and have been known to have succeeded, without a shadow of suspicion attached to them, of disposing of joints of mutton to the farmers' wives in the vicinity which formed a part and parcel of the very sheep that, 24 hours before were grazing on their husbands' lands.

A very remarkable instance of detection, in relation to one of the Dibble's, on the score of sheep-stealing, may proved interesting in detail. It happened in the month of December, Mr. Cole of Bucklands, lost a sheep off his farm during the night, the animal had been killed on the spot on which it was feeding, and the skin and garbage were abandoned to a ditch hard by. Cole, on discovering his loss, ordered his horse to be saddled, and started off to Rhinefield Lodge, the keeper of which, one Bumpstead, kept a brace of highly-trained bloodhounds, which were used for redeeming the red deer that were frequently apt to stray away beyond the forest bounds. These dogs were conveyed in a cart to the field in which the depredation had been committed and laid on to the foot track of the perpetrator of the theft, accompanied by Bumstead, Mr. Cole and his son. The scent was quickly acknowledged by the canine retrievers; they drifted their way at an even space, over a wild heath, a cold fallow, through a coppice, crossed the high road at Garlington Road, through a turnip field, over a stubble, into the high road again, on to Arnewood farm, run the length of a mile towards Batchley, when they entered the forest, and uninterruptedly entered Deer-ending-town, when they opened with the stentorian salute of "We have found." On the parties entering the premises, in a shed behind the house was the mutton, cut up ready for retail purposes. The man Dible was so struck with the novel mode of his apprehension that he credulously fancied the devil had a hand in the whole transaction, and, falling on his knees, implored mercy from God and man for the criminal act he had committed. He was, however, visited with the usual punishment attendant upon such a feature of felony at the following assizes, held at Winchester.

But, although the New Forest has been for a long course of years the parent of crime of a like character, nevertheless it may be somewhat anomalous in the scale of truth, that the gipsies, who are numerous in these parts, are seldom if ever known to trespass upon the possessions of the farmer. These roving tribes are looked upon in the light of the guardians of the housekeeper, rather than pilferers or plunderers. The farmer feels more satisfied when the gipsies encamp near his residence than when they are away. He is safe from the encroachments of his more furtive neighbors, for the Sybillines fraternity are invariably accompanied by a kennel of ruffians, impotient lears, which give alarm at the slightest sound of approach on the part of any stranger advancing towards them; these watch-dogs give the signal for an immediate look-out, so that no person can escape the vigilant observation of the staff of the camp.

The Lees, the Coopers, and the Stanleys have, from time immemorial, visited the different farms in the neighborhood of their Sylvan encampment every year. They on their arrival announce their presence by personally waiting on the farmers at their residences: generally begging of the latter a few trusses of straw, which constitute the chief of their bed furniture. This boon is invariably afforded them, and in such faith is the bond of reciprocal accommodation observed that, if any one of the tribe should under any circumstances, betray the trust reposed in them by committing a depredation on a neighboring farmer who has befriended them with their necessary wants, that individual is, after undergoing a judicial ceremony, reproved by the whole community and ultimately expelled from the tribe he belonged to, abandoned as an exile and an outcast.

A singular instance of this kind occurred about twenty-five years ago, at a place called Bolton Bench, in the Forest. It happened that a young gipsey had been guilty of some act which was repugnant to the general understanding of the tribe. He was removed to a spot a short distance from the camp, and there surrounded by the whole of the brethren each member having a branch of oak in his or her hand. He was then commanded by the King, who had assembled the council, to walk slowly round the human circle within arms length of the circumstationed group. During this preambulatory exposure he received a stroke from the branches that the men and women were provided with. A vessel of dirty water was then soused over him, and he was suffered to beat a hasty retreat from the camp.

Joseph Lee was the patriarchal monarch of the gipsies, on the above occasion. He was 87 years of age when he died, having by hook or crook, as the saying goes, lumped together a tidy personal estate; for according to the accredited reckoning of the gipsey court of "testamentary commins," he left behind him no less a sum than six thousand pounds sterling. He had three daughters, whom he severally named "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." On Charity Lee, his youngest daughter, being married to a young man of the Stanley tribe, it is stated that he presented to the bridegroom £300 worth of plate and jewelry, and 200 sovereigns, and to his daughter, the bride, four New Forest ponies and a saddle and bridle. The gipsies are the least offensive features that are to be met with in the New Forest of Hampshire.

Independent of the great gain that would speedily follow in the wake of bringing this long neglected waste into a state of cultivation, the government would, at one sweep, sap the foundations of this Babel of crime and its contingencies, thereby admitting the flood-gates of civilization to be opened and the back waters of sound knowledge and moral example to find their way into the hearts of its degraded and depraved inhabitants.—*Corr. Mark Lane Express.*

SUFFERING.—The Buffalo *Times* says that the applicants for charity, so far, this winter treble the number of last year, and misery keeps on increasing. We do not know where it will stop, for we have not half passed through our winter yet, and the bitterest cold and the deepest snow is yet to come. The plans for general relief are, though not complete, excellent, and the aid afforded very great indeed. Those noble souls who in such seasons "love their neighbors as themselves," have not only a reward in an approving conscience here, but in surety hereafter.

The Details.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From the Bombay Times, November 27.

Brigadier Grant's column, about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 26th, and, being reinforced to 5,000, crossed the Ganges with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3rd, but they waited till the Commander-in-Chief should join them. Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 27th October, and, having narrowly escaped being made captive on his way, arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd November, and remained there until the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, for further reinforcements, which must probably have accompanied him, to the extent of from 2,000 to 3,000, bringing up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. Lucknow is said to be surrounded by about 40,000 insurgents, against whom Outram and Havelock gallantly, but with difficulty, held their own with less than 2,000 men. For the past six weeks they have been isolated, and scarcely a line in that time has been received from them.—Heavy fighting, with great slaughter, is believed to have occurred. Col. Powell, while advancing with a party of 800 men was obstructed on the 1st by the Dinapore mutineers, betwixt Futtehpore and Cawnpore, when an action ensued, in which we were triumphant, but with severe loss, Col. Powell being amongst the killed, Nynee Tal, for a time invested by the enemy, had been relieved. Mohidpore, having been attacked on the 8th by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood, a portion of the United Malwa Contingent joined the enemy, killed Captain Mills and Dr. Carey, Serjeant-Majors O'Connell and Mannos, captured the guns and compelled the other troops to retire. Brigadier Stewart, who left Dhar on the 8th, is now rapidly advancing to the northward, and will by this time, we have no doubt, have given a good account of as many of the mutineers as can be overtaken. Great masses of troops continue pouring in from all directions, and the country in every where returning to a state of tranquility.—The Governor-General and Governors of Madras are at the respective seats of their administration. The Commander-in-Chief of India has by this time reached Lucknow. Sir Patrick Grant is at Madras, and Sir Henry Somerset at Poonah.

BRIGADIER GRANT'S COLUMN.

At the date of our last, Colonel Greathed's column, after the battle of Agra, on the 10th of October, were pushing on with all haste to Cawnpore, where they expected to arrive on the 27th. On the 18th Brigadier Grant, of the 9th Lancers, joined and took command in room of Colonel Greathed. Taking them up where we left them at Mynpoorie on the 19th we now pursue an account of the march. Halting for a day on the 20th, they reached Bewar on the 21st, and recovered the treasure—about £23,000—left there when the mutiny broke out in May. The fort, with all the buildings it contained, was blown up. After a long march of 24 miles they reached Goorsahaigunge on the 22nd. On the 24th, they arrived at Kanouj, where a portion of the Delhi fugitives, on their way to Futtelghur, had established themselves.—On discovering the approach of our troops, a body of 300 of them, with five guns, endeavoured to escape in the direction of Oude. Two hundred of the 9th Lancers, with a body of native cavalry, the 15th Irregulars, were immediately despatched in pursuit, when, heavy firing being heard, Grant followed with a second squadron and a couple of guns. The enemy had attempted to form on crossing the Kalee Nuddee (black river), and fired at our Cavalry.—On our guns opening, they decamped, our troopers crossing the stream, and following them. They were now shut up between the Ganges and the lesser stream, where about two hundred of them were cut up—the remainder escaped into the fields. The guns were captured, two of them being our own. A few, both of the cavalry and Sepoys, were drowned in endeavoring to swim the Ganges. Lieutenant Watson and two native troopers were slightly wounded.—The force once more pushed on, and reached Cawnpore on the morning of the 26th October.

HOLILCUND.—SHOWERS'S COLUMN.

We mentioned in our last that the flying column under Brigadier Showers, having swept the country around Delhi, started afresh on the 2nd of October, and were last heard of at Jaffoo Satar, on the 12th.—Here the horsemen of the Nawab of Jhujjur, who had crossed the river, were disarmed without resistance. In the fort they found twenty-one guns, with a considerable supply of gunpowder and munitions of war, a large number of horses and elephants, and 30,000 stand of arms. The chief himself was captured on the 17th, in his hunting-grounds at Chowenkwas. Information was now received that the Goojurs had fallen back on Rewaree, with a view of plundering the cities. Hodson's horse, which had just joined, now dashed back, overtook, and cut about 40 of them to pieces. A party of the Guide Cavalry next surprised Nahur, endeavoured to prevent the fugitives from reaching the fort of Kanoud, and cut up all they overtook. A squadron of the Carabineers, with Hodson's force, were afterwards sent out in the same direction, under Colonel Custance, with the view of obtaining possession of the fort before it was reached by the enemy. Brigadier Showers himself, with the main column, followed as speedily as he could, and reached the place on the 20th, when they found Col. Custance, who had arrived the day before, in possession. The garrison, who had not been reinforced, surrendered at once; £50,000 worth of treasure in rupees, with 14 guns, and a quantity of stores were captured. About 500 of the garrison, said to be Poorbeahs, had fled during the night, and 60 who remained laid down their arms. Here the force rested awhile, to recover from their recent violent exertions. They had during the previous fortnight secured upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. They started again on the 22nd. On the 31st a detachment of Showers' column went in pursuit of a body of Mewatte and other insurgents, who had taken up a position on the heights near Sonuh, in the Ghoorgaon district. The rebels were dispersed with the loss of about 100 killed. In this affair Mr. W. Clifford, of the civil service, was killed by a shot from the enemy.

AGRA.

On the 27th of October Col. Cotton, with a body of troops, made a forced march from Agra towards Futteypore-Sekree, where a large body of the Indore fugitives were said to be assembled. The force consisted of 200 of the Engineer Brigade, three light field battery guns, two 8-inch howitzers, a detachment of Sikh cavalry and infantry, under the command of Lieut. Sheriff, and the militia cavalry. They reached their destination on the morning of the 28th, but found that the bulk of the enemy had decamped during the night. A few desperate men still held a very strong position in the Tehseldaree and buildings around. After a short bombardment, a 9-pounder was brought to bear on the eastern gate, when the troops burst in and stormed the place. Twelve men were killed inside, and five cut up by the cavalry when attempting to escape. We had seven or eight men wounded, the most of them slightly, among them was Lieut. Glub. No one was killed. The Kerowlee Rajah's troops had before this destroyed a portion of the same set, when attempting to cross the Chumbuli. The column next proceeded towards Muttra, at which place they arrived on the 31st, having cut up some 150 rebels at the village of Bhegree, where a large quantity of ammunition was secured. They were still at Muttra on the 2nd November, and were next to march towards Hodul.

NYNEE TAL.

This beautiful mountain retreat, basking in the bosom of the Himalayas, could not, in spite of its seclusion, in these times of tribulation, escape attack. About the middle of October, a rebel force of about 5,000 strong, including 1000 cavalry, took up positions at Haldwanee and Kalladeedpore, thus blockading the only two passes that lead to Nynee Tal, and an inviting affair of attacking that place, which is nearly inaccessible with a handful of determined men to defend it. They fired a salute in honor of the occasion. The native mountaineers of the neighborhood, the moment they were made aware of what had occurred in sheer good will, and without pay or other inducement, poured down to protect the passes of which every peak, precipice, and cavern was known to them. Major Ramsay, commanding the 8th Irregulars, proceeding with a party of 300 to examine their position. On his way he came across 300 troops, formerly belonging to his corps, but who fled the moment he approached them. On nearing the enemy, he endeavored to draw out their cavalry, with the view of decoying them across the Gola canal, and then cutting off their retreat. Unfortunately for us they saw their danger before they were deep enough in our toils, and galloped back full speed, before we were able to occupy the bridge in their rear. With the jungle fever on all sides of them, impenetrable passes in their rear, they quickly got tired of the game of blockading, and decamped, and the beautiful sanatarium is once more safe as a retreat, void of all alarm.

CAWNPORE.

Our last dates from Cawnpore extended to the 24th October, and gave particulars of an excursion to Bithoor on the 18th, with the approach of reinforcements from north to south. Since then the direct mails have been plundered, and we have, for the fortnight, been deprived of the communications of our own correspondents, and have been compelled to draw on intelligence reaching us by the circuit of Calcutta. On the morning of the 22nd a convoy of 700 men, with four guns, left in charge of provisions for Allumbagh, where the sufferings of the garrison were very severe. Though within three miles of Lucknow, they knew nothing whatever of what had occurred there within the previous fortnight. On the morning of the 26th Brigadier Grant's column marched into Cawnpore a day earlier than was expected. It consists of two companies of Sappers and Miners, three troops of Horse Artillery, and two 18-pounder guns, 600 of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, her Majesty's 8th and 75th Foot, two regiments of Sikh cavalry, and the like number of infantry. They were in high health and spirits, had been in every action, nearly thirty in number, since the commencement of the siege of Delhi, and swept all before them on the way down. On the following day the 23rd Highlanders and 200 of the Naval Brigade had joined them. The most tremendous reports are prevalent in reference to the last two throughout the country. The sailors are said to be fourteen feet high, four feet across the shoulders, and to carry a field piece under each arm, with as much ease as a porter would carry a bundle. The men in petticoats are believed to have been especially sent out by her Majesty so attired, to be avenged for the slaughter of our women and children. The strength of the garrison at this time was about 1,500; Grant's force about 3,500, and the reinforcements joined before the 30th would bring the grand total up to about 7,000. On the 31st of October Brigadier Grant's column, now 5,000 strong, crossed the Ganges, and arrived at Allumbagh, without opposition, on the 3rd of November. They took with them 2500 camels and 50 carts, with supplies for Lucknow. On the same day Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore. He had been very nearly made prisoner on his way up. He and his staff appear to have been proceeding very injudiciously, without an escort, when they suddenly came up with a body of the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry. They were mounted on elephants, and were accompanied by seventy-five native troopers. The Commander-in-Chief, as soon as he observed the enemy, retreated, till he found refuge in a bullock train, some ten miles in the rear. The troops continued for a while to hover round, and the marvel was that this piece of unparalleled rashness should not have terminated fatally. Having arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd, Sir Colin Campbell remained there till the 9th, when he started for Alumbagh, where Grant's column was understood to be awaiting his arrival. The cause of the delay is not explained, but betwixt the 3rd and the 9th of November nothing decisive could have occurred, or we should have heard of it by telegraph from Madras, the channel through which our latest tidings generally reach us, being conveyed thither by steamer from Calcutta. On the afternoon of the 1st inst., a sharp action occurred near the village of Kudjnai, betwixt the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, two 9-pounder guns, under Col. Powell of her Majesty's 53rd Foot. Our loss was heavy, Col. Powell being amongst the slain.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The course of the Bombay force in Central India, long known as the Mhow column, under Colonel Stewart, who succeeded Brigadier Woodburn, has been and is to the northward since the occupation of the fort of Dhar, mentioned in my last. The point which it desired to attain was Mundesore, where, as you know, there has been for some time collected an armed rabble, against which the Neemuch force made that unfortunate move of which I wrote a fortnight ago. But, in marching north, Colonel Stewart found work to do at Mehidpore. There, on the 8th, the infantry and artillery of the contingent [the cavalry mutined long ago, killing their officers] were attacked by some 4,000 mercenaries and scoundrels of all kinds. After a gallant fight the guns were captured, when, we are told, the Mussulmans among the contingents joined the insurgents. Captain Mills, Dr. Carey, and two serjeant majors, were killed. Major Timming escaped to the Malwa the force, (Col. Stewart's), and a serjeant major, made a few faithful men of the contingent, to Indore, where Holkar received them with all kindness. Brigadier Stewart's fall in with the victorious rebels on the 13th, and indicted severe loss on them. The cavalry of the Mysorean Contingents under Major Orr, performed this service. The party of the rebels attacked were a strong rearguard. The cavalry detachments of the 1st, 3rd and 4th regiments, Hyderabad Contingent, charged on both flanks and doubled them up, capturing all the guns and stores taken from the contingent at Mehidpore, together with two of their own guns. One officer, lieutenant Samuel, was dangerously wounded in this excellent piece of service. The column of Brigadier Stewart is to be reinforced by the 38th, which corps is being sent round to us from Calcutta, and may be daily expected. It will also receive two more companies of the 80th from Belgaum where they are relieved by the rest of the 2nd Europeans from Kurrachee. The force in Guzerat and Rajpootana is to be at once strengthened by a wing of the 95th from Bombay, with a battery of artillery and a company of Royal Engineers, who arrived from England by last mail. Thus in three several directions is the Western Presidency penetrating, or preparing to penetrate, Central India. I have no fear but that full justice will be done at home to the foresight and energy of the government of Bombay, when the time comes for taking a general view of the insurrection.

GREATHED'S COLUMN.

But to return to Greathed's (now become Grant's) column. On the 14th it crossed the Jumna and marched for Mynpoorie. The petty chief of that place made his submission to the brigadier and was graciously received but his little fort was blown up, and his three or four guns destroyed. Thence the column proceeded towards Ferruckabad. In my last, you remember, I anticipated that the punishment of the Nawab of Futtyghur in that neighbourhood would be a primary object of the force; and so it was, but the calls from Lucknow for aid were still more pressing, so Futtyghur stands over for a time, and the column went on down the Ganges for Cawnpore. Near Kauorije it fell in with some 300 Delhi fugitives, making for Oude, and destroyed two-thirds of them capturing their five guns. This was on the 23rd. Five days later, on the 28th the brigadier entered Cawnpore, and on the 30th, as I have written, crossed into Oude for Lucknow. Meanwhile, the other Delhi column, under Brigadier Showers, has been circling about in the districts to the south and west of the capital with the most re-assuring and settling effect. When I last wrote this little force—composed of portions of the Carabineers, Hodson's and the Guide Cavalry, a field battery, two or three heavy guns and mortars, the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, Ghoorkas, and Poojab Rifles—after pacifying the Rewaree district, was moving upon Jeghar. The Nawab of that ilk was captured at his hunting-box [shikargah], and was sent into Delhi to stand his trial, which, as he has [so writes an officer from Agra] "been against us from first to last," can, we may hope, only end one way. Thus the town and fort of Jughur was occupied with its stores and ammunition, and a further movement upon the strong fort of Kanoud was equally successful. There the brigadier halted for a while, preparatory to a sweep back towards Delhi in another direction. His last service is the arrest of the Nawab of Furruckhugur. Nor is Agra idle in the work of pacification. Of its small garrison of the 3rd European and one battery, one detachment holds Muttra and another Alighur, with its excellent little fort. The restoration of tranquility is accelerated by the attitude of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who had the prudence to repulse a party of the Delhi fugitives and whose capital is again a safe residence for British officers. Indeed, of the whole country between Delhi and Agra I may say, upon the authority of a most intelligent officer of long experience in the upper provinces, that "the subsidence of the revolt has been even more rapid than its rise;" that the crops are every where excellent, and that, almost incredible as it may appear, this year's revenue is likely to be almost entirely saved to the state. The peasants during all the commotions, have for the most part, gone about their ordinary labour, and when the time comes for making their accustomed payments they will make them as of old. This is a very noteworthy feature of the insurrection.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

From the Time's Correspondent.

The preparations for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow are rapidly advancing. Colonel Hope Grant, with Colonel Greathed's column, 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 28th October. He crossed the Ganges on the 30th with eighteen guns, and his arrival at Alumbagh has been already reported. He met with no opposition on the road, which, indeed, during the late operations has always been clear, the enemy concentrating all their forces around Lucknow. The column will remain in the Alumbagh till the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, who left Calcutta on the 28th of October. Sir Colin Campbell travels like a courier, and on the 3rd of November he was at Cawnpore.

Colonel Berkeley's column is on the road. Colonel Rimde, whose force is in Rewah, is said to have received his orders; so has Colonel Lowndes, who, with 520 Europeans, had marched to quiet Juanpore. Col. Wroughton, with most of Jung Bahadoor's Ghoorkas, is already on the frontiers of Oude. Some Sikhs are on their march from Delhi, and altogether Sir Colin Campbell ought to have at least 5,000 Europeans, and some 3000 Sikhs and Ghoorkas at his disposal. He will not have so many for the actual relief of Lucknow, and has received a letter from Sir James Outram, declaring that the garrison can hold out for some days yet, and begging that no thought of its danger may interfere with a complete victory. It is understood that Sir Colin will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the back opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then occupy and perhaps enter the Residency amongst the loss of a man. Lucknow, once occupied, and fortified, will become the base of operations, inch by inch, to may re-conquer Oude.

It is generally understood that Nena Sahib, self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command-in-chief at Onde, and some profess to see traces of ability and plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. That some idea of concentration prevails among them is obvious from the manner in which the detached bodies have quitted Bengal. It is certain, too, that they fight harder than they did. Government has published a telegraph announcing a victory at a place called Burdee, near Allahabad. Captain Peel makes the best of his story, but it seems clear that the enemy fought with desperation, that our loss was severe, and that it was considered prudent to retain so advanced a position. At Futtehsarai again, near Agra, the rebels were dislodged by a party from the garrison on the 29th of October. Most of them fled, but a party seized a building on the heights and died like men with the halter round their necks. Lieutenant Glubb and 17 privates were killed.

Several other engagements have been reported during the week. The greatest occurred in Jounpore. Col. Wroughton, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1,500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displayed at least a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their number. The curved knives make quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns, and 700 bodies on the field. These Goorkas are the men for whom Sir Charles Napier had so strong, and, as it has proved, so well grounded an admiration. Both they and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without an attempt at tactics. One thing is quite clear. We can never use Sepoys against native levies again. Their *prestige* has disappeared for ever, and a Sikh, an Arab, an Afghan, or a Ghoorka, will now charge a Sepoy regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, or our tactics, and in our uniform.

On the 15th or 16th of October again some cavalry dispatched by Brigadier Showers, attacked the remnant of the Jhujjur force, near Kanoud. The enemy lost 400 men, and were again completely dispersed. Another body was then dispatched to Kanoud, which, on the 19th of October, occupied the fortress, seizing 18 guns, military stores, and lakhs of treasure. The mutineers, under Koor Singh, the Bengalee Zemindar, who were in possession of Bandee, are also reported to have been cut up by the Zemindars. He himself has departed, it is said, for Gwalior, where he will probably be hung by Scindiah as soon as the scale turns a little in our favour. His forces are said to have been annihilated, but that statement rests on native authority, and may or may not be correct.

About Jubbulpore all is said to be in a state of anarchy. There are two regiments of Madras Cavalry there, but the rebels are in every direction, like flies in summer, and the force cannot leave the station.

The troops are arriving fast. The *Alma* spoke thirty-six ships near the mouth of the river, and we have already had the Sydney with 320 men of the Royal Artillery; Ulysses and Surrey, with 652 men of her Majesty's 42nd Regiment; Lady Jocelyn, with 765 of her Majesty's 54th Rifle Brigade, and Royal Artillery; Canda, with 602 of her

fewer the garrison not nearly so badly off as we are reduced; we have been using their provisions ever since we arrived. The enemy had mined all around them, and had we not come, would have blown them up, though they had provisions to hold out. I hope we shall be soon in our turn relieved; the enemy have regularly blockaded us, and it would be madness to attempt to carry off 600 or 700 wounded, and 500 ladies and children with our present small force. Our loss has been very heavy; we have lost in killed and wounded 66 officers and nearly 1,000 men. All the influential people about here are against us." We are all put on rations, and if supplies do not come in soon, we shall have to turn out all our horses.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

BENARES, Oct. 31.—The Commander in Chief has come and gone. He arrived to-day at 8 a. m., and put up at Col. Gordon's, where he breakfasted and saw some officers, whence he had paid a visit to Lieut. Governor. He started for Allahabad at one p. m. On this side of Shergotty the Commander in Chief's party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the fugitive and mutinous 32nd, and were very nearly caught by them. Had the garries been five hundred yards further on the road, the whole party would have been cut off to a man, for they were proceeding without an escort of any kind. The gallant Sepoys were seen travelling like gentlemen on elephants, of which fourteen were counted, an Lancer also escorted by 25 Sowars, who hovered some time about the carriages.—As soon as this cavalcade was perceived, the carriages turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles till they came up with a bullock train party. This accounts for the delay in the Commander in Chief's arrival, who otherwise would have been here yesterday. You may imagine how excited people became here, when coupled with the non-arrival of Sir Colin, it became known in the afternoon that the electic communication was interrupted between this and Shergotty; but little did the good folks think how near their suspicions were to realization, for it is not to be denied that, to use a common phrase, the Comander in Chief was as nearly "nabbed" as possible, and all his staff with him. Now, why were elephants allowed to be retained for the use of these miserable traitors and murderers, called Sepoys, when brave British soldiers sadly wanted them to carry their baggage and tents to the north west? Sir Colin looked uncommonly fresh and well, and intended to be at Cawnpore the day after to-morrow.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer of the Madras Fusiliers:

"Cawnpore, Oct. 28.—I went the other day to see the house of horrors where the unfortunate women and children were massacred. At the entrance I found a gibbet, and under it the carcass of a wretch who had just been hanged as a spy.

"It is a small brick building, built in a square, the rooms opening into a small court yard in the centre. The place is still strewn with fragments of clothes and lots of shoes. The walls in places are sprinkled with blood and the mats on the floor appear to have been drenched with it. On carefully examining the walls I found scratched on the plaster behind a door the following—written apparently by the wife of a European soldier, of whom there were several shut up there:—

"'Countrymen and women, remember the 15th of July, '57. Your wives and families are here in misery and at the disposal of savages, who has ravished both young and old, and then killed us. Oh! oh! my child! my child! Countrymen revenge it!'

"I don't think anything would appeal so strongly to the feelings of our countrymen at home as this simple statement of misery. It is expressed and spelt as above, and seemed to have been scratched with the point of a knife. The walls of the little room where it was written were spattered with blood, and the plaster cut in several places with swords.

"I went to see the intrenchment where Wheeler defended himself so long. It is a low mud bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these are literally riddled by round shot, and the roofs of both have fallen in. It seems quite miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a host well armed, and provided with big guns and every requisite material. They must have been arrant cowards—as, indeed, we know they were—for they never dared to come out into the open, but fired from under cover of some half-finished barracks near the intrenchment. If with the force we have had hitherto, we have been able to command victory, what will it be when England's armies now arriving march through the country? In six months India will be more entirely in our power than it ever has been before."

On the Improvement of the Breed of Horses.

From the New York Tribune.

It is an indisputable fact that all the excellence of the English and American thorough-bred horse is derived from Oriental blood of the desert, and originates, it is believed, in the admixture of the various breeds of the several countries to which the horse, in its purest and highest form, has from remote ages been indigenous. These countries are Arabia, Syria, Persia, Turkistan, the Barbary States, Nubia, and Abyssinia, all of which have races nearly connected with each other, but all possessing distinct characteristics. There would appear of these races to be the English thorough-bred horse—with which the American is identical—a larger proportion of the Barb than of pure Arabian blood. The celebrated Godolphin is generally considered by the most competent judges to have been a Barb. Fairfax's celebrated horse was a Barb; the Royal mares imported by King Charles II., of which nine-tenths of our thorough-bred horses trace, were Tunisian or Tangier Barbs. The other most famous progenitors have been Turks, as the Byerly Turk, the Lyster or straddling Turk, the D'Arcy yellow Turk, Place's white Turk, and many others. The most noted of the pure Arabians was the Darley Arabian.—And it is the most considerable opinion that the great and unrivalled excellence of the English horse arises from the fact that he is the offspring of a judicious cross of all the best Oriental races, and not the produce of a system of close in-breeding.

It is worthy of remark, however, that although the fact is universally admitted that the whole original excellence of the English thorough blood is attributable to the blood of the desert, and although no horse is to be held as thorough-bred unless he can trace in both lines, parental and maternal, to that blood, and although many horses of various Eastern and African breeds have been constantly imported both into England and America during the last two hundred years, no one of them has improved the breed of race horses within the last century, or perhaps two centuries. So low at present does modern Arabian blood stand in the estimation of English Turfmen, that a horse begotten by a Turkish, Arab, Barb or Persian stallion, on an English thorough-bred mare, receives, in the Goodwood Cup and other races in which allowances are given, 24 lbs. from all English-bred racers; and a horse begotten by such a stallion on a mare of any one of the same races, receives the enormous advantage of 48 lbs. The facts that even with this enormous advantage no horse so bred ever wins any plate or race of consideration, shows that the distaste to the blood is not a prejudice, but is founded on valid reasons. Why this should be so is not so clear. It appears, however, to be a certain and fixed rule of breeding, that in order to improve any race, the higher and purer blood must be on the sire's side, not on the dam's; and he must be the superior animal. It is, we think, now an indisputable and undeniable fact that the English thorough-bred horse is in all respects, but especially in size, bone, power and beauty, a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be improved by any further admixture of that strain. Why this should be so cannot clearly be shown; but it arises probably from two causes; first, that as the Mohammedan race has degenerated in intellectual energy, in civilization and in power, the breed of horses used by that race has suffered a corresponding deterioration, owing to the want of intelligent breeding, of care, of management, and to the inferiority of their food, stabling and nurture; and, second, that the English and American descendants of the same horses have, by the vast attention given to the breeding them only from the best and choice parents, to their more general nutriment, better housing and clothing, and the enlightened and scientific culture which they have long received, been improved in proportion to the deterioration of their ancestors.

No intelligent sportsman doubts that the English and American thorough-bren horse can beat the Oriental horse anywhere and everywhere, and in all respects. In Hindostan, at the European races, the wholebred and half-bred English horses invariably beat the Indian Arabs; and very recently an English mare, named Fair Nell, disgracefully beat all the Egyptian Barbs of Ali Pasha, who had challenged the English Jockey Club to a trial match between English and Oriental horses for a prize of £10,000. The Jockey Club declined to take up the match collectively, because as a body they do not own race horses and individually because the risk of running the best horses in a race of 8 miles, which was proposed, over the rough and stony or sandy desert, was held rightly to be too great to justify the sending of animals of great value to a distant and barbarous country. The English residents at Alexandria and Cairo, however, excited by national spirit, and provoked by the triumphant tone of the Orientals, resolved to test the question. The Irish mare "Fair Nell" was selected, which was not a racer of any note or distinction, and about which there is now some dispute whether she is or is not actually thorough-bred, though she is known to be very highly and very well bred; and the result was that, vastly to the disgust and disappointment of the Egyptians, she defeated all the best Arabs of the Pasha's stud with perfect ease. It has been asserted, and is constantly urged by the favorers and defenders of Oriental blood, that no horse of really superior qualities or decided excellence, as Arabs or Barbs, have recently been imported; and that to this, and to no natural or general inferiority of the Arab or Oriental horse, is the want of success in breeding from him to be attributed, and, as a matter of course, every one who imports an Arab or Barb, asserts that his horse, and his only, is a real and superior blooded animal.

The plea is not, however, a valid one, for it is not likely, when a great majority of the horses imported from the East both into England and America have been gifts of Oriental potentates to crowned heads or presidents, that no one of them should have been a valuable creature. Still less is it likely that obscure and comparatively unknown modern travellers have succeeded in securing better blood than the lavish expenditure and scientific knowledge of the richest of European individuals and the most enlightened and powerful of European governments. It is clearly the sounder opinion that the modern thorough-bred horse of Oriental origin is a superior creature to the modern Arab; and consequently is is clearly unwise to attempt to breed thorough-bred mares to Oriental stallions, or to breed any highly bred mares to such stallions in preference to the best thoroughbreds. Still it appears not improbable that the general trotting stock of America might be improved by crossing with good Arabian and Barb blood, where the best thorough blood, combined with fine form and power is not to be attained. We are even impressed with the idea that with some half-blooded breeds, such as the Canadians and Normans, both of which have a large, although a very remote cross of the African Barbs of Andalusian breed, a recurrence to the original, undiluted Barb or Arabian blood might be preferable even to breeding from modern thorough-breds on the principle before referred to, of having, after many years or centuries of out-crossing, recourse to the original strain of blood, which is often found to nick, as it is technically termed, when it succeeded highly. It is worthy of remark that some distinguished trotting horses trace to Black Bashaw, who was a pure Barb of Tripoli, and who is said to be a horse of great beauty and power. The Canadians and Normans both show far more similitude of structure and form to the Arabs and Barbs than do the modern thorough-bred horses; and that is a stronger reason for believing that such a cross might prove successful. Half-bred horses between the Indian, Arab and English half-bred mares, have been found to answer admirably for cavalry horses, are used for that purpose exclusively in the Anglo-Indian service. The 10th Hussars, mounted on animals of this stamp, attracted great attention in the Crimea, where these horses were found to be hardier and enduring of privation and exposure to weather than the English horses of two or three thorough crosses, although inferior to them in speed, in length of stride, and in weight in the shock of battle. The same remark applies to the half-bred Algerine Barbs, ridden by the French Chasseur d' Afriques and Chasseurs Indigines, most of which, it is said, are bred from mares of Normandy or Picardy; and this would encourage the hope of success in breeding from Normans and Canadians to horses of Oriental blood. We should like to hear of the experiment being tried, and although we should not care to predict perfect success, we should rather anticipate a good than an evil result; we would, however, on no account put a thorough-bred mare to an Eastern horse, nor any very highly bred mare, where a thorough-bred stallion is within reach. Of course, the boniest, most compact and strongest Arabs should be selected; an Arab weed of an inferior strain is a very poor creature for any purpose, and worst of all from which to breed. From what we have heard of the Nolan Arab, and from the consummate knowledge in horse-flesh of his gallant owner we should argue as well of him as of any recent importation from the East. We should not be surprised if, in future days, material improvement in the horse-flesh of the West, where there has been, until very recently, a great want of thorough blood, may be traced to that horse.

A New Necromancer.

On Wednesday night Professor Wiljalba Frikell having taken the St. James's Theatre, gave, for the first time, his new entertainment, of which "Two Hours of Illusions" is the appropriate title. When the curtain rises there is nothing on the stage but one or two ordinary chairs. The Professor comes forward with a piece of black cloth in his hand, about as big as a pocket handkerchief. He shows you both sides of it, waves it about, rolls it up, compresses it into a ball, and then unfolding it, takes from it, and deposits on the chairs, a succession of glass bowls, each full of water and containing a gold fish. It is impossible to conceive where they come from; after which the professor goes through the same process of waiving, unfolding, and crumpling up the piece of black cloth; he himself is dressed in a tight-fitting black suit, and is in almost perpetual motion, so that it is not easy to suppose that he has half a dozen bowls full of water, to say nothing of the fish, up his sleeve, or beneath any part of his costume. He borrows a watch from one of the spectators, and holding it to the ear of another, compels him to admit that it is stopped, a third that it is going; to others he makes it indicate a different time in each case; then in apparent indignation at so bad a time-keeper, he violently stamps on it, and taking it up, shuts his hands, and immediately opens it, and you see that the watch has disappeared. He brings forward two flower-pots with plants in them; a lady in front of him chooses one of them, and he throws the other on the stage, takes the plant out of it, and shows the watch at the bottom of the earth, in which it was imbedded.

He receives a hat from some confiding spectator, shows you the inside of it, taps the sides and crown with a short wand, and immediately draws out of it a silver cup, then another and another to the number of fifty, placing them in a row on a long board. He brings eggs out in the same way, showers of perfumed packets, and other nick-nacks. He tears the hat to pieces, folds it up into a tight parcel, and places it on a chair; in another moment it descends from the top of the theatre to the head of its owner. Three little black flags, which are inspected by the company at pleasure, on being twirled about for a moment, multiply themselves in his hands into scores and hundreds of other flags, which fall in hundreds among the spectators. We not only cannot enumerate a tenth part of the tricks performed by the Professor, but we are obliged to confine ourselves to one or two of the simplest, and to some tastes, perhaps, the least attractive, many of them being both so rapid and so intricate as to be exceedingly difficult to follow. The general superiority of Professor Frikell over all conjurers we have ever been astonished by, lies in the absence of all apparatus, and the apparent simplicity of the means by which his marvellous illusions are brought about. Not the least pleasant part of the entertainment is the Professor's infinite vivacity. His face, hands, feet, and body are in incessant but graceful motion, and he keeps up a running comment on his performances in a wonderful and amusing language, compounded out of German, French, and broken English. After two hours passed in admiring and wondering at this clever magicians infinite dexterity and inexhaustable resources, it is not easy to reconcile oneself to the common-place world of cause and effect, and humiliating to find that one can do nothing with one's own hat but put it on and go home in it.—*Bell's Life, Dec. 7.*

The Slave Trade.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:—

SIR,—Having in former years imbibed *the idea, from speeches made in Parliament* and from articles in newspapers similar to that in your leader of the 24th, that our squadron on the West coast of Africa, so far from diminishing, rather increased the evils of the slave trade, I went to Angola in 1854 fully expecting to find, as you remark, that this "nefarious traffic still subsists as much as ever," When, however, I came in contact with Portuguese who had actually been engaged in the trade, and heard them refer to it invariably in the past tense, my confidence was somewhat shaken in the soundness of Parliamentary information. "Such a man was rich," said they, "in time of the slave trade."

And when I saw boys of 10 or 12 years of age sold for about 12s each within 150 miles of the coast, and heard the emphatic exclamation "Ah! we could have got 60 or 70 dollars for these lads in the time of slave trade," with the frank confession by those who, of all others, ought to know best that the prime agents in the repression of the traffic were the English cruisers, I was forced to a different conclusion from that to which the really very plausible statements of various parties had led me.

Then, again, I saw crowds of carriers (*carregadores*) on the road from the interior to the coast. These carriers are compelled by the Government of Loanda to convey merchandize at the rate of 2d a day. On examining this system of compulsory labor, I found it to be a direct evidence of the efficiency of our cruisers in repressing the slave trade. Thus previous to 1845, when the squadron was increased to the strength it had before the breaking out of the Russian war, all the merchandize of Angola was brought down to the coast by slaves. The merchants went inland with a few slaves bearing goods, and purchased ivory and beeswax with slaves sufficient to carry them. All were intended for exportation, and there was no more difficulty in shipping the human cargo than the loads they carried

But on the augmentation of the force on the coast the Government resorted to this species of impressment to supply the place of the slaves which were previously all exported. The spectacle of a large gang of slaves marched down to the coast, so common previous to 1845, is now never seen; and if we glance at the Custom house returns we find that the receipts for head money gradually diminished from that year till 1850, when none was received. This sacrifice of a large revenue by the Portuguese Government shows that we are not the only people who have made efforts to put down the odious traffic; and if half the honesty of purpose which you civilly ascribe to the Governor of Cuba had characterised the officials sent to Angola the trade would have entirely ceased.

A few incorrigible slave-dealers, wished at by the governors of Loanda, who in words would outmatch General Concha in strenuous endeavours to annihilate the traffic, have continued to export a few loads annually from certain parts worth of Loanda. But this has been a difficult game to play, inasmuch as their own countrymen willingly give information to the cruisers for a small consideration, and being obliged to conceal their shipment from both parties, they stand, as it were, between two fires.

So far from brisk is the export trade that I once travelled in company with three native slaveholders who led eight women in a chain away from the coast toward the middle of the country to sell them for ivory. One of their owners said "that the English cruizers alone prevented their being sold across the sea." And as for the alleged increase of cruelty in the middle passage, any one who reads how slaves were treated when the slave trade was legal, will see that it was often even then as bad as it could be. It is of such a heathenish, or rather fiendish nature, that men engaged in it are somehow led to treat their fellow men immeasurably worse than they would animals of equal or inferior value.

Notwithstanding the very decided influence of the cruisers on the parts I visited, there seems to have been an increase in traffic since the strength of the cruisers were reduced by the Russian war; and this increase has taken place in the rivers North of Angola. The prostitution of the American flag is a serious drawback to our efforts at suppression. Yet it must be borne in mind that we hear more about it nowadays; and the increase of our knowledge of an abuse does not imply an actual augmentation of the evil.

While our attention is directed to greater numbers of slaves being imported into Cuba, we must not shut our eyes to the fact of another market being closed altogether to the trade, nor forget that the present posture of Brazil is owing to the moral influence of Great Britain. Cuba would, were the trade open, take and kill off 50,000 slaves annually. About two-thirds are kept away from her shores by the present blockade. That with another large market closed to the traffic, is surely not an ignoble failure.

I have thus ventured to state my conviction in favour of our present system formed, as it was, from personal observation, that you may, according to your custom, and if you should deem it advisable, give this to your readers by way of helping them to both sides of the question. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the present system of coercion will result in a radical cure of the evil. The cultivation by the Africans on their own soil of the raw materials of our manufacture, and the influence of Christian civilization alone will effect a permanent suppression of the slave trade. But all hopes of this must be given up if the coast tribes are to be hounded on by Europeans to hunt down the defenceless inland inhabitants on the absurd pretence of prompting "free emigration."

It is no more true that the Africans take delight in hunting, buying and selling each other than that the English glory in hanging themselves in November. I know that this is the case throughout the interior, and was sorry at the cause of a different state of things on the boarders of civilization. But we are ignorant of the sources whence statements such as that referred to arise. From meeting it in various quarters, and more especially in the months of slaveholders, or would-be slave employers, I am inclined to think that both it and that about the inefficiency of her Majesty's cruisers have had their origin with those who are, directly or indirectly, abettors of slavery, and that they are promulgated by many who, like myself, had not the means of testing their truth.

I am, &c.,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Marriage of the Princess Royal.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent, writing on the 10th, says:—Prince Frederick William, on his return from his visit to the King and Queen at Charlottenburg on Tuesday last, proceeded, in company of his architect, professor Strack, to inspect the progress of the palace that is being converted to his use; and yesterday afternoon he devoted several hours to a similar inspection of the suite of apartments that he and the Princess Royal are to occupy provisionally in the Royal Schloss, on their arrival here next February. The external work of the future palace is already so far completed that the scaffolding is taken down on all sides, with the exception of that portion of the front where a new portion is to be added, and it is very satisfactory to observe, not only how extremely well the "Palace of the old King" looks after its metamorphosis, but also how warm is the interest taken by all classes in its completion. As ladies-in-waiting on the Princess Royal when she enters on her new dignities here have been appointed the Countess Perponcher (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Lynar, and the Countess Hohenthal; in compliance with the Court usage, the Princess will not be attended by any lady of her own Court or nation.

One of the most important *fetes* in connection with the marriage of the Princess Royal and the Prince Frederick William will be a grand reception, for the purpose of a formal presentation of the *elite* of the *beau monde* to the Prince and Princess after their nuptials. This reception will, we believe, be held at Buckingham Palace.

A great many royal and distinguished personages are expected to arrive in January, on a visit to her Majesty, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. The King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg will be inmates of Buckingham palace, and for other visitors of less exalted rank a suite of rooms has been engaged at Farrance's hotel, in Belgravia, where they will be attended by the Queen's own servants and have the use of her Majesty's carriages.

The marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's on the 25th of January, and we understand that in honour of the occasion the Queen has commanded three performances to take place at her Majesty's theatre.—They are to consist of a tragedy, a comedy, and an opera. The tragedy is to be performed on the 10th. *Macbeth* has been selected, and the production of it is confided to Mr. Phelps. It is expected that the cast will comprise all the dramatic strength which can be brought to bear on the occasion, and we hear rumours that Miss Helen Faucit is likely to represent Lady Macbeth. The opera is to be Balfe's *Rose of Castille*, which is now being represented at the Lyceum. We believe that the comedy has not been finally chosen, but conclude that it will be one of Shakespeare's or Sheridan's. As the metropolis will be full of foreigners, and special representatives of every court will be here, we have no doubt that the various managers to whom these performances are entrusted will make every exertion to carry them out with *eclat*.

We understand that her Majesty has selected Lady Churchill and Viscount Sydney to be the lady and lord in attendance upon her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in the journey, after her highness's marriage, from London to Berlin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

Closing Notice—Thomas Russell.
Boots and Shoes—Christie & Magrath.
Notice to Creditors—R. Dennistoun.
Lectures.
Valuable property for sale—Wm. Bell.
Notice—Peter McFarlane & John McFarlane.
Soiree—Good Templars.
Notice—William McGregor.
Saw Logs—Chas. Perry.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1858.

The Result of the Elections.

So far as Upper Canada, the Elections are now complete; while in Lower Canada there are but few remaining to be held. Taken as a whole, which indeed is the only legitimate political view of them, they have returned a large majority favourable to Mr. Macdonald's government. Some opposition journals, taking their text from the Toronto *Globe*, would argue, because Mr. Macdonald's policy is not sustained by a sectional majority in Upper Canada, that notwithstanding the immense preponderance of the Lower Canada majority over the Upper Canada minority, the balance because it does not hang the same in both sections, is therefore against the government. This is a very pernicious doctrine, and, if carried out, must lead either to a dissolution of the Union, or continual dissolutions of the House. The Union of the Provinces was done with the view of producing an amalgamation of political elements, and not merely a bond of confederation; so that, to talk of distinct divisions in the House of Assembly is to ignore the fact of its being one indivisible body; and to expose the country to the continual risk of a relapse into its divisional boundaries. It is the misfortune of all parties that they are liable to be encumbered with impracticable, unscrupulous or overzealous abettors, who, wanting reason and discernment, pursue their object with a blind passion, weakening the positions they profess to support, by suggesting new and untenable theories; and thus withdrawing the public attention from true to false issues, they give to the opposite party the means of escape. Such is the case now, and the chief disturber of the harmony in the opposition is the Toronto *Globe*; first, he professes to be all in all with those who seek that the representation of the people, in those branches of the Legislature which are open to them, shall be in proportion to the number of the population of the country, and that the representative divisions shall be as nearly equal as possible, and all this to be done in careful forgetfulness of the dividing line which once existed between Upper and Lower Canada, and which was obliterated by the Union. While this question is still the order of the day, its pretended advocate, Mr. George Brown must needs complicate it by insisting that the dividing line shall be still preserved, so as that the majorities of the House may be ascertained by sections, thus introducing a political contradiction which is calculated to defeat the object of the party which he also professes to have at heart. How is it possible for sectional or double majorities to be insisted on, at the same time with an unsectional House and representation according to population? The thing is impossible, and Mr. Brown knows it, and for that reason insists on it, because he hopes thus to open the way to power, by the mystification in which he would drown the great question of the day. It is to be hoped the true and rational opposition will hold to those points which are debatable, and not confound itself by following a false lead.

The Financial Affairs of the Town.

The people who pay taxes into the Town treasury are warned that all is not right with them. The sooner they wake up to the danger of their position, the better for themselves; for without assuming the air of an alarmist, it is quite within the bounds of moderation to declare that the financial management of the Town is conducted upon the grossest principles of mismanagement and deceit. Why is there no money in the treasury, and where are all the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures gone to? Are the £20,000 sterling not apportioned something after the following fashion, viz:—

The Contractor,	£6,500
Paid on the Iron,	2,500
Deposited as security for further payment on the Iron,	9,000
Bonus supposed to have been paid to the Municipality who let us into their shoes.,	1,500
Deposited with the Commercial Bank here as collateral security on a protested note,	500
	£20,000

And if this is the case, why do the Records of the Municipality deny the fact? Has the Town Treasurer, Mr. Clurton, paid away securities without the authority of the Mayor, or has the Mayor authorised the conveyance without the sanction of the Council? Let them answer. It is right the taxpayers should know what is being done with their money, what is being charged on their property; and they want to know, when there is expenditure, what it is they are getting in return for it. If the Mayor and the Treasurer, or either of them, cannot account to the satisfaction of those in whose trust they act, it is to be hoped at any rate that the new Council will not stultify itself by reappointing Mr. Stevenson to the Mayoralty, or by continuing Mr. Clurton in the Treasurership. It is for these officers to clear up the impression that is publicly felt concerning them, and the clearest and most straightforward way is to publish a statement of their acts in relation to these debentures, stating particularly what they have acquired in behalf of the Town, in the nature of scrip or railway securities, and what portion of the Loan they have spent, and to whom, and for what paid. The Town ought to have a general financial statement of its affairs, but the most pressing item, because the most alarming, is that which concerns her railway enterprise, and this they ought to feel the greatest interest in affording for their own sakes, since the dissatisfaction is so widespread, and apparently so well grounded. It is to be hoped the Mayor and the Treasurer will do justice to the public apprehension in the premises without further delay. The above disposition of the Loan is not put forward as a correct statement; it is a suggestion according with the popular sentiment; and if at variance with the fact, they have the means within the compass of their own knowledge to correct it. Let them do so, we shall be glad if they can.

The New Town Council.

The Councillors who were elected are Messrs. Bradfield, Harvey, and Carlysle, for the North Ward; Burnham, Poole, and Hogan, for the South Ward; Hopkins, Hall, and Leary, for the East Ward; and Hall, Stevenson, and Scott, for the Centre Ward. Mr. Scott, it is believed cannot hold his seat, he being a lessee of town property. Another person will therefore be yet selected to make up the complement for the Centre Ward.

The Election.

MEMBERS ELECTED.	Ministerial.	Opp.
Frontenac	H. Smith	1
St. Hyacinthe	L. V. Sicotte	1
Sherbrooke	A. T. Gall	1
Ottawa	R. W. Scott	1
Brockville	G. Sherwood	1
North Simcoe	A. Morrison	1
Terrebone	L. S. Morin	1
Kingston	J. A. Macdonald	1
Hamilton	J. Buchanan	1
London	J. Carling	1
W. Northumberland	S. Smith	1
S. Wellington	D. Sfirton.	1
N. Wentworth	W. Notman	1
Montreal	A. A. Dorion, T. D. McGee, J. Rose	3
Toronto	J. B. Robinson, G. Brown	2
Halton	J. White	1
N. Oxford	G. Brown	1
Peel	J. C. Aikins	1
West Elgin	G. Maubeia	1
South Simcoe	W. R. Ferguson	1
Vercheres	G. Cartier	1
Lennox & Addington	D. Roblin	1
Carleton	W. F. Powell	1
E. Northumberland	J. R. Clark	1
East Durham	F. H. Burton	1
Jacques Cartier	Dr. Rose	1
Peterboro'	Thos. Short	1
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	1
North Ehsex	R. Bell	1
North Wellington	C. Allan	1
East York	A. Wright	1
East Elgin	E. Burwell	1
South Hastings	I. Wallbridge	1
Lambton	M. Cameron	1
Bonne	J. M. Ferres	1
Laprairie	T. J. Lorangert	1
Prescott	J. W. McCann	1
Shefford	L. T. Drummond	1
Russell	G. B. Lalloua	1
St. John's	— Bourassa	1
Quebec (City)	C. Alleyn, G. Simard, H. Dobord	3
Nort Hastings	G. Benjamin	1
Huron & Bruce	J. Holmes	1
Compton	H. F. Pope	1
Welland	G. McMicken	1
Niagara	J. Simpson	1
Perth	T. M. Daly	1
East Brant	D. Christie	1
East Middlesex	M. Talbot	1
West Middlesex	J. Scatchard	1
Kent	A. McKellar	1
West Durham	H. Monro	1
Laval	P. Labelle	1
North Ontario	J. Gould	1
North Waterloo	M. Foley	1
Rouville	Major Campbell	1
Yamaska	J. Gill	1
Hochelaga	J. Laporte	1
Montcalm	J. Dufresne	1
Argenteuil	S. Bellingham	1
Missisquoi	H. H. Whitney	1
South Lanark	A. W. Pinsfair	1
Levi	F. Lemieux	1
Grenville	W. Patrick	1
Cornwall	J. S. Macdonald	1
North York	J. Hartman	1
West York	W. P. Howland	1
South Ontario	O. Mowat	1
Prince Edward	Dr. Dorland	1
Stanstead	T. L. Terrill	1
Richmond & Wolf	W. Webb	1
L'Islet	— Caron	1
Kamouraska	C. Chapais	1
Bellechasse	O. Fortier	1
St. Maurice	L. Desaulniers	1
Nicolet	— Gaudet	1
Richelieu	S. F. Sincennes	1
South Oxford	S. Connor	1
Renfrew	D. L. McDougall	1
Dundas	N. Cook	1
South Wentworth	J. Rymal	1
Essex	J. McLeod	1
Leeds & Grenville	Dr. Church	1
Berthier	J. Piche	1
Beauharnois	G. D. Onimet	1
Bagot	D. S. Ramsay	1
Grey	J. S. Hegan	1
Norfolk	W. Powell	1
Lincoln	W. H. Merritt	1
Chateauguay	H. Starnes	1
Three Rivers	Wm. McD. Dawson	1
Soulanges	Coutlee	1
Napierville	J. O. Bureau	1
L'Assomption	L. Archambault	1
Drumd & Arthabaska	C. Dunkin	1
Ottawa County	Papineau	1
West Brant	H. Biggar	1
Iberville	Labarge	1
Lothiniere	O'Farrell	1
South Waterloo	W. Scott	1
South Leeds	B. Tett	1
Montmorency	J. Cauchon	1
Portneuf	J. E. Thibodeau	1
Montmagny	Dr. Beaubien	1
Rimouski	W. M. Baby	1
Bonaventure	J. Meagher	1
Dorchester	— Langevin	1
Victoria	John Cameron	1

Extraordinary Murder and Suicide.

From the London Morning Star, Dec. 12.

On Thursday morning at an early hour, a murder and suicide of a most tragical and distressing character took place at Thornton Heath, about a mile distant from the town of Croydon.

For some years past, Mrs. Mary Smither, a lady of some property, and her two sons, one William Helton Smether, aged 33, and the other Charles Smether, aged 13, occupied the house No. 49, Thornton Heath, and the family were remarkable for the love and affection which seemed to subsist between them. William Helton, the elder son, has been a clerk in the Bank of England, from which establishment he received a salary of £200 per annum, and Charles has been engaged in the factory of Mr. Bunnitt, engineer, Deptford, preparatory to his entering the Bank of England also, which he expected to do in a few weeks.

William has been remarkable for his steadiness and general deportment, until very recently, when unfortunately a total change came over him, and for some days preceding the awful tragedy in which he was the principal actor, he was known to drink a bottle of brandy each day. This change there can be no doubt has been occasioned by his becoming a speculator on 'Change, and the ill luck which attended these speculations. On one time bargain alone he is said to have lost as much as £70 and this sum he borrowed in the beginning of the week to pay over to his stock broker. His losses it would seem were considerable, for, from some papers found it appears that assignments were prepared for the disposal of some life policies, and a bill for £500 for acceptance from a gentleman in the city, were found among them.

It has been his William's custom to sleep down stairs, but from some cause or other, he for some nights preceding the unfortunate occurrence slept with his brother, on the first floor, a proceeding objected to by his mother, who insisted on his resting in his own bed, and on Thursday night the unfortunate lady called out to her younger son, and asked "if William had gone to his own room," and the answer, though not true, was in the affirmative.

Nothing, however, occurred on that night to excite suspicion or alarm. The mother and brothers went to bed as usual, and on the following morning about 7 o'clock the servant, Eliza Morgan, was awoke as she thought by a noise in her mistress's room, and she at once got up and commenced her domestic work. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards she heard a knocking at the bed room of Mr. Charles, and on going there Mr. William asked her for a wine glass, which she took to him, and returned to the kitchen to prepare breakfast. Having waited sometime beyond the usual time at which the family came to breakfast, she went to the bed room of Charles and listened for a moment or so, and hearing no noise, she pushed the door open, and the first that caught her view was the countenance of her young master, with a quantity of colored foam about the mouth and nostrils.

The sight so alarmed her that she retured from the room, and at once ran to the house next door for assistance, and returned with the servant man. Both persons then entered the bedroom where they found both the brothers perfectly lifeless, and a phial and a wine glass on the foot of the bed. The first exclamation of the servant was, that she was sure the shock would kill her mistress, and hesitated for a few moments as to how she should break it to her. In a few moments, however, she summoned resolution, and proceeded to her mistress's bedroom, on the same floor, and on entering it, shocking to relate, found the unfortunate lady numbered amongst the dead also. She lay on the bed with her head resting on her right hand, the bed perfectly unruffled, and it was evident that the potent and deadly poison had an instantaneous effect and that she died without a struggle.

Though no human aid could have been of the slightest avail, medical aid was sought after, but it was quite an hour before it could be procured, and at the end of that time Mr. Bottomley, of Croydon, made his appearance and pronounced all three dead.

Inspector Alexander Frazer, of the P. division of police, stationed at Croydon, was soon on the spot, and took charge of the house and the property, and on learning that Mr. Bottomley had taken away a letter written by the deceased, and also the phial which had contained the prussic acid, he expressed some astonishment and dissatisfaction, particularly as he had not been able to ascertain whether the label on the bottle bore the name of any chemist.

It appears that Mrs. Smither had been ailing for some days, and that her son William had been in the habit of giving her the medicine prescribed for her illness, and by this means had been enabled to give her the fatal dose, which must, in a moment, have terminated her existence. It is the opinion of those who had seen him, that the fatal drug must have been poured into the mouth of Charles while he lay on his back, and that the sudden shock to the circulation had caused the foam about the mouth and nostrils. It is also believed that the quantity of prussic acid taken by the unfortunate murderer himself was so great that his death was instantaneous.

Information of the tragical event has been forwarded to Mr. Carter, the coroner, but no time is yet mentioned for the holding of the inquest.

Alteration in Postage.

On and after the 1st of January, 1858, all newspapers and periodicals published in the United States will be liable to Canada postage when sent to this Province at the following rates:

Newspapers.....½d each.
Periodicals.....1d each.
(not exceeding 3 oz; 2d each if over 3 oz.

Newspapers printed or published in the United States, when posted or re-posted in Canada, cannot be forwarded unless prepaid by Canada postage stamp, ½d each.

The public will do well to attend to these regulations.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

From Le Pays of Paris.

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow as described by a lady, one of the rescued party:—On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try to make myself useful in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollection of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said "her father should return from the plowing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclinations to sleep in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed—"Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye h

The Rochester Murder.

Mrs. Littles has made a revelation somewhat in detail, purporting to show the motive and circumstance attending the murder of her husband.

We copy from the *Democrat*:

It is known that Ira Stout came to this city immediately after his discharge from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. To his acquaintances the fact of his recent disgrace was unknown, and he was greatly troubled lest in some way it should be made public. This anxiety was frequently betrayed to his own family, but more particularly to Mrs. Littles, to whom he was in the habit of confiding his secrets, and making known his troubles. He believed his imprisonment was unknown except by his own relatives, and he feared nothing from any of them except his brother-in-law Littles. The quarrels of the latter with his wife led Ira to fear that, in a moment of passion, and to punish his wife for refusing to live with him, disclose this unpleasant circumstance in his history; and it is probable that the frequent calls of Ira upon Mr. Littles, at the office of the latter, and the manifestations of kind feelings, were intended to establish a friendship which would be a security against such a disclosure, whatever may be the relations between Littles and his wife. But after all, he felt insecure. He knew that Littles could at any moment destroy his standing, and his uneasy state of mind was well known to his sister, Mrs. Littles, and to other members of the family.

Some months since, Mrs. Littles intimated to Ira her intention of going West, in order, if possible, to get beyond the reach and knowledge of her husband, and there is reason to suppose that this was about the first time that Ira thought of murder as a means of disposing of Littles; or if he had ever contemplated the crime, the awful secret had been locked up in his own heart. The intimation of his sister's wish, however, to be entirely rid of her husband, emboldened Ira to speak to her of his purpose to kill him. In reply to her intimation about going West, he once said that, "*If Littles should some time be put out of the way—there would be no need of her going West to get rid of him.*"

We are unable to give, in detail, at the periods of their occurrence, all that passed between Ira and Mrs. Littles upon the subject, from this time until the awful crime was perpetrated; but the various ways in which it could be accomplished, with safety to themselves, were of course considered. The upshot was the adoption of a plan to decoy Littles to the spot where the murder was perpetrated, with the idea that he would there discover satisfactory evidence of the improper intimacy of his wife with some other persons. In this respect, the general surmise has correctly anticipated the substantial truth of the case.

Mrs. Littles went to the ground below Falls Field a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19th, and was soon followed by Ira Stout and Littles—the former armed with an iron weapon, supposed to have been unknown to Littles, and the latter with a piece of a chair found on the spot. On reaching the ground, a favorable position was sought by Ira, and the blows quickly given, which felled Littles and almost instantly proved fatal. Littles never had the opportunity to resist or defend himself, and the blows were repeated until he had almost ceased to struggle.—Mrs. Littles may assert, and probably will, that she was not aware that murder was intended; but the conversation with Ira, and her lonely visit to the appointed spot, are almost conclusive against her on this point. She did not strike a blow, and beyond a doubt was shocked and frightened when the terrible deed was done. The mangled body of her husband, and the consciousness of being guilty of the murder as an accessory, for a moment overcame her, and she passed through a scene which no pen can adequately depict.

Ira immediately dragged the body to the precipice, and not being familiar with the ground, fell down with it, a distance of nearly thirty feet, his shoulder and his arm striking so as to break the latter, as has heretofore been described. In his terror he called to Mrs. Littles, and she not fully comprehending the cause or extent of the calamity, started to go to his assistance, and before being aware of danger, she, too, went down the precipice, and in the fall, broke her wrist, and sustained other slight injuries. The bruises upon Mrs. L's face, &c., were caused by the fall. Her nose bled profusely, and her clothes were probably made bloody from this rather than by the blood from her murdered husband.

Ira was for some time entirely helpless, having fainted away. He believed himself to be dying, and so told Mrs. Littles. He, however, recovered sufficiently to drag and roll Littles' body to the water, assisted we presume, (though of this we are not positively informed) by Mrs. Littles. The latter got down to the oblique path with great difficulty, and her torn skirt, broken comb, lost rosette, and the burs in her clothes and hair, are accounted for by this fall, and by the subsequent clambering down and along the steep bank, and then up the path to the stone quarry.

We are unable to state just now how long after the murder, before Ira and Mrs. Littles reached home on Monroe street, but it is probable the lad who testified on the trial told the truth, when he said he found them at home at half-past eleven. It is no more than reasonable to allow an hour from the time of the murder until they again reached the top of the bank, and it may have been an hour and a half. In their faint and disabled condition, it would take them at least half an hour to walk home. At half-past eleven they were still sitting up, and from that time till the surgeon was sent for, plans were resolved for extricating themselves from the terrible condition into which they had plunged themselves.

It will be seen that both Ira Stout and Mrs. Littles had motives for getting rid of the husband of the latter. Weak and insufficient as these motives may appear to others, it is impossible to judge how strong they may have appeared to Ira and his sister. The former stood in daily fear of an exposure which would compel him to leave the place in disgrace, while the degree of infatuation on the part of Mrs. Littles, about getting rid of her husband, and being free to accept the attention of others, must be a matter of opinion.

In conclusion, we have to say, that we are not satisfied in asserting, as we have done before, that no other person than Ira Stout and Sarah Littles were concerned in the murder. The main facts are as we have given them above, and no "confessions" implicating other parties are likely to be made, and will not be true if made.—Perhaps this may be able, before the trial, to confirm what is here said, by evidence the source of which we shall be at liberty to make public. At present, however, we can only say that we have not a doubt of the correctness of what we have stated, and we only regret now that we cannot indicate the source from which we have derived it.

Singular Death from the Bite of a Cat.

Mr. John Abel, clerk in the employ of J. B. McCreary & Co., at Lewis Audereids Colliery, Jeanesville, Luzerne Co., Pa., died on the morning of the 27th Dec., from the bite of a cat. The circumstances are very singular. About ten weeks ago he was walking from the dwelling house to the store, he met a cat in the path. He put out his hand to play with her, when she instantly flew at him and bit him. He complained a little at the time, but it passed away, and so no more was thought of it. He had at times, however, a great repugnance to water, and the mere sight of it caused a shuddering sensation. On Christmas day he dined at the hotel of Mr. David Marta, at Jeanesville, and appeared in usual health. On the morning of the 26th he complained of being sick, and took to his bed.

He suffered intense agony, trying to bite the hand which the cat had bitten ten weeks previous, and exclaiming that the sight of water made him mad—a raving maniac. His friends had to hold him to prevent his tearing his breast. Medical skill proved of no avail, and at 8 o'clock on the 27th, Sunday morning, he breathed his last.

(*For the Examiner.*)

The Song of British Heroes!

Let your voices arise ye immortalised men,
Friends of liberty and of fame,
Tell the heart-thrilling story again and again,
How you purchased your glorious name,
Mid the thundering roar of the fiery strife
On the land or the billowy main;
Whether fighting for liberty or for life
Your song it was always the same.

Chorus—Then on! on!! on!!!
To the field of fame again,
When Britannia calls we'll answer all,
And fly to the field or the main.

Oh! tell to the listening world abroad
How you conquered foreign steel,
How you fought for Liberty and for God,
While you fought for Britain's weal,
Mid the clash and the roar of the perilous fray
How firm and undaunted you stood,
Mid the flashing fire of the battle day,
In the tempest or the flood.
Then on! on!! on!!!—&c.

Oh, tell it around how in years that are past,
When Napoleon would conquer the world,
How bravely you stuck to your flag at the mast,
And o'er every sea 'twas unfurl'd;
How you conquered the Russian upon his own ground,
Who outstrip'd you in numbers by far;
How you planted your standard where Russian guns sound,
And raised higher Britannia's bright star.
Then on! on!! on!!!—&c.

Oh, speak with a voice that will traverse the earth,
That will bound over every sea:
How you fought when the rebels of India unfurl'd
Their standard and cried "We are Free;"
How you conquered their thousands by numbers so few,
And told them in accents so plain:
That their Freedom consisted in serving you true,
And in never revolting again.
Then on! on!! on!!!—&c.

And, finally, tell it in every clime
That is lighted and warmed by the sun,
That your Freedom you'll hold through the lapses of Time,
Till Time to Eternity runs;
And in future should rulers like some who have reigned,
Aspire for to conquer the world,
You will rivet him fast where Napoleon was chain'd,
And his flag in your halls shall be furl'd.
Then on! on!! on!!!—&c.

S. P. F.

Peterboro', Jan. 12, 1858.

The "Times" and the Commercial Crisis.

The following remarks appear in the city article of the *Times* of the 18th:—

The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side. Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried? Persons are disposed to comfort themselves by the conclusion that every case of delinquency appears in print and makes a great stir, while the multitude of ordinary transactions are carried on with regularity day after day and excite no notice. There could not be a greater delusion. On all hands there is a combination to palliate and hush up the practices that have been prevalent, and no more difficult or dangerous duty could be undertaken than that of endeavouring to defeat it. Even if any class of observers happen to be aware of organized schemes of deception of the most objectionable and suspicious features in the management of companies or firms they can do little to warn the community until some open default has been committed, and the final explosion is consequently at hand. The forces that were drawn together at Glasgow, consisting of the aristocracy and wealth of Scotland, to bear down all who might attempt to question the position of the Western Bank, and to expose its vile career, furnished a specimen of the obstacles to be encountered; and it is a fact that, while that concern was applying for help to the other banks, even the statement that these banks wished to stipulate for a winding-up of its affairs was widely denounced as a malignant libel. In another case a firm whose position was understood, but which had contrived through the help of the Western Bank temporarily to arrest an exposure, induced a well-known legal house in London to protest against the damage "recklessly" inflicted on its credit by the mention of its name, although within a fortnight of that date it was shown to be disgracefully insolvent. When Mr. Oliver broke down at Liverpool, after a career of speculation, in the height of which he had been presented by his admiring townspeople with a service of plate, some of the leading merchants, including the chairman of the Borough Bank, and it is believed, Mr. De Wolf, of the great firm of De Wolfe and Co., which has just stopped for about £200,000, showing 2s in the pound for his creditors, actually posted a notice on the Exchange, contradicting and stigmatizing the announcement as a wanton injury. If this is the experience in the most rotten and hopeless cases, what would have to be expected if a breath were uttered regarding any concern that might still by possibility be patched up so as to allow of its defying all imputations? The case of the North of Europe Steam Company in which a warning to the public aggravated the injury it was intended to avert, since it drew forth an unqualified denial from the directors which led many persons to increase their investments at high prices, will be fresh in recollection. The bank is universal, and is encouraged in all quarters. There is abundant sympathy for the speculator who has lived in good style for years, and whose position may at last be questioned; but none for the great mass of the people, who in consequence of his operations have been paying higher prices for all the necessaries of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into over-stocked branches of labour, and who are suddenly thrown into destitution; and none for society in general, which will suffer through many future years from a generation of young men brought up to the belief that there is no such thing as honest trade, and that he is greatest who most excels in the adulteration of goods, the manufacture of accommodation bills, and the management of fraudulent companies. Such is one of the sins. The offender in his distress is a most pitiable object of pity, while the community he has wronged and dishonoured is only a shadowy conception; and Government in referring him upon its case of violating a law, merely acts on the wishes of the majority. In these circumstances it will be easily understood that the one tithe of the delinquencies that now pervade every branch of trade are likely to come to light. There is no legal machinery to promote any such object, but a most stimulative and almost resistless action on the other side. The Legislature have always been too busy in meddling as to the nature of the obligations which commercial men should be allowed to undertake to be able to devote time to the introduction of laws to enforce under swift and adequate penalties the simple principle that every obligation once made must be faithfully fulfilled, and to bring to justice every one who has robbed another by false pretences. There was much display of business in this session, but it has apparently effected nothing. The promoters of the British Bank directors was a wonderful effort to mark the inauguration of a new reign of virtue, but it is understood the experiment is never likely to be repeated, the costs of confusion having been awful. Notwithstanding all the notoriety of his case, it is easy to prophesy that Mr. Stephens, of the London and Eastern Corporation, will escape, to enjoy the remainder of his life on the marriage settlement acquired from the funds of that establishment. From the first, the other directors have never even been threatened with prosecution. It is true, the daily journals are now filled with developments of cases of sequestration or bankruptcy, or of the winding up of fraudulent concerns, but these are all exceptional, and any one reading the proceedings will see that they merely relate to a few strugglers that have been caught out of the whole army of marauders. Every word uttered in the various examinations serves to show how the individual incident was but one of a constantly extending circle—how he was terrified into lending more money, or granting further acceptances by creditors who threatened to fail and expose him, and how he in turn got more from some one else—in most cases the manager of a joint stock bank—by pursuing a similar course. In one case, now pending at Glasgow, a house is shown to have had seventy-five real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000, the whole finally centering in the Western Bank. Is this a solitary specimen? Are there not hundreds of analogous but more adroit cases that might be developed on every side—often apparently, without much difficulty, if any judgment may be formed from the leading figures lately presented in some of the London balance-sheets; and as soon as the present crash is over, will not all these persons again go to work? In the present state of the law there is nothing to obstruct and everything to encourage them. The belief is that, notwithstanding the recent wrecks and the lateness of the period to which the "relief" granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was deferred, the accommodation papers still in circulation in London and throughout the kingdom would present a total such as few persons not accustomed to reflect on such matters would be prepared to expect. The remedy, of course, would be to punish the drawers and acceptors for conspiracy to do fraud. Every bill of exchange purports to have been for "value received." If two men conspire to manufacture such a document and to pass it as genuine into the hands of a third, nothing can be more obvious than the nature of the transaction. But Parliament, perhaps would rather pass a whole session in discussing whether they would devise some new measures to interfere with the natural course of enterprise, and direct it into such channels as might be fashionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as this simple application of the criminal law.

The Russian Serfs.

One of the subjects that just now most preoccupy the German press, and generally that of all the north of Europe, is the probability of the emancipation of the Russian serfs. The *Elberfelder Zeitung* has lately given several details upon this project, and, amongst others, it would seem that the following points are almost definitively conceded:—First,—The serf may marry freely, whether his master consent or not; or he may refuse to marry when his master insists upon his marrying. Secondly,—No corporal punishment to be inflicted, save upon the sentence of a tribunal. Thirdly,—The master to be prevented from taking a serf from the plough, in order to transform him into a private servant. Fourthly,—The serf to be authorized to refuse to leave his place of residence at the master's behest. These four points seem to be at present the limit of what will be done in the way of emancipation; and, however we may revolt from the notion of any individual's personal freedom being so restricted, it must be confessed that more than this might, perhaps, be scarcely prudent for the government to do, all at once, without transition. Ever since the peace, the one overruling preoccupation of Alexander II. has been the question of emancipation. For years—long before his father's death—the present Czar has had his mind's eye fixed upon this and upon all the questions of interior administration that are so important in a country like Russia; but his advent to the throne in the midst of the war left him free to attribute the vote to any other considerations save those of obtaining the most honorable peace that could be brought about. The peace once signed, the Czar has taken to heart, and most seriously so, the reforms to be introduced into the internal policy of his empire, and those who have all his life been admitted into his closest intimacy, pretend even that the general health has severely suffered from the intensity of his reflections upon what may be the course pursued in order to aid the progress of the nation over which he rules.

There is also no slight degree of exaggeration in all that it is the fashion to say and write upon serfdom in Russia. No doubt the condition of a serf is not to be compared to that of a free man; but it is neither so abject nor so unprotected a one as the demagogic scribes would have their readers to believe. There is control over the landed proprietors that, out of Russia, few people are perhaps aware of. In every province is a personage called a *marechal de la noblesse*, who is a kind of justiciary; when a peasant, or a number of peasants have to complain of their lord, they apply to this "marshal of nobility," and put the cause in his hands; he convokes several of his colleagues (sometimes ten or twelve) and they sit in judgment on the lord. Their decrees are frequently so severe that they go the length of depriving the proprietor of the administration of his estates, and award him only a pension upon his revenue. For more than a quarter of a century there has been no complaint that the marshals of nobility had shown themselves too lenient to the landowners. All this is an imperfect form of justice, still it is a guarantee for the present, and, if you add to this the prevalence of the *abrok*, or system of liberation by payment, in nine-tenths of all Russian estates, you will see that those writers exaggerate who paint the serfs of Russia as "subject to treatment which likens them to beasts of the field."—*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

The Leviathan.

The attempts to move this monster ship were renewed on Tuesday, the 15th, but were again unsuccessful. At half-past three all the chains were hove taut, including the great cables laid across the river, and hydraulic presses and numerous screw-jacks were set in motion, but not the slightest effect was produced. When the strain was at the highest, one of the smaller chains gave way, and a feeder of a hydraulic engine burst. Operations were suspended, and at five p. m. arrangements were made to drive in piles near the after-cradle, probably with the view of fixing another press.

On Wednesday morning, after a few minutes application of the rams, the *Leviathan* moved 38 inches aft and 15 inches forward, the effect being to place the vessel straight on the rails, and to remove all suspicion of obstruction of the ways. Two hydraulic cylinders then broke, and up to half-past two no further progress had been made. Mr. Robert Stephenson was again present, and expressed his approval of the proceedings. Further proceedings will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

It is now said that the *Leviathan* will cost only from £220,000 to £225,000 in the launching—not £70,000 or £80,000, as reported.

Law—the Perfection of Human Reason.—At the recent term of the circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw-hide. He alledged that he had purchased it from a negro. The attorney for the commonwealth admitted his statement, and he was acquitted, but was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when he was of course challenged; and having already been tried for stealing, he could not be tried a second time for the same offence, and was cast upon the country.

Charles Mathews' Advice to the Americans.—Charles Mathews made a speech in Boston, three weeks ago, in which he said: "I am somewhat unlucky in timing my visits to America. In 1838, some nineteen years ago, I first crossed the Atlantic, and popped upon a pecuniary crisis in New York; and now, in 1857, I have had the luck to pop upon another. It seems as if my presence were doomed to bring a panic with it—(great laughter)—but I am happy to find at any rate that it has not had the effect of frightening you out of the theatre. (Laughter and applause.) Indeed ladies and gentlemen, I think the best thing you can do is to come into it as often as possible, and to divert your mind for an hour or two from the cares of real life.—In times of difficulty, so far from its being an expensive luxury, the theatre is about the cheapest mode you can adopt of passing your leisure moments. During one of our hardest winters in London a poor man was observed almost every night, to the surprise of the money-taker, paying his 3d, to the gallery of the Surry Theatre. At last, out of curiosity, he got into conversation with him. 'How is it,' said he, 'that you, who appear to be a very poor man, can afford to come and pay your money here night after night, when one would think that you had hardly enough to keep life and soul together at home?' 'That's it,' said he, 'I come here out of economy. (Laughter.) It's the cheapest way I can spend my evenings. At home I must burn fire and candle, and have something to eat and drink for myself and friend, and at an expense of 2s. or 3s. at the least; while here I get warmed, lighted, lodged and amused with plenty of good company around me, and all for 3d.' There was philosophy in this, ladies and gentlemen, and I recommend it to your serious consideration." (Much laughter.)

A Snug Little Fortune.—Mr. Martain, of London is being put in the possession of the Jenning's property, which for so very long a period has been without a recognized heir. The cash he inherits amounts to the gigantic sum of $80,000,000, while his income will be $1,250,000 per annum. That is something like a fortune. The lucky inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.—The property which Mr. Martain inherits has been doubling year after year, while every effort has been made to find the rightful heir. The Jennings on this side of the Atlantic have held numerous meetings on the subject, and we believe sent one or two agents to Europe to establish their claims.

The Bombay *Times* states that one of the sons of the King of Delhi has escaped.

Lady Neill has a family of nine—six sons and three daughters—the eldest still under age.

Miss Malleson, a passenger on board the Canada, bound for India, where she was going in join her brother, landed with a party of friends at Port Louis; in putting off to the vessel in the evening, the boat was run down by a tug, and she received injuries which occasioned her death.

The Pays states that the British troops sent from England to India, via Egypt had arrived at Aden from Malta in twelve days. Stores and a hospital had been established at Aden for the reception of those troops.

Exeter Hall Services.

From the London Spectator.

Apart from the question of local authority, which is not to be dismissed either by a legal argument or a sarcasm, a question may well be entertained whether it is desirable to carry on the Church service as a kind of public entertainment to vie either with Mr. Spurgeon on the one hand or the Oratorio on the other. As to the motives upon which the members of the Sacerial Service Committee have acted, there can be no doubt: their desire is to spread religion, and they believe that if they carry its ministrations to the people, it cannot fail to do good. There can, however, be as little doubt, that in being thus placed among public entertainments, the Church service becomes subjected to a natural tendency to find attractions in meretricious accessories. It cannot be desirable for any religious community to enter into competition with the Spurgeon class of ebullitions. The public may be caught, but the question is whether it is desirable to render the Church service, or any other religious form, a trap. Some part of the congregation mustered in Exeter Hall was undoubtedly drawn from churches, although the clergymen expressed a hope to the contrary,—this fact appears to be admitted: the concert-room not only competed with the parish-church, but drew away the congregation, and the religious office thus far degenerated into a public entertainment. It is questionable, too, whether those persons who were drawn into Exeter Hall, but who would not be drawn into church, attended with any religious feeling, or acquired any religious feeling by the kind lesson. Some might do so, others would not. Among the majority of such persons, the lesson would only be accepted as long as it is amusing, and the clergyman could only "draw" like an actor. This places the clerical office upon a footing with melodrama or light comedy; and it tends not only to demoralize the audience, but to lower the clergy in their style and feelings as well as in their influence.

Remarkable Land Slide at Catskill.—A remarkable land slide took place at Catskill, on Sunday, about noon. Five acres of land on the hill-side adjoining the brick yard of Dr. Ensign, on the west side of the Catskill Creek, caved down a distance of 60 feet, and continued to slide for at least one-fourth of a mile, until reaching the foot of the hill it ran completely under the surface, upheaving a very large kiln containing 200,000 of brick, and demolished sheds, yards, trees, &c., in its course. Some three acres of land on the hill-side have sunk, the surface being from 50 to 60 feet lower then previously, leaving the whole face of the ground broken into ridges and deep chasms. Three large trees were carried down a distance of 300 feet and left standing erect, to all appearances as though they had never been moved. It is a singular fact that at the time of the slide, Mrs. Rufus Holbrook and her daughter were on the ground, with immense gulfs opening all around them and received no injury. It is supposed by some that under the ravine was a quicksand bottom, which has received the immense mass of earth that seems entirely to have sunk.

The Suspended British Banks.

Cor. of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The efforts to re-establish the City of Glasgow Bank seems likely to be successful, but the Western Bank of Scotland will most probably be abandoned to its fate as a hopeless concern. The capital of the City of Glasgow Bank is $6,800,000, and its liabilities to depositors and others are about $20,000,000. Its friends and directors assert that it has sustained no severe losses, and that its stoppage was occasioned merely by the run which followed the closing of the Western Bank of Scotland, and for which they had not prepared a sufficient reserve. An independent committee is to examine into these statements and to report in a few days. Should they be confirmed, the depositors will agree to a delay of four months, and the Bank will almost immediately re-open for general business.

The Western Bank of Scotland, on the other hand, has taken no steps to present a fair statement of accounts to the public, and the representations of its partizans and of all connected with it, have been so unscrupulous, and so evidently intended to promote concealment and beget false impression of the value of its assets, that they have produced a directly opposite effect. The capital of this concern was $7,500,900, and its debts to depositors and others amount to about $30,000,000. As the whole of the shareholders—about 1500 in number—are individually liable, and several of them are persons of very large property, all the creditors are certain of payment in full, but it will be at the cost of great individual suffering.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank, which stopped about ten days since, has not yet presented any statement, but it is known that this fair will turn out among the worst ever exhibited. Its capital was about $3,400,000, and its liabilities are equal to about $12,500,000. The belief is that it has scarcely a single available asset on hand. All that it possesses are claims on colleries and iron works to which it has made advances, and of course the realization of properties of this description must, under the best circumstances, be tedious, and in times like the present, practicable only at an immense sacrifice. It is said that to one concern the Bank has advanced $500,000 in excess of its entire capital. The shareholders are about 300 or 400 in number, of whom more than 100 are women. They are all responsible to their last shilling.

The whole of the misery caused by these institutions may be attributed to the law of unlimited liability which is still applicable to banks, but to no other trading corporations. Owing to the consciousness that an immense body of unsuspecting shareholders are answerable for every liability that may be incurred, the acceptances and endorsements of such concerns pass current among the London discount houses, without the slightest examination as to the real character of the transactions involved. In this way each bank may be said to wield unbounded credit, and as the conduct of its transactions is usually left to a single manager, who is commonly selected rather for his pretensions than for his age, experience or moral qualities, the result may easily be conceived.

These men in fact hold in their hands uncounted millions, since they represent the entire property of their constituents, whom they can reduce to beggary at will.—If a bank depended for its credit solely on the amount of its paid up capital, and its reputation for honest management, it would be trusted just in proportion to its deserts, and all possibility of such events as those which are now scattering confusion and sorrow would be at an end.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, another joint stock concern which lately failed, is making exertions to resume, which will perhaps be successful. Its capital is $500,000, and any loss that might be occasioned by his permanent break up would fall chiefly in the iron districts.

Popish Bishop's Grandiloquence on the Indian Mutiny.—"James by the mercy of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Limyra, and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District in Scotland', has issued one of his usual grandiloquent charges to the *faithful*, enjoining public prayers on occasion of the Indian mutiny. It opens thus:—"But yesterday, and the name of England filled the world with wonder and envy; for she rose above it, as rise the cedars on Lebanon, and her glory was as theirs. No hostile breath yet ruffled the surface of her ocean-wide prosperity. No rebel hand was lifted to pluck a single jewel from her crown. Her ships were upon every sea, her mariner's song upon the far-off wave; and like a child of play, her flag floated careless to the breeze from every promontory." This is a sample of the stock.

Small-Pox Patients in Prussia.—A curious law-suit is going on just now in Berlin. A rich banker of that city who is ill with the small pox, has had two actions brought against him, one by his barber, and the other by his upholsterer, who claim damages because he communicated the malady to them. They demand compensation for the doctor's expenses and the time they have lost. According to the Prussian law, the banker was bound to hang up outside his door a notice with the words "There is a person here ill of the small pox."

Missing.—William H. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House, Detroit, visited New York December 12th, and put up at the Astor House. The next day he paid his bill and went out, leaving his baggage. He has not been heard of since, and the Detroit people think he is either insane or murdered.

☞ The price of slaves is greatly declining in the Southern States. The Richmond (Virginia) despatches give the following prices, lately obtained in that city, as about the standard rate at which slaves are sold, but which, however, is not much more than half what they would bring six months ago. A No. 1 field hand, black, 22 years old, $620. No. 2, a woman, stout and healthy, a good cook, $475. No. 3, a No. 1 brown, fancy woman, 26 years, good seamstress $530. No. 4, man and wife, 40 and 30, man slightly unsound, taken in at $970 for the pair. No. 6, a man, about 27, $416. Little niggers from 5 to 7 years, so low that they are generally sold in lots by the dozen

☞ Slavin, who was hung recently at St. Johns, N. B., for the murder of the McKenzie family, confessed that, after the elder members of the family had been butchered, a little girl, about three years old, innocently held up her doll and offered it to him if he would not kill her. The little innocent's offer was refused, and the inhuman monster murdered her!

☞ We have a report from St. Louis of a terrible battle in Kansas between General Lane's forces and the United States dragoons, at Sugar Mound, in which, it is said, several of the latter were killed. It is also reported that the dragoons retreated, and that Governor Denver had sent four companies of infantry to assist them—moreover, that the Free State men, to the number of 2,500, had rallied in support of Lane, and that a fearful collision was expected.

☞ There are in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, on shipboard, seeking purchasers, the enormous quantity of 8,596 tons of wheat, 9,188 sons of Indian corn, 3,073 tons of barley, and 869 tons of oats, besides immense quantities of beans, rice, sugar, fruit, and other articles of household consumption.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child.

Men make themselves ridiculous, not so much by the qualities they have, as by the affectation of those they have not.

Dr. Livingstone.—Dr. Livingstone has this week sailed from Lisbon, in order to make arrangements with the Portuguese Government relative to the navigation of the Zambesi river and commercial intercourse with those regions of the interior whom the coast is under the crown of Portugal. The enlightened interest already taken in African explorations by the King of Portugal and his ministers leaves little doubt of the success of this mission of Dr. Livingstone, who carries with him private letters of the highest weight, as well as the official papers of Lord Clarendon and the British Government. Dr. Livingstone intends to return for a short time to this country, before finally starting for the scene of his scientific and missionary labors.—*Literary Gazette*

Bigamy at Bradford.

A SINGULAR WEDDING CEREMONY.

Thomas Hitchen (40) was indicted for bigamy at Bradford, on the 8th December, 1853. The prisoner married his lawful wife, who is still living, at Bristol, on the 4th June, 1848, and the 7th December, 1851, he was married to Ann Baldwin, at the Bradford Parish Church. The greatest possible amusement was created in Court by the cross examination to which Ann Baldwin was submitted by the prisoner. Does not remember the clergyman saying, say after me? Yes. "Didn't we get on cheek by jowl until we got towards "I will" and didn't I say "I shant." (Loud laughter.) Witness: That's true. (Renewed laughter.) Prisoner: Then he says, "I won't marry you to-day, and I said, "then you shan't marry me to-morrow." (Laughter.) Didn't I? Witness: Yes. Prisoner: Then he said "stand down," and I stood down, and the ring slipt out of my fingers. Who picked it up and put it on your finger? Didn't Billy Welsh? (Laughter.) Witness: I don't remember. Prisoner: Now, you ought to remember: didn't Billy Welch put on the ring? Witness: Praps he did. Prisoner: Doesn't thou remember asking me if I would not go again, and be wed out? Witness: No. Prisoner: Didn't you offer me a sovereign to get wed out? Witness: Yes, I did. (Renewed laughter.) Prisoner: Didn't I say I wouldn't pay until he had finished the job? Witness: Yes, thou did. Prisoner: Doesn't thou remember coming laughing and saying "He's taken it brass, and we are to go to-morrow." Witness: No, I don't. Prisoner: Didn't the people say we weren't married? Witness: I can't remember. Mr Dr. Dearsley: Was the ring put on by the prisoner? Prisoner (interrupting): Was it put on by me or did Billy Welsh put it on? Witness: Billy Welsh. (Loud laughter.) By the Judge: How was it Billy Welsh came to put the ring on the finger. Mr Dearsley: It fell down my lord; Billy Welsh picked it up and put it on her finger. The prisoner was ordered to stand down, and Billy Welsh went on with the ceremony. (Laughter.) There was a dozen married at the same time, and I dare say the clergyman did not notice the change. They all met on the ring together. (Renewed laughter.) The judge read over the evidence of this woman before the committing magistrate, in which she distinctly swore that the marriage was regularly solemnized, and other witnesses were called to prove that her statements in cross examination were not true. The prisoner, in his defence, said he neither put on the ring, nor paid any money, and he did not consider he was married. The clergyman told me to say "I will," and I said "I shant." The Judge asked the jury whether they did not think her statements had been made to shield the prisoner? The jury said they did not believe the woman, and they returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to mercy, for what reason the foreman could not inform the Court. His lordship deferred sentencing the prisoner.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The Results of the Crimean War.—The *Times'* correspondent writes from the City of the Sultan:—"In spite of the neutralization of the Black Sea, and in spite of the steamers of the four regular steam companies to Trebizonde, the Caucasus is still the old land of fable and romance, wrapped up in mystery almost as dark as when Jason & Co. made their exploring trip and brought back their tales of wonder from the shores of Colchis. Every now and then an antique-looking, weather-beaten craft, with high rounded prow and higher poop, reminding one forcibly of Greek galleys, comes down the Bosphorus with swelling sails and a strange-looking crew, concealing its mysterious cargo as the Argonauts of old did their golden fleece. It drops its anchors at Tophkane, and discharges a number of closely-wrapt-up beings, accompanied by tall handsome men in tight-fitting dress coats and enormous fur caps, armed with sword and dagger. They come from the Caucasus, and bring black-eyed jewels for the harems of Stamboul.—There is, indeed an imperial order to forbid their importation, but it is like the treaty of Paris ordering the neutralization of the Euxine and ignoring the blockade of the coast of Circassia.

The Coal Fields of North America.—According to a statement made by Professor Rogers, the number of coal seams in Nova Scotia is about fifty, though only five of them are of workable thickness, being equivalent to about twenty feet of coal. The deepest anthracite basin of Pennsylvania, that of the Schuylkill, contains also about fifty seams, and twenty-five of these have a thickness each of more than three feet, and are available for mining. Further west, the great Appalachian, or the Pennsylvania coal field, contains about twenty beds in all, ten of which are thick enough to be mined. Still further onward, the broad basin of Indiana and Illinois shows apparently not more than ten or twelve beds, and it is believed that only seven of these are thick enough and pure enough for mining. Northward, in the Michigan coal field, there are only two or three layers, and these lie so low that the expense of draining mines by pumping will long forbid successful coal mining in that locality. Still further westward, the coal field of Iowa and Missouri contains, it is believed, but three or four beds of profitable size, and the total number, thick and thin, does not exceed six or seven. A similar gradation characterizes the general size of the individual coal seams, by far the thickest being in the anthracite basin of eastern Pennsylvania.

Tavern Licenses.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTORS OF HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

20th Vic. Cap. 70.

[*Assented to 10th June*, 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Act thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter sixty-five, amending the law relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, in so far as it relates to the election of Inspectors of Public Entertainment, by providing that hereafter such Inspectors shall be appointed by the Municipalities, instead of being elected by the people as heretofore: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. After the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, so much of the said Act as empowers the Municipal Electors to elect Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment in any Municipality in Upper Canada, shall be repealed, and it shall be lawful for the Council of each Municipality to appoint annually one or more fit and proper persons to be such Inspectors, who shall hold office during the year for which the said Council shall have been elected, and any vacancy occurring during the said year shall be filled as aforesaid by the said Council, for the remainder of the period such Council shall continue in office.

II. It shall be lawful for the Municipalities in Upper Canada, by By-law, to fix and define the duties, powers and privileges of the Inspectors so appointed by them, the remuneration they shall receive, and the security to be given for the efficient discharge of the duties of their office; such By laws not being contrary to the laws of Upper Canada.

III. The person or persons to be appointed Inspectors shall possess the same property qualification as is now required for the Councillors of the Municipality which shall appoint the same.

IV. So much of the hereinbefore cited Act as is inconsistent with this Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

A Sermon Preached before Royalty.—By her Majesty's command a sermon preached before the Court in the parish church of Crathie, on the 11th October, has just been published. The author is Dr. Robert Lee, the professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburg; and the subject is—"What Christianity teaches respecting the Body." Dr. Lee shows that the care of the body is declared in the Bible to be a Christian duty, and that the manner in which this care is to be bestowed is taught by God in the uniformity and constancy of the laws of Nature. By violating these laws an enormous amount of misery and premature death are occasioned. It is reckoned says Dr. Lee, "that one hundred thousand persons die annually in England of preventible disease. In the same proportion more than a million and a quarter must die annually from the same causes in Europe. * * * Probably not fewer than four hundred thousand men were killed during the late Russian war. But during the same period ten times as many died in Europe alone from preventable diseases. The slaughter of four millions of persons during three years, in a war against the laws of health! So appalling a fact is surely deserving the earnest attention, not only of governors, politicians and philanthropists, but of all men who profess Christianity and especially of those who are appointed to teach it; because the laws of health, through disobedience to which such multitudes perish, are God's laws, for be not only ordained them, but he executes them impartially and universally, before our eyes, and upon ourselves." Facts leading to similar conclusions, but of a more encouraging character, are then briefly presented. Reference is made to the increased duration of human life in this country within the present century, as shown by the statistics of life insurance companies. The greater longevity of modern times is pointed out, not to depend upon a capriciousness in the ways of Providence, but on the community's better acquaintance with observance of the laws which determine the preservation of the body. Allusion is made to certain features in the history of the last visitation of this country by cholera. Towns and even tenements were exempted in proportion to their compliance with the requirements of the laws of health. One of the arguments by which Dr. Lee supports his proposition that the care of the body is a religious duty, is the fact that a great part of the law which God gave, through Moses, to the people of Israel, was in reality a sanitary code. The preacher then pursues his argument under the Christian dispensation.

Horrible Occurrence at a Kennel.—The following from a letter received in Banbury, contains a notice of a most extraordinary event:—"A terrible occurrence took place last week at a gentleman's house near Wimbotme, Dorsetshire, where a pack of fox hounds are kept. The dog-feeder having heard the dogs fighting in the night, left his bed, and, without dressing, went down to try to part them. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces, and then ate him. The whipper in could not make out next day what had become of the poor fellow, until he went into the kennel, and there found his head and one of his legs only, the rest being eaten by the hounds.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, January 12th, 1858.

Wheat, ₱ bus.	3s 0d @ 3s 6d
Oats, "	1s 3d
Potatoes, "	2s

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

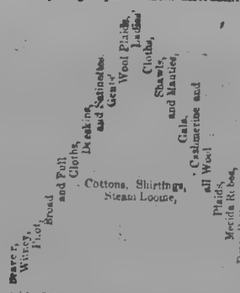
FACTS
FOR
THE PEOPLE!!

W. B. READ,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has removed to the commodious premises in Bowman's Block, where he is now receiving his extensive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising in part a varied assortment of



And Orleans Flannels, Blankets, Tickings,

HOSIERY, MUSLINS, & SEWED GOODS

Neckties, Mufflers, Cravats, Collars & Gauntlets, Braces, Suspenders, Woollen Shirts and Drawers, Hankerchiefs, Trimmings, &c., &c.

A large Assortment of MILLINERY on hand, and made to Order.

Fur Boas, Victorines and Gauntlets, Mens and Boys' Felt and Tweed, Witney, Fur and Seal Hat, Cloth, Beaver Caps.

His Stock of Groceries,

Comprises an excellent assortment of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Candles, Soap, Salt, Fish, Pails, Brooms, Rope, Spices, &c., &c., &c.

Also, an assortment of Crockery, Nails, Glass, Ropes, Shelf & Hardware.

All of which will be sold *CHEAP* for *CASH*.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857. 42

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALL'S,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino, Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Colourgs, Cashmeres, Gala Plaid and Wool Delaines, Brocade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

THE PETERBOROUGH

COACH EMPORIUM!

THE Subscribers beg to represent to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that their large establishment is fully supplied with

EVERY SPECIES OF VEHICLE

Suitable to the wants of the neighborhood; and they request a call from such as need articles in their line, as, without puffing or boasting, they can confidently rely upon their ability to suit every taste and supply every want, in the winter line, they offer a large number of

Lumber and Box Sleighs, CUTTERS AND PLEASURE SLEIGHS;

And they desire that those who expect to need a sleigh of any description, but their want may be made known early, so that if they see any thing they would wish added or improved upon, it may be done in time to give them the use of it through the whole season.

JOBBING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT

Or unusual a nature, attended to and satisfaction given to the most minute instructions.

HORSESHOEING

Carefully and scientifically performed, and warranted to give pleasure to the eye of the owner, without confining the motion of the animal.

Farmers and all Others

Are respectfully invited to give the above a careful attention, and then come and see for themselves how far they can justify the expectations this notice will excite.

JOHN & THOMAS DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, Nov. 3rd, 1857. 44

JAMES MENZIES TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber begs to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has established

The Boot and Shoe business,

and has returned to his old stand, on George Street, where he hopes the patronage heretofore accorded to him will be enjoyed by his friends.

All kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', AND

Youth's Work,

kept constantly on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times, and will satisfy the most critical and the most particular.

WILLIAM FINLAY.

Peterborough, Nov. 28th, 1857. 46

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

In Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,
Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Coburg, Nov. 3, 1857. 41

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite Iverold stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11

GREAT

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORN-MEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce in the will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

HARVEY & THOMSON,

BEG most respectfully to tender their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and Customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, and beg to state that they have now removed to the store lately occupied by W. B. Read, where they are now opening out a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which being bought on the most advantageous terms they are enabled to offer them at a very low rate for cash or approved credit.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

CASH FOR WHEAT.

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.

HURST & DENNE.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee.	Omemee to Peterboro.
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPENS TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9 [illegible]
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10,35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

JUST SUITED FOR

MECHANICS.

FOR SALE in the town of PETERBOROUGH, Lots No. 10 and 11, North of Murray and West of Bethune Street, fronting on the Port Hope Railway, with the creek running through them.

ALSO:

Lots No. 5, 6, and 7, South of Edinburgh, and North of George Street, and the North half of Lot No. 5, South of Dublin, and West of George Street.

These are laid out into quarter acre building lots.

ALSO:

SIX ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF

OTONABEE,

taken off the South East angle of Lot No. 26 in 12th Con. of said Township fronting on the Con. line a little way beyond Mr. Downer's House.

ALSO

The East half of Lot No. 6, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Verulam.

For terms apply to

MARTIN DUNFORD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

Insurances.

THE TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
LOUIS MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARVY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 13

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro', March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & M'RINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND,

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE.—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £196,520. Paid up Capital, £96,714 18

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P.	GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.	CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.	HON. W. H. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.	

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR BARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

Hardware, &c., &c.

COME AND SEE

OUR NICELY FINISHED

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Sleighs and Cutters,

MADE of the best of stuff and by SUPERIOR WORKMEN. We will undertake to SELL as CHEAP as any other manufacturer, and will

WARRANT OUR WORK TO STAND

the test of time and use. We make everything that runs on wheels to the order of our customers, and do

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

in a way that pleases them, and bring credit to our shop.

HORSES SHOD

On the most comfortable and safe principle.

TENDER FEET STRENGTHENED, & GOOD FEET PROTECTED.

☞ *Our premises are on the Corner of George and Brock Streets, just north of McGregor's Hotel.* ☜

EDMISON & BROTHERS.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857.

LATH! LATH!! LATH!!!

AND HOUSE STRIPS

ANY quantity of first quality Lath for sale, in large or small lots, cheap. Also 4 and 6 inch house strips and common inch lumber.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, 17th June, 1857. 35

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be settled by or before the 1st January, in order that he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rate, for CASH only.

[illegible] ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec., 1857. 52

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to the increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH United by TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies,

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as they move off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,

LUMBER SLEIGHS,

&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 41

C. BRADFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and intending purchasers that he is opening out a large and varied assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, China & Glassware,

the whole of which will be sold extremely low for Cash.

C. B. would call particular attention to his stock of

Ready-made Cloaks, CAPES, BONNETS & MILLINERY,

Of every description, which will be sold at the price of material and making, or 20 per cent below the usual prices; and having secured the services of two first class Milliners, Ladies may depend on the latest styles and superior work manship.

Peterboro', Oct. 12, 1857. 41

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

D. P. WILLIAMS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public, that since the destruction by fire, of Mr. D. G. Hatton's establishment, where he was employed nearly three years as a Superintendent in the above business; that he has taken the whole of the second story of McFarlane's new Brick Building,

Over the stores of Messrs. McMartin and F. & L. Lemay,

Where he will keep a select assortment of Goods, and the best of Trimmings, which will be made up to order at a moderate charge. Also, gentlemen furnishing their own goods, with or without trimmings, will be made that will not fail to please the most fastidious.

P. S.—Sympathizing friend appears (sunny) after pleasure.

To wish ook's success, and say he is sincere
K in his behalf. That such a measure,
To prove is [illegible], and leave his [illegible]

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a spayed heifer, both red, came to the premises of the subscriber in September last. The owner is desired to pay charges and take them away.

WED. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857. 5

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm being Lot No. 6, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres;

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 10 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres seeded down. Also on the Lot a **Good Young Orchard**, with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot, together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined on going West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Landy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro, or to the Proprietor,

JOHN CORNWITH,
On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 50—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half lot 4th con. and East half of lot 5th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced. a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Cobourg on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW-MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the West Half of Lot No. 20, 15th Concession, Otonabee, being 100 acres. There are about 60 acres cleared and in fine order being mostly newly seeded.

The soil is of the best quality. There are about 20 acres of Beech and Maple compact and a few acres of excellent Cedar.

It is 4½ miles from Peterboro, and commands a splendid view of the Otonabee River.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to Thos. Bradburne or Wm. Cluxton, Esqrs., or to Robert Bennett or Thos. Ryan on the east half of the same lot.

ALFRED NEWELL,
Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept. 14, 1857. 37

FOR SALE.

WEST HALF of Lot No. 4, in the 11th Concession of Monaghan,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

On the Gravel Road, and but five miles from Peterborough.

Sixty-five acres are cleared and in good cultivation, and well fenced. The

House, Barns, and Out-houses,

Are in a good state of preservation, and well adapted to the uses of the farm. A splendid Spring rises close to the barn, and the lot is otherwise well watered. There is an

EXCELLENT ORCHARD,

Partly grafted, and very productive. The farm is of superior quality for growing Wheat, or any other ordinary crop of the country.

☞ The lot can be had by paying a first instalment of £300 down, and giving a Mortgage for the balance, as may be agreed upon.

For further terms and the price, apply on the premises to

THOMAS LEADBEATER

Monaghan, Nov. 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32

TWO VALUABLE

FARMS FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of

200 ACRES,

70 of which are under good cultivation, comprising a fine young grafted Orchard. There is an excellent dwelling House, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses. Also, good water. The premises consist of the South half of Lot No. 18 in the 16th Concession of Otonabee.

-ALSO-

the East half of Lot 17, in the 17th Concession, 10 acres of which are chopped. The farms are among the finest in the County, and most favourably situated on the Banks of the Otonabee River, one mile from the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, and five miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of Hardwood and Cedar, the whole lots are furnished with a good supply of running water. For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply to T. G. Hazlitt, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to R. Waddel, Esq., South Monaghan, or to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE McKEWEN.

Otonabee, Nov. 25th, 1857. 48

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the entire stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches at the old stand, where they will be happy to see all the friends of the late firm, and as many more as may favour them with a call. Having had considerable experience in the business, and having purchased at the lowest cash prices, they are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, both as to quality and price, which cannot fail to please.

GEORGE COUPAR.
WILLIAM CORLETT.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles: Codfish: Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrados and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses: Nuts of all kinds: Oils: Raisins and Currants: Rice, Salt Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, Comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vinegars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favoured.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Cluxton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro, Dec. 6, 1857. 49

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies all those whose Notes and Book Accounts are over due, that unless paid by the 10th of November next, they will be handed over for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', October 18, 1857. 42

BANK OF TORONTO.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000;

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, LATE CITY BANK.

DIRECTORS

James G. Chewett, Esq. *President.*
William Gamble, Esq. *Vice President.*
Thomas Clarkson, Esq. | George Michie, Esq
James Crawford, Esq. | John Brunskill, Esq
Henry John Boulton, Junr. Esq.
Cashier,—Angus Cameron, Esq.

THE Bank is now open for the transaction of general business. Interest will be allowed at the rate of three per cent. on current accounts, and at the rate of four per cent on permanent deposits.

AGENT AT PETERBORO,—JAS HALL, Esq.

By order of the Board,

ANGUS CAMERON, Cashier.

September, 1856. 6-tf.

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has received from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I, Jane Law, Widow of the late Alexander Law, of the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterboro', Druggist, have applied to the Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Alexander, Selina, Lucretia, John, David, Jane and Elspeth, minor children of the said Alexander Law.

JANE LAW.

Dated this 29th day of September, A.D., 1857.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, 3 head of cattle—Steers, one 5 years old and 2 six years old. One red with a "C" on the nigh hind quarter, another black with another "C" on the nigh hind quarter, with large horns, and one with red and white spots.

The finder will be rewarded on his bringing them to the market.

R. COCHRANE,
Butcher.

Peterboro', Nov. 23rd, 1857. 47

STRAYED HEIFER.

THE subscriber has on his premises, a young black Heifer, and he hopes the owner will come and claim her, pay expenses, and take her away.

ROGER MALONEY.

Douro, Nov. 20th, 1857. 48

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping large stock, as the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved

TOWNSMEN AND OTHERS

[illegible]

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Beer,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium,

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material and one which can be manufactured, and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, within due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure. Those artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to be distinguished by the eye from natural stone; and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere and will continue to do so either under dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Wells, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected AT FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.

VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c;
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 3.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
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Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c, &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN MCNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c, Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 26th, 1853. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

P. G. CALLENDER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Chatwin's Store, where he will be found on the first Monday of each month, prepared to attend to professional calls.
Peterboro', August 26th, 1856. 1

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

DENTISTRY
Chandler and Marsh,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.
TEETH inserted in Gold Plate or Platina, with continuous gums, and also on Gutta Percha. All work done on the latest approved principles of Dental Science, and warranted not to be equalled for beauty and durability by any other Dentists in the Province.
N. B.—Dr. Chandler will visit this place once a quarter, of which due notice will be given.

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Recipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PECK'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the
15th day of January next,
they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE MASTER OFFICE.
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by punctuality and good work and moderate charges, he hopes will ever be continued to him.
Every article of cloth before sold.
Clothing made and repaired on the shortest notice.
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 46

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
(LATE FISHER'S.)
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
PETERBORO'.
WILLIAM CROFT
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.
HIS TABLE
will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.
HIS LIQUORS
Will be of a choice quality.
The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.
Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO'.
THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.
The Bar
Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.
Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.
Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

UNION HOTEL,
Peterborough.
GEORGE ALLEN
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.
The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.
☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.
Good Stables and Sheds
On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.
THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.
The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.
☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.
—:o:—
ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.
Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.
D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.
Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.
THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

$10,000 WORTH
OF
Ready-made Clothing!!
AT
COST PRICES.
NO HUMBUG.
J. HAFFEY offers for sale his magnificent and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at first cost. His stock is larger and superior to any yet offered in Peterboro', having been got up with the greatest care as to style and durability in his own workshop, (*not Montreal sleepwork.*) The sale will commence on the 4th of November, and will continue to the 25th of December next. The balance remaining unsold of the Clothing will be disposed of by Auction, of which timely notice will be given. His stock of
CLOTHS
is without any exaggeration the best ever offered and as he does not purpose manufacturing any more Clothing, they will be sold at a very small advance on cost, in large or small quantities.
He would call the attention of the trade to his stock of *Trimmings*, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.
The Clothing is marked in plain figures at the cost price, and of course no reduction can be made.
TERMS CASH AND CASH ONLY.
P. S.—His stock of GROCERIES (one door above) which is large and fresh, is also advertised at cost prices, and as he intends clearing out both stocks, the store will be to let about the 1st February next.
☞ All accounts due of 1856, if not settled before the 1st December, will be placed in suit.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1857. 44

Horrible Outrage in Suffolk, Va.

A correspondent of the South Side *Democrat* writing from the County of Nansemond, gives the following account of a remarkable trial:—

"The people of Suffolk were thrown into great consternation some weeks back by the news that Mr. William R. Brothers, a respected citizen, had been inhumanly assaulted and beaten in the night by two negroes unknown. When found he had crawled from his own to his brother's house, a distance of a mile and a half, and presented a truly pitiable spectacle. Several of his ribs were fractured, one of his arms broken in two places, and the hand of the other chopped entirely off. Besides this his body was battered and bruised in every direction, so shockingly that his recovery was despaired of. Though perfectly conscious, he could give no clue to the perpetrators of this fiendish deed. His own statement was this—On one of the last warm nights of the autumn he arose from his bed and made a temporary pallet on the floor; about midnight he was awakened by a tremendous blow at the door of his house, the repetition of which burst it in. As he sprang from his bed he was attacked by two powerful negroes, one of whom attempted to hold him, while the other tried to dash out his brains with an axe. By great exertion he succeeded in warding off most of the blows from his head, but they fell with a terrible effect upon his body. After a somewhat protracted struggle he found his strength rapidly failing, and discovering that the inhuman wretches were bent on taking his life, he determined that his only remaining chance was to feign death.

Relaxing his hold on the negro with whom he was struggling, he fell backwards upon the pallet, contriving, at the same time, to throw the unbroken arm over his head. Again and again the axe descended upon his body while in this position, but he resolutely suppressed every groan, or the slightest indication of life. While this was going on he heard a slight cough apparently at the window at which the negroes deserted. They then took him by the feet and dragged his body out of the house, and as one of his hands trailed across the threshold of his door one of the brutes deliberately chopped it off with a single blow of the axe. Having dragged him to a tree near his door they left him and returned to the house where they began opening drawers and smashing furniture, robbery being evidently their object.—Fearing that his blood tormentors might return and despatch him, he resolved to make an effort to escape, and notwithstanding his horrible condition he dragged himself to his brother's house, and what is most surprising of all, though with one arm broken in two places, and the hand of the other cut off, he managed to open two gates on his way.

As may have been imagined, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the town when these facts became known, but no clue was for some time found to the perpetrators.

One day, however, a slave named Jim, belonging, I believe, to the brother of the poor victim, met a gentleman in Suffolk, and in a very excited manner, told him that he had just seen two slaves in the swamp—the Dismal Swamp, which, as you know, lies just east of us—who told him that he and another runaway had committed the deed, and that if the people at Suffolk did not make up a sum of money and send it into the swamp to him (Jim) they should all be served in like manner.

You cannot imagine the consternation which this occasioned, and the citizens were on the point of making up the sum indicated, when one more prudent than the rest suggested that if they complied with this demand, they would be continually called on for similar contributions. He asked to see Jim, and the thought struck him that he might know more of the matter than he was likely to admit. He therefore procured a warrant for his arrest and had him committed to jail. Here, under the terrors of conscience, of hope, probably of pardon, Jim made a clean breast of the affair. He said that one night a white man named Nathan Franklin sent for him at his own house. On his arriving, Franklin told him that he knew a way by which he could make more money in one night than by his over-work at shingle making a life time—that all he had to do was to kill Mr Brothers and take his money, half of which he might keep, and he knew that he had at least $800, for he had recently sold a slave for that sum. Jim says he refused at first to have anything to do with the matter.—Thereupon, Franklin told him to go and bring another negro back with him, Harvey. The proposition was also made to Harvey who plumply refused. Thereupon, they aver that Franklin plied them with liquor till they were perfectly infuriated, when they consented to do the deed. It was now midnight. The three went to Brothers' house, and committed the deed. After all they found no money. It seems that this was in the pantaloons pocket of B., and in the scuffle the clothing of the bed was thrown upon it, entirely concealing it, and it was found untouched, the next morning, by those who came to search the house. Mortified at their want of success, it would seem that they reproached Franklin, who then told them that they might make as much after all, and suggested the plan, which as I have above stated, came so near being successful but which, in fact, led to their destruction.

On their own confession they were tried at the last term of our Court—poor Brothers, who still survived, although so horribly mangled, was brought into the court room in a bed to testify.

The prisoners were convicted, sentenced, and executed in the court yard, just before the meeting of the late M. E. Conference at Elizabeth city. Franklin was, when I last heard from Suffolk, still in jail, but it is feared that through defect of evidence (no colored person's evidence being permitted in the slave States) he may still escape. The feeling there runs strong against him.

RUSSIA.—In 1862 the Czar of Russia will erect a monument commemorative of the one thousandth year of the Russian empire. The national life of ten centuries has an imposing venerable aspect. The government has always been the same, autocracy; the administration has varied according to the character and fortunes of each ruler. The devotion of the people to the sceptre is still, as heretofore, unlimited, like the imperial power—a loyalty reaching religious worship. The recent address of the Metropolitan (the high prelate) of Moscow to Alexander the II. on his visit to the capital shadows out the relations between the sovereign and the subject:—"Most pious sovereign, the heart of Russia, for you are in her bosom and heart, the orthodox people venerate you. Peace will facilitate your efforts to elevate and improve the internal life of Russia, to preserve and augment the good bequeathed to us and our ancestors. In your sacred person the orthodox church reveres the quality of her defender and protector, one of the greatest prerogatives of the Lord's anointed." In the chapel of the Convent of Miracles the Emperor and Empress remained for some time on their knees before the relics of St. Alexis. The Emperor soon after mounted his horse and reviewed the troops and cadets. Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, began his reign in 827; thus the monarchy is upwards of a thousand years. More than fourteen hundred claimed for that of France. The Republic of ancient Rome did not endure half so long.—*Mr. Walsh's Letter from Paris of Nov. 26.*

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—The Concord, N. H. Congregational Journal gives the particulars of the death of a young lady, named Helen Kittredge, of vigorous physical powers, at Nelson, N. H. under somewhat singular circumstances. On Tuesday the 6th instant, she exhibited some symptoms of typhoid fever, then prevalent in the family. Some one proposed as a remedy, what is termed a "rum sweat."—This her anxious and affectionate mother attempted to administer. After being for a moment surrounded by the ascending hot air, she gave signs of suffering; she called to her brother who stood near for aid, upon whose arm her head fell, in a manner indicating that her life was departing. She was placed upon the bed—a gaze, and an exclamation of horror, from the almost frantic mother followed. Her idolized child—her beautiful Helen—was dead!—Alcohol has been used, and too much of it the nervous system of the sufferer seems to have been completely overpowered, and her whole body was dreadfully burned.

Modesty is a handsome dish-cover, which makes us fancy there must be something very good beneath it.

Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday, 9th of December, at the office, 65 Moorgate Street, to receive a report from the directors and to declare a dividend.

Mr. Chapman, Deputy Chairman, presided.

Mr. Macdonald, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the seal of the Company was affixed to the registry of Proprietors.

The following report was taken as read:

The Directors beg to submit the following statement of accounts for the six months ending the 30th September, 1857. The net profits during that period amount to £8,918 19s 1d, which, added to the sum brought forward from March, gives a balance at credit of revenue of £9,230 18s 10d. It is recommended that out of this balance a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum (less income tax) be declared on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, that one-half of the surplus profits over 6 per cent per annum be put to the reserve fund in accordance with the royal charter of incorporation, and that £250 be carried to the redemption of preliminary expenses. There will then remain the sum of £145 9s 3d to the credit of the next half-year's accounts, and £14,802 16s 2d to the credit of the reserve fund. The Shareholders are fully aware of the extraordinary pressure which has weighed upon the money market during the last few months, rendering any extension of the Company's business impossible. The disasterous panic in the United States has naturally affected a mercantile community so closely connected with them as that in Canada, but the Directors have the satisfaction of expressing their conviction, that, although suffering from a temporary depression, the material interests of that Province rest upon a solid foundation. By desire of the Directors, Mr. Macdonald proceeded to Canada in the month of September last, and the result of his visit has been to confirm in the strongest possible manner their confidence in the value and security of the Company's investments in both sections of the Province, and they may add that an easy money market in England is alone required to enable them to extend operations with safety and advantage. As the current rate of interest prevents money being borrowed at a lower rate than that paid to the Shareholders as dividend, the Directors have decided on making the call of £2 per share now remaining unpaid on the new shares, notice of which is enclosed with this report.

65, Moorgate Street,
London, Nov. 26th, 1857.

The following is the report of M. Saward, Auditor, and J. Anderson, Acting Auditor:—We have examined the above account, and compared it with the vouchers, and certify the same to be correct. We have also had the securities held in Canada verified by certificate in the usual way.

November 24th, 1857.

Trustees—Thos. Baring, Esq., M. P.; Geo. Carr Glyn, Esq., M. P.

Directors—Sir Rowland I. Routh, K. C. B., President; William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman; James Balsillie, Esq.; Charles Morrison, Esq., Wyndham Gordon Thomson, Esq., Matthew Uzielli, Esq., T. M. Wegnelin, Esq., M. P.

Secretary—T. Macdonald, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

Abstract of expenses during the Half-year ending 30th September, 1857, referred to in Revenue Account:

	Canada. Montreal	Canada. Kingston	London.
	Cy. £ s d	Cy. £ s d	Stg. £ s d
President and Directors in London, and Commissioners in Canada	265 0 0	630 19 2	600 0 0
Secretary, auditors, agents, and office salaries	146 10 0	120 12 6	422 10 0
Advertising, printing, stationery	29 7 8	48 7 3	50 12 2
Rent	65 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0
Office Furniture	4 8 0	6 15 0	
Travelling expenses	5 11 2	32 2 3	75 0 0
Petty charges	82 1 8	21 8 1	98 0 0
Total	659 18 1	1042 4 3	1347 6 10

RECAPITULATION.

	Sterling. £ s d
Expended in London	1347 5 10
Ditto in Canada at Kingston, Cy, £1042 4s 3d; ditto at Montreal, £659 18s 1d—total £1,702 2s 4d, equal to, at 9½ per cent premium	1390 0 3
Total	£2746 6 1

Statement of the Accounts for the Half-year ending Sept. 30, 1857:

Dr.	£ s d
Expenses in London and Canada, as per abstract	2746 6 1
Interest paid to Bondholders and Shareholders	8520 3 7
Bond stamps and expenses of issue	116 11 8
Total disbursements	£11383 1 4
Interest due in Canada account	680 9 9
Canada 5 per cent debentures account	68 5 0
Balance carried down, being the net profits for the half year	8918 19 1
	£21050 15 2

Cr.	£ s d
Interest received in London	682 12 9
Registration fees	4 5 0
Interest received in Canada, £24,766 0s 10d currency, equal to 9½ per cent premium	20363 17 5
	£21,050 15 2
Balance brought down	8,918 19 1
Do. at credit March 31, 1857 £9,845 1 7	
Less Dividend and income tax paid in June, £7,500; amount carried to reserve fund £1783 1s 10½d; do., do., preliminary expenses account, £250. 9582 1 10	
	341 19 9
Balance, Sept. 30	£9230 18 10

Balance Sheet.

Dr.	£ s d
Shareholders' capital, viz:—£5 per share on 25,000 shares £125000	
£3 " on 25,000 shares 75000	
Paid in anticipation of calls 14362	
	214362 0 0
Loans on debentures	315375 0 0
Loan Account	21000 0 0
Income-tax account	2517 1 4
Sundry creditors in Canada, £1,893 10s 1d currency, equal to 9½ per cent premium	1556 6 1
Reserve fund account	13468 6 8
Exchange Account	1241 17 11
Revenue Account	9230 18 1
Suspense account, £1,260 10s currency, equal to, at 9½ per cent premium	986 14 3
	£579738 5 1

Cr.	£ s d
Cash—	
At Bankers in London	£1597 15 4
Petty cash	13 14 3
Ditto in Canada, £6 14s 7d currency, equal to, at 9½ per cent prem	5 10 8
Bankers in Canada, £6,442 18s 7d currency, equal to, at 9½ per cent premium	5202 12 0
	£912 12 1
Investments—	
In London	20880 0 0
In Canada, mortgages, £540,656 5s 3d; Montreal fire loan, £86,932 4s 9d; municipal debentures, £21,483 9s 9d; total £657,473 19s 9d, equal to, at 9½ per cent premium	540389 11 6
	561268 11 6
Sundry debtors in Canada, £6857 19s 9d currency, equal to, at 9½ per cent premium	5636 14 0
Ditto in London	65 8 9
Preliminary expense account	5,853 18 9
	£579738 5 1

J. H. BRAUND, Accountant.
M. SAWARD, Auditor.
J. ANDERSON, Acting Auditor.

N. B.—Under the clause of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, one-half of the profits exceeding a dividend of 5 per cent per annum, must be and is carried to a sinking fund for the redemption of the capital of the Company.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the great satisfaction he felt in being enabled to recommend to them, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which prevailed for some time, the same dividend as was declared in July last, at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum. He need not advert to the various difficulties that had prevailed in the world since the last meeting. Looking at the astonishing reports of the disasters in the United States, it might be supposed that they extended to Canada, but he was glad to say that such was not the case. It was doubly gratifying that nothing had occurred to shake the value of the property, or any of the investments of the company. Their Secretary had recently visited Canada and the agents of the Company with a view to test the working of their system. He had had also the advantage of personal observation and examining as to the value of the securities held by the Company, and it was doubly gratifying to the Directors that the result of Mr. Macdonald's inspection had confirmed the safe position of the Company and the perfect security of their investments; and nothing but time required to bring things round into a favorable position, so as to enable the Company to realize the full amount they had invested. (Hear, hear.)

MR. MACDONALD'S DESCRIPTION OF CANADA.

Mr. Macdonald then entered into a very lucid and minute statement, giving an account of his visits to the various places in Upper and Lower Canada where the property was situated on which the Company had lent their money. He left England early in September last, and before the end of that month reached Upper Canada. He first proceeded to Montreal, thence to Quebec, and from that city through Canada West to Detroit on the River or Lake St. Clair, the extreme boundary of the province in that direction. In Canada East he found more real wealth than he expected, and a people mainly of French origin, possessing the habits of care and frugality which distinguished that race. They exhibited a great difference in their habits and manners to the Anglo-Saxon race, who had principally settled in Canada West. In Montreal he was surprised at the appearance it presented. The old town was nearly replaced by new streets and buildings that would vie with Regent Street. He found they had lent large sums of money on those buildings, but the sum lent formed but a small proportion of the cost of these buildings—sums of £500 and £600 were lent on buildings that cost £4,000 and £5,000. The loans were for the purpose of enabling the houses to be finished. Nothing could be safer than their loans in Montreal.—Their investments in Canada East were perfectly safe and satisfactory. From Montreal he proceeded by the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, and thence at once to the West. At places around Niagara they had some loans, and on arriving at St. Catherines, near the falls, he did not know that he had ever seen so beautiful an agricultural district. It was certainly the finest he ever saw—it was a most beautiful country. He found that their money was lent on very valuable properties, and he could scarcely understand how it was that so much ease and apparent affluence existed. From St. Catherines he went on the Great Western Railway to Brantford, and also examined their securities there. They had lent money when the prices were low, and he could not find that any of their loans or buildings had been too large—on the contrary a large margin was preserved. They had a road case in hand there which involved some litigation, but he had no doubt they would soon get it settled. From Brantford he proceeded to London, which was situated half way on the line, or about the centre of the Great Western Railway. It was the centre of the richest agricultural district in Canada. The prices of Canada produce had ruled high for some time past, the crops had been large, the farmers had made large purchases of goods; some useful and some useless, and thus locked up a quantity of money. London being so attractive, new traders opened business there, when prices were at the highest, competition ensued, and the usual results followed. He had seen the managers of the banks there, and after what he had seen and heard had come to the conclusion that the depreciation of things in London would be of the greatest value to the country; the prices of everything had run up to a preposterous amount. When he told them that the purchase of ground for a certain shop in one of the streets, about 28 or 30 feet frontage, was at the rate of £7 a foot, they would see how much the value of land in towns was run up. The agricultural interests were as sound as possible, and if the farmers had bought too much land, the difficulties would gradually disappear; at the same time the Company had no reason to complain, for of the interest due them on the 1st of October, more than half of it was paid before the 30th of that month. In fact, they had never paid them better before. He then went to Detroit, which was on one side of the River St. Clair, with Windsor on the other, united by a ferry. He thought it likely that a railway would be made to the south of the Great Western Railway over ground, which the Great Western Railway should have occupied. There were thousands of acres of rich land in that district, and an immense field for this Company's operations. The City of Hamilton was one of the prettiest he had ever seen, the hills in its vicinity were covered with beautiful country houses. They had large and good loans in Hamilton.—The city had risen from almost nothing, 20 years ago, to a very considerable place, which showed the immense progress that had been made. They had something like £25,000 lent there, and they had no difficulty with it whatever, with the exception of one bond of the corporation, but that no doubt would be arranged. In the vicinity of Hamilton they had some loans which were all secured. Toronto was the seat of Government, and a place of some importance; they had £10,000 there and in its neighbourhood. When money became easier they would open a large field for their operations in Toronto. In Belleville the same appearance of ease which he has seen in other places prevailed. Houses were in course of erection with white marble fronts, beautifully executed, as if the people did not know what to do with their money.—From Belleville he went to Montreal, and then returned to the United States. He was compelled to tell the Board as the result of his visits and investigations, that no security could be better than that which they possessed; he was, in fact, perfectly delighted with their investments; nothing could be more secure.

The Chairman said he hoped the explanation given by Mr. Macdonald was satisfactory. With regard to the call of £2 per share upon the new issue of shares stated in their report, they would perceive that it was a matter of expediency with them to raise money.

A shareholder thought that some explanation was due with respect to the call of £2 per shares: he believed that it would raise about £36,000, of which he believed £16,000 had been paid in anticipation.—It would not do to raise money to lend to the present state of banking for the purpose of discount and others, [illegible] coming due in this country.

The Chairman said, in answer, that the £36,000 was required partly for paying off debentures, but, at the same time, the hon. Proprietor must see that it would not be altogether right to stop all their operations because of the present high rate of interest. Temporary loans were very different to loans for four or five years. They had for the present confined themselves to temporary loans. It was evidently better to raise money on their shares than to sustain a positive loss by borrowing money at the present rate. It would not do to pay 10 per cent at any time. They had paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the last borrowed money.

After some observations with respect to the working expenses,

Mr. Macdonald remarked that it was impossible to overrate the advantages of Lower Canada for their operations.

Mr. Unwin thought the renewal of loans very good for the Solicitors, but no advantage to the Company.

The Chairman stated that when their profits increased the expenses would not increase in anything like that proportion.

The report was then unanimously adopted and a dividend at the rate of seven and a-half per cent per annum was declared for the half-year ending the 30th of September.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and Directors for their able management, and to Mr. Macdonald (the Secretary) for his very clear and satisfactory statement in respect to their affairs in Canada.

The meeting then separated.

Curious Biography of a Bankrupt Jack of all Trades.

From the London Times.

Among the scraps of intelligence in which the movements of distinguished persons are recorded we find the following announcement:—"Edinburgh, Monday. Court of Bankruptcy, this day. John Edward Stephens was not forthcoming this morning. The Sheriff has granted a warrant for his apprehension. It is rumored that he left for London on Sunday night." At the moment we write this illustrious citizen may be among us again in this southern division of the empire; but again Mr. John Edward Stephens may as implied by the terms of the letter "P. P. C.," change his mind and resolve to bear the brunt of the examination. We will not, therefore, as yet treat him as a runaway witness, or remark upon the disclosures he has made before the Scotch Court as to the transactions of the Eastern Bank. It will be time enough to do this when the presumption of his disappearance amounts to certainty; but we may at least be permitted to call attention to the somewhat remarkable facts of his autobiography, as they have been enunciated by himself at Edinburgh within the last few days. Mr. John Edward Stephens, then, began life as an assistant surgeon in a cavalry regiment, and a most respectable and honourable pursuit, to which it is pity for the sake of others that he did not adhere. In this capacity he served in India and elsewhere, until, finding that he could not in all probability arrive at wealth and distinction very speedily in the career which he had chosen, he resolved to abandon so barren a profession and play the game of life in a grand way. He returned to England, and in junction with Colonel Waugh, of Branksea Island, managed that remarkable institution which has been somewhat unfavourably known to the public as the Eastern Corporation, or the Eastern Bank. The ostensible object of this noble foundation was to provide, as it were, a harbour of refuge for Nabobs who were suffering from a plethora of rupees. So great was the benevolence of these strong but tender men that they resolved not to exclude the poor worn-out Indian officer with his little pension, nor Indian widow with her still smaller mite from the comprehensive action of the Eastern Bank.—The concern appears to have been carried upon the simplest plan. Prospectuses were published in India and in England, announcing in that flowing phraseology which seems to characterize operations of this nature, that if Anglo-India capitalists, high and low and more especially those of the military profession, would entrust their savings to careful guardianship of the Directors of the Eastern Bank, they would receive interest at a rate which would even make Shylock forget for a while the elopement of his daughter Jessica. There was really nothing in particular to attract confidence in this institution or in the character and position of those who had set it on foot.—What could a half-pay Dragoon and a retired assistant-surgeon be supposed to know about the principles of banking? So strange, however, is the credulity of human nature in such matters that not only women, who may, perhaps, be acquitted on the ground of their inexperience, and of other want of familiarity with business transactions, but men who had spent their lives in gathering together a little competence, hastened to throw it into this burning, fiery furnace, as though they derived some incomprehensible kind of pleasure from risking in a quarter of an hour the fruits of a life's toil under the hot Indian sun.

The concern thrived, the till was gorged, and for a while the shareholders and creditors were fed out of their own contributions and their own deposits. The system is simple as simplicity itself, and needs no further explanation. Meanwhile, the contributions and deposits were drawn out mainly by Colonel Waugh, who is now recruiting his shattered health in the kingdom of Spain. Mr. John Edward Stephens, however, did not disdain to follow in the steps of of his principals. In connection with him he entered on the trade of "sleep and forget easier," the commodities material for their trade being contributed from the soil of the Island of Branksea, but the actual material being drawn from the coffers of the Eastern Bank. Not satisfied with the western Mr. John Edward Stephens pushed his enterprising spirit into the eastern, and established branches of the Eastern Bank. A banker, as brickmaker, and watchmaker, one would have supposed that Mr. Stephens would have had enough on his hands, even giving him every credit for being a person of active mind and energetic habits. Mr. Stephens was of a very different opinion. He had become fired with the noble ambition of meeting the Erards and Broad woods and great pianoforte makers upon their own ground, and accordingly the assistant surgeon superadded to his other pursuits that of a piano-forte-maker. Another slight squeeze at the generous udder of that great milch-cow, the Eastern Bank, and the thing was done.—The story sounds like a bad joke, but we find that Mr. Stephens, even so, found time hanging heavily upon his hands, and sighed for other avocations and other trades. He next turned wharfinger; but it must not be supposed that the commencement of a new pursuit implied any dereliction of his old duties with this Encyclopedic man; to Æsculapius only was he unfaithful. Again the Bank came to his aid. Thus Mr. Stephens, the *ci-devant* assistant-surgeon, was now the banker, watch-maker, piano-fortemaker, clay and brick seller, and wharfinger; but even this was not enough.—There were some little spare moments of time yet which could be usefully applied, and accordingly Mr. Stephens would become an upholsterer. Advances were again obtained from the same Chancellor of the Exchequer and an upholsterer Mr. Stephens became. In none of these multifarious pursuits, however, strange to say, did he succeed, although he might almost consider that he had British India at his back. The watches would not go, the pianos were out of tune, the wharves were empty, and upholstery was not in request, the clay stuck on hand, and the last and most terrible blow of all, the Bank till began to present the appearance of a vacuum. At last it became necessary to have a slight interview with the creditors of the Bank, but upon that interview and its results we will not expatiate as yet, as the affair may be considered as before the Court until Mr. Stephens has finally declined any further conversation with the tribunals. From the terms of his letter to the trustees, an abstract of which reached us by telegraph from Edinburgh last night, it does not appear that he has actually made up his mind not to appear again before the Court. We should, however, as at present disposed, be inclined to augur unfavorably of the Scotch Sheriff's chances of further intercourse with Mr. Stephens, save, indeed, upon the contingency of a gentle but earnest compulsion.

It is not a little remarkable that a man who had so recently been found competent to carry on so many trades should so soon break down at the trade of a witness. Mr. Stephens complains that he has been so harrassed with questions that his health is giving way. Colonel Waugh's health, too, has given way, and the public will surely sympathize with this interesting pair of invalids. Mr. Stephens says, with great regret that on considering his answers he has been led to make unfounded statements to his own prejudice—so eager has he been to tell the truth; so chary of everybody's reputation save his own. He has not had time to reflect upon the circumstances of the Bank with such attention as will enable him to give proper answers to all the teasing, vexatious questions, which ingenious Scotchmen can put to him. Colonel Waugh and Mr. Stephens, Mr. Stephens doubts not, will come out of the trial a little whiter than lambs when they have the time and opportunity to place their conduct in a proper light before the public; or, at least, they will be able, as the alternative, to show that all their proceedings were sanctioned by the other Directors—a conclusion which will no doubt prove highly satisfactory to the shareholders and depositors.

The brain is the great centre of the nervous system. From it passes a double set of nerviines, which divide and sub-divide until they pervade the whole fabric. Cuvier's brain was enormous, it weighed 65 ounces; Dr. Abercrombie's, of Edinburgh, weighed 63 ounces; Lord Byron's was also very large, being 64 ounces; and Dr. Chalmers' 63 ounces. It is rather singular that the brain of Dr. Chalmers, who is justly celebrated for his attainments and profoundity, (comparatively speaking) so much lighter than that of either of the above named celebrities; but if wanting in quality, his works prove that the quality was of no ordinary kind. The skull of Rush was prodigious, measuring 24 inches in circumference, and the skull of Burns measured 22¼ inches.

Court of Queen's Bench.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 25.

Sittings in Banc, before Lord Campbell and Justices Coleridge, Wightman and Earle.)

THE QUEEN v. THE PROVOST AND COLLEGE OF ETON AND ANOTHER.

There was an action of *quare impedit*, brought by the Attorney General against the Provost and College of Eton, and the Rev. John Alexander Clark (clerk) in order to try the right of the Crown to present to benefices avoided by the appointment of the incumbents thereof to colonial bishoprics.

The declaration was as follows:

"Be it remembered that the Provost of the College Royal of the blessed Mary of Eton, near unto Windsor, in the County of Bucks, and the same College, and also the same Alexander Clarke (clerk), were summoned to answer our Sovereign Lady the Queen of a plea that they permit our said Lady the Queen to present a fit person to the church of Stratfield-Mortimer in the County of Berks, which is void, and is in the gift of our said Lady the Queen. And therefore our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Attorney-General of our said Lady the Queen prosecutes in this behalf, says that heretofore, to wit, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1840, the said provost and college, being seized in fee of the advowson of the said church of Stratfield Mortimer, did present thereto the Rev. Henry John Chitty Harper, their clerk, who on such presentation, was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted into the same; and the said church afterwards, to wit, on the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, became vacant by the appointment by our said Lady the Queen of the said H. J. C. Harper to be Bishop of the bishopric of Christ Church, in the colony of New Zealand, the same being within and part of the dominions of our said Lady the Queen, and by the consecration of the said H. J. C. Harper as such bishop. Whereby it then belonged, and now belongs to our said Lady the Queen, to present a fit person to the said Church as being vacant as aforesaid, but the said provost and college and the said J. A. Clarke unjustly hinder our said Lady the Queen from presenting a fit person to the said church," &c.

To this declaration the Provost and College of Eton pleaded a long plea, which in substance stated that they were seized in fee of the advowson of the living in question under a charter and letters patent of King Henry VI., confirmed by Parliament; and that on the avoidance of the benefices, by the consecration of the former incumbent, H. J. C. Harper, on the 10th of August, 1856, as Bishop of Christ Church, in New Zealand, they, the Provost and College of Eton, as patrons of the said living, presented the other defendant (the Rev. J. A. Clarke) to the said Church, who, upon such presentation was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted as perpetual vicar and incumbent. The defendant (the Rev. J. A. Clarke) pleaded a plea, in which he alleged that he was vicar and incumbent of the said Church, and that the Queen ought not to sue him, because he said that true it was that on the 10th of September, 1840, the Provost and College of Eton presented the said H. J. C. Harper to the said living, and that the same became vacant on the 10th of August, 1856, by the said consecration of the said H. J. C. Harper as such Bishop; nevertheless, the defendant said, "That the said bishopric of Christ Church was and is a bishopric lately erected and constituted, and situate wholly in parts beyond the seas, and not within any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland; and that after the living became vacant—viz: on the 10th of August, 1856—the Provost and College of Eton presented him (the defendant) to the said Church, upon which he was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted." To these pleas the Crown demurred, and thus raised two questions for the consideration of the Court: 1. Whether, on the avoidance of a living by the consecration of the incumbent as a colonial Bishop, the Crown had the power to present to the living so vacated; and 2, whether in this particular case the claim was not inconsistent with the original grant of the advowson to the college.

The questions were argued at great length on the 29th of May last, by the Attorney General (with whom was Mr. Welsby) on the part of the Crown; and by Sir F. Thesiger on the part of Eton College. The Court then took time to consider.

Lord Campbell now delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—From the great importance, and novelty of the main question raised in this case we have taken time to consider it very deliberately, after the able argument addressed to us upon it by the Attorney General on one side, and Sir Frederick Thesiger on the other. There can be no doubt that on the promotion of the incumbent of a benefice in England to a bishopric in England, the benefice is so avoided, and it belongs to the Queen to present to the benefice avoided. This is clearly a prerogative of the Crown, whatever may have been the reason for it, and however it may have been acquired. It rests upon uniform usage, and is supported by so many *dicta* of our text writers and decisions of our Courts of justice, that it cannot now for a moment be questioned.—The prerogative is stated likewise to extend to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, not within the realm of England, although held under the Crown of England, that see having been immemorially a see of the Church of England, anciently attached to the province of Canterbury, and more recently to the province of York. Whether the prerogative likewise extends to the case of an English incumbent promoted to a bishopric in Ireland has been considered a question of great doubt. In "Mallory's Coare Impedit." 113, the learned author says that "*de jure communi*, all promotions are vacated by the taking of a bishopric as such, and that not only English promotions to bishoprics in England, but English promotions to bishoprics in Ireland, and vice versâ," the consequence no doubt being understood to be that the Crown would be entitled to present to the vacant benefice. So, in "Gibson's Codex," vol. i., lib. xxiii., cap. 2, it is said, "Upon promotion of any person to a bishopric in England or Ireland, the King had a right to present to such benefices or dignities as the person was possessed of before such promotion." On the other hand, Lord Coke (4 Inst. 356, 7), commenting upon the case in which the Bishop of Exeter was fined for his contempt in not admitting the King's presentee to an archdeaconry within his diocese, which the archdeacon had vacated on being promoted to be Archbishop of Dublin, says: "That when the archdeacon was by the King preferred to an archbishopric, he (the King) has the presentation to the archdeaconry in respect of the temporalities of the Bishop of Exeter, patron of the archdeaconry, and not by any prerogative. And so it is if an incumbent in Ireland be made bishop in England." The temporalities of the see of Exeter had their issue in the Crown, the see being vacant; and in the right thereof had the Crown the power to present to the archdeaconry [as if that had been a Bishop of Exeter, in whom the temporalities were vested, he, and not the King, would have been entitled to present to the archdeaconry on the archdeacon being promoted to the Archbishop of Dublin. Lord Coke considers England and Ireland, with a view to the "cession" of ecclesiastical preferment, on promotion to a bishopric, as different kingdoms and different churches, although under the same Crown. With reference to this Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his "Digest, tit. 'Eaglise' (H. 6)," after stating that if an English archdeacon be created a bishop, the King shall present to the archdeaconry, and citing for this his authorities, adds, "Dubitatur, 3 Inst. 356, 7." This doubt seems much strengthened by the Irish statute, the 17th and 18th Car. II., c. 10, for preventing clergymen holding preferment in England from at the same time holding preferment in Ireland, and from the practice which seems to have followed thereon of clergymen always resigning it before they are promoted to be bishops in Ireland. But we do not think it necessary further to examine the authorities relating to this controverted question, or to give any opinion upon it; for were the rule clear and indisputed, that if the incumbent of a living in England is promoted to a bishopric in Ireland the Crown shall present to the English living, we think the consequence would by no means follow that the Queen has a right to present to the church of Stratfield-Mortimer on the Rev. Henry John Chitty Harper being appointed and consecrated Bishop of Christ Church, in the colony of New Zealand, although "the same be within the and part of the dominions of our said Lady the Queen." To establish this proposition we may expect either some express authority, or the explication of some principle which brings such a colonial bishopric into the category of English and Irish bishoprics for this purpose. Express authority there is none. The general *dictum* that if an incumbent is made a bishop the Crown shall present to his preferment thereby vacated, cannot be relied upon; for this evidently was meant to be understood of English preferment, and an English bishopric, and the same writers who lay this down say that the rule does not extend to a titular bishop or a suffragan bishop, under the statute the 21st of Henry VIII, cap. 14. See "Mallory, 113, Com. Dig., tit. 'Eaglise' (U. 1)." Nor has any principle been announced upon which the rule rests in respect of an English and Irish bishopric, and which would apply to this bishopric in New Zealand. The English and Irish bishops hold bishoprics founded and endowed by the Crown; they are prelates of a Church which is the Established Church of England and Ireland; they have by law well-defined jurisdiction and important rights and privileges, both spiritual and secular. The Bishop of Christ Church in New Zealand has nothing in common with them, except that he is a Protestant bishop canonically consecrated, and holding the faith of the Anglican Church. We do not question the power of the Queen to create a bishopric in any part of her dominions, except where, as in Scotland, such an exercise of prerogative is forbidden. In a newly settled colony such an exercise of prerogative is lawful, but we must bear in mind that in such a colony there is no established Church, and that the ministers of religion in communion with the Church of England, with the Church of Scotland, and with the church of Rome, in the absence of any imperial or colonial legislation on the subject are all upon an equal footing. If by legal enactment there were a fund created for the support of "the Protestant clergy in New Zealand," according to the opinion given by the judges in the House of Lords upon the Canada Reserves, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian clergy in the colony would be entitled to have it in equal proportions. It has likewise been held that the Crown may create an ecclesiastical Roman Catholic corporation in an English colony, as well as a Protestant bishopric.—The bishopric of Christ Church, in New Zealand, has been created purely by the prerogative of the Crown, without any such statute as 53 George III, cap. 155, or 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 85, which authorized the Crown to grant jurisdiction to bishops to be created in India, and to establish a hierarchy in that country, as had been before done in Jamaica and other parts of the dominions of the Crown in the West Indies. We by no means say that the promotion of an English incumbent to be a bishop in the East or West Indies would give the Crown a right to present to his English preferment; but there is a great difficulty in saying that the Bishop of Christ Church, in New Zealand, has any jurisdiction except over those who voluntarily submit to his jurisdiction; and he really seems in this respect to be in the situation of the "titular bishop," whose promotion to be a bishop all the authorities agree gives the Crown no right to present to his preferment. Had the declaration been sufficient in showing a *prima facie* right in the Crown to present to this living on the promotion of the incumbent to a bishopric, we should have had no difficulty in deciding that the plea is bad, for, although the advowson was granted by the Crown to Eton College, and the grant was confirmed by Parliament, the claim to present on such a vacancy would be incident of the right granted, and not a derogation of the grant. But being of opinion that the declaration shows no title in the Crown, and that the right to present to the living was the same as if the vacancy had arisen upon the death of the incumbent, it is our duty to give judgment for the defendants.

The East India Company and the Board of Control.

* * * * Having thus carefully analyzed the dates we were in a position to measure the exact loss of time incurred by the employment of sailing instead of steam vessels. That loss, upon an average of some fifty vessels may, as we have seen, be as nearly as possible estimated at thirty days. Now, what is to be said in answer to this case? Is it to be pretended that, within a month after the arrival of news from Meerut on June 27th, the Government could not have taken up steam vessels enough to embark 5,000 men before the end of July? We should be very glad to refer this enquiry to the Committee at Lloyd's, or to any half-dozen brokers in London, Liverpool or the Clyde. If ministers had done this, it is proved to demonstration that, by the second week in October, Sir Colin Campbell would have had a force at his disposal with which he might have moved up to relieve Lucknow. The *corpus delicti* is, therefore, clearly established, and the blame attached to the parties really responsible for it will be in no degree lessened by the fortunate accident which may save our empire in spite of our own carelessness and neglect. We fervently trust that Lucknow may be rescued by the Indian Government by its own unaided resources; but that consummation will detract not a whit from the heavy responsibility of those by whose lethargy and folly the arrival of effective aid was delayed. If Delhi had fallen a fortnight later, and if Campbell's outposts had not gained early

hence the necessity of his adopting the only alternative open to him of indicting the defendant for perjury. At the conclusion of the counsel's speech, he proceeded to call witnesses, and the case was adjourned. On Tuesday the case was resumed, and after lasting the whole day was again adjourned. The case was concluded on Wednesday, but the jury after a long absence could not agree. Lord Campbell said that under these circumstances he should, of his own authority, discharge the jury. His lordship added that the case would be tried by another jury, who, he hoped, would be unanimous.—*Liverpool Times.*

Toronto City Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the city Clerk of Milwaukie, accompanied with a copy of their charter and ordinances of that city, and thanks to the Toronto Corporation for its present of a view of this city. Also a communication from the city Clerk of Boston, accompanied with a fine view of Boston. Also another communication upon the same subject from the city Clerk of Kingston. And one from the city of Rochester, on the same subject.

A vote of thanks was presented to the Corporations of Milwaukee and Boston, both on motion of Ald. Phillpotts.

Ald. Worthington presented the final report of the Board of Works, a very voluminous document, recommending that it should be printed. The following statistics were given:

Total length of streets opened, 96 miles.
Plank side walks, 6 ft. and under 42, }
" " 6 ft. and over 32, }
Total of side walks 74 miles.
Macadamized streets, 22 miles; crossings, number 860; culverts, number 730.

The Council, on motion of Alderman O'Donohoe, then went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Wharves and Harbours. Alderman Manning in the chair. They recommended that five acres of land should be leased to Mr. Moodie, and the committee rose, reported progress, and adopted the report.

On motion of Alderman Manning, 50 copies of the report of the Chief of Police were ordered to be printed.—Carried.

The report was as follows:—

PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Males.	Females.
Abduction	0	4
Arson	10	0
Assault	370	43
Assaults on Constables	10	0
Bigamy	4	0
Burglary	10	0
Breach of the City Laws	304	8
Child desertion	1	4
Concealing birth	0	4
Contempt of Court	10	0
Cruelty to animals	7	0
Drunk and disorderly	2021	673
Deserting empby	14	5
Embezzlement	10	0
Fighting	67	0
Firing at with intent to kill	2	0
Fraud	16	0
Forgery	3	6
Furious driving	6	0
Horse stealing	11	0
Insane	2	1
Keeping disorderly dogs	16	2
Keeping disorderly houses	42	44
Larceny	209	57
Murder	2	0
Nuisance	19	2
Non-payment of wages	113	5
Obtaining goods under false pretences	20	0
Perjury	1	0
Passing base coin	6	0
Rape	2	0
Rescue	3	0
Receiving stolen goods	13	3
Riot	29	0
Robbery	38	16
Sheep stealing	4	0
Selling spirits without License	193	16
Threatening	213	78
Trespass	85	8
Vagrancy	2	7
Total	3071	1025

HOW DISPOSED OF.

	Males.	Females.
Committed to gaol for one month and under	269	418
Fine or imprisonment	231	21
Summarily punished by fine	1630	115
Committed for trial	80	27
Bailed to keep the peace	151	55
Withdrawn	216	27
Discharged	486	159
Dismissed	215	47
Bailed for trial	30	2
Committed in default of bail	55	26
Remanded or postponed	616	128
Total	3071	1025

NATIVE COUNTRY.

	Males.	Females.
Canada	305	60
England	657	134
Ireland	2409	701
Scotland	283	76
United States	88	86
Germany	85	8
Colored	75	15
Other countries	10	1
Total	3071	1025

NUMBER OF TIMES BROUGHT UP.

	Males.	Females.
1	3277	177
2	443	90
3	156	65
4	60	30
5	20	27
6	8	20
7	4	9
8	3	5
9	0	1
10	0	1

Total number of males and females, 4,096.
Amount of fines and fees, £319 13s. 5d.

Committee of the Whole, Alderman Harrington in the chair, for the consideration of a bill to provide for the licensing of hotels and places of entertainment.

The 9th clause of the bill proposed that licenses granted under the authority of this act shall be charged as follows:—

For refreshment rooms where wines or liquors are sold	£25	0	0
For a confectioners shop	20	0	0
For a hotel with over 20 beds	15	0	0
For a tavern with grocery connected	12	10	0
For a tavern having five beds and under twenty	10	0	0
For a Lager Bier saloon where spirits are not sold	12	10	0
For an eating house keeping a public table, furnishing ale, &c., but not wines or liquors	3	10	0
For every billiard table where not more than one is kept	10	0	0
For every second table	7	10	0
For every third table	5	0	0
For every other table	2	10	0
For every ten pin alley where not more than two are in the same house	5	0	0
For every other alley	2	10	0
For every bagatelle board	2	10	0
For every Mississippi board	2	10	0

The third clause proposed that the Recorder, the Police Magistrate, and the Inspector of Licence should be a Board of Inspectors.

Ald. Manning moved that the words "the Mayor" be inserted instead of "the inspector of Licences." He did this in deference to the opinion of some members of the committee; for his own part he preferred the clause remaining as it was.

Several objections were urged against this clause, among others, Councillor Moodie contended, that neither the Recorder nor the Police Magistrate could be expected to trot round the city to inspect public-houses, and the General Inspector of Licenses had as much to do now as he could conscientiously attend to in the city.

Ald. Duggan thought that the Board of Inspectors ought to be composed of men who were independent both of the public and the Corporation.

Ald. Worthington concurred in this view, and said he had consulted the Recorder and Police Magistrate, who had consented to undertake the duty.

Ald. Brunel was pleased to hear that they would accept the office. He would support the removal of those who granted licenses, so far as possible from those to whom they were granted.

Ald. Thompson said he thought it most objectionable to make the Mayor an Inspector of Licences so long as he was elected by the people. He hoped the clause would be allowed to remain as it at present stood.

Councillor Fox thought that the Mayor ought to be a member of the Board; if he could not be trusted, neither could the Recorder nor the Police Magistrate.

The clause was then put and carried, the Mayor being thus excluded from the Board.

The 6th clause of the bill proposed that detectives should be employed, and the Chamberlain be authorized to pay their expenses.

Ald. Manning thought it would be better for the money to be paid, only after having received the consent of the Police and Prisons Committee.

Ald. Brunel objected to any money being paid without the consent of the Council; he moved that the following words be inserted, "that all expenses connected therewith shall be reported to this Council by the Committee of Police and Prisons, at least once a month." Carried.

Ald. Brunel moved that the first, second, and fifth items of charges be struck out, and the words inserted "for refreshment saloons, grocers' and Confectioner's shops, where wines and spirituous liquors are sold, but where no more than four bed rooms for travellers are kept, £25."

Ald. O'Donohoe was in favour of charging such places £50 for a license per year, as it would increase the number of respectable hotels, and check common saloons.

Alderman Brunel said that he agreed with the principle, but thought Ald. O'Donohoe carried it too far—such a proceeding would cause great, and most likely successful efforts to be made, in order to evade taking out a license.

Councillor Ramsay spoke against Ald. Brunel's amendment. He thought it was very hard upon the poor tavern-keepers.—It was iniquitous in the extreme; and before he would allow such an iniquitous job to pass, he would speak until 12 o'clock.

Alderman Brunel, replying to Mr. Ramsay, that gentleman rose and left. By so doing, he broke up the quorum, and the Council adjourned.

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Charleston *Courier* records a remarkable operation in surgery, performed in that city on the 12th ultimo. The case was one of "Elephantiasis," and extended from the parieties of the abdomen to the ground, weighing some *ninety eight pounds*. It had been increasing in size eight years, but has remained stationary for the last year and a half. From the immense size of the tumor, nature was inadequate to supply it with a sufficient quantity of blood for its nourishment, so that mortification took place at its lowest extremity, and threatened the life of the patient; hence the only means to be adopted for saving the life of the patient was its speedy removal. This was done at the amphitheatre of the South Carolina Medical College, which was crowded by a large number of professional as well as non-professional gentlemen. The negro man was put under the influence of chloroform, and was totally insensible to all pain. The tumor was successfully removed by Dr. Myddleton Michael in one hour. When the patient recovered from the sleep which that *magnum bonum dei*, chloroform produced, he was not aware that the operation had been performed, so perfectly was the insensibility produced by its inhalation.

The Leviathan.

This gigantic ship would undoubtedly add to the military strength of Great Britain, if she belonged to Government, as if kept ready equipped at Holyhead an army of 10,000 men could be speedily despatched to any threatening point of the West Indies or Mediterranean; but she is destined for commercial purposes, and is, according to report, to run between Holyhead and Portland, to compete for the carrying of the thousands of emigrants and the freight seeking the Western States. Well-informed passenger brokers are sanguine of her success, which entirely depends on her filling, and this, they assert, cheap rates will ensure—steamers depending on first-class passengers do not pay. This has been demonstrated as far as the New York steamers are concerned; on Wednesday, for instance the Adriatic sailed from Liverpool with only 22 cabin passengers and 130 tons of goods the cheaper passage money to Boston and Portland commanding, it would seem, the public support. The government subsidy helps the owners. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have not only a subsidy, but a monopoly of first-class passengers and goods; but to America we have almost a daily steamer to and from Europe; and then comes the question can the Leviathan, with the capacity of seven of the average size steamers, be navigated at the same cost as three, and earn the receipts of five, taking passengers at second and third class rates? If she can, there will be a complete revolution in the carrying trade to America and Canada by the employment of vessels from six to ten thousand tons adapted to the trade; such vessels, running in summer to Quebec from Liverpool, would monopolize immigrant traffic, the only lucrative one, and obtain the goods also. It must, nevertheless, be admitted that it is a great experiment, and equally so that if successful, the transit trade must be diverted to ports having sufficient depth of water. At New York a vessel was neaped in her dock for three days. To be subjected to such a delay with mail steamers would be too serious a drawback to commend a preference over deep-water ports like Portland and Quebec, the latter port being connected by rail and water with the Far West.—*Harrapath's Journal.*

We read in a United States paper that a Watch Factory has just been established at Waltham, Massachusetts, by Appleton, Tracy & Co., where the separate parts are all accurately stamped out by machinery and fitted by hand, and the corresponding parts fitted to them by females. All the watches are made alike so that they can be easily repaired, and any part of one else will exactly fit any other watch of the same size, so that they can easily be repaired and refitted.—The simplest kind of lever watch without the cases, in the form adopted, and they can turn out about ten thousand per annum.

☞ Desertions from the U. S. army are becoming very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than 23 were court-martialed at the Newport barracks for that offence and drunkenness, and, were sentenced to flogging—fifty lashes on the bare back—branded with the letter D in Indian ink on the left thigh, and, lastly, to be drummed out of service. The 23 troops were transported to headquarters, and 11 were punished to the punishment, but 12 are to suffer the remainder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Caution—Park Farley, Sen.
Dissolution of Partnership—King & Sim.
Pleasure Read—Portable Ice Company.
Teacher Wanted.
Notice—J. S. Smith.
Stray Cow—Andrew Tully.
Tenders—Wm. Johnston, Sec'y to building Committee.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

Our Social Derangement.

The great difficulty the mercantile class has had to contend against in the settlement of their accounts, does not give way in anything like the degree it would, if those who have it in their power to put money in circulation would avail themselves of their opportunity. To the producer from the soil, all the links in the long chain of dependencies address themselves, in the anxious expectation that they will be moved to bring their commodities to market, and set free the money they receive, in the payment of those who supplied them with goods, implements, and conveniences, upon the strength of understanding that they in their turn should be able to make it right at the new year, with those who have entrusted them with their property. It is no argument, so long as a man is in debt, that the market does not suit him, if it were, debts never would be paid; but if such as have bought on credit, would look to the honour they have staked, they would admit at once the justice of the demand which is made upon them to redeem their pledges, and prove themselves honest men. This year is unlike any former one; merchants, mechanics, and others, who live by enabling the farmer to work the soil, have no recourse but to their debtors; the Banks and all other avenues of accommodation are closed to them. In such a position it is not honest for the farmer to retain from them that relief he owes them, unless he has some better reason than is afforded by the lowness of the markets. The state of the produce and the labour markets depend on the state of the money market: and when the letter is closed, the former cannot be very active. Let every one receive and bear his own share of the common trouble, and it the return for last year's labour does not repay the laborer, that is as nothing compared to the open injury he inflicts on those who confided in him, when he does not exert himself to redeem them; and besides all this, the misery incident on the servile condition of a debtor, immeasurably outweighs any supposed pleasure in expectancy of profit on other mens' means. True happiness proceeds only from virtuous enjoyment, all else is a snare and a deceit. How much better is it to own what we possess, than to possess what we do not own!

The New School Board.

At the Election for School Trustees in Peterboro, out of the four to be chosen, only one of the old ones was returned. The parties whose service expired were Messrs. Cluxton, Haslehurst, White and Rutherford; and the parties returned were Messrs. Cluxton, Sawers, Arnott, and Macdonald. Great complaints have been made about the management of the School business latterly, and in this spirit the change of trustees was made by the ratepayers. There will now be enough of new material in the Board to destroy the combination that had grown up, and was so effectually estranging the sympathies of the people from the public school room. There is no reason why the people should not know what is being done with the money collected for school purposes, but on the contrary they ought to enquire, if the information is not volunteered to them. The Peterborough *Review* laments over the defeat of Mr. Thomas White, Jr., and thinks that his constituents were very dull upon his merits during his two years service. He is afraid too that the "quiet gentlemanly meetings" of the Board will assume a different aspect because Mr. Arnott will sit there in his stead. There is no reason, that we have ever heard, why, if Mr. Arnott was more respected than Mr. White he should not be equally acceptable to the Board, since it is presumed that the Trustees were made for the Board not the Board for the Trustees. In regard to the quietness of the proceedings, Mr. White and his friends may depend that it will only be broken where the public interests are opposed to the conduct of the Board, and if there had not been so much "quietness" inside the walls hitherto, there would now be less "unquietness" outside Whatever may be the wishes of the Board, the public will now be let more into its secrets, than Mr. White was willing to indulge them; and if Mr. White wants the truth told him, our mind is that he and Mr. F. Ferguson, the Secretary, were scratching backs, and each making a nice thing out of the public trust. But their game is played.

Good Templars Celebration!

This respectable order of the Temperance body have advertised a Soiree to come off this evening, at the Wesleyan Methodist School Room, in celebration of their first year's growth. This Institution has claims, on account of its social value, upon the public for encouragement and sympathy; and it is to be hoped that the entertainment they have provided will be cheerfully patronized in by all who desire to promote sobriety and good-fellowship in their neighbourhood. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and, no doubt, impressions will be made which will confer enduring pleasure on those who partake.

The Town Council.

The election by the Council of their officers took place yesterday. Mr. James Stevenson was re-elected Mayor, without opposition; Mr. W. A. Scott, Reeve; Mr. Daniel Hopkins, Deputy Reeve; and Messrs. W. Coulter, and W. B. Read, auditors. A committee was then struck, to appoint standing Committees, and report on Monday evening, to which time the Council was then adjourned.

The Jeufosse Murder Trial.

(*From the London Times.*)

The trial of Madame de Jeufosse, of her two sons and of her gamekeeper, Crespel, which has just been brought to a conclusion at Evreux, is worthy of brief notice, not only from the romantic incidents of the case, but as representing a striking contrast with our English system of criminal procedure. All the prisoners have been acquitted, upon what grounds it would be difficult to say, except that the murdered man was a sort of disreputable character, and that he had persisted in annoying the Jeufosse family. The facts of the case are so completely out of the ordinary course of crimes which we are in the habit of seeing tried before our criminal courts that the report of it reads more like a chapter from Gerfaut, or any other melodramatic romance, than of a grave proceeding in which the lives of four human beings were at stake. If we would justly appreciate the principles which led the French Jury to a verdict of acquittal, we must discard all our vulgar and commonplace notions derived from such books as Archibold's Criminal Practice and Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, and be content to take our law from the *repertoire* of the Porte St. Martin or of the Adelphi at their seasons of grammar melodrama. A retired provincial family have notice that a dissolute squire in the neighborhood is in the habit of clambing over their park wall for the purpose of paying court to the daughter of the house.—Hereupon the mother desires her gamekeeper to take his gun and pick the fellow off. The gamekeeper follows her instructions to the letter, and shoots the intruder down. Where he fell, there he lay for an hour or two and there he died. "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, Guilty, or not Guilty?" "Not Guilty" was the well-nigh instantaneous reply. In prosaic England we should have held that the proper course for the head of a family to pursue under such circumstances would have been to give notice to the police, who would have carried off the interloping Lothario to gaol, where he would have been dealt with according to his deserts, and have been effectually restrained from annoying the family for the future. A sound beating or a ducking in the horsepond might, perhaps, have been esteemed a pardonable retaliation under the circumstances of the case. There can, however, be no doubt that the lady and the gamekeeper who in cold blood and with every circumstance of deliberation planned and carried out the murder of this intruder—blackguard as he was—would in England have been consigned to the gallows as the penalty of their crime. They manage matters differently on the other side of the Channel. Whether they or we are in the right it is not for us to say; but at least the decision would appear to establish this principle, that in France private persons are justified in exacting revenge for any injury they may have received. A French jury will simply consider whether the measure of provocation was sufficient to justify the measure of revenge.

The facts of the case are very simple.—Madame de Jeufosse is the widow of a cavalry officer, dwelling in her own chateau at the village of St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon; she had two sons and a daughter, Blanche, a young lady, now about nineteen years of age. With the family resided a governess named Laurence Thouzery, about one year older than Mademoiselle de Jeufosse, whose welfare should have been, equally with that of her own daughter, an object of the most anxious solicitude to this very aristocratic lady. Now, in the immediate neighborhood lived a disreputable kind of French "squireen" named Guillot—a married man—between whom and the Jeufosse family a close intimacy arose. Madame de Jeufosse soon received notice from some good-natured friends, that M. Guillot amused his leisure by making love to Mademoiselle Thouzery; but what of that? The girl was a governess, or humble companion, who was but following her natural destiny—it was not worth while making a rupture for *si peu de chose*. When Guillot, the inconstant, however, began to cast higher, even to that lofty region in which Mademoiselle Blanche was enshrined, the complexion of affairs was altered, and a little bloodshed became necessary to appease the indignation of the bygone Jeufosses and of their stern representative, the heroine of the present romance. It certainly does appear that for a lady who was so very sensitive on the point of honour, Madame de Jeufosse neglected the most ordinary measures of precaution. She knew the character of this man Guillot, she knew that his various amours were the talk of the country-side, and that he had actually endeavoured to seduce a young lady under her own roof, and yet she permitted him to have free access to her daughter, to sit with her for hours at the piano, and so forth. This daughter was a young French girl, and when we use this expression we mean nothing more than that, from the system of female education which our neighbours have adopted, a young French girl 19 years old stands in a very different position so far as self-defence is concerned, from her English sister of the same age. The natural consequence of this negligence followed—a connection more or less intimate arose between Mademoiselle Blanch, and M. Guillot. To what extent this was carried it is not for us to determine, and, indeed, it would be difficult to arrive at any settled conclusion on the matter from the shpslop evidence adduced, consisting principally of the boasting and bragging of Guillot himself. There was, however, enough, and more than enough, to justify the pointings of a mother, and to kindle feelings of a yet more violent kind in the breasts of the young lady's brothers. Had either of these two young gentlemen thrashed M. Guillot—had they called him out and shot him in the open field, divines and lawyers must necessarily have disapproved such a course, but the judgment of the world could scarcely have been one of unqualified condemnation. They did nothing of the kind, but left the chief part in the drama to their mother—a lady who seems to have been cast in the Medea or Lady Macbeth mould. She called for her gamekeeper, Crespel; she adjured him to defend the honor of the Jeufosse family even by slaying. "You do not watch well enough!" said the lady of Jeufosse. "You do not remember the promise you made to my husband. You do not support the honor of his name and that of my children. You must put an end to the conduct of these vipers at my cost!"—After this "sublime Alexandrine" Madame de Jeufosse is said to have added, "Fool, nothing! The Emperor Imperial and the examining magistrate have both told me that we can fire on those who act as the man does, and that even if death ensue we shall not be disquieted." Crespel, who is a man of a practical turn of mind, hereupon carefully loaded his double-barrelled gun and proceeded to act on counsel's opinion.

Now, we are far from saying that the provocation given by this wretched fellow, Guillot, did not justify any reasonable measure of retaliation. The limits of revenge however, must be fixed somewhere, and it has been generally understood that deliberate assassination is somewhat too rigorous a policy, no matter what the provocation may have been. On the 12th of June, however, about 10.30 p.m. Emile Guillot, accompanied by his servant, Gros, arrived at the enclosure of the park of Jeufosse. He entered the park alone, and approached a tree. At the bottom of this tree were two bricks, and between these bricks Guillot placed a letter, and was then making the best of his way to a clump of shrubs 26 yards distant. Before he reached the covert, Crepel, who had been watching his proceedings from behind a fir-tree, started from his ambush, and calling out, "Halt, you are dead!" took deliberate aim, and gave Guillot the contents of the barrel. Although what had passed was well known in the chateau from the report of Crepel himself, who proceeded to inform his mistress of what he had done, and from the alarm which Gros, the servant raised, when he ascertained his master's condition, Madame de Jeufosse and her people let the poor wretch lie where he had fallen, and where he expired about half an hour after he had received his death wound. Such was the act which Mr. Berryer, the counsel for the prisoners, attempted to justify, and in the attempt he succeeded to the satisfaction of a French Jury. The two principal arguments employed were as follows: It was said that by a particular article in the French Code a person who trespasses on an enclosure at night does so on his own peril, and if he be slain in the course of his trespass, so much the worse for him; but it is not murder. Whether this be French law or not, we will not pretend to say, but we feel very sure of the opinion which our English Crown lawyers would entertain upon such a doctrine. Again, Mr. Berryer, urged that, according to the law, any husband who detected his wife in criminal intercourse with her paramour might slay them both on the spot. The law would have regard to the natural play of human passion upon such enormous provocation; but can it be said that the honour of her daughter is less dear to a mother than the honour of his wife—than his own honour—to a husband?" This being so, and according to Mr. Berryer's way of putting it, it was almost a *a fortiori* case, Madame de Jeufosse was fully justified in planning and carrying out the assassination of Guillot in retaliation for his offence. We should have doubted if this were law anywhere out of Corsica; but it seems that universal France is prepared to adopt the practice upon such points of the most vindictive of her departments, if we may judge from the recent verdict of the Evreux Jury. Among us—but, then, we are cold, prosaic Englishmen, negligent of the point of honor—the provocation supposed by Mr. Berryer would, no doubt, excuse the husband who, in the madness of the moment, struck the guilty pair where he found them; but woe to him if he but went down stairs, deliberately loaded a revolver, and returned to execute vengeance in his own way! But here was a case in which the plan was laid days and weeks beforehand—the gamekeeper waited for his victim, as a sportsman waits in the dark of the evening for a wild duck—and slew him in cold blood. It is quite clear that the French and the English methods of procedure are totally different upon such points.

Successes in India.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

Best among the good news which has of late arrived from India is that which we publish to-day. Lucknow was relieved about the 20th of November, and the women and children and wounded safely sent back to Cawnpore. The series of operations which has ended with this happy result will be easily understood by those who have followed the narrative of events as transmitted by former mails. It will be remembered that Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 8th, with a force which has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to nearly 5,000 men. In the meantime the column under Colonel Grant had reached the Alumbagh. This force was also differently calculated by different authorities; but if the estimate of the whole strength at present under the Commander-in-Chief be anything like correct, the whole column must have been swelled by some additional force until it numbered far more than the 1,800 which was at first assigned to it.—Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th, and two days afterwards active operations began. From the despatch of General Havelock, detailing the events of his entrance in September, we may form some notion of the difficulties which the British Commander had to encounter nearly two months after, when the enemy had been enlightened on our tactics, had discovered the weak points of their own position, and had had time to throw up works at every place against which an attack might be directed. It seems fortunate that the Alumbagh was occupied by us, or else the river, some miles to the south of the town, might have been once more guarded, the bridge broken down, and our troops subjected to much loss while crossing under heavy fire. But, as it is, we have no doubt that the line of the canal was defended, the road broken up, and the part of the town near the King's Palace, where Havelock forced an entrance, put into a better condition for resisting an enemy. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that for six days there was, according to the telegram, a series of severe and bloody struggles with the enemy. Doubtless, too, the mutineers had improved their method of street fighting, and that much of our loss took place while the troops were making their way through the straggling town, which though not solid enough to resist the fire of artillery, might well shelter hordes of sepoys, who would shoot down our soldiers at every turn. Another despatch states, that Lucknow was relieved with a loss of only four officers and 40 men,—a piece of news which we can hardly reconcile with the account of a "series of severe and bloody struggles" extending over six days. However, it is of little use to speculate as to matters which we shall learn in full detail in the course of a few days. By this last the principal posts of the Sepoys will have been captured, and we may presume that they were finally driven from the capital of Oude into the open country, there to be followed up en masse as possible by our energetic Commander-in-Chief. The despatch says that on the 20th the sick and wounded, with the

General Outram's wound, of which so much was said, had not proved serious.

We cannot but congratulate the country once more on the deliverance of the heroic band, which had since the end of May been immured in the midst of a hostile city, and exposed to the attacks of the whole power of the mutineers. Never in recent times has there been a defence more astonishing than that of Lucknow, if we consider the small number of the garrison, the surprise of the sudden outbreak, the great proportion of helpless women and children, the weakness of the fortifications, which were merely such as could be adapted to the defence of a simple dwelling house, and the difficulty of procuring provisions in a country which was swept by the armed bands of the enemy. When the narrative of this siege shall be given to the world, it will, we think, be found that among the many exploits which have made the name of England famous throughout the East, nothing has surpassed the stern courage and chivalrous devotion which have rescued so many families from a butchery as terrible as that of Cawnpore. If the Asiatic be not differently formed from the European, we may expect that the memory of the five months' defence of Lucknow will, perhaps more than any event of the year, force him to the conviction that it is not given to his race to overthrow the Power to which Providence has, after so long a struggle, confirmed the dominion of the East.

The Government telegram states the army under the Commander-in-Chief to amount to about 22,000 men. It is evident, however, that in this estimate there is some inaccuracy. It is either an error of the telegraph for 12,000, or it must include the whole body of troops which are on their way up the country. Even 12,000 would seem a large body, considering the difficulty of transport, and the fact that the highest estimate on the arrival of the last mail was only 10,000 or 11,000, including the liberated garrison of Lucknow, and that in six days' fighting this force must have seriously diminished. However, as it is expressly stated that large masses of European troops were reaching India weekly, we may, without being over sanguine, believe that upwards of 20,000 men are at least on their way to Lucknow. The lack of steamers on the Ganges, and the necessity of sending every man by a bullock-cart must, of course, make the process of transport long and wearisome; but, as we may presume that in six months the Government has time to organize a fair system of communication, it is likely that reinforcements would reach Sir C. Campbell in time for him to give a good account of the Oude rebels before the end of the year.

At least, the country is delivered from all anxiety on the subject. The Indian Mutiny is now at an end. On all sides we hear of nothing but the defeat and dispersion of the rebels. Nusseerabad, in the isolated British district of Ajmeer, has been relieved by Brigadier Stewart, in command of the Malwa field force, the enemy from the southern districts about Neemuch and Mundesore have been dispersed, and Malwa is being cleared of insurgents. Thus, we hope that the whole Mahratta country will at once be reduced to tranquility. The Gwalior Contingent has been already beaten and, though a part has penetrated to Oude a large number of the men have probably dispersed to their homes. The insurrection was at the date of the last mail active only in Rohilcund and Oude, and we have now the gratifying intelligence that the flying columns under Brigadier Showers, Colonel Cotton, and Colonel Tiddel are securing Rohilcund, complete success attending their operations every where.

It is almost certain, then, that at the present moment the insurrection, if it still exists at all, is confined entirely to the lately annexed province of Oude, a country which, though thickly inhabited, is of limited extent and wholly surrounded by our own armies and those of the Prince of Nepaul, who has shown himself our steady ally. Jung Bahadoor has already done good service during the war, and there is little doubt that if the Sepoys retreat northward they will be attacked and cut to pieces by the forces under his command. Such, then, is the position of the Indian Mutiny within six months of the day that it first broke out and carried terror through the country. On every point the rebels have been met, defeated and dispersed. The Lower Provinces, on the one side, are perfectly tranquil. On the other, the Punjab, Delhi, Agra, and Rohilcund are firmly subjected to our authority. To the south the turbulent districts of Central India are settling down under the British Residents and the Mahratta Rajahs, whose fidelity has been so exemplary; and on the North the Nepaulese Prince is preparing to crush every band which may make its way to his frontier. The whole treacherous Sepoy army is as it were in a trap, and must in a few weeks be cut to pieces or submit to our mercy. The towns and petty villages will give but little shelter to the ruffians who could not hold Delhi and Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow. The task of Sir Colin Campbell is now comparatively easy. With a sufficient force he may march from one end of Oude to the other in a month, scattering the mutineers wherever they may make a stand. In fact, the large army which has by this time arrived in India will hardly find an enemy to contend with, and the 5,000 men which the Chinese Expedition lent us may be soon returned with interest.

So ends the great Indian Mutiny of 1857—the terrible outbreak which was to shatter the power of Britain and send her begging for foreign assistance at the price of Gibraltar and Corfu. The lesson will hardly be forgotten by ourselves or by the nations around us.

Our Modern Eloquence.

We had occasion lately to observe on the marked poverty and inadequacy of our modern verse-writers in treating the noble themes which the events of the last few years have supplied in abundance. Feebleness of thought and meanness of style seem, however, still more lamentably conspicuous in our contemporary orators than in our modern poets. The most recent and most signal example which presents itself of this is the Queen's Speech delivered at the opening of the present session. If this document could in any sense be understood as the language of the Sovereign, we should consider it wholly beyond the scope of our criticism. The chivalrous feeling of respect which belongs to English loyalty would revolt at the notion of analysing and dissecting the gracious address of the Queen. But it is so well understood that the Speech from the Throne to the two Houses of Parliament is entirely the composition of the Minister, and that her Majesty has as much personal concern with it as with a writ issuing out of the Queen's Bench in the name of "Victoria, by the grace of God," that we feel no scruple about treating it like any other State paper. Queen Elizabeth addressed her troops at Tilbury in her own language, and we doubt not that the speech was a far better one than could have been put into her mouth by Burleigh and Cecil. We are equally certain that if her Majesty Queen Victoria had delivered her own sentiments to Parliament at the present crisis, it would have been in a language and a spirit far more suited to the dignity of the place and the occasion than that of the document which was handed to her Majesty, on his knees, by the Lord Chancellor. The offence of clipping the Queen's coin is a high misdemeanor; and not less, we should suppose, is that of clipping the Queen's English. Certainly never was there an occasion when it was more fitting that high and noble words should be placed in the mouth of an English Queen, coming in state to address her Parliament on the perils and achievements of her gallant armies in India. Every one knows how Cobbett illustrated every possible error in grammar by passages extracted from King's Speeches. But certainly, for a complete repertory of bad style, we never met with so compendious an example as the last speech from the Throne. While men's hearts are throbbing and their blood tingling at the recital of the noble feats of arms in Hindostan, this is the language which the Minister does not think it unworthy to put into the mouth of his Sovereign:—

"While I deeply deplore the suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished success which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements despatched from this country to their assistance."

Heavens! what a sentence—

Where feeble expletives their aid do join,
And ten low words do creep in one dull line.

Here is another elegant extract:—

"I have observed with equal gratification, that many civilians placed in extreme difficulty and danger, have displayed the highest qualities, including in some instances those that would do honour to veteran soldiers."

What a neat copulative we have in the word "including," and what a cautious qualification is wrapped up in the "some instances!" We should think this panegyric must have been settled by a special pleader. The language of a Sovereign should be simple, concise, and grand: but this is mean, involved and flabby. Was a great theme ever so lowered by such bald and inadequate treatment? We say nothing of the introduction of such words as "civilians" or "bereavement" into a dignified composition—words for which no authority will be found, in this sense, in Johnson, but mark the feebleness of the thought, the poorness of the language, the inelegance of the composition, and the clumsiness of the sentences. Surely it is a species of treason to cause the Queen of England to deliver a discourse which would not be creditable to a provincial mayor.

Even if his position did not make him responsible for his performance, Lord Palmerston's own handling of the topics in the House of Commons would have betrayed the authorship of the Royal Speech. So meagre, slovenly, and unworthy a commemoration of great deeds and great men, was never heard from the mouth of an English Minister in the English Parliament, as Lord Palmerston's speech in moving the vote of a pension to General Havelock. This is a specimen of our modern Ministerial oratory:—

"The list of those who have gained distinction in this unfortunate and calamitous war is a numerous one:—Wilson, Havelock, Eyre, Saltkeld, Home, the last two of whom we can only deeply regret, for as they lived so they nobly died in the service of their country:—Nicholson and Ntill, two officers that the country must deeply deplore. Then, again, we have Gen. Wheeler, who also, placed in a position of the utmost difficulty and danger, nobly did his duty, but lost his life in the service; Chamberlain, Cotton—in fact, there is hardly a single officer who has not been called on in the course of these events to perform his duty, who has not acted in a manner to entitle his services to be enrolled in the annals of military fame."

And so the Premier went on for ten minutes more of stammering, rambling, shambling drivelling common place, which reads for all the world like the funeral composition of a village stonemason. Truly, heroes have a right to complain that, living in the nineteenth century, they are no better off for a votes' saver than the brave men who lived before Agamemnon.

Unfortunately, things are not a bit mended when we escape from the atmosphere of mediocrity which broods over the Treasury Bench. The leader of the Opposition, with a still greater alacrity in sinking, descends even below the dead level of commonplace into the very abysses of bad taste. It once before happened to Mr. Disraeli to have to deliver, in an official capacity, the panegyric of a great warrior. On the occasion of the death of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Disraeli pronounced an oration which was sufficiently singular to make people begin to doubt whether they ought not to admire it. But before the question could be settled, it was discovered it was not his own, and that he had stolen some dead leaves from a chaplet woven by M. Theirs, for the grave of a French Marshall, to lay on the fresh grave of the great Duke. The incident at the time caused much amusement, and not a little scorn. We are glad to perceive that Mr. Disraeli has learnt by experience the folly and the danger of plagiarism, for the lesson which he received was a severe one. His recent effort bears internal proof of genuineness. But we confess we think he was right to borrow, if he could only have been sure of escaping detection, for the old smuggled article was of a very superior quality to the new home manufacture. We have seen with what elegant simplicity the Premeir marshals his heroes. The treatment of the leader of the Opposition was of a more elaborate, studied, and pretentious nature. Here is a sample:—

"Some may receive our sympathies. Some unfortunately are gone. But when we remember the name of Wilson—when we remember the name of Havelock and others who may distinguish themselves, let us never forget the intrepid Nicholson, *let us drop a tear over the fiery Neill.*"

We will venture to say that, from the days of Sir Richard Blackmore to the present time, a more egregious instance of bombastic and inflated fudge ta te than this apostrophe to General Neill does not stand recorded. No man of taste who heard it but must have shuddered—no man who reads it can repress a smile. Mr. Disraeli ventures to remind us of Mr. Canning's fine saying, that India was "a land fertile in heroes"—as if he thought that he had succeeded to the mantle of Canning. But the motion of the House of Commons dropping a tear on the fiery Neill would have supplied Canning with matter of mirth for a year. Conceive a man who professes, like Mr. Disraeli, to have practised literature and studied oratory, deliberately adorning a topic of the deepest pathos with an image irresistibly suggestive of the most ludicrous ideas. We hardly venture to realise the physical results of the process which Mr. Disraeli suggests. Fancy the 656 M. P's dropping a tear (necessarily a large one) on a fiery body. The sound produced by the operation would be inevitably the very reverse of the applause which Mr. Disraeli wishes to convey. Thus, by the debasing influence of false taste and a tinsel style, may the saddest things be made most comical, and the mind, instead of being animated and elevated by a just and lofty image, be lowered shocked by a grotesque and incongruous metaphor. Yet such, alas! with few exceptions, is the style of our modern eloquence.

These severe, but in some respects just remarks, are extracted from a late London paper. They are followed by an enormous puff of Lord Derby, which we omit.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, January 14.

The steamship "*North American*" arrived at 8 p.m., with Liverpool dates of the 30th Dec.

The *America* arrived out on the 28th.

The transatlantic steamer "Jason" was chartered to convey troops to India.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent. on Monday, 28th Dec.

Funds were very buoyant. Prices advancing nearly 1 per cent. Demand at the Bank moderately active, but bullion steadily increasing.

On the 29th money continued to grow easier, with every prospect of a further reduction in bank rates.

The Court Circular reiterates its story that the King of Holland intends to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange, although nothing official has yet transpired.

Earl Spencer is dead; Lord Althorp succeeds to the Peerage.

Lord Harrowby has resigned the office of Privy Seal, on account of ill health. Lord Clanricarde succeeds him.

The Australia ship "Suffolk," with Melbourne dates to October 5th, and 145,000 ounces of gold, had arrived in the English Channel.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Dec. 4th had reached England. Calcutta mails of 25th Nov. arrived at Trieste and were expected in London the day after the steamer sailed.

The news of the relief of Lucknow is confirmed. The enemy fought desperately. The rebels had not evacuated Lucknow.

Sir Colin Campbell asks for reinforcements, although his force is computed at 12,000 men.

The women, children, and sick, were conveyed safely to Cawnpore.

The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the 16th the enemy suffered enormously. The fight that day was one of the severest ever witnessed. On the 19th the enemy were flying in great numbers from Lucknow, and firing had nearly ceased. After the fight of the 16th the bodies of 1,000 Sepoys were counted in one place.

Latest accounts are not very intelligible.

Two telegraph clerks had been murdered near Alumbagh, the news being thereby stopped.

When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 11th, he advanced 40 miles at a stretch. In his engagements he relied on his artillery as much as possible, thereby avoiding unnecessary loss of men.

Nena Sahib, with all his men and baggage, was said to have joined the rebels at Gwalior.

The Gwalior Contingent was still at Calpe. Divided counsels were said to be the cause of their inaction.

It was reported that the King of Delhi's son and two of his nephews had been tried by Military Commission and shot.

The steamer "Kersonese" had arrived at Madras leaking.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that the Oude rebels have placed a boy on the throne, and keep him in state, at Fyzebad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, defended by a large fort with a wall and ditch, round towers, and new entrenchments, and here the last grand stand may be expected.

Three companies of the Madras Native Infantry had mutinied at Chittagong, and marched to Dacca—100 Europeans were sent to intercept them.

Juanpore territory threatened by a large force from Oude.

Serious disorders anticipated at Rajpootana.

European troops urgently wanted.

Calcutta markets almost unchanged;—money market improved.

The steamer "Sarah Sands," while carrying troops to India, took fire on the 11th November, and burned fifteen hours. All the after part of the vessel was destroyed. She put into the Mauritius for repairs.—The troops showed perfect discipline.

FRANCE.

The Senate is convoked for January 18th.

The *Times* correspondent is assured that all exiled generals have had permission given them to return to France without conditions of any kind.

NAPLES.

Official reports on the recent earthquake say it was confined to two provinces.—Twelve villages had nearly disappeared—400 dead at Castilla, and 300 at Polla. Sicily had escaped altogether. Fresh shocks were felt at Naples on the 19th and 20th, but no accidents.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says another important reduction is to be made in the Austrian army in 1858.

RUSSIA.

The navigation of the Sea of Azoff is closed for the season.

The Circassian chiefs had sent a petition to the Great European Powers, praying that the treaty of Paris, which forbids hostilities in the Black Sea, and opens the commerce of Circassian ports, may be enforced against Russia.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to the 15th of November.

The American Commissioner had arrived in the "Minnesota."

The fleet was about to move into the Canton river.

The French fleet would co-operate with the English. Operations were expected to commence immediately.

The Russian Commissioner was at Hong Kong.

It was rumoured that Lord Canning would—as soon as transports could be procured—send 1,400 troops from India to China.

At Shanghai business was moderate in imports. Exports dull. Silk declined $10 to $15.

LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool, Dec. 29th.—The *Daily News* city article says: The funds to-day are affected by the failure of yesterday, and the market is for the moment quite deranged, as the liabilities are supposed to be over a million. At the Bank the demand for money continued very moderate, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in the open market at 7 a 7½.

BURNING OF THE "SARAH SANDS."

A letter from captain Castle, commander of the "Sarah Sands," is published, describing the partial destruction of the ship, and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3.45 p.m.;—about 9 p. m. a fearful explosion took place in the port magazine. "By this time," says Capt. Castle, "the ship was one body of flames from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major Brett, in command of the troops forward, and told him my opinion, requesting him to endeavour to keep order among the troops till the last. But at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men worked to keep the fire back. One party were below keeping the bulkheads cool, several of whom were dragged up senseless, and fresh volunteers took their places, but were soon in the same state. At 11 p.m. the main topsail yard took fire. Mr. Welsh, Quartermaster, and four or five soldiers went aloft with wet blankets and succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back inch by inch until daylight, when it was completely got under. The ship now appeared to be in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter blown out by the explosion; 15 feet of water in the hold, and the ship rolling heavily, and taking in large quantities of water aft."

The Mechanical Bakery in Philadelphia.

A vast baking establishment has been constructed in Philadelphia, using the mechanical ovens and other machinery of Mr. H. Berden of New York. It was inaugurated on Thursday, in the presence of a large number of prominent gentlemen. The works were in complete operation, and the processes were exhibited and explained.

The following description of the establishment is taken from *The Ledger*:

"The building in which the baking process is carried on occupies a lot 51 feet on Broad street, by 190 feet on Vine street. The main building is five stories high, including the basement, and is nearly fireproof. A railway is laid from the centre track of the Reading Railroad, in Broad street, into and along the southerly side of the first floor, until it meets the hoisting apparatus, thus affording the facility of receiving the flour directly from the rail to the hoisting machine, and discharging coal into the basement for the furnace.

"Part of the basement which is not occupied by the furnaces and engines is devoted to the yeast department. A separate and closed room for keeping the yeast cool and free from interference, by means of lock and key, is provided at the east end of the room.

"The furnaces are located and arranged along the southerly line of the basement, having their foundation below it, and upon the arches of the furnaces rest the bottoms or foundations of the ovens, and the superstructure of which rises 30 feet and through two stories of the building.

"The furnaces and boilers connected with the steam engine are situated on the extreme western boundary of the lot, and every precaution has been taken to guard against accident.

"The kneading machine is an entire novelty. It consists of a double headed wooden cylinder, ten feet long by six feet in diameter, fixed in a frame in a horizontal position, and is lined with zinc. The inner heads are connected by two strong cross bars situated on opposite sides, both of which are also sheathed with zinc. By means of these bars the flour, water, and sponge, are thoroughly and perfectly mixed and incorporated. One of these bars is so situated in the cylinder as not only to assist in the mixing process, but at every revolution to clean the sides and surface of the cylinder perfectly. Beside these bars for mixing, there is an eccentric shaft connecting the two inner heads, upon which is suspended a plank-shaped hopper, which at every revolution descends and cuts into the mass of dough at the bottom of the cylinder, and lifts one-half thereof and conveys it upward until it approaches the top, when it suddenly throws at over by means of a simple mechanical arrangement, when it falls from the top to the bottom upon the mass of dough beneath, thus performing, by machinery, the same process which the French bakers perform by hand. This operation is constantly repeated until the whole contents of the kneader, consisting of five or six barrels of flour, is kneaded thoroughly, which is accomplished in about fifteen minutes.

"The loaf-cutter consists of an upright cast-iron zinc cylinder, 6½ feet long and 3½ feet in diameter. A piston or follower is suspended over the cylinder, and by means of a screw, works in it, and compresses the mass of dough which has been received with it, so as to force the same through three apertures in the bottom of the cylinder, with corresponding cavities, in the roller revolving underneath. This roller has eight sets of cavities, of three each, extending across its surface each set corresponding with the three apertures in the cylinders above.—Between the apertures of the cylinder and cavities of the roller is inserted a broad knife of galvanised iron, about the 16th of an inch thick, with three apertures corresponding to those in the cylinder above, and cavities of the roller beneath, and fastened to arms working loose upon the stationary shaft, and receiving a vibratory motion from a crank attached thereto, and which cuts off the loaves as it moves forward, and as it returns draws back the cavity roller with the knife by means of a ratch, and presents the next set of cavities to the aperture in the cylinder, which are filled and cut off as before by every similar movement of the knife and cavity roller. This cavity roller is hollow, and revolves upon a stationary shaft, to which is attached an eccentric, by means of which pistons are forced in and out of the several cavities, and thus presents cavities at the top to receive the dough, and threw out the loaf at the bottom upon an endless apron, which conveys them to the moulding tables. Attached to the loaf cutter is a register, which is worked by the operations of the knife, in such a manner as to record every loaf that is cut from the dough with absolute certainty. There are two ovens, built of brick, having only a narrow alley-way between them, of sufficient width to pass and repass from the front to the rear of the ovens, and are precisely alike, and act independantly of each other.

"The ovens are each 30 feet in height, 24 feet long, and 10 feet wide, and pass through and occupy portions of the first and second stories. Each oven rests upon a furnace, the arch of which forms the lower arch of the oven. A large volume of hot air passes directly through the arch into the oven, and the remainder is conducted to and through the ovens, by means of fire brick tubes, and the temperature is regulated to a certain degree by a self-acting damper attached to a piece of metal, which opens and closes by its contraction or expansion.

"There are four doors or apertures to each oven, two in the first and two in the second story. Within the oven are two endless chains, with projections so constructed as to form a track of sufficient width to receive a bread car. There are twenty-six of these tracks upon the chains, which receive twenty-six cars of dough, and discharge the same baked, at every revolution of the chains, which is made perpendicularly through the ovens, at just that rate of speed which is required to bake the bread perfectly by a single revolution.—Outside, and by the door of the oven, are two waiting or tender cars, which receive the bread cars as they come from the oven, and transport the same from the oven where the bread is discharged to the other door, where the dough is received into the oven. These bread cars consist of a cast iron frame, in which are fitted tiles 1½ inches thick, and so inserted with projections or flanges, so as to cover the iron frame perfectly, and present an entire surface of tile for the car bottom. The only hand labor employed about these ovens is that which is required to place the loaves of dough upon the bread cars, outside of the oven; this being done, machinery take up the job and carries it through to completion.

"The operation of baking is thus: A door on one side of the oven opens of its own accord, and instantly a long arm reaches forth from the back, and with its loaves of dough, and draws it steadily into the oven, and opens the tracks of the endless chain; the door then closes and the car commences its descent upon the same chain. As soon as this door closes, the other door of the oven opens, and a car loaded with baked bread is pushed out by a long arm without a hand, from the oven and along the rails of the endless chain, upon the tender car, which, in the meantime, has removed from the other oven door to receive it. As this bread car is received upon the tender car, it immediately dumps its load of bread and takes its station at the other door of the oven, where it receives a fresh load of dough, and proceeds as before.

"The same operations at the same time are repeated in the lower story of the oven. The dough which goes into the door of the oven on the upper story, is discharged at the corresponding door on the lower story baked; and the dough which goes into the door on the lower story, is discharged at the corresponding door on the upper story, baked; thus the twenty-six bread cars are continually receiving and discharging dough and bread. As fast as the dough is received into the oven at one door, the bread is discharged at the other. The oven is kept continually heated, and at such temperature as is determined; the machinery is kept constantly in motion, and baking is thus going on without intermission.

"The heat in the automatic oven differs entirely from that of the ordinary baker's oven. It is *hot air*, radiated from brick, like that of the old-fashioned farm house oven; no smoke, ashes or other impurities can enter the chamber of the oven. It is a mistake to suppose that "steam" has anything to do with the baking; it is only used for driving the machinery and heating water."

A Polish Count and an English Spinster.

From the London Times, Dec. 23.

Ladies about to marry distinguished foreigners without much knowledge of their character and previous history, would do well to read all about Count de Waszkowski and the Hon. Mary Jones.

The Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 64 Ebury street, Pimlico. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waszkowski, and give himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 38 years old.—This Polish nobleman calls himself a professor of science and languages, but in reality he lives by "taking on with the ladies." When he has done "with one lady he takes on with another." The Count is the most terrible *eyesorer* of the day. He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in "Swynfen vs. Swynfen," that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss Chadwick, but that engagement was also brought to a conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss Romney, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies besides. In fact the Count gothe living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows:—

He attacked her maid with boquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones resolved, if possible, to put an end to the annoyance—so that point was astutely enough put by her counsel—by seeing the defendant, and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. this was just what Waszkowski wanted; once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—his noble father—his succession to £40,000 a year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say—£40,000 a year is a good round sum—the lady was 42 years of age, the noble Count but 28—a result followed. The lady, who had sought the interview to chide, remained to console the defendant. Waszkowski, the exile, the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the unkindly shaft of fate.

As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after—it was very strange—the Count's remittances ceased to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. His watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact, he was under the necessity of borrowing £100 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand; but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp.—When the question of settlements came to be discussed, the lady insisted that all her money should be settled on herself, to which the defendant objected. His system was, that "where honor and affection subsisted, marriage settlements were not required." To this maxim is her turn the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her; but this he was unable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded a set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items.

In the first place, we find that the Count de Waszkowski was not attired in such manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day, which was to be the happiest in their lives, she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and at her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Nicholl's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £10. Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding, the Count had equally at the plaintiff's request—provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 10s for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar, as he himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. I refuse to say what I done with it, and I don't mean to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of this set-off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable:—"To amount paid to pawn-broker by defendant at request of plaintiff, to redeem a watch and chain, the property of the defendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point tells the charges for money disbursed upon himself and his pleasures and necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff's account.

Then an item of a diamond ring for himself, £15 15s follows, and then items of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Wittgenstein, she her to £40,000 a year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wedding ring bought "at her request," 14s.; with a wedding ring at £2 2s; with a photograph of his own noble features at 5s. Such were the particulars of the set-off pleaded by this most chivalrous creature to answer to Miss Jones's demand for a return of her husband, £100. When he was put into the witness box and examined, it appeared by his own confession that he spoke a trifle of this kind of nonsense. His own statement was, that in the Spanish matter he got £300 for the issues of the city's loans. "I have got money from a great many ladies," said Waszkowski, "but I never took a penny from a man in my life." Mr. Prendergast, Q. C., sitting as Judge in the Sheriff's Court, in the city of London, has ruled that despite the notice on the back of their receipts, that the telegraph companies will not be responsible for the accuracy of their messages, unless repeated, and paid for twice over, they are bound to use all possible care and if they blunder egregiously they must pay the penalty. On this ground he decided a case against the Electric and International Telegraph Company.

American Robbers in Paris.

From the London Chronicle, Dec. 25.

Two well dressed men, of gentlemanly manners, went one day last week to the shop of M. Leory, jeweller, in the Palais Royal, and after representing, through an interpreter, that they were Americans, proceeded to select various objects of considerable value, which they directed to be placed aside for them till the next day, when they said they would send and pay for them. They then purchased a silver tooth-pick and some other petty articles, for which they laid down the price, and left. Leory, on arranging the cases which the strangers had examined, perceived that several valuable articles had been abstracted. Before he had recovered from his astonishment, the interpreter came in and claimed the sum which Parisians of gentlemen are accustomed to make to men of his calling who take them good customers; but Leory not doubting that the man, who was an Englishman, was an accomplice of the thieves, had him arrested and taken before the commissary of police. To the commissary, however, the Englishman proved that he was perfectly innocent, and in fact his going to claim his pecuniary showed him to be so, and he was released. On inquiry it appeared that the two Americans had robbed several other jewellers, among them M. Bury, Boulevard des Italiens, of a very valuable diamond ring. Three or four days after the robbery of Leory, the police read in a London newspaper an account of the arrest at Southampton of two suspected thieves just arrived from France, and having in their possession a quantity of jewellery. The description given of a diamond ring found on them left little doubt that it was that which had been stolen from Bury. The police of Paris in consequence made a communication to the English police, and the latter had the two men sent to Paris where they arrived yesterday.

Canadian Banks and National Education.

Of all countries Canada has reason to be proud of two things—her banking institutions and her system of national education—subjects which are not yet mastered in England. The chartered banks of Canada have stood firmly through the crisis of 1837, 1847, and 1857, and the province has progressed more rapidly in the ratio of wealth and population than even the United States. The causes of the solid progress are ascribed by authorities who have studied the history of this advance, to the natural resources of the country and its new commercial geographical position, since the spread of population in the Western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the projected connection by means of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Eastern States of the Union at Portland, the most commodious harbour in the United States, which makes Canada the middle place of the whole frame-work through which the vast trade of the West with the seaboard and Europe must eventually pass by water and railway so far as the capabilities of both can accommodate it. When the Victoria Bridge at Montreal is completed in 1860, the line of transit will be the most complete in the world. Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be formed when it is compared with the Britannia Bridge, its length being five times as great, and yet the cost, spread over the whole railway mileage will not be more than £10,000 per mile. But for the settlement of the Western States, Canada would have remained a *cul de sac*, and might have been left for years without a Trunk Railway or Victoria Bridge. From the trunk system the country is being opened out by municipal railways running at right angles, roads attract settlers, their forests are soon cleared, and thriving farms are the reward of labor. The bank charters in Canada are sufficiently stringent in compelling specie convertibility of the note circulation, but they have the power of suspending for 60 days with forfeiture of charter. This privilege, however, has never been exercised, except during the rebellion of 1837, when all the bullion was sent to Quebec as a matter of safety. A bad harvest in England or Europe is Canada's opportunity; what cripples trade in Europe advances the prosperity of Canada and the Western States in money. Every crisis in Europe has also teaded to an exodus of the laboring classes, and 1858 is expected to furnish a large immigration. This great traffic has hitherto gone by the way of New York, but next year fully one-half is expected to be diverted to the Eastern ports of Portland and Quebec, as the nearest and cheapest route. It is, indeed, a singular fact, that the capabilities of Canada have not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated or understood.—*London Globe.*

ROYAL BRITISH BANK—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSIGNEES.—The task of the Assignees of the late Royal British Bank to carry out the compromise proposed some months since, and for which the act of Parliament of the last session was intended to give increased facilities, is by no means an easy or pleasant one. Two or three of the trade assignees meet almost daily for the purpose of examining and cross-examining those of the shareholders who are willing to contribute towards the fund required to carry out the arrangement. The process of examination is a searching one. All the secrets of trades and professions are disclosed, the nature of marriage settlements are enquired into, the present position, future prospects, and the existing liabilities are explained; and those terrible judges, from whom there is no appeal, decide whether the sum offered to be paid in each case in such as the means of the party would warrant them in accepting. One or two instances have occurred in which shareholders who have offered to pay four or five hundred pounds have been found to be clearly capable of paying as many thousands—in some cases legal proceedings have been commenced, and in others a compromise has been entertained. Negotiations for the sale of the Welch mining property have been going on for some time. The works have been carried on by the assignees, and a slight profit has resulted from the working. Some offers for the purchase of the property have been made through Mr. Wyldes, whose knowledge of mining affairs has been of great service to the creditors of the company, in connection with the valuation and management of the mines and works. The prices offered, and the terms of payment, have varied considerably. The property will, there is little doubt, realise between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

South Carolina papers say the sentiment of that State are rapidly coalescing to other parties.

The Illinois Penitentiary is now full, having five hundred and twenty-four convicts confined in it.

Commercial.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, Jan. 16, 1858.

In consequence of the disagreeable weather yesterday, the market was but poorly supplied. For wheat, there was a slightly improved demand, and all offering moved off freely at 80c to 90c (4s to 4s 6d) per bushel for good to prime, and 70c (3s 6d) for inferior, for distilling purposes. There was more competition observable, induced by a speculative demand for shipment east.

Flour is very dull, although we notice a slightly better enquiry at very low rates, say $3 50 to $4 for Superfine to Extra. The holding figures are variously stated at $3 50 for Superfine; $3 75, for Fancy; 4 and $4 25 for Extra.

New York Markets.

JANUARY, 15.

FLOUR.—Market is very heavy, and outside quotations are only realized for small parcels; sales, 40,000 brls. at $4,25 @ $4,30 for superfine State; $4,50 @ $4,55 for common to medium extra do. Canadian flour unchanged; sales 300 brls. 100 brls. rye flour sold at $3 @ $4.

GRAIN—Wheat market firm; 9000 bush. Milwaukee Club sold at $1.05 @ $1,06. Rye nominal at 72c @ 73c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—firmer for new, nothing doing in old, and price nominal, at 73c @ 74c. Oats quiet and unaltered.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork firm, and prime lower; sales 400 brls. at $14.75 @ $14,80 for mess, and $11,75 @ $12 for prime. Beef dull and declining. Dressed hogs buoyant at 6½c Lard firm; sales 800 brls at 8½c @ 9½c. Butter dull, at 11c @ 15c for Ohio; 12½c @ 18c for State.—Cheese dull at 6c @ 8c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, January 19th, 1858.

F. WHEAT, ₱ bus,	3s 9d @ 4s 6d
S. WHEAT, "	3s 3d @ 3s 6d
OATS, "	1s 3d
POTATOES, "	2s 6d @ 3s
PORK, ₱ 100 lbs	$4½ @ $5
HAY, ₱ Ton	$10
STRAW, ₱ load	2s 6d @ 10s
BUTTER, ₱ lb	8d @ 9d
TALLOW, "	7½d
LARD, "	6d
EGGS, ₱ doz	9d
BEEF, ₱ 100 lbs	$4½ @ $5½
TURNIPS, ₱ bus	10d @ 1s
PEAS, ₱ bus	2s 6d @ 3s
APPLES ₱ bus	2s 6d @ 3s
CHEESE, "	1s 9d @ 2s
TURNIPS, "	2s 6d @ 4s
D. WOOD ₱ cord	10s
G. WOOD "	6s 8d

Died.

December 20th, 1857, at his residence, in Kickapoo, Peoria County, Ill., after a few days illness, the Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR WADE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of the late Robert Wade, Esq., of the County of Meath, Ireland.

TENDERS

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, up to ten o'clock a. m., on Monday the 1st of February next, from persons willing to contract for making the

Window and Door Frames, Sash and Roofing

the new Presbyterian Church, in Peterboro', according to plans and specifications.

WM. JOHNSTON, Secretary
to Building Committee.

Peterboro', January 19th, 1858. 3

CAUTION.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public not to employ any person whatsoever in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same.

PATRICK FARLEY, Sen'r.

Brock, January 19th, 1858. 3-6in

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that John Fife is authorized to collect all debts due to the late Firm, and to pay the all claims against the same.

SAMUEL A. KING,
JOHN FIFE.

Peterboro', 7th Jan., 1858. 3-6in

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 3, Dummer. Apply to the trustees at Warsaw.

Hugh McFee,
Trustees. Edward McGeown,
Laurus Payne.

Warsaw, January 14th, 1858. 3

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the comfort of pen and ink. A valuable and wonderful discovery.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink,

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of Gold Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered, embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied accurately on cloth, wood, steel

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FACTS
FOR
THE PEOPLE!!
—:o:—
W. B. READ,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has removed to the commodious premises in Burnham's Block, where he is now receiving his extensive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising in part a varied assortment of

And Orleans Flannels, Blankets, Tickings,
HOSIERY, MUSLINS, & SEWED GOODS

A large Assortment of MILLINERY on hand, and made to Order.

Fur Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets, Mens and Boys' Felt and Tweed, Witney, Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Scalette Caps.

His Stock of Groceries,

Comprises an excellent assortment of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Candles, Soap, Salt, Pails, Brooms, Rice, Spices, &c., &c., &c. Also, an assortment of Crockery, Nails, Glass, Ropes, Shelf & Hardware.

All of which will be sold *CHEAP for CASH.*

Peterboro', Oct. 19, 1857. 42.

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

where you will find an extensive and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino, Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmerettes, Gala, Plaid and Gala, Woof Polkas, Brackets and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

—:o:—

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Necktiles of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and Fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

THE PETERBOROUGH
COACH EMPORIUM!

THE Subscribers beg to represent to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that their large establishment is fully supplied with

EVERY SPECIES OF VEHICLE

Suitable to the wants of the neighborhood; and they request a call from such as need articles in their line, as, without puff or boasting, they can confidently rely upon their ability to suit every taste and supply every want. In the winter line, they offer a large number of

Lumber and Box Sleighs, CUTTERS AND PLEASURE SLEIGHS;

And they desire that those who expect to need a sleigh of any description, that their want may be made known early, so that if they see any thing they would wish added or improved upon, it may be done in time to give them the use of it through the whole season.

JOBBING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT

Or unusual a nature, attended to and satisfaction given to the most minute instructions.

HORSESHOEING

Carefully and scientifically performed, and warranted to give pleasure to the eye of the owner, without confining the motion of the animal.

Farmers and all Others

Are respectfully invited to give the above a careful attention, and then come and see for themselves how far they can justify the expectations this notice will excite.

JOHN & THOMAS DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, Nov. 3rd, 1857. 44

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Crook's and Gaskin's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN, *Proprietor.*

Peterborough, 15th Nov., 1857. 47

SAW LOGS!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the purchase or getting out of SAW LOGS, in large or small quantities.

WANTED TO ENGAGE,

Men, Horses and Ox Teams, Hay, Oats, &c. &c.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, Jan. 12, 1858.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THOSE having claims against Francis Stewart, of Douro, are requested to hand in statement of the same in writing to

ROBERT STEWART, Jun.

Peterborough, Saturday 17th, 1857. 3

Boston and Toronto papers copy twice.

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,
Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

CHEAP
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

—:o:—

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,
OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORNMEAL,
PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

HARVEY & THOMSON,

BEG most respectfully to tender their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and Customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, and beg to state that they have now removed to the store lately occupied by W. B. Read, where they are now opening out a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which being bought on the most advantageous terms they are enabled to offer them at a very low rate for cash or approved credit.

☞INSPECTION INVITED.☜

CASH FOR WHEAT.

—:o:—

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.

HURST & DENNE.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY, 8
CAMPBELL'S,	3 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart, 10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S, 11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and are determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Bedford entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & BAGNATH.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 3

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C. W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq. | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq. | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £196,870. Paid up Capital, £98,711 15

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P.	GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.	CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.	Hon. W. H. RICHARDSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.	

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

☞ The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

COME AND SEE
OUR NICELY FINISHED
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
Sleighs and Cutters,

MADE of the best of stuff and by SUPERIOR WORKMEN. We will undertake to SELL as CHEAP as any other manufacture, and will

WARRANT OUR WORK TO STAND

the test of time and use. We make everything that runs on wheels to the order of our customers, and do

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

in a way that pleases them, and brings credit to our shop.

HORSES SHOD

On the most comfortable and safe principle.

TENDER FEET STRENGTHENED. A GOOD FRONT PROTECTED.

☞ *Our premises are on the Corner of George and Bethune Streets, just north of McGregor's Hotel.*☜

EDMISON & BROTHERS.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857.

LATH! LATH!! LATH!!!
AND HOUSE STRIPS

ANY quantity of first quality Lath for sale, in large or small lots, cheap. Also 4 and 5 inch house strips and common inch lumber.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, 12th June, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 3

AXES BY STEAM!

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
United by
TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies.

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as they move off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,
WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,
LUMBER SLEIGHS,
&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept. 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE, ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

C. BRADFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and intending purchasers that he is opening out a large and varied assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, China & Glassware,

the whole of which will be sold extremely low for CASH.

C. B. would call particular attention to his stock of

Ready-made Cloaks,

CAPES, BONNETS & MILLINERY,

Of every description, which will be sold at the price of material and making, or 20 per cent below the usual price: and having secured the services of two first class Milliners, Ladies may depend on the latest styles and superior workmanship.

Peterboro', Oct. 12, 1857. 41

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS
AND
Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro', Nov. 24 1857. 47

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CLOSING BUSINESS,
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction; my customers are however as well acquainted with their merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 3

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm being Lot No. 8, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres;

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 10 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres seeded down. Also on the Lot a **Good Young Orchard**, with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot, together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro' and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined on going West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Lundy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to the Proprietor,

JOHN CORNWELL,
On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 50—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con and East half of 7 in 8th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Bobcaygeon on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the West Half of Lot No. 20, 15th Concession, Otonabee, being 100 acres. There are about 60 acres cleared and in fine order being mostly newly seeded.

The soil is of the best quality. There are about 20 acres of Beech and Maple compact and a few acres of excellent Cedar.

It is 4½ miles from Peterboro, and commands a splendid view of the Otonabee River.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to Thos. Bradburne or Wm. Cluxton, Esqrs., or to Robert Bennett or Thos. Ryan on the east half of the same lot.

ALFRED NEWELL,
Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept. 14, 1857. 37

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give Notice that they have this day entered into Partnership as Commission and Lumber Merchants, General Agents, &c., under the style of the firm of Albro & Vindin.

JNO. F. ALBRO,
E. S. VINDIN.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE,

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally that we have opened an office here for the transaction of all business entrusted to us as Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agents. Also a Lumber Yard for the receipt and sale of Lumber for local and other purposes, and we trust by prompt attention to all matters placed in our hands to merit and obtain their confidence and support.

ALBRO & VINDIN.

Port Hope, Sept. 22, 1857. 6

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro' East, 28th Sept., 1857. 39

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles: Codfish; Yarmouth, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds, Oils, Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vineyars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Cluxton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

NOTICE.

—:o:—

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies all those whose Notes and Book Accounts are over due, that unless paid by the 10th of November next, they will be handed over for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', October 18. 1857. 42

BANK OF TORONTO.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000;

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, LATE CITY BANK.

DIRECTORS

James G. Chewett, Esq. *President.*
William Gamble, Esq. *Vice President.*
Thomas Clarkson, Esq. George Michie, Esq
James Crawford, Esq. John Brunskill, Esq
Henry Ann Boulton, Junr. Esq.
Cashier,—Angus Cameron, Esq.

THE Bank is now open for the transaction of general business. Interest will be allowed at the rate of three per cent. on current accounts, and at the rate of four per cent on permanent deposits.

AGENT AT PETERBORO',—JAS HALL, Esq.

By order of the Board,
ANGUS CAMERON, Cashier.

September, 1855. 6-tf.

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of which it is composed combining chemically.

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders in

MEAL,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS
AND
ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Crosscut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interest will be charged.

A. FOWLIE & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3. 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. E. CROWN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell Log and can.

☞ He keeps a Hairdresser's Shop, where Shaving is made easy; hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principles, by A. LEE, late of Frankfort, and more recently a leading hairdresser in Toronto.

Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and as much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE VOLUME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—Wanted—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 4.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognised.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	£	s	d
Six lines, and under, first insertion	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given as *writing*; verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vivard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all Sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

F. G. CALLENDER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store, where he will be found on the first Monday of each month, prepared to attend to professional calls.
Peterboro', August 26th, 1856. 1

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PHOTO'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro', Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the

15th day of January next,

they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto extended unto him, thanks for continued business and solicits by punctuality, good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
☞ All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ Good cuts and moderate charges.☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 26, 1857. 45

STRAY COW.

A RED COW, white spot on her face, grisled at the flank, about 7 or 8 years old, came to my premises on the 8th inst. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.
ANDREW TULLY.
Smith, 1st Con. 9th Lot,
January 16th, 1858. 3

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
(LATE FISHER'S)
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS
Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.
Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.
Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.
D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.
Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

CASH FOR WHEAT.

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.
HURST & DENNE.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

☞ Sir William Don lately had a benefit in Bristol, at which he thus referred to his arrest for debts and pecuniary involvements generally:—Before I retire I hope that you will allow me to say a few words to the young men present. Depend upon it, there is no such demon as debt. I have suffered from it all my lifetime; ever since I was thirteen I have been constantly in debt. I hope now to get rid of the burden, and I assure you that I will take very good care not to get into debt again. Should there be any fast young gentlemen present—and I dare say there are many of them—I would say, look at me and this long monumental warning. (Roars of laughter.) If you wish to keep a horse and cannot afford it—if you wish to go to Bath, and ride fast, take a second class ticket by the railway. (Renewed laughter.) I speak from experience, and I tell you that if you can take the ready money in your hand, whether to buy a leg of mutton or a pair of kid gloves, you will get all the advantage, and all the happiness, that independence too.—(Cheers and laughter.) Our old friend in "David Copperfield," Mr. Micawber, is quite right, when he says, "Income, £20 1s; expenditure, £20 0s; total, misery. Income, £20; expenditure, £19 19s 11½d; total, happiness."

More Important Items from the Mormon Country.

From the Alta California, Dec. 18.

We were favoured, last evening, with a visit from William H. Wilson, Esq., with whom were entrusted the duties and papers of the U. S. Surveyor General's Office at Salt Lake City, on the departure of General Burr for Washington. With him was Mr. Wm. Bell, the bearer of the late news already published from Utah. Both of these gentlemen have resided for many months among the Mormons, and from their constant association with them in trade and otherwise, have had ample opportunity of judging of the real intentions of Brigham Young and his infatuated people. Mr. Wilson only left Salt Lake City when, by the course pursued by the Saints, he was convinced that they were firmly bent on carrying their point, to the shedding of blood, if the troops could not be kept from entering the valley in any other way. The office of the United States Surveyor General had been seized and closed by the Mormons, and the property in it taken to the residence of Brigham Young. Finding himself unable to obtain redress, the laws of the United States set at defiance, and his own safety among these crazy fanatics only problematical, he determined to avail himself of apparently the only chance offering to escape from the country, and joined the train of Mr. Bell. Mr. Wilson has been engaged in making surveys in the region of Salt Lake, and is perfectly well informed as to the topography of the country.—Although quite certain that a collision between the troops and the Mormons has taken place before the present date, in which opinion he was joined by Mr. Bell, he has faith in the news of the fight at Hamb's Fork, arriving lately by the way of Oregon. Had such a battle taken place the Saints would not have allowed the intelligence to go out of their country, and they had every means of egress completely guarded. The defiles of Echo Pass, Weber River and Probo Pass were strongly garrisoned by them, and the country to the northward of Salt Lake, in the direction of Fort Hall, was impassible after early in November. But in addition to these facts, which seem to show that the news of an encounter could not have gone out through the Mormons, they (our informants) believe that no such fight as is reported took place. The intelligence of the battle, of which no date is given, reached us by way of Oregon, and our despatches are dated at Portland, November 27, and the news, if such it was, had been there since the 24th. Messrs. Wilson and Bell left Salt Lake City on the 8th of November, and no battle had then taken place, as mounted couriers were constantly passing between Echo Canon and the city, conveying news, and getting over the distance (113 miles) in ten hours. Had the fight occurred on the 10th, it would be giving but fourteen days for the intelligence to have gone over the vast region lying between Ham's Fork and Walla Walla, a distance of not much less than one thousand miles. At this season of the year it would seem impossible that the news could have gone in that time, and yet the Indian couriers are said to have performed journeys equally remarkable. Another fact calculated to discredit the intelligence of the battle is, that Col. Alexander, or whoever commanded the troops, would have availed himself of similar means to send information to Oregon; and it is also remarkable that the officer in command in Oregon must have disbelieved the news, as he forwarded no despatches relating to it to General Clarke, in this city. But whatever of discredit may attach to the battle rumor, our informants believe that the two armies were engaged very shortly after their departure, which was on the 5th.

Mr. Bell had an interview with Young on the 7th. The Mormon chief was most emphatic in his denunciations of the government, and frequently repeated his declaration, "I say that the troops shall never enter this valley," the words uttered slowly and with great emphasis. Mr. Bell asked him if he considered himself able to cope with the United States. "Cope with them!" was the answer; "Cope with them! I am determined never to allow such men as Buchanan is sending here to come and lord it over us. We are determined to resist. The Mormon faith will continue and flourish, and the Lord will protect his own. If the troops attempt to enter we will destroy them." Mr. Bell says the speaker uttered these words slowly and firmly, and in a manner which showed he was in earnest.—He thinks, however, that Young has a wholesome dislike of gunpowder himself, and Kimball is no more enamored of danger than his superior.

The Mormon force which destroyed the waggon trains consisted of about five hundred mounted men. From fifty to one hundred had been sent out from the city to guard the different passes for some two weeks before Mr. Bell left. Parties of mounted horsemen had for several days galloped, in Comanche style close up to the troops, with the intention of stampeding the horses, but had not in any case succeeded. The strictest orders had been given not to fire upon them, unless in return for a similar greeting on the part of the Mormons. On the route to San Bernardino Mr. Bell met seven Mormon waggons from the Los Vigos lead mines, loaded with lead for bullets, and bound into Salt Lake City. The last intelligence from the eastward represented that all communication with Fort Laramie was cut off, and that there was three feet of snow on the South Pass. The road to San Bernardino was open, and the party passing over its entire length. The inhabitants of San Bernardino forwarded by the Sarpise a numerously signed petition to General Clarke, setting forth that they had good reason to fear a descent of the Mormons from Utah to drive off their cattle, and requesting that some United States officers might be sent there to drill the volunteers, who were making preparations for defence. This is, doubtless, a needless alarm. The Mormons have quite enough on their hands, without invading the distant territories of their Gentile enemies.

TROUBLE AMONG THE WOMEN.

Elder John Young, in his speech on the 25th of October, rebukes the sisters for their conduct in the absence of the brethren. He says:—

I understand that some of the sisters have a great many things to attend to. I have understood that since our brethren have gone, the sisters have undertaken to set things in order in the family; and I think they had better let that alone. I know the devil will try every stratagem, and if he cannot make an inroad in one place he will in another; if he cannot get into brethren he will try to get into their families, and he will work there, and set them at variance with each other.

And Brother Kimball, in addressing the women, says:—You do not have to go out to fight, and you should think of this when you are gadding about from one place to the other, you that have so much visiting to do that you even visit on Sundays too. I want to know why such ones are not serving their God and taking care of that which is put into their hands.

Now, am I hard upon the sisters? No; the good woman sits here and says it is Heaven to her to listen to such teachings. I do not wish to say anything to such persons, but it is those that are guilty that I am after.

Do I want to hurt your feelings? No, I would not for my right arm; but stop going to Brother Brigham with your little family affairs. I hardly ever go to Brother Brigham's office, but there are some sisters there, sometimes from ten to twenty in a day, and some few come to me, but not many.

Do I advise a woman to leave her husband? No; but says I, go home, make peace and be a comfort to your husband.—Do I advise a man to leave his wife? No, but I tell him to go home and nourish her, comfort her and clothe her, and then see that she does her duty. I will admit that there are some women who cannot be controlled.

I have one or two women that I cannot control, and never did; and I would just as soon try to control a rebellious mule as to control them. I have not given them a word of counsel for the last eight years but what they have murmered or rebelled against, and called me a hard man. I have not told you who they are, but I know them.

Is it wrong to speak of these things? I have one or two women that I cannot control and never did. "Do you support them?" says one. Yes, as well as the best women I have; and if you ask me why I do it, it is because I want to get along with them as well as I can in this life; but I tell you that if the time comes when I am obliged to desert and lay waste my habitation, I will then lug them no more.

When I think of those things that exist among some of this people, I am grieved.—"Do you not quarrel, Brother Heber," says one? No, I do not; but when a woman begins to dispute me, about nine times out of ten I get up and say, "Go it," and then go off about my business; and if ever I am so foolish as to quarrel with a woman, I ought to be whipped, for you may always calculate they will have the last word.

I know that there are some quarrelsome individuals, but I do not want such spirits about me.

When I sleep I have fifteen shooters, six shooters, and all other kind of shooters, and the devils do not come there; and if they succeed in troubling me they have got to get into some other person's body. I have left the devil's kingdom and enlisted in the kingdom of Jesus, and I never intend to turn away from it.

As for our enemies, they never can injure us, but they will make their heaviest strides against us. And it will not be long before the world will turn over its riches to us. And I know it. If you only live faithful, you will never be driven to the necessity of burning up your houses, your lumber, nor your fruit trees.

Our peach and apple trees are beginning to bear fruit, and we may just as well eat the fruit from them as not. But if we do not live up to our religion we may have to go into the mountains and take it Indian fashion.

The United States have robbed the Indians, and now they are trying to afflict us, and they will go to hell with all the nations that forget God.

Message of President Buchanan upon the Central American Affairs.

The following is the message of President Buchanan upon the arrest of General Walker, as transmitted to the American Senate on Thursday last, in answer to a call from that body for information on Central American affairs:—

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Com. Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communication herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injuries by the act of Com. Paulding. This has cleared in her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She, alone, would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise that right. It unquestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been restored by Com. Paulding, from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war on any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came.

This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law, and conformity to instructions, are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost invariably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Ryder's presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo, with Gen. Walker in his custody, the Secretary informed him that the executive department of government did not recognize Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him.

Thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and laws place in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of those laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Munroe in his Message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1809. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality laws should be prevented. No door should be left open for evasion of our laws, no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interests or honor of the nation.

The crime of setting on foot, or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with whom we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive possesses any or what power under the Constitution independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of Gen. Washington on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of June 5, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The fifth and seventh sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the six and eight sections of the act of April 20, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than 60 years.

A military expedition, rendered criminal by the act, must have its beginning or be set on foot in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States, with whom we are at peace, from the ravages of those lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The eleventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment fully, has been made quite to accomplish this purpose, and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation, after they have succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or domain of any foreign prince or State, any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer *Fashion*, with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before she entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from carrying on the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. This well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon him by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of an adventurer, to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States, who had never done them harm.

It is an usurpation of the war-making power, which belongs, alone, to Congress. The government itself—at least, in the estimation of the world—becomes an accomplice in the commission of the crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly spirit of our government and countrymen, for the government itself to set up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities, and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is the divine command that all things "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we should not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against the feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua.

One thing is very certain, that a people never existed who would sooner call any nation to a stricter account, than we should ourselves for tolerating the lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we should soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for a faithful performance of international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from encouraging daith lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is, beyond question, the destiny of our race, to spread themselves over the Continent of North America; and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own natural course.

The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits on the natives and their respective governments, and liberty, under restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States, to make war upon Central American States. Had one-half the number of American citizens who miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker, settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would, ere this, have been in a great degree accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our policy to remove this apprehension, and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and if need be, protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but for that of the world; and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it, to our Pacific possessions.

This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General Walker, escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition, of a similar character, again evade the vigilance of our officers, and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step, by lawless military expeditions, set on foot in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lunatics in Scotland.

From the London Times.

In a return which has just been published of the weekly sums allowed during the last five years for the maintenance of those pauper lunatics in Scotland who are exempted from confinement, we hope that we see one of the last rags of a barbarism which has passed away for ever. We trust that the Act which last session received the sanction of the Legislature, and provided for the proper treatment and maintenance of lunatics in Scotland, will prevent, as far as any Act of Parliament can, a recurrence of those enormities which early in the present year the report of the Scottish Lunacy Commission brought to light. But, without venturing to doubt the value of that measure, it is well also to remember that its success must depend not less on the vigilance of officials than on the interest which the Scottish public takes in it; and we do think that the facts published in the present return exhibit an amount of ignorance, of cruelty, and pennriousness on the part of Scotchmen that is indeed astounding. It seems like a mockery to give to a pauper lunatic a weekly allowance of 4½d or 6¾d. Sometimes the allowance is increased to four or five shillings, and there is one instance in which it is stated at 17s 6d., but the usual dole is from one shilling up to three. By way of making up for the smallness of the pecuniary allowances other assistance is given in a few instances.—Here a man gets a shilling "and one peck of meal;" there another gets 11d. "and a horse;" a third gets 2s 6d. "and clothes provided;" a fourth gets 2s 6d., "with clothes and shoes," which seems to imply that those for whom clothes alone are provided are allowed to go barefooted. In one case there is a fine distinction observed as to the precise items of clothing which are to be supplied,—the poor man, in addition to his allowance of 1s., has "bed and body clothes and shoes provided."—Sometimes the pecuniary grant is withheld altogether, and we find against certain names such an entry as this—"Clothing only supplied by the Board; gets his board for his work as a farm servant." Or, there is the case of a girl who gets nothing whatever—"no special allowance, but her father's increased on her account." There are actually cases in which the patient is still so ill as to require attendance, and for whom a nurse is provided, while the whole weekly allowance which the nurse is permitted to spend for the lunatic is 2s 6d.—In glancing one's eye over such a list, it seems almost a relief to find that in a considerable number of cases the lunatics are received into the poorhouse. Their treatment as mere paupers in the poorhouse, although in itself most unsuitable to their condition, is at least a shade or two better than the cruelty involved in farming them out to contractors for a few pence, from which they expect to make some profit, however little. The Lord-Advocate declared, in the debate on the second reading of his Lunatics Bill, that the Board of Supervision spend three or four hours a week in considering applications for increased allowances; that no part of their duty is discharged more ably than this; and that, though the idea is prevalent that the allowances are a great deal too low, he should be very sorry to commit himself to that opinion, as it would be improper to judge of the habits and the wants of the lower orders in Scotland from the habits and the necessities of the similar class in England. It is such a statement, coming from the very author of the Lunatic Bill, and made in the speech in which the proposal for its second reading first compels us to call attention to the actual reliefs.

Even if we take the most favourable view as to the position of these lunatics who are exempted from confinement, and who receive these paltry pittances—if we suppose that in certain cases they are under the care of relatives, and that while the ratepayers advance so much, or rather so little, for their support, friends provide the rest—the system is utterly indefensible.—What is the sort of fare which a lunatic receives in a pauper family happy to get 4½d. or 6¾. a-week for his maintenance? It must be of the most stinted kind, and stinted nourishment is the destruction of the lunatic. Under the old barbarous style of treatment, indeed, which relied on bread and water and starvation, this fare would be considered most appropriate: but now about the most potent cure for the mysterious maladies of the brain is a diet that is generous without exciting, and the offer of 4½ for the maintenance of a lunatic is but an offer to maintain and confirm his lunacy. From another point of view also the paltry assistance furnished in such cases by the Poor Law officer will appear culpable in the extreme. Is there to be no surveillance of the insane? Every traveller in Scotland must have been struck with the number of lunatics who are always at large, and who may be found now in the streets followed in full cry by a troop of boys, now in some church devoutly singing at the height of the voice and muttering incessantly, now suddenly starting up like a fiend in some moorland solitude. And what is the consequence of not properly looking after these unhappy wretches?—What does the country gain by starving its pauper lunatics on a miserable groat a week? It gains a family of imbeciles. It is well known in what a promiscuous way large numbers of the lower classes live,—how many beds in a room, how many sleepers in a bed, and how men and women huddle together without the slightest sense of decency. The consequence we find in our reports as to the number of idiot mothers—a number that is concealed as much as possible, in order to screen from just punishment those who permitted such a wrong.—In one small parish in the North of Scotland there were not less than five of such imbecile women who had become mothers when the Commissioners were making their inquiries. It thus happens that to save the allowance of one imbecile the country is endowed by a family of imbeciles.

But the worst of it is, that by such niggardly allowances the pauper lunatics are subjected to the most terrible and loathsome treatment. We hope that the old method of treating madness, which was as horrible in its details as the most cruel system of penal discipline which has yet been invented, had, at least in this country been almost wholly abolished. All disease is more or less penal, and in many cases the remedy also comes to us with the penal touch,—it is a sharp knife, or a bitter draught, or a forced imprisonment. But the pains of disease and the unpleasantness of the remedy are in most cases mitigated by the soothing of friends and all the comfort which it is in their power to supply. To the lunatical one under the exploded system was this mitigation of suffering denied; he was subjected to a physical restraint and to lowering diet, that only served to develope his malady, and when he had worn out the resources of those who loved him best he was consigned to a gloomy madhouse, which was literally hell upon earth, while it was the severest trial to those who cared for him to know that in committing him to this frightful abode they gave him up to indescribable torments, which were to end only with his life. The report of Scottish Lunacy Commissioners proved to the world that this inhuman system still retains its vitality in the northern part of the island. By day oppressed with fetters and manacles, by night laying naked three or four in a bed of straw without covering of any kind, rolling in filth and starving to desperation, the poor wretches who in their helplessness, had passed into the hands of men whose only object was to keep them as cheaply and as long as possible, led a life in comparison with which that of a well-fed pig in a sty seems a sort of a parapisacal existence. Such ignominious treatment is but the natural result of penurious payment and imperfect supervision. It is surely evident, on every ground of expediency and humanity, that the system should be reversed and the allowances largely increased; and it may help to show the immense importance of regarding this class of the community with no niggardly wisdom if we state a fact which may not be generally known. The total number of lunatics in Scotland is 7,803, and of this number 3,904 are paupers.—What does this mean? It means that the pauper population of Scotland supply more than half the total number of lunatics in the kingdom. There is a direct connection between pauperism and lunacy. Poverty and mania act and react on each other, and it is at once a cruel system and a false economy which could lead the Poor Law Board to reduce to a *minimum* the amount of relief afforded to a pauper lunatic. It has been one of the theories of the poor Law—understood, if not boldly expressed—that pauper relief should be rendered as disagreeable as possible, in order that no one may apply for it except in cases of extreme need; and, if we may judge from the returns before us, it is pretty evident that a similar system has been extended to lunacies, without the officials perceiving the distinction between poverty and disease.—After the report of the Commissioners, and after the Bill of last session, the publication of a return which makes disclosures such as these ought now to be an anachronism, and notwithstanding the approving statement of the Lord Advocate, we trust, that we may accept this paper as a mere relic of the past and as a mere promise of change.

Some idea may be had of the amount of silver coin lost by the American Treasury Mint to the merchants of Philadelphia, when we state that it took sixteen double horse waggons to convey it from the Bank to the Railroad Depot the shipment.

☞ The Legislative grant to Common Schools in Nova Scotia has been increased £4,000—from £11,000 to £15,000.

The Pacific Railroad Recommended by the President.

ITS EFFECTS ON ENGLAND'S EASTERN TRADE.

From the London Post, Dec. 25.

Almost from the time of the discovery of America—almost from the day when Nunez de Bilboa first caught a glimpse of the great South Sea—various projects have been formed for the purpose of effecting an easy means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. But ages passed, and during those periods the Spaniard, the foreign lord of the soil, with the listlessness of his race, paid little attention to any measure which would have developed the material prosperity of the fertile regions which he had conquered by the sword. When the transatlantic empire of Spain had passed from the sovereignty of the Most Catholic King; when its place had been supplied by the weak and inefficient dominion of various independent republics, the mixed Spanish and Creole population had neither the means nor the inclination to provide facilities for commerce which would have increased their wealth and given solidity to their national power. The enterprise and energy of the Anglo Saxon race have, however, been brought to bear upon that great and important isthmus, which is occupied by the republican States of Central America. The Panama Railroad has now for some years united the two oceans, and farther to the north a wealthy Anglo-American company is engaged in the construction of an inter-oceanic railway between Porto Cabello and the Bay of Fonseca. The importance of these communications in reference to the trade of California, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, it is impossible to estimate too highly; and when the disputes which have arisen between England and the United States on the subject of Central America shall have received a just and honourable settlement, we have a confident belief that European and American capital and enterprise will be largely applied to promote the internal improvement of every portion of these most interesting and valuable regions.

The message recently communicated to Congress by the President of the United States, recommends the construction of a railroad across the Continent for the purpose of military defence. The line suggested by Mr. Buchanan will pass through some of the newly acquired territories of the United States to the sea-board of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan adds that the difficulties connected with an undertaking of this description have been greatly exaggerated, and that by a wise expenditure of public money, assisted by private enterprise and free grants of land, this line, of no much importance on military as well as commercial grounds, might at some distant day be completed. Here we may mention that some years ago an American citizen proposed the construction of another line stretching from Lake Michigan, between which lake and New York there is already steam communication, and proceeding thence through the far West to California. The projector of this scheme asked for no grant of public money, but merely that thirty miles of the waste lands on either side of the proposed road should be conceded to the company to enable them to accomplish this gigantic work. Mr. Whitney's scheme, although it received the sanction of many separate States, still remains in that category of useful projects which from their magnitude and expensive character, are favorably considered, whilst they are rarely, if ever, called into execution. We do not intend to institute any comparison between the two routes which have been suggested by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Whitney. But it must be obvious to the most superficial understanding, that the opening of any inter-oceanic line through the territory of the United States, would effect as great a revolution in the trade of the world as that which was brought about by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India and to the other countries of the East.—The trade of China, Japan, and of regions comparatively unknown, would be impelled to the Pacific terminus of the railroad, whence it would be carried to the great Atlantic ports, to be afterwards distributed over America and Europe. Hong Kong, Shanghae, Canton, and the other marts of Chinese trade would be brought by steam within a few days' distance of the great American emporium which would spring up on the coast of the Pacific. If a facility of this kind existed, the most important and lucrative trade in the world would fall into the hands of the people of the United States and the long voyages round the Cape, or round the Horn, would nearly be undertaken for any purpose of commercial gain. Whilst the citizens and the government of the United States are perfectly alive to the advantages which their country would derive from the possession of the great "highway of nations," the merchant princes and rich capitalists of England appear almost to have forgotten that in British North America there exist vast regions admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, by means of which England could, as at present, defy the competition of the world. The position of British North America is peculiarly favorable both as regards physical geography and means of speedy communication. The distance between the north-west point of Lake Superior and the Straits of Fuca and the Pacific is estimated not to exceed sixteen or eighteen hundred miles,—just double the length of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—From the recent investigations of Professor Palliser, it appears there are large portions of level prairie lands, and that the most formidable difficulty, which the projectors of such an undertaking would have to encounter would be the discovery of some pass or gorge in the Rocky Mountains, permitting the construction of a railway. But no one can help such an obstacle to be insurmountable, when on the same continent the crossing of a Cordilleran has been effected by a bridge of two miles length, the summit of the mighty St. Lawrence. In 1851 the scheme of which we have given an outline was submitted to the Legislature of Canada

da, by a gentleman of the name of Allen Macdonald. The scheme was rejected by a committee, on the technical ground that the projector had not obtained the necessary capital; but the report distinctly stated that the construction of such a railroad was not only desirable, but practicable, and ought at some future time to be undertaken. If the Grand Trunk Railway were continued to Halifax, the route up to the lakes would be completed from a British port accessible throughout the year.—The construction of a railway running to northwest of Lake Superior and onwards to the Pacific would terminate the line.—The expenses of this undertaking have been estimated at ten or twelve millions—a sum insignificant when compared with the profits of that stream of wealth which would flow from the east through British territory to Britain herself. The abolition of the Hudson's Bay monopoly and the construction of Vancouver's Island as a British colony will attract hardy and enterprising settlers to the hitherto neglected regions bordering upon the North Pacific, and whether or not the formation of this great intercoeanic communication be speedily undertaken, a new Liverpool will spring up in that part of the world, affording a centre for British trade and British industry.

With iron, coal and timber on the spot, the railway then would become a matter of comparatively little difficulty. Commencing at both ends, and advancing with the progress of the population, it would eventually meet, and thus that iron girdle would be placed around the continent, subjecting territories which are now lying waste and *unproductive to the beneficent dominion of* civilization and commerce, and maintaining in British hands that superior authority which would seem to be the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Designs of the Mormons.

From the New York Herald.

The telegraph and the news brought by the "Star of the West" from the Great Salt Lake, indicate that the Mormons contemplate removing to the British possessions in the spring. Doubts are thrown upon the story, and it is possible the wish on the part of their assailants may have been father to the thought. But there are reasons why the rumor may be true. It is known that for some time past Brigham Young has been having a very thorough survey made of the country lying to the north of Utah, especially the banks of the river Columbia. We hear that latterly he has despatched orders to his scattered disciples in California and in the southern part of the Territory of Utah to join him at Salt Lake City without delay; and that, accordingly, notwithstanding the season, trains *were en route* for the Mormon head-quarters from the South and the Southwest. The country along the Columbia is admirably adapted for settlement and cultivation; much more so than any other which is open to the Mormons on the Pacific.

There is another reason why Brigham Young may have turned his attention to the British possessions as a new resting place. No Southern hegira would place the Mormons out of reach of the American eagle. If they emigrated to Mexico, they would find the United States troops there before ten years elapse, asserting dominion over the country; if they went to Central America the same objection would hold good there. Indeed, the settled expansion of the United States in a southern and southwesterly direction must necessarily close this continent, or the southern and central portion of it, to any category of people, race, tribe or community which is known to be obnoxious to or to have rebelled against the laws of the United States. There is no home for them there. But in the North the case is different. We are not expanding northward. There is no desire on any one's part to seize any portion of Canada or the Hudson's Bay Territory. Nor, in all human probability is any such desire likely to arise. It is too cold up there for filibustering; and till all our own territory is fully occupied we shall not pay *much attention to what is north of us.*

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the bulk of the Mormons are Englishmen, whose attachment to their native flag is strong, and whose ancient patriotism this last affront by the government of the United States is likely to have aroused in full force. The English Mormons no doubt hanker after a return to an English country; and as they constitute a large proportion of the counsellors and soldiers of Brigham Young, they may be expected to exercise a very potent influence opposed to further endurance in the United States, and in favour of peaceable migration to a country where they probably flatter themselves they could prosecute their religion unmolested.

It might be supposed that the English, who express so much horror of Mormonism, would be as ready to oppose their arrival in their territory as we should be glad to see them leave ours. But it is to be remembered that the British territory along the Columbia, where the Mormons would settle if they went north, forms part of the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the British and Canadian governments have very little right to meddle with it. Of course, the domestic arrangements of steady industrious settlers would be of no consequence to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. So long as their land was tilled, large crops grown, and good rents paid, they would never ask whether their farmers kept one or twenty wives. In point of fact, as is very well known, polygamy is already an institution so well recognized in that region that a factor or commander of a post who has but two wives is regarded as unusually moderate in his desires, as not altogether mindful of the responsibilities of his station. The Indian traders would be of one mind with the Mormons on that point.

On the whole, though ultimately Great Britain would be likely to make a strenuous effort to rid herself of the unwelcome intruders, the chances at present seem very much in favour of the supposed northern hegira. It seems not at all improbable that Brigham Young may contemplate, as is said, a movement upon the Columbia with all his troops, wives, children, cattle, elders, donkeys, sheep, and worldly and spiritual possessions. Whether he starts on his hegira before the troops attack him in the spring, or only afterward, cannot be forseen; though his common sense and prudence may well justify the apprehension that he will adopt the safer and discreeter course.

A few days ago Col. Lehmanowski, the illustrious Pole who served under Napoleon during the times of the Republic and the Empire, died near Hamburg, Clark County Ind., aged 88 years. He was among the first to rally to the standard of the Little Corporal, and never betrayed his trust or his master, from the seige of Toulon to the final overthrow and exile. For his devotedness, he suffered imprisonment, in the loathsome dungeons of Paris, and at last exile. He was buried with Masonic honours, and while he lived could boast of being one of the officers that initiated the great Napoleon into the mysteries of that ancient and honourable order.

Narrow Escape of Sir Colin Campbell.

(From the London Times.)

On some subjects everybody has had his experience. One has had more, another less, but everybody has had some. At the mention of the word *chances*, for instance, what a quantity of experience could almost everybody recall—what good chances, what ill chances! What a malignity there is in chance! How it can bring about just the most awkward rencontre possible just at the very worst time! How it can just forestall a piece of success, and just knock up a capital plan, just take your friend or coadjutor off whom you wanted, just sprain your ancle, or give you a bad cold when you wanted to run off on your holiday, just give the only bad day *in the middle of an uninterrupted three months' sunshine* for the Cheddar Cliffs or Dovedale—the only bad week in a whole summer for Loch Lomond or Loch Katrine, and Loch Awe and Loch Fyne—in short, do what of all things in the world is most annoying to you! You may talk of *malum propositi*, but what is there in design that can equal the malignity of chance! People's tempers give way under its persecution, and excellent Christians become *pro tempore* Manichæans, and bitterly resent the wrongs which they suffer from this evil deity. On the other hand, how fair is chance when it smiles upon you! There is pleasure in a real piece of good luck, which no successful forethought, no deep-laid scheme's fulfilment, can give.

You feel yourself a favorite of Heaven, and that you have the higher powers of the universe with you. The ancients talked of "Divine chance;" Sylla would not be called wise, but fortunate, and even the great Duke has let out a secret modified worship, which in the recesses of his own mind he paid to this divinity, in motto. We believe that nine people out of ten have more real pleasure in real good luck than in any successful planning; it touches a chord in their breasts; it comes home to them; it is a pure, unsullied source of exhilaration, which sparkles like spring waters from the crystal fount. Gambling is, indeed, only an absurd stupid *aus* at these clear, transparent honors of chance—an attempt to get possession of them by main force, as if the genuine article, good luck, even on the turf, or at Baden Baden, could be won by design, though something which calls itself by that name sometimes may be. Every gambler would be Mr. So-and-So, "the fortunate." He does not desire so much the thousands themselves, as the privilege of winning them; he pursues Good Fortune, and tries to catch her; he makes a deliberate purpose and trade of the pursuit, and runs systematically at the blissful sensations of good luck—a monstrous perversity, indeed, in morals, and a simple blunder in logic, for what can be a greater incongruity than designed luck! but showing, at the *same time, what charms* this privilege and gift has for human nature.

We need not say that war is a remarkable and pre-eminent field of chance, and that it exhibits the operation of chance with regard to what is much more important than property and professional distinction—viz., life. Indeed, we should not be far wrong in saying that a great deal of the attraction and insatiable excitement of war is intimately connected with the simple pleasure of chance. That which with men in general goes for nothing, and is taken for granted as the necessary fulcrum for success and advantage of all kinds—life and safety—these become to the soldier, who may lose them, a ground of positive pleasure and self-congratulation. It may be quite true what is said about an army after battle, even a victorious one—that its depressions and low spirits commence just when danger is at last over, and that just when you would expect to find soldiers exulting in the sensations of victory you would almost see them slinking off to their tents, and beginning to droop, and talk low with each other, as if they had suffered a defeat rather than gained a triumph. This may be the case, but the reaction of nature after excitement, and the feeling of sympathy and regret for those who have been taken away, are still compatible with self-gratulation for danger escaped, for safety and preservation. This conscientiousness must, according to the very constitution of our nature, be a source of pleasure; a man may be ever so brave a soldier, but he would not be a man if he had no such feelings. War, then, brings with it to the survivors a constant sense of good luck, and this is doubtless a captivating element in it.

We may congratulate our Indian Commander-in-Chief upon his first taste of this agreeable sensation in the present campaign. The escape is, indeed, picturesque from the very commonness of its features; it gives a vivid insight into the whole field of Indian war, and brings home to us the realities of the scene. Sir Colin Campbell, who, it appears, has persisted, in spite of all the remonstrances of his friends, in travelling like a courier, without an escort, and with only the attendance of his Staff, comes suddenly, on the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, across some companies of mutineers—infantry and cavalry—probably belonging to the 23d Native Infantry and 12th Light Cavalry. These companies are leisurely crossing the road, the Infantry sitting on elephants, and the horsemen protecting each flank. There does not appear from the description of this sudden rencontre, the slightest doubt that if the mutineer cavalry had at once attacked Sir Colin Campbell's carriage, he and all his Staff must have fallen victims to so overpowering a force. The two parties are so near each other that some of Sir Colin's Staff urge the desperate expedient of immediate attack, as the only apparent way of getting out of the difficulty, and on the principle that English swords *may* be able to cut their way through any numbers.—But, notwithstanding the closeness of the approach, some "divine chance" seems to have adverted the eyes of the foe, and Sir Colin simply turns his horses' head and retreats ten miles to a European bullock train. "The daring push," says our correspondent, "excites some admiration, but there was more than one life hanging on the Commander-in-Chief's safety. Had the cavalry charged on the carriage, and sabred the inmates, Lucknow might have fallen, for we should not have heard of the fate of the party for weeks."

Here is an insight into the chances of war. At the very outset of the campaign here is almost a miraculous escape of our Commander-in-Chief, not only on a field of battle, where danger, even to a General, is in a certain degree expected, but simply on a journey to the main seat of war. Sir Colin, it is true, does not diminish the hazard by any great caution; he is not a General of the Spanish Field-Marshal type, marching at convenient intervals, and arriving at the field of battle in a coach and six. Yet, how few of those who read the account of this hair-breadth escape in our correspondent's letter will really anticipate ominously for Sir Colin Campbell in consequence, or indulge in gloomy prospects!—The effect will be the very contrary, and one good chance will appear a pledge for another. People are never so much surprised as when they hear of misfortune in war to one who has had a long career of escape, and, whether this feeling is founded on logic or imagination, it is so agreeable an one that we shall on the present occasion indulge it, and trust, till we hear to the contrary, that our Commander-in-Chief bears a charmed life.

Mr. Lovell's Canada Directory.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

We have much pleasure in copying from the Glasgow *Argus* the following, we will not say flattering but, justly appreciative notice of what may without hyperbole be called Mr. Lovell's *magnum opus*—a work the local and intrinsic value of which, however great, is far from being its only merit; but to which, the people of Canada, as our Scottish contemporary's article proves, must be largely indebted for affording their fellow-subjects in the British Isles a correct means of estimating the vastness of our country resources and the greatness already achieved by their successful and well-directed enterprise, industry and perseverance in the profitable development of these natural advantages. Our Glasgow contemporary says:—

"*To our desk* has the Canada Directory, a surprising work. In the spring of the year we took some notice of the prospectus, but we had no idea that the prospectus shadowed such a book as that now before us. Canada was always believed to be a great progressive country, destined at some distant day to hold a prominent place among the nations of the earth. But our conception of that progress has not by a long way come up to that which she has attained. Not a great many years ago, Canada, as a mercantile community, was nowhere,—buried in the forests, surrounded by frozen seas,—a country to be visited only by hardy and venturesome men a few months in the year, for the purchase of her timber and furs. But what do we find now? Her commerce, setting forth to the world, in no mean style, a book of upwards of 1500 pages, telling us of her 1300 cities, towns and villages, with her business men in each; of her ships and steamboats on her inland seas and rivers; of her produce from those rivers and those seas; of the yield of her mighty forests and broad fields; or her traffic with other nations; of her banks, which we see by late papers have stood firm and sure through the panic; of her 1600 miles of railway; of her canals, and her harbors, and wharfs; of her cities and buildings; of her churches and schools; of her benevolent and literary institutions; of her 2,000 clergymen. And then we have also an account of her millions of acres of wild-lands, waiting for the axe and the plough of the emigrant; of her vast mineral treasures, waiting the pick and the shovel of the capitalist; of her unbounded water-power, almost ready for the spindle and the loom of the manufacturer. This Directory, or rather *Gazetteer*, besides all this, and a great deal more, gives us some information relative to the government of Canada—her laws, her tariffs, and her military. Yes, Canada from this work, is a far greater country than she gets credit for. Speeches, and pamphlets have not told us what this country is, of what she is doing, can do, and must do. Only ten days' sail from us lies this young and vigorous country. Her *steamers* and her ships come weekly to our shores. Our Queen is her Queen, our flag is her flag, and our language is her language. Our sons guide her commerce, our brothers till her soil, our daughters preside over her forest homes. You who want to see a picture of a young colony stepping forth with manly bearing, worthy of the country from which she has sprung, get a copy of this Directory. The information it gives is invaluable; besides, there is a Map of the Province, by the first engineers of the country, in which every new village, up to September last is laid down. The type and the paper is of Canadian manufacture, and will not be surpassed by any country. The work has been got up with great care, and may be faithfully relied upon. The expense of the undertaking required an outlay of £12,000. We hope the enterprising publisher in Montreal will reap a handsome reward, not only in Canada but in this country also, and be encouraged in the future years to tell us of the progress of the 'brightest gem in Victoria's crown.'"

The Princess Royal's Marriage.

The *Zeit* (official paper) of Berlin, publishes the arrangements decided on, relative to the journey home of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England, after their marriage. Their Royal Highnesses will embark at London on the 2nd of February, on board the royal yacht, for Antwerp, and will pass the 3rd at the Court of Brussels. They will sleep on the 4th at Cologne, on the 5th at Magdeburg, and will reach Potsdam on the 6th. They will stay at Hanover a few hours. From Potsdam they will proceed to the Chateau of Charlottenburg, whence they will make their solemn entry into Berlin on the 8th.

A London paper gives the following sketch of the programme to be observed on the occasion of the marriage:

"The Royal procession will enter the palace by the garden entrance from St. James's Park, to the rear of the palace there will be a large covered corridor, under which the royal party will alight, and along which seats will be provided for privileged spectators. The old-fashioned private entrance for her Majesty will be done away with, and two entrances each of six feet wide, will be made into the vestibule, so that the Queen and her suite will be enabled to enter at the same time. The royal party will then proceed up the private staircase into the royal boudoir, which is being magnificently refitted *for the occasion*. Instead of the old dingy oak fittings with satin hangings of many years old, the woodwork and ceiling are being painted of a delicate white, picked out with gold borderings. The walls will be covered with one of the richest papers that can be procured. From this room the procession will pass to the throne room, where certain presentations will be made, and from thence the royal party will pass through the state drawing rooms, to the present waiting rooms, more than half of which are to be appropriated for the privileged visitors, for whom raised seats are to be provided, covered with rich red silk damask. From thence the procession will pass through the armory room, in which seats will be provided for the fortunate holders of tickets. On the staircase leading to the area in front of Chapel Royal will be a large gallery erected, capable of holding some 200 persons. This passage and staircase which certainly no one would believe unless he was told such was the case, were in the habit of being trod by royalty are to be entirely renovated. The walls are to be covered with a rich, highly varnished marble paper, and the railings are to be painted a dark blue, picked out richly with gold. From the staircase the royal party will arrive in the open area where the band generally plays. Nearly half the area is being covered over to afford accommodation for some 500 or 600 spectators. The buildings will present a most solid and substantial appearance, and will be hung with drapery and papered, and to the uninitiated would lead to the impression that it formed part of the palace itself. This part of the seats will be appropriated to that portion of the *haute noblesse* who will not be fortunate enough to obtain the *entree* into the Chapel itself. This latter building is being entirely renovated. The old high-back sleeping pews are all removed, and from the ground upward seats are being erected, one above the other, so as to afford accommodation to the largest possible number of persons. In addition to this, two substantial galleries have been erected, on the same elevation as the royal pew, which are calculated to hold just 200 persons, supposing that for once in their lives the ladies will consent to leave their hoops at home; at any rate, no great allowance can be made for them, and if ladies find their dresses crushed and spoiled, they will only have themselves to blame. These galleries will be constructed of polished oak, so as to harmonize with the rest of the chapel, and will be relieved with medallions containing the royal arms of England and Prussia. The embrasure opposite the organ will be carried out more than ten feet to accommodate the orchesta, which *will comprise* the principal artists of English and foreign celebrity, as well as the elite of the boys of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and the chief choirs in the Kingdom. The windows at the back of the altar have been lowered six feet, and will be fitted up with stained glass. The altar will be a magnificent affair, and will consist principally of the richest drapery than can be procured. The ceiling of the Chapel Royal, which is profusely decorated with gold is to be entirely renovated and cleaned. In fact, no expenses is to be spared in rendering the Chapel Royal—which is certainly anything but what it should be, considering that it is the place of worship of the richest kingdom in Christendom, habitually frequented by her Majesty—worthy of the occasion. On the present occasion, however, as far as we could observe, nothing seems to have been overlooked. Two benches are reserved for the representation of the Press, but whether they will be required to attend in court dresses, or will be screened by drapery through which they will be able to peep and witness the gorgeous ceremony, has not yet been determined upon; suffice it to say that on this, as on all other occasions where royalty is concerned, the press will be liberally provided for. As might be expected, the applications for places to view the procession and ceremony have already exceeded by about ten times the amount of accommodation that can be afforded. Seats will be provided for about fifteen hundred persons; and never was Lord Chamberlain or Chief Commissioner of Works made so much of as at the present time. As much interest is being made, especially by the ladies, for a place to view the ceremony or procession as would now, under ordinary circumstances, procure capital official appointments. But both these gentlemen will be obliged to turn a deaf ear to the charmers, as it is impossible to find space for anything like all who, by their position in society, fancy they have a right to be present. As to the Chapel Royal, that will be almost exclusively filled by the suites of the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the bridegroom, and the royal guests who have been invited to this great gathering; suffice it to say that not a nook or a corner where the slightest glimpse could be obtained has been lost sight of, and the Chief Commissioner has designed several galleries from which he believes a sight may be obtained. At the same time it cannot be denied that, considering the occasion, the Palace of St. James is quite unworthy and inadequate. Buckingham Palace, which ought, considering the large sums which have been expended on it, to have afforded ample accommodation, has not a room capable of receiving one-half of the company that have a sort of prescriptive right to attend; and therefore it is that the old and somewhat dingy apartments of St. James's Palace are obliged to be made use of. The wedding will take place on the 25th of January, and will be over before twelve o'clock.

SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—" * * * Meanwhile, the House has assembled. The Speaker has taken the Chair, the mace has been placed on the table, and silence has been called for the reading of the Speech. Although it is supposed that the Commons are present in the Upper House when the speech is delivered by the Queen, this is not really so in fact. There is only room in the bar for about a score of them. So the Speaker reads over the Speech in the Lower House, that all may have an opportunity of hearing it. While he is reading, let us glance at the now occupied benches. There is Palmerston near the centre of the front bench on the left (from the gallery): he has his hat on as usual, and sits cross-legged looking at the ground. The slim, tall, grey-headed man next him, in rather fashionably cut clothes, is Sir George Grey; he has a cold, impassible face, and he will hang you to a certainty if you ever give a chance, without having first made interest with some member of his family. The swellish-looking person who has just sat down on the near side of the Premier, is, his friends will tell you, a gentleman and a scholar; but Lord Derby will tell you in the course of the evening, that he is an ass. He has a habit—has this person—of putting his feet upon the table to admire the fit of his patent leather boots. He yawns a great deal, and frequently looks bored. You judge him by his manner to be a person of consequence. He is in his own opinion, but I doubt if he is in that of other people. You will already, sir, have recognized Mr. Vernon Smith. * * * * And now cast your eyes, as the showman says, on the other side of the House. There you see on the front bench an old gentleman in a yellow waistcoat without any collar. He is a very little man, a very sturdy man, and a very obstinate man, but a very well-informed and sensible man. This is Mr. Henley, the very picture of a hard-headed old-fashioned English squire. What a contrast does his rough bull-terrier-like figure offer to that of the sleek, dandified, young-looking, but not young man, near him. As you see him now, sitting with his profile in view, he reminds you of the portrait of Pitt. But I do not know that Benjamin Disraeli is to be likened to William Pitt in any other respect. Dizzy is not such a dandy as he was. He has left off splendid waistcoats, but there is still some stylishness about his costume. You would not know him by the cork-screw curls now. He cuts them short, and allows them to cluster over his head in Byronic fashion. He seems to have a great deal of face, a great deal of cheek—literally and metaphorically—and a great deal of forehead. He has neither beard nor whiskers, but whether they don't grow, or are regularly shaved off, I am not prepared to say. He is very proud of his hand, which is long, thin and white, and is constantly exposing them to view. He is very fond of drawing it slowly over his polished forehead, when any one is speaking, as if to say—"Dear, dear, what a bore this fellow is, he really makes my head ache." But it is simply habit, a habit arising out of a vain desire to show off his fine hand. You see that little man in a very large hat who has just passed the bar on the left. He is a very shabby, little man, very grey, very pale, but very consequential, and not at all the sort of a person a stranger would expect Lord John Russell to be. But that is Lord John Russell, the once great Whig Parliamentary leader. He is now on the third bench behind the ministers, a monument of what the school history calls, 'blighted ambition.'"—*London Letter, Wilts & Gloucester Standard.*

Reforms Among the Jews of New York.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* mentions the full swing recent modifications in the religious observances of the New York City Jews, who number, we believe, not far from 30,000:

"The old style of singing, in one or more of the up-town synagogues, has given place to a modern choir, with organ and all the accompaniments. This has been done in the face of the most virulent opposition from the stand old Jews and to the infinite disgust of all who ask for the old paths.—But the innovation does not end with the organ and the choir. The question of the day of worship has of many occasions agitated the Hebrews. Some are uncharitable enough to say, that they cannot afford to lose two days in the week; and as Saturday, their Sabbath, is one of the best days in the week for trade, and Sunday, our Sabbath, is one of the worst, it is proposed to adopt the Sabbath of the Christians. And this latter plan has already been put into practical use by Rev. Dr. Raphael, who on Sunday last preached on the death of the late Judah Touro:

"Touro is the Girard of the Jews, and at the time of his death he distributed his immense wealth among the Hebrews of America, and an annual service is held in *commemoration of his beneficence.* It was a marked sight to see the synagogue of the Israelites open on the day sacred as that on which the Lord rose from the dead. It may indicate the near approach of the time when those who crucified the Son of the Highest, shall, through their descendants, say, 'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!'"

Fearful Burning of the Sarah Sands Transport Steamer.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

We regret to announce a most fearful catastrophe by fire happening the *Sarah Sands* transport steamer, on her passage to India from Portsmouth, with the head-quarters and a large portion of the men of the 54th regiment on board, whose preservation and that of the crew may be fairly considered one of the most marvellous on record, as may be inferred from the fact that the ship was burning furiously in a heavy gale of wind 16 hours, the whole of her afterpart being burnt out to a shell.

The *Sarah Sands* is an iron ship, upwards of 2000 tons burthen, and was formerly employed in running from Liverpool to North America.—She was chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India, and on the 16th of August she left Portsmouth for Calcutta, under the command of J. S. Castle, with a portion of the 54th regiment on board, comprising Lieutenant-Colonel Moffat; Captain Lieutenant Thomson, and Gillum; Lieutenants Galbraith, Hughes, and Croupe; Ensign Wood, lieutenant and Adjutant Houston, Surgeon Grant, Assistant-Surgeon Donovan, Quarter-master Hipkin, Paymaster Daniel, 21 sergeants, 15 corporals, 11 drummers, 336 rank and file, 8 women, 7 children, and a number of ladies, relatives of the officers. The voyage appears to have been favourable until the 11th of November, when the ship had reached lat. 14 S., lon. 56 E. (upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritius). About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day the troops who berthed on the after or top deck noticed a smell of burning, which apparently proceeded from beneath them, in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Captain Castle, who at once ordered the afterhold to be examined, and, to the astonishment, and indeed horror of all, the cargo stowed there proved to be on fire. It was stated that the bulk of the cargo consisted of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up in the hope of getting at the seat of the fire, but in a short time the smoke became so dense as to defy any of the crew getting further into the hold, and filling the whole of the cabins with the suffocating effluvia, forced the ladies to seek relief on the quarter-deck. By this time the outbreak became general throughout the ship and as a natural result much alarm was excited. There was no confusion, however, and every order was obeyed by the men with coolness and courage. The course of the ship was stopped. Colonel Moffat was seen in early consultation with Captain Castle deciding upon measures for suppressing the flames, while the crew were actively employed in taking all sail in and bringing the ship before the wind.—Others ran out lengths of hose from the fire-engines, which were passed down to hands below; while hose was put up on the donkey engine. It soon became apparent that all these exertions failed in checking the progress of the fire. Colonel Moffat, at the suggesting of the commander directed his men to at once cast overboard all their ammunition, and in a short time they succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. The remainder of the powder in the port magazine, however, excited great apprehensions. Already had the afterpart of the ship become almost impenetrable, from the dense smoke and heat which filled every portion of it. The Colonel appealed to his men for volunteers to attempt to rescue the contents of the magazine now so threatened. Several brave fellows instantly came forward, and heroically succeeded in reaching the magazine and clearing it, with the exception, it is supposed, of one or two barrels. It was truly hazardous work; several nearly lost their lives; having become suffocated with the smoke and heat they fell and when hauled up by ropes to the deck they were senseless. The flames soon afterwards burst up through the deck, and, running along the various cabins, speedily set the whole on fire. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the ship was rolling and pitching. Captain Castle, perceiving the critical position of the ship, at once took measures for the safe lowering of the boats. They were launched without the least accident, and the troops were mustered on deck. There was no rush to the boats, and the men complied with their officers' commands with as much order as on parade. Colonel Moffat informed them that Captain Castle did not dispair of losing the ship, but for their own preservation *it had been deemed* advisable to keep the boats off so as to act in case of emergency. The ladies, women, and children, were lowered into the port life boat, and she was directed to stand off till further orders. All hands then turned to constructing rafts of spare spars. In a short time three were put together, and which would have been capable of saving a large portion of those on board. Captain Castle succeeded in launching two overboard, and the third was left across the deck to be lowered at a moment's notice. In the meanwhile the flames had made terrible progress. The whole of the cabins, saloon, &c., were one body of fire; and about nine o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and ignited the mizzen rigging.—Through the forethought of Captain Castle, in bringing the ship before the wind, the fire and smoke were swept sternways, but serious anxiety was felt lest the ship should pay off, and so render her destruction inevitable. Amidst this fearful suspense a dreadful explosion took place, no doubt arising from one or two barrels left in the port magazine, which blew out the port-quarter. All was consternation—the ship, from the main rigging to her stern was in one general body of fire. Captain Castle still had hope, although he expressed his fears to the commanding officer of the troops that the ship would be lost. Providentially the bulkhead of the after part of the ship withstood the action of the flames.—Here all efforts were concentrated to keep her cool. Party after party of the troops volunteered for the work, and so endeavored to prevent the fire making its way forward. As it was several fell senseless from the suffocating influence of the smoke, and were dragged up apparently dead. With the greatest honour to the troops, they obeyed the directions of their officers with a calmness and energy which was almost astounding, and but for which the ship must have perished, and doubtless many of the lives on board with her. For hours did this state of affairs continue. Although the men kept the fire at bay below, it gained the main rigging. Mr. Welch, the chief officer, with several of the soldiers, at once went aloft with wet blankets, and after considerable peril and risk succeeded in extinguishing the flames. As it was, however, one of the yards was destroyed. Towards two o'clock the following morning the men had the satisfaction of seeing the fire diminishing, but it only had the effect of inducing them to continue their exertions with, if possible, almost double energy. The flames were gradually beaten back, and by daylight was accomplished their entire annihilation. It was not till then that the fearful havoc made by the fire was clearly ascertained. The afterpart of the ship was burnt out, nearly its shell remaining; and now another fate threatened her. The gale still prevailed, and the ship was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, constantly shipping considerable water at the port quarter, which had been blown out by the explosion. She had fifteen feet of water in her hold, and active steps had been taken to prevent her foundering. All the men were set to the pumps and bailing water out of the hold. Captain Castle, fearing the stern would fall out, got two hawsers under her bottom and made them taut; the next difficulty was to stop the water which was placed over the opening, and the leak was partially stopped.—There was abatement in the gale during the morning, and as every hearse of the ship the water tanks in the hold, which had got loose, were dashed from one side to the other. The state of the ship and the continued severity of the weather, rendered the constant working of the pumps and the bailing imperative. It was not till 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the boat containing the women could be got alongside.—They were got on board, and the other boats which had been ordered off during the raging of the fire, returned with the exception of the gig, which had been swamped during the night. The officer in charge of her, however, Mr. Wood, and the hands, were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the following night, and the succeeding day, the whole of the hands and the troops were engaged in working the pumps and clearing the ship of the water.—By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern, and getting steerage way on the ship. She had been drifted as far as lon. 13 12 S. Captain Castle then set all sail, and bore up in the hope of making the Mauritius, and to the joy of all on board, made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvellous escape excited considerable attention. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Castle during the trying occasion.

By the latest arrival, the headquarters and men of the 54th regiment continue at the Mauritius awaiting the arrival of a ship to take them to their destination.

The *Sarah Sands* was heavily insured at Lloyd's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale—Mr. Rackett.
Notice—Wm. Cumming.
Wheat—John McDougall.
Positively the last call—W. A. Scott.
The People's Stationery Store—A. Sawers.
Notice—S. King.
Allen & Vindin—Lumber Merchants.
County of Peterborough Agricultural Society.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

Quack Tactics.

The extraordinary success of certain quack doctors, and the enormous expense they are able to bear in advertising their merits and their medicines, make honest and reasonable men wonder how the results are reconciled with the expensiveness of the machinery they employ to bring themselves into notice. We do not set ourselves up as more honest than we should like, but this we will not do: for the sake of gain we will not become so low as to assist such scamps as "Doctor Uncas Brant" to make familiar acquaintance with the ailing among our readers. But this we will do: we will put our readers in possession of our means of estimating "Doctor Uncas Brant" and his like. Now it happens that a letter with inclosures, of which we give a copy below, came to us the other day as many of the same have before, which interprets the position of "Doctor Uncas Brant," the philanthropist! and which instead of accepting as an instruction to advertise, is here published as a warning to those fools who read such trash as is cooked up in quack advertisements:—

To the Editor of the Examiner:

NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Office No. 48, Hudson Street,
New York, January 18, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I hand you an advertisement, which please insert at your lowest prices for one year, once a week, and charge to this office. Please send bill with first number of your paper having the advertisement inserted, and state the Commission you will allow me, I presume you will be willing to allow me the usual Commission.—You can draw every six months for amount of bills. I shall continue to send you advertisements from time to time, provided your Commission is satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,
SILAS L. FORCE.

Please mail your paper to the "New York Press," New York, as this will save postage.

The above letter explains the machinery of advertising; the matter to be advertised is "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," and Mr. Force is to have a commission of fifty per cent. on the transactions, and the public who buy the pills get some worthless, intrinsically costless substance, for which they pay enormously, that the publishers of newspapers in which they are advertised may be satisfied, as well as the advertising agent Mr. Silas L. Force.

Next comes "Doctor Uncas Brant." We insert his piece, because it chimes so well with the remark of Mr. Force, when *excusing the smallness of allowance for advertising*, that the Doctor is a "close" customer, albeit a holy man!

An old Indian Doctor who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—CONSUMPTION—free of charge; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, *with two stamps*, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, no account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes no charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Address

DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
Box 3531, P. O., New York.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Please insert the above six months, among *Spared Notices*, if you can do it for $1, net. This is a close customer, but I am desirous of having it inserted. We can do better on future advertisements. If I notice this advertisement in your paper, I shall credit you with amount.

S. L. FORCE, New York.

But some will say, the dear old Doctor only charges six cents, and cannot make anything. Now we will explain how he gets along. A poor suffering patient, or a friend, writes to the Doctor; the Doctor answers in such a manner as to make further correspondence necessary, either by prescribing medicines that are not known by the names he attaches to them, or such as he knows they cannot obtain without his intervention. The applicant writes again, his hopes being excited by the confidence of the Doctor in a cure, if his remedies are applied in time, and that time the applicant is informed that upon his sending a sum of money, say twenty dollars, the medicine will be forwarded by express; and as a larger quantity is sent than his case needs, because of the manner and distance of its carriage, there will be a balance unused which can be sold to the local medicine vender. And now as we have given all we know about the thing done and the manner of doing it, we leave "Doctor Uncas Brant" to make his way with publishers who, being as ragabondish as himself, will receive his favours and ask no questions. For our part we desire these rascals to understand that our columns cannot be used for the purpose of imposing on ignorance.

The Good Templar's Soiree.

The celebration of the first anniversary of this Institution took place on Tuesday evening last, in the School Room attached to the Methodist Church. The meeting was well attended, and the refreshments provided were unexceptionable. Dr. Lovell took the Chair, and Mr. Wm. Johnston read the yearly report, which was very encouraging. Mr. Thos. White, Jr., spoke at great length, and among other interesting statements, he announced that the Temperance body had discovered the error of insisting on an immediate prohibitory enactment by the Legislature, and that they intended for the future to take lower ground; their tactics would be confined to the arts of moral suasion, when, if they succeeded in their conversions to the principles of the Temperance Society, they hoped, with the new forces, to make a more vigorous assault upon the rum shops. Rev. Mr. Roger followed in the same key; he contended that the prospects of a general onslaught upon the liquor sellers had become much weaker by the ill-advised attempts hitherto made by the Temperance movement to force their peculiar tenets upon the community at large. Mr. Roger recommended them to keep their ulterior intentions more out of sight; they would thus gather strength and at the proper season, secure the triumph of their principles. It was regretted by the Chairman that so few speakers had appeared to take part in the proceedings, the absence of some was accounted for by previous engagement, and of others by family affliction; he called upon the meeting for volunteer speeches. Mr. John Robinson accepted the invitation, and delivered himself of an original description of his own fall and happy restoration; the first he attributed to the temptations of the devil, concealed under the blandishments of a jolly good fellow; and his revival he accredited entirely to the influence of the Temperance body, but for whose timely and friendly assistance he would not then be in existence. Mr. Robinson made a very successful effort towards gaining the ear of his audience. He was practical, and hit the right vein, by picturing to the meeting, in himself, the great good that is to be wrought by an earnest application of the principles of the Temperance Society to the outer world. After Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sawers was called upon, though, as the Chairman said in giving effect to the will of the meeting, it was not altogether in order, since Mr. Sawers wanted the qualification to become entitled to a stand on the platform, by the advocacy of total abstinence principles.—Mr. Sawers very briefly thanked the meeting for their condescension in recognizing his presence among them, and assuring them of his high respect, and the great pleasure with which he heard they did not contemplate making Prohibition any longer a political question, retired. Excellent singing enlivened the evening at intervals, and at 10 o'clock the Soiree broke up.

Mr. Henthorn's Case.

By the last *Review* the public are informed that Mr. Henthorn has been charged by Mr. Cumming with taking plank, the property of the Town, and clandestinely appropriating it to his own use. The manner of the publication is by a letter, proceeding from Mr. Henthorn, and containing affidavits which go to show that Mr. Henthorn bought plank from Mr. Ledgate and Mr. Bird; all of which might be perfectly consistent with the guilt he says is charged against him by Mr. Cumming. This is now fully shown by the letter of Mr. Cumming, published in this paper today, and as the matter is to be investigated by the Council, we abstain from remarks. For Mr. Henthorn's sake, however, we do hope there has been some misunderstanding, since, if as a Councillor and member of the Committee on public property, he could do such things, it will not only reflect seriously upon his moral character, but create an impression that other Councillors have not always given their valuable services for nothing. Now that Mr. Henthorn is connected with the Council, he can be of great service to the community, if he would give the result of his experience while he was connected with that body. The hints he throws out in his letter assure us that he will assist in correcting the abuses that have grown up in the Council.

JUDGE HALL is rapidly recovering from his dangerous condition.

PARL

15

Brotherly Affection.

In the reign of Queen Anne, a soldier belonging to the marching regiment which was quartered in the City of Worcester, was taken up for desertion, and, being tried by a Court martial, was sentenced to be shot. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel being at the time in London, the command of the regiment descended to the Major, a most cruel and inhuman man. The day on which the deserter was to be executed having arrived, the regiment as is usual on such occasions, was drawn out to see the execution.

It is the custom on these occasions to draw lots from the several corporals for this disagreeable office; and when every one expected to see these lots as usual, they were surprised to find that the Major had given orders that the prisoner should die by the hands of his own brother, who was only a private in the same company, and who, when the cruel order arrived, was taking leave of his unhappy brother, and with tears fast-flowing, that expressed the anguish of his soul, was hanging for the last time about his neck.

On his knees did the poor fellow beg that he might not have a hand in his brother's death; and the poor prisoner, forgetting for the moment his petitions to Heaven, begged to die by any hands than those of his brother. The unrelenting officer, however, could by no means be prevailed on to revoke his cruel sentence, though entreated to do so by every officer in the regiment; on the contrary, he swore that the brother, and he only, should be the executioner, if it were only for example's sake, to make justice appear more terrible. When much time had been wasted in fruitless endeavors to soften the rigor of this inhuman sentence, the prisoner prepared to die, and the brother to be the executioner.

The major, strict to the maxim of cruelty, stands close to see that the piece was properly loaded; which being done, he directs that the third motion of his cane shall be the signal to fire. Accordingly, at the third motion, the Major, instead of the prisoner, received the bullet through his own head, and fell lifeless to the ground.

The man no sooner discharged the piece, than throwing it on the ground he exclaimed:

"He that can give no mercy, no mercy let him receive. Now, I submit; I had rather die this hour for that man's death, than live a thousand years and take away the life of my brother.

No one seemed to be sorry for this unexpected justice on the inhuman Major, and the man being ordered into custody, many gentlemen present, who had been witnesses to the whole affair, joined to entreat the officers to defer the execution of the other brother till the Queen's pleasure would be known.

The request being complied with, the City Chamber that very night drew up a feeling and pathetic address to her Majesty, setting forth the unparalleled cruelty of the deceased officer, and humbly entreated her Majesty's pardon for both brothers. The brothers were pardoned and discharged from the army.

Progress of Siberia.

From the London Times.

At the close of last year postal stations had been erected all along the whole line of the Amoor, from Stralotschnaia to Nicolaieff, in which latter place the tinkling of the bell on the post *telega* was heard for the first time in November of last year, when General Kagakewisch passed through there with certain officers of his staff to an inspection of troops at Marinisk. In that same month an American ship, the "Europa," arrived at Nicolaieff (the military station at the mouth of the Amoor, not to be confounded with the Nicolaieff, or shipbuilding arsenal on the river Bogg), having on board two iron steamers in pieces, which were put together in that town during the winter, and were named after two rivers in Siberia, Amoor and Lena. The former was 66-horsepower, the latter 35, and draws only 3½ feet water, so that she can ascend the Amoor as far as Ust-Strelotschnaia. To these two have been added two other steamers from a building yard at Schilka. On the first trip up the stream in July last the "Lena" conveyed passengers and goods in 30 days up as far as Ust-Strelotschnaia, the point of confluence of the two rivers which subsequently bear the name of Amoor; but it was confidently trusted that when they were more familiar with the navigation of the stream they would accomplish the trip in considerably less time. We hear of the Amoor steamer being in September 2, at the mouth of the Zega, a tributary of the Amoor, unable to proceed further up for want of water, and having on board 4,350 sable skins, varying in value from 6 to 9 silver roubles (a real sable for 18s to 27s,) and fourteen grey fox skins at 15 silver roubles a-piece. In Nicholaieff there had arrived up to July 18, two vessels from Boston, two from Hong Kong, and two from San Francisco, with goods to the value of 382,000 silver roubles; some Japanese vessels were also expected. In Ajan there had entered five vessels, and six had cleared out. The prices of all sorts of goods, which formerly had been excessively high in Nicholaieff, had sunk very much in consequence of the ample supplies brought by these vessels; for instance, sugar fetched only nine silver roubles per pood 40 lbs, while in Irkutsk the same quantity costs 14 silver roubles. The importers had, therefore, lost but little time in sending their goods up the river, and making a harvest of the high prices there. A letter from Irkutsk, August 27, states that two new towns in that district, Werchnolensk and Balagnask, had been inaugurated this year. Irkutsk itself was expanding rapidly, and gaining in life and wealth from the constant passage through of large numbers of military to join the army in the Transbaikal territory and on the Amoor; inns and *cafes*, with strongly developed Western comforts, were described as having been thus brought into existence. It is remarkable that no letter or other source of information from Irkutsk gives one any intelligence of what has become of the ecclesiastical mission that arrived there July last on its way to Pekin to relieve the members of the mission that had served their time there; it would seem most probable that the same difficulties that prevented Admiral Putiatin from approaching Pekin from the land side have interfered with the project of the so-called "ecclesiastics."—The communications reported from Kiachta show that the unsettled state of things in China has exercised an unfavorable action on the amount of trade done there in ten this year; the quantities that have changed hands there amount to 130,000 chests, a larger number than was sold last year. It is possible that the apprehension of a still worse state of things may have driven some stocks into this market which would otherwise have been withheld or offered elsewhere. In Nishni-Novgorod an extensive conflagration had destroyed all the buildings in which the well-known fair is always held; it was impossible for the inhabitants of the town to make the smallest attempt at saving anything, inasmuch as the river Oka, which separates the town from the site of the fair, was so covered with ice floating down the stream that all crossing was impossible. A report which has been sent in to the government from Gurien, the last of the military posts on the Ural, dilates at some length on the numerous mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and coal that are already opened in the Siberian districts occupied by the Kirghises a portion of which, 600 square versts, is being *exploited* by the Russian house Popow, and according to the statements made in this report, if all or if only a portion of them be true, there is a large source of wealth contained in the bowels of the earth and waiting to be brought to the light of day in that part of Russia. One of the best proofs of the reality of the riches of Siberia is to be found in the fact that among the numerous political exiles transported to that part of the world, and who by the recent amnesties were permitted to return to their own country, many preferred to remain in that inhospitable land, not only because it had in the long term of their banishment become a second home to them, while their original home was become strange to them, but because they found themselves there in the best way to acquire riches, &c. Numerous instances were adduced of exiles already in possession of 5,000 silver roubles, saved from the profits of their agriculture, hunting, fishing, commerce, or mechanical skill. One named Pulewski was even a large shareholder in copper works on the Altai, had established the steam navigation on the Ob and Irtisch, and was a part proprietor of several steamers. To each exile who was desirous of availing himself of the amnesty to return home 150 silver roubles were allowed as travelling expenses.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus for a Wife.

From the New York Times.

In the matter of the application of George Taylor.—It is said that a certain Mrs. Hawley, in her early days, eloped with a certain Mr. Hawley. They lived together for some time, and a son and a daughter were born unto them. Subsequently Mrs. Hawley obtained a divorce from her husband, and married a Mr. Wright, who is now deceased. Mr. Hawley, the first husband, who is also not living, previously to his decease made a will leaving to his son and daughter some $30,000 each. With these two children, the widow Wright has been residing in Thirteenth-street.

Some four or five years ago, a Mr. George Taylor made the acquaintance of Miss Emma A. Hawley, daughter of her who is now Mrs Wright. He became quite intimate in the family, and was cordially received by mother and children. A few months since, for reasons not material to be stated, Mrs. Wright became opposed to the proposed union, and determined that it should not be consummated. She kept a strict watch upon the young lovers, not allowing them to leave the house together. It is supposed that George and Emma planned various schemes for an elopement, but all were frustrated by her watchfulness. Last Saturday a party was formed to visit Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hawley, Jr., were to go together. Emma, a gentleman who was in her pint, and Mrs. Wright with another gentleman, were the rest of the party. They rode down in an omnibus, and when they got out Emma and her friend managed to slip behind the rest, and, in the crowd about the door, to escape unperceived. They hailed a hack, and hastily jumped in, drove to private house, No. — Ninth-street, where they had previously provided a clergyman, who had been brought from New Jersey, and kept there for two days to be in readiness at any time to marry the lovers. At the theatre, when our party had obtained good seats in the body of the house, the eager eye of the mother sought in vain for her daughter. Mr. Taylor was also surprised at her absence, but ascribed it to unintentional separation in the crowd. He thought they might be up stairs, and consented to hunt up the lost ones. He left the party, but instead of going to the gallery, proceeded as rapidly as possible (and that was decidedly fast) to the house in Ninth-street. * * * * *

In about ten minutes a merry party left the house in Ninth-street and proceeded to Wallack's where they took their seat in the gallery. They had been seated but a few moments when Mr Hawley (having been sent to search after Mr Taylor, the lost hunter after Miss Hawley,) came up. The party was glad to see him, and as their seats were not very comfortable, concluded to join their friends below, whither they went, and after sundry wondering how they could have got separated, gave their attention to the "Poor of New York." Nor did the mother once suspect the other play they had acted. But "Murder will out." During the ride home the mother made some inquiries suggested by her suspicions, but the answers were evasive.

On Sunday her fears were so aroused that she refused to allow Mr. Taylor to see her daughter. On Monday, Mr. Taylor acknowledged that they had been married, and demanded to see his wife, but being still refused he took out a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain her. On going to the house to serve the writ, he found that the mother had fled to parts unknown, taking the new wife with her. The writ was returnable on Tuesday, but no trace of the fugitives could be found, and the writ became void. On Wednesday Mr. Taylor was going to the store of Mr. Hawley when he saw a carriage start from the door. Thinking he might learn the whereabouts of his wife he followed, until the carriage stopped in front of the Attorney of Mrs. Wright. Being near Judge Sutherland's office Mr. Taylor ran in and quickly returned with a writ of *habeas corpus*. Opening the carriage door he discovered his mother-in-law, to whom he politely presented the writ. She objected to receiving it; but it was pressed upon her in such a decided manner, that it would have been rude for her to decline accepting it. The writ was returned yesterday, and the counsel appeared and put in the return, in substance giving the above facts. The further hearing was postponed until 3 p.m. to-day. The parties most interested are our authority for saying that the husband is about 23 and the lady 17 years of age.

Terrible Calamity in Brooklyn.

DESTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE BY FIRE.

SEVEN CHILDREN SUFFOCATED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

A shocking calamity occurred in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, involving the loss of the lives of seven children attending public school No. 14, at the corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn, opposite the City Park. A fire broke out in the female department about two o'clock, and soon extended over the entire building, causing a panic among the children, who rushed one over the other to save themselves.

The fire was first discovered in the primary department by Miss Bebee, one of the teachers, who informed the Principal, Miss Voorhies.—They were just about dismissing the school, without informing the children of the cause, when a little girl cried out "Fire!" and thereupon a rush was made, pell-mell, one over the other; but the teachers, who retained their presence of mind, used the utmost exertions to get them out safely. In this, they happily succeeded. They all rushed to the main entrance, and every one of the girls, so far as could be ascertained last night, got into the street in safety.

The entire school numbers about eight hundred children, the greater proportion being boys. The boys' department was on the Navy street side, and here the catastrophe occurred. As soon as it was known that the house was on fire a panic occurred, and all rushed for the stairs leading to the door below. The stairs became choked up. Some fell down and others fell over them, while a great pressure was kept up from the top landing. Mr. Wolcott, the Principal of the school, threw himself over the banisters and handed out the boys to men standing below as fast as he could do so. They were then conducted into the street. A number of the larger boys acted bravely in this emergency. They handed the smaller boys to the Principal who stood on the lower landing, whose the greatest pressure was, and he handed them to those below him.

The crowd above was so great that it was utterly impossible for any one from outside to get up to render any aid, and all the assistance that could be given was rendered by these boys.—The names of some of these brave lads are as follows: James McFael, Smith C. Keef, John J. Bray and William Mackay. There were others, whose names could not be ascertained, equally entitled to credit.

The children killed were all suffocated upon the lower landing—not one was burned. The unfortunates are all between six and ten years of age.

So far as heard from only one child is injured that is yet alive, and that had its legs broken.—Name not ascertained.

The parents of children who attended the school ran about from place to place in the wildest state of excitement. The women particularly were frantic. Four children, three of whom were dead and the other dying were in Dr. Stout's drug store. The parents came rushing in there, and if they identified any of the bodies, gave vent to their feeling, and clasping the lifeless forms in their arms, hurried out into the streets. Others who did not identify any of them there, went out and hunted about the neighbourhood until they were satisfied that their children were not killed. It is utterly impossible to describe the state of excitement that existed.

The news of the catastrophe spread far and wide in a short time, and people came flocking from every direction, among them a number of physicians, who rendered all the assistance in their power to relieve those of the little sufferers who were still alive.

The teachers of the school (all ladies with the exception of the principal, Mr. C. W. Wolcott,) are deserving of great praise for their presence of mind under the disheartening circumstances. All stood firm and every child was got out of the building before any of them left. Miss L. French of the primary department acted heroically. She stood by one of the second story windows and dropped the children out to the men below, who caught them in their arms. By this means a great many were saved. The others acted in a like creditable manner.

Alarming Military Emeutes in Dublin.

During the past three nights (says the *Freeman's Journal* of Monday) the centre of the western end of the city, at both sides of the river, has been kept in a state of excitement and terror by bands of soldiery belonging to the several regiments now in garrison, who seem to have thrown off all restraint, and to be totally indifferent to the laws of military discipline. Since Christmas night the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the Royal Barracks have been the scene of the most desperate encounters between soldiers of the Grenadier Guards and of the 30th and 55th Regiments. These disgraceful affrays commenced in a public house in Queen Street, where the men had been drinking, and it seems that some offensive expressions were used by some of the guards towards the men of the 30th, when a general *melee* ensued, the combatants fighting with their cross-belts. After a long encounter, and after some terrible wounds had been inflicted on both sides, the guards, though superior in numbers, were beaten out into the street, amid shouts of victory from the 30th and 55th, who, after the expulsion of their grenadier opponents, went back and kept possession of the public house. In the meantime the guards, having been reinforced by soldiers of their own regiment and of the Shropshire militia, went back to the house and renewed the combat.—Another desperate fight with cross-belts, tables and chairs, pints and tumblers, took place, and the guards had again to retreat, closely followed by the 30th and 55th. The fight was then resumed on the quay, and ended in the guards retreating, some of them leaving their shakos behind, which were paraded by the successful party as trophies of victory. Stones were thrown in all directions, and the glass in several windows was broken. At this time a picquet of the 30th regiment arrived, and for a time put an end to the quarrel. The rioters mauled on and while passing three stones and smashed several windows in Silver Street and Flood St. A strong detachment of the grenadier guards, and of the 30th regiment under the command of General Gascoigne, were drawn up in West Liffey Street, who succeeded in getting all the refractory soldiers into barracks at about half-past nine o'clock. On Saturday evening, a picquet of the grenadier guards, followed by a number of other soldiers of the same regiment, issued out of the barracks, and proceeded down Pembroke Quay and Aarran Quay; and as they went along, shouting and hallooing, they met six privates of the 30th, and gave them a very rough handling. The six contrived to make off, hotly pursued by the guards, and one of the 30th, being rather hard pressed, took shelter in the china-ware shop of Mr. Clarke, Queen Street, into which place they followed him, smashing all before them, and having caught the fugitive they beat him most unmercifully.—We understand that the bad feeling existing between the soldiers of the Guards and the 30th and 55th Regiments was made apparent yesterday in the Royal Barracks by several acts of riot and insubordination, and we could learn that to such a height was the violence of the soldiers carried, that the Commander of the forces had to be sent for, and that he had to leave Chapel Royal, where he was attending service, and proceeded to the barracks for the purpose of directing such measures to be taken as would restore order and discipline amongst the troops. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, some of the soldiers of the 30th and 55th regiments were even more riotous and disorderly last night than on the two previous nights. They proceeded along Aaran Quay, at about seven o'clock, followed by a crowd of idlers. The soldiers kept shouting out for the Guards or the militia to come and meet them, and as they moved along the line of quays, they threw stones and broke several windows. The soldiers went over to the south side of the river in search of guardsmen, and failing to come in contact with any, went in a body to Chancery lane police station, with the avowed purpose of releasing prisoners that might be confined there. Inspector Fitzpatrick, a policeman on reserve duty, and one prisoner who was sitting by the fire, were the only persons in the station. Inspector Fitzpatrick, when he saw them coming, armed himself with a sword, and gave one to the Policeman and another to the prisoner, and by threatening to cut down the first man who would attempt to force his way into the station house, he succeeded in keeping the soldiers at bay until a party of police came to his assistance. About eight o'clock the crowds dispersed, and the soldiers returned to their barracks. We learn that the 30th regiment is ordered to be in readiness to leave Dublin in the course of this day and to-morrow.

Grave Robbery at St. Thomas.—Horrible Outrage of the Dead.

(From the London Free Press.)

One of the most disgusting cases of the above nature that has come under our notice for years, has recently occurred at St. Thomas, County of Elgin. From information that we have received, it appears that a Mrs. Patten, a resident of the Town, died on the 30th of December last, and was interred in the Cemetery connected with St. Thomas, on the 1st January. The burial took place in the usual manner, and the friends of the deceased entrusted to the sexton the duty of filling the grave, which, it is believed, was faithfully performed. On Friday last, the 15th inst., it was discovered that the grave of the deceased lady had been robbed and her remains removed. Instant enquiries were set on foot, and after considerable difficulties, with the help of a search warrant, her mingled remains were discovered by her afflicted relatives in a room used as an Orange Lodge in St. Thomas. A coroner's jury was speedily impannelled, and an inquest held, when the Coroner bound Sparling, a shoemaker, and a Dr. Caughel over to appear before the magistrates on Tuesday last, to answer the charge. An investigation was accordingly held at which Judge Hughes assisted. For want of conclusive evidence the case was adjourned till Monday next. The inquiry, however, left no doubt that the grave had been robbed by Sparling or others, for surgical purposes, but it did not show so far, that Dr. Caughel was cognizant, when he received the remains how they had been obtained. The body, it seems, was first placed in another room in the same building in which the Orange Lodge was situated, and was removed to the Lodge room for better concealment. Sparling being Master of the Lodge, and having in custody the key of the room, must have been privy to the disgusting outrage. It is said that he will be expelled from the Orange society for his insult to the order for appropriating their lodge room to the infamous purpose for which it was used. Immense excitement in St. Thomas has resulted in consequence of this discovery, and a strict watch is to be kept on the cemetery in future. The body of Mrs. Patten was re-interred on Tuesday, a large concourse of people forming the funeral procession. We learn that the remains of the lady had been used for the purpose of anatomical demonstration to a considerable extent by Dr. Caughel and his pupils, although the doctor professes entire ignorance of the crime by which the body was provided for dissection. Some clue may now possibly be had to the guilty parties who attempted a similar outrage in the English Cemetery in this city a few weeks since, to the great grief of the family of the unfortunate deceased. We hope the scoundrels, whoever they are, will be brought to justice, and be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. We are not aware whether Dr. Caughel, who has rendered himself so notorious in the affair, intends setting up a separate school of anatomy, but it is curious that he has four pupils, one a shoemaker, another a tailor, a third a carpenter, while the fourth is a clerk in a dry goods store! We believe the inhabitants of St. Thomas intend making an example of this case to the terror of all evil-doers. Certainly the crime which we have above recorded is one of the most shameful outrages that could be perpetrated in a civilized community, and no excuses of a surgical nature can palliate such ruffianism. If the graves of our parents, our brothers, our sisters, and our friends are not to be protected from the fiendish clutch of the midnight marauding body-snatcher, then our boasted civilization is a humbug, and the protection by living in social communities a myth.

The King and Queen of Delhi.

A private letter, dated Delhi Palace, Nov. 16, in the *Times* says:—

"We have seen the captive King and royal family; they are in ruinous little rooms in one of the gates of the Palace. The old King looks very frail, and has a blank fixed eye, as one on whom life is fast closing. He, certainly, is too old to be responsible for anything that has been done. With his sons much more guilt may lie, some have been shot, as yet must have really some are yet untaken. The youngest son we saw looking like 15, they say 18, bold and coarse to look at. He is the only child of the Queen. With her some of our ladies have had a long interview. They found her seated on a common charpoy, (bedstead,) dressed in white cotton clothes with a few and very trifling ornaments—all her grand things have been taken from her. She is described as short and stout, about 30 years of age, with a round, animated face, not at all pretty, but having very pretty little hands and feet. She was sitting betel-nut to eat with her pawn. Some 20 females, relatives and menials, surrounding her. She professes the utmost horror of the 3d Cavalry, to whom she traces all her misfortunes. She says the King was helpless to control them, and that when their arrival had placed Delhi in rebellion against us, they were as ready to rob her as any one else. She says the mutineers did rob the palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their present captivity; she understands the necessity for enquiring into guilty or innocent parties, but she did not seem to assert the King's innocence as much as her own. She said he had been in the hands of bad people. There appeared to be a frightful rivalry among the women: it is said she criminated the sons of former wives, she being the last. Her sister is represented as being much better looking than herself, and has a daughter of thirteen married to the King's youngest son, already mentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our ladies describe her as having superb large eyes, and a most beautiful little mouth, but her face otherwise too flat and full. Some of the women told them they had English women and children in the palace after the massacre, in hope of preserving them, but the mutineers demanded them and could not be resisted. They say the Sepoys complained that the King was feeding English-women daintily, while he only gave them grain food.

Purchasing Commissions in Army.

From the London Times.

In the Report upon the system of Purchase in the Army presented by the minority of the Commission charged with the inquiry will be found a very striking and pregnant argument. Where did our military system break down in the Crimea?—Not in the discipline, organization, or efficiency of particular regiments—for in this respect our army, by common consent, was inferior to none—but in those departments on which the aggregate force depended for direction and sustenance. Now, as in these departments no purchase is admitted, it follows plainly that the purchase system cannot be charged with the result, nor can it be assumed that the abolition of that system would make matters any better than they were before. "We entertain a strong conviction," says the report "that if selection for the Staff is judiciously exercised and the general regulations strictly adhered to, that no officer shall be permitted to remain on the Staff beyond the limited term of five years, the complaints of which so much has been heard lately of the inefficiency of our military system will receive their best and most satisfactory answer."—Without entering afresh into the purchase branch of the question we can introduce our readers to the reforms proposed as regards education and selection for the Staff.

The old "Senior Department" at Sandhurst is to be converted into a "Staff College," which will receive at first, 30 students from the several divisions of the army in due proportion. Every candidate for admission must have seen not less than three years' service, have passed, if a subaltern the ordinary examination for a Captain's rank, be qualified, physically and morally, for active Staff duty, and bring certificates to this effect. These conditions being satisfied, a competitive examination will decide the rest, and determine which of the candidates shall be admitted to the Staff College. After admission a specified course of study will be pursued for two years, accompanied in each year by two examinations, one held in the summer and another in the winter.—The former will be conducted by the Professors of the College; the latter, which will include the final tests, by independent examiners. The result of these final tests will be a class list, in which the names of the candidates will be arranged in three classes, according to merit.

Of the subjects of study we shall say nothing at present beyond remarking upon the very significant introduction of the Hindostanee language into the catalogue, but one or two other points are of material importance, as affecting the probable action of the system. No payment whatever will be exacted from the students toward the funds of the College. No commanding officer is to refuse to forward the application of an officer for admission; and, if he declines to support it by his own recommendation, he is to make a distinct report of the grounds on which he acts. When the system comes into full operation there will be a "final" examination, or an examination followed by a class-list, once every year, and this will be conducted by independent examiners. It will be competent, moreover, for any officer, on giving proof of the requisite qualifications, to enter the College for one year only, or, if he should be still more confident in his own powers, he may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, dispense altogether with residence or study at the institution, and present himself at any of the final examinations to compete for a place in the class list with the regular students of the College. In the case of officers serving abroad the examinations will be conducted under the superintendence of a Board appointed by the General in command—the same questions as those proposed at home being sent out for answers.

As far as these provisions extend it cannot be denied that they promise to insure a good amount of efficiency in the Staff of the Army, and a fair field for honourable ambition. Neither patronage nor money is needed to open Staff employment to any officer of industry and merit. His entrance to the College, depends upon his performance at a competitive examination, his studies there will cost him nothing, and his acquirements there will be put durably on record. If he chooses he may propose himself for approval without even quitting his regiment, and may employ the spare time which most officers possess in qualifying himself for more distinguished service.—Even his own commanding officer cannot impede his advancement by any prejudice or caprice, but must either add his own recommendation or give plain reason for withholding it. As to the course of study or standard of attainment proposed, it may we hope, be taken for granted that they will fulfil all the conditions generally desirable.

Here, then, we have a good machinery up to a certain point, that is to say, a certain number of officers will be turned out every year well qualified for Staff employ, and selected on such principles as will exclude anything like favor or patronage. But, now, what is to be the process of passing these qualified and approved candidates from the class list to actual appointments on the Staff? Simply this, that in two years' time Staff appointments will be almost, but not quite, confined to such applicants. It is expected that the College will open with its first batch of students in February next, and consequently the completion of a full course would run out a list of qualified officers at the beginning of 1860. From that date, with certain exceptions, no officer will be appointed to the Staff who shall not have gone through the College or passed the final examination. The exceptions embrace, first, officers who at that date shall have attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, secondly, officers of proved ability in the field. To the latter proviso not a word of objection can be offered, for the proof assumed is clearly the most complete of all proofs. The best examination in the world can only make it probable that a candidate will display "ability in the field," and if this has been actually displayed no other evidence can be wanting. "Ability in the field" is the very aim and object of all the studies referred to; if an officer possesses this qualification, and shows as much, any further inquiry is altogether superfluous.—The same, however, is not to be said of the other exception, which would amount simply to this,—that where officers are of a certain standing qualification exacted from their juniors may in their cases be dispensed with. Perhaps it is unreasonable to suppose either that officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel should go to school again, or that, failing this condescension, they should be inexorably excluded from Staff employment; but it will at once be seen how much importance, with reference to this point, may attach to the observation of the Purchase System Commissioners respecting the limitation of Staff service.

For ourselves, however, we are disposed to believe that if a competent class of officers is once produced by a good system of study, and, what is of still greater consequence, a public record of qualifications, it will be next to impossible that bad appointments should be made. The Staff College will ultimately give the tone to the system and regulate the general standard of capacity. It should be observed, too, that the objections occasionally urged against book learning and examinations as introductions to public officers are by no means applicable to the proposed tests for Staff officers. Possibly a young man may make a very good clerk in the Treasury without knowing much Latin or much political geography, but he certainly cannot make a good Staff officer without knowing French and mathematics, and would evidently be all the better for some knowledge of military administration and the natural sciences. Service on the Staff is both distinguished and desirable. It gives excitement and variety instead of monotony and routine; it insures greater opportunities for the display of talent, and greater chances of promotion; it implies superior ability and receives larger pay. To these advantages no objection can be taken, for they naturally pertain to the duties discharged, but it is of the utmost consequence both to the efficiency of the Army and the fair claims of its officers generally, that such advantages should be earned by merit and not conferred by favour.

Earthquake at Naples.

From the Times' Correspondent.

NAPLES, Dec. 19.

On Wednesday evening, I was sitting in a salon in our residence on the Chiatamone, situate on the immediate shore of the Bay, when one of our servants rushed into the room to know what was the matter, supposing that we had knocked violently at the door of the room. Immediately the windows and doors began to rattle in the strangest manner. Imagining that it might proceed from one of those sudden *coups de vent* so frequent in this climate, I opened the windows and walked out on the balcony. The atmosphere was still, the most profound calm prevailed, not a cloud could be seen. It was a splendid starlight night. I returned into the salon, and in a few seconds felt the floor alternately sinking and rising and affected like that of the cabin of a vessel when she rolls and pitches. In the next room, where two young ladies had just gone to bed, I heard that they found it difficult to keep in bed. The maid who attended them said the walls were falling. I looked at a large bronze chandelier suspended from the centre of the ceiling of the salon, and, to my astonishment, saw it swinging exactly like a lamp suspended in the cabin of a vessel in a storm. The character of the phenomenon was no longer doubtful. I looked at my watch. The hour was a quarter past ten exactly. As the most exact means of ascertaining the undulation, I observed the movement of the large chandelier. This is a large bronze lustre, weighing 400 lbs or 500 lbs. The distance from its point of suspension to the lowest point of its axis is about 10 feet. Its motion at first seemed to be that of a pendulum, the arc of vibration of the lowest point being about two feet, but this immediately changed to the motion of a conical pendulum; the lowest point of the axis described a circle, or rather an ellipse, the major axis of which was about two feet. It appears, therefore, that the phenomenon began with a tremulous movement of the foundation of the house, manifested by the rattling of the doors and windows, and that this, after a short interval, was succeeded by undulations, propagated, as it would seem, by the conical swing of the lustre, in two different directions. All that I have been taken so many lines to describe took place within two, or at the most three minutes. Of course, the lustre, once thrown into a state of oscillation, continued to swing for a much more considerable time.

Such being what I witnessed personally, I ascertained afterwards that similar phenomena were presented in other apartments in the hotel. The swinging of the lustres was even greater, but this arose no doubt from the circumstance of their being smaller and their line of suspension shorter. The bells of the hotel were all set a-ringing. The pendulum of a large house-clock standing in the hall rattled against the clock case. A gentleman lying asleep upon a sofa on the ground floor was flung off upon the floor.

A man-servant of ours occupied a neighbouring apartment with his wife and two children. The bed of one of the children was overturned, and a lamp standing on the table was thrown on the floor. The population generally, soon after the shock, went out into the squares, places, and other open spaces. The wealthier classes ordered out their carriages, in which they passed the chief part of the night in driving on Chiaja road, which runs along the borders of the Bay, wide enough to keep clear of falling houses. The people who filled the squares and other open spaces lighted fires and passed the night around them. Many families had chairs and benches brought from their apartments into the Piazza Reale, the Largo de Castello, the Santa Lucia, and other like places, where they went during the night awaiting a recurrence of the shocks.

In some houses the thin partitions which divide room from room and the ceilings were cracked; some damage is also said to have been done to the British Hospital.

On the night succeeding the phenomenon (Thursday) the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares, where they passed part of the night.

At the Royal observatory on the Capo di Monte two astronomical clocks, the pendulums of which vibrate in the plane of the prime vertical (that is, east and west), were stopped. Other clocks in the observatory, however, continued to go regularly. The employees of the observatory estimated the continuance of the first shock to be 5, and that of the second 25 seconds. They considered the direction of the undulations to be from south to north. They perceived two other slight shocks at 3 and 5 o'clock on the morning of Thursday.

A few particulars of the disasters in Calabria are given in the official journal. The visitation is undoubtedly far more grave than is admitted. It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Sala, both in the line of country I have indicated. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atessa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in that district, more than 100 houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighborhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of gendarmerie. In Auletta, Petrosa, and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno many buildings, including two churches, the intendant's palace, and the barracks of the gendarmerie, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna numerous houses are cracked, including that of the Superintendent.

In the Basilicata at Pelenza the disasters have been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down burrying unknown numbers beneath the ruins. A broken telegraphic despatch from Barl and and Campo Basso has excited great alarm, as it would appear to signify that all the inhabitants of one of those places have been destroyed.

State of Affairs at Delhi.

EXECUTIONS OF PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

Bombay (Dec. 4) Correspondence of London Post.

You will observe that a great deal is being said by the press of India regarding the treatment conceded to the King of Delhi and his sons by British officers. This behaviour is certainly most repugnant to an Englishman's feelings, and the press calls loudly for the suppression of it. It would seem that something has at last been done at Delhi in the way of dealing out retribution on the leaders of the rebellion—24 of the inferior members of the royal family were executed on the 18th ult., under a sentence of a military commission before which they were tried. I hope this is only a beginning, and that such good work will go on.

Large quantities of prize property have been seized at Delhi, consisting of magnificent jewelry, precious stones, shawls, kincobs and other valuables, which it is thought will be sent down to Calcutta for sale as soon as the roads are safe. That which has hitherto been disposed of at Delhi consisted of articles of but trifling value.

We have other victories to announce besides those at Lucknow. On the 16th ult. a force from Delhi, under Colonel Gerrard, attacked the mutineers of the Jodhpore Legion, reinforced by refugees and rebels to about five thousand men, with nine guns, at Narnoul, about eighty miles southwest of Delhi, and completely defeated them, capturing all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded. Among the former we are sorry to say was Colonel Gerrard, the only officer who fell.

We extract the following from the *Friend of India*:—

The King of Delhi's life was spared, it would appear, by order of General Wilson, who also acted in obedience to command. Elsewhere he says that Lieutenant Hodson had no option in the matter of the King of Delhi.

In connection with this matter of the culpable leniency displayed towards the King of Delhi and his family, we may revert to a curious statement made by the *Hurkaru* so far back as the 22d May last, on the strength of accounts from Agra—where, as we have reason to believe, our contemporary's authority should be good—to the effect that "the King of Delhi's son was in the station, staying with Mr. Muir," the object of his visit being "to show that his family are in no way connected with the outbreak." In the prevailing excitement of the time this curious statement escaped notice, or perhaps was refused credit; but now, coupled with the fact that the excessive "clemency" exhibited towards the royal traitors and murderers is ascribed to the influence of the late Lieutenant Governor, the assertion acquires wonderful significance. We have not seen in the official correspondence, as published in the blue book, any intimation of this alleged visit, and it seems incredible that it should have taken place without being mentioned to the Governor General, with whom Mr. Colvin was in daily communication. On May 14, the late Lieutenant Governor, in a telegraphic message to his lordship, said:—"We have authentic intelligence in a letter from the King, that the town and fort of Delhi and his own person are in the hands of the insurgent regiments of the place which joined about 100 of the troops from Meerut, and opened the gates." Hence it is certain that the King was in communication with Mr. Colvin, and he might have succeeded in persuading him that he had no concern in the outbreak. Mr. Colvin may, upon this, have issued instructions respecting the treatment which his Majesty was to receive on falling into the hands of our forces; but we can hardly believe that he remained undeceived to the last, and left those orders in force, or that even, if he was so deluded, General Wilson would for a moment regard such orders so long after Mr. Colvin's death, or allow himself to be in any way hampered by them.

The *Friend of India* adds:—

We would call the attention of the government of India to the state of things existing in the city of Delhi. It demands instant and stern reform. We are certain that the freaks there committed have no sanction from the Governor General, and if the message costs £10,000 in bribes, written orders should be transmitted peremptorily forbidding them. The youngest son of the King, eighteen years of age, has been declared innocent on account of his youth, and rides through Delhi on an elephant with two British officers behind him to do him honor. The statement appears so incredible that it may be set aside as a mere newspaper report. We entreat government to believe that it is one which we would not publish without such information as produces absolute certainty. The King, also, it is said—but for this we have only the authority of the Lahore *Chronicle*—has a retinue to attend him. It is things such as these, the honors paid to our murderers, which exasperate Europeans to frenzy. They are not ordered or sanctioned by government, but they should be stopped by court martial, if necessary.

A charge brought against Col. Hogge, with reference to his public appearance in Delhi with the son of the King of Delhi, has produced the following letter from him, addressed to the Lahore *Chronicle*:—

Although I do not notice statements made by anonymous correspondents in newspapers, yet, as you have given my name in one of the editorials of your paper of the 14th of November, as one of the officers who had been seen riding with one of the sons of the King on an elephant through the streets of Delhi, I send you for publication the following statement of the facts, leaving the truth of your charge "lacquying the King's son about the streets of Delhi" to the judgment of your readers, especially of those who know me. Having been asked to accompany the commissioner on a visit to the King, I went, along with several officers, one of them holding high official rank in the army, to the house where he was confined. Before leaving, Jumma Bukt, a son of the king, apparently a lad about 15 or 16 years of age, asked the commissioner if he might be permitted to go out occasionally for an airing along with any gentleman who would take him, and as I was in the habit of going out every evening on an elephant, the commissioner asked if I should mind occasionally calling for him. I replied if there were no other objections, I would do so, and as both the commissioner and the officer before alluded to appeared to think there could be none, I consented to call for him, and accordingly, on two occasions, I took Jumma Bukt out; the first time having nothing but a pad on the elephant, and being rather afraid that he might try and escape, I put him in front to prevent him slipping off, the second time having a "chanjamah," I sat in front, though I must say I considered it a matter of very little moment which seat I occupied. As to parading through the streets of the city, the first time I went out through the Cashmere gate to Ludlow Castle, and home when it was quite dusk through the Lahore gate and Chandnee Chowk; the second time I passed up the Chandnee Chowk, and returned by the Lall Khon street, having been induced to go there by Jumma Bukt, expressing a wish to shew me the house he lived in. Without entering into the question of his guilt or innocence, but presuming that, if guilty, he would never have been allowed to accompany a British officer in public, I can only say that I found him a very intelligent lad; he gave me a good deal of information about the mutineers, their leaders, and their plans, and had I remained longer at Delhi I should probably have taken him out oftener, but having returned to Meerut on the 26th October, I had no further opportunity.

An English journal gives the following account of a recent funeral procession witnessed at Hong Kong. There is a sound of gongs and a precipitation of small crackers at the north end of the hand, and the coolies are leaving their works to look on. It is a burial procession. The mother of a Chinese opium broker is going to her last home. She carries with her all her little comforts and necessities which were to begin life in the next. Many palan

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FACTS
FOR
THE PEOPLE!!

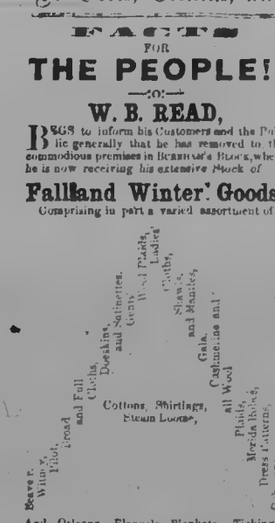
—o:o—

W. B. READ,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has removed to the commodious premises in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, where he is now receiving his extensive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising in part a varied assortment of



And Orleans Flannels, Blankets, Ticking,

HOSIERY, MUSLINS, & SEWED GOODS

Necktie, Mufflers, Cravats, Polkas, & Woolen Shirts and Pants, Hand'chiefs Trimmings, &c. &c.

A large Assortment of MILLINERY on hand, and made to Order.

Fur Boas, Gauntlets, Felt and Tweed, Witney, Victorines, and Mens' and Boys' Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Scallette Caps.

His Stock of Groceries,

Comprises an excellent assortment of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Candles, Soap, Salt, Pails, Brooms, Rice, Spices, &c., &c., &c. Also, an assortment of Crockery, Nails, Glass, Ropes, Shelf & Hardware.

All of which will be sold *CHEAP* for *CASH*.

Peterboro', Oct. 19, 1857. 42.

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino, Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and Military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Gala Plaid and Wool Polkas, Beach, Sable and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Necktiles of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the undersigned, Merchants, of Peterboro', (late occupied by Mr. McFarlane) who are hereby authorized to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McKELLAR, JOHN McFARLANE, } Executors.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North East quarter of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession North of Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 3

Review copy.

LECTURES!

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE of the Union School, have much pleasure in informing the public that they have made arrangements for a course of Lectures during the current winter, for the benefit of their library. The course will consist of at least ten lectures. Arrangements have already been completed for the following:—

Jan. 14th—Dr. BURNHAM—Heat, a vital stimulus.
" 21st—Mr. T. WHITE, Jr.—The Hudson's Bay Territory.
" 28th—Rev. J. GILMOUR—Conquest of British India.
Feb. 4th—Dr. LAVELL—Quackery.
" 11th—Mr. S. FOSTER—Mutinies in British India.
" 18th—Rev. Wm. SCOTT—Books.

Other names are expected to be added at an early day.

TICKETS—For the course 5s. Single lecture 1s. Ladies, and children accompanied by their parents or guardians, Free.

Peterboro', Jan. 12th 1858. 2

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN, *Proprietor.*

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

SAW LOGS!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to enter into contracts for the purchase or getting out of Saw Logs, in large or small quantities.

WANTED TO ENGAGE,

Men, Horse and Ox Teams, Hay, Oats, &c., &c., &c.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, Jan. 12, 1858.

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 41

FURS, FURS, FURS!

BY HAND AND MACHINE,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps, Buckskin Gloves and Mitts, Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE Subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,
OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORN-MEAL,
PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, up to ten o'clock a. m., on Monday the 1st of February next, from persons willing to contract for making the

Window and Door Frames, Sash and Roofing

the new Presbyterian Church, in Peterboro', according to plans and specifications.

WM. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*
to Building Committee.

Peterboro', January 18th, 1858. 3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that *John Sim is authorized* to collect all debts due to the late Firm, and to settle all claims against the same.

SAMUEL A. KING,
JOHN SIM.

Peterboro,' 7th Jan, 1857. 3-3in

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee.	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P.M.		A.M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY, 8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 50
MOLLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Dep'rt, 10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S, 11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote every particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£110,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. P. STRANGE Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
James Morrow Esq., A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
John Mowat, Esq., James Hanby, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq. Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDESIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every *description of property*, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro,' March 24th, 1857. 14

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496,620. Paid up Cap'tal. £96,714 15.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | DAVD. E. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | Hon. W. H. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL Esq.
E. F. WHITCHER, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

COME AND SEE
OUR NICELY FINISHED
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES.
Sleighs and Cutters,

MADE of the best of stuff and by SUPERIOR WORKMEN. We will undertake to SELL as CHEAP as any other manufacturer, and will

WARRANT OUR WORK TO STAND

the test of time and use. We make everything that runs on wheels to the order of our customers, and do

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

in a way that pleases them, and brings credit to our shop.

HORSES SHOD

On the most comfortable and safe principle.

TENDER FEET STRENGTHENED, & GOOD FEET PROTECTED.

☞ *Our premises are on the Corner of George and Brock Streets, just north of McGregor's Hotel.*

EDMISON & BROTHERS.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857.

LATH! LATH!! LATH!!!
AND HOUSE STRIPS

ANY quantity of first quality Lath for sale, in large or small lots, cheap. Also 4 and 5 inch house strips and common inch lumber.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, 17th June, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

ALL persons who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be pursuing in his efforts to retain for his work its good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. It offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

The premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro, Sept 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH
United by
TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies.

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as fast as we turn off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,
WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,
LUMBER SLEIGHS,
&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE, ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

C. BRADFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and intending purchasers that he is opening out a large and varied assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

groceries, Crockery, China & Glassware,

he whole of which will be sold extremely low for CASH.

C. B. would call particular attention to his stock of

Ready-made Cloaks,
CAPES, BONNETS & MILLINERY,

Of every description, which will be sold at the price of material and making, or 20 per cent below the usual prices; and having secured the services of two first class Milliners, Ladies may depend on the latest styles and superior work manship.

Peterboro', Oct. 12, 1857. 41.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS
AND
Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to buy what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1.

CLOSING BUSINESS,
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction; my customers are however so well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Farm being Lot No. 6, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres, a

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 30 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres cedar'd on. Also on the Lot a **Good Young Orchard**, with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined on going West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Lundy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to the Proprietor,

JOHN CORNWITH,
On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 6—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the East half of the 7th Lot, 6th Concession East half of Lot 7th con. and East half of Lot 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Bobcaygeon on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW-MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the West Half of Lot No. 20, 15th Concession, Otonabee, being 100 acres. There are about 90 acres cleared and in fine order being mostly newly seeded.

The soil is of the best quality. There are about 20 acres of beech and Maple compact and a few acres of excellent Cedar.

It is 44 miles from Peterboro, and commands a splendid view of the Otonabee River.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to Thos. Bradburne or Wm. Cluxton, Esqrs., or to Robert Bennett or Thos. Ryan on the east half of the same lot.

ALFRED SEWELL,
Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept. 14, 1857. 37

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 52.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give Notice that they have this day entered into Partnership as Commission and Lumber Merchants, General Agents, &c., under the style of the firm of Albro & Vindin.

JNO. F. ALBRO,
E. S. VINDIN.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE,

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally that we have opened an office here for the transaction of all business entrusted to us as Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agents. Also a Lumber Yard for the receipt and sale of Lumber for local and other purposes, and we trust by prompt attention to all matters placed in our hands to merit and obtain their confidence and support.

ALBRO & VINDIN.

Port Hope, Sept. 22, 1857. 8

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts to such therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. P. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec., 1857. 52

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

—o:o—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles; Codfish, Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrups and Molasses; Nuts of all kind; Oils; Pickles and Currants; Raw, Scaly, Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rums, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbeltown Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vinegars, &c.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COLPAR & OGILVY.

Cluxton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies all those whose Notes and Book Accounts are over due, that unless paid by the 10th of November next, they will be handed over for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', October 18, 1857. 42

BANK OF TORONTO.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000;
IN 20,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, LATE CITY BANK.

DIRECTORS

James G. Chewett, Esq. *President.*
William Gamble, Esq. *Vice President.*
Thomas Clarkson, Esq. George Michie, Esq
James Crawford, Esq. John Brunskill, Esq
Henry John Boulton, Jun'r. Esq.

CASHIER.—Angus Cameron, Esq.

THE Bank is now open for the transaction of general business. Interest will be allowed at the rate of three per cent. on current accounts, and at the rate of four per cent on permanent deposits.

AGENT AT PETERBORO',—JAS HALL, Esq.

By order of the Board,
ANGUS CAMERON, Cashier.

September, 1857. 6-tf.

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his work-shop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to *manufacture for sale or to* order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAL,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS
AND
ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for *cash, or short approved* credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Cropt Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing in the newest and most approved principle, by a LATE inhabitant of Paradise, and more recently attending practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 5, 1857. 6

New Stove Warehouse!!!

—o—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful *Building material*, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and *will unite and chemically* combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, *chemically combine* and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or most situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second, Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

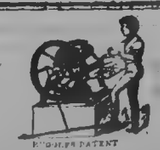
Fourth Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth, It can be supplied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and *other analagous objects of decoration.*

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MO

FEBRUARY

1858



PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 5.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*; verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastburn's Livery.
Peterboro, Oct., 8, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

F. G. CALLENDER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Stanton's Store, where he will be found on the first Monday of each month, prepared to attend to professional calls.
Peterboro', August 26th, 1856. 1

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PHOTOGRAPHS
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the
15th day of January next,
they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'.
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ Good work and moderate charges. ☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.
January 20th, 1858. 4

Fugitive Slaves in an English Court.

From the London Times.

A report appeared a few days ago respecting two remarkably good-looking colored girls, who were brought to the Southwark Court by police constable 85 M, charged with soliciting alms in Blackman street, Borough.

It appears that they were dressed very neatly in light colored clothing, such as is usually worn by female slaves in the Southern States of America, and walked by the side of the kerb, the elder sister carrying a placard in front of her on which was written "Fugitive Slaves from America," and the younger carried a money-box in which was a shilling in copper money. When before the magistrate, they in the most artless manner stated they were fugitive slaves, having last Fall escaped from a plantation in Kentucky, and found their way to Philadelphia, in the free State of Pennsylvania. They were then sent to Greenock by some benevolent person, with the view of getting into some sort of service. Being unable to obtain employment there, they came to London, and, faring no better, they had resort to an appeal to the kindness of the English people. They then told Mr. Burcham that they most likely could gain a livelihood if they had the means for purchasing wool for the knitting caps and gloves, which they had frequently done in America. Mr. Burcham then, believing that there might be some truth in their story, granted them a trifle from the poor-box to enable them to buy some wool, when they left the Court, expressing their gratitude. Since then his Worship had received several small sums from benevolent individuals for their use, and yesterday afternoon, they attended for the purpose of showing their small stock of knitted caps which they had been enabled to make up through the kindness of his Worship.

Mr. Burcham told them since they were before him on the last occasion he had not only received several small sums for their use, but letters from various persons, some of whom were of high distinction, offering to take care of them and place them in comfortable situations. He also received an anonymous letter which did not speak very highly of their characters, so he thought it might be necessary to make some inquiries about them before he answered the letters of those who were waiting to assist them. He inquired where they now resided.

The elder girl said that they had removed from Bishopsgate street to the house of Mr. Smith, No. 19 Wentworth street, Whitechapel.

Mr. Edwin (Chief Clerk) informed his Worship that Wentworth street was full of low lodging houses similar to the Mint in this district.

Mr. Burcham (to the girl).—Do you know Crown court, Wentworth street?

Girl—Yes, sir. We lodge in a house there at the back of No. 101. We have a room there, and pay half a crown a week for it.

Mr. Burcham—Does any one else live with you?

Girl—Oh no, sir.

Mr. Burcham—Have you a father and mother in England?

Girl—No, sir. My parents were slaves, and one of them died about eighteen months ago. We were about to be parted and sold, when, by the kindness of some persons we were enabled to escape to a Free State.

Mr. Burcham—Is there a colored man living in the same court, but has a wife and large family?

Yes, sir.

We have knitted some caps and sold some, and what remains of our stock you can inspect.

Mr. Burcham examined their small stock of knitted caps, which they had carefully placed in a box, and asked whether they had sold many.

Eldest Girl—We have sold several, sir, and these are all we have left. We have not sold one to-day.

Mr. Burcham—Do you know the name of the vessel you came from America in?

Girl—Yes, sir, the brig *Jane*. She left Philadelphia last spring.

Mr. Burcham—Who defrayed the expenses of your passage to Greenock?

Girl—Some free colored persons in Philadelphia, sir.

Mr. Burcham told them that an officer of the Mendicity Society had promised to make inquiries respecting them, but he had failed to attend before him to make his report. However, they appeared to have made an attempt to obtain their own livelihood by industry, therefore he hoped that their story was true. Under those circumstances he should order them to be paid 5s. out of the benevolent contributions to enable them to go on for a few days. On Monday next they might call again, when, if their story proved correct, no doubt they would be taken care of.

The girls thanked his Worship for his kindness and withdrew.

Merchants and Clerks in Montreal.

The following particulars are supplied by the Montreal *Advertiser*:—

At a meeting of the retail dry goods Merchants of this city, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved,—That from and after the first day of April next the retail dry goods Merchants of this city engage all new hands at the rate of so much per annum, without specifying any term of engagement; but that with reference to all hands at present in each of our respective stores, it is optional to engage them by the term or not.

Resolved,—That the retail dry goods Merchants do hereby agree not to engage any young man who has been employed in this city, without enquiry being previously made of their former employer; and that any communication made by their employer shall be considered to be strictly confidential.

At a meeting of the Clerks and Shopmen, held in this city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

First,—Resolved—That the Clerks engaged in the trade of this city having learned with regret that some of the merchants of Montreal are engaged in the formation a league against the interests of the clerks of which the principal object is to limit the engagements of those employed by them to hirelings from month to month.

Second,—That experience has shown that the mode now followed of hiring by the year has sufficiently protected the interests of both the merchants and the clerks employed by them, and that the proposed change will have the effect of reducing the clerks to an abject servitude—will expose them to destitution of employment during the dull season of the year, and moreover will leave them defenceless to the caprice and ill-will of the merchants.

Third,—That as it will be not only derogatory to the respect which the clerks owe to themselves, but will also compromise their material welfare to consent to such monthly engagements;—The members of this assembly solemnly pledge themselves to remain without employment rather than accept the conditions sought to be imposed on them.

Fourth,—That in order to carry out these resolutions, and to organize a system of mutual protection, the members of this assembly constitute themselves into a permanent association, and that a Committee be named to draft a constitution based on the present resolutions, and to report as soon as possible.

Upon these the *Advertiser* remarks:

Assuming that it is correct that an organization such as the clerks accuse their employers of has been initiated here we think the course they are pursuing a very unwise one. They have but to refer to the history of strikes in other countries to learn that in all combinations of labour against capital, even when made for self-preservation, labour has gone to the wall. No good and much evil may come of this one, by irritating those whom a less aggressive course would have turned from persistance in a system which would operate to the damage of those employed by them.

We do not believe that the traders of any city at this day, dare combine to wrong those dependent on them, without receiving from public opinion a prompt and impressive rebuke; and least of all could such a course be pursued with impunity here.

In electing war in preference to reason and negociation, the clerks have placed themselves beyond the application of that public sympathy and assistance to which an otherwise good cause would have entitled them.

A retail clerk is, of all men, the most utterly helpless when deprived of the ordinary employment which requires from him the outward appearance of a gentleman, which encourages the tastes and habits of ranks far above him, while it rewards him with a stipend which a common laborer would scorn. How are such to contend against employers who can either starve them into submission, or drive them from the field altogether by supplying the places of the insurgents with an equal number of lads eager to gird on the scissors and grasp the yard wand in the service of the fair.

We do not think the *counter*-irritant applied in this instance will effect a cure of the ill complained of; and we would caution these young men to take new counsel in this matter before proceeding further, and opening a breach which will be hard to stop. Let the public have a calm statement of the facts as they stand, of the extent of the alleged combination among employers, of the reasons which the clerks have to urge against it, and we have no doubt that justice and right will be done without the necessity of a contest between weakness and strength, the only result of which must be failure to those to whom it may be ruin too.

Most Extraordinary Case.

A WOMAN LIVING OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT EATING OR DRINKING.

Relative to the case of the woman, Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Warren County, of whom it is said that she has lived near nineteen months without a morsel of food, and whose death was recently announced in one of the papers of Albany, the Sandy Hill *Herald* has the following:—

Mrs. Hayes is not dead, but remains in the condition in which she has been for many months past.

Incredible as it may seem, there is little, if any doubt, but that this woman has lived for more than eighteen months without eating or drinking. We have not alluded to the case before for the reason of its apparent incredibility; but scientific gentlemen, together with hundreds of others, after the closest scrutiny, have become convinced that there is no deception practised, and that the woman actually subsisted without food or water.

In order to test the matter, a gentleman took the woman to his residence, and parties watched her day and night for one month, who say that she neither ate nor drank during that time, and that on food being introduced in the room, concealed in the pockets of disinterested persons, the woman would go into horrible convulsions. The same effect was produced by persons taking tobacco, or any kind of ardent spirits where she was.

The woman is reduced to a perfect skeleton, so much so that by placing the hand upon the abdomen, the backbone can be distinctly felt.

We are aware that there are instances on record somewhat akin to this, which turned out to be frauds, but if this is a deception it has been so adroitly practised that every one who has examined it has been duped. Besides there is no motive for the deception; and it is quite incredible that any person would suffer to the extent that this woman has, for the sole purpose of playing upon the credulity of the public.

Viewed in any light, the subject is worthy of the attention of the scientific and curious.

From a later source we learn that Mrs. Hayes has expired. It is stated that she remained insensible for 15 months of the period, and up to a few days of her death, when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened, and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from her stomach. It was alive when removed, but died soon afterwards.

Boston Expedition to Sevastopol

(*From the Boston Transcript.*)

We are requested to correct a statement made in a communication signed "W," in our issue of the 5th inst., asserting that the vessels sent to the Black Sea by the Boston Relief and Submarine Company had left Sevastopol, having abandoned the enterprise as unprofitable. This, and the reports to the same effect, which have been going the rounds of the papers, purporting to have been copied from a French journal, turn out to be mere fabrications, without the slightest foundation in fact.

Official advices were received by the last steamer from Mr. Lee, commander of said expedition, dated Dec. 3, by which it appears that the submarine work at Sevastopol was progressing energetically and profitably under his supervision, and that no thought of abandonment had been entertained.

These false reports may have arisen from the fact that one of the vessels of the expedition (the Silver Key) had been despatched to Constantinople for coals and provisions; but she had just returned to Sevastopol, laden with supplies—making the passage back in four days, beating the whole way against head winds and a very rough sea. An imperial firman or license had been promised by the Turkish Government, and would be forwarded by the next mail to Mr. Lee, through the American Legation, authorizing the Boston Company to recover sunken property anywhere in Turkish waters—which is to be undertaken after its work at Sevastopol shall have been concluded. This contract is considered of great value, as eight of the finest ships in the Turkish navy were deliberately sunk at *Sinope* in the early part of the Russian war to prevent their falling into the hands of the Russians.

There is also a line-of-battle ship sunk at Eupatoria in only five fathoms of water, and other valuable wrecks at various points on the Turkish coast.

The Gwynne pumping engine has been thoroughly tested at Sevastopol, and found to work perfectly in deep water, and an 84 gun ship had been got nearly ready for raising, but owing to the sudden setting in of cold and stormy weather it was found necessary to postpone further operations upon her and other ships till Spring, but no doubt exists of final success.

In the mean time an immense amount of chains, anchors, rigging, and munitions of war was being obtained by the divers, which it is believed will give the expedition ample and profitable occupation during the Winter. The officers and men were in fine health and spirits, and had generally performed their arduous duties in an energetic, faithful and satisfactory manner.

Mercantile Espionage.

An idea of the extent to which the system of *Espionage* into commercial transactions is carried in the United States and Canada, may be gathered from the articles which we (*Leader*) reproduce from a Montreal cotemporary. With its head-quarters at New York, this mercantile agency, as it is called, spreads like a network over the United States and Canada, having its agents in every city and town, whose business it is to report the standing of every mercantile man of any importance, especially if he has large foreign connections and credits.—From the very nature of the case, much of the information thus furnished must be of a more or less dubious character. As a general thing it must be impossible for the agents of this company to have access to the books of the different establishments, respecting which they profess to give information. They must be guided to a great extent by outside appearance and rumours. These indications may indeed not be wholly unreliable in all cases; but there must be thousands of instances in which they could not be accepted as conveying a true accurate, much less a precise state of the facts. An agency of this nature is of that mixed character which is probably capable of producing an equal amount of good and evil. It will serve a good purpose in so far as it prevents dishonest and irresponsible men from obtaining credit, which they could not or might not be disposed to make good. It must produce mischievous effects in so far as the information given may be inaccurate, unfairly biased, or prejudiced by some cause or another. This kind of *espionage* may be necessary; but if so, it is a dangerous necessity. Much depends, doubtless, upon the kind of agents employed; and it must frequently happen, indeed generally, that those capable of giving accurate information, would be either biased by self-interest, or refuse to impart the knowledge in their possession. Recourse must, therefore, from the necessity of the case, be frequently had to agents who are by no means the best qualified to give the information required. A great liability to error must, from this cause, exist, and in proportion as the information circulated by these agencies is unreliable, it is injurious. One of the chief objects of our Montreal cotemporary appears to be, to show the favourable position of that city, as regards the soundness of its merchants, in comparison with other cities in Canada and the United States. There can be no doubt, we believe, that Montreal has passed through the crisis with less injury than most other cities in Canada or the United States.

From the Montreal Herald.

We are indebted to Mr. Hall the obliging manager of Messrs. Douglas & Co.'s Montreal office, for a copy of this interesting, and we believe reliable *resume* of the commercial history of the past year in the United States and British Provinces of North America. Did our limits admit, we should have been glad to have given our mercantile readers the benefit of all the valuable information contained in it, but that not being in our power, we must confine our extracts to such of its features as appear to us most likely to interest Canadian readers.

Before doing so, however, it may not be amiss for us to say a few words in explanation of the nature of the business carried on by the firm, of whose summary of commercial events we are about to avail ourselves; more particularly as we are inclined to believe its value to the commercial community is, as yet, but very partially understood and appreciated, at least in Canada. The principal object, then, of Messrs. D. & Co.'s enterprise—established in New York in 1841—is to obtain and furnish to the merchants and others, their subscribers, full and reliable information as to the property, character and responsibility of all parties engaged in trade throughout the entire continent of North America. Their "Agency" is, in short, a vast, and we may add from our own personal investigation of it, a most admirably organized system of *espionage* into the circumstances, habits and general trustworthiness of every man engaged in trade, and, consequently, either giving or taking credit in the United States and British Provinces.

It is, in fact, a self-constituted, but none the less efficient, system of secret commercial politics, for the protection of the honest, capable and prudent Merchant against the practices of the dishonest, incapable and imprudent. On the other hand it cannot be disguised that, supposing such an "Agency" to have merited and secured the general public confidence, the powers which its conductors possess might, either from incorrect information or from interested or malicious motives, be exercised or abused to the discredit and injury of really respectable and trustworthy traders. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that the possession of power is always dangerous to the morality of its possessor, when his own interest is involved; and that it would not be easy to conceive any more effectual machinery for the levying of what is called "black mail" from the commercial community than is supposed by an "Agency," such as we are describing—the weak, the timid, and above all the designing (which, we fear, would include no inconsiderable proportion in every community,) would be sure and large subscribers. It should be borne in mind, however, that the extent of evil, which arises from the *abuse* of any human institution—the courts of law, the orders and ordinances of religion, the public press, for examples,—is generally fairly proportionate to the extent of good arising from its use; and that, measurably at all events, the public opinion, which bestows the power, also supplies the check upon its misapplication. While, then, as we see and point out the drawback to this, to us at least, novel system of collecting and distributing "useful knowledge," we equally recognize its merits and appreciate the valuable assistance which, if worked by upright, capable and discreet men, it cannot fail to afford to every wholesale merchant in the regulation of his credits. We may mention that the position which Messrs. Douglass & Co. held towards the subscribers to their "Agency," is that of confidential *employes*; and that each subscriber, if he reveal to any other party the information obtained from them, does so on his own responsibility—legal as well as moral. We would merely add that the great and undeniable success of Messrs. Douglass & Co.'s enterprise in the United States—they have now, besides their gigantic head-quarters in New York, associate and branch offices in every large city in the Union—affords a satisfactory guarantee of their able management and of the growing faith of the commercial community in the practical advantage of their system.

With these general remarks on the "Mercantile Agency" business, we proceed to give our readers, from Messrs. Douglass & Co.'s annual circular, some idea of the vast extent of their field of operations and of the amount of business, with its general results, therein transacted during the past year.

There are, then, according to Messrs D. Co., 157,394 village and country stores in the United States, who are at all times indebted to the city sellers—merchants, manufacturers, and jobbers—in an aggregate sum of $2,282,000,000 or, on an average, in $14,500 each. Such is the enormous amount of credit, to protect and regulate which, Messrs. D. & Co.'s machinery of intelligence was projected and is kept in operation. The mercantile firms in the United States (exclusive of California, and of the class of small retailers in the larger cities) are given at 204,061, which, estimating the population at 25,000,000, gives one store to every 123 souls, or, say, to every 25 families. Of the business done by country traders, during the past year, we have the following calculation,—the "circular" says:—

If the country storekeepers' general debt is, as herein before estimated, $2,282,000,000, it would be fair to infer that ordinarily the year's business would amount to all of double that sum, or 4,564,000,000. For this we would deduct for light trade last Spring, and the injury to sales this Fall, 40 per cent., which would make the business for 1857 with the country merchants, amount to $2,738,400,00, and as the losses for the year by this trade were $41,228,000, the per centage is about one and a half.

The losses upon the entire year's business of the country is given as follows:—

There has been lost by 537 swindling and absconding debtors, $5,292,000 and by 515 firms which will pay nothing, their losses and liabilities thus absorbing everything, $39,309,003. There are 3,287 concerns owing $121,910,000, and they are such pieces as usually average 40 to 50 cents; and there are 439 houses owing $77,189,000, which will pay in full if the times ahead prove to be ordinarily prosperous.

The total of the liabilities of 5,123 failures is put down at	$239,694,000
But there will be realized, from those who will pay in full	$77,189,000
And on the amount of "ordinary" failures $197,000,000 at 40 cents	78,832,000
	156,021,000
Leaving a final loss of	$83,483,000

We do not find that Messrs. D. & Co., give any estimate of the whole amount of business of the United States, on which, it is calculated, the above sum, of $83,750,000, will ultimately be lost; but we are told that the city failures, during the year, have been 2,352 in number, and the liabilities of the same $257,963,000, or an average of about $109,000 each. Of these failures, from Dec. 25, 1856, to Dec. 25, 1857, in 26 cities of the Union, to which are added Canada East and West, and the other British Provinces, we have an elaborate statistical table, from which, as an example, we give the portions devoted to our own city and to Toronto.

In Montreal there are stated to have been 909 stores, failures 15; liabilities, $323,000; average failures of former years 12; liabilities $445,000; of these failures, ¾ have arranged with their creditors, on an average of 52 cents in the dollar; swindling and absconding debtors 2; liabilities $8,000; of debtors not classed as dishonest, but who will pay nothing, it would appear, there has not been one in our community last year; and of those likely to pay in full, one is given, his liabilities amounting to $70,000.

In Toronto 389 stores are given; failures 23; liabilities $2,714,000; average failures of former years 17, liabilities $1,270,000; of these failures, three have arranged with their creditors, on an average of 58 cents in the dollar; swindling and absconding debtors 2, liabilities $153,000; of debtors not classed dishonest, but who will pay nothing 3, liabilities $17,000; likely to pay in full ¼, liabilities $1274,000.

If Messrs. D. & Co's figures are reliable, and we have no reason to doubt at least their approximate correctness, the contrast which they afford between the results of the trade in Montreal and Toronto during the past year, is assuredly but little creditable to our western friends and customers; while, whether as compared with Toronto or with any one city in the neighbouring Union, Montreal displays a soundness and solidity of which her citizens may well feel proud. Even the proverbially "solid men of Boston" cut but a flimsy figure this year, when compared with our *Canuck* Montrealers; while the high-flyers of New York, having thrown all their ballast overboard, lie stranded in crowds on the barren shores of bankruptcy.

The aggregate liabilities of the failures of the year in New York is $135,129,000; in Boston $41,011,000; in Montreal $523,000; while our population may be taken at one-tenth that of New York and Brooklyn, and at a fourth that of Boston. We admit of course, that population affords but a very imperfect test by which to estimate the amount of business transacted, and consequently the proportionate losses, which might fairly be expected to result from it; but freely admitting that the business done in New York and Boston during the past year, probably largely exceeded in proportion to the population of these cities, the amount done in Montreal, in proportion to hers; t ere must still, we think, be left a very broad margin of congratulation on our part, in view of the annual balance of losses in the three cities, given by Messrs. Douglass and Co. That this satisfactory state of things is largely due to the prudence and foresight of our merchants, it would be most unjust to deny; but it would be equally unjust to refuse that credit to the wise and liberal management of our banking institutions, to which, measurably, may be attributed our escape from the very disastrous consequences entailed upon the merchants of New York and Boston, from the directly opposite course pursued by theirs. On this important subject of the banking system among our neighbours, and of its disastrous influence in producing and aggravating the monetary disturbances of the past half year, Messrs. Douglass and Co. thus speak, and with this quotation we shall close our notice of their annual circular—they say:

"We entertain the common opinion, that the action of the officers of four or five of our strongest banks was the chief cause of the great disasters of the season. They concerted together, and forced a rapid and merciless contraction upon all our city banks, carrying along with them the use of the whole country. If the banks of New York City are to control the action of the banks of the United States, it is to be regretted that so small a number of them should be able, by combining, to determine the line of policy to be pursued by the whole body. The whole country is therefore interested that New York should have a steady and safe banking system; and if our Legislature should impose such restriction as the press generally have recommended, like the law of Louisiana, requiring them to have one dollar in specie for every three of liability, we should have as perfect a system probably, of paper currency, as has ever been devised. If the control of our banks is trusted to unskilled hands, the system ought not to be blamed for the difficulties which their mismanagement has caused. All wise action on the part of the banks would have driven into insolvency all that class whose condition warranted such treatment without putting one on the rack, in order to discover the weakness of the few.

The Utah Rebellion.

REACTION OF CONGRESS.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 21.

We have been waiting patiently for Congress to get through with its usual number of Buncombe speeches, with the hope that it would then go to work and attend to the interests of this country at large. But we fear we shall have to wait in vain for such a consummation, unless members of Congress can be convinced that the country—the whole country—does not lie entirely within the boundary lines of their own districts.

Civil war virtually exists within our borders, yet Congress, though having been in session over one month, has taken no steps towards strengthening the executive arm for its suppression. The country will hold Congress responsible in this matter, for the administration can do nothing until money and men are voted. The President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott, have all strongly urged the necessity of additional troops, not only for the suppression of the Mormon rebellion, but for the better protection of our extensive frontier; but the only response has been a few more speeches on "bleeding Kansas" and a few more tirades against the government for the annihilation of filibustering in Central America. A settling day will come for these unfaithful servants, and that before long. For the purpose of thwarting the administration, there are men in Congress who are willing to allow civil war to run riot in our midst, and to permit thousands of our gallant soldiers to perish amidst the snows of the Rocky Mountains. Such men should be held to a strict accountability.

As we have on more than one occasion stated, this Mormon rebellion should be nipped in the bud and the difficulties in Utah settled in one campaign. Humanity and economy demand this, and can only be accomplished by the most prompt and active measures. Already the season is so far advanced that it will require almost herculean efforts on the part of the different departments of the army to procure the necessary supplies, and to start them across the Plains from Fort Leavenworth by the time grass commences to grow in the spring. One week's delay now may defeat the whole expedition, and we are disposed to place responsibility where it belongs. As to the talk that the Mormons will not resist—that they will move off during the winter—it is idle and puerile. Have they shown any disposition yet not to fight and to resist to the utmost? On the contrary, have they not shown by word and deed that they intended to meet us in a death struggle? The speeches of their leaders in the Bowery breathe nothing, but war, and that to the knife, and the acts of the people in the field, in burning trains and stampeding cattle, show that the leaders are supported with energy and fidelity.

We have heard that Brigham and his fanatical followers were more likely to leave the country and seek more peaceful homes, than to remain in Utah and wage a fruitless war with the government; but we have no assurance that such will be the case, and it would be the height of folly to predicate any action or want of action on such a contingency. Measures should be taken as if we were convinced the Mormons intended to remain in Utah and fight it out, and that on a scale that will insure complete success in one campaign. It is better for us to terminate these difficulties in one year, at a cost of fifteen millions, than to continue them for three or four years at an expense of forty or fifty millions.

Already General Scott has issued orders for three regiments and two batteries—all the disposable force of the army, to start early in the spring to reinforce Colonel Johnston's command. Nominally this is an increase to the army for Utah of 2,500 men, but in reality only some 1,700 or 1,800, a force totally inadequate to the duty to be performed. It will require nearly all this increase to guard the trains.—We should have a force in Utah of at least 10,000, any smaller number it would be useless to send. Not that it will require this number to force the passes and penetrate to Salt Lake Valley—2,000 of our men could sweep every Mormon battlefield; but it is to guard securely the supply trains, and then to have a sufficient active force to follow the Mormons to their mountain fastnesses.

We think, in this view, that Congress should at once add to the regular army the additional regiments asked for by the Secretary at War; and also, if necessary, call out a couple of regiments of mounted volunteers. The army is too small—leaving Utah out of the question—to protect our frontiers. One of the largest items of expenditure now arises from the necessity of transporting troops from one quarter of the country to another, as their services are required; and we presume that enough is spent annually in this manner to support one or two additional regiments. Let Congress raise these regiments, and let the administration promote the field officers from the army, which we are assured will be done, and we will have an army that we may rely upon in any emergency. As we have stated, the administration has done all in this matter that lies in its power. The rest remains with others.

Brigham Young remarks that "he holds the key of the continent;" it is our duty to wrest it from him; and to do this Congress must place the necessary means at the disposal of the Executive; failing which, the country will hold unfaithful servants to a strict accountability.

Interior of China.

The intelligent special correspondent of the London *Times*, now in China, while awaiting the dilatory march of military and political events which were expected to follow the movements of the powerful armaments lately sent to that country, and to result from the anticipated negotiations by Lord Elgin, employed his leisure in gathering by diligent and well-directed inquiries, at sources which have been rarely reached by travellers, a mass of valuable information of the actual condition of that vast empire, particularly in regard to its commercial resources, and the practicability of laying it open to a remunerating trade with England. A letter from Shanghai, as late as October 17, just published, presents a great variety of information bearing upon the subject, which is well deserving of attention. We have not room at present for a satisfactory synopsis of the article.

The following extract, however, confirming of the closing portion of the article, and adverting an important accident to our geographical knowledge, of this country, will have a personal, independently of the information with the reasoning of the writer on the main subject treated by him, and we copy it without hazarding any material diminution of the reader's interest in it, from its being severed from the rest of the article. It will be perceived that the objects with which this geographical view of an almost newly discovered region of country is here presented by the writer, it is shown that the realization of any great benefits from the China trade must depend upon the success of the negotiations about to be attempted for opening the inland region to foreign intercourse:

"At present, however, you are only upon the outer fringe of the great Chinese Empire. You might have made more of your sphere of action than you have made, but you are not trading with China.

All our ports, except Shanghai, are separated from the inland waters of China by a chain of mountains. A continuation of the Himalayas, at a much lower altitude, tracks the whole coast line of China to the Archipelago of Chusan.

Inside those mountains lies the bulk of the Empire of China; outside lie our trading ports.

The seaboard provinces, extending southwards from Ningpo to Canton are thus isolated from the interior, and from the great inland routes of traffic by the barrier of mountains. Over these mountains goods transmitted from the interior to any of these ports must be carried. Even in passing from Ningpo to Hangchow there must be two transhipments of goods. Amoy and Foochow have the same position.—Canton labors under the same disadvantages. Every piece of merchandize brought down or carried up to the interior must be carried for 20 miles over a chain of mountains, and carried on men's backs. But, then, Canton has been fostered by its monopoly of intercourse, a race of carrying Coolies has grown into existence, and the difficulties are reduced to their minimum. If some strong and unreasonable power were to declare that Southend should be the only port in the British Islands where commerce should be carried on, no doubt Southend would have a still longer pier, and docks would be dug, and a harbour would be made, and Southend would cease to be the uninteresting spot it now is. Canton has been a Southend with its suggested monopoly. Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo are Southends without any monopoly.

There is a way of getting behind the hills and into the central districts of China—a way wherein the merchant may travel without toll or danger; where no robber can assail him at advantage; where secret imports cannot spoil his markets—a way which extends to the furthest limits of the empire, and whence convenient and innumerable ways branch forth, reaching to every hamlet of this great central region. The gate at which we must enter China is the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Give us entrance there, in our own ships, in our own steamers, and we can deposit our goods in every great city in the interior of China.

Let us start from Shanghai, and make an imaginary voyage up this river. With the exception of M. Hue, no European has ever yet sailed upon its higher waters, or has, indeed, been much above Nankin. M. Hue has added nothing to our knowledge for commercial purposes; but I have obtained access to some reports of Chinese, who traverse the whole distance frequently with commercial objects, and I may be able to tell something more of this river than is yet known to Englishmen.

Having threaded our way through the shallows at the mouth, we are in the largest, the deepest, and the most abundant river in the world. We pass for 200 miles through the rich province of Kiangsu, passing towns and anchorages less well known to ships of war. We will not now linger at Chinkiang, or even at Nankin, for those great cities are now nothing more than the scarred and wasted strongholds of a piratical power. All that was beautiful in the southern capital of China—even the famous porcelain pagoda—has been wantonly destroyed. Shot in from the land by the Imperialist besiegers, the rebels maintain themselves by plundering the rich country up and down the banks of the river, and the Imperialists are scarcely less burdensome to the country behind their camp. Commerce has fled from these parts. All we can ask of these plunderers is to let us pass in peace.

Hitherto we have been in a tidal river. Henceforth, although we must still reckon its width by miles, and its depth by tens of fathoms, our merchandize-laden steamer must be content to labor against an unchanging stream. We traverse the rich and thickly peopled province Anhui, and in our voyage of 200 miles through that province we find, besides a constant succession of towns two first-class cities, at which we may freely venture to display our merchandise and lighten our cargo.

Now we reach the province of Hupeh and Honan, the former on the north, the latter on the south bank. This is the country of the finest teas. It is here that the Oopak tea are grown, which by an unnatural route are forced down to Canton, being borne on men's backs across the mountains, instead of sent directly down the stream of the great river which banks produce them. Here are lakes, and broad streams running through them. But, more than this, here, just at this spot, in the confluence of the Yang-tse with the great river Han, which is itself banked with large cities, and busy with commerce.

At this confluence we have a conglomeration of enormous cities—Wuchang on the one hand, and Hanyang opposite, with immense suburbs extending far away. The population of these cities is differently estimated at 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 souls; but, whatever of still greater importance, these two cities are undoubtedly the first great emporia of Chinese commerce. Here is a market which may use all Manchester spinning, all Leeds weaving, all Sheffield grinding, and all Nottingham dressing, if we only have an honest examination of what those Celestials manufacture. If spirit, by worth while, if they are shy of their new guests, to employ a large ship in doing

broad water—for we are told that there are five inches of rise from above to above—and a custom-duty to the sight of luxuries and necessaries which they may exchange for their cheap and abundant first-class teas. Surely it would be better than to get rid of them than to send them down the Yuen river to the Tungting lake, then by the capital city of Changteh, up the Siang river to the Ching district, across the mountain on men's backs to Lon Chang, and then down the northern river to Fatshan and Canton, for such is their present route. What charges must accumulate upon English goods that should try to come up the long devious route by which these teas descend!

We are only half way yet along our voyage. The river leads us through the whole province of Hupeh; and why should we not do a little business at the great cities of Kingchow and Tehang, the walls of which we must pass? To this city of Tehang, junks of 300 tons burden ascend in great numbers, and the water is still deep, though the bottom is rocky and dangerous.

A little higher up than Tehang we arrive at the town of Kwei. We are now 900 miles from the mouth of the Pang-tse, and here for the present our steamer must be content to stop, for here for the first time we meet with rapids. When the summer sun has melted the snows of Central Asia the trading junks shoot down these falls, and, empty of cargo, they can be forced up them. But if we are ever to pursue an unbroken voyage beyond this point, John Chinaman must add one other to his at present innumerable canals, and English engineers must teach him the secret of constructing locks.

It will not do, however, to be stopped by these rapids. The whole basin of the Yang-tse is one vast coal-field. From Nankin to Sz'chuen we have no difficulty in obtaining the means of locomotion. There are markets higher up, and thither, in a steamer to be put together above the falls, we must go. Let us suppose this—no great labor for Anglo-Saxons—to have been accomplished. The stream is still deep and navigable. It is crowded with junks, as M. Hue will testify. Kwei was just upon the boundary line between Sz'chuen and Hupeh, and Sz'chuen *is the* last province of China. Beyond *that* are the snows of Thibet and the *swamps* of Burmah. Sz'chuen is the finest province in all China. "You never see an ill-dressed man from Sz'chuen," says the Chinese proverb. "It grows more grain in one year than it can consume in ten," says another native authority, addicted, I fear, to exaggeration. This province appears to produce everything; more silk than any other province, more and better wax and tobacco, grass-cloth of the finest quality, tea of the choicest, grain in such quantities that its supplies act upon the distant market of Hang-chow. Moreover, the climate is variable, extremely hot and extremely cold, just suited for our woollens. My Chinese authority asserts that they penetrate there now even through the difficulties of the transit from Canton; and he says (I suspect with some exaggeration), that one-half of the long ells and shirting landed at Canton find their tedious way over the hills and up the rivers to Sz'chuen.

We must go up, therefore, above the Kwei falls, and must pursue our voyage till we reach the confluence of the Yang-tse with the Kialing, a river which comes down from the north. At this confluence stands the great city Chung-king, the second great commercial emporium of China. My authority states that under the walls of this city of Chung-king the lusty young Yang-tse is already as broad as the Canton river in front of the dear departed factories, and very deep and very rapid. You may go further if you please, for there is the western Soo-chow and all the land of poppy-bearing Yunnan higher up. But the stream grows rocky, and savage tribes from Thibet and Burmah make the way dangerous. We are getting to the western boundary of China Proper. We have done our work. We have "opened up the country." So here we will turn our steamer's head—shall we call her the Yang-tse?—and pass swiftly back, towing our junk loads of tea and silk and wax, and satisfied, I hope, with our speculative voyage. I have said nothing of consuls or consular establishments. The merchants appear to incline to the opinion that they do not want them, and are better without them. The say that Swatow and Woochow are growing into importance without consular protection, and that the want is not felt. I differ a little here. If you do not want consuls to protect, you want them to restrain. We must not allow a vagabond European population to run riot in the internal cities of China, or we will change the peaceful character of the people. Wuchang and Chunk-king might, however, maintain each a consul or consular agent with extended jurisdiction, and this would be ample for a commencement. A consul may be a great nuisance. A fussy consul, now in China, drove the carrying trade of one of our ports out of our hands. He made so many petty difficulties that the Chinaman wrote up and down the coast not to charter British ships. We must have no elves of the Circumlocution-office in the Yang-tse.

As I have brought our voyage so I must bring this paper to a close, for the subject is so vast, that fresh fields open upon one more rapidly than the past have been traversed. Surely you can work out for yourselves the tributaries of the Yang-tse and the Grand Canal pierced provinces of the north and the canals of the interior. Bradshaw's Railway Map is a blank sheet compared with these. I have spoken already of the advantages of the northern coast when Pekin may be reached from the sea. Give us free access to China; protect us in the exercise of our privileges until the Chinese are become accustomed to us, and fix our duty payments firmly and explicitly, and everything else will follow. The great piracy difficulty on the coast will find its own solution, for the coalfields will be opened, and some screw steam company will get possession of the coasting trade. The Custom-house bag-bear will disappear, for the goods will be put down at the door of the customer. Teas and silks will be beegbt cheaper, for different districts will be made to compete when we buy direct from the producer; and British manufactures, with moderate energy and enterprise will take a fair start.

I ought to my something of the trade with Thibet from India, but it is a long matter, and I have not courage to ask attention to it. Dr. Campbell, the superintendent of Darjeeling, who I hope has escaped those recent dangers, understands this subject thoroughly, and should be heard upon it before our treaty terms are settled.

Such are the facts and opinions I have been able to gather upon the British import trade in China. The subject is too vast to be treated in these columns. If I have wearied the public by saying so much, I am dismatisfied myself at having left so much unsaid. Many topics press upon me as I resolutely close the paper. Let me only add that all dealing with the interior of China is impossible unless you speak and speak the language of the people, and I have done.

Hotel Life in New York.

SENSIBLE SENTIMENTS OF MR. CHARLES MACKAY.

From the London Illustrated News.

The hotels in the great cities of America—in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago, Boston, &c.—are conducted in a peculiar system, and in a style of much magnificence. The British Isles possess no such caravanserais. Even the monster Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, is not to be compared with such establishments as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge House, the Astor House, and many others in New York. Some of them make up a thousand beds, and others from five to six and seven hundred. The country is so immense, the distances from point to point are so great—such as from New Orleans to Boston, or from New York to Chicago and the Far West; the activity of commerce is so incessant, and in ramifications so extensive, that a much larger class of people than with us is compelled by business, public and private, to be continually upon the move.—Large hotels are, therefore, of positive necessity; and, were they solely confined to travelers, would deserve the praise of being, what they really are, the finest, most convenient, and best administered hotels in the world. It is not their fault that they have, in the course of time, and by the force of circumstances, been devoted to other uses, and that they have become the permanent homes of families, instead of remaining the temporary residences of strangers.

For a fixed charge of two dollars and a half a day (about ten shillings and sixpence English) the traveler has a comfortable bedroom, the use of a drawing-room, dining-room, reading room, and smoking room, and the full enjoyment of a liberal tariff, or bill of fare, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and supper. The two dollars and a half include all charges for servants, and every charge what ever that can be fairly included under the head of board and lodgings, except wine, beer and spirits. Being well lighted with gas, there is no charge for wax lights—that glaring pretext for extortion in England. The cookery is in general excellent. The breakfast is bounteous, and is spread from eight o'clock till twelve, between which hours fish, flesh and fowl, fresh meat and salt meat, eggs, omelettes, wheaten bread, rye bread, corn bread, corn cakes, rice cakes and buckwheat cakes (the last a far greater delicacy than England can show) are liberally distributed. From twelve o'clock till two the luncheon is spread with equal profusion; and from two till six there is a succession of dinners, the getting up of which would do credit to Mr. Francatelli of the Reform Club. As soon as dinner is over tea commences, and as soon as tea is laid away the cloths are laid for supper, so that from 8 in the morning till midnight there is one continued succession of feasts, at which Governors of States, Members of Congress, Judges, Generals, ex-Presidents of the Republics the magnates of commerce and the law, and all the miscellaneous and less distinguished public, male and female, sit down to partake. Whether the traveler do or do not partake is the same to the landlord. He may eat once, twice or thrice, or all day long if he pleases. The day is two dollars and a-half, even should he take his meals abroad. If ladies and families prefer to have apartments of their own, the price for lodging varies from three to five or ten dollars a day, according to the extent or elegances of accommodation required. In like manner the board of each individual, supplied in a private apartment, is raised from two dollars and a half per diem. The consequence is, that very few people board in their private rooms, and that nearly all breakfast, dine and sup in public, except the very young children, for whose convenience there is a separate *table d'hote*.

It will thus be seen that for the community these hotels are very comfortable, very cheap, and very luxurious, very cheap, and very lively. In consequence of the great difficulty that private families experience in procuring cooks and housemaids in a country where menial service is considered somewhat beneath the dignity of a native-born American, where service is called "help," to avoid wounding the susceptibility of free citizens, and left almost exclusively to negroes and newly-imported Irish, who too commonly, more especially the female portion of them, knowing nothing whatever, or exceeding little, of any household duties, and whose skill in cookery scarcely extends to the boiling of a potato, the mistress of families keeping house on their own account lead but an uncomfortable life. In England the newly-married couple take a house, furnish it, and live quietly home. In the cities of America—for the rule does not apply to the rural districts—they take apartments at the hotel, and live in public, too glad to take advantage of the ready means which it affords of escape from the nuisances attendant upon inefficient, incomplete, and insolent service. The young wife finds herself relieved from all the cares, miseries and responsibilities of housekeeping, and has nothing to think of but dress, visiting, reading and amusement. Brides who begin married life in hotels often continue in them from youth to maturity and age, without possessing the inestimable advantage and privilege of any more secluded home. To those who know nothing of domestic affairs, and to those who are willing to attend to them, but cannot procure proper "help" in their household, the hotel system is equally well adapted. It saves trouble, annoyance and expense;—but at what a cost of the domestic amenities. Perhaps not above one-half of that people who sit down to dinner in these superb establishments are travellers. The remainder are permanent residents—husbands, wives and children. To eat in public now and then may be desirable; but for ladies to take all their meals every day, all the year round in the full glare of publicity, to be always full dressed—almost hourly—with strangers from every part of America and of the world; to be, if young and handsome, the cynosure of all vagrant and idle eyes, either in the *table d'hote* or in the public drawing-room;—these are certainly not the conditions which to an Englishman's mind are conducive to the true happiness and charm of wedded life. And it is not only the influence of this state of things upon the husband and wife to which the Englishman objects, but its influence upon the young children who play about the corridors and halls of such mansions, and become prematurely old for want of fresh air and exercise, and overknowing from the experience they acquire and the acquaintances they contract. Perhaps fast people may consider these objections to savor of "old-fogyism;" perhaps not. The system is peculiar to America, and, therefore strikes the attention more forcibly than if it were common to the civilized world.

It is, doubtless, more the misfortune than the fault of American families that they live so much in this style; for, without good servants who know, and are not too supercilious and saucy to perform it, it is impossible for a lady, without shortening her life and making herself worse than a slave, to have a comfortable and happy home, or to govern it with pleasure or advantage either to herself or her family. Recently the New York and Philadelphia newspapers have been filled with the details of two scandalous cases—one ending in a tragedy—of which a New York and a Philadelphia Hotel were the scenes, and in both of which the fair fame of ladies was sacrificed. To these painful exposures it is not necessary to make further allusion; but they are so fresh in the public recollection that they cannot be passed over, even in this cursory glance at some of the evils attendant upon the undue publicity of female life in such monster hotels as I have endeavoured to describe.

To all the hotels is attached an establishment known as the "bar," where spirituous liquors are retailed under a nomenclature that puzzles the stranger, and takes a long acquaintanceship with American ways and manners to become familiar with. Gin-sling, brandy-smasher, whip-saw, skin, streak-of-lightning, cock-tail, rum-salad are but a few of the names of the drinks which are consumed at the bar, morning, noon and night, by persons who in a similar rank of life in England would no more think of going into a gin-palace under the bank. Every hotel, attached to the Reform Club, and free not only to the members but to the world without, and both largely availing themselves of it to drink and smoke, both by day and night, and you will be able to form a conception of the "bar" of an American hotel, and of the class of people who frequent it. But can such a system conduce to any virtuous development in this Republic? I will not answer the question, but leave it, and all the other questions mooted in this letter, for the consideration of those who desire that America should be as wise and happy in the private relations of her citizens as she is free and independent in her relations to the great comity of the world.

Attempt to Excite a Mutiny.

AN AMERICAN SEAMAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO EXCITE A MUTINY IN THE 9TH REGIMENT.

At the Police Court, yesterday (Friday), the Mayor, the only Magistrate present, Thos. Johnson, described as an American seaman, was charged with writing on Wednesday, the 23rd of Dec. and sending a letter to the soldiers of the 9th regiment, at present at Sunderland Barracks, in order that the same might be circulated amongst the soldiers for the purpose of exciting them to mutiny.'

Mr. Gifford shortly detailed the facts of the case. He said, on Wednesday evening, a soldier named Kenney, a private of the 9th Regiment, met the prisoner in the Low-street, near Paddy's Goose, who got into conversation with him, and gave him a letter to be delivered at the Barracks for the purpose of circulating it amongst the soldiers. The prisoner told Kenney that he would wait for an answer until the following evening, when he would be waiting for it in front of the Sailors' Home. Kenney immediately gave the letter to Corporal Blanchfield, by whom it was afterwards given to the color-sergeant, and ultimately found its way into the hands of the commanding-officer, Major Bethune. The prisoner was taken into custody by a ruse; he (Mr. Gifford) wrote a letter, which he gave into the hands of Kenney, who met the prisoner and gave it to him. Some men in plain clothes were watching, and as soon as Kenney left the prisoner the latter was apprehended, and the letter he (Mr.G.) had written was found upon him.

The following evidence was then given—

John Kenney—I am a private in the 9th regiment. I was in the Low-street, near Paddy's Goose, on Wednesday night; I met the prisoner as I was going in; he gave me a letter and told me to give it to one of the corporals. The letter was not directed to any one, but it was sealed up. I said, "does it matter what corporal I give it to?" The prisoner replied, "No." The same night, when I returned to the barracks, I gave the letter to corporal Planchfield. I have no doubt the prisoner is the man who gave me the letter. You (Mr. Gifford) gave me a letter at the barracks to deliver to the prisoner. I gave it to him on the Moor last night about six o'clock. The prisoner was immediately after taken into custody.

Corporal John Blanchfield—I was in the barrack-room on the night of the 23rd, and saw private Kenney, who handed me a letter. I read it, and considered it my duty to hand it over to color-sergeant Danby.

Color-Sergeant Danby—The letter was handed to me on Wednesday evening by Corporal Blanchfield. I looked over it, and when I saw its character I thought it was my duty to lay it before the commanding officer.

Major Duncan Bethune—This letter was placed in my hands early yesterday morning; it came from color-sergeant Danby. I immediately inquired how it found its way into the barracks, when private Kenney gave me the same information he has just stated to the court. When I read it I imagined it was written by some insane individual, and thought it my duty to bring it up to his worship the Mayor, who arranged to discover the individual who wrote it. We did so in the manner described by Mr. Gifford. The letter is a highly improper one.

The following portions of the letter were read:

"Sunderland, Dec. 23, 1857.

"SOLDIERS!—The day, the very hour, has arrived, at which your country must become a republic or go back to despotism; and I have every reason to believe that all the people sincerely desire a complete change of government, but, through the damnable policy of those German bastards and petty tyrants, they are setting class against class, and man against man, and cannot attain their liberty without your example and assistance. Your example, that shall fire the rest of the army, arouse all the people, and set your country at once and forever free! Is there not something nobler in the bare idea of such a thing, than throwing your time and life away to a Government that has sold the liberties of Europe, as it has sold the rights of its own poor and oppressed citizens, your lives and those of your relations?" * * *

I now take upon myself that responsibility, and make the following proposals to you:—To-morrow night, at ten o'clock, I will be at the barracks, when you shall disarm and secure your officers, and appoint others from the ranks, and follow me from the barracks up High-street, proclaiming a republic and calling the citizens to arms. * * * To-morrow night I will walk in front of the Sailors' Home, on the Moor, from six until nine, waiting your answer to this appeal."

Chief Constable Gifford—The letter written by the prisoner was placed in my hands yesterday. Towards night I placed in the hands of Kenney, as an answer to this letter, another letter containing the following:

"In answer to your's of yesterday, we, the soldiers of the 9th, are prepared to do our duty."

I saw Kenney speak to the prisoner last night on the Moor, in front of the Sailors' Home. After a short conversation they separated, and I then secured the prisoner. I found crumpled in his hand the letter I had given the private Kenney. He had to force it from him. I asked William Barter, the prisoner his name, and he said it was Barter. I asked him if he lived in the Sailors' Home; he replied "Yes." I asked him what room: he replied "No. 25, but you'll find nothing there." I asked him why he made a remark of that kind; he said, "I see I have gone a little too far; I will answer no more questions." At the station I asked him what he intended to do with the officers—if he intended to kill them: he said "Yes, if they resisted." He subsequently gave his name as Thomas Johnson. He was searched, and a small matter of coin found on him. In answer to questions that I put to him last night, he stated that he belonged to New York—that he was a seaman, and had come down by the "run" from London a fortnight ago. I have searched the prisoner's room in the Sailors' Home, and found merely some luggage, and in one of his boxes two small bottles, labelled laudanum—poison; also some pieces of glass, as if a bottle had been broken.

Mr. Francis, surgeon—There was laudanum in both bottles. They have been purchased in Sunderland.

Mr. Gifford—The prisoner said he had bought laudanum at different stores until he had a bottle full when he took it at a draught, and if it had not made him sick he should not have been there that night.

The prisoner—I said I took it on Monday night.

Mr. Gifford—Yes; you stated Monday night.

The prisoner—I did not say I would murder the officers. I told you I had no occasion to kill the officers if the men would join me.

Mr. Francis—I examined the prisoner last night, and was of opinion that he was in an insane state of mind, but whether from intemperance or taking laudanum I cannot tell. His eyes do not show as if he was suffering from the effects of laudanum. The prisoner was remanded.—*London Times.*

The Late Outrage at St. Thomas.

From the London Free Press.

A Coroners Jury having been called to determine whose body it was that was found in the Orange Lodge at St. Thomas, under circumstances already detailed in these columns several witnesses were called who identified the body as that of the deceased Mrs. Samuel Paddon. The jury, after hearing the evidence returned the following verdict:—

1st, That the body is fully proven to be the body of the late Mrs. Paddon.

2nd. That the deceased came to her death by natural causes.

3rd, That the jury find by indisputable evidence, that the body so found was taken out of the grave-yard known as the St. Thomas Cemetery, and that such body was taken out of the ground by William F. Sparling, shoemaker, of this town, and others, to the jurors unknown.

4th, That the jurors have great reason to complain of the unsatisfactory answers given by Dr. Caughill, W. F. Sparling, and Dr. Sanderson, to questions which in the opinion of the jury, were calculated to bring out facts necessary to the investigation, and have to express their disapprobation of the same; as also, the abhorrence in which they hold the sacrilegious removal of the sacred dead, and would strongly urge that all legal means should be used to bring the guilty party to justice.

W. F. Sparling and Dr. Caughill had to give bail for their appearance next day.

The members of the Orange fraternity naturally feel deeply incensed that a Lodge Room should have been used for such a purpose, and Lodge No. 257 have published the following, which appears in the columns of the St. Thomas *Dispatch*:—

"In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of Orange Lodge, No. 257, of St. Thomas, the Master, past Master, and officers of the said Lodge, desire to express their abhorence and detestation of a gross outrage upon private and public feeling lately committed by certain persons in this town, in disinterring for dissection the body of the late Mrs. Samuel Paddon.—The undersigned also, on the part of the Lodge, further desire to express their deep regret and indignation, that any person or persons should have insulted the Orange Society by secreting the body so violated from the sanctuary of the tomb in an Orange Lodge Room, and take this opportunity publicly to declare their intense feeling of regret that their room should have been surreptitiously used for a purpose so abhorrent to their feelings, and trust that the guilty parties may be made to feel by proper punishment that the outrage committed by them upon the feelings of the community, and against common decency, shall not escape its just recompense."

Railroad Sleepers.

The consumption of timber on American railroads for the single article of sleepers, is so great as almost to defy calculation.—Some attempts have been made to lessen this consumption by subjecting the sleepers to a process which will prevent or check their decay. Salt has been extensively tried, but in a very imperfect manner.—Some companies have adopted the kyanizing process, and keep their sleepers immersed in the liquor a long time. But this process requires time and a great deal of space where much is to be done. Salt is about to be employed on one of the New Jersey roads in a way somewhat different from former practice. A machine was recently patented to a citizen of Trenton which bores a log with astonishing rapidity at the same time making the hole perfectly straight all the way through—that is, if the hole be started at the centre of the log or sparring, the auger will come out at the exact centre of the other end, a feat which no hand-boring can perform. By this machine it is intended to perforate the sleepers from end to end, fill the cavity with salt, and plug up. But this process will be an expensive one, as the cost of salt will be considerable. A cheaper and better method would be to boil the sleepers in common gas tar. This would charge the pores with a substance that would enable the wood to resist decay for many years. But while all railroad men are sensible of the immense number of sleepers which are called for every year, and that they are annually becoming dearer, no railroad manager seems to have adopted any plan for producing them. If the long stretches of railroad which are everywhere found were lined with chestnut or chesnut trees, say in double rows on each side, this expedient would establish an unfailing supply of the best material for sleepers. The planting could be done by contract at a cheap rate, and the trees would grow up faster than the sleepers decay. Either the planting process must be studied, or better or cheaper modes of preserving sleepers introduced, or an indestructable substitute invented, as the forests of our country will not always support the heavy drain upon them required to keep up nearly 30,000 miles of railroads.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, Monday, Jan'y 11, 6.45 A. M.

TO THE HONOURABLE SECRET COMMITTEE, EAST INDIA HOUSE, LONDON:—

Postal communication between Bombay and Calcutta cut off.

Four of Holkar's regiments disarmed.

Sir R. Hamilton has resumed charge of the Central Indian Agency.

All quiet in the Punjab, Scinde, Agra, Nizam's country, and Madras.

Bheels in Candeish still in rebellion, but no great excess reported.

An armed band has attacked Poonth (?) and plundered the treasury. Surat troops have been sent from Madras and Bombay, and police from Tannal and Nassick to restore order.

Outbreak in Kollapore country on the 6th of December—gates closed by a large body of Mungo and Kamooses. Colonel Jacob blew open the principal gate, attacked and dispersed the insurgents. Fifty prisoners taken and thirty-six immediately tried and executed. In three hours tranquility was restored.

The rising of Bermuds entirely crushed, and afterwards a body of them had been severely chastised at Bullullee.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 8, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Canada*, Captain Lang, has arrived. The news by this arrival is three days later, and is important.

An attempt had been made upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, but it failed, though a projectile pierced his hat.

The *Leviathan* had been pushed nearly to the end of the launching ways. Little else would be done till the high tides of January float her.

The London money market was easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate to five per cent.

Messrs. C. J. Grey & Sons, in the Canadian trade, have suspended.

The American barque *Adriatic*, which was confiscated by the Court of Six for coming in collision with the steamship *Lyonnais*, had escaped from Marseilles.

A new Spanish Ministry had been organized.

News from India, one week later, had been received; but there was nothing further from Cawnpore, owing to the interception of mails between Bombay and Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton market, were 35,000 bales—the market closing at a decline of ⅛ on fair and middling qualities. The lower grades were less affected.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was dull, with a declining tendency. Provisions were quiet.

The London money market was slightly easier. Consols closed at 94¾ to 94⅞ for money.

News by the "Kangaroo."

JANUARY 28, 1858.

Additional telegrams of Indian news taken out by the *Europa* have been received from Malta. The dates are: Calcutta, Dec. 11; Bombay, Dec. 18.

The death of Sir H. Havelock is confirmed.

On the 24th Nov., Sir Colin Campbell evacuated Lucknow, in presence of the whole force of Oudo. He retired to Cawnpore.

The correspondent of the *Times* speaks of actions with the Gwalior mutineers. Gen. Windham, on the 28th November, attacked part of the Gwalior mutineers, near Cawnpore, and defeated them. Next day he was surprised, and lost all his tents, and had retreated into his entrenchments, whence, however, he made a successful sortie upon the enemy. Sir Colin Campbell heard the firing from the Oude side, and came up and above the enemy from his position in Cawnpore. On the 7th December, the commander in Chief attacked the Gwalior men, 14,000 strong. The victory was decisive. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles along Calpee Road, and lost all their cannon except eight, all their carts, all their ammunition, and all their baggage.

Another despatch from Sir Colin Campbell says, that the Gwalior fugitives were subsequently fallen in with by General Grant, as they were beginning to cross the Ganges, and that, after some hard fighting, fifteen guns, with all their stores, ammunition, &c., were captured. General Grant was slightly wounded, but lost no men, although the enemy lost about 100.

The *Times* considers the Gwalior contingent for all practical purposes annihilated.

The Bengal 34th and 72d regiments had mutinied—thus extinguishing the native Bengal army. Two companies of the 72d were cut up by sailors at Deesa.

There were 24,000 European troops in Bengal Presidency.

The steamship *Great Britain*, with 1,000 cavalry, had reached Bombay.

All was quiet in the Punjaub and Rohilcund.

The Oude insurgents were pushing to the Southward, and had compelled the Ghoorkas to retire from Azinghur and Joonpore stations.

An insurrection had broken out at Kolapore, but was speedily suppressed.

In Southern Mahratta Country, attempts had been made to resist the disarming act, but the insurgents were totally defeated.

Jung Bahadore, with 9,000 men, was on his way to assist Sir Colin Campbell.

The mails reached England on the 12th.

A week later news, under the new arrangements for a weekly mail, was expected to arrive on the day of the Kangaroo's sailing.

Dates from Hong Kong up to 29th November, state that the Admiral with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced up the Canton river. No operations had been commenced.

Lord Elgin had gone to Macao, at which place, the French Plenipotentiary and Russian Minister were.

All was quiet in North China.

An attack on Canton is immediately expected on the arrival of reinforcements, which were due. The city is reported to be mined, and resistance expected.

FRANCE.

No political news of importance.

An explosion of heating apparatus in the Church of St. Sulpice Parish had occurred during Divine Service, killing three persons, and wounding several others.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna states that the reduction in the Austrian army has been more considerable than expected, 50,000 men having been already discharged, whereby a saving of 22,000,000 florins had been effected.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia had determined to visit England to assist at his son's marriage to the Princess Royal.

Great preparations were making in England for the event, and also at Berlin for the entry of the Royal Pair into that city.

MADAGASCAR.

Intelligence has been received of a continued persecution of Christians in Madagascar. Thirteen persons had been subjected to torture, and numbers reduced to slavery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Leviathan* was moved yesterday nearly twenty feet. This was accomplished in an almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching ways are expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the way to-day in about an hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by Tootsum's anchor.

AUSTRALIA.

Yesterday the *Trent* arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of Australian mails.—Among her cargo is gold dust to the value of £200,000. Her mails consist of upwards of 80,000 letters and 120,000 newspapers.

INDIA.

HALIFAX, Jan'y 28.

The "Canada" called off Cork on 17th, and brought mails and 67 passengers of the disabled steamer "Ariel."

She passed the "Persia" bound to Liverpool on the 16th.

The "Ariel" after leaving Cowes, experienced strong westerly gales, which gradually increased till Jan. 6th, when at 9 a.m., in lat. 50, long. 29, she broke the starboard shaft just outside the ship. She was hove to under drag of storm sails. On the morning of the 7th it was found that her port-wheel could be worked. The ship was then put about and moved east at about the rate of 8 knots per hour. She shipped several tremendous seas, and broke her forecyard, when she was again laid to until the morning of the 9th. She succeeded in sighting Cape Clear on Monday, the 14th, and reached Queenstown about noon next day.

A further reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was anticipated in a week or two.

FRANCE.

An attempt upon the Emperor's life was made on the evening of the 14th, on their Majesties' arrival at the opera house.—Three explosions coming from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were wounded and three killed. The Emperor's hat was pierced, and his aid-de-camp slightly wounded. Two footmen were also wounded, and one of the horses attached to the carriage killed. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests were made. After the opera the Emperor was enthusiastically hailed by the populace.

INDIA.

Bombay dates are received to December 24th.

The garrison of Futtephore was pressed by insurgents, and have abandoned part of their entrenchments to take up a more secure position.

A body of insurgents had been defeated at Cheerowree and 150 killed.

Three British officers were killed.

The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 29th November without any decisive result.

Reinforcements were marching there.

Several executions of native chiefs had taken place.

The Punjab, Scinde, and Bombay were quiet.

SPAIN.

The Queen's speech announces that she has accepted the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Mexico, but that under all circumstances the honor of Spain shall be preserved.

Istaritz is at the head of the new Ministry.

ITALY.

Mazzini has published an address to the people of Italy, telling them that to conspire is not a right but a duty.

LATEST.

PARIS, Friday.—Four Italians, including Counts Orsini and Pierra, have been arrested.

Many other arrests have been made.

Five persons are dead.

PARIS, Saturday.—It appears that the police of Paris were notified by the Belgian police of an intended attempt at assassination of the Emperor.

Sixty persons wounded—eleven are dangerously.

LONDON, Saturday.—The "Times" City Article says the attempted assassination of the Emperor caused flatness in the funds to-day.

Stocks.—Exchange rate for advances remains at 3 per cent.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—R. Spence & Co. quote flour very dull and prices barely maintained.

Canal 23s a 23s 6d; Ohio 27s a 28s.

New Orleans wheat very dull and 2d lower since Wednesday. 7s a 7s 2d for choice white; 7s 5d a 7s 6d and 7s 9d a 8s for choice.

Corn dull but steady. Prices unchanged.

Pork dull.

Lard steady but quiet.

Ashes steady. Pots 32s 9d a 33s.—Pearls 31s 6d a 32s.

Sugar, improved demand, but prices barely maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money plentiful below bank rates.

Bullion in the bank increased £70,000.

Breadstuffs dull.

Deaths of Distinguished Personages.

Our columns to-day present an unusual number of obituaries—all of them of persons who have left the impress of their talents upon the age. Amongst them the diplomatic and military professions and the tragic art have each a representative. It is seldom that it falls to the lot of the journalist to record in a single page the deaths of so many eminent persons, all of whom are destined to cut a prominent figure in history. First among them, for the recent glory which attaches to his exploits, we have to mention the gallant Sir Henry Havelock, the saviour of the British empire in India, and next by a singular coincidence, that of Marshal Radetsky, the saviour of the Austrian empire in Italy. No military leader ever achieved so much in so short a time as Sir Henry Havelock; and certainly no man ever did more for the honor and glory of the British arms. His reputation has been acquired without the stain of a single weakness or cruelty—his being one of those evenly balanced minds which seem never to have been carried away by excess of zeal. Not so his military compeer, Radetsky. Although he rendered important services to his sovereign, he was betrayed by his devotion to him into the commission of barbarities which must ever detract from his reputation as a gallant soldier.

The death of Radschid Pacha, one of the ablest and most enlightened men in Turkey, and who was instrumental in carrying through the reforms originated in the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, and confirmed and extended by the Hatti Scherif of Gulhane, will create general regret. The Christian population of that empire, and the cause of religious toleration in general, loses in him a sincere and active friend.

In the long expected decease of Rachel, the greatest of living tragedians, the arts lose a genius that we may never hope to behold again. To her speciality of gifts may be applied the well known observation of Lord Dudley:—"She has rendered past glory doubtful and future glory impossible."

While most of these great minds and brilliant talents lived long enough to enjoy the rewards to which their merits and the gratitude of their compatriots entitle them, it is painful to reflect that poor Havelock was cut off just as the fruits of a long and painful career were placed within his grasp. It is to be hoped that the niggardly spirit in which these honors were dealt out to the dead hero by his sovereign will relax into a more generous appreciation of his services by the bestowal of a peerage upon his son.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm to Rent—Gideon Fitzgerald.
Fresh Buns—John Colchetu.
For Sale—Charles Stewart.
To let—J. T. Pemborn.
Get your books posted—James Craig.
Notice—Edmison & Bro's.
Sermons.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

The Seat of Government.

It is announced by the Government that upon the reference from our Legislature to the Queen, as to the most fitting site for the erection of permanent buildings, wherein to transact the public business of the country, the Imperial authorities have recommended Ottawa as the most suitable for the purpose. Many of our readers will enquire the precise geographical position, and what are its peculiar claims to be elevated into the chief city of Canada. To the first, it will be sufficient that it is set down on the River Ottawa, 87 miles above its point of confluence with the River St. Lawrence, and received its now name in 1854, when it was admitted in the list of cities, its earlier name having been Bytown. To the question of precedence in governmental favor, there is nothing we are aware of to recommend it, save its supposed security of defence and the inconvenience of reaching it. It is just such a selection as an English gentleman in his native simplicity might be expected to make. If he comes here to buy a farm, he is sure to select the most worthless; his greatest ambition being satisfied with an unapproachable situation, barren scenery, Indian society, and a duck's pond. It is to be hoped, however, that as the Englishman's choice in this instance, is unaccompanied with English funds wherewith to carry out his style of improvements, the Legislature will not be so foolish as to accept his judgment to form the basis of Provincial expenditure.

The "Peterboro' Watchman."

The prospectus of a new journal to be called the *Peterboro' Watchman* is in course of distribution. The promises it makes to the community are such as cannot but enlist a very kindly sympathy towards the furtherance of its views. They are moderate, liberal and progressive, confirming "equal rights to all," and supporting civil and religious liberty. It declares "the people" to be the recognized source of all political power, disclaiming bigotry and sectarianism, and claims for the inhabitants of Western Canada the right of deciding upon the great and momentous questions which agitate the public mind."

What prospects the promoters of the *Peterboro' Watchman* have of early appearance we are not apprised; but we take the present occasion to offer it a sincere promise of welcome, when it shall enter the body of which it will without doubt form a most respectable feature, at the same time that it will add materially to the strength of our party.

The Hard Times.

Every body is ready to be drawn into discussion on the subject of the hardness of the times, and many excuse themselves from performing their engagements, under shelter of the common cry. There are some people to whom the seasons bring no changes, they are always in hard times; and there are others who refuse to free themselves of a debt which runs at the highest, at six per cent interest, while they employ their funds in the realization of thirty per cent, or in securing estates for their descendents. There is great difficulty in discriminating between the debtor who cannot pay, without reducing himself to want, and he who only suffers the inconvenience of a reduction in his treasury, by paying in a bad season. As a rule, it may be taken that no class, and perhaps no individual, except such as live on salaries, will entirely escape the bad consequences of the present panic; and as another rule, every one who is in debt, had better begin by making voluntary efforts to free himself, even if it does cost him more shillings in the pound than he owes; rather than submit to the more disagreeable necessity of seeing his territory invaded, and forced restitution made, at a sacrifice. The man who has what is called plenty of property, is not to be pitied, if his greed of gain outweighs his moral principle, and he is forced to do that which his thankfulness for being above despair, ought to make him keen to acquit himself of. It is the poor struggling creature, whose little is his all, that should excite compassion, and to such instances it is to be hoped that sentiment will be exercised in its fullest; but in order that it can be so, the comparatively rich must exert a power equal to that they possess.

☞The Editor of the Peterborough *Review* is sweet on the County Council. Says he—"Taken as a whole, upon our experience as an attendant upon the sessions of the Council, a more intelligent set of men have not occupied the seats." The English of which flattery is, that the Peterborough *Review* humbles himself in the dust to say, body that will feed him. The Council go-

"A GROWING EVIL.—The practice of retailing the utterances of dying men, with extravagant accounts of their lives, which certain Reverends are in the habit of delighting their audiences with, is becoming one of the most intolerable nuisances of the day. Men with neither the feelings nor the education of gentlemen, but whom some unfortunate mishap hath clothed with a Reverend prefix, appear to think nothing of mounting the platform and to the disgust of every honorable mind, and the most serious injury to the feelings of friends and relatives, break through the sanctity of the bedchamber, and retail the utterances of men who supposed themselves at the time on their dying couch, and unburdened their soul to one whose profession ought to be the guarantee for secrecy. A practice so revolting ought, and we trust will be frowned down, even though the act should necessitate a violation of the self-asserted privileges of Reverend platform speakers. Those who attended a Missionary meeting recently held in a neighboring Township, will understand more fully the occasion of these remarks."—*Peterborough Review.*

The style of the above article is so coarse, and the sentiment so unchristian, that we cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. What particular act has occasioned this wholesale denunciation of the practice of clergymen, who offer their services for the edification of such as attend at Missionary Meetings, is not introduced to the reader; and as we are not aware of what it is, beyond what the article itself furnishes, we cannot judge of its character; it is enough that the general allusions are indecent, and calculated to foster a false criticism upon the addresses of clergymen on subjects connected with religion. It may be "an intolerable nuisance" for an invalid upon his recovering from a helpless condition, to be reminded of the hopeless feeling he experienced, when he was persuaded that his hour was come, but what will be the intensity of that hopelessness, if upon his recovery, he forgets the mercy that extended to him a respite, and denies the

Interesting Information from the Cook Expedition.

DOE. COOK'S REPORT.

CAMP SCOTT, (V. T. Nov. 29, 1858.

DEAR MAJOR,—I left our Black's Fort, 16 miles from Fort Bridger, on the 7th instant, after one day's march from the point of uniting the commands by Col. Johnston. You now find us in this camp, named in honor of our cherished chief, whose forethought and action has placed us in winter quarters, under excellent shelter, without the blow of an axe. Our first day's march was over a dreary waste, made more desolate by the fall of snow two days previous, and the driving storm of snow and wind which met us in the middle of the march, miles from wood, water, grass, or shelter. To return was destruction; to advance was, apparently to court it. The number of animals were insufficient to move either our mule or contractor's trains. Still we struggled on, losing strength hourly by the destruction of our animals; on the evening of the 8th we prepared for the contest again. On the morning of the 9th a portion struck camp and advanced to the next place of shelter; there, while waiting the arrival of the rear, to have our animals struck down by cold, hunger and thirst. The rear (5th infantry) could not make a march of five miles in a day to overtake us without leaving the supplies behind. Without sustenance for animals almost starved before we joined the main body, almost without fuel, that regiment, and the trains it escorted, passed the day traveling against one of the most severe storms of snow and wind I have experienced for many years, and camped in a dreary spot, open to the full blast of the storm, with the thermometer at 6° below at 6 A. M., while we were under shelter of bluffs. The orders will show our march. It was one magnificent struggle from the beginning to this place. One more day's march and our meat ration—beef, horse and mule—would have been diminutively small for the winter. The last company of the 10th infantry, escorting the last of the supply trains to Fort Bridger, reached this camp at 10 P. M. on the 22nd; thus requiring six days to move our little army and its supplies less than six miles. In its limbs the giant's strength was expended; but the will which moved this force, and the spirits which gave this will vitality, were brighter and stronger as the constitution became weaker; and if he had said "On," on we would have gone, feeling that what he would direct would be right. The assurance you gave me of confidence in my commander have been more than realized, and he now has, I believe, the unbounded confidence of the army. You will see from his letters and orders how he grappled with the difficulties in his path, and I hope the Spring will see him the conqueror. This little army is in fine health and in cheerful spirits. The men have borne their trials without a murmer—duty is severe upon officers and men; but not a word of complaint have I heard. We have all endured alike, and the fact that Col. Johnston has on the march "footed it," as did the men: suffers the same exposure, and will not permit the officer to receive more than the soldier, has endeared him to all. We are now in camp, nicely housed; the most of us in wall-tents; the men all in "Sibley, tents." The latter save the necessity of huts, and are the only suitable tents for the men. The wall tent, with a stove, is the only one for an officer. The tents furnished (Sibley tents) are very inferior, especially those made by the quarter-master; inferior in material and make, and small and unequal in size. One tent is allowed to eighteen men now, but in a few days they will be issued at one to sixteen; even that would be insufficient were not the men on guard or other duty. Our animals are all absent, except those needed for police purposes and for immediate consumption.

This place (Fort Bridger) is admirably located; timber abundant close by for fuel and garrison; grass can be cut within 200 yards of the garrison; water at the door; and it commands every road leading into the country. The Mormons burned the buildings of this place and Fort Supply; at the latter place they piled up their grain and set fire to it; left their potatoes, turnips, &c., in the ground. The walls of Fort Bridger are standing; they were built for defence last fall; 6 feet through at base, 14 at top, 16 feet high, and 100 by 110 on one part, 100 by 75 on another. They tried to fire the grass, but snow fell and extinguished it. The snow was our salvation. When the grass was burned the flames scorched the trees 60 feet high. Had the command advanced sooner than it did the animals would have starved, and the army, could not have found or reached a place of shelter. Our grass is eaten up for three miles around us; but we have animals on Smith's Fork, (three miles off,) and there is grass enough there for the whole band; but no shelter and insufficient wood. This valley is warm, wooded and watered, and welcomed us. Our legs are united, or fast getting so; and when spring comes a more devastating swarm of grasshoppers will never have swept that valley of Salt Lake than will this army be, if our progress is molested. This people design our starvation, our destruction; and there is no device man can resort to which they will not practice —from assassination, murder, fire and flood. The robbers and evasions will scatter and form bands of guerillas, and no party, no train, no band of cattle, will pass to the valley if they can murder, burn, or run off. The Mormons have great fear of mounted men; and had not Colonel Johnston brought up the two companies of the 2nd. from Laramie, (companies which were to be called to Kearney and which directions had been given to prepare at K.,) from the negligence of the guards and the watchfulness of the Mormons, we would now be struggling by hard to get here, and without meat. Had the 2nd dragoons been sent at the time directed—telegraphed—not an animal would have been lost by theft. The army could not, however, have entered the valley without leaving its supplies behind. The Mormons are a set of cowards, like all assassins and bullies; and I fear their leaders, and those who have no claims in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it might benefit us. The leaders rely on such conduct as was pursued by Congress in the Kansas question. I hope Congress will declare the Territory in rebellion, and call upon all Governors and commanding officers to arrest and keep in custody all persons leaving the Territory, and especially the leaders, unless accompanied by a safeguard or passport.

Additional News from India.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS IN LONDON—GEN. WINDHAM'S REPEAT CONFIRMED—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR—EVACUATION OF LUCKNOW BY SIR COLIN CAMPBELL—THE VICTORIOUS AND THE MOURNING—THE HISTORY OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

The Indian mails, with dates from Calcutta to the 31st of December, arrived in London on the 13th of January. The following dispatch published by the East India House contains particulars not yet published:

The Quartermaster-General having relieved the Lucknow garrison, returned to Cawnpore with the women, the wounded, and the state prisoners, 23 lacs of rupees and the King's jewels; also all the guns worth taking away. He left in the garrison the 1st division of the Gwalior contingent, 3,000 in number, which had arrived near Cawnpore, after crossing the Jumna at Calpee, taking all their guns except one light field-piece.

On the 27th November the main body of the Gwalior contingent under the command of Tantia Topee, attacked the position of Cawnpore. They were repulsed with severe loss on the 28th November. The Rifles returned two of their 18 pounders. The 64th Regiment suffered severely.

All the other details of Cawnpore and Grant's successes have been made public, and some of the news in the telegram actually reached London by the ordinary post a month sooner.

No details of the affairs at Cawnpore have yet been published. The Bengal *Hurkaru* considers the operations of Campbell as masterly, and it doubles the fame of Havelock and Brigadier Wilson. The same authority considers that the rebellion is not so nearly at an end as many have sanguinely supposed in India, and as the government in England have been led to believe.

No list of the killed and wounded at Cawnpore is published.

It was not known at Calcutta upon what day Havelock died, nor the cause of his death.

General Windham, commanding at Cawnpore, had marched on the 26th November, to attack a portion of the rebels in position eight miles from Cawnpore. He met with short opposition, but after a fight routed the body, taking all their guns but one, and returned to Cawnpore that evening. On the 27th November the whole Gwalior contingent, strengthened by rebels from various parts, attacked Cawnpore, near Cawnpore. The British regiments came to intrenchments, and on the night of the 28th the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th regiments. On the 29th they attacked the entrenchments from the Canal and Subadars' Tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the Canal was most successful; the rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounders. The fire of the rebels from the subdars tank was also quite arrested, but our extreme right, and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson is killed and Major Stirchard is badly wounded. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P. M. on the 28th. The ladies and children of the Lucknow Garrison are encamped four miles from Cawnpore."

No. 3.—From Cawnpore, Dec. 7, 12 noon.—From the commander-in-Chief, to Calcutta, to the Governor General:

"Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of sick and wounded, 800 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A. M. The affair ended in the complete route of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole baggage of the force. Sir Colin describes his loss as insignificant; he had not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmond.

All the women and children from Lucknow arrived safely at Allahabad.

An extraordinary *Gazette*, published at Calcutta, contains Brigadier Inglis' narratives of events at Lucknow. It is preceded by a general order in Council, in which the Governor-General specifies numerous officers and civilians who distinguished themselves during the defence.—His Excellency believes that there never has a tale been told which will stir the hearts of Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis." His Excellency also mentions the names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Hall among the noble women who distinguished themselves, and refers in terms of deep regret to the death of General Havelock. Six months batta is to be awarded to every officer and soldier who formed part of the garrison, and the civilian who shared in the defence.

The Calcutta *Englishman* says that young Bahadoor, with 9,000 Goorkha troops, was on his way to join Sir Colin Campbell.

In the affair at Mundeweya the British artillery silenced the five guns in the enemy's centre, and a party of her Majesty's 14th Dragoons took the guns. The casualties were—Lieutenant Rodmayne, 14th Dragoons, killed, and eight rank and file; Lieutenant James wounded severely in the arm; Lieutenant Martin, ditto, in the leg; Lieutenant Prendergast, slightly, four other officers very slightly, and 68 rank and file.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND GEN. WINDHAM.

No. 1.—From Cawnpore, 26th November, 11 P. M. From General Windham, to Calcutta, to the Governor General:

"I this morning attacked the 1st Division of the Gwalior, amounting to upwards of 3,000, with two 17-inch iron howitzers, two light field guns, upon the Pandoo River, eight miles from Cawnpore. After a fight for one hour and a half, we completely routed them, and captured all but one light gun."

No. 2.—From Allahabad, Thursday, 1st Dec., 8:20 A. M. From C. Chester, to Calcutta, to C. Bodun, Esq.

The Gwalior contingent attacked Nowabgunge, near Cawnpore on the 27th ult. The British troops retired on the entrenchments, and on the night of the 27th, the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the entrenchments from the Canal and Subadars' Tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the Canal was most successful; the rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounders. The fire of the rebels from the subdars tank was also quite arrested, but our extreme right, and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson is killed and Major Stirchard is badly wounded. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P. M. on the 28th. The ladies and children of the Lucknow Garrison are encamped four miles from Cawnpore."

No. 3.—From Cawnpore, Dec. 7, 12 noon.—From the commander-in-Chief, to Calcutta, to the Governor General:

"Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of sick and wounded, 800 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A. M. The affair ended in the complete route of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officers except Lieut Salmond, A. D. C., to General Grant. I hold here to recognize the force.

No. 4.—From Allahabad, Dec. 8. From Brigadier Campbell to Lord Dunkill, Military Secretary:

"All the women and children from Lucknow have arrived safely."

☞The *James Buchanan* is the name of a slave schooner that has just landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The name was a delicate compliment. The slaves should be sent to Kansas.

CHINA.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

HONG KONG, Nov. 11.

I hope to be able to tell you by the next mail that we are at least "before Canton." All our powers of force and persuasion are arrived, or are upon the eve of arrival. Mr. Read has come in his gigantic ship, the *Minnesota*, and although the monster made an involuntary breach of etiquette in the number of guns fired, the Plenipos have fraternized in cordial fashion. It is understood that on the 16th the *Calcutta* flag-ship will change her anchorage for Tiger Island. The rest of our fleet will gradually gather about her up the river. Then in deliberate strength our heavy-armed vessels will move right up and occupy the river under the walls of Canton. They will clear the way, remove all obstacles, protect the necessary reconnaissances of the land approaches to the city, and make matters comfortable for a final assault.—Then the great Yeh will be summoned, not to treat, but to surrender the city. Should he neglect or refuse, proclamations will be issued directing the unarmed people to depart the city during the impending operations. Then will come the final scene.—the landing of the Marines and land forces, the shelling the forts, the breaching the walls, and the storm.

According to all precedent, Hong Kong is full of rushing rumours. "Yeh has been degraded." "Yeh has abandoned the city." "Yeh has asked to open negotiations." "Yeh will give up the city without a fight." "Yeh will die at his post." Yeh has mined all the gates, excavated all the streets, turned every highway into a tiger pit, putting upright spears at the bottom, and "Yeh has 22,000 men within the walls, and 200 guns on the fortification opposite the river." It will be hard if none of these opposing predictions should turn out to be like the event, that the Chinese government have been sending down troops from the north, and have been mounting guns upon the walls.

The two sister ships, the *Imperatrice* and the *Imperatrice*, are now both arrived, and have discharged their cargo of Marines in good health at Wantung, opposite the ruins of the Bogue forts. Captain Serrard Osborne, in the *Furious*, goes to Manill to bring up the last two of his squadron of gunboats. Captain Osborne has acquired great credit by the success with which he has brought all his chuch cockatries home—*not* to roost. To the *Dodo* belong the honors of the race; but they have all done well. Many were the adventures of these wee things, all flight and sting, in their passage through the waste of waters. The big ship of commerce, when they sighted one of these specks in mid ocean, took various ideas of the unusual sight. Some bore down towards it as a wreck offering of salvage money, and bore away again as they grew nearer, frightened at its vicious and piratical hull. Some recognized the little vixen thing and came near to see, digging ensign and offering sea luxuries. One Scotch ship fairly bolted at first view, and crowded all sail to escape when the terrible little cruiser manifested a desire for an interview. The commander of the gunboat had his reasons for a closer interchange of compliments; he made all sail, started in pursuit, then got up his steam, and a regular chase ensued. At last the Scotchman was overhauled, having led the gunboat some way out of her course. The officer boarded her in no very good humour, and asked why he had been led this dance, and whether the master did not know a pennant when he saw it?

"Eh," said the Scotchman, "I kenned vera well what ye war; but I thought sure enough ye'd just be in distress for something."

The *Adelaide* at this date has not been heard of, but as her consorts have arrived she may be daily expected. We are also entitled to expect a return of some 400 or 500 of the marines and troops lent to India. The authorities there have received the assistance they have obtained from the Chinese expedition, with less acknowledgment than might reasonably have been expected, and quite neglected to avail themselves of the *moral* influence which might have been drawn from the sudden arrival of Lord Elgin, with no inconsiderable nor inopportune force; but I suppose they will keep their promise and lend us back these men, the rather because there must soon be a glut of troops at Calcutta. They will probably arrive faster than they can be sent up the country.

In a few days, therefore, we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall probably be able to land, 4,000; but, alas, the great bulk of them will be blue jackets,—capital fellows afloat, but terrible stragglers ashore. Jack's habits all induce him to consider that going ashore means going upon a spree. Jack will help to take the city, or would take it single handed; but we must not trust 'im to hold it.

I believe I may now say that the Baron Gros has determined to co-operate in our enterprise. He has three frigates, two corvettes, and four gunboats here, and about 1,000 men, whereof he can land about 600 seamen. We have plenty of force to do the work single-handed, and some delay may possibly be occasioned by waiting until he can get his frigate, the *Capricieuse*, now, in dock at Shanghai, down southwards. So far, therefore, as actual assistance goes, perhaps we might as well have been alone; but in other points of view this co-operation must be satisfactory. What his *casus belli* may be I am not informed, and as it is no part of my business to speculate upon it I take it for granted that it is sufficient. It is clear, however, that it cannot be stronger than ours. The action of the French, therefore will justify in the eyes of Europe, the course which we are now taking, and, as the two squadrons will doubtless act cordially together, this will be another public proof of the friendship and common policy of the two nations.

It is equally well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of lookers on. Judging from the great draught of water of the *Minnesota*, even this "looking on" must be a very distant view.

The torpidity of the last five months, therefore, has changed to the bustle of preparation. The seamen are being drilled to act ashore, the 79th are being marched and counter-marched, targets are being set up in the secluded valleys of Hongkong, and the sharp ring of the rifle may be heard at early morn and at dewy eve. Every one who can smuggle himself on board a gunboat has been up the river to get a peep at the doomed city. Many who did not need his smuggling process have yielded to the same curiosity. General Ashburnham is said to be under orders for departure for India, and is about to exchange "Head Quarters House" for the *Arc*. Lord Elgin taking the house, and the General taking the steamer. If these orders should be imperative in their character, I apprehend that nothing can be done until he is gone, for it would probably be inexpedient that operations of magnitude, such as must occur after the taking of the city, should be originated by a General whose engagements elsewhere will not allow him to conduct to a close. The General, however, was loth to depart and not unnaturally so.—Colonels Wethrall and Packenham and Major Crealock have been hard at work for months arranging the plan of operations, and must be equally disappointed at having to leave their laboratory just at the moment of projection. Major Macdonald might reasonably expect to exercise his talents as Provost Marshall in the city of Canton, instead of joining his regiment in India when the hard fighting will probably be over.—But altered circumstances compel altered arrangements. Our staff officers and our doctors and our commissariat are ludicrously disproportionate to our present force and the public service must silence private hardships. When General Ashburnham, therefore, went up to Macao Fort and to the Fort of the Fatshan Creek, it was, as I suppose, only to take a Pisgah look at the promised land. It is said that he wants to see what the next mail may bring. Before this goes he may possibly have taken his departure.

Lord Elgin, accompanied by the French Secretary of Legation and Colonel Foley has also been up to Macao Fort, and taken a careful survey of the city from the top of the Pagoda. He called upon Baron Gros at the French anchorage at Castle Peak Bay and held long converse. The Chinese, who profess to be quite convinced that all this "bobbery" terms their word, is only to frighten them, and who will repent "Englishmen no can take Canton" are quite certain that "Number one Mandarin" only went up to try and open negotiations with Yeh.

I also have been cruising about in these waters. After about four months absence it was pleasant to revisit once tranquilly than upon a former occasion the fort on the Fatshan creek, now called "Seymour Fort," and to look again upon the city from the Macao Pagoda. I cannot detect any alteration in the defences of the city since I was last there. The Shamech forts at the end of the three-mile reach, still look ruinous. Gough Fort seems to be surrounded by rather fewer tents than when I last saw it. All the traps and pitfalls are probably completed. There is, however, a closer interest now in bringing a powerful glass to bear upon the heights which must so soon be won by British daring, and in examining the ground along which our forces must proceed. It is broken ground, capital skirmishing ground, but very difficult for the transport of guns. Mr. Power, who now conducts the Commissariat Department, has organized a corps of 700 coolies—"Hakkas," or men drawn from a mountain district which has always had little respect for Mandarin authority. They look very well when they are parading at Hongkong, and they work very well, but whether these fellows will drag field-pieces up over those inequalities in face of the fire from the forts is yet to be seen. I believe it is not proposed to bring this novel transport corps actually under fire, but the question is at what distance they will take fright.

I passed also by Whampoa, which has not been seen except by the Earl and the General and their projecting gunboats since the commencement of the war; I beg pardon, I mean since the commencement of the misunderstanding between the local authorities at Canton and her Majesty's civil and military officers there. I only know by description how populous and busy the place once was, how thronged by boats, how crowded by shipping, how echoing with drunken shouts, how rife with fierce debauchery. The town is apparently very moral now. There is scarcely a boat on the river. The docks are all destroyed and the blocks of granite emulate the eccentricity of the blocks at the Bogue forts.—Many of the wooden houses that advance upon piles into the river are losing their perpendicular and leaning forwards like a drunken man posing himself; some are already down; all look ruinous and desolate. Here and there a few Chinese were gathered together to stare at us as we passed, but they were more haggard than any Chinaman I have ever seen. They were probably the remnons of races locally extinct.

I passed also by the French anchorage, and had some communication with their fleet. This is a beautiful spot in this clear cool weather, and I dare say they derive immense satisfaction in perforating the hill in their ball practice, and setting fire to the brushwood by their shell practice. But still I don't quite wonder that they should be ready to fight anybody in any cause to get a little distraction. The Baron's suite are all Marquises and Counts, and grand seigneurs of high degree, who had come out with the idea of a sort of Royal progress to Pekin. They have been six months at sea, cooped up in the *Audacieuse*, and are still in their floating prison. One of the officers said to me, "We get up every morning at daylight because their is such a deuce of a noise (*tapage d'enfer*) with washing the deck that no one can sleep all day long, as he would wish, and we see always that same sea and those same rocks, and that everlasting sugarloaf his—*ce n'est pas gai*. Now and then we have our distraction. The Admiral, who is very amiable, allows us occasionally a speculate.—But the sailors only play one piece, and the women are represented by two broad-chested mariners. One of them tells us in the course of the dialogue, in a *male* bass voice, *Holos! tous voyez que je suis belle.—Comme c'est malheureux d'etre belle! —Ce n'est pas amusant*. I hope their friends in Paris will cease to envy them, and sympathize with their sufferings.

My letters from the North tell me that the Chinese have just issued an impertinent proclamation, warning the barbarians not to venture into the interior, and declaring that even if they should not create disturbances there, punishment will await them. It is just as well that I made my survey of Hangchau before this survey appeared, for nobody doubts the power of the Mandarins to incite the population to force on "a disturbance" with the most peaceable Europeans.

Count Putiatin is back in Shanghai. He has made a new treaty in Japan, and it seems that the terms are liberal, shutting a tendency on the part of the Japanese to throw over exclusiveness. Russia has been granted land to build Government storehouses, and the Japanese have bought several European merchant ships. They have heard of Queen Victoria's gift to the Emperor, and are anxiously looking for her arrival. She is now being ornamented in Hong Kong harbor, but she will disappoint the Japanese. She is neither a ship of war nor a pleasure yacht, and is specially ill adapted for the habits of the people for whom she is destined. The Dutch naval officers have been to see her, and chuckle at the little respect she will obtain for British naval architecture.

I learn from the same source that Pekin is nearly in a state of famine. Rice is said to cost 300 cash (about 1s 6d) a-pound. The Russian Plenipotentiary and the American Commodore were about leaving for Hong Kong.

The same letters tell me of the death of Mr. Beale, one the Medici of Shanghai.—He had accumulated an enormous fortune without contracting the limits of a most lavish expenditure. He had just resolved to return home. I was his guest for some time at Shanghai, and was indebted to him for much information. He had discussed with me his plans for his new career in England, and his influence would have been great upon all questions relating to China. But while he was gathering in the threads of his multifarious operations, Death put his hand upon him. He died delirious, pointing out the headlands and cities he saw in his voyage towards England. Well, Pascal says, "La mort est plus assee a supporter sans penser que la pensee de la mort sans peril." So perhaps he was happy in his death. I am told also by the same mail of the death of a young and honest-hearted missionary at Ningpo, with whom I had had much converse. It is frightful to look back upon the number of youthful and energetic men whom I have known intimately during my sojourn in the East, and who have succumbed in this climate.

A Delicate Subject.

Since the days of good Queen Anne, when Will Honeycomb used to devote an occasional essay in the *Spectator* to the petticoat, that delicate subject has been in too great reverence to be made the subject of newspaper discussion. Whether it has been owing to a refinement of feeling or a lack of gallantry, that the petticoat has been held in sacred reserve, we will not pretend to decide, but suddenly it has been dragged ruthlessly before the public gaze again, and, we wish we could add, with as much gallantry and easy grace as were displayed by jovial Dick Steele when he handled the subject.

Our countrywoman, the lady of Sir Gore Ouseley, at Washington, has been the cause of this disturbance. She has startled the politicians at our national capital, and "fluttered the Volscians" of the pave generally, by displaying a crimson petticoat as she walked the streets, of course not intentionally, but by that graceful and fascinating lifting of the robe, which vain Frenchmen have imagined no lady could ever do properly anywhere out of Paris. The little bit of red displayed in this manner has had the effect upon the masculine public which that fiery color is supposed to produce upon the passions of an excited bull. The red petticoat has become the current theme of conversation, and Broadway, ere long, will probably have a fiery streak running along the pavement, as though a procession of cardinals were going along in full sacerdotal costume.

Well, we must yield to the dominant fashion, whether it be a red petticoat or a green umbrella, but we must say that a softer and milder tint would be more becoming for Summer, let the case be as it may in Winter. We have an indistinct recollection of having once enjoyed a transient glimpse of an embroidered petticoat of snowy whiteness, which we caught an involuntary sight of as a stately lady displayed one day as she lifted her brocaded robe in stepping across Broadway, to prevent the hem of her dress coming in contact with the muddy pavement. We have not the boldness to oppose our humble opinion to a newly introduced fashion, but we will venture timidly to intimate that the snowy purity of dimity or muslin is much more likely to make a lasting impression on the masculine heart than the most brilliant scarlet that ever hung about feminine ankles.

But it is said that Queen Victoria wore the red petticoat when she was last at her palace of Balmoral in the Highlands. Of course we have not another word to say on the subject. If the Queen wore the crimson jupe in Scotland what better reason could be desired as an apology for our ladies wearing it in Broadway?—*N. Y. Times.*

☞The trial of John B. Robertson, late Cashier of the Eagle Bank, Rochester, on a charge of attempting to poison his wife, excites great interest in that vicinity, and throughout the United States. The parties are well known in Rochester, and have hitherto occupied a very respectable position. The crime charged against Mr. Robertson is an attempt to enlist a physician in Rochester, Dr. Joseph A. Biegler, in a conspiracy to make away with Mrs. Robertson, by means of the administration of a series of slow poisons. The Dr. Biegler in question is a son of the Buffalo physician who was recently sentenced to State Prison for causing the death of a young girl by producing an abortion. The elder Biegler's troubles, as the story goes, claimed the sympathy of Robertson, who has visited him at Auburn since his conviction to obtain medical advice for his wife. The younger Biegler has since become the family physician of Robertson, and becomes the principal witness for the prosecution on the present trial—charging Robertson with an attempt to induce him to administer poisons to his wife, and with using such language as the following in reference to the lady, viz: "I want the cause of all my troubles and this hell upon earth removed from existence." Biegler states that the proposal startled him, but that he promised to "think of it," and that by means of concealed witnesses, during successive interviews with Robertson, succeeded in establishing a chain of evidence against him.—This is the case for the prosecution. The younger Dr. Biegler is the prime mover in the affair, and is the first and principal witness in the case. It will be observed that the charge hinges upon these unhappy relations existing between Mr. Robertson and his wife, and his alleged desire to terminate domestic difficulties. On the other side it is proper to state that the affair is looked upon by a large class of persons in Rochester as an extraordinary case of conspiracy—whether for the purpose of injuring Robertson's reputation to gratify the enmity of certain parties, or to bring the elder Biegler out of State Prison on the plea that his evidence is indispensable, are questions which remain to be settled by future developments.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR: The underwritten Communication which as you will see is a continuation of what I lately introduced to the people of Peterboro' through the columns of the Peterborough *Review*, was offered to the editor of that journal, but as he wanted to submit it to his superiors before he could give me an answer to my request to have it published, I declined his terms, not wishing to put myself in the hands of an editor who has neither will nor power to be independent, and do what he feels right; and as I share in the general sentiment of reliance expressed by the people towards you in the conduct of your journal, I appeal with confidence to your desire to see justice done, and give me the privilege the less honorable editor of the *Review* has denied me.

I am Sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro, Jan 30, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your last issue that Mr. Wm. Cumming comes out pleading his innocence, and says he never charged me with stealing lumber from the Corporation, but only with using it, just before his eyes; he does not tell you that he saw me take it from Dr. Burnham's either on a team or on my back; he does not tell you anybody else saw me take the mighty heap of lumber, and then he goes on to tell you a long yarn about what Mr. Henthorn said about getting two loads of lumber and him going to Mr. Ledgate and asking him about my lumber, and then goes to the Mayor and tells him a cock-and-bull story, but all to no purpose. He does not tell you that Mr. Ledgate delivered to me last year upwards of 40,000 feet of lumber. He does not tell you that Mr. Austin delivered a large quantity of lumber, as also did Mr. Kelly of Mud Lake. Now, Sir, I tell you, our Bailiff, Mr. Cumming is the greatest rogue of the two, because, from the fact of his being a paid servant of the Council he ought to have taken me up or any body else for depriving the Corporation of such a large quantity of lumber as he stated that I took from them in the presence of several witnesses on the public streets and in the Council. I can tell Mr. Cumming that his days are about at an end in this town. I would like to ask Mr. Cumming how many plank he gave to Mr. James Harvey, one of our present Councillors, to crib around his cellar windows on Hunter Street last Summer, both Scotch. The reason why Cumming is so mad at me is that I always voted in the Council against the following large salaries given him.

In my last I stated that the pickings of our Town Bailiff, Mr. Cumming, amounted to one year to something like £300. Perhaps, Sir, it would not be amiss to give it to you and your numerous readers in detail:

Salary voted to him by the Council..	£90	0	0
Fees from the Mayor's Court.....	36	0	0
Hay Weighing.....	54	12	0
Horse and cart on street, 8 months, 3s 9d per day.....	70	13	0
Putting drunkards to bed 5s per head.	25	0	0
A free house on Market Square.....	30	0	0
5s per head over-charge on tax-payers	50	0	0
Other jobs, such as landlord's vagrants	12	10	0
Fixing up Mr. Fenerty's office.....	25	0	0
	£93	10	0

This appears to be one of the best offices in the County. Now, sir, the above statement I shall prove to your satisfaction, also to the satisfaction of the tax-payers of the town, who I think will not relish it very well. I do assure you, sir, it is not now I came to know this diabolical outrage committed on the Town by our Bailiff, Wm. Cumming. During my long stay in the Council I often tried to improve it, and made use of it when speaking in the Council, but I was always voted down because Cumming was a good fellow and always had money when our Treasurer had none. To tell you the truth of it, our Treasurer had only the name and our Bailiff had all the profits.

Sir, it is well known to both Council and Town that Cummings' salary is fixed at £90 per year and that he is not entitled to another penny for his services. Does he deny that he receives from the Mayor's Court 6s 3d on every case tried before the Mayor. You may ask the question how I came to know this. I was in the Clerk's office a few days ago when Mr. John Williamson was being tried before the Mayor for his chimney being on fire, when he was fined 5s, and 16s 3d costs when Mr. Cumming) claimed 6s 3d, to which the Mayor at once agreed. Then I turned over to the Town Records and found there about 80 cases, and in proportion to the charge made in my presence, Cumming would receive £25 per year from it. Will Mr. Cumming deny that he has received from hay weighing alone £54 13s 9d, while there never was an order on the books for any such donation to him? How long will the already over-burdened tax-payers of this Town stand this high-handed robbery? (as I cannot find in the whole dictionary a milder term for it.) Does our very righteous Bailiff pretend to deny that he had a horse and cart on the streets for seven months in the name of his little Clerk, Andrew Cathcart, and this scheme was only to hide the outrageous charges made by Cumming & Co. against the Corporation. I think, Sir, that you and your readers will agree with me on this point, that last Summer was one of the wettest Summers that has been for the last twenty years and that neither man or beast could stand out of doors to make fair time, or anywhere near it, but lo and behold! here is the neat time of Cumming & Co.'s bob-tail nag, (a hardy fellow indeed) and his seven year old driver who could stand rain, hail, thunder and lightning better than any other nag in Town, but if he does stand all this hardship we must make the Town pay for it. "Come Andy," says Cumming, "you mark down the days he works in every month, and don't make any half-days as they are hard to reckon you know." When will I begin to charge from? asks Andy, when Cummings, in his usually good-natured manner, replies, "from the 1st of June, of course." The following is a true statement of the pay list of Cumming & Co.:

1857.	Days.		£	s	d
June,	24½	(at 8s 9d pr. day)	11	3	1½
July,	24½	"	10	12	3
August,	24½	"	10	16	0
September,	25	"	10	18	9
October,	24½	"	10	12	2
November,	21	"	9	3	9
December,—not one day at all—but					
Andy bulks it by order of his boss at	7	6	6½		
		To	13	0	

I presume, Sir, that your readers will remember the weather we had in the last mentioned month.

Mr. Cumming says himself that he makes £29 per year by putting drunkards to bed. He laughs at the Council and says he can make £25 per year in Mr. Fraser's office. Then, Sir, you are aware that he has a house on the Market Square, which, with a little repair, would rent for £50 per year.

Now, Sir, this is my last charge at this time against Mr Cumming, but not the least, I assure you. Last year when the taxes were about to be collected, Mr. Cumming sits quietly down in his office and calls upon Constable Woods to go around the several wards and warn the people to come to Mr. Cummings' office and pay their taxes. This call the people obeyed at once, and to their great astonishment Cumming had the hardihood to charge them 5s over and above their lawful tax and termed it part of his fees, and any one who disputed it he threatened that he would go to their houses and shanties and drag out everything they had and sell it on the streets,—(very hard indeed.)

Another small charge against Cumming and I am done. I do not know whether the people will take notice of it or not, but I assure you the Government will not wink at it; or any other unjustifiable conduct, as the fact that a common Constable, like Cumming, to keep a Bible in his office and swear innocent people on it to gratify his own foolish ambition. I sincerely hope that our new Council will try and reform all these crying evils and abuses that have long prevailed in our Council.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will excuse me for such a long article, but I do justice to the people of this town to show up Cumming in his true light. I could not make it shorter and do him justice. No more at present,

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,
J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Jan. 26, 1858.

For the Examiner.

The Flag of England.

Gaily and gallantly,
O'er the sea,
Floateth the standard,
Unfurled to the breeze,
High and exalted,
It rides o'er the wave,
Protected and honored,
By Britons so brave.

Freely and glorious,
High in the air;
To sully its glory,
The bravest don't dare:
That standard of freedom,
Floats o'er the sea,
The emblem of Britain,
That home of the free.

That time-honoured standard,
Has long been unfurled,
The freeman's protector,
All o'er the world;
The pride of the Briton,
The hope of our race;
It bears an inscription,
That cannot efface.

Bright on its folds,
And illumed by the sun,
Is "Freedom to all,
And to every one;"
The bond and the free,
And the dark-colored slave;
Have reason to bless,
That flag of the brave.

Gaily and gallantly,
O'er the sea float,
The Englishman's pride,
In glory doth roam.
And this banner of liberty
Every shall wave,
The guard of the weak,
And the pride of the brave.

S. T. F.

Peterboro', Jan. 25th, 1858.

For the Examiner.

The Death of Gen. Havelock.

Alas! can it be true,
That Havelock is no more,
That he the great, the brave,
Has crossed death's fatal shore;
That he the good, the wise and brave,
Lies cold but glorious in his grave?

It is, for echo tells it,
Along the electric wire,
And sad the tidings sound,
To every British sire;
To hear that Havelock, Britain's boast,
Is thus untimely early lost.

Those tidings make tears flow,
Around each social hearth;
And with sorrow is the scene,
That erst did ring with mirth;
And Britain's sons in sadness weep,
Oer Havelock in death asleep.

No fairy's tears they deep,
Their grief is too severe—
His was the sterling worth,
Which wrings from souls the tear;
Soon Britains lofty crown-head,
Weeps anguish for such mighty dead;
For long like jewel hid,
Amidst obscuring clay
Good Havelock obscurely lived,
None did him honor pay;
'Twas in the hour of Britain's need,
His lustre shone in word and deed.

His country saw with greatful gaze,
His star expand to day,
And crush the savage Sepoy race,
Who had renounced her sway;
And felt an honor in his name,
His deeds, her safety and her fame.

His is the victor's crown,
The patriot's wreath his praise,
His name his country's boast,
And his the poets lays;
While Piety can truly say,
"'Twas He he loved, and I his way."

No foeman laid him low,
Or stained his brow with gore,
Heaven kept him free from harm,
He safe his laurels bore;
By Grace or crime alike unstained,
As both by worth and valour gained.

'Twas only when his fame,
Wide as the world had spread,
And saved Hindostan was
Then he mixed with the dead;
As if he wished reward to shun,
Suffered because of duty done.

Britannia mourns his loss,
Attired in sorrow's dress,
And drops the burning tear,
She could not well do less;
For such as him she few can spare,
So lovely, useful, and so rare.

J. S.

Peterboro' Jan. 28th, 1858.

For the Examiner.

Hard Times is all the Cry.

Conscious of each perplexing change,
That reach my fellow-men,
Philantrophy my soul inspires,
To lift my feeble pen,
Not to prescribe a remedy,
Such would be vain to try;
My only aim shall be to prove,
Hard times is all the cry

Though not a few of business men,
Upon the past may muse;
Their own ambition fed the flame—
Adversity causes—
Prosperity with them's eclipsed,
Their brightest hopes is marred;
The hammer of the mechanic,
Tells them the times is hard.

When times was good and markets high,
Our farmers cut a dash;
Some bought on credit, rode on springs,
But now they feel the lash;
Their notes are due, their money's done,
Their debts unpaid must lie;
They won't accept the market price,
That now is passing by.

When trade was brisk, and wages good,
The working class could v

Dru-Goods, Groceries, &c.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, Frinch Merino,

Thibet, and Parmatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Colourgs, Cashmeres, Gala, Plaid and

Wool Polkas, Brochade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks,

Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', (at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane) who have been and are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE, } Executors.
JOHN McFARLANE, }

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

Review copy.

LECTURES!

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE of the Union School have much pleasure in informing the public that they have made arrangements for a course of Lectures during the current winter, for the benefit of their library.

The course will consist of at least ten lectures. Arrangements have already been completed for the following:—

Jan. 14th—Dr. BURNHAM—Heat, a vital stimulus.
" 21st—Mr. T. WHITE, Jr.—The Hudson's Bay Territory.
" 28th—Rev. J. GILMOUR—Conquest of British India.
Feb. 4th—Dr. LAVELL—Quackery.
" 11th—Mr. S. FOSTER—Mutinies in British India
" 18th—Rev. Wm. SCOTT—Books.

Other names are expected to be added at an early day.

TICKETS—For the course 5s. Single lecture 1s. Ladies and children accompanied by their parents or guardians, Free.

Peterboro', Jan. 12th 1858. 2

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

COUNTY OF PETERBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS and DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. W. GILMOUR,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Jan. 18th, 1858. 4

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857, 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

UNION HOTEL, Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A Good Livery Stable to BOARDERS at Reasonable Rates.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42.

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,

Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 45

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain, business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities. For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORN-MEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that John Sim is authorized to collect all debts due to the late Firm, and to settle all claims against the same.

SAMUEL A. KING,
JOHN SIM.

Peterboro', 7th Jan., 1857. 3-3in

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE. MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee,	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY* OPEN TO LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P. M		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

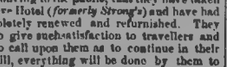
TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and all determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1



COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IS CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN HOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.

CHIEF OFFICE.—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. £106,320. *Paid up Capital.* £96,714 14

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. F. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. U. WHITEWORTH, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

COME AND SEE

OUR NICELY FINISHED

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES.

Sleighs and Cutters,

MADE of the best of stuff and by SUPERIOR WORKMEN. We will undertake to SELL as CHEAP as any other manufacturer, and will

WARRANT OUR WORK TO STAND

the test of time and use. We make everything that runs on wheels to the order of our customers, and do

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

in a way that pleases them, and brings credit to our shop.

HORSES SHOD

On the most comfortable and safe principle.

TENDER FEET STRENGTHENED, & GOOD FEET PROTECTED.

☞ *Our premises are on the Corner of George and Brock Streets, just north of McGregor's Hotel.*☜

EDMISON & BROTHERS.

Peterboro', Oct. 13, 1857.

LATH! LATH!! LATH!!! AND HOUSE STRIPS

ANY quantity of first quality Lath for sale, in large or small lots, cheap. Also 4 and 5 inch house strips and common inch lumber.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, 17th June, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letter of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTION OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH United by TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies.

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as they move off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,

LUMBER SLEIGHS,

&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

CLOSING BUSINESS, NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 31st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the ruinous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm being Lot No. 6, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres;

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 10 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres seeded down. Also on the Lot a **Good Young Orchard,** with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot, together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro' and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined to go West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Lundy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to the Proprietor,

JOHN CORNWITH,
On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 50—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half Lot 7th con. and East half of 7 in 8th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced: a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Bobcaygeon on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the West Half of Lot No. 20, 15th Concession, Otonabee, being 100 acres. There are about 60 acres cleared and in fine order being mostly newly seeded.

The soil is of the best quality. There are about 20 acres of Beech and Maple compact and a few acres of excellent Cedar.

It is 4½ miles from Peterboro, and commands a splendid view of the Otonabee River.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to Thos. Bradburne or Wm. Clugston, Esqrs., or to Robert Bennett or Thos. Ryan on the east half of the same lot.

ALFRED NEWELL,
Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept. 14, 1857. 37

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, }
December 1, 1857. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec., 1857. 52

FOR SALE,

A CANADIAN PONY in good condition, kind and sound.

Also a single set of PLEASURE HARNESS, to go with the Pony.

Terms Cash. Apply to

Mr. RACKETT, Bandmaster.

Peterboro, January 25th, 1858. 4

SAW LOGS!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to enter into contracts for the purchase or getting out of Saw Logs, in large or small quantities.

WANTED TO ENGAGE,

Men, Horse and Ox Teams, Hay, Oats, &c., &c., &c.

CHAS. PERRY.

Nassau Mills, Jan. 12, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles; Codfish; Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Oils; Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt, Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vineyars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Cluxton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

COBOURG & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

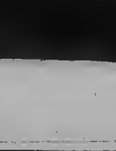
TIME TABLE.

Leaves Cobourg at.....8, 00 A. M.
Leaves Peterboro' at.....2 30, P. M.

D. E. BOULTON,
Lessee and General Manager.

Cobourg, Oct. 22, 1857.

MRS. J. BARNES,



BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Keane dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel, as a

MILLINER'S

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, finish, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Crosscut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers oilcit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR.
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop,** where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 6, 1857. 6

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thompson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all externess of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. ITS BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices, Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. ITS DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analogous objects of decoration.

Sixth. ITS CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHE

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 6.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines and under, first insertion	£0	3	
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbad* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the Saw Fort Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon In the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receiptsand Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PHOTOGRAPHS
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the
15th day of January next,
they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ *Good work and moderate charges.*—☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Carriers—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.
January 15th, 1856. 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.
WE will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.
HURST & DENNE.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

The Defence of Lucknow.

No. 1.

FROM BRIGADIER INGLIS, COMMANDING GARRISON OF LUCKNOW, TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MILITARY DEPARTMENT. CALCUTTA. DATED LUCKNOW, Sept. 26, 1857.

Sir,—In consequence of the very deeply-to-be-lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., late in command of the Oude Field Force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since the 29th of June last has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the Rebel Army in no very considerable force, would march from Chinhut (a small village about 8 miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow on the following morning, and the late Brigadier-General therefore determined to make a strong reconnaisance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intercepting the Fyzabad road, about half-way between Lucknow and Chinhut.

The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 30th June:—

Artillery.—4 guns of No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, 4 ditto of No. 2 Oude Field Battery, 2 ditto of No. 3 ditto, and an 8-inch howitzer.

Cavalry.—Troops of Volunteer Cavalry, and 120 troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2d, and 3rd Regiments of Oude Irregular Cavalry.

Infantry.—300 of Her Majesty's 32d, 150 19th Native Infantry, 60 48th Native Infantry, 20 71st Native Infantry, (Sikhs.)

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinhut—proceeded somewhat further than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and the howitzer, with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, and of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force, exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery and completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful, the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disatrous.

All the officers behaved well, and the exertions of the small body of volunteer cavalry, only 40 in number, under Capt. Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry, were most praiseworthy. Sir Henry Lawrence subsequently conveyed his thanks to myself, who had at his request accompanied him upon this occasion, Colonel Case being in command of Her Majesty's 32nd. He also expressed his approbation of the way in which his staff—Captain Wilson, Officiating Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieut. James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General; Capt. Edgell, Officiating Military Secretary; and Mr. Couper, C. S.; the last of whom had acted as Sir Henry Lawrence's aid-de-camp from the commencement of this disturbance—had conducted themselves throughout the arduous day. Sir Henry further particularly mentioned that he would bring the gallant conduct of Captain Radcliffe and of Lieutenant Bonham, of the Artillery (who worked the howitzer successfully until incapacitated by a wound,) to the prominent notice of the Government of India. The manner in which Lieutenant Birch, 71st Native Infantry, cleared the village with a party of Sikh skirmishers also elicited the admiration of the Brigadier-General. The conduct of Lieut. Hardinge, who, with his handful of horse, covered the retreat of the rear-guard, was extolled by Sir Henry, who expressed his intention of mentioning the services of this gallant officer to his Lordship in Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Case, who commanded Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, was mortally wounded, while gallantly leading on his men. The service had not a more deserving officer.—The command devolved on Capt. Stevens, who also received a death wound shortly afterwards. The command then fell to Captain Mansfield, who has since died of cholera. A list of the casualties on this occasion accompanies the despatch.

It remains to report the siege operations.

It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy, not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun, an old, dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the very last moment very far from complete, and were moreover, commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchee Bhowun with regard to the Residency, has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished our whole available force that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out and at 12 P. M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder, and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers, who were anxiously waiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position, are sufficient to show that if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both, but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus insuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource that the news of his fall was received throughout the camp with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to pourtray him. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a chief capable of discriminating and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Bank, the officiating chief commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July and died without a groan.

The description of our position and the state of our defences when the siege began are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum furnished by the garrison engineer that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his Lordship in Council the fact that when the blockade was commenced only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of Engineers; but his invariable reply was "spare the holy places, and private property, too, as far as possible;" and we have consequently suffered very severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the rights of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there has been no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the Banqueting-hall, which had been turned into an hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in rooms into which it had not been deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within 20 yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them; while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while their shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the guns, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up their incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th of July, on which day, at 10 a. m., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defence at the Water-gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke cleared away the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan.—But they were received with such a heavy fire that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant Loughnan, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 p. m. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th of August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of 20 feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house of Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess that the beat a speedy retreat, leaving the most adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the beach. While the operation was going on another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met by the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loop-holed defences, whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August, the enemy sprang another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Capt. Orr (unattached), Lieutenants Mecham and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers commanding the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than 11 men were buried alive under the ruins, whence it was impossible to extricate them owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of Her Majesty's 32nd and 84th foot. On the 5th of September, the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with loss by hand grenades and musketry.

A few minutes subsequently, they sprang another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer among the slain. At other posts, they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of the cantonments. The above is a faint description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy always commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine—a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated, and, had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But by countermining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than six of the enemy's subterraneous advances toward important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty were blown into the air, and twenty of them suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labor, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a despatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry-fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that too with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to our having to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising.—The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harrassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared, in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one; all, therefore, had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty during the 78 days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G. C. B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, and have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullocks, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry without regard to distinction of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they kept their most harrassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was made to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This conscientiousness incited every soldier, officer and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this struggling position, which was so feebly fortified that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen.—These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come with the object of inducing our Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers daily calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the 28th day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The 6th day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August (or 35 days later), that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements; and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram, on the 25th of September.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption it had merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and, although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege.—The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing before the notice of his lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women in this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! were made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honored names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barber, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

It only remains for me to bring to the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labours. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel Case and Captain Radcliffe, whose services have already been narrated; Captain Francis, 13th Native Infantry, who was killed by a round shot, had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H. Lawrence for his conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun; Capt. Fulton, of the Engineers, who also was struck by a round shot, had, up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid; he was, indeed, indefatigable; Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, though from the commencement of the siege incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel; Captain Simons, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds which resulted in his death; Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts; Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts; Captain McCabe, of the 32nd Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth sortie; as well as Capt. Mansfield, of the same corps, who died of cholera, were all officers, who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. Lucas, too, a gentleman volunteer, and Mr. Boyson of the Uncovenanted Service, who fell when on the look out at one of the most perilous outposts, had earned for themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts—Lieutenant-Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthrop, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken and Lieutenant Longman, of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martiniere College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned, that throughout the whole duration of the siege the enemy were not able to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel Master commanded the critical and important post of the Brigade Mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant Aitken, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry, which remained to us with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded by Bayley Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant Langmore, with the remnant of his regiment (the 71st), held a very exposed position between the Hospital and the Watergate.—This gallant and deserving young soldier and his men were entirely without shelter from the weather both by night and day.

My thanks are also due to Lieutenants Anderson, Hutchison, and Innes, of the Engineers, as well as to Lieutenant Tulloch, 58th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Hay, 48th Native Infantry, who were placed under them to aid in the arduous duties devolving upon that department. Lieutenant Thomas, Madras Artillery, who commanded that arm of the service for some weeks, and Lieutenants Macfarlane and Bonham, rendered me the most effectual assistance. I was, however, deprived of the services of the two latter, who were wounded, Lieutenant Bonham no less than three times, early in the siege. Captain Evans, 17th Native Infantry, who owing to the scarcity of artillery officers was put in charge of some guns, was ever to be found at his post.

Major Lowe, commanding her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, Captain Bassano, Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmonstoune, Foster, Harman, Cook, Clery, Browne, and Charlton, of that corps, have all nobly performed their duty. Every one of these officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Lawrence and Clery, have received one or more wounds, of more or less severity. Quartermaster Stribbling, of the same corps, also conducted himself to my satisfaction.

Captain O'Brien, her Majesty's 84th Foot; Captain Kemble, 41st Native Infantry; Capt. Edgell, 53d Native Infantry; Captain Dinning, Lieut. Sewell, and Lieut. Worsley, of the 71st Native Infantry; Lieut. Warner, 7th Light Cavalry; Ensign Ward, 48th Native Infantry, (who upon most of our artillery officers were killed or disabled, worked the mortars with excellent effect); Lieut. Graham, 11th Native Infantry; Lieut. Meehan, 4th Oude Locals; and Lieut. Keir, 41st Native Infantry—have all done good and willing service throughout the siege, and I trust that they will receive the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council.

I beg particularly to call the attention of the Government of India to the untiring industry, the extreme devotion, and the great skill which have been evinced by Surgeon Scott (Superintending Surgeon), and Assistant-Surgeon Boyd, of her Majesty's 32d Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Bird, of the Artillery; Surgeon Campbell, 7th Light Cavalry; Surgeon Boydon, 71st Native Infantry; Surgeon Ogilvie, Sanitary Commissioner; Assistant-Surgeon Favrer, Civil Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Partridge, 2d Oude Irregular Cavalry; Assistant-Surgeon Greenlow; Assistant-Surgeon Darby, and by Mr. Apothecary Thompson, in the discharge of their onerous and most important duties.

Messrs. Thornhill and Capper, of the Civil Service, have been both wounded, and the way in which they, as well as Mr. Martin, the Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, conducted themselves, entitles them to a place in this despatch. Capt. Carnegie, the Special Assistant-Commissioner, whose invaluable services previous to the commencement of the siege I have frequently heard warmly dilated upon both by Sir H. Lawrence and by Major Banks, and whose exertions will probably be more amply brought to notice by the civil authorities on some future occasion, has conducted the office of the Provost-Marshal to my satisfaction. The Rev. Mr. Harris and the Rev. Mr. Polehamtoh, assistant-chaplains, vied with each other in their untiring care and attention to the suffering men. The latter gentleman was wounded in the hospital, and subsequently unhappily died of Cholera. Mr. M'Crae, of the Civil Engineers, did excellent service at the guns, until he was severely wounded. Mr. Cameron, also, a gentleman who had come to Oude to inquire into the resources of the country, acquired the whole mystery of mortar practice, and was of the most signal service until incapacitated by sickness. Mr Marshall, of the Road Department, and other members of the Uncovenanted Service, whose names will on a subsequent occasion be laid before the Government of India, conducted themselves bravely and steadily. Indeed, the entire body of these gentlemen have borne themselves well, and have evinced great coolness under fire.

I have now only to bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my staff:—Lieut. James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun, prevented a waste which otherwise long before the expiration of the 87 days might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest, and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most valuable owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he displayed, or to his ever-ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutenant Hardinge, an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well known to the Government of India, has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy-Assistant-Quarternaster-General, and also commanded the Sikh portion of the cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter, for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery, that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

Lieutenant Barwell, 71st Native Infantry, the Fort Adjutant and officiating Major of Brigade, has proved himself to be an efficient officer.

Lieutenant Birch, of the 71st Native Infantry, has been my Aid-de-Camp throughout the siege. I firmly believe there never was a better Aide-de-Camp. He has been indefatigable, and ever ready to lead to a sortie or convey an order to a threatened outpost under the heaviest fire. On one of these occasions he received a slight wound on the head. I beg to bring the service of this most promising and intelligent young officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council.

I am also indebted to Mr. Couper, civil service, for the assistance he has on many occasions afforded me by his judicious advice. I have moreover, ever found him most ready and willing in the performance of the military duties assigned to him, however exposed the post or arduous the undertaking. He commenced his career in her Majesty's service, and consequently had had some previous experience of military matters. If the road to Cawnpore had been made clear by the advent of our troops, it was my intention to depute this officer to Calcutta, to detail in person the occurrences which have taken place, for the information of the Government of India. I still hope that when, our communications shall be once more unopposed he may be summoned to Calcutta for this purpose.

Lastly, I have the pleasure of bringing the splendid behaviour of the soldiers, viz., the men of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the small detachment of her Majesty's 34th Foot, the Europeans and Native Artillery, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments of Native Infantry, and the Sikhs of the respective corps, to the notice of the Government of India. The losses sustained by her Majesty's 84th, and by the European Artillery, show at least that they knew how to die in the cause of their country unto. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure, and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

As another instance of the desperate character of our defence, and the difficulties we have had to contend with, I may mention that the number of our countrymen was so reduced, that on the occasion of an attack the gunners, aided as they were by men of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another wherever the fire of the enemy was hotest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last the number of European gunners was only 24, while we had, including mortars, no less than 30 guns in position.

With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieut. Aitken, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat, was alternately resorted to in vain to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves have been laid before Major General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express, on the part of myself and the members of this garrison, our deep and grateful sense of the conduct of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G. C. B., of Brigadier-General Havelock, C. B., and of the troops under those officers, who so devotedly came to our relief at so heavy a sacrifice of life. We are also repaid for much suffering and privation by the sympathy which our brave deliverers say our perilous and unfortunate position has excited for us in the hearts of our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,
T. INGLIS, Colonel,
Her Majesty's 32nd, Brigadier.

Steam around the World in Sixty Days.

Our difficulties in the East have tended to bring under the notice of the British Government in a practical form the ideas of our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Clare, Jr., of Exchange Buildings, who favoured us a short time ago with the inspection of the model for the mammoth steamers he contemplates carrying the service out with. Mr. Clare bases his views of iron ship building on total efficiency, ostensibly to reduce the perils of the element and by constructing the vessels upon his patent metalic principles, he strongly avers that they will be proof to *wind, water,* and *fire.* Mr. Clare's views for the steam communication in question are now undergoing the consideration of the government. We have seen a tabular statement of the calculation that relate to what Mr. Clare has proposed, and which are admitted by the Admiralty department to be the ones upon which the Queen of England can alone hold her possessions in the East.

Mr. Clare's ideas are to bring any

The Revulsion of 1857.

ITS CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Referring to an interesting and elaborate article on "the late revulsion, its causes and results," in its issue of the 26th, the New York *Herald* remarks:

It unfolds the primary causes which led to the extraordinary revulsion of the past year. Remarkable for its suddenness, its wide-spread influence, as well as for the great number of failures which it caused, the large amount of liabilities it developed, together with the large aggregate losses sustained, or of capital, real and nominal, swept away. It was found by careful analysis that the great decline in produce and merchandise, and the losses sustained thereby to the trading public, both in America and Europe, have to some extent a ratio to the amount of assets which disappeared by the failures which occurred, together with the losses which houses sustained, who never failed nor suspended. The facts go to show that prices of all species of property, and especially of produce and merchandise, fell, by the inflation of the credit system, fostered by the loans of banks and corporations, reached a point which could not be sustained. They were above the value of labor to be given in exchange for them. Hence a reaction and breakdown sooner or later was inevitable. Debts incurred at the high prices of produce, merchandise, stocks and bonds had to be met with the proceeds of such property as sold at twenty-five to fifty per cent below the inflated value they had previously occupied in the trading world. The great decline in the staple articles of exports and imports are shown by carefully prepared estimates and tables. Had no other causes for the revulsion existed than the great losses sustained in the East India trade in wool, hides, flour, grain, and provisions, in sugar and cotton, and in the fall of corporation securities, they would have been amply sufficient to have produced it. The results of the revulsion have been made apparent, while the change, although inflicting much temporary suffering and inconvenience, will, no doubt, result in good by purifying the elements of trade and commerce from reckless speculation and reducing them to healthy and regular movements.

Death from Chloroform.

Yesterday evening an inquest was held by Coroner Scott, on the body of Mr. John McChesney, at his late residence, Wellington Place, who died in the operating room of M. D. French, Surgeon dentist, while under the influence of chloroform.—Deceased leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. The first witness called was

Dr. Tobias French, who being sworn, deposed:—(after some preliminary remarks which will be found in the testimony of Dr. M. D. French) Dr. Richardson, on being asked by Mr. McChesney if there was any danger to be apprehended from the taking of the chloroform, said there was danger, but he had administered it on several occasions and never saw any bad effects from it. Mr. McChesney asked Dr. Richardson if he would take the whole responsibility of the results. The Doctor said he would not, and immediately proceeded to cork up the bottle. Mr. McChesney said that he would have to take it some time and he might as well take it then as any other time. It was then administered in the usual way (Mr. French subsequently described, on being interrogated by the Foreman, the manner in which Dr. Richardson administered the chloroform, which was by placing it on a sponge and applying it to the nose of the patient.) After a very short time the patient began to laugh. I asked him what he was laughing at; and he said he could not help it to see those fellows laughing at him, imagining that we were laughing at him. It was then thought that he was sufficiently insensible to commence the operation of lancing the gums. He whinced under the lancing. I spoke to him to lean forward and spit into the bowl, which he did. He did not speak, however, but groaned several times, as people generally do, under the influence of chloroform. I made the remark then to the doctor that he was getting on remarkably well. After a few more inhalations, the doctor said it was better to draw the teeth, which my brother did, and extracted six. He seemed conscious of pain, and struggled in the drawing of the last tooth like a person not well under the influence. I then asked him to lean over the spit bowl, which I held before him and spit into it, which he did; I asked him to spit again when I saw a change come over his countenance—such a change as to startle me—and I said there was something wrong. Dr. Richardson opened the window and ordered me to tap the patient on the right side, so that he would not swallow any blood. Then I observed a great change and said he was gone; he looked cadaverous and his jaw fell. We then took him out and laid him on his side on the floor, with a pillow under his head, and made an application of ammonia, applied cold water to his head, and had the body briskly rubed. Dr. Richardson requested assistance. The servant asked who, when the doctor replied any one and every one. Drs. Russell, Nicol, Beaumont, and Haswell, were all brought in. A galvanic battery was also put in operation, but all was to no effect.

Dr. Mortimer D. French was sworn and said:—I was sent for by my brother to come into the operating room where a gentleman wished to have some teeth extracted; when I came in I asked Mr. McChesney if he would stand the operation; he said he was not strong enough to do so without chloroform; I then asked him what the condition of his health was; he said he had been suffering from dyspepsia for some time, and that he wanted his teeth in so that he might be able to masticate his food; he also said he was suffering from cold. I then enquired if he had any organic disease of the heart or lungs; he answered that he was not aware that he had. I told him though I had frequently extracted teeth from persons, while under the influence of chloroform, still I was not in the habit of administering the chloroform myself; and that it would be necessary to have his family physician or some other that was in the habit of giving chloroform under such circumstances. He replied that Dr. Grant was his physician; but he thought he was not in the habit of giving chloroform to patients, and asked me who generally did so in my office. I mentioned the names of Drs. Richardson and Beaumont, and some others; but said that Dr. Richardson had administered it in my office more than any other. Dr. Richardson was therefore sent for, and after some conversation with Mr. McChesney, proceeded to give the chloroform. Mr. McChesney then asked Dr. Richardson if he would take all the responsibility of giving it. The Dr. said he would not, and was about corking up the bottle. After some further conversation, the chloroform was administered by Dr. Richardson slowly and cautiously. It had the effect of causing him to laugh. I then proceeded to lance the gums. I could not say whether Mr. McChesney was totally insensible, but he made some slight resistance, after which chloroform was again renewed, and under circumstances described by my brother.—There were no signs that would cause apprehension of any bad effect resulting, during the operation. I have nothing further to add to the evidence given by my brother.

Thomas McChesney being sworn deposed:—I am brother of the deceased, I heard him speak about having some teeth extracted and taking chloroform; and I advised him not to do so, as there was risk attending it, more particularly as he had a bad cough recently. He did not seem to take much notice; but I understood from him that he would not go.

Dr. Richardson was examined and gave evidence confirmatory of that of Dr. French, showing that every precaution was taken in the case of Mr. McChesney, and quoted instances of a similar nature which had taken place in England.

Dr. Haswell sworn: when I went to Mr. French's I found the patient lying on the floor and respiration had ceased. Dr. Richardson was energetically using every means to restore animation. I assisted him in conjunction with Dr. Beaumont and Dr. Nicol for about an hour; but without avail. Everything was done that could be to restore the patient. I believe Dr. Richardson was perfectly competent to administer chloroform.

The jury considered that it was unnecessary to have any further medical testimony on the matter, and this accordingly finished the evidence.

The following verdict was rendered:—That deceased came to his death in Dr. French's operating room while under the influence of chloroform which he had voluntarily inhaled for the purpose of getting some teeth extracted, and that more than ordinary care was used in the administration of the chloroform.

The Persian Ambassador at Portsmouth.

His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, Feruk Khan, and suite, in all 13 persons, under the escort of Captain Lynch, the appointed envoy, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, from London, to make an inspection of the objects of interest at that arsenal. On their arrival, the distinguished party proceeded to the George Hotel, where they breakfasted.—On their arrival being known to the naval and military authorities, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison, Rear-Admiral W. F. Martin, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and their several staffs, personally visited his Excellency; and the governor posted a couple of sentinels at the porch of the George as a guard of honour. After their *dejeuner* his excellency and suite took carriages from their hotel and visited the dockyard, at the gate of which Flag-Lieutenant Brandreth was in waiting to conduct them to Admiral Martin, who, with the chief officers of the dockyard, was in readiness to show the illustrious Orientals over the establishment, which they most minutely inspected, especially the machinery department and the ship on building-slips, the skeleton of one (the Victoria, 121) which they walked through. On this perambulation smoking was allowed in the dockyard and under the very nose of the Admiral, who was a *partiarps criminis*, and we have not yet heard of any of the docks or basins having been set on fire by the perpetration of the crime. On leaving, His Excellency expressed, through the interpreter, his warmest acknowledgements for the courtesies shown by Admiral Martin and his officers, and the pleasure his inspection afforded him, and returned to the George, where they dined. Admiral Martin and General Scarlett and their respective staffs were invited to join the diplomatic banquet. After dinner the whole of the distinguished visitors honoured Mr. Rutley, lessee of the Portsmouth Theatre Royal with their presence, and sat out the whole of the performance, which comprised the highly instructive (!), moral (!), and lively play of *Jane Shore*, and the pantomime of *Tom Tiddler, or Harlequin Kink of Card Castle*, with which they expressed themselves greatly entertained. They slept at the George, and at a quarter past 1 the following afternoon Flag-Lieutenant Malcolm embarked them on the Commander-in-Chief's barge at the Victoria pier, and conducted them to the St. Vincent, 123, three decker, Capt. Eyres, C. B., and the Queen's state yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Hon. Jos. Denman, over which they were escorted by the respective commanding officers, and shown every feature of interest. The barge carried the Persian flag, and the Blenheim saluted with 19 guns *en passant*. His excellency and suite landed at the Gun-wharf, and walked through that store depot for munitions of war, where the carriages had been taken, and which returned with them, accompanied by Flag-Captain Seymour, C. B., to the George to luncheon, which they left at 5 o'clock, and took the 5 10 p. m. South-Western train to London.

McHenry alias Townsend.

From the Spectator, 29th ult.

We were yesterday permitted to inspect the draft of a memorial which has been forwarded to the Governor General by Messrs. Freeman and Start, concerning the case of R. J. McHenry, in which those gentlemen are afresh kindly interesting themselves. The memorial admirably sums up the history of this remarkable case, and thus concludes:—

"Your memorialists believe the statement as to the prisoner being in California at the time the murder was committed to be true—and they also have the greatest fears that unless the government take steps to procure the legal evidences to prove that fact, he will be convicted of a crime of which he is innocent. They further submit that, as the prisoner was forcibly brought from the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States and is without means or friends in this country, steps should be taken by the Government to procure the required evidence on his behalf.

Attached to the memorial was a letter whose existence has not heretofore been generally known. It was forwarded direct to Messrs. Freeman and Start from a Mr. Browning who keeps the Columbia House a hotel in San Francisco, California. It states that Mr. Browning received a letter from Canada, signed by R. J. McHenry the hand writing in which is that of a man named R. J. McHenry, who boarded with him in the spring of 1854, who then left for the mines, and returned in 1856, with a quantity of gold dust. Mr. Browning further states that Mr. McHenry went to the U. S. Mint with him to get the gold coined and that the signature in the books of the mint, which he has lately examined, is identical with that appended to the letter from Canada. This document has attached to it the signature and seal of the British Consul at San Francisco, But this, and Mr. Keefer's letters, and the documents from the Sons of Temperance in California, although they must have a moral effect on the minds of the community, yet are not *legal* evidence. Counsel might have them in their hands, and yet be prohibited from producing them before a jury. The sole evidence, then, which can be brought forward further than that previously adduced is that of Mr. Walters, who thinks he remembers seeing McHenry in California.—Hence the application to the Governor General, which we hope will be attended with the desired results, viz: the procuring of oral testimony.

We have lately heard from more than one quarter of the failing health of the prisoner in question, and one gentleman informed the writer that he was in doubt whether McHenry would survive until the next assizes. We yesterday received another letter from McHenry himself, which if true, reveals a state of matters sufficiently accounting for his bad health, and disgraceful in the extreme to all parties concerned.

Here is an episode of prison life, as McHenry relates it:—

On the 2nd of December, a colored boy in the upper apartment had been rapping several times for fire. McHenry and those with him had done the same, and in short every day complaints had been made about the cold.

"The Gaoler," proceeds McHenry, "asked the colored boy at about 1 p.m., if he was calling for fire. The boy said yes—he had to do something to keep himself warm. The Gaoler told him to 'shut up for a d—d nigger.' The boy gave him some reply whereupon the Gaoler struck him on the head with the foolock and keys locked him up in a cell till after dinner, then put a large ball and chain on his leg and ordered him to go down stairs into the yard. The boy refused: the Turnkey and Gaoler took hold of him, dragged him all the way down stairs, and finally, when the boy was exhausted, they got him into the yard and kept him standing in the cold some thirty minutes."

What follows this recital is still more strange. We continue to give McHenry's words, almost unaltered.

"The Sheriff came out and asked him how it commenced, if McHenry put him up to cry out for more fire or asked him to burn the gaol. The boy stoutly denied that I ever spoke to him about the fire. * * * * * * In searching he found what he was in reality looking for—a spring balance, which I procured to ascertain the precise allowance we got at a time when it began to look small. When weighed, the allowance invariably fell short. Meat, instead of 3 lbs., weighed from 5 to 8 oz. Bread weighed from 1 to 1½ lbs., although it should be 1½ lb all the time. He took away an old plate I had with some fat to make a miserable light, and a box I had for the purpose of putting my table on so that I could stand and read; also a pair of scissors. I wrote to the Sheriff, requesting him to come and see about this, but I have received no answer. * * * * * * Some seem to think I have a very comfortable situation here. At about 7 o'clock at night there is a chain and shackle fastened to my leg. I get something they call tea for breakfast; some bread and boiled meat for dinner, and something which tastes like water with a candle stirred around in it, but no vegetables. * * * * No candles are allowed on any conditions. From one-third to a half of the day we are compelled to stand over the stove pipe to keep warm, while now and then some Swamp Angels come in to have a gape, and leave without saying a word. * * * * There are six of us who all wash in one pail, holding about two-and-a-half gallons of pump water, so hard that to use soap with it is out of the question. Others as well as I, have complained about the coldness of the prison, as the stove is not attended to regularly; but when there is any probability of persons coming to the Court House or Gaol, the place is kept comfortable. We have remarked this so often that it has become a common saying, when the stove is hot, 'there is somebody about to come in." * * * * * * There are about 18 prisoners in the prison, each cutting the others' throats to crawl into the favor or graces of the gaoler."

In relation to the above, we say that, although we have no disposition to go into heroics about McHenry or his sufferings, we are shocked that a man can be imprisoned on mere suspicion, for so long a time as he. What has happened to him may happen to each of us; and it becomes an important question whether some law should not be framed for the purpose of bringing all those whose trial has been put off for want of sufficient evidence, to a speedy trial before some special Court. We may further remark that, if what is above stated about Merrittsville gaol be true, and it bears the similitude of truth, all the officials connected with that establishment should receive their *congé*. The Government Inspector of Gaols might advantageously report not only on the nature of the arrangements provided in each county, but also on the way the officials carry them out.

Slave Flogging.

The St. Louis *News* gives the following account of a case of slave-flogging in that city, which in barbarity has seldom a parallel:—A party of ladies were assembled in the lecture room of Tabernacle Church. Their attention was attracted by the sound of blows which, the ladies concluded, were caused by some one whipping a horse. The blows were very violent, and continued for two hours without intermission. The sound of the blows was found to proceed from the basement of Peters' house, next door to the church. The witnesses named went to the fence, and looked through the cracks, and there saw Mrs. Peters (a large and powerful woman,) with a raw-hide in her hand, lashing a naked girl, (slave girl) whose hands were tied behind her, and who was lying upon the ground. Mrs. Peter's foot was upon the girls neck, and she was laying on the lashes with all her force. She then grew tired, and called her husband's brother, John Peters, and by her direction, he whipped the girl in the same manner for nearly two hours. The witnesses stated that the stripes on her back could not be counted, they were so many, and that her back and shoulders were like a mass of raw flesh. The blood was streaming from her. She uttered no sound but a low moan, and they supposed from that circumstance that she was gagged. After the whipping ceased John Peters stooped down to untie the girls hands, and had great difficulty in doing so, because they were tied so tightly. The girl did not rise instantly, and appeared to be numbed. Mr. Peters then commenced hashing her again, to make her rise quicker."

☞For many years there has not been at this season of the year so great a fatality among the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated by those resident there, that more than one-fourth of all those who have visited that port since October, have fallen victims to disease, which appears to be more virulent and unmanageable than for many years past.

An Arkansas Father's Advice to his Son.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds is again you Bob, but remember that industry and perseverance are the winning cards; they are the "blowers." Book larnin' and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't worth shucks. If luck runs again you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up, and make believe you are flush of trumps. I've lived and travelled around some, Bob, and I've found out as soon as folks found a weak hand, they'd all buck again you strong. So when you're sorter weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious. Be satisfied with a pint. Many's the hand I've seen euchered 'cause they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em "rig" you. Recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands.

Be temperate; never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you, for there's sartin to be a "mis-deal" or something wrong. And another thing, Bob (this was spoken in a low tone), don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of 'em, the worse for you; you might have three and nary a trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you got hold of one that's a trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out o'four. And above all Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you, nor "slip" cards, or "rig" for you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; its regular "cut throat." So, now, Bob, farewell; remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't 'scarves you right if you get "skunked."

The Gwalior Rebels in India.

The unhappy death of General Havelock engrossed so much attention when the India news first came to hand, that the defeat of General Wyndham by the Gwalior rebels has attracted but little notice. It is, however, an event of no slight significance. It is the first actual defeat in the field which the English troops had suffered, and is the more important as the regiments were in part, if not wholly, trained to service in India, and thoroughly reliable men. One of them had fought under Havelock throughout the campaign. It is again an important event in view of its locality. Gwalior, the chief town in the dominions of Scindiah, is near enough to Oude to exercise a very marked influence over the turbulent and insubordinate people of that kingdom, and the place where the battle was fought seems to have been near a spot some fifty miles from Cawnpore, where Nena Sahib is supposed to be lurking with his force.

These Gwalior rebels, it need hardly be observed, differ in no particular from other Sepoys. They were paid by Scindiah, instead of the East India Company; that was the tribute he paid for the sort of independence he enjoyed. They were mostly raised in Oude, from whence the most troublesome of the Sepoys came, and were until the outbreak, highly considered as an efficient *corps d'armee* by the Company. They were, in fact an army by themselves, with artillery, cavalry, transport and commissariat complete.

Some of the English papers are inclined to reproach General Windham with the disaster. They say that he showed courage at the Redan, but nothing more; and that his suffering a defeat at the hands of these Gwalior rebels, when he must have had at least half as many men as they, shows a want of military skill on his part. Be this as it may, it seems that Sir Colin Campbell has pretty nearly effaced the stain and the Gwaliors, too; we may, perhaps hear no more of them.

The accident may teach the English and their Indian leaders that though the backbone of the rebellion may have been broken its body is not crushed yet. It looks very much as though the English were going to have a second edition of our Florida war upon a larger scale; as though Nena Sahib and the other rebel chiefs would take to the mountains and to the jungle and carry on a guerilla warfare, as best they could, for many a year to come. It is known that the Indians can live on a handful of rice, so that commissariat is a thing not requiring preparation, and the hills and jungles of Hindostan offer magnificent hiding places for banditti. The end—the ultimate end—is quite certain; but meanwhile many a brave Englishman will be likely to find a grave under the sod of Hindostan.—*New York Herald.*

Mormon Robbers.

The following is rather a tough story, notwithstanding the writer's veracity is avouched by so respectable an authority:

-From the Belleville, N. J., Democrat, Jan. 16.

Mr. J. R. Nolen, of this city furnished us with a perusal of a letter, extracts from which we make as appears below. The letter was written to a member of his family by a young man who formerly resided in Belleville, and started last Summer to cross the plains for California, and may be relied on as true, the writer being well known in this city as a young man of veracity:

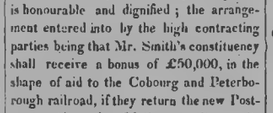
"Utah Territory, Nov. 30, 1857.

There were ten of us that started to go to California with mule teams. We had two wagons, six mules and five men to each wagon. After we left Leavenworth City for the wilde, open plains, day after day passed off pleasantly, and we had no difficulty with the Indians or any body else till we got to the Sweet Brier River. Three miles from the Devil's Gap we were attacked by the Mormons. They took our two wagons and burnt them before our eyes, took us all ten, searched and took from us everything we had, money, &c., and tore the clothes from off our backs, and then tied us to a tree, and kept us tied three days and nights without a bite to eat. You do not know how I suffered. The third day they gave us a pound of bread, and told us that five days from that time we should be put to death; and the d—d brutes gave us choice, either to be burned to death or to be chopped into pieces by degrees. Here we were, tied up to a tree and trembling with fear. Not that we feared death, but only the way they had chosen for us to die. But the night after we got our bread, it was about 12 o'clock at night, as God would have it, the fellow who stood guard over us went to sleep, and two of our boys got loose from the tree where we were tied, and slipped round to us, and untied us all, and O, God, our merciful parent, we thanked and prayed to him for our relief. After our escape from our enemies, in two days travel we overtook Col. Johnston's command, on his way to Great Salt Lake City. We were stark naked when we entered the camp of Colonel Johnston, and hungry. The first man we were taken to was Colonel Johnston, and to him we told all our sufferings, and he gave us clothes and plenty to eat. Col. Johnston sent out two companies of dragoons after the Mormons who had us prisoners, and the dragoons killed twenty of the Mormons and took thirty of them prisoners. Oh, how we looked at the prisoners that were brought into camp! They could not look us in the face, or any other way, but on the ground. We then swore here, in the name of God, to have revenge—and we shall have it! We all volunteered into Colonel Johnston's command to have revenge and see the American flag wave over the Mormons. We have been in the service since the 17th of October; we volunteered for ten months. We have made several marches since we entered the service, and are now in Winter quarters at a Mormon fort called Fort Bridger. Our company (third dragoons) was at the head of the batteries when we fought and drove the Mormons from this old fort. We killed about eighty Mormons and took ten prisoners. There were twelve of our men killed and five wounded. We took Fort Bridger, and shall remain here till Spring; and in the Spring it shall be Salt Lake City or death! When you are sitting in a warm room, by a good fire, think of me, sitting in a cold tent, sometimes almost frozen.

"Chas. J. Humbert."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Watches—Wm. H. Slater.
Glorious news from the East—R. A. McNabb.
House and lot for sale—A. C. Kidd.
Grand Musical and Histrionic Entertainment.
Caution—Wm. Leitch.
Union A Grammar School Report.
Notice—G. A. Hill.
Peterboro Temperance House—J. M. Terbouth.
Notice—Dennis McCarthy.
Wm. Wolff—John A. Hartley.
Temperance Soiree.
Public Notice.—John Beatty, Jr., and others.



The Examiner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

The Postmaster-General's Election.

The election which has been rendered necessary in West Northumberland, by the elevation of the Honourable Sidney Smith to a seat in the Cabinet, with the portfolio of the Postmaster General, has some features which will make it memorable in the annals of Canadian history. But two months ago, Mr. Smith was re-elected for that constituency, on the ground that he was a strong opponent of Mr. John A. McDonald's government. Immediately upon his securing his seat, negociations are entered into with Mr. McDonald, whereby Mr. Smith reverses his position, and becomes not only reconciled to Mr. McDonald's government, but actually a principal party in it. Those who have followed Mr. Smith in his course through parliament will not be shocked by the apparent tergiversation he has just exhibited. Mr. Smith's opposition was always qualified. He was in opposition just as far as would still allow of his hanging on to the skirts of the government. His motto was self-interest; the government could always have his support when they would acquiesce in his claims, which he was always ready to put forward and most so when they were least able to deny him. And Mr. Smith was always ready to feign opposition in order to coerce the government. We are among those who, though an opponent of Mr. McDonald's government, still looked upon the late elections as having upon the whole, brought him a good deal of strength, but now that he has descended so low as to pick up a mere village politician, who never distinguished himself beyond a vulgar appeal to an ignorant jury, in behalf of a roguish client, and one too who he must have felt to be a dangerous friend, as he is a dishonest opponent, we are quite satisfied that Mr. McDonald is on his last legs. Then, what a disgrace it will be to the government, that it has possessed itself of the service of Mr. Smith, at the expense of every thing that is honourable and dignified; the arrangement entered into by the high contracting parties being that Mr. Smith's constituency shall receive a bonus of £50,000, in the shape of aid to the Cobourg and Peterborough railroad, if they return the new Postmaster General. Of the constituency itself what will be thought, if they coalese with Mr. Smith in the acceptance of such a bribe, in exchange for their late professions of disaffection towards the government. And yet there is every reason to expect that the movement will be successful, since at a late meeting in Cobourg, to consider the question, the leaders among the opposition gave way to the softening argument of decreased taxation, as against political independence. The whole transaction is as shameful to the Opposition as it is disgraceful to the Government. The only party who suffers nothing, is the Postmaster General himself; he is proof against all virtuous feeling.

The Peterboro' Histrionic Club.

By advertisement it will be seen that Peterboro' possesses a Histrionic Club, a circumstance not until now publicly known. Of its component parts we are not apprised, and will have to await the development of its personal character, to take place on Friday evening in the Town Hall. As this will be its first appearance, it is no more than generous to allow it to enter on the stage without prejudice, but as the advertisement conveys the idea that the present performance is only the first of a series, it may be well to pass under notice some reflections applicable to the subject. We do not believe, and till proof shall be given for a contrary opinion, shall continue to doubt that this neighborhood contains such talent as would allow its possessor to appear naturally in any other character than what his vulgar lot has appointed him to fill; there are it is true not a few who appear not to appreciate their condition, and in the neglect of the manners and duties appertaining to it, make themselves the apert of the sober-minded, in a vain attempt to imitate what they were not fitted to be. If the Theatre is to be occupied by such men as these, there will be no novelty in the performance, to common observers; the public street is a theatre, in which the observed and the observer are alike actors. There is this difference, however, between the public throughfare and the play house, that the street performer is spared the excitement of popular applause, which is the greatest danger the young stage-player is exposed to. Many an enthusiast would have been saved from becoming a gambler, had his first play been unsuccessful; and many a fancied delineator of character would have been content to perfect his own, had he not mistaken the approval of his imagination for the applause of the audience.

The Port Hope Road.

Mr. Fowler complains very bitterly of the treatment he has received from certain parties in Port Hope who have obtained control of a quantity of debentures avowedly for the purpose of defraying the obligations of the Railway Company towards the contractors on the road, but in reality they had no such intention, as the engagements are not met. It will be too bad if, because the Smiths have manœuvred things so as to be able to harrass the contractors, the line should remain closed longer than it otherwise would be, but such a course seems highly probable, and in view of the great injustice it would be to Peterboro, and the injury to Port Hope trade, something should be done to produce a more healthful tone in the railway affairs. Mr. Fowler publishes a resolution of the Town Council of Port Hope which explains what should have been done with the money, after it was handed to the Railway Company, and he says that although it has been paid over to them, he has not been properly accounted with, but is far in arrears, and this is further shewn by Mr. Ferguson's letter. Then there are two accounts which have been furnished to Mr. Fowler, of which he most justly complains since he represents that the contract has not been entered into between the Company and G. W. Tate & Co., but that they are accounting to the Company for the earnings of the road, they in fact working out their contract of repairs on the road and running it for the Company; a large portion of the items Mr. Fowler says, were charged at a time when the Company and himself were united in the object of striving to accomplish the means of carrying out the extension scheme as is shown by the dates. Poor Fowler! He has been set down among strange company.

Port Hope, Jan. 10, 1858.

Messrs Jno. Fowler & Co., in account with Geo. W. Tate & Co:

1857.	(Freight, &c.)	
October 28,	1st Wheelbarrows to Millbk	$ 2 50
Nov. 2,	1 Cart Wheel	25
" 4,	3 tons from P. H. to Millbk.	2 25
" 11,	Tool Box, etc.	50
" 13,	6 Dobbin Carts	10 75
Dec'r 16,	1 Frog and Switch	90
" 16,	18056 lb. spikes $1.50 p. ton	13 72
" 17,	54 tons iron, "	81 00
" 18,	18 " "	27 00
" 19,	36 " "	54 00
" 21,	54 " "	81 00
" 21,	26 27 lb. spikes "	1 97
" 22,	81 tons iron "	121 50
" 23,	72 " "	108 00
" 23,	17098 lbs. chairs and spike,	12 86
" 24,	72 tons iron	108 00
" 25,	18 "	27 00
" 26,	27 "	40 50
" 28,	18 "	27 00
" 28,	2 cars ties from Limerick.	8 00
1858.		
January 1,	99 tons iron, $1.50 pr. ton.	148 50
" 2,	63 "	94 50
" 8,	11370 lbs. chairs and spike.	8 53
" 9,	72 tons iron, "	108 00
" 9,	18830 lbs. chairs, "	14 10
" 11,	45 tons iron, "	67 50
" 11,	36501 lbs. chairs and spike.	27 38
" 12,	99 tons iron "	148 50
" 13,	90 "	135 00
" 13,	9249 lbs. spike "	6 94
" 14 and 15,	162 tons iron.	243 00
		$1730 62

Port Hope, Jan. 1, 1858.

Messrs. Jno. Fowler & Co., in account with Zimmerman & Balch:

1857.	(For Freight.)	
September 16,	2 cars plant to Millbrook	$12 00
" 17,	1 " "	6 00
" 17,	Lot bl'd goods "	4 50
" 19,	2 cars plant "	12 00
October 6,	2 " "	12 00
" 6,	Lot bl'd goods "	2 00
		$48 50

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am requested by Mr. Fowler to make a short explanation of some remarks that have been made by the *Review* of this morning on a letter inserted therein by Mr. Fowler.

It would appear a good deal of excitement exists in the Town since the appearance of these remarks, and that all kinds of rumors have been going around; among others that the Contractors have received *all* the money for building the road, and that now, when nearly completed, they decline to immediately open it. Another story is that difficulties and differences have arisen between Port Hope and the Contractors.

For the information of the Rate-payers of Peterboro' it is now stated what has been received from the Municipalities of Peterboro' and Port Hope respectively up to the present time viz:

December 1st, 1857, by cash	£ 500	0 0
" by 5 Debentures at 10 per cent discount	4937	10 0
January 24, 1856, by 3 debentures at 15 per cent discount	1551	5 0
Total payment of Peterboro	£6978	15 0
October 13, 1857, by cash	£1000	0 0
" by 2 Debentures at par	1000	0 0
January 26, 1857, by check on Bank of Upper Canada	2305	0 0
" by 2 Debentures at 10 per cent discount	904	5 0
Total payment of Port Hope	£5209	5 0

These sums together make £12,186 out of £40,000, which the Towns of Port Hope and Peterboro are bound to provide for the construction of the Branch. It is right to mention however that Peterboro has paid towards the iron for the road about £12,000, which Mr. Fowler has of course to give credit for when finally arranged, but which will then leave a balance in his favor from Port Hope and Peterboro of about £15,000. And I may here remark that in my official capacity I have paid out for Mr. Fowler several thousands of pounds on the Branch beyond what has yet been received from the Municipalities, and that quite independent of liabilities for which Mr. Fowler's name is pledged for further outlay.

I remain, &c.,
Your ob't servant,
P. FERGUSON,
Paymaster.

Peterboro', Feb. 5, 1857.

Copy of Resolution passed in the Town Council of the Town of Port Hope, Aug. 24, 1857:

Moved by Mr. McLeod seconded by Mr. Ward:

That this Council do hereby ratify the conditional agreement made between the Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway Company, and Messrs. Tate & Fowler, for a lease of the Railway from Port Hope to Lindsay, and for a lease of the charter to right to build the Railway from Millbrook to Peterboro, and do hereby agree that in the event of the said agreement being carried out they will invest the sum of ten thousand pounds in and towards the construction of the said Millbrook Branch upon being guaranteed six per cent per annum therefor by the road, and furthermore this Council do give their consent that the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbour shall cause an issue of debentures of that Corporation to be made to the extent of seventy-five thousand pounds currency payable in twenty years, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum and secured by mortgage of the harbour works property and tolls, as provided by the statute in that behalf upon the said Board of Commissioners paying over or delivering to this Council or to the Mayor debentures of the said proposed issue to the amount of forty five thousand pounds, being the amount loaned by this Council to the said Board, this Council will surrender to the said Board the security or debenture now held by this Council for the said loan, thus upon receipt of said debentures this Council will advance the same or so much thereof as from time to time may be found necessary to the said Railway Company to enable the said Company to pay off and close the accounts with their present contractors, and to complete and carry into full operation and effect their said agreement with the said Messrs. Tate & Fowler.—Carried.

☞We learn from the Peterborough *Review* that the Finance Committee of the County Council in their Report "—in allusion to the letter of the Treasurer (Walter Sheridan, Esq.,) calling attention to the attacks upon him in the *Examiner*, while deeming it scarcely worth while to notice it at all, yet stated their belief that the insinuations referred to were perfectly groundless." For the information of the public we have to state that the *Examiner* was not called upon to substantiate the charges had he been, the Committee would not have been able to make so smooth a report upon the use Walter has made of the Treasurer's account. But this is the way the public business is conducted. Walter shows what he wants to expose and conceals what is not fit to be seen; and the Committee report in the dark; perhaps they could not see, if they had light. Walter, you are a cunning fellow, and should have been a Bishop.

☞The Peterborough *Review* is advised that he has credited the criticism upon his "crying evil" to the wrong cloth. The clergy had no hand in it. Behave yourself, Thomas, if you want to be overlooked.

Spring Circuit, 1858.

The Courts of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be held as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Cornwall	Tuesday	6th April.
Brockville	Wednesday	14th April.
Perth	Thursday	22nd April.
Ottawa	Thursday	29th April.
L'Orignal	Monday	10th May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Chief Justice Draper.

Belleville	Monday	8th March.
Kingston	Wednesday	24th March.
Picton	Wednesday	7th April.
Cobourg	Tuesday	13th April.
Peterborough	Tuesday	27th April.
Whitby	Tuesday	4th May.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Niagara	Tuesday	16th March.
Merrittsville	Tuesday	23rd March.
Hamilton	Tuesday	30th March.
Milton	Tuesday	20th April.
Barrie	Tuesday	27th April.
Owen Sound	Tuesday	4th May.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Brantford	Monday	8th March.
Woodstock	Wednesday	17th March.
Guelph	Friday	26th March.
Berlin	Monday	5th April.
Stratford	Monday	12th April
Cayuga	Tuesday	20th April
Simcoe	Tuesday	27th April.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, Chief Justice.

London	Tuesday	16th March.
St. Thomas	Tuesday	6th April.
Chatham	Tuesday	13th April.
Sandwich	Friday	23rd April.
Sarnia	Tuesday	4th May.
Goderich	Tuesday	11th May.

HOME SITTINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Toronto	Monday	12th April.

Of which all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, Gaolers, and other Peace Officers, are requested to take notice.

By the Court,
CHAS. C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

Hilary Term,
1st February, 1858.

Arrival of the "Edinburgh."

New York, Feb. 4.

The screw steamship "Edinburgh," Cummings Commander, from Glasgow on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening.

She brings Glasgow papers of 16th of January, containing a few hours later intelligence from London and Paris than that received by the "Canada."

The London "Times" of the 16th, in its 2nd edition, publishes a letter dated Dec. 2nd, from Cawnpore, describing the retreat after Windham's defeat and the panic in the camp.

Windham lost his camp, with 500 tents, and the mess plate of six regiments.

It is said he left his flank exposed, and made no provisions for the safety of his camp.

The conduct of the 64th Regiment was admirable. They made a desperate charge. Major Sterling, Capts. Murphy, and Macrae were shot dead. Capt. Parsons was wounded. Brigadier Wilson was shot after exclaiming, "Now boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment by mistake, whilst the enemy's cavalry charged them.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria Cross upon Captain Havelock, son of the deceased hero.

There is no particular change to be noted in financial and commercial affairs by this arrival.

Consols for money closed on Saturday, 16th Jan'y, at 94¾ a 94⅝.

Further by the "Edinburgh."

ATTEMPTED ASS

end up, lest worse disease should be engendered, for the garrison were suffering severely from disease as well as from the searching fire of the enemy. Everybody was at work; delicate ladies attended to the wants of the wounded men; civilians handled the muttock and shovel, not without playing an effective part in the more direct operations of the defence. For 87 days the fierce overwhelming foe, notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers and the advantages of his position, could not succeed in winning an inch of ground from Englishmen who knew that they had no mercy to expect at the hand of the enemy. If the position had been forced they would have been butchered to a man, and every Englishwoman in Lucknow foully dishonoured and then butchered too. The garrison knew this well. All honour should be given to those faithful native soldiers—among the faithless faithful only found—of the 13th, 48th and 71st Regiments of the Line who formed part of the defenders of Lucknow. Their loyalty has indeed been tried in the fire and we rejoice to see that, as a mark of honour, the survivors are to be incorporated into a single regiment, to be called "the Regiment of Lucknow." No reward is too great for such men as these, as no punishment is too severe for the vile traitors who have betrayed their trust amid circumstances of cruelty so revolting that one can but think of them as wild beasts to be exterminated from the face of the earth. In 87 days, then, after the first investment, and after a sickening period of hope deferred, Havelock and Outram forced their way into the Residency. Then came the second investment, of which it will be sufficient to say, that as the first so was the second period of trial. One terrible proof of its severity we have in the death of a good soldier "Havelock," an event which will be felt as a domestic calamity by every household in the empire. Henry Havelock was no fine gentleman soldier, but a man who loved his profession, and knew his duties well. From Havelock's career we may learn what feats a real soldier can perform and how an empire may be saved by the skill and energy of a single man. All honour, again we say, to the glorious memory of such a leader as this! England can well distinguish in the long run between the officers who are fitted to conduct her armies to victory and the more abundant crowd of military pretenders who appear on the stage but as the harbingers of shame and defeat. How deeply every Englishman must regret that this gallant soldier passed to his rest without hearing how his services had been appreciated by his countrymen!

The Mildness of the Season.

ITS PROBABLE CAUSE.

From the Montreal Advertiser.

In the summer of last year a French *savant* announced a change in the ocean currents, and predicted therefrom a corresponding increase in the temperature of the adjoining regions.

Whether this is a fact or only a lucky guess, such as that which conferred fame and wealth upon "Murphy" the almanac maker some years ago, we do not know; but we find in the American journals a corresponding statement to the effect that the Gulf stream, that immense body of heated water which pours across the Atlantic, exercising powerful effects on climate, and preserving in the surrounding ocean a marked individuality, has approached the coast of America, a full degree north of its usual course.

It is possible that such an event would materially affect the climate of this continent, and the fulfilment of the prediction of the French *savant* gives the theory weight.

The readers of M'Clure's discoveries in the Arctic regions will remember that he found near Melville Sound, in a region where the dwarf willow is now the largest product of vegetation, the remains of extensive forests of timber now confined to localities many hundred miles south. These remains are partially fossilised, and partially rotten. These trees must have been growing within a few centuries, proving that the northern portions of America must then have enjoyed a much more moderate climate than now prevails, a fact which is also placed past doubt by the well authenticated records of the most northern Scandinavian settlements.

It is quite possible that this great change originated by the diversion of the tropical currents from the continent, and consequently that their return will free the Arctic regions from their icy fetters, and restore to North America the temperature which it enjoyed when the elephant was among the denizens of its forests.

It is clear that the extraordinary amelioration of our climate so suddenly affected is not merely local, for the same result has affected Europe, and we must seek the same cause as its operator.

A strong argument in favor of the Gulf stream is the fact that this amelioration decreases as we proceed West, far into the interior of the country, where its effects would naturally be lessened, and where the temperature is more open to the influence of air currents sweeping down from the ice plateaus of the Arctic circle. As far as we can learn, the winter is severe in the north-west, and has been actually colder upon the plains of Utah, in northern Iowa and Minnesota than in Canada.

This subject is one of great practical interest, and we commend it to those who are better able to inquire into and discuss it, than we are.

Case of Suspected Poisoning.

A case of suspected poisoning at St. Jerome, has lately come to light, and has caused no little excitement in that usually quiet locality. The circumstances of the case, as we gather them from *Le Pays*, and from other sources, are as follow. There is a man named Antonine Desforges living at St. Jerome, who is a shoemaker by trade. He is forty-two years old.—His wife was over sixty years of age.—For some time back she was not very well, and her husband was often heard to say he wished her in her grave so that he might marry a younger woman. On the evening of the 16th instant, Desforges left his home to go, as he stated, to St. Canut, where he said he had some business with the son of Mary Ann Crepin, widow of Jean Bte. Gélinier, generally known by the name of the Widow Belisle. He arrived there about half-past six o'clock, and put up at an inn kept by Francois Baron. This is some seven miles from St. Jerome. On entering the house Desforges said he was coming from Mousy Branche, where he had been to see an individual, who, not being at home, he had returned and met his man on the road, who had invited him to go and sleep with him, which he refused.—After he had related his story in an agitated mood, he (Desforges) pretended that his horse was much heated, and that, in consequence, he would have to remain at the inn all night. Baron went out immediately to take care of the horse, but he found that it was not at all heated. Desforges remained at St. Canut. During the evening he spoke of his wife—said she was sick, and would surely die. At about nine o'clock he laid down on some Buffalo robes but passed a troublesome night, without sleep. According to the people of the house, he rose and laid down again seven or eight times during the night. Next morning, when Desforges returned home, he found his wife a corpse. On the evening previous to her death, Mrs. Desforges was worse than usual. On the morning of that day she had a visit from the widow Belisle, who said she came to attend her, and to remain the night with her. Mrs. Desforges consented, and at nine o'clock, after drinking a cup of ginger prepared by the widow, Mrs. Desforges and her went to bed. In the morning Mrs. Desforges was dead. It is said that widow Belisle was frequently heard to say, that she wished the wife of Mr. Desforges out of the way so that she could marry him. At the inquest, which was held a few days ago, the son and son-in-law of Madame Belisle, gave some hard testimony against her.—The son stated that on hearing of Mrs. Desforges's death, he exclaimed, before several persons, "Last night when I heard that mother had gone to sleep at Mrs. Desforges, to-morrow perhaps Mrs. Desforges may be dead." This same person also said he suspected his mother of poisoning, some time ago, his father and his sister. The Widow Gobier, or Belisle, as she is generally called, is about forty-three years old. Her looks are not remarkable, save that she has great harshness of features, and her eyes are brisk, and flash when animated by passion. Her reputation is none of the best, and, as has been seen above, she is even despised by her own children.—An inquest was held, at which it was stated that Desforges arrived at the house at half-past nine; laid down on a sofa in the room with the two women. At ten o'clock Mrs. Desforges began to groan, when the widow asked her where she suffered? to which she received as a reply—"Do not speak to me: when I cough it hurts me." She then yawned and died. J. B. Desforges, on his side, states, that having fallen asleep, he was hastily awakened by a dreadful cry, when he saw Widow Belisle standing in the room, trying to light a candle.—She told him to rise and call for help, as his sister-in-law was very low. He obeyed but she was dead. The Widow Belisle has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning Mrs. Desforges, and Antoine Desforges and J. B. Desforges have been committed as accomplices. We understand that the stomach of the deceased woman is in the hands of Dr. Robert Crank, House Surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, for the purpose of having its contents analyzed.—*Pilot, 30th January.*

The Royal Families of Great Britain and Prussia.

Your readers are well aware, both from their own historical studies and from former letters of mine, that the approaching matrimonial alliance of the two royal families of Great Britain and Prussia is far from being without precedent in the joint history of the two countries. Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, married Sophia Charlotte, the sister of George I. of Great Britain; Frederick William I., the second King of Prussia, married Sophia Dorothea, the sister of George II., and thus the Electress Sophia of Hanover, to whose lineal descendants, being of the Protestant faith, the present dynasty of Great Britain is confined, is the common ancestress of the two houses. That Frederick the Great, of whom the nation now gladly calls to mind that he was the offspring of a Prussian prince and an English princess, did not marry the Princess Amelia, the daughter of George II., nor his sister marry the Prince of Wales, was the result of Austrian intrigue at this court, taking advantage of the offence that George II. had unintentionally given to the King and in spite of the unremitting endeavors of the Queen to bring it about. This was the first deviation from the English alliance that had occurred from the time when the great elector of Brandenburg, Frederick William, first espoused the cause of William of Orange and Protestantism, and lent him his Brandenburgers and his Marshal Shomberg to fight their battles in Ireland and elsewhere. To this non-fulfilment of the heart's longings on the part of Frederick the Great and his mother are to be traced the un-Prussian and un-Protestant policy of Frederick, and his cheerless, childless home; and however great a man and commander Frederick the Great was, he hereby laid the foundation of Prussia's present weakness.

In the reign of Frederick the Great's brother and successor, Frederick William II., the father of the late king, the natural and auspicious union of these two great families were renewed in the person of the late Duke of York, who in 1791 married the Princess Frederica of Prussia. The result of this return to the natural alliance, matrimonial and political, of the two countries was the co-operation soon after of the Prussians with the British in the campaign against the French in Holland. The outbreak of the French revolution and the disasters that befell the arms of Prussia at the hands of Napoleon and his victorious generals soon after brought about not only Prussia's deep degradation, political and moral, but compelled an infidelity on her part to the English alliance, the most flagrant act of which was the occupation of Hanover in 1806. This stain was again wiped out by the spirited conduct of the nation in the war of liberation, and the staunch heroism of the Prussian forces under Bluchet, whose co-operation with our own army gave the battle of Waterloo the decisive character of a turning point to European history for about half a century. So long, however, as the crown of Hanover rested conjointly with that of Great Britain and Ireland on one and the same head, the cordial feeling and the close alliance that had formerly existed between the two royal families could hardly be restored; since the assension of our present Queen, however, this last obstacle has vanished, and the present Princess of Prussia, who, in many other respects, resembles Queen Sophia Dorothea, consort of Frederick William I., is at length about to see her heart's warmest longing realized in the marriage of her son with an English princess. As was the case with Frederick the Great, Prince Frederick William has always nurtured, from his earliest youth, the firm determination to marry an English wife, even before he knew or was aware of the existence of the Princess Royal.—*Times Berlin Correspondent.*

The Waterloo Bridge Mystery.

A London paper states that a sensation was created by a report that a soldier in the camp at Colchester had confessed to having been concerned in murdering the man whose mangled remains were recently found on one of the piers of Waterloo bridge. It appears that a deserter from the 66th Regiment, named Thomas Pedlar was brought back to the camp, and whilst in the guard room, attempted to commit suicide by strangling himself with his neckerchief. He afterwards dropped some hints about having committed some crime which he cared more about than desertion; and at last said that he with two others, murdered a man in London, and after he had been cut up and put into a carpet-bag a woman took it away and threw it over Waterloo bridge. In reply to the sergeant who had charge of him, he said the man was not a foreigner but a farmer, and had £60 about him. The circumstance was communicated to the borough police, and Superintendent Dunn had an interview with the prisoner, when he said it was all humbug.—The prisoner was brought up at the Borough beach, when he made a similar retraction. The Mayor (who is a physician) expressed his belief that the man's mind was deranged. He also appeared to wish to exchange military for civil custody as he said he should rather go to jail than be sent back to the camp. No reliance whatever was placed on his statement as to the murderer, and he was handed back to the military authorities.

A WIFE POISONED BY HER HUSBAND'S NEGRO MISTRESS.—Great excitement exists in Henry County, Ky., in consequence of the poisoning of Mrs Porter by a slave woman, who had long been on terms of intimacy with her husband.—The *Shelby News* gives the following account of the affair:—

"On Thursday, 24th of December, the wife of Mr Hous Porter died three or four days after her accouchement, under circumstances which induced a strong suspicion that she was poisoned. An examination of the stomach was made and strychnine found. A negro girl, about 20 years of age, belonging to Colonel Ed. Smith, was arrested on suspicion and tried on Tuesday the 26th, when facts going to show that Mrs. P was poisoned by the woman were proven.—Having been apprised of the certainty of her conviction and punishment, she made a full confession, deeply implicating Porter, the husband of the deceased. She says that Porter has been trying to get her to kill Mrs. P. for several months, that attending to kill, her if she did not,—That he told her that he would bear with it no longer if she didn't kill his wife: that that was the last time he would ask her: if she refused he would cut her throat, or words to that effect.—He gave her strychnine, and told her to use it. She did not want to use it, but nothing against Mrs. P. and believed she was a good woman, but she feared P. would kill her, and done it to save her life. It was shown that Porter bought strychnine last August—that he is dissolute and unrestrained in his morals: and many other corroborating circumstances being brought to light throwing suspicion on him, he was arrested and placed in confinement until Monday next, when he will pass an examining trial. Public opinion is very decided in the belief of Porter's guilt.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—We learn that an outrage of a most fiendish character almost too horrible and revolting to be chronicled, occurred in Florence, Ky., about twenty miles from Covington, on Thursday last. In the afternoon of that day, a little girl about six years of age, the daughter of Joseph Bryant, Esq., of Florence, was missing from the house, and notwithstanding diligent search was made could nowhere be found. The neighborhood was aroused, and the wells and streams examined, but the search was fruitless, until a negro boy, the property of Miles Marcus, Esq., suggested that she might have fallen into a well that was not used, at some distance from the house. Thither the party proceeded, and were horrified to find the brains and blood of the little girl scattered about the top of the well! Search was immediately made in the water, when the body was brought to surface, and a most painful spectacle presented. The child had been violated, her head crushed in a most inhuman manner, and the skull nearly emptied of the brains, which were found scattered about the well! Those who were present say that the sight presented was of the most horrible description. From circumstances which transpired during the search, suspicion fastened upon the negro boy, who suggested making an examination of the well where the body was found, and on accusing him of the crime, he reluctantly confessed that he had first violated the person of the little girl, beat her brains out, and then threw the body into the well to cover up the crime. When the fact became known in the neighborhood the people assembled in large numbers, and proposed to hang the negro on the spot and the excitement was so great that it was difficulty he could be kept out of the hands of the infuriated crowd, who were determined to wreak summary vengeance upon the murderer. Cooler counsels prevailed, however, and the more moderate of the populace finally succeeded in getting possession of the negro, and handing him over to the civil authorities. He was then conveyed to the jail by a strong guard, and securely confined and ironed.—*Cin. Daily Gaz.*

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* telegraphs on the 16:—As an imperial carriage drove up to the main entrance of the theatre, and as one of the footmen was in the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating powder, were flung from the top of one of the houses opposite among the *cortege*, and exploded on reaching the ground.—The first shell fell in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above the head.—The other shells burst among the crowd and escort. An eye-witness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress to the steps of the Opera-house, but scarcely had he done so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces. The houses opposite were immediately taken possession of by the police, and in one several Italians were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells must have been large, containing a great quantity of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certain of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the Bourse, the cry of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" was universal. Two hundred persons have been taken, and arrests continue; even some of the police have been arrested. The indignation against the assassin is increased because they must have known that the Empress and other ladies were present.—The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn in two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, was rent open."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The *Herald's* correspondent says:—"It is reported to me, on good authority, that Mr. Buchanan contemplates withdrawing the troops from Utah. Mr. Bernbeinsel, the Mormon delegate, has submitted propositions to the administration, indicating the willingness of the Mormons to vacate Utah, and colonise on some of the islands of the sea, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided the government will purchase, at a fair valuation, the Salt City improvements. Mr. Bernbeinsel asks that commissioners be sent out to arrange terms and details. The administration confidently expect that Kansas will be admitted as a state, with the Lecompton constitution and there will be less opposition from northern and western democratic members than generally supposed."

THE BRIDEGROOM AN HOUR.—On Thursday, proceedings in the curious matrimonial imbroglio of Mr. George Taylor and Miss Hawley, his alleged wife, came up before Judge Sutherland in New York, and the writ of habeas corpus bringing Miss Hawley before the Court was discharged. The young lady, who is spoken of as rather attractive in person, totally repudiated her husband, and refused to speak to or receive any communications from him. She deposed that she was under no restraint, and that her repugnance to her lord and master was insurmountable. She acknowledges that she freely married Mr. Taylor, but very shortly afterwards was taken with the present complaint—a feeling of total dislike towards the gentleman. She is an heiress, while Taylor is a poor clerk, but was shortly since, the favourite candidate with her mother for the hand of Miss Hawley. A very affectionate letter from the mother-in-law was produced in Court. The whole case is quite singular. Here is a lady who confesses to an engagement of a month, taking extraordinary pains to get married secretly, and the moment the act is consummated repudiating the entire transaction in refusing to see her husband. Still there must be some hidden cause for this determination of the lady, which is intimated in her dislike, and positive refusal to reveal to the Court the reason for her determination not to know Taylor, and her return to her friends.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE PIGEONS AND THE WEATHER.—A farmer in one of the neighbouring towns tells the *Buffalo Courier* that if the birds are to be regarded as any judge of the weather, and what is to be, we shall have an open winter all the way through. The pigeons have not migrated to the south, but seem to be more numerous, thereabouts than they have been at any time during the past year. They hover about the barns and barn yards in large flocks, living on most amiable terms with the sheep and cattle, evincing no anxiety about the weather and no disposition to clear out.

Feeding of Cattle.

A curious and very important investigation has just been made by a late surgeon to the military hospitals in the Crimea and at Scutari—Frederick J. Grant, Esq.—respecting the wholesomeness of the flesh of fat prize cattle as an article of food. Mr. Grant says, speaking of the late Smithfield cattle show:—

"Throughout the exhibition one circumstance particularly arrested my attention. It was the size of the animals compared with their respective ages. The bullocks averaged from two to three years old; the pigs and sheep were about one year old. When I contrasted the enormous bulk of each animal with the short period in which so much fat or flesh had been produced, I certainly indulged in a physiological reflection on the high pressure work against time which certain internal organs, as the stomach, liver, heart and lungs, must have undergone at such a very early age. I therefore resolved to follow up these animals to their several destinations, and to inspect their condition after death."

Mr. Grant examined the carcasses of the slaughtered prize bullocks, heifers, pigs, and sheep which remained in London, and gives the result of his observations at great length. The whole of his important paper ought to be read with great attention, not only by the breeders and feeders of prize cattle, but by all consumers of beef, mutton and pork, who delight in the flesh of animals that "cut up well in the shambles."—We ask space for the conclusion in this clever paper:—

"Let an animal be fed beyond the limits compatible with health, and the superfluous fat is no longer confined to the interstices of muscular fibres, but actually invades and eventually supersedes them. The fibres then contain fat instead of the fibrilæ, (known to anatomists), in which reside the contractile power of muscle, and its nutritive value of human food. We therefore say that such meat no longer retains its healthy structure and nutritive quality, but has actually degenerated into fat, although still presenting the semblance of ordinary muscle, and thereby deceiving both buyer and seller.

"We should therefore expect in vain to replenish our own muscles by the use of such food, nor should animals thus overfed be regarded as prize specimens of rearing and feeding. The heart, being converted into fat no longer retains its contractile power, but beats feebly and irregularly.—The blood, therefore, now moves onward in a slow and feeble current. Hence the panting breathlessness due to stagnation of blood in the lungs, while the skin and extremities are cold. Hence the stupid, heavy-headed expression of a congested brain, and the blood-stained appearance of meat after death. The slightest exertion to an animal under such circumstances might suddenly prove fatal. Were a man in this condition to present himself at an insurance office, I would refuse to insure his life at any premium. Yet, under similar circumstances, a sheep is awarded gold and silver medals, and its feeder a prize of £20. We should not, therefore, rest satisfied with heaping fat on an animal, nor be content if he "does well," with fat symmetrically distributed over the back and loins and around his internal organs. I would observe well, during life, the excretions, and see if their condition gave proof of overfeeding. If so I should consider that the stomach and kidneys were overworked.—Nor would I neglect the less perceptible evidence afforded by the skin, the respiration, and the state of the brain as indicated by the general expression of the animal and the mode of carrying its head.

Then, after death, I would pursue my inquiry further, and see whether my opinion of the animal formed during life, was corroborated or reversed by the appearance of its internal organs, the condition of the heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys more especially. All this kind of knowledge is required by physicians and surgeons in their estimate of health and disease, and is equally necessary to settle the question at issue. Instead, therefore, of pursuing the present system of rearing cattle, much as it may test the qualities of food and other matters of minor importance, let the breeders, feeders, exhibitors, and prize judges, alike visit the slaughter-houses; let them do this with a due knowledge of diseased appearances, and let them thus discover that system of rearing which is most compatible with the health of cattle, and which produces the largest amount of the most nutritious food for man. Under the present system the public have no guarantee, and are not insured the best, if indeed the cheapest. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no criterion of health, for his fat, tabular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this can alone be disclosed by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which has been produced by organs themselves diseased is itself also necessarily deteriorated, and ought not to be regarded as prime samples of human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understandings, and certainly to the stomachs of the people."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

When I glance at the pages of wisdom and truth,
On their leaves I find scatter'd sweet words for my soul;
A promise embodying a guardian for life,
And a crown in the end when I reach the blest Goal.

How should I rejoice as I look o'er their pages,
And find such sweet promises pointing to me,
How quick should I fly from the passion that rages
And read my relief, my dear Bible, in thee!

Not a day nor an hour should thy truth be unheed-d,
By those who are tossed on the ocean of sorrow;
Thy words are a balm, and they often are needed
To heal in the night of affliction and sorrow

Like the mist in the morning, our life is but short,
When compared with the day ushered in at our death;
The mon ents of time seem to make us their sport,
And leave us to grapple for life and for breath.

But the truths of my Bible are changeless and true,
They have known not a change with the changes of time;
They have borne with the jeers of the many and few,
And still chime the themes that of old they did chime.

JOSEPH WHITE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Since you have seen fit to publish Mr. J. T. Henthorn's letter, I trust you will give me a chance to reply. The charge I made against Mr. Henthorn was that he used up the Corporation plank for purposes of his own, and that he had admitted to me that he had used up two loads of plank about the house he built last Summer; this is a charge every one of your readers can understand. Now, Sir, how does he meet the charge? By getting affidavits from two men that he bought some lumber of them, and then he tells you how much he bought of Mr. Ledgate and Mr. Somebody-else! I never asked him for this information, and it is certainly nobody's business how much or how little lumber he bought; but what about his using the Corporation plank for his own private purposes, without paying for it? Now, Mr. J. T. Henthorn is a man who boasts that he never told a lie in his life, and that he could not be hired to tell an untruth. Now what say you, Mr. Henthorn, are you *Guilty or Not Guilty?* Let us have simple yes or no. You are in a corner, and I want to keep you there; come out like a man and tell the truth!

I intend to notice the other part of Mr. H.'s letter more fully, just as soon as we get the plank account settled, but I don't want to mix up any rubbish for him to hide in until he is either caught or at liberty.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours,
WM. CUMMING.

Peterboro', Feb. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Please insert the following communication in your next issue, and oblige the members of our Loyal Association.

By order,
W. B. READ,
County Secretary.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858.

At the annual County Meeting of the Loyal Orange Association, held in Peterboro' this day the following County Officers were duly elected for the current year, viz:—

Bro. EDWIN POOLE, Master.
Bro. WM. REBELL, Deputy-Master.
Bro. W. B. READ, Secretary.
Bro. WM. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
Bro. JOHN KENNEDY, Chaplain.
Bro. D. G. HATTON, Proxy.

Moved by Bro. John Kennedy, seconded by Bro. Robert Cannon,—That the thanks of this County Lodge are due and are hereby given to Bro. Daniel Hopkins, for his long and efficient service as County Master of the County of Peterborough.

The following members were appointed a Committee, viz:—Bros. Wm. Johnston, W. B. Read, D. Hopkins, J. Kennedy, W. Rebill and S. Poole to draft a suitable programme of funeral processions and report at the next regular meeting.

Moved by Bro. D. Hopkins, seconded by Bro. F. Stoddard,—That the semi-annual meeting of this County Lodge be held in Peterboro' on the 1st day of July, next.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Permit me the use of a small space in your valuable Journal to reply to some remarks made about me in the last *Review* by a Good Templar. He states that I appear to have taken umbrage at some remarks made at the Temples late Soiree, and if I had been there I would have had no cause for complaint. Now, Sir, as to my not being there Good Templar knows the reason why, but I cannot see what difference that would have made if your report was a correct one, and it has not as yet been substantially contracted, my cause of complaint would still have been the same. I should only have had to put the Sons in their true position at the meeting, instead of the paper. Therefore, Mr. Editor, it rests with you to prove your report of the speeches correct, all I can say about it is that I have heard from others that your report is pretty near the truth, and more, that one of the speakers in his zeal against Legal Prohibition stated that the Sons had lost ground on account of their advocacy of that principle and were far below the position they once occupied *in the Province.* Now, Sir, allow me in the pompous language of Water Street most emphatically to deny such assertions, and to state without fear of contradiction that the Sons as a body never occupied so strong ground as they do now, and never were better able to battle with the foe. As to the Prohibitory Law being only a question of time, I agree with it, but that time will be long or short just in proportion as Temperance men act consistently in voting for men of sound Temperance principles in preference to your expedient wine bibing candidates whose practices give the lie to their votes. I disclaim any intention of insinuating that the Templars are making a retrograde movement. I simply left them where your report placed them, and if it is not their true position it would better become a Good Templar to be placing them right than wasting his time in showing his *little* feeling against the Sons over my back. I trust he and his friends will continue to put in practice and carry out those great and glorious principles of moral suasion and total abstinence which they first learnt in the Division Room. It affords me great satisfaction to hear that the Good Templars are making such good progress, and instead of feeling anything like envy, I can rejoice at it, not slander them, for I can assure a Good Templar that the Sons disposed of the last of that article something over a year ago. I thank him for his invitation to follow in the wake of the Good Templars; the Sons will no doubt do so whenever they feel themselves behind, but as yet they have only heard of the Templars. Whenever they come up and pass ahead, we will assuredly lay hold of their skirts.

R. RUTHERFORD.

Peterboro', Feb. 9, 1858.

Commercial.

Review of the Produce Markets.

Toronto, Thursday, February 4, 1858.

Nothing has occurred in the Produce Markets to call for special remark. Prices are generally about the same as on this day week, and there is no change in either demand or supply. We hope now, however, that as an abundance of snow has fallen, the deliveries will increase, and as a consequence, cheaper markets may be expected.

WHEAT.—The price of good to choice fall wheat ranges from 80c to 85c (4s to 4s 3d) per bushel. Some lots of very fine samples have brought 90c (4s 6d), but these were exceptions to the general rule. Inferior lots, sprouted, damp, and much shrunk, are not saleable at over 65c to 70c (3s 3d to 4s 6d) per bushel. There is but little competition among buyers, and the anxiety manifested to secure wheat is hardly so evident as formerly. Yet if the supplies should increase so as to make it worth while for dealers to operate largely, a better demand might spring up, but there is no prospect of improved prices. As a general thing, this market is not depressed by increased supplies, and as our buyers are men of means, there is always a certainty of a market here, even supposing there was no demand in other parts of the Province.

The deliveries during the week amount to—bushels, the quality of which has not been of the finest description. Should sleighing succeed this storm, however, we may expect largely increased receipts, probably of a much better sample.

The following is the movement on the wharves during the two past weeks:—

WHEAT.—In store last report, bushels	6,540
Received since	8,741
	15,281
Shipped	990
At present in store	14,291

FLOUR.—There is no change in the flour market. Excepting a speculative enquiry for shipment to the Lower Province at the lowest possible rates, there is an utter absence of other than a local demand. No sales have been reported by which to test the market, and we have but to repeat our quotations of last week, which are generally the asking prices for ordinary brands. Superfine $3 50. Fancy, $3 75. Extra, $4 00 per barrel. The Montreal Market is unchanged, except that the receipts are lighter and there is less pressing on the market.—Quotations are—Superfine $4 35 to $4 40. Fancy, $4 50 to $4 65. Extra $4 90 to $5 10. An inquiry still exists for May and June delivery without leading to transactions. For Chicago wheat, 85c has been offered for May delivery. In New York, Canadian Flour is quoted at $4 10 to $4 90 for Superfine to Extra.

The following are the receipts. Shipments of Flour from the wharves for the past two weeks:—

FLOUR.—In store last report, barrels	4,650
Received since	4,950
	9,600
Shipped	90
At present in store	9,510

SPRING WHEAT.—There is a good demand for Spring Wheat at 70c to 75c, (3s 6d to 3s 9d) per bushel for the best. A good sample could easily command the outside figure.

BARLEY is not so much in request, and as the qualities offering are of widely different character, the current range extends from 30c to 50c, (1s 6d to 2s 6d) per bushel.

RYE is scarce; but still not so much in demand. We quote it 55c to 60c, (2s 9d to 3s,) the latter being the exceptional price.

OATS.—There continues to be a better supply of oats brought in and prices have not recovered their firmness. The general rate is from 26c to 30c (1s 4d to 1s 6d) per bushel, the latter not being very frequently realized.

PEAS are quiet and very few change hands at 45c to 50c (2s 3d to 2s 6d) per bushel.

CHEESE is variously quoted at 8c to 9½ per 100 lbs. There is a good deal in the market and it has but a slow movement.

POULTRY continues scarce. We quote chickens at 25c to 30c (2s 9d to 3s 6d) per pair. Geese 70c to 75c (3s 6d to 3s 9d) each. Turkeys 75c to $1, (3s 9d to 5s) each. Any increased supply would lower these rates which are only obtainable for the best fowl.

EGGS 20c to 22c (1s to 1s 1d) per dozen.

PORK continues firm with lighter supplies. Good dressed hogs are worth $5 to $5 25, even $5 50 for the best, per 100 lbs. Sales of inferior have taken place at $4 50 to $4 75.

BEEF.—Nothing doing in cattle. Slaughtered beef dull of sale at $3 75 to $4 for fore quarter, and $4 50 to $5 for hind quarter.

VENISON.—A lot of deer of medium condition, found ready sale at $7 to $9 each.

SHEEP AND CALVES.—Nothing doing. Sheep nominal at $4 to $5. Calves to $4 each.

WOOL.—15c (9d) per lb. for the best washed. Beef Hides $4 per 100 lbs. Sheep skins, 25c to 50c (1s 3d to 2s 6d) each. Calf Skins, 10c (6d) per lb.

WOOD.—Good loads are still purchaseable on the market, at $3 75 to $4 25 each, which is the cheapest way to purchase wood.

POTATOES have been more plentiful and at lower rates, say 55c to 60c (2s 9d to 3s) freely accepted for good varieties by the load.

APPLES.—For the best, $2 to $2 25 is paid per barrel. Inferior bring $1 75.

BUTTER.—Fresh butter has not been plentiful and 21c to 23c (1s 1d to 1s 2d) has been paid. Tub is in large supply, and hardly saleable at 14c to 15c (8½d to 9d) per lb.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, February 9th, 1858.

F. WHEAT, ₱ bus	3s 9d @ 4s 0d
S. WHEAT, "	3s 3d @ 3s 6d
OATS, "	1s 3d
POTATOES, "	2s 6d @ 3s
TURNIPS, "	10d @ 1s
PEAS, "	2s 6d @ 3s
APPLES "	2s 6d @ 4s
BEEF, ₱ 100 lbs	$4 @ $6
PORK, ₱ 100 lbs	$4 @ $5
HAY, ₱ Ton	$10
STRAW, ₱ load	7s 6d @ 10s
BUTTER, ₱ lb	8d @ 9d
TALLOW, "	7½d
LARD, "	6d
EGGS, ₱ doz	9d
D. WOOD ₱ cord	7s 6d @ 8s 9d
G. WOOD "	5s @ 7s 6d

Birth.

At Peterborough on the 5th inst., Mrs. John Thompson, of a daughter.

TEMPERANCE
SOIREE!
The North Smith Division
Sons of Temperance,
Intend holding a
SOIREE
On Thursday Evening the 11th Inst, in the
BAPTIST CHAPEL,
PEARSON'S NEIGHBOURHOOD.
ADDRESSES
Will be delivered by the Rev'ds Messrs. Gilmour, Roger, Green, Roberts and Dr. Lavell, with others connected with the Order.
Tea will be served at Six.
Admittance---1s 3d each.
Smith, Feb. 9th, 1858.

WOLF! WOLF!!
THE Subscriber is determined to put off no longer with fair promises, and now calls on all indebted to him by note account or mortgage, to pay up in full. Money is wanted by the Subscriber to meet his own liabilities, and unless all notes of hand accounts and mortgages are settled before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, they will be placed in other hands for collection. Those who have the money in hand need not wait till the last day.
JOHN A. HARTLEY.
Peterboro', Feb. 9, 1857. 6.

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted in my name unless an order is produced under my hand. DENNIS McCARTHY.
Douro, 6th lot, 2nd con., February 9th, 1858. 6

PUBLIC NOTICE.
A MEETING will be held in the Insurance office in Scott's Buildings, corner of King and Division Street, Cobourg, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday the 27th day of February inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary preliminary steps towards the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Comp'y, to be composed of two branches as provided by 16 Victoria, Chapter 120, section 6. One Branch for the Insurance of Isolated Buildings and property not hazardous, and the other for the insurance of Buildings and Property hazardous and not hazardous in Towns and Villages.
All persons favourable to the promotion of such a Company are requested to attend.
Signed,
John Beatty, Jr., W. G. Strong,
Asa A. Burnham, John Field,
John R. Clark, Edward Redmond,
Angus Crawford, E. Perry & Co.,
A. Jeffery, A. Fraser,
C. R. Mallory, John C. Field, and others.
Cobourg, Feb. 9, 1858. 6-3w

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will not hold himself accountable for any DEBTS contracted in his name, after the
1ST OF JANUARY 1858.
Without his or his wife's written order.
G. A. HILL,
6-2w Dummer.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Finance Committee, to the Joint Board of Union and Grammar School Trustees, of the Town of Peterborough.

The Finance Committee of the Peterboro' Grammar and Union Schools herewith submit a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1857, as required by the School Act. It will be observed that under the head of Expenditure the Board are obliged to have recourse to Bank accommodation to the extent of £374 2s 3d, *in consequence of the Town tax* for one year not being made available until the second year is entered upon. This is exceedingly inconvenient and unpleasant, requiring individual members of the Board to give their names to the Bank to procure funds to pay the Teachers salaries which the public are aware cannot be allowed to remain in arrears. At the moment that the report is made up £250 is in unpaid Bank note accommodation arising from the School tax for 1857 not being placed to the credit of the Board.

It is a matter of regret that the Board feel themselves unable to provide and towards a School Library under the liberal provisions of a recent Act which allows the Chief Superintendent to grant books in amount equal to double the sum contributed by a Corporation or Municipality for that object: the great difficulty of meeting the current expenditure of the School and endeavouring to keep it in an efficient condition has hitherto prevented the Board in estimating to the Council for aid towards a School Library.

The accommodation of the present Building in which the School has been held for some time, having been found entirely inadequate for the purpose required the Board has taken steps to remedy the want by contracting for a new Building to be completed by the first of November next.

The Board having received the consent of the County Council and also the Town Council, endeavoured to procure the site of the intended Building on three acres of land in front of the Court House, but owing to opposition a Bill could not be carried through Parliament to obtain a patent for the land, consequently the design had to be given up and the Board fall back on the old Grammar School site, the result of which has been they are compelled to call for a much larger sum from the town than would otherwise have been needed.

A statement of the cost of new Buildings with grounds, furniture, &c, complete, is laid before you, and also the ways and means for carrying it out, from which it may be seen that the contract for the main building has been given out for £2981 5s, and it is estimated that £1,000 additional will render the whole complete. To meet this the Board had £1,048 in hand, a mortgage for £134, and a School Lot in the North Ward, put down as value for £200, leaving £318 18 to be provided for by the Town in equal proportions at 6, 12 and 18 months from the first of November, 1857.

A statement of the Building Fund is also given herewith, made up with interest to 1st November, 1857. The entire amount is credited at £1078 17s from which has to be deducted a payment made to the Building Committee of £250 on account of contract, leaving still available £828 17s, to be applied according to the terms of the contract.

In conclusion the Committee would observe that they trust the Building now commenced, when finished, will prove an ornament to the Town, and also mark an important era in its statistical records as a pleasing monument to the progress of education and moral advancement among the community at large. It is intended that the internal arrangements & fittings shall be of the most approved and modern construction, so that every facility shall be afforded for proper classification, health and comfort, and it is hoped that those interested in the judicious movement will aid the Board in a way possible manner and encourage the promotion of an undertaking so lately

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique,

French Merino,

Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Galls, Plaid and

Wool Delaes, Brocade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks,

Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

MUCH AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', (at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane) who have been and are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE, }
JOHN McFARLANE, } Executors.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

Review copy.

LECTURES!

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE of the Union School, have much pleasure in informing the public that they have made arrangements for a course of Lectures during the current winter, for the benefit of their library.

The course will consist of at least ten lectures. Arrangements have already been completed for the following:—

Jan. 14th—Dr. BUNHAM—Heat, a vital stimulus.

" 21st—Mr. T. WHITE, Jr.—The Hudson's Bay Territory.

" 28th—Rev. J. GILMOUR—Conquest of British India.

Feb. 4th—Dr. LAVEL—Quackery.

" 11th—Mr. S. FOSTER—Mutinies in British India.

" 18th—Rev. Wm. SCOTT—Books.

Other names are expected to be added at an early day.

TICKETS—For the course 5s. Single lecture 1s. Ladies, and children accompanied by their parents or guardians, Free.

Peterboro', Jan. 12th 1858. 2

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give entire satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4

UNION HOTEL, Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 43

SERMON.

SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. Mr. McKee, in the Presbyterian Church in Peterboro', in connection with the Church of Scotland, on Sabbath the 7th and 14th instant.

Service to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m.

Peterborough, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favorably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,

Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of re-establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORNMEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all time give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee.	Omemee to Peterboro.
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY* OPEN TO LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELLS,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELLS,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

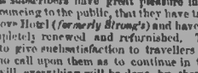
TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line: we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1



COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DENMON STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 20th Dec., 1857. 52

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in Canada, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairmen—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq. | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro', March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.

CITY OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. R. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. £180,320. Paid up Capital. £90,714 14s.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

Hugh CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON. W. H. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL,
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(LATE FISHER'S.)

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

HIS TABLE

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 12th Con. of Dummer, containing 100 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 35 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. G. DUNLOP, Esq. Dummer, or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Dummer, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 6

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH United by TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies,

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And as we are able to turn out as good an article as our neighbours, we desire to bring that fact under public notice. Therefore we beg to inform all who like to ride easy and comfortable, that we have on hand and are anxious to sell for cash or approved credit, on as reasonable terms as can be got elsewhere,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their places as they move off, so that our customers need not be afraid that they will clean us out.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wheeled Vehicles, always on hand.

Also—the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and elegant supply of pleasure

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,

LUMBER SLEIGHS,

&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 21st, 1857. 38

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER.—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CLOSING BUSINESS, NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business: and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however as well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the ruinous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm being Lot No. 6, in the 3d Concession of Smith, containing about 150 acres:

ABOUT 100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good cultivation, the remainder consisting of

BEECH, MAPLE AND CEDAR,

with Pine enough to pay for the Lot, if Manufactured.

There is 10 acres under Fall Wheat. Fifteen acres ploughed and ready for Spring crop and about 20 acres seeded down. Also on the Lot **a Good Young Orchard,** with grafted fruit. A Well of Water and a running stream through the Lot, together with good Buildings consisting of BARNS, STABLES, SHEDS, &c. The above property is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterboro' and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, as the proprietor has determined on going West.

For further particulars apply to Wm. Landy, Esq., Merchant, Peterboro', or to the Proprietor, JOHN CORNWITH,

On the Premises.

Smith, Dec. 11, 1857. 50—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con. and East half of 7th 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the 10th Concession Verulam, three miles from Bobcaygeon on the Government Road. The timber is of good quality, principally beech and maple with some pine. Well watered and dry. Terms easy and price reasonable. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW-MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lumoeness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING,

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,

Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

GET YOUR BOOKS POSTED.

THE subscriber has some spare time at his disposal, which he would wish to employ at posting books and making out accounts. By moderate charges, honesty and dispatch in the execution of any work entrusted to him, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Any orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.

JAMES CRAIG.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st. 1858. 5

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles; Codfish; Yarmouth, Lochinc, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Oils; Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt, Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vineyars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COLPAR & OGILVY.

Clinton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

COBOURG & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Leaves Cobourg at.....8, 00 A. M.
Leaves Peterboro at.....2 30, P. M.

D. E. BOULTON,
Lessee and General Manager.

Cobourg, Oct. 22, 1857.

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Kenne dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,

as a

Millinery

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 30

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has erected his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moocck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov, 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me,

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Cross-cut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufactor er's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIE & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN,
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers obtain from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. M. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shells and cans.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop,** where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principles, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

New Stove Warehouse !!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituent of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particle with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

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Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or at sea, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 7.

The Examiner.

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Business Directory.

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BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1857.

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GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

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DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.
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ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

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INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 23

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PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

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HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours, Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

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Druggist and Apothecary
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Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

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Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the

15th day of January next,

they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES M'NZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.
January 15th, 1858. 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat delivered at our Mill.
HURST & DENNIS.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

The Burning of the 'Montreal.'

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

Mr. Justice Duval then proceeded to sum up the case to the Jury. He trusted they would not be swayed by the horrors of the dreadful calamity, the melancholy consequences of which they had been investigating, nor by any remarks that had been made in the progress of the trial, but remembering the oaths they had taken, return a verdict in accordance with the evidence, their consciences and belief. As to the prisoners Duval and Rocheleau, the pilots of the *Montreal*, the witness Stevenson had told the jury that they were not in the wheel-house when the vessel was turned towards the shore. If that were the case, it would be well the pilots should understand that in abandoning their post they were guilty of a criminal act. But it would be difficult to come to the conclusion that these prisoners really acted as alleged by the Crown, in the face of the testimony for the defence that Duval was engaged in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, on the lurricane deck, and that Rocheleau was in the wheel-house. It would be for the jury of course to decide what degree of credibility, the testimony for and against the pilots merited. If it was not Duval or Rocheleau, that turned the boat to the shore, who did do so? There was positive evidence that she was turned immediately on the word being given by the Captain, and if the jury believed she was steered by the pilots there would be an end of the case as to two of the prisoners. But it was much to be regretted that the case of the Captain stood on different grounds. Certain liabilities were imposed on him by law,—he was required to discharge certain duties, and the law pronounced his failure or neglect to be manslaughter. As to the question whether an act of omission, merely, can constitute criminality, it was his duty to tell the jury that it could. There was no doubt on the point,—and Lord Campbell had a few years since given a decision to that effect,—that where there is an omission of an act imposed on a person as a duty, such omission is criminal. Independently of the principles on this head laid down in the criminal law, at civil law the liability of a person in the position of the master of the *Montreal* was unquestionable. It was requisite in order to recover insurance that the vessel should be seaworthy, that she should be in all respects equipped and fit to perform the stipulated undertaking. [His Honor here read an authority on the subject.] That precaution which the law required to protect property, and guard the right of shippers and insurers, should surely be required for the protection of the lives of human beings. If the question had been put to the Captain, before he left the wharf at Quebec: "Sir, if your steamboat takes fire in the middle of the St. Lawrence, what means have you provided for saving your four hundred passengers, forty-two crew and yourself?"—what could he have answered? And yet every person who went on board the *Montreal*, entrusted his life to the Captain, and had a right to presume that the law had been complied with. The Legislature had passed statutes for the protection of the traveller; it was not to be supposed that had been disregarded. It was to no purpose for the Captain to tell the jury that he had not obeyed the law because the Attorney General did not compel him to do so; this could not be received as a justification or in palliation of his offence. No one pretended that the captain had acted wilfully or maliciously; the charge was that by culpable negligence he had caused the death of the deceased man named in the indictment. With reference to what had been stated as to the absence of proof that deceased had come to his death from the act of the prisoner, that was an untenable assumption; no rational man could doubt, after having heard that deceased was a passenger on board the steamer, and that his body was found drowned where she ran ashore, that he was a victim of the catastrophe. It mattered not in the case, to justify a conviction, whether Leslie jumped over to escape the fire, or was pushed or dragged into the water by another passenger. The prisoner, it might be presumed did not intend such a result of his act, but this was of no consequence; there was the culpable negligence on his part which in law amounted to manslaughter. As to the pretension that the boat was racing, His Honor said he thought it hardly necessary to refer to Cote's evidence on the subject, for whether racing or not, the charge of gross neglect was certainly brought home to the Captain. He (the learned Judge), might say he was of opinion that the boat was not racing.—A serious matter for the consideration of the jury was that, though the boat had been running but two weeks she had twice taken fire. It would have been but the act of a prudent man not to run her after such occurrences without having her examined. Would a careful person allow his house to take fire, twice, without troubling himself as to the cause or the necessity of repairs? And yet how much more essential was it that the liability of the wood work of a steamer to ignite should be instantly attended to, and the defect remedied. Not the least explanation of these circumstances had been given. [Mr. Parkin interrupted, by saying there was proof that sheet iron plate had been nailed over the wood work.] It had been shown that the wooden casing of one of the boilers only had been covered not long before the disaster. It was important the jury should pay attention to the fact, because they would have to say whether the master's conduct was that of a prudent person or not. Again, it appeared there was no fire engine aboard, nor fire axes. This was the more to be deplored, as there was no doubt, from the small quantity of smoke perceptible when the fire was first discovered, that had there been proper appliances at hand, not only the vessel would have been saved, but the two hundred and fifty lives that were lost by the disaster. The evidence adduced against the prisoner showed culpable negligence and violation of the law on his part, and how could a jury or a Court of justice permit him to return to society saying no responsibility attached to him? It would be a monstrous thing to say that a person who was proved to have acted with the carelessness and negligence which the evidence showed was evinced by the prisoner, was not answerable for his conduct when loss of life ensued. Every steamboat Captain must be told that the law will look to him for the safety of those who are confided or confide themselves to his care. If persons of this class had been heretofore in the habit of acting carelessly and contrary to law, it was only the more necessary they should know they have been doing wrong. A heavy responsibility attached to Captain Rudolph, if the jury believed the facts alleged were distinctly proved: and it would be for them to say, after a calm and dispassionate deliberation whether the evidence which in law, was sufficient to convict the Captain of the charge preferred against him, was, believed by them or not. If they were clearly of opinion that the testimony merited any credibility which his Honor thought it did, they were bound to return a verdict of guilty regardless of the consequences. As to the pilots, he had already said the jury must be the judges of the evidence.

Judge Duval having repeated his charge in French,

The Jury asked till to-morrow (Friday) morning to consider their verdict, and returned, in charge of constables, at 6 p. m., at which hour the Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

At the opening of the Court, it was intimated that the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict. In the course of the day, the Jury themselves told the Judge they were divided in opinion; and in the evening, a similar announcement being made, before the adjournment of the Court, they were again committed to the custody of the Sheriff.

A "Retreat."

The following extract from a letter dated "24th November, 1857," by one who may be described as an eye-witness, mentions some interesting facts, which have not before been made known:—

"The people in the Residency do not appear to have taken any part in the late assault made by Sir Colin Campbell and his troops. The latter did not light direct to the Residency through the city—as Outram and Havelock did—but first skirted the city, and then advanced through its suburbs, where were palaces—the great barracks for the King's troops in former days—and some large squares. Each of these positions was strongly fortified and strictly defended by the enemy, but, with the help of plenty of mortars to prepare the way, our column gradually advanced, taking post after post, till at last they got to the entrance of the densely-populated city proper of Lucknow. A small part of it still separated Sir Colin from the Residency, with which he was naturally anxious to open communication at once, the day being far spent. He accordingly pushed on to the gateway, but there, seeing every roof and window bristling with thousands of men prepared to dispute every inch of way through the narrow streets, he bade the "retreat" be sounded, and drew off his men, who sullenly and discontentedly obeyed the order. Instantly the crowds of warriors disappeared from the tops of the houses, issued to the number of 8000 or 9000 from the gateway; and with yells and shouts pressed hotly upon our retiring column; but of those 8000 how few re-entered the gate from which they sallied so confident of triumph! The retirement was but a feint on the part of Sir Colin to draw the enemy from their stronghold. No sooner were they clear of the buildings than the words "halt"—"charge," were speedily given, and British bayonets were seen among the enemy. Their rabble tried in vain to re-enter the city—their very numbers and desperation preventing their ingress. Then the gun and grape-shot opened upon them, and they were mowed down like grass. Our people pushed on after the fugitives through the city, and soon had possession of all up to the Residency. The Ghoorkas and Sikhs entered each house as they advanced, and not a man in it, or a wounded man outside, escaped death at their hands. It is calculated that in the siege altogether Sir Colin's force destroyed not less than 7000 of the enemy.

The Conversion of India.

From the London Times.

The conversion of India may almost be called now a *res nata questio*. Everybody is looking at it in every possible aspect. On some sides it is very like looking through a brick wall; an inert, inaccessible mass, presents itself, a perfect fabric of tradition, subtlety, and priestly power, fixed like a rock in the soil. What is to shake this fabric? Hannibal, according to the legend, penetrated the Alps with vinegar; shall we try undermining or battery, explosives or dissolvents? On other sides a little light breaks through. The Church Missionary Society at its meeting on Tuesday extracted rays of hope from the proof of the stability of our Indian conversions so severely tried at the late massacres. Delhi, Allahabad, Bareilly, Futteyghur, Umritsir, and other places have now witnessed native Christian martrydom. That is a proof, at any rate, that a Hindoo can become a Christian, that he has a capacity for it, that no peculiarity of organization attaching to the race, as some of our ethnological speculators have argued, stands between the Hindoo and Christianity. On the other hand, nothing as yet has been done—for we cannot call the mere handful of converts in which all our efforts have hitherto resulted anything; so that the argument stands thus—nothing has been done, but something may be done. The Hindoo shows capabilities; on the surface he is a mere doll, a stereotyped piece of tradition; his reason is extinct; he is like a man all but drowned, but there is life in him at the bottom; there is something left in him to appeal to. The religious question, in fact, stands upon a ground rather analogous to what some great scientific questions occupied in the middle ages. It was seen in those days that there were great things in nature,—that there was a secret which was to come out; but how it was to come out, how the developement would arise, nobody knew. Our modern civilization existed then only in argument—in the reason of scientific men; it was a prophecy; it was a prophecy at a time against facts; but on looking back we can see now that this prophecy had a real ground, had evidence and signs of its own which prompted and directed it. So now the idea of any wholesale, general conversion of India, is against facts; it is a prophecy, even a bold prophecy, but it is a prophecy upon grounds and data—a prophecy which has rational arguments to support it.

To select one argument out of the many which favour this result—one remarkable piece of vantage ground which Christianity has over Brahmism in the forthcoming trial of strength—one from which not very much has come as yet, but from which not a little may reasonably be expected to come. Christianity has this remarkable characteristic—that it is able to bear all the discoveries of modern science without giving way. But Brahmanism does not stand this test. It gives way. Brahmanism is, for example, inextricably involved in some astronomical statements and schemes which are proved by modern science to be totally false beyond all possibility of denial. This falsity is no difficult or recondite thing to teach; the first elementary truths of astronomy which the very earliest handbook and catechism of astronomy teaches prove it completely, and expose the absolute mistakes of Brahmin inspiration. What does the Hindoo do under these circumstances? He ceases that moment to believe in Brahmanism. The testimony of all persons acquainted with the working of the Government schools in India speaks unanimously to this immediate effect of the first insight into astronomy upon the Hindoo. His religion does not stand the test, which Christianity does stand, as it gives way, it goes to the wall. Some will ask why does he not draw the same distinctions that Christians do, and say that Brahminism is not intended to teach astronomy, but religion? We do not know why, but as a matter of fact he does not. He becomes a disbeliever. That is the alternative with him. It is the argument of fact over again. The strength of the Christian revelation, the weakness of Brahmanism, is shown in the fact that Christians go on believing in their revelation, in spite of everything that turns up, while Hindoos give up their professed revelation upon the first clear understanding on their part that its statements conflict with known scientific truths.

What is the direct consequence of such an important piece of vantage ground as this in the possession of Christianity? Why, that Christianity can, without any fear of danger to itself, bring the whole battery of science into most destructive play upon the rival religion; can, without the least apprehension of a rebound upon itself, wield the whole machinery of physical truth and modern discovery against Brahminism, and the peculiar constitution of the Hindoo mind even gives facilities for this purpose The Hindoo is remarkably quick in some departments of physical science, those connected with mathematics and figures; he learns astronomy with facility, readiness, and even eagerness. What an engine, then, when once we know the action and effect of it, we have at command against a false religion! Who can tell what the alternate consequences may be of such a power on the part of Christianity, and of a judicious and effective use of it? Will it be said that we shall make the Hindoos disbelievers in their own religion, without transferring their faith to another.—that we may make them infidels, but shall not make them Christians? The answer is that, by all accounts, the Hindoo is a being who must have a religion of some kind or other. A belief few may be able there, as here, to do without and a religion, but the mass must have one; religion is part of their nature. The Hindoo has singular powers of faith; stiffened and debased as they are under his present system, he takes a future state for granted, and, as if the simple fact of his existing at all were an infallible pledge for it, he has a perfect instinctive belief in an invisible world. To set at work deliberately to make infidels of people on the mere chance that after they have left their own religious sect or party they may join yours is indeed an abominable and intolerable policy. It is the policy which has been attributed to the Jesuits in their proselytizing dealings with Protestants. But a liberty must be allowed us, at the same time, to teach the simple truths of nature. Those truths are divine truths, the physical universe is the creation of God, and we have the clear right to teach all the world, so far as any are known, the facts and laws of that universe. If the knowledge of such facts should subvert any existing religion in the world, and if subversion of one belief should even in some cases not be followed by the adoption of another, but end in simple infidelity, the responsibility of such a result would not lie upon those who simply teach what is true and what they have a plain right to teach, but upon the hollowness and falsehood of the religion which could not bear the application of the test. In the meantime we may rejoice that Christianity can use the laws of nature as its weapons, and that it can, when it likes, bring the knowledge of those laws to bear with crushing force upon a base and degrading superstition. We may see in such a power one seed of future triumph, and one ground of rational prophecy.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—No event connected with the terrible drama of India has stirred up to its foundation the heart of England like the unexpected death of Gen. Havelock. Just as his noble work was done, and before the applause and honours of his admiring country had reached him he was ignominously cut down, the victim of disease, and expired on a bed of sickness instead of dying as his gallant soul must have yearned, on the field of battle, with his feet to the foe. It is extraordinary how public instinct had selected this great soldier for the true hero of India, and his return home would have been the occasion of public enthusiasm such as has rarely been witnessed here. The government of the day has lost some popularity by the slow and niggardly manner that Havelock was rewarded. After an unwise delay he was baronetted, and then, after some hesitation, an annuity of £1,000 was conferred upon him. All this seemed paltry after services so brilliant, and contrasts were soon drawn to the immense compensations bestowed on Generals of more aristocratic pretentions. The *Times*, at last, broke into a loud remonstrance, and boldly told the government that India had been saved by the middle classes, whilst its finger of scorn was pointed at the aristocratic nodles who disgraced England in the Crimea. The noble Havelock has died before the mites of his baronetcy, or the £1,000 a year, had reached him, and his humiliation, at least, he was spared. Lord Palmerston could hardly do a better thing to retrieve himself in popular esteem than confer these small honours on his son at the first meeting of Parliament.

The Utah Expedition.

CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION OF THE NATIVE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

Camp on Green River, U. T.,
Oct. 31, 1857.

The squadron of dragoons from Fort Laramie arrived at our camp on the Sweet Water on the 25th of October, and on the morning of the 26th we resumed our march, after a halt of eight days. You will be able to form some idea of the length of the train which moved under the escort of the two companies of the Tenth, and the squadron of dragoons, when I inform you that the advance had marched ten and a half miles, and gone into camp on Pacific creek, before the rear guard left the Sweet Water.

Night before last we camped on the Big Sandy, about four hundred yards from the spot where one of the supply trains was burned, and the blackened embers of the corral of wagons was still there to mark where the deed had been consummated.—About ten o'clock at night a group of us were sitting around a fire, the fuel of which was saved out from the remnants of the Mormon conflagration, when one of our sentinels, posted on the brow of a bluff overhanging the ravine where we were encamped, was heard to challenge twice in rapid succession—"Who comes there?" "Who comes there?" Bang. A detachment of the guard proceeded with all haste to the spot, and the sentinel reported that he had seen fifteen or twenty men approaching his post, and that when he challenged them, instead of replying they crouched down among the sage bushes, and still continued to move towards him. He then fired upon them, whereupon they retreated rapidly in various directions. As it was a bright moonlight night, and the men fired upon came within twenty paces of the sentinel, there could not have been any mistake as to what he saw, and there is no doubt that the party fired upon were Mormons, attempting to reconnoitre our camp.

Since then we have heard of them again in our vicinity, their last achievement having been to run off, day before yesterday, a drove of cattle and horses belonging to a trader of the Gentile persuasion, who lives about four miles from here on Green river. They have declared their intention to press into the service of the Lord, in this campaign, all the live stock they can lay their hands on, whether belonging to saint or sinner. Fortunately for us, in this horse stealing and stock stampeding business, we have allies—the Utah Indians—who can give them nine points in the game and beat them all hollow. The Utes may challenge honourable comparison with any nation on the face of the globe in the art and mystery of horse stealing. With them indeed, it is carried on with such consummate tact and such exquisite skill, that it may fairly claim to be classed, as DeQuincy classes a certain style of murder—as one of the fine arts.

Some years ago a celebrated Utah chief now defunct, started off with the intent to steal, on a journey into Lower California. He was none of your petty larceny scoundrels, but the pride and glory of his people, and practised his art in a style partaking largely of the grandoise.

On the occasion in question he and his party, composed of a few choice spirits of his nation, actually succeeded in stampeding and driving off a drove of fifteen hundred head of horses. They had been about two days on their return journey when they perceived they were pursued. They at once abandoned their booty and carefully secreted themselves at a short distance from the road. The pursuers came up to the drove about dark, and supposing that the stampeders had been stampeded in turn and made good their escape towards their own country, at once went into camp, intending to start on their return with the recovered property in the morning. That night the Utah Chief not only stole again the original drove, but likewise all the horses ridden by their pursuers, and left them the option of continuing the chase on foot or of returning by that mode of locomotion to their point of departure.

The chief who accomplished this elegant feat, which I venture to say cannot be surpassed in the annals of horse stealing was named Walker—on the *tucus a non lucendo* principle, I presume, as he invariably rode.

He is now dead; but some of the very men who were with him on the occasion alluded to are now in our camp and eager to be of service to us. As the Mormons rely altogether on the number, swiftness and bottom of their horses to enable them to wage warfare on a system of guerilla warfare, and as they themselves have begun this stampeding business, it will be a fine thing if, some bright morning before long, they find our dragoons down upon them, full tilt, and their own horses all gone. The Utah Indians who can serve us in this manner, cherish against the Mormons a hatred very earnest and honest. They never speak of them except as "cut throats," throat cutting appearing to be the favorite and most orthodox mode of destruction resorted to by Bill Hickman and his "angels." The Utahs bear testimony of atrocities committed by the Mormons fully equal to anything that has been hitherto charged against them by their worst enemies. They state positively that as recently as the month of September last, a party of about eighty emigrants, on their way to California, were cut off by the Bayeet Indians, acting at the instigation of and in open concert with the Mormons, and that after the emigrants had been most treacherously induced by the latter to lay down their arms, they were all, except some young children, butchered in cold blood and their throats cut.

As to the abomination of their system of sexual intercourse, the worst you have heard is no more than the truth. I have my information from gentlemen for whose veracity I can vouch, who have been residents in Salt Lake Valley, and eye witnesses of what they relate.

One bishop (Johnson by name) has for wives four sisters, his own nieces. Another saint has his own half sister, and another a mother and her daughter for wives! Of the truth of these statements there is no room whatever to doubt. The facts are so. In comparison with the cities of the Latter Day Saints, Sodom and Gomorrah were

"Chaste as icicles that hang on Dian's temple."

It is after all, truly fortunate that these wretches—a disgrace to the age and to their race, and a blot upon the face of the earth—have, in the phrenzy of their folly and fanticism, placed themselves in an attitude that will justify our government in "wiping them out." The army of Utah is small in comparison with the numbers against which it has to contend. It has more formidable difficulties to encounter in the topography of the country in which its operations must be carried on, and more redoubtable enemies in the season and elements it must encounter and overcome. But of one thing you may rest assured—there is no back out in the army of Utah; and, in spite of all odds against it, and all the asperities and rigors of the locality and the season, it will crush the fanatics and traitors into the dust, or perish in the attempt.

Camp on Black's Fork,
Six miles below Fort Bridger.
Nov. 17, 1857.

The Mormon prisoner, Major Taylor, against whom a warrant for treason was issued, succeeded, some days ago, in making his escape from the guard.

A Brave Act.

Latest English papers say that the decoration of the Victoria cross had been conferred upon some inferior officers and privates, among them Lieut. Havelock, of the 10th regiment, who was aid-de-camp to the late General Havelock, who thus describes one of his acts of bravery in a despatch last August:—

In the combat at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aid-de-camp. The sixty-fourth regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the sixty-fourth, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, they fired grape. It went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a rush of the sixty-fourth.

The bravery of two of the privates who have been thus honoured was thus reported by General Grant in June last:—

"The guns, I am happy to say, were saved but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a Sowar of the fourth Irregular cavalry and two men of the ninth lancers, privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who, when my horse was shot down, remained by me throughout.—One of these men and the Sowar offered me their horses, and I was dragged out by the Sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The Sowar's name is Roopur Khan.

Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Feb. 1.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER BY A BOY.—Joseph Simard, aged 13, was indicted for killing and slaying Alexis Guay, at St. Paul's Bay, on the 10th of August last.—Mr. Stuart, Q. C., for the prosecution, said that this was a peculiar and melancholy case; the prisoner had shot a boy about the same age as himself, and it would be for the jury to judge, from the circumstances, whether he was amenable to the charge of felony now brought against him. The learned gentleman called, as the first witness on behalf of the Crown, Adelaide Guay, a little girl 12 years of age, the sister of the deceased. She cried during the whole time she was giving her evidence, which was as follows:—"I know the prisoner; he lived in our neighbourhood at St. Paul's Bay. On the 10th of August he came from school with my brother. When he came into our house the prisoner took down a gun from the place where it was usually kept. I told him father had forbidden us to touch the gun; it was loaded.—He said he did not care, it was not always loaded, and even if it were it would not go off. He looked twice at the lock, saying, "I'm going to kill that fellow." I then went out, and immediately afterwards heard a shot fired. A minute or two subsequently the prisoner came to me saying "Your brother is killed outright." I returned to the house and found my little brother on the floor. He was wounded in the abdomen, and appeared to be dying. I lifted him in my arms, and he died almost immediately afterwards. There was no one in the house at the time but the prisoner and my brother." Augustin Simard, a farmer, was also examined and said:—"At about half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th of August last, I heard the report of a gun. About ten minutes afterwards the deceased's sister came to me and said little Alec was dead. I went to the house and saw the deceased. The prisoner denied that he had killed the other little boy, and said that the deceased had put the gun to his own shoulder, and shot himself." Dr. Buckley said that the cause of death was a gun shot wound in the abdomen. Mr. Wilkes then addressed the jury for the prisoner and contended that the charge could not be sustained. There was no proof of a sudden quarrel with the deceased, and he believed the whole affair was an entire accident, the prisoner imagining that the gun was not loaded, and not being aware of the danger of using firearms. The jury retired, and after an absence of about ten minutes returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. His Honor the Judge, in ordering the prisoner to be discharged from custody said he hoped this melancholy occurrence would be a warning to him in after life, and teach him the danger of playing with fire-arms.

The Revolution in Mexico.

The New York *Tribune* thus epitomizes the recent news from Mexico:—

The full accounts which have come to hand of the late movements in Mexico, present that country, or at least the city of Mexico itself, in a sad state of confusion. The attempt of Comonfort to place himself at the head of a moderate party which might hold a middle place between the Radicals or Puros, as they call themselves, and the extreme Conservatives, has proved a complete failure. In the struggle going on, at the last accounts, in the city of Mexico, Comonfort was no longer contending for the Plan of Tacubaya and his own dictatorship, both of which seem to have fallen dead in consequence of the [illegible] and cries of the Republic; he was fighting as the ally and General of the very Puros whose favourite Constitution he had lately set aside, against a new pronunciamento, made as well against himself as against them, and in favour of Santa Anna, by the same Gen. Zulloaga who had originated the Plan of Tacubaya and the dictatorship of Comonfort.

At the last accounts the struggle had gone on in the city for eight days, with some occasional armistices and attempts at accommodation, but without any marked result. Both parties were expecting aid from without the city, and upon that the event seems likely to depend. If we can judge anything from the apparent unanimity throughout the country in favour of the Democratic Constitution and policy as against the assumed dictatorship of Comonfort, that side would seem likely to receive the greatest accession of strength and to carry the day. Juarrez, the Chief Justice, the leader of the Puros party, and under the Constitution the successor of Comonfort in case he should resign or be removed, has been released from the confinement in which Comonfort had placed him, and seems to be co-operating with that General against the Santa Anna party. According to some accounts a new Government has been arranged, at the head of which he has been placed.

The result of the present struggle will probably be the total abandonment of the temporizing policy which has characterized the government of Comonfort. Should the party which has pronounced in favour of Santa Anna succeed in carrying the day, we expect to see all the late attempted reforms utterly thrown aside, and a return to all the old abuses. On the other hand, should the Puros triumph, which seems on the whole most likely, the secularization of the church property will probably proceed at an accelerated pace.

The Recent Chloroform Case.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—You will oblige me by giving early insertion to the accompanying communication, which I this morning received from Dr. Bovell, as the information it contains is no doubt anxiously desired by the community.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
JAMES H. RICHARDSON.
Bay-street, Feb. 5, 1858.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE,
TORONTO, Feb. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR RICHARDSON,—

In answer to yours, I am enabled to state that I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the late Mr. McChesney at the request of Dr. Grant; the particulars of which I have much satisfaction in furnishing.

The body was that of a man of spare habit, and from the expression of the face and the colour of the skin, had evidently suffered from impaired digestion—the rigor mortis was not well established. The chest being opened, the lungs were found to be large, and fully occupied the cavity of the thorax, were of a greyish-pink colour, containing a large quantity of air, and the surface modulated in consequence of dilation of the air cells; giving rise to general emphysema—this state was, as usual, very well developed along the margin of the lobes. Posteriorly they were very slightly congested. The right lungs adhered closely to the walls of the chest, and the lobes adhered to each other. The bronchial tubes of the first, second and third generation were extremely rigid, in consequence of their undergoing calcareous hardening, and the muscular bands between the rings were remarkably hypertrophied. There was not a single tubercular nodule or grain to be felt or seen. The heart externally was fat and very flaccid, and as a whole was not very large. On closer inspection it was found that the structure had undergone changes. On cutting into the left heart, its structure was firm enough, and the walls were evidently undergoing concentric hypertrophy; the cavity contained no great quantity of blood; the valves were healthy, and closed the auriculo-ventricular opening well. On the right side, a different condition of things existed. The ventricle and auricle were both enlarged, and the former cavity especially, while the walls were much thinned, and presented a pale yellowish colour. The tricuspid valve was not efficient, and permitting free regurgitation.—The valves were themselves perfectly smooth, and offered a clean edge to the current of blood. The liver was large."

Such is the short history of the appearances found, and after giving every consideration to the case, I cannot understand how any blame can attach to you. It is certainly a most unpleasant and sad thing to see a fellow-creature sink into death while administering to him that which was intended to be for relief, but it must be recollected that even under the most advantageous circumstances, and under the most skilful hands, untoward results have followed the use of agents much less potent than chloroform; and further, that in many instances, it is a matter of certainty that the death was not caused by the agent last employed or rather used at the moment. I am not prepared to say that chloroform should be withheld in cases such as that now under review. I have often employed it for the relief of asthma when I knew the heart to be affected to a considerable extent; and in the two cases in which I witnessed injurious effects following inhalation, there was no disease of the heart, lungs, or brain.*—Common observation teaches us that some persons are especially susceptible of the intoxicating and poisonous effects of spirituous drinks, or of opium, so is it with chloroform; and I have no doubt but that a careful analysis of the cases on record, would prove that the deaths from chloroform bear the same ratio now that they did when the agent was first introduced, and *that there must always be some risk attendant on its administration*. Permit me to direct your attention to the condition of the heart in Mr. McChesney's case. The *right* cellar walls were thinned and the organ very weak, and permanent patency of the valves existed. I believe that it would have been very difficult to have defined during life the exact nature of the lesion here, and I presume that I am right in this conjecture, since three qualified medical men examined him in different illnesses without discerning this state. The left side only undergoing slight thickening, there was not any serious mischief on that side. With a heart in such a condition, *what effort would syncope have* on the person, induced only *by the pain or dread of an operation*, and without the employment of an anæsthetic agent?

I was in the habit of administering chloroform to a lady who had considerable dilatation of the heart and lungs—a confirmed asthmatic. The last occasion on which it was administered, she was sitting at an open window, suffering very distressingly from laborious respiration; chloroform as usual was placed upon a towel, and held for inspiration; shortly the breathing became more tranquil, but suddenly the eyes became fixed, and the lips pale. Instantly dashing the face with cold water, forced, deep sighing was caused, and most fortunately all was well again after a little time. About two months after, another attack of her old complaint, in less than five minutes terminated life; no chloroform was used.

A gentleman dislocated his clavicle; he was placed in a chair, and reduction attempted; feeling faint, he told the practitioner, Dr. Deazley, not to mind that but to go on; in a moment the eyes became fixed, the pulse ceased to beat, and it was only by the employment of strong ammonia, which happened to be in the room, that revival was brought about; no chloroform had been used.

To return to this case, it cannot be said that the extraction of the teeth was a simple operation, and even if you had known that poor Mr. McChesney had heart affection, the question would have been, had he better run the risk of a shock to the system with out inhalation, or avert the shock by encountering the lesser danger from chloroform, especially where it was not carried to the stage of somnolency. Mr. McC. was sensible enough to do as he was bid, and spat into the basin; it is clear, therefore, that he was not deeply under its influence.

Since making the *post mortem* I have examined the evidence as taken before the coroner, and so far from blame attaching, it seems perfectly clear that every possible precaution was taken to prevent mischief. If, therefore, death resulted in this instance from chloroform, most certainly the operators are not to be held responsible.

With sincere regards, believe me, my Dear Richardson,

Yours,
W. BOVELL.

* 1st. A young lady at 19, and healthy.
2nd. A boy of 5 years, healthy, from whom stones operated on for club-foot.

Cannibals.

The *Friend of India* of the 28th ult. says that the following are sentences inscribed on the walls of the [illegible] at Cawnpore:—

"Here we are, 250 persons, in this little place; here we lie in filth. We shall all be killed in two days' time, and may God avenge the shame of innocent blood!"

"O Child, who receive the Holy Talisman, (Signed) John C. S., aged 10 years."

"O! Father! Mother! Relations, for the love of your country, [illegible]

FRANCE.

The Late Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

EFFECT ON THE ESCORT.

The following additional particulars relative to the escort of Lancers of the Imperial Guard who accompanied the Emperor to the Opera on the night of the 14th . on a semi-official source:—The first explosion took place the moment that the Im a. carriage was passing, at a moderate pace the central door of the grand entrance to the Opera. It put out the gas lights—the men and horses had been dazzled by the brilliancy of the illuminations—they were now enveloped in total darkness. The horses that were advancing by four after the carriage, terrified by the report, by the sudden darkness, and particularly by the first projectiles with which they were hit bounded forward, to the right and left of the Emperor's carriage, so as completely to encircle it. While doing this the second explosion took place. Out of 28, 12 men and 24 horses were wounded—some in several places, and almost all the men had their clothes and helmets cut through. The third explosion took place under similar circumstances. Several who were eye-witnesses of the affair are of opinion that the Emperor and Empress owe their safety chiefly to the troops having formed a rampart round them. The two men who preceded the carriage were saved from injury. The two in the rear were likewise unhurt. The officer who rode at the door on the right of the carriage, with the trumpeter behind him, was wounded in the leg, his horse having plunged forward at the second explosion, and carried him under the passage leading to the Rue Rossini, where the staircase set apart for the Emperor begins. There he found six men whose horses had also carried them forward. He brought back these men to the carriage, except two whose horses had fallen wounded. The sergeant who rode by the door on the left side of the carriage received three wounds, and the breast of his horse was laid open by a formidable projectile, which, from the direction it was taking, would have reached the Emperor's carriage had it not been intercepted. The escort was placed in line so as to cover the carriage, from which the Emperor and Empress alighted in safety. Except the four already mentioned as at some distance there is not a man of the escort whose clothes, helmet, and equipments do not bear traces of the explosions. The epaulet of the officer who is not wounded was cut through, his coat torn, and the brass mounting of his cartridge box broken to pieces.

THE PROJECTILES.

The *Dront* gives the following particulars:—"The bombs were of cast-iron, oblong, and in the form of a pear, and in the widest part from four to five inches in diameter. The shock of one of the caps, of which each had several, on a hard substance necessarily caused an explosion. The bombs were loaded with detonating powder. The first thrown at the carriage of the Emperor was just after the vehicle entered the Rue Lepelletier; it did not touch the Emperor nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses being struck by three projectiles fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself, and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some minutes after. The coachman, named Ledoux, was wounded in the hand. The only person in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was Gen. Roguet, and he, as already stated, received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of his nose by a piece of glass from the carriage window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye but left no traces. Superintendent Herbert, of the police, who opened the door of the Emperor's carriage at the moment of the third explosion, was dangerously wounded. The carriage itself was yesterday taken into the court-yard of the Tuileries, and visited by great numbers of persons.—All the under-part and front of the carriage had the appearance of being blown to pieces.

ARRESTS.

Five minutes previous to the explosions Mr. Hebert, a peace officer, recognized at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier an Italian named Pierri, who had lately returned to Paris, and who had been expelled from France in the year 1852. Pierri travelled with a false passport, which he had obtained in London, and entered France through Belgium. Although he spoke English, and was disguised, M. Hebert, who had not seen him for five years, recognized and arrested him. Pierri was the bearer of a six-barrelled revolver and a bomb similar to those exploded, together with a long dagger. After having lodged Pierri in the guard house, M. Hebert was in time to open the door of the Emperor's carriage, when he received two severe wounds.—Among the first persons arrested are four foreigners. Three of them were arrested in a furnished hotel in the Rue Montmartre, and one in the Rue Lapelletier. It is said that the projectiles were thrown from the first floor of that hotel. The number of arrests is increasing every moment. Some police stations are overcrowded with prisoners. Shortly after the explosions, a priest, who was passing in the Rue Lepelletier, afforded spiritual aid to the wounded who required it.

The persons arrested are all in Mazas prison. They are in a much better position in life than the Pianoris and Tibaldis were. Some of them are well-known persons of good family. They were all well dressed, and had plenty of money about them. Several Frenchmen, as well as Italians, are in custody.

Very shortly after the commission of the crime an Italian, named Count Orsini, was arrested in his lodgings in the Rue Monthabor. He confessed that he had been in the Rue Lepelletier, and had thrown one of the shells. Whether he threw it from the street or from the window of a furnished lodging house opposite, which seems most probable, is not quite clear. He was himself wounded by the explosion. A sum of £300 to £400 in English gold and bank notes was found in his lodgings. Orsini was found out in consequence of an accomplice, who, by the state of excitement in which he was attracted the attention of the police. On being arrested, he gave Orsini's address, but called him by an English name. Some say, however, that his passport bore the Portuguese name of Jose da Silva.

The person named Orsini is, it appears, the same whose extraordinary escape from the prison of Mantua, as recounted in the papers about a year ago, excited so much curiosity. He had been condemned to death by the Austrian tribunals. He had taken a very active part in the Italian revolution in 1848. During the Manzini insurrection at Rome, Orsini was sent, as commissioner to Ancona to inquire into the assassinations which were of frequent, and even daily, occurrence there. He had been mixed up in various attempts at insurrection since the fall of the Roman Republic. After the explosion of the projectiles he made his way to his lodgings in the Rue Monthabar, and it was owing to the inquiries of his servant at the guard house of the Rue Lepellettier, who, with agony depicted in his countenance, demanded of the bystanders where his master was, that he was apprehended.

When Pierri was taken to the guard house the explosion had not yet taken place; in two minutes, however, it reached his ear. He cried out to the guard, "Do what you like with me, I am content; the blow is struck." He appeared certain that it had taken effect, but was dismayed when he heard of the Emperor's escape.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states that no fewer than 232 persons have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the plot of the 14th.

ORIGIN OF THE PLOT.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following article:—

"The crime at which all Paris still shudders, and which will excite the indignation of the whole world, appears to be the result of a vast plot concocted in other countries. In fact the Government received from Jersey, so long ago as June last, the following information: "The plot consists in the manufacture of fulminating grenades, invented by ——. They are of a power hitherto unknown, and are intended to be thrown underneath the carriage, where their striking against the pavement will cause their explosion and the destruction of the carriage." On the other hand, a fresh manifesto of Mazzini appeared on the 9th inst., in the *Italia del Popolo* of Genoa. Lastly, the reports recently received from London by the French government stated as follows:—"A man named Pierri, who is a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Italian Legion, has just quitted England for the purpose of carrying into execution a plot concocted against the life of the Emperor. This Italian is a man of from 40 to 45 years of age, small in stature, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue. He speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and among others that of a priest. Before leaving England, Pierri had several interviews with the French refugees in London." A later account says:—"Pierri has passed through Brussels, where he saw several refugees. He has proceeded to Paris by way of Lille, accompanied by an elderly man whom he took up at Brussels, and carrying with him a machine of hollow cast iron, made on the Jaquin system. It is remarked this man travels in first class carriages, alights at the first hotels, and appears to be well supplied with money." This same Pierri, whose description was in the hands of the Police agents of Paris, was arrested on the evening of the attempt near the Opera a few minutes before it took place. Unfortunately, his accomplices were already at work, and it was not possible to prevent their guilty design."

LATER PARTICULARS.

A bill is about to be presented to the Corps Legislatif for granting pensions to the victims of the attack at the Opera on Thursday night, and to their families.

The projectiles used to assassinate the Emperor have been examined by a commission composed of artillery officers. It ... that they were charged with fulminating mercury. They each produce from 70 to 75 explosions. It may easily be imagined what destruction they might occasion.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says:—"All the interest centres in Count Orsini, who appears as the Guy Faux of the conspiracy. His opinions on political matters have never been a secret, and when ill legated by the Roman triumvirs to Ancona to suppress assassination, he went so vigorously to work that the stiletto disappeared in the legations. His capture by the Austrians, and his escape from the citadel of Mantua have been read in pamphlets, letters and the *Daily News*. It was of late his stock in trade. He looked on Mazzini as too hesitating a tactician to suit his views; and it may be relied on that Orsini never had any intercourse with the Genoese ringleader. In personal appearance he is far more formidable than that sad Werter-faced looking man," his aspect betraying energy and violence. As to DeSilva, the Venetian, whose real name is Rudio, he lived here in fashionable style in the Rue des Pyramides, and sported a curricle.—One of the gang lived in the Rue Fellctie, three others in Rue Montmartre, and they visited each other daily. Since the 8th of January, when they arrived from London, the police had an eye on them all, and it is not preposterous to attribute to England any hand in an act which was concoted in the heart of Paris, where Orsini had been these three weeks, living opposite the treasury, next the greatest thoroughfare in town."

The *Daily News'* correspondent says that Orsini is so seriously injured by the explosion of the grenade which he threw that he is not considered likely to live. When he was asked his name, at the time of his examination by the magistrate, he said, "What matters? Our name is Legion."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Tuesday, the 19th, says: "There are now more than eight Italians in custody; the examinations are going on, but still with much secrecy, and anything that may be said of the nature of the disclosures, if disclosures they may be, must necessarily be conjectured. If Pieri, Orsini, and the others have made an avowal of their guilt, as has been stated, it will of course greatly abridge the proceedings; if not, the evidence against them will require more time to sift it. I am not aware of any new facts with reference to the prisoners."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, written on the 19th, says:—Slowly but surely evidence is falling into the hands of the French police that the late attempt on the Emperor's life was to have been accompanied by revolutionary movements in France and Italy. The police continue to hear of new cases of the wounded. The number now reaches 141 known to have been injured by the explosions. Orsini is reported to-day dangerously ill. I believe it will be found that all the four Italians concerned have confessed their guilt. They have been interrogated again to-day, but I am unable to give the result."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the evening of the 19th, says:—"It appears that on the day of the crime Orsini had made preparations for departure, and was to have left Paris the next day for Italy. It is known that a bomb, similar to that seized on Pieri, and a pistol was picked up near the Opera, where no doubt they were deposited by one of the assassins. The gunsmith who sold the pistol has been discovered, and he has, it is said, recognized one of the Italians in custody as the purchaser. Two other bombs, but not yet charged with fulminating ... [illegible] ... by Orsini in his apartments, and ... [illegible] ... Orsini's ... [illegible] ... mercury, have been found at the residence of the persons arrested. Four of the persons arrested wore around the neck loose scarfs of the same pattern and colour, and it is supposed that they do so as a rallying sign."

From the Birmingham papers we learn that there is good reason for believing that the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French was concocted in Birmingham, by Pieri (who has been for four years residing there as a teacher of languages), and Felice Orsini, who recently paid a secret visit to his friend in that town.

The following is an extract from a private Paris letter received in Manchester:—The following account of the explosion of the infernal machine is from an eye-witness.—"I was walking," said this gentleman, "down the Rue Lepelletier towards the Boulevard, with my child, a little girl, holding my hand. Opposite the door of the Opera, a small crowd had collected, waiting to witness the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. Ristori, it had been announced, was to play 'Marie Stuart.' The imperial carriage soon drove up attended by an escort of Lancers. While the Emperor and Empress were descending from their carriage, a man in a blue blouse, who had been standing by the side of my child, advanced suddenly and threw something about eighteen inches long and five broad under the carriage. Three explosions went off successively, and a horrid uproar ensued, amidst which the Emperor and Empress ran into the theatre. Confusion and horror paralysed everybody for some seconds, upon awakening from which I saw the carriage broken, two horses killed, a young lady apparently dead, a guard with his leg broken, and several lookers on wounded. Not merely the man in the blouse, but the bystanders who chose, had time to leave the spot before the soldiers marched up, surrounding and arresting the curious crowd which had been gathered by the reports and uproar."

The "instruction" against the prisoners charged with the murderous attempt was finished on Wednesday night, the 20th; the trial will probably come on at the beginning of next month. Several of the Frenchmen arrested have been discharged, no proof being forthcoming against them.

A secret society has been discovered in Paris in the course of the investigation, and gunpowder and arms have been seized.

A list of *suspects* (words of ill-omen) is in a forward state of preperation at the Home-Office; 535 names are already on it.

Pieri was found in possession of an opera ticket, and from certain signals observed in the interior of the theatre it is supposed that a number of the conspirators were among the audience. The very last time an attempt was made at a theatre, it was on a night that Ristori played; and the gathering of Italians was then, as well as on this late occasion, considered quite natural. All these matters will be sifted at the trial.

It appears from the several lists published in the *Moniteur*, that the whole number of persons wounded amounted to not less than 141.

Orsini, it appears (says the *Pays*), had resided for about six weeks at 10, Rue Monthabor. He passed himself off as an officer in the English army, and went by the name of Sir Thomas Alsopp. He had a horse on which he frequently rode in the Bois de Boulogne. Three days before the attempt, a pretended domestic, who was Gomez, came to attend him.

The four Italians, Pieri, Orsini, Gomez, and DeSilva *alias* Rudio, are confined in the Prison Mazas. Pieri is 50 years of age, Orsini 36, Gomez 20, and Rudio 25. Gomez is a Neapolitan and Rudio, it appears, was born in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

The Tap on the Window.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S IDENTITY PROVED.

(From the Courier & Enquirer.)

We do not suppose that the grossly false charges made by the secret emissaries of Mazzini and his associates against the conduct and associations of Louis Napoleon whom an exile in this country, had been so effectually exposed, by authority which admits of no question, that no one will be found foolish enough to revive them. But the malignity of the wretch who seeks the life of Napoleon and through the instrumentality of Italian bravos, halts at nothing, no matter how absurdly ridiculous it may be, if there is a possibility of thereby exciting a feeling of distrust against him in France. This is most natural, and in keeping with the character and designs of such men as Mazzini, Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and their associates. But it must excite surprise that *Grotheim's Magazine* should lend itself to the originating of new slanders against the Emperor, or that any other respectable press should give currency to them. Of course the *Herald* would naturally give circulation to any slander again Louis Napoleon; and so it would against any other living man or woman, if by so doing, it could increase the demand for its sheet, which owes its extensive circulation solely to the fact that it is known to cater with the worst passions of our nature.—But the respectable Press of the United States, will not lend itself to any such slanders as have originated in *Grotheim's Magazine*, which is simply a revival of the oft repeated falsehood, that Louis Napoleon when in the United States, was surrounded by a set of low associates: and with these was the *habitue* of the lowest and vilest resorts in the city.

At the time referred to, unfortunately for the present Emperor, his cousin was also a sojourner in our city, and it admits of no question, that he was a most dissipated and disreputable character, and openly proclaimed his profligacy.—Of course his acts were most naturally visited upon the present Emperor—but very few persons knowing, what certainly was not very probable, that there were two Prince Napoleon's residing in New York at the same time. We knew both of them; and we know, too, that while one of them, the present Emperor of France, was quietly associating with the most retired of the old Knickerbocker families of the city, and remarkably abstemious in his habits—rarely mixing in general society and never frequenting barrooms and billiard saloons—the other was a notorious rowe, and nightly frequented those places of amusement which were the habitual resort of gamblers, blacklegs and persons of similar tastes and habits. The consequence may be easily imagined. When it became known that the Prince Napoleon, who arrived in New York in 1833-37, had become the head of the French nation, of course those who had been the associates of Louis Napoleon's cousin, and who never heard of any other Prince Napoleon, very naturally imagined that their old boon companion was the fortunate man. Hence the reminiscences with which the world has been favoured of the bacchanalian follies of the present Emperor of the French in 1836-37. Never were two men more unlike than the cousins Napoleon in New York in 1836-37. The one was dignified, reserved and uncommunicative, mixing only with the oldest families and the most refined society of the city, and remarkable alike for his quiet manners and abstemious habits; while the other was a noisy, reckless prodigate *roue*, the *habitue* of drinking saloons and houses of ill-fame, and apparently utterly regardless of the decencies of life and the opinion of the world.—And now the views of the latter are attempted to be fixed upon the quiet, melancholy, retiring and invariably abstemious cousin, who, whatever his faults, was certainly white in New York as prudent and circumspect as it was possible to be. Heretofore this matter has been fully exposed; but it is revived for a purpose, and that purpose worthy only of the creatures of Mazzini.

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This matter, like all others based upon the reckless conduct of the Prince's cousin, is very easily put at rest. It is not impossible that there was such a person as Bowen, who associated and frollicked and dissipated in every conceivable way with the cousin of Louis Napoleon; but we have no reason to believe that he was known to Louis Napoleon himself. Certain it is that we, never saw or heard of him and that he did not know us. And yet, in 1839, when walking quietly down St. James Street, in London, we heard a harsh treption on a cab window, and, looking up, discovered the veritable Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of France, ... [illegible] ... by signs ... [illegible] ... and expressed himself anxious to hear from our many mutual friends in New York. He was not dead then, as we can testify; unless it was this fellow Bowen who thus imposed upon us, a stranger to him and to all the mutual friends and little reminiscences which then and subsequently constituted the subject of connection between the Prince and ourself. As it is pretended that neither of the Princes ever after returned to the United States, we incline to the opinion that what we have written is quite sufficient to expose the folly of this absurd attempt to revive the slanderous stories about Louis Napoleon's associations in this city. For, after all, this is the only, is the aim of the article in question—Its author did not expect anybody to believe the story of the Prince's death in a brothel; but his object was to assume as a conceded fact that his cousin of this disgraceful and his habits reckless[illegible] dissipate, and then use this against the Emperor in France. Most assuredly, the American press owes it to itself as well as to the cause of truth, not to give rise to this infamous *canard*.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.—There is a curious ... [illegible] ... in progress in one of our colored churches, the facts of which we give as nearly as we can in the same words that reached our ears. Two members of the church—man and wife—are seeking a divorce, each on the ground that the husband—whatever name—(Gentlemen's names of gentlemen are simply to be given in full)—married Napoleon's cousin, and he is therefore unable to support her. She, on the contrary, declares that he resolved to take some means to rid himself of this conjugal[illegible] and become once more a man and a brother, but not a husband. There being no delinquency on hand, to which he might apply for a cup of cold water, and having a distaste for any of the more vulgar means of divorce, such as are said to be prevalent in Rochester, the exalted reasoning faculties fell back on the Fugitive Slave law as a resource. His wife was a fugitive who came here by underground railroad—he wished she had stayed underground—and so he writes to her master down South in pioneering him to come North, prove property, pay charges and take his brute back to chains and slavery. The fact leaked out, and the matter is now dividing the church. We learn that a portion of the elders think that this remanding her own wife back to slavery) was not just the fair thing, whilst others look upon it as justifiable. They argue that the husband may have offered to secretly under the bonds of wedlock, that the bonds of slavery would not be more than usually[illegible] ... ahment for the wife. Were the matter to stop there, the church is divided and disunited, but where it is to end nobody can tell.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

DETAILS OF INDIAN NEWS.

General Summary.

From the Pembilly Times.

The Gwalior Contingent has been totally annihilated by the commander in chief. After their defeat on the 6th December, they were pursued by General Hope Grant, of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who overtook them as they were crossing the Ganges, and captured 15 guns, besides immense quantities of stores. The loss on the side of the British was nominal, but Gen. Grant was slightly wounded. Our communication with Calcutta has not yet been re-opened, and the intervening districts are still partially disturbed. The Punjab and Rohilcund continue tranquil. The Governor General and governors of the minor presidencies remain at their respective seats of government. The commander in chief of Bombay has returned from Poonah, and is now at the Presidency. We have no material change to report in our money market during the past six days; the bank rates remain unaltered. Government and other securities are also without change. In the import market the holders are effecting forced sales; and business, at low rates, has been transacted to a greater extent than during the period of last report. The rates of freight continue depressed.

OUDE AND CAWNPORE.

We gave in our last summary a string of short telegraphic notices, bringing down our intelligence from Cawnpore and Oude to the 6th of December, at which date the commander in chief had defeated and scattered the Gwalior Contingent, capturing 10 of their guns. The only additional victory we have to chronicle is that of Brigadier Grant, who, on the 10th, attacked and defeated them, capturing the remainder of their artillery. We have, however, to revise and correct the summary formerly given by means of the information since received from the northwest Provinces and from Calcutta. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the contingent consists of four batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven regiments of infantry, all as highly disciplined as any native troops in the service; and they had not, from the time of the mutiny until their approach to Cawnpore, been weakened by defeat. They had been joined by the remnant of the Dinapore mutineers, by contingents of all the ill-disposed rajahs in this part of India, with the whole body of ruffians and bandits from the country around. In all, they probably amounted to at least 20,000 men, with above forty pieces of ordnance. On the advance of the commander in chief towards Lucknow, the force at Cawnpore, amounting to about 3,000 men, had been left in charge of General Windham. On the 24th the first detachment of the rebels crossed the Ganges, and approached Cawnpore. Gen. Windham went out to meet them on the 26th, and attacked and defeated, following them up for a couple of miles—not deeming it wise to pursue them further, lest, with such large masses in the field, the enemy might get into his rear. Having returned to Cawnpore the same evening, he encamped at Nawabgunge. The force he had gone out to meet seemed in all likelihood to entrap and draw him from his supports. The remainder of the contingent appear to have joined almost immediately after the defeat, and to have made arrangements for attack. On the evening of the 27th accordingly they poured down in overwhelming force on Windham, and compelled him to withdraw into the entrenchment. They then burned the camp, destroying three thousand tents, with our baggage and supplies. On the following day they attacked the entrenchment, but were met by a sortie from the troops, and retired under discharges of grape from our heavy guns. Our troops suffered severely, especially her Majesty's 64th Foot, Colonel Wilson, of this corps, was, however, the only officer killed. The mutineers were now able to occupy the native town of Cawnpore, when no opposition appears to have been attempted against them for several days. On the 28th Sir Colin Campbell, who had left a division at Alumbagh, under command of General Outram, reached Cawnpore with a considerable portion of the relieving force from Lucknow. Having made arrangements for sending down towards Calcutta the wounded, the sick, the women, and the children, be on the 6th attacked the enemy, and, it is said, by a feigned retreat, drew them several miles from their position. A detachment of 5,000 men had meanwhile been sent round to attack them in the rear; and so soon as time had been allowed them to take up their position, the retiring force faced round, attacked and defeated them with great slaughter. The enemy were routed and driven fourteen miles along the Calpee road. Sixteen of their guns, twenty-six battery carts and waggons, with an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, were captured. Our loss was insignificant. Lieut. Saltmont, A. D. C. to Gen. Grant, was the only officer who fell. The commander in chief had thus succeeded in capturing no fewer than thirty-two pieces of artillery within little more than a week. On the 9th Gen. Hope Grant, of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who had been sent in pursuit of the enemy, overtook the fugitives at Serajgham, when they were beginning to cross their guns over the Ganges.

DESPATCH FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

The following telegram from the commander in chief to the Governor General, dated the 10th December, the latest received in Bombay, will explain subsequent operations:—

"A despatch has just been received from Gen. Hope Grant, her Majesty's 9th Lancers. It narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Serijgham, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and after half an hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 8-pounder howitzers, one 6-pounder—native—with all their stores, carts, waggons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, buckeries, &c. Gen. Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate your lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GWALIOR REBELS.

Sir Colin Campbell's share in the destruction of the rebels as described by a newswriter of the Maharajah Scindiah, who writes from Calpee, on the 8th December, as follows:—"Three hurkarus come straight from Cawnpore to day, and reported that the Gwalior Contingent rebels, having collected all their force and stores at Bhoti, advanced thence to a place two cos nearer to Cawnpore, and left there, with 500 or 600 men, their camp and bazaar. The whole force, including sepoys and chiefs, with their followers of all sorts, amounted to 15,000 men. Their plan was to fight with their guns up to 12 p.m., and then to assault and carry the entrenchments. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, the English had a battery, and there the fight began. The rebels fought very bravely up to 2 p.m., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two cos from the rebel camp. Then five hundred English with two guns, advancing on the Allahabad road attacked the rebel camp, and captured it with all that was in it. Leaving a guard there they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retiring English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack, and fled; and the English chased them to Sachiendee, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine—everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Calpee, having reached Rennah, the English marched thither also and captured them. The three hurkarus who report this were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. And of the flying sepoys no village would admit a man within their walls—not even if it were his own home. The hurkarus put up in the village of Muttabelpore, and there, at twelve o'clock at night, came Koor Dawlut Singh, but the people would not let him halt there. I cannot tell how many were slain, but shall hear to-morrow. The English fought in this battle as Roostum and Istendian alone fought before. The sahibs dismounted amid the fire of the guns, and slew the gunners with their swords, and rushing upon the gunners, stopped them as they applied the match; while the English so worked their guns, that winking is a slow operation compared to the rapidity of their fire. They fired after the fugitives as their noise directed; and if they but saw a head, that head was crushed. The blood of the dead and wounded flowed in streams."

DELHI.

When the British force moved on to Mullaghur, after the Mewatees, and the Mahomedan portions of the citizens of Delhi had escaped to Mallaghur, our force, after thrashing them, plundered all their cattle, and sent the rajah as prisoner to Delhi. On the 14th of November the Rajah of Mynpooree, having heard of the approach of a British column, retired on Calpee, where he joined the mutineers of the Gwalior contingent. On the arrival of the British force at Mynpooree, the rajah's palace was blown up by gunpowder, and we got 50,000rs in cash, and 25,000rs worth of jewelry and precious things and other property. The British then appointed Rye Benany Sing as Tehseeldar and head of that place, and our troops moved on to Cawnpore. No sooner had our force left Mynporee for Cawnpore than the Rajah Tej Sing again appeared at Mynpooree, when Benany Sing Tehseeldar retreated on Allyghur, and we are now concentrating a force at Delhi to be sent to punish the Rajah of Mynpooree. On the 17th November a European force is said to have moved on to the Kootub, where we got 30,000rs in cash, and a lot of elephants and camels, with 1,000 women of the harem of the hoary King of Delhi (the latter, what a precious prize!), all brought in to Delhi on the 27th November.

A letter from Delhi, dated December 8th, gives the following news:—

"The column for Allyghur left this on Monday last. I fancy they will return here when they have made over charge of the stores they are escorting. The actual murderer of the late Simon Fraser (a Hadjee) was caught and cut to pieces outside the city on Saturday morning last. He was caught by some villagers and tied to a tree, where he was cut to pieces."

MALWA.

Fort Mhow, Dec. 16, 1857.

A salute of 13 guns was fired in front of the flagstaff at 12.30 p.m. on the arrival in camp of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., agent to the Governor General for Central India; and another salute of the same number was fired ten minutes after, on the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B. Sir Hugh Rose has inspected the fort and the detail hospital. The Malwa field force arrived at Indore yesterday, and disarmed the cavalry portion of Holkar's troops. They are to halt there until further orders. We expect to disarm the remainder of the troops, and also to find out the chief instigators of the rebellion. I shall let you know the full particulars in my next. The dak from Bombay comes very irregularly; none today; the last date received yesterday was the 9th. Whenever the mail letters and papers are expected there is some delay or other somewhere. Some person ought to look after this, for we have no other amusement than some papers from that quarter, or letters from home.—*Bombay Times.*

FUTTEHPORE.

The garrison of Futtehpore, between Allahabad and Cawnpore, have been obliged to leave their entrenchments, and take up another position. Benares is also threatened by a force from Jaunpore, and a brigade was to leave on the 2nd of December, to reinforce the Jaunpore one. It is said the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jaunpore are 20,000, and 40 guns strong, while the force round Futtehpore is about 8,000 to 10,000.

THE GHOORKAS.

We learn that a body of 9,000 Goorkhas, under the personal command of General Jung Bahadoor, passed through Seegowlee on the 2nd of December, *en route* to Gorruckpore, whence they proceeded to join the commander in chief. It is said they are accompanied by a large retinue of camp-followers, who are generally as good soldiers, particularly in a hand to hand fight, as the regulars themselves, being all armed with kookries.

RAJPOOTANA.

Sir Hugh Ross and Sir Robert Hamilton have been actively engaged at Indore in dealing with rebellious rajahs. They caused the Rajah Ampherra and his ministers to be arraigned for aiding the rebellion, and the court found the prisoners guilty. The ministers were hung forthwith; the rajah awaits instructions from Lord Elphinstone. This occurred at Indore on the 20th. Brigadier Stuart, in leaving Mundesor ordered the Hyderabad contingent under Major Orr, to stand fast there, and Neemuch has been reinforced by 150 of H. M.'s 83rd, under Major Prescott; 150 of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, two guns with Columdanze, and 30 Lancers, in charge of a good supply of ammunition and other materials of war, which are much wanted. The detachment of her Majesty's 83rd., hitherto at Neemuch, and the Lancers were to leave for Nusseerabad, where General Lawrence proposes to take speedy measures for destroying the rebels of Awah. Thence his destination will be Kotah. The rebels that were defeated at Mundesore are said to have fraternised with the Kotah mutineers, with the intention of making another attack upon Neemuch. Fugitives from the victorious army in the north are said to be collecting with the avowed purpose of going to Nusseerabad and Ajmeer.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S LOSSES AT THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

A supplement of the *London Gazette* contains Brigadier Inglis's and Sir Colin Campbell's report respecting the defence of Lucknow, and a number of Despatches relative to the operations during the siege of Delhi.

The following is the return of casualties of the field force under Sir Colin Campbell, from the 12th to the 18th of November, inclusive:

Total killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, four captains, five subalterns, one native officer, eight sergeants, 103 rank and file.

Total wounded: six field officers, nine captains, 19 subalterns, one staff officer, four native officers, 23 sergeants, and 352 rank and file.

The following is the return of casualties of the field force under Sir Colin Campbell, from the 19th to the 22nd November, inclusive:

Killed: One subaltern. Wounded: one subaltern, 4 sergeants, and 10 rank and file.

The *Hurkaru* has intelligence from Chittagong that the mutineers of the 34th have joined a number of vagabonds, and have taken the route to Monypore, not by the main road but by the jungles. They intend, it is supposed, to ask for assistance from the Rajah of Monypore.

Mr. Harris, the officiating commandant of the Dacca Volunteer Infantry, has written a letter to the editor of the *Dacca News*, explaining why he ordered the volunteers not to fire on the Pandies. From this statement we learn that the mutineers, having been disarmed were standing quietly, and that the volunteers were taking pot shots at them at eight or nine yards distance:—"When I directed the volunteers not to fire, I did so that they might not fire at men who were quietly standing so close to them, and who evinced up to that time no intention of firing. Had my orders been obeyed at once, I believe but few men could have escaped; as it was the firing only induced those to do so who were flying, and prevented none."—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 10.*

Her Majesty's steamer "Vulture" arrived at Alexandria on the 10th instant, with about 200 men of the 71st Highlanders on board.

Seven batteries of guns are to be sent to India through Egypt; 20,000 Enfield rifles and other arms are also to be forwarded immediately.

Major General Inglis has been twenty-five years in the service, and served during the Canadian rebellion, and in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9.

Profits of Tobacco.

DIFFERENCE OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRADE.

There are fifty-six manufacturers of the staple in Richmond, whose united capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars. More tobacco is raised in Virginia and opened, inspected and sold in this city, than perhaps in any one place in the United States. It is here that the choicest specimens of the weed assume the shape which commends it to the regard of devoted chewers everywhere. Tobacco is put up in as many different ways almost, as there are chewers. There is as much difference between the ideas of the Yankee and Southerner on the question of taste, as there is on any other matter. The former likes his "pig-tail" plentifully sweetened, and liquorized to a degree; the latter, the less sweetening you put in the better the tobacco. Buyers congregate here who purchase for all parts of the globe. Foreign governments are supplied by agents who reside here for that purpose. With many of our citizens the road to wealth has been via tobacco.

The Seat of Government.

COPY OF DISPATCH.

Downing Street, 31st Dec., 1857.

SIR,—By my dispatch of the 17th April last, I informed you that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the addresses presented to her by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, namely, that she would exercise the Royal prerogative by the selection of some place for the permanent Seat of Government in Canada.

This question has now been considered by her Majesty and by her Government with that attention which its great importance demanded. The statements and arrangements contained in the various memorials laid before them in consequence of your invitation to the Mayors of the several cities chiefly interested, have been fully weighed.

I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that in the judgment of her Majesty, the City of Ottawa combines more advantages than any other place in Canada for the permanent Seat of the future Government of the Province; and is selected by her Majesty accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor
The Right Hon.
Sir E. HEAD, Bt.,
Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stray Cow—C. Perry.
Notice—John Dundas.
Crown Land Department.
To be let or sold—Thos. Hartley, Jr.
Great Sacrifice—F. & L. Lemay.
Augustus Lee
Notice—Thos. Bavis.
Notice to School Trustees.
Notice.—William Rehel.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

The Ministry and the Opposition.

The re-election of the honourable Sidney Smith for West Northumberland, though it will not be declared until after the result of the polls is ascertained, is still so well secured by the barter on the part of some of the opposition of their political principles, in exchange for an undertaking that the Cobourg and Peterborough railway shall receive aid from the Provincial funds, that the country may receive as a moral certainty the return of Post Master General Smith. Mr. Grimshawe, the opposition candidate, from his hitherto contracted relation to provincial politics, is not expected to do more than keep a passage open, through which the attacks upon the ministry can be directed. Mr. Grimshawe is said to have the advantage of a large fortune; he will deserve the public thanks for employing it so liberally in the cause of the people. Some newspapers in the service of the Government pretend to believe that Mr. Grimshawe, is a Roman Catholic, and of a most bigotted type; we have it on the best authority that Mr. Grimshawe is a Protestant, but having married a Roman Catholic lady, he offers no obstacles in the way of her enjoyment of the religion she was educated in. Our contemporary, the Peterborough *Review*, tries to make capital against Mr. Grimshawe in his reference to this circumstance, building upon it that Mr. Grimshawe has ultramontane views far in advance of those ordinarily advocated by the clergy in Canada. Such arguments contrast strangely with the indignation expressed by him towards those who made such charges against his patron in this county, and they come with a bad grace too from one whose father was glad to avail himself of a Roman Catholic Seminary, wherein to warm his viper offspring into life.

In regard to the position of parties at the opening of the House, a very general feeling prevails that Mr. Macdonald will not possess strength enough to enable him to carry on the government. The question then comes to the consideration of his successor. The Ministerial portion of the press of the Province affect to sneer at the absence of organization among the members in the Opposition ranks. Any one who reads the report of Mr. Doutre's speech, delivered at Beauharnois, on the 8th inst., must admit that the Lower Canada portion of the Opposition possesses a principle of accommodation which conducts to a point at which a cordial understanding can be come to with the Opposition in Upper Canada. Upon the question of Representation they will agree to the immediate application of the principle of division according to numbers so far as the House of Assembly. Upon the question of Schools, they are content that the law shall remain as it is, and they look forward to the time when public opinion will be united so as sectarianism will no longer be a political question. With such a disposition on the part of the Lower Canada section towards the solution of these two great questions, what is to prevent the accommodation becoming mutual? The great body of the Upper Canada Opposition is content that the School law shall continue, with the additions it now has, and without doubt the safety and reasonableness of this state of things will satisfy those who took more extreme views, leaving them free to accept the proferred friendship of their valuable allies, and work out the salvation of the country, which under past administrations has been so sorely and busely neglected. The new House will meet on the 25th under the most promising auspices, and it is to be hoped the prominent men of the Opposition will know how to dispose themselves so as to produce the beneficial change in the affairs of the country which is to be looked for in a change of administration. The endorsement by the renegade electors in West Northumberland of the abnegation of principle by the Post Master General is no criterion by which to judge of the general feeling of the country. Such a price as is being paid for their homage, can be afforded in but few instances, and for the honor of the people, we may add, would be encouraged in but few constituencies.

The Theatre.

The first appearance of the Peterborough Histrionic Club was made before the public on Friday evening last, in a well filled house. The brass band, under Mr. Rackett, occupied

goods. To the holders of the National Debt alone the difference between the present quotations and those which prevailed in October makes an aggregate advantage of nearly £80,000,000. The change, however, brings no accession of income, and the consequence is that each man, looking to the augmentation in the nominal total of his possessions, becomes desirous of risking a part of that augmentation in order to get a larger current return. A person who held £10,000 Consols at 86 reckoned himself worth £8,600. His property then gave him about 3½ per cent., and he might feel, moreover, that the total being all he had to depend on was so limited that he must not jeopardise any portion of it. But with the same stock at 95 he is the possessor of £9,500. He then thinks it hard that his income stands at its former point, and calculates that he will, at all events, be justified in venturing the additional £900 in some promising speculation, with the view of gaining an increase of income commensurate with his increase of capital. If he were to select any investment for which he would be required at once to pay in full no harm would accrue. That class of investments would forthwith advance in proportion to the number of such transactions; and Consols would fall in a corresponding ratio until their respective rates of interest would be so far equalized as to remove all inducements to the operation. But it is here that the gentlemen who make it their task to relieve the country of any superabundant wealth step in. If the supply of guaranteed stocks, colonial or foreign, shows the slightest indication of being restricted, owing to the demand for them on the part of sellers of Consols, these enterprising persons will immediately procure the manufacture of any quantity, and this in such a form that any one, even without selling his Consols, may obtain by some fractional payment the title to whatever amount he may desire. All that he had to do beside is simply to engage that he will meet future calls, extending over five or six years or more. In undertaking that responsibility, he of course intends to get rid of it in due time by disposing of his shares to some one else. But when the calls begin to be made, and we are sending out specie to pay foreign laborers, or shipping iron rails for which we are to get no return except in future dividends, the pressure for money once more comes on. Consols again to 86, and the coincidence is exhibited that every one had intended exactly at that time to transfer his holdings to some one else. The grinding pressure of the calls, however, shows no relaxation. The contracts have been undertaken and must be fulfilled, or the enterprise must be abandoned midway and the terms of the concession forfeited. It is here that the great evil of modern speculation, as compared with that of former days, is manifested. When foreign loans were largely contracted the money was usually wanted with some despatch; the instalments went rapidly in hard cash, and hence the consequences were felt and the evil checked before it had time to attain the proportions which are now found possible. There is, however, no remedy for it, and the folly will be repeated from time to time, and heartily joined in even by many who see with complete clearness the inevitable result, each man in the inflatuation of hope and conceit always feeling confident that he will be the one to get out at the right moment. If such persons alone suffered, perhaps there would be little to regret; but the grievance is that what might be an honorable source of constant national profit is thus altogether contaminated. It is, of course, a natural reward of English industry, frugality, and intelligence that we annually earn more than we consume. The balance thus gained would not be better employed than in assisting other countries to develope their resources and attain to our own civilization. Hence undertakings for foreign works of utility, so far from deserving to be cried down should receive within rational limits every support. In their natural course they promote good will, cause our power of usefulness to be appreciated, and diffuse endless benefits to all concerned, while carried beyond those bounds they beget the most deadly of all enmities, that of an improvident debtor towards a creditor.—Probably the best chance of a limitation of the mischief will be in the moderation of the States or Governments who may be solicited for guarantees. Such of them as may wish to maintain their financial reputation will hesitate to flood the market with engagements, each successive issue of which can only depreciate all that have gone before. With regard to India it will be the fault of the Home government if any improvidence is practised. The next danger will be from our colonies enjoying independent Parliaments, who, without much thought of their future ability, will be likely to be led by the skill of bribed orators into any extent of commitment. Bearing upon these cases, however, some experience can be cited which will possibly operate as a warning to the public. The other sources of demand will be from foreign nations. For further investments in the United States there may be no danger of an immediate mania. Among other countries, those who prize their credit such as Brazil and Sweden, who are likely to be applicants, will confine themselves to moderate amounts. Russia has spoiled her opportunities by a claim for a preposterous total, which should render her concession a drag for many years to come. Turkey is a quarter that must be looked to with caution; while with respect to France, the operations of the speculators on both sides are so blended that the prospect will simply depend upon whether a new inflation is to be promoted by the Imperial Court.—Whatever may be before us, one thing may be looked upon as certain—namely, that our funds will be scattered in any direction rather than in such as may vitally concern our immediate interests. There may be a better chance of getting ten millions for a railway from Moscow to Siberia than a tithe of that sum for a telegraph to India.

Royal Marriage.

The two occasions to which living memories will most readily revert, are the marriage of Queen Victoria herself, and the marriage of her who was to be our Queen, now more than forty years ago. That long interval can have effaced from no mind the deep interest and warm hopes with which the nation regarded the union of the Princess Charlotte with the object of her choice, and the awful shock of the event that followed. Among the princes who will be present at the approaching ceremonial, and who have already arrived at court, there is one whose strangely shadowed life forms a link between all three events. King Leopold is a singular example, not merely of the mutability of fortune, which most of us know too well, but of the restorative and remedial powers; or rather, to speak more religiously, of the Providence that may do this for us. Never was man, never was royal family, never was nation so struck down, and its high hopes so dashed to the ground, as in that instant. Never did so bright a vision so suddenly disappear in the darkness of the tomb. The nation bowed its head to a calamity felt by all—by none more than by those who did not love the King or the House. From every pulpit in the land the hand of human inability was raised from its impotence to implore a more than human succour; and there are those who date thence a softening of the heart of the people, purer morals, and a higher policy in our rulers. In a few years the prince, who had been the chief mourner, became the liberal sovereign of a new State, which he has since administered with the greatest prudence and success, and the head of the family on the management of which he may be equally congratulated. He has more than repaired what seemed an irreparable disaster, and the encouragement of his success is all the greater, because it has been attained by qualities of that unpretentious sort which are within the compass of all. We can all be moderate and prudent if we will. We can all be harmless as doves, though we may not all be wise as serpents. The people's share in the economy has been repaired in an equally striking form and abundant measure. When the sovereign died a reigning and his brother had passed away we had then another princess who filled the very place of the Princess Charlotte in the mind of the people, like her a grand daughter of George III, of almost the same age, but, it must be said, more fortunate in her choice—not a first but a second husband, and naturally on the throne. In her case a Prince Albert, and in a happy reign, of wife and princess all that the most sanguine hoped from the former marriage, and since has proved us at length where our fathers hoped to be.—*London Times.*

Theatrical Rehearsals Behind the Scenes.

There is nothing like seeing an undress rehearsal or taking a peep behind the scenes, for taking the romance out of a theatrical performance. The convenient presentment by gaslight is beautiful, the spectator sees lords and ladies, fairy spirits and hideous goblins, palaces and pothouses. At rehearsal all these are in their ordinary dresses, and one is entitled to form an opinion of the means used to bring out a grand theatrical display. The carelessness, swaggering tones and gait of the actors and actresses, with their morns cropped by a dirty mauve cap or tattered jacket back, are anything but suggestive of the gorgeous scene at night. The Queen of the Fairies looks very well ordering her subjects about, when surrounded by the enchanted cloud, or riding in a gas-bedizening chariot drawn by remarkable wasps. But in rehearsal the illusion is completely dispelled. The carpenter and scene painter are hammering and dashing away, the prompter is scolding the actors up to time, and everybody is trying to get their cues properly. The steam-boat moves to bear to the proper, and "Queen Mab" a tawdry female in fleshy habiliments. The fine effects are produced by the contrast means. The actors themselves who say such pretty things to blushing dancers, do not appear at all capable of any such sentiment or language. The unrestrained spectator, who had heard the scenes would, less to one, consider the whole thing an impossibility. Old stagers look complacently on all this, however. Don Mousiacherando, the gentleman who swore so beautifully the night before and insisted upon carrying Florinda to his castle, looks like and is a graduate from a cheap boarding house, and the stern father smells suspiciously of gin cocktails, while the rival lovers eyes are red with whisky sours.

How you laughed so uproariously at, is a meek looking gentleman, with a straw hat and patched coat. If, in the midst of a rapturous passage in a ballet, the music should suddenly cease, the unsophisticated spectator would be shocked to hear an explosion of expletives directed at "the awkward squad," who appeared so heavenly in his eyes, with their flesh tights, gauze skirts, and bedizened wands—a regular tinsel. The daylight lets a world of illumination upon the stage, the different characters that moved you to tears or horror, are joking and eating pea nuts, or chewing tobacco. The ladies, among them the beautiful Florinda too, are sewing up some feminine mystery. They all walk up and down the stage to get the "positions and stage business, rending their parts in a monotone, and illustrating them with very odd by play. Shakespeare was right when he declared that

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

In every day life we see the play put upon the world's stage, but only occasionally witness a rehearsal, or get a peep behind the scenes. We read of brilliant achievements, of cabinet negociations, but we do not see their rehearsals. We see many domestic tragedies and comedies, and the jewells of some hidden springs and machinery but behind the curtain we cannot peep. How much then, of all that is glorious, is purely so? How much would lose its grandeur if we could [illegible] the actors as we have seen theatricals in [illegible].

Marriage in the State of New York.

From the New York Tribune.

It is laid down in the books, and the maxim is occasionally cited as bearing upon the determination of questions that come before tribunals, that the law favors marriage. Our New York statute-book—and in this respect it has been recently and, as we think unadvisedly imitated by the laws of several of the neighbouring States—carries the point a good deal further. It not only favors marriage, it favors hasty, precipitate, injudicious marriages. It does this by enabling the contract of matrimony to be made in a sudden and secret manner, and without any of that formality and notoriety which ought to attend so serious an affair, by giving to every vagabond clergyman, or pretended clergyman, authority to officiate; and in the case of minors, by depriving them of the benefit of that guardianship which it establishes for them as to all other matters.

Can anything be more absurd than that children of sixteen, and even fourteen, whom the law, on account of their inexperience and immaturity of judgment, will not allow to bind themselves for the payment of one dollar, should yet have the power of giving themselves away in marriage; and if the party be a girl, not merely herself only, but any property, whether great or small of which she may happen to be possessed? Not only does the law allow this to be done; it allows it to be done upon the suddenimpulse or artful instigation of the moment without any time for reflection or place for repentance, and under such circumstances of secrecy and haste that, even if disposed to draw back, the victim might find real difficulty in doing it. If the Legislature at Albany should ever get organized we hope that they will turn their attention, among other things, to the amendment of our marriage laws. As the contract of marriage is by our laws not dissoluble some little formality and deliberation ought certainly to be required of those who entento it.

A "King-Consort" in England.

The never seems to be wanting illustration of that old proverb which calls upon us to put up a prayer to be saved from our friends. Of all people in the world, kings, queens, and great personages generally are those who seem to have most occasion to put up such a petition. The renewed circulation of the rumored intention or wish of the Queen to give the title of King Consort to her husband at the present moment, is a strong case in illustration. It is a project which would, we think, be look upon favorably at any time.—With every respect for Prince Albert, and with every disbelief in the rumors which have attributed to him the most constant and vexatious interference in many departments of the State, and particularly in our military administration, we cannot but think that it would be highly injudicious to give him the apparent right to interfere which would be conferred by the title of "King." We say "apparent" right, for of course, in a strictly legal and constitutional sense, he would, as power and position, be exactly where he was before. The distinction would be purely titular and heraldic. But it is perfectly clear that this could not be brought home to the popular apprehension, and that the measure would look like the elevation of a stranger and an alien to a share in the British throne. It has been one of the best blessings of our political condition during the revolutionary period of the last few years that the Crown has been kept clear from political strife which has been wed below; that the feelings of loyalty which it is desirable that English men should relish to the head of the State have never been disturbed by their political divisions, or their opposition to particular statesmen. Whether this would in future be the case, if so ill advised a step were taken as that to which we have alluded, any one can judge who recollects the clamor,—unfounded, we have not the slightest doubt,—raised against the Prince in the early part of the Russian war. Our feelings of nationality and our jealousy of foreigners may be excessive, or they may not, but we think no one can doubt that in any moments of popular irritation and excitement the "King Consort's" birth would be remembered against him: and that his ostensible elevation to the regal position would inspire an amount of jealousy and distrust which would react very unfavorably upon the position of her Majesty herself. Those who are about the Court would do well—if it is not too uncourtly a thing to do—to remind her Majesty of the dead silence which prevailed, unbroken by any of the usual loyal cheers, when she went down to open that short winter session of 1854, which Lord J. Russell was obliged to commence with a formal dele ce of Prince Albert. And of a bad time could be chosen for doing a foolish thing it is the present moment. We have just received, in the matter of the Hanoverian crown jewels, a most unpleasant reminder of the time it takes to wear our German Royal importations from a paramount attachment to their fatherland. Nor have the arrangements in connexion with the Princess Royal's marriage added to the good humor of a people who now, as in the middle ages of their history, like and are willing to pay for a right Royal show, a good pageant, and a little rough out-door amusement, but who cannot be got to feel any satisfaction in knowing that certain eminent persons are enjoying themselves with dignified politeness in a continental seclusion. That the scheme has the sanction of any statesman of experience we do not believe. It is pretty notorious that the Premier's fault is not Court subservience. On the contrary, he is understood, relying on the fidelity of the British lion, to treat the Crown much as he does the Legislature. But the scheme finds favor with those underlings and parasites of the Court who are ever worst friends to Royalty. Let us hope that the sterling good sense of the Queen may be proof.—*Manchester Examiner.*

A Case of Cowhiding in Buffalo by the Husband of Susan Denin.

From the Buffalo Express of Feb. 1.

Our city was thrown into quite an excitement on Saturday afternoon by one of those affairs which indicate a sort of chivalry that is more prevalent in Mohawk than Appolonian towns. One of our citizens was raw hided in the street and in presence of numerous spectators, by a Mr. Huntington, the reputed husband of Susan Denin. The name of the sufferer we suppress on account of his family. The circumstances, as they occurred, are briefly these: The gentleman became enamored of the charms of Susan, and wrote her a note, proposing an acquaintance, which might be mutually agreeable. The following is the note in question, and it speaks for itself:

MISS SUSAN DENIN,—My dear Madam: Having long been fascinated with you, I am bold enough to ask whether, under any circumstances, you ever yield to a man's infatuation for a beautiful woman.—If ever you have done so, and can be prevailed upon to allow *me* the pleasure of an evening with you—not at your public entertainment, for I always possess myself of that pleasure—but where I may be alone with you, and feast my soul on "beauty unadorned," I will endeavor to make it yield, not delight it, may be to you, but an acceptible equivalent. If, in short, $25 or $30 could at all induce you to grant a stranger an interview, it will give me great pleasure to prove myself a gentleman not only capable of loving you, but of making fitting amends for your generous indulgence. Should you decide to favor me, a note stating the time and place, addressed to Chas. W. Watson, and slipped under the door of room No. 12 "Harvey's Buildings" corner of Main and Swan Streets—entrance on Swan—before the hour of 5 p. m., tomorrow—for I may not be able to get word by the Post Office before you leave—will be welcomed with infinite delight. Please do favor me if possible.

Very hastily, your ardent, &c.,
CHARLES W. WATSON.

This note, fortunately or unfortunately for the ardent writer, fell into the hands of Mr. Huntington, who felt his wife's honor and virtue insulted, and became exceedingly indignant thereat. He counselled her to accede to the terms proposed and grant the interview that had been solicited, and answered the note himself on her behalf, and in favorable language over the signature of "Sincere." The following is the response of Miss Denin's admirer:—

MY DEAR MISS DENIN,—A note responsive to mine of yesterday signed "Sincere," and penned by your own sweet self, I cannot doubt, has just come to hand. Need I tell you how very happy I am to know you have confidence enough in me to allow me to prove myself a gentleman, even in your eyes, not only as "sincere" as your self, but equally "discreet." Believe me, dear Madam, you shall have no occasion to "chide" or "scold" me, and I trust, also, no occasion to regret the indulgence you have so kindly extended to me.

When I wrote you, it was with the hope I might be able to be with you for more than a "passing hour," and I yet trust it may be my sweet privilege to do so; and if it may not be, I will endeavor to "improve the hour."

You suggest your room in the American as a place of meeting, unless I name a place more private. I should have no objection to the American, were I not so well known there to proprietors and servants—having domiciled there until quite recently.

I have in my eye a quiet, pretty place, to which it will give me pleasure to take you, and I will have things nicely arranged there for, should it be agreeable to you, and I would suggest that at the hour mentioned—5 o'clock—you step into the Reading Room of the Young Men's Association under the American Hall, where I will give you escort to the place aforesaid. If it will not be agreeable to you to adopt this arrangement, be kind enough to notify me by *three* P. M. by note slipped as before into No. 12 Harvey's Building, and I will then accede to any arrangement you may suggest.

Regretting to have to trouble you with so long a missive—in my proper hand this time—and sincerely hoping that nothing may come in the way of our meeting pleasantly, I remain yours *very sincerely*,
CHAS. W. WATSON.

Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, Miss Denin met her new acquaintance at the place appointed, and the two repaired to the corner of Main and Eagle Streets, where they took a seat in a buggy and drove off. Huntington, it appears, had a body of friends in waiting to observe the movements of Susan and her companion. Among those who were with Huntington, was Mr. Kent of the Theatre, the gentleman who, if we recollect rightly, was rawhided in the streets of Cleveland by Miss Denin a few years since. The buggy with Miss Denin and her friend passed down street, and Mr. Huntington and his friends followed in a carriage. They proceeded to a house on Carroll Street, near Michigan, where Miss Denin's friend handed her down, and Huntington joined them. Susan introduced him to the gentleman as her husband, saying that they could then settle the matter in their own way. Mr. Huntington then struck the individual several blows on the head and shoulder with a whip, when they closed and fell, and rose again, and then went down again when the assailed broke away from Huntington and ran off, leaving his horse and buggy and a sword cane which Huntington has in his possession, and upon which is inscribed the name of a citizen of unsullied reputation heretofore. Thus ended the affair.

A friend of Mr. Huntington's took his wife into a carriage and drove to his hotel, leaving him apparently well satisfied with his achievements.

Now we are at a loss to account for the course pursued by Mr. Huntington and Miss Denin in this matter. If their purpose was to correct the morals of Buffalo, they were engaged in a good work. If they were in pursuit of notoriety, they have succeeded in attaining it. Few husbands and wives would have pursued the course of these people under similar circumstances. If the first note had been unanswered that would have been the end of it. Miss Denin's reputation would not have suffered—her husband might have been saved the disgrace of making a public exhibition of himself, and the silly citizen who was caught in the meshes of the web that had been woven for him by these people, might have been saved the mortification and disgrace that follows the affair. In our opinion it is alike disgraceful to all parties involved. If our memory serves us right, this is not the first time that Mr. Huntington has been a participator in a similar affair. Some years since, while sojourning here a few years since, with a band of Negro Minstrels assaulted a waiter at the Western Hotel with a knife, and came near cutting his throat, and at a previous visit to this city, stabbed a negro. That, it would seem, should give him notoriety enough here without this last act.

Detailed Account of the Keitt and Grow Fight.

(From the N. Y. Times Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1858.

The telegraph has already given you a general statement of the fact that we had a grand row in the House of Representatives at about four o'clock this morning, but some additional particulars may be found of interest. The Anti-Lecompton men yesterday determined to have a vote at once upon the proposition of Mr. Harris to refer the constitution of Kansas to a Select Committee, with instructions to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in connection with the formation of that instrument and the elections held under it.—The Lecomptonites, upon counting noses, found themselves decidedly in the minority, and so determined to stave off the vote until they should have had time to consult, and, if possible, effect changes enough to save defeat. So they began the game of factious opposition, resorting to calls of yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, calls of the house, &c., &c. This they kept up from three o'clock yesterday afternoon until six this morning, the Anti-Lecompton men pressing steadily for a vote on the previous question, and expressing their determination never to yield it. The Douglas Democrats were as firm and unyielding in the contest as the most faithful of the Republican leaders, and deserve all praise for their conduct.

Everything passed off, however, in excellent temper, and with less excitement than is usual to night sessions, until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Grow, who is the recognized Republican leader in the House, went over to the Democratic side of the Hall to talk with Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania. As he turned to leave, Mr. Quitman rose and asked to make an explanation. Mr. Grow objected to any speeches which were out of order, and then started down the aisle, with a view of returning to his own seat, when Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, called out to him, asking, "Why don't you go over on your own side, God d—n you, if you want to object? What business have you over on this side, any how I" or something to that effect.

Mr. Grow replied quietly and coolly, saying, "This is a free hall, and I have the right to object from any part of it when I choose." Then, in response to an appeal from Mr. Harris, of Indiana, Mr. Grow withdrew his objection, in order to permit Gen. Quitman to go on. By this time, Keitt, who seems to have supposed that he had only to look at a Northern man to wilt him—and who presumed, perhaps, upon the fact that he is a more athletic man than the gentleman from Pennsylvania—had crossed over to meet Mr. Grow. As the latter was about to pass, Keitt inquired in a rufflanly tone "What did you mean by that answer which you gave me just now?"

"I meant precisely what I said—that this is a free hall, and I will object from whatever part of it I see fit," was Mr. Grow's reply, as he looked his assailant calmly in the face. The chivalrous and gentlemanly South Carolinian returned to the charge, saying: "I'll show you, you d—d Black Republican puppy!" Mr. Grow, still unexcited, answered, "You may think me what you please, Mr. Keitt, but let me tell you that no nigger-driver shall come up from his plantation to crack his lash about my ears!" "We'll see about that," said Keitt; as he caught Mr. Grow by the throat. Mr. G. threw his assailants hand off, and Mr. Reuben Davis, also of Mississippi, who had followed Mr. Keitt, evidently with the intention of restraining him, interposed at once for peace.

This ended the difficulty for an instant, but almost immediately Keitt broke from Mr. Davis and rushed upon Grow, seizing him again by the throat, when the latter planted a blow under the left ear of "the gentleman from South Carolina," which sprawled him fairly upon his face on the floor. Mr. K. picked himself up and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall, and was seen no more until after the *melee* ended, except by some friends who sponged his bruises. I understand that he is under the impression that he *stubbed his toe* and so fell! The mistake, certainly, is excusable, for the blow which he finally provoked from Mr. Grow's long-suffering patience, was so severe that he could hardly be expected to have any very clear recollection of the circumstances.

These transactions, which take so much time to relate, were the work of a very few minutes, and all occured on the Democratic side of the house. When the blow was struck, a dozen Southern men rushed towards the parties, some doubtless to keep the peace, and others to have a hand in the fight. Barksdale, of Mississippi, McQueen of South Carolina, Craige of North Carolina, and Reuben Davis were prominent in the scrimmage. Barksdale specifically states, and I doubt not truly, that his only object was to separate the contestants.—He and other opponents seized upon Grow at once, as Keitt was already *hors de combat*. To gentlemen on the other side of the hall, it looked very much as though the gentleman from Pennsylvania was about to be cut into mince-meat, and the Anti-Lecompton men rushed over in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigour. Washburne, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkeny fight on a magnificent scale. Barksdale had hold of Grow, when Potter struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Barksdale turning around and supposing it was Elihu Washburne who struck him dropped Grow, and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwallader Washburne perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. Barksdale, and seized him by the hair apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and pummeling him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Cadwallader's left hand—and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently,—and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion Barksdale restored his wig wrong side foremost.

There seemed to be very little method in the struggle, and it was hard to tell who were in for earnest, and who were trying to restore order. The Speaker yelled and rapped for order, without effect. The Sergeant-at-arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the Speaker's gavel. Owen, Lovejoy and Lamar, of Mississippi, were pawing each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Mott, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got a severe but accidental blow from Mr. Grow, and various gentlemen received slight bruises and scratches. A Virginian representative, who thought Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist or get knocked down. Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stone-ware spittoon, with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not succeed in getting far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance; and all over the Hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions, and that they got into a fight when their only purpose was to *prevent* a fight. Mutual explanations, and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous points of the drama, were followed by quiet and a return to business. Disgraceful though all such scenes are, it must be admitted that Mr. Grow was in no degree responsible for this. He was brutally assailed, and defended himself at least only after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. If the lesson which he impressed upon his assailant shall have the effect of restraining henceforth Mr. Keitt's exhibitions of insolence, and his offensive affectations of superiority over his equals, I don't know that the result will have been too dearly purchased. He seems to have laboured for years under the impression that a man who don't own negroes can be trodden upon with impunity, and it is to be hoped that his present discomfiture will inspire him with that respect for his colleagues which is their due.

Lola Montez in the Witness Box

Lola Montez was called as a witness in the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday, in a case before a referee to impeach the character of David Jobson, whose assignee was the plaintiff. She gave her evidence with a good deal of unction. The following was her cross-examination by Mr. Schermerhorn:

My name is Lola Montez; my family name was Maria Rosanna Gilbert. Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the beautiful town of Limerick. Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-three. Q.—When were you born? A.—Count; I cannot tell; I wasn't present when I was born; I have had two husbands, and I am on the point of having a third; my first husband was Captain James. Q.—Were you married to Captain James? A.—The ring was put on my finger by a clergyman, but my spirit was never united to him. Q.—What other husband have you had? A.—Now, wait a moment; I'd never have you, be sure; I was married to James near Dublin; I was a child of fifteen; he ran away with me; that was my first marriage; he ran away with another lady about a year after I was married; I was living in Mugeer, India, then; I lived there about seven years; from there I came to England, I think in 1842; I married about the year 1845; I don't know how long I remained in London after I returned; a few months; I was on the stage and practising under the instruction of a Spaniard named Espa; I was lodging with an old Scotchman and his wife; my father was Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. Q.—Were you living with a man at that time? A.—I never lived with any man since my husband left me; my husband charged me with an intrigue with a man named Captain Lenox, on shipboard, but it was a false accusation made by him, because he was living then with Mrs. Captain Lomar, of the 21st Regiment; I went from London to Spain, and all over that country; I remained in Spain a few months learning to dance; I was travelling perfectly alone as I travel now; there was a charming little girl named Dolores in Spain, whose husband had deserted her. Q.—For you? A.—I never did anything of that sort of thing. Q.—How many intrigues have you had?—A.—How many have you? Well, come listen—None; I resided at the Court of Bavaria two years. Q.—Who did you know there? A.—Everybody but yourself; I knew all about several millions of persons; I knew the King of Bavaria, Mr. Wittelsbacher, he was called—that was his family name. Q.—Were you the mistress of the King? A.—(Rising) What! (emphatically) *No*, Sir! You are a villain, Sir; I'll take my oath on that book. (the Bible,) which I read every night, I had no intrigues with the old man; I knew the King, and moulded the King to the love of Freedom; he took me before the whole Court with his wife, and presented me as his best friend; I was on the stage at Bavaria; it is easier to be a man's mistress than a dancer; I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848; in 1849, the Revolution occurred, and Liberty and I fled; the King and Queen supported me while I was there; I was engaged in political business; you might call me prime-minister if you please, or as the King said, *I* was the king; there was a man of straw there as prime-minister: true, but he was only a man of straw; the memoirs that have been written about me are lies; that man is trying to get my memoirs I suppose; (Mr. Jobson was writing;) I was living in Piccadilly, London, in 1849, when I saw Jobson; I had come from Switzerland about two months before; and I was in India when very young; I was three months old when I sailed for India the first time. Q.—Did you call on Mr. Jobson first, before he called on you? A.—(starting up)—No, no: (laughing aloud,) oh, that is too funny. I was called Countess of Landsfeldt and not Mrs. James. Q.—Didn't Mr. Jobson subscribe a guinea to prevent you from being taken to the watch-house? A.—He hadn't a guinea. Q.—Did not he give you a guinea to keep you from taking to the streets for a livelihood?

Witness—(Indignantly rising)—Am I to be insulted? Gentlemen, will you not protect me?

The referee quieted her.

Referee—Mr. Schermerhorn should not have asked the question.

Witness—Schermerhorn? Is that his name? Oh, ho! I shall have some questions to ask *him*. (She wrote down the name of plaintiff's counsel.)

At this point, a little before 6 o'clock, the reference was adjourned.

A MORMON WOMAN'S INFATUATION.—A gentleman residing in this city, with his wife and family, had occasion some months ago to go up the country, leaving his wife in possession of nearly all his worldly gear. Upon his return, he was surprised that she had left for the Mormon settlement at St. Bernardino, carrying everything with her. He started in pursuit by the next steamer, and found his wife and family at San Bernardino with a team, all packed up for Salt Lake. He tried to persuade her to remain but it was useless. She threw herself upon his neck and wept fervently because he would not go with her; but she refused to turn back. She appeared to feel very badly at the idea of leaving her husband among the Gentiles, who, she believed, were destined to be destroyed by wars, famine and pestilence, and told him he would yet be glad to walk to Salt Lake and beg for bread, as the whole Gentile race were doomed. She told him he would be starving here; but in the land of Saints there would be abundance of the world's goods. The husband, rather than go on with her, turned back and left her in the company of those who had succeeded in imbuing her mind with such a strange infatuation. He now hopes to go on to the Lake in the Spring with the troops, rescue her and her family and send her back to her parents.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 28.*

The Canada Directory.

We learn from our city contemporaries that Mr. John Lovell—the spirited and enterprising publisher of this great work—having obtained the necessary permission to that effect from the Imperial authorities, intends transmitting a copy of the Directory to her Majesty the Queen. This has been got up in a style worthy of being presented to royalty, and such as will display to most advantage the character of such a portion of Canadian industry, and the perfection to which it has been brought. The volume is represented to be elegantly bound in Morocco, richly gilt, with tinted pages of rich white satin. It is accompanied by Keefer's Map of Canada, stretched on a sheet of white satin, and enclosed in a handsome morocco case, bearing on the inside leaf, as does the Directory also, the royal arms. The type is Canadian, from the foundry of Mr. Palsgrave; the paper is from the manufactory of Messrs. Bonnin & Co., and the binding and printing has been done in the city. While the contents of the volume, therefore, will give her Majesty some idea of the vast extent of this Province—rightly designated the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem—its immense resources; the degree to which they have been opened up and developed; and our progress in the arts and manufactures—the mere material labor which has been spent in collecting the necessary information to make up such a work, and in ornamenting and decorating the copy which is to grace the royal library, will enable her to form a fair estimate of the energy, the enterprise, and the ability which we think, without being guilty of undue laudation, we may say is a noted feature in the character of her loyal Canadian subjects. That the Directory will be regarded by the Queen with much curiosity, and looked at with some surprise, there is every reason to believe. For there are but few in England whose conceptions of this Province—its population and the intelligence of its inhabitants—the richness and fertility of its soil—the immense field of usefulness and competence which it offers to the emigrant—the extent and variety of its commerce—are by any means so enlarged as they ought to be—as they certainly will be by an intimate perusal of this interesting and most complete and useful repertory of Canadian information. The extraordinary accuracy and reliability of the details are two of its great recommendations. Gathered from every nook and corner of the Province—in the most populous cities and in the obscurest and most sparsely peopled hamlets, we leave the assurance of a *confrere* who has had occasion since its publication almost daily and hourly to refer to it, that he has not yet detected a single inaccuracy, or hit upon a single error. In former articles we have adverted to the enormous expense of the publication, and the heavy risk the publisher had to run before offering such a book for sale. At the time it was undertaken, the commercial world was in the full swing-tide of prosperity and wealth; before its completion the ebb had set in, and millionaires had become beggars. It could scarcely be expected that the monetary pressure which, though to a much less degree, is still felt, would have left unaffected the sale and the pecuniary returns of the Directory. Mr. Lovell, we understand, has been affected to a considerable extent, by it; hundreds of subscribers have declined to receive it, from the sheer inability to pay for it; and the loss from defaulting advertisers is still more severe. In view of these circumstances, and looking upon the work as a national one, the vast importance of which, and the benefits to be derived from its general and extended circulation, are almost incalculable; regarding it in this light, we say, it offers a fair subject for government assistance and patronage. We have had all sorts of trashy tracts, and some other more bulky publications—very good perhaps in their way, but scarcely fitted to attain the object desired—printed at the public expense, and profusely circulated. Here is a work worth all these books and tracts twenty times told—the result of private enterprise and unassisted effort. It has not succeeded—on the contrary, the publisher has lost by it. Let the government step in and lend him a helping hand. Let them buy up what of the edition remains, and have it circulated among the public offices in this Province; and throughout Great Britain, wherever it is thought the possession of such a valuable work of reference would be useful and beneficial.

Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Toronto Markets.

COLONIST OFFICE,
Toronto, February 11, 1858.

In framing a weekly review of the market, we have very little to remark, for there has been nothing in the shape of sales transpiring in anything, to an extent worthy of notice. We apparently jog along, week after week, in the same monotonous way, with scarcely any visible increase or decrease in the supply, or any rise or fall in the prices of the different articles of produce.

WHEAT.—The supply of wheat for the week has been over 8,000 bushels, the price of which has been without any marked difference from last week. We quote the average price for good shipping samples at 4s 3d per bushel. There was a considerable quantity sold at 4s 6d per bushel during the week; but still the quantity which was sold under that figure will reduce the average price to what is above stated.

FLOUR is extremely dull of sale, and we hear of no sales to any extent having taken place.—The business in this article may be considered to be confined to local trade. The present quotations, wholesale, unchanged, viz., superfine, 23s to 23s 6d; fancy, $3 60 to $3 65; extra, $4.

BARLEY.—The quantity of this article produced this week has not been very large, but, as a great deal of that inferior; prices were from 2s to 2s 6d (40c to 50c) per bushel.

OATS have not been in very heavy supply, yet the prices do not advance, but on the contrary have a tendency downwards, and if the sleighing lasts there is no doubt large quantities will be brought from the back townships, which will lower prices.

RYE nominal, but in demand.

PEAS.—Not a great supply; from 2s to 2s 3d per bushel.

POTATOES.—A general good supply going from 2s 3d to 3s 3d per bushel per load.

TURNIPS from 10d to 1s 3d per bushel.

CABBAGES from 2s 6d to 4s per dozen.

FOWLS 2s 9d to 3s 6d per pair; ducks 2s 6d to 3s; geese from 3s to 3s 9d each; turkeys from 2s 6d to 7s 6d each,—the last quotation is for extra large birds.

EGGS—Fresh, from 11d to 1s per dozen.

BUTTER in one pound rolls, from 11d to 1s per lb.; in large rolls, 10d to 11d per lb.; firkin from 9d to 9d per lb.

PORK has been in very good supply during the week, and the quality generally very good.—Prices remain unchanged, viz, $4 75 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

BEEF per quarter has been in moderate supply; hind quarters from $5 to $5 50; fore quarters $3 75 to $4 25 per 100 lbs.

DEER on foot from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Supply moderate during the week, going from $10 to $16 per ton.

STRAW about $7 per ton in bundles.

HIDES from $4 75 to 4 25 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SKINS 1s 3d to 2s 6d each.

COAL WOOD from $5 75 to $4 per cord.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour receipts 9,200 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western steady. Superfine State $4 15@4 25; Extra State $5 35@5 40; round hoop Ohio $4 50@4 55; Southern quiet; sales 800 bbls, at $4 55 to $4 85 for mixed to good, and $4 90 to $6 50 for fancy to extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand at easier prices; sales 26,000 bushels; Southern white 65c@66c; yellow 66c@67c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer; sales 300 bbls; mess $15 85@$16. Beef steady; sales 250 bbls; repacked Chicago at $10 25@$12 50. Lard firmer; sales 500 packages, at 9¼c@9¾c for bbls.

STOCKS.—There was a long session of the Board this morning, with an active speculative business, and a general advance in prices—in some cases ½ per cent.

Sterling Exchange weak—109½ is now about the top of the market for best bills.

Money active and plenty at former rates.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, February 16th, 1858.

F. WHEAT, ₱ bus,		3s 9d to 4s 0d
S. WHEAT,	"	3s 3d to 3s 6d
OATS,	"	1s 3d
POTATOES,	"	2s 6d to 2s 9d
TURNIPS,	"	10d to 1s
PEAS,	"	2s 0d to 2s
APPLES	"	2s 6d to 4s
BEEF, ₱ 100 lbs.		$4 to $5
PORK, ₱ 100 lbs.		$4 to $5
HAY, ₱ Ton,		$10
STRAW,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

is other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods, you will be sure to find what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Cobourg, Nov. 24 1857 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. M'DOUGALL'S,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Consisting in part, of

Lustres, Paramatta Cloth, Hungarian and Military Robes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, French Merinos,

Tickings and Printed Cloths,

Wool Shawls, Brochaille and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Printing and Sheeting

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

IS AS COMPLETE.

Overcoats and Over and Under Coats, Pilot Cloths, Shirts and Neckties, Every description, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing assortment of Cloth for Garments at short notice.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of first class Milliner, is now to be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Bonnets and Chokes ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE EAST!

Four Thousand

SEPOYS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

THE subscriber having rented part of the Store at present occupied by E. Ferguson, on George Street, in Hurlburt's Buildings, begs to inform the buying public, that he will offer for sale the best assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

Ever brought into this market, at prices to suit the times, for cash and for cash only.

Those wishing to purchase CHEAP GOODS will do well by calling at the

PEOPLES' CASH STORE,

Before buying elsewhere; by so doing, they will save 20 per cent.

No Humbug.

ROBERT A. McNAEB.

Peterborough, Feb'y 9th, 1858. 6

FINALLY THE LAST CALL!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for settlement. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every debt due to him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the previous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald A. McFarlane are required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane, who have been and are hereby authorized by him to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE, } Executors.
JOHN McFARLANE, }

GET YOUR BOOKS POSTED.

THE subscriber has some spare time at his disposal, which he would wish to employ at posting books and making out accounts. By moderate charges, accuracy and dispatch in the execution of any work entrusted to him, he hopes to merit a share of giving satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Any orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.

JAMES CRAIG.

Peterboro', Feb 1st, 1858. 5

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING, *Collector.*

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds.

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th, 1857. 36

Hotel To Let.

THAT spacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel*, may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also shed and stabling.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,

Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at Hope's, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Butler, in those premises, Brick Drill Shed, opposite Bethel stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities. For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage, he begs to assure them that no credit will be given to any one, consequently losses paid without risk of same to the Old Country.

W. CLINTON.
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLINTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 24th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

Policy every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

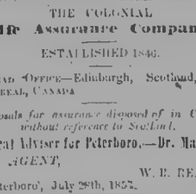
Medical Adviser for Peterboro.—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. E. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital £196,320. Paid up Capital £96,711.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

Geo. Crawford, Esq., M.P. | Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P. | Chas. P. Wood, Esq.
A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D. | John M. Rowsom, Esq.
John Arnold, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq. | Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
E. F. Whitmore, Esq.

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

☞ The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(LATE FISHER'S.)

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Dover, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Dover,
or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Dover, Feb 2nd, 1858. 3

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into Partnership as general Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and are determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 30th Dec., 1857. 36

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq. | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD, Esq. | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLINTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 13

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL..... £2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Companies, on almost every description of property at current rates—on as favorable terms as the Offices can be generally taken. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLINTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to apply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at moderate prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

Cash for Lumpet and Ground in quick order.

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH United by TATE & FOWLER.

Railroads bring Buggies.

NOW that the railroad era is fairly entered upon, there will be a further necessity for the use of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able to turn out as good an article as can be obtained anywhere, we desire to bring that fact to our public notice. Therefore we beg to say to all who like to drive a good conveyance, that we have on hand or will make to order, at reasonable rates and in a short space of time, such conveyances as can be got elsewhere.

A LARGE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

And we are able and willing to supply their place at a time when they will find such a convenience needful. It is afterall that they will obtain it cheapest.

WAGGONS, TRUCKS, CARTS

And all kinds of Wrought Vehicles, always on hand.

Also the public may expect to find, as the season approaches, a full and well supply of Sleighs.

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS,

LUMBER SLEIGHS,

&c. &c.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

Done to the satisfaction of such as intrust their work to our care.

☞ The premises are close to Lundy's distillery.

METHERAL & BROTHER.

Peterborough, Sept 24th, 1857 38

M'LEOD & CO.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and Inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unsold after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 41

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in the best condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that in consequence he will be prepared to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CLOSING BUSINESS, NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform these customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however as well acquainted with their merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the Insurance office in Scott's Buildings, corner of King and Division Street, Cobourg, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday the 27th day of February inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary preliminary steps towards the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to be incorporated of two branches as provided by 18 Victoria, Chapter 120, section 6. One Branch for the Insurance of Isolated Buildings and property not hazardous, and the other for the insurance of Buildings and Property hazardous and not hazardous in Towns and Villages.

All persons favourable to the promotion of such a Company are requested to attend.

Signed,

John Beatty, Jr.,	W. G. Strong,
Asa A. Burnham,	John Field,
John R. Clark,	Edward Redmond,
Angus Crawford,	H. Perry & Co.,
A. Jeffrey,	A. Fee,
C. B. Mallory,	John C. Field,
	and others.

Cobourg, Feb. 9, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 8th con. Dummer, containing 199 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns with other good out houses, and a spring well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

KEMPTVILLE.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £6 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 24th 1857. 50

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 150 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Stables, and all other necessary Outbuildings, adjoining.

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The property consists of Lot No. 9, and southerly quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the best in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, in rear of Otonabee Plains. There is a large extension of first-rate wood and water, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. ROSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to put their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

D. S. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is required to pay expenses and take them away.

WM JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857. 3

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

EARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the boot business establishment in this town. Combined feet and every kind of foot-harness will be attended to as well as at our shop in the Province. Blacksmith's jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune street near Mr. Jones's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing system is in

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 39

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country, as well as the town's people, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

GOOD BAR,

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11 h Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Calsse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tea tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN CULCHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Reaping and Sewing Machines, &c., in the same premises, as heretofore.

S. FING.

Peterboro', Feb. 24, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Cuba, Outlet, Yarmouth, Loraine, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrups and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Olive, Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, in short a general assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champagnes.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay's Campbeltown Whiskeys, Cider, Cordials, Champagne, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASS AND WOODENWARE

In addition, the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, to keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in execution of all orders with which they may be favoured.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Clarke's Building,
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857. 49

COBOURG & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr Keane as a

MILLINER'S

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will ensure no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 23th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for BARLEY and every description of Distillery Grain.

C. LEARY.

☞ Beer and Whiskey always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment up in receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that MONEY payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Cross Cut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. POWLES & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterborough, Nov. 9, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

BRELISH'S PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unbeatable, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all sections in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for building purposes, cheap, unbeatable, indestructible and beautiful, and whether we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and cohesively combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Scientific, the chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so unusually near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to be distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate, forming a solid homogeneous mass (they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either under or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most fine and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices, Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Basin Tiles, or any other Architectural, Engineering, Sepulchral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all seasons of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of it being used instead of the more precious marble or stones, to form mouldings, has reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected AT FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the finer material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for those work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or that used in the composition of the artificial stone, it will cost WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed (post-paid) to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licenses or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER. VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with the patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster reparied by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior quality of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:—

"This certifies that I have analysed specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.35
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.46
Silica	1.84
Protoxide of Iron	.21
Water	18.33
Loss	.39
	100.10

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.,
New York, March 19, 1854. Chemist.

Onondaga Plaster

Sulphate of Lime	68.20
Sulphuric of Lime	1.01
Carbonate of Lime	6.20
" of Magnesia	1.60
Alumnia	2.80
Silicia	2.46
Water	22.10
Loss	.24
	100.00

Cayuga Plaster

Sulphate of Lime	80.40
Sulphuret of Lime	2.00
Carbonate of Lime	18.00
" of Magnesia	3.80
Alumnia	4.00
Silicia	4.40
Protoxide of Iron	.32
Water	16.50
Loss	.48
	100.00

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.,
New York, April 2, 1852. Chemist."

It appears from the above exact that the Vienna Plaster is superior for land than of the Cayuga and Other kind, in as much as it contains the largest percentage of Lime, which is the most beneficial property in the Plaster.

WM. BARNES.

Charlotte, Monroe County, N. Y.
October 1st, 1857.

For Sale by

ROGERS.

Peterboro', October 28, 1857.

THE PEOPLE'S *Stationery Store!* AND Examiner Printing Office,

Burnham's Block,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET SQUARE,

PETERBOROUGH.

PERSONS in search of articles in the Stationery line are respectfully invited to inspect the stock at the Subscriber's shop. Among them they will find

FOOLSCAP, POT, POST, NOTE,

ruled and unruled, white and blue, and of all qualities and prices;

ENVELOPES, IN GREAT VARIETY;

Bill-Books, Letter-Books, Invoice-Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books,

of all sizes, ruled for Dollars and Cents, and Pounds, Shillings and Pence;

Pocket Cash Books, and Ledgers, Memorandum Books and Blotting Books,

PERPETUAL DIARIES, RED & BLACK WAX, STAMPS, DRAWING AND CO

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 8.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. M'Dougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. E. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 23, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

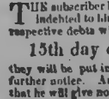
MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Deals in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery. Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PHOTOGRAPHS
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.



A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the
15th day of January next,
they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 20th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'.
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ Cloth work and underwear charged.
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 30, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.
January, 25th, 1858. 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.
We will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.
HURST & BROWN.
Peterboro', Oct. 28, 1857. 40

Fire Insurance.

ADVICE OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

An admirable work of Lord St. Leonard's has recently been published in England, under the unpretentious title of "A Handy Book." It is considered to be one of the cleverest manuals ever published on the subject it treats of, especially as regards real estate. When a lawyer of his Lordship's condition and eminence turns his learning to popular account, he is entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the community. His law is at the same time so far beyond criticism, that there is no room for doubt as to his opinions, and as an example of the manner in which his views are communicated to the public, attention is directed to the following on

FIRE INSURANCE.

"A word of advice about your fire insurance. Very few policies against fire are so framed as to render the company legally liable. Generally the property is inaccurately described with reference to the conditions under which you insure.—They are framed by the company, who, probably, are not unwilling to have a legal defence against any claim, as they intend to pay what they deem a just claim, without taking advantage of any technical objection, and to make use of their defence only against what they may believe to be a fraud although they may not be able to prove it. But do not rely upon the moral feelings of the directors. Ascertain that your house falls strictly within the conditions. Even having the surveyor of the company to look over your house before the insurance will not save you, unless your policy is correct. To illustrate this I will tell you what happened to myself. I have two houses in different parts of the country, both of which open from a drawing-room by a glass door into a conservatory. The one I had insured for a good many years from the time I built it; the other I had insured for a few years from the time I bought it, in the same office, when a partial fire broke out in the latter, and I was then told by the office—a highly respectable one—that my policy was void, as the opening to the conservatory rendered it hazardous, and if so, of course both policies had been void from the commencement. I was prepared to try the question, and ultimately the objection was withdrawn, and my loss was paid for. Upon renewing my policy, with some alterations, I actually had some difficulty with the clerk of the company to induce, or rather to force him to add to the description the fact that the drawing-room opened through glass doors into conservatories. In treating, at a latter period, for a policy with another company, I required them to send their surveyor to look at the house and the stores; and everything to which objection could be taken was shown to him. The company then prepared the policy, and made it subject to the report made to them by their surveyor, referring to it by date. This report I never saw, and the objectionable stoves, &c., were not noticed. Of course I had the reference to the report struck out, and the policy made correct, but not without some personal trouble. I state the circumstances to show you how careful you should be. I advise you at once to look to your existing policy. If you have another Arnot's stove, or made any other important change in your mode of heating your house since your policy, or you had at the time of your policy any peculiar stove, &c., not noticed in the policy, you should call upon the company to admit the validity of your policy by an endorsement on it."

Shocking Murder in Paris.

On Friday, the 15th, a mysterious murder was perpetrated at 24, Rue des Martyrs. Madame Garneray, widow of the well known marine painter, who died last year, occupied a small apartment on the third story of that house, having a servant girl, aged 18, named Anna Vasser. As Madame Garneray's sister was ill, she sent the girl on the evening in question to pass the night with her, and the next morning, between eight and nine, the latter returned home.—She was surprised to find the outer door, which she remembered well to have locked, fastened only by the latch, and on opening it was still more surprised to find the apartment full of thick smoke. She summoned the concierge, but the smoke was so dense that neither could venture to enter. They then called two stonemasons who were at work in the courtyard, and these men went in and opened the windows. This cleared away the smoke, and then Madame Garneray was seen lying dead in her bed with a pocket-handkerchief in her mouth as a gag, and a cord tied tightly round her neck.—Contusions and scratches on the hands, face and breast, indicated that she had resisted as much as she could; but her efforts could not have been great, as she was aged and infirm. The smoke had been occasioned by her bed having been set on fire, and the mattress was still slowly burning; it was, therefore, evident that the murderer had caused the fire, in the hope of removing all traces of his crime. In the apartment were several objects of value, presents given to M. Garneray by persons of distinction; but nothing whatsoever was touched. At about six, the wife of a physician residing on the fourth floor, had heard a noise accompanied by the barking of Madame Garneray's little dog, but both had soon ceased. About twenty minutes later she heard footsteps in the room, and the outer door was opened and closed. The dog was, in the morning, found in the apartment, and appeared to have been ill-treated by the murderer. As no robbery had been committed, it was thought that the murder must have been perpetrated from motives of vengeance, and suspicion pointed to a man who was known to have entertained ill-will to the deceased, in consequence of her having some time ago brought him into disgrace. This man, on being interrogated by the police, not being able to show where he had been that morning, between six and seven o'clock, was arrested, as was also his wife. It is supposed, from the physician's wife having both heard a noise in the deceased's apartment, that the man, after committing the murder, had left and then returned to set fire to the bed. The body of the murdered woman was sent to the Morgue to be subjected to a medical examination.

Protection of Female Emigrants.

The prostitution of immigrant girls at sea by the officers and crew of our packet ships has become so frequent that the Commissioners of Emigration have been compelled to a thorough investigation of the subject. They find, after careful examination, that since the establishment of steam communication with Europe, the number of cabin passengers in sailing ships has greatly diminished, and in proportion to this diminution, captains and officers of sailing ships, freed from restraint, have become more licentious and depraved. It is now a matter of frequent occurrence for the master of a packet ship to select from among his female passengers some unprotected girl, take her into his cabin, and by various artifices induce her to yield to his wishes. Following the example of their superior, the subordinate officers and crew do likewise; and thus it frequently happens that a score or more of young women, who went on board the ship with unblemished characters, are turned adrift when they arrive here, to meet a fate more dreadful than death itself.

This is a subject worthy of the most serious consideration. Years ago we pointed out this evil, and from time to time have directed public attention towards it. The Commissioners of Emigration have at length prepared a memorial to Congress, praying that the passenger law may be so amended as to "prevent by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increased evil and wrong." We trust that Congress will give it early attention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The American Horse-Tamer.

On Saturday, Mr. Rarey, an American, now on a visit to England, whose skill in taming the horse and completely subjecting him, however wild, vicious, or intractable, to his will and mastery, is beginning to attract public attention, was afforded an opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar powers in this capacity before the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and other members of the royal family, with the ladies of the court and most of the foreign princes and distinguished visitors now in London.

To show (says the *Times* of January 27) that Mr. Rarey's power is not a thing personal to himself, he has since his exhibition of it at Windsor communicated the secret of it to Major General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, under the most stringent obligations, of course, that they will not disclose it to others; and Lord Alfred Paget, who is now as much a horse-tamer as Mr. Rarey, on Saturday gave a successful exemplification of his skill before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their august visitors, taking for his subject a beautiful dapple gray pony, belonging to the Prince of Wales. Lord Alfred was left alone with the pony for a few moments in the riding-school, and on the admission of the royal party it was prostrate on the ground with his lordship sitting, caressing it, handling its feet and legs, resting on its haunches, and in all respects treating it in a manner proving its complete subjection to him. That over, Mr. Rarey appeared with the black horse from Anderson's, in Piccadilly, to which reference has been made, and his mastery over which he showed in a variety of ways. Placing himself at one end of the riding school he called to the animal, which he had left at the other, and it immediately cantered towards him in a playful manner. It lay down at his bidding, or followed him like a dog round the building. When down, a plank was laid upon its shoulder, upon which Lord Alfred Paget ran a wheelbarrow. Finally, when the horse had regained his legs, he was mounted by Mr. Rarey, who sat on the animal's crupper with his back to the head, beating a drum and cracking a whip over him, this treatment resulted in neither motion nor fear on the part of the horse. One of the fine stud of cream coloured horses belonging to her Majesty was next subjected to the manipulation of Mr. Rarey, with an equally successful and surprising result, so far as laying the animal, which is an entire horse, down was concerned, and handling him all over with the most perfect freedom, the horse-tamer did not think it desirable, on so short an acquaintance, to carry the familiarity to the extent of opening an umbrella in his face, or cracking a whip, or beating a drum over him. Besides the frequent display of some vicious propensities, this particular animal of late has never permitted any one to ride him; but he allowed Mr. Rarey to mount him without offering the least resistance. With this the exhibition terminated, and the Queen and illustrious visitors by whom it was witnessed with the most evident tokens of interest and wonder took their departure.

It ought to be stated that Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, to each of whom Mr. Rarey has communicated his secret, are understood to declare that there is nothing in the treatment in the smallest degree painful or improper towards the horse subjected to it, or which would offend the susceptibilities of a bystander sensitively alive to anything partaking of cruelty to a dumb animal.—They also assert that it consists of no trickery of any description, nor of the use of any drug, mesmeric or other similar influence whatever. Mr. Rarey's theory is that hitherto all our treatment of this noble animal—at least in the preliminary stages of breaking, and so forth—has proceeded on ideas of his nature altogether erroneous and cruel, and been invariably characterised by unnecessary violence, which has provoked the display of resistance and other hindred qualities on his part, and so the evil had been perpetrated. The principle on which Mr. Rarey goes, on the other hand, is one of extreme kindness and tenderness to the animal, the object being to convince him that man is his natural master and friend and to elicit his confidence and kindly regard. Mr. Rarey appeals to what he calls "the intellect and affections of the horse," and states this as the secret of all success. He is a slightly made man about 30 years of age, the son of the stock farmer and breeder of horses, who lived in Franklin county, in the State of Ohio, and is himself engaged in a similar occupation at a place called Groveport about ten miles from Columbo, the capital of that State. From boyhood he is stated to have exhibited an intense fondness for horses and a remarkable spirit for breaking and training them after the old fashion, until he discovered this more humane system of treatment, which he has since practised with the greatest success in his native State. The subjects on which he has operated have been in many cases reclaimed in a perfect wild condition from the American prairies, and in the course of his experience he has had one arm and both legs broken. We believe that Sir Richard Airey and Lord Alfred Paget have been requested to inquire into and report upon the system of treatment adopted by Mr. Rarey in the interest of the Government.

Walled Lake in Iowa.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a very interesting account of a walled lake in Wright County, Iowa. He says:—"To me it was one of the greatest curiosities I had ever seen—enveloped as its history is with a mantle that will never be withdrawn. This lake lies in the midst of a vast plain—the rich, gently undulating prairie extending for many miles in every direction. The lake covers an area of 1,800 acres. The water is clear and cold, with a hard, sandy bottom, from two to twenty-five feet deep. There is a strip of timber about half way round it, probably ten rods wide, being the only timber in many miles. There is a wall of heavy stone all around it. It is no accidental matter. It has been built with human hands. In some places the land is higher than the lake, in which case the wall only amounts to something like a *rip-rap* protection. This, I believe is what engineers call it. But in other places the water is higher in the lake than the prairie outside of the wall. The wall in some places is ten feet high; it is thirteen feet wide at the base, sloping up both sides to five feet wide on the top. The wall is built entirely of boulders, from three tons in size down to fifty pounds. They are all what are called lost rock. I am no geologist, and consequently can give no learned description of them. They are not, however, natives to the 'manor born.' Nor has the wall been made by the washing away of the earth and leaving the rocks.—There is no native rock in this region. Besides, this is a continuous wall, two miles of which, at least, is in her than the land.—The top of the wall is level, while the land is undulating—so the wall is in some places two feet, and in others ten feet high. These rocks, many of them at least, must have been brought a long distance—probably five or ten miles. The readers of the *Gazette* should not imagine that the wall around this lake is regular and as nice as the wall around the fountain in front of the City Hall in New York, nor need any entertain the theory that it is a natural wall; but it has been built hundreds, and probably thousands of years. The antiquary may speculate by whom this mighty, as well as ornamental, work was done, but it will only be speculation. Notwithstanding the water in the lake is pure and cool, there is no visible feeder or outlet. The lake is about twelve miles north of the located line of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles west of the former place. The time is coming when the lake will be a great place of public resort."

The Wits and Women of Paris.

Lola Montez delivered a lecture in New York on the 8th instant, on the above. The hall was crowded.

Lola devoted much wit and illustration to her assertion that marriage in Paris was more an affair of the purse than the heart. The French woman never marries below her station, though it might happen that in the United States a young lady could fall in love with her coachman. The great want of Paris was that they had no such institution as home; and nowhere, perhaps, was this want so keenly felt out of Paris as in the houses of our own merchants—too absorbed in business to know that they need a home. It was as true of the Fauburg St. Honore as of the fifth avenue, and *vice versa*. This led women to devote their attention to their exterior, and there was no such degrader of womanhood as a passion for dress. (Sensation.) If this were to continue, and did not undermine female morals in the United States, then the lessons of history and experience might go for naught. (Sensation.)

She related an anecdote of a young girl going about the streets of Paris, who, on being asked by a young student where she was going, replied "nowhere," to which he answered, "then let me go with you; I am going nowhere too." There were too many young ladies going nowhere, and there are too many foolish young gentlemen willing to go with them. [Laughter and applause.] Would that there were more good Samaritans to take some of these poor abandoned girls by the hand and say to them, "Sister—my sister—we have all to live together somewhere." Of the poor of Paris, not one couple in fifty were actually married—they were happy animals. There were the *invalides* of Paris, the old soldiers, earning their penny a-day for airing some aristocratic dog, glad to take charge of any animal to get money to pay for their pipe and tobacco, still feeling that the "little corporal" lived and would come back to them. Scandal was unknown in France.—The custom of introductions was not observed, because it was presumed that any one you met at a friend's house was fit to be your acquaintance. The absence of scandal was the result of good feeling and true politeness. Thus she would leave Paris. Let God forgive its follies, for they were the easiest mistakes that human nature was wont to make. (Applause.) It was well known to those who had read "Lawrence Sterne," that when the spirit went up to Heaven with the single sin, the recording angel, as she wrote it down, dropped a tear upon it, and blotted it out forever. And, concluding she said, if there be any fear for this, I pray Heaven it may be shed upon the spot that records the sins of Paris. [Applause, during which the fair lecturer retired.]

Rents and Real Estate.

Some persons are wondering that the auction sales of real estate do not indicate a more marked decline in price than they do. In the first place, there are auctions of real estate which are not to be relied on, any more than stock auctions; in the second place, the time for real estate to suffer has hardly come yet. We must wait till May before we see the effect of the revulsion upon real estate; many holders will struggle even beyond that date. Real estate and rents must come down. Not perhaps small houses and moderate priced dwellings and stores; but all the palatial mansions which have been built in the upper part of the city within the past few years and all the costly stores which have been run up in Broadway and some of the streets near the Park. People will not afford either to live in such houses or to hire such stores this year. They will be sold below their original cost; or they will be rented at fifty per cent below what was paid for them last year. As an instance of the sort of property which will be affected by the revulsion, we may quote the large stores which have been built in Beekman street on the site of the old Brick Church. These buildings will not pay their owners three per cent this year; and if they should happen to be otherwise embarrassed, they must be the means of breaking them down.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Union of England and Prussia.

From the Liverpool Times, Jan. 27th.

The all-engrossing topic of conversation continues to be the marriage of the Princess Royal. We devote several columns to-day to a detail of the proceedings on the occasion which we have not already published. There seems to be only one feeling in the Kingdom, and that is, unbounded satisfaction at the choice of the Princess Royal. How changed from the expressions used by influential journals, when the subject was first mooted, some 12 or 18 months ago. Then Prussia and the Prussians were a beggarly and dastardly set, awe and cowardly into the bargain, for they did not know which side would prove conquerers in the Crimea, and thus kept aloof from any conquest, so that they might at any moment give their weight to the winners. Now Prussia is lauded up to the sky, its King, Princes, and Potentates are everything that is good and desirable.—But enough, the dynasties of Great Britain and Prussia are now linked together, whether for better or worse time alone will tell.

French Detectives in England.

The rumored arrival in London of several French detectives begins to attract much attention; and the report that our own police are acting in complicity with these Imperial spies causes much dissatisfaction. If we be correct that such is the fact we cannot censure it severely enough. The principle involves, not only to the refugees themselves but to the British nation the most serious consequences. We cannot permit the lawless kidnapping of foreigners in our own liberties and removing some guarantees which are the sacred props and bulwarks of our own personal security. The great palladium of British freedom is the fact that every man's house is his castle; that his home cannot be invaded, except upon the authority of a magistrate, granted upon a satisfactory presumption of guilt; and that even when arrested and placed upon his trial, the accused is still held to be innocent of the charge until convicted upon evidence by a jury of his own countrymen. We have no desire to encourage conspiracy, says a London cotemporary, but we ask, what possible functions can be performed by French detectives within the United Kingdom, against the public enemies of the Bonaparte throne which must not necessarily be incompatible with our statute law, and therefore offensive to the public, and disgraceful to the Minister who connived at them.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Atlantic Steamers.

The New York *Express* states that no vessel on the Collins line sails from that port until a settlement is had from the U. S. government, and more encouragement is offered for a continuance of the line than has recently been the case. It is reported that the government is already in arrears to the company for past services to the amount of over $160,000, and as the company is out of funds, and Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co. refuse further advances, a suspension of the trips of the line has been rendered unavoidable. It is gratifying to note the success of the Canadian line of Steamers, which, though receiving but small subsidy from the government still continue their regular trips, and make them profitable beside. It should be borne in mind, however, that there are no such formidable competitors to contend against as the Cunarders, which by their regularity and safety have sailed down the Collins line. As a proof of the superiority of the Cunard steamships, it is asserted that the stock is over 200 per cent. premium. Very little of it is ever sold. A gentleman of Glasgow last summer offered £3,000 for a share of £1,000, but could not get it. With their first five ships they have built all their additional eight or nine ships, with the common earnings without any assessment for additional capital.

The United States Administration and the Mormons.

(From the Washington Union, Feb. 5.)

The absurd statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the Administration and Mr. Bernhisel for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island in Salt Lake Valley by the Government, is, of course, altogether destitute of foundation in fact.

The army was dispatched to Utah as to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required independently of the Mormons; and it would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been despatched there though every Mormon should evacuate the Territory.

The lands of Salt Lake Valley have not, we believe, been yet sold to the Mormons. They occupy them as squatters, and have never yet derived titles from the Government. It would be remarkable if the Government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands which it has never sold.

The Mormons are believed to have no present intention of evacuating Utah. The march of a formidable force of United States troops in that direction would probably induce a serious consideration of the subject on their part; but strongly fortified as they are behind their canons and mountain gorges, well provided with provisions, arms, and ammunition, strengthened by manifold and formidable alliances with Indian tribes far and near—not to speak of the strength they command in Washington through the opposition that is manifested towards an increase of the army—the thought has not yet entered their minds of preparing for any early removal from Salt Lake Valley. The information received by the Government from reliable sources all concurs in ascribing to the Mormons the very opposite temper and purpose to the one reported; and it is not believed that they will be disposed to think of recapitulation upon any terms so long as the Government is prevented from sending a military force against them formidable enough in numbers to inspire them with trepidation.

So far from any relaxation being likely to occur in the efforts of the Administration to press on reinforcements to the army in Utah, we have conclusive reasons to believe that every resource at its command will be exhausted by the War Department for swelling and expediting these reinforcements. The preparations of the Administration will be such that whatever responsibility for mischances to our gallant army shall attach to the Government shall fall at one at the door of Congress.

Forgery on the Montreal Bank for $10,000.

THE DELINQUENT ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(From the London Free Press.)

One of those distressing cases which have of late but too frequently come before the public on both sides of the Atlantic, has occurred in this city where, by the guilty conduct of a young man, in whom every confidence had been placed, a respectable family has been thrown into the deepest affliction, and one of our banks defrauded to a large amount. The circumstances of the forgeries have been known in the city for many days, but with a view to spare the feelings of the family, the Press had taken no notice of the matter, waiting until the affair should come before the public tribunals. This being now the case, further concealment is neither useful nor advisable, and hence the particulars may be given fully.

The facts of the case are, shortly, as follows:—Mr. John Anderson, a highly respectable miller and cloth-worker in this city, some months since placed his son, Alexander W. Anderson, in business in the wheat and produce way. The business was conducted under the style of Anderson & Co. A banking account was opened with the Montreal agency here, and considerable transactions had taken place; indeed, paper to the amount of $24,000 seems to have been under discount. An arrangement was made by Mr. Anderson, sen., to endorse for his son. In this way business has been going on for some time past; the father endorsing the son's paper, the bank discounting it, and as was hoped, a profitable business done. But the facts prove otherwise. The young man, though attained to the mature age of 27, and married, yet allowed himself to be drawn into a vortex of temptation, and surrounded by evil companions and influences, made away with the money which the bank, on the credit of his too confiding parent had advanced. The son readily gave endorsements to his boon companions, money supposed to be invested in produce was expended on debauchery and lavished on favourites, deficiencies arose to an extent which the Bank discounts failed to cover. Ruin stared the young man in the face; and in an evil hour, instead of admitting all and seeking in a measure to amend his ungrateful conduct by a timely confession and by attempts to save something from the wreck, he proceeded to forge the name of his father to notes. This has been done not only once, but repeatedly. The two cases on which he was examined yesterday shows a total of $5,000 forgery, whilst other notes in the hands of the bank, swell the whole amount of the delinquency to $10,000!—The first note of this description was dated and discounted on November 12th last, for $2,000. On the notes approaching maturity Alexander W. Anderson prepared to leave, seeing no hope of amending the terrible position in which he found himself. On the 28th of January he left the city, proceeded West, intending to go South on arriving at Detroit. We will now let him proceed on his journey, while we look at what is doing here. Previous to his going, A. W. Anderson confided his determination to flee, to his book-keeper, Mr. Barnwell, and gave him three cheques, one for $6,000; another for $6,000; and a third for $7,000, of the respective dates of January 14th, 17th and 28th. The profits of these cheques was disposed of thus:—Young Anderson got $130; and his wife had $600; while $850 was drawn in gold for his wife to take with her (in addition to the $600.) The balance was left in the Bank, while Barnwell was entrusted with a blank cheque signed by Anderson to fill up with the amount which lies to his credit, the money to be drawn and remitted to him. Barnwell, faithful to the trust reposed in him, drew the $850 in gold; but strangely enough, Mrs. Anderson declined taking it with her, saying she was afraid she should lose it, and desiring Barnwell to remit it by express! It's an old adage that "ill news travels quickly." The flight of Anderson on the 28th, and that of his wife on the 29th, became known; the bank became alarmed; enquiry was instituted and the forgeries discovered! Barnwell now for the first time hears of the forgeries. He knew of the flight and aided in it; but of the knowledge of the forgeries he protests his ignorance. And this is likely to be the fact; for it is hardly possible that Anderson would trust his clerk with such a secret. Still, he wrote Mrs. Anderson, telling her of the father's announcement of the forgery, and desiring her to warn her husband—an ill-advised and wrong act under the circumstances. The $850 in gold is honourably given up by Barnwell to the bank, instead of being sent "by express" agreeably to Mrs. Anderson's wishes, an officer is set on the track of the offender; and meanwhile the affair is being sifted here. The bank cheque, we should not forget to say, is also given up by Barnwell to the elder Anderson who tears it up.

We now come to another phase in the story. The Bank authorities suspecting Barnwell's complicity in the matter arrest him, and he is examined. He is nearly successful in proving his innocence of a guilty knowledge of the forgery when circumstances turn out fully to confirm it. His employer, Alex. W. Anderson, is arrested and brought back, and his evidence saves the clerk!

We left Anderson on his way west. He proceeded with his $430 with the officer at some days' interval behind him. Working his way from city to city, he arrives at Louisville, Kentucky, where he stays and opens communications with his wife, and is impudent enough, also to write to his clerk Barnwell here. Having been put on the track of the fugitive, and supposing he would take the road to his father-in-law's house, the officer, John Wilson, actually finds his way to Louisville; telegrams having previously been dispatched south, east, and west, to the heads of police in the various districts. He goes to the Louisville Hotel and searches the register; while doing so, the clerk enquires his business, and on the officer's informing him, actually produces a letter, addressed "A. W. Anderson, Esq., Louisville, Kentucky." The knowledge that he was in the city or neighbourhood was now certain. The police were roused, the capture easily effected in the open street, and the delinquent brought back. The following is a portion of the letter addressed to him by his wife:—

"Waterloo, Feb. 4th, 1858.

"I am just in receipt of your letter, and was glad to hear that you were in such good spirits, but am very much afraid you are in trouble by this time. I got home all safe and trunks all right; but was thrown into terror on Saturday by a man coming and inquiring for you here. I had so much to take care of that I left the gold for Barnwell to send the next day, never doubting him or thinking he would turn right against us the moment we were gone. I telegraphed to him on Saturday, but heard nothing until yesterday, when he wrote that they had telegraphed a description of you north, south, east and west, and officers were in pursuit of you, as father had said you had forged his name to the tune of $16,000, and Bob said ten thousand. Now Alick we all know it is as base a lie as ever was invented by human tongues, and if father has perjured himself by saying so, to get rid of paying your debts, I hope he will suffer. One thing you may be sure of, Alick, that I will stick to you through thick and thin, and our folks will give me a good home till all is settled up or cooled down. It throws us into the greatest misery imaginable, and if you should ever be so lucky as to get this letter, be very cautious where you go, or what you say. Barnwell said I would be watched closely, and so Pa will go to Geneva to post this. If you get this and write again, don't put such a public wrapper on it, and direct to William Wilson." . . .

The officer was just in time to prevent the prisoner acting on the warnings given in the above letter. It is evident that Anderson had concealed from his wife the forgeries of which he was guilty. She received the first information of this sad fact from the letter which Barnwell wrote her, and in the latter portion of the letter, which we suppress, together with another under the same envelope from his father-in-law, the unhappy relation indulge in the deepest impulses of grief. Had he received it probably he would have decamped further. As it was, he thought himself secure enough, though his 430 dollars had melted down to eighteen, which the officer found on him. He arrived back here on Saturday, the 13th, and yesterday was examined before the magistrates.

POLICE COURT.

FEBRUARY, 15th, 1857.

The MAYOR, Aldermen BLAIR and GARRATT, presiding.

ALEX. W. ANDERSON was charged with uttering two notes of hand knowing them to be forged, and forging the name. Mr. Wilson attended to prosecute on behalf of the bank, and Mr. Scatcherd defended the prisoner.

MR. WILSON put in the information of Mr. Dunn, the Manager of the bank; the affidavit of Joseph Anderson, sen., to the effect that the promissory notes were forgeries of his name; and the affidavit of Mr. C. Smith, Accountant to the bank; that the endorsements were not in the handwriting of Mr. Anderson, sen. These all been sworn to before C. Monnatt, Esquire.

MR. SCATCHERD objected to the [illegible] going on on these informations and affidavits, the depositions having been made before a County Justice, and were therefore informal.

The Court, however, ruled that as the prisoner was before them, and the witnesses in court, the case might go on, on its own merits.

MR. WILSON put into court two notes, in which the case against the accused was founded.

MR. DUNN was the first witness, who deposed as follows:—Is agent for the Bank of Montreal here. Note for $2,000 now before me, and dated November 12, 1857, for three months, was presented for discount by prisoner and discounted by the bank. The note is drawn by Anderson & Co., and endorsed by Joseph Anderson, senr. Was acquainted with his signature; did not believe the endorsement on the note was his signature. There was a standing arrangement made by the father that he should endorse his paper. Prisoner therefore presented, by implication, on tendering the note, that the endorsement was his father's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scatcherd. Discovered that it was not the signature of Mr. Joseph Anderson on his denial of the endorsement, and by comparison with other signatures. Believes that the body of the note was in the same writing as the endorsement. Nothing was said specially at the time of the discount, that the endorsement was the prisoner's father's.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, sen., sworn.—Am father of the prisoner. The endorsement of my name on the back of this note is not my handwriting. (Here Mr. Anderson became deeply affected.) The arrangement with the bank was, that he should endorse his son's paper. (The witness examined the note attentively.) Had no idea it was any one else's writing but his son's. It looked most like his writing.

By the Court.—The arrangement with the bank was, that whatever money his son wanted he was to endorse it; and was to see that the money was properly applied for the purpose of purchasing produce &c.—Never authorised his son or any one else to use his signature.

MR. ANDERSON, sen., here volunteered the statement that that very morning his son had acknowledged to him that he alone had signed the notes. But his accomplices had now surrounded him, and got up a defence of him. The father added that it was horrible that the evil associates of his son should endeavor to draw him from the right path when he had got him to acknowledge his faults. His son had admitted that he had forged his father's name, but did not know to what amount. (Sensation.)

JOHN WILSON, Constable, deposed to taking the prisoner in charge in Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday Feb. 10th.

This completed the charge on the first note.

A second charge for the forgery of a note for $3,000 was next gone into, when precisely similar evidence as the above was adduced.

Mr. Scatcherd, on behalf of the prisoner, reserved his defence.

The prisoner was then formally committed for trial, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute. The Court refused to accept bail in the case.

We should state that A. W. Anderson fully exonerated his book-keeper, Mr. Barnwell from any knowledge of his banking account. Mr. Barnwell was released from his bail [six thousand dollars], and discharged, there being no evidence to show that he knew that the money drawn from the bank was the produce of forged notes.

The Attempt on Napoleon's Life.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Paris (Jan. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

Public opinion in Paris is still occupied with "the question of the refugees, and the steps that may be taken by our government to check on its own territory the plots of conspirators and assassins." In my despatches that may have taken place between M. de Persigny and our government on that subject, I have little doubt that anything like a peremptory tone has been carefully avoided, and that it will be left to the latter to take the initiative and do what he can consistently with the state of the laws. There is, however, one point on which no difference of opinion can possibly arise between our Foreign Minister and M. de Persigny. There is no denunciation that M. de Persigny can utter against the men who have repaid the hospitality granted to them in England by plotting for the overthrow of governments with which we are in amicable relations, that will not find an echo in Lord Clarendon. M. de Persigny cannot, indeed, say too much on the subject. It is one that touches us very closely; such acts are as ungrateful and criminal, abuse of confidence, and tend to impair our entire dealing with the subjects of foreign governments, who are ignorant of our laws and our customs. Neither on that, nor on the still deeper crime attempted to be committed by the wretched men who are now awaiting their trial, can there be a diversity of opinion. That the English authorities are ready to co-operate in the detection of crime and the bringing criminals to justice is shown by what is reported to have already occurred at Jersey where, on the French police had communicated to their agents abroad on their English *confrères* the important information which the Mauvais Sujet has, stated was in their possession so far back as the month of June, it is probable that the attempt would not have been made.

Whatever turn the negotiations may take, or whatever be the steps adopted, I have every reliance on the intelligence and judgment of the Emperor. The impression that was produced by the allusion to England in the address of the Free Masons of the French Legislative Chambers, proceeded, no doubt, by some real and serious information, and not by any mere idle rumour, or vague suspicion, in the shape of a threat. The Emperor, in his answer to the deputation, spoke in the most kind and conciliatory manner of the relations between the two countries and their governments.

[illegible] for the [illegible]

He is aware, if they are not, that there is no country on earth where the conspirator or assassin is more abhored than there. He cannot doubt of the good feeling of the English people towards his person, and of the willingness of their government to use every means the law actually affords to bring the assassin and his accomplices to justice. The address of felicitation from 935 British residents in Paris, voted by acclamation, as well as those in England, proves the fact, if any proof were wanting. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that in some of the addresses from French subjects, as published in the *Moniteur*, there should still appear protestations against "the asylum accorded to vile wretches whom every civilized nation should expel from its territory," because the ignorant or unreflecting may be led to the inference that assassins are "protected" in England. The English law presumes every man to be guiltless until his guilt be proved. The French authorities are bound to furnish proofs against those who plot against them, and it will then be seen whether England is the protector of conspirators or assassins.

I have said that the Emperor knows England far better than any of those gentlemen who think to show their zeal by declaring against her institutions. If they doubt the fact, I can prove it. In the complete edition of his Majesty's works published in Paris in 1853, I find the following passages in the chapter headed "De la Liberte en Individuelle en Angleterre" (vol. I p. 411.)—

"No inhabitant of Great Britain (excepting convicts) can be expelled from the United Kingdom. Any infraction of this clause (the Habeas Corpus act) would be visited with the severest penalties.

After describing the nature of that great guarantee for personal liberty, his Majesty says—

"There is in England no public prosecutor, for the Attorney General only intervenes in very extraordinary cases. There is no doubt that many criminals escape justice from the want of such a functionary; but, on the other hand, personal liberty incurs less risk of being violated. But its not merely the laws which protect the citizen; it is the manner in which they are executed; it is the manner in which the Government exercises its power. In England, authority is never influenced by passion; its proceedings are always moderate—always legal. In England, those violations of a citizen's domicile so common in France, under the name of domiciliary visits, are unknown. In England, the secrets of families are respected, and correspondence remains intact. In England, the first of all liberties—that of going where you please—is never disturbed, for there no one is asked for passports—passports, the oppressive invention of the Committee of Public Safety, which are an embarrassment and an obstacle to the peaceable citizen, but which are utterly powerless against those who wish to deceive the vigilance of authority."

I beg to submit this high opinion on the passport system to M. Cauvain, of the *Constitutionnel*.

The Emperor alludes to what he calls the "exorbitant power" once claimed by Parliament on the subject of arrest, and says—

"But then the accused would appeal to a power which has never been found wanting in England when it is invoked for the protection of liberty—I mean public opinion. For it must be admitted that, however good the laws may be, the government might infringe them, or turn them to its advantage, if public opinion were not ever ready to arrest when it deviates into injustice. In truth, a law or a charter deprived of the general support of opinion would be a mere scrap of paper. But it becomes a sacred ark when the public interest guarantees all its words, and that to efface but one of them, or not to execute the whole, is for the government a sentence of death."

Again—

"It suffices for us to note this fact, that in France, where such jealousy is shown of everything which touches equality and national honor, people do not attach themselves so religiously to personal liberty. The tranquility of the citizen may be disturbed his domicile may be violated, he may be made to undergo for whole months a preventative imprisonment, personal guarantees may be despised, and a few generous men shall raise their voice, but public opinion will remain calm and impassible as long as no political passion is awakened. There lies the greatest reason for the violence of authority; it can be arbitrary because there is no curb to check it. In England on the contrary, political passions cease the moment a violation of common right is committed; and this because England is a country of legality, and France has not yet become so; because England is a country solidly constituted, while France struggles by turns for forty years between revolutions and counter revolutions, and the sanctity of principle has yet to be created there."

Such was the opinion of the Emperor of the French in 1854, and such I believe to be his opinion in 1858. If these remarks had appeared in any English paper there is not a scribbler in the French ministerial press who would not cry out on them as calumnious, and as evincing gross ignorance of France and French institutions. I have no doubt that the great functionaries who erroneously thought that they would please his Majesty by denouncing the protection given to political refugees in England have long had in their possession the work from which I quote. I fear, however, that they have not as yet paid the august author the compliment of reading it. I should, I confess, like to know the opinions of the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* on the passages.

It was announced that the trial of the authors of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor would take place on the 5th of February. It now appears that in consequence of the numerous commissioners appointed to collect evidence in France and in foreign countries, and of Pierri's correspondence having been discovered by the activity and intelligence of the English police in Birmingham, the trial cannot take place till the end of February.

A Sad Anomaly.

The Brunswick (Mo) *Journal* has the following:

"A stone-mason named John Farris had resided in this city for some time. He was esteemed by every one for his industry and upright conduct. He married a young country girl, by whom he had several children. He built him a house, and lived in peace and comfort—for he could easily earn three dollars a day.

"John Farris was a good Catholic and one of the most zealous members of the little congregation in this place. He was supposed to be either an Irishman or Scotchman.

"What then was the surprise of all on learning that this honest workman and father of a family had just been arrested on authority as a *fugitive slave!*

"Certainly it never would have entered into the mind of any one, however obtuse the faculty—especially when his intelligence and estimable qualities were considered, that John Farris had African blood in his veins. But the Judge, to whom, without doubt, were furnished undisputed evidence of the former condition of the unfortunate man, surrendered him up to the Deputy Marshal of Alabama, and Farris was taken away to Slavery, leaving behind his wife and family and the little home, which, by long years of industry, he had reared.

"Farris is owned by a man named Raglan, residing in Alabama, from whom he escaped in 1852, and after many dramatic adventures took refuge in Pittsburg; but a man named Shaw, who had been sent out in pursuit, succeeded in discovering him, and the poor slave had to leave precipitately. It was then that he conceived the project of coming to Brunswick.

"The wife wished to follow the husband to Alabama, but, after much entreaty on his part, she consented, for her children's sake to remain behind.

"Some friends of the unfortunate family subscribed $3,000, which they offered for the release of Farris, but Raglan, the master, refused to sell.

The Hospital on Blackwell's Island Burned to the Ground.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

From the New York Times, 15th.

We mentioned in our second edition Saturday, that the hospital on Blackwell's Island had been entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the private kitchen of the resident physician, and was discovered by one of the watchmen at 3¼ o'clock Saturday morning. The alarm was immediately given. The two fire engines stationed on the Island were called into requisition, and the convicts being stationed in line, passed buckets of water from the river to the building. About fifty prisoners from the Workhouse and Penitentiary were brought out and did good service but without avail. The inmates of the hospital, about 550 in number, were taken with the utmost despatch. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to remove any of the furniture and bedding. From Dr. Sanger's kitchen, which was situated in the basement of the middle building, the fire spread rapidly to the rooms above.—The physicians of the institution, and their families and servants—in all about fifteen persons—occupied this part of the building. Most of them were, of course, asleep when the alarm was given.—They had no time to dress themselves or to remove their valuables, but with the utmost expedition made their way out. There were about 530 patients sound asleep locked in the wings of the building when the fire broke out. They were all saved. The doors were opened as soon as possible, and all who were able to walk made their hasty exit. Those who were too ill to help themselves were carried out by the officers of the institution on the Island who were quickly on the ground. All the inmates of the hospital were soon placed in comfortable quarters. The men were taken to the workhouse, and the women were conveyed to the building formerly occupied as a manufactory of portemonnais and razor-strops. Meanwhile, the flames had spread to the two wings of the hospital, and the whole building was in a blaze. A strong wind from the north prevailed, the engines were out of order, and all the efforts of the officers and convicts to save the building seemed to retard the progress of the flames but very little. By 8 o'clock the asylum was in ashes. Nearly all the personal property in the building was destroyed. The hospital was situated on the southern end of the Island, between the new Small-pox Hospital and the Penitentiary. It was probably in a measure owing to its exposed position that it was consumed so quickly. The middle building was 75 feet long and 60 feet wide. The two wings, one on each side of the building, occupied by the officers of the hospital, were each 125 long and 50 feet wide. One of them was occupied exclusively by female patients, and the other was appropriated to the use of diseased persons of the other sex. The hospital would accommodate about 600 patients. The edifice was three stories high, and was built of stone. The cost of building it was about $50,000. It was clumsily constructed, and it is doubtful whether its destruction by fire has not prevented a more serious calamity. A small building, known as "Mayor Tiemann's Cookhouse, adjoining the hospital, was, with difficulty saved. The entire loss to the city is about $100,000, and is not covered by insurance.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Miller, from Liverpool at 10 a.m. of Saturday, 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 11:30 a. m. yesterday morning.

The *Niagara* experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. She reports passing on the 30th the American ships *Henry Clay* and *Ann Harper*, and barque *Statesman*, off Yarmouth, N. S., bound for Liverpool. She passed the steamship *Africa*, from New York, Jan. 20th, off Holyhead, at 6 p. m. of the 30th; on the 31st she passed the American ship *Benares* off Kinsale.

The *Niagara* sailed from Halifax at 1 p. m. for Boston.

Among her passengers are His Excellency the Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, the newly appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, and family and suite.

The Collins' steamship *Baltic* from New York, Jan. 16, arrived at Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 28th.

INDIA.

The correspondence from Calcutta, to Dec. 24th, adds nothing of importance to telegraphic despatches, which anticipated the mail.

The *Times'* correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair; but the facts do not differ from those already before the public.

The scenes after Windham's defeat are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation. The enemy directed their fire specially upon them, and it was not till Sir Colin Campbell returned, and, with a dozen haughty words, brought every man to his place, that order was restored.

The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3rd of January.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Government has received a despatch from MALTA announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail, of January, at Suez. The news is of little importance.

Sir Colin Campbell was at Cawnpore at last advices, but he was expected to move westward with a powerful force.

Sir James Outram, at Allumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on 22nd of December, and captured four guns. He sustained but trifling loss.

General Roberts is appointed to the command of a full force in Rajahpootana, which is assembling at Deesa, and will march on to Mussurabad.

No fresh disturbances had occurred in any part of Deccan or Central India.

The Punjaub is tranquil.

DESPATCH TO INDIA HOUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following despatch was received late last night:

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Sir C. Campbell, on Dec. 12, advanced toward Ferukabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

Col. Seaton's column re-occupied Mynpoore on the 27th Dec., after defeating the rebels and taking 6 guns.

Brigadier General Chamberlain proceeds with a column to Rohlcamb, and afterwards joins Sir Colin at Agra.

The Deccan mutineers had entered the Assam country, and her Majesty's 54th Foot were in pursuit of them.

The conduct of the 31st regiment of native infantry had excited suspicion.

The population of Indore had been disarmed and tranquility restored.

The Punjaub and Scinde are quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of the Kholapore rajah's movements.

New depredations by the Khandore rebels are reported, and the Hassi rebels have been severely handled.

A grand entertainment had been given by the native Generals of Bombay to all European troops in garrison at that place.

CHINA.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Canton river, under date of Dec. 16th, says that Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton.

Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out—that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports; its gates to be open to commerce; that compensation be given for damages to British merchants, and the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in as a guarantee, until all matters are settled. Yeh's answer to Lord Elgin is said to be couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton, has been settled by the Emperor's decree; that Sir George Bonham was made a Baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; and as for compensation, Yeh had demanded it of the British Government, for loss and sufferage, by China, a few days before this answer was received.

Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yeh replied that he would meet him outside of the city; but that no barbarians should put their foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris *Pays* publishes accounts from Cochin China. The persecution of Christians continued with unparalleled violence. The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament assembles 4th February.

Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, had received the Order of the Garter.

The steamer *Leviathan* had been pushed 24 feet off the ends of the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. The reduction had little effect on the money market or stock exchange.

FRANCE.

The addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor are worded so strongly that they attract much attention. The Zouaves regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner, and the address of the 82nd regiment contains the following sentence:—"If your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the 82nd regiment as part of the advance guard of this army."

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to Napoleon.

It is stated that Orsini was at Stuttgardt when the Emperor was there last year, but that he and two or three other Italians were expelled.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French foreign Minister had addressed a letter to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

ITALY.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design. A conspiracy had also been discovered. An insurrection movement, at Rome, was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specie by 300,000 florins than ever before.

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all marine stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system, which will evade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY.

Serious disturbances are said to have broken out in Bosnia. A force of 3,000 men had been sent to suppress them.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, January 30th.

On the Stock Exchange loans are obtainable at 1¼ to 2 per cent.

Nearly £90,000 in gold was taken to Bank to-day.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez, with advices from Melbourne to December 16th, and Sydney to 11th. Trade at Melbourne had commenced very dull. Several failures are reported. There is little gold leaving for England.

London money market was decidedly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 95¼ a 95¾ for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £922,000.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet at 32s a 33s for pots and pearls.

Sugar dull and 6d lower.

Tea slightly advanced.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour unsaleable and quotations nominal. Western Canal 22s a 23s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 6d a 24s. Ohio 27s a 28s. Wheat very dull and declined 2d since Tuesday. Red western 5s a 6s, and fine samples, which are scarce, 7s; white 7s a 7s 6d, and 7s 9d for best quality.

Corn quiet, but steady; mixed and yellow 33s 6d a 34s; white 36s.

Pork quiet, but steady. Lard steady, at 52s a 54s 6d for choice.

Attorneys as Merchants.

(From the Canada Law Journal.)

There was a time in the early history of this Province, when, from motives of necessity rather than propriety, one and the same person was permitted to follow both a profession and a trade. Then the card "A. B., Attorney-at-Law, and dealer in lobsters," might not have offended good taste.

We can understand this, and the reason of it. To draw a line between callings though inconsistent, when to endeavour to live by either alone would have been to starve, might at the time have been impossible.

Be this as it may the Legislature of Upper Canada in 1822 saw fit to prohibit the meretricious union. They declared by 2 Geo. IV. cap. 1 s. 43. "That after twelve months from the passing of the Act, no Attorney of this Court (King's Bench) being a merchant, or in any wise concerned by partnership, public or private, in the purchasing and vending of merchandize in the way of trade as a merchant, shall be permitted to practice in the said Court during the time he may be such merchant or engaged as aforesaid, or until twelve months after he shall have ceased to be such merchant or so engaged as aforesaid."

We infer that at the time of the passing of the Act, there were some Attorneys who were also merchants, and that, for this reason, twelve months were granted that they might choose between the one calling and the other. After that period the callings were to be severed. Is it not right and proper that they should be so? In the first place, it is due to the profession that the status which the profession gives to a man among his fellow men should be maintained. In the second place, it is due to the public that no man should be allowed ostensibly to trade with them as a merchant, but practically to manufacture law suits. Our only surprise is, that in the present state of the profession, there is a man who so far forgets himself as to outrage both these duties. We do not say positively that there is such an one; but from the letter of a correspondent in other columns, we infer this to be the case.

In England there are several disabilities under which an attorney is placed. One is, that he cannot be a Justice of the Peace. Another is, that he cannot be a barrister. The disabilities are imposed for the good of the profession, and of the public. The man who knowing them becomes an attorney impliedly contracts not to follow any occupation, or accept any office incompatible with that of his profession. If he do, he breaks his contract, and is liable at the hands of the Courts of which he is an officer, to be punished by suspension or dismissal. Owing to this cause it is common for an attorney, desirous of doing what as a professional man he cannot do, to apply to be struck off the roll.

Our s. 44 of 2 Geo. IV. cap. 1, though repealed by 20 Vic. cap. 63, is re-enacted by s. 22 of the latter. It, as we have seen, prohibits an attorney from "being a *merchant or in anywise* concerned by partnership public or private, in the way of purchasing and vending of merchandize in the way of trades as a merchant." The word "merchant," strictly speaking, means a man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports or imports goods and sells them by wholesale. (see Webster.) This cannot be the meaning intended by the Legislature, in the Act under consideration; for it falls short of guarding against the evil which the enactment is designed to prevent.

Many words describing particular avocations, have a popular as opposed to a strictly correct meaning. We speak of a man being a "watch-*maker*," who never made a watch in his life, and who never hopes to do so. If his knowledge enables him to clean a watch, repair a balance wheel, adjust a hand, or insert a main spring, he does all that is expected of him by the public.—If described strictly his name would be "watch repairer," and not "watch maker." So here we think the word 'Merchant' must receive its popular meaning, viz: any person who deals in the purchase or sale of any goods, whetuer raw or manufactured; whether purchased in a raw or sold in a manufactured state; and whether purchased or sold by retail or wholesale. Such is the only *reasonable* interpretation to be placed upon the Act.

It is a maxim that *Ubi lex est special is et ratio ejus generalis generaliter accipienda est.* Thus the Statute 5 Hen. 4, declaring that none be imprisoned by any *Justice of the Peace*, but in the common goal to the end that they may have their trial at the next Goal Delivery or Sessions of the peace, has been thought to extend to *all* other Judges and Justices; (Dwarris 567.) Here it will be observed, there is a special provision, having a general reason with a general acceptance. So in the Act precluding attorneys from being 'merchants,' the reason is a general one which equally excludes retail traders and manufacturers, and must have a general acceptance so as to embrace them.

But not only is an attorney prohibited from being a merchant, but from being, '*in anywise concerned*' in the purchasing and vending of 'merchandize.' Whatever is usually bought and sold in trade, whether of manufactured or raw material, is merchandize. Flannel, for example, is merchandize. A man, therefore, who buys wool, manufactures it into flannel, which he sells either by wholesale or retail, is 'concerned in the sale of merchandize.'

It is provided that a person contravening the Act 'shall not be permitted to practice,' which means that upon application he may be suspended or struck off the rolls at the discretion of the Court. This course we advise whenever or wherever the occasion arises. No case of the kind has ever, that we can learn, been before the Courts. We are certain that there is no reported case. We hope that the day is far distant when there shall be occasion either to decide or report such a case.

The Russian Navy.

The following facts from the *Moniteur de la Flotte* relating to the Russian navy are not without interest:—

"Previous to the last war the Russian ships in the Black Sea were chiefly built at Nicolaieff, but the river being too shallow to permit them to embark their guns or their stores, these objects were taken on board at Sebastopol. On the arrival of a new ship at the port a warehouse was placed at the captain's disposal for himself, his officers, and his crew, and he occupied it as long as he remained in port. By this system an entire fleet might be prepared for sea in two or three days, or even, if necessary, within twenty-four hours. This system though expensive is at the same time economical, inasmuch as every ones ship's stores are preserved in a good state by the same men, for the crew of a Russian ship never quit her during their period of service, except in case of accident, and their period of service lasts 20 years. The seamen always remaining in the same ship become attached to it, and an emulation is created among the various ships, which tends to establish good discipline. A French naval officer who had an opportunity of observing the manner in which Russian captains manœuvre their ships, expressed himself in the following terms in the year 1850:—

"The manner in which a Russian crew handle their sails, the silence which reigns on board, the agility, intelligence, and zeal displayed by the seamen are something surprising when one considers that those men have been taken from the plough to be converted into seamen. Previous to coming into contact with a Russian ship I never saw the three top-sails of a corvette changed in less than three minutes, particularly when they are set. I now see it every day, and, if I can credit the assertion of the Russian captains, their largest ships are handled equally well. The manner in which they anchor, heave their anchors, and set sail before leaving port is remarkable for the celerity with which it is performed." The same officer added, "that the discipline on board a Russian ship of war is perfect, and that it is not the result of corporal punishment, as has often been asserted, for flogging is reserved for such crimes as robbery and desertion. According to an excellent authority the Russian navy suffers from the difficulty of finding recruits, and this arises from the slow developement of the merchant navy, notwithstanding the encouragement afforded to it by the Government for the last 150 years. The best merchant seamen are the Finns of the Baltic, the Cassacks and Greeks of the Black Sea, but their numbers are far below the necessities of the State. For that reason the crew of a Russian ship of war is infinitely superior to that of a merchantman. The maxim of Peter the Great, that every man is good for everything, is applied more easily in Russia than in any other country, and for that reason seamen are levied not only on the sea coasts but in the interior of the country. The dislike the Russians feel for sea service, is at present beginning to disappear in consequence of the Emperor Nicholas having educated his son Constantine for the navy. The time is past when the officers of the Russian navy were in the habit of wearing boots and spurs, and of repeating that they would soon exchange into the cavalry."

The Credit System in Oxford.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Monday, Edward Scratton appeared. The insolvent, a young man who had been an undergraduate at Oxford, applied to be discharged from prison. The case disclosed some extraordinary circumstances. The insolvent owed in the aggregate, from October, 1844, £36,348, of which £19,675 were without consideration, and £12,255 more than once entered, leaving the debts for value £4,517. On the other side he had bad and doubtful debts due to him, £6800. He had become entitled, under the will of his father, Mr. John Scratton, of Rochford, Essex, to a considerable property, and had spent large sums. The insolvency was attributed to the amount he had paid for interest, discount, and bonuses, with the debts incurred without consideration. There was one item in the proceedings of £30,000, as having been paid between 1848 and 1853 for discount, interest, and bonuses on money lent.—There were about 130 creditors on the schedule, and six debtors. The insolvent had had transactions with Joseph Joel, Leon Solomon, Alessandro Stiaple, and others; some with 60, 70, and 80 per cent. They took £50 on a £100 bill and it sometimes happened that £40 was charged to renew such things, and the whole £100 went. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said it was a dreadful exhibition of extravagance, commenced at Oxford University, and carried on till the debts were nearly £100,000, and a property gone which would have kept the possessor in affluence all his life. He had rarely seen such a schedule before, and he hoped he should never see such again. It was a lamentable exhibition of reckless extravagance. There being no opposing creditors the insolvent was discharged, with a caution to avoid getting into debt, and to redeem his conduct.

The "Leviathan."

(From the Illustrated London Times.)

Success has at length crowned the efforts of Mr. Brunel, the *Leviathan* having been placed on Thursday in so satisfactory a position that her launch at the next spring tide (on the 29th or 30th inst.) will not be a matter of the slightest difficulty. We give in brief the daily progress of the ship to the water during the week.

The operations at Millwall were resumed on Monday, and were attended with unusual success, an average advance of twenty feet having been made in the course of the day. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydraulic presses seldom indicating more than 20 cwt. per circular inch at each ship, and each time therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No ship was longer than three inches, but they took place so constantly as to effect in the course of the day the advance we have mentioned.

Mr. Brunel and his assistants were early upon the ground on Tuesday morning; and when the pressure was applied, a little before eight o'clock the vessel began again to move, and continued to progress satisfactorily until a little after three, when, having gone 16 ft. 10 in. aft and 15 ft. 1 inch forward, it was thought desirable to suspend operations. When the tide was at its height on Tuesday, the vessel was 74 feet in the water, which had the effect of diminishing the resistance to the amount of 4000 tons. At one time the vessel was so completely surrounded by water, that Mr. Brunel, jun., was rowed round her. The Duchess d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, with their attendants, were in the yard during a considerable portion of the day; and Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., likewise remained for some time.

On Wednesday the neighbourhood of the yard and river bank was crowded with spectators, who evidently seemed to think that, as the launch was nearly finished, their long patience would be rewarded by seeing the monster get up steam and travel down the river on her first trip. The only distance, however, accomplished on Wednesday was one solitary slip of two inches and a half. At high tide on Wednesday there was ten feet seven inches water round her, which it was calculated took off about 5,500 tons of her dead weight on the launching way.

On Thursday afternoon the *Leviathan* was pushed down the ways to the full extent she will be required to go before the actual launch, which is postponed for the Spring tides of Friday, the 29th inst., or Saturday, the 30th. Five or six feet remain at the extremity of the ways; but the power now required to move the vessel will be so small that there will not be the slightest difficulty in hauling her off at the full tide. All the preliminary operations are therefore complete, and no doubt is entertained by Mr. Brunel about his being able to get the vessel into the water one of these days. She will then be fitted up with all possible despatch, and the public will be admitted on payment of a fee to be hereafter regulated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have intimated their intention of inspecting the vessel when she is afloat. In the morning there were hundreds of eager visitors. Owing to the quantity of water under the vessel at high tide in the afternoon, she yielded easily to a pressure of 13 cwt. to the square inch.

The new main paddle-shaft has arrived at the yard. It is, apparently, a wonderful piece of forging, being all in one piece, and weighing upwards of thirty-two tons.

This wonderful vessel is the work of Mr. I. K. Brunel and Mr. Scott Russell, and the opinion generally entertained of her by ship-builders and persons competent to form an opinion, is that she is likely to be just as much better as she is bigger than those who have gone before her. Very much less favourable, however, is the opinion entertained as to the commercial results of the undertaking by merchants and others who affect to understand the subject; but we should bear in mind that equally unfavorable opinions were expressed in regard to the traffic of the Birmingham Railway.

When application was made to Parliament for a bill for that work, it was gravely stated by authorities apparently the most competent to judge, that one train a day each way would do all the business that could possibly arise between London and Birmingham. And what is now actually the result? Why, that the trains are now so dangerously and inconveniently close upon the heels of each other, that the line has to be widened to enable it to carry the constantly-increasing traffic upon it. This enormous trade is caused by the main line being fed by innumerable branches and roads. May we not, therefore, reasonably expect that the increased facilities offered for ocean navigation by the *Leviathan* may in the same manner create a trade for her; and, doubtless, there will be branch steamers running in every direction to meet her, and supply her with passengers and cargo.

☞In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, it was proposed to assign a portion of the gallery to the use of Reporters for the Press, whereupon Senator Toombs thus expressed his views—"I hope the resolution will be over. I object to its consideration. I do not think there ought to be any such people in the galleries at all. It is a very great nuisance." The N. Y. *Herald* observes:—"Mr. Toombs is loftily contemptuous towards reporters. If there were no 'such people' in existence he Senator's reputation would be a great deal more limited than it is."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crown Lands Department.
Notice.
Cobourg & Peterboro Railway.
Notice—H. Covert.
Reward—Printers Devil.
£45,000 Challange
Notice—George McComb.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

Important Railroad Movement.

The Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company have made themselves quite satisfied of their incapacity to overcome the difficulties of preserving their crossing over Rice Lake, and therefore give notice of application to the Legislature to have their charter amended, so as to allow them to branch off at a point below their summit rise, and passing round the head of the Lake, connect with the Port Hope and Peterborough line, which will then be continued to Omemee, and so open a direct communication with Lake Huron. It was predicted from the commencement of the undertaking by Cobourg, that Rice Lake would prove a formidable barrier to the successful management of the road, but the decreased length and the laudable ambition of independent action, determined them in removing as far as possible from the jealous rivalry of the sister town of Port Hope. After spending large sums in the fruitless effort of building against the Winter action of the Lake, they find that not only all they have done is in vain, but that they can adopt no certain means of accomplishing that object, and that abandoning all they have already attempted, their next experiment would be ruinous in its own cost. Consequently they have united their interest to that of Mr. Fowler, who has a lease for 999 years of the portion of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad, lying between Millbrook and Peterboro', by which it is agreed that, upon their getting legislative power to do so, the Cobourg and Peterboro' Company shall enter Peterboro' on the Port Hope line, and have their station upon its grounds; and since there is no room for objecting to the application from Cobourg an agreement has been entered into with Mr. Fowler, as contractor, by which he undertakes to commence at once the operation of uniting the two roads. Peterboro very naturally feels an intense interest in the change, as hitherto, the connection by Rice Lake has been found quite unequal to the necessities of her trade, and so it would be for all time to come, while the alteration proposed will give Peterboro' the immense advantage of choosing between two outlets, to either of which they can arrive at an equal expense, and with equal certainty; besides a union of strength will arise between Port Hope, Cobourg and Peterborough, and will enable them to act with a force not only hitherto unknown to them, but which they have been exerting antagonistically to each other. By the union the extension to Lake Huron will more certainly be secured, and with it the increased manufacturing advantages which belong to Peterborough. Cobourg and Port Hope will reap a reward commensurate with their capacity and their efforts to please, and Peterborough will lend her influence and her credit in a joint scheme of extension, that will bring her on to the main line connecting Lake Huron with Lake Ontario and the Grand Trunk Railway. In anticipation of this grand result, every improvement of a local character which is superfluous to our necessities should be held in abeyance, in order that our utmost vigor can be employed in its realization.

Obituary.

We have this week the melancholy duty of recording the death of the lamented JUDGE HALL; an event which took place on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst. The body of the deceased was committed to the grave, on Saturday last, in the presence of a vast concourse of afflicted friends, who had eagerly embraced the last opportunity of testifying their appreciation of his public and private virtues. Mr. Hall, who had risen with the rise of Peterborough, became, at an early age, the chief person in the neighbourhood. In 1844, being then only in the twenty-sixth year of his age, he was elected to represent the County in Parliament, and in 1848 he was appointed to the County Judgeship, then vacant by the death of Mr. McKyes. This position he continued to fill to the day of his death, and it is recorded of him to his great credit, that his exposition of the law in the County Court, and his decisions in the Division Courts, won for him a universal reputation for honesty, and sound reasoning, such as under like circumstances is rarely accorded. But Mr. Hall's public usefulness was not confined to public occasions; he was ever ready to give counsel to such as applied for it, and remove the occasion of a recourse to the law for redress, and in this spirit his friends have as much ground for grateful reflection as they have in the faithful exercise of his public functions.—Though his race of life was short, it is not the less instructive in its incidents, but will furnish ample opportunities for the lasting remembrance of all who have been thrown in his way. George Barker Hall was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1818, and was therefore in his fortieth year at the time of his death.

☞Hon. Sidney Smith has been returned for West Northumberland, his opponent, Mr. Grimshawe, having retired from the contest before the polling days arrived. The local advantage to be expected from the return of the Post Master General operated magically upon the political sentiment of the Riding. But if our vision is not much clouded, an end will shortly be put to their fine perspective, for Mr. Macdonald's government has but a day to live, and no new government will take in Mr. Smith.

☞A valued correspondent in Dummer sends us the following sensible and Christianlike remarks, upon the continued incarceration and cruel treatment of McHenry, the suspected perpetrator of the Townsend murders:

MR. EDITOR—Will you allow me to say a word or two in reference to poor McHenry. I am one of those—few or many—who are convinced that he is McHenry, therefore *not* Townsend; and consequently, so far as respects the crime for which he was lately brought to jail, and the one for which he is now lying in a dungeon, an innocent man. Your article from the *Spectator* (issue of the 9th inst.) makes it probable that he is treated with cruelty, and that his sufferings are very great. I know we are told to "bless and curse not;" but if poor McHenry in the bitterness of his soul—shivering in a cold, cheerless cell, with "a chain and shackle" fastened to his leg, and knowing that he never committed the crimes for which he has suffered and is now suffering so much misery, physical and mental,—if, I say, he were to curse the men who have brought it upon him, and the Government which allows them to inflict it, and the laws which sanction it, and the Christian Clergy who look on and never once make a public, united effort to bring it to a close—aye, and every one of us who look on too, and whose pity exhausts itself into a French shrug and the exclamation—"poor fellow!" I verily believe it would be God Almighty's curse, and not the wretched captive's. Our Legislators can make laws heavily punishing any one who keeps a pig a leg bound for a longer time than when it is travelling 15 miles, even with the softest wooden or cotton string—(see statutes of last session c. xxxi.) Is there none of them will bring in a bill to prevent a Sheriff or Jailor putting a chain of iron round a human being's leg, who had been convicted of no crime, and who is therefore as innocent in the eye of the law as the petty despot who puts it on?—in the eye of Heaven it may be many times more so! In conclusion, I would, with your permission, respectfully suggest to those who, greatly to their honor, are trying to do away with the childish tyranny of imprisonment for debt, to include the crying grievance of cruelty to unconvicted prisoners in their proposed petitions to Parliament.

G. A. H.

ARRIVAL of the BALTIC.

THE LEVIATHAN AFLOAT.

Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

UNFAVORABLE REPORT FROM FIDDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 3rd inst., arrived at Sandy Hook last evening.

The *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11 30 p. m. on Saturday 30th of January.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully floated in on the Thames, on Sunday 31st of January. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operation rather than encounter the risks which further delay would have entailed.

The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and lumbers forming cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some 20 or 30 feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering. The *Leviathan* was towed by four powerful tug-boats to her mooring opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia left England on the 2nd inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the Royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amidst enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds in the city of London and all along the route. There was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

General Ashburnham who was appointed to the command of the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, had suddenly returned to England without leave, because, as it is said, only a command in the Punjaub was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

The Morning *Advertiser* reiterates the rumour that Mr. Vernon Smith is to be raised to the Peerage.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under Lyne. About 100 men were in the pit at the time. It was feared many of them were killed. At latest dates about 40 had been taken out alive, some more or less injured, and 2 dead.

A large reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the 2nd of Feb., and resolutions were adopted declaring that no measures of reform would be completed without household suffrage, and the ballot. Chartists' amendments for universal suffrage were defeated by a large majority.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date Jan. 29th, writes, that a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held that afternoon in Hotel Du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

It is said that five great directions of police are to be created. Each Director General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior. The names of marshals to have command of the new military divisions received by the *Niagara* were incorrect. According to most reliable authority, commanders will be Marshals Baraguy, D'Hilliers, Canrobert, Bosquet, Magnan and Castellane; while Pellessier will have supreme control over all with the title of Marshal General.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by rumours in regard to the restrictive measures proposed by Government, and the violent language employed in the military addresses to the Emperor.

Wheat and flour had declined in price in almost all the markets of France.

An engineer named Deiterts, is said to have invented an apparatus which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of locomotives, and to save 30 per cent in the amount of combustibles at present consumed.

The project of a submarine tunnel between France and England had been submitted to an official commission named by the Minister of Public Works.

Letters from Paris mention the failure of Mr. James O'Dier, one of the oldest and most respectable banking firms of that city. Liabilities estimated at £200,000. Hopes were entertained of a resumption.

A steady improvement in the Lyons silk market is reported, under the influence of orders for the European spring trade.

The London *Times* is requested by General Changarnier to state that as the decree which called several French Generals has not been reported, it is not his intention of present to return to France.

In Paris on the 1st, the project of a new law was read in the

The country would, we conceive, support the Government in any just interference for the suppression of such hideous plots as this which has just failed at Paris. We do not wish England to be made an asylum for the most cruel and dastardly assassins. But we are bound to say, that the language of the President of the Senate and other officials, in their congratulatory addresses, is not calculated to win favor for any overtures of the French Government. We can well imagine the indignation and horror with which all Paris regards the late deed, and can excuse any warmth of expression on the morrow of so heinous a crime. But the insinuations that England has erected itself as a citadel from which assassins may go forth, and the hope that now this country will not remain intrenched in its selfishness, but will unite with the Continental Powers to drive the democrats from Europe, constitute a style of language to which we could not be expected to respond amiably. But we would warn refugees of all sorts that they have no mercy to expect in this country if they be detected in a plot against a foreign government. They came here freely, they live here in security, and they may depart when and how they will. While here they have all the right of our own people, and no man can molest them. But if they attempt to pursue their bloody schemes on English ground they must prepare for the severest punishment which the laws of the land can inflict.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 1858.

The sensation created by the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor, is far from subsiding. New developments serve to show that the conspiracy was not an isolated one, or at least that the few individuals concerned in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, were not animated simply by personal passion in endeavouring to destroy the life of the Emperor. From England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, we have evidence that many of the revolutionary refugees were awaiting the *coup* of Orsini and Pierri, in order to make an irruption into France, and to raise the standard of revolution in all the revolutionary States of Europe. The plan of the attempt, and its execution, were perhaps the work of these two desperate men; but the party to which they belong, in all its European ramifications, were apprised of the moment at which the attempt was to be made and were prepared to take advantage of its result.

It is reported that one of the prisoners, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling perspective for the Emperor. According to Rudio's confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there will be five winning numbers. The five numbers drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Whether this confession of Rudio be true or not, it is evident that on all the frontiers of France the revolutionists were waiting the blow in order to enter the country and institute a new order of things. The execution of their sworn design is, therefore not abandoned; it is only adjourned. There are plenty of desperate men besides Orsini and Piegri in the revolutionary ranks—men who, like them, are willing to sacrifice themselves to what they deem a sort of martyrdom for the general good of Europe.

The trial of the conspirators will not take place, perhaps, for a month. If the affair were personal to the individuals arrested, there would be no delay; but the work of gathering evidence from foreign States will necessarily occupy some weeks. The greater part of this evidence will come from England, the late residence of the conspirators. The efforts of the English police have already led to valuable results in the discovery of papers, which establish important links in the chain of the conspiracy. From England, also, we receive a complete history of the antecedents of the principal prisoners. These histories are published in the English journals, and you will not fail to remark that the name of Miss Meriton White appears on the surface again in connection with this affair. In the Count Orsini's history of his life in the Austrian dungeons, which was published some time ago in London. Miss White's name appears as its translator from Italian into English, and as the author of its preface, which is a warm eulogy of the subject of the biography.

The two principal conspirators, Count Orsini and Colonel Pierri, have revealed very little in the various secret examinations to which they have been subjected by the magistrates. They profess not to know each other, and deny all participation in the affair. A considerable number of arrests have been made since the date of my last letter, and it is said that more bombs have been found. The attentions paid by the Police to foreigners are very embarrassing and many arrests have been made on the most frivolous grounds. The reproach addressed by the Emperor to the Prefect of Police, "That his Police were the worst in the world," since he could not find the conspirators when he knew that they were in Paris, has only served, of course, to make this already unscrupulous body still more unscrupulous and indiscriminating in its proceedings.

Emile de Girardin's wordy flourishes about a "Constitutional Opposition" and the "Empire with Liberty," could not have fallen more *mal apropos*; for directly upon the heels of this attempted new organization we have a demonstration from the Emperor to the effect that a curtailment of the present liberties (!) of the French people is essential to public order in France and to the general tranquility in Europe. We have reason to believe that before the late attempt, and at the very moment when M. Girardin was eliminating his new doctrine, the Emperor was deliberating upon new repressive measures, and that he was only waiting for an occasion to render their introduction easy. The occasion has presented itself in the late attempts on his life and the wheel is already in motion. After the suppression of *La Spectateur* and *La Presse* several other journals were informed that the same fate awaited them if they did not moderate their language for the future. The suppression of some foreign journals published in the French language was also demanded. A French provincial journal uses to itself for the following silence: The [illegible] chief, after his notice of the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the [illegible] assembly, according to the [illegible] the observ[illegible] discourse [illegible] The Prefect's [illegible] contained [illegible] to which the fact is recorded—"according to the telegraph"—when every one knows, says the Prefect, that the cheering must have been of the character indicated. Again: a professor in a literary institution, who had been heard to call in question the enthusiasm which was attributed to the Parisians in favour of His Majesty, was called before a country Prefect, the words were acknowledged, and he was discharged from his functions.

But the most serious blow upon the liberties of the French people is dealt by a decree from the Emperor in the *Moniteur* of this morning. This decree divides France into five military divisions, each of which is to be commanded by a Marshal of France, under the title of *commandant Superieur*. Marshal Magnan, it is supposed, will still retain command of what has heretofore been called the division of Paris and Marshal Count Castellane of the Lyons division. The other will be commanded by Marshals Pelissier, Canrobert, and Bosquet. The decree states that one of the objects of this new organization is to secure a greater facility in the suppression of troubles within the State, as each of these Marshal-Governors will have extended powers in his department. This is France not only a despotism; it has receded into a military despotism, the most execrable of all; for the new organization of the Empire would of course be unmeaning if the military governors were prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates of their respective districts. And all this in the name of public order, progress, prosperity and civilization.

The Presents to the Princess Royal.

From the London Times.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the public were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the Royal family, by the most of the illustrious guests who have lately honoured her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious house with which she is now so happily connected.

The exhibition of wedding gifts on those occasions is generally made with some display of taste and skill in the combination of colors and general effect, so as at least to exhibit the objects fairly, if not to set them off to advantage. Under such circumstances, and with proper management, such displays are often very attractive; and with the intense interest which attaches to all relating to the Princess Royal, it would not be easy to render gifts to her other than deeply interesting. If anything, however, could have detracted from the effect, and even interest, of these magnificent *cadeaux*, it was the manner in which the functionaries connected with the Palace displayed them. We do not speak of the style in which they were put together on a table in a small billiard-room. It is quite possible that the arrangement might be a matter of taste; but it surprised us to find that many of the presents were left without anything to indicate the quarter from whence they came, and the only information beyond the name of the person who gave it, which it was in any case possible to obtain was the cost price of almost every article exhibited, and whether it was silver gilt, or only gilt on "metal." This ungracious knowledge, which is generally kept so carefully in the background when gifts are in the question, was, as we have said, almost the only kind obtainable beyond the actual sight of the anonymous articles to which it related. One functionary, however, possessed not even this limited information, though he knew the things "were very valuable as he was put there to prevent them being stolen." Most of the articles, however, were ticketed with the name of the illustrious individual from whom they came, so that a catalogue *raisonnee* could be formed which we append, only as a general rule withholding the price list. The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are those given by her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift of the royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the largest size and purity of colour. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Royal Chapel on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design, and still more so in the manner in which it is set.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in rich beauty of effect far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of colour and irridescence, are superior to any we have yet seen, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they inclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the [illegible] simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their [illegible] when we say that the necklace, though full-sized, only requires 36 to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size, from the centre tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form the most regal looking group of silver we have ever seen. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between 20 and 30 branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to, one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom, while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As, however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite. The Princess Alice gives a small, but beautifully formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, Victoria, give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of Cambridge gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess Mary her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the bride's royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace.

The bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of Kent, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet-tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt, enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the Mahajah Duleep Singh, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by a lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000f. or £2,000 sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg gave plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is a characteristic gift, a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed:—

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and in eternity.

"SHAFTESBURY, President.

"January, 1858."

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Marchioness of Breadalbane gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls, and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there, too, which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came. Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin work—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown. The bad taste of such an exclusion needs no comment. It was, however, stated that all, even of what was costly, had not been displayed. This may very likely be the case, and may also account for the absence of any gifts from some of the late Royal guests.

Death of the Queen of Oude.

The Queen of Oude died at Paris on Sunday, the 24th instant, of grief and affliction. The Queen had only arrived in Paris on Thursday. The *Overland Mail* says, "The unfortunate lady left England a few days ago, in very bad health intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually, we believe, to Mecca. She rallied slightly after her arrival at Paris, and hopes were confidently expressed that she would be able to proceed with her journey. But these good symptoms were delusive, and she breathed her last on Sunday, we believe, in her fifty-fourth year. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Rover, one of the Emperor's physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Buddhist religion were said over her death-bed.

The funeral took place on Wednesday at Paris, and was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The body was embalmed on Monday night, and for the purpose of the operation, according to the custom of the religion to which the deceased belonged, it was found necessary to construct a kind of wooden platform in the court yard of the hotel, whereby the body of the princess could undergo the process of thorough ablution. The features of the deceased were very little changed. No incisions were made for the operation of embalming as is usual in Europe; the people of the suite, who themselves effected the operation introduced aromatic substances and perfumes through the mouth, ears and nostrils, and repeatedly annointed the body with odoriferous oils and essences. The body was afterwards wrapped round with bands of fine muslin, and the whole covered with a crimson cloth embroidered in gold. After this had been done, the religious service commenced. The females, whether relatives of the deceased or ladies of the palace, and afterwards the officers and servants entered successively into the chamber where the body was laid out, and where two priests recited the prayers prescribed by the religion in which the princess had lived. The females uttered deep groan and the men showed every sign of grief. No light was burning in the room, but fire was lighted in the court, which was, according to custom, to be kept burning until after the body had been removed. The hearse and mourning coaches arrived at the door of the Hotel Lafitte at 10 o'clock in the morning, but were sent away again, in consequence of the fire not having been burning long enough. The funeral procession was not formed till two o'clock.—The hearse, which was entirely covered with silver tissue, was drawn by six white horses. The chief mourner was the youngest son of the late Queen, Mirza Hasmet Lekendal Bahadar, who bears the title of General, and is a brother of the sovereign now confined in Calcutta. He is a man of about thirty years of age, of good height, and rather corpulent. He wore on his forehead a diadem ornamented with rubies, and was dressed in rich silk and velvet robes. This high personage arrived from London on Tuesday, and on presenting himself at the Hotel Lafitte all the officers and servants in the Queen's suite prostrated themselves before him. It is worthy of note that Mirza Bahadar, while following the coffin on foot, leant on the arm of General D'Orgoni. A very great crowd assembled in the Rue Lafitte to see the procession pass. When the body left the house a number of Indian women of extraordinary ugliness, but dressed in rich and picturesque costume, appeared weeping in the balcony; they were probably attendants on the late Queen. There were about a dozen natives who followed Mirza Bahadar as mourners on foot, and there was a line of ten mourning coaches all filled. The body was interred in the Mussulman Cemetery at Pere la Chaise. It appears that the deceased did not belong to the Buddhist religion, but was a Mahometan. Her name is inscribed on the register of deaths at the Mayoralty of the second arrondissement as "Malka Kaouwar, Queen of the kingdom of Oude; died Rue Laffitte, aged 52 years." A blank is left for the place of her birth, which none of her attendants were able to state.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Port Hope Atlas.

Sir,—Will you please inform the scribbler of that cabbage-leaf-sized paper called the "Guide," that if he thinks that he can turn the scale of the "Branch against me he is quite at liberty to try it on. It seems he is going to open his budget next Tuesday, and let out some wonderful discoveries he has made. I wish you to call his attention to the following letter, and ask him what he has to say for himself on that account:—

28, Cliff Street,
New York, Feby. 10th 1858.

Henry Mason, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.,

Dear Sir,—I am again under the necessity of writing you in relation to a settlement for the railroad iron shipped to Port Hope. Mr. Conger arrived here last Friday, and waited for Mr. Smith, the President of the Company, until Saturday evening, when he left for Albany *without* making a final settlement with me. This morning I have a note from him stating he should leave for Montreal on his return home. He left with 76 Bonds of £500 each, but I have no notes. These he stated Mr. Smith would bring with him and the other portion of the securities.

Mr. Smith, however, does not make his appearance, nor have I the least intimation when he may be here. The whole thing appears to be neglect of the President of the Company, and I am quite at a loss to explain the cause of delay. I consider the conduct of the gentleman in charge of the road most strange and inexplicable. I learn from Mr. Conger that Mr. Fowler is most anxious to have the account closed. Perhaps you will see that gentleman, and explain my position to him, for really the delay is not only vexatious but of the *most serious inconvenience*, and unless I hear from the parties shortly I shall *most certainly* sell the Bonds I hold for their account and commence a suit for the balance. Please advise by telegraph what has been done, and oblige,

Yours, very truly,
SEPTS. CROOKS

As for Mr. James Smith, I wish to say a little to him on account of what he said to me in their office. His words were as follows: "Fowler, we have been through the mill once, and we have got our eyes open. Zimmerman has had us under his finger and thumb, and he has robbed us when we were looking at him."

Now, Mr. Smith, if Zimmerman has robbed you whose fault was it? He could not do it without the sanction of your engineer. And, who was your engineer?—if I am not mistaken, it was T. C. Clarke your own brother-in-law. Now, I do not believe Zimmerman has been settled with yet, and I as a stockholder, call on you and the other Directors to have an investigation, and if you can prove that Zimmerman robbed you, well then make that firm refund, the same as Cobourg did. I do not believe you would have said to me that Zimmerman had robbed you if you were not prepared to prove it; and as you said contractors wanted watching, now is your time to show the town something.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think we will let them slide this time, and see what disclosures they make on Tuesday.

Yours, truly,
JOHN FOWLER.

Legal Prohibition.

To the Editor of "The Examiner."

Sir,—Please insert the following Report, adopted by the Lodge at a regular meeting held February 16th, 1858, and oblige the members of Friendship Lodge No. 146 I. O. of G. T.

By order.

WM. KENNEDY,
W. Secretary.

Your Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the views of this Lodge in reference to a Prohibitory Liquor Enactment, present the following

REPORT:

That whereas certain statements have gone abroad having a tendency to cause a misunderstanding with regard to the principles and aim of the Independent Order of Good Templars, it becomes incumbent on this Lodge to emphatically state what its views are with respect to that great question of the day,—the Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Resolved 1st,—That nothing short of a Law prohibiting the Manufacture and Sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage, would satisfy the members of our organization, believing that the baneful traffic can never be eradicated from our land by any other enactment.

Resolved 2nd,—That while we employ every constitutional means within our power for obtaining such a law, we maintain that unless we individually and collectively work for the advancement of the cause of total abstinence by moral suasion, we would fall far short of what a temperance organization should be, and in view of this fact, we use it as the great engine by which to secure all that we aim at, namely, the reformation of our fellow-men, and the total overthrow of every semblance of the traffic.

WM. JOHNSTON, P. W. C. T.
JOHN KENNEDY, P. W. C. T.
JOS. SPENCELY, W. T.
RODNEY MOORE, W. C.
JOHN ROBERTSON, P. W. C. T.
Committee.

Railway Company of Port Hope.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—A good deal of newspaper correspondence has recently taken place between myself and Messrs. Jno. Shuter and James Smith, respecting the Railway Company of Port Hope, which I dare say the people of Peterborough have seen and made their comments upon.

I have, however, a little more to say on the matters under discussion, and also take the opportunity of laying before my Peterborough friends an alteration about to take place in railroad affairs, which will prove highly advantageous to their interests, and to the speedy prosperity of the town and neighbourhood, in which I feel certain I will have their hearty co-operation and support.

I would first take occasion to remark that both the Messrs. Smith have expended a vast amount of virtuous and unnecessary indignation upon an humble individual like myself, and lawyer-like have raised special pleas and side issues quite wide of the real facts of the case and the main question involved; their whole statements from beginning to end are full of misrepresentation, error, and high coloring, with a grain of truth here and there mingled among the tortuous mass, but so well covered up that it is almost impossible to discover it.

I have good reason to complain of the manner in which the Messrs. Smith have treated me since I agreed to lease the Millbrook Branch and build it, and in the latter capacity I may here inform those gentlemen that it is with me alone they have to deal as contractor; a marked change took place in their conduct towards me from the moment that I resigned my interest on personal request in the Port Hope and Lindsay line. I am free to admit it did not take great pressing to induce me to withdraw as I never had much confidence in it, but be that as it may, a fitful and cessation of their's stopped into my pledge and from that time I was looked coldly upon and in the way, as one whom it was exceedingly desirable to get rid of by any means, fair or unfair; these gentlemen could not resist the ruling impulse of their nature, got power over others and show it at once, let this Contractor of ours say that we are wasting and pulse him feel it, we will make him kiss the rod and bow down to me, or will annoy him and cramp him in every way we can, force him to do as we like, or throw up his Lease and Contract in disgust. I appeal to all Port Hope if this is not a true picture of these would-be dictators. Watch other men, indeed all the town of Port Hope and township into the bargain, is insufficient to watch them, or to deliver them from their snares and foils.

But what are the facts as between these gentlemen and myself. I took the Contract for the Branch at the lowest figures known as set in Canada, and engaged to complete the road from Millbrook to the boundary of the Corporation of Peterborough in one year from the signing of Lease and Contract. What have I done? In five months the road was so far completed as to be ready for opening. My own Engineer, who surveyed the road, located it, and who has never been off it for a day, made up a careful estimate of the whole work, shewing what it would take to complete it when the Spring opened, and place it in a condition to obtain a certificate from the Government Inspector. The sum put down as sufficient, and which I deem more than sufficient, is less than the amount named in the contract as a reservation and collateral security for the performance of the entire work; and this percentage he it remembered, is calculated not only on the work but on the Iron also. The Engineer deducts then, the sum estimated to finish, and the ten per cent. together £9,800, shewing £41,200 as that due to the Contractor on the first of February, including his own stock, and less whatever payments had been made up to that period by the Municipalities of Peterborough and Port Hope, both on work, iron and all other materials; this left a balance coming from Peterborough of about £4,000, and from Port Hope of £3,000, including provision for payment of iron.

On this state of matters, when I required every shilling that was due to me to pay for labour and right of way, I was met with Messrs. John Shuter and James Smith informing me that there was nothing due me by their Engineer's account, and that I required watching. I would like any man placed in my position with heavy demands upon me for work done, and completed at a great sacrifice to me, and requiring the most persevering energy to accomplish it in order to meet the views and wishes of all interested in the undertaking—to be told there was nothing due to me when the Port Hope payment amounted to £5,000 on £10,000 stock, while my Engineer's statement retained 10 per cent in their hands on this stock, and showed £3,000 due to me less the repayment made. Is it any wonder, then I say, that I should turn from these gentlemen in anger and disappointment, and retaliate upon them in return for such treatment? Sir, it is not the paltry and insignificant reasons assigned in these gentlemen's published letters that I attach importance to, it is being told nothing is due to me when my Contract is nearly finished, it is being met in this way as a return for my exertions in having the road ready for opening seven months in advance of my Contract. If I had misapplied the funds provided for the road, or had paid a price for the work, their suspicions and their watchings might have had some shadow of grounds and given cause for expressing dissatisfaction, but no such charge has been made, nor can be made.

Paltry and insignificant as many of the allusions made by the Messrs. Smith are, I have good reason to complain of them on account of the manner and the time in which they were forced upon me; they were, however, only parts of the wire-pulling which were to produce more important results. At a time when I was justly entitled to every assistance and encouragement which Port Hope could give me through the Company and those connected with and under them, I was kept back in my work, detained, hindered and annoyed, by trifles which should never have existed, and having arisen could have been immediately removed had the Company so pleased, and by these and other causes of a similar nature, I have entailed losses to a very considerable amount, which in all fairness and equity I claim that Port Hope or the Company will reimburse me. Among the more prominent of these I may mention the delay in forwarding the iron, chairs and spikes—the loss entailed on the settlement for the iron—solely caused by the delay, carelessness and indifference of leaving the Harbor Debentures, and thereby producing a double injury, in forcing the application of Government Debentures set aside for that purpose, having to be used for the payment of labour on the road. The iron used in the construction is of a better and heavier quality than required by the Contract, which was done for no other reason than to promote an early opening of the road, and with the view of pleasing all parties, but it is not reasonable that I should be allowed to be the sufferer on that account, nor that I should not be remunerated for building some three-quarters of a mile of road over and above my Contract.

I have now to say to the people of Peterboro' that I have faithfully done my part, and more than my part by them, and will continue to do, and give them every satisfaction in my power for the confidence they have reposed in me: their road is now ready for opening at any time when it suits Port Hope to provide the rolling stock and settle with me on fair and equitable terms—on their shoulders lies all the responsibility for what has taken place, and what may take place hereafter.

And now I have but little space and time to place before you the fruits which this disagreement has already produced been myself, the Port Hope Co., and Messrs John Shuter and Jas. Smith. Is this: A revival of that scheme which almost all of you in Peterboro desired to see carried out when the rival roads of Cobourg and Port Hope were first mooted before the public namely a road round the head of Rice Lake branching to both places. The Cobourg people are now satisfied that they have been in error and find too much to contend with in Rice Lake and an unfavourable grade, the one against nature the other contrary to the rules of science—What they now propose is to abandon their road from Peterboro' East to the south shore of the Lake, and adopt a route branching off from their present road some two miles south of Cold Springs, proceeding through a valley in the plains to the head of Rice Lake, passing the saw mill there, and proceeding from thence to Bloomfield and Centreville, and continuing by Seculer's Mills to intersect the Peterborough Branch at or near the boundary between Cavan and Monaghan.

I may say this scheme is matured, and in proof of it, the Surveyors will be at work immediately and the line completed by early Fall, the entire distance being only fifteen miles. The estrangement between Cobourg and Peterboro' by the plan entered into will be entirely removed, while a fair competition for a division of the trade of Peterboro' will exist between Cobourg and Port Hope, both possessing equal facilities and equal conveniences for carrying on the large and growing business of this back country.

The scheme cannot but enlist the strong sympathies of Peterboro', embracing as it does most favorable arrangements for her, with two open doors for the transaction of her business, while it concentrates the entire Railroad interests in her very midst, with one outlet over her own road branching at the boundary to two important Towns on Lake Ontario; while from Peterboro' it will cover the ground up to Perry's Mills and from thence to Chemong Lake in time to be followed by a connection with Omemee and finally to Lake Huron.

Nothing can give Peterboro' such an immediate impetus as this, it ought to reconcile all interests and to promote unity of action, good feeling and good will between the three Towns, which nothing can dissunder, and where such oneness of opinion does exist, there can be little danger that every difficulty (should any exist,) will be easily overcome and removed by the parties interested.

It is sufficient for me to conclude by saying that I have faith in the plan about to be entered upon, the business capacity of Cobourg we well know; they are agreed, I am agreed to take the contract, and do the work, and see my way clearly how it is to be effected, it will certainly take place, and ought to have the hearty concurrence and good feelings of every well-wisher of the Town of Peterboro'.

For the present, Gentlemen,
I remain, your obliged Friend.
JOHN FOWLER.

Peterboro', Feb. 22, 1858.

Commercial.

Commercial Matters.

(*From the Toronto Globe, February 18.*)

We are glad to perceive that a very general movement is being made in getting out the produce of the country, and as far as practicable, realizing money thereon. The good sleighing enables farmers in all parts of the country to convey with ease heavy loads of wheat. The universal scarcity of money, and the probabilities of a continuance of low prices, compels them to the determination that it is as well and better to sell now, when the roads are good and they are not busy, than to wait till Spring when it will be difficult to get produce to market, and they will be crowded with the Spring work.—Certainly every day spent in bringing out produce will add another to the short season in Spring, and inasmuch as the past year has shown that it is not a wise policy to repose all on the fall wheat crop, every day gained for Spring labor is worth a great deal. This consideration, if others of far more weight were not evident, show it to be the wise policy of farmers to sell now.—There can be no doubt but this is the general conviction, and we feel assured it requires only a moderate and safe amount of accommodation for ninety or even sixty days on the part of the banks to get forward to the lake shore the great bulk of last year's crop; to be either sent forward immediately by rail, or to lay in store ready for early shipment in the Spring before the Canals are open, when stocks in the East are exhausted, and when prices will in all probability be better.

Among the manifold evils of our banking system made so painfully evident in the present depressed state of trade, there is none more glaring and unjust than that of favoritism to particular persons. It will be remembered that the Board of Trade, in its last annual report, made allusion to this abuse, and strongly condemned it, and now that there may be many applicants for discounts, we hope there will not be so much partiality. Such practices are wrong in themselves—wrong, because contrary to the spirit and objects of banks, their institution and characters—and wrong, because like any other error, they grow, increase, and are aggravated by tolerance and use. The loanings of large sums to extensive speculators and pet customers prevents the distribution, in fair and equal proportions, to honest, industrious, and deserving persons, whose credit is equally as good for comparatively smaller amounts. The practice is in every way injurious. By limiting accommodations to a few, instead of distributing them generally, the capacity of the bank for doing good to the greatest number is circumscribed; that mutual and reciprocal dependency which should exist between bankers and merchants is violated, and the utility of the one, and the interest of the other, become seriously affected. The best customers of a bank judiciously managed are the whole solvent trading community, and not a few; for banks, as well as individuals, have their periods of trial and adversity, when they need the sympathies and good will of the entire public. A spirit of mutual kind feeling and reciprocity of action should be cultivated, as indispensable to the common interest of banks and merchants live by each other; both exist together, and without mutuality of purpose, neither can prosper healthfully. The inherent errors of the banking system, as well as the pernicious practices which are incident to it, are the legitimate objects of legislation, and certainly some action is necessary. This, with other questions deeply affecting the commercial interests of the Province; should come up before Parliament, which assembles next week, and if nothing is done, at least some of the disabilities under which the trade of the country labors should be discussed.

The trade in merchandize, so far as the city is concerned, is without improvement, and indeed in any department we have no change to note. It is too soon yet to expect any revival consequent upon the movement in produce, but in the course of a fortnight the aspect of affairs may begin to brighten. It is expected that the remittances from country merchants will increase, and ease be thus imparted to the money market. On the whole, the week closes with a much better feeling in commercial circles.

We have another week's news from Europe, bringing interesting items of financial intelligence, all pointing to an abundance of money and increasing difficulties in its employment at very very low rates of interest. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent, and a still further reduction is spoken of as necessary, applications for discounts having almost entirely ceased, while the bullion continues to accumulate. This is cheering news, but, on the other hand, the produce markets continue depressed, with lower rates, and with but poor prospects of improvement.

Review of the Produce Markets.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1858.

From the date of our last review until Tuesday, we were much disappointed in the supplies, and had begun to fear that the advent of snow and excellent sleighing were not sufficient inducements to increase the number of sellers on the market. On Tuesday and Wednesday, however, there was a large turn out, and more produce changed hands in those two days than during any one week for the past three months. There appears to be a simultaneous movement all over the country, and wherever there is a market for wheat, the deliveries are increasing. Contrary to the expectations of many, farmers seem much inclined to accept the prices offering, and the more this disposition is evinced, the sooner may we get easier terms. We are also glad to notice that the wheat recently brought out is of a much improved quality, and we have samples before us fully equal to the magnificent crop of 1855. On the whole, the week closes with a more cheering prospect, as far as the wheat trade is concerned. The supplies of other articles of produce do not increase in proportion, and prices for articles of family use continue high. There can be no doubt, however, that there are large quantities of produce in the country, and it is hoped that the comparatively good rates, the scarcity of money, and the pressure of debts, with the good roads, will soon cause a movement in other articles besides wheat. The demand for local consumption is active, and all the produce brought in is sure to find ready sale, although supplies increased to any large extent would depress prices. Our friends in the country must not therefore be disappointed if they do not realize many of the rates hereinafter quoted, as they are based on sales that have occurred during the past week, and probably afford but a slender indication of the quotations current during the ensuing week.

WHEAT.—The deliveries of wheat on the market for the week ending Tuesday night, amount to 15,000 bushels, which shows a large increase on the receipts of any previous week since the middle of November. The price has also improved, ranging, as a general thing, from 85c to 95c (4s 3d to 4s 9d) for the best shipping wheat, and 70c to 83c (3s 6d to 4s) for inferior. On Tuesday, some few loads of very choice sample, realized one dollar per bushel, but these purchases were, of course, the exceptions. The average price for 5,000 bushels on Tuesday was not over 85c (4s 3d), notwithstanding the high outside figures; because a great bulk of the day's receipts was really not worth more in proportion. Yesterday about 4,000 bushels were brought in but the market was hardly as buoyant, 95c (4s 9d) being the outside figure. Yet for the general sample, as good prices were realized.

The demand is very brisk, and competition more keen than for some time past. Excepting a few loads for local mills, the entire purchases have been made on speculation, equally for merchants in Toronto and in Montreal. Purchases are also being made in various parts of the country for this account, and we cannot but hope that the gentlemen who come forward so opportunely with their money, will be rewarded for their enterprize. They are men of large capital and have facilities for obtaining money not enjoyed by many.

SPRING WHEAT.—There is still an active inquiry for Spring Wheat, although the rates are hardly so high as on this day week. We quote good merchantable samples at 85c to 73c (3s 3d to 3s 7½) per bushel. For a choice lot 75c (3s 9d) might be realized.

The following will show the receipts of wheat for the week, and the amount in store at the wharves:—

Wheat.—In store last report, bushels	21,023
Received since,	15,650
	36,673
Shipped	370
At present in store	32,303

The above shipment is to Montreal.

FLOUR.—There is a new feature observable in the flour market. The feeling is far from buoyant, and although there is a moderate speculative inquiry on the lowest rates, yet the comparatively high price of wheat and the difficulty experienced in procuring money, depresses the flour market. There has been some few sales during the week, generally on Montreal account. Indeed, of the 16,500 barrels held in store, fully 10,000 have been bought, and are now held for Montreal dealers. The general quotations are unchanged. Superfine $3 50. Fancy $3 75 to $3 80. Extra $4, with occasional sales of favourite brands of the latter grade, at $4 10 to $4 20 per barrel.

The following is the movement, in flour on the wharves during the week:—

Flour.—In store last report, barrels	11,030
Received since	5,893
	16,923
Shipped	325
At present in store	16,598

In Montreal the flour market has ruled steady throughout the week. The best brands of superfine from sound wheat are comparatively scarce. Several inferior lots have sold at $4 00 to $4 30. Fancy, $4 50 to $4 60. Extra neglected at $5 to $5 25. Double Extra wanted at $6 00.—Several lots of 1,000 barrels each have been sold for delivery in May and June, at $4 50. A lot of Upper Canada Spring wheat for May delivery at 95 cents per bushel.

BARLEY is not in much request, and prices have a downward tendency at 60c to 80c (2s 6d to 3s 6d) per bushel.

RYE is in poor supply, and without a very active demand; it quiet at 60c (2s 9d) per bushel.

OATS.—The supply of oats has somewhat fallen off, and prices are firmer at 30c to 32c (1s 6d to 1s 7d) per bushel, with some few sales at 33c (1s 8d.) Any increased supplies would speedily deaden the market.

PEAS are scarce, and but few transactions are noted during the week. Prices range from 60c 50c (2s to 2s 6d) per bushel. The Montreal papers notice sales of peas to the extent of 3,000 minots (4 over a bushel) at 90c (4s 6d) for shipment to England via Portland. The demand has now subsided.

PORK.—The market for dressed hogs is very active, principally owing to short supplies and an improved local demand. The wants of packers are well filled, and any purchases now made are for immediate consumption. The quality brought in by farmers is generally very good, and commands now from $5 to $5 50 per 100 lbs, with occasional sales at $5 75 and even $6. Very heavy hogs are not so saleable as those of medium weight. Bacon and other descriptions of cured are very quiet at quotations.

BUTTER.—Fresh is scarce and sells freely at 19c to 22c (11½d to 1s 1d). Tub is still plentiful at 13½c to 15 (7½d to 9d) per lb, according to quality.

CHEESE is unchanged. American is firm at $8½ to $11 per 100 lbs.

EGGS come in more freely and sell readily from farmers waggons at 16c to 18c (10d to 11d) per dozen.

POULTRY is very scarce, and any offering are readily bought up by hucksters. The current rates have been 45c to 75c (2s 3d to 3s 9d) per pair for chickens, and about the same rate each for geese. Turkeys are not plentiful at 85c to $1 25 (4s 3d to 6s 3d) each.

POTATOES are not plentiful, yet the demand is far from being as active as earlier. Sales of loads are reported at 55c to 60c (2s 9d to 3s.) Some choice varieties have realized 65c (3s 3d) per bushel.

APPLES are not so much in request, except when retailed by the peck and bushel. Good varieties when sold in this way realize 75c to $1 (3s 9d to 5s) per bushel. By the barrel they will not bring over $1 75 to $2.

HAY comes in very freely at $10 to $16 per ton. Straw $7 to $8 per ditto.

BEEF is not offered so freely. Slaughtered from farmers sleighs is sold at $5 75 for hind quarters,

The country would, we conceive, support the Government in any just interference for the suppression of such hideous plots as this which has just failed at Paris. We do not wish England to be made an asylum for the most cruel and dastardly assassins. But we are bound to say, that the language of the President of the Senate and other officials, in their congratulatory addresses, is not calculated to win favor for any overtures of the French Government. We can well imagine the indignation and horror with which all Paris regards the late deed, and can excuse any warmth of expression on the morrow of so heinous a crime. But the insinuations that England has erected itself as a citadel from which assassins may go forth, and the hope that now this country will not remain intrenched in its selfishness, but will unite with the Continental Powers to drive the democrats from Europe, constitute a style of language to which we could not be expected to respond amiably. But we would warn refugees of all sorts that they have no mercy to expect in this country if they be detected in a plot against a foreign government. They came here freely, they live here in security, and they may depart when and how they will. While here they have all the right of our own people, and no man can molest them. But if they attempt to pursue their bloody schemes on English ground they must prepare for the severest punishment which the laws of the land can inflict.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 1858.

The sensation created by the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor, is far from subsiding. New developments serve to show that the conspiracy was not an isolated one, or at least that the few individuals concerned in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, were not animated simply by personal passion in endeavouring to destroy the life of the Emperor. From England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, we have evidence that many of the revolutionary refugees were awaiting the *coup* of Orsini and Pierri, in order to make an irruption into France, and to raise the standard of revolution in all the revolutionary States of Europe. The plan of the attempt, and its execution, were perhaps the work of these two desperate men; but the party to which they belong, in all its European ramifications, were apprised of the moment at which the attempt was to be made and were prepared to take advantage of its result.

It is reported that one of the prisoners, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling perspective for the Emperor. According to Rudio's confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there will be five winning numbers. The five numbers drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Whether this confession of Rudio be true or not, it is evident that on all the frontiers of France the revolutionists were waiting the blow in order to enter the country and institute a new order of things. The execution of their sworn design is, therefore not abandoned; it is only adjourned. There are plenty of desperate men besides Orsini and Pierri in the revolutionary ranks—men who, like them, are willing to sacrifice themselves to what they deem a sort of martyrdom for the general good of Europe.

The trial of the conspirators will not take place, perhaps, for a month. If the affair were personal to the individuals arrested, there would be no delay; but the work of gathering evidence from foreign States will necessarily occupy some weeks. The greater part of this evidence will come from England, the late residence of the conspirators. The efforts of the English police have already led to valuable results in the discovery of papers, which establish important links in the chain of the conspiracy. From England, also, we receive a complete history of the antecedents of the principal prisoners. These histories are published in the English journals, and you will not fail to remark that the name of Miss Meriton White appears on the surface again in connection with this affair. In the Count Orsini's history of his life in the Austrian dungeons, which was published some time ago in London. Miss White's name appears as its translator from Italian into English, and as the author of its preface, which is a warm eulogy of the subject of the biography.

The two principal conspirators, Count Orsini and Colonel Pierri, have revealed very little in the various secret examinations to which they have been subjected by the magistrates. They profess not to know each other, and deny all participation in the affair. A considerable number of arrests have been made since the date of my last letter, and it is said that more bombs have been found. The attentions paid by the Police to foreigners are very embarrassing and many arrests have been made on the most frivolous grounds. The reproach addressed by the Emperor to the Prefect of Police, "That his Police were the worst in the world," since he could not find the conspirators when he knew that they were in Paris, has only served, of course, to make this already unscrupulous body still more unscrupulous and indiscriminating in its proceedings.

Emile de Girardin's wordy flourishes about a "Constitutional Opposition" and the "Empire with Liberty," could not have fallen more *mal apropos*; for directly upon the heels of this attempted new organization we have a demonstration from the Emperor to the effect that a curtailment of the present liberties (!) of the French people is essential to public order in France and to the general tranquility in Europe. We have reason to believe that before the late attempt, and at the very moment when M. Girardin was eliminating his new doctrine, the Emperor was deliberating upon new repressive measures, and that he was only waiting for an occasion to render their introduction easy. The occasion has presented itself in the late attempts on his life and the wheel is already in motion. After the suppression of *La Spectateur* and *La Presse* several other journals were informed that the same fate awaited them if they did not moderate their language for the future. The suppression of some foreign journals published in the French language was also demanded. A French provincial journal was "warned" for the following offence: The journal added, after its notice of the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the Legislative bodies, that, "*according to the Agence Havas*, (telegraph line,) the cheering which followed his Majesty's discourse was most enthusiastic." The Prefect's warning says that the offence was contained in the ambiguous manner in which the fact is recorded—"according to the telegraph"—when every one knows, says the Prefect, that the cheering must have been of the character indicated. Again: a professor in a literary institution, who had been heard to call in question the enthusiasm which was attributed to the Parisians in favour of His Majesty, was called before a country Prefect, the words were acknowledged, and he was discharged from his functions.

But the most serious blow upon the liberties of the French people is dealt by a decree from the Emperor in the *Moniteur* of this morning. This decree divides France into five military divisions, each of which is to be commanded by a Marshal of France, under the title of *commandant Superieur*. Marshal Magnan, it is supposed, will still retain command of what has heretofore been called the division of Paris and Marshal Count Castellane of the Lyons division. The other will be commanded by Marshals Pelissier, Canrobert, and Bosquet. The decree states that one of the objects of this new organization is to secure a greater facility in the suppression of troubles within the State, as each of these Marshal-Governors will have extended powers in his department. Thus is France not only a despotism; it has re edied into a military despotism, the most execrable of all; for the new organization of the Empire would of course be unmeaning if the military governors were prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates of their respective districts. And all this in the name of public order, progress, prosperity and civilization.

The Presents to the Princess Royal.

From the London Times.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the public were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the Royal family, by the most of the illustrious guests who have lately honoured her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious house with which she is now so happily connected.

The exhibition of wedding gifts on those occasions is generally made with some display of taste and skill in the combination of colors and general effect, so as at least to exhibit the objects fairly, if not to set them off to advantage. Under such circumstances, and with proper management, such displays are often very attractive; and with the intense interest which attaches to all relating to the Princess Royal, it would not be easy to render gifts to her other than deeply interesting. If anything, however, could have detracted from the effect, and even interest, of these magnificent *cadeaux*, it was the manner in which the functionaries connected with the Palace displayed them. We do not speak of the style in which they were put together on a table in a small billiard-room. It is quite possible that the arrangement might be a matter of taste; but it surprised us to find that many of the presents were left without anything to indicate the quarter from whence they came, and the only information beyond the name of the person who gave it, which it was in any case possible to obtain was the cost price of almost every article exhibited, and whether it was silver gilt, or only gilt on "metal." This ungracious knowledge, which is generally kept so carefully in the background when gifts are in the question, was, as we have said, almost the only kind obtainable beyond the actual sight of the anonymous articles to which it related. One functionary, however, possessed not even this limited information, though he knew the things "were very valuable as he was put there to prevent them being stolen." Most of the articles, however, were ticketed with the name of the illustrious individual from whom they came, so that a catalogue *raisonnee* could be formed which we append, only as a general rule withholding the price list. The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are those given by her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift of the royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the largest size and purity of colour. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Royal Chapel on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design, and still more so in the manner in which it is set.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in rich beauty of effect far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of colour and irridescence, are superior to any we have yet seen, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they inclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though full-sized, only requires 36 to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size, from the centre tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form the most regal looking group of silver we have ever seen. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between 20 and 30 branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to; one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom, while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As, however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite. The Princess Alice gives a small, but beautifully formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, Victoria, give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of Cambridge gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess Mary her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the bride's royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace.

The bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of Kent, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet-tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt, enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by a lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000f., or £2,000 sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg gave plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is a characteristic gift; a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed:—

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and in eternity.

"SHAFTSBURY, President.

"January, 1858."

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Marchioness of Breadalbane gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls, and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there, too, which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came. Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin work—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown. The bad taste of such an exclusion needs no comment. It was, however, stated that all, even of what was costly, had not been displayed. This may very likely be the case, and may also account for the absence of any gifts from some of the late Royal guests.

Death of the Queen of Oude.

The Queen of Oude died at Paris on Sunday, the 24th instant, of grief and affliction. The Queen had only arrived in Paris on Thursday. The *Overland Mail* says, "The unfortunate lady left England a few days ago, in very bad health intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually, we believe, to Mecca. She rallied slightly after her arrival at Paris, and hopes were confidently expressed that she would be able to proceed with her journey. But these good symptoms were delusive, and she breathe l her last on Sunday, we believe, in her fifty-fourth year. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Royer, one of the Emperor's physicians. The prayers enjoin d by the Buddhist religion were said over her death-bed.

The funeral took place on Wednesday at Paris, and was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The body was embalmed on Monday night, and for the purpose of the operation, according to the custom of the religion to which the deceased belonged, it was found necessary to construct a kind of wooden platform in the court yard of the hotel, whereby the body of the princess could undergo the process of thorough ablution. The features of the deceased were very little changed. No incisions were made for the operation of embalming as is usual in Europe; the people of the suite, who themselves effected the operation introduced aromatic substances and perfumes through the mouth, ears and nostrils, and repeatedly annointed the body with odoriferous oils and essences. The body was afterwards wrapped round with bands of fine muslin, and the whole covered with a crimson cloth embroidered in gold. After this had been done, the religious service commenced. The females, whether relatives of the deceased or ladies of the palace, and afterwards the officers and servants entered successively into the chamber where the body was laid out, and where two priests recited the prayers prescribed by the religion in which the princess had lived. The females uttered deep groans and the men showed every sign of grief. No light was burning in the room, but a fire was lighted in the court, which was, according to custom, to be kept burning until after the body had been removed. The hearse and mourning coaches arrived at the door of the Hotel Lafitte at 10 o'clock in the morning, but were sent away again, in consequence of the fire not having been burning long enough. The funeral procession was not formed till two o'clock.—The hearse, which was entirely covered with silver tissue, was drawn by six white horses. The chief mourner was the youngest son of the late Queen, Mirza Hasmet Lekendal Bahadar, who bears the title of General, and is a brother of the sovereign now confined in Calcutta. He is a man of about thirty years of age, of good height, and rather corpulent. He wore on his forehead a diadem ornamented with rubies, and was dressed in rich silk and velvet robes. This high personage arrived from London on Tuesday, and on presenting himself at the Hotel Lafitte all the officers and servants in the Queen's suite prostrated themselves before him. It is worthy of note that Mirza Bahadar, while following the coffin on foot, leant on the arm of General D'Orgoni. A very great crowd assembled in the Rue Lafitte to see the procession pass. When the body left the house a number of Indian women of extraordinary ugliness, but dressed in rich and picturesque costume, appeared weeping in the balcony; they were probably attendants on the late Queen. There were about a dozen natives who followed Mirza Bahadar as mourners on foot, and there was a line of ten mourning coaches all filled. The body was interred in the Mussulman Cemetery at Pere la Chaise. It appears that the deceased did not belong to the Buddhist religion, but was a Mahometan. Her name is inscribed on the register of deaths at the Mayoralty of the second arrondissement as "Malka Kaenwar, Queen of the kingdom of Oude; died Rue Lafitte, aged 52 years." A blank is left for the place of her birth, which none of her attendants were able to state.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Port Hope Atlas.

Sir,—Will you please inform the scribbler of that cabbage-leaf-sized paper called the "Guide," that if he thinks that he can turn the scale of the Branch against me he is quite at liberty to try it on. It seems he is going to open his budget next Tuesday, and let out some wonderful discoveries he has made. I wish you to call his attention to the following letter, and ask him what he has to say for himself on that account:—

28, Cliff Street,
New York, Feby. 10th 1858.

Henry Mason, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.,

Dear Sir,—I am again under the necessity of writing you in relation to a settlement for the railroad iron shipped to Port Hope. Mr. Conger arrived here last Friday, and waited for Mr. Smith, the President of the Company, until Saturday evening, when he left for Albany *without* making a final settlement with me. This morning I have a note from him stating he should leave for Montreal on his return home. He left with 16 Bonds of £500 each, but I have no notes. These he stated Mr. Smith would bring with him and the other portion of the securities.

Mr. Smith, however, does not make his appearance, nor have I the least intimation when he may be here. The whole thing appears to be neglect of the President of the Company, and I am quite at a loss to explain the cause of delay. I consider the conduct of the gentleman in charge of the road most strange and inexplicable. I learn from Mr. Conger that Mr. Fowler is most anxious to have the account closed. Perhaps you will see that gentleman, and explain my position to him, for really the delay is not only vexatious but of the *most serious inconvenience*, and unless I hear from the parties shortly I shall *most certainly* sell the Bonds I hold for their account and commence a suit for the balance. Please advise by telegraph what has been done, and oblige,

Yours, very truly,
SEPTS. CROOKS

As for Mr. James Smith, I wish to say a little to him on account of what he said to me in their office. His words were as follows: "Fowler, we have been through the mill once, and we have got our eyes open. Zimmerman has had us under his finger and thumb, and he has robbed us when we were looking at him."

Now, Mr. Smith, if Zimmerman has robbed you whose fault was it? He could not do it without the sanction of your engineer. And who was your engineer?—If I am not mistaken, it was T. C. Clarke your own brother-in-law. Now, I do not believe Zimmerman has been settled with yet, and I as a stockholder, call on you and the other Directors to have an investigation, and if you can prove that Zimmerman robbed you, well then make that firm refund, the same as Cobourg did. I do not believe you would have said to me that Zimmerman had robbed you if you were not prepared to prove it; and as you said contractors wanted watching now is your time to show the town something.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think we will let them slide this time, and see what disclosures they make on Tuesday.

Yours, truly,
JOHN FOWLER.

Legal Prohibition.

To the Editor of "The Examiner."

Sir,—Please insert the following Report, adopted by the Lodge at a regular meeting held February 16th, 1858, and oblige the members of Friendship Lodge No. 146 I. O. of G. T.

By order.

WM. KENNEDY,
W. Secretary.

Your Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the views of this Lodge in reference to a Prohibitory Liquor Enactment, present the following

REPORT:

That whereas certain statements have gone abroad having a tendency to cause a misunderstanding with regard to the principles and aim of the Independent Order of Good Templars, it becomes incumbent on this Lodge to emphatically state what its views are—with respect to that great question of the day,—the Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Resolved 1st,—That nothing short of a Law prohibiting the Manufacture and Sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage, would satisfy the members of our organization, believing that the baneful traffic can never be eradicated from our land by any other enactment.

Resolved 2nd,—That while we employ every constitutional means within our power for obtaining such a law, we maintain that unless we individually and collectively work for the advancement of the cause of total abstinence by moral suasion, we would fall far short of what a temperance organization should be, and in view of this fact, we use it as the great engine by which to secure all that we aim at, namely, the reformation of our fellow-men, and the total overthrow of every semblance of the traffic.

WM. JOHNSTON, P. W. C. T.
JOHN KENNEDY, P. W. U. T.
JOS. SPENCELY, W. T.
RODNEY MOORE, W. C.
JOHN ROBERTSON, P. W. C. T.
Committee.

Railway Company of Port Hope.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—A good deal of newspaper correspondence has recently taken place between myself and Messrs. Jno. Shuter and James Smith, respecting the Railway Company of Port Hope, which I dare say the people of Peterborough have seen and made their comments upon.

I have, however, a little more to say on the matters under discussion, and also take the opportunity of laying before my Peterborough friends an alteration about to take place in railroad affairs, which will prove highly advantageous to their interests, and to the speedy prosperity of the town and neighbourhood, in which I feel certain I will have their hearty co-operation and support.

I would first take occasion to remark that both the Messrs. Smith have expended a vast amount of virtuous and unnecessary indignation upon an humble individual like myself, and lawyer-like have raised special pleas and side issues quite wide of the real facts of the case and the main question involved; their whole statements from beginning to end are full of misrepresentation, garbling, and high coloring, with a grain of truth here and there mingled among the tortuous mass, but so well covered up that it is almost impossible to discover it.

I have good reason to complain of the manner in which the Messrs. Smith have treated me since I agreed to lease the Millbrook Branch and build it, and in the latter capacity I may here inform those gentlemen that it is with me alone they have to deal as contractor; a marked change took place in their conduct towards me from the moment that I resigned my interest on personal request in the Port Hope and Lindsay line. I am free to admit it did not take great pressing to induce me to withdraw as I never had much confidence in it, but be that as it may, a friend and connexion of their's stepped into my place, and from that time I was looked coldly upon and in the way, as one whom it was exceedingly desirable to get rid of by any means, fair or unfair; these gentlemen could not resist the ruling impulse of their nature, got power over others and show it at once, let this Contractor of ours see that we are masters and make him feel it, we will make him kiss the rod and bow down to me, or will annoy him and cramp him in every way we can, force him to do as we like, or throw up his Lease and Contract in disgust. I annexed to all Port Hope if this is not a true picture of these would-be dictators. Watch other men, indeed! all the town of Port Hope and township into the bargain, is insufficient to watch them, or to deliver them from their snares and foils.

But what are the facts as between these gentlemen and myself. I took the Contract for the Branch at the lowest figures known as yet in Canada, and engaged to complete the road from Millbrook to the boundary of the Corporation of Peterborough in one year from the signing of Lease and Contract. What have I done? In five months the road was so far completed as to be ready for opening. My own Engineer, who surveyed the road, located it, and who has never been off it for a day, made up a careful estimate of the whole work, shewing what it would take to complete it when the Spring opened, and place it in a condition to obtain a certificate from the Government Inspector. The sum not down as sufficient, and which I deem more than sufficient, is less than the amount named in the contract as a reservation and collateral security for the performance of the entire work; and this percentage be it remembered, is calculated not only on the work but on the Iron also. The Engineer deducts then, the sum estimated to finish, and the ten per cent, together £8,000, shewing £41,200 as that due to the Contractor on the first of February, including his own stock, and less whatever payments had been made up to that period by the Municipalities of Peterborough and Port Hope, both on work, iron and all other materials; this left a balance coming from Peterborough of about £4,000, and from Port Hope of £3,000, including provision for payment of iron.

On this state of matters, when I required every shilling that was due to me to pay for labour and right of way, I was met with Messrs. Jno. Shuter and James Smith informing me that there was nothing due me by their Engineer's account, and that I required watching. I would like any man placed in my position with heavy demands upon me for work done, and completed at a great sacrifice to me, and requiring the most persevering energy to accomplish it in order to meet the views and wishes of all interested in the undertaking—to be told there was nothing due to me when the Port Hope payment amounted to £5,000 on £10,000 stock, while my Engineer's statement retained 10 per cent in their hands on this stock, and shewed £3,000 due to me less the payment made. Is it any wonder, then I say, that I should turn from all these gentlemen in anger and disappointment, and retaliate upon them in return for such treatment? Sir, it is not the paltry and insignificant reasons assigned in these gentlemen's published letters that I attach importance to—it is being told nothing is due to me when my Contract, a nearly finished; it being met in this way as a return for my services in having the road ready for opening seven months in advance of my Contract. If I had misapplied the funds provided for the road, or had large orders for the work, their suspicions and their watchings might have had some shadow of grounds and given cause for expressing dissatisfaction, but no such charge has been made, nor can be made.

Paltry and insignificant as many of the allusions made by the Messrs. Smith are, I have good reason to complain of the, on account of the manner and the time in which they were forced upon me they were, however, only parts of the wire-pulling which were to produce more important results. At a time when I was justly entitled to every assistance and encouragement which Port Hope could give me through the Company and those connected with and under them, I was kept back in my work, detained, hindered and annoyed, by trifles which should never have existed, and having arisen could have been immediately removed had the Company so pleased, and by these and other causes of a similar nature, I have entailed losses to a very considerable amount, which in all fairness and equity I claim that Port Hope or the Company will reimburse me. Among the more prominent of these I may mention the delay in forwarding the iron chairs and spikes—the loss entailed on the settlement for the iron—solely caused by the delay, carelessness and indifference of issuing the Harbor Debentures, and thereby producing a double injury, in forcing the application of Government Debentures set aside for that purpose, having to be used for the payment of labour on the road. The iron used in the construction is of a better and heavier quality than required by the Contract, which was done for no other reason than to promote an early opening of the road, and with the view of pleasing all parties, but it is not reasonable that I should be allowed to be the sufferer on that account, nor that I should not be remunerated for holding some three-quarters of a mile of road over and above my Contract.

I have now to say to the people of Peterboro' that I have faithful done my part, and more than my part by them, and will continue to do, and give them every satisfaction in my power for the confidence they have reposed in me: their road is now ready for opening at any time when it suits Port Hope to provide the rolling stock and settle with me on fair and equitable terms—on their shoulders lies all the responsibility for what has taken place, and what may take place hereafter.

And now I have but little space and time to place before you the facts which this disagreement has already produced been myself, the Port Hope Co., and Messrs. John Shuter and Jas. Smith. It is this: A revival of that scheme which almost all of you in Peterboro desired to see carried out when the rival roads of Cobourg and Port Hope were first mooted before the public namely a road round the head of Rice Lake branching to both places. The Cobourg people are now satisfied that they have been in error and find too much to contend with in Rice Lake and an unfavourable grade, the one against nature the other contrary to the rules of science.—What they now propose is to abandon their road from Peterboro' East to the south shore of the Lake, and adopt a route branching off from their present road some two miles south of Cold Springs, proceeding through a valley in the plains to the head of Rice Lake, passing the saw mill there, and proceeding from thence to Bloomfield and Centreville, and continuing by Scoular's Mills, to intersect the Peterborough Branch at or near the boundary between Cavan and Monaghan.

I may say this scheme is matured, and in proof of it, the Surveyors will be at work immediately and the line completed by early Fall, the entire distance being only fifteen miles. The estrangement between Cobourg and Peterboro' by the plan entered into will be entirely removed, while a fair competition for a division of the trade of Peterboro' will exist between Cobourg and Port Hope, both possessing equal facilities and equal conveniences for carrying on the large and growing business of this back country.

The scheme cannot but enlist the strong sympathies of Peterboro', embracing as it does most favorable arrangements for her, with two open doors for the transaction of her business, while it concentrates the entire Railroad interests in her very midst, with one outlet over her own road branching at the boundary to two important Towns on Lake Ontario; while from Peterboro' it will cover the ground up to Perry's Mills and from thence to Chemong Lake in time to be followed by a connection with Omemee and finally to Lake Huron.

Nothing can give Peterboro' such an immediate impetus as this, it ought to reconcile all interests and to promote unity of action, good feeling and good will between the three Towns, which nothing can disturb, and where such oneness of opinion does exist, there can be little danger that every difficulty (should any exist,) will be easily overcome and removed by the parties interested.

It is sufficient for me to conclude by saying that I have faith in the plan about to be entered upon, the business capacity of Cobourg we well know; they are agreed, I am agreed to take the contract, and do the work, and see my way clearly how it is to be effected. It will certainly take place, and ought to have the hearty concurrence and good feelings of every well-wisher of the Town of Peterboro'.

For the present, Gentlemen,
I remain, your obliged Friend.
JOHN FOWLER.

Peterboro', Feb. 22, 1858.

Commercial.

Commercial Matters.

(From the Toronto Globe, February 18.)

We are glad to perceive that a very general movement is being made in getting out the produce of the country, and as far as practicable, realizing money thereon. The good sleighing enables farmers in all parts of the country to convey with ease heavy loads of wheat. The universal scarcity of money, and the probabilities of a continuance of low prices, compels them to the determination that it is as well and better to sell now, when the roads are good and they are not busy, than to wait till Spring when it will be difficult to get produce to market, and they will be crowded with the Spring work.—Certainly every day spent in bringing out produce will add another to the short causes in Spring, and inasmuch as the past year has shown that it is not a wise policy to trust all to the fall wheat crop, every day gained for Spring labor is worth a great deal. This consideration, if others of the paper weight were not evident, show it to be the wise policy of farmers to sell now.—There can be no doubt but this is the general conviction, and we feel assured it requires only a moderate and safe amount of accommodation for ninety or even sixty days on the part of the banks to get forward to the lake shore the great bulk of last year's crop; to be either sent forward immediately by rail, or to lay in store ready for early shipment in the Spring before the Canals are open, when stocks in the East are exhausted, and when prices will in all probability be better.

Among the manifold evils of our banking system made so painfully evident in the present depressed state of trade, there is none more glaring and unjust than that of favoritism to particular persons. It will be remembered that the Board of Trade, in its last annual report, made allusion to this abuse, and strongly condemned it, and now that there may be many applicants for discounts, we hope there will not be so much partiality. Such practices are wrong in themselves—wrong, because contrary to the spirit and objects of banks, their institutes and charters—and wrong, because like any other error, they grow, increase, and are aggravated by tolerance and use. The loanings of large sums to extensive speculators and pet customers prevents the distribution, in fair and equal proportions, to honest, industrious, and deserving persons, whose credit is equally as good for comparatively smaller amounts. The practice is in every way injurious. By limiting accommodations to a few, instead of distributing them generally, the capacity of the bank for doing good to the greatest number is circumscribed; that mutual and reciprocal dependency which should exist between bankers and merchants is violated, and the utility of the one, and the interest of the other, become seriously affected. The best customers of a bank judiciously managed are the whole solvent trading community, and not a few; for banks, as well as individuals, have their periods of trial and adversity, when they need the sympathies and good will of the entire public. A spirit of mutual kind feeling and reciprocity of action should be cultivated, as indispensable to the common interest. Banks and merchants live by each other; both exist together; and without mutuality of purpose, neither can prosper healthfully. The inherent errors of the banking system, as well as the pernicious practices which are incident to it, are the legitimate objects of legislation, and certainly some action is necessary. This, with other questions deeply affecting the commercial interests of the Province: should come up before Parliament, which assembles next week, and if nothing is done, at least some of the disabilities under which the trade of the country labors should be discussed.

The trade in merchandize, so far as the city is concerned, is without improvement, and indeed in any department we have no change to note. It is too soon yet to expect any revival in exception upon the movement in produce, but in the course of a fortnight the aspect of affairs may begin to brighten. It is expected that the remittances from country merchants will increase, and ease be thus imparted to the money market. On the whole, the week closes with a much better feeling in commercial circles.

We have another weeks' news from Europe, bringing interesting items of financial intelligence, all pointing to an abundance of money and increasing difficulties in its employment at even very low rates of interest. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent, and a still further reduction is spoken of as necessary, applications for discounts having almost entirely ceased, while the bullion continues to accumulate. This is cheering news, but, on the other hand, the produce markets continue depressed, with lower rates, and with but poor prospects of improvement.

Review of the Produce Markets.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1858.

From the date of our last review until Tuesday, we were much disappointed in the supplies, and had began to fear that the advent of snow and excellent sleighing were not sufficient inducements to increase the number of sellers on the market. On Tuesday and Wednesday, however, there was a large turn out, and more produce changed hands in those two days than during any one week for the past three months. There appears to be a simultaneous movement all over the country, and wherever there is a market for wheat, the deliveries are increasing. Contrary to the expectations of many, farmers seem much inclined to accept the prices offering, and the more this disposition is evinced, the sooner may we expect easier terms. We are also glad to notice that the wheat recently brought out is of a much improved quality, and we have samples before us fully equal to the magnificent crop of 1855. On the whole, the week closes with a more cheering prospect, as far as the wheat trade is concerned. The supplies of other articles of produce do not increase in proportion, and prices for articles of family use continue high. There can be no doubt, however, that there are large quantities of produce in the country, and it is hoped that the comparatively good rates, the scarcity of money, and the pressure of debts, with the good roads, will soon cause a movement in other articles besides wheat. The demand for local consumption is active, and all the produce brought in is sure to find ready sale, although supplies increased to any large extent would depress prices. Our friends in the country must not therefore be disappointed if they do not realize many of the rates hereinafter quoted, as they are based on sales that have occured during the past week, and probably afford but a slender indication of the quotations current during the ensuing week.

WHEAT.—The deliveries of wheat on the market for the week ending Tuesday night, amount to 15,600 bushels, which shows a large increase on the receipts of any previous week since the middle of November. The price has also improved, ranging, as a general thing, from 85c to 95c (4s 3d to 4s 9d) for the best shipping wheat, and 70c to 80c (3s 6d to 4s) for inferior. On Tuesday, some few loads of very choice sample, realized one dollar per bushel, but these purchases were, of course, the exceptions. The average price for 5,000 bushels on Tuesday was not over 85c (4s 3d), notwithstanding the high outside figures; because a great bulk of the day's receipts was ready not worth more in proportion. Yesterday about 4,000 bushels were brought in but the market was hardly as buoyant, 85c (4s 6d) being the outside figure. Yet for the general sample, as good prices were realized.

The demand is very brisk, and competition more keen than for some time past. Excepting a few loads for local mills, the entire purchases have been made on speculation, equally for merchants in Toronto and in Montreal. Purchases are also being made in various parts of the country for this account, and we cannot but hope that the gentlemen who come forward so opportunely with their money, will be rewarded for their enterprize. They are men of large capital and have facilities for obtaining money not enjoyed by many.

SPRING WHEAT.—There is still an active inquiry for Spring Wheat, although the rates are hardly so high as on this day week. We quote good merchantable samples at 83c to 73c (3s 3d to 3s 7½) per bushel. For a choice lot 75c (3s 9d) might be realized.

The following will show the receipts of wheat for the week, and the amount in store at the wharves:—

Wheat.—In store last report, bushels	21,023
Received since,	15,650
	36,673
Shipped	370
At present in store	32,303

The above shipment is to Montreal.

FLOUR.—There is a new feature observable in the flour market. The feeling is far from buoyant, and although there is a moderate speculative inquiry on the lowest rates, yet the comparatively high price of wheat and the difficulty experienced in procuring money, depresses the flour market. There has been some few sales during the week, generally on Montreal account. Indeed, of the 16,500 barrels held in store, fully 10,000 have been bought, and are now held for Montreal dealers. The general quotations are unchanged. Superfine $3 50. Fancy $3 75 to $3 80. Extra $4, with occasional sales of favourite brands of the latter grade, at $4 10 to $4 20 per barrel.

The following is the movement, in flour on the wharves during the week:—

Flour.—In store last report, barrels,	11,030
Received since,	5,893
	16,923
Shipped,	425
At present in store,	16,500

In Montreal the flour market has ruled steady throughout the week. The best brands of superfine from sound wheat are comparatively scarce. Several inferior lots have sold at $4 00 to $4 30. Fancy, $4 50 to $4 60. Extra neglected at $5 to $5 25. Double Extra stagnant at $6 00.—Several lots of 1,000 barrels each have been sold for delivery in May and June, at $4 50. A lot of Upper Canada Spring wheat for May delivery at 95 cents per bushel.

BARLEY is not so much in request, and prices have a downward tendency at 60c to 66c (2s 6d to 2s 9d) per bushel.

RYE is in poor supply, and without a very active demand; is quiet at 65c (2s) per bushel.

OATS.—The supply of oats has somewhat fallen off, and prices are firmer at 36c to 38c (1s 6d to 1s 7½) per bushel, with some few sales at 39c (1s 8d.) Any increased receipts would probably depress the market.

PEAS are scarce, and but few transactions are noted during the week. Prices range from 60c to 63c (2s 6d to 2s 7½d) per bushel. The Montreal papers notice sales of peas to the extent of 8,000 minots (1 minot over a bushel) at 90c (4s 0d) for shipment to England via Portland. The demand has now subsided.

PORK.—The market for dressed hogs is very active, principally owing to short supplies and an improved local demand. The wants of packers are well filled, and any purchases now made are for immediate consumption. The quality brought in by farmers is generally very good, and commands now from $5 to $5 50 per 100 lbs, with occasional sales at $5 75 and even $6. Very heavy hogs are not so saleable as those of medium weight. Bacon and other descriptions of cured are very quiet at quotations.

BUTTER.—Fresh is scarce and sells freely at 19c to 22c (1s 1½d to 1s 3d). Tub is still plentiful at 13c to 15 (7½d to 9d) per lb, according to quality.

CHEESE is unchanged. American is firm at $8 to $11 per 100 lbs.

EGGS come in more freely and sell readily from farmers' waggons at 16c to 18c (10d to 11d) per dozen.

POULTRY is very scarce, and any offering are readily bought up by hucksters. The current rates have been 25c to 75c (1s 3d to 3s 9d) per pair for chickens, and about the same rate each for geese. Turkeys are not plentiful at 85c to $1 25 (4s 3d to 6s 3d) each.

POTATOES are not plentiful, yet the demand is far from being as active as earlier. Sales of loads are reported at 55c to 60c (2s 9d to 3s.) Some choice varieties have realized 65c (3s 3d) per bushel.

APPLES are not so much in request, except when retailed by the peck and bushel. Good varieties when sold in this way realize 75c to $1 (3s 9d to 5s) per bushel. By the barrel they will not bring over $1 75 to $2.

HAY comes in very freely at $10 to $16 per ton. Straw $7 to $8 per ditto.

BEEF

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

GREAT SACRIFICE

TO CLOSE UP OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &C.

FOR CASH.

—:o:—

F. & L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAVING at this Season an unusually large stock, and to secure the CASH to pay our debts, we have determined to offer our ENTIRE STOCK at the following

LOW PRICES

Fancy Plaid from 1s 8d to 2s 9d.—Former price 2s 3d to 3s 9d.

Fancy Plaid and Colours, from 9d to 1s 3d.—Former price 1s 10½d to 2s 3d.

Delaines and Ginghams, from 10d to 1s 5d.—Former prices from 1s 3d to 1s 10½d.

Prints, Fast Colour and Wide Width 5½d to 7½d.—Former price 7½d to 10d.

Steam Loom from 4d per yard.

We have a large assortment of

Tartans, Plaids, Shawls & Double Shawls,

which we will sell for *per cent below Cost.*

Our assortment of

FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS,

And all kinds of

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

is complete.

As we intend to give up our Grocery Business in a few months, we will sell our TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, RICE, CANDLES, &c., at half cost price.

Thanking our Customers and the Public for their liberal patronage, we hope by our prices before purchasing elsewhere to merit a share of public favour.

Cobourg, Feb. 10, 1858. 7—44

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A McMARTIN has laid in a full assortment of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

THIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out are of such a description as to satisfy all purchasers. He will sell for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods—you will be sure to get what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. M'DOUGALLS,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moirs Antiques, French Merino, Tibbet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Galls, Plaid and Wool Poikas, Brocloade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Duncasks, Window Muslins, Cloth, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

—:o:—

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

—:o:—

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE EAST!

Four Thousand SEPOYS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber having rented part of the Store at present occupied by F. Ferguson, on George-Street, in Harper's buildings, begs to inform the buying public, that he will offer for sale the best assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

Ever brought into this market, at prices to suit the times, for cash and for cash only.

Those wishing to purchase CHEAP GOODS will do well by calling at the

PEOPLES' CASH STORE,

Before buying elsewhere; by so doing, they will save 50 per cent.

No Humbug.

ROBERT A. McNABB.

Peterborough, Feby 9th, 1858. 6

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

—:o:—

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due to him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts placed after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the various practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 30th 1858. 4.

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest BOARDING Horse Stables and Sheds On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will be one of the best attendants to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. tf.

HOTEL TO LET.

THAT capacious house, so long and favourably known to the public as the *Rob Roy Hotel* may now be rented on most reasonable terms. The situation is most desirable, being in Peterborough East, and near the Railway Station.

On the premises is an excellent well and a good Orchard—also sheds and stables.

GREGOR McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps, Buckskin Gloves and Mitts, Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,

Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his old stand, and being desirous of establishing a store at each Bolton Flour and Grain Depôts, has taken the one lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Heath-rin, in the splendid Brick building opposite the Rail stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, for CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that no bad credit will ever be to collect or bad debts.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 31

GOOD VALUE

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscribers having taken the store lately occupied by Jesse Watterworth, George St., beg to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORNMEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as the will at all time give them the highest price in cash for every thing raised in the country.

C. ROBERTS.

Peterborough, June 5 1857.

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee,	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P.M.		A.M.
PORT HOPE,	3	LINDSAY, 8
CAMPBELL'S,	3 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart, 10 55
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S, 11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,

Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON, BROWN, JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1 4, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholls' Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and are determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

—:o:—

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,

Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

NOTICE.

THE subscriber beg this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all parties indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 23th Nov, 1857. 38

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C. W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES.

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. P. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

James Mokon, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
John Mowat, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AGENTS

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to effect Policies in the above old established Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any responsible Office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE.—Unity Buildings, Canon-St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, - Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

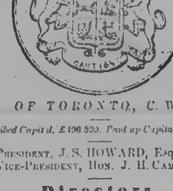
Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £196 320. Paid up Capital, £96,714 1s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M.C. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | DON. W. H. ROBINSON, Esq.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2wG

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(LATE FISHER'S.)

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THE BAR

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 9th Con. of Dotro, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Dotro, or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Dotro, Feb. 2nd, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Executors to the Estate of the late Mathew Joliff, late of Cavan, deceased, hereby give notice to all parties who are indebted thereto, that their NOTES and ACCOUNTS are in the hands of John Dundas, near Springville, where they are expected to go and pay them. All parties having claims against the Estate will please put them in without delay.

JOHN DUNDAS,
WM. EYRES,
WM. McBAIN,

Executors.

Cavan, Feb'y 11th, 1858. 7w3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of *February next*, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,

Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', as it is their intention to close the business of the late firm as soon as possible, and who are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittances therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are required to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 4th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE,
JOHN McFARLANE,

Executors.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

for which he is prepared to the community, and has no doubt of giving satisfaction to his patrons that he will be unexcelled in the quality of his axes as he has the good reputation of long standing to enjoy. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

CLOSING BUSINESS, NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business: and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however as well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the Insurance office in Scott's Buildings, corner of King and Division Street, Cobourg, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday the 27th day of February inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary preliminary steps towards the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to be composed of two branches as provided by 18 Victoria, Chapter 120, section 6. One Branch for the Insurance of Isolated Buildings and property not hazardous, and the other for the Insurance of Buildings and Property hazardous and not hazardous in Towns and Villages.

All persons favourable to the promotion of such a Company are requested to attend.

Signed,

John Beatty, Jr.,	W. G. Strong,
Asa I. Burnham,	John Field,
John R. Clark,	Edward Redmond,
Angus Crawford,	M. Perry & Co.,
A. Fraser,	A. Fraser,
C. R. Mallory,	John C. Field,
	and others.

Cobourg, Feb. 9, 1858. 6—6w

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of lot 4th con. and East half of 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced, a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Stable, and all other necessary Outbuildings, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept 28, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to Land their Notes and Accounts over for collection

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 34.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, }
December 1, 1857. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Experienced men and every kind of tool-dances will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith-jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at J. R. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

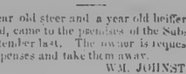
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2



NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 3 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,

Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN CULCHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858. 6

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Reaping and Sewing Machines, &c., in the same premises, as heretofore.

S. KING.

Peterboro', Jan. 24, 1858. 4

Miscellaneous.

TEAS, WINES,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles; Codfish; Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrador and Digby Herrings, Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Oils; Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champaign.

Mos. Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vinegars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Clurton's Building, }
George St., Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1857 } 49

COBOURG & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Leaves Cobourg at..... 8, 00 A. M.
Leaves Peterboro' at..... 2 30, P. M.

D. E. BOULTON,

Lessee and General Manager.

Cobourg, Oct. 22, 1857.

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Kenne dy in

Water-st., near Chisholm's Hotel,

as a

MILLINER'S

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY.

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Crosscut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 2, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

E. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principles, by A. Hill, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West.
The Wide World.
The Commodore.
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

BILLINGS'

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

—:o:—

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, clean, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and bind it into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials, and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices, Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICK

MARCH

1858

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 9.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ARE TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 3 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c. &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastlund's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct. 9, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'.

MESSRS. STEWART.

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 25th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. Also, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

PICTURES
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the
15th day of January next,
they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.
January 13th, 1858. 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat, delivered at our Mill.
HURST & DENNE.
Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

The "Leviathan" afloat at last.

LONDON SUNDAY EVENING

The metropolis below the bridge has forgotten, to-day, its usual strictness of Sunday observance, in its anxiety to see the monster ship take the water. The high wind of yesterday prevented Mr. Brunel from taking advantage of the spring tide. Captain Harrison, as the sun went down, wished for wind and rain enough to knock his hat in, and a storm of the desired pitilessness broke upon the metropolis in the night, and cleared the atmosphere exactly as the captain had foreseen. The wind fell, and a day of April warmth and brilliancy succeeded to welcome the *Leviathan* into her native element. It is impossible to describe the animation which prevailed in the region of Millwall and on the bosom of Father Thames this morning. Gangs of workmen were for the last time playing the hydraulic rams in the shipyard, and others covered the vast deck like a community of bees, as they were hauling in the hawsers and cables communicating with the steam tugs or fastened to the capstans ashore. A donkey engine on board the monster ship was letting off steam and pouring in cascades over the paddle wheels the thousands of tons of water which had been pumped on board by the river fire engine, to prevent the *Leviathan* from floating away in the night. The river was covered with innumerable two-oared boats, which were laden to the water's edge with reckless sightseers. Five tug steamers were at hand to tow the big ship from her cradle and were sailing round her as circumstances rendered necessary. The Greenwich and Woolwich boats, reaping a rich harvest; for, as the news spread, every boat up or down was densely crowded, and every available point on both sides the river, from which people on shore could see anything of the launch, was occupied. Flags waved from the taverns and ships, and the cheerful sound of church bells, and the occasional cheers of the crowd, would have led a stranger to suppose that some day of great festival rejoicing had arrived. The officials responsible for the launch would willingly have averted the seeming scandal, but they declared that if to-day's high tide had been allowed to pass, not only another month's delay might have been occasioned, but considerable injury might have been done to the hull in the interval.

About noon the men in the yard began to work the rams and at half-past one o'clock the *Leviathan* had been propelled along the rails no less than 80 inches.—During all this time the engine continued to discharge the water on board, and a little before two the monster craft began to show unmistakeable symptoms of liveliness at the stern. As her buoyancy became more marked the steamers in mid-stream pulled her broadside on towards the river. As she slowly sailed away from her shore cradle the workmen in the yard set up a hearty cheer, which was responded by those on board. Two steam tugs were then stationed at her bow, and took up the pulling, and the last chain cable that held her to the shore was let go with a noise that reverberated through the iron mass like thunder. An extraordinary spectacle was now afforded by the stern cradle, upon which half the ship's huge weight has so long rested.—These massive balks of timber were only kept together by the superincumbent mass, and when the *Leviathan* floated away from her cradle the huge timbers darted up about 20 feet above the surface of the water, in a perpendicular direction, falling about in alarming proximity to some of the pleasure boats; the cockneys in which might be pardoned if for a moment, they regarded them as sharks, or other monsters of the deep, springing out of the water at them.

The scene on board the *Leviathan* was exciting, and to strangers somewhat bewildering. Captain Harrison, who has been playing an amphibious part hitherto, as soon as the ship became lively in the water, took his speaking trumpet, and became thoroughly at home and in his element. Now he was at the bow telegraphing to the steam tugs or making the workmen haul in the cables with a will; anon he was amidships, calling for axes and sledge hammers, and directing men to cut ropes with their knives, or do anything else that a critical emergency invited. Mr. Brunel, who had now changed places with Captain Harrison, was also very busy on deck, giving orders to the shore people, and catching hold of a speaking trumpet—performances which he varied by occasionally tumbling over ropes, and having narrow escapes of precipitating himself into the ship's hold, or over the sides. The Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Henry Bentinck, M. P., with other noble lords and gentlemen, were on deck, in every body's way of course, but delighted to be on board during the launch. Mr. Howlett, the eminent photographer of Bond street, who has taken a variety of exquisite photographs of the *Leviathan* in all stages of her progress, and who has photographed the engineer, the ship builders, the directors, the visitors, Mr. Trotman, the celebrated inventor of anchors, the press, and everybody and everything connected with the ship, was on deck with his camera, giving the last finishing scene to his work, and taking Mr. Hope, the chairman of the company, in with a view of the deck.

The steamers and boats which covered the river, the marines who thronged together to see the launch from the Deptford dockyard wharves, the crowds everywhere observable in the streets and on the jetties, the music of the bells and the beautiful sunshine, the trampling of workmen fore and aft, the roaring noise of steam from the tugs, and the hoarse cries exchanged between the *Leviathan*, and her little satellites, made up an assemblage of sights and sounds which, considering that the day was Sunday, a man would scarcely wish to see and hear more than once in his life time; but which the necessity being conceded he would be sorry to have missed.

Slowly the gallant ship moved away down the river from the shipyard which has so long been impatient of her presence, and which was piled with timbers, the debris of the launch. "I wish," exclaimed Captain Harrison as she made her way, "I had her rudder up, that I might move her as I like. I am afraid of the paddle wheels coming in contact with the barges." In two minutes, the fear was shown to be well grounded. Two barges at the bows on the river side had been employed as a purchase to hold the chain cables which had afterwards been carried across the river and fastened to piles on the opposite shore; every contrivance had been employed to make these barges bear the immense strain upon them, and to prevent them from drifting away with the tide. The paddle wheel on the river side drifted against the first of these barges, and all attempts to extricate the wheel or remove the barge were useless. In vain the steam tugs pulled the ship ahead; in vain a tug attempted to draw the barges away. The moment was critical, for three o'clock had arrived, the tide was on the turn, and in a few minutes the monster ship might be drifting helplessly into the river broadside on, and swamping every craft between Millwall and London Bridge. Sledge-hammers were sent for; the sturdiest artisans hammered away at the iron paddle-wheels of the *Leviathan* without making the smallest impression. Again the tug slanted her position. The barges were immovable. "Axes," cried Captain Harrison, they were brought, and one of the barges was soon scuttled; another judicious tug from the little steamer and the paddle wheel cleared the remaining barge. A mighty shout from the boats and shore welcomed the victory, and again shout after shout rent the air as the mighty *Leviathan*, now fairly afloat, and clear of all obstacles, was towed to her moorings in the middle of the river. The *Leviathan* was launched at last, and the news, quickly circulating throughout the metropolis, has diffused as much joy as that of some great victory. The view of the monster ship in the water confirms the anticipations of those who declared that her bulk would never be properly realised until she was afloat among other craft,—the beauty of her lines, the sharpness of her bows, the amazing length of hull, which strikes the eye as it runs along it with a new sensation, the magnitude and solidity of her stern, will render her an object of admiration to the nautical man, and of ceaseless wonder to the public. She sits in the water as gracefully as a swan. Several months must yet be employed in fitting her out. It is probable that in the course of a few days the public will be admitted by tickets to inspect this wonder of the deep. It is also understood that the directors are going to Parliament for permission to issue preference shares.

Colonel Inglis, the Defender of Lucknow, India.

The mention of the name of this gallant commander of the garrison of Lucknow, when recently besieged by the rebels, calls to our mind something of his family history. Colonel Inglis, is the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis, who was the rector of Trinity church, New York, from 1777 to 1783. Upon the breaking out of the American Revolution he took sides with the crown, and was a violent tory during the whole contest. After Mr. Galloway turned traitor and went to England, Dr. Inglis was his regular correspondent, and his letters exhibit much bitterness against the leaders of the Revolution. Upon the conclusion of peace in 1783, being too much compromised to remain here, he left New York with the British army and went to Nova Scotia. He established himself in this province, and he was soon afterwards appointed Lord Bishop of the colony. He was the first Protestant bishop of any British colonial possession in either hemisphere. In the year 1809 he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council The State of New York confiscated the property of himself and his wife because of their adherence to the English government. He died in 1816, aged eighty-two years, in the fifty-eighth of his ministry, and the twenty-ninth of his consecration. Bishop Inglis, at his decease, left a son and daughter; the latter was named Anne, who married the Rev. Geo. Pidgeon, and died in Halifax in 1827, aged fifty-one years. The son was John Inglis, who, in 1825, was created Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and made a member of the Council, which position, we believe, he held to the day of his death, which took place a few years ago. In connection with his sacred office, we would mention that in 1826 Bishop Inglis confirmed four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven persons, and consecrated forty-four churches within his diocese. Colonel Inglis, of whom we write, and who is deservedly the hero of the garrison of Lucknow, is a son of the last-mentioned Bishop Inglis, but we are unable to say at what time he entered the British army, or give a further record of his military history. It is probably an excusable weakness that we should feel a degree of pride to record that this gallant officer is the grandson of an American. To judge him by his acts, the blood has not degenerated since his ancestors removed their allegiance from the revolted colonies.

Important Decision to Merchants and Clerks.

CIRCUIT COURT.
SATURDAY, 13th Feb., 1858.

Chadbonneau rs. Benjamin.—In this case the Plaintiff brought an action for one month's salary under a yearly engagement, accrued subsequent to his dismissal from Defendant's employ, prior to the termination of the engagement, alleging his dismissal to have been without sufficient cause. The defence was, that Plaintiff had absented himself without leave and otherwise infringed the rules of the establishment, and that Defendant was in consequence justified in dismissing him before the termination of the engagement.

The evidence proved that Plaintiff had sometimes absented himself for half an hour or more, without permission, and had otherwise infringed the rules of the establishment; and, on return of the Defendant from England, the latter, being aware of this had dismissed him.

His Honor, Mr. Justice Mondelet, maintained the defence and dismissed the action, alleging that he based his decision upon one fact alone, the Defendant absenting himself without leave, and that it was all important for the proper management of an establishment like that of the Defendant's, that the clerks should be punctual and attentive to their duties, and that it was well that clerks should know that they cannot enforce an engagement against their employers, if they are the first to violate it.

Mr. Morin, Attorney for Plaintiff, and Mr. Edward Carter, Attorney for the Defendant.

An Interesting Case.

A NOTE FOR $3,600 SWALLOWED BY A PHYSICIAN.

A case which has excited considerable talk in this city took place yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which are as follows. On the 13th of November last, Pierre Lucie Malo, a shaver of this city, who transacts business in St. Gabriel-street, discounted a note of five thousand six hundred dollars for Charles Sabourin, Esq., physician, of Longueuil, and ex-Mayor of that place. This note was endorsed by four parties, and was drawn in favor of Toussaint Daigneau of Longueuil. Yesterday, the 16th instant, this note became due, and Dr. Sabourin called at the office of Mr. Malo to take it up, and said he was unable to pay the whole amount of it, but would pay something on account, and give a renewal note for the balance. Mr. Malo then took the promissory note and placed it on a small table, whilst he was engaged in making a calculation of interest connected with the transaction; while so engaged, Dr. Sabourin quietly walked up to the table and seized hold of the note, tore it into small pieces, placed it in his mouth, and swallowed it. Mr. Malo then gave the alarm. Mr. Bedwell, a lawyer who has an office in the same building and on the same flat as Mr. Malo, in his affidavit stated that while sitting in his office he heard loud cries of alarm coming from the office of Mr. Malo. Mr. Bedwell then opened his door and saw Malo standing between the two doors, loudly calling for help, saying—"He has stolen my note; he has eaten my note for five thousand six hundred dollars; he has it in his belly." Mr. Bedwell then entered Malo's office, and there saw a stout man (Dr. Sabourin), who was then unknown to him, who appeared to be chewing something in his mouth, and making violent efforts to swallow, in which he succeeded. This man said a few words in French, to the effect that he did not owe Malo anything. The police were called in, and Dr. Sabourin placed in custody, and taken to the Police Court, whither he was followed by Malo, who was much excited and crying by turns, and exclaiming—"Doctor, vomit your innocence or guilt, I will give you some emetic;" to which Dr. Sabourin replied—"He was not going to make himself sick to please Mr. Malo." Dr. Sabourin has been under arrest ever since, and is now undergoing an examination before C. J. Coursol, Esq., Police Magistrate, on charge of felony. All the endorsers of the note have been summoned to give their evidence. The examination began this forenoon, and will occupy all day, and a portion of to-morrow. The above are, however, all the facts connected with the case which had been elicited up to two o'clock this afternoon.—*Montreal Pilot.*

A Duel Fought.

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE DUELISTS—EXCITEMENT AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From the Philadelphia News, Feb. 13.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, a duel was fought between two medical students, on a level spot of ground, about one mile and a half from the Permanent Bridge, and a short distance to the rear of the Blockley Almshouse. The particulars of this bloody affair, so far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:—

A few evenings since, a number of medical students were in attendance at a social party given at the house of a friend, when one of them, Chas. De C——, one of the Sunny South, behaved rather insultingly to several of his fellow students, and threw a glass of old Otard over them, and some of which sprinkled the furniture. One of the students, R—— S——, threw a glass of hot water into the face of Chas. De C——, who became exceedingly indignant, vowed revenge, and demanded the satisfaction due to a gentleman. The parties met next day, and through the medium of friends, the arrangements were made, the weapons, single barrelled pistols chosen, and at eleven o'clock yesterday, the principals, seconds, surgeons, and a few other intimate friends, jumped into carriages and started for the place selected, where honor was to be healed by inflicting wounds in human bodies.

The Surgeons laid their instruments on a fallen tree, in sight of the combatants, and the seconds, Mr. E—— W——, and Mr. J—— H. C——, prepared the principals for the contest. Ten paces were measured off, and the principals being placed back to back, were to wheel and fire. Everything being in readiness, the words one—two—three—were given, and the next moment the sound of a pistol shot reverberated through the surrounding trees and hills, and R—— S—— staggered a moment, and giving one moan, fell backwards to the ground. His second hastened to him, and in staunching the purple tide of life as it poured out from the right breast of the fallen man, it completely saturated the linen cambric. Chas. De C——, the other principal, turned pale, he began to realise his situation, and observing a man in the distance with a significant star on his breast, picked up his coat and hat, and flew away upon the wings of fight, passed over Grey's Ferry Bridge, and the only thing heard of him up to dusk last evening was a small note found lying on the table in his room, containing the following, which we give verbatim:—

PHIL.—— Feb——'58.

Dear
J—— H. C——,

I am off for Europe, will remain in New York for a day or so—telegraph to me when he dies—come and bid me good-bye.
C—— De C——.

The letter, evidently written in a hurry, was directed to his friend and second. It is supposed that he started in the five o'clock line yesterday afternoon, for New York.

We may mention that the whole affair was a joke. The pistol of the fugitive principal was loaded with powder only, and that of the other with paper. The blood spoken of was obtained from a slaughter house privately, and the man with a star, who was seen approaching in the distance, was a fellow student. There were, perhaps, not less than forty witnesses present, who were stationed behind trees. The whole party was in the secret, excepting the absconded and affrighted Charles De C—— who has, perhaps, by this time, passed one sleepless night in the city of Gotham.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

From the London Times, Feb. 3.

The following is an extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, Sep., 20, 1836, off Loando:

"Since my last letter to you in August circumstances have happened of the most stirring kind. Never on this notorious coast has humanity been more outraged, or the energy and compassion of British seamen more called for or shown. We continued cruising, looking in at the different stations, until the 10th, when, at daylight, we saw a schooner at anchor. We made sail for her; she slipped her cable and ran along the beach. We followed her in the *Sappho*, as near as the depth of water would allow. The wind was light, so the commander took to the boats and soon came up with her; she proved to be a schooner of fully 150 tons, quite prepared for the reception of slaves, and had arrived the preceding day on the coast. The captain had landed—probably with the specie for the purchase of his cargo, as only 28 doubloons were found, rolled up in a man's garters, who looked foolish enough when the master-at-arms hauled them off. We took the schooner to Loando to land the slave crew, then finding her not seaworthy, we made a target of her to exercise our men and burned her. This gave us something to talk about until we returned to Loando on the 15th; there we found the *Castor*, with the Admiral on board, from the Cape; he sailed from Shark's Point, where the ships were collected for Courts-martial. We left the following day; at 9 in the morning on the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captain said we were gaining, and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away running along the edge of the surf, and by the help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave ships, and we feared he would escape if he got sea room, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to the windward to cut him off, when he would be obliged to take off shore; another boat was sent to the leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colours flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to the leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless, force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We are told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to the cutter was backed under the stern and a [illegible] thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into a boat, the whale boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until 8 p. m. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night. One hundred and eighty were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board. It was an anxious and sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery,—men, women, boys and girls, more than 200 on board the *Sappho*, and as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature, with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; and a little the wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A shout was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it, and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the paleface race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the forecastle and bowsprit, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 18th, the wind and surf had increased; the ship had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The large boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the *Sappho*, 200 more being rescued; then the wreck was set fire to and our people withdrawn.

We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks, the stench was putrifying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were 40 miles off Shark's Point; the Captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the *Vesuvius*. Commodore Wise took the negroes on the *Vesuvius*, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the *Alector* prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel; if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast will be finishing.

I have given you the history of one of the many American ships employed in the Slave trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the *Pantata* 30 miles up the coast, and sent her to New York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her.

Executions at Delhi.

At Delhi the course of justice no longer suffers any impediment, so far as the minor agents in the rebellion are concerned. On the 22nd of December the Nawab of Jheyghur was hanged. At an early hour the Chaudney Chowk, where the gibbets were erected, was thronged with natives, principally Hindoos, who appeared to take a lively interest in the spectacle. A strong body of her Majesty's 60 Rifles, preceded by their band, marched up about a quarter past four, and drew across the road on all sides of the gibbets, while the gallant Ghoorkhas lined the right side. All the buildings in the neighborhood were crowded with European spectators, some females appeared here and there. About twenty minutes past four the cart containing the prisoner appeared, drawn by bullocks, and guarded by a party of Sikh cavalry. The Nawab, a tall, stout, good looking man, dressed in plain white clothes, with a figured muslin turban, having been pinioned, mounted the platform; his eyes were covered with a cloth, and the hangman having descended the drop fell; and the traitor was launched into eternity. He struggled for some seconds and then all was over. The crowd was very orderly; not a sign escaped them during the ceremony, but very few Mahommedans were present. On the morning of the 24th three rebels were hung, one of them the leader of the attack at the Hindun and the plunderer of Goorgaon. His rank in the rebel army was 'General.' The other two were 'small fry.'—*Daily News.*

The *Times* has a letter from its Bombay correspondent, but it cont ins little in addition to what appears elsewhere. We extract some passages:—

"The only news from Rohilcund is that the Bareilly insurgents, or a part of them, who have been long looking greedily at the hill station of Nynee Tal, without daring to repeat their attack of September last, assaulted with success, an outpost of Cavalry, on the 8th of December. The post was, however, re-occupied by a party of Ghoorkas and Irregulars, and of the former troops a large body was expected at Nynee, when it was hoped that offensive operations might be undertaken.

"At Delhi the rebel Nawab of Jhujhur, after undergoing a protracted trial, was hanged on the evening of the 23rd December. He met his doom with the calmness of a Mussulman fatalist, and the great crowd that was present (containing, however, very few mahomedans) was perfectly silent. A brigade of the 60th Rifles and Ghoorkas kept the ground. The grandfather of the criminal received a grant of this jaghire of Jhujhur from Lord Lake as a recompense for his services to the British. The treason of his grandson has cost him his territory and his life. His treasure, said to amount to nine lacs of rupees, is of course confiscated to the state.

Execution of a Man and Woman at Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Chronicle* of Friday, Feb. 12th, gives the particulars of the execution by hanging of Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife, for murder. The *Chronicle* says:—

"The scene on the scaffold was painful beyond comprehension, and drew tears from many of the spectators. Charlotte and Fife were attended, the first by the Rev. J. G. Brown, and the latter by the Revs. Mr. Bell and Mr. Williamson. They had religious services in the cell till within a few minutes before their removal to the scaffold. Shortly before two o'clock they left their cell, and taking seats, a procession was formed.

"After entering the yard the party ascended the scaffold, and took their seats on chairs, which had been provided for their accommodation. A beautiful and effective prayer was then made by the Rev. Mr. Brown, after which each made statements. Fife read his statement in a clear, audible voice. During its delivery he seemed greatly affected, and frequently burst into tears. Charlotte's statement was read by Mr. Williamson, a gentleman who took much interest in the unfortunate woman's spiritual welfare. Mr. W. is an Englishman by birth, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

"Immediately after Mr. Williamson ceased reading, the Rev. Mr. Bell read a chapter from the Bible and offered up a prayer, in which the prisoners joined. Fife, during this trying scene, maintained the most astonishing composure, and when the time came, actually adjusted the rope around his own neck and stamped on the platform, as if to say that he was prepared to meet his fate. Charlotte, on the other hand, seemed utterly broken down and bewildered. She cried bitterly, and every now and then uttered incoherent sentences—now stating that she desired to die, and again declaring that she was afraid of death and wished to live. Fife, seeing her agony of soul and utter prostration, put his arm around her, and endeavoured in every way to console and cheer her. Such was the state of mind of both and such their condition, when it was announced that their hour had arrived, and that they must now prepare for execution.

THE EXECUTION.

"Everything was now ready for the completion of the final act of the bloody tragedy, in which the convicts had played such a terrible part. The ropes had been adjusted around the necks of the victims, and but a few moments were to elapse ere their souls would be ushered into eternity. Still Fife's coolness forsook him not. He called each of them around him as he knew on the scaffold, and shook them affectionately by the hands. He then declared that, "with the help of God he would die like a man," and with a firm voice, in which the slightest tremor was not discernible, exclaimed, "Remember I die game." He then turned to his companion in guilt, who at this time was scarcely conscious, and putting his arm around her, kissed her. Both then declared themselves ready to die, and the signal being given, the sheriff touched the spring, and the souls of the guilty couple were launched into eternity. Fife fell straight down and died without a struggle; but Charlotte's death was less easy, and fully ten minutes elapsed ere the pulsations of her heart ceased. Fife's heart ceased to beat within five minutes from the time the drop fell.

"Fife's appearance on the gallows differed but little from that which he presented while in prison. He wore the same clothes as usual, but appeared dressed with greater care. Charlotte was attired in her ordinary clothing, and wore over all a buff colored shroud. She seemed haggered and pale, and looked the very personification of misery.

"The bodies were allowed to hang some twenty-five minutes, after which, it being evident that life was extinct, they were cut down and placed in two coffins provided for the purpose. Charlotte requested that they might be buried in one coffin, but as this could not be conveniently done, her request was not complied with.

"The number present at the execution was about thirty, including the jury, sheriffs, officers, and two physicians. Outside the walls of the jail full fifteen thousand people were at one time congregated, while Boyd's hill, from which an indistinct view of the scaffold was had, was black with people."

Important Victories of Colonel Seaton.

"Our latest advices from the north-west are dated Agra, the 26th inst., from which we learn that Colonel Seaton's column, which marched from Allyghur on the 13th, en route from Eta and Mynpoorie, fell in with a force of the rebels, 3,000 strong, at Gungeree on the morning of the 14th.—Their surprise was complete, and after a brilliant charge of the Carabineers, the enemy fled in disorder along the Futteghur road, leaving several guns behind them.—They were hotly pursued for some distance by this corps and Hodson's Sikh horse, their loss amounting to 350 or 400 men. The casualties on our side amount to 43 killed and wounded. Our loss arose from the unfavourable nature of the ground, covered with thick and high bushes, in which the murderers enscouced themselves, and from their hiding places fired at our officers and men. Next day the column marched to Khasguage, but the enemy had fled, and it was said was posted at Sahawar, a village ten miles distant, on the road to Futteghur. On the 16th the column reached Sahawar, only, however, to find that the enemy had continued his flight. Some seventy insurgents, who were not quick enough in their flight, were cut up by Hodsons horse. Colonel Seaton then determined to follow them to Futtealee, ten miles farther. Although his information of the movements of the enemy was never to be relied on, still he knew they had a number of guns, and the heavy, sandy nature of the roads led him to conclude that they could not march so rapidly. On the morning of the 17th the advanced guard came upon the enemy, drawn up in position in front of the village of Futtealee. Their position, which was well chosen, was reconnoitred personally by Captain Hodson and Lieutenant Greathed, of the Engineers. Their centre and left were posted behind some ugly ravines, and their right rested in a tope of trees in front of the village. Colonel Seaton made his dispositions immediately, bringing the main body in order to give the men a short time for rest and refreshment. The light artillery went to the front, and the action commenced with a pretty sharp fire on both sides which disclosed better the position of the enemy and the number of his guns. Colonel Seaton then ordered the cavalry to the right, to avoid the ravines, and take the enemy in flank. While these operations were being carried out, our main body, advancing in battle array, deployed into line from quarter distance columns.—As the infantry, under Major Eld, came in sight, the artillery firing on both sides had reached its hottest point.

"At the first flash of the advancing bayonet, gleaming in the morning sun, the enemy fled en masse, while the rapid and precise fire of our artillery told with terrible effect upon his ranks. The cavalry had now cleared the ravines in front of the position, and went in close pursuit of the fugitives for seven miles. Their camp equipage, guns (thirteen in number,) baggage, ammunition, and stores fell into our hands, while it is supposed that no fewer than 600 of them were killed upon the field or in the pursuit. Not the least gratifying feature of the success is the small amount of cost at which it was purchased, not a single European having fallen on our side, and but three or four being wounded, and that only slightly. One of Hodson's horse was killed.

"The little force which has achieved this brilliant and decisive success, under its gallant leader Col. Seaton, started from Delhi about a month ago, and was composed as follows:

"Europeans: One troop of Horse Artillery; one squadron 6th Carabineers; 300 bayonets 1st Bengal Fusileers; six rank and file 9th Royal Lancers.

"Natives: Hodson's Sikh Horse; 7th Punjaub Infantry; two companies of Sappers and Miners.

This important success, in connection with the decisive victory gained by Sir Colin Campbell at Cawnpore a few days previously, must render the Dooab no longer safe for the fugitives, as the whole extent of country between that city and Agra will now be swept by the combined forces."

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the same subject, says:

"The action of Putteealee was fought by Colonel Seaton with the loss only of two men, whilst the enemy received such a severe handling as he would be likely to remember for many a day. The force followed the rebels from Gungeree step by step till eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when they were discovered in position west of the town, with at least seven guns drawn up in line. With these they opened fire long before our force got within range; our artillery went at once to the front, and fairly sounded them out of their ground in less than an hour; and the line then advanced slowly, but never came into action, the guns having done it all. They got seven guns in position, and our cavalry following them up sharp, caught them fairly off on the other side of Furruckabau, I suppose, and stopped the passage of 500 or 600 in a run of some five miles, taken seven more guns, three elephants, and no end of ammunition and plunder of all kinds. On one elephant was a silver howdah with the enemy's commander seated thereon: he was called Bukeers of Mhow; he, with a young Nawab by his side (name unknown) was slain as he sat."

Colonel Seaton in the meantime has attacked the town of Putteealee with his infantry, and killed between 500 and 600 Pandy infantry. Their cavalry, as usual, were off at the first shot, although about 1500 in number. From Putteealee, the force moved down towards Mynpoorie, and met the enemy behind some high trees west of this place on the morning of the 24th. 'He opened,' says the Colonel, 'with four guns, as I advanced. I sent the Horse Artillery guns a detour to the right, supported by cavalry; the heavy guns and infantry following. The enemy finding his retreat to the city cut off, soon began to retreat. We took all his six guns, and cut up 250 men.'"

France.

PARIS, January 27.

More than ever people are becoming anxious here as to what will be the form of the repressive laws adopted, and it is by no means a generally received opinion that the Emperor will at once see the necessity of moderation and the ill-advisedness of severity. Still, I, for my own part, maintain my first belief, that we shall see no more violent measures at all events for the present.

I had not yet spoken to you of the report of the Emperor having been attacked again since the night of the 14th, because I, at first, attached no sort of credence to the story; but I hear it now from such a trustworthy, and I might indeed say official, quarter, that I cannot avoid referring to it. It would seem that, on Sunday last, (the 24th) at the moment when the Emperor, on horseback, escorted by two attendants, was turning from the Champs Elysees into the Bois de Bologne, a man dressed in a blouse sprung forward

for the following:—When the Prefect of Police, this same M. Pietri, tried to get Orsini into the explanation of the crime, (Orsini having confessed only his own individual share of it), he at one moment addressed the prisoner thus:—"But it is inconceivable to me how you, who have had the reputation of a man of courage and generous feeling, could have contemplated the murder of so many innocent people."—To this the answer was:—"It is now upwards of a week since I have been trying every means in my power, to make only two victims—myself and him—and I did not succeed."

I imagine the Government will find means to prevent young Charles Hugo's candidature for the deputation, and even to prevent his arrival here. His family (some members of which are here) say that he will find it impossible to enter France. This, I think, is likely, for his election would be a severe blow to the Imperialists, and it seems it would be sure to succeed, and that he would be elected enthusiastically.

One of the great preoccupations of the government is the book written by M. Charras, upon the "Military History of the Hundred Days," and which it has succeeded in keeping as yet entirely out of France.—The book passes those who have read it for an extremely clever one, and M. Thiers, who has managed to study it, says it will oblige him to re-write many parts of his "*Cent Jours*." Colonel Charras's text is this:—"The world is astonished that Napoleon, whose army was always victorious in the early years of his power, was the reverse after a certain lapse of time, and suffered defeat in Spain, in Russia, in Germany, and at Waterloo. The reason is simply that the two armies are not the same. The first was the produce of the free French nation, and was composed of brave patriots, every man of whom was a hero. The second was the army produced by despotism, and was an army of executioners." This is the theme developed (and it may seem victoriously so) by M. Charras, and you may easily conceive the anger of the Tuileries, on reading the book in question. The Emperor is all the more furious at what I have stated above, because the same argument has often been employed in his own case. It is said, with some reason, that the army in the Crimea was no imperialist army, but that created by the free constitutional institutions of France, under the house of Orleans; and it is now generally predicted that in a very few years more the "*grande armee*," created by Napoleon III. will be merely composed of carpet officers and mercenaries, who, in the end, will be found good only for the purpose of "keeping the people under." This has long been said, and what is passing just now shows it more and more evidently, but it is, therefore, all the easier to conceive how unwelcome must be to the Bonapartists such a work as that written by M. Charras.

Festivities in Prussia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "Monday, the 8th Feb. is now definitely fixed for the grand ceremony of the "Einholung" (the bringing in) of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick and his royal bride to the Prussian capital. The preparations for that day, and for the ensuing *fetes*, are upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Crowds of provincials and foreigners are arriving hourly, and the prices demanded for lodgings and places to view the grand procession are fabulously high. Fifty dollars, (£7 10s.) was the cash some days back of a small window looking on to the famous "Unter-den-Linden" street and "Kloderadatsch." The *Charivari* or *Punch*, of Berlin, asks how much money people are prepared to "throw out of the window" on the approaching occasion. Our facetious friend who gives the following flattering description of British beauty, as from "Our London Correspondent":—

"You will presently have the pleasure of seeing flocks of Albion's sons and daughters on the Spree. I wonder that our dear Berlin ladies should be so sensitive as to feel annoyed at the remarks of the *Times'* correspondent respecting their deficiency in personal beauty. Each nation thinks itself the handsomest in the world. We paint the devil black; the blacks will have him white. Miss Pastrana delights in her beard, and every Englishman thinks his red-haired, crooked-nosed, rabbit toothed, goggle-eyed, loose-legged, callless existence, the very perfection of human beauty."

The *Publicist* states that of all the trades' companies which will take part in the festal procession of Feb. 8, the chimney sweepers will be the most numerous; they are to consist of 24 masters and 42 journeymen. The master will appear in black body coat, black cravat, waistcoat, and trousers, the journeymen in new suits of working clothes, with the implements they use in cleaning the chimneys on their shoulders; 12 apprentices in new working clothes, and provided with brush and ladder, will also be of the party, and the whole procession will be preceded by a band of orphan boys, which has been engaged at the expense of 70 thalers. The furriers will all appear fur clad, the marshals of the trade company distinguished by lappels and wristbands of ermine. The turners will carry an enormous chessboard, manufactured with unusual skill, as the emblem of their trade. The joiners have got up a banner, made entirely of wood, but which is described as very ingeniously put together; the weight, however, is very considerable and will require special contrivances for carrying it.

In almost every large town in Prussia the authorities have celebrated the royal marriage in one way or another—in some cases by dinners of the upper classes, in others by treats to the poor, the inmates of hospitals or prisons, &c., with the accompaniment here and there of illuminations.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The *Africa* from Liverpool, Saturday, the 6th instant, arrived on Sunday morning the 21st instant.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 4th February.

In the House of Lords a bill for amendment of the law of libel was read a first time. One of the clauses gives a defence to all actions for faithful accounts of public meetings.

Earl Grey gave notice of his intention to present a petition from the East India Company, against any alteration in their constitution.

Lord Panmure gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army and navy, for their operations in India.

A general debate then took place, in the course of which Lord Derby, after referring to the still threatening state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of Napoleon, and hoped the Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to the refugees in England.

Lord Panmure said that recruiting was progressing very favourably, and that troops were sent to India at the rate of one thousand a month. Also, that instructions have been sent to the Colonies authorizing the enlistment of all British born subjects who might volunteer.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave notice of his intention to move a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. This is the measure to meet the refugee question.

A motion for a special committee to inquire into the transmission of troops to India was agreed to.

A congratulatory address to the Queen, on the marriage of the Princess Royal, was voted unanimously.

A bill was read a first time for abolishing imprisonment for debt &c.

A resolution was adopted conferring a pension of £1000 a year each on the widow of the late Sir H. Havelock and the present Baronet.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in a bill to allow the East India Company to raise money in England on debentures. The power to continue in force until the end of the session of 1859, and the amount to be restricted to ten millions pounds.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that on the 12th instant he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the government of India.

CHINA.

The Paris *Pays* of the 5th instant gives some clue to the operations in China. As it is likely that Yeh may conceal the fall of Canton from the Emperor, Admiral Seymour proposes, in case of its capture proceeding to erect on the southern viceroy, to take Tiensing, a short distance from Pekin, which draws all its provisions from it. Thus, the Brother of the Sun could no longer plead ignorance of what the other barbarians are doing.

It appears probable that Prussia will have to range herself with France and England in operations to reduce the Chinese to civilized usages. Prussia is bound by treaty to protect ships under the Oldenburg flag to some extent, as well as those under our own.

An Oldenburg vessel has been wrecked on the coast of China, and the crew plundered and ill-treated.

The Oldenburg Government has just called on Prussia to carry out the treaty, and demand reparation from the barbarians.

Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia landed at Antwerp on the 3rd inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

The bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

A suspension of some magnitude is reported at Cologne; name not mentioned.

The money market continues easier.

The Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.—This announcement caused a slight rise in the funds.

It was said that the city of Paris was about to raise a sum equal to twenty millions dollars.

Subscriptions were invited for £1,161,600 at 6 per cent., debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the whole amount was taken during the day at 97.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree which invests Prince Jerome Napoleon, uncle of the Emperor, with the right of attending the meeting of the Council of State and presiding over the same in the absence of the Emperor.

Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has ordered from a Paris manufacturer an apparatus necessary for establishing an electric telegraph in Persia.

After a succession of actions which lasted from the 7th to 14th of Dec., Schamyl was obliged to defer to the desire of the whole population of the great Tcherchez, and give in his submit to Russia.

The Viceroy of Egypt has, it appears, positively discarded in a very decided and tangible way, *le project magnifique* of M. Lesseps; so that the ingenious projectors of the Suez ship canal must henceforth trust to their own sources to make the desert bloom like a garden.

Said Pasha is at length fully awakened to the conviction that his own railway connecting this fine natural port of Alexandria with Suez, and the port of Ahaka, in the Gulf of Suez, is a far more magnificent project.

Weather very cold in France and Prussia.

London, Friday, Feb. 5.

Money very abundant. The Bank of England yesterday reduced their medium rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, six p. m.

Consols closed at 95⅞ to 95⅞ for money; 96 to 96⅛ for account.

Corn market continues very dull, and prices of wheat are again 1s to 2s per quarter lower. Indian corn in very limited request and easier to buyers. We quote wheat 5s 9d to 6s; for western 7s to 7s 2d; for choice southern white 7s to 7s 6d up to 7s 9d, in retail, best samples, per 70 lbs. Flour —Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 6d to 23s; extra Ohio 23s; Pork, American, difficult of sale; Lard very dull.

Richardson, Spence & Co., report breadstuffs very dull. Wheat—some little enquiry for red under 6s per 70 lbs., but resulting in little business. Flour unsaleable. Indian corn very slow. Provisions without change.

The ship *Marco Polo*, from Melbourne, was off Kinsale, with all well, on the evening of the 5th instant.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.—Consols weaker; 95⅞ for money and 96 a 96⅛ for account.

Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia left Buckingham palace at a quarter to twelve on the 2nd. About eleven o'clock a detachment of Life Guards and of household troops drew up on the esplanade in front of Buckingham Palace, the band of the former playing "Home, Sweet Home!" At ten minutes to twelve o'clock the advance of an outrider and two orderlies told that the leave taking of the Sovereign and her daughter was over, and a moment after the royal cavalcade passed through the principal entrance gate. Her Majesty watched the departure from a balcony, and showed deep emotion. Immediately behind the orderlies came a squadron of Life Guards, and after this an open carriage containing, on one side, the Princess Royal and her august husband, and on the other, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales; this carriage being followed by one containing the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Arthur; and this again by several others, containing a few members of the Queen's household, and the suite of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Behind the carriage occupied by the Royal couple rode a standard bearer and a second squadron of Life Guards. The procession started amidst a slight fall of snow, which gradually increased as it proceeded towards the city. The royal carriage was an open one, and its occupants, like those of the spectators, were soon whitened by the snow flakes. The long line of route was crowded, the general public apparently being anxious to avail themselves of the only opportunity that has been afforded to them of seeing the Royal couple. Immediately after leaving, the Princess dropped her veil, doubtless to conceal her tears. The procession proceeded slowly amid the acclamations of the people, which the Prince, with uncovered head, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, appeared to acknowledge with grave earnestness and cordial respect.

At Temple Bar, which was elegantly decorated with flags, the Lord Mayor headed the procession, which passed over London Bridge, and was received with great cheering until it arrived at the railway station.

At a quarter to one o'clock, the time denoted, the procession entered the terminus at the Fin Clayers' Arms station.—Her Royal Highness was warmly clothed in a travelling costume, of a grayish color.—As the railway was the signal was given, one last cheer more was made, and as affectionate a "God speed you!" as ever accompanied a royal departure mingled with the rattle of the railway train which conveyed the Royal Highness to Gravesend. At 35 minutes past one a shrill whistle heard in the distance was succeeded by a dark cloud of smoke, and the next moment the royal train pulled into the Gravesend station. On leaving the train the Prince and Prince ss were conducted to a carriage drawn by four grays, which they entered alone, and road great enthusiasm passed through the town to the Terrace pier. They reached the pier at twenty minutes to two o'clock, the snow falling heavily. Here they were met by the mayor and corporation, who presented an address. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales walked immediately behind the royal couple. The Princess appeared slightly agitated as bearing upon the arm of her royal husband. She walked slowly down the pier, preceded by a bevy of fair girls strewing flowers, and followed by an audible *adieu*. A roar of cannon announced the embarkation, and a few minutes afterwards the Victoria and Albert, joined by a small tender, was steaming down the river. In the wake of the royal yacht was a squadron of steam vessels of all dimensions, heavily freighted with passengers, but a cordon of guard ships kept strangers at a respectable distance. While the yachts remained in sight, the echoes of the surrounding hills were awakened by salutes of heavy ordnance, between which could be heard the cheers of the vast multitude collected on both banks of the river.

The royal yacht anchored at the Nore on Tuesday night, and proceeded at two on Wednesday morning for Antwerp. She was passed at half-past three a. m., abreast of the East Onze buoy, going very easy, and all the ships in a direct line, with a light air south-east and clear. The steam gun-vessel Alacrity, one of the squadron, in passing down channel, got ashore on the Sands, at half-past four, and was left high and dry. Assistance has been sent from Sheerness, and she would probably be got off. At Antwerp, on Tuesday evening, the weather became very tempestuous, and continued so a great part of the night.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.

The royal squadron arrived in the Scheldt this morning at eleven, and reached Antwerp at four. The Prince and Princess were received on landing by the King of the Belgians, the English and Prussian ambassadors, the consuls, and the civic and military authorities of Antwerp. The royal party drove at once to the railway station, and left by special train at five for Brussels. Immense crowds lined the quays and the streets traversed by the procession, and the royal couple were everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamation. The Princess Royal looked remarkably well.

Great Britain is to manifest herself on the occasion of the procession, not by taking part in it, but by occupying some point of the line of the procession's progress; at this point the Englishmen resident or staying here will collect under the cover of a very considerable Union Jack, miniature copies of which, printed on white satin, form the distinctive badge of the nationality. Thus collected, they will give the Princess a British cheer when she passes as British lungs alone know how to perform this interesting act, but which to our aesthetically refined friends here, who never speak loud, will doubtless appear very vulgar.

Massacre of a Ship's Crew.

A letter from Tahiti, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, says:—The small Island of Flight one of the Tuamotus group, situate in latitude 21 deg. 40 min., and lon. 140 deg. 120, has been the scene of a carnage of which neither the precise period nor the details are as yet known. The Caledonian schooner *Sarah Ann*, which left the Gambiers for Papiti more than twelve months ago, had not reached her destination on the 14 June, 1857. A short time ago, another Caledonian schooner, the *Julia*, in passing near the same island, perceived the wreck of a vessel, and having communicated with some persons on shore, the captain of the *Julia* felt persuaded that it was the wreck of the *Sarah Ann*, and suspected that all hands on board had been massacred by the natives. The French Governments, jealous of guaranteeing full security in the islands placed under its protectorate, immediately sent the *Milan* steamer to attempt, if possible, to save some of the people of the vessel, or to chastise the inhabitants. The mission of the *Milan*, although skilfully conducted, was not attended with success; and afterwards, a lady named Stevens, mother of two young men who were on Board the *Sarah Ann*, chartered the *Julia*, and went herself in search of her children. The unfortunate mother could only recover some articles which belonged to them, but through the intelligence of the Indians whom she took with her she enabled to get on board the *Julia* sixteen of the natives (men, women, and children), who formed the majority of the inhabitants of the island, and carried them to Tahiti. They were immediately handed over to the French authorities and put in prison. On the day after arrival, the children, four in number, were entrusted to the care of persons who could be relied on to take proper care of them, and they were ordered to be taken every day to their parents, in order to show the difference between civilization and barbarism. Hitherto their parents have refused to give any account of the fate of the persons who were in the *Sarah Ann*.

☞ It would seem that the horrid tales which have been so long current respecting the mutilations by the natives of India of English men and women have been grossly exaggerated, if not actually untrue. It has been ascertained that no mutilated subjects have come down the Ganges or found their way to England. Lord Shaftesbury, who gave currency to the statement at a public meeting, intimated that the highest lady in India—meaning of course, the wife of the Governor-General—had spoken of the mutilations in her letters. His lordship has been applied to for additional information, and the result shows that Lord Shaftesbury made the assertion, on mere *hearsay* evidence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—C. A. Weller.
Caution.—John McKay.
House and Lot to Let.—R. Winch.
For Sale.—W. Malcolm.
Remember This.—T. C. Hazlitt.
Fresh Arrivals.—Cooper & Fogarty.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

The Vacant Judgeship.

We are not yet apprized of the choice of the government in filling up the vacancy on the Bench of these united Counties. It is said that the number of applicants is so great, and their respective claims so conflicting, that Mr. Macdonald has not so far been able to make the appointment.—In the meantime the Counties are suffering much, as the time for making the Judge's Circuit of the Division Court commenced on Friday last at Peterboro, and continues without interruption throughout the Counties. At this season, when so many claims are being prosecuted, the inconvenience arising out of an adjournment is very great, and in some cases justice may be thereby defeated, but if Mr. Macdonald is really intent upon selecting the best from among the applicants, the present temporary annoyance will be cheerfully borne, as leading to a continuation of that confidence which was so successfully established by the late incumbent. Whether Mr. Macdonald will allow any importance to attach to the circumstance of local connection, we cannot say, but it must be apparent to those who have observed the characters of the parties who commonly figure in the Division Courts, and the perplexing nature of their cross actions, that in order to do substantial justice, something more must weigh on the mind of the Judge than as it is there presented to him, otherwise it might be many times impossible to distinguish between evidence given under the same solemnities, with the same knowledge of facts, but bearing in directly opposite directions, and in support of issues which perhaps have arisen more out of passion than out of right, and which are regarded by the suitors as moral victories to be won.

The Parliament.

Parliament met on Thursday last and the House of Assembly having chosen the Honorable Henry Smith of Frontenac, to be their Speaker, His Excellency the Governor General, required their attendance in the Legislative Council Chamber, on Friday. The Speech will be found in another column, and it will be seen, promises a great many useful measures to be introduced by the government, but it happens strangely enough that the most of them have hitherto been considered as Opposition measures, and have been suppressed in the Legislature by Ministerial influence. Although it is always gratifying to make converts of one's opponents, yet it does not seem exactly right that the new comers should receive the rewards that are due to the men who prepared the way, and fought the battle to victory. Sir Edmund Head ought to have more respect for the early advocates of the measures he approves, than to ignore their claims, and allow them to be appropriated by the same party on the Treasury benches which has always opposed them. But notwithstanding the goodly array, there is a Blank which must leave great dissatisfaction in the country, since the principle of representation according to population was the chief question at the late elections in Canada West, and the government cannot but feel that in refusing to notice it from the Throne, they are practically ignoring the reform upon which the hearts of the great mass of the people are set. Even ministers, in order to gain their seats in the House, had to acquiesce, before the Electors, in the justness of their demand for equality of representation, and in the necessity of its becoming a government measure, but when their seats are secured, they forget the promises they made in order to get to them, and think only of the pecuniary advantage and political capital they can acquire by their places. In the debate which will arise upon the answer to the Address, the intentions of the Ministry will be more plainly discovered and the strength or weakness of the patriot party be more fully developed. At the election of Speaker the Ministerial nomination had a sweeping majority, but this division cannot be taken as a test, because it was not made a party question, and because, too, no other candidate was brought forward; consequently many who otherwise would not have voted for Mr. Smith, did so, out of good breeding, as no good could have arisen in refusing to stand up, as a compliment to the choice of the House. The allusion in the Speech, to the choice made by the Queen in the matter of the Seat of Government, is very shabby. If Ottawa is, by virtue of the Imperial selection, to be the Seat of Government, it should be expected that the Ministry would have the moral courage to demand its recognition by the Legislature, but in place of this open manner of dealing with it, they smuggle a reference to it into an obscure sentence, and make it appear that they attach no sort of consequence to it. On the whole there seems to be no reason to doubt that the Session will proceed but a short distance, before Mr. Macdonald will yield to the moral influence of the powerful party which is opposed to him, when the great struggle will begin, which shall dispel the illusion that Upper Canada cannot be united to Lower Canada upon such just principles as will satisfy a majority to either section.—The Opposition of the Parliament is not the Opposition of the last: men of infinite superiority of intelleetual and moral force have been returned on its principles, and the country will soon feel the benefit of the weight it has thrown into the scale.

Curious Wheat Speculations.

At the Mayor's Court, two boys were, last week, charged with stealing wheat from Mr. Peplow, out of his mill. The circumstances attending these operations are suggestive of such a repetition of their acts, as to have amounted to a very large quantity, taken together. It appears that these boys, who are of very tender years, crept under his mill, and by means of a sack in proper shape, made for the purpose, received at a hole at the bottom of the elevator, which receives the wheat after it passes out of the smut mill: when the mill was going, these boys entered with their bags, and opened the sluice: when they got enough, they shut it again, and decamped with their booty, even in day light, to their house, which is but a short distance from the mill, and where several families run one society. From the secluded position of their means of access to the sluice, the operation may have been carried on for a long time, and might have indefinitely continued, for, although Mr. Peplow knew by his deficiencies, for months back, that he was being robbed, he never could ascertain how it was effected, but having a small grist for a customer, and finding that some three bushels of wheat were reduced to the weight of two, by grinding, he made a search, which resulted in the discovery of the young delinquents, who were then taken to gaol.—The poor boys, however, are not the sacrifices that ought to be made to justice, for they never would have carried on such a business, if they had not been encouraged to it by the older persons who were the receivers of the stolen property, and thus, with diminished risk, enjoyed the profits of the transaction. Mr. Peplow has latterly become so notorious for his bad yield, that his customers have felt very shy towards him, and were trying their luck with other millers, so that his loss was doubled by the tolling to which he was subjected. They need not hesitate now to return to him, as the cause of complaint is removed and his character re-established. The boys were committed for trial.

☞ We have great pleasure in publishing the subjoined resolutions, as therein requested, and beg from the relatives of the distinguished deceased, to whom they are addressed, their acceptance from us of a communion of sentiment with the language of the resolutions:—

At a meeting of the members of the legal profession, resident in the Town of Peterboro' held at the office of Robert Dynes Esq., on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1858, Sandford F. Kirkpatrick Esq., in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved:

1. That we deeply, and sincerely regret the death of George Barber Hall, Esq., late Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Peterborough, and Victoria.

2. That by his death we have to lament the loss of an impartial and courteous Judge, as well as of an able and sound lawyer, and sincere friend; and the community in which we live have been deprived of the services of one of its brightest ornaments.

3. That we beg to offer our most respectful condolence to his bereaved widow and family on this melancholy event.

4. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to John Hall, Esq., and also to the Editors of the Peterboro' papers, with a request that they will insert the same.

S. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.—The last male descendant of Boswell, the friend and biographer of Johnson, has just departed this life, and the name and title of Boswell has become extinct through the death of Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck-house, county of Argyle, which happened on the 4th ult., in his 51st year. The famous Boswell left by his wife, the daughter of his uncle, Mr. A. Montgomerie, of Dalshaw, North Britain, besides two daughters, an only son, Alexander, who was created a baronet in 1821, at the coronation of King George IV., but, lost his life in a duel the following year. His only son was the baronet so recently deceased; two daughters, we believe, survive to lament their parent's loss and to carry the name of Boswell into other families.

We are authorized to inform the parties who have connected the above paragraph that the male line of Boswell is not extinct, nor likely soon to become so. Mr. John Crerar Boswell of Cobourg represents the ancient male line in Canada, and seemingly in Scotland too. What success he has met with in preserving his stock we are not aware, but failing him, his brother, Mr. George Goldie Boswell can have nothing laid to his charge, for he reckons some nine males of good promise in his family alone.

☞ The Milling establishment at Warsaw, consisting of a Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Store-house, and Machine-shop, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d Feb.; and appearances seem to indicate that the fire was the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance.

☞ McConnel's Hotel in Bobcaygeon, was burnt down last week. It was not insured.

Parliamentary Reform Demonstration.

On Wednesday night a meeting was held in the Freemasons' Hall for the purpose of promoting a union between the middle and working classes, so that the reform of Parliament might be furthered by combining agitation. The basis of this union, according to the resolution submitted to the meeting, was the principle of manhood suffrage. There was a numerous attendance of middle and working classes, the hall and galleries being crowded to excess, and the proceedings were of the most exciting description. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P., who was called to the chair, among other introductory remarks said that the experience of the last fifteen years must have convinced all men that the working classes, could do nothing without the co-operation of the middle classes, and it was equally apparent that the middle classes were powerless without the aid of the working classes. A resolution to the effect that no Reform Bill would be complete or satisfactory which did not include as its leading feature the principle of manhood suffrage, was, after considerable discussion, carried amid general cheering. Mr. Cuninghame, M. P., Mr. Townsend, M. P., Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, and others, addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1858.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

After the members of the House had returned from the Legislative Council Chamber—

The Hon. J. A. MACDONALD rose and said he had the honour to propose the honourable and learned member for Frontenac as Mr. Speaker for the present Parliament. In doing so he need only call the attention of the House to the fact that he (Mr. H. Smith) was one of the oldest members now sitting in Parliament. He believed that he entered it in 1841, and that he was, with the exception of the hon. gentleman for Lanark, Haldimand and Wentworth, the oldest member of the House. He had been elected from the time of the union, but had sat for the county with an interruption until the present day. He (Mr. Macdonald) need not say anything of the experience he had enjoyed in everything relating to the rules and practice of Parliament. He had not only been many years in the House, but as was well known, he had taken an active and leading part in Parliament, as a representative of the people. He (Mr. Macdonald) had it might well on this arrangement which was more implied than expressed, at the time of the formation of the union that the Speaker should be chosen alternately from each section of the Province. (Hear, hear.) That principle had obtained since the union, and he had thought it well to assume the responsibility of continuing that practice. He would also say that he believed his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Smith) had a thorough acquaintance with the French language, so that the House would not be subjected to any inconvenience on that account.

Hon. E. CARTIER seconded the nomination.

Mr. BROWN said he could not by any means endorse the high compliments which had been paid by the Attorney General West to the hon. member whom he proposed as Speaker. He thought that many members of the House were, by character, and temper and general position before the country, much better entitled to the office of Speaker than the hon. gentleman selected. However, Her Majesty's Opposition, in the exercise of their discretion considered that it would not be advisable on that occasion to bring forward an opposition candidate, ("Hear, hear," from the Ministerial side of the House.) There could be no doubt but that the gentleman who occupied the Treasury benches had a majority of the House. He believed they had a large majority from Lower Canada, though, fortunately, not a majority of the Western section of the Province, (Hear, hear.) Still they did command a majority of the united Legislature, they had chosen the Solicitor General West as their nominee for the office of Speaker, they had the power to elect him—and the Opposition did not think it necessary to have any party contest on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) They threw the responsibility entirely upon the gentlemen opposite of placing in the Speaker's chair the candidate they had named. The responsibility rested with them alone, and if the result answered their expectations, the members of the Opposition side of the House would be well satisfied.

Mr. PATRICK wished to say that he had an objection to the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. H. Smith) because of his remarkable modesty, (a laugh)—but he believed that the Solicitor General West possessed a generous and kind heart, and he trusted that when the hon. gentleman was elevated to the high position of Speaker, without opposition from the Members comprising Her Majesty's loyal Opposition—(hears hear)—he would show that impartiality to every Member which the House expected at his hands (Hear, hear.) He was glad to know that the Opposition side of the House were so British in feeling that they were disposed to adopt the British practice of not giving rise to mere political contests on such questions as that which was now before the House. (Hear, hear.)

The question having been put from the Chair,—

Mr. MACKENZIE rose and said that if the exponents of the opinions of those who sent them to Parliament were satisfied with Mr. Smith, it was well; but if there was no other candidate proposed by any other member, he was sure he would not propose one. At the same time, as the oldest member of that House, he could not help saying, that the appointment of the person proposed by the Hon. Attorney-General West was a disgrace to Canada. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that the personal as well as the political character of the member nominated for the Speakership, was a disgrace to himself, and it was a disgrace to the House and to the country that he should be chosen as Speaker. At the same time he (Mr. Mackenzie) was willing to submit to what the majority might do in the matter, and contented himself by simply expressing his opinion of the character of the candidate brought forward. When one looked back at only at what took place on one night during last Parliament, and reviewed the conduct of the Attorney General West and the Solicitor General West—men who from their station should be examples of good breeding, but who did not even demean themselves with common decency—he had reason to feel strong apprehension for the reputation of the House. He (Mr. Mackenzie) stood till he could stand it no longer—and then he went home. (Laughter.) He had expressed himself strongly on many occasions, but he had never been called to account for what he had said; but of the Solicitor General West it could fairly be said that his conduct had been indecent, and quite opposed to that which would reasonably be expected from a gentleman chosen to occupy the Chair, and it would be a deep stain upon the House if a majority were found by the Ministry to elect him. The majority of the members of the House were strangers to him (Mr. Mackenzie), and he could not therefore say if the Opposition would show strength or weakness by putting forward another candidate. If the House were of opinion that Mr. Smith was a proper person to fill the chair, any opposition which he might offer by proposing an amendment, would be perfectly futile, and would perhaps expose his weakness. He should not, therefore, adopt that course.—He could not help remarking, however, that there was such a wide difference between the hon. member, now Judge of Quebec, and the hon. member opposite, that it seemed like a nightmare that such a proposition should be made, seconded and carried in the Canadian House of Assembly in the 19th century. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAMPBELL entered his protest against what had fallen from the Hon. Attorney General West, that the House should be fettered in their choice of a Speaker from either the Upper or the Lower Canada members. (Hear, hear.) He had come to the House determined to vote for the best man proposed without respect to party, and without enquiring whether he came from Upper or Lower Canada.

The Hon. Mr. CAUCHON was in favour of the double majority system, and would fight for it as long as he lived. For this reason, if for no other, he should vote for the hon. member for Frontenac.

Mr. HOGAN said that, as a new member of the House, occupying a place on the Opposition benches against the wishes of many of those who had for years been his personal friends, he thought it proper to say a few words in explanation of the course he intended taking on the present occasion. The Government had, as had been stated, proposed the hon. member for Frontenac as Speaker, on the principle that they were bound to carry out the alternative system: that was to say that the Speaker should be elected alternately from the two Provinces. Now, he denied that this principle applied in this particular case. He asserted that the hon. member for Frontenac did not represent the feelings of the people of the Upper Province. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry had appealed to the people, and had been beaten in Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.)—and he contended that if the alternative system were carried out, it ought to be adopted in favour of the majority from Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) Neither might the position of the hon. gentleman as Solicitor General in the Government during last Parliament to have any weight with the House in electing him as Speaker; for he owed it to the Government, he owed it to the House, and he owed it to the country to stand or fall according as, after the general election, the Government to which he belonged obtained the support of the House. (Hear, hear.) A very important constitutional question was involved. The Government had been beaten in Upper Canada, and a majority of the House would declare that the Solicitor General and the Government with which he was connected had not their confidence. Could the House say that it was an evidence of reciprocity, or that they did justice to Upper Canada when they force I down the throats of the members of Upper Canada a member whom the people of Upper Canada condemned? (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hogan) took a very sincere and deep interest in another gentleman being Speaker—he referred to the hon. gentleman, the member for Cornwall. If that gentleman had been chosen he would have been a credit to the House, and far more agreeable to the country than the candidate proposed; but although they could promise him a very considerable Upper Canadian majority, yet in view of a large Lower Canadian majority, the hon. gentleman he had referred to did not think it proper to stand a contest. What Lower Canadian members said they would give to the Upper Canada people was simply this, that the Speakers should be elected by the Lower Canada members, but that they should be chosen from each section of the Province alternately, so that they should not hurt the feelings of the Upper Canadian people. This was not carrying out the principle of reciprocity. He contended that if a Speaker were chosen from among the Upper Canadian members he should be a gentleman in whom the people of Upper Canada had confidence; and concluded by saying that because he did not consider the Solicitor General West deserving of being placed in the Speaker's chair, he should give his vote against him. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. J. SS MACDONALD did not intend on this occasion to say much respecting the qualifications of the hon. member proposed for Speakership. Like himself that hon. member had been in Parliament for the last seventeen or eighteen years; and certainly if experience would entitle him to the office he ought to have it. (Hear, hear.) He could not forbear alluding to the difference in the sentiments expressed by two hon. members who would support the Ministerial nomination. On the one hand the hon. member for Rouville declared he would be fettered by no arrangement; while on the other hand, the very principle which was thus repudiated, was the sole motive of the hon. member for Montmorenci in supporting the member for Frontenac. Now, while he (Mr. McDonald) did not wish to carry the principle to the same extent as the hon. member for Montmorenci, he still could not repudiate it altogether, while it was carried out to the fullest extent in the Government. (Hear, hear.) He recollected the first time this double majority system was carried into effect was when Mr. Hincks attempted the election of a Speaker. That was the first occasion on which the reciprocity system so well alluded to by the hon. member for Grey to-day came into action. In the early parliaments, Mr. Cauchon was proposed because he had a majority from both sections of the country. A memorable change took place when Sir Allan McNab was elected by an Upper Canadian majority. That was somewhat of a parallel case; but at that period the question of Lower Canada against Upper Canada had not been invoked. To-day we have this fact, that while reciprocity is pretended to be given to the people of Upper Canada, a majority of people will be found protesting against the election of the hon. member for Frontenac. It was true they could not expect, in ordinary cases, to carry their point with a minority. But if the principle of reciprocity was to be followed out,—if they were anxious to give Upper Canada the right of choosing a member,—the nomination ought not to be pressed. He would not, as he had previously remarked, say anything as to the qualifications of the hon. member for Frontenac. But he hoped that the expectations which his friend had formed, would be carried out; and that on the Opposition side of the House, he would meet that support which his responsible situation would call for. (Cheers.) With these few remarks, he would conclude by stating that as Upper Canada had not on this occasion the choice of a Speaker—he meant to record his vote against the nomination.

Mr. BURTON denied that the late Government had been thoroughly beaten in Upper Canada; at any rate the question remained to be tried. But there was one thing certain—the regular opposition had been thoroughly beaten. (Derisive cheers.) There was a class of politicians who called themselves Conservatives, such as the honourable gentleman (Mr. Hogan) who had just sat down, but he believed that they would not have been returned to the House if their constituents had thought they would have thrown themselves into the arms of the Opposition.

Mr. FERRES said if he understood the hon. member for Grey, they were expected to choose a Speaker from the minority of the House. With respect to the majority of Upper Canadian members being against the present administration, he believed the fact had yet to be ascertained. The gist of his (Mr. Hogan's) remarks amounted to this, that the Lower Canadian members should have nothing to say on the subject, but that a certain portion of the members from Upper Canada should decide. For his own part, he looked upon it as a matter of etiquette, and did not think it essential that the Speaker should be elected from one section or the other. Where two members of the House were equally qualified, one being from Upper and the other from Lower Canada, etiquette demanded that they should give the preference to that section which had not furnished the Speaker in the previous Parliament. With the principle of his honourable friend from Grey he could not concur. To suppose that a large minority from, Upper Canada and a large majority from Lower Canada were to allow a small section of Upper Canada to give them a Speaker, was a principle which he thought no member on the floor of the House would entertain.

Mr. DUFRESNE thought that this was the proper moment to test the question, to see how each party stood. As to saying that the votes of Lower Canadian members would very likely carry the question, he believed the gentleman had advanced that argument before he could decide the question himself. He was willing to vote for a gentleman from Upper Canada if he was a person qualified to fill the duties of the situation, but he did not say that a member if no Lower Canada would not receive his support. He believed, though the contrary had been asserted by some gentleman, that it had been uniformly the custom to select a Speaker from Upper and Lower Canada alternately. If his memory served him right, the first Speaker was Mr. Cuvillier, the second was Sir Allan MacNab, the third was the Hon. Mr. Morin, the fourth was the honourable member from Cornwall (J. S. Macdonald,) the fifth was the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the sixth now proposed was from Upper Canada; three from Upper, and three from Lower Canada; and therefore he did not say that any gentleman who should be proposed from Lower Canada would not receive his vote, when he recollected the agreement which was entered into at the time of the Union. (Cries of "No no.") Gentlemen might say no, no, but it was understood, and he should follow it out. Considering also that the hon. gentleman now proposed was qualified to fulfil the duties of the important office, and considering that it was in accordance with the agreement entered upon at the time of the Union, he should give him his support.

Mr. PICOTTE having replied to Mr. Dufresne, the House divided, Yeas 79, Nays 12.

YEAS—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Church, Cannon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gill, Harwood, Heath, Holmes, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, McLeod, McMicken, Meag

their obligations to pay in specie. Yet, there is no doubt that the pressure has been, and still is, severe on our merchants, our land-owners, and our farmers. There is no doubt, too, that much may be done to amend and improve our own commercial legislation. I earnestly recommend these matters to your attention, and I therefore solicit your consideration of the following subjects:—

The expediency of assimilating the commercial law of Upper and Lower Canada: The law of imprisonment for debt, and the law of insolvency in Upper Canada: The law regarding fraudulent assignments and preferences, and that relating to the interest of money in commercial transactions of every kind.

It appears to me also that the Jury Laws require revision, and that the Municipal law of Upper Canada may be with advantage amended and consolidated.

There are no statutory provisions more important to the country than those which regulate the franchise, and the trial of controverted elections. Being of opinion that the present acts require amendment, I trust that you will do all in your power to improve and simplify the existing system. I believe, too, that it would be expedient to secure the proper registration and protection of all qualified voters.

A measure will be laid before you for amending and simplifying the whole system of management of our Public Lands, and facilitating their occupation by industrious settlers. I am glad to state that the number of emigrants in the course of the year just ended, was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. A large extent of territory in different parts of the Province has been surveyed for the purpose of immediate occupation. Experience has proved that the opening of roads through the forest has much facilitated the settlement of our wild lands. By making these roads on a system at once uniform and comprehensive, there is every reason to expect the best results from the aid granted by the Legislature.

The subject of the fisheries in both sections of the Province is one which deserves your attention, as I believe that they may be so dealt with, as hereafter to become a source of revenue.

In Lower Canada, the Legislative changes made in the Judicial system have been brought into operation. I trust that more ready access to justice and the speedy termination of civil suits will be the result of these provisions.

I congratulate you on the continued success of the Canadian Line of Steamers.—They have already placed our intercourse with Europe on a new footing, and I look forward with pleasure to the establishment of a weekly line to the St. Lawrence during next summer. I recommend to your notice the increasing value of the Lake commerce of Canada. Our trade with Chicago and the Western States promises to be important alike to the Upper and Lower Sections of the Province.

During the recess, a correspondence has taken place with the Imperial Government and with the sister colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which the importance to Imperial interests of an Inter-Colonial Railway and Military road to Halifax has been pressed on the attention of the Home Government. This correspondence I will cause to be submitted for your consideration.

As this Province has already gone to the utmost limit of pecuniary aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, it affords me pleasure to state my confident expectation that such aid will prove sufficient to secure the advantages promised by the completion of its works; and I doubt not that the community at large are sensible of the benefits derived from this great and important undertaking.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The commercial difficulties to which I have already alluded will be found to have affected our revenue. This was to be expected, but the diminution is such as to inspire us with no fears for the credit of the future prosperity of the country. I believe you will find that due economy has been used in the expenditure of the funds entrusted to the Executive Government, and that effectual supervision over the public accounts has been maintained by the Board of Audit. I have to ask of you, in the present Session, such supplies as may be required for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

Correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company and its territory, will be laid before you: as well as an answer to your address presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the Seat of Government. On the first of these subjects it will be for you to consider the propositions made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Company, and to weigh well the bearing of these propositions on the interests and rights of Canada. Papers will also be submitted to you showing clearly the steps taken by the Provincial Government for the assertion of those interests and rights, and for their future maintenance.

I now leave you to the performance of your Legislative duties.

The members of the Legislative Assembly having retired, the House adjourned until Monday next.

House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1858.

The Speaker then took the chair shortly after three o'clock.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having appeared at the bar, intimated that his Excellency the Governor General desired the attendance of the Legislative Assembly in the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The members of the Assembly, headed by the Speaker, accordingly proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, standing at the bar of the Legislative Council, briefly addressed his Excellency, stating his appointment to the office of Speaker, and his felt inadequacy rightly to discharge its duties, but claiming for the House of Assembly all its ancient rights and privileges.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council made a formal reply on behalf of his Excellency, assuring the Assembly that there would be no interference with their rights and privileges, and that his Excellency would, at all seasonable times, be ready to receive representations from them on matters affecting the public interest.

The Governor General then delivered the Speech from the Throne, which we publish elsewhere. His Excellency read it first in English and then in French.

The members of Assembly having returned to their own House, the Speaker again took the Chair, and read copies, in both languages, of the Governor's Speech.

Attorney Gen. MACDONALD—(carrying out the usage which requires that some act on the part of the House shall intervene between hearing the Governor's Speech and fixing a day for its consideration)—moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of oaths to persons appointed to be Justices of the Peace.

Leave being granted, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day fortnight.

Atty General MACDONALD then moved that his Excellency's Speech be taken into consideration on Monday next. He hoped that any amendments to be proposed would be distributed in sufficient time beforehand.

Mr. BROWN said he must take opportunity to have it understood that he could not be necessarily bound to a day's delay.

Atty Gen. MACDONALD—Certainly.

The motion was then agreed to.

Atty Gen. MACDONALD moved that there be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing, for their guidance, instead of accepting the old rule, as a matter of course. In regard to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, it was his intention to propose that the Committee on Public Accounts, which was a committee of the whole House, should be appointed a Committee on Privileges and Elections, as it was composed of more than one-third of the members of the House, having public business to attend to. It was too much to ask of members to serve on two committees at once, and he thought the Committee on Public Accounts was the most important of the two.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought it was necessary that the present Parliament should know upon what principles and rules they were to act. He was opposed to the appointment of the Committee on Public Accounts, as it was a committee of the whole House, and he thought it was the province of the House to watch the Executive. It was too much to ask of members to serve on two committees at once, and he thought the Committee on Public Accounts was the most important of the two.

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Atty Gen. MACDONALD said he intended to move the appointment of such a Committee, at the earliest possible moment after the Speech from the Throne was replied to and that two of its members be the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the hon. member for Glengary. With respect to the remarks of the member for Haldimand he believed the public purse was safer under the control of the fat and well-fed men who had been used to hold the strings, than it would probably be in the keeping of the lean and hungry expectants who had never had a chance of getting their fingers into it. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 3 P. M.

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 5th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which appeared in the *Moniteur*. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of those insults, had taken the responsibility.

Earl Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of certain addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to, after some objections made by Lord Canning, the Governor General being included in the vote.

In the House of Commons a vote of thanks to the army in India was carried, after some exceptions being taken, as in the Upper House.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder, to make it felony. He said the proposition was made in consequence of a recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. That attempt was the result of a conspiracy formed in England; and the consequence was that foreign nations had formed an opinion that Parliament ought to take some steps to remove upon more suspicion conspirators from Britain. The Government, however, had no intention to propose any rash measure; although, under the circumstances, they were driven to consider the present state of the law with regard to conspiracy. He explained the appearance of offensive addresses in the *Moniteur*, and the Emperor's regret for the same; and concluded by pointing out the necessity for an amendment of the law on general grounds.

Mr. Kingslake moved a resolution in the shape of an amendment—that the House, while anxious upon every proper occasion to consider any defect in criminal law, deemed it inexpedient in compliance with the demand contained in Walewski's despatch, until further information had been afforded by the production of any communications between the two Governments subsequent to the date of that despatch. He declined to concur in altering the municipal law of the country upon the demand of any power whatever.

Several speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic one by Mr. Roebuck, when the debate was adjourned. The following evening the debate was resumed, and after speeches by Lord John Russell, Disraeli, and others, in favour of leave being granted to bring in a bill, Lord Palmerston's motion was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 98.

Mr. Baring presented the East India Company's petition against any alteration in the government of India.

Nothing of importance transpired in the House.

The London *Morning Post* says that one of the principals in the late attempt on Napoleon, is an Englishman, named Thos. Allsopp, ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

Election rioting had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured, and the military were called out to restore order.

The Naples Calamity.

The details of this calamity, which more recent inquiries have brought to light, are heart rending in the extreme. An extract from the letter of an Englishman on the spot reveals these particulars respecting a village called Tito in the interior:—All the houses are destroyed, and 300 persons killed. The scene baffles all description. It might be likened to a place that had been battered down by a cannon. Of some houses the entire sides were levelled with the ground, and we could see the interior blackened with smoke, and pieces of broken furniture standing about; in others, the roofs had fallen in, and only the outer walls were standing. The winter stock of grain or corn were mingled with the ruins, and pigs were digging among them for food.—On the hill above the town a few government huts were erected—perhaps 30 of them—one of which was used as a hospital. Here, everywhere, we heard that a few had been wounded, but we met with no case requiring amputation. In one place 34 bodies had been dug out together, in another 17 had been found locked in each other's arms. A house was pointed out to us of which the entire side had fallen, and on it persons had been originally seated to a wedding feast, and the eighth, a woman named Carmina, was dug out the next morning. The most harrowing incident we met with was the following:—Seven or eight persons had been killed up to the time of the fall of a house; one child only managed to escape, but during the night the upper part of the house fell in, and the poor little creature was heard crying for help. Some relatives of the family were at once employed in endeavouring to find it, and after some time succeeded in extricating it from the ruins.

The town of Lucknow.

Advertisement

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Election rioting had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured, and the military were called out to restore order.

The Travellers Livingston and Atkinson.

Last Monday's meeting, the Royal Geographical Society were favored by hearing the first account of Mr. Atkinson's and Monsieur Perrot's journey to the Amoor. We were prepared to hear of a fifteen months' imprisonment in Siberia, but Mr. Atkinson's projected expedition would run through the coast of which belonged to Portugal, it would be well to escape even Portuguese imprisonment with it. But to this Dr. Livingstone objected. He said that an instance of the kind of international courtesy was furnished in Egypt lately, on the occasion of the travel expedition which the Pasha of the country, took place on the journey of the Nile. When the consul had learned what the authorities of Egypt discussed between them, he found that the Pasha had determined to arrest him, and also to seize his papers. He said that he did not want to injure men, who had a taste for natural objects, but practical men—men who could turn their knowledge to account. Mr. Livingstone was of opinion that the Russian Government would not be very much pleased with the travelling of Englishmen in Siberia, but that no new expedition would be undertaken to defend, on the part of others, that I will gratify him with a few words in reply.

Port Hope is not very wide of the mark when he says, all his five points of difference, as between Jno. S. and Jas. Smith and myself, have been completely met and answered, not by the President's letter to me, but by mine to him; he has been told, and Port Hope knows it, that those five points are mere side issues to cover a deeper object, that they are of importance to me as part of a whole I do not deny, but they are not the thing itself. What I mainly complain of is, the treatment I have experienced from Mr. J. S. and Jas. Smith as members of the Railway Board, who, when it suits their convenience, assume that position in attacking me, and when answered, take the ground they have nothing to be answerable for, it is the Town I have to look to for a settlement of the questions raised. I have exerted myself in no ordinary degree to open a communication between Peterboro' and Port Hope, and am far in advance of my contract to gain this object, which has been done at a very heavy pecuniary loss to me, instead of receiving thanks for my exertions, much less evincing any desire to make an equivalent for the losses sustained, I am refused what is due to me on the work actually performed, told I require watching, and that they Mr. J. S. and Jas. Smith, must remain sufficient to finish the road in their Solomon's till risks. By them it would be made to appear that I have been demanding the ten per cent retained under the contract, for the completion of the finished work, which is totally false, as my Engineer's statement shows, but if I am to be taxed I have to look for their subscription of Stock, what has Mr J. S. and Jas had been worked, but we met with no Engineer's certificate, that I received all the money in the Bank at my last payment, they [illegible] Port Hope, as I know it [illegible] to Port Hope to New York by [illegible] and that [illegible] I consent and a resolution passed [illegible] that effect, and in doing this the [illegible] Port Hope [illegible] Peterboro' [illegible] Cobourg road [illegible]

[illegible] the advantage in the Quarterly [illegible] Peterboro' [illegible] Cobourg road [illegible]

[illegible] Yours truly, [illegible]

[illegible] Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the Atlas.

SIR,—I observe in Thursday's *Guide*, some new bolder afraid or ashamed to come out under his own proper name, has assumed that of Port Hope, and taken up the cudgels for my friends Jno. Shuter and James Smith, it is an unmanly act, and I am not bound by custom or right, to pay any attention to these stab in the dark gentry, nevertheless, Port Hope seems to be such an innocent or such a novice in the matters he undertakes to defend, on the part of others, that I will gratify him with a few words in reply.

Port Hope is not very wide of the mark when he says, all his five points of difference, as between Jno. S. and Jas. Smith and myself, have been completely met and answered, not by the President's letter to me, but by mine to him; he has been told, and Port Hope knows it, that those five points are mere side issues to cover a deeper object, that they are of importance to me as part of a whole I do not deny, but they are not the thing itself. What I mainly complain of is, the treatment I have experienced from Mr. J. S. and Jas. Smith as members of the Railway Board, who, when it suits their convenience, assume that position in attacking me, and when answered, take the ground they have nothing to be answerable for, it is the Town I have to look to for a settlement of the questions raised. I have exerted myself in no ordinary degree to open a communication between Peterboro' and Port Hope, and am far in advance of my contract to gain this object, which has been done at a very heavy pecuniary loss to me, instead of receiving thanks for my exertions, much less evincing any desire to make an equivalent for the losses sustained, I am refused what is due to me on the work actually performed, told I require watching, and that they Mr. J. S. and Jas. Smith, slip up on that? We shall see—what a jury will say in reference to the two estimates; and next time I want Mr. Sharp Shooter's engineer to estimate, it will be after the Government Inspector of Railways has gone over the line before he made out his certificate: he has only given me two certificates since I commenced, and I do not believe he has been over the line twice in his life; still he can make out a certificate when he has Mr. Shooter and Mr. James Smith to watch me and give him instructions. Mr. John Shooter says that I want the Company to take the road. I can only say that such is a maddening lie, for I do not believe the Company has any thing to do with my road and I will watch them.

Yours truly,
JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the Atlas.

SIR,—I am rather amused with Mr. Chieseller Jas. Smith's letter in the *Guide*. He says, "I beg to say, that although he has not correctly reported the remarks respecting the transaction between the Railway Company and Messrs. Zimmerman & Baldwin, yet I am happy to agree with him that we have not yet settled the account of this firm, we still have the opportunity of investigating it." Now I feel glad that Mr. Chieseller, alias Jas. Smith is going to have an investigation. He had best look into the certificate [illegible] Jno. Clark, the Company's Engineer, for I think first gentleman will say on the [illegible] had the road [illegible] the road with Mr. Tate, and that he would not have it; but he would have [illegible] and as he was doing good sales to the contract as he and Tate had cleared £500 each out of a month's work. Now Clark was telling me no untruth or else Jno. Shuter Smith tells a *negative* in his letter, for he says, Tate & Clark had the road I used when they took my rear over it. Now I don't believe the latter [illegible] yet; but if they have, I wish them luck with it and their contract; they can get different estimates to me. That is, Mr. J. Sharp Shooter and Mr. Chas. James will look out for Clark, as he is one of the family. Cousin Chieseller! Chief Fowler, or anybody else, as long as it comes into the family. Mr. James Chieseller Smith further says that he is still going to look after the Branch; it seems that he has changed very much since last year at this time; and, since that, he wanted to sacrifice the Branch because Mr. Burton wanted to have it. So the Smiths go all for self. It is not three weeks since Clarke said he would have Mr. Tate off the line, as he was of no use to him; and that there was nothing to divide in the contract, so it seems he did not think £1,000 worth dividing, and I should not be surprised to hear that Tate has not got his £500 yet, as I that Clarke has kept all the thousand. As for the road having been leased I do not believe it is. I would not believe the sharpings Smiths, nor would I believe Clarke, if all three told me it was leased; but I will bet any of them £50 it is not leased to Clarke and Tate; nor never was, and never will be. They may publish all those lies, and no doubt a great number of people will believe them, but I will not believe it is leased until I see Kirchoffer's signature, in print, stating the case to be so. After reading Mr. John Sharp Shooter's letter I would not believe him on his oath.

Yours truly,
JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1858.

From the Toronto Globe.

TORONTO, THURSDAY FEB. 25, 1858.

Although we do not perceive any material improvement in trade, or rise in the money market of late weeks, which we expected to have witnessed commercial men generally. The continuance of good sleighing, and the large amount of produce which has changed hands during the week must be productive of a better state of affairs before long. About $10,000 per day has been sent out of the city during the week, for purchases here and elsewhere, and we learn that several of the banks are affording more liberal accommodation to many country millers, so that on the whole there must be a good deal of money going into circulation just now, the beneficial effect of which must very soon be felt. Another source of relief too has been announced during the week viz: the success of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in effecting a loan in England to the extent of five million, eight hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing the road. The expenditure of this amount, fully equal to one half of the present bank circulation in the Province, must afford ample relief and enable us to get through the present hard time. Not only increases our burden, and adds $248,000 to the already large amount of interest annually sent out of the Province. It is not probable that much gold will be brought out, but our banks will sell exchange and draw against it, issuing their own bills here to an equal extent. This course will reduce the discount for exchange, by which the banks make a large share, and must less our dealers have learned a profitable lesson in the past few months, they may be tempted by the accommodation thus afforded, to import again too freely.

In this connection, it is not amiss to notice an article which recently appeared in the London *Times*, with reference to a meeting in London, of the creditors of Mr. John Henderson, of this city who succumbed a month or two ago. It is necessary to state the condition of the affairs of Mr. Henderson, as misrepresented at that meeting and since set right by himself in the columns of the different city papers, but the *expose* is useful, as it exhibits several important features of trade—the most important of which is the enormous amount of credit granted to our merchants by English manufacturers and merchants, without security. To this evil-indeed accommodation may be ascribed, in a great measure, the large importations of the past three years and the fearful amount of over trading, and crediting that has necessarily ensued, and which has resulted in the present unhappy position. An extensive credit is always a temptation, and generally, as in the case before us, turns out unfavourably, and if the article in the *Times* results in no other harm in checking this tendency to large credits, it will on the whole be productive of good. If Mr. Henderson's case is a type of others in his position, another important truth is illustrated, —that merchants finding themselves insolvent, sacrifice so much to sustain their credit, without success. It is just as hard to arrive at the unhappy determination to suspend at one time as another, and it is the duty of a man, when he finds the balance hopelessly against him, to call his creditors together without delay, and place his affairs in their hands, instead of going on at an immense sacrifice,—either borrowing money at enormously high rates, or pushing off his goods at a losing price, or for worthless paper. This course, no doubt, is prompted by the best of motives, but it will be better for himself, and much more satisfactory to his creditors, if he stops at once. Certainly he will be able to exhibit a much better balance sheet, and he will find himself in a position far more enviable than if he went on sacrificing. The manner in which this case was represented before the English creditors, made it appear that Mr Henderson had made a large preference to local claims in his assignment—which however, is not the case, as out of £62,000, his preferences are only £2,800. Yet the principal that preferential assignments are legal is evident, and the *Times* animadverts strongly thereon, and not without cause. That they are an injustice, none will deny: and we are certain that the great majority of the people earnestly desire a law preventing them, and making all creditors to share alike, without distinction. We hope that a bill will be introduced during the ensuing session of Parliament, to amend this grievance. The greatest matter for surprise is that these preferential assignments are not more frequent; and it speaks well for the honesty and forbearance of the people, that during times like the present, such loopholes are not taken more advantage of. So far from our merchants "practically looking upon English creditors as foreigners, and every effort being made to defraud their claims," there is no indebtedness they would sooner discharge; and we feel assured that there is not an importer in the Province but regards the claims of his English creditor as of as great importance as those of his immediate vicinity. Notwithstanding the hard times, the temptations of extensive credit, and the difficulty of meeting engagements, we have yet to hear of failures as bad, in extent and what

	CIRCULATION.	SPECIE.	DISCOUNTS.
October Bank	$ 571,600	$ 153,195	$1 845,240
Bank of Montreal	2,045,000	171,181	3 093,781
Commercial Bank	1,227,740	256,651	1,971,666
Bank of Upper Canada	2,346,977	316,677	3,727,251
People's	317,657	[illegible]	1,664,155
Bank	238,512	85,462	975,341
Bank	175,901	27,411	407,979
	201,771	80,285	1,279
	197,913	14,966	293,591
Free Banks	436,115	15,813	68,227
Province January	$ 5,445,503	$1,979,638	30,433,010
December Statement	6,791,811	2,317,822	39,776,653
Decrease	$ 346,330	$ 431,741	$ 343,590

The Return of the Province for the year 1857 has not yet been published, but the following statement is understood to be assented to as being nearly correct by the Colonial Department:—

Imports	£9,000,000
Value of Exports	6,611,000

Public works [illegible] £2,000,000 which money has been [illegible] the revenue of the Province, [illegible] the interest on bank [illegible] the present year [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway [illegible] £200,000 [illegible] Government [illegible] £173 [illegible] Government [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible]

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

GREAT SACRIFICE

TO CLOSE UP OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &C.

FOR CASH.

—:o:—

F. & L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAVING at this Season an unusually large stock, and to secure the CASH to pay our Debts, we have determined to offer our ENTIRE STOCK at the following

Low Prices

Fancy Plaid from 1s 8d to 2s 9d.—Former prices 2s 3d to 3s 9d.

Cobourg, all Colours, from 9d to 1s 3d.—Former prices 1s 1d to 1s 9d.

Delaines and Cashmere, from 10d to 1s 5d.—Former prices from 1s 1d to 1s 10½d.

Prints, fast Colour and Wide Width 5½d to 7½d.—Former prices 7½d to 10d.

Steam Loom from 3½d per yard.

We have a large assortment of

Bonnets, Cloaks, Single & Double Shawls,

which we will sell *ten per cent below Cost.*

Our assortment of

FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS,

And all kinds of

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

is complete

As we intend to give up our Grocery Business this Spring, we will sell our TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, RICE SOAP, CANDLES, &c., at first cost price

We invite our Customers and the Public to call and see our prices before purchasing elsewhere

Peterboro', Feb. 16, 1858. 7-15

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

IN A SUBURBINE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needful to keep the cold out. Will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods—you will be sure to buy what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALL'S,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antiques,

French Merino,

Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Gala Plaid and

Wool Polkas, Brocknde and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks,

Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and Fur; a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857 43

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE EAST!

Four Thousand SEPOYS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber having rented part of the Store at present occupied by F. Ferguson, on George-Street, in Barr's buildings, begs to inform the buying public, that he will offer for sale the best assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

Ever brought into this market, at prices to suit the times, for CASH and for CASH only.

Those wishing to purchase CHEAP GOODS will do well by calling at the

PEOPLES' CASH STORE,

Before buying elsewhere; by so doing, they will save 50 per cent.

No Humbug.

ROBERT A. McNABB.

Peterborough, Feby 9th, 1858. 6

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

—:o:—

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the ruinous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4.

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL,

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by his Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVERT, *President*

Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feby 12, 1858 8

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS.

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,

Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,

Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick buildings, opposite the old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Please particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit will only be to court a denial.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 37

CHEAP!

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by John Watterson, George St., begs to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts,

OATS AND OATMEAL, CORN AND CORN-MEAL,

PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Eggs & GENERAL PROVISIONS.

And that he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash only. Also a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

N.B.—Farmers are particularly invited to offer him a chance of purchasing their produce as he will at all times give them the highest price in cash for every thing used in the country.

C. ROGERS.

Peterborough, June 7, 1857.

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee,	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. P. WARD, Hunter St., Agent | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 24st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P.M.		A.M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,

Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash Such prices cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

—:o:—

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'.

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his Stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec, 1857. 52

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.

Fire Chairman—THOMAS A. TORRETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HAMES, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 13

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept risks on the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 11th, 1857 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

Chief Office.—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jul., 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £196,333. Paid up Capital £96,711.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

Directors.

Geo. CHAPMAN, Esq. | Jno. PARKER, Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M.C. | HENRY RUBIDGE, Esq.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | Hon. A. H. BOSWORTH, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WIRTMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

☞ The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction in the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, in the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(LATE FISHER'S.)

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

PETERBORO'

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

HIS TABLE

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Douro, containing 180 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Douro,
or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Douro, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Executors to the Estate of the late Mathew Joliff, late of Cavan, deceased, hereby give notice to all parties who are indebted thereto, that their NOTES and ACCOUNTS are in the hands of John Dundas, near Springville, where they are expected to go and pay them. All parties having claims against the Estate will please put them in without delay.

JOHN DUNDAS,
WM. EYRES,
WM. McBAIN,
Executors.

Cavan, Feby 11th, 1858. 7w3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane, who have been and are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE,
JOHN McFARLANE,
Executors.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to return for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER.—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he cannot continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stable, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858 1

CLOSING BUSINESS, NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction; my customers are however well acquainted with their merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf, any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons and the Public for the liberal support he has received from them heretofore in his business; and he reluctantly reminds those who have not paid up their last years accounts, that unless they do so immediately, they will be put in suit without any exception.

He also desires to give notice that is future he will not give such long credits as his customers have been in the habit of taking, but that his terms, when credit is given at all, will be three and six months.

His business is now complete, and all persons wanting

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and anything else belonging to it, will find them on hand or have them made to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Wm. REHILL,

Peterborough, Feb. 15, 1858. 7.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con and East half of Tin 8th con Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced: a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW-MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 2, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would hope that all his respected those indebted to him to make home date payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber, in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Black-smith's bellows of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each renew 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S.

Practical Watchmaker,

Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro, Dec. 14, 1857. 50

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE under igned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the town people, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to the wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance reg ular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro'. 1856. 5-tf.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 25 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1858. 2

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Cuisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p.m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN.

Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tea-tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN CULCHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Reaping and Sawing Machines, &c., in the same premises, as heretofore.

S. KING.

Peterboro', Jan. 24 1858. 4

TEAS, WINES,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the Public, that they have just received from the leading markets, a LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

FRESH GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Their stock of Groceries is very complete, including Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Soaps and Candles, Codfish, Yarmouth, Lochfine, Labrador and Digby Herrings; Sardines, Lobsters and Mackerel; Syrup and Molasses; Nuts of all kinds; Oils; Raisins and Currants; Rice, Salt, Tobaccoes, Snuff and Cigars, besides a general Assortment of Miscellaneous Groceries.

The stock of WINES is large and very superior, comprising Ports, Sherries, Madeira and Champagne.

Ales, Porters, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Irish, Islay & Campbelton Whiskies, Cider, Cordials, Vinegars, &c.,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GLASSWARE & WOODENWARE

In soliciting the support and patronage of their friends and the Public, the subscribers trust, by prompt attention to orders entrusted to their care, by keeping only the best goods, and selling at the lowest rate of profit, to give entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders with which they may be favored.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Clexton's Buildings,
George St., Peterboro. Dec. 6, 1857 49

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. It is suitable for a trade-man, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Helm's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy as

Water-st, near Chisel's Hotel,

AS A

Milliner's

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has received from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his work-shop to the building just erected by Mr. Morock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Cross-cut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers elicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro' Nov. 2, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

E. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop,** where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 8

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

BLEISS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials, and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either under dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Facing, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICK IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 10.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	3
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. D. J. Visard, Esq.

MR MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

Opposite Eastlund's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21

JOHN HAYDES,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

BANK OF MONTREAL,

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

BRIGDEN'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. S. PECK, Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

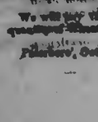
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the

15th day of January next,

they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will close on Credit after the first of January next.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Otonabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 48



JAMES MENZIES

TAILOR,

ATHER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.

All his goods are done by first rate tailors only.

☞ Good work and moderate charges. ☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Athen Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

and JOBBING AGENTS,

Chamber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

January 20th, 1857. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT,

We will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat delivered at our Mill.

HENRY & DENNIS.

Peterboro', Oct. 26, 1857. 43

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TORONTO, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr DESBARATS rose to give notice of a motion for an address to her Majesty, congratulating her on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Royal. This event had not been mentioned in the speech from the Throne. He took it for granted it was an omission, not arising from any inadvertance, but that official notification had not been made to the Governor General. Perhaps, in the ordinary course of events, it was not usual to present an address until the official announcement had been made. But his honourable friends had perhaps forgotten that a notification to the world at large had appeared in the London *Gazette*. This being the case, he thought it would be the duty of the House to congratulate her Majesty on the happy event—He would move that such an address should be presented on Wednesday, March the 3d.

Hon. JOHN ROSS said the Government had been induced to take no notice of the marriage of the Princess Royal, for the reasons mentioned by his hon. friend. This course had been well considered. Most likely, next mail would bring the required intimation, and he was sure every hon member would join in the address.

Hon Mr. DESBARATS said that the hon gentleman should consider that the official notice had not been received for a considerable time—It appeared to him that it was due to her Majesty to congratulate her at once on the event The Home Government had acted wisely in waiting the official notice, and allowing this House an opportunity to express its spontaneous feelings.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON said he should be inclined to follow the precedents of former occasions, and await what those were.

Hon Mr. ROSS said that it had been the custom to wait for the official notice.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said that an address should, in his opinion, be immediately made—He thought the Council was standing upon a stepping-stone of etiquette to which they were not entitled.

Hon. Mr. MOORE thought it would be better to wait until an official communication was made. If the House did otherwise, they would be rather anticipating the Royal message.

Hon. Mr. DESBARATS then withdrew his motion.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER moved an Address to His Excellency in answer to his speech from the Throne. It was a mere echo of the Speech, no new feature appearing in it.

The hon gentleman said it differed somewhat from the non-committal speeches they had frequently had before. It committed the government to a certain course of action, particularly in relation to our commercial policy. He was delighted to see that the Government had taken into consideration the expediency of assimilating the commercial laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and also that of imprisonment for debt; a law which ought to be struck off the statute-book. The unavoidable casualties which occurred to commercial men, brought them to poverty, and the idea of shutting them up in prison, crushed out their energies and rendered them unable to retrieve their affairs. It was quite time that that law, which he could not call otherwise than barbarous, should be abrogated. He (Mr Moore) thought also that the law of partnership and assignments was extremely unjust. It was wrong to allow a man who perhaps owed ten or twelve merchants to take their property and assign it over to his friends, and to say that they should have the preference. The law in Lower Canada was much more just. It provided that every creditor should have the same advantages; that no advantage should be given to one over the other. He trusted that the same arrangement might be made in Upper Canada. He was also pleased to see that a correspondence had taken place with reference to an inter-colonial railway. It was a very important matter. The paragraph about the Grand Trunk Railway was also pleasing. He was quite sure the Grand Trunk would advance the interests of the Province more than any other enterprise, and when the Bridge across the St. Lawrence was completed we should then be able to understand what the railway had done for us. The hon. gentleman then said a few words about rapid legislation to remedy which he hoped the government was prepared to bring in a bill at an early period of the session.

Hon. Mr. PATTON seconded the motion. He regretted his hon. friend who had just sat down had not considered the address of his Excellency more in detail. That gentleman seemed to have had the impression that he (Hon. Mr. Patton) would; but it was physically impossible for him to do so. The first portion of the Speech referred to the mutiny in India, and the result, on he held in his hand said that the Council fully agreed with his Excellency in profound regret that our Eastern Empire should have been imperilled. We had all sympathised with the sufferings of our people, but could point with pride to the fact that, associated with the names of Havelock and Outram, was that of Inglis. He was the only British American subject who had assumed a very prominent position in the struggle, but there were many others who would, by the future historian, have their names placed on the roll of fame. His Excellency next referred to the disturbance of our commercial relations. But while we regretted that, we might take some credit to ourselves, for when the greatest commercial houses in the United States and in Europe had tottered and fallen, our banks had not been compelled to suspend payment in specie for one moment. In Canada alone, we had been able to maintain our ground. This would be, in the future, one of our proudest boasts, that here our banks did not give way to the pressure so much as they did in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in the United States; and he might say that, almost as a whole, our commercial men stood firm throughout this great and terrible crisis. The next paragraph spoke of assimilating the commercial laws of Upper to those of Lower Canada. Were had our laws assimilated, we might depend upon it that the sympathies which would spring up between one section of the Province and the other, would tend to lessen the jealousy which now existed. The laws of imprisonment for Debt and insolvency were to be taken into consideration. He was glad that a spirit of mercy had actuated the members of the Government; for last session he had to stand almost alone in advocating the repeal of the Insolvency Law. It was the duty of Government to legislate as much for the debtor as the creditor. The history of trade showed plainly that men, however well intentioned, might still get in difficulties, and that from the very nature of their occupations. With regard to fraudulent assignments, he was glad to find that the law was to be assimilated to that of Lower Canada. But it did not follow that, because preferential assignments were made, the debtor acted dishonestly, since there were many debts a man might contract, which in honour he was bound to pay, and by which he had been able to sustain his position for a lengthened time. He was also glad to see that we were to have an amendment to the Usury Law. It had been a very unsatisfactory position for a long time. The next paragraph referred to the registration of voters. During the last elections the most glaring frauds had been perpetrated, the result of gull-books being abstracted and falsified, of parties in charge of those poll-books deliberately taking false oaths, nominally under the sanction of the law. If such things could be permitted to take place by the law, it was a disgrace to the statute books—Another paragraph in the Speech referred to the opening of roads. There was no doubt that a well digested scheme for the settlement of land, would tend greatly to the benefit of the Province. Hold out proper inducements to settlers, let it be known that on their arrival here they would at once receive directions by which they could be sent to the locality they had chosen; that they would have roads over which they could travel, and they would, from the moment they arrived, feel an interest in the welfare of the Province In the Speech emigration was alluded to as having been "in excess" of that of the previous year He had looked at the report of the Chief Superintendent of Emigration, which appeared in the month of November The total number of emigrants who had arrived last year was 32,997, in the year 1856, 22,439, being an excess in favour of 1857, of 9,558, without reference to the emigration by way of New York, Boston, and other American ports Much of this emigration had been induced by steps taken by the hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Agriculture, but the wholesome advice he had given had not been attended to. 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He was not aware of any official reports, but he had seen it stated in certain papers that the fisheries were worth £150,000 annually. At the same time it was stated that the Yankees were not in the habit of using a fish-hook. The finest catch was from Gaspe downwards, but it was either in the hands of fishermen from the United States, or from one of the sister colonies. He thought it would be well if her Majesty's Government were to devise a scheme to give to our fishermen an advantage over those of other countries. The ocean steamers were spoken of as having been successful, and a weekly line would shortly be established. Now if anything could tend to unite us with Great Britain, and loosen the ties which held us to the United States it would be these steamers. If by them a large stream of navigation would flow down the Grand Trunk Railway. 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Hon. JOHN ROSS—Yes!

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—The other point was the phrase which spoke of the Seat of Government It was a sort of by-way for bringing in Her Majesty's name. He had always been opposed to referring the question to the Queen; it was peculiarly one which they were called upon to decide themselves. A very unpleasant duty was imposed on her Majesty, but why should not the Government have come forward and said plainly that Ottawa had been chosen? It would be very ungracious treatment of her Majesty if her decision was now altered. There was another matter he wished to speak about. An hon. member of the Council had been appointed to the office of Receiver General—a very appropriate thing for him. He (Hon. Mr Fergusson) wished to know if he felt it proper to accept that office, though it was no doubt legal to accept it. He must tell the hon. gentleman, that, although he might get plenty of cash by the transaction, he would not get much credit. He dare not go to his constituents, for they would serve him as Cayley and Morrison had been served.

Hon. J. ROSS—Cayley has been elected by a majority of four hundred!

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—Yes! he has gone to Heaven, and been elected there; but his old constituents, until more than well, there he was not unanimously. (The hon gentleman concluded with a sharp snap of his thumb.)

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that it would not be impossible to discover fair ground for opposition to the resolution before the Committee, and as that was in view when the Speech itself was written, he must say that the end had been attained, and the writer was entitled to credit for his dexterity in the art of speech making. The Speech, however, would not give satisfaction to the people of the country, not on account of its contents, for really it contained little more than the promise of amendments to certain existing laws, and the narration of a few well known facts, which ought be looked upon as parts of the history of the country. But it was on account of the omission of all reference to the great questions of the day, that the Speech would prove unsatisfactory—on those omissions he would not then enter, as that which concerned the Council was the consideration of the resolution which was to constitute the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, and as that was with the exception of three words in the last paragraph, unobjectionable, he would at the proper time merely move that these words be expunged. The paragraph reads thus, "To thank His Excellency for his intimation that correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company and its territory will be laid before us." Now, what he (Mr M.) wanted was, to erase the words "Company and its," for he took it that no member of that House was prepared to admit directly or indirectly that the great North West Territory belonged to the Hudsons Bay Company. On the contrary he believed that the Council would unite with the people at large in claiming their undoubted right to the whole of that terr tor... He did not say that the Government had intentionally used language upon which a wrong construction might be put He did not say that the intimate feeling seemed to give to the Hudson Bay Company something to stand upon in their monstrous claim to the continued occupancy of a vast tract of that territory, but he did desire to call the attention of the representatives of the Government in that House to the impression which the correspondence had suggested, and he trusted they would consent to do so. If they did not, he believed they would regret it hereafter.

Hon. Col. PRINCE thought the expression was somewhat awkward, but he did not attach much importance to it. The words simply meant landed possessions. There was no great magic in the language, and it was only unnecessary to move any amendment. Upon the whole he liked the speech in bad omissions, it promised a great deal, and if the ministry could perform half what it had undertaken to do, they would deserve well of their country;—not well, but very well—True, was, he was, one great omission in the address. The Government had not mentioned Representation by Population. That question was exciting the minds of the thinking part of the community more than any other He would admit that in adventure there had been nothing to induce his Excellency to mention it, but he thought it would have been satisfactory to the people if it had been alluded to. The speech spoke of the railway in India; and in one part it seemed to him some distant allusion was made to the raising of a Canadian regiment.—Much had been said on that subject and he should feel it his duty at some future period of the session, to move for papers which might be passed with all speed. Cash and Canadian Governments. It he hoped that the officers would be chosen from men who were well known in this country. If officers who were not well known came here to raise men, the attempt would be a failure, the people would not serve under other than Canadian officers, because they had no confidence in strangers over them. He thought that while they had been laden at Portland taken through on to Collingwood. Now that the Grank Trunk was in such a condition that it could dispense with aid, the attention of the Government should be turned to the Northern Road, one of the greatest means of communication in this part, but as it was probable this might come up in another shape, he would not now make any more remarks about it. The trade of Chicago was spoken of as being of importance to Upper and Lower Canada. The principal trade consisted in flour, and it appeared that Chicago preserved from us no less than 25,000,000 of feet. The trade was alike profitable to Canadians and Americans. In the year 1854 only five vessels were employed in the trade; in the year 1856, there were 77, and last year one hundred and ten. He next alluded to the Welland Canal and the railway. The papers in reference to it were to be laid before the House. It was highly desirable that such a railway should be constructed. If we could be released from our loan of a million and a half, and expend it on making an independent railway, of course in connection with the Bridge across the St. Lawrence was completed we should then be able to understand result to Canada. The length would be 400 miles, and it was proposed that only one-fifth of the expense should be borne by Canada, the remainder being paid by the other colonies and the Home Government. If such an arrangement could be come to, we should have reason to rejoice that this matter had been brought under the notice of the Government. With regard to the last paragraph, which spoke of the Hudson's Bay Company, and said that papers would be laid on the table of this House, it was impossible to say anything until that was done. He hoped immediate action would be taken. It was very desirable that we should secure to Canada that immense trade which was now monopolized by the United States. In St. Paul, last year, furs were sold amounting to $180,000, and we might reasonably expect that if the trade were thrown open, Canada would be immediately benefitted. The sent of Government question was alluded to. He did hope most sincerely that the matter was buried once and for ever; although he judged from the press that such was not the case.—That question had been productive of most unseemly strife between one city and another. It had been referred to her Majesty for final decision, and although hon. gentlemen might be able to say a good deal about "clinching," he supposed no one would venture to suggest that the Queen had been actuated by any impure motive, or that she had any particular affection for Ottawa. His own opinion had been in favor of Toronto, but with regard to the general welfare and the future of Canada, and to what he believed was only a matter of time, a federal union of the Provinces, he thought it would be found that Ottawa was the best place of all others.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said that the speech appeared to him to say little or nothing. It was a very ingenious speech, and it would be invidious in any member in the Opposition to attempt to contravene any part of it, but not having confidence in the present Cabinet, he felt more scrupulous than he should do in other circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know the exact meaning of the phrase which said we should not be called upon to render further aid to the Grand Trunk. Did that include the construction of the Victoria bridge?

Hon. JOHN ROSS—Yes!

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—The other point was the phrase which spoke of the Seat of Government It was a sort of by-way for bringing in Her Majesty's name. He had always been opposed to referring the question to the Queen; it was peculiarly one which they were called upon to decide themselves. A very unpleasant duty was imposed on her Majesty, but why should not the Government have come forward and said plainly that Ottawa had been chosen? It would be very ungracious treatment of her Majesty if her decision was now altered. There was another matter he wished to speak about. An hon. member of the Council had been appointed to the office of Receiver General—a very appropriate thing for him. He (Hon. Mr Fergusson) wished to know if he felt it proper to accept that office, though it was no doubt legal to accept it. He must tell the hon. gentleman, that, although he might get plenty of cash by the transaction, he would not get much credit. He dare not go to his constituents, for they would serve him as Cayley and Morrison had been served.

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Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—Yes! he has gone to Heaven, and been elected there; but his old constituents, until more than well, there he was not unanimously. (The hon gentleman concluded with a sharp snap of his thumb.)

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that it would not be impossible to discover fair ground for opposition to the resolution before the Committee, and as that was in view when the Speech itself was written, he must say that the end had been attained, and the writer was entitled to credit for his dexterity in the art of speech making. The Speech, however, would not give satisfaction to the people of the country, not on account of its contents, for really it contained little more than the promise of amendments to certain existing laws, and the narration of a few well known facts, which ought be looked upon as parts of the history of the country. But it was on account of the omission of all reference to the great questions of the day, that the Speech would prove unsatisfactory—on those omissions he would not then enter, as that which concerned the Council was the consideration of the resolution which was to constitute the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, and as that was with the exception of three words in the last paragraph, unobjectionable, he would at the proper time merely move that these words be expunged. The paragraph reads thus, "To thank His Excellency for his intimation that correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company and its territory will be laid before us." Now, what he (Mr M.) wanted was, to erase the words "Company and its," for he took it that no member of that House was prepared to admit directly or indirectly that the great North West Territory belonged to the Hudsons Bay Company. On the contrary he believed that the Council would unite with the people at large in claiming their undoubted right to the whole of that terr tor... He did not say that the Government had intentionally used language upon which a wrong construction might be put He did not say that the intimate feeling seemed to give to the Hudson Bay Company something to stand upon in their monstrous claim to the continued occupancy of a vast tract of that territory, but he did desire to call the attention of the representatives of the Government in that House to the impression which the correspondence had suggested, and he trusted they would consent to do so. If they did not, he believed they would regret it hereafter.

Hon. Col. PRINCE thought the expression was somewhat awkward, but he did not attach much importance to it. The words simply meant landed possessions. There was no great magic in the language, and it was only unnecessary to move any amendment. Upon the whole he liked the speech in bad omissions, it promised a great deal, and if the ministry could perform half what it had undertaken to do, they would deserve well of their country;—not well, but very well—True, was, he was, one great omission in the address. The Government had not mentioned Representation by Population. That question was exciting the minds of the thinking part of the community more than any other He would admit that in adventure there had been nothing to induce his Excellency to mention it, but he thought it would have been satisfactory to the people if it had been alluded to. The speech spoke of the railway in India; and in one part it seemed to him some distant allusion was made to the raising of a Canadian regiment.—Much had been said on that subject and he should feel it his duty at some future period of the session, to move for papers which might be passed with all speed. Cash and Canadian Governments. It he hoped that the officers would be chosen from men who were well known in this country. If officers who were not well known came here to raise men, the attempt would be a failure, the people would not serve under other than Canadian officers, because they had no confidence in strangers over them. He thought that while they had been laden at Portland taken through on to Collingwood. Now that the Grank Trunk was in such a condition that it could dispense with aid, the attention of the Government should be turned to the Northern Road, one of the greatest means of communication in this part, but as it was probable this might come up in another shape, he would not now make any more remarks about it. The trade of Chicago was spoken of as being of importance to Upper and Lower Canada. The principal trade consisted in flour, and it appeared that Chicago preserved from us no less than 25,000,000 of feet. The trade was alike profitable to Canadians and Americans. In the year 1854 only five vessels were employed in the trade; in the year 1856, there were 77, and last year one hundred and ten. He next alluded to the Welland Canal and the railway. The papers in reference to it were to be laid before the House. It was highly desirable that such a railway should be constructed. If we could be released from our loan of a million and a half, and expend it on making an independent railway, of course in connection with the Bridge across the St. Lawrence was completed we should then be able to understand result to Canada. The length would be 400 miles, and it was proposed that only one-fifth of the expense should be borne by Canada, the remainder being paid by the other colonies and the Home Government. If such an arrangement could be come to, we should have reason to rejoice that this matter had been brought under the notice of the Government. With regard to the last paragraph, which spoke of the Hudson's Bay Company, and said that papers would be laid on the table of this House, it was impossible to say anything until that was done. He hoped immediate action would be taken. It was very desirable that we should secure to Canada that immense trade which was now monopolized by the United States. In St. Paul, last year, furs were sold amounting to $180,000, and we might reasonably expect that if the trade were thrown open, Canada would be immediately benefitted. The sent of Government question was alluded to. He did hope most sincerely that the matter was buried once and for ever; although he judged from the press that such was not the case.—That question had been productive of most unseemly strife between one city and another. It had been referred to her Majesty for final decision, and although hon. gentlemen might be able to say a good deal about "clinching," he supposed no one would venture to suggest that the Queen had been actuated by any impure motive, or that she had any particular affection for Ottawa. His own opinion had been in favor of Toronto, but with regard to the general welfare and the future of Canada, and to what he believed was only a matter of time, a federal union of the Provinces, he thought it would be found that Ottawa was the best place of all others.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said that the speech appeared to him to say little or nothing. It was a very ingenious speech, and it would be invidious in any member in the Opposition to attempt to contravene any part of it, but not having confidence in the present Cabinet, he felt more scrupulous than he should do in other circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know the exact meaning of the phrase which said we should not be called upon to render further aid to the Grand Trunk. Did that include the construction of the Victoria bridge?

Hon. JOHN ROSS—Yes!

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—The other point was the phrase which spoke of the Seat of Government It was a sort of by-way for bringing in Her Majesty's name. He had always been opposed to referring the question to the Queen; it was peculiarly one which they were called upon to decide themselves. A very unpleasant duty was imposed on her Majesty, but why should not the Government have come forward and said plainly that Ottawa had been chosen? It would be very ungracious treatment of her Majesty if her decision was now altered. There was another matter he wished to speak about. An hon. member of the Council had been appointed to the office of Receiver General—a very appropriate thing for him. He (Hon. Mr Fergusson) wished to know if he felt it proper to accept that office, though it was no doubt legal to accept it. He must tell the hon. gentleman, that, although he might get plenty of cash by the transaction, he would not get much credit. He dare not go to his constituents, for they would serve him as Cayley and Morrison had been served.

Hon. J. ROSS—Cayley has been elected by a majority of four hundred!

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON—Yes! he has gone to Heaven, and been elected there; but his old constituents, until more than well, there he was not unanimously. (The hon gentleman concluded with a sharp snap of his thumb.)

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that it would not be impossible to

could not but see that Her Majesty's Imperial Government [illegible] have a large standing force in this country, as the [illegible] of the report rendered that almost all her regular army should be drafted off, for active service, and therefore the [illegible] of the Province ought to be carefully looked to, for a paper constitution was [illegible] which was written, without an adequate force to protect it. In an address of so many paragraphs, it surely was not too much to expect that a line or two would be given on the state of the militia—especially after the Ministry had been so strongly recruited from the ranks of the militia. (Laughter.) However, [illegible] the gentlemen's speech and the accompanying correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Territory would be laid before the House. If they could imagine such a thing as error slipping into a document of this kind, the sentence might be understandable. The Hudson's Bay Company and "its" Territory! Now, the Hudson's Bay Territory either meant that Territory which the Hudson's Bay Company claimed, or the Territory which his Excellency's advisers would show it was entitled to. The Government of the Hon. Attorney General West sent an embassy last year to the Imperial Government on this subject. They thought it was of so much importance that they took a Chief Justice from the Bench and sent him on a diplomatic mission to England. But important as the Government considered the matter, there was no other indication in the Address regarding it further than that certain correspondence would be laid before the House. From what had transpired in that correspondence it appeared that the Government of the hon. Attorney General—he spoke particularly to the hon. the Attorney General's Government, for in himself the Government seemed to be embodied—(laughter)—and if a vacancy occurred in the Cabinet the Government still went on, as was the case with the celebrated Government of the Duke of Wellington, which Cruikshank had immortalized by representing the figure of the Iron Duke as occupying what would otherwise have been nearly all empty chairs in his Cabinet Council Chamber—(laughter); the Government of the Hon. Attorney General had sent the Chief Justice to the Imperial Parliament. The Chief Justice himself said that he was sent to negotiate without having received instructions, and when asked for the boundaries of Canada he could not tell what the Canadian boundaries were. He had, however, a conception that it might be the 49th parallel, though he could by no means say that it was not further south or further north.—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. LORANGER.—What is the boundary?

Mr. McGEE replied that the boundary was defined at the peace in 1763, and what was Canada then could not be in Hudson's Bay Territory now. (Hear, hear.) * * * He now came to a matter somewhat peculiar to himself. He referred to the School question, and could not allow the occasion to go by without protesting against any apparent condemnation of the ecclesiastic (Bishop Charbonnel) who had acted in his sphere as he ought to have acted, in bringing the question of education before the House in the form in which his conscience told him he was bound to bring it forward. He had next to call attention to what he considered a serious imputation upon the Hon. gentleman at the head of the government.

Att'y. Gen. MACDONALD.—What is it?

Mr. McGEE.—It was this. There exists throughout Canada West, and in Montreal, and some other portions of Canada East, an institution which, as it appeared from the *Gazette*, was about to apply for an act of incorporation. It was called the Loyal Orange Institution. Certain members of the Government belonged to that association, among whom, as it appeared from an organ of the Government, (the *Leader* under another name—the *Patriot*.) (Laughter)—was the Hon. Attorney General—"Dear Brother" Macdonald.—(Much laughter.) That institution was the cause of more heart-burnings, public disturbances, and more bloodshed, (and yet they prided themselves upon having as) than any other body in the Province, their legal adviser one who ought to be the very perfection of order and decorum—the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. (Hear.) He did not blame the head of the Government for all the unlawful acts of the Orange body; but he did say that the head of a ministry ought not to recognize a society which served as an insult to a large portion of the community, by recognitions addressed to its officers as friends and brethern; and he pledged himself when this subject came up to prove that it had been the constant desire and effort of the best statesmen in England to restrain this society. He should show, too, that Governors in this country, especially Sir F. B. Head, had been snubbed for the countenance they showed to it. No individual should be prevented from joining what society he pleased; but no man in high station should use it to insult large portions of the community. The few concluding words which he was about to utter would not be addressed to old members, familiar with the form of the Provincial Government almost since responsible government was established.—To those members he would but say, that they would find in what he should address to the House, the fearless expression of opinion founded on facts, and defended by such arguments as to his own mind should appear convincing. If it should be shown to him that his positions were wrong, instructed by superior information, he would never shrink from doing, that which was the next thing to being right—from correcting an unwitting error. To the new members he would say, it was evident that a new era had been reached in Canadian progress. Railways and other improvements had by the inevitable law of progress brought the country to a critical period, and the policy of the country must in his opinion be much more emphatic, hearty and manly than anything insinuated in that Speech which had only gone over Robin Hood's barn without ever entering the circle of a sound political proposition. States had been made great by great souls. Politics were not the tricks of a trade; but the great science of affairs—the science of Peace and War—the science which made small countries great, and could alone prevent their walls, like ivied ruins, from growing their walls, like ivied ruins, into the fields and pastures, where cattle had once grazed. It was a great spirit which made a great fortune in politics as in other departments, and he asked them who were beginners on the floor of that House, whether they would give their verdict to a mere make-shift policy, without compass, which therefore points nowhere, and which did not appeal either to the [illegible] of the country. The new members were making a beginning in the House. Other gentlemen had arrears with the public, for long years would its Reports, public [illegible] cannot [illegible] but the new members stood there free to begin their record.—They had to [illegible] their ship, and the first step should not be to vote for a country near a mile without substance, and for an address, which was the mere echo of an uncertain sound. He did not understand voting for a mere collection of empty words. For them he could shake an old dictionary or draw upon his memory; and for this reason he should decline to give his assent to the Address.

Mr. LORANGER.—I think, sir, the House will not take the character of the hon. member for Montreal, to get rid of the present Prime Minister, and put in his place a gentleman who was not named, but whose name we can readily imagine. If that gentleman, who came to this country with the project of spreading religious prejudices comes to us French Canadians with the hope of carrying out his purpose, he will find that his words have no echo among us; and we tell the gentleman once for all, that we hate Catholic fanaticism just as much as we hate Protestant fanaticism. The gentleman has said that he could give me lessons in geography, I conceive that he may have pretensions to do so for he has travelled a great deal, and it seems he has no great affection to any place, if we may judge from the short time he has stayed in any one of them. He has spoken of the missionary in Huron and Bruce, but I should think he must have felt a great deal of sympathy for that traveller. The Grillin Town traveller should extend his fellowship to the other traveller. The hon member has also asserted that the Speech was obscure. I think it is the hon. gentleman who is short sighted. However he has criticized, though he does not understand it; for he has come here for that purpose.—Then he said that in speaking of trade he did so independently for that he owed Montreal nothing. Of course any body knew about that. But after all he has entered into large speculations, as if he was very well read on the subject, and indeed in one way I think the gentleman has been a trader, though what he said upon the subject of ordinary commerce was characterized like the rest of his remarks by an abundance of nothing. He has also said that the Government made a great mistake in not speaking of the militia. The military taste of the gentleman seems to be great, although his enthusiasm was got up at a very short notice, since he has only been here I think for some short two months.

A VOICE.—Six months.

Mr. LORANGER.—Well, six months, it makes little difference. Then the hon. gentleman has alleged that the Government dared to send a Chief Justice to England without instructions, and that before the House of Commons Committee, the Chief Justice could not say where the line of Upper Canada was drawn. But when I asked the hon. gentleman if he could say, he replied, yes—that the treaty of 1763 defined it.—Now the hon. gentleman may have great geographical knowledge of other countries, but I can tell him that in this country there is no line drawn between Rupert's Land and Canada. If he thinks he has made a great discovery as to what Canada was in 1763, he is greatly mistaken, for the treaty of Paris gives the line from River St. Johns to Lake Nepissing, and thence down to Lake Champlain, leaving more than half Canada; and what the Chief Justice said was, that he did not know the line, because no body knew it.

Mr. McGEE said, what he meant to convey was, that the Chief Justice had stated that he did not know the line which the Government and people of Canada would be prepared to accept; not having any instructions on the subject.

Hon. LORANGER.—Well, I stated the substance of what the hon. gentleman has said, and I have proved to the member that perhaps I could give him some lessons in geography, though I have not seen many parts of the world which he has visited.—The hon. member had also spoken of the law for abolishing imprisonment for debt; but he thought the hon. member should not complain of that. A man who had no moveables could have nothing seized but himself, and of course those who had moveables were not in that predicament. The hon. member spoke of the Hudson Bay Territory. He has taken a broad notion, that all the country belongs to Canada, and then he asks why the Chief Justice did not claim the whole? But there is a large part of this territory which does not belong to Canada, and if it does not belong to the Company from the invalidity of the charter, it must revert to Great Britain. There is another point, as to the part of the Hudson's Bay territory called the disputed territory, which I hold belongs to Canada, and which she claims. But as long as that was not the question before the House, this gentleman, who has only been in the country two or three months, has no right to find fault with everything he finds here—with our institutions—our commerce—our documents. He is a new member, and being so let him act as such, and not give lessons to every one—to Ministers of the Crown, and to his colleagues, as if, instead of being a new member, he had fallen from the clouds, all endowed for preaching.

Mr. SCATCHERD moved the adjournment of the debate, which being carried, the House adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.—R. D. Baskerville.
For Sale.—Michael Welsh, Jr.
Notice.—F. W. Heather.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

The £50,000 Road By-Law.

Mr. Sheridan has at last ventured out before the rate-payers with his By-Law to raise £50,000 for the construction of certain leading Gravel Roads. The Peterborough *Review* is alone selected for this publication, first, because it is the paper of the least account, and, secondly, because its editor sells his independence for the price of Mr. Sheridan's patronage. We learn by looking over this By-Law to estimate the amount of expedient deceit the editor of the *Review* can practice, when his master requires it. When the By-Law first passed, the County Council we remarked that its passage by the Rate-payers was to be calculated according to Municipalities and not according to plurality of votes. This statement was flatly and pointedly contradicted in the next *Review*, yet in the body of the By-Law we find these words; "And be it further enacted that the vote upon the By-Law shall be by municipalities and taken in the same manner as for the election of Councillors, *majority of municipalities to decide.*" But why was the lying contradiction given when truthful notice? It was because the party who are getting up this scheme—Messrs. Sheridan, Conger, & Co.—know well the dissatisfaction it would give if it was known that a quantity united Township should have an equal vote to the united wards of populous Peterborough. So the *Review* did flatly deny itself and deluded the truth, but he publishes his contradiction, because the published By-Law to be good for anything must be a correct copy, otherwise that passage would not see the light. There is a studied silence now concerning this scheme in the columns of the *Review*, and it is because the conspirators hope to secure its passage before the public sentiment is awakened to it. The whole matter lies in a nutshell, Mr. Sheridan will make £2000 or £3000 by passing it through his hands, and taking the toll the law allows him, besides having a large sum lying to his credit at the Commercial Bank, which he knows how to keep moving. Mr. Conger, who is out of business now, would get himself appointed Commissioner by the Council, and another £1500, like what he fleeced from the town of Peterboro, upon the pretence of using that sum secretly to their advantage, will be taken and multiplied upon the County, and when the £50,000 is spent, those roads which are not finished, as they never are upon the first estimate, will demand a further levy, all the while that the folks on the much travelled roads near the town will go to assist the sickly concerns at a distance and where there are few people. Then there are portions laid down in the By-Law which will never be made unless at the expense of all the others; taking for instance the bridging of Mud Lake or Pigeon Lake, we know by the bridge on Rice Lake that an ordinary structure will not stand the action of the ice, then how is it that Pigeon Lake and Mud Lake are to be operated upon. But of course this is all foreseen and Emmismore will be flattered into voting, upon an understanding, while when the vote is taken the promise will be got rid of and difficulties piled up in bar. So Emmismore will be sold and yet have to pay toll on coming to Peterboro. The scheme is so barefaced an attempt to make the County of Peterborough speculate in expenditure, for the wire-pullers behind the scene to collect their toll, that the organ of the manufacturers does not dare openly to advocate it. The day upon which the ratepayers are to take the matter into their consideration and decide upon it, is Wednesday, 24th March instant, when, if they know their own advantage, they will teach Messrs. Conger, Sheridan & Co to mind their own business, without interfering with what need not concern them.

The vacant Bench.

These Counties are still without a Judge. We have a rumor that persistent efforts are being made to persuade Mr. MacDonald to appoint a Barrister out of these Counties, who is an applicant in Charity, he being from intemperance and other worthlessness incapable of earning a living in the practice of his profession. A cabinet minister, only lately selected, is understood to be urgent in his demands upon Mr. MacDonald, for the appointment to be made in behalf of his nominee. We desire to be satisfied with the appointment Mr. MacDonald said makes, but in order to be so, Mr. MacDonald is expected to consult the permanent interest of these Counties; and we hope he will withstand all the efforts that are being made, even from so high a quarter as one of his cabinet, to disgrace us by putting our judicial business under the control of a decayed town. That there is a difficulty in the mind of the Attorney General is quite plain in the fact that with the material at command and self-suggesting, no decision has as yet been come to. In view of this circumstance, however, there is good ground for believing that Mr MacDonald is only weighing the public claims of the respective applications, and other things being equal, he will without doubt, entertain the preference of the judicial district for a party who has long resided in it.

Mr. George Tate Corrected.

A communication similar to that which appeared in last week's Port Hope *Guide* and Peterborough *Review*, over the signature of "George Tate" and dated Feb. 25th, 1858, was sent to this office for publication. It is always our intention to give parties of whatever side, an opportunity of vindicating themselves or correcting errors in disputed questions, but before this privilege can be recognized, it must be presumed that the obliged party will at least keep that faith with us as not to lead us to publish what he knows to be wilfully false. In the matter of Mr. Tate's communication, we have to remark that it seldom happens that so barefaced a fraud is directed through the press; we say it advisedly that Mr. Tate in representing, as he does throughout his letter, that he is the partner of Mr. John Fowler, in the construction of the branch line of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, does so with the full knowledge that it is wilfully false. It is painful to make this announcement, but it is a duty we owe to the press and ourselves to make an example of his case, and to guard others from entering upon such dangerous ground as he has trod. In vindication of this charge we have as proof that Mr. George Tate did on the nineteenth day of January, 1858, in presence of Mr. Thos. C. Clarke of Port Hope, deliver to Mr. John Fowler, a sealed instrument, for a consideration which he therein acknowledges to have received, utterly and absolutely separating himself from all connection with the construction of the said branch railway, and leaving it entirely to Mr. John Fowler, as though he had been from the beginning the sole party of the part contracting and covenanting with the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company in the said matter. And having had this document before us, it remains only for us to say to Mr. George Tate, that his signature will not in future authenticate any statement he may make to us, that is not otherwise sufficiently verified and authenticated. With this notice persons reading Mr. Tate's letter will know what value to set upon it.

☞We have drawn largely on the debates in Parliament this week, because the subjects are interesting and the House of Assembly being new, it will afford our readers an early acquaintance with its spokesmen. Mr. McGee's speech is put by itself, it will stand alone for its oratory and good sense, and we beg to congratulate the House upon the possession of a master who, if it has a proper respect for itself, must soon work a most beneficial change upon the ordinary character of the debates.

The Port Hope Band.

It might be supposed, from the extraordinary notice given of the performance of the Port Hope band, in Peterboro', last week, by the Peterboro' *Review*, that their conduct had been offensive to its inhabitants; we saw nothing of the party, but having been induced, by the unusual style of the notice in the *Review* to fill positions, to make enquiries, we find that the richness in that article is not due to the subject of its attack, but only to the reflection of the mind of the writer. The performances were highly patronized, but we cannot see that the band is to be responsible, on that account, and therefore offer them the apology for the imperfections they have exhibited.

Incendiarism.

We regret to hear that a barn on the property of Mr. Patrick Leahy, in Douro, was set on fire on Friday evening last about eight o'clock, when the building was entirely consumed with its contents, consisting of about 700 bushels of Wheat, a large quantity of Oats and Hay. Seven large pigs were burned to death along with some calves and a number of sheep. The horses were barely saved. Mr Leahy tells us that there is no doubt but that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

The Presentation to Dr. Lavell.

To THE REV. WM. SCOTT,

SIR,—In a report of the proceedings had at a Soiree given in honour of Dr Lavell, on the occasion of his removal to Kingston, your name appears as the principal person in the presentation of a complimentary address to the guest of the evening: and also as the author of a resolution "that the editors of the Peterborough *Review* and the Toronto *Canadian Guardian* be *respectfully requested* to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the editors of Kingston papers be *earnestly requested* to copy the same." Why this distinction in the manner of addressing yourself to these editors, it is not for me to enquire, as I am not of them, but such separations are not commonly made without cause, the collective form being the readier way. But leaving such questions to the minds of those whom they concern, I beg to draw your attention to the extraordinary character of the address itself, and to be allowed to say, as one of the community from whom it purports to proceed, first, that it was not the result of an organized effort "wherein all classes of the community, all shades of opinion and the members of the various churches" had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. The meeting was held in the building attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a circumstance which is carefully suppressed in the report, and that selection was not by arrangement with committees from other bodies, or with the concerted action of the bodies themselves. That Soiree, which your published proceedings would magnify into a general movement among all classes of the community, was confined in its organization, in its management, and in its attendance, to some members of the church over which you preside in Peterboro, and were there wanting external evidence of such its character, the omission is amply supplied by the second paragraph of the complimentary address which was then delivered. Your language is reported to have been—"Whether we consider you as identified with a particular section of the Christian Church." Is that the language which could be expected to proceed from a collection of the "members of the various churches" you pretend to have congregated together? Would you in such an assembly have asked a concordance in an expression that was calculated to awaken the spirit of strife which is so difficult to suppress where religious doctrine and discipline are subjects of contemplation, or is it not in truth that you felt while you were drawing on the credit of the community at large, you were applying the proceeds to "your section of the Christian Church" in particular?

But, Sir, it is not alone to the evident intention of making the act of a few appear the will of the many that I object, there is something in the language of the address which I am satisfied could not have been passed in such a congregation of persons from "the various churches" which you would have strangers believe were then collected. Is it possible that a Christian minister could adopt such a sentence as this: "Consistent and energetic as a Christian, skilful and successful as a Physician, talented and eloquent as a speaker and Chairman of public meetings, *it will be impossible for any one individual to fill the vacancy which your departure occasions.*" I ask you seriously, sir, is your faith so weak as to refuse you to believe that Dr. Lavell's equal may yet be found upon earth? And I ask you further, sir, whether you feel justified in claiming the faith of a Christian while giving expression to such a sentiment? Chairman of public meetings! When was Dr. Lavell the chosen chairman of a public meeting? Not in Peterboro, unless at those meetings of organized societies at which the public are admitted as visitors; but at a public meeting in its true sense, such at which every citizen feels himself at home, Dr. Lavell was never, I believe, called to preside.

To conclude, Sir, I may express my regret at having to dispute the character with which you have chosen to enshroud the subject of your eulogy, and I do so because I believe that he is not naturally repulsive; but I feel that the attempt you have made, to give of him a false description, is calculated to lower him in the estimation of unreflecting persons. And I desire, too, that the religious portion of this community may be freed from all participation in the unchristian sentiment which you have thought proper to express of the dispensing power of Providence.

Leaving it to the editors of Kingston papers to do as they are desired with your certificate, and hoping that Dr. Lavell may succeed better in procuring a recognition of his professional talent there, than he has done during the four years of grace that have won him the rewards of supernatural excellence in your mind,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

X.

Peterboro', March 8th, 1858.

The County Printing.

WALTER SHERIDAN, ESQ.,

SIR,—It is much the pleasanter way, when it can be done in mutual satisfaction, for persons, even in public situations, to conduct their correspondence under the concealment of an envelope. You did me this honor, when you enclosed a blank form, to be completed as a tender for the printing of the Counties' Council. There was however, a vagueness in that communication which I desired removed, because, while it remained, I was uncertain with what amount of faith I could receive the words of my correspondent. I addressed you with that view, after the same fashion that you introduced yourself to me, but with an openness which could have left you in no doubt about my meaning. You could not have regarded my desire for information as impertinent, or my manner of asking it unusual, nevertheless, although you acknowledge to have it in your power to satisfy me by a direct answer, you avoid me by answering a question of your own raising. You are a man of method, Mr. Sheridan, and, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer to be understood with explanations can be made without injury, because without disappointment, and you know how much annoyance can be saved, by men proposing to do business together, understanding the terms of their dealing and the points of issue so far as they are foreseen that can arise.

You wrote to me on March 1st, 1858, as follows:

Examiner Office,
Peterboro', March 1, 1858.

W. SHERIDAN, Esq., Treasurer and Clerk:

SIR,—I received your application of March 1 for printing tenders to-day, and beg you to explain whether the last paragraph, viz: "Tenders in the enclosed form will be received till noon on Monday the 15th March instant" means that the tenders will be opened at that hour, and the lowest accepted, or what?

I am, Sir, your ob't Servant,
A. SAWERS.

P. S.—A written answer is requested.

And this reasonable application received the following answer from you, March 4, 1858:

Examiner Office,
Peterboro', March 4th, 1858.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst. I beg to inform you that the blank form of tender sent you is the same as furnished each printer in these United Counties. If you tender for the Printing and Assessment Rolls, &c., please fill up the blanks and send it at some convenient time before noon on Monday, the 15th of March instant, as none will be received after that hour, and it will be treated according to the instructions I have from the Counties' Council, in common with all others of the same form.

I am, Sir, your obed't Servant,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk and Treasurer.

A. SAWERS, Esq., Examiner Print, Peterboro'.

On receipt of that letter, recollecting the ship you gave me last year, to prevent my giving a tender, and to secure the printing for Mr. White at his own prices, I felt that the want of certainty in regard to the disposal of the tenders after their receipt, was not an ordinary oversight, but that it was done with the purpose of enabling you to accept or reject them without reference to the advantage of the ratepayers of the Counties, and without respect to the claims of the parties tendering to the good faith of the officer acting for the Council.

I then wrote you as under, March 3, 1858:

Examiner Office,
Peterboro', March, 3, 1858.

W. SHERIDAN, Esq., Treasurer and Clerk:

SIR,—I received your application of March 1 for printing tenders to-day, and beg you to explain whether the last paragraph, viz: "Tenders in the enclosed form will be received till noon on Monday the 15th March instant" means that the tenders will be opened at that hour, and the lowest accepted, or what?

I am, Sir, your ob't Servant,
A. SAWERS.

P. S.—A written answer is requested.

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Examiner Office,
Peterboro', March 4th, 1858.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst. I beg to inform you that the blank form of tender sent you is the same as furnished each printer in these United Counties. If you tender for the Printing and Assessment Rolls, &c., please fill up the blanks and send it at some convenient time before noon on Monday, the 15th of March instant, as none will be received after that hour, and it will be treated according to the instructions I have from the Counties' Council, in common with all others of the same form.

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Clerk and Treasurer.

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I am, Sir, your obed't Servant,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk and Treasurer.

A. SAWERS, Esq., Examiner Print, Peterboro'.

Is it possible that you could not have understood the object of my enquiry, or is it a result of your long official connection with the mysteries of diplo nacy that causes you to shy off from the straight and take the crooked course? I said you are a man of method, Mr. Sheridan. Are these letters to be taken as a sample of your ordinary official dealings? If they are, the less business you have to transact for the Counties the better for them. I will tell you, (tho' I must excuse myself for relating to you what you already know, by the explanation that I am addressing the people through you) that the consequence of your making these transactions obscure, would seem to encourage a system of bribery, it would seem to invite a sweetener from the parties tendering to the Clerk that will awaken an interest towards them. And consequently would create among honorable competitors who disdain such unworthy actions, a disgust towards doing business with the public offices, which is highly injurious to the public interests. I am a ratepayer, Mr. Sheridan, and I feel an interest in the expenditure of the moneys that are exacted from me as a contribution for the government I enjoy. Singly, the misapplication of an assessment is of little public concern, but there are a number of ratepayers and their contributions collected together form a large fund, and its disposal is raised in importance as its bulk increases. You are just now proposing that, besides the regular and ordinary tax, a special rate should be struck, to cover the interest and provide for the repayment of £50,000, to be borrowed on the credit of the County of Peterborough, and expended, after passing through your hands, in the construction of gravel roads, and bridges. Allow me to tell you, Mr. Sheridan, that if, as I believe it will happen, the vote on the By-Law by the ratepayers is adverse to the scheme, its destruction will be more owing to the want of confidence the ratepayers have in the controllers of their common property, than to the want of appreciation in the intrinsic merits of the scheme itself. You have been long in the enjoyment of your post as custodian of the public records of the municipality and treasurer of its moneys. You have made good use of your time, and turned your opportunities to good account. When you first entered upon your duties in the Court House, you were not charged with the possession of much of this world's goods; you were accepted as one who in his ambition for higher rewards had neglected the opportunities which lead to the comforts of the world; and being respected in your habits of self-denial, your salary was put upon a scale of equality with your daily wants. It was not long, however, before your latent disposition to accumulate, discovered itself, and the frugal existence which rewarded the management of your own labor, became converted into sumptuous entertainment, in the management of the produce of the labor of the people. From being the impersonification of improvidence, as it is applied in its wordly sense by worldly minded people who take an earthly view of riches, you soon appeared, in rivalry of the Marquis of Carrabas, surveying from the observatory on the proud summit of your castle, the terraces, the courts, and the grain fields of which you had become possessed, only varying the pleasant contemplation by an occasional diversion in the way of accommodating a defaulter, upon the reference of your banker, with the temporary use of your account, to be repaid with an increase equal to the necessities of the applicant. Such changes as these, Mr. Sheridan, are not produced without a cause, and they are not witnessed without making an impression. How necessary this, then, that you should throw every guard around your virtue that it shall withstand the shocks a wicked world is ever ready to direct against the honor of uncommon excellence. The spirit of your dealing as displayed in your letters is rather calculated to confirm than remove the unpleasant sensation with which your pro-By-Laws of 1857, the printer to take copy or pay for copying, and be responsible for the proof.—It will be necessary to tender for other Printing also, such as fly-sheets in hand-bill form, and lists of Convictions; Notices and publications in newspapers for the first and subsequent insertions with the usual discount taken off. The Assessors and Collectors Rolls per quire, Notices of Towns and Townships per quire, Schedule of do. to fill up per quire and Directions to Assessors. Tenders in the enclosed form will be received till noon on Monday, the 15th March inst.

I am, Sir, your ob't Servant,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Treasurer and Clerk.

A. SAWERS, Esq., Examiner Print, Peterboro'.

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I am, Sir, your obed't Servant,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Clerk and Treasurer

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

GREAT SACRIFICE

TO CLOSE UP OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &C. FOR CASH.

—:o:—

F. & L. LEMAY,

HUNTER STREET,

HAVING at this Season an unusually large stock, and to secure the CASH to pay our Debts, we have determined to offer our ENTIRE STOCK at the following

Low Prices

Fancy Plaid from 1s 8d to 2s 9d.—Former prices 2s 8d to 3s 9d.

Cobourg, all Colours, from 9d to 1s 3d.—Former prices 1s 1d to 1s 9d.

Delaines and Cashmere, from 10d to 1s 5d.—Former prices from 1s 1d to 1s 10½d.

Prints, fast Colour and Wide Width 5½d to 7½d.—Former prices 7½d to 10d.

Steam Loom from ½d per yard.

We have a large assortment of

Bonnets, Cloaks, Single & Double Shawls,

which we will sell *ten per cent below Cost.*

Our assortment of

FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS,

And all kinds of

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

is complete.

As we intend to give up our Grocery Business this Spring, we will sell our TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, RICE, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., at first cost price.

We invite our Customers and the Public to call and see our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro', Feb. 16, 1858. 7-tf

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND A. McMARTIN has laid in a full supply of everything required to make people comfortable for the winter. He has a great stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready Made Clothing

HIS ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles needed to keep the cold out will give satisfaction to all purchasers. He sells cheap for cash, and defies competition. Give him a call and look at his goods; you will be sure to buy what you want. He does his business in McFarlane's Brick Block.

A. McMARTIN,

Peterboro, Nov. 24 1857. 47

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

where you will find an extensive and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino,

Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Galls, Plaid and

Wool Polkas, Brocade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Damasks,

Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

—:o:—

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description. Hats and Caps for men and boys, in Cloth and fur: a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets,

Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

Crown Lands Department,
TORONTO, 12th February, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Mill-site situated on Beaver Creek (or Crow River) consisting of Lot No. 67, (41 acres) on the east side of the Hastings Road, in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings, C. W., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, FRANCIS McANNANY, Esquire, at Belleville, at NOON, on the SEVENTEENTH of NEXT MONTH.

Upset price £50; one fifth to be paid down, the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest; subject to the building of a Saw Mill within one year, and a Grist Mill, within two years, from the date of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

—:o:—

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those is debted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the ruinous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4.

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1858. 21

UNION HOTEL,

PETERBOROUGH.

HENRY ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the accomodation of guests in the [illegible] line, where they will find [illegible] attention, combined with [illegible] charges. [illegible] necessary, where [illegible] will be found [illegible]

☞ A limited number of [illegible] can be accommodated with [illegible]

[illegible]

On the premises, an Omnibus [illegible] will attend to the [illegible] to and from the Steamboat [illegible] to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second-hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin, Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb

Girls and Children's Winter Caps, Buckskin Gloves and Mitts, Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee,	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	H. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE.
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed his Tanning accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all the outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 30th Dec, 1857. 52

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. H. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital £498,920. Paid up Capital £98,714 18

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P.	GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.	CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.	HON. W. H. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOTT, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEHORN, Esq.	

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on Isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(LATE ROBINSHER'S.)

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

PETERBORO'.

WILLIAM CROFT

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the travelling community, that he has taken the above named Hotel which he has newly fitted up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with all that can be produced during the season.

HIS LIQUORS

Will be of a choice quality.

The proprietor is determined that no exertion on his part, or that of his servants, will be wanting to do all that is required for the convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1856. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 9, in the 11th Con. of Dummer, containing 100 acres, the above Lot is beautifully situated for settlement, being only in two miles from the village of Lakefield. There are 15 Acres cleared and fenced, it is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Dodro,
or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Dodro, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

Railways.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ALL correspondence with the freight and traffic department of this Railway will in the future be addressed to George H. Downie, Esq., Peterboro'

Donald Sutherland, Esq., has been re-appointed Station Master at Peterboro'.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

Cobourg, Dec 4th, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', (at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane) who have been and are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE, }
JOHN McFARLANE, } Executors.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

CLOSING BUSINESS. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however as well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall!

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons and the Public for the liberal support he has received from them heretofore in his business; and he reluctantly reminds those who have not paid up their last years accounts, that unless they do so immediately, they will be put in suit without any exception.

He also desires to give notice that in future he will not give such long credits as his customers have been in the habit of taking, but then his terms, when credit is given at all, will be three and six months.

His business is now complete, and all persons wanting

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and anything else belonging to it, will find them on hand or have them made to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Wm. REILLY.

Peterborough, Feb. 15, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro' The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to bond their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, }
December 1, 1857. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at J. R. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 3

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m, will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

FRESH BUNS,

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN CULCHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Reaping and Sawing Machines, &c., in the same premises, as heretofore.

S. KING.

Peterboro', Jan. 24, 1858. 4

Crown Lands Department.
TORONTO, 4th February, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that the West half of Lot No. 6, in the 8th Concession of Verulam, in the County of Victoria, U. C., will be offered for Sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, WALTER CRAWFORD, Esquire, at Peterborough, at NOON, on the TENTH of NEXT MONTH.

☞ Upset price, 5s per acre.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY NOTIFY the public at large not to purchase or accept of a Note drawn in favor of Michael McCarty, Otonabee, for Nine Pounds five Shillings, as he pocketed the Note as soon as drawn and gave no value. Signed by the Subscriber and Mathew Kennedy, dated January 22nd, 1858.

WM. LEITCH.

Asphodel, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 6

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVERT, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feb'y 12, 1858. 8

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. It is suitable for a tradesman, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Heller's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Keane dy in

Water-st, near Caisse's Hotel,

as a

Millinor's

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

NOTICE.

MY circumstances require that I should insist on immediate payment upon receiving orders for

MEAT,

therefore I beg most reluctantly to give this notice to all purchasers, that **Money** payments must accompany their orders.

F. W. HEATHER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

STRAW CUTTERS AND ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Cross-cut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIE & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 9, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers ollait from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR.
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. J. BRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionary. OYSTERS received daily, in shells and can.

Also keeps a Barber's Shop, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principles by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 5

New Stove Warehouse!!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadeean Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

ELLIS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials, and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undenisably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to be distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, seeking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N.B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Lic

HOOPER'S PATENT.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 11.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ARE TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognised.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognised.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro', West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

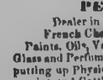
JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon In the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PECK'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.



SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to those indebted to him, that unless they settle their respective debts with him, on or before the

15th day of January next,

they will be put in suit for collection, without further notice. And he would further intimate, that he will give no Credit after the first of January next.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Omabee Mills, Nov. 29th, 1857. 42

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, since he commenced business and trusts by punctuality good work and good fits also, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All Work is done by man tailors only.
☞ Cards and moderate charges. ☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 43

BRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
Lime Merchants, &c.,
at Hope, C. W.
Offices—Cobourg Wellland and Ontario Streets.
January 13th. 6

CASH FOR WHEAT.

WE will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of Wheat delivered at our Mill, Peterboro', on and after 1st Sept. 1857. HURST & BROTHER. 43

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1858.

Mr. SHORT next rose. He said that as this was an occasion in which there was an opportunity of going more generally into the affairs of the country, he would take the liberty of making some observations. He would endeavour to analyse what was contained in the reply to the Address of His Excellency. The House had now got as far as the third clause in that reply, and were then told that much might be done to improve the commercial legislation of the country. But we had yet to learn whether anything was to be done. The Inspector General had made an explanation, and had stated that there were three measures which he thought would relieve the country from its financial difficulties. One of these was the promotion of emigration, but how the benefit which we were to derive from these measures was to be brought about, we had not been told. No doubt the Hon. Inspector General (as the member from Baldimand said) had not got his measures prepared yet, having had so much to do. But it was necessary to consider this emigration, which it was proposed to draw into the country. True, emigration was a great benefit, as it brought capital into the country, both in the shape of money and labour. But it was very necessary that the country should be in such a state as to be able to give employment to the labour which would be so advantageous to it, and he believed the House and the country would both agree with him when he said, that we were not in a position when that labour could be profitably employed. He believed he was right, when he said that there were a large number of mechanics and labourers who had left their homes, who were previously comparatively well off, but who were now in want and destitution. It was not because they were unwilling to labour, but because they could not find it, because the state of the country was such that employment was not to be had. But though the country was much depressed, still there was great reason to be proud of the position we held in a commercial point of view,—our banks having stood alone on the American continents. That position had not been kept without much suffering, and it would have been well if the Inspector General, instead of wandering about looking for a constituency from Dan to Berlsheba, had been preparing measures which would relieve the country from the crisis with whic it had been visited (Hear, hear.) That improvement should be found for the labourers it was necessary there should be money to pay them. To the condition of the usury laws, much of the commercial depression was attributable. It was not to be expected our banks should lend money at six per cent. while they had to pay ten per cent. for it themselves. The Government ought to come down prepared with measures to meet the emergency, and not without measures as they are at present. But not only had they left the country without measures, they had also left it, for a considerable time, without a Government, so that it was not to be wondered at, that when there was no Government, there should be no policy. During the interval of pressure, every prudent man had economised his expenditure; but there was nothing in the Address about that retrenchment which the country was so loudly demanding. There had not been an election in Upper Canada in which retrenchment was not one of the planks in the platform of the candidates. The expenditure was rapidly increasing; but there had been no new policy initiated by what was called a new Government. It was customary in England—and members very frequently quoted British precedents—to foreshadow ministerial intentions at the opening of Parliament, but the House had been sitting six days, and they were now just as ignorant of what the Government intended doing, as they were at the commencement of the session. If the hon. Inspector General had been as diligent in the service of the country as he had been busy in securing his election, the House might hope to have been placed in possession of the figures showing the financial position of the country. The hon. member for Carleton last night stated that he was prepared to support the Government right or wrong; but for his part he had not any such confidence in the Administration, and he was sure that nine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada would bear him out in saying that due economy had not been exercised in regard to the public expenditure at a time when retrenchment was loudly called for. But the recent election had brought about a change such as the hon. gentleman on the other side were little prepared for, and which they little expected when they lately dissolved Parliament so hastily, and he hoped that before long the financial affairs of the Province would be much better administered than they had hitherto been. The Address alluded to the assimilation of the commercial laws of Upper Canada to those of Lower Canada, and it would be well indeed if there was union of the Provinces, not in name only, but in reality, (hear, hear.) It would be well if the laws could be so assimilated that those who imposed the heavy burdens upon the country under which it groaned were made to bear them. However, he expected little from the Government with regard to the assimilation of the commercial laws. The late Government was, it was said, composed of nine lawyers and an auctioneer, and therefore did contain one business man; but the present Government was composed of ten lawyers, and these were the men who were to assimilate the commercial laws and manage the commercial affairs of the country! (hear, hear.) Though I would not wish it to be understood of hon. gentlemen opposite, it was often said to be the interest of lawyers to complicate the laws, and he thought it dangerous that the business of law making should be solely left in the hands of lawyers. The merchants, farmers, and mechanics of Canada, were unrepresented in the Cabinet. The President of the Bureau of Agriculture was a lawyer; the hon. gentleman who had to look after the letters was a lawyer; and they had been told that whenever the hon. member for Renfrew (Mr. Cayley) had been in power for any length of time, the Province had been brought to the very verge of bankruptcy, (hear, hear.) Mention was also made in the Address to a law of insolvency, but if the bankruptcy law which had been already passed had been carefully and properly framed, we should now have no need of such a measure. He was glad, however, to know that in one thing the Ministry had redeemed their promises—he referred to the statement that no more aid would be given to the Grand Trunk Railway. What he complained most of was, the paucity of the Address, and that one of the most important of all questions had been omitted from it. That question was Representation by Population, (hear, hear.) This had taken deep hold of the minds of the people of Upper Canada, and the Postmaster General himself knew very well that he would not have been elected for West Northumberland, had he not pledged himself to support that measure, (hear, hear.) In the county of Peterborough, which he (Mr. Short) had the honour to represent, Mr. Cauger, the late member, was rejected because he had opposed this measure, and he would warn the Postmaster General that such would be his fate if he failed in redeeming his pledge to support a measure for making the Representation in accordance with Population, even though he were again to attempt to tin down his constituency by promises of a large pecuniary benefit. Why should the western portion of the Province occupy the degraded position in which she now found herself placed, with one in four of her population not at all represented! (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—What a pity.

Mr. SHORT—The Hon. Inspector General says it is a pity. But it is true; and the Postmaster General has pledged himself that he would not be a member of a Government who would not carry out the principle.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—I tell the hon. gentleman that it is not true, and I further say that he knows it is not true.

Mr. SHORT—I repeat that the Postmaster General promised at the polls and elsewhere that he would vote for Representation according to Population, and that he was prepared to carry out the principle at all hazards—whether he was a member of the Government or not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FOLEY—I wish, with the permission of the hon. member for Peterborough, to put a question to the hon. member for West Northumberland. Does the Postmaster General pretend to say that the statement made in a resolution passed by an Orange Lodge, of which he is a member, is not true? In that resolution it is stated that the Hon. Postmaster General pledged himself to support Representation by Population. Is it true, or is it not?

Hon. Mr. SMITH—What does the hon. gentleman know about the resolution passed by the Orange Lodge? Was he there? (Cries of Oh, oh!)

Mr. SHORT said a strong argument for Representation by Population was contained in the fact that according to the best *data* Upper Canada contributed £3 to every £1 contributed by Lower Canada. He believed Upper Canada would not long quietly submit to such injustice, and that if she could not get her just rights in any other way it would be necessary to dissolve the Union. (Hear, hear.) He should regret to see this, and he thought no one would have more reason to regret it than the Lower Canadian members who he trusted would doubt, they could to prevent it by giving the Upper Province its just rights. Mr. Short proceeded to reply to the charge made against the Opposition of raising a No-Popery cry. He believed that some hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side had used the No-Popery cry themselves to get seats. Had not the Postmaster General, in seeking re-election, attempted to cast odium on the Opposition by dwelling against the Roman Catholic Canadiens of the member for Montreal (Mr. Mercier)? The hon. gentleman no doubt equally weighed against the Opposition for their connection with the other member for Montreal and his friends, whom he described as dangerous men, revolutionists and republicans, belonging to the class of men, who introduced the guillotine into old France. But the hon. gentleman did not say that his colleague who sat beside him had manifested very strong propensities to annex Canada to the Republic lying south of the line of 45. Though much afraid of the men whom he identified with the republicans of Old France, he was quite willing to have as a colleague one who sought to throw us into the arms of our shrieking neighbours, (laughter.) The hon. member then referred to the Separate School question. He considered that carrying out the Separate system would be ruinous to our educational interests. Educating the children of the country, separately, under the influence of different religions, would lead to the perpetuation of strife and jealousies, and bickerings. If we were to have a great future, these should be done away with, and the education of all the youth of the country in common, would contribute greatly to that result. He hoped the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. Ferguson) would strenuously oppose the motion of which he had given notice for the abolition of Separate Schools. (Hear, hear.)

PRIVILEGE AND THE *GLOBE*.

MONDAY, March 8.

Mr. PICHE, complaining of an editorial article in the *Globe* of Saturday last, as reflecting on his character as a member of the House, moved that said article be read at the table by the Clerk.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Do I understand the member to bring this up as a question of privilege?

Mr. PICHE.—Yes!

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said the hon. gentleman had better read the article himself, and shew how he had been complained of. If this motion were permitted, any hon. gentleman might rise and move to have any number of newspaper articles read.

Hon. Mr. MORIN said that he could shew a precedent for this course in the House of Commons, in 1841. He then read a rule of the House of Commons, which stated that if any member had to complain of an article in a newspaper, he might propose a motion to read the paper.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought before having anything read, the hon. member should make out a case.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE shook his head.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Oh, I see the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands shakes his head. Well then the Address will not be got through for a twelvemonth.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—The hon. member for Cornwall is wrong. I see by a precedent in 1848 that when a member complained in this way, the paper was handed by the Speaker, who said the paper must first be read.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Well, then, I shall move to read the *Message* in amendment.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I second the amendment.

Mr. GALT hoped the hon. member [Mr. Piche] would not press his motion. By the time he had been as long in political life as others, he would not be so sensitive about attacks by the Press. Every hon. gentleman must feel that the hon. member had cause to feel resentment, but he should consider that it was in some respects a flattering thing that he should be attacked by a paper so prominent as the *Globe*. (Laughter.) The House would of course universally admit the impropriety of such an attack, but having once brought the matter before the House, he had better not press it.

Mr. JOHN CAMERON also urged the hon. gentleman to withdraw his motion. For himself he did not care for any attack which might be made upon him. He meant to pursue fearlessly the course he had chalked out for himself. He hoped the time of the House would not be wasted by reading newspaper articles.

Mr. TACHÉ said that the member for Cornwall was wrong. No article that was not a breach of privilege could be read. It was pretended that this was a thing to be laughed at. But it was a serious thing for a young man coming into life to be accused of being sold.

Mr. FOLEY said that if this accusation against individuals was to occupy the time of the House, certainly the charges against the body ought to have some attention. Now the *Leader* had accused the whole Opposition of being purchasable at the rate of £300 a-piece.

Mr. SHERWOOD maintained that the *Globe* could hurt no one, and thought the thing had better drop. He felt, on this occasion, something like the old forwarder in the New Brunswick Legislature, whose first act was to restrain forwarders, who, he said, he knew to be very hard cases, from having been a long time a forwarder.

The SPEAKER then put the question, and declared that the yeas had it.

Mr. BROWN wished to make a remark before the question was discussed. If they were to commence this system of bringing newspaper editors to the bar, they were entering on a course to which it was difficult to see the end.—He had not the slightest objection to this article being read, but he wished to suggest the position in which such a proceeding would place the House. He apprehended it was quite unparliamentary to produce a loose paper, never formally presented to the House in any way, and ask it to be read. But, if the hon. gentleman wished to proceed, let him do so. He had no doubt the writer of the article would be prepared to appear at the bar and explain his reasons for making the statements he did—for his part he did not know who the writer was. If hon. gentlemen were determined to have it, let there be a committee to have the matter fairly investigated. And let other matters be, connected with the late election be enquired into. If statements on the one side were enquired into, statements on the other side must be enquired into also. Hon. gentlemen opposite had better let the matter alone.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON did not admire the way in which members were attacked by the newspapers, but he did not think such attacks should be noticed in the House. If they were, a great deal of time would be taken up. The extraordinary charges had lately been brought in any newspaper. In the *Minerve* the other day there was a gross charge against the Attorney General East. That hon. gentleman was there accused of having declared in the House, with his own mouth, that he was the most corrupt man in it. And the member for Terrebonne (Mr. Morin) was accused of having spoken strongly in favor of granting more aid to the Grand Trunk. Several arguments to that effect were put in the hon. gentleman's mouth, although in point of fact he had spoken strongly against any such course. (Hear, hear.) But the worst accusation was against Mr. Cartier, who was made to charge himself with being the most corrupt man in the House, and it was the more cruel that it proceeded from a paper supporting the Government. (Laughter.) It gave a man too much influence and prominence to drag him before the bar of the House. In one Parliament, they punished returning-officers, and this gave them so much notoriety, that, in the next, they became members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) That was at least one instance of proceedings taken against returning officers in last Parliament.

Mr. DUNKASE also urged the withdrawal of the motion, as they had the acknowledgment of the member for Waterloo, and the member for Toronto, that the articles in question were not serious.

Mr. BROWN—Not at all.

Mr. DUNKASE.—Did not the member for Waterloo say that nobody would believe it in Upper Canada?

Mr. FOLEY.—Certainly not. I said nothing in reference to this article.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had been a public man for th rty-six years, and he had never yet found it necessary to complain to the House of a libel, although he had read all manner of things written against him. But he had never dreamed of asking the House to help him out of such difficulties, any more than he would dream of jumping over the house. There had been such interferences by the old Lower Canadian Parliament, when one editor was sent for three months to gaol, and another had his presses and types destroyed; but would any one now justify that procedure? He was sorry that none who had been members of the old Lower Canadian Parliament, because this discussion could not be continued much longer, and it was desirable that such explanations should be given in order that the House might be enabled to come to a proper conclusion on the Address.—(Hear, hear.)

Atty Gen. MACDONALD said he had promised to make an explanation to the House, either during the debate, or at its conclusion. He thought it better that the explanation should be made at the conclusion of the debate, because the House had entered upon the discussion of a subject which should stand upon its own merits.

Mr. BROWN.—I first put the question at exactly a similar period when Sir Allan MacNab sought for ministerial explanations.

Atty Gen. MACDONALD continued—The amendments proposed to the Address ought also to stand upon their merits. The House had entered largely, during a three or four day's discussion, into the Speech and the amendments, and he did not see that the merits of this Speech or the amendments thereto could now be affected by personal explanations. Hon. gentlemen would remember that the House then got the Address the first time after a general election, and that the Administration of which he was a leading member was constituted before an appeal was made to the people. The Government had been before the people, full explanations had been made by himself to his constituents, and he had no doubt that the other hon. gentlemen forming the Administration had given similar explanations to their several constituencies. He therefore thought that they ought not now to inter upt the discussion on the Address by entering into explanations which could not affect the Speech or the amendments standing on the paper, and on the first of which amendment they had already with so much interest the speech of the hon. and learned member for Montreal. He should feel himself called upon at the proper time to make such explanations as the Government might deem proper. The Government would not be *porte-en crimnie* in the delay which had taken place in answering the Speech from the Throne. If it had been answered, as it ought to have been, on Monday last, it would have been much better, for then not only explanations could have been given, but the business of the country proceeded without further delay. He threw the responsibility of the delay upon the gentlemen opposite. He would first ask the House to give their votes upon the Address and upon the amendments, and then his colleagues and himself would be prepared to give their reasons for taking office, and to explain everything necessary in connection with the recent Administration.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD regretted the unwillingness on the part of the gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches to enlarge upon the policy they intended to pursue in relation to the affairs of the Province. He confessed that he had been waiting with eagerness for an explanation as to the nature of that policy. Except what fell from the Inspector General the other night, which amounted to very little, nothing had been elicited as to the future course of the Ministry. He was of opinion that the hon. gentlemen forming the Administration ought to have come out manfully and boldly, and informed the House at the outset, upon what policy they went to the country. (Hear, hear.) If they look back to the history of Administrations in this country, they would find that no Government had gone to the country without some great issue, and some valid reason for disturbing the country with a general election, at a time when the Parliament would shortly have expired of its own accord. He recollected the great issue before the country which divided parties into two great sections, and until recently there had been a distinct party claiming to be conservatives, and an equally distinct party claiming to be reformers. The great issues at stake for many years were those affecting the Clergy Reserves, the Legislative Council, and the Seignorial Tenure. These questions had been before the people ever since he was a child, and upon them parties took their stand and battled year after year. These great questions were, however, at last settled.—He would take the House back to the time when Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine accepted office. Those gentlemen formed a government than which there had not been a stronger in this country. That Ministry initiated a policy the beneficial results of which were felt almost every day. During the time of that strong, able and energetic Administration, he would ask what principles sustained them? He need only refer hon. members to the history of that Administration to show that at the very commencement of their ministry they introduced a measure to give to the people of the country a sufficient school fund which would enable every parent to give his children a good education; they gave on an election law by which every individual residing in a township was entitled to vote in that township, by which disturbances were, in a great measure, prevented throughout the country; they gave us a law to prevent the packing of juries by sheriffs; they made a valuable amendation to the assessment law, and a Division Court Act, which was a great boon, inasmuch as it brought cheap justice to every man's door. He could also enumerate party measure which they carried through. They, however, failed, by reason of the vigorous and able opposition, to carry one those great measures which the country demanded —namely, the Clergy Reserves, the Legislative Council, and the Seignorial Tenure Bill. When Mr. Hincks was called upon to take the reins of Government after Mr. Lafontaine had retired, he came out with a policy based on the principles of those great measures which had been carried, which he (Mr. Macdonald) considered the consummation of the efforts of the country. He regretted the resignations consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Hincks and Mr. Lafontaine, but he did not consider that the Administration was bound to follow the example of those gentlemen in resigning office, because they differed from the majority of the Cabinet. Those gentlemen formed a Government which was supported by the majority of the House, they were in exactly the same predicament with regard to their supporters from Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to know what the country had to expect from the present Ministers, and he must say that their energy to conduct the affairs of the country, and who, instead of standing or falling by the measures which they brought down, were obliged to content themselves with carrying, by a sectional vote, schemes which ought to be adopted upon there own merits? He had given a brief history of past governments, up to the time when the Treasury benches were occupied by the Administration now in power. They have recently gone to the country, and to secure the just verdict of the country, they ought to have advocated a settled policy, without any reference to place or power. He regretted that the Attorney General had not given any explanations why they had put the country to the trouble of a general election, when, at the same time, the Government had no settled policy upon the great questions on which they went to the people. The country was taken by surprise. The elections were hurried through, and that was the ground on which Upper Canada occupies at this moment, notwithstanding the powerful influence which patronage ever gives in a new country like Canada. (Hear, hear.) Upper Canada rejected the Ministerial programme, despised the Ministerial support, and returned to the House a most decided majority in opposition to the Ministry. Under other administrations the double majority was not mentioned, because they had a majority in both sections, and found that they could legislate for one without doing injustice to the other. It is important that there should be confidence reposed in the Ministry by both Provinces, and he asked the Attorney General must have felt; for otherwise he would have selected his colleagues from his own friends in the House and would not have tried to recruit from the reform ranks. The present was a dangerous precedent. He was sure the Attorney General would see the necessity of not proceeding too far with it, for if he did the people of Upper Canada would not put up with it. He might indeed retain his seat by grappling with great questions.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—What are they?

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Those on which the country expects the Government to legislate, but which they confess themselves unfit to legislate upon, since they abandon them for much smaller matter, upon which they hope to escape dissent. The Opposition had been sent back from the elections forming a large party. He said a large party, because in 1856 the majority against Ministers was only two or three, whereas at present it was six. Not an accidental majority, but one likely to be permanent. Now, if the affairs of the country were still to be administered in this way, Representation according to Population must come as a thing of course. Let the administration remain in power one day after the representatives of Upper Canada should have declared their want of confidence, and the Speaker and others who entertained views such as he did, might find cause for a change. How did the Crown Lands Commissioner feel when an Upper Canadian majority ruled Lower Canada? Did he not feel indignant as I do now?

Mr. SICOTTE—We are not forcing anything on Upper Canada.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Well, Mr. Hincks had declared that he would not go on with an Upper Canada minority, even when that minority occurred on the Speakership, though his colleague Mr. Morin in Lower Canada had a majority. After that we heard no more of a difference between the two majorities, until the occurrence which led to the retirement of Sir Allan MacNab. The explanations of that retirement the House was informed that Sir Allan had objected to the theory of a double majority. If so, by whom was that theory invoked? It must have been by the other members of the Cabinet. Sir Allan was succeeded by Mr. Taché, who got a majority by which they sustained themselves during the last session of Parliament; but at the opening of the present Parliament, there was a distinct intimation that the Government had not the confidence of the Upper Canada majority. Upon that intimation the Premier should have resigned. Did he expect to shake that majority? Did he suppose, as it had been said that night, that he could buy up this majority at the rate of £300 per head? If not, then he sustained his view of the duty of Ministers by the opinions of Mr. Morin and others, that affairs could not be conveniently carried on without a majority from both sections of the Province.

After the recess

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD resumed his remarks. He said—A leading feature of the present Administration, since its first formation, was the retirement or transfer of which its prominent members have been guilty towards their colleagues. That charge was made by the hon. Premier (Sir Allan MacNab), when he endeavored to leave the Administration, because of the withdrawal of some of his colleagues from office, by which he was deprived of the support of a majority from Upper Canada. That charge was made by other members of the Administration who were obliged to leave it. That feature also characterized the Administration, since the formation of the present Government, and he (Mr. Macdonald) proceeded to show that the Attorney General West had for years opposed the Clergy Reserve Bill and the Legislative Council Bill as republican measures; but on taking office they ignominiously changed their position, and formed the course of legislation which they had for so many years most strenuously opposed. And what was the consequence? These measures were carried by large majorities; and he wished to show thereby that it was impossible for great measures to be adopted, unless there were majorities in both sections of the province to carry them out.—(Hear, hear.) No attempt had, however, been made to carry out other great questions which had been ably discussed on the floor of the House. The country received at the hands of Sir Allan MacNab's Government the measures to which he had referred; but the School Bill, the Clergy Reserve Bill, and the Seignorial Tenure Bill required amendment, and a Coalition Government was formed for the purpose of carrying those great questions out. What had been the result of that coalition? What had been its policy? And in how far had the public expectations been realised? After these questions were settled, how had the party maintained themselves in the House? They found, among the other obligations which Sir Allan MacNab and his party had undertaken to fulfil, on consideration of getting into power that a legacy of the Grand Trunk Railway was left on their hands. And the history of the Grand Trunk Railway exhibited one of the most shameful courses of procedure that had ever disgraced Parliament. From the time the hon. gentleman came to take the Legislation upon it, the undertaking had been carried on by giving Government aid to other sections of the province, in order to gain votes for that enterprise. There had been no measure connected with the Grand Trunk which could be carried out without involving the province in heavy engagements, to purchase support to effect it. To this end, £50,000 were voted by the Government of Mr. Hincks to make the Chats Canal. Where now was that £50,000? It was lost, and furnished a monument of the depravity of Parliament at the time it was voted. And this was only one of many instances of money not being expended in other sections of the Province in order to obtain the necessary funds for building the Grand Trunk. Hon. gentlemen would see the difficulties the province had been placed in by reason of their not being an Administration sufficiently strong to withstand the appeals which were made upon it. Ever since day by day its supporters, who only upheld it on condition of its plunging the Province into debt for undertakings from which it was impossible the country could ever expect to receive returns hereafter. The time has now come for an appeal to hon members to say whether they were not again in the same unfortunate position. A general election had taken place, and notwithstanding the Government had a large majority of the whole House, they were in exactly the same predicament with regard to their supporters from Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to know what the country had to expect from the present Ministers, and he must say that their energy to conduct the affairs of the country, and who, instead of standing or falling by the measures which they brought down, were obliged to content themselves with carrying, by a sectional vote, schemes which ought to be adopted upon there own merits? 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From the time the hon. gentleman came to take the Legislation upon it, the undertaking had been carried on by giving Government aid to other sections of the province, in order to gain votes for that enterprise. There had been no measure connected with the Grand Trunk which could be carried out without involving the province in heavy engagements, to purchase support to effect it. To this end, £50,000 were voted by the Government of Mr. Hincks to make the Chats Canal. Where now was that £50,000? It was lost, and furnished a monument of the depravity of Parliament at the time it was voted. And this was only one of many instances of money not being expended in other sections of the Province in order to obtain the necessary funds for building the Grand Trunk. Hon. gentlemen would see the difficulties the province had been placed in by reason of their not being an Administration sufficiently strong to withstand the appeals which were made upon it. Ever since day by day its supporters, who only upheld it on condition of its plunging the Province into debt for undertakings from which it was impossible the country could ever expect to receive returns hereafter. The time has now come for an appeal to hon members to say whether they were not again in the same unfortunate position. A general election had taken place, and notwithstanding the Government had a large majority of the whole House, they were in exactly the same predicament with regard to their supporters from Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to know what the country had to expect from the present Ministers, and he must say that their energy to conduct the affairs of the country, and who, instead of standing or falling by the measures which they brought down, were obliged to content themselves with carrying, by a sectional vote, schemes which ought to be adopted upon there own merits? He had given a brief history of past governments, up to the time when the Treasury benches were occupied by the Administration now in power. They have recently gone to the country, and to secure the just verdict of the country, they ought to have advocated a settled policy, without any reference to place or power. He regretted that the Attorney General had not given any explanations why they had put the country to the trouble of a general election, when, at the same time, the Government had no settled policy upon the great questions on which they went to the people. The country was taken by surprise. The elections were hurried through, and that was the ground on which Upper Canada occupies at this moment, notwithstanding the powerful influence which patronage ever gives in a new country like Canada. (Hear, hear.) Upper Canada rejected the Ministerial programme, despised the Ministerial support, and returned to the House a most decided majority in opposition to the Ministry. Under other administrations the double majority was not mentioned, because they had a majority in both sections, and found that they could legislate for one without doing injustice to the other. It is important that there should be confidence reposed in the Ministry by both Provinces, and he asked the Attorney General must have felt; for otherwise he would have selected his colleagues from his own friends in the House and would not have tried to recruit from the reform ranks. The present was a dangerous precedent. He was sure the Attorney General would see the necessity of not proceeding too far with it, for if he did the people of Upper Canada would not put up with it. He might indeed retain his seat by grappling with great questions.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—What are they?

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Those on which the country expects the Government to legislate, but which they confess themselves unfit to legislate upon, since they abandon them for much smaller matter, upon which they hope to escape dissent. The Opposition had been sent back from the elections forming a large party. He said a large party, because in 1856 the majority against Ministers was only two or three, whereas at present it was six. Not an accidental majority, but one likely to be permanent. Now, if the affairs of the country were still to be administered in this way, Representation according to Population must come as a thing of course. Let the administration remain in power one day after the representatives of Upper

trade as free as American vessels enjoyed in Canadian waters. Talking of this matter of reciprocity, too, he complained that there was no account of the export from Canada to the United States. Taking the American returns, it seemed that they had exported $20,000,000, while Canada had only sent $17,000,000 to them—what had Canada then gained? And had the Government sought to provide against the difficulties which must ensue from such a state of things?

Hon. J. A Macdonald—Do you mean by borrowing more money?

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—No, but by fostering manufactures, and encouraging immigration, instead of giving money for a railway below Quebec, where it was almost useless. The country was paying immense sums yearly for interest on the Grand Trunk, for the municipal debentures, and for the Northern road, and it seemed that no attempt was to be made to relieve that road from all its difficulties at the expense of the Province. Again, though the House had modified the way of collecting the money under the Municipal Loan Fund, the Government had furnished no account of the money and yet Parliament was called on to say they were convinced that economy had been practised. But indeed no one could tell in what manner the Board of Works Department was conducted.—Now, was this to be wondered at, when a gentleman came to the head of the Department and left it again after staying only some six months, till the organ rods him out again. No one could learn anything at or about the Department.—He had had friends who called there to see the Assistant Commissioner and who at length gave up in despair the attempt to find him. It appeared from the statement of the Auditor of Accounts that there were several items of expenses amounting to £238,000, for which he had no vouchers. And then there followed these remarks. "Tug-boats below Quebec—bonus to "Mr. Baby £1,285." No explanation to show Mr. Baby became entitled to this sum!! "Emi- "gration, there are two receipts, showing that "£1,500 were paid: no particulars. Light houses "below Quebec: no contract; no details or "other explanation how the charge rendered "£7,500 was arrived at; and tug-boats below "Quebec—receipts for £17,300. No particulars. "Trinity House £1,000 paid for services $——" there is nothing in this or in the four preced- "ing items susceptible of being audited." There were most extraordinary things done in the lower part of the Province. One had heard of £500 being given to secure the election of Mr. Cauchon and £500 to secure that of his opponent. Then it appeared that the banks had made advances of more than £100,000 on certificates of which no account had been rendered.

Hon. J. A Macdonald—What has the Government to do with that. The contractor lodges his certificates with the bank, and the bank takes the risk, that is all.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald also complained of the unfair preference which he said had been given to favorite contractors. Colonel Vankoughnet too, had made a profit of $10,000 on a purchase of a mill site on the St. Lawrence Canal. Another favourite of the Government hearing of that, had another mill site, and upon which he had a lease, had it extended from ten to twenty-one years. Yet, with the known defects of this department, there was no attempt at amending it. He again condemned the expenditure authorized on the Athabasca branch of the Grand Trunk, the Stratford and Sarnia Road, and the Railroad below Quebec. The Grand Trunk Road had done other mischief besides that to the revenue. It had entirely ruined every farmer, and those gentlemen, he thought, were entitled to some consideration and assistance. On the Hudson's Bay question, he would say nothing against the distinguished gentleman who had been sent to England till he had all the papers before him. What he thought should be done with that territory, was to settle it as it was required, and not to get into trouble with our neighbours about it. There would soon be a railway to it from Minnesota, and it would in the winter be very difficult to approach it from Canada. He believed that there were lands within the limits of Canada that might well be cultivated and improved, without making railways to Lake Winnipeg or to the moon. These would be like the £50,000 given to Mr Egan for the survey of the Ottawa Canal, which had produced nothing at all. With regard to the Seat of Government, he was not in the country when the resolution had been adopted to send it to England, and he therefore felt himself free to act upon it. In the mean time, he was not satisfied with the manner in which it had been mentioned in the Speech; but thought that the Governor General ought to have announced the decision, which was at least an object of attention as the question of Insolvency, or the revenue to be derived from the Fisheries. It had been debated very frequently, and had formed the subject of a league between the member for Toronto and the member for Montmorenci, for the continuance of the alternate system. But after all this, what had taken place as to her Majesty's decision? At the very moment when the Inspector General was extending his peregrinations from Lake Huron to Ontario, the despatch of her Majesty was published, and yet that very despatch was still kept back from the House. He supposed it was now to be again an open question, and would not be surprised if a bill should be brought in to stay the expenditure of the £250,000 voted for the buildings. He could not give his support to this government. There were men in it in whom he had confidence; but there had been so many patchings up that he had now come to the conclusion that parties ought to form themselves anew in such a way as to walk over the House altogether.

Mr. Ferrie—Don't you want to patch up again with your double majority?

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—Oh! if the hon. gentleman's views were really known, they are probably very different from those of his Lower Canadian allies, whom he is so ready to praise for their liberality. It is a pity they cannot return the compliment; but he is against the double majority because, I suppose, he thinks the time is nearly come when French Canadians may be crushed. For his part he was not afraid of the necessity of any patching up, nor of the dead lock which a high authority had recorded his opinion would be the result of adopting the double majority principle. He believed that the sober thought of the people of both sections would always enable them to come to terms on the Government. He had heard of dead locks before—dead locks from making the Legislative Council elective; and annexation to the United States, from giving the municipalities the power to choose their own officers; but no mischief followed the prophecies of evil, nor did he fear any now. In conclusion he said he desired to see a government that would concern itself for the actual interest of the country; but such a government also, as when they wanted their colleagues to retire, would not do so by putting their organs to attack them.

EXTRACT FROM MR. BROWN'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Brown—Have we not received benefit from other railways, and have we paid money to them in the same way?—Do you think of presenting any money to the Great Western? Do you think of relieving the Northern Railroad, or the Woodstock and Lake Erie, or the Port Hope, or the Cobourg, or the Prescott?—Not one of them. But there was a reason why—because members of the Administration—because hon. gentlemen opposite were sitting in the Grand Trunk Board of Directors as the paid servants of the contractors—and unfortunately this has not ceased even yet. We were told the other night that the Solicitor General East, who was a Director of that Road, had resigned his connection with it. I am glad he did so. But another member is still President of the Grand Trunk, a salaried officer of the Company, and at the same time a member of the Executive Council of the Province. ("hear, hear.") But, Sir, one word more as to that strange paragraph in the Address which requires us to say "we are convinced "that due economy had been used in the "expenditure of the funds entrusted to the "Executive Government." If there ever was a Government in a position totally to debar them from asking an approval of their financial proceedings, if there is one gentleman in this House who more than all others, from his well known opinions, ought to be opposed to that Government, and specially opposed to it on financial grounds it is the member for Sherbrooke. He, Sir, will say they that the statement made by my hon. friend from Cornwall was strictly correct. It was shown by my hon. friend that the books of several Departments were in the habit of drawing cash from the bank account without the knowledge or control of the finance minister, and that the public accounts did not show an expense amount which was the very theft of the Queen's Bench. It was disclosed by the Committee of the House and Public Accounts that the "books of the Inspector General and Receiver General did not agree; that sums paid were often placed to one account in the books of the one, and to another account in the books of the other. It was shown by the hon. member for Haldimand, that the cash accounts of the Crown Lands Department were not balanced for five months; and it was likewise shown that the Postmaster General had drawn £30,000 from the public chest, entirely unknown to the Receiver General. Nay, Sir, the Deputy Receiver General admitted that at no one moment could the Receiver General state what was the correct amount in the public exchequer. Then a great many gross irregularities have occured in regard to debentures; and one circumstance alone has occured since Parliament last met, that should of itself deprive the hon. gentlemen opposite of all claims to such an expression of confidence as that now demanded. I mention the facts as they have reached me, and the Hon. Inspector General will correct me if what I state is inaccurate. Hon. gentlemen will recollect the history of the Consolidated Loan Fund—that was abused by the Government of the day—that large sums were lent to Corporations unable to meet their debts—and that the whole thing was finally abolished last session so far as regards Upper Canada. Not one sixpence further of Consolidated Loan Fund debentures were to be issued. But a few days before the election took place in Peterboro' the late member for that county, Mr. Conger, came to the Government and demanded as the only means of securing his election that he should have aid from the public chest for the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad. Mr. Conger, Sir, went back with $100,000 worth of debentures from the Consolidated Loan Fund—and he claimed re-election from his constituents on the ground that he had squeezed the money out of the government. ("hear, hear.") I am told that the Hon. Inspector General offers in extenuation of this transaction that these debentures were ordered to be issued for another Municipal Corporation, before the passing of the Act to abolish the Loan Fund—that that Corporation declined taking them, and that all the Inspector General did was to put Peterboro in the place of that other Municipality. Now, Sir, I contend that this is no palliation—that the hon. gentleman had no right to issue a single debenture after the passage of the repeal Act. If there were corporations that had not taken up the debentures awarded them, so much the better. The public debt was so much the lighter. No new transaction was legal or ought to have been made, (hear, hear.) And the financial view is not the worst aspect of this most improper transaction. The attempt to corrupt the people to carry an election by direct use of the provincial funds—on the very eve of an electoral contest to bribe the electors with their own money, was the most shameless part of the transaction, (hear, hear.) Fortunately, Sir, the men of Peterboro were not to be bought—but no thanks to the administration for that—the attempt was as criminal as if it had succeeded.

Hon. Mr. Cayley—The hon. gentleman is indulging the House with a tissue of error though I dare say he is not doing it intentionally.

Mr. Brown—The hon. Inspector General is as oracular as usual! "It is a tissue "of error, though I dare say it was not "intentional!" Wherein lies the error? Let him correct it on the spot. It is now late, and the hon. gentleman may have no opportunity of explanation before the House adjourns. I will sit down that he may make his explanation. (Mr. Cayley showed no signs of correcting the "error," and Mr. Brown proceeded.) Ah, the hon. gentleman will not explain the "error," which must remain locked up in the breast of the hon. Inspector General,—he will not condescend to take compassion upon us and enlighten our darkness. (Laughter.) But let us look at another transaction—the affair of the Montreal debentures. The facts of this case are well known. The Montreal Turnpike Trust borrowed Provincial debentures from the Government to the amount of £47,000. Of these debentures £13,000 were bought up by the Government, cancelled and burnt. An order in Council afterwards issued for the payment of the whole £47,000—£34,000 was applied in redeeming the balance of the debentures—but £13,000 lay untouched in the bank for 14 months, and might have been there still, but that it was accidentally discovered by a clerk that the debentures had been already redeemed and burnt up! For 14 long months it was undiscovered that the money had been paid! The public accounts had been balanced once, if not twice during the time—but no discovery was made. What a state must the public finances be in when £13,000 could be withdrawn from the exchequer 13 or 14 months without the Receiver General knowing anything about it, and the debentures burnt without a record of the fact!

Attorney General Cartier—Does the hon. gentleman say that there was no record kept of the burning of the debentures?

Mr. Brown.—The hon. gentleman has not said that there was no record of the debentures being burnt, but he says that the record was not such as to prevent the case being a second time devoted to the same service. If money can be thus taken from the public chest to redeem the same debentures twice, what confidence can the country or this House have in the management of public affairs. But let us pass to another transaction. Every member of this House knows that certain large public works were executed in Upper Canada, at at early part of the Union, and a large sum of money expended upon them. It was considered expedient in 1849 or 1850 to sell these works. They were accordingly put up by auction, and disposed of to several parties. Among others, Mr. James Beaty, of Toronto, became a purchaser of the New roads, for £75,000; the Dundas road was sold to Mr. Miller, for a large sum. The terms of sale were that the money should be paid by instalments, that five per cent on the principal should be paid every year, and five per cent interest. Both gentlemen were strong supporters of the Government, and it soon appeared from the public accounts that they were allowed to go largely into arrears for both interest and instalments. Early in last Session I moved an Address to her Excellency, praying for a return of the monies paid, and the amounts still in arrear; I tried day after day and week after week to obtain these particulars; I was told the House was with the Secretary's office, then with the Inspector General's office, and lastly with the Board of Works; but at length, at the very close of the Session, when the return was of no service to Parliament, we got the papers, and by them we found that Mr. Jas. Beaty, being a supporter of the Government, had been allowed to commute the enormous amount of nearly £20,000 and Mr. Miller of Dundas to a great amount. Now, Sir, we found further, that by a singular mode of calculating the interest, the Inspector General had presented to Mr. Beaty a gratuity of a magnificent nature of nearly £7,000. Public Sir, I say, is found to [illegible]

The Assembly Hall calls for the correspondence between England of the refugees [illegible] or expressed of having [illegible] the [illegible]

New York, March 11.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus* we have advices from Curacoa to February 11. There were some rumours in Venezuela of a revolution in favour of General Boez.

By an arrival from St. Domingo, on the 13th ult., information had been received that General Boez still held his own against Santa Anna, and that he was supplied with provisions, &c., in abundance from Curacoa. He had purchased a number of Curacoa schooners and converted them into men-of-war.

St. Louis, March 11.

Advices from Kansas state that Governor Denniser has issued a proclamation pronouncing a circular purporting to be instructions for enrolling the Kansas militia, and signed J. H. Lane, to be illegal and usurpation of power.

Trenton, March, 11.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his oration on Washington last night, to an audience of over 1,000 persons. Mr. Everett was to-day introduced by the joint committees to both Houses in session, and he was received by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in speeches. Mr. Everett replied briefly and eloquently, expressing his heartfelt thanks for his high distinction conferred on him.

Columbus, March. 10.

To-night an anti-Lecompton meeting is being held at the Concert Hall, which is crowded to its utmost capacity. Hon. Stanley Matthews, district Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio, has made a speech against the Lecompton constitution; it was warmly applauded. Judge Johnson of Kansas success Elbin, and Durbin Ward is now speaking. The meeting will doubtless continue to a late hour.

News by the "Kangaroo" and "Canada."

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in England. On Monday, 22nd inst., Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, announced that in consequence of the decision of the House of Commons in regard to the refugee question and the conspiracy bill, Ministers on the 20th tendered their resignation to the Queen, and the same was accepted. Lord Derby has formed a Cabinet. A list of the names is given elsewhere.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor Napoleon resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudio and Pierri, who have been sentenced to death, and of Gomez who had been condemned to penal servitude for life.

A despatch from Lord Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, to Lord Clarendon, was communicated in both Houses. The despatch was written in consequence of the resolutions adopted by the Commons, imputing blame to the Palmerston Cabinet in not replying to the note from the French Government. Lord Cowley states that although no formal reply was sent to Count Walewski, he fully explained to the French authorities the sentiments of the British Government, and their views and intentions, in a manner likely to prove far more satisfactory than an official answer could have been. What these views were Lord Cowley thus explains in his note:

"I have now your Lordship's letter before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy your lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your lordship's true but very inadequate organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles; and could I call upon the Emperor or Count Walewski as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words. I know not what may be the result of last night's vote: but at all events, I lose no time in stating my convictions that to your lordships judicious and prudent conduct, at a very critical moment, it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with the government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which happily prevails between the two nations."

The French refugee Bernard had again been examined before a chief magistrate and remanded for further evidence. The counsel for the prisoner in a vehement speech demanded the admission of bail, and called on the migistrate to treat the defendant as if he were an Englishman, and not to be influenced by fear of a Foreign Power. The speech was received with great cheering and uproar in court.

A prosecution has been commenced by the English Government against a London book-seller, named Truelove, for publishing a libelous pamphlet concerning the Emperor of the French, with a view to incite divers persons to assassinate his said Majesty.

The "demonstration" which was to have taken place in Hyde Park on Saturday, the 21st, upon the refugee question, was abandoned "in consequence of the patriotic decision of the House of Commons;" but, nevertheless, a sufficient number of questionable characters assembled in the park to give employment to the police, who had been strongly posted in the vicinity to preserve order.

Mazzini writes to the London *Times*, denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in Italy, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frankly appeal to Heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness, without a single word of indignation, the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, no one has a right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, theft and collusion. The agents of Louis Napoleon ought to be contented with beheading his enemies without calumniating them."

Mr. Loftus C. Ottway is appointed British Minister to Mexico, and A. R. J. S. Lumley Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

The trial of the Irish Priest, Father Conway, for resorting to religious intimidation at an election, resulted in the disagreement and discharge of the jury.

The trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank was still progressing without eliciting anything of importance not already known to the public.

A Committee of the House of Commons had been appointed to inquire into an alleged charge of corruption against Mr. Isaac Butt, an Irish member of Parliament. The charge is that he had accepted the office of agent in Parliament of the Ameer Ali Moorad, and was receiving pay for the same.

The London *Post* says that three vacant quarters in the gift of Lord Palmerston have been conferred on the Duke of Wellington and Norfolk and Earl Harrowby. Mr. Hayter, late whipper in of the Ministry, is to be [illegible] Steward; also Mr. Grimble, a distinguished [illegible] engineer [illegible]

An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship *Leander* against the steamer *North American*, to recover damages for the loss of the *Leander* by the recent collision off Holyhead. A verdict was given against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher court.

The Indian loan bill was moved forward a stage, in view of the fact that the company was urgently pressed for funds. The amount of the loan was reduced from ten to eight millions sterling.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. Samuel Lee & Co., cotton dealers, Manchester. Liabilities stated at £112,000, and assets £126,000.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month of January shows a continued falling off in the exports. The reduction was £1,836,505 from the figure of January 1857. The imports were about stationary.

The government had given no ice that the rate for the renewal of Exchequer bills about to fall due would be 2d per day (equal to £3 0s. 10d per annum) instead of 2½d per day as of late.

A colliery explosion occurred at Mountain Ash, Wales, killing nineteen men.

The screw line of steamers, comprising the *City of Baltimore*, *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester* and *Kangaroo*, are announced to hereafter leave Liverpool on the alternate Wednesday, hitherto reserved to the Collins line.

The American ship *William Singer*, bound from Callao to London with guano, went ashore at Brook, Isle of White, but was towed off and taken to Cowes, leaking badly.

The China mail of yesterday has brought correct statistics of the tea trade for the past year. The total exports were 35,500,000 pounds, against 42,400,000 pounds last year, and 54,800,000 pounds at the same period of 1856.

Advices from Calcutta are in all respects satisfactory. Government securities had risen four to five per cent, and although the five per cent were still quoted as low as ten per cent discount, confidence amongst native holders was evidently reviving.

Ministerial Crisis in England.

Resignation and Reconstruction of the British Ministry.

In the House of Lords on the 22d ult.,

Earl Granville announced the resignation of the Ministry. The decision of the House of Commons on Friday last left the ministry no alternative but to tender their resignation to her Majesty; it had been accepted, and he understood that the Earl of Derby (who was not present) had undertaken to form a government. He believed the Earl of Derby wished, as a matter of convenience, that the House at its rising should adjourn till Friday next.

The Earl of Malmesbury stated that the Earl of Derby was then engaged in the task entrusted to him by her Majesty, and that it was certainly his wish that there should be an adjournment till Friday.

In answer to a question from Lord Lyndhurst,

Lord Campbell repeated his opinion as to the liability of aliens to the penalties of the law of England for crimes committed within the realm, which by a statement attributed to the Attorney General in the House of Commons has been misrepresented. By that statement it appeared as if Lord Campbell had declared that a foreigner might do with impunity what would be crime in a native. This, he declared, was not the law of the land, and it was important it should be known that such was not the law. Within the realm the law made no distinction between the natural born subject and the alien. While within the realm the alien was within allegiance to the Crown, and for any crime could be tried by the same procedure as a subject. An alien conspiring to do anything *malum in se*, in this country, could be tried for the crime. He approved the bill of the government and should support it.

The Lord Chancellor thought it very probable that the Attorney General had been misrepresented.

The Havelock Annuity bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Friday next.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d ult.,

Lord Palmerston rose to make a statement with respect to the course which her Majesty's government had thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote of Friday. That vote, he said, had led them to the conclusion that the only course they could pursue, with a due regard to their own honor and the respect due to the House, was to tender their resignation to her Majesty, who had been pleased to accept them, and they held offices only until their successors were appointed. He moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday next.

This motion was agreed to.

Parliament met on the 27th. In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the cabinet. Both houses had adjourned until March 1st.

The New Ministry.

The Earl of Derby had constructed a new Cabinet, of which the members are as follows:—

Premier—Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Benjamin Disraeli.
President of the Council—Earl of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Hardwicke.
Home Department—Spencer Walpole.
Foreign Department—Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial Secretary—Lord Stanley of Alderly.
Minister of War—General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Pakington.
Postmaster General—Lord Colchester.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.
President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Public Works—Lord John Manners.
Attorney General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Viceroy of Ireland—The Earl of Eglintown.
Irish Chancellor—Justice Blackburne.
Chief Secretary—Lord Naas.

The members of the Government not in the Cabinet include the Duke of Montrose as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Cairnes as Solicitor General, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Carnarvon as Under Secretary of the Colonies, Lord Hardinge as Under Secretary of War.

The *Advertiser* says Lord St. Leonard is to have a seat in the Cabinet without office.

The high office of Governor General of India is said to be reserved for Lord Stanley, in the event of Lord Canning declining to serve.

The great offices of her Majesty's household will be given to the Marquis of Bath, the Earls Delaware and Chesterfield.

Ministerial Address.

Mr. Disraeli had issued his address to the electors of Bucks, offering himself for the fifth time for re-election. The following passage occurs in the address:—

"The circumstances of the country are in many respects critical, and in none more so than in its external relations. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the government of that faithful and powerful ally, who in so many instances has proved his good feeling and fidelity to this country. Believing that a cordial alliance between England and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction that by measures at once firm and conciliatory, these causes of misunderstanding may be speedily and entirely removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's government at this conjuncture, the result so desirable for the peace and progress of Europe will be greatly facilitated."

Sir J. Pakington, in an address to the electors of Droitwich, after announcing that he has joined Lord Derby's Cabinet, says:—"It is essential to the well working of our system of Parliamentary Government, that the people should not suppose there is only one man who could be entrusted with the public interests."

The *Times* says of Mr. Disraeli's electoral address, that it eludes giving a just account of the actual crisis. The allusion to the painful misconception with the government of France, which Mr. Disraeli asks the electors to help to remove, is examined by the *Times*, which says that nobody has yet charged the late Government with misconception. They were charged with conniving rather than misconceiving. The only misconception in the affair was that which ascribed to Count Walewski an intention to insult and traduce England, and it was made by those who turned out the late government, and for the purpose of turning it out.

The *Herald* believes that Mr. Blackburne has accepted the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which case Mr. Napier will be the Judge of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Whiteside Attorney General, and Mr. Fitzgerald Solicitor General.

The *Herald* also understands that Lord Dalkeith was offered the Scotch Lordship of the Treasury, and that he declined it in cordial terms of confidence and support.

The *Herald* says the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Sir Bulwer Lytton, but declined, because the hon. gentleman was unwilling to expose the county of Hertford to the excitement of a severe contest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Town Finance Report.
County By-law.
For Sale or to Let—Wm. Dobbin.
Life Assurance.
Save Costs—J. Haffey.
Lands, Horses, Oxen.—M. Boyd.
Concert in St. Peter's Church.
Land in Smith—Thos. M. Roche.
Challenge—Professor Lee.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

County By-Law.

The parties who are endeavoring to persuade the rate-payers of the County of Peterborough that now is the time to borrow £50,000, to be expended in making certain leading roads, are quite astray, when they suppose that taxation, consequent upon the raising the money, and the scarcity of money itself, are the only objections that raise themselves before the imagination of the parties who are to have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the fate of the By-Law. There are, indeed, few who are not alive to the advantages to be derived from the gravelling of the roads, and there are also many who would not object to paying toll every time they entered the market town unless, perhaps, such as live contiguous to the town. Then as to the necessity for going into the scheme, has it arisen from the complaints of the farming interests? Not at all; instead of that, it is the anxious commissioner, under whom the money is to be expended; the cunning money changer who will convert the debentures into currency; the knowing contractor, and last, though not least, the smiling treasurer, who have made the discovery that the County of Peterborough, like the town of Peterborough, will never be worth anything until it gets inextricably involved in difficulties. Says the organ of the wide-awake speculators, "we presume that the opponents of the scheme will not pretend to say that the expenditure of this sum among the people of this County would very considerably relieve them from the pressure of the hard times." Of course we do not pretend to contradict this astute proposition. The gentlemen who are advocating the scheme, have just sucked the town finances dry, and now turn upon the County, to keep the pot boiling. The gentleman who opposed the making of the Port Hope Branch Railway, while there was no money on the board, and became converted as soon as he had an idea that he could get £1500 sterling! by his change of tune, is not at all likely to have it in contemplation to meet with similar good fortune in negociating County debentures as befel him when he took charge of the financial interests of the town! But if the movers in the business want to know what it is that is going to strangle their efforts to involve the county, we will frankly tell them that it is because such men are found at the head of it as Commissioner Conger, Treasurer Sheridan, and General Broker Clinton. The names of these pretended friends of the people are never mentioned, without producing a suspicion that it is their own ends they are aiming to accomplish, and not the advancement of the general interest of the community. When we spoke about the By-law before, it was with the impression that it provided for the bridging of Mud Lake and Pigeon Lake; but, upon examination, it appears that these bridges are only an outside talk, to smooth the way for a vote in Ennismore. No mention is made of either of these bridges in the By-law, and the improvements to be carried out under it are "certain leading roads," consequently none of the funds raised under it can be laid out in any other way than in making roads. For the construction of necessary bridges to connect Ennismore with Smith on the one side, and Harvey on the other, another By-law must be got passed to raise the necessary funds. Mr. Conger may chuckle over the wording of the present By-law, so as to get him the Ennismore vote, and enable him afterwards to get rid of making the bridges, but there is no fairness in it, and its exposure gives an insight into the character of the scheme generally. Through the treachery of certain reeves, a thinly peopled township is allowed to put its vote against the most populous, so that unless some exertion is made to bring out the matter in proper aspect, a vote may be got favorable to it. The town of Peterboro has an opportunity to-day, of observing how the debentures business connected with the railroad has been conducted, and if they are satisfied with it, they had better vote for the County By-law, and secure the continuance of such management as is therein exhibited But if they are alive to a sense of the danger that surrounds them, they will meet manfully the insidious attempt that is made by designing men upon their pockets, and content themselves with the experience they have gained of the trickery of public servants, without continuing the system of unlimited confidence to a point that will leave themselves bankrupt, and the sharpers in a condition to laugh at them. In order to get a thorough acquaintance with the intentions of the schemers, it would be satisfactory that public meetings be called, and explanations demanded.

The Grand Sacred Concert, advertised to take place on Wednesday, (to-morrow) in St. Peter's Church, promises to be a very attractive performance. Mr. Labelle, who is a celebrated musician, will preside at the Organ, and together with a Choir of vocalists of established fame, will form a musical complement unequalled by anything of the kind that has ever been brought out in Peterborough. The particular character of the occasion will be a strong invitation to many who will be present; and it is hoped that a re-union of the divided feeling which gives to St. Peter's Church a separate congregation, will prevail for the time, and encourage many others who are not of that church, to indulge their taste for superior music. The Organ is represented to be a very excellent instrument, and, under the management of Mr. Labelle, will undoubtedly have its high reputation confirmed.

Melancholy Accident.

Mr. John Evans, a gentleman who had seen much service in India, during the late war, he being then attached to the 9th Lancers, met with his death in a melancholy manner, in North Douro, on Saturday last, March 13th. The deceased was riding in a sleigh in company with some other gentlemen, having with them some loaded guns, one of which went off by accident, and its contents of small shot entered his body, causing his death in less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Evans had received clasps and medals during his service in the army, and possessed the respect of his acquaintances.

☞ Will somebody be so kind as to explain why in the Debenture account with the Treasurer of the Town of Peterboro' only thirty-nine debentures are taken account of, while in the Municipal Loan Fund Debenture account the Town is charged with forty-two debentures? Did the missing three slip out of the bunch, while Mr. Conger was passing them from the Government to the Town? or did they stick to the lining of his trowsers pocket?

France.

Trial and Conviction of the Conspirators.

The trial of the conspirators commenced on the 25th ult, before the Court of the Assizes of the Seine. The indictment is very lengthy and circumstantial. The prisoners are all young men, with the exception of Pierri, who is middle aged. All seemed composed and listened with attention. Gomez denied any participation in the act, and said he only knew of it at the last moment. Rudio confessed every thing. He said he threw one bomb and incriminated the rest of the prisoners. Orsini accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed he wanted to kill the Emperor, and said he was ready to die. He added that he had never confided his intention to Mr. Allsop, and that M. Bernard brought the bombs to Brussels, but that he (Bernard) did not know for what purpose they were intended. He would not say as to the other prisoners. Pierri denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, maker of the bombs, did not answer to his name.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty as regards four of the accused. The Court pronounced sentence of death on Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri. Gomez is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

An immense number of arrests, it is said, have recently been made in Paris and the provinces—among them three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the republican party.

The *Times'* correspondent writes—"It is said that the last instructions given to M de Persigny were of a very conciliating character, and, if rumour speaks true, evince the greatest desire to maintain the cordial relations based on the alliance between the two countries."

The law providing measures of general security was passed in the Corps Legislatif by a vote of 227 to 24.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the vote of the House of Commons on the Conspiracy to Murder bill, has produced a great sensation among all classes of people in that city, and a slight decline in the funds took place. The *Moniteur* published the debate which preceded the vote, in full, and simply remarked that adoption of Mr. Milner and Gibson's amendment in no manner whatever implied the rejection of the bill.

Letters from Paris unanimously state a better feeling existed with regard to relations with England. Quarrels with the [illegible]

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at Paris on a visit to the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor and Empress will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle in April.

The appointment of Lord Malmesbury to the Foreign office, and the personal friendship between the Emperor and Mr. Disraeli.

According to the Paris correspondence of *Le Nord*, the immediate return of the Count de Persigny to London is regarded as a proof that the Government of France does not look upon the change of the English cabinet with apprehension, or consider that the vote of the House of Commons on Friday in any respect impairs the Anglo-French Alliance.

Le Nord adds: "It is even probable that the new Cabinet, after having replied to the despatch of Count Walewski, will take the initiative in a new proposition for satisfying the reclamation of France."

Mr Persigny, the French minister, had returned to London. His movement is said to have been hastened by the reception at Paris of a despatch announcing that negociations were on foot for the reconstruction of the Palmerston Cabinet.

There was some talk in Paris of Count Walewski's probable retirement for having exceeded the Emperor's instructions in writing the despatch to the English government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* understands that Lord Cowley will be continued as English Ambassador to France.

The health of Marshal Pesquet is said to be in a precarious state, and paralysis was feared.

It is stated that the camp at Chalons next spring will number 50,000 men, or double the force of last year.

The frigate *Andromede*, 52 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Bouard, sailed from Brest on the 16th for the North American station where Admiral Bouard will relieve Admiral Sugeot.

Four companies of marines and half a battery of field howitzers were embarked at Brest on the 19th for Canton.

Trade continued dull in Paris. The corn market was quiet; but flour was rather firmer. In the south of France the corn trade was paralysed on account of over speculation.

At Bordeaux wines and brandies were nearly unsaleable at the price demanded.

The funds closed steady on the 23d at 89.50 a 89.60.

INDIA.

The Indian mail with dates from Calcutta to the 25th, and Bombay to the 28th of January, arrived at Alexandria on the 18th of February.

Sir Colin Campbell was waiting at Cawnpore for a heavy siege train from Agra, on the arrival of which he would move with his whole forces, in concert with Jung Bahadoor, on Oude.

The Rajah of Bullubghar had been hanged at Delhi. The Military Governor of Delhi had given over charge of the city to the civil authorities.

A report was current that the Oude Zeinindars had offered to surrender on condition of immunity.

The Calpee rebels were still in force, it is said, under the leadership of Nana Sahib and were threatening in the direction of Nagotee.

The ex-King of Delhi was suffering from fever, and his trial had been postponed.

The Legislative Council had extended to Bombay an act which justifies the detention of the prisoners sought to be released by habeas corpus.

One or two small engagements and a trifling mutiny among the gunners at Saccrpore are reported.

The town and fort of Meghir had been taken from the rebels.

The Calcutta produce market continued to improve. Imports firm. Money market easy. Exchange on London, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 2¼d. on credit.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Occupation of Canton by the British—Capture of Commissioner Yeh and a large amount of Treasure.

The China mail has reached England. The dates are Canton, Jan. 14, and Hong Kong the 15th.

The Castanoes submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th of December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh and the Tartar General. Yeh was taken in the dress of a coolie, and sent on board the British ship *Inflexible*. The Governor, Pihquel, was substantially installed as Vice Governor of the city, with powers similar to those wielded by Yeh.

The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government of Pekin.

A commission, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the government; and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, and assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand to hand encounters. The British lost 100 and the French 20 in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

At Hong Kong freights were dull and easier as the tonnage was increasing.

At Shanghae a large business had been done in tea, but sales were checked by English advices. Freights were unaltered.

The New Ministry in England.

From the London Times.

We have now before us the pencilled sheet in which England submits to cram herself by way of expiating the offence of receiving an insolent despatch. It is ghastly and thin, as colorless, as devoid of substance and destitute of outline, as robes of penance ought to be. The opening one of duty, it, almost precipitancy; for in fact, all the remark it is possible to make on the programme before us is one or two of the arrangements appear able. Lord Derby is to be the Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Malmsbury is to resume his place at the Foreign Office. Sir F. Thesiger is to be the Lord Chancellor; and such is the general fog that has been [illegible] used by Parliament [illegible] nobody cares to ask whether, having [illegible] had a Chancery brief, he is fit for the post. Mr. Walpole, of course, is to be Home Office, and Mr. Henley at the Board of Trade. Thus, as we said before, for Minister of War we have General Peel, who will probably not have enough to occupy all his attention [illegible] possible in Her Majesty's [illegible] At the Board of Control [illegible] Lord Ellenborough [illegible] complained that the [illegible] chief was too restrictive to the [illegible] to vulgar observation, we are grossly [illegible] and kids any of his [illegible] whatever they are. To [illegible] is to be committed the [illegible] the formations of the [illegible] world. [illegible]

—leave the art of government on fifty commissions at once. Sir J. Pakington is to go to the Admiralty; Lord Hardwicke is to have the Privy Seal; Lord Colchester is to take the Post Office and Lord Salisbury is to be President of the Privy Council. Lord John Manners is to replace the present eminently practical and efficient Commissioner of Public Works; and Sir Fitzroy Kelly is to be Attorney General. It will be seen that Lord Derby has not been able to glean any assistance whatever from the other sections of the political world. He cannot show the accession of one single name from the parties by whose aid he steps into "power." The Peelites and Radicals have raised him over their head into office, but there they leave him alone in his glory. They have answered a common purpose, or gratified a common feeling, by ousting Lord Palmerston and installing Lord Derby in his place; but there ends the partnership, the dissolution of which will be gazetted in the number which announces that Lord Derby has kissed hands. The great ethical philosopher has told us that there are three kinds of friendship—that founded on the identity of principle, that of pleasure, and that for convenience. Letting alone the two former, the latter, he says, is necessarily limited by the duration of the circumstances which make the convenience. It will soon be far from convenient for Mr. Milner Gibson or Mr. Gladstone to strengthen the hands of the men who hunted down Sir R. Peel, and when that is the case they will act upon old feelings or some new convenience, and send Lord Derby back to the position in which he, at least, has so little to regret.

But was it ever proved so plain that they who were not wise before experience, will not be wise after? Lord Derby has positively lost one accession of strength since the days when he repeatedly declined the offer of power for want of men. He has not a man more than he had when he informed Her Majesty that, whatever the Irish rent goodness of his cause, he had scarcely a statesman of note on his side. All that can be said is that he has kept his flock together, a praise common to every refugee and to the lowest place wherever gravitation has free play. Either these gentlemen have immediately risen in the scale of creation or England has immensely sunk, if she accepts her new rulers without a remonstrance. We are reminded, however, that this is a moral question; nay, more, it is an affair of honor, where all ordinary estimates are out of place, and where a grain of true dignity is worth more than ship-loads of utility or genius. It is better to retrieve our honor with France under the auspices of Derby, Malmesbury, Ellenborough, Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, General Peel and the rest, than to flounder on with a bankrupt character under Palmerston, Clarendon, Sir Cornewall Lewis, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and their colleagues. We have exchanged intellectual for moral greatness, and can afford to part with the false glare of bold and constructive legislation, if we can only say that we have not pocketed an affront. For our part, we most devoutly hope that our new Ministers will not have to encounter the same trial as the last; that no scoundrel will fling an English grenade or fire an English revolver at the Emperor for the next twelve-month; that Walewski will henceforth restrict himself with suggesting topics to some fifth-rate English paper, and that the French Colonels may find a foe worthy of their prowess in the interior of Africa. We should be glad to see Lord Derby's political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman. Yet, even at the best, we have some serious misgivings. We are far more sure of one loss than of our gain in the exchange we have just suffered. Grant that there is something low in political ability, and that intellect is of this world, yet we do not feel quite confident that the present gain of moral worth is such as to dispense with those vulgar appliances.

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a practical world. Parliament, after performing a grand act of faith in the immolation of Palmerston and his recreant colleagues, will probably spend some time, at least the fortnight's recess, in a pleasing thrill of self-complacency. It will see Britannia holding the balance, wherein Palmerston and Clarendon kick the beams, while Derby, Malmesbury, and the other champions of English honor descend with native gravity. But the grandest spectacles weary in time, and the indefatigable malice and ingenuity of politicians are sure to raise up new questions, in which old scores will be forgotten, and intellect, expediency, and such hard things once more hold sway. When this is the case—when it comes to India, to China, to Parliamentary Reform, to the consolidation of our laws, to a dozen other subjects impending over us, it remains to be ascertained whether the new Ministry will hold their own—to use the vulgar slang of secular politicians—against the old. Mere moral worth, even in the shape of a grand nationalpeasance, will not count long against either of her commercial or political utilities. It will be considered, too, that the sacrifice was performed, the virtues exhibited, and the honor acquired previous to the new Ministry, and by the act of its inauguration. So, before long, we shall be brought round to the old question—what is to be done? and the statesman who answer this most to the satisfaction of the public will be likely to carry the day. There may be no urgent demand for the India bill, and China may be resigned to the Plenipotentiaries out there; but as for this Reform bill, there seems no escaping it. What will Lord Derby do? Left to himself he would probably do what he has done before,—throw rotten boroughs, old corporations, Irish bishoprics, and nuisances of all sorts on the first rubbish heap. But will he do this now? On the great question of the year, Lord Derby will have to consult his followers, and we doubt very much whether he will be able to hit at once the convenience of those old-fashioned gentlemen and the opinion of Whigs, Radicals, and Peelites, by whose dissension alone he can hold power.

Horrible Murder by an Insane Man.

Yesterday we received intelligence of a [illegible] committed by a railway laborer on a fellow workman in open day, and under peculiarly shocking circumstances, the body of the unfortunate deceased being hacked with an axe as if it were mere cordwood! The facts which we gathered from an eye-witness of the terrible deed, are substantially as follows:—The scene of the bloody tragedy was the railway track of the Grand Trunk, Sarnia Branch, near McFayden's Saw Mill, on the 14th con. [illegible] of Plympton, Co. Lambton. It appears that a number of men were engaged in hooping, along in the employ of a Mr. Macleod, a sub-contractor under Mr. Weir, who holds a large contract from Gzowski & Co., the builders of the road for the Grand Trunk Railway. On Thursday morning last, the 4th instant, about 10 a. m., the deceased and [illegible] were engaged in clearing the track. Parties of men and three were similarly occupied at distances of from one hundred to three hundred yards. Martin Jackson, the murdered man, approached to a fire burning near Henry Hardy, (the wretched murderer) for the purpose of obtaining a light for his pipe. Hardy was also in company with another man, chopping. On attempting to take a light, Hardy exclaimed, "Leave that fire,"—and before Jackson could reply, Hardy lifted the axe with which he had been chopping, and dealt a terrible blow on the right shoulder. The deceased fell, exclaiming "murder!" The words were scarcely uttered, before the axe was brought with terrific force on the skull of the deceased, cleaving it. A second, third and fourth succeeded, completely smashing the head, and nearly severing it from the body. Of course, Jackson instantly expired. The deed—the work of a few seconds—was witnessed by several men who were working as before described. Hardy then left the spot, walking down the clearing, and approached, axe in hand, Samuel Kingston. When within a hundred yards of Kingston, Hardy hailed "Come here; in the name of Christ come to me," &c. Kingston, who had seen the deed, now ran, Hardy pursuing him with the axe. Kingston, however, warned the other men, and they all stood waiting for Hardy's approach. As he did not come, they left to take counsel what was to be done. In half an hour the men returned, and found that, in the interval, Hardy had piled cordwood over the corpse, and tried to burn it. The wood was alight when they came up. Meanwhile, Hardy went to the house of Mr. McFayden, with his axe in one hand, and the murdered man's handkerchief on the other, and tried to coax him out, crying "Come out, in the name of the children of Israel, and take my hand." McFayden told him to throw away his axe and he would. After some parley, Hardy was induced to throw his axe over the fence.—McFayden then went out, when Hardy shouted like a maniac, said he was "damned," and invited McFayden to come to see the "monster he had killed in the woods." Hardy then got over the fence and regained his axe, but a man named Timothy Russage coming up disarmed him of the weapon. The three then went up to the corpse and drew it from the fire, and afterwards coaxed the maniac to the house of Mr. Livingston, some distance off, where he was bound and delivered to the constables. The wretched man, who was quite mad and had previously had fits, behaved in a most outrageous manner, but was speedily lodged in Sarnia Jail. On Saturday last, the Coroner, Dr. T. Johnston, held an inquest over the remains of Martin Jackson, when the above facts were elicited, Dr. Buck making the *post mortem*. A verdict of "wilful murder" was of course returned, and the murderer committed for trial. We believe that Hardy, who was a labourer, was resident in the neighborhood, but we were not informed further about him. His victim, poor Martin Jackson, was a married man, about 35 years of age, and had been out from England about five years. He was by trade a stone mason and bricklayer. It is stated that he sent for his wife and family, who it is supposed are on their way out. Being out of work he had come through from St. Mary's (having previously been employed at Toronto), and taking a job at chopping. No reason can be assigned for the murder, the men being strangers, but the madness of Hardy. The event has thrown quite a gloom over the neighborhood where the fearful tragedy was enacted.—*London Free Press.*

Toronto Markets.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1858.

The supply of wheat to-day was larger than for some days past, the receipts footing up to over 3,000 bushels. Prices were much the same as previously reported, ranging from 4s 6d to 5s, for good wheat, 4s 9d and 4s 10d being freely paid for average samples. For inferior 4s was the highest price paid. The quality of the deliveries to-day was much better than usual.

In flour, the transactions are still light. We have but to reiterate our quotations of $3 60 to $3 70 for Superfine; $3 80 to $4 00, for extra.

There is no change observable in other articles.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, March 16th, 1858.

F. Wheat ₱ bus.,	3s 9d@4s 0d
S. Wheat, "	3s 0@3s 3d
Oats, "	1s 3d
Potatoes, "	2s 6d
Turnips, "	10d@1s
Peas, "	2s@2s 6d
Apples "	2s 6d@4s
Beef, ₱ 100 lbs.	$5@$7
Pork, ₱ brl.	$12
Hay, ₱ Ton,	$10
Straw, ₱ load,	7s 6d@10s
Butter, ₱ lb.	7½d@8d
Tallow, "	7½d
Lard, "	6d
Eggs, ₱ doz.	7½d
B. Wood ₱ cord	8s 9d
G. Wood "	6s 3d

Died.

In this Town, on Thursday the 11th inst., Mrs. CHAMBERLEN, aged 45 years.

In Monaghan, on Sunday the 11th instant, Mr. T. H. HAND, aged 24 years.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to issue Debentures of the County of Peterborough to the extent of Fifty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose therein mentioned, and provide for the payment thereof.

WHEREAS, the municipality of the said County of Peterborough is desirous of making certain improvements within the said County by the construction of certain great leading roads, namely:—

A road from the West side of the Township of Smith, running East between the Third and Fourth Concessions of the said Township to the Communication Road, thence along the line of the said Communication Road to the Town of Peterborough, thence Eastward from the said Town of Peterborough, to the Village of Norwood, along or as near the boundary line between the Townships of Douro and Otonabee, Dummer and Asphodel, as in the judgment of the Engineer, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed most advantageous to the public interests; thence from the village of Norwood, in a North Easterly direction, to the boundary between Dummer and Asphodel, at some point at or near the North East corner of the said Township of Asphodel; thence Easterly through the Township of Belmont to the East side of the said Township—44 miles.

A road from Norwood to the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel, over the most direct route—6 miles.

A road from the junction of the Fourth line with the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, Northerly along the said Communication Road to the Village of Bridgenorth, and thence to and through the Township of Ennismore, to some point opposite Pigeon Creek—16 miles.

A road from the Town of Peterborough to the Village of Warsaw, in Dummer, along such as may be the present travelled road as the Engineer may deem advisable—13 miles.

A road from the Town of Peterborough North Easterly along or as near to the present River Road in Smith as may be, to the line between Lots numbers 24 & 25 in the 6th Concession of the said Township; thence Southerly, forming the line between Lots 24 & 25 to the rear of the South Concession of the said Township—10 miles.

A road from the Town of Peterborough to the Village of Hastings, crossing at or near Monaghan, easterly to Burnet's corner, in the Township of Otonabee; thence Southerly nearly or as near the present travelled road between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Concessions of the said Township of Otonabee, to the South West corner of Lot number 23 in the 12 Concession, as the Engineer may determine; thence Easterly along or near the Road between Lots numbers 12 & 13 to the Village of Keene—13 miles.

AND WHEREAS, the cost of the said roads is estimated at Fifty Thousand Pounds.

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary in order to carry out and complete the said improvements, to borrow the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds by means of Debentures, to be issued by the said County of Peterborough.

AND WHEREAS, for the payment of the said sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, so to be borrowed as aforesaid, and the interest thereon at the days and times hereinafter provided for the payment thereof, it is necessary to raise by special rate over and above all other rates, the following sums in each and every year during the next twenty years, following the passing of this By-law, that is to say:—

In the year 1859 the sum of	£4,000
" 1860 "	4,000
" 1861 "	4,000
" 1862 "	4,000
" 1863 "	4,000
" 1864 "	4,000
" 1865 "	4,000
" 1866 "	4,000
" 1867 "	4,000
" 1868 "	4,000
" 1869 "	4,000
" 1870 "	4,000
" 1871 "	4,000
" 1872 "	4,000
" 1873 "	4,000
" 1874 "	4,000
" 1875 "	4,000
" 1876 "	4,000
" 1877 "	4,000
" 1878 "	4,000

AND WHEREAS, the Annual value of the whole rateable property of the said County of Peterborough, according to the assessment returns of the same for the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven, amounts to the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Four Pounds.

AND WHEREAS, the annual rate in the pound, upon the whole of the said rateable property, required as a special rate to be levied during the next twenty years for the payment of the said principal and interest, and to provide for the sinking fund for the said loan, is as follows, that is to say:—

For the year 1859 the sum of one penny and $\frac{13}{61}$ of a penny.

" 1860 "	" "
" 1861 "	" "
" 1862 "	" "
" 1863 "	" "
" 1864 "	" "
" 1865 "	" "
" 1866 "	" "
" 1867 "	" "
" 1868 "	" "
" 1869 "	" "
" 1870 "	" "
" 1871 "	" "
" 1872 "	" "
" 1873 "	" "
" 1874 "	" "
" 1875 "	" "
" 1876 "	" "
" 1877 "	" "
" 1878 "	" "

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

First,—That the improvements hereinbefore first mentioned, namely:—the construction of certain leading lines of roads in the said County of Peterborough, shall be fully carried out and completed, as set forth in the Preamble of this By-Law, as soon after the passing of the By-law as possible.

Second,—That it shall and may be lawful to, and for, the said Warden of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and he is hereby authorized for and on behalf of the said County of Peterborough, to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the said sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and payable as follows, that is to say in Provincial Currency and within twenty years from the First Day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight and the said interest thereon half yearly, on the First Day of the Months of January and July in each of the said Twenty Years, the said interest to be paid into the Commercial Bank of Canada.

Third,—That the said Warden of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, shall cause to be issued a Debenture or Debentures, of the said County of Peterborough, for the said sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, in sums not less than One Hundred Pounds each, dated on the First Day of July in the year of Our Lord 1858, to be signed by the said Warden, and countersigned by the Clerk of the said Municipal Council, and sealed with the corporate seal of the said Municipal Council, of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, for the payment of the principal of the said Loan, at the days and times hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, to be made payable at the Commercial Bank of Canada, with coupons for the said half-yearly interest attached thereto at the rate of interest aforesaid, which Debenture or Debentures shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the said United Counties, to be issued for the sum borrowed under this By-law.

Fourth,—That for the payment of the said Loan, and the interest thereon, and the liquidation of the said Debentures and the interest thereon, the special rate in the pound hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, shall be Rated, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property of and in the said County of Peterborough, in and for each and every year as hereinbefore mentioned, over and above and in addition to all other rates whatsoever, which said special rate shall be levied, collected and paid in each year as aforesaid to the Treasurer of the said United Counties, in the same manner, and at the same time, and under the same security, as all other County rates are levied, collected and paid over to the said Treasurer.

Fifth,—*And be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, that the said roads hereinbefore first mentioned shall be Toll Roads, according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

Sixth,—*And be it further enacted* that the said leading or County Roads shall be surveyed and located by a competent Engineer to be appointed by a resolution of this Council for that purpose, having due regard to the several points through and over which the said roads must pass, as fixed by this by-law. And that for the purpose of the seeing the said work duly performed, three Commissioners shall be annually named by this Council.

Seventh,—*And be it further enacted* that the vote upon this By-Law shall be by municipalities, and taken in the same manner as for the election of councillors; majority of Municipalities to decide.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above is a true copy of a By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the County of Peterborough, in Counties Council assembled, under the authority of the Act 20, Vic. Cap. 68; after the expiration of one month from the first publication thereof in the *Peterboro' Review* newspaper such first publication being in the Fifth Day of March, 1858, and that on the 24th Day of March, 1858 at 12 o'clock, noon; General Meetings of the qualified Municipal Electors of the several Municipalities within the County of Peterborough aforesaid, will be held for the purpose of considering the said By-law and approving or disapproving of the same, such meetings so to be held at the places in the several municipalities at which the elections for Municipal Councillors were last held, the Returning Officers at such last Election of Municipal Councillors to act as Secretaries of said Meetings.

By order of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
Counties Clerk.

Council Chamber, January 30, 1858.

	14, Collins for Tanks,		4 12 6		
	Narlor £1 13 9—T. Tagaly £1 16 3,		3 10 .		
	H. Crown carting,		5 5 .		
	J. O'Brien 42s 6d; O. Connor 2°s 6d;		3 10 .		322
	John Lee for cedar posts,		16 10½		
	M. Graham, work; M. Evans 22s 6d;		2 10 .		
	G. McCombes, work,		1 2 9		
	J. Harvey's bill, bills &c,		4 19 6		
	G. Allum, cedar posts,		10 .		
April	4, Sullivan & Co, on contract,		27 . .		
June	12, William Cumming, Pay List,		147 4 6½		
July	9, do. do.		164 3 7		
August	19, do. do.		190 7 4½		
	Jas. Bird for plank,		35 17 4½		
	Bordeaux for stopping,		4 7 6		
September	3, McDougall & Co's bill for lumber,		152 17 .		
	26, Wm. Cumming on Pay List.		100 . .		
1858.					1164 3 11
January	15, Thos. Woods carting,		3 1 3		
	A. Stutt do.		6 10 .		
	J. Birney, cedar posts,		1 5 .		
	P. Daley, work,		12 12 9		
	H. Quinn do.		7 8 9		
	J. McElvain do.		5 16 9		
	G. Scott, timber,		4 19 8		
	19, D McDonald, blacksmith work,		13 5 2½		
	McDougall & Co. for lumber,		28 . .		
	J. R. Benbow, cedar posts, (omitted)		3 3 6		
	20, D Duggan £11 5 7—O'Brien £8,		16 6 7		
	R. Wands, tanning, £3 14 6½				
	J. Baggnal do. 4 15 9½		8 10 .		
					106 1 6½
					£1270 6 5½

CHARITIES.

1857.				
February	3, To paid R. Nicholls,	£	10 0 0	
March	14, " T. Arnott for J. Dixon,		5 . .	
July	15, " Jno. Reid, for support of a child,		5 . .	
April	4, " R. Nicholls,		10 . .	
August	19, " Wm. Arnott, for burying J. Dixon,		6 3 3	
				36 3 3

DEBENTURE.

Feb.	11, " Hunneman & Co. for engine,		49 11 .

INTEREST.

Feb.	3, " Thos. McBurney,	£	1 12 9	
"	16, " Hanneman & Co., engine,		14 17 4	
May	11, " Coupon, No. 5,		3 . .	
"	11, " " No. 11, D. Burns,		9 . .	
"	" " " No. 12, J. Dawson,		2 5 .	
June	2, " 2 Coupons,		3 . .	
"	12, " " Nos. 1 and 3, Jno. Reid,		36 . .	
July	13, " 2 Coupons, T. McBurney,		18 . .	
Dec'r.	31, " 1 years interest on Debenture No. 3,		15 . .	
"	" " " No. 11, 9 . .			
"	" " Coupon No. 9, J. Dawson,		2 5 .	
"	" " No. 5, "		3 . .	
"	" " No. 6, Com. Bank,		2 5 .	
Jan.	15, '58, " T. McBurney,		18 . .	
"	" For renewal of 3 notes in Bank,		6 17 6	
				156 17 10

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1857.	*Paid to*			
March	14, Jno. English, repairs, &c.,		4 12 6	
April	14, Jeffrey & Co., rope,		2 7 6½	
June	12, Jno. Clark, oiling hose,		3 10 .	
June	6, Jno. Thompson, for paint at fire,		1 8 1½	
July	29, M Sullivan, for liquor at fire,		2 10 .	
	E. Whalin, "		2 10 .	
	J. B. Dunn, "		2 10 .	
August	26, Hook and Ladder Co., Statute labor,		11 . .	
"	Hose Co., "		8 . .	
Sept.	26, Metheral & Co., for sleigh,		5 10 .	
Jan.	15, 1858, Moffat & Co., repairs on engine,		1 17 6	
				51 15 10

PRINTING.

1857.				
February	3, To paid G. Haslehurst, printing,		1 12 9	
"	11, " T. & R. White's account,		22 4 2	
Jan.	30, '58, " " part acc't,		9 3 9	
				33 . 8

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

1857.				
Feb.	18, " E. Stewart, balance of acc't,		3 . .	
April	16, " Jno. Reid's claim,		10 6 10	
Sept.	3, " C. E. Stewart, plans of Market,		10 12 6	
				29 19 4

SALARIES.

February	3, " Ivan O'Beirne, to 31 Dec. '56,		31 13 4	
April	13, " " 4 salary to April 1, '57,		15 . .	
"	" Wm. Cumming, "		22 10 .	
"	" July 1,		22 10 .	
August	17, " James Edwards,		15 0 .	
Jan.	15, 1858, " Wm. Cluxton, Treasurer,		7 10 .	
"	" Robert Stevenson, Insp. 1856,		5 . .	
"	" R. Rutherford, " 1857,		5 . .	
"	" Jno. Davies £5, Jas. Lines £8,		13 . .	
"	" George McComb,		5 . .	
				142 3 4
				£478 11 3

GENERAL EXPENSES.

1857.				
February	10, To paid J. O'Beirne for telegram,		5 . .	
"	10, " Selectors of Jurors,		4 . .	
"	11, " R. Nicholls, Stationery, &c.,		8 2 9	
"	20, " R. J. Carver, postage,		15 10	
March	14, " Thos. Woods, as Constable,		2 11 3	
"	17, " 4 Returning Officers,		6 10 .	
"	" Taxes refunded Mrs Simpson,		11 8	
	" " Tennult,		8 5½	
	" " Connars,		8 5½	
	" " Lore,		9 4½	
	" " Clarke,		7 6	
	" " Brannin,		6 7	
	" " O'Neil,		18 6	
May	19, " For deputation to Toronto,		25 . .	
June	2, " "		8 1 10	
Dec'r	31, " " bal.		4 6 10½	
July	29, " Napoleon, for whitening Town Hall,		6 13 9	
August	12, " W. Sheridan, for insurance,		2 5 .	
"	" Taxes refunded Jno. Bentley,		5 7½	
"	" Widow Smith,		6 7	
Dec'r	31, " W. S. Conger, expenses as Delegate,		10 . .	
"	" W. Cluxton, as chairman R. R. Committee,		11 8 9	
"	" Mayor, for telegram,		2 .	
"	" James Stevenson, sundries,		7 2 10	
Jan.	15 1858, "			28 13 7
April	4, " Thos. Woods, as constable,		2 7 6	
				£102 15 9½

TAXES.

1857.				
March	16, " County rate for 1856,		346 16 .	
"	" Debenture "		69 5 .	
"	" Asylum "		41 12 .	
"	" W. Dobbin, error in assessment,		10 .	
				468 3 0

LAW.

February	3, " C. A. Weller, costs,		5 12 6	
Jan.	15, 1858, " H. Eccles, Toronto advice,		25 . .	
"	" A. Wilson, "		25 . .	
				55 12 6

SCHOOLS.

1857.				
February	3, " Union School,		250 . .	
June	27, " "		125 . .	
				375 . .

MISCELLANEOUS.

January	15, " Wm. Cumming, for Cr. due, and sundry items since 1855, as audited and passed Finance Committee,		79 8 2	
				79 8 2

NOTES.

Jan.	30, 1858, " Note in Com'l Bank,		150 14 9	
"	" "		200 15 .	
"	" "		125 12 6	
				477 2 3
				£3291 18 4

Balance brought down, 3 19 8½

RECEIPTS.

1858.				
Balance on hand 1st February, 1857,				500 . .
	HOTELS.			
Cash from George Allen,	License,	£10 . .		
" J. B. Dunn,	"	10 . .		
" Jas. Garraghan,	"	10 . .		
" M. Sullivan,	"	10 . .		
" Edw'd Whalin,	"	10 . .		
" Leon Caisse,	"	10 . .		
" Wm. Lamain,	"	10 . .		
" Thomas Beatty,	"	10 . .		
" Lewis McGregor,	"	10 . .		
" Wm. Croft,	"	10 . .		
" Wm. Armstrong,	"	10 . .		
				110 . .
	SALOONS.			
" R. Maloney,	"	10 . .		
" W. O'Donell,	"	10 . .		
" D. Mulligan,	"	10 . .		
" Jas. Wilson,	"	10 . .		
" John Wilmot,	"	5 10 .		
" John Sullivan,	"	10 . .		
" Hook Caisse,	"	10 . .		
" H. McGrath,	"	10 . .		
" H. Lavoie,	"	10 . .		
" A. Fisher,	"	10 . .		
" [illegible] Brien,	"	10 . .		
" [illegible] McCormick,	"	10 . .		
" Anna Savoy,	"	10 . .		
				115 10 .
	[illegible] keeper.			
" John Maloney,	"	10 . .		
" John Berry,	"	10 . .		
" [illegible] McCallum,	"	10 . .		
" Robinson & Co,	"	10 . .		
" Wm. Clarke,	"	10 . .		
" A. Bannin,	"	10 . .		
				85 . .
" [illegible] & Co,				
" [illegible] Green,				
" of Market,				
" Wm. Arnot,				
" John Wilmot,				
" R. Wood,				
" R. Green,				
" Chas. [illegible] Jeffrey,				
" [illegible] Stewart,				
" Rent Office,				
				[illegible]
[illegible]				
" [illegible] Phelps,				
" [illegible] Smith,				
" [illegible] Reid,				
				[illegible]

	By Debentures sold to T. McBurney for 5000 net,		500 . .	
"	Bal. of debenture per W. S. Conger, Esq.		17 1 0	
"	do. per Harper,		8 1 5	
"	Bank Draft for Municipal Loan Fund Debentures £500 stg., 20 ₱ cent. discount,		488 13 3	
				1021 16 4

FINES.

"	Fines and Fees, sundries, for J. O'Beirne,		18 8 9	
"	1 Do. do. Edwards,		13 6 9	
"	Do. do. do.		3 18 6	
				32 8 6

TAXES.

"	Cash per Wm. Cumming for 1855,		19 1 10½	
"	Do. do. 1856,		163 14 6	
"	Do. do. "		113 17 0	
"	Do. do. "		139 14 3	
"	Do. do. "		80 3 7	
"	Do. County Treasurer, non res. 1856,		63 10 4	
"	Do. Cumming for 1855,		23 14 6½	
"	Do. do. 1856,		10 19 4½	
				623 16 6½

INSPECTORS' FEES.

"	Cash from R. Rutherford,		19 . .	
"	Do. J. Davies,		15 . .	
"	Do. do.		4 . .	
				23 15 .

TOWN HALL.

"	Rent for Town Hall, "Kidman,"		1 1 1	
"	Do. "Flanders,"		. . .	
"	Do. "Smith,"		. . .	
"	Do. sundries per Clerk,		5 . .	
"	Do. "Potato Ole Bull,"		. . .	
				8 1 1

RENTS FOR STALLS AND MARKET BLOCK.

"	Bell, Butcher, Wash,		11 1 1	
"	Do. No. 5,		3 18 9	
"	Do. Sp. 2,		4 18 .	
"	Do. No. 3 & 4,		11 17 6	
"	Rent Market Block, T. White,		6 9 9	
				39 3 14
"	Fees for Hay Scale 1857, bal.			87 7 6

GOVERNMENT.

"	Received from Government Improvement Fund,		144 12 9	
"	Do. U. C. Municipality Fund,		321 6 8	
				466 5 5

NOTES.

"	Note discounted, net,		195 17 6	
"	Do. do.		147 1 10	
"	Do. do.		122 8 6	
				465 7 10
"	Balance carried down,			3 19 8½
				£3291 18 4

We the undersigned Auditors of the Town of Peterborough, have compared the above Account of the Treasurer by the Vouchers, and find it correct; and find that there is a balance due the Treasurer of three pounds nineteen shillings and eight and a halfpence on the 31st day of January, 1858.

WILLIAM COULTER,
WILLIAM B. READ, } *Auditors.*

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough, for the year 1857.

RECEIPTS.

February 1,	By cash in Treasurer's hands,		£ 209 6 8
	Licences, Taverns	£110 0 0	
	" Saloons,	122 10 0	
	" Shops	60 0 0	
	" Beer	40 13 6	
	Debentures, Auctioneer's,	7 10 0	340 13 6
	" W. S. Conger	17 1 8	
	" Mc Burney	500 0 0	
	" Harper,	8 1 8	
	Municipal Loan Fund	488 13 3	1021 16 4
	Fines and Fees, Police Court,		32 8 6
	Hay scales, 1857, bal.		37 7 6
	Taxes, bal. of 1855 and 1856,		623 16 6½
	Inspectors Fees, 1857		23 15 0
	Rents of Town Hall,	8 5 0	
	Butcher's Stalls,	28 19 4	
	Market Block,	9 3 9	47 8 1
	U. C. Improvement Fund,		144 12 9
	Municipality Fund,		321 6 8
	Note discounted,	195 17 6	
	"	147 1 10	
	"	122 8 6	465 7 10
	Balance carried down,		3 19 8½
			£3291 18 4

PAYMENTS.

To paid on Account, Streets and Bridges,		£1220 5 5½
	Charities,	36 3 3
	Debenture,	49 11 0
	Interest,	136 11 10
	Fire Department,	51 15 10
	Printing,	33 0 8
	Public Property,	23 15 4
	Salaries,	142 3 4
	General expenses,	102 15 9½
	Tax Debenture and Asylum,	456 3 0
	Law Expenses,	55 12 6
	Schools,	375 0 0
	Miscellaneous,	79 8 2
	Notes,	470 3 2
		£3291 18 4
	Balance brought down,	3 19 8½

Assets and Liabilities of the Town of Peterborough on 1st February 1858.

By Market Block and Building,		800 . .
Gravel Road Stock		100 . .
Land South of Town,		778 18 6
Hay Scales,		40 . .
Fire Engine, Hose Cart, Hooks & Ladders,		300 . .
		£2018 18 6
To amount of Debentures not yet due,		2000 . .
Assets over Liabilities,		6709 19 6
		£8708 19 6

CREDITS OF 1857.

By amount of Assessment Roll,	£3291 3 8½	
" due for Rents &c.	220 10 .	
Balance carried down,	694 12 8½	
		£4206 H 17

DEBITS 1857.

To balance due Treasurer,	£ 3 19 8½
" amount of arrears unpaid 1st February,	972 7 .
County Asylum and School rates,	765 10 6
Amount out on Assessment Roll,	65 0 0
Debentures due and unpaid 1857,	250 0 0
Municipal Loan Fund Debenture,	488 13 3
	£4206 H 17
To balance brought down,	694 12 8½

Municipal Loan Fund Debentures Account.

Dr.

1858.	To Debentures to the [illegible] by Mr. Conger,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	do. sold by His Excellency the Governor General,	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

REMEMBER THIS!

The best economy in *Hard Times*, is TO PAY FOR WHAT YOU PURCHASE!

TO test the correctness of the above, give me a call, and examine my present stock of Goods, which I now offer for

CASH ONLY,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

And which I mean to PUSH OFF before the 15th of May next.

This is no "CLAP TRAP"

Cash purchasers will find immediate attention and a **LARGE** and **LIBERAL** discount.

All sorts of produce taken

AS CASH

in exchange for goods.

T. G. HAZLITT.

N. B.—All debts due me, **MUST** be arranged before the 15th inst., or they will be placed in other hands for collection, without further notice.

T. G. H.

Peterborough, March 1st, 1858. 9-3w.

WINTER IS COMING!

AND TO BE PREPARED FOR IT, YOU MUST CALL AT

R. B. MACDOUGALLS,

Where you will find an extensive and well selected

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, French Merino, Thibet, and Paramatta Cloths, Hungarian and military Robes, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Galls, Plaid and Wool Pokas, Brocade and Woollen Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Carpets, Bomasks, Window Muslins, Cloths, Flannels Prints, Shirting and Sheeting.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

NEVER AS COMPLETE.

Over one thousand Over and Under Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Neckties of every description, Hats and Caps for men and boys in Cloth and fur: a splendid assortment of Gents' Fur Gauntlets; a large stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of a first class Milliner, in it will be found a large assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Mantles and Cloaks ready-made, and made to Order. Also, sole agent for the sale of Gutta Percha Goods.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1857. 43

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to all those indebted to him, either by

Book Account, Note or Mortgage,

that all claims unsettled on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT

will be placed in his Attorney's hands for adjustment. All persons wishing to avoid this course had better call and arrange before the above date, as he has large liabilities to meet immediately, which will compel him to collect every dollar due him.

He also begs to intimate that all accounts opened after this date will be called for

On the 1st of August next,

as his terms of credit will be six months, instead of the ruinous practice of 12 months.

He might also intimate that he has a large stock of

GOODS,

on hand, which he will sell at reduced rates for Cash.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th 1858. 4.

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

Hardware.

STRAW CUTTERS

AND

ROOT CUTTERS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND a large assortment of the above articles, which we would recommend to parties keeping live stock, as in the course of one season, a saving of more than their cost is effected. Our present stock of shelf and heavy Hardware is large and well assorted, and is offered to the public at the lowest remunerative price for cash, or short approved credit.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

We beg to call attention to our stock of Crosscut Saws, Grindstones, Chains, and Axes, which latter article we can sell, per box, at manufacturer's prices.

Accounts rendered 1st March and 1st October, after which dates interests will be charged.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 3. 1857. 44

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

SADDLERY,

ALSO

They are exclusively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 46.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber having added steam to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs of them to observe that he will by improvements in the process to finish the eye, have a good rounding. It has hitherto injured. He offers

Harrow and Bread Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be delivered here. He feels confident of a quality that cannot be excelled.

His premises are more than ever crowded, and to enable him to supply the demand in the shortest quantity, and at prices never before offered in this market, he has determined to sell for cash only.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL,

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 48.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.

PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best *Liquors* and *Cigars*.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Chase's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English, Patent Levers, at 48l at Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE,

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the Silver Ware, are offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash. Short prices or cannot agree to be satisfactory. We also propose carefully devote our particular attention to the Jewelry department, and as assured that by close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favors, to that merited of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

CHEAP WATCHES, JEWELRY,

J. R. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,

Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £400,000. Paid up Capital, £96,734 13s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | OBA. DENSON, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL Esq
E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.

MANAGER:

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:

E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on Isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

Miscellaneous.

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUNS,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel, Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN GUECHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

BOOTS & SHOES

THE undersigned beg to inform the late patrons of the Victoria House, and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with them to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity to merit a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the Sign opposite the Victoria Hall.

MICHAEL MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

FOR SALE,

A NEW PLANING ENGINE LATHE, in good working order, and in general use. Apply, if by letter, (post paid), to

W. MALCOM.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 8.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Donald McFarlane are requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, Merchants, of Peterboro', (at the store lately occupied by Mr. McFarlane) who have been and are hereby authorized by us to receive the same and give receipts and acquittance therefore. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, or to us without delay.

Dated 6th January, 1858.

PETER McFARLANE,
JOHN McFARLANE, } Executors.

LAST NOTICE

TO THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by Account, Note or Mortgage. All remaining unpaid after the first of January next, will be placed in suit.

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1857. 47

CLOSING BUSINESS,

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. *He therefore confines the time* for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: *my customers are however* so well acquainted with their, merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons and the Public for the liberal support he has received from them heretofore in his business: and he reluctantly reminds those who have not paid up their last years accounts, that unless they *do so* immediately, they will be put in suit without any exception.

He also desires to give notice that in future he will not give such long credits as his customers have been in the habit of taking, but that his terms, when credit is given at all, will be three and six months.

His business is now complete, and all persons wanting

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and anything else belonging to it, will find them on hand or have them made to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Wm. BEHILL,

Peterborough, Feb. 15, 1858. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 31th Dec., 1857. 52

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feby, 1858. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVEBY, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feb'y 12, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MORGAN BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about the establishment is in good order.

He very respectfully has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs of those who favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to do so on the principle by them, to settle, enabling him to keep up his business, that is by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con. and East half of 7th 8th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. *From one third to one half to be* paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFFED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Douro, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beech, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Douro, or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope

Douro, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. *It is* suitable for a tradesman, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Helm's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 2, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given. Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.

Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well tenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, *Jr.*

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McLaregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE, MAIL STAGE,

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

EXPRESS.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	LINDSAY,	6
CAMPBELLS, 4 05	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 30
MILLBROOK, 4 30	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 5 00	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 6 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 6 30	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 6 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 6	CAMPBELLS,	11 20
LINDSAY, Ar. 8	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Crown Lands Department,

Toronto, 25th February, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lots offered on Bruce Creek (or Clear River) consisting of Lots No. 67, (1) except that 6 acres sold off the Southern Road, in the Township of Bruce, in the County of Hastings, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Francis McKenzie, Esquire, at Belleville, on MONDAY, the 29th DAY OF MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

Upper price £20; one fifth to be paid down, the remainder in four annual instalments, with interest; subject to the building of a Saw Mill within one year, and a Grist Mill, within two years, from the date of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson; and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

CAUTION.

I HEREBY NOTIFY the public at large not to purchase or accept of a Note drawn in favor of Michael McCarty, Otonabee, for Nine Pounds *five Shillings, as he* pocketed the *Note as soon as* drawn and gave no value. Signed by the Subscriber and Mathew Kennedy, dated January 22nd, 1858.

WM. LEITCH.

Asphodel, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy in

Walker-st., near Chase's Hotel,

as a

MILLINER'S

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer** and **Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

FURS, FURS, FURS!

ON HAND AND MAKING,

LADIES' FURS,

in Stone and Mountain Martin; Seal and German Mink.

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS CAPS,

In Seal, Lustred, Astrachan, and Crimean Lamb.

Girls and Children's Winter Caps,
Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Fur Robes, &c. &c.

Cloth Caps in great variety.

A. SECOR,
Hatter and Furrier.

Cobourg, Nov. 3, 1857. 44

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principles, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 22, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

Crown Lands Department,

Toronto, 25th February, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lots offered on Bruce Creek (or Clear River) consisting of Lots No. 67, (1) except that 6 acres sold off the Southern Road, in the Township of Bruce, in the County of Hastings, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Francis McKenzie, Esquire, at Belleville, on MONDAY, the 29th DAY OF MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

Upper price £20; one fifth to be paid down, the remainder in four annual instalments, with interest; subject to the building of a Saw Mill within one year, and a Grist Mill, within two years, from the date of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

THE several Clerks of the Division Court within the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria and the Clerk of the County Court, are required hereafter to deliver to me such accounts and returns and at such times as they have heretofore been bound by law to do to the Treasurer of the said Counties, and also to account for, and pay over to me all fees, fines and monies receivable by them as such Clerks, as provided by the Statute 20th Vic. Chap. 59.

C. A. WELLER,
County Attorney.

Peterboro', Feb. 24th, 1858. 9

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND class teacher desires a situation. He was trained under the national system in the Normal School, Dublin, and has had several years experience in Ireland, also in Canada West, and now considers himself capable of giving general satisfaction.

Trustees requiring a School Teacher will please to address to the care of Rev. Mr. McDowell, Otonabee Post Office, or to the *Examiner* Office.

Peterborough, Feb. 16, 1858. 7.

ELLIS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, must will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical crementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate, forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

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Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the most polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Tops, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to this Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

The Examiner.

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MR DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

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Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., Peterboro, March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West

GEORGE TANNER,

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MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART. 21.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857.

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Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

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JAMES MENZIES

TAILOR,

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Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

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January 15th, 1858. 4

LANDS.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale, some valuable farming lands in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon Mills.

Also a number of horses and oxen, from the Shanties.

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Peterboro, March 15, 1858. 11

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Apply to

WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 16th, 1858. 11

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 12, 1858.

The paragraphs of the address were carried.

On the paragraph relative to Representation according to Population being put.

Mr. BROWN said he had intended to offer some observations; but as he had pledged himself not to do so, he would refrain, especially as it was understood that these questions would come up again. When that happened, the arguments of the hon. Attorney General might be met. He supposed that the arguments of the Attorney General were not new to any old politician; but he had shown great ingenuity to put on the matters in question a colour most creditable to himself. He only desired to make one remark. The hon member was met with cries of "Adjourn," whereupon he sat down, saying it was desirable to take the vote that evening, or the debate would be begun again on Monday, and continued for several days.

The question was then put on Mr. Brown's amendment, which was as follows—that the fourth paragraph be struck out, and the following words substituted in lieu thereof: "That while we agree with his Excellency in thinking that the statutory provisions which regulate the franchise and the trial of controverted elections are most important to the country, and require amendment, and while we shall do all in our power to improve and simplify the existing system, and to secure by law the proper registration and protection of all qualified voters,—it is at the same time our duty to state to his Excellency that there is one question surpassing in importance all others in public estimation—namely, the just representation of the people in Parliament; and that we pledge ourselves to give our earnest consideration during the present session to a measure placing Parliamentary Representation on the basis of Population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada."

Negatived by 86 to 32.

YEAS:—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Burwell, Christie, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dorland, Foley, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Howland, Donald A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Walker Powell, Rymal, Scatcherd, Wm. Scott, Short, Stirton, Wallbridge, White and Wright,—32.

NAYS:—Messieurs Alleyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Buchanan, Bureau, Burton, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Church, Cimon, Coutlee, Daoust, Dea son, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Fortier, Galt, Gauvreau, Harwood, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lotainger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, Macleod, McMicken, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, O'Farrell, Ouimet, Panet, Piche, Playfair, Pope, William F. Powell, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Richard W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sinconnes, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Webb,—86.

The fourth paragraph being read, it was agreed to.

Mr. Ross moved that the House do now adjourn;—which was negatived.

The fifth to the eighth paragraphs of the Address being read, were agreed to. The ninth paragraph being read, was agreed to on a division. The tenth to the fourteenth paragraphs being read, were agreed to.

The fifteenth paragraph being again read,

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved in amendment, that the following words be struck out of the 15th paragraph: "That we are convinced that we shall find that due economy has been used in the expenditure of the funds entrusted to the Executive Government, and the effectual supervision over the public accounts has been maintained by the Board of Audit;" and the following words substituted in lieu thereof:—"That it will gratify us to find that due economy has been used in the expenditure of the funds entrusted to the Executive Government, and that effectual supervision over the public accounts has been maintained by the Board of Audit; but it is our duty to state to his Excellency that the past management of the public finance does not inspire confidence in his "Excellency's advisers."

Negatived by 76 to 40.

YEAS:—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Burwell, Christie, Clark, Connor, Cook, Dorion, Dorland, Foley, Gould, Hartman, Hebert, Hogan, Howland, Jobin, Lafontaine, Donald A. Macdonald, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mattice, Metice, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Walker Powell, Rymal, Scatcherd, Short, Stirton, Wallbridge, White, and Wright,—40

NAYS:—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Church, Cimon, Coutlee, Daoust, Dea son, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Fortier, Galt, Gauvreau, Harwood, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lotainger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, Macleod, McMicken, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, O'Farrell, Ouimet, Panet, Piche, Playfair, Pope, William F. Powell, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Richard W. Scott, William Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sinconnes, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Webb,—76.

The following paragraph was carried on a division of 77 to 40, the name of Mr. Ferres being added to the majority.

The sixteenth paragraph being read,

Mr. MOWAT, moved in amendment, that all the words of the 16th Resolution, in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company and its Territory, be struck out, and the following words be substituted:—"That we will gladly receive the correspondence in relation to the Hudson's Bay Territory and the papers showing that steps have been taken by the Provincial Government for the assertion of the rights and interests of Canada in that Territory, and for their future maintainance; and we will give the most attentive consideration to the propositions made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding that Territory, and the interests of this Province therein."

Negatived by 82 to 34.

The sixteenth paragraph was agreed to on the same division.

On motion of Atty. Gen. MACDONALD, the said Resolutions were then referred to a Select Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency in conformity thereto.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD then reported the draft of an Address in conformity with the said Resolutions; and the same being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Address was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented to His Excellency by the whole House, and it was ordered that such Members of the House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council, do wait upon His Excellency, to know His Excellency's pleasure, when he will be attended by the House, with its Address.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD informed the House that His Excellency would be pleased to receive the said Address on Monday, at half-past three, p. m.

The House then, at half-past one, adjourned until to-day.

THE NORFOLK SHRIEVALTY.

Monday, March 15.

Mr. FOLEY moved the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the circumstances connected with the appointment of Lawrence W. Mercer, Esq., to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

Attorney General MACDONALD requested the mover to allow the matter to stand over for a day or two.

Mr. FOLEY, before assenting to the proposition of the hon. Attorney General, wished to state this fact, that, since he brought up this matter on Friday last, to his great surprise and to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, who were chiefly interested, the appointment of this Mr. Mercer had actually been effected, by being officially gazetted. He did think that, under the circumstances, the conduct of the Government towards the inhabitants of Norfolk, and towards himself and hon. gentlemen on his side, had been anything but courteous and proper. (Hear, hear.) He would say further, he had documentary and verbal evidence to establish the fact that the Attorney General was aware of the circumstances connected with the matter, (hear, hear.) Since the subject last came up in this House, he had visited the County of Norfolk, and he was satisfied, if the Government were aware of the state of feeling which existed there, it would not be treated in the cavalier manner it was. Unfortunately, although he and his friends in the House constituted a majority of the Upper Canada members, they were not in a position to exercise control over their own affairs. The Government had not only legislative, but administrative functions to discharge, and when they found the administration of the affairs of Upper Canada conducted by a Lower Canada majority against the wish of an Upper Canada majority, so as to result in appointments of this nature, wherein vices, immorality, and improprieties of the grossest description were perpetrated, he thought that when this aggrieved, they had a right to complain. The majority of the Upper Canada members had declared their want of confidence in the Upper Canada members of the Government—they expected no justice from them—but they appealed with greater confidence to the members for Lower Canada to extend to them that justice which the Government denied. What were the facts? As he had stated them the other night, and as they were patent on the public record of the country, they amounted to this—that a bargain and sale had taken place—that an important public office had been bought and sold for a pecuniary consideration, (hear, hear.) And when they brought this most grave matter before the House, they were obstructed by the Upper Canada section of the Government, who appeared to hold office for the purpose of thwarting the wishes of the people of Upper Canada. When he brought the subject up before, he might have availed himself on the part of the inhabitants of the county of Norfolk to prove the truth of the facts alleged. He was asked to postpone it and it was promised that the correspondence which had taken place with the Government should be laid on the table. Having postponed it at the request of the Attorney General, he now brought it forward, and was again told that the Government were not yet prepared to meet the matter. He had stated that he was prepared to prove the grossest corruption, and at the very time the discussion in the House was going on, the act of which he complained was perfected, by the person being gazetted? Having visited Norfolk, he learned that the truth was that the deputation from that county came to Toronto for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor General—that they were with the attempts of the late Sheriff of Norfolk to dispose of the shrievalty to persons in his county, but he might mention, incidentally, that such attempts were made. Unfortunately, as it had since turned out, the Deputy Sheriff of Welland was the only person who could be found to take the office on the terms proposed. The arrangement made between the Sheriff of Norfolk and Mr. Mercer was, that the Sheriff should resign, and that Mr. Mercer should succeed him on paying a pecuniary consideration, £5,000, he (Mr. Foley) thought he should be able to show it must be remembered that this transaction was effected without the knowledge of the inhabitants of the county so much interested in the affair. He was told that certain recommendations were made by two or three persons in the county; but when he be mentioned to the Attorney General the position in which those parties stood in regard to the newly appointed Sheriff, he thought the Attorney General would agree with him that, to say the least of it, the Attorney General had been most grossly imposed upon. After the appointment was absolutely made, the friends of the newly appointed Sheriff, feeling satisfied that he was secure in his office, not only boasted of the manner in which they had effected his appointment, but went so far as to give a statement of the facts in relation to it. As soon as it was ascertained in the county of Norfolk that the arrangement was completed, a public meeting was held, to the proceedings of which he called the attention of the House. The meeting was called and presided over by the Warden, who was a friend of the Government. At the meeting, which was held in the Court House and which was numerously attended, the following resolutions were adopted:—"*Resolved*,—That we have reason to believe that the late Sheriff, H. V. A. Rapelje, Esq., has disposed of his office to the newly appointed Sheriff, L. W. Mercer, for a compensation, and we look upon such sale of office as base, corrupt, and highly injurious to public morality." "*Resolved*,—That this meeting utterly disapproves of the appointment of L. W. Mercer to the office of Sheriff for this county, and that the Chairman, and Messrs. Simpson, McCall, J. N. Vanblricker, F. G. Stanton, John A. Abbott, John Robins, W. T. Wilson, and D. W. Freeman, be a committee to draft a petition to his Excellency the Governor General to request the appointment as one utterly distasteful to the people of the county of Norfolk, and subversive of justice and right." When the matter was brought up the other night, he (Mr. Foley) understood the Attorney General to say that the only complaint made to him when the subject was presented to him, was that the person appointed was a non-resident in the county; but so far from that being correct, if the information which he (Mr. Foley) had received could be relied upon, a memorial founded upon the resolutions which he had just read was prepared, and a deputation proceeded to Toronto for the purpose of communicating with his Excellency the Governor General on the subject. They had a conference with the Attorney General respecting it, and, as he was by them instructed, they were promised by the Attorney General a full investigation into the matter; but from that day up to the 8th of March, he did not communicate with them either directly or indirectly. The appointment actually took place at the very time that the inhabitants of the county were under the impression that the government were investigating the matter. At their urgent solicitation he (Mr. Foley) moved for the appointment of a committee of the House to inquire into the affair, and he was met by the Attorney General (very courteously and cordially it was true) with the promise of an investigation. At the instance of the Attorney General he postponed his resolution for a committee of inquiry; but to his great indignation and surprise he found in the *Gazette* of Saturday last, the appointment to the shrievalty of Norfolk, of the very Mr. Mercer who, as he (Mr. Foley) had informed the government from his place in Parliament, he was prepared to prove both by public records as well as by private evidence, had received this office for a pecuniary consideration. He would now call the attention of the House to the reply given to the memorialists by the Provincial Secretary. After acknowledging the receipt of the memorial, the Provincial Secretary said,—"I am directed to state for the information of the parties interested, that the appointment of Mr Mercer to the office in question, was not made without due consideration, and that His Excellency has every reason to believe that that gentleman will prove himself well qualified to hold it." His Excellency was thus made to say that the appointment was not made without due consideration, and that Mr. Mercer was well qualified to hold the office.

Mr. TACKETTE—Is he not well qualified.

Mr. FOLEY—So far as he was not well qualified. No man in so solar transgressed the rules of morality and right—no man who, under circumstances such as had transpired in this case, could go and, by corrupt and fraudulent means, induce another to transfer an office of so great importance, was fit to fill such a post as that of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, which this gentleman

Provincial Parliament.

THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Monday, March 15.

Mr. NORMAN moved that this House disapproves of the warrant of the hon. the Speaker appointing the hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, member for the town of Cornwall; the hon. T. J. J. Loranger, member for the county of Laprairie; Joseph Hartman, Esq., member for the North Riding of the county of York; Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esq., member for the county of Champlain; James Moir Ferres, Esq., member for the county of Prescott; and Angus Morrison, Esq., member for the North Riding of the county of Simcoe, to be members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session, and laid on the table of this House, on the eleventh day of the present month, but in so far only as the said Warrant relates to and appoints the said hon. Thomas J. J. Loranger to be a member of the said Committee. The hon. gentleman said he believed there were no less than thirty-two members in the House whose elections were contested, and the country took a good deal of interest in them. He understood that it had not been the practice of the House to allow any member of the Administration to serve upon the Election Committee. Out of the Committee of six now chosen, four of them had never honoured the Opposition side of the House with their confidence and support, and as they (the Opposition) were in a minority on the Committee, they thought the hon. Provincial Secretary should be relieved of those duties which had been placed upon him by the Speaker (perhaps without the consideration of the position he occupied) and conferred upon some member on the opposition side of the House.

Attorney General MACDONALD objected to the hon. gentleman saying that the appointment had been made without the due consideration. If there was one thing more than another in which the Speaker was bound to act with consideration, it was in this matter, and he thought, unless the hon. member for North Wentworth could stand up in his place, and say that the nomination was a corrupt one, the House was bound to support it.

Mr. NORMAN assured the House that he had no intention to insult the Speaker, or to insinuate in any way that he had been actuated in the nomination by party motives.

Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD was glad to hear the explanations, but insisted that as the law had placed the nomination of the election committee in the hands of the Speaker, rather than in the House, they were bound to respect his decision. And in the questioning of that decision, an accusation was implied. The hon. gentleman then pointed out more instances in the English Parliament, where members of the Cabinet had been placed on election committees.

Mr. DOUTON said that the law gave them a right to make such a motion as that of the hon. member for North Wentworth had made, so that no accusation against the Speaker was implied. Whatever might be the precedents set in England, the precedents set in this House since the law came into operation were in favour of placing the oldest members of the House upon the election committees; those who by their experience were best qualified to give judicial opinions. To prove this the hon. gentleman produced lists from the year 1851 to 1856, in which the rule held good, but of the present members he saw only two of the old and experienced in the list. Last parliament his own name had been placed upon the election committee, but was afterwards struck out, because the seat of his brother was contested, and he did not think the Speaker considered it a token of disrespect. If the position of the Provincial Secretary were looked at with regard to those of his colleagues whose seats were contested, it would appear a good reason why the hon. gentleman should himself not desire to remain on the committee, so that no imputation might be cast upon him in the future.

Mr. AIKIN would move that all after the word "that" be struck out, and words inserted disapproving of the entire warrant.

Mr. W. POWELL thought the gentleman, if serious, should assume the duties of Speaker, and name the committee at once. It was said that there were six members on the committee, and only two of the Opposition; but the Opposition were not a third of the House. Besides, where was all the boasted experience on the other side, and when want of experience was objected to the committee, it ought to be remembered that in the last parliament the member for Montreal, who had never been in parliament at all was put on the warrant, without objection on that ground at all. He thought the selection a good one and would support it, seeing no objection to Ministers being on the committee.

Mr. MOWAT did not not think that the fact of the House having a preponderance of Ministerial members gave that side any right to have that preponderance on the committee. The spirit of the election law was impartiality; but to place four members of the Ministerial side on the committee was the same as taking all six from the Ministerial side of the House, for a majority of four could do what they pleased.

M. HOGAN said that he conceived that if a criminal trial were to take place it would be held to be most unjust to place on a jury four men known to be opposed to him and two against him. He did not know how the minority were regarded on the other side of the House; but on his side of the House they did regard with astonishment the spectacle of the Ministry voting down the right of petition, in one of the most extraordinary cases which ever came before Parliament. After this men like his self, whose election was protested against could not but feel great apprehension when their case was to be tried by men who had already followed such conduct in the House.

Att. Gen. MACDONALD—They want to have four on their side.

Sol. Gen. ROSE held that there were three grounds for resisting this motion—1st. That it implied a censure of the Speaker's discernment; 2nd, because it implied a grave censure against the Provincial Secretary; and 3rd, because it implied a grave censure upon the committee who would be appointed.

Mr. BROWN could not by any means agree with what had fallen from the Solicitor General. He thought it singular indeed, that the hon. gentleman should profess such horror at the motion of his hon. friend, when that motion was expressly provided for in the statute. It declared that whenever the list sent down by the Speaker was unacceptable, "the House should disapprove of any such warrant." What was the use of such a provision, if it was not to be exercised, and when had a case ever arisen calling so loudly for interference? They deemed not that the Speaker may have acted conscientiously, but they thought he had acted wrong, and they had too much at stake to hesitate about saying so. It had been asked on the other side why was the name of the Provincial Secretary alone selected for disapproval? The answer was plain enough. The Opposition were prepared to take exception either to particular names or to the whole warrant. The Opposition heartily supported the amendment of the hon. member for Peel, and he hoped the House would sustain it; but there was a good reason why the name of the Provincial Secretary should be specially excepted; and that was because he was a member of a Government, four of whose members had their seats in contestion. Was it right that a gentleman so situated, should be entrusted with the appointment of committees which are to try four of his colleagues? There were seven members of the Government in the House, and four of them were petitioned against.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—Only two.

Mr. BROWN—There is the Attorney General East, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Inspector General—

Mr. SICOTTE—Is there a petition against the Inspector General?

Mr. BROWN said it was on the way, and would be laid on the table in due time. The Solicitor General, also, was petitioned against. And was it right that the cases of four members of the Government—three in the Cabinet, and out-side—should be left to the adjudication of jurors selected by one of their colleagues, backed up by three of their supporters, in a committee of six? Four, of course, would have the determination, just as much as if the whole six had been chosen from that side. The course taken by Mr. Speaker, he ventured to say, had never been pursued in England. He did not believe a Minister of the Crown had ever been put on an Election Committee which was to determine the right to a seat of one of his colleagues, much less of four colleagues. As there might be some new members of the House who did not know the important functions which pertained to the General Committee on Elections, he might state that this Committee selected the members of the House to sit on the different Election Committees. They first selected six or more gentlemen to form the chairman's panel—and from these must be selected every chairman of the Select Election Committees. They could pick out for this purpose whomsoever they choose.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—And those chairmen have two votes.

Mr. BROWN—Yes! The chairman had a deliberative as well as a casting vote. Then they divided all the members of the House into three lists or panels. The order of these panels being arranged by the House, they were sent back to the Committee, and from them were selected, without check or control, the members whom they saw fit to put on the Special Committees.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—When panel No. 1 is commenced, it must be exhausted before you can go to No. 2.

Mr. Wm. POWELL—One panel is used for a week.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—Suppose there is a desire to be corrupt. The Committee, when the first case comes up, choose four of the friends of the party whom they wish to favor. In the next case, they choose four more, but at this rate they would soon leave on the panel the names only of the opposite party.

Mr. BROWN—Suppose they did, and out of 130 members, left all the Opposition to the end! The Attorney General confesses they could do this—and only fancy a Committee having the power here described!—the power to select all of the first Committees from the ministerial side, and leave the minority in the cold shade. It was quite clear that into the hands of the four gentlemen selected from the other side by Mr. Speaker, was to be entrusted the decision of the right of all claimants to the 32 seats now contested, and these four as strong partizans of the Government as were in the House. Was there a stronger man on that side than the member for Simcoe (Mr. Morrison)? If he were to select a Committee to decide on his (Mr. B.'s) seat, could he avoid acting with a party feeling? Had not the House observed the delight with which the hon. gentleman had got up to present the petition complaining of his (Mr. B.'s) return? Or, if the member for Brome (Mr. Ferres) had to select a Committee for him, how could he act? For one, he had a thorough appreciation of how that hon. member would act. He trusted the member for Champlain (Mr. Turcotte) would endeavour to act fairly, but he, too, was a strong partizan, and might possibly be biassed by party feeling. The Speaker could not, in fact, have picked out from the House four stronger partizans. (Hear, hear.) And he had made them the majority of the Committee, while there had never before been a General Election Committee appointed on which an equal number was not given to both sides of the House, whatever be the proportions of the two parties. (Hear, hear.) That was the rule when the present Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Sicotte) and also, when his hon. friend, the member for Cornwall (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) sat in that chair. When the Opposition were a small minority, they had an equal number on the Election Committee—and now, when so far as Upper Canada was concerned, they were a majority, why had a change in the systems ought to be made, and the power of determining the election contests, some of them, like his own, trumped up for party purposes—thrown entirely into party hands?

Sol. Gen. ROSE—You are not singular in that.

Mr. BROWN—Were they to depart from the rule which had always been observed in England and in this country, of giving both sides an equal number on the committee, would they send it forth to the country that they were about to follow up systematically the course so audaciously pursued by the Government in throwing out the Russell petition. Possibly gentlemen opposite might succeed in the desperate game they were playing—they might succeed by this system, in driving hon. members from their seats by party votes, but they might rest assured the country would pronounce their verdict on it all. (Hear, hear.) He cautioned hon. gentlemen to beware how they permitted such a reproach to be cast upon the House as would be the sustaining of this warrant. The Opposition were entitled to have got half the Committee—it had always been so—the law went on that supposition—and if a new ruling were attempted to be forced on them, the country would hold, and hold justly that it was done for party ends. He left the matter in the hands of the House, appealing to the honour of hon. gentlemen on that side as well as on his own to give at least fair play. (Cheers.)

Mr. PATRICK said that the charge of partiality came not from the Opposition, but from the Ministry against the Opposition, otherwise why did they object to an impartial distribution?

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON did not say it was just to say that an appeal against the decision of the Speaker, in a case like this, was any attack upon his honour. Otherwise, why did the law give this appeal to the House? It would be as well to say that a suitor rejected in a Court where he appealed to the Court above. There was no doubt of the integrity of the gentlemen named in the committee; but it was hard to say that no appeal could be had, when no personal spirit of party feeling entering into the choice of the committees. If the Speakers had always hitherto named an equality from each side of the House, it was because the mere letter of the law was not considered to afford sufficient protection. He did not fear for his election; but he knew how far men's wills were swayed by their feelings. If the member for Montreal was formerly appealed against because his brother was petitioned against, how much greater reason was there for appealing against Mr. Loranger, three of whose colleagues were appealed against. But it was absurd to say that a minister of the Crown was not more liable to be biassed than others. Every one knew that his interest in the case was greater than that of other members.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD pointed out that there never had been a case before in which the Committee had not been struck equally from both sides of the House; and he pointed out that in his own case, how he had always observed the rule. He was sorry that rule had been departed from, and regretted that he had great reason to fear that his influence on this Committee would be good for very little.

Mr. TURCOTTE said he had served twice on the Committee, and had never yet heard of an objection or a division on the Committee. He did not know what the hon. member for Montreal meant, when he said that this Committee had every contested election in their hands. Did the hon. member think that the members on that side of the House were capable of committing perjury?

Mr. BROWN—It is not perjury to choose such a man as the members of the Committee have confidence in themselves.

Mr. TURCOTTE—It would be perjury if they chose men to favour one of either side. The gentlemen must suppose that the gentlemen on the Ministerial side could commit perjury, and that they themselves could do so too.

Mr. BROWN—Why have you this time changed the invariable rule?

Mr. TURCOTTE—The Speaker thought he might do it, because there never had been any difficulty about the nomination of this Committee. It was the same thing when you had the hon. member for Cornwall as Chairman. He had a casting vote, and thus there was always a majority on the committee.

Mr. FOLEY contended that if any imputation had been cast upon the Speaker, it had come from the other side of the House, who had justified his nomination, on the ground that he had made them according to the numbers of the majority and the minority in the House. The Speaker ought not to know either majority or minority, and he thought no grosser imputation could have been thrown upon the Speaker than that which has been thus fastened upon him. After some further observations upon the unfairness of the arrangement of the committee, the hon. gentleman went on to say that notwithstanding his respect for the Speaker, he could not disguise it from himself or from the House, that after all there was a great deal of cause for apprehension of injustice on the part of the Opposition. The country had seen men placed in the House by unfair means, and then keeping themselves there through means of Election Committees, which followed out the commands of a corrupt Government. There was the well known case of Mr. Munro, who, with a large majority of seven hundred, was kept out of Parliament on a paltry question of a property qualification, though it was a great question whether Mr. Small had any qualification at all. In spite of all this, Mr. Small was kept for a long time sitting in his place to the detriment and injury of the entire country.

Mr. SICOTTE—Oh!

Mr. FOLEY—The hon. Crown Lands Commissioner should not say Oh! The time he (Mr. Foley) spoke of, the Hon. Crown Lands Commissioner would have agreed with every word he said, and would have been a thousand times more indignant than he. The acts of which he spoke were directed against the Opposition, led by the Hon. Mr. Baldwin and the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine against the friends at that time of the Crown Lands Commissioner, and yet that gentleman now found himself sitting by the side of those very men who were guilty of such vile outrages upon his own friends; and he was even ready to sustain them again in equally scandalous proceedings. Did not the hon. member recollect the Montreal election, in which men who were placed on that floor by the most outrageous violence and fraud, were sustained by these scandalous acts of Election Committees? He did not say the hon. gentlemen opposite would do such things; but there had been such numerous instances of injustice before that there was ground to fear the worst might happen again. Had not gentlemen seen a member of Election Committee, Mr. Roblin, bought off by an offer of three offices, and thus induced to break up the Committee, leaving in the House a man who possessed no title to be there, and now when the Upper Canadian branch of the Ministry was kept in power solely by the Lower Canadian vote, and not the majority from Upper Canada, a right to call on the Lower Canadians at any rate to see justice done on all sides? Had they not a right to do all in their power to prevent the recurrence of scenes so disgraceful for that House. He did not mean to include all the gentlemen opposite in the reflection he had made. He believed, from what he had seen of the hon. Crown Lands Commissioner as well in the chair as in the House, he was far from believing him capable of being governed by aught else than principle, and his sense of justice. The hon. member's course on the Election Committees, in direct opposition to most of his colleagues, was the best evidence of his integrity. Every word that hon. member had spoken on these subjects, had been in favor of honesty. But coming back to the real point in dispute, he asked whether there could be any wrong done by granting this equality? Surely, if the House was to believe in the integrity of one side, it might do so in that of the other, and so let the Opposition have the same strength on the Committee which was always accorded them both here and in England.

Mr. I. BUCHANAN conceived that the doctrine enunciated by the hon. member for Peel was a very strange one, and did not agree with that gentleman that improper motives could justly be imputed to the hon. Provincial Secretary, merely because he was a minister of the Crown, and because the returns of four of his colleagues were protested. The returns of nearly all the colleagues of the hon. member for Cornwall were protested also. On the other hand, he could not approve the idea of the hon. member for Carleton, that because the minority had only one-third in the House, they should have one-third on the Election Committee. It seemed to him that was just because the majority was strong that they ought to give the minority an equality. It must be seen, moreover, that there could be no good grounds for imputing unfair motives to the Speaker, because at the time this Committee was struck there had been no strictly party vote taken. But he could not, as an honest man, approve the composition of the Committee, and he must say that he felt as if he were in the minority he would refuse to serve on the Committee at all unless there was a fair equality maintained between the two sides of the House.

The vote was then taken as follows upon Mr. Aikins amendment:—

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Buchanan, Bureau, Burwell, Cauchon, Christie, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Cook, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dorland, Foley, Gautreau, Gould, Harwood, Hebert, Hogan, Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, D. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mattice, McGee, McKellar, Meagher, Mowat, Munro, Norman, Patrick, Pope, W. Powell, Satcherd, W. Scott, Somerville, Stirton, Terrill Thibaudeau, Webb, White and Wright.—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, J. Cameron, M. Cameron, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Chapais, Church, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Dionne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Gaudet, Gill, Heath, Labelle, Lacoste, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, McLeod, Morrison, O'Farrell, Ouimet, Panet, Piche, Playfair, W. F. Powell, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Rose, R. W. Scott, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Tett and Turcotte,—49.

The House then adjourned.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD before the adjournment, asked leave to introduce the Government bill for amending and consolidating the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he was opposed to the Government carrying on any legislation, so long as they did not possess the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. He meant to vote against every measure they introduced.

The bill having been read the first time,

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD moved that it be read a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. BROWN suggested that a later day should be fixed. Very many people throughout the country were interested in the bill, and it would be well if such a day was fixed for the discussion as would allow the Reeves, Wardens, and other Municipal officers throughout Upper Canada, to communicate on the subject with members of the House.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that the bill had been prepared by the Commissioners for revising the Statutes, and, after being laid by them on the table of the House, was sent to the Wardens and Reeves and other officers throughout the country. Many valuable suggestions had in consequence been received, and many more, he had no doubt, would be made by members of the House. He proposed after the second reading, to send it to a Committee, composed of Wardens and other members possessed of municipal experience, who, with the aid of the learned members for South Ontario and South Oxford, would consider all the suggested improvements. He supposed that thereafter the bill should be sent back to the Commissioners for Revising Statutes, who should incorporate it into those amendments in the same style as characterized the rest of the document, so that, when completed it would be a fair specimen of what might be expected from the labours of those Commissioners.

The Attorney General concluded by moving the second reading for Friday, the 9th of April.

Hon J. S. MACDONALD said that, but for the illness of the Speaker and the desire of the House to adjourn, he should have called for the yeas and nays. But he told the Government that hereafter, so long as they did not represent the feelings of Upper Canada, he for one, should vote against every measure they introduced in reference to that section of the Province.

THE NORFOLK SHRIEVALTY.

Mr. FOLEY complained that, notwithstanding the promise given more than a week ago, that the papers connected with the appointment of Mr. Mercer to the Shrievalty of Norfolk, would be brought down, they were not yet laid on the table.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that that must have arisen from an oversight. Since the matter was before the House he had seen the Sheriff, who had not the slightest objection to the fullest investigation being made into the whole transaction.

Mr FOLEY then moved the appointment of a committee of seven members to enquire into the circumstances of Mr. Mercer's appointment, and of the alleged bargain and sale by which he obtained the office.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD objected to the composition of the committee, and desired that the motion should be postponed till the hon. member had an opportunity of consulting him on the subject.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

THE OCCURRENCES ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Mr. MCGEE, before the Speaker left the Chair, wished to bring before the House a matter of privilege. He said he would be one of the last men to complain of any violence offered to him in the streets of Toronto. But, because there was some excitement abroad, and because the fact of his bringing it here thus publicly under the attention of the Attorney General West might tend to allay the excitement which he had reason to believe did exist to some extent in the city, he had thought it incumbent upon him to take that course. On Wednesday night last, being St. Patrick's Anniversary, in returning from a dinner party where he was an invited guest, at eleven o'clock, in the carriage in which he came to this House from Colborne-street was besieged, some stones were thrown, the driver was knocked from his seat, and a party of 40 or 50, perhaps more, followed him to the vicinity of the House. So far as he was personally concerned, he had the same scorn of midnight riots as of anonymous letter-writers, and it was not for the purpose of throwing himself on the protection of the House, that he brought up this matter. But he had learned since, that, subsequently to leaving the dinner party, the lower story of the building was gutted by those parties, and that a portion of them proceeded to Sworth's Hotel, where he had put up, and enquired in the fiercest manner whether he was in the house, and made other offensive demonstrations. On the same day, an unfortunate occurrence took place on the street, which resulted in the death to-day at the Hospital, of the person wounded. The City Council were to have met last night, took so little interest in the matter, that there was not a quorum present. To-day they met and adjourned without doing anything. Now he was afraid that, if a portion of the people got the impression that the City Government would not act, they might be tempted to make reprisals, which would be as much to be condemned, as the original provocation. He mentioned the matter as one of privilege, that the attention of the highest law-officer of the Crown might be directed to it, and in the belief that a statement by the Attorney General might tend to allay the excitement, by giving parties an assurance that justice would be done in the premises, and would so prevent them from taking the law into their own hands.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that, if any hon. member was assaulted or annoyed in coming or going from the House, or in consequence of anything he had said in the House, the parties so assaulting or annoying him, were guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. One of the first things about which the House should be jealous, was the preservation of its own independence. He had no doubt this House was ready to vindicate its privileges and to extend its protection to every one of its members. He was sure every one must lament the unfortunate casualty—the homicide of the person stabbed on Wednesday. It was a matter that could not be passed over, but would be most strictly investigated. It would of course, be the duty of the Law Officers of the Crown, and the Peace officers of the city, to see that the law was vindicated and the offenders duly punished. The hon. gentleman had spoken of the City Council, but he was of course aware, that that was not a judicial body; and that the law-officers of the Crown could exercise no authority over it. He had already given instructions for a strict investigation to be held in the matter, and at the Coroner's Inquest the Government would have counsel present to watch the proceedings and to see that justice was done. If any further excitement was apprehended the Government would of course call the attention of all the Peace Officers and Justices of the Peace in the city to the necessity for taking measures to preserve the public peace, and measures would no doubt be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes during the sitting of Parliament. He was himself very much a stranger in Toronto, and he was not aware whether there was any degree of excitement in the city. The homicide which had occurred was of course calculated to cause excitement, but no effort would be wanting on the part of the Government to prevent a disturbance of the public peace, if such investigation should be necessary.

Mr. BROWN said the statement made by the Attorney General must be satisfactory to the House. For his own part, he was quite certain he spoke the sentiments of the whole citizens of Toronto, of whatever shade of opinion, when he said that the deepest regret was experienced on account of the incidents which occurred on St. Patrick's day. At the same time, he was glad to find that the hon. gentleman (Mr. McGee) had not stated that what had occurred was in consequence of anything which had passed in this House, (hear, hear.) He had heard many of the citizens of Toronto express the deepest regret that any gentleman coming to this city, especially to be engaged in the discharge of public business, should have been in the slightest degree interfered with. Every gentleman coming here as a representative of the people, should feel himself at liberty to express his sentiments boldly, and to walk the streets of the city as freely, and with as little danger, as any of its residents. He was sure that was the sentiment of the people of Toronto, and that such an occurrence as had been brought before the House only required to be made public, to make the citizens feel it a point of honour that strangers should have here that full security to which they were entitled. They must all regret the unfortunate circumstances under which a man lost his life on Wednesday, but it was well to know that religious animosities had nothing to do with that occurrence—the death of the unfortunate man having, it was believed, been caused by one who entertained the same religious opinions. It was not, therefore, calculated to create any bad feeling. He was not aware of the existence of any great excitement in the city, but he was quite sure that the active and energetic officer at the head of the civic government, Mr. Boulton, would take every step that was necessary for the preservation of the public peace, (hear, hear.)

The House then adjourned at a few minutes after ten.

By the "North American."

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

From the Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 25, 6 P. M.

Although it was generally known that the Assize Court would be accessible to no one who was not provided with a ticket, or at least that the space reserved for ordinary spectators would be extremely restricted, and that the chances of admission were very slight indeed, yet neither that nor the intense cold prevented crowds moving in a continuous stream towards the Palace of Justice from the early hour of this morning. At 8 o'clock many squads of sergens de ville and detachments of the city guard arrived and took up their posts inside and out. After making their way through the rather motley crew which thronged the purlieus of the building where Justice holds her principal seat, and which is *par excellence* called the "Palace," they cleared as gently as possible under the circumstances the space near the doors, and forced the lingering groups unfurnished with passes into the Salle des Pas Perdus, or vast hall which serves as the haunt for idlers, and a promenade for lawyers whose reputation if yet for in the future, or for the old stagers who have no immediate business before the Court. Here young advocates in the professional gown and toque mingled with such citizens as had the courage to leave their beds at so early an hour, sauntered, chatted, and laughed; others stood or sat apart on a retired bench, and seemed earnestly discussing the case that was to come before the court, the probability of some great scandal occurring during the trial, the chance of mysterious disclosures which men in the desperate condition of the prisoners might be likely to make, the comparative guilt of the accused, the great talents of the Counsel employed on both sides, and even the ability, or the contrary, of the presiding Judge. There were a few men with the portfolio, which is carried here, instead of bags, to hold the dossier under their arm, and with "spectacles on nose," deep in the study of legal papers. You could easily distinguish those who had tickets and those who had none by the satisfied expression of their face, and the cag-mess with which the latter tried to discover some unnoticed cleft in the mass to baffle the policemen on duty. Those who had passes were obliged to keep them open in their hands, so as to be admitted without delay. They were arranged in groups, and each group consigned to the place already marked for it. The tickets resembled those for admission to a theatre, and were numbered and lettered so as to correspond with the seats or standing ground set apart for the public within the court.

At 9 o'clock precisely the doors were thrown open. There was no rush, no tumult, no wild efforts to dart along. The groups that were nearest the doors were allowed to pass in an orderly manner on showing their cards, and once past the door-keepers were shown by the officials to the place already marked for them. Yet so continuous was the flow that in less than half an hour the large court was almost full, and about half-past 9 the batteries, however distinguished they might be by the external signs of rank, were unable to get further than the door in spite of the good will of the doorkeepers. It would occupy too much space to give the names of the distinguished persons who were present. Nearly every member of the diplomatic corps, and all the high-est functionaries in the Administration and the Court, attended. Of the members of the Imperial household there were Gen. Fleury, M. Valabregue, M. Konigswater, M. Chasseloup-Laubat, and various other members of the Legislative Corps.

At a quarter past 10 the burly form of Marshal Magnan was recognized among the crowd, and almost at the same time the prisoners were introduced. Each was led by two gendarmes, and were placed in order after each other:—Orsini, Rudio, Pierri, and Gomez. Their appearance, as might be expected, drew off attention from every other part to fix on them. Every eyeglass and opera-glass was directed to the bench of the accused, and particularly to Orsini. The prisoners were dressed in black, but this was the only resemblance between them. Of the four, Orsini is certainly most worthy of remark. He is of middle stature, rather stout, full in face as in body. Without being what may be called *distingue* his bearing at all events contrasts with that of his companions, and gives him the air of a man of the superior classes. He wore neither beard nor moustache, but only whiskers. If he wore a white neckcloth instead of a black one he would be taken for an advocate or an *avoue*, or an *employe* of the upper ranks.

The reading of the *acte d'accusation*, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock was listened to with the greatest attention, but the report of Doctor Tardieu, which states that the number of wounded was 511, created a profound sensation. When the *acte d'accusation* was read the list of witnesses was called over. The enacisted appearance of several of those persons, many of whom are still forced to use crutches, created a very painful sensation in the Court.

The examination of the prisoners then began. Gomez was the first examined. We have already seen from the indictment he has made a full confession of the crime; though in his confession he persisted to-day, yet what he said was occasionally marked with contradiction and reserve. On coming to the date of the 14th January he admitted that he was at Orsini's house at 6 p. m., when the final meeting of the conspirators was held, that he had served them with mulled Bordeaux wine, that he had gone out with them having a bomb and a revolver in his possession which had been given him by Orsini; but at the same time he declared that he was completely ignorant of what he was to do with the projectile or the weapon, and if he flung the bomb under the Emperor's carriage he only obeyed his master's orders.

"How"—exclaimed the President—"how is it possible you could consider such an order one to be obeyed?" Gomez made no reply to the question, though it was repeated twice or thrice. He broke silence only to reply to a question as to the pistol of which he was the bearer. He said he was utterly ignorant whether it was loaded or otherwise, nor did he know who loaded it. The President observed that the innocence to which he laid claim was contradicted by Orsini himself, who in his examination said that Gomez should not be considered as a child, and that he knew very well why he had been brought to Paris. To that he replied, "M. Orsini may say what he pleases." The President directed his attention to the letter of the 9th of October, spoken of in the examination, in which he declared his entire devotedness to Orsini and his plots in favour of the cause of Italy. Gomez remained silent.

The examination of Rudio then commenced. Rudio had almost made a complete confession, and he on this occasion repeated it. While Rudio was in England, notwithstanding his being a professor of languages, he was nearly starving. He was in this position when he met Bernard, to whom he applied for employment, and who promised to secure him some. Pierri, to whom Bernard recommended him, promised him 336 francs, and 2s. a-week for his wife if he would follow him to Paris, which he did, and when there he told him what he was to do. The matter appeared to him to be too serious, but he found himself committed, and his *amour propre* would not permit him to recede. At the conclusion of his interrogatory the President said to him:—

"You belong to an honourable family, but you were expelled from school for your bad conduct, and then from step to step you became an assassin for 336 francs."

These words then produced a profound sensation. Orsini was then interrogated:

THE PRESIDENT.—You first made admissions, and then you retracted them. Finally, on the 9th of February you addressed a letter to the Attorney General in which you protest your innocence.

ORSINI.—I have in fact an explanation to give. I have long endeavored to effect the independence of my country, and this idea has occupied my mind without any feeling of hatred against France being mixed up with it. All my hatred was against the Austrians, who since 1815 have never ceased to persecute us and plunder us. I have never ceased to struggle against Austrian domination, and this is the only crime of which I have been guilty. In 1848 I hoped with all Italy that the end of Austrian domination had arrived. A Constituent Assembly having been convoked at Rome I was elected to form part of it. There seeing a French army landed, we thought it came as a friend, but when we saw it came as an enemy we were painfully astonished. An engagement having placed a certain number of French soldiers in our hands, we took advantage of an Armistice which the French General accorded us to restore him his prisoners. This surrender took place at the advanced posts to the cry of "*Vive la France! Vive l'Italie!*" At a later period every one knows how the engagements, the promises and the armistice were kept. But in spite of that the political men who then directed affairs at Rome did not cease to show attachments towards France, so persuaded were we all that that war was the act of the Government and not of the nation.

THE PRESIDENT.—The freedom allowed to the defence ought to make us tolerate such words; but we will revert to them.

ORSINI.—Be it so; but if I be allowed to explain I shall do so with the same moderation I have hitherto shown. To return to our sentiments towards France. I will say we consider her as so foreign to what passed at Rome, that in all the conspiracies which have taken place at Rome since the duration of the occupation, measures were always taken and orders given that in case of execution or in case of success the French armies should be spared. The fall of the Roman Republic becoming an accomplished fact, I have not ceased to labor for the liberation of my country. Instead of placing myself, as Mazzini, in the way of conspiracies, which sends out a score or so of armed men in the street, where they were stupidly shot down, I wished at first to pursue my object by legal means. When in England I wrote and spoke to the public in favor of political intervention. I applied to the authorities, and addressed petitions to the Queen for the same purpose. Seeing that all those steps ended in nothing, the faith I had in my cause urged me to find out the reasons for my failure. I will now detail the reasons which convinced me that the Emperor Napoleon has an interest diametrically opposed to the independence of Italy. Once convinced that this was the great stumbling block to our independence, I then confessed that I resolved to kill him. I make this avowal frankly. I should have preferred executing this design at me, but close access to the Emperor was not easy, and I was therefore obliged to seek associates. After having approved my plans and given their consent and assistance these men abandon me to-day, and it is their testimony which has led to my capture. You have also your reproach. I will not recriminate on them. I pardon them, and I offer my head as a sacrifice to my country. Before my judges I will only occupy myself with one thing—my character. Let me not be judged by the declarations of these men. I do not accuse them. But fear, which is a dangerous counsellor, has forced on them a system of allegations which are not in conformity with the truth. The regard which I have for the guilty sufficiently explains what my conscience prescribes towards an innocent person. Mr. Allsop is pursued as an accomplice. Well then, I am bound to say that Mr. Allsop has had no knowledge of this project of assassination. He assisted me in the making of the bombs, in the belief that they were to be employed in an insurrectionary attempt in Italy. As to M. Bernard, the respect I owe to truth does not permit me to affirm that I have not told him that the bombs were to be employed in France, but I cannot still assert that I told him so. I often conversed with him about Italy than about France.

This exposition of his plans was made by the prisoner with the utmost calmness; there was nothing inflated in his tone, and there appeared little or no affectation in his manner. The President thought that Orsini was aiming at a character for generosity which was not consistent with his original examination. He reminded him of his remark, that disposed as he was to be generous, the object of that feeling must be worthy of it and that his accomplices did not appear to him to deserve any sacrifice on his part. He thought he ought to give explanations, the result of which was that each one should keep for himself the part that belonged to him. Orsini related his first meeting with Pierri, and then with Rudio and Gomez. Being pressed on this point he refused to say any more. He merely avowed his participation in the transport of the bombs and of the fulminating powder. On arriving at the events of the 14th his voice which was before strong and firm, appeared to falter. He avowed the meeting of the accomplices in the Rue Monthabor, and their proceeding to the Rue Lepelletier. He denied it was he who gave the order to throw the bombs. He himself would not have thrown any. The one he was to throw was given by him to another Italian whose name and co-operation he had concealed from his accomplices. Wounded by the first explosion he had lost his sight, and it was he who, before entering the shop of the apothecary, had let fall the pistol and the grenade picked up at two yards from the shop.

We have received the following telegram from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, Feb. 26, 10 p. m.

"The jury has given a verdict of *Guilty* as regards the four accused.

"The Court has pronounced sentence of death on Orsini, Rudio and Pierri

"Gomez is sentenced to penal servitude for life."

ARRESTS IN PARIS.—Apropos we may mention that arrests are now going on wholesale in Paris. General Espinasse pretends that there was great danger for the tenth anniversary of February, 1848, and people are thrown into prison in Paris and in the Provinces, literally by hundreds, but without any noise being made. Three lawyers were imprisoned last week. However, the Conseil des Avocats took up the business, and applied to the Minister of Justice; the answer was, that no explanations could be given but that these three gentlemen were taken up for intrigues and manœuvres during the late Paris elections (ten months back!) This is the excuse generally given.

Attempt to Escape from the Penitentiary.

From the Alton Courier, 9th.

One of the most singular cases which ever came under our observation, or in our reading, occurred yesterday morning at the Penitentiary in this city.

A convict named Hall, from Chicago, who is now serving out a second term, formed the idea of acquiring his liberty, in the following method. He watched his opportunity shortly after breakfast, and when no other guard was in the hall surrounding the cells except Mr. Crabb, whom he knocked down and stunned by a severe blow on the head, then dragged him into one of the lower cells, tied Crabb's hands behind his back, fastened the cell door by means of a stick of timber previously put in the cell by some confederate, then drew a huge knife from his bosom, assisted Crabb to rise, put him against the door, and then threatened him with death unless he was allowed to go at liberty.

The most daring attempt was soon known and promptly brought Col. Buckmaster and his guards to the spot. The convict threatened Crabb with instant death if any attempt was made upon the door, holding the knife within a couple inches of Crabb's breast. For upwards of an hour Col. Buckmaster and his guards watched an opportunity to shoot him, but there being but one opening in the door, and that quite small, he kept Crabb constantly between him and the opening, so that he could only be reached through Crabb's body.

Thus matters continued until noon, when Crabb made some efforts to open the door, but was immediately cut severely in the hand by the convict. During the day the convict stated his terms of submission to be a revolver, loaded by himself, a full suit of citizen's dress, $100 in money, and to be driven out of town in a close carriage, accompanied by Crabb, to such a place as he should designate; all of which were of course inadmissible. In the meantime, however, Col. Buckmaster procured a pardon from the Governor, to be used in his discretion; but up to 12 o'clock last night, no information of it had been given to the convict. All day the guards were on the watch to shoot the scoundrel, but as he had positively declared he would kill Crabb if he was not instantly killed himself, great care had to be taken, for fear he might put his threat in execution. Crabb had so arms whatever, the yard guards not being allowed to carry any, and had nothing whatever to defend himself from any attack of the desperado.

About eleven o'clock last night, one of the guards got a shot at him, but averted his fire upon a change of position, for fear of shooting Crabb.

The entrance to the cell is very narrow, the door of plate iron, with a small grating at the top for ventilation. The door opens inwards and is very strongly fastened. It is impossible to get at the scoundrel without using great force, which we learn would be applied this morning, unless he should be shot during the night. During the day great fears were entertained that he would kill the guard, and for fear of that, active operations were not pushed forward. Those best informed think there is very little danger of his putting his threat into execution, as he must know that death would instantly be his lot.

Hall, the convict is represented to be a most desperate scoundrel. In view of his character and his threats, our citizens were yesterday much alarmed for the safety of Crabb, who is well known and highly appreciated, and who has a family residing in the city.

Yesterday everything was done which could be done consistently with Crabb's safety. No chance would the convict give for any injury to himself, as he either studiously kept Crabb between him and the grating, or laid down against the door, and out of the reach of a shot. He professed to have no ill-feeling to Crabb, but had deliberately planned his method of gaining his liberty, and would kill Crabb and then kill himself unless he was pardoned and taken in the manner stated.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The revolt at the State Prison, or rather the insurrection of the desperado Lindsay, was brought to a termination this morning

chan's store, received two blows on the fore and back part of the head. At this time, the affair had turned into a regular riot—pistols were freely produced, and it was feared that lives would be lost. The lane in front of Colborne street was densely crowded, and it required the aid of a strong body of constables, under Mr. Sherwood, to disperse them; but this was not accomplished until a young man named Mathew Sheady, a porter in the employment of William McMaster, Esq., received a stab from a pitchfork, in the abdomen, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The unfortunate man, we are informed, was not engaged in the row, but had rendered material aid to the Deputy Chief in quelling the disturbance. He was taken into Mr. Millers drug-store, and after being attended to by Dr. Hallowell, was removed to the Hospital. A large crowd followed the cart upon which the sufferer was placed, and this added not a little to the excitement. Active measures were taken in the evening, by the Mayor, to preserve the peace of the city—a number of special constables having been sworn in. Intimation was also given to have the military ready to be called out in case of any emergency arising.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hats—A. Secor.
Peterborough Tool Factory—P. J. Ayres.
To let—J. Edwards.
Agricultural Show.
Vienna Plaster.—Ormond & Gilmour.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858.

Our Subscribers and Advertising Patrons are respectfully informed that, in future, we will appear on Thursday, instead of, as heretofore, on Tuesday; the end of the week seeming to be most in accordance with the leisure of the farming community, as we judge by their delaying generally to call for their papers until then. They will, in this way, get the news more nearly up to the time of their demand for it.

The Government Position.

The difficulties attending the continuance of the Government under the leadership of Mr. Macdonald, are becoming every day more apparent. From the outset there has been a steady majority against him from Upper Canada, upon general as well as particular questions, and until representation is based upon population, of course it is right that the ministers representing Upper Canada in the Cabinet, should be possessed of the confidence of that section of the House as expressed by its majority, equally so as in respect to Lower Canada; for, although the union of the two Provinces was legislative, yet, since one section is allowed a permanent equality with the other, no matter how far one may pass the other in population, the federative principle cannot be said not to have entered into the account, but the contrary; and there is as good ground for applying the principle to the Administration, as to the Legislature, for the proper sympathy between the administrators of the laws and the people is as necessary, under responsible government, as between the people and the Legislature. Capital is sought to be made for the Ministry, by assuming that the present government is the only one the country will afford, but this is all nonsense, as has been proved over and over again; for, no sooner does the occasion arise, than there is sure to be found some person fitted to supply it. And as to the supposed difficulties existing among those who are opposed to the Government, they only prove the sincerity of the Opposition, and the various grounds upon which opinions can be raised against the Government. It is not, to be sure, enough, that the Government being deserted by a majority from either section, upon an indifferent question, they should feel themselves called upon to resign, but it is upon a uninterrupted succession of such misfortunes, upon important questions, among them that of a direct want of confidence, that they should take a survey of their position, and see how hopeless it is for them to expect to stand respectable before the country. The Ministerial party need have no fear of the consequences to the country following a change of administration, and a change of policy. The talent is with the Opposition, and as they are able to establish the unworthiness of the Government, so they will be able to steer clear of the causes that have led to the reduction of the Ministry in the estimation of the country.

Mr. Conger has written to the Editor of the Peterborough *Review* a letter, intended more for Mr. George Brown than the people of Peterborough; and he has also written to us, stating that an error crept into his explanation of the debenture business, which is this: the quantity of debentures was in currency, not in sterling; a correction we are glad to be able to make for him. There is a question, however, we would like further explanation from Mr. Conger upon: if, as he says, the whole quantity, £20,000 sterling, "was handed over to him on the 20th October, the government having no control over them," and "really nothing to do in the matter," how is it that this whole sum did not reach Peterborough? There is no reconciling the palpable contradiction between the implication in the next sentence, that the township of Wolfesd, owing the government £15,000 sterling, that sum was deducted, before payment, with the plain straightforward acknowledgment of Mr. Conger, that he received the whole amount; and there is this further difficulty with Mr. Conger, that he always held out privately when questioned about the draw-back, that he held the receipt of Wolfesd therefor. We give Mr. Conger's letter in full, and inquiring people may put upon it what construction they think it will bear. We took upon it as a shuffle and one worthy of its author.

A Mirror of Parliament is to be constituted after the fashion of Hansard's Reports, wherein everything said in the House will be reported. The reports are already too long. Much said in the House had better be forgotten.

The Gravel Road By-Law.

The vote on the £50,000 County By-lay, to be taken on Wednesday, (to-morrow) is likely to give a majority of municipalities against the gravel road scheme.—The rate-payers of the township of Monaghan have held a meeting, at which the matter was discussed, and upon explanations given by the Reeve, Thos. Eyres, Esq., satisfactory to the minds of those present, concerning the movement as it appeared in the County Council the result of the deliberation was that the subjoined expression of opinion in the shape of a resolution received unanimous approval:

That the Ratepayers of the Township of North Monaghan take this public opportunity of expressing their entire disapprobation of the course pursued at the late sitting of the County Council in endeavouring to force a system of Gravel Roads upon the county, contrary no doubt, to the wish of the majority, during a season of financial pressure, experienced over every part of the Province—and in view of the consequent difficulties which must necessarily arise in the sale of Debentures, and also by striving to carry the same by basing the votes upon Municipalities, in place of allowing every Ratepayer of the several Municipalities an opportunity of expressing his vote for or against the measure, which if done, would have removed all reasonable grounds of complaint, but as matters now stand, every exertion should be used in order to prevent the By-Law authorized to be printed by said Council becoming law.

(Signed) THOS. EYRES, *Reeve.*

Wm. Wood, *Secretary.*

North Monaghan, Wednesday, March 17, '58.

The townships of Otonabee and Smith are deadly enemies to the By-law. The township of Ennismore sees the trick that its promoters have attempted to gain its approbation with, by inducing it to believe in the false assurance that bridges would be built over Mud Lake and Pigeon Lake, and so Ennismore will have nothing to do with raising money to promote improvements it does not share in. The town of Peterboro' wants to know who it was that picked up three debentures of £500 sterling each, and forgot to make a memorandum of it, before it an be induced to speculate in any larger undertaking than at present it has in hand. The township of Douro will oppose the passage of the By-law, and the remaining townships of Dummer, Asphodel, and Belmont have not been heard from, but no doubt they are wise in their generation. On the whole, then, we have reason to expect that a lesson will be taught to those gentlemen who go about with their hands in their pockets, watching for an opportunity to change them for other people's pockets, which will do them much good; and there is this remaining consolation that, in the event of the vote being taken favorable to the By-law, which is barely possible under any circumstances, the illegality of the proceedings directed to be taken by the Municipalities, in the notice at foot of the By-law, is made so evident, as will be seen on reference to the statutes, that there is no possibility of putting it in force. Nevertheless we treat the ratepayers will not remain silent, but give their vote as though they meant it, and rely on the moral effect it will produce.

Peterboro', March 15th, 1858.

Sir,—Mr. Conger has requested me to inform you, that he conceives that certain expressions, contained in the leader of "*The Examiner*," of the 9th inst under the heading "The £50,000 Road By-law" are calculated to be injurious to his character, and exceed the bounds accorded to the Press.

You will be good enough therefore, to retract such expressions in as public a manner as they have been made, otherwise my instructions are to take such proceedings in the matter as the Law directs.

I am, sir, your obdt. servant,
C. A. WELLER, *Solicitor.*

A. Secor, Esq.,
Peterboro'.

In conformity with the request contained in the above document, having examined "the *Examiner* of the 9th instant," and found that, in the last paragraph of the article referred to, we advised Mr. Conger to mind his own business, thereby assuming that Mr. Conger had business of his own to mind, we have fallen into an unwarrantable error, and we now beg to correct it. By declaring, in the manner prescribed by his Solicitor, that in view of Mr. Conger having no business of his own to mind, he ought to be permitted to mind other people's. With a proper remorse for having used an expression which Mr. Conger conceives "to be injurious to his character," we beg him to accord to us the bounds he thinks should be accorded to the Press.

The Grand Sacred Concert took place according to advertisement, on Wednesday evening last, in St. Peter's Church. The attendance was both numerous and respectable, and the execution as well as the selection of the music, fully sustained the high character which had been anticipated for it. Without entering upon invidious distinctions concerning musicians of whom it has not been our privilege to have familiar acquaintance, it may yet be allowed to us to express the extreme satisfaction that was experienced by the audience, of the capacity and melody of the Organ, when its powers were tested by the masterly hand of Mons. Labelle. There is, however, another reflection incidental to the evening's entertainment, which from its agreeableness, deserves to be recorded among the pleasures of the evening. It having been understood that, besides the natural desire of the congregation proper of St. Peter's to witness the performances, there was also a strong inclination among the unattached, to be admitted to share in the enjoyment, a special acknowledgment was made of the presence of such strangers; and upon their appearance at the door, they were conducted by gentlemen in waiting, to seats in the best situations, which had apparently been set apart for their accommodation; and we are happy to remark that it was not an idle office, as a large share of the company was of this character, who were thus saved by a courteous and friendly feeling, from the embarrassment commonly attending a casual visit to the sacred edifices of a separate church.

Parliament will not sit from Wednesday the 24th instant, until Wednesday, April 7th; this being the Easter holidays.

A Bill has passed the Legislative Council and is now before the House of Assembly whose provisions are to enable juries to return verdicts in civil cases without being unanimous; as the bill came down to the House of Assembly, it will be sufficient that nine out of the twelve agree to find a verdict. There is much force in the arguments brought forward in support of the change, and the only opposition it meets with is on the ground of interference with long established usage. The bill will likely receive the assent of a majority of the members from Upper Canada, and therefore ought to become Law, since it applies to Upper Canada only.

The Bowes Case.

In the appeal of Bowes against the City of Toronto, before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England, the decree of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada has been confirmed, requiring Mr. Bowes to discharge the £10,000 he abstracted from his employers. As his case is not without its type in Peterboro, we publish the reported judgement, and hope it will prove interesting to the gentleman who stands in the same position with regard to the town of Peterboro, that Mr. Bowes did to the City of Toronto, viz, their trustee and agent.

The following is the judgment:—

"It does not appear to their Lordships important on either side to lay stress on any other parts of the voluminous evidence before them. The leading and weighty facts, shown by what has now been read, cannot admit of doubt; and upon the whole of the materials in the case their Lordships feeling very high respect for the opinions of the dissentient minority of judges in the Court of Error and Appeal, cannot but feel also some surprise that there should not have been an unanimous affirmance of the decision of the Court of Chancery, so far at least as it declared and enforced the liability of the appellant to the respondent for the ascertained and unquestioned amount of profit made and received by the appellant or his firm of Bowes and Hall, from the transaction in which he had permitted himself to engage respecting the corporation debentures. The appellant's allegation that this profit was made and received by him on behalf, not of himself alone, but of himself and partner Mr. Hall, which we assume to be correct in point of fact, we think immaterial. It does not, in their Lordships' opinion, diminish the appellant's liability to the respondent, or give the appellant any title to be treated otherwise than as he would have been liable to be treated, if he alone had been interested with Mr. Hincks. We have not failed to observe the ninth reason of appeal in the Court of Error and Appeal, or the eighth reason here; but we have been unable to find that either of the answers to the bill takes any objection to it as insufficient in parties, nor does any such objection seem to have been taken at the hearing in the Court of Chancery, and we conceive that we ought not to treat the suit as defective.

"The decree deals with the appellant as an agent or a trustee who, while acting in the agency or trusteeship, acquired for himself by contract, without the knowledge of the persons for whom he was agent or trustee, an interest in the subject of the agency or trusteeship, and is accordingly incapable of retaining from them the benefit, if any, of the acquisition. And it has scarcely been denied in argument that if the appellant stood in the relation of agent or trustee towards the corporation or inhabitants of Toronto, the decree (subject to the point of Mr. Hall's absence) has charged the appellant rightly. The relation, however, was disputed; but as their Lordships think unnecessarily. He may not have been agent or trustee within the common meaning or popular acceptation of either term but he was substantially; he was so within the reach of every principle of equitable jurisprudence, adopted for the purpose of securing, so far as possible, the fidelity of those who are entrusted with the power of acting in the affairs of others. If the appellant, as to the matters subsisting in the year 1851 and 1852 respectively, between the corporation upon one hand and the contractors and railway company on the other, so far as the appellant had anything to do with them, was not *negotiorum gestor*, it seems difficult or impossible to say that any person ever was so. It is evident, we think, that as a member of the corporation and mayor he took part in those matters before and after the 6th day of the 24th June, 1852, to an extent more than sufficient to incapacitate him from dealing as he did with Mr. Hincks and the contractors, unless for his own loss, if there should be loss, and for the gain of the corporation, that is so say, of the inhabitants of Toronto, if there should be gain. The able counsel for the appellant did not suggest that in the case of a private man having occasion and desiring to raise money by issuing debentures payable as to the principal at a distant day, but with intermediate interest and employing an agent for the purpose, the agent could act in the matter, with regard to the debentures, analogously to the manner in which the appellant acted here, as to those in question, and retain the profit from his principal. The difference between the two cases appears to their Lordships accidental merely and immaterial. It was incumbent on the appellant, while the affair of the debentures was pending and unsettled, not to place himself voluntarily in a position in which, while retaining the office of mayor, he would have a private interest that might be opposed to the unbiassed performance of his official duty. But he did so. In all the steps on the part of the corporation connected with the debentures that took place between the 24th of June and the 2nd of November, 1852—and they were important—the appellant, so far as he acted—and he did act—in the character of a member of its governing body was a bias, by reason of his private interest; for in truth and effect, from a time preceding July, 1852, he stood as to the debentures in the position of the contractors.

"The defence has been also to a great extent rested on the alleged ground that the appellant did not give wrong advice to the governing body of the corporation, or exercise influence over it in the matter of the debentures; that the governing body would have acted exactly as it did if the appellant had not been a member of it; that the corporation took altogether a prudent and correct course, and has lost nothing; and that any person not connected with it might honestly, safely, and effectually have made the bargain with Mr. Hincks and the contractors which the appellant did make. Assuming the alleged facts thus stated to be stated accurately, we conceive that they make no difference. But in truth it is very far from clear that the city of Toronto has not suffered considerably from the opinion that the bill answers and evidence were such as to throw on him the burden of proof of the fact, if material, that there was no agreement or arrangement respecting the debentures between the appellant and the contractors, previously to the 28th of June, 1852; and we think that no such proof has been given; and that it is to be inferred from what is before us that the appellant had, if not before the 24th, at least before the 28th of June, 1852, ascertained what the contractors would do, and what he could do with them as to the debentures—in effect made himself sure of the contractors. Now, what were the appellant's sentiments on the subject in April and early in June, 1852? They appear from two letters of those dates (9th of April and 10th of June), written by him to Mr. Wilson (we believe a merchant in England).—They are pages 76 and 77 of the Appendix, and contain these passages:—

"A large amount of municipal debentures will have to be disposed of in England during the ensuing summer, to provide the needful for the construction of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron,' and the 'Toronto and Guelph' railways. Should such an agency as that referred to above not be established, an agent will have to be sent from Canada to negotiate those securities, or some company in London, wholly unacquainted with the nature of our debentures, will have to be employed. Should an agent be sent to England on behalf of the Toronto and Guelph Company, of which I am President, he will be directed to take advantage of your valuable assistance in the sale of the securities of the company.

* * * * *

"I am favoured with your letters of the 7th and 14th of May, and fully concur with you in opinion that it would be a decided advantage were you to pay a visit to this country, after having ascertained the information capitalists in England require, regarding the municipal securities of Canada. I should have submitted a proposition on this subject to the directors of the Toronto and Guelph railroad, had not the Canada Company, through their commissioner, Mr. Widder, who is himself a director of the railroad, volunteered to negotiate the debentures of the company free of charge. I may mention here, that the corporation of Toronto has agreed to and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, to the extent of £35,000 currency; the debentures of the city will be issued to this amount as the work progresses, the issue not to commence until £100,000 have been expended on the road. I propose to make these debentures payable in London, and have them negotiated by an agent appointed by the corporation, and hand their value in cash to the railway company, and thus prevent the credit of the city being injured by entrusting the sale of its bonds to unskilful hands, or their being forced into the market by needy railway contractors.

"The security for the punctual payment of the interest and principal of Municipal Bonds, provided for by the Provincial Act under which they are issued, is so ample that no doubt can possibly be entertained regarding their validity: their perfect security being at once established, surely a favourable sale could be effected in the present state of the money market in London.

"I applied some time since, through the Bank of Upper Canada, to negotiate a loan for the city of Toronto to the amount of £50,000 sterling, to redeem debentures and small city notes now out, issued under an old Provincial Act, which did not provide a sinking fund for their redemption; the bank offered to guarantee the principal and interest, but nothing has yet been done in the matter, beyond a favourable letter from Messrs. Glyn, Halifax & Co., agents of the Bank of Upper Canada in England.

"I will forward, as soon as published, a statement of the city debt and revenue, and should my views be approved of by the city council, regarding the loan and the manner of negotiating city debentures for railway purposes, you will hear from me on the subject.

"These were the appellant's views before he had performed the journey to Quebec, announced as probable in his letter to Mr. Wilson of the 12th of June. But what that journey effected we know. It would after the 24th have interfered with the appellant's personal interest—have tended to break up the arrangement with Mr. Hincks, if the debentures had been issued to the contractors payable in England, and so the heavy discount saved; and we find that the by-law of the 28th of June, made in the appellant's presence and signed by him, expressly directs the debentures to be issued under it to be made payable in Canada. They were also, as we know, of very doubtful validity. But upon the delicate question whether the corporation should take such a step, the mayor was necessarily prevented by his private interest from giving an unbiased opinion.

"It is after securing the discount that, at a later period of the year 1852, the English plan is arranged. By means of the difference between the debentures upon that plan and the debentures on the plan of the preceding June, the gain in dispute has been made; and it would probably be wrong to assume that this was made merely at the expense of the contractors, but he nearer the truth to say, that it was made at the expense of the corporation (as trustees of the city) who would not have found it necessary to issue so many debentures on the English as on the Canadian plan.

"The secrecy and disingenuousness with which the appellant conducted himself do not improve his case, especially as, if he had on the 28th of June disclosed the true state of things to the council, its other members might have taken a different course from that in fact taken by them (a point as to which it can be scarcely necessary to refer, particularly to the evidence of Mr. Joshua Beard, Mr. Tully, and Mr. Samuel Thompson, in pages 25, 28 and 32 of the appendix.) But we do not say that had the appellant on the 28th of June made a full communication to the council, and nevertheless its members had acted as they did act, that would have prevented the success against him of a suit on behalf of the inhabitants, which in effect and substance this suit still is.

"It has been also argued that the governing body of the corporation was a deliberative body, and on that ground out of the operation of any civil rulers or principles applicable to agents and trustees; and the reported cases of Lord Petre and Lord Howden were mentioned, and it was said that members of the British legislature often vote in Parliament respecting matters in which they are personally interested, and do so without censure or risk. We are of opinion however, that neither the governing character nor the deliberative character of the corporation councils makes any difference, and that the Council was in effect and substance a body of trustees for the inhabitants of Toronto—trustees having a considerable extent of discretion and power, but having also duties to perform, and forbidden to act corruptly. With regard to members of a legislature, properly so called, who vote in support of their private interests, if that ever happens, there may possibly be insurmountable difficulties in the way of the practical application of many of the well known principles by courts of civil justice, which, however, are nevertheless bound to apply those principles where they can be applied. The common council of Toronto cannot in any proper sense of the term be deemed a legislative body; nor can it be so treated. The members are merely delegates in and of a provincial town for its local administration. For every purpose at present material, they must be held to be merely private persons having to perform duties, for the proper execution of which they are responsible to powers above them. We agree that the cases of Lord Petre and Lord Howden must at present be viewed as correct expositions of English law, but so viewed they do not, we conceive, affect the controversy before us.

"It has been argued too, that the bill in the cause puts the case against the appellant on the ground of loss to the corporation, and of direct fraud in the popular sense of that expression upon the appellant's part; that neither of these has been established, and that therefore the bill should have been dismissed. We consider, however, that though some allegations of the bill are very possibly incorrect, a sufficient portion of its statements to sustain the decree has been established, and that the argument in this respect is not even plausible, except as to costs; with regard to which, had the appellant's conduct been open and straightforward, their Lordships might have been disposed to relieve him; but his proceedings have been so much otherwise, they rendered so much grave suspicion reasonable, that their Lordships concur in the decree in point of costs as well as otherwise.

"Their Lordships, however, desire to be understood as not having intimated an opinion that if before December, 1852, the appellant had not entered into any agreement or arrangement concerning any of the debentures nor had any dealing in or with them, it would not have been competent to him in or after that month to deal for them with the contractors as any stranger might have done.

"The recommendation of the Committee to the Crown must be the dismissal of the appeal with costs.

"Appeal dismissed with costs."

Arrival of the "Arabia."

New York, March 20, 1858.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 6th instant, arrived this morning.

The Danish ministerial crisis has been settled. Ministers have withdrawn their resignation.

An earthquake has laid Corinth in ruins, 30 lives lost.

A fire in Constantinople burnt 300 houses.

Melbourne dates to the 15th January, are received. Markets continue dull.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived out on the 5th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is very meagre and unimportant.

The members of the Derby Cabinet are being re-elected to Parliament generally without opposition.

The propriety of holding a Great Exhibition in London in 1861 is being canvassed.

Heavy gales and considerable falls of snow had been experienced in England, causing much delay in the mail packet service and on the various lines of railroad.

Dr. Livingstone and his companions in the African exploring expedition, were on board the steamer *Pearl* in the river Quessey, whence they were expected to sail for Africa on the day the *Arabia* left.

The Hamburgh correspondent of the London *Post* writing in regard to the attitude of the United States in the matter of the Stadt duties of the Elbe, says, that the United States Consul at Hamburg was making preliminary arrangements with the view to the abolition of the payment of the duties on the expiration of the commercial treaty with Hanover, in June next.

The steamer *Hibernian* which was to have left Hamburg for New York on the 1st of March, was detained till the 15th on account of the ice.

It is officially denied that the Ottoman Government has carried into effect the demands of a national confederation in Italy.

FRANCE.

The condemned French conspirators are not yet executed. Numerous arrests continue to be made here about France.

It is said in consequence of the conspiracy, with extensive ramifications, Changarnier, refused to return to Paris until after passage of laws to protect the dignity and safety of her inhabitants.

The Minister of Marine has decided that the French navy shall be composed of three steamships of war in the place of two, as formerly.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an account of the capture of Canton, in which it gives all the glory to France, and says, that the English had nothing to do but to occupy the positions won by the French troops.

The French Bourse was depressed.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the faculties of the King were declining daily. The renewal of the power entrusted to the Prince of Prussia, was expected to extend to six, instead of three months.

MARKETS.

London Money Market continued very quiet and easy, but the Bank of England had made no alterations in its rate. Notice had been issued by the Bank, that advances would be made on Government securities during the shutting of the transfer books till the 14th April, at 3 per cent.

In the Stock Exchange loans were obtainable at 2 per cent.

The commercial payments falling due on the 4th were generally well met. The Bank of England returns for the week ending 3rd March shows a slight falling off in the bullion of £986.

The city article of the London *Times* reports a decided increase in the applications for money, at the Bank of England on the 5th, although the supply was apparently abundant. The *Daily News* reports a dull and newsy feeling on the Stock Exchange, and a decline during Friday or about a quarter per cent.

The Manchester market was steady—yarns rather higher.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Indian corn rather better. Flour nominal; medium sustainable Western 20s 6d to 22s; Ohio, via Montreal, 24s to 25s—via New Orleans, 28s for choice. Wheat—red rather firmer, at 6s to 6s 3d; white neglected, at 7s to 7s 6d. Corn in better demand at 6d to 1s dearer; mixed and yellow, 34s to 34s 3d; white, 35s.

Provisions generally dull. Beef, pork, and bacon, all dull.

Money easy; rates unchanged. Consols, 96¼ to 96¾ for money; 96¾ to 96¾ for account.

Coffee advanced 1s; inferior dull. Sugar firm, at fully former rates.

Liverpool, March 6.—Breadstuffs unchanged and little doing. No alterations in provisions.

Life Association of Scotland.—We have already given sufficient evidence in these columns of the interest we take in the success of well-established Life Assurance Companies in this country, and from time to time we have endeavored to direct due attention to the various advantages offered to policy-holders by each Company. Competition has, however, so keenly attended the increased rivalry, that of late years it has not been easy to discover amongst the privileges held forth by the Company anything different from, or so greatly exceeding those attainable from another, as to render it deserving of special notice. On looking, however, into the regulations of a Company recently established in this country—the Life Association of Scotland—we have been particularly struck with one privilege, enjoyed by policy-holders—hitherto, we believe, unthought—we allude to the regulations whereby policy holders after the expiry of the short term of five years, during which the ordinary premium shall alone have been paid, are entitled to adopt foreign residence or hazardous occupation, without restriction or extra charge. This, it appears to us, is a *real* privilege, and entitled to much consideration, especially in a Colony where the community is so generally of a migratory character. We are satisfied, from personal knowledge, that the restrictions hitherto imposed on assurances, by the exaction of a very heavy extra for permission to exceed the limits of residence, has very much retarded the general adoption of Life Assurance as a family provision. We presume the temporary restrictions by the Life Association has been imposed in order to obviate the possibility of an assurance being effected, the party having it in contemplation *at the time*, to remove to a more unhealthy district. This is but fair, as in such a case the extra which can at once be ascertained, should be paid; but to the great bulk of assurers the privilege is undoubtedly, as we have said, a very great one and well worthy the imitation of other offices. Entertaining this opinion, we have deemed the object worthy of special notice in our columns.—*Montreal Argus.*

To the Editor of the Review.

Peterboro', 12th March, 1858.

Dear Sir,—On my return to Town yesterday, I learned that Mr. Brown, the senior member for Toronto, had in a speech of his delivered a few days before, charged the ministry with issuing £25,000 of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, contrary to law, for the purpose of buying up the electors of the County.

A simple relation of the facts, which I give below, will show the utter absurdity of such a charge.

Some time in the month of September last, the Town of Peterborough—not the County—determined to subscribe for £30,000 stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to enable that Company to build a branch of their road to Peterboro'. Soon after the passing of the By-law, it was discovered that Municipal debentures were unsaleable, and that money must be obtained by some other means or the work stop. During incidentally heard that the Township of Wolfesd, had some 18 months before received £15,000 sterling, of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, which they had not used, I at once made enquiry, and found they were willing to surrender them upon being relieved from all responsibility; to this proposition I agreed, provided the Government would consent to the change of security.

A By-law therefore was introduced into the Town Council of Peterboro', passed, and ratified by the people and the consent of the Government obtained for the exchange of security. The Municipality of Wolfesd in the meantime passed resolutions authorizing their Reeve to surrender the Debentures, and take up their By-law, which was done on the 20th of October, and on the same day the Debentures were handed over to me, it will thus be seen that the Government had no control over these Debentures, and really nothing to do in the matter except consenting to the exchange of security. As to the bonus paid by Peterborough, it should be remembered that at the time of the surrender of these debentures, the Municipality of Wolfesd were in arrears to the government for something more than £1000 sterling for interest, sinking fund, &c., &c., which they were not willing to lose.

I am, dear sir,
Your obd't servant,
W. S. CONGER.

Review of the Produce Markets.

Toronto, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

We have to notice an improvement in price in the principal articles of produce during the week, with an active demand, and in consequence of the bad roads, exceedingly light deliveries. Wheat and flour have been the principle articles brought in, and other articles purchased for local use are scarce and dear, with a prospect of still higher prices, unless supplies are brought in by traders from other markets. The rain and mild weather will effectually remove the frost from the ground, and unless frost again sets in to injure the fall wheat crop, we cannot but rejoice in the prospect of an early spring, and we hope farmers will hasten their deferred injunction to sow largely of spring crops, and have some other dependance beside fall wheat.

Flour—The flour market continues to present an improved aspect, and although the transactions are light, yet better prices than those previously current have been realized during the week. There is a little of any grade offering, and the roads, especially Yonge-street, are so bad that teaming it in is slow work. The demand is principally confined to superfine, favorite brands of which are worth nearly as much as the next higher grade. Last few sales are reported, but the following quotations may be regarded as correct:—Superfine, $4 10 @ $4 20; Fancy, $4 15 @ $4 25; and Extra $4 25 to $4 30 per barrel.

The following exhibit of the flour received, shipments and stock in store at this point up to Tuesday night last:—

Flour—In store last report, brls.	30,388
Received since	2,745
	32,133
Shipped	860
At present in store	31,273

Wheat.—The wheat market continues buoyant, with a brisk competition between buyers—keeping prices up to a high limit. For good to choice shipping 93c to $1 (4s 6d to 5s) has been paid pretty freely, and in some cases for the primest samples 5s 1d and 5s 2d has been realized. The average price for the week has been higher than that of any previous for the month past, which, in some measure, may be attributed to the improved sample brought in, but is likewise caused by the anxiety to procure wheat. The purchases for Montreal account are less heavy, and the greater part of this week's deliveries are intended for the Oglensburg and the New England people. Inferior for distilling purposes is not worth over 55c to 80c (3s 9d to 4s) per barrel.

The following shows the movement in wheat here during the week. The greater part of the receipts the purchases up to different railroads:

Wheat—In store last report, bush.	65,728
Received since	19,160
	84,888
Shipped	1,940
At present in store	123,942

Spring Wheat is in good request both for shipment and for seed. Prices are better, being now named at 75c to 80c (3s 9d to 4s) per bushel.

Barley does not come in so freely. It is worth 40c to 42c (2s to 2s 2d) per bushel.

Oats continue to be scarce, and prices have again advanced, quotations being now regarded low at 32c to 33c (1s 7d to 1s 8d) per bushel.—On Tuesday, as high as 1s 9d was paid.

Peas are much enquired for, and prices have an upward tendency. They would sell freely at 50c to 55c (2s 6d to 2s 9d) and even 60c (3s) might be realized for good varieties per bushel. Rye is very quiet at 60c (3s) per bushel of 60 lbs.

Seed—There is still not much activity in the seed market. The current quotations paid to farmers are—Timothy, per 48 lbs, $1 50c to $2; Clover, per 100 lbs, $4 75 to $5.

Potatoes are not so plentiful, and prices tend upward. Sales of loads are reported at 30c to 40c (1s to 2s 0d). Some choice varieties have realized 50c (2s 6d) per bushel.

Apples are not so much in request except when retailed by the peck and bushel. Good varieties when sold in this way realize 75c to $1 ($3 to $4) per bushel. By the barrel, they will bring $2 50 to $3 75.

Pork—The market for dressed hogs is active, with very light supplies. Prices continue firm at our quotations, which are $5 to $6 50 per 100 lbs. for good pork.

Butter—Fresh is not plentiful, and choice is readily command 20c to 22c (1s to 1s 1d) per lb. Tub is not so plentiful, and the stock on hand is not of good description. No 1 is worth 13c to 15c (6d to 7d); No. 2 is hardly saleable at 8c to 10c (3d to 4d) per lb.

Poultry is more freely offered. Chickens are worth 45c to 50c (2s 3d to 2s 6d) per pair. Geese, 50c (2s 6d) each. Turkeys, 90c to $1 25 (4s 6d to 6s 3d) each, tax ruling rate being $1.

Cheese is unchanged. American is readily sold at $6 to $7 1 per 100 lbs.

Home cheese is more freely, and prices are now so high, ranging from 10c to 10c (5d to 6d) per pound.

Beef is not offered so freely. Slaughtered from farmers' droves. A sale of 26 to 30 at $5 50 for hind-quarters, and $3 50 for fore-quarters, per 100 lbs. Cattle are in very good demand, and fetched as high as 3½c per lb, the highest price for shippers.

Sheep are unchanged. They sell as fast as they come to hand. Calves are not in demand at $4 to $5 each.

Wool is worth 30c per lb. Skins of sheep are in better demand, and are again have to advance our quotations to 70c to 90c (3s 6d to 4s 6d) each, for fresh slaughtered. Beef hides are not very firm, at $4 per 100 lbs. Calf-skins 6d per lb.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Tuesday, March 23rd, 1858.

Fall Wheat, ₱ bush.	3s 9d @ 4s 6d
Spring Wheat, "	3s @ 3s 3d
Oats, "	1s 3d
Potatoes, "	2s 6d
Turnips, "	10d @ 1s
Peas, "	2s 6d @ 3s 6d
Apples "	2s 6d @ 4s
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.	$3 @ $3
Pork, ₱ brl.	$12
Hay, ₱ Ton	$10
Straw, ₱ load	7s 6d @ 10s
Butter, ₱ lb	7½d @ 8d
Tallow, "	7½d
Lard, "	6d
Eggs, ₱ doz.	7½d

Married.

At Otonabee Steam Mills, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Gilmour, Mr. James Wood to Miss Mary Beattie, both from Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Died.

On 19th March, at Peterboro', Mrs. Ann Whelan, relict of the late Richard Whelan, Esq., aged 74 years.

County of Peterboro' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An Exhibition of Horses, in connection with this Society, will be held in the

Town of Peterboro',

ON SATURDAY THE 24th APRIL NEXT.

When the following premiums will be offered:

Best Stallion for general purposes,	£5	0	0
Second Do. do do.	4	0	0
Third Do. do do.	3	0	0

Committee of Management:

Messrs. E. Brown, W. H Moore, John Walton.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. The Secretary will attend at the Town Peterboro', at 9 o'clock, on the morning of exhibition, for the purpose of entering animals for competition. The Secretary's list will be closed at 11 o'clock.

2nd. None will be allowed to compete for prizes, unless members of the Society, and their subscriptions paid on or before the day of the show.

3rd. No animal entered for competition shall necessarily entitle its owner to receive a premium unless deemed by the Judges worthy of a prize.

4th. That the animal be the bona fide property of the person exhibiting.

5th. Stallions to whom prizes are awarded, to travel in this County and remain one day in each week in Peterboro, or as far North as the 4th concession of Smith.

6th. The premiums to be paid after the Fall Show.

J. W. GILMOUR,
Secretary.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

TO LET.

The Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

SALOON.

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to
J. EDWARDS.

Peterborough, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure Vienna Plaster for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

PETERBORO' TOOL FACTORY!

Owing to the scarcity of money and the hardness of the times, the subscriber has determined to try and save to Mechanics and others buying

CHEAP TOOLS,

The profit charged by the Store-keepers for retailing, and is now selling at cost at his own shop all kind of Goods at the following very low wholesale prices:

These Tools are not made up to run off at low rates, but are of the best manufacture and warranted to any one ordered by the stores.

Carpenter's Adze	$1 75 @ $2 00
Do. Sticks,	1,50 @ 2,00
Brass Inch Gauging Chisels,	1,00
Drawing Knives,	50 @ 1,00
Shingle Knives,	1,25
Cast Steel, Adze Eye, Nail Hammers	1,00
Broad Axes,	3,00 @ 3,50
Hand Axes,	1,25 @ 1,75

And all other work in proportion.

These prices are for Cash, and Cash only.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', 23d March, 1857. 13

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

The New York and Canada Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

SMITHTOWN!

The Subscriber offers for sale the South half of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of SMITH, about

4½ Miles from Peterborough,

On the Boundary Line between Smith and Monaghan, containing

90 ACRES,

Of which about forty acres are cleared and free of Stumps, six acres of fall wheat, and about ten in grass, with ploughing and manuring done for spring crops. A large dwelling House, Barn, Stables, &c.

The proprietor desires to get as much ready money at the time of sale as possible, and he will therefore make a great reduction if the whole or a large portion is paid down.

For further particulars apply to
THOS. H. ROCHE,
Peterboro' East.

March 13th, 1858. 11

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the following Notes of Hand, made by us and payable to Thos. Houlihan, as neither of us got value for the same: 1st note for £6, due February 1st, 1859, 2nd note for £20, due February 1st, 1859.

JOHN McKAY,
MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

Smith, March 2nd, 1858. 9-3w

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to issue Debentures of the County of Peterborough to the extent of Fifty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose therein mentioned, and provide for the payment thereof.

Whereas, the municipality of the said County of Peterborough is desirous of making certain improvements within the said County by the construction of certain gravelled roads, namely:—

A road from the West side of the Township of Smith, passing East between the Third and Fourth Concessions of the said Township to the Communication Road, thence along the line of the said Communication Road (so as to leave the Town of Peterborough, thence Eastward, first Gaelic Town of Peterborough, to

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL, &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superior Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

Miscellaneous.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. W. B. READ. 30

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready-made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have got **MEAT** on credit from me, are hereby respectfully notified, that after

the 1st April next,

their accounts if not then paid, will be put in suit for collection, and none will be spared. I am sorry to be obliged to proceed to this extremity, but I am driven to it by my own necessities.

F. W. HEATHER, Butcher.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse-shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

Hardware.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD JURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and directly over to Messrs. Glover & Bellamy.

BEGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 30, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 4-tf.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,

Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro' Dec. 15, 1857.

Insurances.

The SCHEME for the CURRENT YEAR will remain open to NEW ENTRANTS only until MONDAY, the 5th APRIL next.

On that day the Books will be made up for the 19th Annual Balance, and

14th DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All included therein will rank as of One Year's longer standing than later Entrants, and will participate One Year earlier at the Division of Profit.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.—Founded 1838, and empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

MONTREAL—9 Great St. James Street.
EDINBURGH—Association's Buildings, Princes Street.
LONDON—20 King William St. City.

Expressly constituted on the principle of reducing the Expenses of Life Assurance as low as is consistent with permanent Security.

Amidst the many and various systems of Life Assurance presented to the public notice, that of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND is undoubtedly well suited to the circumstances of the majority of persons who effect Assurances, as is evident from the rapid and unexampled increase of the Policy-holders. *During the last three years alone,* there have been upwards of *Three Thousand New Entrants,* assuring their lives for nearly *Two Million Pounds Sterling.*

The Policy-holders of the Association incur none of the risks of partnership. They are free from all responsibility, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed in any event.

REPORTED AT 18TH ANNUAL MEETING:

LIVES ASSURED to the number of.....10,203
SUMS ASSURED .....£4,310,760 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME from premiums and interest.....£124,318 Stg.
CAPITAL [in addition to accumulated premiums].....£400,000 Stg.

THE ASSOCIATION

is now issuing Policies *free from* several Restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives and conferring *most and important* facilities and privileges, which are granted by no other Assurance Office in Canada.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.

J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., | G. Moffatt, Jr., Esq.,
David Torrance, Esq., | Alex. Morris, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Torrance and Morris.
MEDICAL OFFICER:
R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M. D.
SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.
AGENTS:

Peterborough—Robt. Dennistoun, Barrister.
Cobourg—Arthur MacDonald Notary Public.
Lindsay—James McKibbou, Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope—James E. Walsh, Merchant.

March 16th, 1858. 11

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £400,000, Paid up Capital, £96,714,1s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. B. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL Esq
E. F. WHITMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any responsible office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 43

FOR SALE,

A SELF-ACTING ENGINE LATHE,

Well adapted for general work. Apply, if by letter, postpaid, to

W. MALOCH.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

Business Notices.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Lee,

(*Late of Toronto,*)

THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,

Can beat any

NIGGER

Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S, George Street.

Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that in consequence of his failing health, he has determined to relinquish his present business; and he begs further to inform those customers who are indebted to him, that in order that he may arrange his own affairs, it will be necessary for him to collect immediately all outstanding debts and accounts. He therefore confines the time for voluntary settlement to 1st February next, after that date those who have not settled will have themselves to blame if their feelings should be appealed to through an officer of the Law.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 4th, 1858. 1

In reference to the above, I beg to call attention to the continuance in the same premises of the business, in the hands of Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, who have long been in my employment, and who have always given me satisfaction: my customers are however so well acquainted with their merits that it is quite unnecessary for me to interfere in their behalf any more than to announce the circumstance of their having undertaken the business on their own account.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Peterboro' January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons and the Public for the liberal support he has received from them heretofore in his business, and he reluctantly reminds those who have not paid up their last years accounts, that unless they do so immediately, they will be put in suit without any exception.

He also desires to give notice that in future he will not give such long credits as his customers have been in the habit of taking, but that his terms, when credit is given at all, will be three and six months.

His business is now complete, and all persons wanting

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and anything else belonging to it, will find them on hand or have them made to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

WM. REHILL,

Peterborough, Feb. 15, 1858. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Dennis McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Dennis McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 12, 1858. 2w6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities. he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec, 1857. 52

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVERT, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feb'y 12, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON,

Lot 32, 14th Con., Otonabee.

December 7, 1857.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Douro, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beach, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Douro,
or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Douro, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. It is suitable for a tradesman, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Helm's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given. Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.

Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared; the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr.

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town: the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE. MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | **Omemee to Peterboro,**

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | **Port Hope to Lindsay.**

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE	2	LINDSAY, 6
CAMPBELLS,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 30
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 20
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK. Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart, 10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELLS, 11 20
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WISER, Cobourg

Or, RICHARD WISER, Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which has been so kindly extended to him, would inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new shop expressly fitted up for him, on George Street, next door to G. H. Marshall's Bakary, and two doors below A. McNeil's Auction Rooms. Having had many years experience in one of the largest Cities in North America, and in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, he flatters himself that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of his profession,

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

And hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Alteration of Time to connect with the Grand Trunk Trains.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT

The Trains upon arrival of the Grand Trunk from Toronto, will leave

Cobourg at 11.30
Peterborough at 2.45

D. E. BOULTON,
Lessee.

Cobourg, February 17th, 1858. 8

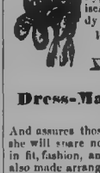
CAUTION.

I HEREBY NOTIFY the public at large not to purchase or accept of a Note drawn in favor of Michael McCarty, Otonabee, for Nine Pounds five Shillings, as he pocketed the Note as soon as drawn and gave no value. Signed by the Subscriber and Mathew Kennedy, dated January 22nd, 1858.

WM. LEITCH.

Asphodel, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,



BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its virinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Kenne dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel, as a

Millinery AND Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY**, and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer** and **Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers olicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

E. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop,** where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

VIENNA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the tables of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery in any part of the Town.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

Peterboro', Oct. 2nd, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

THE several Clerks of the Division Court within the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria and the Clerk of the County Court, are required hereafter to deliver to me such accounts and returns and at such times as they have heretofore been bound by law to do to the Treasurer of the said Counties, and also to account for, and pay over to me all fees, fines and monies receivable by them as such Clerks, as provided by the Statute 20th Vic. Chap. 59.

C. A. WELLER,
County Attorney.

Peterboro', Feb. 24th, 1858. 9

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND class teacher desires a situation. He was trained under the national system in the Normal School, Dublin, and has had several years experience in Ireland, also in Canada West, and now considers himself capable of giving general satisfaction.

Trustees requiring a School Teacher will please to address to the care of Rev. Mr. McDowell, Otonabee Post Office, or to the Examiner Office.

Peterborough, Feb. 16, 1858. 7.

BLISS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical fermentation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate, forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected AT FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.

VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Hankin

APRIL

1858

BOGGLES PATENT

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 13.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent inserting	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 27

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon In the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PECK'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

S. S. PECK, Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES

TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'.

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

PETERBORO'

TOOL FACTORY!

OWING to the scarcity of money and the hardness of the times, the subscriber has determined to try and cure to Mechanic and others buying

EDGE TOOLS,

The profit charged by the Store-keepers for retailing, and is now selling at retail at his own shop all kinds of tools at the following very low wholesale prices:

Those Tools are not made up to run of at low rates, but are of the best manufacture and quite equal to any ever offered by the store.

Carpenter's Axes	$1,75 @	$2,00
Do. Adzes	1,50 @	2,00
Shoemaker's Hammers		1,00
Sharpening Knives	90 @	1,00
Shoemaker's Knives		1,25
Hunting Knives, Bone Hilt		1,00
Shoemaker's Awls		100
Hatchet Axes	2,00 @	2,50
Broad Axes	1,25 @	1,75

And all other work in proportion.

These prices are for Cash, and Cash only.

P. J. AYERS.

Peterboro', 25th March, 1857. 13

Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURABLE HOUSE,—

In conformity with the Statute providing for the management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, I have the honor of submitting to your Honourable House, the following Report of the state of the said Institution.

At the date of my last report to your Honorable House, (1st March, 1857,) the total number of patients in this Asylum was 428. During the twelve months which have since elapsed, 180 new patients have been admitted, making the total number under treatment, in the year, 594.

The discharges in the same period have been 89; the deaths have been 84; and the elopements 5; thus leaving in the institution at the present date 416; of whom 251 are women, and 215 are men. Of the above 180 patients now remaining in 69 are lodged in the University Branch Asylum, and 397 in the Chief Asylum.

The health of the Asylum has, with exception of a short period in the month of July, been satisfactory. At that time a quantity of imported potatoes affected with the Bora, can rot, was purchased for the use of the patients, and shortly after several cases of severe dysentery and other formidable diseases of the digestive organs evincing a marked typhoid type occurred. I ordered the residue of this poisonous diet-stock, amounting to about 125 bushels, to be buried. The health of the patients speedily returned to its wonted state.

The mortality for the year, (being 34 deaths in a total of 594 cases under treatment) has been equal to 5.72 per cent.

The average annual mortality in the County Asylums of England for the five years preceding 1857, is shewn by Parliamentary Returns to have been 11.27 per cent.

The Asylum building still remains incomplete, and the portion now existing is overcrowded to a dangerous extent. In April, 1855, the visiting Commissioners addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Governor General, praying for the grant of an appropriate sum of money for the erection of the wings of the Asylum, according to the original approved plans of the Architect, and in accordance with this request a grant of £25,000 was included in the Act of supplies for that year.

The Asylum is now still more crowded than it was at the above period, and the pressure for admission of new patients is much greater. Above 60 applications, from various parts of the Province, at present press for vacancies; several of these cases are temporarily provided for by incarceration in the County Gaols, and many of the remainder are perhaps less comfortably lodged, and less judiciously treated at home. Nor can the above number be regarded as indicating the full extent of the exigency of the Insane of western Canada, and many persons are deterred from making application, or unwisely procrastinate this step, under the impression that it is useless to ask for admission of additional patients into an Asylum already fully occupied. Mr. Tully, the present Architect of the Asylum, has estimated that the erection of the Asylum wings would cost £30,000; and I believe this gentleman's calculations are very reliable.

The accommodative capacity of the whole building was stated by the former architect, Mr. Howard, to be equal to the comfortable lodgment of rather more than 500 patients: and that portion of it now existing was designed to receive 364 patients. The addition of the wings would therefore double the present lodging capacity, and it must be obvious that by no other means could an equal augmentation of provision for the insane be procured for the same amount of money.

It has, however, been argued by some who appear not to have taken a comprehensive view of the subject, that it is inexpedient to complete this Asylum according to the original plans, because the establishment would thus be too large to be efficiently superintended by one Physician-in-Chief. It is asserted by those who urge this view that 250 patients are as large a number as should be placed in any one building, and that no Lunatic Asylum should be proje ed on a larger scale. But this Asylum has been projected on a larger scale, and it is now too late to correct the mistake, if such it has been. If 250 patients are the largest number which should be placed in one building, why are 397 now crowed into this half erected house?

Though the above opinion may be, in the main, correct, yet it is well known that many excellent institutions for the insane, both in the British Isles and Europe, have been founded on a much larger scale, and are now most efficiently conducted.

The Asylum at Utica, in the State of New York, accommodates about 460 patients, and is in size very nearly identical with the contemplated extent of the Toronto Asylum; whilst those of Edinburgh, Wakefield, Lancaster, Surrey, Hanwell, and Colney Hatch, in Great Britain, are all much larger, and it is questionable if any insane institutions in the world are better regulated, or have been found more successful.

An Asylum may be inconveniently large, but if it is complete, this is a trivial error in comparison with its opposite. Some of those who object to the extension of the Toronto Asylum on the grounds that it would contain too many lunatics for efficient supervision, or comfortable lodgment, yet quietly ignore the fact that it now contains almost 400, and that the Medical Superintendent has charge in all of 466, of whom 69 are in a house three miles distant from the chief Asylum; nor would, perhaps, much objection be urged by these persons were the aggregate to be raised to 500, or even 600. It is very difficult to grapple with this sort of philanthropic logic.

There could not be found an experienced Medical Superintendent who would assert that it is more difficult to manage 500 patients in a large and well arranged Asylum, than 400 in an imperfect one. The 397 lunatics now lodged in this half built Asylum certainly demand more care, and cause more anxiety, than 300 or 600 would do, were the wings of the building in existence.

Classification of the insane in an Asylum, is no less indispensable for their comfort and cure, than is classification of the sick in a general hospital. It would be unreasonable and inhuman to lodge in the same rooms in the latter, patients suffering under small pox, typhus fever, cholera, or hospital gangrene, with those afflicted with ordinary simple diseases.

Is it less unreasonable or inhuman to huddle together in an Asylum, devoid of the means of classification, a multitude of insane people, manifesting every imaginable form and degree of mental and moral alienation?

The large size of a Lunatic Asylum no more constitutes the difficulty of its government than does the large size of a steamboat, or a vessel of war; a vigilant and discreet commander will make his voyage safely, despite the bulk of his ship.

Even in our Common Schools, which are peopled with long refractory inmates than our Lunatic Asylums, the importance of classification is duly appreciated, and is generally provided for. The cultivation and improvement of the sound mind is certainly not a more difficult task than the cure of the diseased mind. If a school has been commenced on a large scale, and left unfinished until its existing class rooms have, from the increase of pupils, become overcrowded, would it be advisable to leave it unfinished, and oblige the tutors to locate in the same rooms various branches of science and learning? Would it be wise to waste time in discussing the question of enlargement, when one hundred new pupils were begging entrance?

If the Toronto Asylum has been based on too large a scale it is abandoned, and applied to some other purpose? To continue to the it as an insane hospital in its present incomplete state, and to erect forthwith as many hundreds as would fill it when complete, to certainly a thousand times more absurd and inhuman than to carry out the original design, which was not adopted without due consideration.

Asylums on a smaller scale are, nevertheless, provided with wings, in which are the wards for various classes of troublesome patients, as the violent, noisy, obscene and profane, filthy, epileptic, suicidal, dangerous, mischievous, &c., &c. Infirmaries for the sick are generally placed at the extremity, with open galleries of communication. The want of these in the Toronto Asylum will be awfully demonstrated on the first visitation of pestilence.

The troublesome patients in the Toronto Asylum would be found to constitute from one-third to two-fifths of the whole. The comfort of the remaining two-thirds or three-fifths, comprising the quiet and timid, the gentle and refined, the pious and orderly, the cleanly and fastidious, the trained and improved incurable, and the progressing convalescent, can not possibly be secured to the same extent as would be attainable were the building completed. If the complaints of our convalescents could be heard in Parliament, the Asylum would not long remain as it is.

There is a class of the insane who have hitherto been imperfectly represented in this Asylum, much to the discredit of our country, and to the mortification of our national pride. I allude to the victims of the maladr amongst our more opulent and respectable inhabitants. Surely it is derogatory to our British Provincial pretensions, that the friends of this class of the insane are constrained to present themselves as mendicants at the portals of the public institutions of our republican neighbours, praying for that decent and comfortable accommodation, which their own wealth has not provided, or the semi-barbarism of their own land has yet denied.

In the original plans of the Asylum several rooms are marked as designed for respectable paying patients with private attendants; but these rooms have never been occupied as contemplated, and they are now taken up, with numerous beds in each, for the lodgment of more humble patients.

There can be no reason why our Provincial Asylum should rank inferior to the State Asylum across the Lake, at Utica; or at least we should feel ashamed to admit the reason. It is a better constructed and a more handsome edifice, and if completed, it would not have any superior on this continent. And yet our Canadian aristocracy do not blush when they bear for admission of their afflicted relatives into the Asylum of a people whom they often affect to despise. But our meanness becomes truly disgraceful when it is considered that the majority of American Asylums have been founded by munificent private donations. It is much to be desired that we should exhibit a larger amount of consistency, and less national supercilliousness.

The number of applications for admission of lunatics into this Asylum, during the past twelve months, has been 278. Of these cases 180 have been admitted; of the remainder a number recovered at home, and consequently did not avail of vacancies when offered; and several were unfit subjects for admission.

The arrearage of cases on the register of applications, now unprovided for, is about 60, and the number is rapidly increasing. Last month (February) has brought to hand 6 applications.

Were the erection of the desired new wings to be proceeded with immediately, at least two years, or probably three, would be required for their completion. During the next twelve months it will be found impossible to admit more than 100 new patients; and, supposing the number of applications to reach no higher figure than in the past year, it is manifest that before the 1st of March, 1859, the arrearage will not fall much short of 250. Unless, therefore, some *immediate* provision is made for additional accommodation, the amount of distress suffered by the insane of the Province, and by their relatives, will be very great.

The experiment of the Branch Asylum, in the University building, has succeeded admirably. The patients lodged in this auxiliary institution are as comfortable as it is possible to render persons in their mental condition, and though I cannot state with certainty the comparative cost per head for maintenance in the branch, and in the chief Asylum, I doubt not that on economical grounds the result has been advantageous. I would, therefore, recommend the opening of an additional Branch Asylum in this city, or within a convenient distance, which is adequate to the lodgment of 150 or 200 of the quiet and long resident patients of this institution. By the adoption of this measure a great boon would speedily be conferred on a large number of afflicted individuals and families. The perpetuation of the Branch Asylums, and the completion of the Chief Asylum will be found alike indispensible, and it is my belief that in this way sufficient provision for the insane of Western Canada, for the next eight or ten years, will be best and most economically effected.

In this province, in consequence of the absence of local institutions for the support of the destitute, it is impossible to adopt the system of Asylum management pursued in the United States, under which the discharge of uncured lunatics, after a definite period of treatment, generally not exceeding two years, is required. Our Canadian Asylums must therefore contain a large proportion of long resident incurables.

It has been stated by Dr. Tuke, of the justly celebrated York retreat, that of every ten lunatics admitted into the Asylums of England, five were discharged cured; but of the five who recover, only two remain permanently sane. I do not think this calculation would be found correct in Canada. More than two fifths of our discharged patient remain permanently sane.

Assuming, therefore, that Dr. Tuke's figures are approximately applicable to Western Canada, and that the occurring cases of primary insanity are annually equal to 200, which is probably not an over estimate, it will follow that an increase of 100 new permanent asylum residents would annually be provided for, deducting however, a certain number for the decrease resulting from deaths, which will vary from five to eight per cent annually on the total number of mates.

Relapsing patients are not so likely as others to remain permanent residents. Recurrent insanity is generally temporarily curable. Of the 168 patients admitted in the past year, 18 had at former times been inmates of other asylums; only twenty-seven recurrent cases have therefore been presented in a total of 166; a proportion corroborated by Mr. Tuke's estimate.

The necessity of making further and large provision for the insane in this province is too obvious to require urgent enjoinment; and it will be very unsound economy to defer action until public dissatisfaction and popular outcry render its further procrastination impossible. Insanity, submitted at an early period to appropriate treatment, is found curable to a much larger extent than when it has become chronic. Four out of five neglected cases will certainly remain uncured; but almost an equal proportion promptly put under treatment in well ordered asylums will probably result in recovery.

The average period of Asylum residence of the latter class of patients is about nine months; whereas the average residence of the former is not less than six or eight years. Sound political economy and Christian benevolence are therefore both arrayed in support of the doctrine of abundant and timely provision for the treatment and care of the insane.

It appears to be the concurrent opinion of writers on insanity in the present day, both in Europe and America, that the malady is undergoing a constant and progressive increase. In this province it must, from the rapid increase of our population, and the want of correct data in former times, be impossible to form any reliable conclusion as to the past and present incidence of insanity.

Reflecting with due consideration, on the various contributive agencies, which every Asylum Superintendent is constrained to regard as tending to the developement of the disease, it is almost impossible to withhold the admission that it is yearly becoming more prevalent.

I cannot, however, in this place, overlook the fact, that the usually assigned causes of insanity, as set forth by the profession, in the statistical summaries of lunacies, in the institutions published at the time of admission can in sincerity deem all of every twenty, strictly legitimate.

Glancing into the Asylum Register, I find the following agencies assigned as the causes of insanity, during the last few years:—

Grief, love, loss of property, religious excitement, religious despair, family quarrels, jealousy fright, disappointed affections, excessive study, reading and fasting, intemperance, breach of promise of marriage, suppression of Menses, slander, want of employment, marriage, miscarriage, and bad treatment, spirit rapping, death of child, death of husband, death of wife, business difficulties, political excitement, disputed boundary, strong tea, eclipse of the Sun, religious controversy, inhalation of nitrous oxide gas—(in the case of a young man hereditarily insane, and whose brother was then an inmate of the Asylum.) reading religious books, tobacco, remorse of conscience, &c. &c.

Now, it may one of the preceding wide spread agencies may be regarded as adequate to the overthrow of reason, how many lunatics should this Province contain? Intemperance alone would people fifty Asylums as large as our present one. Jealous wives and husbands would probably fill thirty. Bad treatment of husbands would equal intemperance. Political excitement would tenant a madhouse in every county, and one of superior class and size in the metropolis. Religious controversy would send in half the clergy of this Province, and large detachments of their congregations. Tobacco and Slander would leave few in Canada at large. Excessive study, solar eclipses, love, inhalation of the laughing gas, and remorse of conscience, would probably make up but a small aggregate. In 1851 cases of lunacy, admitted by me into this Asylum, I have met with only one instance in which the last named agency was alleged as the cause of the insanity; and the patient had not been very wicked.

Religious excitement and religious despair, both come in for their full share of censure; and yet we meet with very few cases in which either can be regarded as purely causal.

Those who are already half insane, are strongly predisposed to the malady, are very likely to rush into the former, or to reason themselves into the latter. Both conditions of the mind are merely epiphenomena of insanity. The madness of religious excitement is generally found speedily curable; while that of religious despair often proves incurable, and its victims are very commonly suicidal.

The assignment of the foregoing catalogue of disturbing agencies as the efficient causes of insanity must be regarded by all those who are largely conversant with the malady, as almost totally erroneous, and in medical certificates, affording very little useful information.

On the other hand, we cannot question the efficiency of such agencies as the following:—

Gestation, Puerperal disorder, Over lactation Fevers resulting in cerebral lesion, Sun stroke, Intense cold to the head, Injuries of the skull, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Parental intemperance, Masturbation, Scrofulous and syphilitic taint, Defective diet, &c., &c.

Underlying or interwoven with these, or other efficient causes of insanity, are to be detected evils in the existing state of society, and it is to be feared in the pernicious tendencies of modern education and the moral training of youth, which demand of the physician entrusted with the care of the insane more than a casual indication. Deplorable and multitudinous are the facts which, in at least one section of his sphere of observation, the reminiscences of the Superintendent of an Insane Asylum supply in demonstration of the calamitous results of the moral pestilence alluded to.

I could not possibly present a more truthful depiction of the mental dethronement and the physical and moral debasement characterising the cases of insanity which owe their birth to the evils referred to, than by quoting the following eloquent passages from a recent report of Dr. McFarland, of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:—

"The physical evils which attend the underlying cause of all this difficulty have in the meantime kept pace with the progress of mental dilapidation.

"The hair becomes dry and falls off; the eye becomes vacant and watery, and the lids are red and tumid; the countenance is pale and expressionless, the flesh wastes, the limbs hang loosely on the trunk, the muscles are flaccid, the skin loose and scurfy, the hands are purple and cold, and the palms exude a constant viscid sweat. Long periods of utter inaction are sometimes suddenly broken by spells of uncontrollable fury, spending themselves on the nearest object within reach. Finally, the wretched object becomes motionless and inert. He rises and sits down, eats and sleeps, only as he is prompted to such acts by others. We throw a veil over the close of the scene, which is often protracted long after the form of the man has less than even the instincts of the brute.

"It is unnecessary even to hint that the consequences exhibited had their cause in a secret evil lying far back of anything manifested to the closest observer. The corrupt family servant, the vicious school-fellow, the libidinous book or picture, or simply the unchecked working of a wanton imagination, has sown the small but fatal seed of ruin—has broken down the golden wall of youthful purity and let in vice in one of its most loathsome and destructive forms. It is a fact of deep and painful significance that this vice recruits its victims, not from the ranks of the naturally low and sensual, but from a class comparatively high in the social scale. Whence comes this? Is such an evil without remedy? If not, where shall the cure be found? The answer to these questions would carry us back to an examination of the influences which make our society what it is; it would bring us into the domain of the instructor of youth, and dangerously near that which the religious teacher claims as his own. If the briefest synopsis of a reply was attempted, it would go to show that there are certain elemental parts of the constitution of every healthy mind which demand some sort of outward expression, and that the error of the age consists in considering the kind of expression demanded as something to be suppressed, discouraged, or, at any rate, to be clipt, trained or dwarfed to a shape at which exuberant nature revolts. The crater of public expression is so thoroughly capped by the force of public opinion that secret vices gnaw and gender in the hidden recesses of the soul."

Dr. McFarland's metaphor of the goddess "public opinion" sitting as a pot-lid over the volcano of human honesty, truth and manhood, is certainly a picture of American society, more arresting than gratifying. The old lady must occasionally have much to do to preserve her equilibrium.

The following closing passage claims attention and will command general approbation:—

"So long as we have no national amusements whatever, so long as mirth and sport are considered exclusively as puerilities, so long as the college is without its gymnasiums and its traditional sports, and the school-house has no well-trodden play-ground, so long as man is an iron-bound and close-visetted dollar grinding automaton which bends every moment at some false shrine of morality or respectability, just so long will the wards of American institutions for the insane be thronged with such objects as we have described. If society will constantly wear its Sunday dress of enforced constraint, it must pay for the privilege in such coin as violated nature chooses to exact."

The treatment of insanity in almost all the Asylums now in existence has been reduced to a few simple principles of very easy comprehension.

Medicine is had recourse to as little as possible, and, when employed, it is administered for the relief of bodily ailments, and not for the cure of the mental malady. It might perhaps be truthfully affirmed that until we are able to dispense with medicinal remedies altogether, no positive advancement has been made in the remedies of the mind. Much more than probable then is the treatment of the insane at their own homes, more success than at present would be achieved, or, at any rate, less mischief done, were the physicians to repose less confidence in the efficiency of drugs, and to rely more on the ministrative powers of nature, aided by plentiful diet, appropriate beverages, pure air, moderate exercise, and uniform kindness and truth. Nothing irritates or injures the insane more than falsehood, and one of the greatest difficulties encountered in their management on admission into an Asylum, is that of inspiring them with reliance on our veracity—so often and so grossly have they been deceived by the silly and bootless modacitiy of all by whom they have previously been surrounded.

Unvarying kindness, never-tiring forbearance, and undeviating truthfulness, are the cardinal moral agencies now employed in every well-conducted Lunatic Asylum; and surely no remedies could be found less expensive, or more easy of appliance. The superintendent who does not find these the most potent curatives, and the most prolific contributors to his own ease and happiness, has certainly chosen a wrong position, and must rather himself require treatment than be qualified to administer it to others. Recourse to harshness in any form or degree must indicate not merely ill nature, but also the utter absence of common sense and correct information. To live among the insane is but to be irresistibly constrained to pity and to love them: and, when once this bond is established between the physician and his confiding family, the task of government becomes, so far as *they* are concerned, a labour of inconceivable pleasure.

But the superintendent of an insane asylum has other people to manage and to govern, besides his patients. Numerous servants and attendants under whose charge the insane are placed, demand his vigilant, keen and incessant supervision. The amount of mischief which even one scoundrel is capable of working in any large establishment, and the annoyance and perplexity such a character can contrive to give, can be understood only by those who have encountered the evil.

The Toronto Asylum has not enjoyed total exemption from troubles of this sort. I have, however, fearlessly and without favor exercised, as I purpose for the future to exercise towards all under my control, that authority which the law has vested in me as Medical Superintendent of this Asylum, and without which all salutary discipline would be but a delusion.

No man of sense in a position of heavy responsibility will dismiss a good servant,—none but a fool or a knave will retain a bad one.

No evil which can redound from the dismissal of a bad servant in public institutions, no slander which he may whisper or publish, can possibly be so dangerous as his retention. Such persons seldom fail to paint in dark colours the character of their late masters; and there is always to be met with in society a considerable number of people who feel a deep interest in their neighbours' faults, and find much comfort in making them largely known. An officer of this institution, not over-loaded with other work, has been in the habit of inquiring from servants leaving the establishment what have been the reasons for their departure? It would be very interesting and instructive to have a perusal of this gentleman's notes.

One half of all the patients who have eloped from the Asylum, during the past two years, have returned to it of their own accord, some after an absence of a few days, others of several months, and one after more than a year. Within the last year three women who had been patients under my predecessor, Dr. Scott, came to the Asylum and begged for re-admission.

Relapsing patients, who have ever before been inmates, re-enter with an air of confidence and returning quietude which shows that they felt at home. Visitors passing through our wards, frequent by request to be shown the worst patients: and when informed they are amongst them, they appear incredulous. They come to the house imbued with the most primitive ideas of the characteristics of insanity, and with the most barbaric notions of its treatment. It seems amazing to them that large numbers of mad people can be lodged together without destroying one another and all around them. The modern Asylum and its system of mild government would be practical impossibilities, were lunatics incapable of association. So long as the insane were regarded as malignant, bloodthirsty, treacherous, vindictive, and implacable, and their malady was ascribed to demoniac possession, they were indeed treated as the devil's children ought to be. But the devil has much less to do with the inmates of an insane hospital than those outside who are called sane. I believe there is no asylum superintendent who would not rather undertake the government of 500 lunatics, than 50 sane persons taken indiscriminately from society.

For the introduction of pictures into our wards we are indebted to that excellent lady, Miss D. L. Dix, whose efforts in behalf of the insane of this country, and in every nation in Europe, have earned for her a world-wide fame, and entitled her to the highest rank among modern philanthropists.

To the objects of attraction thus introduced, I have from time to time added colored engravings of superior character, together with some plaster statuary; and at the present time three wards exhibit a well diversified supply of these ornaments, while the others have inherited the less expensive early stock.

It is a gratifying fact, that in the course of three years but two instances have occurred of wilful injury to these ornaments. In one the offence was committed by a male patient in a fit of aberration, and in the other by a female in a state of lucid termagancy, which probably had been her normal condition at home.

Dr. Conolly, in his treatise "on the construction and government of Lunatic Asylums," makes the following remarks on the subject of ornament and decoration:

"Much ornament or decoration, external or internal, is useless, and rather offends irritable patients than gives any satisfaction to the more contented. In some of the Italian asylums, busts, pictures and ornaments abound, and the walls are painted with figures representing various allegories or histories. These would appear to me more likely to rouse morbid associations than to do any good.'

So much for theory unfounded on facts. The Italians are right, and Dr. Conolly is very far wrong. A visit to the Asylums of America would convince him that beautiful pictures and other works of art displayed in the apartments of the insane have a most benign influence on their troubled minds.

It is probable that the opulent citizens of Western Canada, whether from having read Dr. Conolly's book or otherwise, have adopted his opinion; not a single donation in the form of ornaments (nor, parenthetically recording the fact, in any other form,) has yet been made to this Asylum. It is unpleasant to state this fact; but truth can do no harm.

The religious services of the Asylum have, by the kind attention of the Ministers of various denominations of the City, been regularly continued, and the sick have generally received the visitorial consolation of their respective clergy.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return, on behalf of the people under my charge, thanks to the various proprietors of newspapers who have gratuitously continued to supply their publications to the Asylum. The following papers have been regularly received;

British Colonist	Toronto.
Leader, Daily and Weekly	"
Patriot	"
Mirror	"
Christian Guardian	"
Echo	"
Old Countryman	"
Canadian Journal	"
Spectator	Hamilton.
Journal & Express (now Times)	"
Christian Advocate	"
Constitutional	St. Catharines.
Star	Paris.
Planet	Chatham.
Kent Advertiser	"
Courier	Brantford.
Prototype	London.
Advertiser	Guelph.
Herald	"
Bank Reformer	Elora.
Norfolk Messenger	Simcoe.
Tank	Owen Sound.
Reporter	Galt.
Sun	Cobourg.
Weekly Times	Brampton.
Ontario Times	Whitby.
Statesman	Bowmanville.
Chronicle	Belleville.
Guide	Port Hope.
Chronicle & News	Kingston.
Herald	"
Gazette	Picton.
Telegraph	Prescott.
Freeholder	Cornwall.
Tribune	Ottawa.
Citizen	"
Witness	Montreal.
Commercial Advertiser	"
Pilot	"
Transcript	"
Gazette	Quebec.

A large number of our patients manifest great interest in reading the news of the day, and, though some portion of the contents of our newspapers may be badly suited to their improvement, still the average benefit is considerable. If it were possible to obtain papers free from atrocious details of crime, police reports, and other foul matter, our insane readers would be much relieved, and probably the public would not be much injured by the change.

The laundry recently erected in the rear of the Asylum has much benefitted the institution. Its want was so long felt as to render its value now very appreciable.

In the past summer a considerable additional portion of the farm was tile-drained, without any expense beyond the cost of material.

The quantity of land available for cultivation is inadequate to the wants and labour capability of the Asylum. A triangular piece of land, belonging now to the Province, lies immediately west of the farm, in a waste state, and might be leased to the Asylum, resumable by Government at any time. It would be rendered more valuable by cultivation, and its products would be very useful to this institution.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.,
Med. Supt.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, 1st March, 1858.

The Escape of the "Adriatic."

HER VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—INTERESTING NARRATIVE—HER SAFE ARRIVAL AT SAVANNAH

(*From the Savannah Republican, March 19.*)

The American Bark *Adriatic*, which became famous from her disastrous collision with the French steamer *Lyonnais*, in November, 1856, and still more an object of interest from her recent seizures by the French authorities at Marseilles, her confiscation by the Court of Admiralty, and her subsequent escape arrived safely at this port at an early hour yesterday. We have had a long interview with her commander, Captain Durham, and as the facts connected with her escape are matters of national interest, we proceed to state them as briefly as the nature of the subject will allow.

The circumstances attending the collision with the *Lyonnais* are already familiar to the public. Capt. Durham is very positive that it grew out of no fault on the part of his own vessel, but re-called, as he alleges, from the culpable mismanagement by the officers of the steamer. The judgement of confiscation was rendered by the Imperial Court of Aix, in December last, and as soon as a copy was served on Capt. Durham, believing that it was impossible, in the excited state of the public mind in France, to obtain justice, he resolved to make his escape if possible, and place the whole matter in the hands of his government. Of course he had to resort to stratagem to accomplish his purpose. Learning that the *Adriatic* would not be taken possession of until the full extent of loss by the *Lyonnais* could be ascertained, he improved the interval in devising the means of escape. He engaged a caulker, and had her caulked all around for about five feet above the water's edge, under pretext that she was so open when the mistrals should set in, she would sink right there in the harbour. Capt. D. thinks there was no suspicions from this movement, for in the "noise and confusion" of the caulker's operations, he and an assistant were quietly receiving the running rigging on board and getting ready for sea. They worked at this business about three hours every night, say from 9 o'clock till 1., when there was much noise and it was so dark no one could either hear nor see what they were doing. Their provisions they got on board another vessel, and from thence transferred to the *Adriatic* during the night.—The crew was also shipped for another vessel and subsequently taken on board the *Adriatic* when they were so much intoxicated as not to be conscious of what was going on.

Captain Durham commenced getting ready to haul out about nine o'clock on the evening of the 8th of January, his forces consisting, besides himself, of Capt. ——, the two mates and a boy. The vessel lay in the middle tier, about half way up the harbour, with both anchors ahead, and moored with a hawser astern. They cut the two topsails and main topmast staysail where she lay. The vessel ahead of the *Adriatic* was made fast to the chain, and when the *Adriatic* slipped they let go the fast of the other vessel and hove her right in the middle of the harbour ahead of her. When the captain awoke and found out his situation and that his vessel was adrift, there was no end to his imprecations against "the d——d Yankees." Capt. D. had no time to spare to his "sacres," but got clear of him as soon as he could and hauled down the harbour nearly to the guardship, when he stopped to take on his crew and to make sail. The crew were got on board by four o'clock on the morning of the 9th; they then set the topsails, and putting four oars in the boat put her ahead until the vessel got steerage way.

When the *Adriatic* got abreast of the guardship, her boat came off and demanded the fort pass of the former. Capt. D. when asked for his pass, replied "*presnez garde la*," and threw the officer a small bit of paper with two sous wrapped up in it. The paper and money, however—whether by accident or design the captain does not say—went over the boat and into the water, sinking to the bottom. The officer of the guardship then enquired for the name of the vessel, when Capt. D. sung out that she was the American ship *Lana* that had cleared the day before. Nothing more was heard from the official, and the *Adriatic* proceeded on her way.

As soon as the fugitive got clear of the harbour, a fine breeze sprung up from the eastward and at daybreak she was abreast of Planier, and three good miles off the French coast. The *Adriatic* then took her course for Spezzia, in Sardinia, the captain expecting to find his ship's papers there, and also some American men-of-war, who might supply him with an anchor and such other articles as he stood in need of. She arrived at Spezzia on the morning of the 19th of January and anchored with the kedge, having cut loose both anchors and left them at the wharf in Marseilles. There was no man-of-war in port, and her papers had not arrived. Having no bill of health, the Sardinian authorities would not permit her to land. Capt. D. then went ashore himself, to the prefects office, where he met the American consul, who informed him that intelligence of his escape had reached there and that the French government had telegraphed to all the ports of the Mediterranean to stop the vessel in whatever port she might be found.—Soon after her arrival orders came from Turin to seize the vessel, and the officers actually placed a guard under her stern, with two guns mounted, having received orders to fire should any attempt be made by the captain of the *Adriatic* to move from the spot. The next orders received were that the vessel should not be molested, but that none of her men went to the shore or communication with the shore, nor allow anything to be sent on board of her, not even water, nor any other kind of assistance whatever.

On a few days, more favorable, all these restrictions were removed, and the vessel was supplied with water, provisions, &c., and on the 26th of January she sailed for Savannah, where she arrived safely on the 19th inst., after a passage of 52 days. Capt. D. has on board the ship's papers, and will proceed to Washington to pay for, which was duly done.

Col. Long, the United States storekeeper at Spezzia, kindly furnished the vessel with all she wanted. Just as she got her provisions and water on board, there came a fresh breeze from the northward, and the vessel was riding by the hedge and forty fathoms of chain, with one of the chain boats filled with stones to back it, and a hauser bent to the chain box. She lay then in what is called Penagallia Bay, with the wind blowing right on shore.

About two o'clock the vessel commenced dragging; all hands went to work and got sail on as soon as possible—cutting away one chain box, and dragging the other by the point, which she neared so closely that one might have jumped ashore from the deck. The vessel kept drifting until Capt. D. was compelled to run a hauser ashore to the lazaretto, where he made out to hold her until he

The North-West Exploring Expedition.

REPORT OF MR. HIND.

To the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a final Report on my department of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition.

In a letter addressed to your predecessor, the Hon T. L. Terrill, M. P. P., dated St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, Oct. 28, 1857, I furnished a general scheme of a Report comprising some topics not mentioned in my instructions.

On returning to Toronto, I waited upon the Hon. Mr Terrill, who, with reference to the general plan of this Report, expressed his concurrence and approval.

The introductory chapter contains an outline of its contents as well as the general results of what is therein illustrated and expressed in detail.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.,

Geologist and Naturalist to the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition.

Toronto, Feb. 6, 1858.

The exploration of the route between Fort William, Lake Superior, and Fort Garry, Red River, having been made in canoes, the description of the line of communication between those distant points necessarily refers to the available water facilities which were found to exist, so that in the following sketches of the topography of the country bordering the route, only as much is described as was actually visible from river or lake, when in canoe, or from the summit of hills which were ascended at the different portages and camping places whenever opportunity offered. At the most, therefore, a very narrow strip of country is comprehended in succeeding delineations, but from the nature of the region through which the strip runs, it is highly probable that it represents the general character of a very large portion of the area between the valley of Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipeg, as far as he Lake of the Woods), and the right bank of the Winnipeg river.

The speed at which we were obliged to travel in order to accomplish our voyage within a stated time, very considerably lessened the number of opportunities which might otherwise have been offered, for acquiring more ample knowledge of many parts of the country looking fair to reward a minute exploration. The distance between Fort William and Fort Garry is about 603 miles, and the time occupied in traversing this great extent of country was thirty-three days, including a stoppage of two days and a half at Fort Frances, one day at Garden Island, and two days at Islington Mission, Winnipeg River; so that the time actually spent in canoe was twenty-seven and a half days, which gives an average of 27½ miles a day. This average refers solely to the different canoes I occupied at the several stages of the voyage, which were in order, a five fathom north canoe with the main party, from Fort William to Fort France, a distance of 393 miles; a small canoe carrying three persons, in company with Mr. Dawson, simultaneously equipped from Fort Frances to Islington Mission, 190 miles; and a small canoe, alone, from the Mission to the Stone Fort, Red River, a distance of 17 miles. The average daily progress being in the large canoe 20 miles and in the small canoe 47 miles. But the average daily progress of the large canoes along the whole route was 25 miles.

The valley of the Kaministiquia below the Grand Falls, contains an area of good land probably exceeding 20,000 acres. It will doubtless acquire much importance as a terminus of any line of communication, whether by boats or Winter road, which may eventually be established between the valleys of lakes Superior and Winnipeg.

From the precedence of shoal water for a long distance in the Kaministiquia and the great length of the portages at the height of land, it may not happen that this route will ever be selected for improvement as a boat communication, but from the considerations which will soon be noticed, Fort William and the valley in which it is situated may become under any circumstances points of special interest. Arrow Lake, on the Pigeon River route, formerly pursued by the North West Company, is within a mile and a half of Lac la Croix, within 60 miles of Point des Mourons on the Kaministiquia, as shown on the map.

Between the Grand Falls of the Kaministiquia and Fort Frances, a distance of 275 miles, very few areas of cultivable land occur on the water communication; but it is probable that many areas of limited extent might be found, if sought for, on the shores of the lakes and on the banks of the rivers.

The country as a whole must be regarded as a sterile waste, offering no inducements for settlement beyond those which a mining interest might foster, or small village stations on a line of communication.

The valley of Rainy River is by far the most important tract seen, and I do not think that the estimate of 320,000 acres of good land assigned to the British side in this Report, is too much.

The islands in the Lake of the Woods, offer some spots available for cultivation, many of which are now occupied by Indians, who cultivate Indian corn, potatoes, squashes and pumpkins.

The Winnipeg River until within a few miles of its mouth, flows through a desolate and irreclaimable rocky waste, furnishing a very small supply of timber for lumbering purposes in proportion to its length of 163 miles.

Small patches varying from 50 to 300 acres of excellent drift clay, occur at and below the Islington Mission, but within a few miles of the mouth of the river an extensive area of good arable land is to be found.

These areas, both large and small, will possess only a limited importance; the country through which the Winnipeg flows, the character of the river, with its rapids and cascades, having a fall of 333 feet, altogether preclude the hope of its being made available as a permanent means of communication with the valley of Lake Winnipeg.

The distance from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry cannot exceed one hundred miles, while by the Winnipeg the distance from the same point is 282 miles. Whatever may be the result of Mr. Dawson's exploration of the route between those points, it is very probable that as a station on a Winter route, the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods will occupy a very prominent position.

Of the valley of Red River I find it impossible to speak in any other terms than those which may express astonishment and admiration.

The descriptions which I had read previous to my arrival there, certainly did not in any way prepare me for the magnificent country at present occupied and controlled by those whose interests, no one seeks to deny, have been necessarily opposed to settlement, or communication with what may be termed the outer world.

I entirely concur in the brief but expressive description given to me by an English settler on the Assininiboine, that the Red River including a large portion belonging to its great affluent, is a "paradise of fertility."

During my visit to Assininiboia, a District embracing the settlements on both Rivers, I paid particular attention to the objections which have been urged against the climate and soil of the country with reference to agricultural operations, and I have no hesitation in saying that erroneous impressions respecting the available area of cultivable land, the soil, the crops and the climate still exist and find publicity.

I do not wish it to be understood that these descriptive errors result from a determination to misrepresent facts, but they arise either from unconsciousness of the true nature of existing physical impediments to settlement, or an indisposition to explain how those impediments were produced or may be remedied.

I was frequently referred to the "Big Swamp" as forming an insurmountable barrier to the rearward progress of settlement from Red River. This "Big Swamp" I found to be maintained by a mill dam at its chief outlet, and while reference was constantly made to the evil, the cause which produced it was ignored, or really unknown.

In suggesting to residents at Red River the, drainage of the "Big Swamp," two objections were urged, the first that its height above the river would not admit of drainage; the second that if drained it would require expensive bridges to be erected over the gullies which would soon be formed by its waters seeking their outlet to Red River.

The first objection was soon answered by my assistant Mr. John Fleming, who ascertained instrumentally, the relative heights of the Big Swamp, the Prairie and Red River at the middle Settlement.

He found the elevation of the swamp to be 27 feet above the river level. Section No. 6, shows these relations; and I may here remark, that so far as my observations enabled me to form an opinion, all other swamps on the Assiniboine, or on Red River may with equal ease be drained.

The second objection proceeded from a brother Factor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and a member of the Board of Public Works, and the Settlement.

He admitted the proof, but stated that the gullies formed in the yielding clay of the Prairie would require expensive bridges to make them passable for settlers, the cost of which might amount to two or three hundred pounds.

I have no doubt that the swamps on the east side of the river would be as easily drained as the one to which I have referred as length.

The origin of these swamps is, I think, simply explained in the following way. Red River occupies a trench which is has cut for itself about 30 feet below the level of the beautiful prairie through which it flows. Its banks are fringed with heavy timber for a depth of perhaps a quarter of a mile on one side or the other, and during the lapse of many years, occasional overflows have silted up the wooden banks for perhaps a foot above the level of the prairies: so that in some places the river flows between banks which are a little higher than the prairies beyond them. When, therefore, a great flood occurs, as in 1-25, in 1852, the prairie are flooded, and the low natural levee, on the immediate bank, prevents the return of the waters to the bed of the river, and forms a "Swamp."

It is to be well observed that the "Big Swamp" did not assume its present formidable dimensions until *after* the flood of 1852—and the construction of the mill dam at Mill Creek *now* effectually prevents it from drying up, and restoring many thousands acres of admirable pasture land to the public grazing grounds of Red River.

I mentioned this impediment to the drainage of the "Big Swamp" to the owner of the mill, who is one of the most wealthy and influential, but he did not think the removal of the dam would assist in draining the Swamp, "it was too big."

The summer climate of this region appears to be very well adapted for agricultural operations.

The summer temperature is nearly 4 degrees warmer than at Toronto, as ascertained by a comparison of corresponding observations.

Indian corn, if properly cultivated and an early variety selected may always be relied on.

The melon grows with the utmost luxuriance without any artificial aid, and ripens perfectly before the end of August.

And yet with these natural and most truthful registers of climate, we are accustomed to hear of late spring and early autumn frosts, deplored, lamented, and held up as one of the great drawbacks of Red River

The opinions expressed at the settlement by different individuals, on the soil, climate and natural productions of the country, are often of a very opposite character; and I found invariably, that descriptions and opinions were remarkably affected by the relation which the individual bore to the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company.

In making these statements I do not wish it to be supposed that any attempt was ever made, intentionally to mislead, but the habit of describing everything not connected with the Fur Trade, appeared to have become a second nature to many of the old residents whose interests are locked up in it.

All kinds of farm produce, common in Canada, succeed admirably in the district of the Assiniboia; three are wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, root crops, and all kinds of common garden vegetables.

The potatoes, cauliflowers and onions, I have not seen surpassed at any of our Provincial Fairs; an enumeration of the weight of some of these productions of the garden and farm will be found in the text, and numerous specimens accompany this Report.

The character of the soil in Assiniboia within the limits of the ancient Lake Ridges, cannot be surpassed. It is a rich black mould 10 to 20 inches deep, resting on a lightish coloured alluvial clay about 4 feet deep, which again rests upon lacustrine or drift clay to the level of the water, in all the rivers and creeks inspected.

I frequently examined the soil some miles distant from the rivers, along my line of route, as shown on the map, and I invariably found the prairie portion to exhibit a uniform fertility.

The area occupied by the fertile prairies I visited and saw certainly exceeds 1,500,000 acres—and no will appear from an inspection of the map of Minnesota, the greater portion of the remainder available prairie land in the valleys of Red River lies within British Territory, while the valley of the Assiniboine is wholly within it

The altitude of the valley of Red River above the sea is about 840 feet, or 320 feet less than the elevation given to it by high authority, and from which erroneous conclusions respecting its climate in relation to agriculture, have been drawn.

As an agricultural country I have no hesitation in expressing the strongest conviction that it will one day rank among the most distinguished.

The present state of society and the condition of the people in the settlements is far from being a pleasing or encouraging subject.

The European and Canadian element have been gradually diminishing for years; and the Half-breed population is apparently drawing closer to the habits and castes of their Indian ancestry.

That Agriculture and all the simpler Arts have been discouraged is but too apparent.

The interests of the Fur Trade are necessarily opposed to the centralization and settlement of the Half-breed and Indian Hunters, and it is everywhere seen that those interests have been upheld at a great sacrifice of means, and by the practice of a far-seeing and skilful policy.

Red River has been settled for 40 years, and now contains a population of about 7,000 souls, yet no single branch of industry, common even in the thinly settled part of Canada, is practiced there.

Whatever efforts were made in time past, and there have been many, they have terminated in failure, and it is difficult to resist the impression that these failures were designed by some in authority.

Such artifices appear to have been thought necessary when the controlling authorities were weak, and indeed almost powerless in the face of a strong but irresolute and uneducated people.

The valley of Red River is capable of supplying all the great necessities of life with the exception of iron for some years to come. The most important want is fuel, but there is much probability that on the upper Assiniboine and the Little Souris river, one of its affluents, Tertiary coal or lignite, will be found in available quantities.

The whole question of a boat communication between Fort William and Red River will be fully discussed in the reports of my colleagues, but having enjoyed the opportunity of seeing the country between Crow Wing in the State of Minnesota, and the settlements at Red River, upon throughout the year, I may perhaps venture to introduce a few remarks with reference to a winter road on British territory.

It is well known that many years since the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company commenced to cut a Winter road between Red River and York Factory, Hudson's Bay, a distance perhaps of 600 miles, with a view to admit of the transport of articles of export during the long Winter months. The project, however, was abandoned, but the idea still remains strong in the minds of some of the settlers at Red River.

A Winter road from Fort Garry to the Lake of the Woods would not exceed 100 miles; it is a route which is often travelled in the Winter, and the cattle at Fort Frances were brought that way. Once on the Lake of the Woods, the road is open for 170 miles, requiring only two or three detours into the forest to escape that portion of Rainy River which never freezes. The other detours from lake or river would necessarily be at the Portages along the line of boat route, or near them.

The recommendation which a Winter road in conjunction with a summer boat communication enjoys, is that the poor or floating population of Red River would easily be induced to settle at the different posts on the route, which would be necessary at stated intervals, with a view to accumulate supplies of provisions, hay, &c., during the summer months. It would be merely transferring their rude industry from the open prairies, where they are often compelled to live in misery during the winter, to a settled village life, which might soon become self-supporting, and continually assist in improving the means of communication.

The following tables show the respective lengths of different Routes traversed or which might be suggested between Lake Superior and Fort Garry, Red River:

I. The Canoe Route followed by the Expedition from Fort William to Fort Garry, about..... 590 miles.

II. Canoe Route from Fort William via Miles Lake to North-West corner of Lake of the Woods..... 431 "

Road from the North-West corner of Fort Garry..... 100 "

Total..... 531 "

III. Road from Point des Mourons 10 miles from Fort William, to Gun Flint Lake on the Pigeon River Route in an air line..... 80 "

Boat Route from Gun Flint Lake to Fort Garry..... 294 "

Total..... 374 "

IV. Winter Road side by side with the last named route..... 494 "

V. Point des Mourons to Gun-Flint Lake on Pigeon River route... 58 "

Boat route via the Winnipeg to Fort Garry in the event of a Summer Road not being at present practicable from Fort Garry to the North-West corner, Lake of the Woods... 564 "

Total..... 622 "

VI. Route from Fort Garry to St. Paul, Minnesota..... 530 "

Air line from Fort William to Fort Garry..... 377 "

Difference between Air Line and route No. III..... 77 "

The country between Point des Mourons and Arrow Lake, or Gun-Flint Lake, or even Lake Saginagah on the Pigeon River route, acquires great interest when viewed in connection with the facilities which already exist at Red River for supplying without delay the *materiel* required to establish a boat communication on that route.

The Private Freighters of the settlement could, and no doubt would despatch their boats of four or five tons, fully equipped and appointed to Gun-Flint Lake (Fort de Terre) or if it presented sensible remunerations were guaranteed. The only point of great difficulty appears to lie in the communication between Point des Mourons and Gun-Flint Lakes; or perhaps even Arrow Lake, only 3½ miles in an air line from that of the valley of Kaministiquia. But little reliable information is accessible concerning this tract of country.

The experience possessed, when assisted by the means at the disposal of the Private Freighters of Red River, may render their services very valuable auxiliaries in opening a line of communication without much present outlay. Their employment might be regarded as a necessary preliminary step towards establishing a permanent commercial connexion between Canada and the valley of Red River.

In continuation, it affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity of expressing sincere thanks to my Assistant, John Fleming, whose zeal and industry have never for a moment flagged from the day of our departure to the present hour.

In addition to the duties to which I referred in my report from Fort Frances, Mr. Fleming levelled across the valley of Red River from the "Big Swamp" to the Lake Ridge, when I was engaged on the Assiniboine; and all the views and sketches of Forts, Cascades, Rapids, Portages, Churches and implements, are from Mr. Fleming's pencil.

Letter to the Honorable T. J. J. Loranger, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary, on some results of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition.

SIR,—In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with a plain and concise summary of the results recorded and views expressed in my Report on the Red River Exploring Expedition, I have the honor to submit the following in relation to—

1st. The Means of Communication and Transport between Lake Superior and Red River.

2nd. The Areas of Cultivatable Land on the Route.

3rd. The Main Geological Features of the Country.

4th. The character of Red River Valley as an Agricultural Country.

5th. The Climate.

6th. The Present Condition of its Inhabitants.

7th. The importance of Red River.

I. *Means of Communication.*—The most advantageous Routes between Fort William, Lake Superior and Fort Garry, Red River, appear to be the following:

1. From Point des Mourons, near Fort William, to Gun-Flint Lake, on the Pigeon River Route, by road, about.....	60	miles.
Gun-Flint Lake to Fort Garry, by the Red River Freighter's boats of 4 to 5 tons.....	564	"
Total.....	624	"
2. Fort William to Gun Flint Lake by road.....	60	"
Gun-Flint Lake to the North-West corner of the Lake of the Woods, by Freighters boats.....	236	"
Road from the North-West corner of the Woods to Fort Garry...	100	"
Total.....	456	"

3. A Winter Road side by side with the last Route ..... 456 "

II. *Areas of Arable Land:*

1. Valley of the Kaministiquia, at the Lake Superior Terminus, about 20,000 acres.

2. Small detached areas, from 50 to 300 acres, on the south between the Kaministiquia and Rainy River.

3. Rainy River Valley exceeding 20,000 acres.

4. Detached areas on the Winnipeg, varying from 50 to 300 acres, until near the mouth of the river, where 20,000 acres may be found available.

5. The area of cultivable land of the first quality in the valley of Red River and its affluent the Assininiboine, within the British Territory, exceeds one million two hundred thousand acres. This does not include the Upper Assiniboine or its affluents. The area well adapted for grazing purposes in the same valley exceeds 3,000,000 acres.

III. *The Geological Features.*—The Primary Unfossiliferous rocks, consisting chiefly of Gneiss, Micaceous Schists, and Chlorite Schists, with intrusive Granite and Syenite, occupy the country, and are nearly everywhere exposed between Kakabeka Falls, 30 miles from Fort William, and Fort Frances, Rainy River, a distance of 270 miles. Drift clays, capped by alluvial deposits, occur for 70 miles on Rainy River, holding boulders and unworn fragments of limestone. From the sources of the Winnipeg to near its mouth, a vast area of Granite, followed by the unfossiliferous rocks before mentioned, occurs. This region may be considered hopelessly barren, with the exception of the small areas of Drift before noticed. Limestone of Silurian age appears on Red River, and probably underlies the greater part of its valley. It affords abundant and excellent building materials.

No promising indicates of metalliferous rocks are known to occur on the route, except at Gunflint Lake and Iron Lake, on the Pigeon River route. Salt exists in great abundance on Manitoba lake, near lake Winnipeg. Tertiary coal (Lignite) containing about 6 per cent of ash, is reported to exist in abundance on the Little Souris and the Assininiboine River, not 200 miles from the settlements on Red River.

IV. *Valley of Red River as an Agricultural Country.*—Enjoys a vast area of remarkably fertile, deep and permanent arable soil. All crops cultivated in Canada succeed well, and often show an average yield far in excess of Canadian returns. All necessaries of life, with the exception of iron and fuel, are found in great abundance in Red River Valley. The probable existance of Tertiary coal, or Lignite, is noticed above.

V. *Climate.*—The climate of the agricultural season is well adapted for all the operations of Husbandry. Corresponding observations show that the Summer temperature is three or four degrees warmer than at Toronto. The winter climate is very severe.

VI. *The present condition of the inhabitants of Red River Valley.*—The majority of the people are gradually becoming poorer, and approaching nearer to the Indian state; a result which seems to spring from the hitherto almost hopeless circumstances under which Husbandry has been conducted, and a quiet, unostentatious suppression, chiefly by means of competition through importations of every kind of Industry, which might lead to a selection of permanent homes by the half-breed and Indian Hunters. The better class of people are looking with much anxiety to some amelioration in their condition, and to remuneration for home industry, irrespective of the Fur Trade. The male population is fast diminishing, the European and Canadian element more particularly; enterprising young men seek their fortunes in the United States. Trade with the United States has lately acquired a growing importance. Red River cattle and horses are there exchanged for goods of different kinds. As a grazing country, Red River has, perhaps, no equal during summer and autumn, yet sheep are fast diminishing in numbers, wool being comparatively worthless in consequence of the general absence of even the simplest household machinery for the manufacture of "home-spun."

Through the munificence of the Home Missionary Societies, the interests of Religion and Education are well sustained amongst the affident population.

VII. *The importance of Red River.*—By far the larger portion of the valley of Red River available for extensive Agricultural Industry lies within British Territory. The region drained by the Upper Assiniboine has been shown to be incapable of supporting a large population, and the progress of settlement in the United States will soon begin to flow northwards, from the valley of the Mississippi to that of the Red River. But Red River unwaters a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast area tributary to Lake Winnipeg. The region spreads over 400,000 square miles; it is intersected by magnificent, navigable rivers; and is represented on good authority, to be fertile in soil and rich in mineral wealth. Red River is the key to this Great Valley, with it by means of a Winter road, following the route of a summer boat communication, Canadians can scarcely fail to establish a permanent junction, and prepare the way for the more speedy and ample resources of communication which will probably soon be required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Toronto, February 22nd, 1858.

Incidents in the Capture of Canton.

We glean the following miscellaneous notes from the *Overland Friend of China*:

"During the bombardment of the city the detrimental manner in which the unwashed hotbed and gaol fever have been raised requires no comment. Occasionally a rocket would take a lower range than was intended, and sweep half a dozen of them into eternity at a rush. The street, which runs from Davis's Column, on a bee line to the East Gate, is crowded all day with beggars, blind women, and children. Colonel Graham had his head quarters at the first shop within the gate, and as we passed was as dusty as a miller, sitting, with his own hands, to clear the place of a lot of rice, a quantity of which he was humanely doling out to the starving crowd outside. An old man calling himself elder his whole Mandah, refuses to vacate the temple below the Sanaim-seeing (head-quarters). He is seventy years of age he says, and so long as he can obtain a little rice, tobacco, and tea, there he shall remain. He was told that as the Marines were going to leave, he might not find the incomers (the Royal Artillery) so accommodating as they were, to which he replied he did not care. Three of his children, fellow residents he meant, he had been killed during the bombardment, but he did not fear.

THE CANTON FORTS.—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros came up to camp, and sat on the roof of Magazine-hill, to see the forts blow up. It was worth the trouble of getting up the hill to see the sight. When the spectators took their seats the forts were full of men. The French, who, having no engineers of their own, were directed by Certain Smart, took 12 rejected forts and Gough's fort was named by the commanding officer, Captain Munn. When the appointed time had come and passed, a rocket went up, the men hurried out, and the solid stone buildings stood intact in their loneliness. They never looked so interesting as during the few minutes which succeeded the rocket's. Seated not only 500 yards distance, you could see just a small glimmering slow match burning down. Then arose a succession of loud, sharp, cracking, shivering explosions, throwing fragments high in the air, and frightening, but not killing, a kite at the moment hovering over Fort Gough. There were at least twenty successive explosions at the larger fort When the smoke cleared a thousand eyes seemed to have passed in a few seconds. The square, substantial fortification was a picturesque ruin, such as we see at Carnarvon or Drachenfels. It was intended that the two forts should go together, but the French were ready first, and the spectators were tired of waiting, so the drum was divided into two parts—*Times Correspondent.*

ESCALADE OF THE WALLS OF CANTON.—Twenty minutes before the appointed time, the French advanced, and of course the English could not be kept back. They had crossed the ditch, and were clustered under the wall before the scaling ladders could be brought up. A daredevil young Frenchman had taken off his shoes and gaiters, and was trying to work him self up the accidentally angled bricks, assisted by Mr. Lavertet, who was propping him up with the muzzle of the Frenchman's own musket, when a ladder was placed, and Lord, leaping upon it, stood first upon the wall. He was followed by a Frenchman, the bandmaster of the 50th, and Col. Hope Graham. At the same instant Court, of the Sinicure, the Indian Navy, and Lieut. Bate, with a ladder at the north side of the bastion; but, although he sprang to another and got upon that, I believe that two or three Frenchmen springing to the wall from the breaking ladder got up before him. Let me mention, also, Corporal Perkins and Daniel Donovan, both volunteer Snapers, who held their place well among the French assailants, and were among the first over the wall. Meanwhile, the Chinese had been tumbling down all sorts of missiles, but when the allies were once upon the wall the great body of them retired They poured down into the city and fired from the streets; they dodged behind the buildings on the ramparts, aiming their cumbrous matchlocks from behind them. A few single encounters took place, and Luard's revolver disposed of one lingerer, but the general move was to fire right and left, and hurry to the right, to sweep the wall upwards towards the hill. Helter-skelter, away they went, driving the Tartars down into the town and before them along the wall, until, some hundred yards in front, they came upon a new body of the besiegers, who were just accomplishing another escalade.—*Times.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—An unfortunate accident occurred since our last publication, by which five seamen were blown to pieces and sixteen others badly wounded, and several mortally. Some gunpowder had been discovered and was in course of removal, when a drunken marine passed with a lighted pipe in his mouth. He was told by the sailors to "get out of that," instead of which he got frightened and threw down the pipe, which instantly ignited the powder, and hence the accident. Fortunately it has proved no worse, for in a building close at hand, and near which were Commodore Elliot and a number of his brigade, were 20 or 30 tons of gunpowder in open jars, and had the fire reached them, hundreds of lives might have been lost.—*China Mail.*

Alleged Forgery on the Montreal Bank for $8,000.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

Condensed from the London Free Press.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.)

LONDON, March 24, 1858.

The case of Alexander W. Anderson, charged with having forged the name of his father, Mr. Joseph Anderson, to the extent of $8,000, with intent to defraud the Montreal Bank here, is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need recapitulation now. The trial, which took place yesterday, excited the deepest interest in this city, from the known respectability of the father of the prisoner, and the former standing of the accused. Although the jury arrived at a verdict of acquittal, yet, as there are four distinct charges of forgery, and as the indictment yesterday was founded only on one, a second trial will probably commence this morning.

Alexander Ward Anderson was indicted to take his trial for forging a note for $1,000 with intent to defraud the Bank of Montreal. Other forgeries to the extent of $8,000 were also put in as evidence. Mr. H. C. R. Becher, Q. C. conducted the case for the Crown, with Mr. Wilson, for the Montreal Bank. Mr. Eccles, Q. C. of the Toronto Bar, defended the prisoner.

William Dunn, agent of the Montreal Bank, deposed:—Am Manager of the Montreal Bank. Know the prisoner at the bar; he was in the flour and wool business. During the autumn of 1857, arranged for the prisoner to have accommodation if his father's name was endorsed to the paper. The proceeds were to be used for the purpose of purchasing produce. Knew the father, Joseph Anderson, son. The prisoner had had discounts at the bank, under a similar understanding, when trading under the firm of Anderson & Dox. The note (now handed to witness) was drawn by prisoner, and was endorsed with the name of Joseph Anderson. It was for $1,000 and dated Dec. 23rd, 1857, payable at three months after date. He (witness,) was acquainted with Joseph Anderson's signature. Did not believe the endorsement of the note was his (the father's) writing. Note was discounted by the Montreal Bank. It was brought by prisoner for discount, about the same time as it was dated. Prisoner had the proceeds of the note. (Mr. Becher here produced other notes which were handed to witness.) Note for $2,000, dated Dec. 30th, 1857, and endorsed by Joseph Anderson, was deposed to as a forgery; also a third note for $2,000, dated Nov. 12th, 1857; also, a fourth, dated Dec. 31, 1857, for $2,000. All these notes were brought by prisoner for discount, and were discounted by the bank, as well as the one the subject of the indictment. The prisoner had the proceeds. They were discounted upon the assumption that they were endorsed by the father, Joseph Anderson. These were other discounts (the notes endorsed by the father) which were genuine. There are seven genuine endorsements. First had his suspicions awakened on Jan. 31th, 1858, by the flight of the prisoner. Had no misgivings before. Ascertained from the father that the notes were not endorsed by him. Issued warrants for arrest of prisoner. He was absconding. Knew that he had been in the habit of signing notes, cheques, &c., for his father. Had seen prisoner sign for his father, Joseph Anderson. Could tell a type of three or four inches thick, of cheques signed in the name. Had not seen prisoner sign cheques for his father without putting his initials under the signature. Father knew he did this, and allowed him to do so. Never saw prisoner use his father's name since he had been in business for himself.

Joseph Anderson, Sen., father of the prisoner, was next examined by Mr. Eccles. Some notes put into court were next handed to witness.—These notes, with his name endorsed on the back, were not in his handwriting. Did not know the writing, or whose it was. His son had been clerk to him for eight years; during that time, the authority to use his name was not limited. His son signed cheques and drafts, wrote letters in his name, received and paid money on his account, &c. On retiring from business, gave it and the good-will to his son.—Had never, in any way, put an end to the authority his son had previously exercised, viz., using his name. On his (witness's) retiring from business, he always endorsed his paper, when he applied for time.—Would have done so with the notes in question, if applied to. Believed his son considered he had authority to use his (witness's) name to the note in question.

Mr. Eccles having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, in a powerful speech, they retired for about two hours and returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Becher expressed his intention of preferring a fresh indictment against the prisoner, on another charge, in the morning; there being four distinct allegations of forgery, with "intent to defraud," &c., each of which may form the subject of a new trial.

The case lasted from 11 a. m., till past 7. p. m.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

HALIFAX, March 26.

The Royal mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain Workman, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 13th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship *Indian*, from Portland on Saturday the 27th February, had arrived at Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst, pursuant to its adjournment, the British House of Commons met. On the 11th inst, when an announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli, that in answer to Lord Malmsbury's note, he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour Her Majesty's Government had received despatches from the French Government, in answer to the despatch addressed to them by Her Majesty's Government, and he had much pleasure in announcing to the House that those painful circumstances which had unhappily, for a time, subsisted between the Governments of the two countries, had entirely terminated in a spirit friendly and honourable, in a manner which he believed would be satisfactory. And as soon as her Majesty's permission had been obtained, the correspondence would be laid upon the table. He would also take the opportunity of indicating the course which Government proposes to take with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service were so urgent, that Government would require all the assistance of the House to enable them to carry out these measures. A supply was necessary for service of impending financial affairs. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the Militia; that in consequence of the state of affairs in India, it was intended to embody a great number of militia, and in order to defray the expenditure, he proposed to ask for a supplementary grant of £700,000. He further detailed Ministers' plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that he was silent in regard to measures of general importance.

The army and navy estimates were moved for four months on account, and the motions were agreed to.

There had been some rioting in Dublin between the police and the College students. Five of the latter are said to be dangerously injured.

Rumors are afloat that satisfactory news from India had been received, but the despatch had not reached Liverpool when the *Niagara* left.

Rumors were current of a deficiency in the British Treasury, and of a small loan being confidentially negotiated. On the other hand, it was asserted that the Customs' revenue would exceed the estimates.

FRANCE.

A lengthy pamphlet was issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty between France and England, winding up with an appeal to the English Government and people, expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trial which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a State paper and attracted much attention in France, and it is said to have produced a favourable impression in England. The reverse was the case.

It had been reported that Walewski had retired from the French foreign ministry, but the report was unconfirmed.

Lord Malmsbury's despatch had been communicated to the French Government, the form of it was not known, but it is said to be firm and conciliatory.

The appeal of Orsini and his fellow conspirators condemned to death had been refused.

Arrests continue to be numerous throughout France.

It is said that Pieri, will be Prefect of Police after the execution of Orsini and accomplices (?)

A telegram from Paris of the 11th says, that the appeal of Orsini and accomplices to the Court of Cassation, was that day rejected.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna despatch says, that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and the Austrian government.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff was said to have issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube to the French Government. It was directly in opposition to the views of Austria.

Russia agrees with France and England to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The *Times* city article of Friday evening say:—Consols opened this morning with great dullness at prices to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a slight further decline. Better quotations from Paris caused a recovery, and the market then was ultimately supported by a report, which, however, was not confirmed by anything received at the India House, that a telegram had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow.

The correspondence which has passed between the Governments of France and England, will not be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the *Times* of this morning gives the following synopsis of it:—

"The first of a series of despatches only arrived yesterday—both Lord Malmsbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, have shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmsbury's request for an explanation of the three passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Count Walewski very frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor, and of the value he attaches to our alliance by his concessions to our views, both during the war, and since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. He prayed to observe that the Emperor has been exposed to, and escaped all attempts made by assassins, who were proved to have concerted their plans in England. He thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of the nation to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count Walewski repudiates in the Emperor's name any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or of a desire to change our laws, or of an intention to condemn, but now regrets the misconstruction placed upon his intention. He requests that the correspondence may cease and alliance continue. The *Times* states, but without vouching for the accuracy of the report, that as one result of diplomatic difficulty between France and England, Comte de Persigny will not continue to represent France at this Court.

The drooping tendency with which the stock market opened, gave way owing to the buoyancy of the Paris Bourse. Consequently it was only temporarily, and the final prices were the same as yesterday, with firm markets.

MARKETS.

The English funds have been dull during the week, and were considerably affected to a slight extent by the French pamphlet. Money in moderate demand above previous rates.

The Bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quite dull. In Provisions there was no improvement of importance.

Consols for money closed on Friday, the 12th inst, at 96¾ to 96¾.

Further by the "Niagara."

Satisfactory news from India had been received, but the despatch had not reached Liverpool when the *Niagara* left.

The steamship *Fulton* was detained at Havre by low water, and did not sail until the night of the 14th instant. The *Fulton* took out but little news. Its main feature was a lengthy pamphlet, issued in Paris, in regard to the refugee difficulty between France and England. It is entitled "*L'Empereur Napoleon III. et L'Angleterre*," and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, though it is the work of an eminent publicist, a member of the Council of State, yet the inspiration has been derived from the highest sources.—The document treats of Napoleon's career since he was elected President; refers in glowing terms to the Anglo-French alliance, its result, and the earnest desire of the Emperor for its continuance; and then enters at great length into the refugee question, and shows the danger the French Government is constantly running from the machinations of the french refugees in London, winding up with an appeal to the English Government and people, not to be led away by false interpretations, and expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a state paper, and attracted general attention in France. It is said to have produced favourable impressions; but in England the reverse was the case.

There was a prospect of a pacific settlement of the disputes in regard to the Duchies, on account of the King of Denmark's illness.

The *Niagara* sailed from Halifax at 11 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday night. Wind still, at W.; cloudy.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Portland 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 8. 30 A. M. March 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons met on the 12th inst. Mr. Disraeli said he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour her Majesty's government had received a despatch from the French Government in answer to the despatch addressed to them by her Majesty's Government, and he had great pleasure in announcing to the House that those painful circumstances which had unhappily for a time subsisted between the two countries had entirely terminated; they had been terminated in a spirit friendly and honourable, and in a manner which he believed satisfactory to the feelings, as he was sure they would be conductive to the interests and happiness of both countries. As soon as Her Majesty's permission had been obtained, it would be his duty to lay the correspondence upon the table. He would also take this opportunity of indicating the course which the government proposed to take with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service at this moment are so urgent, that government would require all the assistance of the House in order to enable them to carry out those measures which they, in the discharge of their public duty, deemed absolutely necessary at this moment, as a supply was necessary for the service of the impending financial year. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the militia observing that in August last a sum of £200,000 had been granted for that service, but in consequence of the state of affairs in India it was intended to embody a greater number of militia, under the act of last session. And in order to defray the expenditure thereby caused, he proposed to ask for a supplementary vote of £700,000. With regard to the supply immediately necessary for the approaching financial year, he proposed to take a course which had often been mutually taken under the extraordinary circumstances under which the House had now assembled, and that was to take the votes on the account; but without the assistance of the House it would be extremely difficult to pass the Ways and Means bill, and also the Mutiny bill, before Easter. He further detailed ministers' plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that he was silent in regard to measures of general importance.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE called the attention of the House and of the Government to the facts which have transpired of the capture of the *Cagliari* on the high seas by Neapolitan steamers, and to the continued imprisonment of the English Engineers.

Messrs. Parker and Watt, and asked whether there were any further papers on the subject which could be laid before the House.

Mr. DISRAELI said there was no doubt that the case of these unfortunate men was very distressing and that it had justly excited the sympathy of the country. He had himself the strongest impression that the men were not guilty, but their innocence must be demonstrated by a judicial investigation. There had been no neglect on the part of the government in attending to the case. It had been submitted to the investigation and decision of the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Orange Association—Wm. Johnston.
Notice—George Tate.
Caution—John Fowler.
Mistronic Club
A Card—A. Fowlis & Co.
Medical—Dr. Thompson.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858.

Our Financial Position.

By the report of what took place at the Town Council Meeting on Monday night, it will be seen that this town stands in a very queer position in regard to the railway undertaking. It is stated unmistakeably that there is *no* more money, and that in order to get the road finished, there must be a further sum obtained, beyond what has already been borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund. The sum spoken of is £12,000 and of that it would appear that £3,000 must be immediately borrowed, even before a By-Law, authorizing the new issue of debentures, can be matured. It does not seem to argue such good management as ought to inspire confidence in the Council, that, without the Treasurer of the town being able to submit to the Auditors, appointed to inspect the Finance Accounts, such a statement as they can verify, it is felt by the Council necessary to apply for further authority from the people to raise a new supply. If through unforeseen accident, or miscalculation, or any other cause to which the deficiency in the accounts could be traced, a fair demand upon such fair premises were made upon the forbearance and sympathy of the ratepayers, then would we all be willing to bear the burdens respectively which will be thrown upon us. But it is not so; there is no account given, satisfactory of what has been done, and if the language of the auditors in subscribing to their report means anything, it is that from its insufficiency it ought to be tested by a power superior to theirs. We do not charge the Council with dishonesty, but we do certainly wish to understand that, so long as the debenture account remains in the imperfect condition in which it was submitted to the auditors, they have no claim upon the inhabitants of the town for their gratitude or their good opinion, and before they ask the ratepayers to grant them power to issue more debentures, they had better be in a position to give such evidence as ought to satisfy reasonable inspection of what has been done with the powers they were earlier entrusted with. There is first the discrepancy of the number of debentures between what is charged to the town in the Receiver Generals' books and what was received by the Treasurer of the town; then there is the debenture taken from the railway account to fill up a gap in the current expenses of the Town; besides much else that will certainly come up and have to be satisfactorily dealt with. We know very well that it may be urged that our position as parties to a contract may be such as to require something to be done in order to continue us in the proper condition we ought to occupy; we are quite ready to adopt this view and to allow it to have its full weight, but before we can know what our condition is there must be some expression from those who are made peculiarly guardians of it. They have with a strange economy kept up a careful barrier between themselves and the ordinary ratepayers; they have vouchsafed just as much information as they thought proper from time to time to give, and they have admitted to their Councils only such as they have chosen.—Our principal agent has been found outside of the responsibilities of the Council. The Council itself could not afford a Board of Management; they must be sought for from among those who had no responsibilities, and to be chief of them we found Mr. Clarke. What this gentleman's idea of his relation to the town has been, we may judge from his open declaration before the Council that he was the agent, the attorney of Mr. Fowler, appointed by him to arbitrate as against the town in a grave matter of dispute between them, and wishing that the Council would take notice of this fact, lest it might be a disappointment to them that he had used his best endeavours to procure for Mr. Fowler the position he laid claim to, and requiring them to appoint some other person to act in their behalf as against him. It is such a condition of things as this bespeaks, that alarms the ratepayers, and their voice must not be disregarded.

The Defeated Road Scheme.

The By-law to authorize the issuing of £50,000 in debentures of the County of Peterborough, to be expended in making gravel roads, was considered by the ratepayers, on Wednesday the 24th ultimo, and quashed by common consent; the ground of opposition being, not that the people cannot appreciate good roads, but because they find that, under present circumstances, to form a fund to be managed by commissioners, is to lay themselves open to gross and systematic plunder. They have therefore very wisely buttoned up their breeches pockets, and will keep them so, until the present hotspurs on the fence are starved in, to other employment. The decision has struck terror in the establishment of the captain of the tribe, and very much weakened the faith of his adherents in his leadership. The way to make them honest is to make them earn their own living, by their own labour; but the tendency is the other way. The people are blind, and made to scratch; the cunning man comes behind, and gathers the produce.

The trial of William Townsend, *alias* McHenry, for the murder of the constable, Biddlecombe, has been going on at Merrittville for several days, and the defence has not yet been entered upon. The question of identity is again the only difficulty: witness after witness is proving the prisoner to be Townsend; but on the other hand, it is said the evidence that will be offered in the defence, will prove as conclusively that the prisoner is not Townsend.

Town Council Proceedings.

The Council met on Monday evening, and among other things of little general interest, the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of application to his own uses of the Town property, preferred by the Chief Constable against Mr. Henthorn, at the time he was a Councillor of the Town was submitted and received. It is so rich a specimen of committee business that we give it in its purity; it runs as follows:

The Committee named to investigate the charges brought by the Chief Constable against Mr. Henthorn beg to report,

That if the charges referred to are true, the Chief Constable has been guilty of gross dereliction of duty in not having them legally investigated before this time; it, however, the charges are groundless, Mr. Henthorn can have legal redress if he thinks it necessary.

(Signed,) JAS. HALL, Chairman.
C. BRADFIELD.
WM. HALL.

Committee Room, Feb. 22, 1858.

The Committee on Railway affairs brought in a Report which is as follows:—

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Railway Committee beg leave to Report as follows:

That they have had under consideration the advancement and condition of the work on the road from Millbrook to Peterborough, and the means of providing the amount necessary to insure the early opening and completion thereof.

That they find the Contractors in considerable arrears to their Sub-Contractors and men, and that it would require a sum of about Two Thousand Pounds to discharge the most pressing demands for labour and materials, and to enable the Contractors to proceed with energy so as to have the road open for passenger and other light traffic early in May and for heavy freight in about a month after.

That no estimate for the present month has yet been made and therefore your Committee do not know how much work has been done since the last report. The Company's Engineer, however, informed some of your Committee on Wednesday last that he on that day passed over the whole of the road from Millbrook to Peterborough in a hand car, thus showing that the iron is all laid down and the connection so far complete. The Contractors have, as the engineer then stated, between eighty and a hundred men busily engaged upon the line in ballasting, filling in," &c.; and it now requires an effort on the part of the Council to endeavor to procure means to pay for labour and arrears for work, and to secure the vigorous prosecution of the work and the opening of the road for business at an early day.

In view of the benefits which would result to the Town by the early opening of the road, your Committee recommend that the Mayor be authorized to raise the sum of £3,000 in anticipation of the new By-Law, under authority of a resolution of the Council for that purpose, with the understanding that the work be prosecuted with all possible despatch, so that the road be opened for passenger and light traffic the first week in May, and for general business as soon after as practicable. Your Committee would further recommend that due precaution be taken that the money so raised shall be used for the express purpose of liquidating arrears for labour and for ensuring the vigorous prosecution of the work only.

Your Committee therefore recommend that authority be given the Mayor to raise the sum of £3,000 upon the credit and faith of this Municipality, to be repaid out of the moneys to be hereafter received on account of the debentures to be issued under authority of the new By-Law for that purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. BURNHAM,
Chairman.

Peterborough, 29th March, 1858.

And upon that Report the following resolution was carried:

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. James Hall,

That the report of the Railway Committee now read be adopted, and that the Mayor in accordance therewith be and is duly authorized to raise the sum of £3,000 on the credit and good faith of this Municipality, by any Instrument executed under the seal and signature of the Corporation, that may be required to procure the accommodation proposed, said money not to be raised at a greater interest than eight per cent. and to be paid out under a resolution or resolutions of this Council respecting the same.

The Threat Carried Out.

Mr. Conger, not satisfied with the remarks we made upon the summons to surrender, communicated by his solicitor, has carried out his threat, and sues Mr. Sawers for £500, as compensation for his supposed grievance. We have no hesitation in telling Mr. Conger that, instead of his wounded feelings being soothed by a verdict, he will bite his lip, at the folly he has committed, in presuming to stifle a fair discussion by the Press upon what invites the closest scrutiny. It is the old game of bad men, to allow freedom to the Press, only when it assists them in their enslavement of the people; and Mr Conger will be added to the list of sufferers, whose temerity has led them into such a conflict; freemen being judges. The trial will be at the Assizes commencing April 27.

New Reciprocity Regulations.

The following new regulations have been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington. They will be found to operate very inconveniently in this Province, where so much lumber and other raw produce depends upon the United States for a market. There is no reason given for subjecting the importers of articles into that country to such restrictions:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"12th February, 1858.

"Collectors and other officers of the customs of the frontier ports are instructed, that, on all importations from the North American British Provinces claiming exemption from duty under the stipulations of the reciprocity treaty, the proof described in section 3, article 2, of the growth or production of the merchandise, is required in all cases where the actual value of the merchandize shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and where there is no Consular Officer at or near the port of exportation, the oath prescribed in forms Nos. 278 and 279 may be taken before a local magistrate, duly authorized by the laws of the country to administer oaths, which oath, so taken shall be accompanied by a Consular certificate in the following form:

"I certify that ——, the person signing the above certificate, as a magistrate, is duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this Province, and that I believe the statement contained in the above certificate to be true.

(Date) ——, U. S. Consul.

"The oaths prescribed in forms Nos. 280 and 281 are dispensed with.

"In cases of parcels or packages of merchandize of a value not exceeding one hundred dollars, the same may be admitted to entry without the aforesaid proof, provided the collector is satisfied that they are the growth or produce of the said Provinces.

"A Consular certificate of the origin of the merchandize, in the form following, may also be received by collectors as sufficient evidence of origin to entitle merchandize to entry under the reciprocity act:

"I certify that the goods or merchandize described in this invoice are of the growth or produce of the Province of ——, and of the value within stated.

"—— ——, U. S. Consul.

"HOWELL COBB,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

The correspondence which has passed between the governments of France and England, will not be laid before the Houses of Parliament, but the *Times* of the 13th gives the synopsis of it:—The last of the series of despatches only arrived yesterday afternoon. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, have throughout shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of those passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Count Walewski very frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attached to our alliance by his concessions to our views, both during the Crimean war and since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. He proceeds to observe that, after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attacks made by the assassins, were proved to have concocted their plans in England, he thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of our nation to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count Walewski repudiates in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or of a desire to change our laws, or of any intention to condemn them. But now regretting misconstruction placed on his intention, he requests that the correspondence may cease and the alliance continue.

Life Insurance Companies.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We are in receipt of a circular from the Life Association of Scotland, which has recently established a head office for Canada in our city, and has also extended its operations to the whole of British North America, from which we derive some valuable information. We are glad to see that the attention of the people of Great Britain is now directed more actively to Canada, than hitherto, and we shall welcome as evidence of this the establishment of first-class institutions amongst us—such as the one in question. We observe that the books of the Company close on the 5th of April next, and that entrants before that period rank as of one year's longer standing than later entrants. The Company has, during the last three years alone, assured upwards of three thousand lives, for more than a million-and-a-half pounds sterling. Its income is £125,000 stg. per annum. It has paid to families of assured, since its establishment, £203,337. The profits are apportioned every year to policy holders of five years' standing, the share of each being handed to them in reduction of their annual premiums, and for many years the premiums have thus been reduced to less than two-thirds of the stipulated amount. Policy-holders for £1000 stg. or upwards may allow half of the premiums to remain unpaid at interest, and pay for the first six years only half the amount. The Company holds out another great advantage, as after five years, if the full premium has been paid up, the policy is not forfeited by omission to pay the premium within the 21 days allowed, but it remains in force for one year, if payment be made within that time with an extra fine. Viewing life insurance as a duty incumbent upon all men with limited incomes—and, moreover, as a system specially adapted to the necessities and circumstances of the great majority of the inhabitants of this country, we commend this subject to the consideration of the many, who would find a peace of mind that is now unknown to them, in the reflection that their families were provided for, in the event of their premature decease.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

NEW YORK, March 30.

The *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool, 17th inst., arrived this morning.

The *Alps* did not leave with the *Baltimore* as advertised.

The correspondence between Malmsbury and Walewski is published. Very conciliatory on both sides. Walewski regrets the misapprehension of his original despatch, withdraws from the discussion and appeals to the loyalty of the English people.

Parliamentary proceedings of but little importance. Bombay dates to the 24th February received.

A large portion of the British army had entered Oude.

Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore awaiting the siege train.

Lucknow expected to be bombarded on the 25th February.

The King of Delhi has been found guilty and banished for life.

The steamer *Ava* with Calcutta mails and over a quarter of a million sterling in specie lost near Trincomalee on the 16th February. Cargo and mails lost, but no lives.

Canton all tranquil. Yeh remained a close prisoner.

Orsini and Pierri were guillotined 13th March. Rudio was reapted to penal servitude for life.

The English Government refuses to let Sardinia give up the Englishman Hodge to the French Government.

The Conspiracy bill was rejected by the Sardinian Parliament.

Other continental news unimportant.

The riot at Dublin was alluded to in both Houses, and Government promised strict investigation.

The Commons passed the India Loan Bill.

Disraeli had stated the case of Cagliari, and been unbuttoned to the two officers of the Crown, and Government would act upon their opinion, irrespective of the action of the late Government, which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples.

It was stated that Mr. Roebuck had received a challenge from Colonel DeLigney, a French officer, for his language in relation to France.

INDIA.

All quiet in the Punjaub.

The Rajpootana field forces were *en route* for Kotah, where the enemy was said to be 7,000 strong, and with 100 guns.

Shorapore, in Molams' dominions, had been captured, and the Rajah had been seized.

At Henderab the Bareilli rebels were defeated, February 10th.

It is stated that Nena Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force, to enter Bundlecund.

The Goorkahs had defeated the rebels at Gondor.

FRANCE.

The execution of Orsini and Pierri took place on the 13th. From 100,000 to 200,000 people assembled to witness the execution. They were kept at a distance by the military, of whom 50,000 were on the spot. Both met their doom with firmness. Pierri sang the well-known "Mourir pour la Patrie" on his way to the scaffold, and on the block cried "Vive L'Italia." "Vive La Republique." Orsini's last cry was "Vive La France."

RUSSIA.

The Russians have captured the important defile of Argoune in the Caucasus.

The Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts towards the mouth of the Amoor so suddenly that the Russians had to retreat 30 leagues from the Rivers.

The Chinese destroyed the Russian settlement.

Interesting from France.

One Senator—one only—has vote lagainst the "Public Safety Bill." His name deserves to be recorded. It is General McMahon, the brave soldier who commanded the assault upon the Malakoff Tower. General McMahon's conduct has produced a great effect. He has, for solong as Louis Napoleon reigns here, stopped his military career; but he has raised himself mountains high in the estimation of all really honest men. The Faubourg St. Germain again blame M. Mahon, and say he has done such a foolhardy thing; and they dread lest any part of the responsibility of his conduct should ever fall upon them. The people believe great credit to the undaunting intrepidity and real skill displayed on this occasion. The sailors were specially useful to Major Nicholson, in the management of the ropes which replaced the broken part of the iron work of the suspension bridge.

On the morning of the 22nd of January I rode out, accompanied by the chief Engineer officer, to see if the bridge was ready for the advance of the column. Shortly after my arrival, while I was inspecting the work, which was near complete, I observed an unusual movement amongst the villagers in a village about half a mile to the right front of the bridge. It soon became evident that an attack was about to be made on the working parties. The picquet, which had been placed on the enemy's side of the river, to cover the working party, was quickly reinforced. The sappers, chiefly consisting of a wing of the 53rd Regiment, skilfully laid out by Major Pavn, of that corps, under the direction of Brigadier Hope, to the left and along the road. The enemy attacked with musketry, whilst the 53rd was passing the bridge in support, and the heavy guns were being advanced from the position in which they had originally been placed, to cover the working parties. The right wing of the 93rd Highlanders remained on the right bank of the Kalee Nuddee, in reserve. A raking fire was quickly opened by Lieutenant Vaughan, of the Naval Navy, and Major Smith, commanding a field battery of Artillery, not any caving expedient to press the enemy till the remainder of the force should come up, for which orders were sent: the position now taken up by the 53rd Regiment was secured, and the fire of the enemy kept down by our guns, but an advance was not permitted. I may mention that the banks had been secured, when the bridge was first occupied, by the detachment of a wing of the Highlanders at Rowan, a village about three miles to the right, where there was a ford. A patrol had been sent on the previous day to destroy whatever boats might be found, for several miles up the Kalee Nuddee, to the left of the bridge. At 11 A. M. the main column from the old camp began to arrive, Brigadier Greathead's brigade leading. At the same time it was observed that the enemy had got a heavy gun in position, which had not opened before 2½ o'clock P. M., the 53rd supported by the 93rd, advanced on the village, to the right, which had already been evacuated in consequence of the fire brought upon it; whilst Brigadier Greathead marched along the left bank, the cavalry moving on the road on the line of the enemy's retreat towards Futtehgurh. The retreat of the enemy soon became a rapid flight, considerable execution being inflicted by the cavalry, under the immediate superintendence of Brigadier General Grant and Brigadier Little, all the guns which had been opposed to us, viz. *Gwlie* Return) eight in number, fell into our hands.

In this skirmishing all the troops engaged behaved remarkably well; and the only fault I had to find was with their great eagerness for attack. The rebels who were dispersed on this occasion consisted of three or four battalions, 41st and other corps of Native infantry. In the 41st the rebels had been at with much system to organize a second battalion, their recruits being dressed in a neat uniform. The route was complete, and it is said apparently on good authority, that the fugitives who escaped have made for Bareilly

The camp was pitched late in the evening on the road to Futtehgurh, five miles from the Kalee Nuddee, where I had the pleasure of finding Captain Seaton, who had ridden over from to report the arrival of his force and convoy in person. He was directed to make certain arrangements with the latter, and to close on Futtehgurh, after being joined by Brigadier Walpole. A very large stock of grain was ordered to be sent to Cawnpore, in case that district, and enlighten the labors of the Commissariat, for the supply of Sir James Outram.

On the 3rd I marched on Futtehgurh, which had been deserted after the defeat of the previous day by all the followers of Nawab. The flight of the rebels was so rapid that they had no time to complete the destruction of the government property. It is with the utmost satisfaction I have to inform your lordship of the very large amount of stores, of the most valuable description, belonging to the late gun and clothing agencies, which have been saved to the state. A notorious murderer, one Najir Khan, was seized with his guns in the town. I caused this to be done by the inhabitants, under fear of punishment on themselves. He was executed at the principal gate on the 4th inst.

"Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty, restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849, through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he chose to lead them: that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquility of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

"May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of a scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessings of twenty-five millions of citizens will follow you to posterity.

"FELICE ORSINI.

"Prince of Mazas, February, 1858."

Despatch from Sir Colin Campbell.

A supplement to the *Gazette* contains the following despatch from Sir Colin Campbell:—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Fort Futtehburgh,
January 5th, 1858.

MY LORD—I have already had the honor to inform your Lordship by telegraph of the various arrangements which have been made for the march of the force, under my immediate command, up the Doab.

Having been obliged to part with much of my carriage to meet the wants of Major General Sir J. Outram, G. C. B., in Oude, considerable delay was unavoidable at Cawnpore after the action of the 6th.

The time, however, was not lost. A brigade under Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope was detached to Bithoor, where every prestige of Nena Sahib's property was destroyed, and after very considerable exertion, which I thanked was recovered from the wells belonging to the former palace. The troops had evidently suffered severely, and it was not considered when it was necessary for Brigadier Hope to close on me subsequent to my march. The 88th foot was accordingly ordered out from Cawnpore under Colonel Maxwell, C. B., to protect the rear which had already been attended with much success. An order has been given to transfer the treasure so found to Mr. Shearer, the civil magistrate at Cawnpore.

Another brigade having been detached under Brigadier Walpole to make a detour by Jehanpoor, through Etawah in Hyposre, with orders to join me on the Grand Trunk Road. The effect of this movement has been excellent, and Captain Bradford, the officer whom I selected to act as a special commissioner, to accompany Brigadier Walpole's force, has been enabled to shape out the police arrangements. He has punished some notorious malefactors and disaffected districts, as shown by the returns now forwarded, and I beg to refer you to the Secretary of the Government. In consequence of the march of this force it would appear that there is now a complete escape of rebels and bad characters from the southern part of the Doab. Brigadier Walpole crossed the river yesterday at Perrung-ghee, and has secured my entire approval for the able and judicious manner in which he has carried out the duty entrusted to him.

I am informed by the civil authorities that my protracted stay at Cawnpore was of much benefit, and am convinced that, apart from any immediate object, it is necessary that the march of the troops should be steady.

Having completed my means of movement with the carts which had arrived from Allahabad on the 23rd December, after conveying the wounded to that station, I marched to Chowbepore on the 24th.

On the 28th, while the head-quarters and one brigade were encamped to Meeranka Serai, Major-General Windham, C. B., was detached with his remaining brigade to Punjah, the Rebels of which place already had his fort the night of the advance from Cawnpore. The fort was destroyed by the engineers, and several rebels belonging to the village in the neighborhood were dispersed of by the magistrate. Mr. Power accompanied this brigade and was enabled to make a good return round the country.

Measures were taken, from our central halting place, to destroy the country boats on the Ganges, in order to prevent the interception of the Doab from the Oude of the river, when the troops should have moved on. A considerable number were burnt, but it is probable that many may have escaped to Oude.

On the 31st December the leading brigade arrived at Omeergurgee, Brigadier Greathead and Major General Windham closing up, the one from the Oude in the evening, and the other from Futtehgurh the next day.

Early on the forenoon of the 1st January Brigadier Hope was sent forward with two regiments to the Kalee Nuddee, to prevent the further destruction of the iron Suspension bridge, by the rebels. They disappeared on his approach, and the corps of Royal Engineers, and Bengal Sappers, with a party of sailors, under Major Nicholson, Royal Engineers, set to work with great vigor, and worked day and night for the repair of the bridge, which had been very much injured. I consider that Major Nicholson and the officers under his command, deserve great credit for the undaunting industry and real skill displayed on this occasion. The sailors were specially useful to Major Nicholson, in the management of the ropes which replaced the broken part of the iron work of the suspension bridge.

On the morning of the 22nd of January I rode out, accompanied by the chief Engineer officer, to see if the bridge was ready for the advance of the column. Shortly after my arrival, while I was inspecting the work, which was near complete, I observed an unusual movement amongst the villagers in a village about half a mile to the right front of the bridge. It soon became evident that an attack was about to be made on the working parties. The picquet, which had been placed on the enemy's side of the river, to cover the working party, was quickly reinforced. The sappers, chiefly consisting of a wing of the 53rd Regiment, skilfully laid out by Major Pavn, of that corps, under the direction of Brigadier Hope, to the left and along the road. The enemy attacked with musketry, whilst the 53rd was passing the bridge in support, and the heavy guns were being advanced from the position in which they had originally been placed, to cover the working parties. The right wing of the 93rd Highlanders remained on the right bank of the Kalee Nuddee, in reserve. A raking fire was quickly opened by Lieutenant Vaughan, of the Naval Navy, and Major Smith, commanding a field battery of Artillery, not any caving expedient to press the enemy till the remainder of the force should come up, for which orders were sent: the position now taken up by the 53rd Regiment was secured, and the fire of the enemy kept down by our guns, but an advance was not permitted. I may mention that the banks had been secured, when the bridge was first occupied, by the detachment of a wing of the Highlanders at Rowan, a village about three miles to the right, where there was a ford. A patrol had been sent on the previous day to destroy whatever boats might be found, for several miles up the Kalee Nuddee, to the left of the bridge. At 11 A. M. the main column from the old camp began to arrive, Brigadier Greathead's brigade leading. At the same time it was observed that the enemy had got a heavy gun in position, which had not opened before 2½ o'clock P. M., the 53rd supported by the 93rd, advanced on the village, to the right, which had already been evacuated in consequence of the fire brought upon it; whilst Brigadier Greathead marched along the left bank, the cavalry moving on the road on the line of the enemy's retreat towards Futtehgurh. The retreat of the enemy soon became a rapid flight, considerable execution being inflicted by the cavalry, under the immediate superintendence of Brigadier General Grant and Brigadier Little, all the guns which had been opposed to us, viz. *Gwlie* Return) eight in number, fell into our hands.

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On the 3rd I marched on Futtehgurh, which had been deserted after the defeat of the previous day by all the followers of Nawab. The flight of the rebels was so rapid that they had no time to complete the destruction of the government property. It is with the utmost satisfaction I have to inform your lordship of the very large amount of stores, of the most valuable description, belonging to the late gun and clothing agencies, which have been saved to the state. A notorious murderer, one Najir Khan, was seized with his guns in the town. I caused this to be done by the inhabitants, under fear of punishment on themselves. He was executed at the principal gate on the 4th inst.

Mr. Power, civil service, has applied to me to sanction the appointment of Mr. Capper, civil service, to assist him in the Futtehgurh district. Mr. Power represents his new assistant as a man of much experience in these districts, and acquainted with the people. I have therefore ventured to give the sanction required, subject to your lordship's approval.

The destruction of Newab's palaces is in process. I think it right that not a stone should be left untarned in all the residences of the rebellious chiefs. They are far more guilty than their misguided followers.

A brigade will proceed to-morrow to visit two very mutinous villages, at a distance of some 20 miles from Futtehgurh. A garrison has been left at Myndorie, consisting of Her Majesty's 38th Foot, 1 field battery gens, and 200 Wallo Horse. This garrison will furnish the escorts from Myndoorie to Agra, so long as such precautions are necessary.

I have intimated to Col. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, that it is not expedient to leave a small detachment of itself at Etawah, but that that place should trust rather to the influence of the Myndoorie garrison on the one side, and the last arrangements made by me in the Cawnpore district on the other. That arrangement consists of a moveable column which is now being organized by Brigadier Inglis, at Cawnpore, for the purpose of marching about the district in aid of the civil power. Having reached this point, and the communication being fairly established between Calcutta and Agra, I await your lordship's further instructions.

I have, &c.,
C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Forgery Case Again.—Second Trial of the Prisoner.

(From the London Free Press.)

Yesterday afternoon, the trial of A. W. Anderson on a second charge of forgery, was commenced. The note which is the subject of this indictment was for the sum of $2,000, and was paid by the bank on the 23rd of December last. The evidence, for the most part was a mere repetition of that adduced on the former trial. The only new feature introduced was the production of a letter, by counsel for the Crown, written by the prisoner to his father previous to his leaving London, but which was not delivered until he had left. It contained a summary of the prisoner's own personal endorsements, and gave as his reason for running away his inability to meet these endorsements. It also gave a statement of his liabilities and assets, and spoke of the notes (for which he is charged as forging,) as ordinary transactions, and not as an admission of guilt. The former witnesses were re-examined, and Mr. Eccles addressed the jury with his usual ability, resting his defence on the same view of the case as in the first trial, with the additional plea that the letter produced, instead of being an argument for the guilt of the prisoner, was, on the contrary, a stronger evidence that he had no intention of defrauding the Bank, but had used his father's name as a matter of course.

At half-past 11 the jury, not having arrived at any verdict, the Judge adjourned the Court till half-past 12, and intimated that, if they did not then agree to a verdict, they must be detained in custody all night.

LATER.

(From the London Free Press, March 27th.)

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Alexander Ward Anderson was brought up to be discharged on the verdict of "acquittal" found by the jury on the previous evening.

Mr. Becher, Q. C., stated that, after the two verdicts that had been found, he did not feel inclined to press the prosecution further against the prisoner.

The learned judge, the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, then addressed the prisoner at the bar in an expressive and forcible manner. He said, doubtless the prisoner himself was not a little surprised at the verdict recorded last night. On the first trial of the accused, it appeared quite incomprehensible to him (the judge) how any person could have any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner; but when the second trial came on, he could not see how any person could have the slightest doubt of his guilt. It appeared to him (the judge) strange how such a decision could be arrived at in the face of the letter which he had written to his father before he left, and which was produced in evidence at the second trial. How, supposing that the father was entitled to the character he held, the prisoner could dare write such a letter to his father, proposing a fraudulent disposition of his property, he could not tell. He (the learned judge) had been a long while concerned in the administration of justice, and had never before seen the sympathies of the community so sadly misplaced as in this instance. He had had cases before him, where, although theft had been committed, yet a degree of sympathy (however wrong) had been manifested by the public; but he never before saw sympathy so strongly exhibited to a person in whose favour so little should be shown.

The prisoner was then formally discharged.

A considerable crowd was present, who heard the impressive admonition of the judge, which was listened to with marked respect and in deep silence, and which obviously made a profound impression.

The accused was afterwards liberated, and drove off with his friends.

United States Canals.

From the New York Courier.

We stated on Monday that it was the policy of our State to complete the enlargement of our Canals, as they afforded a means for transportation with which, in many respects Railroads could not compete. The interest of the State requires that we should offer to western shippers a route over which they can transport their freight at a price which will induce them to seek it in preference to the many others which are now open. We have opposed the imposition of tolls upon our Railroads, on the grounds that such a measure would drive the freight which they now carry into other channels, and that our canals would thereby gain nothing. Our policy is, therefore, to complete our Canals, and to place the tolls at the lowest rates—not by any means to raise them as sum have suggested. It has been stated that flour has already been shipped from Ohio to this city by the way of Philadelphia; and we now find that it can be sent from Toronto, by the way of Portland, at a less cost than it can be by the Suspension Bridge and the N. Y. Central Road. These are facts which it behooves us to consider, and they impress upon us more than ever, the necessity of offering to the West a cheap means of transportation. The Grand Trunk Railway, and the Montreal and Portland Road, have offered inducements to western freight which have produced a marked effect. The Detroit *Free Press* states, that the receipts of flour and grain and lumber at Rochester, Oswego, and other ports on the lake, have fallen off greatly in the past year, while they have increased at a proportionate rate in Montreal and Quebec. So marked are the results which have sprung from the establishment of these roads, and the line of steamers from Quebec and Portland, that the Governor of Canada in his last Message held the following language:

"I congratulate you on the continued success of the Canadian Line of Steamers.—They have already placed our intercourse with Europe on a new footing, and I look forward with pleasure to the establishment of a weekly line to the St. Lawrence during the next summer. I recommend to your notice the increasing value of the Lake Commerce of Canada. Our trade with Chicago and the Western States promises to be important alike to the Upper and the Lower sections of the Province."

There are merchants in Detroit who, it is said have for the past year made all their shipments to Europe over these routes rather than by the way of New York, for the reason that they could do it at a cheaper rate. With such a rival close by, it would be the greatest folly on our part to adopt any measures which will tend to divert from the proper channels our Western trade. As has been before stated, our railroad companies have been obliged to raise their fares because the old rates are too low, and it may be that the rates at which the Canadian roads are now running will be found to be below what they should be. It is, of course, the policy of the managers of these roads to divert as much of the trade as they possibly can by low rates, supposing that hereafter they will be able to raise them. Such, we presume, must be the principle upon which they are now acting, for otherwise a barrel of flour could not be sent from Toronto to this city by the way of Portland, at a cheaper rate than over the Central road.

With rival transportation routes which now surround the State, and ten which such strenuous exertion is made to obtain the freight which should pass through our Canals, it is manifest that to make the completion of the enlargement a mere political folly. All parties are most certainly interested in the prosperity of our State, and the measures which shall be adopted to ensure this should be those which appear to an enlightened person the most likely to be attended with success. Whether they proceed from Republican, Democratic or American parties, should make no difference, and it is for this reason that we have advocated the plan proposed by the Albany *Argus* for raising the money required to complete our Canals. If either of the parties have a better one to offer, let it be known at once. All that we desire is, that the trade which belongs to us should not be divided and that for the sake of party, nothing should be done which would tend to defeat the object in view.

The bill now before the Legislature imposing tolls upon railroads will probably be defeated. We have already said that the measure which it proposes is one which cannot benefit our canals, while it will drive to the Pennsylvania and other roads freight which now passes through our State. Having in view, therefore, the numerous transportation routes with which our State is surrounded, it is manifestly our best policy not to toll our railroads, but let them remain in a position to compete successfully with rival routes; and then put the toll on our Canals to the lowest rates—if necessary, so low as only to cover expenses. The State debt can be provided for by tax, to run any number of years that may be deemed expedient. We trust that this question will be brought before the Legislature at the earliest moment, as it is one second in importance to none which has yet been passed.

Sir William and Lady Don—A Domestic Scene.

On Monday afternoon, the town was somewhat alarmed by a rumour that Lady Don, the wife of Sir William Don, Bart., had attempted to put a period to her existence by poisoning herself. On inquiry, we learn that these are something like the facts as to what did occur: Sir William had for the few days of his then indisposed to the friendly sit of one of the actors, for the performance of sundry good offices, and he had evinced a proper disposition by remembering those tokens of past kindness. It is said that this worked on the feelings of Lady Don, who has not the same kindly disposition towards the actor referred to as her husband has, and that she had given utterance to her emotions in such a way that Sir William left home on Monday morning without according her the usual greeting. This so worked upon the lady's feelings that she determined to get up a scene, with a view if possible, of thus breaking up a connection which to her was so disagreeable. For that purpose she called forth to a chemist and bought a quantity of laudanum, which she pretended was to cure an attack of toothache. She then went to another shop and made a small purchase. Sir William had gone out for a day's shooting, intending to return to dinner. But in the afternoon there was a report that Lady Don had taken poison. Mr. Rendle, the surgeon, was at once sent for, and he brought his stomach-pump to relieve the unhappy lady of what was likely to prove a most disagreeable burden to her. By this time Lady Don had come to her senses. She had a hearty and instinctive abhorrence of the stomach-pump. She declared to Mr. Rendle, that she had not taken the laudanum; but he, on the other hand, said the pump must be used. At this time Sir William came home, and hearing from the servant what had taken place, he rushed up stairs and urged the immediate use of the pump. The story could not be believed, and it was only on her declaring by the memory of her mother, that she had not taken the foul and pestilent stuff, that she was allowed to go off without being the subject of the doctor's manipulations. When Lady Don had tasted the "physic," it did not strike her as being very agreeable, and she took something to take the taste out of her mouth

THE "SEA SERPENT" CAUGHT.—The following letter, giving an account of the capture of what at first appeared to be the vegetable sea serpent, we copy from the London *Times* of Feb. 12th:—

SIR.—In your paper of the 5th inst., is a letter from Captain Harrington, of the ship *Castilian*, stating his belief that he had seen the great sea serpent near St. Helena. His confidence is strengthened from the fact of something similar having been seen by her Majesty's ship *Daedalus* near the same position. The following circumstance, which occured on board the ship *Peleus*, then belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, on her passage from Mauritius, may be of some service respecting this "queer fish." On December the 28th, 1848, being then in lat. 26 S. lon. 6. E. nearly calm, ship having only steerage way, saw about half a mile on port beam a very extraordinary looking thing in the water of considerable length. With the telescope we could plainly discern a huge head and neck, covered with a long shaggy-looking kind of mane, which it kept lifting at intervals out of the water. This was seen by all hands and declared to be the great sea serpent. I determined on knowing something about it, and accordingly lowered a boat, in which my chief officer and 4 men went, taking with them a long small line in case it should be required.

I watched them very anxiously, and the monster seemed not to regard their approach. At length they got close to the head. They seemed to hesitate, and then busy themselves with the line, the monster all the time docking his head, and showing its great length. Presently the boat began pulling towards the ship, the monster following slowly. In about half-an-hour they got along-side; a tackle was got on the main yard, and it was hoisted on board. It appeared somewhat supple when hanging, but so completely covered with snaky-looking barnacles, about 15 inches long, that we had it some time on board before it was discovered to be a piece of gigantic seaweed, 20 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, the root end of which appeared, when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. In a few days it dried up to a hollow tube, and as it had a rather offensive smell was thrown overboard.

I had only been a short time in England when the *Dædalus* arrived and reported having seen the great sea serpent,—to the best of my recollection, near the same locality, and which I have no doubt was a piece of the same weed. So like a huge living monster did

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GRAIN & FLOUR STORE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up retailing at his mills, and being desirous of establishing a strictly cash Retail Flour and Grain business, has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. T. J. Henthorn, in those splendid Brick Buildings, opposite his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Corn, CORN MEAL &C., &C.

Which he will sell at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities, For CASH only.

Also, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

He is particular in informing his friends that he keeps no books, so that to ask credit, will only be to court refusal.

E. PEPLOW.

Peterboro, March 12, 1857. 11.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Woollens, of very Superior Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

Miscellaneous.

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

CURRIE & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have got MEAT on credit from me, are hereby respectfully notified, that after

the 1st April next,

their accounts if not then paid, will be put in suit for collection, and none will be spared. I am sorry to be obliged to proceed to this extremity, but I am driven to it by my own necessities.

F. W. HEATHER, Butcher.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

Hardware.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles bringing to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Ewart & Turnbull, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 21, 1857. 40

... Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strange's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 1-tf.

PETERBORO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, expensively and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 46

Insurances.

The SCHEME for the CURRENT YEAR will remain open to NEW ENTRANTS only until MONDAY, the 5th APRIL next.

On that day the Books will be made up for the 19th Annual Balance, and

14th DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All included therein will rank as of One Year's longer standing than later Entrants, and will participate One Year earlier at the Division of Profit.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.—Founded 1838, and empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

MONTREAL—9 Great St. James Street.
EDINBURGH—Association's Buildings, Princes Street.
LONDON—20 King William St. City.

Expressly constituted on the principle of reducing the Expenses of Life Assurance as low as is consistent with permanent Security.

Amidst the many and various systems of Life Assurance presented to the public notice, that of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND is undoubtedly well suited to the circumstances of the majority of persons who effect Assurances, as is evident from the rapid and unexampled increase of the Policy-holders' *During the last three years alone*, there have been upwards of *Three Thousand New Entrants*, assuring their lives for nearly *Two Million Pounds Sterling.*

The Policy-holders of the Association incur none of the risks of partnership. They are free from all responsibility, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed in any event.

REPORTED AT 18TH ANNUAL MEETING:

LIVES ASSURED to the number of 10,203
SUMS ASSURED ..... £4,319,760 Stg
ANNUAL INCOME from premiums and interest ..... £124,318 Stg.
CAPITAL [in addition to accumulated premiums] ..... £400,000 Stg.

THE ASSOCIATION

is now issuing Policies *free from* several Restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives and conferring *most and important* facilities and privileges, which are granted by no other Assurance Office in Canada.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.

J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., | G. Moffatt, Jr., Esq.,
David Torrance, Esq., | Alex. Morris, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Torrance and Morris.
MEDICAL OFFICER:
R. Palmer Howard, Esq., M. D.
SECRETARY ... JAMES GRANT.
AGENTS:

Peterborough—Rob't Dennistoun, Barrister.
Cobourg—Arthur MacDonald Notary Public.
Lindsay—James McKibbon, Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope—James E. Walsh, Merchant.

March 16th, 1858. 11

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ..... £250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARVY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £186,000. Paid up Capital, £98,714 18

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq
E. P. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure Vienna Plaster for Sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 33

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec., 1857. 52

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COWERT, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feb'y 12, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Crofts and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | **Omemee to Peterboro,**

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | **Port Hope to Lindsay.**

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	3	LINDSAY, 8
CAMPBELL'S,	3 40	OMEMEE, Arrive, 8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart, 9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK, 9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS, 9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar. 10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart, 10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S, 11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar. 12

MONTREAL TIME,

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old steer and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in September last. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 23, 16th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced, a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Douro, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beach, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Douro,
or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope.

Douro, Feb 2nd, 1858. 5

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. It is suitable for a tradesman, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Helm's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.

Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

SMITHTOWN!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the South half of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of SMITH, about

4½ Miles from Peterborough,

On the Boundary Line between Smith and Monaghan, containing

100 ACRES,

Of which about forty acres are cleared and free of Stumps, six acres of fall wheat, and about ten in grass, with ploughing and manuring done for spring crops. A large dwelling House, Barn, Stables, &c.

The proprietor desires to get as much ready money at the time of sale as possible, and he will therefore make a great reduction if the whole or a large portion is paid down.

For further particulars apply to

THOS. H. ROCHE,
Peterboro' East.

March 12th, 1858. 11

TO LET.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

—ALSO.—

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

LANDS, HORSES, OXEN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, some valuable farming lands in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon Mills.

Also a number of horses and oxen, from the Shanties.

For particulars, apply personally to

M. BOYD.

Peterboro, March 15, 1858. 11

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to

WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Stylish Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c. &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SICOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 10

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WISER.
Cobourg.

Or, RICHARD WISER,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber is returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which has been so kindly extended to him, would inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new shop expressly fitted up for him, on George Street, next door to G. H. Marshall's Bakary, and two doors below A. McNeil's Auction Rooms Having had many years experience in one of the largest Cities in North America, and in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, he flatters himself that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of his profession,

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

And hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Alteration of Time to connect with the Grand Trunk Trains.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT

The Trains upon arrival of the Grand Trunk from Toronto, will leave

Cobourg at 11 30
Peterborough at 2,45

D. E. BOULTON,
Lessee.

Cobourg, February 17th, 1858. 8

CAUTION.

I HEREBY NOTIFY the public at large not to purchase or accept of a Note drawn in favor of Michael McCarty, Connabee, for Nine Pounds five Shillings, as he pocketed the Note as soon as drawn and gave no value Signed by the Subscriber and Mathew Kennedy, dated January 22nd, 1858.

WM. LEITCH.

Asphodel, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Keane dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,

as a

MILLINER'S

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moncrk, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR.
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 2, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by A. LEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

TEA BUN,

made after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the palates of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN GULLIVER.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

PROFESSOR LEE,

(Late of Toronto.)

THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,

Can beat any

NIGGER

Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S, George Street.

Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND class teacher desires a situation He was trained under the national system in the Normal School, Dublin, and has had several years experience in Ireland, also in Canada West, and now considers himself capable of giving general satisfaction.

Trustees requiring a School Teacher will please to address to the care of Rev. Mr. McDowell, Otonabee Post Office, or to the Examiner Office.

Peterborough, Feb. 16, 1858. 9.

ELLIS'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to be distinguished by the eye from natural stone, and will resist all extremes of climate, forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.

VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned, begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certifies that I have analysed a specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.45
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.46
Silica	1.84
Protoxide of Iron	.21
Water	18.38
Loss	.29
	100.10

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New York, March 19, 1854. Chemist.

Onondaga Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	63.20
Sulphuric of Lime	1.01
Carbonate of Lime	9.30
" of Magnesia	1.90
Alumnia	3.80
Silicia	2.26
Protoxide of Iron	23.10
Loss	.34
	100.00

Cayuga Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	80 40
Sulphuret of Lime	2.00
Carbonate of Lime	10.00
" of Magnesia	2.00
Alumnia	4.00
Silicia	4.40
Protoxide of Iron	.30
Water	16.50
Loss	.40
	100.00

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New York, April 2, 1853. Chemist.

It appears from the above analysis that the Vienna Plaster is superior for land to that of the Cayuga and Onondaga, as he much as it contains the largest percentage of Lime, which is the most beneficial property in Land Plaster.

WM. LARKIN.

Charlotte, Monroe County, N. Y.

For Sale by

S. DICKSON.

Peterboro', October 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the

BOODLES PATENT.

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &c., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 14.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.

CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

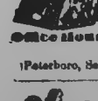
PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass & Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

BECK'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.



A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. S. PECK, Artiste

Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES

TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will ever be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ *Good work and no broken shares.* ☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

PETERBORO'

TOOL FACTORY!

OWING to the scarcity of money and the hardness of the times, the subscriber has determined to lay and save to Mechanics and others buying

EDGE TOOLS,

The profit charged by the Store-keepers for retailing, and is now selling at retail at his own shop all kinds of tools at the following very low wholesale prices:

These Tools are not made up to run off at low rates, but are of the best manufacture and quite equal to any ever offered by the stores.

Carpenter's Axes	$1,75 @ $2,00
Do. Slicks	1,00 @ 1,00
Morey 2 inch framing chisels	1,00
Morey's Knives	50 @ 1,00
Morey's Knives,	1,25
Bent Gouges, 4 to 8 in. Wide	
Hatchets	1,00
Broad Axes,	1,00 @ 2,00
Broad Axes,	1,25 @ 1,75

And all other work in proportion.

These prices are for CASH, and CASH only.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro,' 23d March, 1857. 13

The French Government.

From the London Times.

It can serve no good purpose for us to avoid allusion to a matter which has become the subject of common conversation, and which may at any time produce consequences important to ourselves. The position of the French Government and the state of things which now exists in Paris are notoriously the cause of much uneasiness throughout Europe. The feeling must naturally be strongest in this country. We are close neighbours of France, we are joined to the French people politically and commercially, we are no less by their alliea, acting with them on several great European questions, but, which is of even more importance, the two communities are united by commercial relations, which affect the intense interests directly or indirectly of half the families in England. The prices of French funds and French railway shares are quoted every day on the London market, our manufacturers supply the French with a number of articles, and our people take other articles in return. Then, the English are fond of travelling and excursions; Paris is within twelve hours of London, and they have of late years come to consider a visit to the French capital as a pleasant way of spending a few days which they may have to spare. So, while fully admitting that no nation has a right to interfere in the domestic concerns of France, we must be allowed to express our sorrow at the system of government which is being organised in that country, and to raise a voice of remonstrance, while there is yet time. This we do with no feeling of hostility to the existing authorities, but merely in the interest of quiet and good order in Europe. Common sense, when not blinded by fear or the intoxication of power, must point out how dangerous are elaborate schemes of surveillance and repression, and how hopeless the attempt to check the tongue or watch the movements of many millions of people.

We are told that the Ministry of Police is to be organized, and that its Chief will be placed in the first rank of Ministers. He should, indeed, take precedence of them all, for everything seems likely to be brought within the sphere of his control. The gay city of Paris, the home of social intercourse, of lively conversation and free opinions, hardly knows itself. The outward aspect of the place is the same; there are the same Boulevards, the same fountains flowing in the sun, the same cafés frequented by the same loungers, and in private life the same drawing-rooms and hangings and toilets. But over everything there is gloom and uneasiness. People are talking timidly, and with unusual dullness on unusually commonplace topics. Families are hesitating whom they shall visit and whom they shall be visited by. Men consider whether they ought to be seen walking with a friend whom they have known for years. Two persons will be speaking together, and on seeing a third about to join them will suddenly pause and turn the conversation. There will be in the midst of a social concourse a man who checks the mirth and puts a guard upon every tongue. People will talk with him, shake hands with him, but they will be careful of what they say before him. Individuals are careful of what books they have in their libraries, what papers they have in their writing desks. They do not talk affably with their inferiors, as light-hearted Frenchmen in the old times did. The *concierge*, the waiter at the *café*, even the private servants are kept at a distance. In a railway carriage it is as well not to be over communicative to a neighbour. In a letter it is well to confine yourself to your own private business and good wishes for your correspondent's health. For Paris and France are under strict surveillance, and no one knows who are the wit chers and who are the watched. The Empire is *corporeal*. Its incarnation is a *man armed*. It is not only that recognized agents of police are in every street and every public place, that the comings and goings of well-known Democrats are watched, that the assemblies of Communists are hunted out, but men of every rank, every phase of character, every shade of political opinions, are at the mercy of an immense army of spies, who penetrate everywhere, who follow the individual into the confidence even into his family and his private life, and who have spread distrust and apprehension throughout the country. It has, indeed, long been the misfortune of France that the security of private relations has been weakened by the means used by Government to obtain intelligence, and that fact has, doubtless, no little effect on society and domestic life; but it would seem that now the evil has assumed fearful proportions. We hear of professional spies of every supposed rank in life, from the well-dressed gentleman to the working man in his blouse; we hear of *lorettes* paid for information concerning those with whom they associate; we hear of hotels and restaurants being frequented by persons whose duty it is to listen to the conversation of suspicious visitors, and to endeavour to draw them into an expression of opinion. But the worst feature of all is the encouragement of domestic treachery by the corruption of private servants. No one can be secure that the man who brushes his coat, or the woman who attends on his children is not in correspondence with the police. We are not repeating any *gobe-mouche* gossip; we are stating facts proved beyond a doubt, and commenting on practices which are not even denied. Domestic servants of every degree are encouraged to report what passes in the houses where they are employed—who comes, who goes, what is said, what is proposed to be done. Apart from the moral degradation which a Government receives by a resort to such practices, it is evident that the information must be most untrustworthy. The sort of half-knowledge which servants have of their masters' proceedings will naturally cause them to distort all they see and hear. The most innocent conversation will be misinterpreted; any allusion which the spy does not understand will be construed into treason; a letter from England or a trip into Switzerland will be at once a correspondence with refugees, and disaffection will be found in a shrug of the shoulders or a raising of the eyebrow. How much will this tendency to exaggeration be increased when the servant knows that the value of his report and the reward he receives rise in proportion to the incrimination of his virtue.

Such a system as this, added to the new law of public security and the appointment of General Espinasse, has naturally thrown over the Capital a gloom which seems not likely to be dissipated. The baneful consequences, even in a material point of view, are to be found in the sudden depression of business and the general anxiety of the mercantile world. The whole policy of the French Government of late is indeed much to be regretted. No one who has watched the career of the Emperor and has seen his opportunities can help regretting that he should have allowed those who surrounded him to entangle him in such a net. He has involved himself in a system which no man can hope to control, and which must every day become unmanageable. He is striving to take the whole of France into custody. To have every man of wealth or position, or political note in the empire, every theorist, or lunatic, or sanguinous democrat, or reckless desperado under his eye, is the purpose of the present ruler. That he must be unsuccessful we know beforehand, and the question is whether the only evil will be the failure of his object. Our own opinion must be that such a machinery will tend to create what it seeks to repress. Sedition will be generated by the intolerable omnipresence of the police. Every advance of the new power will necessitate a still further extension, until a crisis arrives, on which it would be premature to speculate.

The proceedings of the French Government are not only unjust but unwise. What was there in the attempt of January 14th which called for such measures? The general impression at the time that the deed would add to the Emperor's popularity, and the results of an examination seemed to confirm this view. Four or five Italians were alone overtly concerned in the crime, and it would have been in the power of the Imperial Court to proclaim that France and Frenchmen were strangers to the tremor. The circumstances of the act might also have shown the Emperor and his advisers how little can be done by the most elaborate system of precaution. In spite of passports, and police, and telegraphic despatches, the assassins penetrated to the Emperor's person with their instruments of death, and a score of police agents, blind to their master's danger, were struck down by the explosion. Ought not this to have been a warning that security is to be sought rather in the confidence and respect of the people than in the web of detection? The exhibition by the Emperor of confidence in his subjects would have done more to defeat future attempts than any penal law. Frenchmen, even while they did not love their ruler, would have respected him, had they seen him continuing to maintain the confident bearing for which he has always been before so remarkable. Something like contempt will be the feeling for this frenzy of repression in a Sovereign who used to show himself so fearlessly, and who was at least as safe driving his Phaeton like a private gentleman on the Boulevards as when surrounded by spies and with whole squadrons for an escort. That the Ministers of the Emperor are more to blame than their master we can well believe, but he himself will have to bear all the punishment. Distrust and fear reign in Paris, but nowhere will they be stronger than in the Imperial breast. All history teaches that those who govern by such means suffer more than they inflict. Why should Napoleon III., after all his exploits and his glory, prepare for himself the old age of Tiberius? He has still to be admired Chief of a free and great people, why should he throw it away under the advice of men whose ingenuity is no secret to Europe? Personally he has the good wishes of the world; no one wishes to see his Empire overthrown to make place for an effete Bourbon or a Republican President. But, in the name of a friendly people, we must tell him that the system which his Ministers have organised for the government of a high-spirited nation is full of danger to himself and the world. It is a mockery for the suppression of all private political action? Is it thus that the quick-witted people can be totally de, rived of intellectual food by the extinction of the public press? Already men of every class are uneasy, and the rule of political officers resembles that of enslaved Rome. If a man is popular, he is dangerous to the throne; if he is rich, he is likely to be a powerful enemy; if he is poor, poverty may spur him on to crime; if he is lively, he must be ex, cting some additional intelligence; if he is melancholy, he is grieving at the supremacy of the established power. Nay, to make the parallel complete, we have recently learnt to call praises as "seditious silence" and "culpable expectation." So that no caution, no abnegation of publicity, can avert suspicion. *Quidvis mihi cavendum est, nemo tamen fuit suspicax.* For the sake of France and the world, we hope that this dark phase of history will be but temporary, and that the Emperor's good sense will soon sweep away a system which threatens to bring so many troubles on a great people.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamer *Hammonia* arrived here last night, and brought a London evening express of the 20th March, and Loudon morning papers of the same day.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail arrived at London on Saturday morning but details of news a give little interest in addition to the full telegraphic despatches already published.

A letter from Allahabad of the 11th says:—The wh le force is to be in motion to-morrow they have been crossing the river at Cawnpore for the last few days, and talk of the attack beginning on the 20th

Sir Colin Campbell has had an interview with the Governor General concerning Oude affairs.

There is a report here that a relation of the Old King has proclaimed himself King of India, and has given orders to the insurgents not to fight us, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty, and scour round and kill the English.

Further intelligence from India says that Marin Singh has preserved and sent from Lucknow some 40 or 50 English or Anglo Indian men, women, and children, some of whom had reached Gonchpore. Mairn Singh brought them as far as Fyzabad himself. He has asked Jung Bahadoor for a pass into Nepaul to end his days in retirement.

The Bareilly rebels lost 500 killed and wounded, and three guns, in the affairs of the 10th of February.

The Malon contingent, of which the greater part has mutinied, is to be formally disbanded.

The Rajah of Amjhera, one of the original disturbers, was hanged on the 10th of February.

The Fort of Gurrakhota had been abandoned by the rebels, and demolished by the English.

The small Madras column, sent out from Jubulpur on the great Deccan road had destroyed several villages.

A rebel attack on the village of Sheemanbad, had been repulsed.

Capt. Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa had captured the Fort of Bigregoorghur and 94 prisoners. The prisoners were all shot.

The Calpee rebels had been twice beaten, losing in both affairs—over 200 killed. A small government post at Tulluwam had sustained an attack of several hours, though only ten men defended it. The assailters then moved off taking with them the wives and children of the defenders who were in the village.

No change to note in the Bombay export market.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that several small vessels are now arriving in different ports to reinforce the French Admiral in China.

Marshal Controbert has taken possession of his command at Nancy.

TURKEY.

The Augsburg *Gazettes* says that France and England are agreed upon the following points:—1st, that the Porte must suppress the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2nd, it must faithfully execute the Hatte Hownyoun. Should these requisitions be complied with, it will not be necessary to consult the Paris Conference on the subject. Otherwise the Conference will be formally called on to settle the question.

The China mail was expected at London on the 22nd.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Saturday at two p. m. at 96¾ for money, and 96¾ to 97 for 8th April. At Paris on Saturday, the three per cents. closed at 69¾, an improvement of about ¼ per cent.

Value of Indian Corn.

For the following interesting information in regard to this little understood kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine:

By those who do not know, or are too scientific to profit by the experience of nations, of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered good fodder. Leibeg states that if we were to go naked as the Indians, or if we were subjected to the same degree of cold as the Samoides, we should be able to consume the half of a dozen candles in a single meal. Daring excessive fatigue in temperatures, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances under these circumstances, has led to the belief that animal food is necessary for human support. But late scientific experiments, and a better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, have shown that a vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food: that one pound of purchase Indian corn, or an equal quantity of corn meal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat. Meal from Indian corn contains four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour; more starch, and consequently capable of producing more sugar, and though less glutinous, in other important components is considerably nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of elements very compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining men under the most extraordinary circumstances. In it there is a natural conference of elementary principles, which constitutes the basis of organic life, that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility, and in its adaptation to the varied necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute wants of the adult human system than any other single substance in nature.

The Canadian Confederacy.

The proposed confederacy of all the British colonies in North America would consist of six provinces and three territories, as follows:

	Square miles	Population
Canada East	201,969	890,261
Canada West	148,932	952,004
New Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland	35,913	130,000
Nova Scotia	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward's Island	2,134	62,678
Total	435,514	2,470,160
Hudson's Bay territory	2,430,000	100,000
Labrador	5,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	8,000	2,000
Totals	6,968,514	2,758,400

The extent of territory is nearly equal to that of the entire United States, and although the climate in general is severe, yet the soil in many vast regions is very rich and productive, and there can be no doubt that the new empire or republic, as the case may be, would become a mighty power of the American continent. It is probable, too, that such a movement would lead to a rapid improvement of the western portion of North America, as the manner in the greater part of the possessions of the Hudson Bay Com any, especially in Oregon, near Puget's sound and at Vancouver's Island, are remarkably mild and genial.—*Washington Union.*

Tomatoes.

A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* gives this mode of growing tomatoes. He forwards his plants in a hot-bed or green-house, and grows them in pots until they are a foot or a foot and a half high, turning them out about the second week in May. He then sets three feet apart in rows. When planted he drives down a few stakes, six or eight feet apart, leaving them four feet high the whole length of the rows, and nailing a strip of wood all along the tops, and tying one or two lower down the stakes to make a trellis. The ground should be dug deep and made rich with manure, and a spoonful of guano mixed with the soil under each root. We quote: "When they have grown sufficiently long to tie to the trellis, I select two or three of the longest shoots and tie them loosely to the trellis, cutting away all other small laterals which may grow on the main branches. I let these main branches grow until they have come in flower and set the first bunch of fruit; then I pinch out the top one joint above the bunch, and so on of all the rest, taking care to cut all the laterals which may grow on the main branches down to the axels of the leaves, as often as they are produced, but leaving the leaves entire. If any one will take this little extra trouble, he will be amply repaid and absolutely astonished at the immense clusters of fine large tomatoes he will have. If lanted in a favorable situation, they will ripen at least as early as those grown in any other way out of doors, and frequently three days or a week earlier. When ripe they will hang longer on the vines without decay. The situation can hardly be too sunny. Deep, light, loamy soil suits them best."

Ancient Uses of Cork.

There are some substances in the use of which we have not made much progress, partly from the fact that other materials have been discovered to supply their place, and partly from the substance itself possessing such palpable peculiarities that its earliest discoverers must have seen at once for what it was most applicable. This is the case with Cork. The Romans used it as soles to put it in their shoes, to keep their feet dry; and as there were no high heels in those days, the ladies used it to make them appear tall. Pliny has seen the Gauls fish with the aid of a cork jacket, fishermen used it as floats on their nets, and buoys to their anchors, and Pliny tells us that it was employed as stoppers to vessels of all kinds. The old Spaniards lined the walls of their houses with Cork, because it kept them warm and prevented dampness; and lastly, the Egyptians manufactured coffins out of it, which being lined with a resinous composition, preserved their dead from decay. The method employed in Portugal of cutting the bark, and burning the outside, is the same to-day as it was one thousand years ago: so that altogether, we cannot say that we have done very much with Cork that has not been done before.—*Scientific American.*

Tobacco in California.

There were fourteen and a half acres planted with tobacco in California last year in four different counties, and the crop in one county amounted to 1000 pounds. The tobacco raised in Los Angelos county was good, and no doubt the State might supply the home demand with good tobacco. The tobacco produced, on good soil, from 2000 to 3000 pounds per acre, and has sold at from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound.

The Welland Assizes.

THE CAYUGA AND PORT ROBINSON MURDERS.

Robert Flanders sworn.—I know Townsend well. I first heard of the murder of Nellis on the day after the murder; I was then at Cayuga station, where I reside. The news was brought to me between eleven and twelve in the day; *Townsend came to my house about ten o'clock* on the night of the murder; George Gibson brought him there; four others came with him; they remained until between two and three in the morning, when they left to go to the station. I was sworn in by Mr. Fitch as a special constable, and some constables came from Cayuga; I and the *others, six or seven in number, immediately* went to Buffalo; we heard the men were at the United States hotel; but after searching the city for some time we returned without discovering them. I eventually arrested Blowes at Hamilton from the knowledge I possessed of him, and I had only seen him once—that was at *my house on the night of the murder. King* was in gaol for robbery, and I went to the prisoner and at once recognised him, though I had only seen him once before. Mr. Heward had searched Toronto for Bryson, but had been unable to find him: I suspected he was with his grandfather at Innisfil, and we went there, and arrested him *whilst he was in bed. We had the last news of* Townsend at Buffalo, but when we arrested his accomplices they told us they had taken the Niagara train; we returned home on Friday night, and on Sunday evening I heard that Townsend and Lettice had been in Pelham on the Friday before. We searched for him both there, at Oswego, at *Syracuse*, at Rock Island, and on the Missouri River; I had scent of him until I got into the State of Missouri, when I lost him. I heard of the arrest of the prisoner shortly after he was taken into custody; I received a telegram from Mr. Iles, requesting me to meet him at Port Colborne; I went to Port Colborne and *saw Iles there; he asked me if I knew Townsend*; I told him I did perfectly well; he then said, "describe him." I gave him some little description, but it did not amount to much, as I wanted to hear Iles's description; I asked him the colour of Townsend's eyes; Iles replied they were blue; "then," I said, "he is not the man;" he then said the eyes might be of a very dark blue or grey colour, for he had not noticed them particularly. he asked me if I recollected Townsend having any scars about his face. I replied I never recollected seeing any; he (Iles) then said there was a large scar on the man's cheek, but he thought it at it had been done fresh, as there was a patch upon it; there or four persons were present at the time. I had the impression that Townsend had a small scar in the forehead, near the hair, but his mother afterwards told me that he had a scar also in him, and what had been taken for a small spur was only a little cowlicks. Iles also said there was a very small scar over the eye; I told Iles, if the prisoner was William Townsend, he must have received the scars since he had left: Iles desired me to go and see him; I told him I was certain the prisoner was not the man, and I told him if he would pay my expenses to Cleveland and back, I would go; he offered to do so, and promised me a share of the reward, if he got it, and he seemed to be pretty sure of it at that time. I rather think he said I should have two-thirds of the reward; he was pretty liberal at that time; he always maintained that he knew Townsend well. When we arrived at Cleveland, we went to Iles's, from thence to the police office, where we saw the Marshall, and we went next to the gaol: the gaoler and I went into the passage above a flat upon which we left Iles; the gaoler had told Iles he had not better go up, as the prisoner felt a little vicious towards him; the door was locked upon us, and Iles could not possibly have come up; when the gaoler pointed out the prisoner, I said, "Is this the man they have arrested for Townsend?"—he replied, "Yes." I then said, "I have seen enough of him—it is not Townsend." The prisoner and I conversed but very little together. I think the first question he asked me was whether I was from Canada; I told him I was; he asked if I had come to re-gain him as Townsend?—I replied in the affirmative, but I told him it was not the man: that was nearly all the conversation we had together. When we returned, I found Iles with the man who had accompanied us to the prisoner; I told Iles so; he did not say anything just then, but he afterwards desired me to keep still about it, because he was afraid if the man got out, he might shoot him: on the same evening, the Sheriff requested me to give him a description of Townsend; I at once sat down and wrote it, and I believe I signed it: that was at the police office; we had, in the meantime, gone back to Iles's house; from Iles's house I went at me to the police office, and gave the description: Iles did not know I was about to give a description of Townsend to the Marshall; in fact, I did not know I was wanted to do so myself, until we arrived at the station; I did not go there on purpose to give the description; I publicly stated my opinion that the prisoner was not Townsend; before going to the Court House it struck me that the prisoner might be a man who was charged with having committed a robbery at St. Catherines; I at once telegraphed, and received a description of him by telegraph: the description corresponded with the prisoner's appearance in several respects; but it was evident the prisoner could not be him inasmuch as the rubber was marked by small pox. When I went to the Court House, it was said there was a man there from Canada, and they were afraid to show him; it was also reported that I was a brother-in-law of Townsend, and the prosecuting Attorney had the investigation put off a week on that account: after the postponement of the examination, Mr. Jones who was acting as an Attorney on behalf of the prisoner, came to me in Court and asked me if I knew Townsend; I replied I did, but the prisoner was not he: Mr. Jones then desired me to remain until the following Saturday, but I told him I could not, as I was busy at home getting in wood; Mr. Jones and the prosecuting Attorney then took me before a gentleman whom I understood to be the United States Commissioner, and to him I made a statement on oath, in which I described the prisoner and also Townsend: I did this about noon on the day after my arrival at Cleveland. I do not know that Iles was aware I was about to make the statement; I did not keep at Iles's that night, but I stayed on Saturday; it was arranged by the Attorneys on both sides that my evidence should be taken in the way I have stated: I was cross-questioned very closely; I stated then what I say now—that it was impossible for the prisoner to be Townsend, and when my evidence had been given, every one present appeared to be of the same opinion; I returned to Iles's and took tea, after which Iles accompanied me to the depot. I had no object in keeping the making of affidavits secret from him; it was generally understood by the people who remained in the Court after the adjournment took place, that I was about to make an affidavit; it is very possible that Iles might not have been present when that arrangement took place. Afterwards saw an inquiry made in the Welland *Herald*, why I did not identify the prisoner as Townsend, when I must have known him, this and other statements induced me to make the Buffalo *Express* an offer of a wager of one thousand dollars 'that the prisoner was not Townsend: no one took up the bet, but I made then five dollar bets, and they are outstanding yet; I am not related to him, and the only connection between us is this—a half uncle of his married a cousin of mine; Townsend is not a companion of mine; he used to come to my public house, but he always behaved very well in my presence, he used to play a little upon the fiddle, and make so terrible a noise upon the violin when he came to my house that my wife threatened to burn it. There was a very slight suspicion against him of being a thief before the murder took place, but nothing had been stated against him. I asked his stepfather how he lived; he said he could not at all tell—and I knew as well as he, he never paid took of a meal's meat in my house; he teazed the girls in the kitchen, and the last time he was seen there, one of the girls broke the "dipper" about his head. I am still of the opinion that the prisoner is not Townsend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonald—I was instrumental in getting a number of Townsend's accomplices arrested.

Mr. Macdonald—It is said you permitted Townsend to escape. Now, sir, how much reward did you get as blood-money when these men were executed?

Witness—I received about £150.

Mr. Macdonald—You got the £150 as blood-money!

Cross-examination continued—I swear positively that I did not tell Iles before I saw the prisoner, that Townsend had two scars—one upon his left brow and the other under his cheek. Blowes and King were executed some time in May, 1853; I recollect being in old Mr. Nellis's house afterwards; Mr. W. Nellis, the father, and James C. Nellis, and Samuel Nellis, the brothers of the murdered man, were present; I never said in their presence that Townsend had a scar over the brow; I never told Mr. Cheshire, while the Cayuga trial was proceeding, that there was a mistake about the matter, and that Townsend had scars upon his face, which I could point out. I do not think I had any conversation with Mr. Cheshire at all.

Re-examined by Mr. Freeman—I never supposed Townsend had any mark upon his forehead, with the exception of the cow-lick, which I have referred to; in one of the descriptions, it was said that Townsend had a scar on his forehead.

The Court adjourned at eight o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY (SATURDAY).

Mr. Justice McLean took his seat on the bench at eight o'clock, this morning.

Mr. Freeman commenced by the examination of

Captain Agnew Patrick Farrell—I knew a person named Thomas Graham. Garret Patterson was brought before me the latter end of October, 1854, charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr. Nellis. Graham was examined as a witness, and my impression is that he swore as positively to Patterson being one of the gang that he was committed for trial. There was so strong an *alibi* made out that I should have discharged Patterson without hesitation were it not for Graham's testimony; I first saw the prisoner when he was sent up to our gaol in June, 1857; I mailed two letters for him; I know how they were addressed; one was addressed to Mr. J. Anderson, Recording Scribe Sons of Temperance; the other was addressed to Mr. Thomas Gray, Foster's Barn, Yuba County, California. I had gone to the gaol at the prisoner's request; he complained of his detention in gaol, and conceived it impossible so many *people would so far perjure themselves* as to swear he was Townsend; I advised him to write to his friends in California; he said it would do him no service as the people of the place were roving people like himself and the letters would never get to hand; I almost censured him for not writing, and at last he did so; I endorsed his letters, paid the postage, registered and posted them.

John Flumsby—I had frequently seen William Townsend; the prisoner is not the man.

Isaac Pilling—I reside in the State of Wisconsin, and have been in California; I left New York on the 5th April, 1853, and arrived at San Francisco on the 6th May; I then went to French Corrile; I went to Chip's Diggings about the 1st August, 1853, and left on the last of March, 1857; I returned to my native place in Lafyette County, Wisconsin; I saw the prisoner; I first saw him on the 21st July, 1854; I saw him in Davidson's Restaurant, Chip's Flats; when I saw the prisoner in gaol, I did not recognize him until I had conversed with him a little; I asked him what time the law-suit was commenced by the Gas Tunnel *Company against the Wilkinson Company.* He answered me correctly, and detailed a variety of minute circumstances connected with it; he also asked me if I remembered a span of horses running away on the flat, and killing a person named Abby, who lived with Elisha Barnes. He brought himself to my recollection by the fact that I was passing between Andrew's and Fuller's store when the prisoner and James Anderson told me of this accident; the man was killed in October or November, 1854; I remember him as early as July by seeing him in Davidson's restaurant, arguing with a man who went by the name of "Scotty." I know it was about July I saw the prisoner, from the fact that I had just returned from French Corrille, and had gone into the restaurant in time to hear the argument between "Scotty" and the prisoner. I remember seeing Mr. Huber, Mr. Aikins, and Mr. Walters there. I do not remember what the prisoner talked about.—"Scotty's" correct name with Andrew Smith; he was employed as a cook and baker. I did not know a man there named Henry. After I had seen the prisoner the first time, I think I stated to some one that he was not the man I had in my mind. It was on the second visit I had the conversation with, and re ognized, the prisoner.—when in California, the prisoner went by the name of "Bob." I have a letter which was sent to me by Mr. Barker, the prisoner's attorney. That letter brought me here. [Witness handed the letter to Mr. Freeman.] The letter was brought to me from the place to which it had been mailed. I was not promised a reward for coming here.—I came here of my own free will and accord.

Mr. Freeman read a portion of the letter, which, however, was not received as evidence. It was as follows:

"Dunnsville, C. W., March 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—I write you at the instance of Frank J. Huber, recently from California. I am acting as the attorney of one Robert McHenry who is arrested as Wm. Townsend for murder! The murders were committed in October and November 1854. and Huber says that you are acquainted with McHenry, and can give evidence as to his having been engaged on the Wilkinson Tunnel and on Balsam Flat, at or about the same time. Huber will attend and give his evidence, but as some 20 persons swear positively to his (McH.) being Townsend. I will require your evidence and that of John and Henry Weirs and James L. Thompson, before I have any confidence in his acquittal. *I cannot at present promise* you anything for your attendance, but think I will be able to raise a sufficient sum by subscription to defray your expenses."

"I hope this appeal to you will not be in vain; you have it in your power to assist in saving the life of an innocent man, whose greatest crime appears to be that he is without money, to prove his innocence, while those who are urging the prosecution, have the certainty of a reward of $7,000 if they succeed in having him convicted as William Townsend. His trial takes place at Merrittville, near this place, on the 24th of this present month, so you will have to start immediately on receipt of this. I send this letter enclosed—one to the Postmaster, requesting him to cause its immediate delivery, as no time is to be lost. If I had known of your place of residence, I would have written you before, but I only received Huber's letter to-day.

"Come without fail. McHenry is innocent, and it is hard to see a man executed because of his poverty. You will not regret having come, when you witness the vile conduct of those who are looking forward to the reward as their recompense.

"Yours, most obed'tly,

"EDGAR BARKER,

"Attorney-at-Law.

"ISAAC PILLING, Esq."

Examination continued,—I am certain about the period when I saw the prisoner at California.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonald.—I arrived at Merrittville the day before the Court opened. I saw the prisoner the next day. None of the other Californian witnesses had at that time arrived. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Carrie, were present at the interview. I only remained there a few minutes. We did not recognize each other. The Gas Company as well as the Wilkinson Company, had a dispute with the Wilkinson Company. He knew all about the Gas Company's suit. He never mentioned my name, and did not show any sign of recognizing me. On the following day Mr. Huber, Mr. Aikins, Mr. Walters, and myself, went into the cell together, in company with Mr. Barker. Before going into the cell I had conversed with them about the prisoner. I might have told them on my first visit I did not recognize the prisoner. When we went into the goal on the second occasion, Mr. Huber then asked the prisoner if he could not recollect circumstances about Chip's Flats. I had gone to the goal in the first instance expecting to see another man. The man I refer to as being killed, met with the accident in October or November. I know at was at that period, because I was then getting out my timber, and the prisoner and the other man first told me of it. When the prisoner related the substance of that conversation to me, the remembrance of him at once flashed across my mind. I did not know Henry of Forest City. I have told Mr. Glover, of the City Hotel, Merrittville, that the man I had in my mind as "Bob," had sandy whiskers and sandy hair, and that he was a thick-set man. I know Mr. Campbell, Deputy Sheriff of Detroit. I do not think I told Mr. Campbell that I did not remember having seen the prisoner in California, but that from the circumstances he had mentioned, I was positive he had been in California. I recollect Mr. Springer, in the presence of myself and others, describing a McHenry, whom he had seen near Chip's Flats, as being a thick-set man, and having light hair and sand, whiskers; but I do not know that any of the company said he had described Henry exactly; nor do I remember Springer saying that his name was not Henry but McHenry. "Scotty" and the prisoner were pretty "gassy, whenever I saw them together. I had three or four interviews with the p isoner in gaol.

Re-examined by Mr. Freeman—At the dinner table, Springer described a man whom he named accidenry, and whom in said he knew. None of us said that that accidenry was the man whom we knew.

Hugh Aikins.—I reside at Nassagaway. I have been at Chip's Flats, California. I left my father's house in January, 1854 and arrived at Chip's Flats in June, 1854. I was there engaged with Walters and others in ditching. I arrived here in October, 1857, having left on the 5th of September. Mr. Walters came over with me We brought papers with us. I first saw the prisoner about the middle of October, 1857. He was then at David on's house at Chip's Flats. I know it was at that period, because I was then engaged on the flumes of the ditch. When I first saw the prisoner in gaol I recognized his features but I could not for a little time say who he I had seen him. He at once recognized me, and called me Hugh Walters. The reason he called me Walters was, that in 1854 I was generally known by the name o. Walters. During my first interview with the prisoner in gaol, I called to mind the circumstances under which I had seen him In November I moved down to Chip's Flats. The pr

Simpson Nelles.—I recollect Mr. Flanders coming to our house after the execution of Blowers and King. He said Townsend had a scar over the left eye, and added, "You might meet him and talk to him and not observe it if he had his hat on; but if you knew the scar was there you would see it quite plainly." He said nothing about a cowhick. He might have alluded to other scars; but I cannot exactly remember.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—I positively swear Flanders said the scar was over the left eye. I cannot tell the exact spot to which he pointed with his finger.

Re-examined by Mr. Macdonald—I do not believe that he pointed to the root of the hair.

William W. Nelles—William Flanders called at my place shortly after the execution of King and Blowers. I am not sure that my family were present. When I had the conversation with him he called to see about a reward I had offered for the apprehension of the murderer. He said that he had good success. I (W. Nelles) remarked that we had all but Townsend. He said he knew him and that he had a scar over his eye. I then paid him the reward. I don't remember any particulas eye. We were conversing inside the house. My sons came in about the time Flanders was going away. I am not sure whether he said scar or scars. I think "scar" He put his hand to the place. I think my sons were talking to him on the verandah. I did not follow them out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—I think he did not say "his forehead over the eye." He only mentioned it once in my presence in the house.

Andrew Oliphant.—I live at the West End of Lundy's Lane, and am a Blacksmith. I know Benjamin Duffin. He used to live in Pelham. I knew William Townsend, either in 1851 or 1852. I think 1852. I have seen him before that—I saw him at Mr. Duffin's frequently, working in the Cooper business. I was buying coal at Joseph Garner's. I remember his having a handkerchief over his eye, on account of a hurt he had received.

Mr. Freeman objected to this evidence being received, as it was not rebutting testimony.

Mr. Macdonald said he desired to prove by this witness, that the prisoner received a wound over the eye at a particular time, and that the wound left a scar after it. He only heard of this witness after the case for the Crown had been closed. Had he heard about him earlier, he would have commanded his attendance before.

The Judge ruled that the evidence could not now be received.

Mr. Macdonald desired his Lordship to note the fact that he had tendered such testimony and that it had been refused.

His Lordship did so.

Mr. Macdonald then proposed to show by the witness, that Townsend had a few days afterwards a scar over his eye, and that Duffin must have seen it.

Mr. Freeman said this would only be confirmatory evidence of what had already been given for the Crown. Mr. Macdonald could only contradict certain words used by Duffin, or show that to the knowledge of the witness Mr. Duffin was aware of the scar.

Witness was interrogated and said he could not state that Duffin knew of the scar.

James Chambers.—When the examination was going on at Cleveland, I understood Aaron Farr to say, that Townsend had a scar over the left eye.

B. T. Campbell.—I am Deputy Sheriff of Detroit. I am here on business. I came here on Monday week. On the Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon afterwards, Mr. Pilling, who has been called as a witness for the prisoner in answer to my question, if he had recognized the prisoner as the man whom he had seen in California, said he did not recollect having seen him in California: but the prisoner brought to his mind circumstances that he knew to have transpired in California.

Charles Glover proprietor of the City Hotel.—Mr. Pilling stopped at my house during one day. He said he knew a man named "Bob" in California—he could not distinctly recollect whether his surname was McHenry or not. He was a thick-set man, having light hair and sandy whiskers.

Mr. Freeman.—Pilling said he knew two men named "Bob."

Sayres S. Hagar—I know Valentine Schram. I called upon him, and asked him to go to Merittville to see if he could identify the prisoner. He rather objected to going, and went on to give me a description of Townsend, saying he had small black eyes, high cheek bones, thin cheeks and long sharp chin. He particularly spoke on Townsend having a scar over his eye; but I cannot say he mentioned which eye it was over. He did however, go to Merittville.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—Mr. Schram is a respectable man. I should say he must have been mistaken in saying he did not tell me.

Nancy Crumb—I live about a mile and a half from Bridgeport. I know William Harvey. He resides near to the Townsend family at Cayuga. When I was present, Harvey, on one occasion after Townsend had left the neighbourhood, said in my house, that Townsend had changed his name, and he was now called McHenry.—My eldest son Benjamin was present. I do not know who else was present. He told me that long before the prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—The prisoner is not Townsend.

Mr. Macdonald—But he is Townsend in disguise.

William Talkett—I am a sailor and reside at Cleveland. I know the prisoner. He was on board the schooner *St. Lawrence*, in the spring of 1852, on the waters of Lake Erie. He came on board in April. I was the mate. The prisoner remained on board a month and a half. I was examined at Cleveland on behalf of the prisoner. He went by the name of "Bob." They called him an American, but on one occasion I asked him what countryman he was, and he said he was an Englishman. I thought he talked like an Englishman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—He never changed his tone, which was natural. I do not know whether he came from a place within the sound of "Bow Bells." or "Blue Bells." (Laughter.) He told me when he left he was going on board the *Powhattan*.

Kenneth Mackenzie.—I was born in the north of Scotland. I have conversed with the prisoner, who has told me he lived some distance from the city of Glasgow. I got the impression of a few miles. He told me that he had sailed down the Clyde, and had left Greenock for this country. That is a port a man would ship from if he left Glasgow.

Mr. Macdonald wished witness to state something more that had passed between the prisoner and himself, but Mr. Freeman objected.

Prisoner then leant over the desk, and said he was willing to answer any question suggested to him.

Mr. Macdonald.—I understood you were very morose, and would not answer any questions?

Prisoner—You will understand a little more before you die.

Mr. Macdonald.—What did you say?

Prisoner—You will understand a little more before you die.

Mr. Macdonald (vehemently)—I have no doubt the whole tribe of you will try to injure me in every way; but I defy you all. You meant that as a threat.

Prisoner—I did not.

Mr. Macdonald said he had just discovered the existence of the next witness.

John Devine (brought hither by a Bench warrant)—I was present, eleven years ago, when Townsend met with an accident at Thorold. He was kicked by a horse on the left cheek. He drove the horse himself. The name of the horse was "Old Spot." Blood flowed from the wound. Townsend was taken, senseless, into a grocery store, by myself and a Dutchman named Dornan, who was working for Owen McMann at Port Dalhousie. [A subpœna was issued for Dornan's attendance.] I left Townsend in care of Dornan. I saw Townsend again two weeks afterwards. The grocery is situated near Ban's Mill, on the old canal. I knew the man's name was Townsend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—The accident happened before the new locks were built.

Mr. Freeman—Have you not said the man's eyes were black?

Witness—Who told you, your Honour? (Laughter.)

Mr. Freeman—Can you write?

Witness—Yes, your Honour. (To the Judge)—If your Lordship will give me a pen I will show you. (Laughter.) I never wrote a letter describing the man's eyes as being black.

Mr. Freeman proposed to cross-examine the witness, to prove that the wounded man was not the prisoner.

The Judge ruled that the counsel could only cross-examine upon the matters rising out of the examination in chief, but his Lordship pointed Mr. Freeman's application.

Examination continued.—The letter now shown me is not in my handwriting. I write better than that.

Robert Harper—I reside in the township of Wainfleet, on the line of the canal, and knew William Townsend. I remember his being kicked by a spotted horse on the canal Bank. I saw him about a half an hour after he was hurt; John Devine and a man who went by the name of 'Dutch' carried him off afterwards; the kick was received on the left cheek just here (placing his finger on his left cheek bone); I do not know who dressed the wounds; he was taken to the city hotel, Thorold; the building is not far distant from Ban's mill; it was either eleven or twelve years ago—I think it was twelve years since; I did not know Townsend previous to that; but I frequently saw him afterwards; I saw the plaster on the wound after it was getting better. The wound could be seen on Townsend's face by looking straight in the face; it was very easy to see it; I did myself to prevent coming here—I was afraid to come.

Mr. Macdonald—That is the case with all our witnesses, and a very pretty state of things it is.

—Springer—I reside at Delaware, in the county of Middlesex; I have lived at California; I left Missouri river on the 19th June, 1849, and arrived at California in the month of February, 1850; I passed through Chip's Diggings in 1851; I was last in Forest City in 1852; I left California in September, 1856, and back by way of Nicaragua; I knew a man at Forest City of the name of McHenry; I saw him on Beaver River, between it and Yuba county, 65 miles from Forest City; he was a low sized man, having middling light brown hair, and was about five feet seven inches; he stood erect; his complexion was light; he was a butcher; I described the man to the California witnesses, and one of them said I had described a man of the name of McHenry, whom they also knew.

Mrs. Alpheus Sherwood—I have had a short conversation with Capt. Turnbull; Capt. Turnbull said if the lawyers only knew what questions to put to him he could throw more light on this matter than had been thrown upon it yet; he said Mr. Darling, of Dunville, had telegraphed to him that his expenses would be paid; but he did not say it would be worse if his costs were not paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—Captain Turnbull boarded with us.

Mr. Macdonald proposed to show by a man who measured Townsend for some clothes that he saw a scar under his chin, but it was objected to, and the evidence was not received.

F. W. Cheshire—In my presence at Cayuga, during the trial, Robert Flanders said to me, "The scars these parties have mentioned are all wrong; I know Townsend, and the scars upon him are different."

Dr. Burns—George Schram has said in Court, in my presence, on seeing the prisoner more, "There I see Townsend;" and when the prisoner again moved by said: "There I don't see Townsend."

Robert Coulter—I have several times talked to John Nelson O'Brien, and he has often told me that he could not swear whether the prisoner was or was not Townsend."

Abisha R. Crosman was then called by Mr. Freeman, and produced the book containing the entry he had referred to during the afternoon; he submitted the book to the inspection of the Judge, and was cross-examined respecting it by Mr. Macdonald, who endeavoured to show that it had been manufactured for the purpose.

Mr. Macdonald wished to call two or three additional witnesses, but said he could not bring them until Monday, and as he intended to make a speech of several hours' duration, it would be well to adjourn the Court.

His Lordship hoped the Jury would reconcile themselves as well as they could to their prolonged captivity.

A Juryman said he had not taken off his clothes for eight days, nor slept for two nights past.

The Judge hoped the Jury would be as well cared for as possible, and gave the permission to attend Church on the following day; and also to taking a walk in the custody of a constable.

It is impossible to give an idea of the feverish anxiety which pervaded the whole Court, as this long to be remembered trial drew near its termination. Messengers were despatched in every direction to search up and bring in witnesses to contradict the testimony which had been given for the prisoner, and when at a quarter after seven o'clock, the Court adjourned, the Grand Jury room, which had hitherto been kept crowded with witnesses, was completely deserted.

The prisoner manifested but little more emotion on Saturday than he has hitherto evinced; he chatted very familiarly with Mr. Jones, his Cleveland attorney and the California witnesses; the greater part of his time has been spent in reading the newspaper reports of his own trial. Public feeling appears to be rapidly turning in his favour.

The Court again sits at eight o'clock on Monday morning.

THE SPEECH FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Macpherson addressed the court on the behalf of the prosecution. He commenced by apologizing for making a very short address on account of illness. He had never yet felt called upon to address the jury upon the evidence brought forward for the defence, but it would be affectation were he to say that the evidence in this case did not call for remark. The duty of the prosecuting counsel was not to indulge in declamatory language, but to take the position of a coroner on and see that every and single fact was done in the manner. If the prisoner was found innocent of the charge by his country he would be perfectly satisfied. Mr. Macdonald, but if he was the murderer of Constable Richards, then it was only a very proper wish that he might be brought to justice. He commenced his address by congratulating the jury upon the ability that the had manifested; for he knew in regard that the learned gentleman who had just addressed the court charged the crown with not having dealt fairly with the prisoner on this occasion. It was necessary to get up a new and cement in order to give it a more lasting one to the satisfaction of the jury whether the prisoner was Townsend or not, and if he was not Townsend let him get forth to the world, though he were screened to the lips in blood. His learned friend said he was secured of the innocence of the prisoner, he had chosen an intelligent jury to try the case, confident of their acting fairly and impartially and without feeling a d—d sympathy—The witnesses had been ordered out of court: but the prosecution had laboured under this disadvantage—that the witnesses for the defence had had ample opportunities of hearing the evidence as it appeared from day to day in the public newspapers. His learned friend had complained of the statement of Mr. Harrison, a young gentleman of singular talent and application, and who would one day be a bright ornament to his profession. Mr. Harrison had said that the prisoner was one of the criminals, and perhaps when he arrived at the age of Mr. Harrison he would be more inclined, though it was not a little strange that Mr. Freeman fell into the same error, if error it was—by a seeming his conviction of the prisoner's innocence. If the jury had a reasonable belief that the prisoner was not William Townsend then it would be their duty to set him at liberty—him, but he hoped the jury would not, as had been the case at Cayuga, come to a lame and impotent conclusion and disagree. The crown had brought forward all the evidence they could produce at the present time; the defence had also done their best, and it would be satisfactory to both sides if the jury could possibly come to a conclusion one way or the other. His learned friend had commented somewhat severely upon the statement of Mr. Harrison, that the prisoner could, if convicted, receive a new trial; but, not only would a new trial be granted him should he adduce reasons to justify it, but if the prisoner was transported for the rest of the gallows, and there was a doubt of his guilt, would he not also come forward and prove by his past life that he was not Townsend, there would be an immediate reprieve. Whilst addressing the jury he should frequently have occasion to refer to the evidence as reported in the public newspapers, and he took great pleasure in bearing testimony to the truthfulness, accuracy, and ability with which these reports had been given. 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He had no doubt the prisoner had been in California, and that he had written to Captain Turnbull; but he believed Capt. Turnbull had received a letter earlier than he had stated, or that it had been ante-dated. It was easy to be mistaken with regard to the forehead, and he regretted that before he (Mr. Macdonald) came up to Merrittville the prison's hair had been cut short, so that he could not be made to wear his hair as Townsend wore his. It was easy for him to pluck out his eyebrows, and there was no doubt the eyebrows of Townsend were more bushy at the time he committed the murder than were the eyebrows of the prisoner now; and the gaoler from Sandusky said the prisoner's eyebrows were not so bushy even now as they were when the prisoner was under his custody. All the witnesses on the part of the prosecution had found that Townsend was stoop shouldered; so was the prisoner, and the only difference between them was that the prisoner threw back his head more than Townsend; but what would a man not learn to do for the sake of saving dear life; in height the prisoner corresponded with Townsend, and though the prisoner was not strikingly like the Townsend family, still there was, as Mr. Hellems remarked, a resemblance between them. There was no room to doubt that the prisoner corrected Higgins about the sale of the boat; and it was a providential thing that a criminal could not always be on his guard, but that he occasionally suffered a word to escape to show who he really was. Speaking of the scars, he said it was impossible that in the wide world another man could be found having precisely the same scars, and if the evidence of the scars was positive and could be relied upon, the California evidence, that the prisoner was not Townsend, was worthless, and went for nothing. And he thought it had been satisfactorily shown that the scars had been described before the prisoner was taken into custody.—Barnes Watt had said before he saw the prisoner that if he was Townsend he would have a scar upon his foot. The prisoner's foot was bared, and there indeed was the very scar which had been described so circumstantially by Watt. As to the scar on the prisoner's cheek it had been stated by Devine and Harpef that Townsend was kicked by a horse on the canal near Thorold, but when Dornan was called to corroborate their evidence, it was evident from his manner that he had been tampered with and influenced, and he pretended that he knew nothing about the circumstance. 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As to the diversity in the evidence respecting the colour of the hair and eyes, he attributed but little weight to it, it being so easy for persons to be deceived with regard to the hair and eyes. With respect to the feet, he knew many instances of people who, having contracted enlarged joints by wearing tight boots, had got rid of their deformity by wearing large soft boots. The witnesses had, many of them, differed on small points; but the very fact of their so differing showed that the evidence had not been concocted and made up. He now came to the evidence of George May and his father. George-May recognized Townsend at Chicago, but Townsend said he was no longer known by his proper name, but by a name which George May afterwards told his father, and which his father said was McHenry. This was very important when taken in connection with what Mr. Harvey told Nancy Crumb—that there was no longer a man named Townsend, but that he was now McHenry. He had no doubt the prisoner had been in California, and that he had written to Captain Turnbull; but he believed Capt. Turnbull had received a letter earlier than he had stated, or that it had been ante-dated. It was easy to be mistaken with regard to the forehead, and he regretted that before he (Mr. Macdonald) came up to Merrittville the prison's hair had been cut short, so that he could not be made to wear his hair as Townsend wore his. It was easy for him to pluck out his eyebrows, and there was no doubt the eyebrows of Townsend were more bushy at the time he committed the murder than were the eyebrows of the prisoner now; and the gaoler from Sandusky said the prisoner's eyebrows were not so bushy even now as they were when the prisoner was under his custody. All the witnesses on the part of the prosecution had found that Townsend was stoop shouldered; so was the prisoner, and the only difference between them was that the prisoner threw back his head more than Townsend; but what would a man not learn to do for the sake of saving dear life; in height the prisoner corresponded with Townsend, and though the prisoner was not strikingly like the Townsend family, still there was, as Mr. Hellems remarked, a resemblance between them. There was no room to doubt that the prisoner corrected Higgins about the sale of the boat; and it was a providential thing that a criminal could not always be on his guard, but that he occasionally suffered a word to escape to show who he really was. Speaking of the scars, he said it was impossible that in the wide world another man could be found having precisely the same scars, and if the evidence of the scars was positive and could be relied upon, the California evidence, that the prisoner was not Townsend, was worthless, and went for nothing. And he thought it had been satisfactorily shown that the scars had been described before the prisoner was taken into custody.—Barnes Watt had said before he saw the prisoner that if he was Townsend he would have a scar upon his foot. The prisoner's foot was bared, and there indeed was the very scar which had been described so circumstantially by Watt. As to the scar on the prisoner's cheek it had been stated by Devine and Harpef that Townsend was kicked by a horse on the canal near Thorold, but when Dornan was called to corroborate their evidence, it was evident from his manner that he had been tampered with and influenced, and he pretended that he knew nothing about the circumstance. It was most scathing comment upon the evidence for the defence that the gaoler at Sandusky and others who knew the prisoner, said they had never seen the convict's scar which he bore upon his face.—Coming to the California evidence, he said he did not think any great reliance could be placed upon it, however well-meaning the witnesses might be. He had no doubt they had seen the prisoner in California, but it was after he was seen by George May, and had gone to New Orleans. They were in all probability mistaken as to the time; but the witnesses for the prosecution could not have been mistaken respecting the scars. The evidence went to show that Townsend could transform to himself into almost any shape he chose, and as one any character he chose, and the counsel feared that the prisoner could also at all convenient opportunities metamorphise himself in any way—first he appeared as Townsend, the negro, next as McHenry, the cook—then as an American; anon as an Englishman; and at another time as a Scotchman. He then drew attention to the different ways in which the prisoner had spelt the name of McHenry. He could go through the whole of the evidence; but he did not wish to do so. If there was a doubt, by all means let the prisoner benefit by it, and rather run the risk of his deluging the country with blood than punish an innocent man. If the jury could not convince themselves that the prisoner was the man, let him go, be the consequences what they might. At all events they should so set that when they retired to their pillows they might be satisfied with their verdict, no matter what that verdict was. His learned friend had spoken of the prisoner's conduct at Cayuga, in saying that he was ready to stand upon his trial, although he was not prepared to meet the charge. That conduct did appear most extraordinary, and it could be accounted for only on the supposition that the prisoner had given him off as offering hoped the jury would not, as had been the case at Cayuga, come to a lame and impotent conclusion and disagree. The Crown had brought forward all the evidence they could produce at the present time; the defence had also done their best, and it would be satisfactory to both sides if the jury could possibly come to a conclusion one way or the other. His learned friend had commented somewhat severely upon the statement of Mr. Harrison, that the prisoner could, if convicted, receive a new trial; but, not only would a new trial be granted him should he adduce reasons to justify it, but if the prisoner was transported for the rest of the gallows, and there was a doubt of his guilt, would he not also come forward and prove by his past life that he was not Townsend, there would be an immediate reprieve. Whilst addressing the jury he should frequently have occasion to refer to the evidence as reported in the public newspapers, and he took great pleasure in bearing testimony to the truthfulness, accuracy, and ability with which these reports had been given. It was something novel to people so remotely situated, to see the full and correct report of this case brought out day by day as the trial proceeded, and it spoke much for the energy and enterprise of the proprietors of the public journals, and the industry and ability of those who were connected with them. Beginning with the evidence of Mr. Gaynor, the learned counsel remarked that the "rowdy" hat worn by the murderer, fitted the head of the prisoner, and that, as Mr. Gaynor had stated, the prisoner must have had a very strong motive for concealing the particulars of his past history. Mrs Fleming had particularly marked the conduct of the man whom she had seen at the head of the table on the evening of the murder, and the testimony given by her and the others who saw the murderer on that occasion, was of the most satisfactory nature—Mr. McCoppin's evidence was important, and such as his learned friend had confessed, as was entitled to a great deal of weight. What was the previous history of the prisoner? Was it a fact that he had a past history? The Crown said he did not give his past history, because he had none. The only history known of him was that he was seen on the lakes and afterwards in California; but he should be prepared to show that the prisoner never went to California until after the murder of Constable. The jury would observe that whenever Townsend was seen, McHenry was unknown—the two never appeared together—there never were two Richmonds in the field. The prisoner's counsel had gone all the way to California to prove an *alibi*; but the Crown had given them an opportunity of proving an *alibi* at home, and which they might have done had they shown where Townsend was when the prisoner was in Sandusky gaol. Townsend was the coolest and most daring man known. Mark his unsurpassing coolness on the night of the murder, and afterwards when he was seen at Woodstock, and then turn to the prisoner at the bar, and see with what amazing coolness he had sat there reading the newspapers containing the accounts of his own trial. He never met but one man who could act with such coolness—he did not conceive there could be two such men, and his coolness afforded a very strong presumption that the prisoner and Townsend were one and the same. After going over other evidence, Mr. Macdonald came to that of Mr. Iles, whom he declared from the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Freeman, and said Mr. Iles's testimony had been corroborated in every important particular. With regard to the system of offering rewards, instead of being blamed for the course the government had taken in this respect, they were entitled to great credit. He then drew attention to the pistol, which, he said, bore the initials "C. T." This was an extraordinary thing, but he did not attach much importance to it, because he thought those letters were put on the pistol by the maker at the time the pistol was manufactured. It was singular, indeed, that the prisoner should have been detected with a revolver and three knives in his possession, when he had only thirteen cents in his pocket to protect. The presumption was that he had not armed himself to protect property which he possessed, but with an intent to take the property of others. Among other important features in this case was that of the prisoner calling Iles by name, and his considering him a friend. If this evidence could be believed to be true, it strongly went to show that the prisoner had previously known Mr. Iles, and that he considered him to be an old friend, and not the friend of a day, as had been suggested by the learned couns

Latest from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.

The Utah mail which left Camp Scott, March 1, had arrived. The troops continued in good health and were awaiting the determination of their commander to proceed to Salt Lake. Colonel Johnson had a regular effective force of 1,800 men, and 1,000 animals in good condition, with a large volunteer force; and the general impression was, that he would not wait for reinforcements before making the attack.—Communication with Salt Lake City was entirely prohibited, and little or nothing was known of the intentions or preparations of the Mormons to resist the advance of the troops. Colonel Johnson's despatches will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

The grass on the plains is advanced as far as it was in May last year.

Several hundred recruits from New York arrived at Fort Leavenworth, previous to the 28th March, and preparations for the early forwarding of reinforcements to the army were active.

Col. Hoffman's command of four companies had been met 400 miles west of Fort Leavenworth. Col. Johnson's supplies would last no longer than the 1st of May, but there were at Fort Laramie 4 months' supplies for 3,000 men, and it was intended to send on a train from that point to Camp Scott as early as possible. Col. Johnson now proposes to enter Salt Lake City at some point north of Echo Canon.

Death of Dr. Church, M. P. P.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. Church, M. P. P., which took place in this city yesterday from an attack of apoplexy. He resided at Mrs. Brown's Boarding House, King street, where he took dinner as usual early in the afternoon. Immediately afterwards, he went up stairs to write to his wife, and about an hour after, Mr. Playfair, M. P. P. who lives in the house, knocked at his door. Receiving no answer, he entered the room and found the unfortunate gentleman leaning forward against the table; on approaching, he was discovered to be quite dead, with his face a good deal discolored. He was considerably advanced in life, and of full habit, though very temperate. His son-in-law in Brockville was telegraphed for. A son of about 14 years of age was the only relative he had near him. He was member for Leeds, which county he also represented in last Parliament. He was much beloved, we understand, in his own neighborhood, and was liked by his associates in the House. *Globe.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Otonabee Woolen Mill—Newton & Templeton.
Seasonable Groceries—Glover & Robinson.
Notice—Sawers & Murray.
Notice—Harvey & Thomson.
Notice—Harvey & Thomson.
Notice—R. Cassels, jr.
Lease, Deed, Claim, &c. &c.—R. Stevenson.
Town of Peterboro', By-law.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858.

The Town Council.

The Council met on Monday, when the following resolutions were carried:

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Hogan, and Resolved,

That By-Law No.—— entitled, "A By-Law to authorize the issue of Debentures by the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, for the purpose of paying the balance of the subscription of the stock subscribed in behalf of the said Municipality in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company," be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. W. Hall, and Resolved,—That By-Law No.——, entitled "A By-Law to authorize the issue of Debentures by the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, for the purpose of paying the balance of the subscription of the stock subscribed in behalf of the said Municipality in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company," be now read a second time, and that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole for that purpose.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. W. Hall, and Resolved,—That a general Meeting of the qualified Municipal Electors of the Town of Peterborough, shall be held on Saturday, the first day of May, A. D. 1858, at the Town Hall, in the said town of Peterborough, for the purpose of considering By-Law No.——, entitled, "A By-Law to authorize the issue of Debentures by the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, for the purpose of paying the balance of the subscription of the stock subscribed in behalf of the said Municipality, in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company," for the purpose of approving or disapproving of the same.

Moved by Mr David Carlisle and seconded by Mr. W. Hall,—That the Mayor be authorized to grant the use of the Town Hall to the Joint Committee of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars for the purpose of giving a course of Lectures on Thursday evenings, pledging themselves not to interfere with the Lectures in connection with the Union School.

Moved by C. Bradfield and seconded by D. Hopkins—That the Collector be requested to furnish this Council, at the next Meeting, a return of all parties Rated on the Collector's Roll, that have not paid their tax, and the amount he has paid to the Treasurer for 1857.

The Council met again on Wednesday, when the two following resolutions were carried:

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Jas Hall,—That, whereas considerable time must elapse before the By-Law advertised by this Council, for providing for the balance of the subscription of Stock in the Millbrook branch can mature, and that Debentures can issue and be negociated under the same. And whereas it will be expedient and advisable in the meantime, to endeavor to raise a certain amount of funds, to go on with the work, in order to ensure the opening of the road in the beginning of the month of May.

Be it therefore resolved, that the Mayor be authorized, and he is hereby authorized accordingly, to make, sign and affix the Corporation Seal to a Promissory Note payable to order at three months after date at the Bank of Upper Canada, or such other Bank where the same can be obtained, for the sum of £2,000—and as security to such persons as shall endorse the said Note, this Council pledges itself to keep and bear harmless of all consequences the said endorsers, and that the accommodation so given shall be held and considered as a first lien on the Debentures to be issued under the By-law aforesaid, and it is ordered that the proceeds derivable from the sale or negociation of the said Debentures, shall by the Mayor be first applied to the liquidation and discharge of the money raised and of the liability to be incurred under this resolution; and it is further ordered, that the funds to be raised under this resolution shall be applied and expended by the Mayor and Railroad Committee on the Contract for the Millbrook Branch, so as to ensure the speedy opening of the same at an early day.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, and resolved

That the Mayor do repay the sum borrowed by this Council out of the Municipal Loan Fund debentures lately received by this Municipality on account of the By-Law for that purpose, and that such repayment shall be made to the subcontractors and workmen upon the Railway, upon the order of the Contractors to that effect, and that he be hereby authorized to borrow such parties thereof as may be necessary to insure the speedy payment of the same.

At the first meeting, Mr. John Chester Smith, of Port Hope, was present, and preferred the assistance of his Board in arranging the manner of liquidating the debt due by the town of Peterborough on the Railway Stock. Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the Company possessed rolling stock sufficient for working the whole line, supposing the portion between Millbrook and Peterboro to be open, besides a considerable quantity now in progress of manufacture to their order.

At the meeting yesterday, the following letter from the Receiver General's Department was read:

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March 31, 1858.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you that under the 4 consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Acts of Upper Canada, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough is bound to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the sum of $1750 03, being 6 months and 38 days interest ending 30th June, 1858, at 4 per cent per annum on $100,000, loaned under provisions of said Acts to said Municipality. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to deposit the said amount to the credit of this Department, in the Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, if there is one in your locality, and if not, in any other Chartered Bank, and transmit deposit certificate of same to this Department

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. E. ANDERSON, D. R. G.

To the Treasurer, Municipality of the Town of Peterboro.

Also the amount under, transferred from Township of Woldred's account to your Municipality:

Interest account on arrears, and contingent expenses to 31 Dec., 1856.. £61 18 8
Contingent expenses to December 31, 1857.. 10 16 0

£75 14 8
Say $302 93

Among the advertisements will be found the new By-Law, under which it is proposed to raise the sum of £9,322 13s 9d, and, to procure this money, the Mayor is to be authorized to issue debentures to the extent of £12,500, if so large a sum is found necessary for the purpose. The Municipal Loan Fund debentures, amounting to £25,000, with which the town is charged, produced only £20,677 6s 3d., and our stock subscription being £30,000, it is evident that we have yet to obtain the balance of £9,322 13s 9d. Of course it will appear very strange that so large a sacrifice has been suffered in the converting the government securities into cash, and before the vote is taken upon the new By-Law, it must be insisted on that the trustees of the people, not the bogus railway committee, whose only apparent member is Mr. William Cluxton, Chairman, but the councillors legally appointed, give an explanation to the best of their ability of what has been done with the £1,322 13s 9d., difference between securities deposited, and the cash received. By our subscription of stock to the extent of £30,000, it is evident that the town has engaged to procure that sum and can be held liable for it, therefore, however much the parties concerned, and they are all those who pay taxes to the corporation, feel aggrieved at the expensive financial arrangement which has caused so great an expenditure of capital without a result, they will nevertheless perceive that only such portion of the funds as has been received by the contractors, can be traced in the account against them, and if the ratepayers make bad choice of their trustees, they can only reflect upon themselves and make good their deficiencies. In regard to the work done on the contract, there is every evidence that when the road is finished as it will be in May, there will be but one opinion concerning it, and that one most complimentary. In the matter of converting debentures into cash which is entirely among ourselves, there is reason to expect that the principal parties engaged in the operation have not done their business in such a manner as to enable them to justify themselves before the people. However, before the By-Law can pass, there will be a meeting called at the instance of the dissatisfied ratepayers, and the suspected parties will be called publicly to account, and even where there is no appearance of broken faith it will be expected that some plausible reason will be given for the great difference between the sum we have become liable for to the government, and the available means it has supplied us with.

The Townsend Trial.

This remarkable case has after nine days' continuance before the Court, during the whole of which time the jury was kept in confinement, been at last determined in favor of the prisoner. At a distance from the scene of trial, one cannot of course judge as closely of the question of guilt or innocence, as it was there presented, but one does, nevertheless, form an opinion in accordance with the opportunities, let them be ever so limited; and in Mr. Townsend's case there seems to be a prevailing feeling quite contrary to that which is expressed in the verdict delivered. But of course every body will be willing to accept that verdict in accordance with the conscientious judgment of the jury. It is the most extraordinary case that has come before our Court, and will long be remembered for the singular contradictions it involves.

The Histrionic Club.

A delightful entertainment was given by this classic institution on Monday evening, in the Town Hall. The scenery was well got up, and the stage management very good. Among the dramatis personæ are some of rare attainment. One of the actors who at one time represented a burly Yorkshireman, and in the next scene became a perfect model of an elegant Irishman, was particularly appreciated. Dr. Flail was very well sustained by his representative. Mr. Tidwell, the retired stock-broker, was a remarkably natural character; the miserable, mean peculiar cut of the old fellow was to the life on the stage, and no doubt the sympathy was complete. There is one or two things in connection with the entertainments, which the managers will in future do well to correct. The programme should not say "by kind permission of Captain Scott, the Rifle Band will be in attendance;" such a reference is snobbish; nor should it conclude with "Vive l'Empereur," it is unbecoming.

No Judge Yet!

The announcement, by the *Review*, of the appointment of Mr. Boucher to the vacant Judgeship, is premature, if not altogether without foundation. That pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Macdonald, to make the appointment in Mr. Boucher is very certain, but that Mr. Macdonald should give way when he should be firm, is not so probable. Whether Mr. Boucher is to receive the appointment or not, we do not hesitate to say that it will not be a fit one of itself, nor will it be conciliatory to the people of these Counties. Mr. Macdonald is not the man to overlook these circumstances, and will shortly prove himself superior to the difficulties which are being thrown in the way of his making a choice, which he knows will be acceptable to the Judicial District immediately concerned.

Parliament recommenced the Session yesterday, and will occupy itself immediately with the Double Majority question, Representation by Population, and the Seat of Government.

Arrival of the "Indian."

PORTLAND, April 5th.

The *Indian* arrived at fifteen minutes past four this afternoon, with 209 passengers.

ENGLAND.

The Royal assent was given to the East India Loan and Lady Hardwicke's Annuity Bill.

The Earl of Derby said, there was no foundation for the report, that it was intended to import free negroes from Africa, and form them into black regiments.

In the House of Commons Mr. Miles called attention to the inconvenience to which British subjects are exposed by recent alterations in the passport system in France.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by 43 of a majority.

A Polish bookseller was arrested in London, charged with publishing a pamphlet, advocating the assassination of Napoleon.

The *Times* city article hopes that the projected abolition by the banks of New York of the practice of allowing interest on current deposits, will give additional impulse to the consideration of that point in England.

The Funds closed firmly on Tuesday, at a slight advance. A further reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

INDIA.

India fyles of Indian newspapers via Bombay to the 23rd February, adds nothing important to telegraphic advices, but give rise to hope that favourable intelligence would be received by next mail.

It was rumored that Nena Sahib was wandering about the country with a few followers in the last extremity of terror and despair.

Cannonade was expected to open on Lucknow on the 22d February.

CHINA.—LATEST.

The Calcutta mail steamer with China dates to February 15th, arrived at Suez on the 16th March.

Yeh was a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*.

The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th February.

The Americans and Russians had joined the English.

The French had made a demand on the Chinese Government and by the middle of March it would be known what policy China intends to pursue.

FRANCE.

Commercial affairs throughout France continue greatly depressed.

It is said than an hour before the Emperor's arrival at the opera on his recent visit all the houses on the Rue Lepellettier were searched by the police.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.

Money plenty. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England.

Consols 97r to 97¼. Cotton declining. Sugar steady.

An American Shipmaster in Trouble.

At the Marlborough Police Court, London, on the 14th instant, Louis Beavan de Croan, a captain in the American merchant service, described as of Morris street, New York, was charged with presenting a loaded six charge revolver at Cladia Celestine, lieutenant of the *Infante Don Luiz* war steamer, now lying at Blackwall.

The complainant said he was sitting in the Cafe Chantant in Leicester square, last evening, when the defendant, who was a perfect stranger, came up to him, and after insulting his uniform and his country, concluded by pulling his beard and moustaches. He pushed the defendant away, whereupon the defendant pulled out a revolver and held it to his face. Defendant, though sober, appeared to have been drinking.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he thought he felt somebody's hand in his pocket, and he pulled out his pistol to defend himself. He was an American citizen, although born a Frenchman.

The Chief Clerk, Mr. Leadly, asked the defendant if he had any explanation to offer why he went about in this country with a six-barrelled loaded pistol.

The defendant made no reply.

Inspector Coombs, C division, proved that the revolver was loaded with four balls and a proportionate quantity of powder. Five of the barrels were charged, and one had recently been discharged.

The complainant said he seized the pistol when it was presented at him and threw it on the floor, when one of the barrels went off, owing to the fall.

Mr. Bingham told the defendant that Lynch law would not do in this country, whatever might be its authority in the country of which he called himself a citizen.

To questions the defendant replied that he had not had a ship for four months, and the last vessel he was skipper of was the *Texas*, trading between the Florida Coast, New York and London.

Mr. Bingham.—I have now heard the whole case, and in my opinion a more unprovoked assault upon an unoffending stranger in this country I have never before had to deal with. I should be very sorry to believe that there is any community, either on this side of the Atlantic or the other, where it is necessary to go about armed to a place of entertainment with such a weapon as you (the defendant) exhibited. Such conduct cannot be tolerated in this country. As soon as you arrive in this safe and free land you must be taught to lay aside such barbarous habits, and not to intimidate people by such unlawful weapons as you have used. You will also learn to know that the police are sufficient for all purposes of protection, and are all we want here. You are a very dangerous man, and I will commit you to the Quarter Sessions for trial next Monday, where a higher tribunal will convince you that you cannot act in the way you have done with impunity.

Another Illinois Prisoner Defying his Keepers.

From the Mt. Sterling (Ill.) Gazette.

The town was thrown into consternation on Tuesday, by the report that Thomas Downey, who was in jail, charged with burglary, was literally killing himself by inches. Immediately a crowd collected at the jail, and soon had evidence that the report was well founded. They found Downey without his coat, his arms and legs bare, engaged in hacking these limbs with a razor, and, as a matter of course, the blood was flowing profusely from the wounds. He expressed his determination to end his life in that slow and torturing manner, and declared that he would kill any person who undertook to prevent him from carrying out his determination. Besides his razor, he had in his possession an iron stove-leg, fourteen inches in length. With this formidable weapon he stood ready to knock any man's brains out who should enter his cell, and being an active and determined person, would no doubt have made a vigorous attempt to carry out his threat.—During the whole day he conversed with his acquaintances, whom he could see from his cell window and the openings in the door. He said he took this method of destroying his life in order that his death might be lastingly impressed upon his associates, and that his melancholy end might prove a warning sufficient to keep them from the vice by which he had been ruined; for their good he offered himself as a loving sacrifice." At sundown he should cut his throat, and then set fire to his cell, hoping to be consumed to ashes in the flames. This, with sundry threats against individuals, and the confession of the crime with which he is charged, which he declared he had committed while drunk, was the burden of his remarks. The cutting was accompanied with singing of hymns.

But the "sacrifice" was not destined to be as complete as he contemplated. Various methods were suggested for securing him, but none of them were effectual. Finally while near the window, a quantity of cayenne pepper was thrown into his eyes, and thus blinded and thrown off his guard, he was secured.

On being taken to the doctor's room his wounds were examined and found to be severe, but not dangerous. His left arm was gashed in many places, but his legs were but slightly cut. His limbs are now extremely stiff and sore, and he is weak from loss of blood; but he is in no danger from his wounds.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that Downie is quite penitent, and has concluded not to kill himself.

A Runneller's Dream.

WELL wife this is too horrible! I cannot continue this business any longer.

Why dear, what's the matter now?

Oh, such a dream! Oh I cannot endure it! Oh, if ever I sell rum again!

My dear, you are frightened.

Yes, indeed, I am; another such a night will I not pass for w 11ls.

My dear perhaps——

Oh, don't talk to me! I am determined to have nothing more to do with rum, any how. Do you think, Tom Wilson came to me with his throat cut from ear to ear, and such a horrid gash, and it was so hard for him to speak, and so much blood, and, said he, see here, Joe, the result of your rumselling. My blood chilled at the sight, and just then the house seemed to be turned bottom up, the earth opened, and a little imp took me by the hand, saying follow me. As I went, grim devils held out to me cups of liquid fire, saying, drink this. I dared not refuse. Every draught set me in a rage. Serpents hissed on each side, and from above reached down there heads and whispered *runneller! runneller!* On, and on, the imp led me through a narrow pass.—All at once he paused and said, are you dry? Yes, I replied. Then he struck a trap door with his foot, and down, we went and legions of fiery serpents rushed after us, whispering, *runneller! runneller!*—At length we stopped again, and the imp asked me as before, are you dry? Yes I replied. He then touched a spring—a door flew open. What a sight! there were thousands, aye, millions of old rum-drinkers, crying most piteously, rum, rum, give me more rum! When they saw me, they stopped a moment to see who I was—then the imp cried out, so as to make them all shake again, *runneller!* and hurling me in, shut the door. For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes upon me and then uttered a yell, which filled me with such terror, I awoke. There wife, dream or no dream, I will never sell another drop.

WITHOUT GOD.—Wicked men do not consider God in the affairs of the world. They calculate every other influence which may affect their schemes, but leave out the great influence—God.

A father went to steal some corn, and took his little son with him. After filling his sack, he looked carefully in every direction to see if there was any person who might detect him. Seeing none, he was about to shoulder the sack, when the boy said, "Father you have not looked *up*." The father dropped his sack, emptied it, and returned home a wiser, and it is to be hoped, a better man. The idea that God was an eye-witness was not new, yet he had practically ignored the fact. He feared detection from every source, save that from which it was sure to come.

Is there not something of this folly and infantum in the course of all the impenitent? They know they must "give an account," and yet they are not preparing for it. They know that their only hope is God; yet they are living "without hope and without God in the world." They eat they sleep, they plan, they work, without practically recognizing God at all. And while they are thus living and planning, God may call them away.

It was precisely thus with the rich man, in the parable. I will pull down my barns and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and goods. And I will say to my soul, "Soul thou hast much goods laid up for many years, take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry." He emphatically "reckoned without his host." He forgot that GOD had something to do in the matter. But God did not forget *him*: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."—*American Messenger.*

NEW DODGE OF HIGHWAYMEN.—Within a recent period highwaymen and ruffians have adopted a new and rather novel way in commencing their assaults upon persons whose business may call them abroad late at night. The ruffian pulls off one of his boots, the soles and heels of which are full of nails, and standing alongside a stoop or fence, or leaning on the shoulder of an accomplice, awaits the approach of his victim. The unsuspecting citizen approaching, and perhaps gives a passing glance at the man, who pretends to have injured his foot. He has hardly passed, however, before the ruffian springs forward and with both a severe blow over the head with the boot, knocking him senseless upon the pavement. The robbery is then committed, and the unfortunate man left upon the walk. Should a policeman chance to come along before a robbery has been committed, the ruffian pretends to be lame from a sprained ankle, and limps along the walk on his stocking foot. This dodge has become much in vogue of late among the "roughs," and citizens and policemen should keep a close eye upon the bootless men in the streets at night.—*New York Tribune.*

Commercial.

Commercial Matters.

(From the Toronto Globe, April 1.)

Everything in Breadstuffs early spring. Notwithstanding so far as Lake Ontario is concerned, is open, and it cannot be long before water will be let into the canals, and the straits at the Upper Lakes clear of ice, Flour—the best—continues to command in several parts of the country, and should the mild weather continue, spring work on the farm will be performed fully a month earlier than last season. This will give breathing time between the completion of spring seeding and haying, and will enable farmers to bring into market the remainder of last year's wheat crops. The early advent of Spring cannot but be of advantage to the country generally, and as such we are sure it is appreciated.

The Spring Trade, generally active at this season of the year, opens under very unfavourable prospects. Notwithstanding the light stocks in the hands of country merchants, and the necessities of consumers, the severe check which credit has received, the scarcity of ready money, and above all, the immense amount of indebtedness already in the country, the collection of which by either mild or coercive means seems almost impossible, will limit the transactions in merchandize this Spring to narrow bounds. The spring openings are now nearly over, and although the greater the decrease in this respect the better will the country be off, and the sooner it will begin to revive. It is a prevailing impression with many that Spring will bring with it a better state of affairs, that the arrival of goods, the renewing of stocks, and the activity of the season, will prove equal to the task of setting matters actually to rights in trade. This year however will prove an exception, and we fail to see in what particular the trade of the country will be increased. Is it on account of the crops on the farm, and the shipment of the accumulation of flour and grain on the north shore, which are mainly to assist the wants of the former, and support its debts of the latter? Is it because any prospects of improvement. The banks seem more willing to discount, yet their circulation is limited by the small amount of business, and excepting in the purchase of wheat there is no means by which their notes can be kept out beyond ten of twenty days. The want of confidence has been a great barrier to liberal discounts, the banks hardly knowing whom to trust—and what other way is there a prospect of improvement? So far as our own immediate resources are concerned, there seems to be no prospect of a better state of affairs until after the next harvest. It is said, however, that money will be brought out here from England during the present Spring for improvement, no doubt on mortgages at ruinous rates of interest, which will afford temporary relief, but which, after all, only adds to the burdens of the country, and makes it more frequently liable to seasons of depression and embarrassment, like that through which we are now passing. Could we but use the money that annually has been sent to the mother country in the shape of interest and profits of the purchase of land for the past few years alone, a great change might be effected in the commercial affairs of the Province. As it is, however, there is no alternative at present but to go on borrowing, and it will be a matter of congratulation if one or two hundred thousand pounds can be in hand here from the large accumulation of capital in Great Britain and the United States.

This plethora of money at all the great commercial centres, and the longer and forcible that unwesonably pervades all branches of trade, seems at first sight to be a very anomalous state of things. It is difficult to account for it, but a remodelation will soon affect the financial crisis of last fall, and the same difficulty exists in reconciling the superabundance of capital with the difficulty of obtaining the same long credits on ordinary commercial security as formerly. The best explanation and argument in reference to this matter we have seen from the New Orleans *Bee* of last week:—"As a general rule, the old maxim that a bountiful supply of any commodity renders it cheap, is entirely applicable to the precious metals, but exceptional cases sometimes occur, and the present time offers a signal exemplification of them. The revulsion of last October has passed away, but the consequences still remain. The process of liquidation occasioned by that event is yet going on. One half of the community are paying their debts, and the other half are receiving them. As money accumulates it is placed in the bank because capitalists have not yet fully recovered from the distrust created by the financial difficulties of last fall, and will not invest their means, unless returns are sure and profits reasonable. Hence the banks are overflowing with coin, though the circulation of these institutions is far below the average point. The severe lessons of the past are too recent to be forgotten, and those who are well supplied with ready money prefer for the most part to let it lie idle rather than incur the smallest risk in the investment. Disasters, like that which occurred a few months ago, leave their traces long after the cessation of their immediate and palpable results. It cannot be expected that because the banks everywhere have resumed cash payments and are strengthened almost to the point of impregnability by acquisitions of gold and silver, confidence is suddenly to revive and spring up once more in full and undiminished proportions. The laws of political economy are vigorous.—Credit destroyed can be regulated only by slow gradations. It remains long sickly and languid, and cannot be forced into luxuriant growth.—We are even now witnesses of its progressive return. Trade is improving and resuming somewhat of its formal character, but prices, with some especial exceptions, are still depressed to a point which shows how closely pressed have been the ramifications of the credit system. Probably another season will be needed to extricate us completely from financial embarrassment and place us where we stood prior to the late momentary crisis."

At the opening of navigation much attention is directed to the probable range that prices of wheat and flour will take. Both in Canada and the United States the stock of wheat on hand is heavy: indeed it is said that at the opening of no previous season has there been so much in either countries in store and in the hands of farmers. Still, the presumption is that the supply will not be much more than adequate to the demand. On this point there is but little difference of opinion, and generally speaking, all arguments in favour either of an advance or decline in prices are based on the probability of the next harvest being a short one, in the one case, and in the other case, on its being a full one. One dollar per bushel as an average price for this market will remunerate the farmer and we think it probable that this will be about the current spring rate. In England the breadstuffs market continue depressed and prices are no better.—The average price for wheat over the United Kingdom for the week ending March 13th (the latest date) was 45s per quarter, gainst 55s 5d for the same week last year. The English crop for 1857 was excellent and 45s is said to be a remarkably low average for the quality of the wheat. There is nothing in the tone of the English circulars to indicate higher rates, indeed the opposite is the case, and if prices continue as at present our farmers will have no cause for complaint. As a class their position, at present, is much better, of their profits more certain, and their products less liable to loss, than that of any other class. All men should be thankful this year if they hold their own and make a living, leaving the accumulation of riches entirely out of the question.

Review of the Produce Trade.

TORONTO, Friday, April 2, 1858.

The mild and dry weather of the past week has much improved the roads. The principal approaches to the city are in fair order, and country roads can be got over with moderate loads. Supplies of produce have consequently slightly increased, and since Monday the deliveries of nearly all seasonable farm products have been large. Should the weather continue dry there is a prospect of good supplies until the spring work on the farm calls for undivided attention. Farmers generally seem very much disposed to sell, and as a general thing more off the market freely at the current rates.

WHEAT.—The demand for wheat has continued unabated, with a very wholesome competition between the buyers. Up to Saturday, the receipts were light, and indeed for the whole week they only amount to 10,000 bushels from the cars and teams; yet since Monday there has been more coming in, and there is a corresponding activity in the market. The best samples have sold freely at $1 to $1 05 (5s to 5s 3d) per bushel, and one or two prime lots at $1 07½ (5s 4½d.), but those were the exceptional deals. For good to the best 90c to $1 (4s 6d to 5s) and for inferior to medium 80c to 90c (4s to 4s 6d) have been the current rates for fall or winter wheat. The sample has been as different as the range of prices is wide, yet the wheat bought at the outside figures has on the whole been much superior to what was expected from the first samples of the crop.

The purchases continue to be for milling purposes in the Scarboro' and Markham districts, for which only the best wheat is wanted. We hope farmers will press to the market as much as possible, as the opening of navigation will allow Western wheat, of which there is an abundance and of excellent quality, to come into competition with Canadian wheat, and supply the mills, by which the latter is almost taken and for prices may be had. There is at present a good demand for any quantity of wheat, and the more that is brought in during the next two weeks the better prices will be obtained. The higher the price the more will the country be benefited, as it will not be exported at this point per rapids, but will be taken elsewhere, and a good market left for our grain.

The following will show the movement in wheat at this point during the week:—

Wheat—In store last report, bus... 135,493
Received since..... 10,732

146,225
Shipped..... 3014

At present in store..... 143,212

Spring Wheat is in very active request, especially for samples for seed, for which a high rate is paid. The range of prices during the week has extended from 80c to 92c (4s to 4s 8d)—the latter figure being only paid in one instance.—The current price for fair lots is 90c (4s 6d) per bushel.

FLOUR.—The flour market has been buoyant throughout the week, with an active enquiry, prices are trieted, however, to the lower grades. The offerings are small, and the amount now on the market is insignificant. The purchases have been made on Montreal, Lower States and New York account. Prices close at slightly better than at the close of last week. Superfine No. 1 we call at $4 95 to $4 in store. Extra $4 10 to $4 25 per bbl., and Extra at $4 37½ to $4 75—Double Extra 4 dols. 5c to 5 dollars. All the three latter grades for sales have not been large.

The following are the receipts, shipments, and amount in store on the various wharves on Tuesday last, April 1st:—

Flour—In store last report, bbls..... 32,491
Received since..... 3,005

35,496
Shipped..... 1,350

At present in store..... 24,136

OATS are still and come in slowly. At finds sale at 40c to 42c (2s to 2s 3d) per bushel.

RYE is not plentiful, and is enquired for at 60c (2s 8d) per bushel.

OATS are rather more plentiful, and prices are less firm, at 35c to 36c (1s 6d to 1s 9d) per bushel. During the week, sales were made at 37½d dels, but the quotation could not now be sustained.

PEAS are in good request—the better varieties for seed are wanted. Prices extends from 50c to 52c (2s 1d to 2s 2d) for Golden Vine and Marrowfats per bushel.

POTATOES are not plentiful, and are still firm at 60c to 65c (2s to 2s 3d) per bushel—inferior bring 55c (2s 9d). There is a good enquiry for seed potatoes of choice variety.

BARLEY—There is still but little doing in seeds. Timothy is bought at 52½d to 55d per bushel (1 to 1s 6d. Clover is quoted at 4d dollars to 5 dollars per bushel of 60 lbs.

APPLES have come in very freely within the past few days, and prices are lower—say 10s to 12s 6d per barrel, and one to a dollar per bushel.

BUTTER—Fine fresh butter sells very freely at 22c to 23c (1s 1d to 1s 2d) per lb. The demand may be supplied at this point per rapids, but will be taken elsewhere, and a good market left for our grain.

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BUTTER—Fine fresh butter sells very freely at 22c to 23c (1s 1d to 1s 2d) per lb. The demand may be supplied at this point per rapids, but will be taken elsewhere, and a good market left for our grain.

CHEESE is dull. The best American is held at $8 to $11 per 100 lbs. Farmers' cheese finds slow retail sales at 5d to 6d per lb.

EGGS—Fine fresh eggs are worth from 15c to 16c (9d to 10d); retail, 1s per dozen.

POULTRY is scarce. Chickens are worth 70c to 75c (3s 6d to 3s 9) per pair. Turkeys $1 50 to $2 each.

PORK.—The mild weather is unfavorable to the pork trade, and the transactions for the week are light. Prices are however unchanged, and are still named at $5 to $5 50 per 100 lbs. No change in cured meats, and very little doing.

BEEF.—But very little doing in slaughtered—quoted at $4 to $5 for all parts, per 100 lbs. Cattle are in better demand at $5 to $ 50, and some at 6 per 100 lbs, sinking one-third.

SHEEP is in good request at $6 each. Calves 5 to 7 each.

WOOL.—9d per lb. Sheep-skins, 3s 3d to 4s 6d each for fair slaughtered. Beef-hides, 4 dollars per 100 lbs. Calf-skins, 6d per lb.

Grocery Trade.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Friday, April 3.

We have no improvement to notice in the grocery trade beyond a slightly improved demand for sugar. New goods are arriving very sparingly, and stocks throughout are light.

SUGARS are firmer, and all through we have not advance our quotations prices have an upward tendency. We name bright Porto Rico at $8 75 to $9 per 100 lbs; Cuba bright, $8 50 to $8 75; dark of both kinds 25 cents under. In New York the market is heavy, and a pressure to sell has lowered prices 1/8 of a cent.

TEAS.—No change is noted herein the market. In New York the public sales are well attended, and lots move off at very full rates, especially for the lower grades. The market is very firm.

COFFEE is quiet. Here it is quoted at 21c to 22c for Java; 15c to 15½c for Rio; and 17c to 18c for Laguayra.

TOBACCO is quiet; dull and lower here, and in New York no change is observed.

FRUIT.—But little doing. Quotations are however, fully maintained. In New York layers raisins are named at $3 37½ per box. Old Zante currants sold at 7½c to 9½c per lb.

The New York ashes market is steady, with a fair demand, especially for Pots, which are quoted at $6 25 to $6 31½. Pearls are nominal, at $6 25.

Prices in Chicago are as follows—There is some enquiry for superfine flour, but buyers will not touch extra brand at present figures; only one sale of extra was made to-day at $3 50. The wheat market is still quiet. There is considerable enquiry at 61c to 61½c, but holders do not show a willingness to operate. Not more than 5,000 bushels changed hands to-day at 61c to 61½c, and for two cartloads 62c was received for new receipts. In corn, there is nothing doing. Oats are quiet at 25c to 25½c in store, and 27c to 29c in bags. The stocks in store are named as follows:—Flour, 64,921 barrels; spring wheat, 1,536,644 bushels; corn, 20,-000 bushels; oats, 103,000 bush.

Hamilton Markets.

Saturday, April 3.

There is now a good demand for Flour, but very little in the market. Extra common $4 50 to $4 75. Sales continued to small lots. Farmers and Millers' in bags, $2 25 to $2 37½

Wheat may be quoted at about 87c to 90c nominally, there being scarcely any offering.

For Barley there is no demand.

Oats are in abundant supply at from 27c to 30c, according to the quantity sold.

Pease dull of sale at 50c.

To-day farmers came in with well-loaded waggons, and the market place presented a most animated appearance. The supply was in excess of the demand, and at noon there was much to be disposed of.

Of Fresh Meat, there was various kinds in abundance.

Pork sold at $6 to $6 25.

Beef, by the quarter, at $4 75 to $6.

Mutton and Veal 9c to 8½c per lb.

All kinds of Root Vegetables plenty. Potatoes 50c to 62½c; Turnips 15c.

Dairy Produce maintained the prices of former days. Fresh Butter selling at from 20c to 25c, and keg at 15c to 18c.

A few Milch Cows were offered at $38 to $40, but were not sold.

It is not often that Eggs can be had in such super-abundance at Easter, and still less at such prices as ruled 80-dozy, 12 pence dozen being the top figure, and plenty were sold at 10c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 3.

FLOUR market active, and tending upward; sales, 12,000 bauels at $4 35 to $4 35 for superfine State; $4 45 to $4 50 for extra State; $4 25 to $4 35 for superfine Western; and $4 45 to $5 for common to medium extra Western. Canadian flour steady; sales 300 barrels of extra at $4 50 to $5 50. Rye flour $3 to $3 75.

GRAIN.—Wheat market quite firm; small parcels red Dutchess county at $1 20. Rye steady at 67c to 70c. Barley firm at 65c to 74c.—Corn quarter firmer; sales 24,000 bushels at 67½c to 70c; white and yellow, 69c to 71c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer; sales 300 barrels; 16 25 to 16 50 for mess; 14 00 to 15 50 for prime.

Beef firmer

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

W I N E,

of very Superior Quality! which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

Miscellaneous.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.

A MEETING of the Peterborough Royal Scarlet Chapter, will be held in the Orange Lodge Room, in the Town of Peterborough, on Wednesday the 14th of April next, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

All regularly installed knights and others concerned are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Companion Scribe.

Peterboro', March 23rd, 1858. 13

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have got **MEAT** on credit from me, are hereby respectfully notified, that after

the 1st April next,

their accounts if not then paid, will be put in suit for collection, and none will be spared. I am sorry to be obliged to proceed to this extremity, but I am driven to it by my own necessities.

F. W. HEATHER, Butcher.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

Hardware.

A CARD.

A. FOWLIS & CO., take this opportunity of informing their friends and Customers that as the majority of the Hardware Merchants throughout the Province are adopting the CASH SYSTEM they intend in future to curtail their Credit sales

They feel themselves compelled to *stop the Credit* of those parties who have not as yet settled their October account.

One month from this date is allowed for parties desirous of settling and saving costs. At the expiration of that time all notes and accounts overdue in October will be handed into Court for Collection.

Having adopted this course they will be enabled to supply their friends at LOWER RATES than heretofore.

Peterboro', C. W., March 31st, 1858. 13-6t

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS,

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD HUNTING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPE, and other work articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

EGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBORO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day re-entered into partnership as practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in all kinds of useful and Fancy articles, and Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

TEMPLETON BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous friends and patrons, and the public generally, that at our old stand next to Mr. Nicholl's Cash Store, Simcoe Street, we will in a short time be receiving a large addition to our already respectable assortment of articles in the above line; we offer the present stock at very reduced prices, for Cash much prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. We also pledge ourselves to devote very particular attention to the repairing department, and as determined that if close application, punctuality and moderate charges, can secure us the public favour, we feel certain of gaining it and retaining it.

BROWN & CLARKE.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,

AT

T. B. ORMOND'S,

Practical Watchmaker,

Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, expeditiously and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 39

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

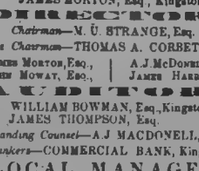
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496,520. Paid up Capital, £96,714 13

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

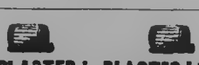
HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30



PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned from believing what appears over George Tate's signature, or giving him any credit whatsoever, on my account, as I do not believe he is a man of either means or principle.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, 26th March, 1858. 13

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. Trenouth, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.

April 1st, 1858. 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons, who were indebted to the late Donald McKenzie, at the time of his death, or who have since become indebted to his Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly authorized by letters of Administration to act in that behalf. All persons having claims against the said Donald McKenzie, are requested to present them for liquidation.

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Peterborough, Jan. 13, 1858. 2w6

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned from accepting any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or Order for Money, or Goods on account of TATE & FOWLER, as Lessees or Contractors for the construction of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, or that portion thereof extending from or lying between the Village of Millbrook, in the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, and the Town of Peterborough, signed by the firm of "Tate and Fowler," unless the same be signed with the names of each of the Partners, George Tate and John Fowler, in their own hand writing, as the undersigned will in no case hold himself responsible for the payment of any such Bill, Note, or Order.

GEORGE TATE.

Port Hope, 26th March, 1858. 13

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day closed all his running accounts and therefore requests all persons indebted to him, to pay as soon as possible, as all his outstanding debts must be collected to enable him to meet his liabilities, he will from this date offer the whole of his stock of Goods at the lowest possible rates, for CASH only.

R. D. ROGERS.

Peterboro East, 28th Dec, 1857. 52

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feby, 1858. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVERT, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

Cobourg, Feby 12, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED are requested to take notice that I will not be held responsible for any contracts entered into in my name, by my

CLERKS, FOREMEN,

or other persons in my employment, unless such contracts are specially accepted by me.

MOSSOM BOYD.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1857. 47

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN.
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY* OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P.M.		A.M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	6
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 20
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 25
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

CATTLE STRAYED.

A year old ox or and a year old heifer, both red, came to the premises of the Subscriber in S ison for hire. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take them away.

WM. JOHNSTON.

Lot 23, 14th Con., Otonabee, December 1, 1857.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hartwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3, in the 11th Con. of Douro, containing 150 Acres. The above Lot is beautifully situated for farming purposes, being within two miles of the Town of Peterboro'. There are 15 Acres cleared, the remainder is well wooded with Beach, Maple and Birch.

Terms liberal; apply to

A. C. DUNLOP, Esq. Douro, or CHAS. STEWART, Port Hope

Douro, Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the Village of SPRINGVILLE, North East corner of the Township of Cavan, formerly occupied as a business stand by Eyres and Howden. It is suitable for a tradesman, and generally for any purpose of trade, being on the same side of the Gravel Road and adjoining Paul Helm's Tavern.

A first payment of £75 to be made at the time of purchase, the remainder on time, as may be agreed on. For price and further information, apply on the premises to

A. C. KIDD.

Springville, February 9th, 1858. 6

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given. Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.

Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well enclosed, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr.

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

SMITHTOWN!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the South half of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of SMITH, about

4½ Miles from Peterborough,

On the Boundary Line between Smith and Monaghan, containing

100 ACRES,

Of which about forty acres are cleared and free of Stumps, six acres of fall wheat, and about ten in grass, with ploughing and manuring done for spring crops. A large dwelling House, Barn, Stables, &c.

The proprietor desires to get as much ready money at the time of sale as possible, and he will therefore make a great reduction if the whole or a large portion is paid down.

For further particulars apply to

THOS. H. ROCHE,
Peterboro' East.

March 12th, 1858. 11

TO LET.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

ALSO.

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to

J. EDWARDS.

Peterborough, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

LANDS, HORSES, OXEN.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, some valuable farming lands in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon Mills.

Also a number of horses and oxen, from the Shanties.

For particulars, apply personally to

M. BOYD.

Peterboro, March 15, 1858. 11

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Terms are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to

WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Silk & Hats is now ready for inspection. Also a large assortment of Furs Caps and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Furs Supplied on Hand.

A. BROOM,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 10, 1858. 12

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WINER.
Cobourg.

Or, RICHARD WINER,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

REMOVAL.

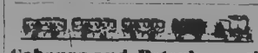
THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which has been so kindly extended to him, would inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new shop expressly fitted up for him, on George Street, next door to G. H. Marshall's Bakary, and two doors below A. McNeil's Auction Rooms. Having had many years experience in one of the largest Cities in North America, and in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, he flatters himself that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of his profession,

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

And hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10



Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Alteration of Time to connect with the Grand Trunk Trains.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT

The Trains upon arrival of the Grand Trunk from Toronto, will leave

Cobourg at 11.30
Peterborough at 2.45

D. E. BOULTON,
Lessee.

Cobourg, February 17th, 1858. 8

CAUTION.

I HEREBY NOTIFY the public at large not to purchase or accept of a Note drawn in favor of Michael McCarty, Otonabee, for Nine Pounds five Shillings, as the pocketed the Note as soon as drawn and gave no value. Signed by the Subscriber and Mathew Kennedy, dated January 22nd, 1858.

WM. LEITCH.

Asphodel, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 6

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Keane dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,

as a

Millinery

AND

Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

Peterborough Brewery.

THE highest price paid in cash for **BARLEY** and every description of **Distillery Grain.**

C. LEARY.

☞ **Beer and Whiskey** always on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between John Glen and George Coupar under the name and firm of "Glen & Coupar," in this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the above named firm will be settled by John Glen at his office.

JOHN GLEN.
GEORGE COUPAR.

Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1857.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have purchased the extensive stock of Messrs. Glen & Coupar, and will carry on the business in the same premises under the firm of Coupar & Ogilvy. The subscribers solicit from their friends and the public the liberal support enjoyed by Messrs Glen & Coupar.

GEORGE COUPAR,
WILLIAM OGILVY.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1857. 44

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

R. H. CRONN,

DEALER in all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery. OYSTERS received daily, in shell keg and can.

Also he keeps a **Barber's Shop**, where Shaving is made easy, hair-cutting done in the most fashionable style, and hair-dressing upon the newest and most approved principle, by ALLEE, late of Paradise, and more recently a leading practitioner in Toronto.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 6

FRESH BUNS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro', that he has commenced the baking business, and has introduced the

"SCOTCH BUNS"

equally after the London fashion, which he has great confidence in recommending for the inhabitants of his patrons.

Orders thankfully received at the Union Hotel. Delivery to any part of the Town.

JOHN CULCHETH.

Peterboro', Feb. 2nd, 1858. 5

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Lee.

(Late of Toronto.)

THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,

Can beat any

NIGGER

Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S, George Street.

Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND class teacher desires a situation. He was trained under the national system in the Normal School, Dublin, and has had several years experience in Ireland, also in Canada West, and now considers himself capable of giving general satisfaction.

Trustees requiring a School Teacher will please to address to the care of Rev. Mr. McDowell, Otonabee Post Office, or to the Examiner Office.

Peterborough, Feb. 16, 1858. 7.

ELLIS'S

PATENT

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so indennibly near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either indry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Tops Roofing, Paving Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work —and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.

VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certifies that I have analysed a specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.45
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.66
Silica	1.84
Protoxide of Iron	.21
Water	16.33
Loss	.39
	100.10

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New York, March 19, 1854. Chemist.

**Onondaga Pla

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 15.

The Examiner.

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Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognised.

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☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastlund's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART.
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Bottle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PECK'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'.
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by men tailors only.
☞ *Good work and moderate charges.* ☜
JAMES MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

PETERBORO'
TOOL FACTORY!
OWING to the scarcity of money and the hardness of the times, the subscriber has determined to try and save to Mechanics and others buying

EDGE TOOLS,
the profit charged by the Store-keepers for retailing and is now selling at retail at his own shop all kinds of tools at the following very low wholesale prices:

These Tools are not made up to run off at low rates, but are of the best manufacture and equal to any ever offered by the shovel.

Carpenters Adze	$1,75 to $2,00
Do. Hatchets	1,50 @ 2,00
Heavy 2 inch framing chisels	1,00
Drawing Knives	50 @ 1,00
Shingle Knives	1,25
[illegible]	1,00
[illegible]	0,50
[illegible]	1,25 @ 1,25

And all other work in proportion.
Those going for the Cars, and Cash only.
P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro', 1st March, 1858. 15

A French Eye Opener for the Merchants of New York.

A new Road to the Pacific Ocean, through Canada—A Rival to New York coming into view—A great Exploring Expedition—Effort of England to monopolize the trade of America—Should not France do something to get a share of the great trade?—Etc., Etc.

(*Translated for the New York Herald from La Paye, and Journal de L'Empire of Paris, of March 16th.*)

The astonishing enlargement and increase of the trade and commerce of the Western States and Provinces of North America—a development which has taken place only within the last few years—has for some time past excited much attention, and awakened a lively interest both in England and America.

The great expedition which is about to start from London in a short time, having for its object the exploration of the regions of the far West which belong to England has been evidently fitted out with no other view but that of determining the course and direction to be given to the immense trade of Western America, which by the commercial enterprise of both countries has within the last few years assumed such gigantic dimensions. It is indeed pretended that the object of this great expedition is merely of a scientific character. It is ostensibly put forth to the world that it is a mission entrusted with the business of exploring the several countries which are still under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is known that the regions under the sway of this Company comprise immense territories, which are altogether unknown at the present day, and which are, the greater part of them, still in the same wild and savage state as when they were first created by the power of the Creator of the world; they are countries where the feet of man have never yet trodden, where the echo of the sound of the human voice has never yet been heard. The expedition of which we here speak is commanded by Colonel Elliott of the Royal Engineers; it consists of a company of sixty engineers, and will be accompanied by a troop of forty men under the command of Captain Haig, of the Royal Engineers. On arriving at Vancouver it will be reinforced by a hundred men, as pioneers, selected from the most experienced and hardy servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will then push on and go ahead, as the mercy of Providence *may please to favor it.*

But we who live in the world, and who are not altogether blind to the progress and proceedings of such kind of things as these, are not to be deceived, not to be made dupes of as to the real purpose of such an undertaking. England and the United States are both of them fully sensible that the time has arrived when the sceptre of the commercial world must be grasped and held by the hand of that power which shall be able to maintain the most certain and most rapid communication between Europe and Asia. It is not merely by the Isthmus of Suez, or by the Red Sea, that henceforth the trade with the East is going to be carried on. The eastern continent of Asia will be waked up to a new commercial activity from other ports, and especially from the several ports of the Chinese Empire. Consequently, the empire of the world, in a commercial point of view, will henceforth belong to that one of the two powers of England and America which shall be the first to find means to establish a direct road across the continent of America whereby to communicate most rapidly with the great East on the Pacific side, and with Europe on the Atlantic side! This will be the great highway by which the products of the Old World will have to be carried to the Eastern world. Such a road is wanted in order to transport with abundance and celerity both the multitude of emigrants and the abundance of the products demanded by civilization.

Hence it is that the victory which is to give the empire of the world will be gained by that Power which shall be the first to establish the first line of railroad across regions and countries which as yet are unknown and unexplored. The struggle for the attainment is well worth the trouble and expense which it will cost; for the empire of the seas and the commercial domain over the whole world are the great stakes which are being played for. There can be no doubt but that the English expedition to which we have referred has no other object in view but that of preparing for the construction of a great transit road, to pass directly through the English possessions in America, by which road the Asiatic and European worlds will be, as it were, united together.

The expedition, it is said, will land at Chagres; from thence it will cross the Isthmus of Panama; it will then penetrate into California, and then, passing through unknown and unheard of defiles, over terrible and craggy mountains, it will pierce into territories yet unexplored, which lie on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, and then proceed through vast deserts and virgin forests to some port of Canada on the Pacific. Four years have been fixed upon as the calculation of the time which will be required to accomplish the purposes of the expedition. No dangers which they may encounter can affright or appal these bold and adventurous travellers. A regular boat communication will be established by means of Canadian trappers and travellers. These are a race of men who sprung from French ancestors; they still speak our language and retain the traditions of our country. By means of them, as a running post, established at different and suitable stations, news from the expedition will be regularly given to the English government, as it progresses on its march. The British government will then, no doubt, immediately set to work according to the information communicated by the expedition, and begin the railroad at the several points pointed out by the engineers of the expedition. In this way it is that we shall soon be witnesses of one of those grand and peaceful revolutions which, in all ages of the world, have played a greater part in favour of the laws of the human race than all the great and most decisive battles that have ever been fought, or all the completest conquests that have ever been made.

For several years past, with that energy and promptitude which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Canadian people—a feeble trait of character, which no doubt is to be attributed to the French blood which flows in their veins—the Canadian government has been engaged in making every possible effort in aid of the gigantic development of the commerce of the Western country.—The sacrifices which this enlightened government has made in order to draw all the Western trade to its own rivers and seas, and to lead it to concentrate at some port on its own coast, have been enormous, involving an immense expenditure of money. Its labours in pursuance, also, of the immutable laws of trade and commerce, cannot fail eventually of being crowned with complete and certain success. Let us never forget that Canada, without any assistance whatever from the mother country, and wholly and entirely out of her own local resources, has contributed in the course of a comparatively brief period of time as much as three millions sterling for the construction of a railroad of so much magnitude and importance, that Europe itself can afford no parallel to it. This railroad will be four thousand miles long, and in the course of its passage will be carried across great rivers, compared with which even the Danube itself would only be looked upon as a little rivulet of shallow water.

This vast railroad is called the Grand Trunk. As soon as it is completed to a terminus called Sarnia, it will at that place intercept and take up, for the benefit of Canada, a trade which even in 1855 exceeded in value sixty-two millions sterling. This trade, which is to be intercepted by the Canadian people, was formerly carried on by way of Buffalo, with, however, a maritime loss annually of more than a million of dollars, without reckoning the stoppages and serious delays caused by the frequent transportations of cargo which were necessary. Even already the opening of a single section of the Grand Trunk line of railroad, which took place this year, has intercepted and diverted into the Canadian channel all the local trade of the old line on that section. It has already done this to such an extent that it has caused several steamers to be withdrawn from the line, and the companies which owned them to give up all competition. The Ontario and St. Lawrence line of steamers, which had nine boats engaged in the trade, have given up and declared themselves insolvent, and their boats are to be sold to pay their debts. The employment of great ocean steamers between Liverpool and Quebec, for the carrying of emigrants and merchandize to America, with return cargoes of grain and flour to Europe, is now in contemplation and will shortly be carried into effect by the use for this purpose of the various great steamers which are at present engaged in carrying troops to India. There are many able and experienced merchants who predict that in a very short time Sarnia will take the place of Buffalo, and Montreal that of New York, blotting out, commercially, both these places from the high position they now occupy as trading cities.

The American journals themselves begin to exhibit some alarm as to the turn which things are taking, and one of them especially has pointed out very clearly the advantages of the situation and the great interests which are at stake. If we take experience as the guide of our judgement in this matter, we may affirm that the commercial products of the West, after having passed through Lake St. Clair, on arriving at Buffalo on the eastern shore of Lake Erie, must be transported to New York by the Erie canal. Consequently, in order to intercept all this trade, and to direct it into another channel, the diversion of this commercial stream must be made at some point west of the city of Buffalo. Now, Sarnia is precisely the spot which nature has prepared for this purpose. The navigation of Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie is more difficult and dangerous than that of the whole line of the River St. Lawrence.

In a report made to the Congress of the United States by a committee of the House on this subject, it is shown that there are three great and imminent dangers to which this route is exposed. These are, shipwreck, collision, and the danger of running upon shoals and breakers. These dangers on this special line arise from the narrow space to which the navigation of vessels of all kinds is restricted, as well also as from the storms to which the lakes are subject, the exposed condition of their shores, and the total absence of harbors in which vessels might be able to take refuge from any impending hurricane.

The losses from all the various causes which have occurred on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and St. Clair within the period of eight years, viz., from 1848 to 1855, amounted to the sum of $5,828,346, being $1,482,086 per annum. Lakes Ontario and Michigan are four times larger than Lake St. Clan, and three times larger than Lake Erie. The low depth of water in this last mentioned lake renders the storms which so frequently occur upon it much more dangerous, operating as a sort of drawback to the extent of its area. Consequently, it is affirmed that of the amount of the losses arising to the shipping from marine disasters which we have just given, the sum of $1,132,086 out of the whole amount is to be laid to the account of this lake. The amount of loss to shipping on this lake, from various causes, in the single year of 1855, together with the damage sustained in consequence of the difficulty experienced by vessels carrying freight in crossing the flats of St. Clair, amounted to the sum of $630,445. The losses suffered on Lake Erie alone for the same year amounted to the sum of $237,241. Now, it must be borne in mind that these losses increase every year in the same proportion as the trade increases and as a greater amount of tonnage is employed in the navigation of this lake. Let us, however, suppose the annual loss for amount only to the sum of $1,000,000 every year, in this great sea have a loss of two millions of dollars.

So great and so destructive to commerce have the losses and delays experienced on the line from Detroit by Lake St. Clair always been, that at a meeting of the shipowners and others interested in the trade, held last year at Chatham the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, this meeting is of opinion that a trade amounting in value to the sum of $62,784,982 passed over the flats of St. Clair in the year 1855, and whereas the loss upon this amount in the same exceeded the sum of a million of dollars, therefore—

"Resolved, that the said flats are and always will be a formidable hindrance to trade, and will always prevent its being carried on to the extent to which it otherwise would be; and it is the opinion of this meeting that the difference of opinion existing among scientific men in the United States in reference to this subject, affords sufficient evidence of the fact that it is impossible to give any greater development to trade and commerce, by this route."

As a consequence of the great increase of the difficulties on this route, the intelligent and most considerable merchants of Chicago and Milwaukie have had recourse to the other route, viz:—that of the Canada Grand Trunk. This route had often been suggested before, but until the present time the enormous expense required for its construction had prevented it being brought into operation.

With such wonderful rapidity has the population of the far West increased, that that of the town of Chicago alone is at the present day twenty-two times greater than it was in 1841. Also Milwaukie, a town which has sprung up since Chicago, has within the space of twelve years increased its population twenty fold. Toronto has also trippled its population within a few years. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that all this great mass of commercial skill and talent which exhibits so much power and energy will not be long before it asks itself the question whether it would not be desirable and possible to find a safer, a quicker, and a more direct route than the slow and dangerous route of the lakes by which to disgorge and pour upon the Atlantic coast the vast amount of rich products accumulated, and, as it were, imprisoned in the far West. In 1855 the value of merchandize exported from Chicago and imported by the lakes amounted to the sum of $233,000,000. The amount in value, in the same year, of the exportation and importations from and into Milwaukie, by the same route, was $85,000,000. The tonnage employed by Chicago on this navigation amounts to 54,179 tons, and that of Milwaukie to 45,961. The exportation of the article of wheat alone from Chicago, in 1856, amounted to 20,0 0,000 of bushels; from Milwaukie the amount exported in the same year was 30,000,000 bushels. To all this immense commercial activity and movement of commodities which depends upon the route of the lakes for an outlet, we ought to add the trade from the neighborhood of Lake Superior from the various mines in that region, and from the coasting trade in general which is carried on upon the lake, for which it is impossible to form an estimate from the want of regular and sufficient data. At all events the single value of the copper and iron drawn from these regions is estimated at $3,700,000.

Here, then, we have before our eyes the spectacle of an immmense trade and commerce, which goes on every year increasing and increasing. It is a subject well worthy the most serious consideration, inasmuch as it is this very commerce which has built up the city of Buffalo, and transferred the riches of the West to New York city. Could not also our French shipowners and merchants find in this great field of the Far West a new opening for the introduction of French industrial products? Why not? The memory of the French still lingers in all these regions. These are countries which were originally settled by the French. Our language is still spoken out there. Old French customs and manners still prevail in the cities founded by our progenitors. Surely the various articles of luxury and of elegance—those superfluities which in proportion as riches and well-being increase, become so necessary to mankind—surely all those little memorials and traditions of the old country, which are held so tenaciously by those who live in far distant countries—surely all those tender and invisible bonds which bind the hearts of exiles to the land where their ancestors once lived—surely those brave sons of France, whose names are echoed in the wild woods, on the lofty mountains, upon the vast lakes, and in the crowded cities of that New World where their memory is, as it were, eternalized—surely all these would be received with enthusiasm by the people of Canada—not indeed, as new things brought from a great distance, to satisfy the new wants of a new civilization, but rather as a restored recollection of ancient reminiscences which are still cherished among them and talked over with a feeling of pride at the family fireside, when men take pleasure in calling to mind the ancient glories of their ancestors, who, coming from ancient France, brought with them to that distant shore those sentiments of chivalry and that politeness of manners which still preserve their empire among them.

Disastrous Fire and Fatal Accident.

A very destructive fire broke out yesterday morning about two o'clock, in the block of frame buildings on Adelaide street, opposite the Court House. It is supposed that the fire originated in a small brick building occupied as a bake-house by Mr. John Hayes, Tavern keeper, who besides on Adelaide street; and that it was caused by the oven being left in a heated state on the previous evening. Owing to the fire alarm being given in a very tardy manner, the other buildings in the block were nearly enveloped in flames before many persons arrived at the place. The Fire Brigade were early in attendance, and by their timely efforts succeeded in confining the fire to the block in which it originated, which consisted of four large and several small build-

ings, notwithstanding that considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient supply of water. The buildings on the front street were occupied respectively by John Hayes, Tavern keeper; William Brown, Tavern keeper; T. H. O'Neill, Tavern keeper; and G. George, Tailor. The work of destruction was so rapid, that the families of Hayes and Brown had barely time to escape with their lives, and could only save what little they could pick up in their hurried flight; but through the active exertions of the assembled citizens, a large quantity of furniture was saved from the dwellings occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and George. The Police under the direction of the Deputy Chief, lent valuable assistance in preserving good order, and by helping to save and protect the property.

We regret to state, that when the fire was nearly extinguished, three of the firemen named Frederick Leppar, Joseph Beatty, and William Thompson, all branchmen belonging to No. 6, Fire Company, while directing the hose-pipes upon the flames, were seriously injured by the falling of a chimney. The first named Frederick Lepper, sustained injuries to such an extent, that his skull was fractured, and although Drs. Bethune and Potter, paid him every attention, he expired at 6 o'clock in the morning. The others a short time after having his wounds dressed, were able to proceed home. The deceased who was a moulder by trade, has left a widow and seven children, almost totally unprovided for.

It is said that the buildings were not insured and the loss is estimated to amount in the aggregate to about £1,000. The loss in furniture destroyed by the fire, and by the hasty removal will fall heavily upon the occupants of the various dwellings.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Reign of Terror.

In the United States Senate on Monday last, a bill was passed which empowers the President to nominate 100 men to serve as a police force in Washington. The debate occupied four hours, and the scanty report of it which appears in the New York papers indicates a most terrible state of disorder and lawlessness in the capital. We find some of the most eminent men in the Senate using the strongest terms they could employ to describe the necessity of something being done to protect persons and property. Mr. Seward declared that a reign of terror prevailed. Mr. Iverson suggested that the city ought to be made a station for 300 or 400 troops. Mr. Douglas hinted that if something were not done, a Vigilance Committee, with Lynch law, would have to be established; and Mr. Wilson declared the prevailing state of things was the legitimate fruit of the course taken by Judge Crawford two years ago, when a member of Congress, who murdered a waiter in a hotel, was allowed to escape with impunity. For the support of the force $75,000 was voted, and $10,000 as secret service money, all of which is to be paid by the government, independent of the city.

Important from Washington.

Every friend of freedom both in the United States and Canada, will heartily rejoice in the adoption by the House of Representatives of an amendment to the Kansas Bill, proposing to admit Kansas into the Union and referring the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, and in the case of rejection by them providing that a Convention be called to form a Constitution. The amendment was carried, in opposition to the Administration by 120 yeas against 112 nays. The announcement was received with much applause from the gentlemen's gallery, and much confusion ensued on a motion of Mr. Keitts that the gallery be cleared. Mr. Speaker said this should be done if the indecorum were repeated. The Bill was then passed with the amendment with the same majority as before.

The matter is, however, by no means settled, for the Bill thus amended by the House of Representatives has been rejected in the Senate, and will be returned to the Lower House. There is therefore every appearance of a dead lock in the Legislature on this vitally important question, and in what way it will terminate it is difficult to conjecture.

Alleged Perjury.

At the Welland Assizes, on Tuesday, an indictment was preferred and a true bill found against the man Dornon, who, it was alleged, on the previous day committed perjury whilst being examined for the prosecution in the Townsend-McHenry case. Dornon was questioned as to his knowledge of Townsend being kicked on the brow by a horse near Thorold, about twelve years ago, when he declared himself quite ignorant of the affair, and said that he (Dornon) met with such an accident, about the time stated and under similar circumstances. Dornon was brought in on the same afternoon by Mr. Tupper.—*Globe.*

Railroads.

It is a happy conjunction of the circumstances and influence that attend the march of progress and civilization, that railroads and locomotion by steam should have been invented, and hence have rapidly become an element of unexampled power, just at the time that our Republic is rising to the eminence of one of the greatest nations on the earth. According to the Railroad Record, "the United States has increased in wealth full a thousand millions of dollars by railroads!" We do not for a moment doubt the truth of this statement, and will add that the augmented productions of national resources will be more than doubly augmented in the same period, for the time to come. Let it be remembered that the Union is annually gaining and settling new States and Territories. These will require railroads to bring the ever cumulative treasures of agriculture to the great cities and ports of the East, whence they will be shipped to the chief nations of Europe. We are rejoiced to perceive also that in several of the States railroads have of late years paid fair and even good dividends. Thus in Massachusetts and Connecticut, five to six per cent.—in New York eight per cent.—in Ohio (so far as returns have been received) nine per cent.—while the main arteries of Philadelphia and New Jersey have also yielded reasonable profits. Look at the rapid multiplication of the iron highways. In 1844 there were but 4,311 miles in the entire country.—but now there are 24,195 miles—with about 3,000 miles in addition that are yet unfinished. So that in thirteen years, twenty thousand miles have been built! Success, therefore, to the construction of railroads! For they promise not only to unite us by iron links, as one family, but also to promote agriculture, commerce, manufactures, population, and the rapid circulation—combined with an extensive and general diffusion of that vital principle of all industry and enterprise—*money.*—*Baltimore American.*

The Townsend Case.

M'HENRY RE-ARRAIGNED FOR THE MURDER OF NELLES.

McHenry has been sent to Cayuga, again to be arraigned for the murder of Mr. Nelles, the jury not having agreed on the former trial. It is not known as yet whether the Government will go on with the prosecution. The Assizes at Cayuga commence on the 20th. The Hamilton *Times* complains, with great reason, that the Government refused to send a commission to California to take evidence, as the prisoner requested, and that they did not make their decision on the subject till the 10th March, too late for the prisoner to attempt anything of the kind himself. He was, therefore, compelled to rely upon the chance of a Californian turning up who knew him, and was more fortunate therein than he had any right to expect. Considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would have been well had the Government adopted the suggestion of the prisoner's counsel, and sent a commission to California. The question of identity might have been settled decisively, and much injury to the prisoner, as well as the great expense of the trial, have been saved.—*Globe.*

SEDUCTION.—$2000 DAMAGES—Garrison vs Huffman.—Plaintiff is a wealthy farmer residing in Camden, and his daughter, Catherine Garrison, twenty years of age, was seduced by defendant, son of Jacob Huffman, Esq., also a wealthy farmer in same township. He seduced her under a promise of marriage, and afterwards denied the seduction and paternity of his child. The jury shortly came into Court, with a verdict of two thousand dollars damages—the largest ever obtained from a Kingston jury in an action of seduction.—*Kingston Whig.*

INCENDIARISM.—Our law-abiding village was last week startled by a rather alarming incident. A cry of fire being raised on Thursday evening, it was found to proceed from the shoe-making establishment occupied by Mr. T. H. Keough, in which a barrel filled with the combustible material was discovered to be on fire. The prompt efforts of those on the spot soon averted the danger. It would seem that grave suspicions filled the minds of those interested and the next day the Coroner was summoned to investigate the cause and origin of the fire, a sufficiently strong opinion being entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The result, was, that the occupier of the shop was committed to gaol on the charge of arson.—*Newmarket New Era.*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Dublin with much spirit. The out-door reception of Eglington, at the ceremony of trooping the guard at the Castle, was very favourable. His excellency appeared in the balcony, with a large bunch of shamrocks on his breast, the band playing the National Anthem, "St. Patrick's Day," "The Sprig of Shillelagh," "The harp that once through Tara's Hall," and many other Irish melodies. In the evening there was a drawing room at the Castle. *Saunders* says it was the most numerously attended for many years, the company numbering over, 1,900 of the nobility and the gentry.

EMIGRATION OF 1857.—The official returns of emigration from the United Kingdom during the past year have just been completed. It appears that in 1857 the total number of persons who left the mother country was 212,875, of these 86,238 were Irish; 78,560 English; 16,235 Scotch; 12,624 Foreigners; and 19,200 not distinguished. The port of embarkation were as follows: Liverpool, 155,647; London, 21,766; Plymouth, 118,860; Southampton, 7,684; minor English ports, 2,414. From Scotch ports, 7,755, and from Irish ports, 5,749. The destinations of the emigrants were to the United States, 126,905; Australia and New Zealand, 61,348 British North America, 21,001; Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and other places not enumerated, 3,721. These returns show an increase of 36,068 over the year 1856.

A BAD BUSINESS.—From the account given by Lord Brougham in a speech upon the subject in the House of Lords, the French experiment of purchasing emigrants on the coast of Africa would not seem to have produced as yet any very promising results. He states that Messrs. Regis of Marseilles, the parties employed in this business of picking up negroes on the Coast of Africa, are well known as old slave-traders. Among other vessels which they employed for this purpose was the *Stella*, of 230 tons burden. Upon this small vessel after sailing up and down the African Coast and competing with the Spanish and Portuguese slave-traders, 260 Africans were finally embarked, purchased at $60 a head.—The voyage to Guadaloupe lasted thirty days, and in that period 240 of these unhappy negroes died. When the survivors reached Guadaloupe, it appeared that [illegible] a commission of Inquiry [illegible] more of them were re-embarked, to be carried to a different part of the island, and the vessel sinking on a rock, 80 or 90 of the negroes who were shut up in the hold were drowned.

A NEW PROPERTY OF CHLOROFORM.—The *Abeille Medicale* reports a case of a young man of twenty-two, who had both his legs scalded by accidentally slipping into a cauldron of boiling water. He was immediately laid upon a bed, and to prevent syncope an exciting potion was administered, and cod-liver oil applied to his legs; he was also bled twice, but the pain in his legs did not subside. A liament of laudanum and cod-liver oil was then applied, but without effect, the pain continuing as intense as ever. But chloroform being substituted for laudanum, immediate relief ensued, and was maintained by continuing the same process until recovery.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS HIS PLACE.—A rare, a mythical character! It is often advertised, often believed in, but has never yet crossed my path. "Biggam is an excellent man—he thoroughly knows his place." I straightway seek Biggam's acquaintance; for a man who knows his place must be one of eagle eye, rapid intuition, and rare modesty. He cannot know his own place without knowing that of every one else; and as this is the most difficult of all social problems, I am naturally eager to see the man who can solve it. On investigation, Biggam turns out by no means an eagle. I find him a man of servile, timid, cringing, disposition, acknowledging with great alacrity, the superiority of those who are more wealthy, or of more consequence than himself. He is either a flatterer or a "mush of concession." He does not know his place; he only knows that it is pleasant for others to have their assumption of superiority recognised, their opinions uncontradicted, their efforts unopposed. One of the most conceited men I ever knew—that is to say, the man having the most exorbitant and unwarranted estimate of his own capacity—was one of those conceding, unopposing gentlemen said to "know their place." He knew his place, that is, he was always attempting to that for which he was utterly unfit, and always failing, but verbally acquiescing in his failure, and saying, "I have not your talent, or success would have followed."

JOURNALISTS RUN MAD.—At the commencement of the Russian war it was a current idea of our journals to hint that Louis Napoleon had only gone into the Russian war for the purpose of ensnaring Britain, and that he would suddenly turn round and invade England while her troops were in Turkey or the Crimea. This idea was not much more extravagant than the one put forward by the *Herald* for the edification of its free and enlightened readers:—

"A descent upon England with a hundred thousand men, driven forward by the aid of steam; the capture of London, and overthrow of the government; a desperate deadly struggle for some weeks; *at last a decision on the part of the English mechanics and labourers to leave the aristocracy to fight it out, and to emigrate to this country with their skill and their machinery;* the acknowledgment of Napoleon as sovereign of England, and re-establishment of the Empire of the West, after 1,500 years non-existence; these may seem wild dreams, but there are some in France, who are not considered dreamers, who are turning them over in their minds."

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.—"Once upon a time," she went on, settling her muslins, and shaking her golden hair, "an officer in the guards was travelling by the night express train to Southampton. In the same first class carriage there was a lady, very young and very handsome, and I am afraid that before they reached Winchester (there was no other persons in the carriage) she permitted this bold young guardsman to imprint one kiss—he gave and she allowed no more—upon her gloved hand. It was a freak, a caprice, a bit of fun—just like the kiss which the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire gave a sweep, when Mr. Fox was being elected for Westminster. But she made him take a solemn oath that he would never reveal what had taken place. It fell out that our guardsman, about six months afterwards and in the smoking room of his club in St. James Street, broke his oath, and with the boastful, lying qualities common to men, gave the story, with some addition perfectly and wantonly false. A fortnight afterwards, he had an invitation to stay a week with a distant relative of his—an old admiral, who lived in a charming villa on the banks of the river Itchen, close to Southampton. He had never seen his relative before, but some family matter had to be arranged, and he went down. He was received with the most cordial hospitality, especially by the admiral's wife, who was very young and very handsome, and who by the merest chance in the world, turned out to be the identical lady with whom he had travelled, per night express train, from London to Southampton. She gave him her hand, unglored this time, smiled upon him very sweetly, and just before dinner drew on one side, and, with a sweeter smile than ever, told him, in a discreet whisper, that if he would come round about twelve o'clock that night to a certain window at the back of the house, overlooking the river, only separated from its brink by a narrow footway, she had something very important, and perhaps pleasant, to communicate to him. He came punctually at the appointed time. The moon was shining very brightly; the window was opened; and a lady in a night dress beckoned a tall and handsome carabine (as the parrots say) to advance to her. "And she let him in through the window. By jove, what a plucky one. Shut your eyes:"—Captain Darell, you are a liar and a traitor." And till the—she put a pistol to his head, right in the centre of his forehead, instantly his curling locks stood upon end as she mutter, and absolutely fell down dead, and Captain Darell, left to meditate upon previous, undivided thank you very much."—*Household Words.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 9th, 1858.

INTEREST OF MONEY.

Sol. Gen. ROSE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the interest of money. He said there could be no doubt there was a very general, if not indeed a universal feeling, that there should be some change with regard to the Usury Laws, but what that change ought to be was a question upon which public opinion was very much divided. The whole question had undergone the serious consideration of the Government, and the bill he was now about to introduce, would, he thought, be found to meet the requirements of the community at large. A large section of the community desired that the legal rate of interest should be increased, say to 7 or 8 per cent, and that no rate beyond that should be recoverable in a court of justice. Another class desired that all existing restrictions should be done away with, and that money, like any other commodity, should be left to find its own value. There was no doubt also a not inconsiderable portion of the community who would desire the law to be left as it is. Some, as appeared from petitions presented this session, although he hoped a very insignificant portion of the inhabitants of the Province, who desire that the old penalties, done away with by the Act of the senior member for Toronto, should be re-enacted, and that the rate of interest being left as it is now, any stipulation for increased rates should be subject to penalties and forfeiture. The bill prepared by the Government adopted a middle course. They intended to leave the legal rate of interest at six per cent. But, in regard to commercial transactions, promissory notes and bills of exchange having twelve months or less to run, they intended to allow all parties to stipulate what rate of interest they pleased. They intended to abolish the Usury Laws altogether with regard to that class of transactions. They consider that this would meet the just requirements of that portion of the community to whom the temporary use of money was most valuable, namely the commercial class. The present law being the bill of the senior member for Toronto passed in 1853, left the rate of interest at six per cent, simply doing away with the penalties and forfeitures which existed under *certain previous Acts which it repealed.* But under it a higher rate than six per cent could not be recovered, and, at least according to decisions in Lower Canada, if a higher rate than six per cent had been paid, the excess could be deducted, when the creditor came to sue for his principal. And it was a question whether, even after the principal sum had been paid, the excess of interest paid over six per cent could not be recovered back by an action of law. In the bill he was now to introduce, he proposed to do away with that, and to allow parties to stipulate with regard to promissory notes and bills of exchange, having less than twelve months to run, for any rate of interest they pleased. In this they followed the course which had been pursued in England. There, in 1853, under the Bank Act, a provision similar to that contained in this bill was introduced, allowing any rate of interest to be charged, with regard to bills of exchange and promissory notes having three months to run. Some time afterwards, the law was extended to bills having twelve months to run. Some years afterwards, the Usury Laws were abolished with regard to all transactions exceeding £10 sterling, and not based on real estate security. Two years ago, the whole Usury Laws were swept away, and parties were allowed to stipulate for any rate of interest they pleased. The Government did not think it expedient to go so far as that in Canada, but considered it best to try the effect of this bill with regard to that class of the community who now chiefly felt the restrictions on the use of money. They first declared the present legal rate of interest to be six per cent.—a point as to which some doubt existed whether, under the bill of the member for Toronto, the repeal of certain previous Acts did not make it five per cent. They next provided that no compact for a higher rate than six per cent. should be void, except only as to the excess. Then the third clause, with reference to bills of exchange, promissory notes, and draughts at sight, provided that parties should be at liberty to stipulate for what rate of interest they saw fit. In the fourth clause, they abolished entirely, in regard to all classes of transactions, every penalty for any infraction, or supposed infraction, of the Usury Laws, and in subsequent clauses, they repealed those Acts which might interfere with the present law. The bill might not entirely meet the views of all. Some might think it did not go far enough. Others might think it went too far. But he hoped hon. members would suspend their judgment until, in the discussion on the second reading, they heard at full length the reasons which had induced the Government to bring down the bill in its present shape.

Mr. BROWN enquired whether the bill contained any provision with regard to Banks—whether banks would be at liberty to purchase Bills of Exchange at any rate?

Sol. Gen. ROSE—We make no special or exceptional provision in regard to banks. We think that, if any maximum rate were fixed in regard to banks or any one class, it would be certain to become the minimum rate.

Mr. BROWN—Then the transactions of [illegible] will come under the operation of the clause in reference to promissory notes and bills of exchange.

Sol. Gen. ROSE—They will.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

ABOLITION OF THE [illegible]

[illegible] from last session, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

PERSONS INTRUSTED WITH PROPERTY.

Mr. Atty. Gen. MACDONALD moved the first reading of a bill to prevent frauds by trustees, bankers and other persons entrusted with property. He explained that the object was to prevent moneys deposited in the hands of trustees, bankers, and others, for safe keeping, from being mixed up with their private properties, and being thus lost in case of their bankruptcy.—Carried.

THE JURY LAWS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH in moving for leave to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the Jury Laws of Upper Canada, said that while impartiality was secured in the selection of jurors under the present laws, the practical machinery to enforce those laws caused great expense to the country. A larger number of jurors was selected than was necessary, and a class of jurymen were frequently chosen in whom the public had not that confidence which ought to be reposed in jurors. There was a selection of jurymen in the first instance, and afterwards there were no less than three ballotings.—Reeves, township clerks and assessors were appointed a Board, in the first place to appoint jurors and place them on the assessment rolls, and these rolls were returned to the clerk of the peace for jurors to be drafted for the quarter sessions. This second selection was by ballot, with a view to secure an impartial jury. The law next required that after the Sheriff had received his precept a second process of balloting for jurymen should be gone through, and that from the jurymen so balloted for, the clerk of the Court whilst sitting in court should draft by ballot twelve men to try the case in dispute. Thus there was only one selection of jurors, and three ballotings.—Now, although, as was known by many hon. members of the House, he (Mr. Smith) had, for a lengthened period, been in favor of the ballot, he could not see that the proper way to try the ballot was in the selection of jurymen, where the object to be obtained was a better class of jurors, because it was idle and absurd to say that by drawing a number of names from a ballot box, a good and efficient jury would be secured. It was partly with a desire to obtain a better class of jurors that the Government proposed by the bill now before the House to do away with two of the ballotings. The bill provided that instead of two-thirds of the persons legally qualified to serve on juries being selected in the first instance, there should only be one-third. Two objects would thus be accomplished: the party selecting would have a much better opportunity of choosing a good class of jurors, because, instead of being compelled to select two from three, he would only have to choose one from three; and in the next place, one-half of the expense was immediately wiped away. And in this age of economy and retrenchment, when all men were desirous to see measures carried into law of a character such as would tend to reduce rather than increase the public expenses, every one must be prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Government, in this case, without a moment's hesitation—if for no other reason than that of the saving of expenses.

Mr. BROWN—How will that be accomplished?

Hon. Mr. SMITH—The Clerk of the Peace was at the present time obliged to copy every name selected, and he was allowed so much per hundred for performing that duty. In the County from which he (Mr. Smith) came, the names of 2,500 jurymen were returned to the Clerk of the Peace, the County Attorney, the Warden of the county and the Sheriff—all of whom were officers of the law, and supposed to discharge their duties impartially—

Mr. FOLEY—Even though the Sheriff purchases his office? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. SMITH—The hon. gentleman would have an opportunity of speaking on that subject when the matter came before the House. These five officers would have power to make a good selection of jurymen, instead of their being indiscriminately drafted from the ballot-box, and in order that there might not be the least suspicion of partiality against the jury, the right would be given to each of the parties litigant to challenge three jurors, without assigning any reason for so doing. The clerk of the court would still have to ballot for jurors, and thus, while by the previous selections, the best possible class of jurors was secured, a guarantee would be given of an impartial jury being selected. These were, in short, the principles of the bill, and he moved it be read a first time.

Mr. HARTMAN said that by Mr. Baldwin's bill the power was very properly taken from sheriffs of selecting juries, in order that there might not even be the appearance of juries being packed.—The only power of selection was vested in the local officers in each township, and their power was so limited that only a small portion of the men so selected could be called upon to act during the year. Where power was placed in the hands of any one person, it might and would be abused. The principle he had named was that which made Mr. Baldwin's system so popular. With regard to the question of expense, it seemed that the hon. gentlemen on the other side now saw the error they committed two years ago in repealing a very good amendment to Mr. Baldwin's act for cutting off one-fourth the cost.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said the hon. gentleman did not remember the difference between the present law and the law of which he complained. The old law allowed the Sheriff to select such persons as he pleased whilst the present bill would compel him to call four other persons to his aid in making the selection, and to make the selection in open court.

Mr. FOLEY said that, after all, the economy was only a sort of cheese-paring one. The hon. gentleman claimed credit for economy, and at the same time confined that economy to only one officer, leaving the other officers in the same position as they were in before. In the hon. gentleman's own county, where there were so great a number of jurymen, the fees of the clerk of the peace, derivable from this source, probably amounted to no more than £30 per year, whilst the Sheriff of Norfolk who was said to have purchased his office, derived not less than £542 per year for summoning jurors to try the criminal cases alone—apart altogether from the civil business. As the hon. gentleman was proposing to economize, it was desirable that other parties besides clerks of the peace should be considered.

The bill was then read a first time, and the second reading put down for Tuesday next.

MUNICIPAL LAW OF UPPER CANADA.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD moved the second reading of his Bill respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada. He said the Bill had been widely circulated through the country, and many suggestions of value had been received. After the second reading, he proposed to submit the Bill to a Committee, composed of such members of the House as had most experience in municipal matters. It was the intention of the Government to embody in the measure such amendments as should be found necessary to make it a full, complete and valuable digest of the Municipal Law.

Mr. BROWN—Although he objected to the general principle of referring Government Bills to private Committees, he admitted that, in the present case, such a course might be desirable.

The bill was then read a second time.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said he should now move the reference of the Bill to a Committee of gentlemen who had had experience in Municipal matters—Hon. Sidney Smith, who had long been Warden of his own County; Mr. Benjamin, who had also been Warden of his County; Mr. Hartman, who was still Warden; Mr. Ferguson, at present the Warden of his own County; Mr. Mowat, who had taken the principal part in the original preparation of the measure; Mr. Angus Morrison, Dr. Connor, Mr. Roblin, also a Warden, Mr. McKellar, whom he understood to be thoroughly versed in these matters, Mr. Carling, who had been a City Alderman, and himself. He moved the reference of the bill to a Committee, consisting of the gentlemen he had named.—Carried.

AMENDMENT

To be proposed by Mr. Langevin on Mr. Thibaudeau's motion of the 17th March 1858, on the subject of the Double Majority.

Mr. Langevin moves in amendment to Mr. Thibaudeau's motion:

That all the words after "that" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted:

This House is of opinion that the principle of the Double Majority which has been recognized and adopted in the Government and Legislature of this Province since 1848, ought to continue to be recognized and adopted to the manifest advantage of the two sections of the Province.

AMENDMENT

To be proposed by Mr. Ross to the Hon. Mr. Cauchon's proposed motion in amendment to that of Mr. Thibaudeau of the 17th March, 1858, on the subject of the Double Majority.

Mr. ROSS, in amendment to the Hon. Mr. Cauchon's proposed motion in amendment to that of Mr. Thibaudeau, will move:

That all the words after the word "that," where the same first occurs therein, be struck out, and the following substituted:

Inasmuch as no precise or definite rule has been laid down or observed in relation to the effect upon the Administration of the day, of an adverse Parliamentary vote by a majority of the representatives of the whole Province, it would be inexpedient to adopt any positive or inflexible rule as to the effect of the Government being in a minority of the members of this House elected in one section of the Province, while sustained by a majority of the whole. But that the Imperial Parliament, by enacting in the 12th Section of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 35, commonly called the Union Act, that the parts of the Province of Canada, then constituting Upper and Lower Canada, should be represented in the Legislative Assembly by an equal number of representatives, without regard to the respective populations of these two Provinces, engrafted the federal principle upon the Union:—The the Parliament of Canada admitted and sanctioned the same principle, when, in increasing the number of representatives by the Act 16 Vic., cap. 152, after the census of 1851, it maintained a numerical equality between the two Provinces:—That the Canadian Parliament gave it a yet more decided and expressive sanction by extending it to the Legislative Council, by the provision in the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 140, to the effect: that the members elected should be forty-eight in number, viz., twenty-four for Upper Canada and twenty-four for Lower Canada:—That her Majesty's Representatives, in selecting their Executive Councillors, as a rule, in equal numbers from Upper and Lower Canada, have also acquiesced in this principle of the Union, and sanctioned in the administration the federal character of the Constitutional Act of 1840:—And that by the Act 18 Vic., cap. 2, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of the moneys arising from the Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserve, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes," the Parliament of this Province again maintained and sanctioned a separate and distinct division of rights and interests between the inhabitants of the two sections by appropriating, for the exclusive benefit of those of Upper Canada, a portion of the Crown domain, situate within the limits of their section, and equal in value to £300,000 and upwards, while those situate within and appropriated to Lower Canada amounted in value to the sum only of £96,000:—

That the federal character thus originally imprinted upon the union of these Provinces, and subsequently confirmed by Acts of the Provincial Parliament, and practically and continuously enforced in the composition of the Executive Council, and the separate and unequal appointment of the Public Domain, would be injuriously impaired, whenever the advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign selected from any one section, should continue to administer the Government of the Province, after they had manifestly ceased to possess the confidence of the people of such section, as expressed by their representatives in Parliament deputed from that section.

BILL.

AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

An Act to allow Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes to be returned although the Jury may not be unanimous.

Whereas, on the trial of Civil Causes it not unfrequently happens that the Jury are unable to arrive at an unanimous decision, and by reason thereof are discharged; and whereas the unnecessary delay thereby occasioned and the heavy expenses of a new trial consequent thereon are productive of serious inconvenience as well as hardship to Suitors. Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. That from and after the passing of this Act, if upon the Trial by Jury of any Civil Cause in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in Upper Canada the Jury are unable to agree upon a Verdict, and if, after having been kept in deliberation for a period of six hours, nine of the said Jury shall agree, the Verdict agreed to by such nine may be returned as the Verdict of the Jury, and shall be taken and recorded, and shall have the same force and effect as if found unanimously by the whole of the said Jury, any Statute, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and during the said period they may be furnished with necessary refreshment by leave of the Judge.

☞ Vanity, like laudanum and other poisonous medicines, is beneficial in small, though injurious in large quantities. No person, who is not pleased with himself, can please others, for it is the belief of his own

In and Out.

From the London Times.

The recent change of Ministers has been productive of one effect that will not be unpleasing to the public. The tongue of Mr. Bernal Osborne has been loosened, after an almost unintermitted silence of five years. The readers of the debates for some years prior to the formation of the Aberdeen Government, retain an agreeable recollection of the lively debater, the witty critic, and the humorous satirist. Mr. Osborne could enliven the dullest discussion by the flashes of his wit and the play of his fancy, and he was never reluctant to set the House in a roar. But the weight of official duties appeared to press fatally on the natural elasticity of his disposition. From the day he was made Secretary to the Admiralty there was no more of his lively sallies, and his voice was rarely heard, except explanation of the estimates. It was clear that he, at least, could not dance in fetters. There was no choice for him but to have his way, and full liberty to kick out in every direction, or to remain inactive. His superiors in the Ministry dared not trust him. Once, in the Crimean debate, he rose to defend the Government, but ended by pouring a broadside from the Admiralty into the Horse Guards. After that indiscretion care was taken to keep him down. Whether the Administration gained a good Secretary we cannot say, but the country lost an able and persevering advocate of Radical Reform. Mr. Osborne took example from the statesmen of a neighbouring country, and shelved his old principles in obedience to the ruling power. He put away his Radicalism, and bound himself to unconditional-Palmerstonianism. Again in opposition, his fetters are broken, and he is as free as the aboriginal man was, "when wild in woods the noble savage ran." He may not only assail the existing Government, and openly speak his mind of all possible candidates for, but he can even turn round on his late chief, and snub the Speaker. On Monday night he revelled in his newly-acquired liberty, and he took advantage of the situation to bring the Administration to book. He was met by Mr. Disraeli, who, if not so fiery or fanciful as his opponent, is an equal master of dialectic artifices. There is a special interest in marking the conflict. Mr. Osborne was out, and Mr. Disraeli was in. The two gentlemen had entirely changed positions. The gentleman who was out had no burden of Cabinet secrets on his back, and he was able to talk freely. Indeed, his knowledge of what lay in the pigeon-holes of the late Government enabled him to expose the plagiarisms of the present. The gentleman who was in was under all the obligations of an official position, and, although he was denied Mr. Osborne's old refuge in silence, he was bound to maintain great reticence. Mr. Disraeli, when in opposition, was a close and constant critic of the Government. In some respects he exactly matched Mr. Osborne in the same situation. He made exactly the same charges against the Palmerston Administration which Mr. Osborne makes against the Derby Administration. The whole fight between them resolves itself into a *tu quoque*, which the author of the "Comic Latin Grammar" translated into the vulgar phrase, "You're another."—Mr. Osborne flies at the Ministry, and charges them with having taken office without a policy or a principle. Mr. Disraeli retorts, and says that the Ministry did just the same. The House of Commons took on amusement or exhibition of rhetorical gladiatorship, and while indulging in the cheers, counter-cheers and laughter, duly recorded by the reporters, forget that there is a people out of doors impatient of the interruption to all useful legislation caused by the bandying of office between aristocratic sections.

Mr. Bernal Osborne started on a certain vantage ground. In former times parliamentary contests were conducted with a view to establish principles, and not for the meaner purpose of obtaining places. We are driven to alter our vocabulary, and to read "placemen" where formerly we read "statesmen." Nobody was more persistent than Mr. Disraeli in insisting that a ministry should have a policy and a principle. The Derby Government take office without one or the other. They are in power by an accident, and they ask for "time, forbearance and money." What title have they to make such claims? In the ordinary constitutional course, the minister who comes in is expected to reverse some cardinal point in the policy of the ministry who goes out. Englishmen do not understand a change of men without a change of measures. They expect that every ministry shall reflect the opinions of the country, and they cannot understand how any set of men should be permitted to take the direction of public affairs out of the hands of another set without announcing some distinctive policy. Were the new ministers fall-they accede to office without any measures of their own, and they not only continue the measures of their predecessors, but they ransack the depositories of the public offices for bills and plans which the late Ministry were preparing to submit to the country. The men who always proclaimed that—without party there could be no Parliamentary Government—are now trying to govern without an organized party, and they confess that they rely for their tenure of place on the want of union amongst the various sections of Liberals opposed to them. They are in an acknowledged minority, and they know that at any moment a hostile combination may compel them to a resignation or a dissolution. There seems something desperate in the resolution taken by Lord Derby. His own special organ in the press asserts that he has full powers, and that, if defeated on any important question, he will go to the country. It is impossible that he can believe in the smallest chance of obtaining a majority at a general election. He must know that his tenure of office is limited, and there would be something profligate in his disturbing the whole country without a prospect of gain. There have been reactions and revulsions of opinion amongst the English people, which have borne the Tory party to office, but there is no symptom of any such movement at the present time. The new Ministry may conciliate the forbearance of the House of Commons, but it would be absurd to say that they have the confidence of the Parliament or the country. We see them taking up measures which they opposed, alleging in excuse a deference to the will of the House of Commons. In 1855, Lord Derby put on record, in very emphatic language, that such a course would be one "such as no man of honour or character would voluntarily expose himself to." Now, urged by his hungry followers he submits to this degradation, and he enters upon office, content to hold place on sufferance. It may be that there was no intrigue or no unworthy combination to oust the Palmerston Administration. That may be granted, but we may still dispute the title of Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and their friends to take the vacant places.—They have come in because Lord Clarendon made a mistake, and they are asked that they may not be disturbed because the Queen has chosen them. They go further, and declare that if they are allowed to draw their salaries, they will adopt the measures of the late Government.—They voted for the Conspiracy Bill on the first reading, and they opposed it on the second. Yet they now assert that the Walewski dispatch, which was the ground of the second vote, was not insulting to this country, and that the House of Commons were in error when they displaced the Palmerston Government. This is blowing hot and cold in a manner which the English people will not relish. The Conspiracy Bill has been abandoned for the present, but there is no security that it will not be revived if any failure should occur in the prosecutions instituted against Mr. Truelove and M. Bernard. Again, the India Bill of the late government was strenuously opposed by the leading members of the present Administration. In that opposition we were disposed to agree with them, and we are now at a loss to understand the sudden change in their opinions which induces them to take up the bill. Then we come to the question of Reform. Lord Derby is averse to change, and thinks that "the late Reform Bill has given to the country a representative system, the result of which is a House of Commons which fairly and fully represents the feelings of the members as well as the intelligence and the property of this country." He would be glad that no legislation should be called for, but he is ready to bow to the House of Commons, and to "consider" a measure. Mr. Disraeli and the leading members of the Government in the Lower House pledge themselves to nothing, and Mr. Henley and Lord John Manners openly avow their hostility to any change which would admit the people to a larger share in the Government. Sir Fitzroy Kelly announces a scheme which appears liberal on the face of it, but when closely examined it appears a plan for transferring the whole representative power to the counties.—There is no doubt that it would be unsafe to leave the cause of representative reform in such hands. So far Mr. Osborne made out his bill of indictment, and he was equally successful in showing that the new ministers do not agree amongst themselves on important public questions, such as Church Rates and the Jew Bill.

There can be no question that we have a Cabinet made up of heterogeneous materials, without a policy, and "filling up their seat from the border and the wardrobe of their defeated rivals." We have Mr. Disraeli's opinion of such a Government, spoken in 1845, and we quote it as one of the curiosities of Parliamentary change of opinion. It shows the difference between being in and out. The occasion was the convocation of Sir Robert Peel to the principle of Free Trade. Here are the words:

"The noble lord (Russell), the representative of Mr. Fox, will not galvanize the ashes of that great leader. 'Here, not memorize.' I would not [illegible] to him how [illegible] the opposition [illegible] What [illegible] the Lord George Gordon's case, and other cases, that if a person conspired against the life of a potentate in amity with our Queen, it was an offence, and that even without an overt act.

He had shown the court, of course, subject to the opinion of a jury as to the credibility of the witnesses, that the prisoner had done acts in this country which made him an accessory before the fact to the murders, which were, undoubtedly, committed in Paris. Mr. Bodkin then cited the 9th Geo 4, c 31, to show that a British subject could be indicted for murder, or as an accessory to murder, before or after the fact, though the crime was committed abroad. He maintained that the prisoner, though an alien, was a British subject in the meaning of this act, being resident in England, under the protection of our laws, and therefore subject to them. He quoted authorities to show that, in respect to murder, even ambassadors were amenable to the laws, though they would not be for treason, as they owed no allegiance to our Sovereign.

Mr. Sleigh complained of the course taken by the Government in commencing the proceedings as on a charge of conspiracy, and varying the case to one of murder, after they had got on the deposition evidence which might not have been obtained upon the latter charge.

Mr. Jardine said: My course is a very clear and a very simple one. Even if I saw any legal difficulty in the case, which I do not, it would still be my duty to submit the matter to the judges. I am not surprised at the course taken by the Crown. They were probably not aware of the full extent of the disclosures which would be made as the case proceeded step by step, and I confess that I was wholly unprepared for them myself. No one, not even Mr. Sleigh himself, could have expected the charge to remain one of misdemeanor only, after what had come to light.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial on both the charge of Conspiracy to Murder, and the capital charge of being an Accessory before the fact to a Murder Committed on Land in a Foreign Country.

Colonisation of India.

From the London Times

Every one has his nostrum for India, which is at present termed, in newspaper phraseology, the theatre of war, and, like other theatres, wherein the company is more obedient and the machinery less complicated, every one thinks himself capable of management. There is, however, one manager, who has acquired considerable popularity, and who is expected to redeem it from its present low condition, and place it on a permanent footing of prosperity. Whether the impetuous lord now invested to control Indian affairs will realize all that is expected remains to be seen, although our absurd system of governing may, by another change of Administration, turn him out of office in the very middle of his proceedings, and not allow us to see the full revelment of his intentions.

The cry now most in vogue is, "The Colonisation of India," and enthusiastic politicians repeat this cry, thinking the thing is no sooner said than done; but those who know anything of India, and, indeed, those who know anything of geography, of human affairs generally, know that it is a subject fraught with difficulties, and demanding the calmest deliberation. One of the most acute of our contemporaries, noted for the statistical and economical turn of its daily commentaries, has some very judicious remarks on this matter:—"We have colonized North America; we have colonized the West Indies; we have colonised the southern extremities of Africa; we have colonised Australia; we have colonized New Zealand. In each and all of these countries we have found—or we have pretended that we have found—immense tracts of land, thinly inhabited by tribes scarcely yet started in the career of civilisation; tribes which had not begun to be organised into states or nations, and upon which the idea of permanent ownership in land—as it has been developed among civilized peoples—had not yet dawned. In such countries there was ample room for colonisation. There was far more land than the scanty population could occupy or turn to account. The utmost progress that the inhabitants had made towards the conception of ownership in land was the vague apportionment of certain regions, as hunting grounds, to certain tribes. When the new comers appropriated to themselves certain definitely marked out lands, and set themselves to reclaim these lands from the waste, they neither encroached upon the real interests nor upon any imaginary rights of the natives. There was room enough for both; after the colonists had been amply supplied there still remained lands enough for the aborigines. The natives were deprived of nothing in which they could lay claim to a permanent right of ownership; for even where the first rude attempts at cultivation of the soil had been begun, the ground, tilled and reaped for a year or two, was deserted as soon as its virgin fertility began to abate, and abandoned to its original condition of being the property of everybody, or nobody, which means the same thing."

In India things are in a very different state. The crowded inhabitants of that region are permanently settled cultivators of the soil, and have a great adhesiveness to their paternal fields and are greedily desirous of the possession of land. And this feeling is universal amongst all the peoples and nations which we comprise under the name of India. It is as true of the mountain ranges as of the plains; and statistics prove to us that the pressure of population on the productive powers of the soil is as great in the cultivable portions of the Himalaya as it is in the valleys of Switzerland. Almost every habitable part of Hindostan is occupied; and although we may hope that in time steam, aided by capital, may carry roads through what are now tangled masses of jungle, and that science may drain pestifero is marshes and cut down unprofitable forests, yet this can only be the result of a higher civilisation of the natives.

It has been the fashion lately to urge the Roman mode of colonization as an example, but that is a resort to an arbitrary military establishment, which neither the circumstances of the case, the genius of the times, nor the precepts of Christianity permit. To make a desert and call it peace, might do for the brutal conqueror elected by the Pretorian Guard; but it ought not, and it cannot, be carried out by Englishmen in the nineteenth century. Our mission is protection, not extermination.

Every means should be used to induce European immigration and settlement in India, and it is hoped that railways, and mountain establishments, and towns, will enable the western man to become acclimated, and to found a race that will be born, live and die, on the soil. We look forward with hopeful confidence to the increase of permanent European land owners at the Nilgherries and similar stations. We would do everything in our power to promote railways, telegraphs, and other means of rapid transit and intercommunication in India, by the investment of the surplus capital of Europe. Such operations are already in progress, and yearly expanding. But, if they are to be for permanent good, they must be left to expand naturally, not by any forcing process, under the name of "colonization." In India "colonization" means, in the first place, confiscation of large tracts of Hindoo and Mahommedan territory for the benefit of European speculators. It means, in the second place, the immediate eradication of codes of distributive law, with the provisions of which all the natives are familiar, and the compulsory substitution of an alien code, whose language and ideas are alike unintelligible to them. And, lastly, it means the conferring of superior political powers and privileges upon the European settlers, in order that they may, directly or indirectly, impose a yoke of compulsory, inadequately remunerated labour on the natives.

Any wild, or blind, and unjust attempt of this kind can never bring hundreds of millions of various races and kinds under the influence of true civilization, and we should suppose that the wildest advocate for conquest and colonization is not prepared to adopt a course before which the Hindoo, like the Red Man, may perish from the face of the earth. Justice has hitherto been the preservative of a handful of British amidst countless hordes of Indians, and we must continue to rule by that means. There is no doubt, from the latest news, that the rebellion is gathered to a head in Oude, and that the eighty or hundred thousand Sepoys driven into Lucknow by the manœuvres of Sir Colin Campbell will enable England so to vindicate and mark her superiority, that after that final and signal blow and avengement have taken place, we must return to a wise and moderate ruling of the mighty nation confided to us. Immigration, intermixture of race, a commension of language, manners, and, above all, religion, the permanent investment of capital, and the acclimatation of the European race, and its future on the Hindoo soil, are to be earnestly desired and carefully promoted; but violent colonization, or the attempt to force another race into the property of the country, is to be scrupulously avoided. We want not Pizarros nor Cortez, nor do we intend to make Hindostan a modern Algeria, or to divide the conquered territory into six thousand fiefs, and, like another Williams of Normandy, degrade the nation to the serfdom of the Saxons. We are not bandits, but Christians; and when the sword is sheathed, we look not for plunder or confiscation, but an enlightened civilisation.

Women are called the softer sex because they are so easily hen-pecked. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-nine would prefer extinction to happiness—a dandy husband to a mechanic.—*Lady's Own Journal.*

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of the French.

FINAL EXAMINATION

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED ON THE CAPITAL CHARGE OF HAVING BEEN ACCESSARY TO MURDER.

In consequence of the announcement by Mr. Jardine that the Court would sit on Saturday, the 11th inst., with closed doors, the attendance of persons seeking admission was much less than on former occasions. At three o'clock, however, the doors were thrown open as usual, and a sufficient number of spectators admitted to fill the space apportioned to the use of the public.

Mr. Jardine then said: I have ordered the doors to be opened because I am most anxious that if possible this should be an open inquiry; but I must leave it to the good feelings of the persons whom I see here not to make any exhibition of their feelings. What is proper in a debating society is very improper here. It is an insult to the prisoner and to every one concerned. If such conduct is repeated I must, however unwillingly, close the court.

The same counsel appeared on both sides. Sergeant Ridgeway produced some letters found at the prisoner's lodgings.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, engineer, of St. Martin's-place, Birmingham, was then examined. He said: The grenade produced was made by me, with five others; two of the same size, the rest an inch larger. I made the shells from a model which Allsop furnished to me. I made them in Westminster. I received this letter from Allsop.

The letter urged a speedy execution of the work without further delay. A second letter from Allsop, dated 21st November, 1857, stated that the writer would call on him in Birmingham. Two days later there was another letter on the subject of the models. A fourth letter asked for the castings by return of post. It added, "When I saw you on the 8th October, you promised me the castings in three days, and it is now three weeks." The last letter, dated 18th November, enclosed a post-office order for £2 0s 6d., which would "balance the account."

Examination resumed: I altered the size of the holes by order of Mr. Allsop. The order was completed by the 23rd November. On that day Allsop came to me at Birmingham. He complained that the nipples were not as they were described in the order. They were to go through the shell a quarter of an inch. Mine did not; and he objected to them. I did not make the nipples. As I had deviated from orders, I offered to make the nipples out. Allsop said he would take them to his friend in London, and if they answered I should be paid the full amount. He then took with him the shells and the nipples, and I was ultimately paid the full amount. Mr. Allsop was about 60 years of age. He was six feet high, rather stout, stooped a little, spoke rather quick, and was a little dull of hearing.

John Gerard Wich, Belgian Vice-Consul at the Court of London: My office is at St. Marychurch, Bury-court. On the 26th of November a foreigner made application at my office for a passport for another person. I told him that, according to the regulations, the party must come himself. An hour and a half later he came to my office and showed me the passport produced. I observed that the signature of the bearer was not attached to it. I mentioned this to him. I detained the passport. In about ten minutes he returned to my office, accompanied by another person. I should say he was fifty-five to sixty years of age, rather stroog built, about six feet high, and rather stooping. He was a healthy looking man and turning grey. When I spoke to him he did not catch my words: in fact he was slightly deaf.

Mr. Bodkin: What name did he give you?

Witness: Thomas Allsop.

Mr. Bodkin put in a letter in the handwriting of Allsop and found in the prisoner's residence. It was dated January 1, 1858, Cooper Read Kent; commenced, "My dear doctor," and contained the following passages: "I am glad to find difference of opinion limited to a single, point. Differences of opinion exist in every army, but unity of purpose is necessary for action However, I have every confidence in the future. The abominable miscreant of the 2nd of December seems to have reached his culminating point. Have you seen the withering contempt with which Smith O'Brien alludes to the Queen's kissing this unconvicted felon? He is not likely to give much more trouble even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits. If I was in California now, I would double the amount offered by Lander to the man who should perform an act of justice towards that most wretched caitiff. It is a poor consolation to know that he is obliged to drink before going abroad. He must be killed, and with him the system he feels it necessary to keep up. * * * *

I shall feel pleased to hear of Orsini's progress. Be kind enough to assure Orsini of my warmest sympathy, and affectionate respect. * * *

Yours paternally, &c." Then followed a postscript, "I may this first year be the first instalment of justice to the peoples' dawn of life, the true friend of humanity."

Mr. Bodkin said it might be necessary to adduce other evidence at the trial which must follow this investigation; and if so, those who conducted the prosecution would pursue the ordinary course to the defendant the prisoner, of furnishing him with a copy of such additional evidence. The evidence now being complete for the present, the question arose, "What offence the prisoner should be committed for?" The offence went far beyond the crime of conspiracy. He thought it right however before the duty of sending that question out of courts, to say to his friend and in justice to the prisoner, to say what the intention was, in order that his learned friend might not come unprepared to meet him. In the first instance, the attention of the Court was directed to the common law misdemeanor of a person in this country conspiring to effect the death of a person in amity with our Queen, our own Sovereign; and in that case the law could not be disputed. It was decided by the Lord

English Subjects Abroad.

The main source of Lord Palmerston's late popularity was a general belief that, in dealing with foreign Governments, he maintained a fearless and thoroughly English attitude. In his celebrated *Civis Romanus* speech he announced to the world that every Englishman went abroad shielded by the ægis of his country, watched over by the vigilant eye, and protected by the strong arm of his country. Without being absolutely pugnacious, or given to quarrelling, John Bull likes to keep a bold front to the world, and to hold his own manfully. He is slow to give offence, and he will not bear an insult impatiently. At home he is accustomed to full freedom of speech and action, and when he travels in other countries he expects that his nationality will be respected. He enters every state as a friend, either to spend his money, or to trade, and his presence is always beneficial. He is annoyed beyond endurance by police agents, gendarmes, passports, and the other hindrances to intercommunication devised by the wisdom, or hatched by the suspicions, of continental Governments. Knowing that he is always liable to be impeded, he naturally wishes for a strong Foreign Department, properly represented by diplomatic agents zealous in upholding the honour of the English name. In these days there are few men who do not visit the Continent of Europe at one time or another on pleasure or business. Most of us, therefore, feel an interest more or less direct in the security of English travellers. But beyond that the whole British public are sensitive for the character, the independence, and the dignity of this great nation, and they will not suffer either to be violated in the person of even the humblest native of the Islands. While Lord Palmerston was believed to represent the national feeling in this respect, the people were willing to overlook short-comings in other directions. We will not venture to predicate whether the ex-Premier has renounced the principles which he so emphatically declared in 1849 to be at the foundation of our foreign policy. The fact is beyond dispute that the late Government displayed an undue leaning to reactionary states, and cultivated Austrian friendship, while they discouraged the independent efforts of the few minor states who give a shelter to constitutional principles. More than that, British subjects travelling abroad were never subjected to so many insults, annoyances, and impediments as during the last five years. Englishmen on the Continent were made to feel that they could not rely on the protection of their own Government. We will not recur to the timid councils which induced the late Government to leave Count Walewski's dispatch unanswered, or to the Italian questions on which Lord Clarendon truckled to Austria. We are sure that the whole country shares in the pain, astonishment, and shame felt by Mr. Gladstone at finding that the duty of vindicating the law of nations and the rights of Englishmen had been allowed, in the case of the Cagliari to fall into the hands of the Sardinian people, instead of having been taken up by England herself. To the case of the English engineers we have to add that of Mr. Hodge. This gentleman was suspected of some participation in Orsini's plot, and he was arrested at Genoa. The French Government claimed that he should be delivered up to them, under the provisions of an extradition treaty. A stipulation in the treaty bound the Sardinian Government not to surrender a foreigner without the consent of his own Government, and the fate of Mr. Hodge still enabled on the balance when the Piedmontese Administration was overthrown. It is now alleged on good authority, that the arrest of Mr. Hodge took place in consequence of information furnished by the English, and not by the French Government. More than that, it is stated that "the late ministers of England, both directly and indirectly, through the diplomatic agents of both countries, advised Count Cavour and his colleagues to deliver up Mr. Hodge to the French authorities." We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that any English minister would sink to such a depth of baseness. But as the statement has been made public from a respectable source, it ought to be thoroughly sifted, and it is the duty of Parliament to give Lord Clarendon an opportunity of exonerating himself from a charge, which, if proved, must cover him with enduring infamy.

We rejoice to see that the new Government are proceeding in a different spirit. After they came into office a communication was received from the Sardinian Government, and Lord Malmesbury sent for copies of the papers found in the possession of Mr. Hodge. Having examined those papers, and finding that they did not afford evidence which would warrant the committal of Mr. Hodge by an English magistrate, Ministers refused their consent to the demand of the French Government. At the same time they instructed the British Minister at Turin to require the immediate release of Mr. Hodge. There is also reason to believe that, at least, some effectual interference will take place on behalf of the English engineers, now in the tenth month of their incarceration in a Neapolitan prison. There is now the highest legal authority that their arrest and imprisonment were and are contrary to the law of nations. There is no doubt that facts not known at first, which clearly establish this proposition, were in the possession of the late Government months ago, but no demand was made for the release of these British citizens, held in captivity by an arbitrary Government. The engineers were captured on the high seas in a Sardinian ship, and their arrest was clearly unlawful. Every ship carries her nationality with her, and the sea is common to all nations. The engineers, the crew, and the passengers were entitled to all the privileges and immunities which they would have had if they had been standing on Sardinian territory. The primary and fundamental defect of the whole proceeding could not be cured by the forcible transfer of the ship and all on board to the Neapolitan jurisdiction. The Government of Naples had no right to detain the men, or to put them upon their trial. Our fellow-countrymen have been seized, thrown into a noisome dungeon, and detained for ten months in an imprisonment such as the vilest criminals could not be made to undergo in this country. One man has lost his health, and the life of another is in danger. There cannot be a doubt that the Neapolitan Government desired and intended, in the persons of these men, to insult and defy the power of England. There is a heavy account to be enacted by the moody tyrant, who is the scourge of his own people. The reckoning has been too long delayed, but we trust that it is now near at hand. Mr. Disraeli has announced to the House of Commons that all the facts have again been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and that their opinion will be laid before Parliament. We cannot doubt that their opinion will conform to common sense and the law of nations, as expounded in the elaborate examination of the case published by Dr. Phillimore. The next step must be a peremptory demand that the engineers shall be released, and compensated as far as money can compensate them for their horrible sufferings. The demand must be seconded, if necessary, by force. If Bomba prove obstinate, he must be made answerable for the consequences; and if amongst them should be the loss of his throne, it would be a great gain to humanity. At all events, the petty tyrants of Europe must be taught that British subjects, wherever they may be, will be protected by the whole power of their country.—*London Times.*

Economy in the Customs

We find the following in the Belleville *Chronicle*:—

"We understand that the salary of Mr. Mendell here will be $2,400—$1,000 more than that of his predecessor. He was discharged for alleged incompetency in Toronto, and this incompetency, we suppose, is a sufficient reason why his salary should be increased in Belleville. If the late Collector of this place was guilty of any mismanagement or defalcation, we can't see that Mr. Mendell is more immaculate. Why then is one so scarificed that the other may be rewarded? As far as we can ascertain, the salaries of the Customs officials for Belleville amount in all to the sum of $4,000! while the amount of duties collected will scarcely reach twice that sum! It is no wonder that our exchequer is continually low, while such extravagance in public patronage abounds. Here we have *four* pampered officials foisted upon us, to do the work that two could easily accomplish. Two posts are therefore perfect sinecures, and the only utility of the occupants is to keep up a corrupt Administration for so many dollars per annum.

With regard to the above the Toronto *Globe* says, it is be true that the salary of the new Collector at Belleville has been made £600, while his predecessor only received £300, the same should be brought before parliament. If Mr. Meudell was discharged for misconduct he should not have his salary in his new place made as large as that which he received in a port like Toronto; and if he was merely removed to make room for Mr. Spence, then it is an abominable job, which should be exposed as soon as possible. The whole Customs' system is a mass of corruption. Men are constantly appointed whose services are not required. A searching enquiry into the Customs Department would show beyond doubt that half the present expense might be saved.

☞ A woman can never have too much learning to be agreeable, if she be careful to retain all such female delicacy as not to become a pedant. Somebody once remarked that, no matter how blue a lady's stockings may be, if also the petticoats are long enough to cover them.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 9.

The Royal Mail ship *America* from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., arrived this p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, Lord Malmesbury referring to the case of the British Engineers at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and Parks had been liberated on bail.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffith asked the Chancellor of Exchequer, if in the opinion of law officers of the Crown, the capture of the Cagliari was illegal, if it was intended to demand full and ample compensation to the Engineers for treatment they received?

Mr. Disraeli declined to answer.

A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward a motion for the abolition of the Vice Royalty of Ireland. After some debate a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 majority, when the subject dropped.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, the Sanitary condition of the army was debated, and the Government promised the adoption of necessary arrangements.

In the House of Commons, it was announced that the Government had no materials before them to justify them in prosecuting the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Healy announced that the Government

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Periodicals & Magazines—Sawers & Murray.
Music, Music—Sawers & Murray.
House for sale—Widow Grisdale.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1858.

The Usury Laws.

It is very encouraging to notice that the question of interest of money is again before Parliament. The tendency of public opinion is evidently towards free traffick in the article of money, as in every commodity it represents, and the legislature promises fair to grapple with the difficulties that are urged in extenuation of the Usury Laws. Nobody pretends to advance fair argument in defence of these restrictions on commerce and the growth of trade. The only reason given for continuing the system of limited interest is, that the needy debtor may compete with the prosperous trader in his dealings with the capitalist, which is the case when the rate allowed is below the price set upon it by solvent borrowers. The bill now before the House of Assembly proposes to leave the rate at six per cent, except where the security given is a promissory note or bill of exchange, not having longer than twelve months to run; in such cases the parties are left free to settle their own price, and the law will enable it to be taken. Why the distinction is made in favor of one class of securities, and not of others, it is difficult to determine, unless it be to enable the banks, which deal almost exclusively in the securities proposed to be set free, to take advantage of periods of distress which themselves may provoke. The banks have privileges apart from the rest of the community, and in view of them, it would be only equal if they were restricted otherwise, where individuals are at liberty. The right course would seem to be that the legal rate of interest should be advanced to what experience teaches us is the ordinary value of money on long time, and to make the operations of all monied institutions and all unascertained rates conform to this; but in every other respect, and without regard to the character of the securities, whether it be real as in a mortgage or imaginary as in a promissory note, the parties ought to be enabled to recover against each other the uttermost farthing stipulated for. This is the way to satisfy the lender that his capital is appreciated at its full value, and thus to attract this much needed class to our shores; and it will also enable the borrower to make his terms in accordance with the market value of money and the relative value of his offerings. Dealing in this open manner, the solvent trader would not be obliged to raise his bid for the money of the feverish usurer, against the reckless advances of the consumer, nor would the man of money need to require a larger rate than his due, to cover the risk the law imposes upon him. It is notorious that on this continent of rapid development, six per cent is never the true value of money amongst ourselves, and knowing this by unfailing experience it is impolitic to risk the removal of capital, by refusing it the interest which by common consent it is entitled to.

Trial by Jury.

A Bill, originating in the Legislative Council, is now before the House of Assembly, the provisions of which are to enable juries in civil suits in Upper Canada to find a verdict, after six hours confinement, although only nine out of the twelve are of one opinion, and the verdict so found shall be as effectual as though the jury were unanimous. In all criminal actions the old rule of unanimous findings will be continued, the accused being held entitled by the mercy of the law to all doubts. The change in favour of determining private issues by a three-fourths verdict will no doubt be found to overcome much of the injustice that is often done by one of the body sticking out against the rest, and forcing them to consent to his particular notion. The manner of making up the jury lists is also to be simplified, by consolidating the present jury laws, and enacting a new one, under which, besides procuring the jurymen from among intelligent persons, each litigant will be allowed to object to three names, as they are drawn, without giving reasons.

The Municipal Laws.

Attorney General Macdonald has brought forward his Bill respecting the Municipal institutions of Upper Canada. The difficulty of arriving at the state of the law, as it is recorded in the Statutes relating to this branch of the body politic, is so insurmountable from the very multiplication of the enactments, that the country will receive with great satisfaction, the removal of the unintelligible mass, and the establishment of a rule under which the men of plain common sense, who are required to act under it, will understand what duties the legislature imposes on them, and what powers it confers on them. There is no local question more necessary to the good government of the country at the present time than that which is contained in the arrangement of the Municipal law.

The double majority question is now fairly before the House, and the tone of the debates seems to indicate that the temper of the House is very strongly inclined to insist upon the accommodating principle of ruling each section according to its separate decision. Mr. Macdonald has the disadvantage of being pledged by a former announcement of the principle, and cannot point to any opening whereby to free himself from his engagement. The Opposition from Upper Canada members has been persistently and systematically exhibited throughout

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 15.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of Londonderry:—I beg to ask whether the letter from the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland is still intended to stand as an instruction to the Lords Lieutenant of Counties, or whether her Majesty's Government are disposed to take a different view of the matter? (Hear)

The Earl of Derby: The Government are of opinion that a letter of the late Lord Chancellor Brady, laying down a principle of absolute disqualification to a certain party for magisterial appointments, was a step beyond the law. And whatever objections might be urged against the Orange Society, we regard its existence and organization as perfectly legal, and, therefore, that its members should not be subject to any disqualification. I think that nothing can be more inconsistent or inconvenient than to issue a general order by the Lord Chancellor refusing to grant the commission of the peace to any person belonging to any particular class or party. (Hear, hear.)

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Earl of Malmesbury: My lords, I beg leave to lay on your lordships' table the correspondence that has taken place between the Government of her Majesty and the ministers of the Emperor of the French, since her Majesty's late ministers resigned their office. (Hear, hear.) I am happy, my lords, to state that that correspondence puts an end to all those misapprehensions which had unfortunately for a short time existed between the Governments of the two countries, (hear.) And it would be unfair for me not to add that that desirable consummation has been considerably facilitated by the frank and handsome manner in which Count Walewski came forward after the Commons had expressed its opinion and disapprobation of the terms of his despatch by its vote of the 19th February.—I repeat, my lords, by the frank and handsome manner in which that Minister expressed his sentiments to Lord Cowley. Count Walewski expressed his deep regret that his statements had been misunderstood, and gave the most satisfactory explanation of the expressions which in his dispatch had given umbrage to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I think, upon reading this correspondence, your lordships will agree with me that the matter has terminated in a manner honourable and creditable to the good feeling that prevails on both sides of the Channel. I have nothing more to say upon the question than that her Majesty's Government place the highest value on that alliance, which has proved of so much consequence to the happiness of England and of the thorough conviction that the same feeling is shared in by the Emperor of the French, whose sentiments, through his Minister, your lordships will find are clearly and satisfactorily expressed in those dispatches, (hear.) In order that I may not alter a word of the language used by the French Minister on this occasion, I beg leave to quote an extract from his dispatch. "We are convinced," says the Emperor of the French, "that the reconciliation of two great nations, after centuries of antagonism, would be sincere and lasting on one condition only—namely, that the honour of the one shall never be sacrificed to the honour of the other" (Cheers.)

THE DUBLIN POLICE AND THE TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Earl Rosse alluded to the circumstances attending an affray between the police and the students of Trinity College. The newspapers of this morning contained an account of a most disgraceful attack made by the police upon the young gentlemen students of that college, inflicting serious injuries upon several of them. If the police of London had been on duty at the time, a very different course of proceedings would have been taken (hear, hear,) and he could not help thinking that a strict investigation ought to be made, not only into the conduct of the Dublin police, but that of the two individuals under whose control they were placed. (Hear, hear.) From what he saw of the conduct of the students, there was not the least occasion for this attack. He saw Colonel Browne on horseback, and he led upon him to control the police ruffians, who were inside the college rails cutting and slashing the students, but Col. Browne seemed to have lost complete command, not only over the men, but over his own temper. There were no stones thrown at the police, and, indeed, the students, being on their own ground, which was gravelled, could not get any to throw, even if they felt inclined. It is true that a few oranges were thrown, but nothing to justify so gross and frightful an outrage. The question he wished to put was whether it was the intention of the Government to order a searching investigation into the conduct of the police? (Cheers)

The Earl of Derby: I have been informed that several of the young men were severely injured, and that two of them are not yet out of danger; and the Lord Lieutenant, in a private letter, assures me that he has ordered a strict investigation to be made into the whole of the circumstances attending this deplorable event. (Hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 15.

THE CASE OF THE CAGLIARI AND THE ENGINEERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer:—With the permission of the House I beg to state the course which the Government propose to take with respect to a subject under discussion on Friday night, and with respect to which there is considerable misapprehension in the public mind. I allude to the case of the Cagliari. When we entered office we found, after the greatest deliberation, it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that the jurisdiction of the King of Naples had been acknowledged by our predecessors in office, and that we were precluded from taking any steps in contravention of that decision. Under these circumstances it was our opinion that, in deference to those rules which regulate the affairs of nations, it was not open to us to impugn that jurisdiction. We had then to consider what, under these circumstances, was the best we could do to assist our countrymen in the unhappy circumstances in which they found themselves. It was our opinion that the best course was to send a person instantly of character and influence to Naples, instructing him to insist upon the immediate trial of our countrymen, and to give them, by all means and methods, the utmost assistance and aid that he could. After denying that the late Government, on their leaving office, had reconsidered the subject, he said—We have felt ourselves now perfectly free from the engagement, which we apprehended had bound the Government of the state of England, and when we have submitted a case to the present law advisers of the Crown, and obtained their opinion and duly deliberated upon it, it will be our duty to do that which we think is for the interest of law, and right, and justice. We shall act without fear of favour, whether we deem it our duty to recognize the rights of a Sovereign or to vindicate the rights of our fellow subjects. We have given directions that all the papers connected with the management of the Cagliari case by our predecessors shall be prepared and laid with all reasonable dispatch before the House. They are more voluminous than, perhaps, the House imagines. But no unnecessary delay will take place in their preparation; and it now only remains for me to say, that after the greatest deliberation, and being perfectly aware of the great inconvenience which, under general circumstances, would accrue by submitting the opinions of the law officers of the Crown to the House, it is our opinion that, under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of this case, it will be our duty to lay the opinions of the law officers of the Crown before the House. I hope the House will understand that in our judgment there are circumstances in this case which render an exception to that rule one that should not be generally observed. The remarks of the noble lord the member for London were perfectly just as far as they went with regard to the mode by which Parliament becomes acquainted with the opinions of the law advisers of the Crown, or of so much as the ministers may deem it for the public convenience that Parliament should be made aware of. But for the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Naples no communication of that character could be made the means of imparting this information. Under these circumstances we have thought it better to place the papers before the House. I beg to assure Parliament the utmost energy and prudence will be exercised and exhibited by her Majesty's ministers, whose utmost attention and solicitude will be devoted to this painful subject.

Lord Palmerston was glad to learn that the whole of the papers would be laid before Parliament. It was quite true that the late Government had practically acknowledged the jurisdiction of the King of Naples, for they were not aware of the place where the capture of the Cagliari took place. It turned out that it took place beyond the Neapolitan jurisdiction; but another was started, namely, as to whether the capture was made by force or whether it was a voluntary surrender. This was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and they were of opinion that until the point was cleared up it was not so clear a case as to warrant the Government in making a demand which must be followed up by force. The late Government were, therefore, expecting some communication from Sardinia which would throw light upon the subject; for if the Cagliari should be given up to Sardinia, there would be no doubt as to the course which the Government, in that event, would be bound to adopt.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. B. Osborne rose to call the attention of the House to the possible policy which the Government would adopt. He was justified in this course by the vague statements which had been made both in Parliament and on the hustings. He passed in review those statements. The Government had come into power with all acknowledged majority. It was contended that they were not the only possible Government, but being in office, they ought to declare their policy. "Since I have been a member of this House, if there is anything more than another which I have heard the right hon gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer insist on, it is the necessity of a Government having a policy and principles. Over and over again, in my hearing, has the right hon gentleman denounce a ministry after ministry for want of those qualifications, and in magnificent language and peripatetic terms denounced the absence of a policy and principles in the character of the Whig party." After reviewing the conduct of the members of the Government when in opposition, he contrasted their recent conduct with their present professions, and then adverted to Mr. Gibson's amendment. My right honourable friend the member for Ashton had always appeared as the advocate of those principles which are supposed to be symbolized by the lamb. On this occasion he mounted the lion. (Laughter.) The opportunity was too tempting for the right hon gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli); he lost no time in getting up behind (renewed laughter); and owing to, I regret to say, the somewhat careless conduct of the noble lord, the late head of the Guver ment (laughter), the right hon. gentleman, with the aid of this ingenious amendment and c ndersable address defeated—I was going to say lockeyed—the late Prime Minister. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I did not mean to charge the right hon. gentleman with intrigue; but this I do say, that that amendment was discreditable to his party, and will not add to the reputation of British statesmen. He then proceeded to review the conduct of the Government on the India Bill. In opposition they opposed it and now they were going to take it up. Now, what was the course taken by the present advisers of the Crown in the introduction of the India Bill by their predecessors? The hon. member for Huntingdonshire would not even permit the bill to be introduced; and in "another place," even before the introduction of the bill, a petition was presented from the East India Company by Lord Grey, the noble lord to whom the Earl of Derby applied to help him to form a Government. Lord Grey having presented that petition, the noble lord, the present President of the Board of Control, after abusing the East India Company and directors, condemned any legislation on the subject of the Indian government at present, stating that the time was ill-chosen, and that he was always opposed to extemporized constitutions. As to he Jews.—What did the Government intend to do with regard to that question, and the Bank act, and the Church-rates? Then, what did they intend to do with regard to education? What did they intend to do with reference to Ireland? No allusion has been made in "another place," or on the hustings, to what the policy of the Government on that question is. We can only judge of that policy by recent appointments; and this I do say, that those appointments are not looked upon with any particular favour by the Irish people. (Oh, oh). I believe the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland drew up the rules and regulations of the Orange Society in Ireland, and what course did the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland adopt in regard to that Society? Why, he wrote a letter to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Down, saying that he would not appoint to the magistracy any gentlemen who were members of an Orange lodge. What course do the Government intend to pursue with reference to that Society? Again, what course do they intend to adopt with reference to the system of national education in Ireland? Two years ago the present Secretary for the Home Department moved in this House an amendment which would have had the effect of ruining that system. The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland is a decided opponent to the system, and is, I believe, a member of a Society which works a rival one. What did the Government intend to do with regard to Maynooth? He held in his hand a paper which contained the names of thirteen of the Government who opposed that grant. Then as to reform. All the members of the Government held different opinions upon that subject. The noble lord the member for North Leicestershire told his constituents that he was the advocate of "national Toryism," and then asked what was the measure of a Reform Bill. He only saw cause for dissatisfaction in the deficiency of the representation of the counties.—The right hon. baronet the member for Droitwich said he had no particular regard for the £10 freeholders, but declined to give his constituents any pledge as to what his course on the question of reform would be. The right hon gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire said that the late reform Bill was a gross Whig job; but I hope the right hon. gentlemen recollected that one of the makers of that reform Bill was the Earl of Derby, who thought that it represented the property, the intelligence, and the feeling of the country. But what was said in Suffolk on the question of reform? A plan of reform was there sketched by the honorable and learned gentleman the Attorney-General for England, the last representative of the principles of Mr. Fergus O'Connor in this house (laughter); but I cannot believe that the Government intend to carry out the Chartist principle expressed by the hon. and learned gentleman. (Laughter.) It is true that we have the speech of the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, who is, I believe, a true reformer; but he occupies a very peculiar position. I can very well understand that position, which I think we should honour (hear, hear); but I fear that this reforming Ajneas will find a difficulty in carrying out with him the Conservative Anchises. (Laughter and hear, hear.) No, sir, I much fear that he will find some Dido of a Conservative in the way of his good principles. (Laughter.)—Well, then, I think I am justified in asking what are the principles and what is the policy of the present Government? For my part I am indifferent to mere party cries (oh, and a laugh). But I hold this that men who have honestly advocated measures in opposition ought to be called upon honestly to carry them out in office. (Hear.) I am not sure whether or not that is a sentiment from which hon. gentlemen differ; but of this I am sure, that any ministry taking power by a discreditable manœuvre will not advance their own cause nor the interests of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Sir, one of the consequences of a change of government is, that some voices are heard in sound within these walls which had for a long time previously been silent. (Cheers, and laughter.) I confess when on Friday last I listened to that shriek of liberty (great laughter) which was raised by the hon. gentleman, it was with no feelings of alarm or mortification; but he will permit me to say, after having listened to his remarks to-night, that the weapon, I think, has become a little rusty; and there I do not doubt that, with sufficient practice, it will resume the brightness which has dazzled us before, still I must remark to the hon. gentleman, by way of consolation for his present position, that it is only in opposition that he will find those opportunities (hear, hear) which I can assure him are necessary before he regains that "eminence" office for which he was once celebrated. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli then referred to the precedents of former Governments on taking office. They had not made an immediate exposition of their policy. Such was the course of Lord Palmerston in 1855. He then proceeded to justify the Government in taking office. He had been taunted with voting first for the Conspiracy Bill, and then for the amendment, which threw it out. With reference to that the hon. gentleman has accused me of voting for the amendment upon that bill, after having spoken and voted in favour of it. Now, I should not venture to trouble the House upon that subject if the hon. gentleman had not forced it so clearly upon its attention. But the words which I used when I voted for the introduction of the bill must be in the recollection of many hon. gentlemen in this House. I said, I vote for the introduction of this bill because it is a means by which the House can show to a faithful ally that they sympathise with him in his most difficult position; but I said with regard to the bill itself I entirely reserve to myself upon the second reading, if ever it comes to a second reading, the power of taking a free and unfettered course.—(Hear, hear.) I described it as a measure that was feeble and inadequate, and I do not believe that any gentleman in the House imagined that that bill would be supported by me upon a subsequent occasion. (Hear, hear.) As to the policy of the new Government, in the first place, I beg to say at once, that it is not my intention, nor is it at all necessary for me to make any statement with regard to the general principles and views of her Majesty's Government. (Loud cheering.) As to the composition of the Government, the hon. gentleman, who is so anxious that we should take a course which is not unprecedented nor unparliamentary, is indignant at the formation of a government in which all the members are not upon all questions exactly of the same opinion. (Cheers.) "What," says the hon. gentleman, "will you do about Church rates?" Well, then, I say to Mr. what did you do about Church rates? (Cheers and laughter.) I hope I may be permitted to refer to a division, though not to a speech, which took place in the present session—namely, on Wednesday, the 17th of February. I find that an under secretary of State, and a noble lord holding a high office in the Household, voted against the Ministerial suggestion (hear, hear), while the hon. member for Dover and most of the other members of the Government stayed away. (Cheers and laughter.) What did we find respecting the Jew Bill? We found a member of the Government in the House of Lords always voting against that bill which was carried by large majorities in the House of Commons. I can convince him then that ours is not the only cabinet which may have divisions of opinion even upon the Jew Bill. Well, and how did the hon. gentleman and his friends act upon the ballot? I want to know how the late united Government, the members of which had all of them the same opinions upon all questions, or ought to have had, found themselves on a question so interesting to all sincere and earnest reformers. I find that on the 30th of July last the ballot was before this House, and a division took place. I find that the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Control, and other members of the Government were in the majority against the ballot. (Hear, hear.) I find in the minority the names of a distinguished nobleman in the house of the Attorney General, the vice president of a board, and the distinguished Secretary of the Admiralty (loud laughter)—that distinguished individual who is now alarmed at the prospect of a cabinet being in existence which is not of the same mind upon all questions which can be brought under the consideration of the House. (Great cheering.) Sir, I think, then, that the course which was taken by my noble friend in another place was a much more judicious one than that which might be pursued, according to the views of the hon. gentleman, by a minister who should make a formal programme of measures which are never carried, and elaborately develope a policy of which, to a deluded people, four years are entirely barren of fruit. (Cheers.) With regard to the Indian Bill, I never said, nor do I now say, that the course which we are taking is in deference to the majority of the House. A majority of this House is no doubt always to be respected, but is not to be obeyed with servility. If we opposed the introduction of the noble Lord's bill this year, we opposed it on the ground that it was inopportune in the present state of India—that it was unwise to weaken the influence of Government in a country where revolt was raging. The India Bill would be introduced before Easter. As to the Irish policy, it would be the same as that pursued by Lord Eglington years ago. Lord Eglington is again in the same high office; he is animated by the same feelings; he will be guided by the same instructions, and I hope we shall find from those instructions and those feelings that the same results will be obtained—that he will be the popular representative of the policy of this cabinet, and that under his influence Ireland will continue as good tempered and as prosperous as it is at present. (Loud Cheers.) the hon gentleman says, "What do you mean to do about the Orange magistrates? do you mean to make Orangemen magistrates? Well, I am not an Orangeman. (Laughter.) I am very sorry that circumstance, over which none of us could have any control, have led to the institution of societies like Orange societies and other societies of the kind (hear, hear); but no doubt they do not spring out of nothing. (Hear.) There were causes originally which produced their formation, and we must deal with established sentiments and institutions as we find them. But if the hon. gentleman wants me to pledge the Government to this policy, that because a man is an Orangeman he shall not be a magistrate, I can only say that I never will consent to anything so essentially unconstitutional. (Loud cheers.) It was not the intention of the Government to disturb the present system of national education in Ireland. But if we can combine, without in the least impugning the principle upon which the national system of education is founded—if we can combine with that a just belief that those Church schools which now receive no assistance from the state, that is a question that well deserves the consideration, not merely of a minority, but of Parliament, and which moderate men, on all sides, have considered with great respect; and, certainly, if we see any mode of adjustment which we believe will be satisfactory to all parties, we do not preclude ourselves from introducing and establishing it. The subject of the Reform Bill of 1831 was then touched upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Is it wise that a question of this magnitude should be allowed to remain unsettled or unsettled? Is it wise that the country should be allowed to believe that a measure of this importance may be taken up by statesmen for party purposes? (Cheers.) If there is anything more likely than another to poison the feelings of the country and to alienate their sentiments from our institutions, it is that a suspicion should be permitted to engender in the public mind that the schemes for the reconstruction of the institutions of the country are used by public men for party purposes. (Renewed cheers.) It is impossible that the question of parliamentary reform should be permitted to be taken down or hung up for the more convenience of any party that in opposition he may brandish it in the face of his opponents, and that when in office it may be allowed to slumber in the darkest corner of Forgetfulness. (Hear.) Under these circumstances we feel it is our duty to consider the question, and to consider it with the earnest endeavor to effect such a settlement of it as may satisfy the sober-minded people of this country. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman the member for Dover asks me what are the principles on which reform bill is to be founded? I do not think that I am called upon to tell the honorable gentleman what are the principles of a bill that we do not propose to introduce to the notice of the House during the present session. The honorable gentleman asks me what our reform bill is to be—I will tell the hon. gentleman what our reform bill is to be. It will not be a bill designed to prop up a political party, or to secure the interests of a particular class. (Loud cheers.) It will be founded on principles of general justice, and I hope it will give universal satisfaction. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Horsman acquitted the Government of anything like intrigue or plot in coming into power. They had while in opposition acted with much moderation and forbearance, and were, therefore, entitled to be treated with every courtesy by those whom they had displaced. He deprecated, therefore, such attacks as that of Mr. B. Osborne, and thought the Liberals should reserve themselves until some measure of practical utility, in which there might be a difference of opinion, should be brought under consideration. He attributed the fall of Lord Palmerston to his habit of seeking to conciliate his foes, rather than to confirm his friends by the liberal measures which they sought and expected at his hands. A little reflection upon this would, he thought, be of great service to him on his next advent to power, which he believed must very speedily take place.

Lord J. Russell disclaimed all idea of embarrassing the Government, though he feared many important questions would arise on which he would find himself holding a different opinion from her Majesty's Ministers, upon which he would not hesitate to act when such occasion might present itself. The noble lord vindicated the Reform Bill from the charge made against it by Mr. Disraeli as being a gigantic Whig job, and said he could have no confidence in any Reform Bill to be brought forward by the right hon. gentleman who had thus so grossly libelled the authors of that act. He felt very little security on the subject of reform, for the Earl of Derby had said that he was not certain that there were defects in the existing system, and he should look with suspicion on any such measure if Mr. Disraeli were to have much to do with it.

Mr. H. Drummond thought the Reform Bill of 1831 contemplated the overthrow of the Tories, and the prevention of their advent to power for a long time.

Lord Palmerston said there would be no factious attempts on the part of the late Government to obstruct the present Ministry. He thought the occasional support his Government received from the Conservatives was as honorable to be the Government as to the opposition, and he was always glad when the measures of the Government met with support, no matter which side of the House it came from. The noble lord then said he had come into power, not from any wish of his own, but because of the failure of combinations which had been attempted; and he was willing to leave the character of his 3 years' administration to history, satisfied that its verdict would be that he had not abused the confidence reposed in him by his Sovereign and the British Parliament.

Further by the "Indian."

The London *News* of the 20th ult. observes:—

"Should the French Emperor preserve in certain inklings, too clearly manifested in Count Walewski's last despatch, the result must be to fling England into alliance, *however tacit and disowned, with the civilized democracy of Europe.* It is the position of Mr. Canning some thirty years ago, a position which he did not shrink from avowing, and which he pursued chauvinist to the last. Nevertheless, who is so anxious that we should take a course which is not unprecedented nor unparliamentary, is indignant at the formation of a government in which all the members are not upon all questions exactly of the same opinion. (Cheers.) "What," says the hon. gentleman, "will you do about Church rates?" Well, then, I say to Mr. what did you do about Church rates? (Cheers and laughter.) I hope I may be permitted to refer to a division, though not to a speech, which took place in the present session—namely, on Wednesday, the 17th of February. I find that an under secretary of State, and a noble lord holding a high

goods have been removed, we were told, by the parties whom their late owner left in charge. By whose authority, or for whose benefit the removal has been carried into execution, we have not heard. Pierri has left a daughter, now in a conventual school at Leicester, to whom, we apprehend, any sums arising from the sale of his effects are legally as well as morally due."

La Presse admits there are fewer foreigners in Paris than there usually are, but is uncertain whether this circumstance is to be attributed to the commercial depression, or to the strictness of the formalities now required for travelers as to passports.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:—

"Two transport vessels left Marseilles for Africa last week—one with 37 and the other with 14 prescribed individuals on board. In the first batch was a professor named Goudereche, for whom George Sand and the Emperor's old nurse solicited pardon in vain."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the evening of the 22nd ult., says:—

"Count de Persigny has had an audience of the Emperor. His Excellency, who arrived yesterday, is by no means in a good state of health, and probably will not occupy any official position for some time to come."

The Paris *Patrie* of the 22nd ult., observes:—

"The various interpretations lent to the law (Conspiracy bill of Palmerston) must appear singular in France, where the language of penal laws is so clear and distinct. We may express astonishment that the solution of a question of such paramount importance, which gave rise to a misunderstanding, now appeased, between France and England, which overthrew a ministry, and which, at this very moment, inspires lively anxiety, should depend solely on the interpretation given to the law by a judge. Thus are matters conducted on the other side of the channel. It is not for us to interfere in these customs, nor to seek to improve them, however singular they may strike us. Provided the cause of justice be vindicated, little do we care for the means or the forms that are employed."

The Paris *Presse* contains some reflections on the development of public opinion in Prussia:—

"Why should so much political importance be attached to the matrimonial alliance with England? Have marriages of this sort ever exercised any great influence on international relations? The Emperor Nicholas had family connections with all Germany: what was the assistance given him by Germany in the day of trial? No, it the present movement in Prussia had for significant and standard a matrimonial alliance with England, it proceeds from a deeper cause. It is the spirit of the nineteenth century bursting into bonds and attaining its natural expansion. Prussia had long opposed this spirit; but she has yielded and others will follow her example."

Official documents have been discovered in Canton, in which it appears that Yeh, during the short period of three months, put to death no less than the enormous number of 20,000 human beings. This is a fact beyond doubt, the documents taken showing the name of every man and woman, and for what they were executed.

Yeh is still on board the *Inflexible*. He eats and drinks well, but is not very communicative, and says "he is tired of waiting for Lord Elgin, and if he does not come soon, he must really go and attend to the governorship of his province.

Baron Stieglitz of St. Petersburg, has addressed a letter to the *Independance Belge*, in which he contradicts the reports circulated by sundry journals of his house being largely engaged in the exportation of coin and bullion. He says that his house has not exported a single gold piece on its account, and does not traffic in half Imperials, except at the legal price of 5 roubles 15 kopecks. Whatever exports have been made by him have been for the purpose of covering government bills, so as to check the progressive fall of the exchanges. In this he has succeeded. No favor, he adds, has been accorded to this house, or to any others; and all that he rejoices in is the manner in which his signature has been honored, and thence contributed to facilitate commercial operations at a moment of serious monetary depression.

The tale, invented in a fit of ponderous levity by a German journal, to the effect that thirty thousand Russians are marching on Thibet, is gravely credited by the Paris *Pays*, which hastens to comment on this "fresh menace to England." It says:—

"We speak with reserve of this movement of troops. Where are they marching to? Why and for whom do they march? What can thirty thousand Russians have to do with the affairs of Affghanistan, Tartary, or the Punjab? We propose these questions without seeking to solve them. They have decidedly more importance than is generally believed, and if it does not become us to deduce direct conclusions from this movement, we may be permitted to address certain truths to our contemporaries on the other side of the channel. We repeat that the state of Asia is profoundly troubled, and is full of dangers which, it strikes us, ought to inspire the liveliest interest in the London journals. We behold three principal circumstances—the permanence of the insurrection in India, the agitation of the Tartars, Mongols, Affghans, Sikhs, and the movement of the Russian troops, which is not sufficiently explained. These are, we believe, sufficiently serious motives to occupy the attention of the English press."

Public attention in Germany is at present occupied by a pamphlet which has just appeared at Stuttgardt under the title of "Napoleon III. und Seine Zeit" (Napoleon III. and His Times.) The fundamental idea of this work is the necessity of the empire in France for the maintenance of order and the balance of power in Europe.

The Augsburg *Gazette* contains a letter from Vienna, which says:—

"Prince Gortchakoff has recently sent a note to Constantinople for the purpose of calling the attention of the Ottoman Cabinet to article 9 of the treaty of Paris, in which the Porte formally engaged to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. Russia in this document defends herself from the imputation of wishing to interfere in the relations of the Sultan with his Christian subjects or in the internal administration of Turkey, but confines herself to pointing out the disastrous consequences which might result from the non-execution of the firman issued in favor of the Christians."

It is by the request of the Russian government that the Turco-Russian boundary for Asia will be placed before the Conference of Paris, when that meeting takes place

The Glasgow *Herald* says:—

"This eminent mercantile house (Dennistoun's) is coming finely out of the temporary difficulties in which it was involved by the national crash in November last. The Messrs. Dennistoun have just transmitted a circular of Thursday's date (March 18) to their creditors, intimating that they will be prepared on Wednesday, the 31st instant, to anticipate by payments the second instalment of their engagements on general account, which is due on July 31st next. The Messrs. Dennistoun add:—As it will be obvious to you that we ought not to keep funds unproductive, we take the liberty of stating that, if you do not apply before the 30th of April next for this instalment, we shall assume you will not require payment before it comes due, on the respective dates of July 30th and 31st.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

New York, 13th April.

The steamship *City of Washington* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 31st.

Parliament adjourned over the Easter holidays.

INDIA.

Advices from Bombay, March 9th state that Sir Colin Cambell was before Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops.—An attack would be made about the 10th. In several scattering encounters the rebels were defeated with great slaughter. The King of Delhi's trial is still in progress.—The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced, is not true. English lady prisoners at Lucknow are reported to be alive, and well treated.

CHINA.

Nothing later from China but interesting details of the last advices. The frigate *Mississippi* was at Shanghai, and the *Minnesota* in the Canton River. Martial law was proclaimed at Canton. Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, March 31.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote a very quiet market. Flour neglected; quotations nominal. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s to 23s; Western 21s to 22s; Ohio, via the north, 23s to 26s, via N. O., 24s to 27s. Wheat in very little demand, and in the absence of transactions nominally unchanged. Prussian offered at a decline of 2d; and western 8s to 8s 2d; white 7s to 7s 6d. Corn also declined one penny, and very dull. Mixed at 29s 6d to 30s for all kinds.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Market without change. Business of the Stock Exchange had been dull, and consols had exhibited a drooping tendency; the closing quotations of the 30th was 97¼ for money, and 97¼ to 97¾ for account.—The rates in the discount market ranged from 2¾ to 3 per cent. In American securities a rather active business is reported, but without material change in rates.

Gift Enterprises.

The undertakers of the schemes popularly known as Gift Enterprises have issued manifestoes against the Mayor and police for arresting their fraudulent operations.—They conceive it to be hard that, in this free country, they can not be suffered to delude the people without molestation.

It is, perhaps, doing too much honour to follow them in their line of argument; but, for a moment, let us do so. The reasoning on which these enterprises are defended is this: They claim that the manufacturers of books, rings, bracelets, paintings, and what not make an enormous profit on their wares; that they, dog-in-the-manger-like, keep all this profit for themselves; whereas the gift enterprise people, with sagacious liberality, propose to divide profits with their customers, the share of the undertakers of the enterprise being "planked" in hard cash, while that of the customers is handed over in shape of gifts. For instance, Mr. Ap Williams gets up a gift enterprise. He offers to sell gold rings at a dollar apiece; but, besides the ring, he proposes to give to every customer a good milk cow. And when you say to Ap Williams, "My good fellow, how can you afford to give me a cow as well as a ring for the price of a ring?" he answers, triumphantly, "The reason is that I am sharing profits with you on the ring." In other words, he avows that he makes so enormous a profit on his rings that he can afford to throw cows into the bargain.

Now, according to Ap Williams's own showing, he must be a monstrous rogue.—If his profit on the ring is so great that he can throw in a cow to boot, then every body who wants rings had better deal with Tiffany or Ball and Black, who don't pretend to make such huge profits on their sales. And if Ap Williams does not make so large a profit as to afford him to throw in the cow, then, on the face of it, he intends to break faith with his dealers, and defraud them in some way or another.

This talk about monstrous profits made by manufacturers, and selfishly monopolized by them, is all nonsense. Prices are the product of demand and supply; in other words they are stimulated by consumption and restrained by competition. If there be a general desire for gold rings on the part of the public, persons who have gold rings to sell will realize profits on the sale of them; but those profits will be curtailed by the necessary tendency of each vender to undersell his neighbors. If, for instance, Ball, Black & Co., undertake to make more than a fair profit on gold rings, Tiffany & Co. will immediately undersell them, and drive them out of the market. The very fear of this will prevent Ball, Black & Co. from setting any higher price on their rings than fair trade warrants. So with all other articles of commerce. In every highly active commercial community it may be taken for granted that every common article of merchandize is sold by the regular dealers at as low a price as it can be made for, adding thereto the usual fair commercial profit.

To suppose, therefore, that any new set of dealers can come into the market, and, under pretense of sharing profits with their customers, undersell the entire manufacturing community, is palpably absurd. If Ball, Black & Co. could have been undersold in rings, Tiffany would have done it. If Stewart could have been undersold in dry goods, Beck would have gladly driven him out of the market. If Goupil could have been undersold in pictures, a dozen dealers would have done done a few years since. And parties who now pretend to furnish the public with goods of any kind at the regular prices, and to give a bonus to customers besides, may be boldly set down as intending to defraud.—*Harpers Weekly.*

Condition of Affairs at Canton.

Canton continues quiet, and the commissioners are keeping such order in the bombarded city that the wealthy inhabitants are returning, and the place will probably flourish much better under the new rule than under the old, but the misery that exists among the poorer inhabitants is represented as appalling. The *Times'* special correspondent says:—"The Chinese beggars are the most importunate creatures of their kind. They are not quite so numerous as those of Naples, but they are even more pertinacious, and their sores and leproses are more disgusting. It is a scandal to a city with a score of miles of rich shops that so much misery should exist unchecked. In all other Chinese cities I have found some benevolent institution which distributes rice and medicine. We have not been able to discover any such establishment in action in Canton. Mr. Hewlett, our chaplain, who performs divine service in this pagan purlieu, and exhorts our men in soldier-like discourses that ring like christianized versions of a speech from Thucydides, has this matter in hand. He has established a Chinese hospital and a soup-kitchen—supported by contributions from the scanty pay of the army. I cannot think the poor of Canton have any strong claims upon English charity, but if any of those eccentric Englishmen who feel the wrongs of the Chinese to press upon their consciences choose to send him a subscription he will be glad to receive it."

Some other portions of the long and amusing letters from which this is an extract, are so very good that I feel constrained to quote a few passages lest you should overlook them when going through your files of the *Times*. For example the writer gives a graphic picture of

YEH ON BOARD THE "INFLEXIBLE."

"It naturally occurred to the Anglo-Saxon mind that he also must want books. The offer was rejected; but Yeh is a religious man, and said nothing about romances. His answer was, 'What should I do with books? All the books that are proper to be read I know by heart.' He quoted Caliph Omar without having ever heard his name. He passes his time in praying to Buddha and telling his fortune. His papers abound in fortune-telling schemes analogous to our '*Sortes Virgilianæ*,' or '*Sortes Biblicæ*.' One of them is headed, 'Scheme to determine when the Kwangsi Rebellion will Terminate.' The Chinese are very indignant with him for not killing himself. They say 'Eep number one fooley, he no make writee pigeon, he no make fighee pigeon; he number one bad Mandalin; he no cultee (shoot).' The wretched creature seems to have been influenced in his conduct by these fortune-telling papers, which are unfortunate in China, as they are in England. *Happier simple Dutchmen.* Yet, although the confidential officers of State papers, and their

Books, Stationery, &c.

NOTICE.

A. SAWERS, in returning thanks for the patronage bestowed on him since he opened his **STATIONERY and BOOK STORE**, respectfully intimates that in order to the better carrying on of this department of his business, he has introduced as partner, Mr. ALEX. MURRAY, who has had long experience in first class houses in the trade, in Britain and Canada, and on whom will rest the entire management of the

NEW LOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
(BURNHAM'S BLOCK,)
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

Where the business will in future be carried on under

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', 8th April, 1858.

With reference to the above

SAWERS & MURRAY,

respectfully intimate that their Stock of Papers and general Stationery, has been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. It comprises

FOOLSCAP, POTT, LETTER & NOTE

Papers, ruled and plain, Envelopes to suit all sizes.

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books,

Ruled for £. s. d., or for Dollars and cents.

Memorandum and Pocket Books,

BLOTTING BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS,

SLATES, WRITING DESKS, PENS AND

HOLDERS, PENCILS, INK, RULERS,

Playing Cards, Sealing WAX, &c. &c. &c. &c.

S. & M. have also on hand a complete assortment of the

NATIONAL & OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,
COPY BOOKS,

(Plain or Ruled with or without Head Lines.)

To which they beg to direct the attention of Teachers and the public generally.

They would also intimate that they have made arrangements for a full and regular supply of all the leading Periodicals,

Magazines and Reviews,

For which Orders are respectfully solicited.

On hand also a choice assortment of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS,

Suitable in size of print and in price, to all ages and classes of the community.

WRAPPING PAPERS, TWINES, &c. &c.,

On as favourable terms as can be secured in Montreal.

☞ Merchants and country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

S. & M respectfully invite inspection of their Stock, at the

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.

Peterborough, April 8th, 1858. 14.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Coburg, March 19, 1858. 12

Hardware.

A CARD.

A. FOWLIS & CO., take this opportunity of informing their friends and Customers that as the majority of the Hardware Merchants throughout the Province are adopting the CASH SYSTEM they intend in future to curtail their Credit sales

They feel themselves compelled to *stop the Credit* of those parties who have not as yet settled their October account.

One month from this date is allowed for parties desirous of settling and saving costs. At the expiration of that time all notes and accounts overdue in October will be handed into Court for Collection.

Having adopted this course they will be enabled to supply their friends at LOWER RATES than heretofore.

Peterboro', C. W., March 31st, 1858. 13-6t

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Cottonwoodcore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Protestant.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK

Which they Purpose may dropped upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their Premises on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Dale & Bigelow.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 21, 1857. 49

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them so to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Coburg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

Wine Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. J-tf.

PETERBORO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

OTONABEE WOOLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,
INCLUDING
CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.,

in first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, as will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Stocking Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

HUNTER & MIDDLETON.

Peterboro', April 23d, 1858. 16

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. C. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £400,000. Paid up Capital, £200,714 4s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M. P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M. P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN McDONELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned from believing what appears over George Tate's signature, or giving him any credit whatsoever, on my account, as I do not believe he is a man of either means or principle.

JOHN FOWLER.

Port Hope, 26th March, 1858. 13

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. Thompson, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.

April 1st, 1858. 13

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

Also Shoeing Ox, if not Cast, with approved cards.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned from accepting any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or Order for Money, or Goods on account of TATE & FOWLER, as Lessees or Contractors for the construction of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, or that portion thereof extending from or lying between the Village of Millbrook, in the Township of Cavan, in the County of Durham, and the Town of Peterborough, signed by the firm of "Tate and Fowler," unless the same be signed with the names of each of the Partners, George Tate and John Fowler, in their own hand writing: as the undersigned will in no case hold himself responsible for the payment of any such Bill, Note, or Order.

GEORGE TATE.

Port Hope, 26th March, 1858. 13

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 33.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended to as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Co., for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, to Branch off the present line of Railway, and to connect with the Millbrook Branch and for other purposes.

H. COVERT, *President*
Cobourg and Peterborough R. Co.

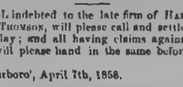
Cobourg, Feb'y 12, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.



NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McLEOD Gregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 8, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

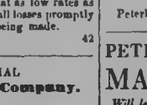
Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE, 2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S, 2 40	OMMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51



BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to contract him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by unremitting attention in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern extension to the Town Hall.

CURRIER & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 3

Farms, &c., for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £7 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterbor The wood land consists of hard wood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.

Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

SMITHTOWN!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the South half of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of SMITH, about

4½ Miles from Peterborough,

On the Boundary Line between Smith and Monaghan, containing

100 ACRES,

Of which about forty acres are cleared and free of Stumps, six acres of fall wheat, and about ten in grass, with ploughing and manuring done for spring crops. A large dwelling House, Barn, Stables, &c.

The proprietor desires to get as much ready money at the time of sale as possible, and he will therefore make a great reduction if the whole or a large portion is paid down.

For further particulars apply to

THOS. H. ROCHE,
Peterboro' East.

March 12th, 1858. 11

TO LET.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

—ALSO—

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to

J. EDWARDS.

Peterborough, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to

WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Wanteish, of very Superior Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers beg to return thanks to their many customers for the kind support they have received since commencing business, and would respectfully invite their attention to their Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Which is quite complete, having been selected from the largest establishments in Montreal and Toronto, and trust by strict attention to business and studying to please their customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersign ed are requested to call and settle the same before the 20th inst, without further notice. All notes lodged at that time will, without exception, be handed over to an Attorney for collection, as they have stopped the credit business, and do not employ any person for the purpose of collecting accounts.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
Change Street.

Peterboro,' April 7th, 1858. 14

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat had a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WINCH,
Cobourg.

Or, RICHARD WINCH,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which has been so kindly extended to him, would inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new shop expressly fitted up for him, on George Street, next door to G. H. Marshall's Bakary, and two doors below A. McNeill's Auction Rooms. Having had many years experience in one of the largest Cities in North America, and in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, he flatters himself that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of his profession,

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

And hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Kenne dy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,
as a
Millinor's
AND
Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WA'E,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 1d.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE.—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the ARTS of PEN and INK. A valuable and wonderful discovery.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink,

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of fluid Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered, embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied accurately on cloth, wood, steel, or any hard substance. For

Printing,

Postmasters and users of stamping apparatus generally value it highly. It matters not how careless the operation, a legible impression is invariably made. Its permanency makes it particularly valuable for stamping clothes.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK

Is put up in packages arranged especially for the travelling community. It can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time. There is no pen required for using it, but it contains in itself everything requisite for persons desiring to correspond with their friends. Every one will find this as represented. As many may be inclined to class the "Portable" as one of the many humbugs of the day, we agree to send a sample package to any one for twenty-five cents, or the same amount in postage stamps. Do you wish for

Honourable, Genteel, and Lucrative Employment?

We wish to engage agents for the sale of this celebrated Ink, and can assure all that they will find no better employment or more money-making business than this, and hoping that you will carefully consider it, we await your orders.

TERMS.

To local or travelling agents, we offer the following inducements: For Two Dollars we will send any one two packages of the Ink by mail, and prepay postage on the same; and also we will send full and explicit directions for making, putting up and selling the article.

Any one can make and sell enough to remunerate him for his outlay in a single day.

Pay of the Business.

It is unnecessary to say anything of the money that can be made in this business. It is entirely new and in great demand. Any person can make and put up a thousand packages a day, which will cost three dollars, and which retail at twenty-five cents each, making a profit of two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

☞ No agent will be confined to a single county, but may sell wherever he chooses. You can realize from three to five dollars per day. We wish it understood, that no deviation from the above will be made. Orders solicited.—Address,

PORTABLE INK COMPANY
Peterborough, C. W.

January, 1858. 3

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, so as to empower the said Company to extend their line of Railway to Lake Huron, and for other purposes.

J. S. SMITH,
President.

Port Hope, 26th January, 1858. 3

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Lee,
(Late of Toronto,)
THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,
Can beat any
NIGGER
Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S,
George Street,

Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BUTTERAM.

Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

ELLIS'
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.
Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbant, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogreneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone bricks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to di-tinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure in the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or most situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its Beauty.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its Durability.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient prifection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, has reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its Cheapness.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT cheaper, for face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matte is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certifies that I have analyzed a specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.45
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.45
Silica	1.24
Protoxide of Iron	.31
Water	18.38
Loss	.39
	100.10

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New York, March 18, 1854. Chemist.

Onondaga Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	63.20
Sulphate of Lime	1.01
Carbonate of Lime	6.20
" of Mag

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 16.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines [illegible] line	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the NEW POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c., &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1855.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. Also, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

BECK'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERIAN GALLERY,
SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
One Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor.
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
AYLMER ST., PETERBORO',
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for their liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him since he commenced business and which by strict attention to good work and moderate charges, he will now be continued to him.
All his work is done by first class tailors only.
☞ Good work and moderate charges.—☜
MR. MENZIES.
Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 30, 1859. 45

ROOM PAPER, TARPAULINS, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his British Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, among which will be found tens of thousands of French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for cash, or short approved credit.
He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.
The Papers range in price from 3d per Roll, up to 10s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.
The Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.
ROBERT STEVENSON.
Peterboro' Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1858. 4t

News by the "City of Washington."

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT ALUMBAGH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL ATTACK ON LUCKNOW.

The new screw steamers, to run on the line between Hamburg and New York, had arrived at the former port from the Clyde. The service of this line is to be a fortnightly one.

The English papers were generally engaged in criticising the bill amending the Government of India; and the new project was, in a majority of cases, regarded as impracticable.

Parliament was not in session, having adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Mazzini had published a lengthy manifesto to the London *Morning Advertiser*. He addresses his remarks to the Emperor Napoleon. Another lengthy address, by Mazzini, to the Genoese Judges, had also found its way into print.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had received a letter from the Admiralty announcing that, in conformity with the request of the Company the *Agamemnon* should be immediately commissioned and commanded by a captain; and also, that two other vessels should be attached to the *Agamemnon* for the special service on which she is to be employed.

A fire had occurred in Gilbert street, London, entailing the loss of fifteen lives. The parties were asleep in the house at the time, and their escape was cut off by the rapid progress of the flames.

At the Liverpool Police Court, eighteen men of color, composing the crew of the *Gertrude*, were brought up, charged with mutinous and disobedient conduct during the voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool. Eight of the men were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The cotton mill of Messrs. Lewis and Edward Williams at Manchester, had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £100,000, and throwing 500 hands out of employment.

It now appears that Allsop, about whose surrender some of the New York journals have been making so much ado, has not been there at all, but in England. A friend, writing on his behalf, protests his entire innocence of the crime laid to his charge. It is not easy, however, to reconcile this assertion with his own letter brought out upon the trial of Bernard, in London.

Pelissier was not expected to leave Paris for London until after Easter.

The *Esperance*, of Nantes, was to be suspended on account of its political views.

Several persons had been sentenced to fine and imprisonment at Ruffec, France, for attending an evangelical meeting which was held contrary to law.

A meeting of several influential bankers, railway directors and others, had been held at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, to consider the best mode of reviving public credit. The recommendations involved merely some changes in the conduct of the Bourse.

It was rumoured that the French Emperor would again pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne this summer.

The persons lately arrested and sent to Sambessa under the new penal code, are, it is said, divided into three classes, and those of the third class are to be permitted to return to France after two months' confinement in the penitentiary at Sambessa.

The trade accounts received from the departments are still unfavourable, and the shipping interests were suffering severely. Some commercial orders had been received from the United States, but in a much smaller proportion than in former years.

The weather continued most favourable for the crops, and wheat has a declining tendency.

The London *Morning Post* denies a rumour that Persigny had been appointed Minister of State.

The *Nord* says that military preparations were being urgently pressed on in all the great ports of France.

The Paris Bourse had exhibited much firmness, and the funds had reached the highest point attained for some time.

Cabinet Councils were being held at the Tuileries, presided over by the Emperor, to consider the prevailing depression, and a doubtful report was current that an approach to free trade was to be made forthwith.

The trial of the rioters at Chalons was expected to lead to some serious disclosures relative to secret societies.

The story taken out by the *America* that the Spanish Government had presented a project of law abolishing Slavery in all the Spanish Territories is not confirmed, and is supposed to be unfounded. It appeared as a telegraphic dispatch in the Brussels *Nord*.

The Government of Basle has refused to admit the new Consulate which the French Government desired to establish there.—The Federal Government transmitted the refusal in a dispatch to Paris.

The *Augsburg Gazette* censures very severely the recent policy of the French Government, which seems indeed to have given general dissatisfaction in Germany.

The new French passport system has been extended to Saxony. Every Saxon wishing to travel in France, must procure a passport from the French Legation at Dresden or from the Consulate at Leipsic.

There is considerable domestic agitation in Russia. The reduction of the army has caused great discontent among the retired officers, many of whom have applied for civil employment. It is said that the Emperor meets with secret opposition to his great plan for the abolition of serfdom—but it is [illegible]—" The lower classes are perfectly aware of what is going on, and any owner of 'souls' who might openly [illegible] the measure would be in imminent [illegible] being treated by them as the [illegible] proprietors in Gallicia were treated [illegible] peasants in 1846."

[illegible] don has correspondent of the London [illegible] that the ancient animosity [illegible] revived between the Austrians and the Italians, and the latter seem impressed with the idea that they will soon be called on to maintain their position in Italy at the point of the sword.

The Danish Ministry having made a Cabinet question of the measure respecting the fortification of Copenhagen, the Supreme Council had definitely accepted the project.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

INVESTMENT OF LUCKNOW BY SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—SINGULAR REVELATIONS ON THE TRIAL OF THE KING OF DELHI.

The Bombay mails of the 9th of March had arrived at Suez, whence we have the following intelligence by telegraph:

The news from Lucknow is down to the 6th March.

On the 1st of March Sir Colin Campbell reached Alumbagh, and pushed on a heavy force to the Dilkoosha Gardens, within a mile of Lucknow.

Sir James Outram was attacked at the Alumbagh by a large force of the enemy, on the 21st of February, and again on the 25th. On both occasions the rebels were defeated with heavy slaughter, and without loss by the British.

On the 6th of March, Outram, with 6000 men and thirty guns, crossed the Goomtee and took up a position within range on the eastern side of Lucknow. He was immediately attacked, but repulsed the enemy. Gen. Franks had joined the Commander-in-Chief with a column from Goruckpore 4000 strong. The Army before Lucknow is stated to amount to 50,000 men, with 10,000 Cavalry and 120 guns. The general attack was expected to be commenced about the 10th of March. The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen, are reported to be alive and well treated. The columns of Generals Rose and Whitelock were advancing on the Jhansi and Allahabad so as to be in a position to intercept the insurgents in those directions. Gen. Frank's column had a brilliant engagement with large masses of rebels near Shandina, in which 2,800 of the latter were killed or wounded, and all their guns were taken. Some disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country, in Sawunt, Waree and Malabar. The Punjaub was perfectly quiet. The Bombay markets were very active. Imports in good demand. Money continued easy. Freights to Liverpool £1 a £1. 12s. The *Times* has commenced the publication of letters from its special correspondent in India, Mr. W. H. Russell, who dates from the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. Further telegrams, via Malta, state that the intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph comes down to the 8th of March. The rebels have erected a strong line of defence along the canal, which would require seige artillery. They were alarmed, but likely to fight, although one party was anxious to retreat. The defeat of the rebels, with heavy losses, on this side, is reported at various points.

The report that the Ex-King of Delhi had been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life was erroneous. His trial had not been completed.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d of February, says:

"The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted fourteen days. It is a strange business. The King seated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence without attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favourite approaches. I enclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:

First,—The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who, moreover, was warned by John Everett, Christian Rissildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second,—A paper was produced, addressed to Mr. Colvin by Mohammed Derrish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. Colvin treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third,—The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal Family, and by means of the Khassburdars, his special personal guard.

Toronto Spring Assizes.

Before Mr. Justice Richards.

MANSLAUGHTER.

George F. Bull, a man of very respectable appearance, was placed at the bar upon a charge of causing the death of Jonathan McCurday, by striking him two blows with a stick, in the Township of Caledon.

Counsel for the Crown, G. A. Phillpotts and H. Eccles, Q.C.: for the prisoner, —— McGregor, Esq.

Mr. Phillpotts having stated the facts attending the homicide which he was instructed he would be able to establish called—

ARCHIBALD FRANKLIN, who deposed—I reside in the township of Caledon; I knew the late Mr. McCurday; he resided at Belleville, but owned property in Caledon; he came up to Caledon on business about a fortnight before his death; the prisoner had been working at McCurday's mill for about a year; saw McCurday at the mill on the morning of the 4th February; he was working at the flume; after dinner he went into the mill; there was no person with him; he called three other persons besides myself to be witness that he had taken quiet possession of the mill; he put a new padlock on the door, and went to tell the prisoner that he had taken quiet possession of the mill; he opened the door and I assisted in carrying grist to the mill; he afterwards locked the mill; he did not go back to work at the flume; he requested us to wait until the prisoner would come; about half an hour after the grist was ground the prisoner came; I was standing near the saw mill and heard knocks at the mill door; Mr. Orford was the miller who ground the grist; when I heard the blows I came out to ascertain the cause; I then saw the prisoner, his son and Mr. Read entering the mill; this was about four o'clock in the afternoon; the lock had been put on the door about 1 o'clock: McCurday was not there; I went and told him that Mr. Bull had got into the mill; I met him about eight rods from the mill; he had an elm walking stick in his hand; he was in the habit of carrying a walking stick; he went down to go into the mill; I followed; the prisoner was standing in the mill with an axe in his hand; he asked Mr. McCurday what this meant; he answered that he had taken possession of the mill, and that he (Bull) had nothing more to do there and ordered him out of the mill; he refused to go and said, "woe betide you McCurday, or any one who interferes here;" he then asked Mr. Foster if he was going to interfere there; Foster replied in the negative; he then asked Foster to give him his hand and they shook hands; he then spoke to me; McCurday then again ordered Bull to leave the mill; Bull then raised an axe and said he would be the death of McCurday or any man who would interfere; McCurday said that he had got legal advice and that he (Bull) must leave the mill; Bull said he did not care for legal advice, and that if McCurday would throw down his stick, he (Bull) would throw down his; they both did so; Bull then ordered his son to go and start the mill; McCurday forbade him; Bull and son both went to set the mill going; McCurday then took the axe and threw it down stairs; he picked up his own stick and went and shut down the gates; he then ordered Bull to go out of the mill; he would not go; McCurday then struck Bull over the neck, and also struck the son; neither returned the blows, but went out of the mill; when outside of the mill the prisoner said he would shoot McCurday before sundown; and again that he would be the death of him before sundown; prisoner said he was going to get a gun to shoot McCurday; Bull and his son went away together; about five minutes after I saw prisoner and his son in the saw mill; prisoner was whittling a wedge; I next saw him at the door about ten minutes after. (The witness was here shown two walking sticks, and a maple wedge with an iron ferrel on one end about two inches square.) He had the wedge now shown me in his hand; his son was still with him; prisoner told McCurday to come out as he was bound to go in, and then attacked him with his stick; the prisoner struck the first blow, which was warded by McCurday; prisoner struck several blows which deceased warded off; prisoner then caught hold of McCurday's stick and drew him towards him, at the same time striking him a blow on the right side of the head; McCurday fell when the prisoner repeated the blow; I called on him to stop; prisoner said he would kill him, and struck him the second blow; I caught hold of McCurday and drew him into the mill; prisoner came in and asked Foster if he wanted some of the same; I was engaged holding McCurday; he was twisting and writhing on the ground; we got McCurday up to carry him to his house; when we got out of the mill he became conscious and wished to walk, but after setting him down we found he could not stand; he addressed the prisoner saying, "see here my countryman;" prisoner rejoined, "I'll give you countryman you 'old scoundrel, I told you I would be the death of you, and if I have not killed you I wish I had;" while we were carrying McCurday away, prisoner stood brandishing his stick and shouting, "burrah there go the rebels;" McCurday lived to the 14th; he was sometimes sensible and at others not; Dr. McNaughton attended him; I have heard the prisoner repeatedly say he would do the same thing over again; he said so last Monday.

By Mr. McGregor—The deceased was my uncle; I was working at the flume for my uncle; he promised to pay me: don't know who worked the mill on the morning of that day; don't know that I could have prevented the fatal consequences; I was afraid of my own life; deceased did not fall on either the scales or weights.

Salom Foster—Was acquainted with deceased, and the prisoner; recollects the 4th of February referred to by the previous witness. The witness corroborated the evidence of the previous one in almost every particular.

John Orford—I went in company with the deceased; the door was not locked; he opened the door and went in; when he went out he took a lock out of his pocket and put it on the door; shortly after grist was brought, which I ground; I was not present at the affray, but came up as they were carrying McCurday away; prisoner had the stick now shown me in his hand; he came up to me, and said, "woe be to you Orford, if you take an active part, I will serve you just the same, for, if I have not killed him, I intended to do so." I heard him say at the inquest that he intended to shoot McCurday.

Cross-examined by Mr. McGregor.—I am in possession of the mill at present; have been so for three weeks; ground some grist at McCurday's request on the day of the affray; the door was locked while I was grinding; I refused to grind if left alone.

Dr. McNaughton.—I live about four miles from where the deceased received the injuries; was called to attend him; he had a contused wound on the right side of the head, a little behind and above the ear; could not discover that the skull was fractured, but thought such must be the case, owing to the great hemorrhage from the ear; I considered that the blow of the skull must be injured; deceased appeared favourable until the third or fourth day, when there were symptoms of inflammation of the brain. I assisted at a *post mortem* examination with Dr. Fotchin on removing the scalp we found that the skull had been fractured.—[The witness produced a portion of the skull by which he explained to the jury the nature of the injury and which he conceived to be the cause of death.]

By McGregor—Deceased was rather above the ordinary size; he was a muscular man; there is a possibility that the injury might have been produced by a fall; my opinion is, that the injury was received from a vertical blow.

This closed the case on behalf of the Crown, when—

Homer Taylor was called for the defence—He said, I knew the deceased for about 30 years; he was a man of mild temper. Had a conversation with him on the morning that he left Belleville for the township of Caledon.

Mr. Eccles said that the Court had nothing to do with conversations.

His Lordship said it was permissible to allow the witness to state what the deceased had told him.

Witness in continuation—Deceased told me at the railway station, in Belleville, that he was going to Caledon, and that he would turn that d——d scoundrel, Bull, out, or come home a corpse; witness has known prisoner for many years; never heard of him being quarrelsome.

Noah Heron proved the execution of a lease of the mill to prisoner for a term of three years.

Jacob Stiles rented a water privilege at the mill from the prisoner, for the purpose of chair making. On the afternoon of the day of the affray, and during the absence of the prisoner, the deceased came into the mill and wished me to look at the flume. After refusing for a time, I at length consented; after leaving the mill, and when a short distrance from it, deceased stopped and said that he had forgotten his crowbar; he returned and entered the mill; he then said he had got possession, and wished me to tell Mr. Bull so. I refused; he again pressed me, and I told him I did not wish to interfere in the matter. He said he had possession, and would keep it or lose his life. Was not present at the affray.—Knows the prisoner for thirty years; he is a quiet peaceable man.

William McDonald—Knew the deceased, and was present in a tavern some two or three days previous to the affray; deceased wanted the prisoner to fight for $5; prisoner refused, when deceased called him a coward; however, there was nothing more than words, and they appeared to part on friendly terms.

His Lordship asked whether the prisoner's Counsel wished to show that the prisoner had been actuated by malice?

Witness went on to relate conversations with the deceased about taking possession of the mill, legal advice, &c., and what he had observed from his own shop, going on in the mill. Witness saw the prisoner run into the saw-mill and return to the grist-mill with a stick in his hand; witness then came out and drew near to the mill; heard the prisoner say, "Come out, for I am bound to go in any way;" they began to spar or parry with the sticks; they parried for a short time, when prisoner caught hold of the deceased's stick with his left hand, and then struck him, as witness thought, on the head; he fell; while falling, prisoner gave him another blow on the knee, which witness thought was the most severe blow of the two; did not hear the prisoner say he intended to kill McCurday; McBush said to him, "You have killed the old man;" he replied, "I am glad of it," but at once said that that was too harsh an expression.

Daniel Bull, son of the prisoner, gave evidence which went to show that the prisoner had acted in self-defence; that the deceased had attacked both the prisoner and himself; witness denied that the prisoner had made use of the language toward the deceased deposed to by the first witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Eccles drew the attention of the witness to discrepancies between the evidence he was now giving and that he gave before the magistrate, and asked the witness which statement was true.

Mr. Gormley gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Robert Graham's evidence corroborated that given by the prisoner's son.

Jesse Wells deposed to the prisoner's good character.

Mr. McGregor made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf the prisoner, contending that the fatal blows were given in self-defence, and which, if not altogether excusable, still, from the provocations given, the death of McCurday was not attended with such circumstances as should subject the prisoner to the felon's cell. He deprecated McCurday's conduct, which he characterized as uncandid, and did not entitle the Jury to any sympathy for his fate. The prisoner had a lease of the mill for a term of three years, which did not expire until December, 1859; and McCurday, the landlord, used these underhand means to get possession. Mr. McGregor reviewed the evidence at length, and concluded an able speech by imploring the Jury to give the case their calmest consideration; and he felt confident that their verdict would be in favour of his client. He besought them not to be led away by the eloquence of the able counsel (Mr. Eccles) who would follow. In conclusion, he trusted that the jury would come to the same verdict that the coroner's jury had, that is, that the act was committed in self-defence, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Eccles replied in an able and argumentative speech, after which

His Lordship summed up the case carefully, and impartially reviewed the evidence, and laid down the law to the jury where parties were entitled to use weapons calculated to inflict dangerous or perhaps fatal wounds; and concluded by leaving the case in their hands.

The Jury then retired at five o'clock, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter," accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

☞ The man who thinks his wife, his life, his house, his horse, his dog, and himself, sufficiently unequalled, is almost sure to be a good humored person, though liable to be tedious at times.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 13, 1858.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. ROSE, in moving the second reading of his bill to regulate the rate of interest, said that the bill as printed and distributed had been received with a great deal of approbation from all parts of the country, though he confessed that it did not appear to give entire satisfaction in any. Still he believed that the measure was in such a shape as, when understood, would commend itself to the exigencies of the country, and it was that one which upon the whole the Government thought alone capable of effecting a fair compromise between the extreme opinions of Upper Canada and the extreme opinions of Lower Canada. In the latter section of the country there was a desire, that no progress should be made; but that the country should go back, and should re-enact the penalties which had been repealed. In Upper Canada, on the contrary, where there was, perhaps, a larger field for speculation, and where money was more valuable than in Lower Canada, the bill rather fell short of the requirements of a very large class. He admitted that the bill might not be the one, theoretically the best; but in his opinion the really best measure was an impracticable one. Such a law as was passed some years ago in England could not be passed in this House, inasmuch as it would not commend itself to the opinions of the people of Lower Canada. The great point, then, was to enable those to whom the money was most valuable to obtain it at such prices as they could afford to pay for it. Another object was to bring into the country foreign capital, which was at present excluded. It could not be denied that the present law was anomalous. By the law passed a few years ago, no matter what amount of interest was stipulated, or even paid, when the creditor came to enforce his claim for the principal, the interest in excess of six per cent must go in reduction of the debt. This evidently placed the honest debtor at a disadvantage as compared with the dishonest one, and he thought it must be admitted that there ought to be no form of contract recognised by the law, which the law would not also enforce. To induce capitalists to bring their money to Canada they must be assured, not only that the borrowers could return their principal, and pay them a good rate of interest, but that the law would compel every man to fulfil his engagement. The bill, then, made an important alteration in this respect. It provided that whenever interest was stipulated for and actually paid, the excess of such interest over six per cent should not be liable to deduction from the principal sum. The law would legalize all payments of interest made in advance. One objection urged against the bill was, that it was contrived in the interest of the banks and the commercial classes, and did not afford any encouragement to the investment of capital in real estate. Others urged that it was not likely to benefit the commercial community, as it would put them into the power of the banks. The banks themselves thought the usury laws should be abolished altogether. As to the objection which tended to restricting the banks to a certain rate of interest higher than at present as a maximum, he would remark, that whenever such a maximum was appointed by law it always became in reality the minimum rate. The banks would contend that the rate fixed was the one the Legislature had sanctioned as the correct one, and would never lend for less. It might be, however, asked, why not then leave the banks as they were? But he felt that at present some classes had not their fair share of the banking capital, which was absorbed in two or three channels, to the detriment of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and of the general public. Any one acquainted with the mode in which banking operations were conducted, need not be told that at present very few classes indeed benefited from the banking capital, which all went into the hands of persons in a large way of business and established credit, who could afford to make their accounts profitable by leaning at their credit, large deposits which they did not use, or by purchasing exchange, and giving large premiums for it. It was, then, in the interest of the community at large that he was induced to say that these restrictions should be removed. It must be evident that this was necessary in order to make discounts available to those who could pay for them only in the way of discount, for it was manifest that banks could not pay their present dividends by their profits made out of lending money at 6 per cent. The cost of carrying on banking amounted to 2½ to 3 per cent annually on the capital; and though it was supposed that the circulation of the banks was a thing of great value to them, this privilege, as it was called, of coining money, was really a matter of very little profit. The cost of plates and printing and the Government tax amounted to 2 or 2½ per cent upon the issues, and the profit was not more than another 2 or 2½ per cent, or about 1 per cent on the whole capital. The profits on the circulation had been much greater, when it required three weeks to go from Montreal to Toronto, and three weeks more from Toronto to the West; but now the means of travelling were so easy, and people were so well acquainted with the ways of making money profitable instead of hoarding it, that at present the bills issued by the banks came back in a very few days. This was so true that in spite of the high prices of produce and the large expenditures on public works, the circulations of the banks had been constantly decreasing since 1855. The capital of the Bank of Montreal had been increased from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000, and that of the Commercial and other banks in the same proportion; but the amount of the circulation, as shown by the tax paid to the Government upon it, had constantly fallen off. Making allowance for the specie and Government debentures held by the banks, to the amount of which they were exempted from taxation, the amount of the tax had been as follows in several years:—In 1852, £20,600; 1853, £23,000; 1854, £26,000; 1855, £22,000; and how much did the House think in 1857? Only £18,000. And in the first quarter of 1858, the circulation of the largest bank in this country had been £592 less than in 1852, when the same bank had but half its present capital. Under these circumstances it was tolerably plain that circulation could not for the future be rendered very profitable. It was plain, also, that not being able to make their profits out of discounts at 6 per cent, the banks had to look for profits on transactions in bills of exchange. It was notorious that they did so—that if a merchant here presented at a bank half-a-dozen promissory notes of acceptors in the town, and half-a-dozen bills of exchange drawn on Montreal, the former would be thrown out, without any regard to their safety, in order to make the additional profit derivable from exchange. By such a plan, the small trader, the farmer, and the professional man was, of course, shut out, and at the same time great encouragement was given to the business of importation, which in its turn had tended to create an indebtedness towards foreign countries, far beyond what the resources of this country could warrant. Whereas, could a fair profit have been made, larger and more risky operations would have been avoided. Whenever a crisis took place and it was found that some firm which had failed owed the banks £50,000 or £60,000, people asked how the banks had come to jeopardize so large an amount of property. The answer was, that they were forced to do so to make their business profitable. Houses doing a large business could in fact get as much accommodation as they saw fit. During the late crisis, houses with branches in England, from which they generally drew money at 3 or 4 per cent, and who had not applied to the banks for accommodation for years, when exchange fell, instead of continuing to draw it at a cost of 8 or 10 per cent, which was the price of money in England, sent in their ordinary business paper to the banks, who dared not refuse them discounts. But if the banks could have charged the same rate of discount as in England, they would have hesitated to take it, and the margin of capital thus released might have saved many men from ruin. Men, who while money was so high, in general were able to get money at 6 per cent, were naturally induced to go into speculations, and much money was sent to New York, especially for the purchase of leather. These speculations they would have hesitated to undertake if the rate of interest had been greater. But already the Legislature had legalized the exaction of a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent in the case of the Trust and Loan Company.

Mr. GALT—Do they confine their operations to loans for twelvemonths?

Mr. ROSE understood perfectly well that his friend from Sherbrooke meant to say that his bill did not go far enough. However, to resume his argument, he would remind the House that while they had authorized the Trust and Loan Company to take 8 per cent, and while they authorized Railway Companies, Water Work Companies, and Municipal Corporations, to borrow at 7 or 8 per cent, it was not very consistent to keep up the restrictions on other people. We come now to the objection that the bill would prevent loans being made on land, since it restricted the rate to 6 per cent. There is no doubt that if the Government were to pass a bill enabling the lender to take a higher rate of interest than at present, persons to whom money was due on mortgage, would naturally say to their debtor, "You must pay me my principal, or else give me a higher rate of interest." But perhaps they would not be ready to do so, if, in order to get that higher rate of interest, it was necessary to go to the trouble of making a new investment.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU—Your bill comes to the same thing, because you let the parties take an extra interest at once.

Mr. ROSE—Yes; but to do so involves the making a new investment. He had omitted one consideration, which would have its weight with those who thought restrictions should still be continued on the banks—it was that, in times of crisis, such as that just passed, the very slightest relaxation frequently prevented great mischief. The Bank of England had twice been allowed to exceed the issue which was permitted to it upon the Government Loan, and which amounted to £14,000,000. In 1847, this restriction was abolished with the condition that it should not discount at less than 10 per cent, and then the amount of the excessive issue did not exceed £480,000. When people found that they could not get money by paying what it was worth, they felt that the crisis was past, and the panic subsided at once. In 1857, Parliament was summoned expressly to relax the restrictions of the Bank Charter, and again the bank was permitted to issue any amount, provided they did not discount at less than 10 per cent, and the excessive issue then was only about £500,000 per day during the 18 days the relaxation continued. The maximum was but £900,000. Here the banks could not give the small extra accommodation which was needed, because they were restricted to 6 per cent, and now that any issue of their notes would go to New York, and come back on them directly. Now if there were any danger of a combination among the banks or capitalists to enhance the rate of interest, he would be ready to contend for restriction; but he saw no such danger. The banks were amenable to public opinion, and to Parliament, and if they combined they could be punished for conspiracy, just as the bakers might be if they combined to raise the price of bread. He would mention now an illustration of his argument. In the State of New York, where they still retained the obsolete form of usury, the rate of discount was fixed at 7 per cent; but during the crisis discounts fell off from $122,000,000 to $93,500,000—showing a decrease of $27,000,000. What then did the merchants do during this period? They were forced into the street, into the hands of brokers, who charged them two or three per cent per month.

Mr. BROWN—Would the hon. gentleman show how it was that discounts fell off so much during that period, and how his bill would cure the evil?

Mr. ROSE—In England, during the same period, the amount of discount was rising all the time, in the face of the increasing rate of interest, while in the State of New York it was constantly falling.

Mr. DORION—Raising the rate of interest would not do any good for that. It could not give the banks the means of issuing notes to an unlimited extent. The object in England of making the interest high was to restrict the issue.

Mr. ROSE—If they got a higher rate of discount, they could have afforded to import more specie.

Mr. BROWN—How do they get specie?

Mr. ROSE.—By selling exchange, of course. They did not get specie by paying specie for it. The banks here had to pay ten per cent for their money in England, and 4 per cent. for their own agents, and then they had to lend their money here at 6 per cent. It was plain that the community lost the amount which would have been rendered available to them through the credit of the banks by a restriction which prevented the banks from using their credit except at a loss. Another thing that should be remembered in connection with this subject, was the increased value given to money for the use of merchants by the present speedy means of communication.—Formerly a merchant who purchased goods at Toronto, had his capital locked up all the winter without profit. Now, in three weeks he could purchase at Chicago and sell at Liverpool, and thus make a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent in that short interval.—It was plain, therefore, that the merchant could now afford to pay much higher rates than formerly. Mr. Rose concluded by reading the opinion of Mr. Joseph Hume in favor of the abolition of the Usury laws in England; and by stating that owing mainly to his exertions, they had been abolished in that country, at first partially, but wholly in 1854.

Mr. BUREAU thought that it must be admitted in the present circumstances of the country, which had just passed through a commercial crisis, such a bill as the present was at any rate, inopportune; and ought not to have been proposed—and much less to pass. The capital of the banks was $26,000,000, and it was said that the only way to make more capital flow into the country was, by passing the present measure. But for his part he thought there was a conflict between the interests of two different classes of the community. That the banks having the control of all the capital in the country, they could obtain what prices they pleased for the loan of it. In England their circumstances were entirely different. There they had immense capital, so that in fact they were the financiers of the world. Here the capital, on the contrary, was in the hands of a very few persons, and the banks had showed what they could do by diminishing the line of discount from $24,000,000 in one month last year, to $9,000,000 during the corresponding month in the previous year. They had not been able during the crisis to get specie from New York or from England in the ordinary way, and had therefore restricted their business. The effect of the proposed law would be to give a premium to transactions on paper, and to place transactions on land at a discount. It would make all creditors call in their loans, and borrowers on mortgage would be told they could not continue to make use of their creditors' money, without they gave an endorsed bill at twelve months, on which they could be charged higher rates of interest. Some years ago the Premier had procured the passage of a bill giving power to the Trust and Loan Company to lend money at 8 per cent. He saw by their report that this Company were very well satisfied with the business they had done; but what mischief might not be produced if an inducement were given them to call in the £500,000 which they had loaned out all through the country, and this at a time of great loss, when no one could meet his engagements? Look at the increased imposition on the country caused by the increase of interest to be charged by the banks. Their joint capital was $26,000,000. At 1 per cent additional interest, this would give an augmentation of the burdens of the country amounting to $260,000, and at two per cent to $520,000. It was said that the banks made little profit; but he asked how many bank shares were yet undisposed of? He knew a bank that had refused to allow strangers to subscribe for its new capital, in order that it might distribute it among its share-holders.

Mr. ROSE—How many banks have been chartered, but have no capital subscribed?

Mr. BUREAU thought there might be some small Banks, of which that was true. He spoke of the Bank of British North America—at least he thought that was the one. It was necessary, in order to have money to create it, for money was only the representation of value, and in England the large capital possessed by the people had been created by the energy, industry, and intelligence of the people. This country was young—not on a footing with England and its people had been guilty of great extravagances, which had dissipated capital. The importations had, however, diminished in New York by $8,000,000 in one month, which showed how much unnecessary luxury there had lately been, and the economies practised in the same place since September, were estimated at $200,000,000. But the ruin caused by revenue had greatly diminished the revenue. This year the Canadian revenue would fall off $300,000, and it was less than last year by $266,000 in the first three months. The following were the exact figures:

Months.	1857.	1858.	Decrease.
January	$ 64,000	$ 39,000	$ 25,000
February	126,000	104,000	22,000
March	445,000	411,000	34,000
Total	$635,000	$554,000	$81,000

This shows the limited condition of the trade of the country. He would perhaps not have objected to a bill regulating the rate of interest on that current in England.

times against it questioning and expressing [illegible] discussing sponge [illegible] regulating the rate at one or two per cent; but he could not support the present bill, in which, indeed the Solicitor General seemed to have no confidence himself, and which was regarded differently by the different parts of the country.

Mr. CAUCHON thought that this bill would not add to the facilities for borrowing money in small sums, because the true reason why these small transactions were now impossible, was, that they were not worth the attention of capitalists. It would not save Upper or Lower Canada from the difficulties which in his opinion could only be got rid of by a good crop. In Lower Canada, most of the farmers were in debt, and this bill would hand them over to their creditors. He thought, therefore, that it should have been brought in as a ministerial measure; but left an open question, for those who voted for it would find it recoil upon themselves.

The debate was then adjourned till Friday, and the House rose.

Debate resumed.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU regretted that the ministry had pushed the discussion on this *Bill*, considering that so many French Canadian members were opposed to it, and wanted delay; but as they were determined to do so, it was the duty of those who were opposed to the measure to resist it as well as they could. He considered it as an iniquitous *bill*, which was invented for the few to reign over the many. He believed that such a bill would be enough to ruin three-fourths of the people of Quebec. In the country parts, too, in Lower Canada, and perhaps in Upper Canada, too, the greater number of the farmers were in debt, and these people now got their accommodation of delay at 6 per cent; but if creditors were allowed to take 8 per cent, of course these debtors would be forced to pay up their money, and probably when it was found that the debtor could not pay, instead of 8 per cent, of which people talked, he would have to pay 10 or 12 per cent, for every one knew that he would consent to pay anything to gain time. The Solicitor General said that his bill would not have this bad effect, but he believed that it was plain that it must be so. There were few properties in towns on which more than 6 per cent could be paid, and in the country it was well known that money was sunk at 6 per cent *a constitut*. Now, it would be unjust, if the rate of interest were to be changed, not to give these tenders an opportunity by delay to put themselves on the same footing as others. He had no doubt the Solicitor General had made his bill as good as it was capable of being, and if it were not better in the hands of so able a man, it showed how bad it must be by nature. The Solicitor General had said, among other things, that if a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent were not allowed, no more banking capital would be employed; but experience refuted this opinion, for it was well known that as soon as any bank created new stock, that new stock was taken up by the old shareholders and was not permitted to go into the hands of new ones. Experience too, showed that in this country it was impossible for any one to pay more than 6 per cent for money, and those who had tried had always failed. To suppose that such a law would induce capital to flow here from Europe was equally opposed to the lessons of experience, for money had been often at 2½ to 3 per cent in England, and yet it had not been attracted to Canada by the high rate of 6 per cent. The Solicitor General thought the banks could have discounted more through the crisis if they could had charged higher rates, but for his part, he believed this quite fallacious. Nor did he agree with the Solicitor General in thinking that facilities would be given to the retail trade by the enactment of this law; for he did not see how the small traders could afford to pay more than the large ones. The banks had already privileges enough, without granting them more. They had accepted their acts of incorporation just as they were and ought not now to want them changed. He concluded by saying that he had complained of the speed with which the discussion of the bill had been pushed forward; but he hoped that the real intention of the Government was only to have it discussed as long as possible and then postponed till next session in order to have the judgment of the country upon it. Unless this postponement were granted ministers would assuredly lose much of the sympathy which they now had in Lower Canada, where the people believed that such a change in the law would ruin one-half of them. Nor did he believe that the farmers of Upper Canada, whatever the speculators might be, were in favour of such a law.

Mr. CHAPAIS—Upper Canada is in favour of it.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU—Well, let the principle of the Double Majority be applied, and let Upper Canada have it for herself.

Mr. LORANGER held that to pass the law for a section as Mr. Thibaudeau desired, would be to do away with all government together, for the Government must be carried on by each section, and for each section. He complained of the manner in which Mr. Thibaudeau, who always professed confidence in the Ministry, as constantly condemned their principles and their measures, and particularly of the manner in which he had spoken of the present as an iniquitous bill, made in the interest of the few to ruin the many. If there was no reason to find fault with the measure being hastened, because there had been no considerable demand on the part of members for its postponement, but it was in the nature of a measure like that intended to meet a dangerous crisis of society, that the Government should press the remedy before the evil became incurable. That there had been a very dangerous crisis was undoubted, and also that the Ministry were expected to find a remedy. It must also be agreed that the present rate of interest was not one that met all the present necessities of the country. Those who had any sound commercial notions must admit that, and he laid it down as a truth, without fear of contradiction. Throughout the world scientific men had investigated this subject, and he did not fear to say that they were unanimous in recommending the relaxation of the laws which restricted the rate of interest that could be charged for money. The Government then knowing that the Usury Laws were injurious, and must be repealed, proposed the present bill; but the bill in no way changed the present rate of interest, nor did it legalize the stipulation of any rate of interest whatever. It simply relaxed the law with respect to transactions in commercial paper, having less than twelve months to run. For everything else the rate remained as at present. If a farmer borrowed money on mortgage, say stipulation of more than 6 per cent was null, though the old penalties were abolished, and though an excess of interest paid voluntarily and in advance could not be recovered back again. He would not then discuss as a general proposition the question whether money was merchandize or not. He thought that formed no part of the problem now, only remarking that if it were admitted that money were merchandize like any thing else, it would follow that any rate of interest might properly be stipulated. But with regard to what the hon member for Portneuf had said about persons who owed money, and others who had sunk money on *constituts*—all that might be applicable, if the rate of 6 per cent were to be abolished, but most of the transactions in the country were on mortgage, and these transactions were not withdrawn from the operation of the existing law. How many *habitans* were there in the hon. member's county who came under this law—how many who do business at the banks? He did not believe there was one in a hundred.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU did not believe there was one.

Mr. LORANGER—Well then he had exaggerated the number who might be affected by the permission to charge more than 6 per cent. on promissory notes.

Mr. CIMON—He is affected indirectly, for what interest the merchants pays he will charge.

Mr. LORANGER—But though the *habitant* is not directly affected, the *habitant* would be directly benefitted by a change in the law; for if the merchant could not get discounts he had to press his debtor, and thus the *habitant* would be placed in difficulty and subjected to expense. To suppose then that the Bill would injure the rural population was a very great error indeed. He contended, moreover, that the Bill was in no respect opposed to the ancient laws, which regulated the rate of interest. There were two kinds of money—metallic or real, and paper or fictitious.—Metallic money was a representative of all kinds of property, and was therefore not itself property or merchandize. But to facilitate transactions another kind of money had been invented in the shape of promissory notes, and as these depended on the credit of the person who made them they had only a relative value—they were plainly merchandize and might be disposed of at the prices agreed on. When money was lent upon mortgage it was lent securely, and therefore the rate was fixed at 6 per cent; but when it was lent upon promissory notes there was a certain risk, and in consideration of this risk, the lender was to be allowed to charge a larger rate of interest. It had been said that the Bill was made for the benefit of the banks. On the contrary it was made for the interest of commerce, and it was easy to see that the banks would not be able, merely because they were allowed to do so, to charge extravagant rates. A banker having a large capital, had to employ it, or it produced nothing, and he would find no borrowers, if he demanded more than the loan was worth. There were several banks in the Province, and they would of course compete with other, and so keep the rate of interest at an equilibrium. Money, like other articles, would always find its value, and could never bring more than the market rate. What happened at the last crisis? The banks did not lend at six per cent., because they were allowed to charge no more; but they got ten or twelve per cent. by the intervention of brokers and other means, and the borrower had to pay all the additional expenses arising out of a complicated instead of a simple transaction. The laws against usury did not prevent the existence of usurers, but it was very rare to hear of any one being punished, and thus no one was prevented from committing the offence. However, as the Government had no desire to act for the sake of the banks, but for the trade of the country, they would be ready to withdraw that part of the Bill if the sense of the House was found to be opposed to it.—There were of course many different opinions upon the various clauses. Some thought the proposed change would not go far enough. Others thought it went too far; the views of all being probably coloured by their peculiar interests; but he believed that their was a considerable unanimity in the approval of the principle of the measure.

Mr. GALT regarded the Usury Laws as the relicts of an old and by no means wise system. There was a time when the Legislature undertook to regulate the price of other articles, besides money, but those laws had been abolished. He believed any attempt by legislation to determine the rate at which a person having money, should loan it, would be inoperative, and the more restrictions placed upon the free exchange of money, the greater would be the loss to the borrower; the more he would have to put into the pockets of unscrupulous persons. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons he could not say that he approved of the bill, it did not go far enough (hear, hear,) at the same time, he would not vote against its second reading. He would much have preferred that the bill should have been introduced by the Inspector General; a question involving such an important change was within the sphere of our Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was the more satisfied such a course would have been advantageous, because the Solicitor General in introducing the bill said it was not the one which if left to himself he would have introduced. He said he was in favor of the total abolition of the Usury Laws. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Galt) would be very glad to know what influence had produced the present bill? He understood the hon. gentleman (Solicitor General) to say it was a compromise between Eastern and Western Canada. Now, either a principle was sound, or else it was unsound. If it was desirable to keep up a restriction upon money we might adhere to the present law; but if restriction was bad, then the bill was bad so far as it imposed restriction upon money. (Hear, hear.) The law now proposed, if he understood it correctly, repealed all the Usury Laws in regard to transactions under twelve months, and continued them over twelve, providing at the time of making the contract for the loan of money the parties did not come to an understanding that an additional rate should be paid. If the Government were prepared to go at length they would have done much better to have gone the whole length and repealed the law altogether. Many persons desired to place their money in such investments that it could be made annually available. Under this law it could not be done. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the effect of this measure upon the banks, he rather regretted that his hon. friend had dwelt so fully upon that. His (Mr. G's.) impression was that the House was not called upon to legislate for the interests of the banks. If those institutions had not found it profitable to employ their capital hitherto, he did not think they had a right to come to this House and ask an alteration in the laws for the purpose of giving them beneficial employment. A petition had been presented to the House by the banks, in which they said that if it were possible by a repeal of the Usury Laws for the banks to extend their facilities over a wider field, the petitioners believed that capitalists would seek investment in Canadian banks, and so loan money to the farmers, &c. This he did not believe was the practice of the banks any where except those perhaps established under the names of agricultural banks. He did not believe capital put into banks could be used advantageously on long loans, nor did he believe it would be of any use for farmers to go to the banks for accommodation at the time the ordinary customers of the banks were refused. This being the case, he would consider the proposed law solely as to the effects it would have on capital for the purposes of commerce. By the bill, loans on real estate were fixed at six per cent. It had been said that there would always be an indisposition on the part of persons who had loaned money on real estate to bank investment, if the Usury Laws were abolished. It was a great mistake to suppose that the repeal of those laws would enable money lenders to exact a greater rate of interest. There was always a certain class of persons who wished to invest their money in such a shape that it would be secure, and yield a certain amount of interest. He did not believe as a general rule that the rate of interest would be higher than now. At present if money was worth more than six per cent, no man could get it for less, the only alternative was, to go without it. The object of repealing the Usury Laws was to enable parties to get money for what it was worth, to get it for this they were certainly inoperative. It was denied that those who now owed sums of money, would have to pay a higher rate. They might be required so to do; that was to say if those holding owed money in the present state of the law, and this money was worth more than six per cent, no creditor would reserve a mortgage on the same terms; but would say rather pay me back money, or else give me what it is worth. The only [illegible] was that instead of obliging these unfortunate persons to go to money lenders and usurers, instead of obliging them to evade the law and to pay a great deal more than the real value of money, they were able to get it at the lowest market price, and he believed landed security rarely required more than six per cent. Mr. Galt then went on to argue, that those who mortgaged those who borrowed money at that rate could not be of long duration. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the banks, if they were to make the loan of money free, they ought to have safeguards to check the inducements they would have to issue more money.—Some restrictions ought to be placed upon that. An inconvenience might arise from the repeal of the Usury Laws at a time like this, when the market rate of interest was considered higher than the legal rate. Many debtors now held money at the legal rate, and as soon as the new law came into operation, their creditors would come down upon them and say—you must give me ten or twelve per cent interest, or pay me them to get charters. He thought that, in repealing the Usury Laws, they should reserve to themselves the right of dealing with those clauses in the Bank charters, which gave the Banks the power of making the money circulation of the country. He did not think this bill went enough. The object of the repealing of the Usury Laws was to attract capital, and it was obvious that, as wise men, they ought to place as few restrictions as possible on the mode of employing that capital. The present Bill merely allowed an unlimited rate of transactions under twelve months, but it was manifest that foreign capital could not be attracted to this country for temporary use. It came all, it would be to seek more permanent investment, for people would not send out money from England to take up our ordinary commercial paper. The relaxation, therefore, imposed by this Bill, would aid very little in introducing foreign capital, the great object that was sought, except as an addition to our present banking capital, it thought they might very safely have followed the example of England, and proceeded at once to do away with the Usury Laws altogether. And in another point they might copy the example of England with advantage. There, before such objects were legislated upon, the advice of parliamentary Committees composed of men in every most experience on the subject was taken, and he hoped the Solicitor General would forgive him for suggesting that such a Bill as this, after being read a second time, should be referred to a committee of the members having most acquaintance with monetary matters. This committee could decide between the views put forth on the one hand by gentlemen from Lower Canada that the Bill went too far, and the views put forth on the other hand by those who like himself, thought it did not go far enough. They would be able also to consider deliberately the arguments offered in this prayer by the banks, which were in favor of a total repeal of the Usury Laws. They had yet many weeks of the session before them, and there would be time enough for the committee to report and action be taken But he did not think the Government should have taken the responsibility on themselves deciding that they ought not to go the full extent in legislating on this subject, in should vote for the second reading of the Bill, with a view to its being afterwards sent to a Committee.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the people of Canada would not be satisfied with such committees as were appointed in England, where there was scarcely a person to be found who had not an interest in making money dear. Upper and Lower Canada differed respecting principle, but the Government did not bring the measure forward that a principle might be discussed. As an abstract principle his views were in favor of Usury Laws being done away with altogether. It was stated by the hon. member for Sherbrooke, that the banks were to be benefitted by it. For his (Mr. Buchanan's) part, he thought it would be safer for the banks to be restricted. A compromise was necessary, for while Lower Canada was in favor of a low rate of interest—say six per cent, Upper Canada appeared determined to have 8 per cent; and no better bill could have been brought into the House. He disagreed with the hon. member for Montmorenci, in saying that this should be an open question, and he thought the Government had manifested a great deal of moral courage in taking the course which they had pursued. Representation by Population, and questions of that nature could be postponed to a future day; but this was a matter upon which prompt and decisive action was required. It was not to be supposed that a more liberal measure than this could be carried through the House. Its objects and end were to increase the supply of money, and thereby make money cheaper and more easily accessible.

Mr. DORION felt some embarrassment in speaking on this question, and the more so because of the differences of opinion which had been expressed upon the subject, not only in the House, but by people throughout the country. It was not, therefore, surprising that they should be a little perplexed as to what ought to be the proper measure to pass upon it. He considered that the view of those who went for unlimited freedom in money lending was the best. (Hear, hear.) He had before now expressed the opinion on the floor of this House that a person having capital to invest, ought to be allowed to deal freely with it, and lend it at such rate as he could obtain for it, just as much as the owner of the flour trade go to Montreal for accommodation, and they were therefore obliged, when they had forwarded their produce there, to sell it for whatever they could get. Lately, there had been persons in the trade who gave proper security to the banks, and were therefore enabled to bring their produce to the best market. He would not be willing to see this state of things renewed. To prevent it, and to prevent the banks from telling the agriculturalists or manufacturers that they could not grant them aid because they could not draw bills payable at a distance, he would fix the rate at 8 per cent. He approved of the views of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and would like to see a Committee which would collect the best opinions in Upper and Lower Canada, to put a true estimate on the value of money; but would not like to see the present Bill postponed.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved that the debate be adjourned till Tuesday next.—Carried.

Mr. BROWN asked if it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the debate on Tuesday?

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD replied that it was.

Thursday, April 15th.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Attorney General MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt. He said that a great and general demand had been made for a repeal of the existing law which permitting imprisonment for debt on the simple affidavit of the creditor, had made the position of every debtor one of great uncertainty. No one, however willing to pay his debt, was safe from being put under arrest, and thus subjected to the necessity either of finding bail if he had power to do so, or of being separated from his family. To avoid this calamity persons had frequently had voluntarily to leave the country. He believed that in most cases the persons making the affidavits on which debtors were imprisoned had done so in good faith, but it ought not to rest on the mere judgment of any creditor, that a man was about to leave the country and defraud his creditors, whether he should be arrested or not. One provision of the law he was about to introduce was to make the sum for which a debtor could be arrested £25 instead of £18, the value of money having very much changed since the existing law was enacted. It was proposed further that all persons now in custody should be discharged on coming before a judge and making a disclosure of their effects. While there was to be this great advance towards the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the law would also take into consideration the case of creditors. There had been a law passed so long ago as the 4t. William 4th, which made a fraudulent transfer of property a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment. This law had been inadvertently repealed, but it was intended by the present bill to restore it, and he thought it would be admitted that this was right, and that a person who put away his property for the sake of defrauding his creditors, deserved punishment just as much as the man who committed larceny. The law of William 4th had not been often put in force, but it was a check upon fraud, and had in some cases been employed with very good effect. It also seemed to him that taking goods across the lines, or selling them and taking the money across, was just as great an offence as the one last mentioned. He proposed to make that also a misdemeanour. At present the question whether a party should be arrested depended very much upon the nerve or the conscience of the debtor, and it happened in some cases that creditors living in the United States, and who had sent large quantities of goods across—such, for instance, as patent medicines—had come into the Province and had sworn they believed that every one of their debtors were going to leave the country. In such cases the judges always discharged the parties; but not before a great part of the wrong had been done. The civil form of the action, in all these cases would still be continued, and it would be necessary to satisfy the judge of the correctness of the facts, just as it is now to satisfy a magistrate of the facts on which a writ issued against a criminal. The civil form of this process was to be preserved, and the application might be made either to the Court or to a single judge, who, upon being satisfied that good cause existed for so doing, might issue his process to arrest the debtor. After the arrest shall have been made, the party might come before the judge, and have his case heard, and the judge would decide as once whether he should be held to bail or committed to jail. This law was like that which prevailed in Lower Canada and in England, where the judges required strong evidence to satisfy them of the fact that the debtor was really about to defraud his creditor. The principle then laid down would be applicable as well after judgment as on arrest process. However, as it had been found that committing the debtor on written interrogatories required a satisfactory way of obtaining the facts which the creditor desired to know, inasmuch as it gave him an opportunity to sit down and answer the questions rather with a view to his own purposes, and to evasion than to give correct information respecting his affairs, it was provided by the bill that after judgment he might be brought up before the judge and examined *viva voce* on such subjects as a debtor was bound to disclose for the benefit of his creditor. The bill further provided that any assignment of personal effects by the debtor intended to favour one creditor, or give one creditor a priority over others should be null, while it protected voluntary assignments made for the benefit of all the creditors. There was of course some difficulty to accomplish this object without interfering with *bona fide* sales, and the bill, therefore provided that the restraint should apply only to persons insolvent, and should not extend to sales made in the ordinary way of business. The bill also made illegal all confessions of judgment given by way of preference which were, in fact, the worst kinds of preference, because they enabled the sheriff to sweep off everything the debtor might have. Cognovits made voluntarily, then, and without the pressure of an action or a threatened action, were to be void. Finally, as it had been found that parties who, when they saw their creditors were about to seize their debts and collect them, destroyed their papers and books. This very shameful description of fraud was to be included in the acts to be looked on as misdemeanours.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD approved in some respects of the principle of the bill now introduced. There had been a cry for a reform of the law of imprisonment for debt from all parts of the country, though he believed the agitation of it had been recently confined almost wholly to one part of Upper Canada. It was a cruel case that a man should be subject to arrest after assigning everything that he had got, and this was the case in an instance in which he was concerned, and where the debtor was on the limits at Perth, and unable to escape unless he went to gaol for some time, and swore that he was not worth £5. A person who assigned all his goods for his creditors' benefit should not be liable to imprisonment. He was therefore, in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in some cases; but the law in England was not a good rule here. England was in a very different position from this country, inasmuch as debtors could not there escape readily to a foreign country. This sort of escape was very easy on our extended frontier, and the consequence believed of the bill now introduced would be that while the creditor was satisfying the judge that the debtor should be arrested, the latter might escape. Then with respect to confession of judgments, it was said in the bill that no party who was insolvent was to be allowed to make these confessions: but the difficulty was to know whether he were insolvent. In the bankrupt law several acts were mentioned which were held to establish bankruptcy: but here there was nothing of the sort, and it would be very hard indeed to say whether there was insolvency or not. Again, it was said that these confessions were not to be made except under pressure from a law suit. That, he thought, would give rise to collusion, which might be easily practised for a person who intended to make an assignment might easily obtain the issue of a writ against him. The great difficulty, however, in carrying out this law was that there were not judges in this country who could resist the influence of intimacies, and friendships in their own neighbourhoods. Under the bankrupt law there were numerous fraudulent assignments; but he appealed to those who had experience in the matter, whether they ever heard of any one being punished for it? If so, there were very few cases indeed of it. So with respect to this bill, the debtors would be brought to answer interrogatories before county judges who had been long in friendly intercourse with them, and who besides being under the influence of that intercourse were also naturally subject to the effect of popular sympathy in the neighbourhood. Having said so much, he admitted again that there was a call for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, though it was generally made in favour of persons in that part of the country which was constantly described as being the only part of Upper Canada where there was any prosperity, or enterprize, or industry. It was precisely in that part of the country where people were found groaning in prison, and applying to that House for relief; while in the eastern part of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, the people were making steady advances in spite of the crisis. He concluded by expressing an opinion, however, that whatever was done, the rights of creditors should be protected, for of late all the legislation had been in favour of the debtor.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER made a few observations to the effect that, at the time when the law abolishing imprisonment for debt had been passed in Lower Canada, he thought it should also be applied to Upper Canada; but that was prevented by the influence of certain members from Upper Canada of the legal profession. With regard to the other branches of the bill intended to prevent the fraudulent granting of judgments and assignments, it was a change in the law which had been long called for in Lower Canada, where the merchants trading with Upper Canada had long suffered from the fraudulent transfer of property to their detriment. He congratulated the hon. Attorney General on being the author of this useful bill.

Mr. DUNKIN said the measure was one which appeared to him not to go far enough. He could not agree with some of the views of the member for Cornwall. He thought it desirable to protect the debtor, when he gave up all his property. As he had said on a previous occasion, he thought the worst use a man could be put to was to put him in gaol. He must confess that he had expected a measure which would have gone further than this, in relieving debtors from that position. In his judgment the measure was neither good for either creditor or debtor, and he reserved to himself the right of making suggestions for improving it, at a future stage.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said he concurred in the views of the hon. member for South Oxford, much more nearly than in those of the hon. member for Cornwall. In drawing up the measure his only doubt had been whether it did not fall short of the protection that should be extended to the debtor. However, after the fullest consideration, he had not thought it advisable to go further. If he were to allow his own feelings to guide him, he would be disposed to do away with imprisonment for debt altogether. But in that case a great means of preventing and punishing fraud would be done away with. They all agreed that a fraudulent debtor was a criminal, but a fraudulent design of leaving the country was not so susceptible of proof as to make it advisable to constitute it a statutory crime. Only a strong probability could be established and that could not be made a misdemeanor. If a party fraudulently transferred his goods, he could be punished for a criminal, but there was a distinction between that and establishing a probability that it was a man's design to leave the country. In that case, the creditor had to swear that so-and-so was due him £25 or upwards and show reasons to the judge for entertaining the strong conviction that the man was about to leave the country without a view of defrauding him and his other creditors. And the judge must be satisfied on this point before issuing his warrant. He thought this would be a sufficient protection for the creditor. As to making a distinction, as regarded fraudulent assignments, between lands and goods, the object had been to protect merchant creditors, who mainly suffered from fraudulent assignments—a debtor actually handing over the goods of one merchant creditor to pay the other merchant creditor who was preferred. But lands seldom formed the assets of merchants, and it was not desirable to have any measure, the effect of which would be to endanger the conveyancing of lands.

Mr. MACKENZIE expressed his disappointment that the Bill did not abolish imprisonment for debt, but only raised the limit to £25. In New York State, a man could not be arrested for debt, although he might be for fraud. The hon. member for Cornwall had been more lenient to debtors on a former occasion, when he assisted to pass the Bill which enabled all be-debtors in Belleville and other places to pay their debts at a sixpence a-head. He (Mr. Mackenzie) was the only member of the House who voted against the Bill, which the Attorney General himself discovered the necessity of getting repealed at the very commencement of the following session.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE said that imprisonment for debt, properly speaking, did not exist in Canada. The statute was evidently framed with the design that the arrest should only be for fraud, for the design of leaving the Province with intent to defraud the creditor. The principle of this Bill did not extend one iota, in this respect, beyond the principle of the present statute. Some of the details only were altered. It provided that the judge should be satisfied as to the fraudulent design of the debtor. Could he be satisfied in any other way than by the affidavit?—which would amount to the same thing as the present state of the law. He considered that imprisonment for debt should be entirely abolished, and that it should not be retained on the pretext that a man was to leave the country, or on any other. He understood there was no imprisonment for debt in Lower Canada.

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Mr. BROWN said that the law generally enacted to imprisonment for debt. It merely intended that where a debtor owed a large sum, and it was certain clearly that he was about to leave the country fraudulently with his property, and leave the country, robbing his creditors, then he might be arrested. But, unfortunately, it had been applied for the arrest of parties never contemplated by the Act. In Toronto, such a thing as imprisonment under this Act was scarcely known, but in other parts of the country, the idea prevailed that, in order to get a debtor arrested, it was quite proper to make an affidavit that he was likely to leave the country—so much so, that in some localities, whenever a man became embarrassed, he was almost sure to be arrested. The consequence was that, to avoid arrest, such parties fled the country, and the very evil was created against which the Act was meant to provide. As to the exemption which had been drawn by his hon. friend from Cornwall, between the East and the West, he believed that quite as many in the East had taken advantage of the Insolvency Law as in the West; and if they took into account the amount of business done, he was sure the proportion of insolvency and bankruptcy in the East was quite equal to what it was in the West.

After the recess,

Mr. BROWN resumed his remarks. He repeated that the objection to the present law was not so much against the law itself as against the way in which it was worked. The result of it was, that when a man was taken under an ordinary capias, all his creditors came upon him, his creditors generally, and the next place he might occupy was the gaol. At the same time he might say that the object of the clause had been to prevent a most dishonest practice. When the persons who had given or endorsed a note desired delay, all he had to do at present, was to put on the record a deliberate falsehood, that he had paid it, or did not get notice, or that it was not protested in time, or some other pretext, and he was thus enabled to get it thrown over till next Court. It was a disgrace to a civilized community that such a practice should exist. The clause in question cured that, and put all on the same footing as was now occupied by the honorable holder of a note who would not resort to such practices, and against whom an execution might issue within six days after judgment was recorded. However he believed there was a general feeling that, in consequence of the general commercial panic, the operation of this clause should be postponed for a year.

Mr. BROWN quite agreed with the Attorney General as to the evil of entering these false pleas, but he would recollect that when his bill was before the House, hon. gentlemen on his (Mr. Brown's) side urged that a longer time ought to elapse after the judgment was signed before execution issued. In England Scotland, and Ireland, an execution could be issued in a few days after judgment, but there the debtor had that protection, that, if he was unduly pressed, he could say—"I will go into bankruptcy, all my funds will be locked up, it will be a long time before you get anything, and you will not get so much as if you give me time."

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—A party here may protect himself in the same way. He can say—If you press me I will make an assignment for the benefit of all my creditors.

Mr. BROWN went on to say that, looking at the way in which commercial affairs were conducted on this Continent, he thought that some mode of settlement should provided for the honest debtor. In this country at the present moment there were many persons suffering severely from the want of such a law. Having been led into rash speculations, or having trusted parties who were now unable to do what they had promised, they were now in a position in which there was no prospect for them but that of total ruin. He hoped the Bill now before us prepared to consider some Bill which would give such parties relief.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that, while the Government did not propose to introduce a Bankruptcy Bill, *eo nomine*, he had now under consideration the principle of the *cessio bonorum* which obtained in Scotland—that for the honest debtor, clearly and beyond a doubt surrendering everything he had in the world, there might be some means of enabling him to become a useful member of society. He did not promise to introduce such a Bill,—he only had it under consideration.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that if a Bill such as the hon. gentleman spoke of were brought in and passed during the present crisis, every one would take advantage of it, and it would then be found that they had been too precipitate.

Mr. BROWN said his friend forgot that we had been for many years without a Bankruptcy Bill, ruining him and his other creditors. And the judge must be satisfied on this point before issuing his warrant. He thought this would be a sufficient protection for the creditor. As to making a distinction, as regarded fraudulent assignments, between lands and goods, the object had been to protect merchant creditors, who mainly suffered from fraudulent assignments—a debtor actually handing over the goods of one merchant creditor to pay the other merchant creditor who was preferred. But lands seldom formed the assets of merchants, and it was not desirable to have any measure, the effect of which would be to endanger the conveyancing of lands.

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time spent in questioning and answering, discussing sponge cakes and sweetmeats, and *parfait amour*, a last was produced of the teas in stock, and, making allowance for the somewhat elastic quantity of a Chinese "chop," we estimated the amount at twenty-one millions of pounds, all, as we were assured, good sound teas, ready for immediate delivery. There is a still larger quantity ready to come down. The Chinese, are not likely to overestimate the extent of their stock in hand, but, upon talking this matter over with the English merchants they appear inclined to disbelieve both the amount and the quality of the stock on hand; they say that what teas the Chinese have are chiefly those of previous seasons. I am at all times unwilling to state facts which may influence present markets, for these are subjects on which I am peculiarly liable to be misinformed, and am without that knowledge of the details of Chinese commerce which would enable me to feel confidence in deciding between conflicting statements. I confine myself, therefore, to reporting the assertions on either side.

Upon the general question of trading the Chinese merchants assembled at Howqua's seemed to think that upon the authority of Peh-kwei's proclamation, they might commence their business. "More better make that trade pigeon all one fashion—that Mandarin pigeon all one fashion." The only difficulty they had was upon the subject of duties. They thought that if the allies collected duties Peh-kwei's only incentive to open the trade would be taken away, and that trade could not go on.

Lord Elgin decided this matter as they wished. It was found upon consideration that the difficulties in the way of collecting the duties ourselves were insuperable. Multitudes of internal questions would arise, and as the correspondence between Mr. Reed and Yeh had never been a great secret to anybody, it was known that a very small infraction would be eagerly laid hold of. Whenever this correspondence shall be made public you will find that it is precisely what I described it to be at the time—possibly when Lord Elgin might have been quite ignorant of its existence or purport—that the American approached the Mandarin almost with servility, offering him the protection of his ship and of that flag which, &c., and that the Mandarin met his offers with a curt snubbing and most mortifying contempt. However, the attitude of the Americans and the necessities of the Chinese government are the evident considerations which induced the allied powers to restore the trade upon its old footing, leaving all money matters to be considered hereafter an Imperial question.

France.

A letter from Marseilles states that thirty-seven individuals, arrested under the new penal law of general safety, were embarked on the preceding day on the steam-packet *Cairo*, to be transported to Algeria. Some of them are to be confined to Lambessa and the remainder in the province of Oran.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* re-asserts that the system of espionage in France penetrates into domestic life, and that the secret police are an intolerable nuisance. The Emperor is guarded on all hands when he stirs abroad, not by cavalry and gendarmerie, but by a numerous body of men in plain clothes. If the *Moniteur's* statement is true, it is asked, what necessity was there for requesting the legislative corps to grant a further sum of 1,200,000f. for the secret police service, in addition to the sum of 2,000,000f. already granted for this service?

A telegraphic despatch has been sent to the maritime arrondissements and sub-arrondissements, ordering all sailors from 20 to 40 years of age, who have not completed their four years service, to join their ships immediately. The transportation of "*suspects*" and "*expectants*," arrested under the powers of the Public Safety Bill, is beginning. Two transport vessels left Marseilles for Africa last week—one with 39, and the other with 14, proscribed individuals on board. In the first batch was a Professor named Goudeneche, for whom George Sand and the Emperor's old nurse solicited pardon in vain. In consequence of the jealousy which their privileges excite in the other regiments, the corps of Cent Gardes is about to be dissolved. A new body guard will be organized, but it will consist of 400 picked men instead of 100; and the soldiers will be obliged to clean their own horses, which the Cent Gardes did not do.

The starting point for the new transatlantic line of French steamers was fixed on a spot called St. Nazaire, a little below Nantes, on the Loire, and the local custom house had already moved down, but the Nantes merchants raised such a commotion at this premature step that the removal is adjourned. Land that might have been secured at 300 francs an acre by the company had they kept their own counsel is now valued at 30,000 francs.

The late prefect of Paris police, Signor Pietri, is gone off to his native Corsica, and purposes locating himself finally in Italy, where abundant scope for professional observation is afforded just now.

It appears that the greater number of manufacturers through France are suffering at this moment, but those engaged in the sugar trade are more oppressed than any by the commercial crisis. There are now numerous petitions before the government from the merchants of Nantes, Lille, Amiens, Douai, Valenciennes, and other towns. All the refiners in these towns are in accord with the importers of colonial sugar in demanding a reduction of the present duties.

The *Univers* of Tuesday, the 23rd, publishes another attack on England, which fills nearly four columns. It is interspersed with the foulest provocations to national prejudice.

The Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*, in contradiction to the *Herald's* correspondent, affirms that never at any period in history were the French people less disposed to quarrel with England than now.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, April 16.

The Royal steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, 3rd inst., arrived this morning.

...ews very meagre and unimportant; politics ...ancemarce dull during Easter holidays.

...he Indian loan, £5,000,000, was all taken for ...ount £240,000, at 97 to 101; averaging about ...98, which was the quotation on 'change.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable was being taken on board the "Niagara" and "Agamemnon" rapidly and will be finished about the 10th of May. Numerous ...xperiments are to be made before the final attempt.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the Africa ...as, steamer "Cambria," nearly a month over due in England.

Spain is sending reinforcements to the Gulf of Mexico, and new measures of public safety are being organized at Madrid.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to 2½.

The cable steamer "Gorgon" will accompany the "Agamemnon" in laying the telegraph cable.

Official returns of revenue for the quarter ending March 31st show a falling off as compared with last year of £2,000,000, and those of the year show a decrease of £4,000,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

The French Minister to Switzerland has again insisted upon the Federal Government shall establish Consuls at Chiasso and Coire.

The Porte is said to have rejected the demand of France for authorization of a canal through the isthmus of Suez.

The relations of France and Switzerland continue unsatisfactory, giving rise to uneasiness.

The Paris Bourse has lost its buoyancy, and is daily declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued very abundant, but the Bank of England had made no change in its rates. A dull tone had prevailed in the stock exchange. Consols closed on Thursday the 1st instant at 93¼ a 93⅜ for both money and account. Business was postponed on the 2nd, it being Good Friday, and Saturday was also to be observed generally as a holiday. The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending March 31st, show a falling off in the bullion of £101,598.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

April 9th, 1858.

Breadstuffs.—There has been no actual market since the departure of the "City of Washington," and Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a very limited business, and no change in quotations.

Provisions.—Beef dull and unchanged. Pork steadier, retail sales at 10s. Bacon in limited demand and rather easier. Lard in moderate request at an advance of half a cent 50s and choice 52s. Tallow flat. Sugar inactive at a decline of 6d on the week. Coffee quiet and rather easier.

London Markets.—Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. report Corn market quiet and again rather lower. White American wheat 44s to 47s; red 42s to 44s. Flour 20s to 23s. Sugar declined 6d to 1s. Tea lower. Coffee steady. Tallow quiet at 54s 3d to 55s 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books & Stationery.—Sawers & Murray.
Time Table.—G. & P. Railway.
Abstract Statement.—Town Clerk.
Notice.—Town Clerk
Public Meeting.—Town of Peterboro'.
Plaster.—John McDougall.
Notice to the Public.—James Thomson.
Tools.—P. J. Ayres.
Notice to Creditors.—James Thomson.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill.

Mr. Attorney General Macdonald has introduced into the House of Assembly, a bill to abolish arrest in civil actions in certain cases, and for the better prevention and more effectual punishment of fraud. As might be expected the House received the bill with a variety of favor, some thinking that imprisonment should in no case be legalized except in the case of crime, while others look upon the power of the creditor over the body of his debtor as the great remedy to prevent the injustice that is often practised upon persons of his class. The relationship between debtor and creditor is so difficult a subject to legislate upon, that it is not to be wondered at if those under whose notice it is brought should take very opposite views. The antagonism which leads the creditor to persuade himself upon the smallest pretence that his charge is about to leave the country in order to defeat his claim or delay its payment, or that he has made a separation of his property from himself with that object, is as difficult to manage as the opposite feature, wherein the debtor too often converts his creditor into an enemy and an outlaw, regarding him as fair game to practice his deceits upon, and feeling an inward satisfaction that he has got the better of him, and made him suffer. Both of these sentiments must be allowed to have their place in the mind of the legislator, when he is contemplating the security of property in the one and the security of the person in the other. Mr. Macdonald's bill provides, that in order to procure the arrest before judgment of a person liable to arrest, it must be shown to the satisfaction of a judge of one of the superior courts of common law at Toronto, or a county judge by affidavit, that the cause of action amounts to twenty-five pounds, and that there is probable cause for believing that such person, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit Upper Canada with intent to defraud or delay the plaintiff. Upon the application being entertained by the judge he shall decide what amount of bail shall be taken for the appearance of the defendant. After judgment a judge's order to arrest may be obtained by the plaintiff showing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of a judge, that he has recovered judgment against the defendant, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, or upwards, exclusive of cost, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit Upper Canada, with intent to defraud or delay the said plaintiff, or that he has parted with his property, or made some secret or fraudulent conveyance thereof in order to prevent its being taken in execution. Debtors confined at the time of the passing of the Act, not having suffered judgment, are entitled to a discharge, but subject to new arrest, upon a special order. A debtor in execution may claim interrogatories after ten days notice, or if he so elect, the plaintiff may have him examined *viva voce*, before a judge. And if the plaintiff does not meet the demand, the debtor may proceed to make oath that he is not worth five pounds, beyond his necessary wearing apparel, the bed and bedding of himself and his family, one stove and cooking utensils, and the tools and implements of his trade, not exceeding in value fifteen pounds, whereupon the judge may order the debtor's discharge; but if it shall appear that the debt for which such debtor is confined was contracted in fraud, or under false pretences, or without a reasonable assurance that he could discharge it, or that the imprisonment arises out of unpaid damages, in an action of breach of promise of marriage, seduction, crim. con., libel or slander, then the judge may order the applicant to be recommitted to close custody, for any period not exceeding twelve months, to be then discharged. Confessions of judgment voluntarily given during insolvency, or on the eve of insolvency, with intent of giving a preference over his other creditors, or to defeat his creditors, shall be invalid; but assignment made for the purpose of paying rateably and proportionably all the creditors of such debtor, will be protected. The making and taking a delivery of goods or property against the creditors is a misdemeanor, punishable in either party or both, with a fine of not more than two hundred pounds, and imprisonment of not more than twelve months.

Communications.

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Peterboro'.

Gentlemen,—

I am very reluctantly induced to address you at the present moment, and I do so because most important interests are at stake, and a feeling has been engendered of a highly injurous character by some among us, which, if it prevail, must entail a day of retribution and deep regret to a large and true-hearted class of the community, when it will be too late to remedy the error they have allowed themselves to be led into by self-interested parties.

It had been the hope of many, and especially all well-wishers of the interests of Peterboro', that our Railroad matters had reached a point when all acrimonious discussion would cease, as being useless and unprofitable, and that a strong feeling would exist to support and carry out the details of a design which had been so clearly marked out by the popular voice. A crisis, however, has arrived, appeals have been made to the public and strenuous exertions used to render inefficient all that had hitherto been effected by years of patient toil and perseverance; therefore it is that I would quietly ask the thinking people of this Town to pause and reflect, and not allow their feelings to be tampered with too much, lest they may find themselves placed in a position ruinous to the general welfare of the whole community in which they live.

A great deal has been both written and spoken on the subject of our Railroad requirements, and a vast deal of gross misrepresentation and error has gone abroad respecting what has been agreed to be done, as well as what has been proposed to be done. A short year ago all was unanimity and decision in the desire to procure a connection by rail with Port Hope, and so decided was the feeling on this head that the enterprise was actually commenced before the By-law for taking £30,000 of stock was passed by the people and the Council; towards the final close of these proceedings all opposition had ceased, and those who had acted prominently against the passage of the By-law, yielded with a good grace to public opinion, and afterwards assisted to carry out the common wish.

It is now necessary, owing to the recession again, of some of the first opponents of the Port Hope connection, to state distinctly what was proposed at that time, and what was finally put in black and white under seal.

After much discussion, and several weighty legal opinions had been given touching the powers involved, it was decided the Company had a right to lease the line of road from Peterboro' to Millbrook, and give authority to construct a branch Railroad, that lease has been entered into, and it is executed and signed, and is on record in the Registry office of this County, and a mortgage of that lease is also executed in favour of a Trustee for the Town of Peterboro, and put on record in the same office. These two documents read over several times and revised before the leading men of the Town, and the parties interested as being bound by them, contain all the particulars and conditions on which the Branch was constructed, and worked, and the manner in which the Town of Peterboro was to pay out the amount of stock authorized to be subscribed for in the books of the Company.

First as to what was to be done, the contractors were bound to make the Branch and purchase the right of way inclusive from Millbrook to Peterboro, the distance named being twelve and a-half miles, and it was to be equal in every respect to the Lindsay line then built, to be completed on the 13th day of November, 1858, and the payments were to be made as the work progressed on the certificate of an Engineer, to be given monthly, who was to be approved of by the Company and the Town of Peterboro.—When the road is opened, the Contractors are bound to provide and run one train every working day through the year,—nothing is said in the contract respecting Stations and Buildings, but as the contractors *must* run one train per day, as a matter of course they are obliged to provide such accommodation in that way as would be necessary to carry on the business done.

The next most important point was the rolling stock to work the Road, this also if not otherwise provided for is bound to be so by the Contractors, who, failing to run a train every day between Peterboro' and Port Hope, would not only forfeit their lease of the Branch, but also their subscription of stock for £10,000; this material item of equipment was indirectly provided for in a way that was satisfactory and certain, and was at the time fully explained, by the President of the road and others; nothing has arisen to disturb the arrangement then made, but on the contrary it had been *reaffirmed* both verbally and in writing, and a very considerable portion of the requisite stock has not only been purchased but is actually delivered and ready for use.

Some persons have not hesitated to assert that for the subscription of £30,000 the Railway was to be continued up to the Mills, and that rolling stock sufficient to equip the road was also to form a part of the *property* of the branch; now as one having a perfect knowledge of what was proposed to be done by the Contractors for the total subscription of £50,000, I can positively say that no such understanding was ever contemplated, or even alluded to as between the Contractors and the Company, nor did any acknowledged friend of the enterprise ever appear before a public meeting of the inhabitants and make use of language calculated to convey such an impression.

The friends of a connection spoke for and advocated the building of the Branch from Millbrook to Peterboro', and that the town should subscribe for that object £30,000, in which calculation they knew that rolling stock was no part of it, and that twelve miles and a-half was the extent to which the contractors were bound by their agreement. They knew likewise that it was proposed to extend the Branch to the Mills, and that it was hoped other Municipalities would join, and without which it was felt the enterprise could not prove either complete or successful.

These are the leading facts with respect to the construction of the Millbrook Branch, and the documents of record in the Registry office of the County will prove that I am substantially correct in what I have stated.

From the day that the Road was commenced until the track was laid in the beginning of Winter, a period of about five months the work was pushed with the utmost vigor and energy and at a greatly increased cost in every respect to the contractors, who were anxious to meet the public view and have the road ready for opening early in the Spring. About this time difficulties arose which prevented part of the Peterboro' subscription being made available, at a period when it was urgently required; this difficulty was got up by *internal* and *external* enemies to the connection with Port Hope, and consisted in crying down the By-law passed as illegal, and in taking every pains to circulate these opinions, with written declarations that any debentures issued and sold under the By-law would not represent any value. Owing to these discreditable movements, the By-law was brought under the action of the Queens Bench, when the Court at a certain stage of the proceedings intimated that it would be desirable to pass a new By-law for the amount required to make good the balance of the subscription of stock, or ask Parliament to legalize the old By-law to that extent.

The intimation of the Court has been complied with, and a new By-law is before the people to carry it out, in the meantime a former bitter and persistent foe to the road has taking up his old position and seeming to delight in the financial embarrassment which has taken place, with some other untoward differences which had arisen between the Contractors and the Company increasing the embarrassment—but now fortunately removed—is again busily engaged in gloating over previous predictions, decrying the road, its friends and promoters, the Company and the Contractors, and doing everything within the compass of his power, through misrepresentation, false figures, and false statements, to poison and prejudice the public mind against the new By-law and against the fulfillment of the pledged faith of the Town carefully omitting to point out to the said public the consequences that must inevitably result to the Municipality and people through a breach of their obligations legally incurred under seal.

The great source of faultfinding seems to culminate in what is declared to be a want of full and proper accounting by the Railroad Committee of the past and present year. If those accounts and statements had been sought for they might have been easily found with the Clerk of the Council, but the grumbler wanted no such dry and musty occupation to destroy his baseless fabric, and the matter of amount is after all a simple and plain affair and may be summed up, thus:—

An Abstract from the Town Treasurer's Statements in detail of Debentures received and expended on Railroad account, viz:

£20,500 Sterling Debentures brought into currency at 9¼ per cent,	£24,941	13 4
One currency Debenture for	58	0 0
Interest on Coupons,	1	19 11
	£25,001	13 3
Deduct £1,500 sterling, paid for surrender of Debentures as per agreement made by Mr. Conger in currency at 9¼ per cent,	£1,825	0 0
Deduct loss by Discount and negociation of Debentures,	2,511	18 8
		4,336 18 8
Total for Expenditure in currency on Road		20,664 14 7

Cr.

Paid for Iron as per Receipts	£12,811	3 5
Paid Tate & Fowler per Receipts	7,163	19 2
Paid Town one Debenture, £500 Stg. in Currency	517	1 8
Paid Town for Sundry Disbursements and Extra Discount	110	19 1
Balance Cash on hand	61	11 3
	£20,664	14 7
Amount of Peterboro Subscription, Currency.	20,000	0 0
Paid for Iron as above	£12,811	3 5
Paid Contractors as above	7,163	19 2
	£19,975	2 7
Deficiency exclusive of Debenture applied by Town, Currency	10,024	17 5

Now what is the plain result of the short statement of facts which has been given? Can it be denied that Peterboro', after mature deliberation, considered it absolutely necessary to procure a second outlet to the front; and having come to that determination she authorized the Mayor to subscribe £30,000 to carry out the object; this has been done, and it is simply absurd to say that the agreement entered into will not have to be fulfilled. Is it not evident already that a beneficial result has been felt by the road being nearly in a condition to be opened?—and the question of the legality to build it being set at rest,—and in that not seen in the altered manner in which the business (on the Cobourg road) is being conducted? Where are the complaints now, of highhanded proceedings and exorbitant charges? All vanished, because a rival is about to occupy a portion of the same ground. But it may here be remarked that the senseless cry of opposition got up at the present moment, acts in a two-fold capacity, and has different ends in view—one set of foes desire delay only, in order that Cobourg may reap another season's business without a rival, and in the hope that in the interval something may turn up in the chapter of accidents to place the interests of that road and town in a more favorable position; the second class of opponents called into existence by the first, have totally different views, their object is to repudiate the whole transaction, defeat the By-Law and defy all consequences. It is just possible that the opposition already put forth, with the seeming indifference of a class of men whose interests would be served beyond all others by the opening of the Port Hope route, may have effected a point in these transactions: I mean the loss to the Town of the interest on £20,000 sterling Debentures already borrowed.

But should the worst class of opponents succeed in their endeavours, do they think by that means to escape from the dilemma in which they would place themselves and the Town? Not in the least; they would certainly (if they have not done so already) relieve the Contractors from the obligation of paying any interest; but the Company would call upon them, and compel payment of the Stock.

By some among us it has been argued, that if the Queen's Bench quash the By-Law for £30,000, the Town would be relieved from the responsibilities incurred under it. I dissent from this view on two grounds: first, because a large expenditure on good faith has been made through the passage of that By-Law, as well as the signature of the Mayor to the Stock Book; and secondly, the Judges are represented as having made special reference to the important interests covered by the By-Law, as a reason for not giving judgment until an opportunity had been afforded of protecting these interests in the manner pointed out.

It is beside the issue now, for those opposing parties to raise the question of bad management, want of care and proper judgment, although I deny that such has been the case, but on the contrary assert that it has been a sound and good undertaking of the kind in which Peterboro' has been engaged, though new to her and her people; and thus it is that many persons are led into making remarks and passing opinions upon matters with which it is quite impossible they can be even imperfectly acquainted.

The proper way to look at the question is the honest one. We have made a bargain, let us keep it; we have promised to pay £30,000 for obtaining a Railroad to connect at Millbrook with Port Hope—we have paid £20,000 of that sum, and it is our duty promptly to make up the difference and have the road opened, and give it our support and business. If we have had any bickerings and differences in carrying out the object in detail, let us now sink them and forget them in unanimity of purpose, and make up our minds from past experiences to do better another time.

I am quite sanguine the people of Peterboro' will never regret having assisted to build the Millbrook Branch, and the day is not far distant when all will join in acknowledging this to be correct, and also admit it as the means of having made Peterboro' a large and thriving inland Town.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir:—I am informed there is going to be a public meeting at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, respecting the £12,500 By-Law. I wish to inform you and all my friends, that I do not desire them to attend to argue my rights. I know what I have to do, and what Peterboro' has got to do. I am quite indifferent whether the By-Law passes or not.

Yours Truly,
John Fowler.

Peterboro', April 22, 1858.

The Vital Point

The vital point is about the size of the head of a pin. It is a little spot formed of the grey substance of the nerves. The vital spot is situated at the point of junction between the cerebral marrow and the spinal marrow. The physiologist Lorry is said to have been the first observer of this point, probably because he was the earliest observer who has recorded his observations in books. Sudden death from what has been popularly called breaking the neck seems, however, to have induced medical men from very remote times to suspect the existence of some such point. Rough men have often inflicted instant death upon children by lifting them up by the head. Cage birds in escaping from their cages sometimes dash their beaks against the glass of windows and kill themselves instantly by breaking their necks. The bull-finch of a friend of mine, escaping from his cage during the love season, dashed against a pane of glass and expired instantly. On examining the bird, I found it had ruptured the vital point. The guardians of lighthouses describe how, during nights of storm and hurricane, they are continually hearing sea-birds dashing themselves against the strong glass of their beacons, and then falling mysteriously down dead.

Lorry says, "This place is found in little animals between the second and third, and third and fourth vertebræ; and between the first and second vertebræ of the neck, and between the second and third in animals of greater bulk."—Legallois describes the spot exactly: "Respiration does not depend upon the whole brain, but really upon a very limited spot upon the medulla oblongata, which is situated at a small distance from the occipital hole, and towards the origin of the pneumogastric nerves, or eighth pair."—Legallois arrived at this discovery, which determines the function of the medulla oblongata, and reveals the primal motor of the mechanism of respiration, the central point of the nervous system, by cutting successive slices of the brain until the section of the origin of the eighth pair of nerves stopped the respiratory movements.

M. Flourens has added minute precision to the exactitude of the invaluable discovery of his predecessors. The vital point, he says, is situated five millemetres under the origin of the pneumogastric nerves upon the brain of a dog. The vital point is situated three millemetres under the origin of the pneumogastric nerve upon the brain of a rabbit. The bifurcation of the brain or medulla oblongata, forming a V, the vital point is located at the point of the V. It is a grey corpscup point. This grey pin's-head-like spot is the keystone of the fabric of life.—The ancients imagined the Fatal Sisters with the distaff, the spindle, and the scissors, presiding successively over the thread of life; and the moderns have revealed a junction of the nervous fibres which a small gimlet can scoop out easily, changing thereby, in an instant, life into death!

This great fact is easily demonstrated.

"I often," says M. Flourens, "make the experiments by transverse sections.

"If the section passes above the point, the respiratory movements of the chest persist.

"If the section passes behind the point of junction of the pyramids, the respiratory movements of the face, the movement of the nostrils and yawning per se.

"If the section passes upon the point of the V of the grey substance inserted upon the V of the junction of the pyramids or pen's nib, the respiratory movements of the chest are abolished instantly and altogether.

"I often perform the experiment in another way.

"I plunge a little cutting punch into the prolonged marrow, taking great care to subject the instrument to the V of the grey substance. I then suddenly isolate the vital point, and the respiratory movements of the face are suddenly abolished."

The study of the vital point clears up many dark puzzles.

I need not point out to you how it explains the cause of sudden death from what is called breaking the neck. The hangman who understands the business adjusts the knot so as to dislocate the vertebræ, and tear the vital junction loader. The knowledge of this point is very important to Coroners and their juries, and all persons having to distinguish between suicides and murders. When the rest of the pneumogastric nerves are torn, death is instantaneous; and this rupture requires marvellously little to accomplish it. Suicides are mistaken for murders by persons who do not know how easily suicides can kill themselves with their feet resting, or with their bodies lying, upon the ground. Nothing more is needful than force enough to tear the breadth of a pin's head of nervous fibre. The hangman's work is commonly spoken of as an asphyxia, which it only is when bunglingly done. I once knew a benevolent clergyman who, having been a Surgeon before he entered the Church, and knowing the secret of hanging, showed his affection for a penitent culprit condemned to death for a small offence, by attending upon him on the scaffold, and by himself adjusting the knot of the rope in the way needful to secure the instantaneous rupture of the point of life.

The functions of the vital spot, while explaining the suddenness of many deaths which are constantly deemed mysterious and suspicious, explain also the prolongation of life for considerable periods, sometimes after the most fatal and frightful wounds. What I have said about the vital point explains what used to be when I was there, and perhaps still is, one of the standing wonders of London. There used to be several eating-houses in the city famous for turtle soup; and, of course, there are plenty of them still—But at the doors of the houses which exhibited the wonder there might be seen lying upon a layer of sawdust, at the bottom of a basket, the living head and neck of a turtle, the flesh of which was said to be already made into soup, and served up to the gastronomes inside. The head was undoubtedly alive. The eyes were alive and moving. They seemed dimly, vaguely, and feebly to ask from the spectators if not an explanation of the phenomenon, at least, why and wherefore the head had been severed in this way. Persons hardly enough to put their fingers into the mouth were assured of the vivacity of the severed head by receiving a good pinch. I for one am guiltless of having ever eaten any of the soup; nevertheless I am still haunted by those reproaching eyes, although I am sure I could exclaim, "Thou can-t not say I did it."

The physiologists long since reversed the wonder of the London cooks. The cooks displayed heads alive and bodies soup, and the savans displayed heads dead and bodies alive. Redi cut off the head of a turtle which survived twenty-three days. Flourens had some salamanders which lived several months without their heads. Legallois says birds have been known to walk and run with their heads off.

The explanations are very simple. The vital point is close to the head in all reptiles, and the London cooks, when cutting off the head cut off the vital point with it. The physiologists do just the reverse. When the physiologists sever the heads of frogs, turtles, or salamanders, with a view to show the reptiles living without their head, they are careful, by cutting above the vital point, to keep it attached to the body.

One more explanation and I have done. The newspaper correspondents who wrote home accounts of the battle of the Alma, challenged physiologists to explain how a soldier, the length of whose head from the front to the back had been traversed by a bullet, was able to walk down the hill to wash his head in the river.—Similar facts have long been well known. Men have lived many years, well, sane and healthy, after their skulls have been cleft to a considerable depth on one side. The records of physiology are full of marvellous survivals after the most terrible wounds: and their number will be increased continually, as the spread of science diminishes fear and increases courage among mankind. Hope will more and more help the healing art, when it is known how nature triumphs over the most dismal disasters which leave unscathed the vital point—that all-important but well protected pin's head point, where alone the prick of a pin is death.

The subject of a Pacific Railroad has again been thrown overboard in Congress. The Senate, by a vote of 25 to 20, voted to postpone it until December next, upon the plea that they could not agree upon a route. The leading friends of the Administration were the active advocates of the postponement.

Buffalo, April 20.—Two Germans named Thuringer and Zimmerman were arrested here last week, charged with enlisting men for the British service. Their examination closed last night. They were held for trial for the infringement of the neutrality laws.

Montenegro.—A letter from Caltaro of the 17th ultimo says an ukase has been published by order of Prince Canicelo in all markets and transmitted to all Captains and centurians. It interdicts under most severe penalties, the committal of the highest act of hostility on Ottoman territory. It is also therein stated that Montenegro will not assume the offensive against Turkey but that in the event of any aggression on the part of the latter, it will oppose force to force.

The Poisoning Case.—The inquest on the body of Patrick Harrington was resumed yesterday at the Town Hall, before Coroner Balfour. Several witnesses were examined, and the evidence elicited went to substantiate that already adduced on a previous occasion. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That we are of opinion from the evidence that has been adduced, that Patrick Harrington came to his death by poison given to him by Catherine Dwyer, now in custody." The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial at the next Assizes.—*Brampton Courier, 17th.*

The Relief of Saugor.—The most important event of the fortnight is the relief of Saugor, on the 3rd inst., by Sir Hugh Rose, with a column of troops from Bombay. For eight months 173 men, 67 women, and 130 children, have been cooped up in a small fort intended only for the defence of the arsenal, and containing but the dwelling house and a few out offices.—During the whole time, the garrison was at the mercy of the 31st Native Infantry, and some few of the 42nd Native Infantry, who, though the entire country around them was in a state of open rebellion, remained true to their salt.—*Daily News's* Calcutta correspondent.

Commercial.

Review of the Produce Trade.

From the Globe.

Toronto, Saturday, April 17, 1858.

Since our last report there has not been a great deal done in produce, the trade having become depressed and prices of the principal articles somewhat lower. The supplies from farmers and millers have been very small, while the demand has been less active than usual. The roads in the country will probably be broken up by the recent heavy rains, and this with the spring work on the farms which will now be commenced, will limit the deliveries for the next few weeks. The weather for the week has been unfavorable to vegetation, but if succeeded by a few warm days great good will be done.

Wheat.—The demand for wheat is less urgent, and since Friday there has been less competition than usual. The unfavorable advices from abroad, and the large amount of Western grain ready for shipment, and indeed now on the lakes, have deterred buyers from operating freely. Prices of good wheat have, however, only slightly declined, and any quantity that is likely to offer here will be bought at fair rate. The outside figure now for the best fall wheat is 91 (9s) per bushel, ranging from that down to 90c to 85c (4s 6d to 4s 9d) for medium to good samples. The purchases, with the exception of a few loads for local mills, are all for the Eastern States, for milling purposes.

The receipts for the past week are slightly over 9,000 bushels, against 7,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The average price for the week would be about 4s 10d, while for the corresponding week last year it was 4s 6d per bushel.

Spring Wheat.—Good samples fit for seed are in active request at 80c to 85c (3s to 3s 3d) per bushel. Medium lots being only 75c (2s 9d.)

The following is the movement in wheat during the week at this point:—

Y'day—In store last report, bush.	122,396
Received since	8,949
	131,345
Shipped	27,150
At present in store	104,197

Flour.—Since our last report the demand for flour for export has almost entirely ceased, and the market closes in a very depressed state. Prices are unsettled, and but for the small amount offering might materially decline; so far there is only a slight movement in that direction, but quite sufficient to indicate that to name sales, much lower rates would have to be accepted. As it is, in the absence of transactions we find it difficult to fix quotations with any degree of accuracy, and accordingly give a wide range, and call rates nominal at that. Superfine, $3 90 to $4; fancy, $4 15 to $4 25; extra, $4 37½ to $4 50; double extra, $4 75 to $5 per barrel. There is no disposition to operate, buyers awaiting further advices from abroad and anxious to see the effect of arrivals of Western produce on the New York and other markets.

The following will show the receipts, shipments, and amount of flour in store on the wharves here up to Tuesday night last:—

Flour—In store last report, barrels	35,189
Received since	1,746
	36,935
Shipped	3,301
At present in store	33,634

In Montreal the receipts have been light, particularly of Superfine No. 1, which finds purchasers at $4 50. Extra and fancy are dull at $4 80 to $5 and $4 60 to $4 65, respectively. For future delivery there is less enquiry, and it is procurable at $4 50 for all May.

Barley.—The demand for barley is still active at 40c to 45c (2s to 2s 3d) for very choice samples, and 30c to 35c (1s 6d to 1s 9d) to inferior and medium per bushel.

Rye for distilling purposes is wanted at 60c (3s) per bushel.

Oats are in moderate supply at 30c to 33c (1s 6d to 1s 8d) per bushel by large lots, and 35c (1s 9d) for small parcels.

Peas of good quality still move freely at 50c to 55c (2s 6d to 2s 9d), for consum ase, per bushel.

Seed.—The demand for seeds is less active, and although we do not alter our quotations, the market is less favorable to the seller. We call Timothy at $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel of 48 lbs., and Clover at $4 75 to $5 per bushel of 60 lbs.

Hay does not come in freely, and good timothy finds sale at $15 to $18, and sometimes $20 per ton.

Potatoes are plentiful at various prices ranging from 55c to 70c (2s 9d to 3s 6d) per bushel, according to quantity and quality. The demand for seed potatoes is not very active.

Apples are plentiful at $2 25 to $2 50 per barrel and 4s to 5s per bushel.

Butter.—Good fresh butter is scarce, and enquired for at 25c (1s 3d) per lb. Tub is in fair supply, but of good quality there is still a scarcity.—We quote it at 12½c to 15c (7½ to 9d) per lb by the firkin.

Eggs are very plentiful and prices continue low, ranging from 10c to 12½c (6d to 7½d) per dozen.

Poultry comes in more freely and finds sale at 4c to 5c (2s to 2s 6d) per pair for chickens, and 15c to 70c (7s 3d to 3s 6d) for ducks. Turkeys $1 to $1 50 each. Pigeons very plentiful, and somewhat of a drug at $1 per dozen.

Beef.—The supply of cattle is about equal to the demand, and the market is quiet at $5 to $6 per 100 lbs, deducting one-third for shrinkage. There is nothing doing in slaughtered.

Pork.—There has been no transactions in fresh Pork. Cured meats are very firm at our former quotations. The stock on hand is light, though fully equal to the present or prospective demand.

Sheep are not very plentiful, and are named at $5 to $7 each. Calves are in good supply at $2 to $5 each.

Wool is in more active request at 10d per lb. Sheep skins sought after at 80c to $1 (4s to 5s) each. Beef hides $4 per 100 lbs. Calf skins 6d per lb.

Died.

At Peterborough, on the 10th instant, very suddenly, John Woods, of Smith, aged 32 years.

Deceased had come to Town on business, and while so engaged, he fell down and expired. He had been in bad health for some time. He was much respected by his acquaintances.

An Abstract Statement

Made up from the late Town Treasurers Accounts of the Debentures received on Railway Expenditure in detail:—

£20,500 sterling Debentures reduced into currency at 9¼ per cent, is	£24941	13 4
1 Cy debenture for	58	0 0
Interest on coupon	1	19 11
Currency	£25001	13 3
Deduct £1500 sterling paid for surrender of Debentures, as pr. agreement with Mr. Conger at 9¼ per cent is, £1825 0 0		
Deduct loss on sale and negotiation of Debentures, £2511 18 8		
	£4336	18 8
Total amount for expenditure,	£20664	14 7

Cr.

Paid for iron, as per receipts,	£12811	3 5
" contractors per receipts,	7163	19 2
" deben., disposed of by town,	517	1 8
" Town of Peterboro in cash,	17	1 8
" " " "	1	19 11
" " " "	3	1 6
" Mr Harpers expenses to Kingston,	1	6 1
" Extra Discount Peterboro' proportion,	82	10 0
Cash on hand, balance,	61	11 3
	£20,664	14 7

P. S.—The Debenture disposed of by the Town has been repaid as follows:—

Mr. Fowlers order to W. Lansbury given up, paid,	£250	0 0
Mr. Fowlers order to Gough and Elliott, given up,	100	0 0
Mr. Ellis' Engineer's receipt for given up,	8	10 0
William Lansbury accepted order to Mrs. Savoy,	13	15 5
Due bill to Mr. Fowler for balance,	144	16 8
	£517	1 8

JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', April 19, 1858.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Stores, as render it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Science and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Paper Machie Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS
Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices **For Cash.**

SCHOOL BOOKS
Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes, at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ A liberal discount to Country d

Books, Stationery, &c.

NOTICE.

A. SAWERS, in returning thanks for the patronage bestowed on him since he opened his **STATIONERY** and **BOOK STORE**, respectfully intimates that in order to the better carrying on of this department of his business, he has introduced as partner, Mr. ALEX. MURRAY, who has had long experience in first class houses in the trade, in Britain and Canada, and on whom will rest the entire management of the

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
(BURNHAM'S BLOCK,)
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

Where the business will in future be carried on under
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', 8th April, 1858.

With reference to the above

SAWERS & MURRAY,

respectfully intimate that their Stock of Papers and general Stationery, has been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. It comprises

FOOLSCAP, POTT, LETTER & NOTE

Papers, ruled and plain. Envelopes to suit all sizes.

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books,

Ruled for £. s. d., or for Dollars and cents.

Memorandum and Pocket Books,
BLOTTING BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS,

SLATES, WRITING DESKS, PENS AND
HOLDERS, PENCILS, INK, RULERS,

Playing Cards, Sealing wax, &c, &c. &c. &c.

S. & M. have also on hand a complete assortment of the

NATIONAL & OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,
COPY BOOKS,

(Plain or Ruled with or without Head Lines,)

To which they beg to direct the attention of Teachers and the public generally.

They would also intimate that they have made arrangements for a full and regular supply of all the leading Periodicals,

Magazines and Reviews,

For which Orders are respectfully solicited.

On hand also a choice assortment of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS,

Suitable in size of print and in price, to all ages and classes of the community.

WRAPPING PAPERS, TWINES, &c. &c.,

On as favourable terms as can be secured in Montreal.

☞ Merchant's and country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

S. & M. respectfully invite inspection of their Stock, at the

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
Peterborough, April 8th, 1858. 14.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', April 15, 1858.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American, and English Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4½
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	3
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Blackwood's Magazine	1	3
Chamber's Journal	1	0
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	1	0
Ballou's Monthly	0	7½
Yankee Notions	0	7½

&c., &c., &c.

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—*paid in advance*—they can offer more liberal terms on most of the above. *Orders Respectfully Solicited.*

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', 15th April, 1858.

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 48

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be had elsewhere or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

The premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in extra power to his assistance.

☞ Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.

W. MCCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will: everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the deliencies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBORO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.
Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.
Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.
Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

OTONABEE WOOLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.,

in first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool! Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Shooting Tweed.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.
Peterboro', April 3rd, 1856. 14.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. MCDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. £498,820. Paid up Capital, £98,714 13s

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

Directors.

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P. | GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. | HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P.
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL Esq
E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.

MANAGER:
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Farm Rates.

*** The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.
Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1857. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. THOMPSON, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.
April 1st, 1858. 13

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by unremitting in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.
Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.
Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.
Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN.
Proprietor.
Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | **Omemee to Peterboro,**
One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.
PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.
Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | **Port Hope to Lindsay.**

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE, 2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S, 2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.
C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

A CARD.

A. FOWLIS & CO., take this opportunity of informing their friends and Customers that as the majority of the Hardware Merchants throughout the Province are adopting the CASH SYSTEM they intend in future to curtail their Credit sales.

They feel themselves compelled to *stop the Credit* of those parties who have not as yet settled their October account.

One month from this date is allowed for parties desirous of settling and saving costs. At the expiration of that time all notes and accounts overdue in October will be handed into Court for Collection.

Having adopted this course they will be enabled to supply their friends at LOWER RATES than heretofore.
Peterboro', C. W., March 31st, 1858. 13-6t

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the beautiful and superior agricultural horse "YOUNG KING ALFRED." He is of a dark bay color and has superior action, stands seventeen hands and is five years old.

TERMS:—One half cash and three months credit for the balance.

To view the Horse apply to the present proprietor, one mile from Dummer Mills.

WIDOW GRISDALE.
Lot 13, Con. 1, Dummer, April 15, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given. Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of London Street, with 96 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor.
THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.
Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

—ALSO—

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to
J. EDWARDS.
Peterborough, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to
WILLIAM DOBBIN.
Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superior Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers beg to return thanks to their many customers for the kind support they have received since commencing business, and would respectfully invite their attention to their Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Which is quite complete, having been selected from the largest establishments in Montreal and Toronto, and trust by strict attention to business and studying to please their customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

N. B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle the same before the 25th inst, without further notice. All sums unpaid at that time will, without exception, be handed over to an Attorney for collection, as they have stopped the credit business, and do not employ any person for the purpose of collecting accounts.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
George-Street.
Peterboro,' April 7th, 1858. 14

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

SHADES,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.
Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to
RICHARD JAS. WILKS, Cobourg.
Or, RICHARD WILKS, Peterborough.
Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

REMOVAL.

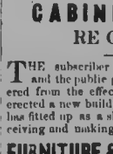
THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which has been so kindly extended to him, would inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new shop expressly fitted up for him, on George Street, next door to G. H. Mashall's Bakery, and two doors below A. McNeil's Auction Rooms. Having had many years experience in one of the largest Cities in North America, and in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, he flatters himself that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of his profession,

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

And hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Peterboro', March 9th, 1858. 10

MRS. J. BARNES,



BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Kennedy in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,
as a
Millinery
AND
Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.
Peterborough, Sept. 20th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE.—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the USERS OF PEN and INK. A valuable and wonderful discovery.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink,

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of fluid Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered, embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied accurately on cloth, wood, steel, or any hard substance. For

Printing,

Postmasters and users of stamping apparatus generally value it highly. It matters not how careless the operation, a legible impression is invariably made. Its permanency makes it particularly valuable for stamping clothes.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK

Is put up in packages arranged especially for the travelling community. It can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time. There is no pen required for using it, but it contains in itself everything requisite for persons desiring to correspond with their friends. Every one will find this as represented. As many may be inclined to class the "Portable" as one of the many humbugs of the day, we agree to send a sample package to any one for twenty-five cents, or the same amount in postage stamps. Do you wish for

Honourable, Genteel, and Lucrative Employment?

We wish to engage agents for the sale of this celebrated Ink, and can assure all that they will find no better employment or more money-making business than this, and hoping that you will carefully consider it, we await your orders.

TERMS.

To local or travelling agents, we offer the following inducements: For Two Dollars we will send any one two packages of the Ink by mail, and prepay postage on the same; and also we will send full and explicit directions for making, putting up and selling the article.

Any one can make and sell enough to remunerate him for his outlay in a single day.

Pay of the Business.

It is unnecessary to say anything of the money that can be made in this business. It is entirely new and in great demand. Any person can make and put up a thousand packages a day, which will cost three dollars, and which retail at twenty-five cents each, making a profit of two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

☞ No agent will be confined to a single county, but may sell wherever he chooses. You can realize from three to five dollars per day. We wish it understood, that no deviation from the above will be made. Orders solicited.—Address,

PORTABLE INK COMPANY,
Peterborough, C. W.
January, 1858. 6

DISSOLVED.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, so as to empower the said Company to extend their line of Railway to Lake Huron, and for other purposes.

J. S. SMITH,
President.
Port Hope, 5th January, 1858. 2

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Lee,
(Late of Toronto.)
THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,
Can beat any
NIGGER
Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for 100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S, George Street.
Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.
Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

ELLIS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.
Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. ITS BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. ITS DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. ITS CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certifies that I have analysed a specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.45
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.48
Silica	1.84
Protoxide of Iron	.21
Water	18.36
Loss	.29

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OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notic. and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 17.

The Examiner.

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Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMP'T.

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 85—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. Also, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. S. PEOK, Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept 2, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES,

TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding townships for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will ever be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ Good work and moderate charges.—☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 48

PAPER HANGING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Shop on Hunter Street, a large and varied assortment of Window Shades, among which will be found some of the newest designs, French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Screens, and Window Blinds, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. He has recently added to his stock a number of beads, which he will sell at unprecedented low prices.

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship as worthy the attention of those requiring anything in his line.

Hunter Street, Peterboro, April 1857.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 23.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS, from the committee on the Bill to secure to married women certain separate rights of property, reported the Bill as amended.

The amendments were adopted, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

CAPT. KENNEDY.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved that the petition of Capt. William Kennedy, praying for compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the sale by the Government of lands belonging to him and situated at Southampton, during his absence upon an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, be referred to a Select Committee.—Carried.

THE REBELLION OF 1837-8.

Hon. Col. PRINCE also moved that the petition of John Montgomery, praying for indemnity for the burning of his property on Yonge street, during the rebellion of 1838, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Hons. Messrs. Ferguson, Moore, Hartmanus Smith, Masson, Simpson, Widmer, and the mover.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET hoped his hon. friend would not press his motion. The petition of Mr. Montgomery had been on three several occasions brought before the other branch of the Legislature, and it had been as often rejected. He did not think this was a petition to be referred to a Committee, and if his hon. friend would only look at the statute 8 Vic. cap. 106, he would see that Mr. Montgomery was not in a position to claim the sympathy of the House. That act was passed on the 20th December, 1844, and contained a preamble that set forth that the petitioner had been lawfully convicted and attainted of high treason; that the Royal pardon had been mercifully extended to him; that at the time of his conviction and attainder he was seized and possessed of divers estates of freehold and inheritance, and of other estates of and in certain lands and hereditaments in Upper Canada; that by his conviction and attainder the said estates had become vested in Her Majesty; and that the Queen had been pleased to grant restitution of the said estates, lands, and tenements, subject to the debt and liabilities which existed or were attached to the same at the time of such conviction and attainder.—Now (continued Mr. Vankoughnet) the hon. gentleman would see that at the time of the passing of this act John Montgomery had no claim upon the Legislature—his sole appeal was made upon the mercy of the Crown; and the giving up to him such property as was still in existence, subject to the payment of debt, was a pure act of grace. And yet after property which had become part of the public domain had been given up to John Montgomery to enable him to pay his debts, he, the man who had been convicted of high treason, came before the House and asked to be compensated out of the public chest for the losses which his treasonable practices had occasioned him. He hoped the House would unhesitatingly reject the proposal for sending the petition to a Committee, seeing that the House of Assembly had hitherto refused to petition the Governor General to recommend that the petitioner should receive relief out of the public revenue.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE hoped his hon. friend would withdraw the motion, as he considered that the House would be paying but a poor tribute of respect to Her Majesty were they to entertain the petition, and he thought that the President of the Council had unanswerably shown that it was not consistent with their dignity as advisers of the Crown to receive such petition.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said he felt himself placed in a peculiar position. Colonel Prince asked him that morning to consent to his being added to the committee, and he then told Col. Prince that he was afraid he had suffered his good feelings to obtain the better of his judgment. He begged that his name might be taken off the committee.

Hon. Mr. MOORE said that since the Rebellion Losses Commission had finished their labors and reported, there had been many applications for aid from parties whose claims the Commission had rejected, and he thought it wrong at this time, when bygones should be treated as bygones, a discussion upon the events of 1837-8, should in any way be revived. He wished to withdraw his name from the committee.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said he did not at all think that he ought to withdraw this motion. Granted, that this petition had been two or three times before the House of Assembly, this was the first occasion of its being introduced into the Legislative Council, from whom the public had a right to expect justice and honesty. Were the members of this House about to say that a man had no right to further petition Parliament merely because a subordinate branch of the Legislature had thought proper, in his opinion upon unjust grounds, to reject it? Would they consent to play second fiddle to the House of Assembly? Would they submit to be bound by the Lower House, when an injured man called upon them for justice? Were they to be bound by the lower branch of the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. ROSS—I think we should call the hon. member to order.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—What is the point of order?

Hon. Mr. ROSS said the House of Assembly almost half pastor to originate money votes, and he did not think the hon. member was in order in casting reflections upon that body because they had refused the petition.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said, until he was called to order by the Speaker, he considered he was entitled to the freedom of the House to say whatever he considered necessary in support of his motion. He had not said one word against the House of Assembly, he merely stated that they had thrown out the petition, and he thought they had no right to do so. [Laughter.] He thought the House of Assembly had acted unconstitutionally in refusing the petition, and he thought the petitioner had the strongest claim upon them.

Hon. Mr. ROSS regretted that after an interval of more than twenty years a debate should have taken place in this House which involved a reference to the events of 1837, and he thought it most unwise that at this distance of time the trial of the respective parties who were implicated in the rebellion should be commenced anew. Only a short time since he (Mr. Ross) saw rebel army commissions bearing the signature of the petitioner.

Hon. Col. PRINCE called the hon. gentleman to order. It was not fair for his hon friend to refer to commissions said to have been signed by Mr. Montgomery, when he objected to a committee being appointed to enquire into these allegations. He (Col. Prince) asserted that Mr. Montgomery did not sign these commissions.

Hon. Mr. ROSS asserted that he did, and he was sure a majority of the House would reject the motion.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said if these cases were entertained there would be no end to them. Within the present week he had received a request from a person to present a petition claiming £500 for losses said to have been incurred during the Lower Canadian revolt.

Hon. Mr. PATTON said he had been requested to present a petition from one who had suffered grievous losses; but he had been advised that the sufferer ought to have urged his claim before the Commissioners, and that having neglected to do so, he could not now seek redress. Here, however, was a man figuring upon the statute books as having been convicted of treason, and who was a recipient of the favors of the Crown, requesting that indemnity which could not now be extended to those who had been loyal to their Queen and true to their country. Were they to be told that the jury who convicted Mr. Montgomery were actuated by strong partizan feelings? Language of that sort was an insult to the House, casting as it did a reflection upon the mode of administering justice in this country, and it ought not to be permitted. His hon. friend had asked where was the difference between the offence of this man and that of others now high in office; but he (Mr. Patton) cared nothing about the offences of others—Mr. Montgomery had been convicted as a felon, and it was an insult to the Legislature for him to demand compensation for what he had suffered.

Hon. Col. PRINCE replied, and implored the House to pause before they rejected the resolution.

The motion was then put and lost—three voting for and twenty-three against it. Those who supported the motion were Hons. Colonel Prince, and Messrs. Dessaulles and Morris.

Will there be War in Utah?

As we intimated last week, the President has appointed civil Commissioners to accompany the Utah army—Governor Powell and Major M'Cullough. These gentlemen are instructed to endeavor to bring Brigham Young to reason before forcible measures are taken; and it is stated to be the opinion of Mr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate to Congress, that, had they been sent twelve months ago, the expense and trouble of the Utah expedition might have been spared.

At the time our latest advices left Utah Territory, the middle of February, Brigham Young had notified General Johnston that he and his force must vacate their quarters and betake themselves homeward to the States by the 10th of March. It may be that this notice was merely intended as a bravado. The Mormons are adepts at the art of brag. But if the menace was intended seriously—if it be the design of the Mormons really to insist on the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Territory, we know enough of General Johnson's character and intentions to feel certain that a terrible conflict must already have taken place, and that either our little army has been severely cut up, or that it has cut its way into Salt Lake City. In either event it strikes us that the attitude of the Peace Commissioners, on arriving at the scene of action, will be somewhat ridiculous.

We expressed, last week, our views of the policy of dispatching civil Commissioners in the train of army to act as advisers and school-masters to the general commanding. However, as the new commander of the Utah army, General Smith, seems to have made no protest against the appointment of Powell and M'Cullough, we presume he does not anticipate that any inconvenience will arise from it. It is his affair.

But, at any rate, the Administration seems to be in a pretty dilemma. If the Peace Commissioners settle the business without fighting, how will the President reconcile it on his consciences to have spent such an enormous sum on an unnecessary military expedition—the mere loss in cattle amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and every barrel of flour eaten by the army having cost the Government, it is said, one hundred dollars? And if the Mormons fight, how will Mr. Buchanan explain his only sending Peace Commissioners to the scene of action when the battle has been fought?—*Harper's Weekly.*

Hints to Sensible People.

Very few persons, outside of the foreign trading community, comprehend the whole importance of the statement which has been stereotyped in the papers latterly—that exchange on London has ranged from 107 to 108. It is, however, a fact of the highest moment to the entire community. Let us explain it in a sentence. The par of exchange between the United States and Great Britain is 109; that is to say, when bills on England can be bought here at 109, there is no current of money flowing either way. When we are debtors of England we generally, now, find ourselves buying bills for London, Glasgow, Manchester, Hull, and almost all our foreign correspondents, on London at rates above par, at some rate, between 109 and 110, or 111. When, on the contrary, we are not debtors but creditors of the foreign world, exchange on London falls below par, that is to say, below 109. The meaning, therefore, of the decline in foreign exchange is, that we are liquidating our foreign debt, and piling up abroad a balance in our favor.

This anomalous fact is partially explained by the Custom-house returns at this port, which, as every one knows, is the largest importing port in the United States. During the three months ending on March the 31st, our importation of foreign goods fell short of those of the corresponding months of last year by thirty-six millions of dollars. Our importation for the nine months which have elapsed of the current fiscal year—notwithstanding that they include three months of enormous speculation, importation and general commercial activity last fall—fall short of those of the corresponding period of the former fiscal year by nearly thirty millions of dollars. In other words, assuming the operations of the past three months as the basis of calculation, the people of the United States are at present retrenching their consumption of foreign merchandise and manufactures to two-thirds of what they were before the late panic. The consequence of this we see in the fall of foreign exchange.

We are, in fact, at the present moment becoming creditors of the world at large. Whether we shall remain so depends upon the conduct of our people. Last fiscal year we sold to foreign countries, in round figures, three hundred and sixty-two millions of our produce, and took from them in exchange three hundred and sixty millions of produce and manufactures. If we had dispensed with one-third of these latter—as we are now doing—there would have been a balance not of two, but of one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars in our favor, which we could have drawn at pleasure in specie.

It rests with the people of the United States to decide whether they will, or will not, become the bankers of the world. If they resolutely determine to curtail their consumption of foreign luxuries—to buy as few silks, laces, watches, jewelry, wines, foreign hardware, cottons, woolens, and linens, tea, coffee, sugar, and fruits, as absolute necessity requires—in a very few years New York will occupy the place now filled by London in the commercial community, and this will be the general bank of the trading world. Foreigners can not dispense with our cotton, corn, wool, and tobacco; we can do without a great portion of their manufactures. It only needs a little resolute economy on the part of our rich people. If every father of a family would make a rule to use no foreign luxuries of any kind, the battle would be won. If every lady would agree to dispense with foreign silks and laces for two or three years, half the work would be accomplished. If wine-drinkers would agree to do without Champagne and claret till 1862, there would be no need of self-denial after that date.

The solution of the problem rests with the consumers—that is to say, the great public of the United States. So long as they will buy, merchants will import. So long as they do import on the scale of recent years, we shall, as a nation, accumulate nothing. It is simply a question of a few years' abstinence from unnecessary luxuries.

The question has been confused by foolish endeavors of the manufacturers to involve it in the protectionist dispute. People who would gladly exclude foreigners from our markets have been led to support them by the selfish efforts of certain classes here to obtain a legislative monopoly of those markets. In reality, there is no need of any laws on the subject. If people are resolved to spend their money on foreign luxuries, all the laws in the world will not prevent them, and the balance of trade will remain against us; if, on the contrary, the American people at large realize the importance of becoming creditors, instead of debtors, of the foreign world, they will, without any laws, cease to consume more than is absolutely necessary of foreign merchandise, and the United States will rapidly become the mart, centre, and focus of the commercial world.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Our Foreign Ministers.

It was well understood, when Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated, that notwithstanding the identity of political principle between him and his predecessor, the foreign representatives of the United States would all give place to new men. It was considered convenient that, in order to reward his supporters, the President should have the patronage of the foreign appointments, just as completely as if he had succeeded a chief magistrate of a hostile party. There was a reason for this independent of the exigencies of party. It was notorious that Mr. Pierce's diplomatic service had been miserably inefficient. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan himself, none of Mr. Pierce's appointees seemed to have done any thing at all. Their performance had been confined to drawing their salary, and occasionally dining and wining Americans of adequate calibre. They had achieved no purpose whatever, so far as the national interests were concerned. It was therefore very justly argued that the nation would bear up bravely against their dismissal, and the appointment of new men at their stead.

Hitherto Mr. Buchanan seems to have been in no hurry to fill the diplomatic vacancies which the rule of rotation had open to him. He has sent a new min to Prussia, another to Sweden, another to the Hague, several to South and Central America, and one or two others to other second rate courts. But the most important missions are still filled by the appointees of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Dallas still represents the country in England, and Mr. Mason continues to entertain with lavish hospitality in Paris.

So far as England is concerned, it seems likely that the important negotiations still pending between the United States and that kingdom are left to the sagacity of Washington Irving. Mr. Buchanan's selection of this poet for so delicate a mission is very creditable to him. But the case of Irving illustrates with special force Mr. Ac-

Usury Laws.

The last great financial panic, if it has exercised no other moral, has at least illustrated the folly of all usury laws. A legal standard for money was first originated by England, when wishing to borrow for herself, she made it penal to charge above a certain sum for its hire. In this country each State has its legal rate of interest, ranging from six per cent. to ten; this legal rate, as a general thing, being a dead letter in all business transaction, only coming into positive play in the loaning of money upon bond and mortgage, or in some investment of solidity; and frequently in these cases evaded by a system of bonus by which the lender gets a much larger price.

Money is as much a commodity of commerce as flour, beef or wool; its price will be governed by its scarcity in the market, and the demand. In the late panic there was not actually a less quantity of money in the country than before; the simple trouble proceeded from the fact that those who dealt in it and had large stocks in hand would not sell. The principle was carried out as in the cotton and grain trade. They would not sell because they feared the solvency of their customers. All wanted money, their debts must be paid; those who wanted were willing to pay according to its scarcity, and its market value therefore went up 24, 36, 48 per cent per annum, or any other price in accordance with the risk of the seller. Soon came the reaction.—Most commercial houses could not live at such rates; they preferred, wisely, to suspend. Those who had small amounts to pay, paid, and the demand for money ceased.—As soon as the demand ceased, then came the seller into market with his accumulated stock, but could not afford to sell it when it did not pay. A market must be found.—Money went down, down, until it became a drug at legal interest. There was no business doing to use it, consequently no buyers. The holders were looking in every direction for places to put their repleted purses. Railway shares, bank stock, that a few weeks before was spurned, now loomed up, paying dividends from 7 to 12 per cent. when money was down to 5 in the street. What wonder that the holders sought investment. Up went the stock; Third street, Wall street and State street went mad. It was the Utopia of brokers. Uncle Sam advertises for bids for his Treasury notes, and received offers as low as three per cent. The market is glutted with money. There is no outlet for it in trade, and if it were, the holder, having before his eyes that vague, indistinct shadow, the usury laws, cannot use. He cannot, because he is unwilling to take the risks of trade at the same price as he can get for it on bond and mortgage or on stocks. He is denied the privilege accorded to any other dealer, to charge for his merchandise in accordance with the risk he runs in obtaining payment.

In England, the Bank governs the rate of interest; as speculation rises or panic fills the commercial world, the Bank goes up to check the demand; during the height of the late panic the rate was up to 10, it is now down to 4. It is not uncommon to see money in London at 2, 2½ and 3 per cent., and that while the bank rates are almost double.

Our banking system is, when the demand becomes greatest, to make the discounts smaller. It was this false system that caused the late revulsion, and all its attendant consequences.

As well might we legislate to control any other branch of business as the trade in money. All usury laws simply hamper commerce, palsy the young dealer, and choke the active channels of trade. It is not the old standard houses that are affected by the price of money, they are the ones who would uphold the system. As long as it lasts, so long can they have their neighbor's note, through the "middle of a dollar," at 2 or 3 per cent a month. It is the shaky dealer, who is dependent on a large number of scattered customers through the country; if anything goes wrong with crops or exchanges, he has no funds to fall back on; there is nothing but sharpening among the brokers, and his note goes to the second man at a heavy shave, who knows, perhaps, while taking it, that the amount is intended to pay one he has already in bank against the borrower. Wherever the restrictions on the legal value of money, and all their evil system fails to the ground.—*Leslie's Illus. Newspaper.*

Manly Exercise.

Our young men pay too little attention to their physical training. After the usual daily business, which is chiefly of a sedentary character, they resort to the billiard saloons or theatres or drinking houses for recreation, where they pass their evenings in a manner unprofitable both in a pecuniary and healthful point of view. Instead of wasting their health and time in these close and heated saloons, how much better would it be to devote an hour or two each evening to exercises in the gymnasium, in the natural developement of their muscles and the strengthening of their physical powers. The benefit to be derived from a proper course of physical training is incalculable; it will not be found only in improved health, in vigorous elasticity, in capability to do and to endure, but it will be seen in the increased activity of the mind, in the manly tone of sentiment, in the buoyant spirits and the consciousness of vital existence. Our immediate attention was called to the consideration of this subject by a visit we paid to Ottington's Gymnasium last week. The occasion was an exhibition of his pupils, when we saw feats of strength and agility which would have taxed severely many of our public acrobats.—Contrast these young and vigorous athletes with the puny, wretched specimens of men that every hour cross our path, and the virtue of gymnasium exercises will at once be apparent. We do not think that parents pay sufficient attention to the physical training of their children. They fancy that if they take care of their heads they do all that is necessary, or should be expected from them. They, in fact, expend their brains on the hot-house principle, and leave their forms to be dwarfed for the want of healthy and energetic exercise. This reproach is applicable not only to the education of boys, but becomes even a graver reproach when considered in connection with the education of girls. Boys will run riot and get exercise somehow or the other, but our girls, bound up by the social restrictions which clog their every action, grow up as beautiful but fragile weeds, utterly unfitted physically for the duties of wife and mother. Artificiality is the end and aim of modern education, and Nature, with all its free and beautiful instincts, is sedulously kept out of view, or revealed only to be ashamed for avoidance. All this is wrong, but it is not beyond the power of remedy. The evil has been growing upon us under the guise of fashion, which only recognizes ladies and gentlemen, ignoring men and women. The effete race which has sprung up under this baneful influence will die out, and the public sentiment will demand the physical as well as the mental training, that the descendants of the men and women of the Revolution, the heirs of giants, shall not become dwarfed to pigmies.—*Leslie's Ill. Newspaper.*

Arrival of the "Canada."

HALIFAX, April 23.

The *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, Saturday, 10th inst., arrived at this port shortly before noon to-day. Her advices are three days later than those by the *City of Washington*, at New York.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived on the 8th inst.

The general news brought by this arrival is not of much importance, excepting what is contained in the advices from India.

The dates from Bombay are to the 18th of March. Previous to that date the British troops had made their grand attack upon Lucknow, and the city had fallen.—The rebels fled from their strongholds in the greatest disorder and confusion, and were hotly pursued by the British cavalry and artillery. There was not much hard fighting at the capture, and the losses were light, the rebels making but a feeble resistance. At the last advices, the whole city was in possession of the British.

There had been quite a panic in Calcutta in consequence of a wide spread fear of an outbreak among the natives, but it turned out to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool cotton market opened for the week at a considerable advance in prices on all grades; but consequently there was a partial falling off, and the market closed quiet, at an advance of about ⅛ to ¼ of the rates as per advices by the *Africa*. The sales for the week amount to about 77,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was generally quiet. Provisions, also, were without any movement of importance.

Consols had declined, and closed for money at 96⅛ to 96¼.

LIFE'S DARK SIDE.—There are in New York city nearly 40,000 women who sew for a living. About 12,000 of these are shirtmakers, 11,000 tailoresses and vestmakers, 4,400 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dressmakers and milliners, besides those employed in other branches of needlework. Most of these women have been out of employment during the past winter; only about 3,000 of them, it is said, have had work to do during that period. Shirtmakers generally receive twenty-five cents a day. The introduction of sewing machines has thrown a great many out of employment.

OPEN JEWISH FARMER IN AMERICA.—It is a singular fact, revealed in the last census of the United States, that while there are, some hundred thousand Jews in that country, only one person who has ever registered as a farmer. So literally is the prophecy of their dispersion fulfilled, that they are strangers to that occupancy which labors all others, pushes a roving chase and a home. "Hey, boys, will you come and live with me? I have a farm among the vines." The Jews are traders, and attached to the soil where they are found, but only as we lodged in a foreign country. In California they follow the occupation of Jacob of the tribes they are found in large numbers. They utterly ignore that the "curse" of labor was pronounced on Adam alone. There never lived a Jew who was employed in picking huckleberries, sleep, he says, was so occupied.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.—On the 15th of March a revolution, under the lead of General Castro, broke out and overthrew the President, Monagas, who, with his wife and family, took refuge in the house of the French Minister. Perhaps there never was a more corrupt family than that of Monagas's. There is something quite ludicrous in the magnificence of Madame Monagas's peculations; she very coolly seized the custom-house of Laguayra, and constituted its revenues as her pin-money. Its receipts were about 700,000 dollars per annum.—Castro has been chosen President *pro tem.* that is, till the Convention meet. The popular opinion is that General Paez will be invited to return.

ANECDOTE OF HAVELOCK.—During the stay in England of General Havelock, the narrator went one evening to his house, in compliance with an invitation. In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly round to her husband and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon.—The Colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold, too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and in the pressure of business at ——, I forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve o'clock at noon, and it was now after seven o'clock in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and, as he went forth to deliver his son of his weary watch on London Bridge, he turned round to excuse himself to his visitor, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Col. returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared to be somewhat affected by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlor at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humor, and the feeling that all was right.

The War in China.

From the Correspondents of the Illustrated London News.

CANTON, Jan. 28, 1858.

On the 17th I left Canton and steamed down the river in the *Forester* gun-boat, to spend a day or two at Hong-Kong. Fourteen days, or rather nights, on hard planks, with sleep constantly disturbed by real or imaginary alarms, required a little rest in all conscience. How splendid Hong Kong appeared after the one-storied and narrow-lined Canton! Queen's-road indeed looked as if it deserved the name, and the merchants' houses here bore some resemblance to palaces. The very Chinese houses, whilst preserving their own style, have grown considerably in altitude, and would rather astonish their brick and mortar brothers up Canton side. Seen from a trifling distance, with the background composed of Magazine Hill, the remains of Gough Fort, and the white-clad mountain, it presents many beautiful points of view, interspersed as it is with trees, green always, and gardens full of vegetables. The views from the walls are likewise extremely beautiful; the intense green of the paddy-fields contrasting with the reddish-brown mountains to the north-east of the city; but it is from the back of Magazine Hill (head-quarters) that the finest panorama as to be seen.—Innumerable miles of flats, paddy-fields, cultivated with Chinese perfection, spread out as far as the eye can reach, till they are lost among the hills in the hazy distance. A river intersects them, on which junks are visible; on the east a wild ravine separates you from Gough's Hill. If you look down you'll see great holes made by the shells from the fleet. Gough's Hill is so covered with graves that it looks as though 10,000 moles had for centuries been at work upon it. Between Magazine Hill and the head-quarters (within the walls) is the five storied Pagoda—an edifice with real and five spurious roofs, twisted up at the corners, like a swell's moustache; whilst below two fearless-looking lions guard the entrance. At the upper stories red coats are visible, and the British tongue is audible; below are a number of individuals in blue, from whom now and then issue such words as "Coo mow d'wan piguff" "Sharo dam," &c., leaving no doubt in the questioner as to their nationality. On the north-west the city walls extend a little way, giving you a glimpse of grey-tiled roofs, all of the same shape and size, with here and there great banyan trees, with massive foliage, small towers, and stone crenelated flanks. Turn your back now on Magazine Hill and look down before you at your feet lies the far-famed Canton. What impression does it produce upon you? Every street seems but a repetition of the former streets. You see one more square front, and the eternal grey roof. As for pedestrians, they mightily above the rest, otherwise the height of all is much the same. The city dignitaries are above all, riding here in chairs of state at the end of the city. The mass of the ships above you where the river is widening into totness. To the left you discover the Western suburbs—flanked you a prospect of hills; and to the right inland city along the walls on your left Europeans, sailors, and soldiers, are constantly coming and going. Such in brief is an outline of Canton.

Great anxiety is felt on the part of the merchants to have the blockade raised; but I suspect the authorities here gave satisfactory reasons for not desiring to put the people of the city in a state of excitement at present. The Tartar troops, who are supposed to be quite disarmed on the north side. The Tartar troops, who are supposed to be quite disarmed on the north side. The Tartar troops, who are supposed to be quite disarmed on the north side

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 17.

The Examiner.

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Business Directory.

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BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vicars, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to SimcoeStreet, in cedoors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Gaveuer, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

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ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

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Alders Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 45

PAPER HANGING, &c.

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Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 23.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS, from the committee on the Bill to secure to married women certain separate rights of property, reported the Bill as amended.

The amendments were adopted, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

CAPT. KENNEDY.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved that the petition of Capt. William Kennedy, praying for compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the sale by the *Government of lands belonging to him* and situated at Southampton, during his absence upon an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, be referred to a Select Committee.—Carried.

THE REBELLION OF 1837-8.

Hon. Col. PRINCE also moved that the petition of *John Montgomery*, praying for indemnity for the burning of his property on Yonge street, during the rebellion of 1838, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Hons. Messrs. Ferguson, Moore, Harmanus Smith, Masson, Simpson, Widmer, and the mover.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET hoped his hon. friend would not press his motion. The petition of Mr. Montgomery had been on three several occasions brought before the *other* branch of the Legislature, and it had been as often rejected. He did not think this was a petition to be referred to a Committee, and if his hon. friend would only look at the statute 8 Vic. cap. 106, he would see that *Mr. Montgomery was not in* a position to claim the sympathy of the House. That act was passed on the 20th December, 1844, and contained a preamble that set forth that the petitioner had been lawfully convicted and attainted of high treason; that the Royal pardon had been mercifully extended to him; that at the time of his conviction and attainder he was seized and possessed of divers estates of freehold and inheritance, and of other estates of and in certain lands and hereditaments in Upper Canada; that by his conviction and attainder the said estates had become vested in Her Majesty; and that the Queen had been pleased to grant restitution of the said estates, lands, and tenements, subject to the debt and liabilities which existed or were attached to the same at the time of such conviction and attainder.—Now (continued Mr. Vankoughnet) the hon. gentleman would see that at the time of the passing of this act *John Montgomery had no claim* upon the Legislature—his sole appeal was made upon the mercy of the Crown; and the giving up to him such property as was still in existence, subject to the payment of debt, was a pure act of grace. And yet after property which had become part of the public domain had been given up to John Montgomery to enable him to pay his debts, he, the man who had been convicted of high treason, came before the House and asked to be compensated out of *the public chest* for the losses which his treasonable practices had occasioned him. He hoped the House would unhesitatingly reject the proposal for sending the petition to a Committee, seeing that the House of Assembly had *hitherto* refused to petition the Governor General to recommend that the petitioner should receive relief out of the public revenue.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE hoped his hon. friend would withdraw the motion, as he considered that the House would be paying but a poor tribute of respect to Her Majesty were they to entertain the petition, and he thought that the President of the Council had unanswerably shown that it was not consistent with their dignity as advisers of the Crown to receive such petition.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON said he felt himself placed in a peculiar position. Colonel Prince asked him that morning to consent to his being added to the committee, and he then told Col. Prince that he was afraid he had suffered his good feelings to obtain the better of his judgment. He begged that his name might be taken off the committee.

Hon. Mr. MOORE said that since the Rebellion Losses Commission had finished their labors and reported, their had been many applications for aid from parties whose claims the Commission had rejected, and he thought it wrong at this time, when bygones should be treated as bygones, a discussion upon the events of 1837-8, should in any way be revived. He wished to withdraw his name from the committee.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said he did not at all think that he ought to withdraw this motion. Granted, that this petition had been two or three times before the House of Assembly, this was the first occasion of its being introduced into the Legislative Council, from whom the public had a right to expect justice and honesty. Were the members of this House about to say that a man had no right to further petition Parliament merely because a subordinate branch of the Legislature had thought proper, in his opinion upon unjust grounds, to reject it? Would they consent to play second fiddle to the House of Assembly? Would they submit to be bound by the Lower House, when an unheard man called upon them for justice? Were they to be bound by the lower branch of the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. ROSS—I think we should call the hon. member to order.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—What is the point of order?

Hon. Mr. ROSS said the Mover of Assembly which had power to originate money votes, and he did not think that he was in order in reading the Lower House down when they had refused him relief.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said, could he not speak to order by the Speaker, as he should not attempt on the division of the House to refer to the constitutional position of the Lower House. He had not published to the world that the Lower House was already divided, but he would say that their votes, in the instance of the petitioner, were [illegible]

President of the Council, by stating what had been done by the Lower House, and surely he (Col. Prince) had a right to advance reasons why this House should not be governed by the decisions of that House?

Hon. Mr. ROSS repeated that in this matter the House were distinctly bound by the other House.

Hon. Col. PRINCE would have sat in Parliament for eighteen years to little purpose were he now to move that this House should vote the money. The object of this resolution was that a Select Committee might be appointed to address the Governor General upon the merits of Mr. Montgomery's case. The President of the Council rose in his place and said, "Behold an Act of Parliament!" But the hon. gentleman displayed the astuteness which many years' practice at the bar had given him, by altogether withholding the fact that that Act applied exclusively to Mr. Montgomery's real property; and had he taken the trouble to read the petition, he would have seen that Mr. Montgomery had lost personal property to the value of hundreds of pounds, and to which no reference was made in the act of amnesty.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET—That does not destroy my position.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—But it supplied a reason why Mr. Montgomery should ask for an indemnity. Mr. Montgomery's house was taken possession of, against his will, by seditious parties. He was convicted of treason, and so had others, high in power, been convicted. He told them in his petition that the circumstances under which he was convicted would not have secured a conviction at the present day. But, admitting everything urged against him to have been true, what was there in Mr. Montgomery's case which did not entitle him to the same relief which others equally guilty—if he was guilty—had received at the hands of the Government? Why should his case be the exception to the rule? *Wherein did it differ* from that of others, who were now high—very, very, very high in power? They had seen men who had been guilty of treason made baronets, and others set to rule over the people. Then, why should Mr. Montgomery's petition be rejected? It was now many years since the events to which the petition referred transpired, but he (Col. Prince) felt abashed that he took the trouble which he did on that occasion to defend his country. It was the most unfortunate period of his life; and had he done what those now in power had done, he would not now have been plain John Prince of a Western county. But he did his best to protect the dominions of his Queen, and had brought upon *himself* hatred, and malice, and uncharitableness, in consequence of his loyalty. However, to return to Mr. Montgomery—Was the House afraid of an investigation? Why not allow a committee to determine whether or not a wrong had been done Mr. Montgomery by his being stigmatised as a traitor? He was only a boarder in the house when the mutineers entered and took possession, contrary to his desire and that of Mr. Linfoot, *his tenant*; but the house was destroyed by order of the Lieutenant Governor; and now when he prayed for indemnity, his petition was rejected. He asked the House to throw aside all vague notions about treason; because treason was nowhere in this country, and those who were accused of having been guilty of it were looked upon as fine gentlemen, and had, some of them, become rulers of the land. Did not the act of amnesty equally apply to all parties? Dr. Wolfred Nelson committed an unwise act against the Government but he had been rewarded. (No.) He was in the same position as Mr. Montgomery. (No, no.) Was he never tried?

Hon. Mr. MOORE—No. He was made a prisoner, and, with others, incarcerated in the Montreal gaol; but they accepted the offer made them of absenting themselves from the country and went to Bermuda the Governor of which refusing to recognise them as convicts, they returned to New York, where they remained until the passing of the Act of amnesty.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—According to legal parlance he pleaded guilty, and was therefore in a worse position than the petitioner, who strenuously denied his guilt, and prayed that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the truth of his allegations. Could they refuse the prayer of this petition?

Hon. Mr. MOORE said that if a committee were appointed and reported favorably on Mr. Montgomery's claims, the House could not give the indemnity asked for, and they would be only stultifying themselves by receiving the petition.

Hon. Col. PRINCE was a young member of this House, and was very sorry indeed to be called upon to instruct the hon. gentleman upon his duties as a legislator. The hon. gentleman did not appear to think that the House had power to address his Excellency upon anything.

Hon. Mr. MOORE—Address His Excellency in the face of that statute!

Hon. Col. PRINCE would illustrate what he meant if they gave him a committee, and he appealed to their honor and sense of justice to give him a committee. No man could deplore more than he did that the petitioner's house should have been taken possession of by the rebels, and though Mr. Montgomery was guilty of the crime laid to his charge, still when it was found that honors, appointments and high and lofty positions were conferred upon men far more guilty than *he*—because their education should have taught them better—he thought that the House could not refuse him for which he asked. The petitioner was now an honest man, however much he might have been misled before, and he (Colonel Prince) hoped the House would do him that justice which had been meted him in the other branch of the Legislature, for he felt convinced that justice had been refused him.

Hon. Mr. MOORE thought it unnecessary that the petition should be referred to a Select committee, as the House could not give the indemnity asked for, and they would be only stultifying themselves by receiving the petition.

Hon. Mr. ROSS regretted that after an interval of more than twenty years a debate should have taken place in this House which involved a reference to the events of 1837, and he thought it most unwise that at this distance of time the trial of the respective parties who were implicated in the rebellion should be commenced anew. *Only a short time since* he (Mr. Ross) saw rebel army commissions bearing the signature of the petitioner.

Hon. Col. PRINCE called the hon. gentleman to order. It was not fair for his hon *friend to refer to commissions* said to have been signed by Mr. Montgomery, when he objected to a committee being appointed to enquire into these allegations. He (Col. Prince) asserted that Mr. Montgomery did not sign *these commissions*.

Hon. Mr. ROSS asserted that he did, and he was sure a majority of the House would reject the motion.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON said if these cases were entertained there would be no end to them. *Within the present week* he had received a request from a person to present a petition claiming £500 for losses said to have been incurred during the Lower Canadian revolt.

Hon. Mr. PATTON said he had been requested to present a petition from one who had suffered grievous losses; but he had been advised that the sufferer ought to have urged his claim before the Commissioners, and that having neglected to do so, he could not now seek redress. Here, however, was a man figuring upon the statute books as having been convicted of treason, and who was a recipient of the favors of the Crown, requesting that indemnity which could not now be extended to *those* who had been loyal to their Queen and true to their country. Were they to be told that the jury who convicted Mr. Montgomery were actuated by strong partizan feelings? Language of that sort was an *insult to the House*, casting as it did a *reflection* upon the mode of administering justice in this country, and it ought not to be permitted. His hon. friend had asked where was the difference between the offence of this man and that *of others now high in office*; but he (Mr. Patton) cared nothing about the offences of others—Mr. Montgomery had been convicted as a felon, and it was an insult to the Legislature for him to demand compensation for what he *had suffered*.

Hon. Col. PRINCE replied, and implored the House to pause before they rejected the resolution.

The motion was then put and lost—three voting for and twenty-*three* against it. Those who supported the motion were Hons. Colonel Prince, and Messrs. Dessaulles and Morris.

Will there be War in Utah?

As we intimated last week, the President has appointed civil Commissioners to accompany the Utah army—Governor Powell and Major M'Cullough. These gentlemen are instructed to endeavor to *bring* Brigham Young to *reason* before forcible measures are taken; and it is stated to be the opinion of Mr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate to Congress, that, had they been sent twelve months ago, the expense and trouble of the Utah expedition might have been spared.

At the time our latest advices left Utah Territory, the middle of February, Brigham Young had notified General Johnston that he and his force must vacate their quarters and betake themselves homeward to the States by the 10th of March. It may be that this notice was merely intended as a bravado. The Mormons are adepts at the art of brag. But if the menace was intended seriously—if it be the design of the Mormons really to insist on the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Territory, we know enough of General Johnson's character and intentions to feel certain that a terrible conflict must already have taken place, and that either our little army has been severely cut up, or that it has cut its way into Salt Lake City. In either event it strikes us that the attitude of the Peace Commissioners, on arriving at the scene of action, will be somewhat ridiculous.

We expressed, last week, our views of the policy of dispatching civil Commissioners in the train of army to act as advisers and school-masters to the general commanding. However, as the new commander of the Utah army, General Smith, seems to have made no protest against the appointment of Powell and M'Cullough, we presume he does not anticipate that any inconvenience will arise *from it*. It is his affair.

But, at any rate, the Administration seems to be in a pretty dilemma. If the Peace Commissioners settle the business *without fighting*, how will the President reconcile it on his conscience to have spent such an enormous sum on so unnecessary military expedition—the mere loss in cattle amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and every barrel of flour eaten by the army having cost the Government, it is said, one hundred dollars? And if the Mormons fight, how will Mr. Buchanan explain his only sending Peace Commissioners to the scene of action when the battle has been fought?—*Harper's Weekly.*

Hands to Scientific Purpose.

Very few persons, outside of the foreign trading community, comprehend the whole importance of the statement which has been circulated in the papers latterly—that exchange on London has ranged from 102 to 108. It is, however, a fact of the highest moment to the entire community. Just to explain it in a sentence. The par of exchange between the United States and Great Britain in 1849 is that is to say, when bills on England can be bought here at 109, there is no amount of money flowing either way. Whenever over claimed it [illegible] Accordingly, you find that when exchange [illegible] the Bank of England, the money [illegible] Clint, and almost all our heavy [illegible] discharges. [illegible] above par, owing to the [illegible] 110, or 111. When, on the contrary, we are not debtors but creditors of the foreign world, exchange on London falls below par, that is to say, below 109. The meaning, therefore, of the decline in foreign exchange is, that we are liquidating our foreign debt, and piling up abroad a balance in *our* favor.

This anomalous fact is partially explained by the Custom-house returns at this port, which, as every one knows, is the largest importing port in the United States. During the three months ending on March the 31st, our importation of foreign goods fell *short* of those of the corresponding months of last year by thirty-six millions of dollars. Our importation for the nine months which have elapsed of the current fiscal year—notwithstanding that they include three months of enormous speculation, importation and general commercial activity last fall—fall short of those of the corresponding period of the former fiscal year by nearly thirty millions of dollars. In other words, assuming the operations of the past three months as the basis of calculation, the people of the United States are at present retrenching their consumption of foreign merchandise and manufactures to two-thirds of what they were before the late panic. The consequence of this we see in the fall of foreign exchange.

We are, in fact, at the present moment becoming creditors of the world at large. Whether we shall remain so depends upon the conduct of our people. Last fiscal year we sold to foreign countries, in round figures, three hundred and sixty-two millions of our produce, and took from them in exchange three hundred and sixty millions of produce and manufactures. If we had dispensed with one-third of these latter—as we are now doing—there would have been a balance not of two, but of one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars in our favor, which we could have drawn at pleasure in specie.

It rests with the people of the United States to decide whether they will, or will not, become the bankers of the world. If they resolutely determine to curtail their consumption of foreign *luxuries*—to buy as few silks, laces, watches, jewelry, wines, foreign hardware, cottons, woolens, and linens, tea, coffee, sugar, and fruits, as absolute necessity requires—in a very few years New York will occupy the place now filled by London in the commercial community, and this will be the general bank of the trading world. Foreigners can not dispense with our cotton, corn, wool, and tobacco; we can do without a great portion of their manufactures. It only needs a little *resolute economy* on the part of our rich people. If every father of a family would make a rule to use no foreign luxuries of any kind, the battle would be won. If every lady would agree to dispense with foreign silks and laces for two or three years, half the work would be accomplished. If wine-drinkers would agree to do without Champagne and claret till 1862, there would be no need of self-denial after that date.

The solution of the problem rests with *the consumers*—that is to say, the great public of the United States. So long as they will buy, merchants will import. So long as they do import on the scale of recent years, we shall, as a nation, accumulate nothing. It is *simply a question of a few years' abstinence* from unnecessary luxuries.

The question has been confused by foolish endeavors of the manufacturers to involve it in the protectionist dispute. People who would gladly exclude foreigners from our markets have been led to support them by the selfish efforts of certain classes here to obtain a legislative monopoly of those markets. In reality, there is no need of any laws on the subject. If people are resolved to spend their money on foreign luxuries, all the laws in the world will not prevent them, and the balance of trade will remain against us; if, on the contrary, the American people at large realize the importance of *becoming* creditors, instead of debtors, of the foreign world, they will, without any laws, cease to consume more than is absolutely necessary of foreign merchandise, and the United States will rapidly become the mart, centre, and focus of the commercial world.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Our Foreign Ministers.

It was well understood, when Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated, that notwithstanding the identity of political principle between him and his predecessor, the foreign representatives of the United States would all give place to new men. It was considered convenient that, in order to reward his supporters, the President should have the patronage of the foreign appointments, just as completely as if he had succeeded a chief magistrate of a hostile party. There was a reason for this independent of the exigencies of party. It was notorious that Mr. Pierce's diplomatic service had been miserably inefficient. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan himself, none of Mr. Pierce's appointees seemed to have done any thing at all. Their performance had been confined to drawing their salary, and occasionally dining and wining Americans of adequate caliber. They had achieved no purpose whatever, so far as the national interests were concerned. It was therefore very justly argued that the nation could bear up bravely against their dismissal, and the appointment of new men as their stead.

Hitherto Mr. Buchanan seems to have been in no hurry to fill the diplomatic vacancies which the rule of rotation had open to him. He has sent a new min to Prussia, another to Sweden, another to the Hague, several to Mexico and Central America, and one or two others to other second rate courts. But the most important missions are still filled by the appointees of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Dallas still represents the country in England, and Mr. Mason continues to entertain with genial hospitality in Paris.

So far as England is concerned, it seems likely that this important appointment will delay, because the Central Government and Parliament are both so occupied in Washington just at this crisis, Mr. Buchanan's successor finds it impossible to get a hearing. Under the circumstances, Mr. Dallas's position must become a sinecure of the most ridiculous character. But the case is very different with regard to Mr. Mason. According to Mr. Claiborne's report to the State Department, France lately took from us in a single year over fifty millions' worth of our produce, and we consumed no less than ninety-eight millions of French manufactures and wines. All this trade was carried on at a grievous disadvantage to us. Our produce paid exorbitant duties on entering France; the French manufactures which we consumed were taxed in favor of the French empire; and our ships were obliged to contribute their share towards the maintainance of Louis Napoleon in the shape of differential tolls. It should be the business, it would seem, of an active diplomatic agent to press upon the government of the French the policy of rectifying the unequal regulations under which our trade is carried on. If Mr. Mason has bestirred himself in the matter no evidence of his labors has transpired; and it is *fair to assume* either that he has failed in his purpose, or that he has made no endeavor to achieve any reform at all. In either case it would appear to be proper to give some one else an opportunity of attempting to do something.

Mr. Buchanan's administration is now so far advanced that but little advantage can be reaped by the retention of patronage. Let us have new ministers abroad at all the foreign courts, and perhaps the country may cease to consider the diplomatic service a dead loss.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Usury Laws.

The last great financial panic, if it has exercised no other moral, has at least illustrated the folly of all usury laws. A legal standard for money was first originated by England, when wishing to borrow for herself, she made it penal to charge above a certain sum for its hire. In this country each State has its legal rate of interest, ranging from six per cent. to ten; this legal rate, as a general thing, being a dead letter in all business transaction, only coming into positive play in the loaning of money upon bond and mortgage, *or in some* investment of solidity; and frequently in these cases evaded by a system of bonus by which the lender gets a much larger price.

Money is as much a commodity of commerce as flour, beef or wool; its price will be governed by its scarcity in the market, and the demand. In the late panic there was not actually a less quantity of money in the country than before; the simple trouble proceeded from the fact that those who dealt in it and had large stocks in hand would not sell. The principle was carried out as in the cotton and grain trade. They would not sell because they feared the solvency of their customers. All wanted money, their debts must be paid; those who wanted were willing to pay according to its scarcity, and its market value therefore went up 24, 36, 48 per cent per annum, or any other price in accordance with the risk of the seller. Soon came the reaction.—Most commercial houses could not live at such rates; they preferred, wisely, to suspend. Those who had small amounts to pay, paid, and the demand for money ceased.—As soon as the demand ceased, then came the seller into market with his accumulated stock, but could not afford to sell it when it did not pay. A market must be found.—Money went down, down, until it became a drug at legal interest. There was no business doing to use it, consequently no buyers. The holders were looking in every direction for places to put their depleted purses. Railway shares, bank stock, that a few weeks before was spurned, now leaped up, paying dividends from 7 to 12 per cent, when money was down to 5 in the street. What wonder that the holders sought investment. Up went the stock; Third street, Wall street and State street went mad. It was the Utopia of brokers. Uncle Sam advertises for bids for his Treasury notes, and received offers as low as three per cent. The market is glutted with money. There is no outlet for it in trade, and if it were, the holder, having before his eyes that vague, indistinct shadow, the usury laws, cannot use. He cannot, because he is unwilling to take the risks of trade at the same price as he can get for it on bond and mortgage or on stocks. He is denied the privilege accorded to any other dealer, to charge for his merchandise in accordance with the risk he runs in obtaining payment.

In England, the Bank governs the rate of interest; as speculation rises or panic fills the commercial world, the Bank goes up to check the demand; during the height of the late panic the rate was up to 10, it is now down to 4. It is not uncommon to see money in London at 2, 2½ and 3 per cent., and that while the bank rates are almost double.

Our banking system is, when the demand becomes greatest, to make the discounts smaller. It was this false system that caused the late revulsion, and all its attendant consequences.

As well might we legislate to control any other branch of business as the trade in money. All usury laws simply hamper commerce, palsy the young dealer, and clothe the active channels of trade. It is not the old standard houses that are affected by the price of money, they are the ones who would uphold the system. As long as it lasts, so long can they shave their neighbor's note, through the medium of a broker, at 2 or 3 per cent a month, 24 to 36 the small dealer, who undertakes on a large number of scattered businesses through the country is if anything rode worse with broth or exchangers, for his profits in the long run is there is nothing but discounting among the brokers, and his note goes to the second rate of a hazy shave, who knows, perhaps, little thinking it, that the borrower is obliged to pay one to him already in bank against the borrower. Remove the restrictions on the legal rate of money, and all this vicious system falls to the ground.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mammoth Nuggets.

The Mining correspondence shows that the diggings continue very rich and productive. Two unusual rich nuggets were found in Feather river, one weighing 17 pounds, and the other 11 pounds. The latter was found by a Mexican, who sold it for $3,000. Another nugget was found in Yuba county, weighing 7 pounds. The yield of gold in California is estimated at $50,000,000 per annum. The Mining correspondence shows that the diggings continue very rich and productive. Two unusual rich nuggets were found in Feather river, one weighing 17 pounds, and the other 11 pounds. The latter was found by a Mexican, who sold it for $3,000. Another nugget was found in Yuba county, weighing 7 pounds. The yield of gold in California is estimated at $50,000,000 per annum. In California they follow the principle [illegible] result of the system they have found to be [illegible] They merely scrape away the surface of the country, and [illegible] those lucky old Jews who commenced [illegible] so occupied.

Manly Exercise.

Our young men pay too little attention to their physical training. After the usual daily business, which is chiefly of a sedentary character, they resort to the billiard saloons or theatres or drinking houses for recreation, where they pass their evenings in a manner unprofitable both in a pecuniary and healthful point of view. Instead of wasting their health and time in these close and heated saloons, how much better would it be to devote an hour or two each evening to exercises in the gymnasium, on the natural development of their muscles and the strengthening of their physical powers. The benefit to be derived from a proper course of physical training is incalculable; it will not be found only in improved health, in vigorous elasticity, in capability to do and to endure, but it will be seen in the increased activity of the mind, in the manly tone of sentiment, in the buoyant spirits and the consciousness of vital existence. Our immediate attention was called to the consideration of this subject by a visit we paid to Ottingeon's Gymnasium last week. The occasion was an exhibition of his pupils, when we saw feats of strength and agility which would have tasked severely many of our public acrobats.—Contrast these young and vigorous athletes with the puny, wretched specimens of men that every hour cross our path, and the virtue of gymnasium exercises will at once be apparent. We do not think that parents pay sufficient attention to the physical training of their children. They fancy that if they take care of their heads they do all that is necessary, or should be expected from them. They, in fact, expend their brains on the hot-house principle, and leave their forms to be dwarfed for the want of healthy and energetic exercise. This reproach is applicable not only to the *education* of boys, but becomes even a graver reproach when considered in connection with the education of girls. Boys will run riot and get exercise somehow or the other, but our girls, bound up by the social restrictions *which* clog their *every* action, grow up as beautiful but fragile weeds, utterly unfitted physically for the duties of wife and mother. Artificiality is the end and aim of modern education, and Nature, with all its free and beautiful instincts, is sedulously kept out of view, or *revealed only* to be ashamed for avoidance. All this is wrong, but it is not beyond the power of remedy. The evil has been growing upon us under the guise of fashion, which only recognises ladies and gentlemen, ignoring men and women. The effete race which has sprung up under this baneful influence will die out, and the public sentiment will demand the physical as well as the mental training, that the de-cendants of the *men* and *women of the* Revolution, the heirs of giants, shall not become dwarfed to pigmies.—*Leslie's Ill. Newspaper.*

Arrival of the "Canada."

HALIFAX, April 23.

The *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, Saturday, 10th inst., arrived at this port shortly before noon to-day. Her advices are three days later than those by the *City of Washington*, at New York.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived on the 8th inst.

The general news brought by this arrival is not of much importance, excepting what is contained in the advices *from India*.

The dates from Bombay are to the 18th of March. Previous to that date the British troops had made their grand attack upon Lucknow, and the city had fallen.—The rebels fled from their strongholds in the greatest disorder and confusion, and were hotly pursued by the British cavalry and artillery. There was not much hard fighting at the capture, and the losses were light, the rebels making but a feeble resistance. At the last advices, the whole city was in possession of the British.

There had been quite a panic in Calcutta in consequence of a wide spread fear of an outbreak among the natives, but it turned out to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool cotton market opened for the week at a considerable advance in prices on all grades; but consequently there was a partial falling off, and the market closed quiet, at an advance of about (to ½ of the rates as per advices by the *Africa*. The sales for the week amount to about 77,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was generally quiet. Provisions, also, were without any movement of importance.

Consols had declined, and closed for money at 96¾ to 96¾.

Let's Dark Side.—There are in New

York city nearly 40,000 women who sew for a living. About 12,000 of these are shirtmakers, 11,000 tailoresses and vestmakers, 4,400 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dressmakers and milliners, besides those employed in other branches of needlework. Most of these women have from out of employment during the past winter only about 2,000 of them, it is said, have had work to do during that period. Shirtmakers generally receive twenty-five cents a day. The introduction of sewing machines has thrown against many out of employment.

Open Jewish Farmer in America.—

It is a singular fact, revealed in the last census of the United States, that while there are seven hundred thousand farmers in that country, only one person who is a Jew registered as a farmer. Be liberally in the future of their dispersion fulfilled, that they are strangers to that occupancy, which above all others, implies a permanent home? "Yes, land and commerce," said I, still with the hopes of Israel, strong in me, "and the Jews are fast becoming a power in the soil where they are found, ready on an instant to engage in agriculture." In California they follow the principle [illegible] result of the system they have found to be [illegible] They merely scrape away the surface of the country, and [illegible] those lucky old Jews who commenced [illegible] so occupied.

Revolution in Venezuela.—On the

15th of March a revolution, under the lead of General Castro, broke out and overthrew the President, Monagas, who, with his wife and family, took refuge in the house of the French Minister. Perhaps there never was a more corrupt family than that of Monagas's. There is something quite ludicrous in the magnificence of Madame Monagas's pecadilloes; she very coolly seized the custom-house of Laguayra, and constituted its revenues as her pin-money. Its receipts were about 700,000 dollars per annum.—Castro has been chosen President *pro tem*, that is, till the Convention meet. The popular opinion is that General Paez will be invited to return.

Anecdote of Havelock.—During the

stay in England of General Havelock, the narrator went one evening to his house, in compliance with an invitation. In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly round to her husband and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon.—The Colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold, too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and in the pressure of business at ———, I forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve o'clock at noon, and it was now after seven o'clock in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and, as he went forth to deliver his son of his weary watch on London Bridge, he turned round to excuse himself to his visitor, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Col. returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared to be somewhat affected by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlor at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humor, and the feeling that all was right.

The War to Obtain.

From the Correspondence of the Illustrated London News.

CANTON, Jan. 28, 1858.

On the 17th I left Canton and steamed down the river in the *Forester* gun-boat, to spend a day or two at Hong-Kong. Fourteen days, or rather nights, on hard planks, with sleep constantly disturbed by real or imaginary alarms, required a little rest in all conscience. How splendid Hong Kong appeared after the one-storied and narrow-laned Canton! Queen's road indeed tabled us if it deserved the name, and the merchants' houses here bore some resemblance to palaces. The very Chinese houses, whilst preserving their own style, have grown wonderfully in altitude, and would rather astonish their brick and mortar brethren up Canton side. Seen from a trifling distance, with the background composed of Magazine Hill, the remains of Gough Fort, and the white-clad mountain, it presents many beautiful points of view, interspersed as it is with trees, green always, and gardens full of vegetables. The views from the walls are likewise extremely beautiful; the intense green of the paddy-fields contrasting with the reddish-brown mountains to the north-east of the city; but it is from the back of Magazine Hill (head-quarters) that the finest panorama as to be seen,—innumerable miles of flats, paddy-fields, cultivated with Chinese perfection, spread out as far as the eye can reach, till they are lost among the hills in the hazy distance. A river intersects them, on which junks are visible; on the east a wild rocky appearance you from Gough's Hill. If you look down you'll see great holes made by the shells from the fleet. Gough's Hill is so covered with graves that it looks as though 10,000 moles had for centuries been at work upon it. Between Magazine Hill and the head-quarters (within the walls) is the five storied Pagoda—an edifice with real and fire spurious roofs, twisted up at the corners, like a swell's moustache; whilst below two fearful-looking lions guard the entrance. At the upper stories red coats are visible, and the Scotch tongue is audible; below are a number of individuals in blue, from whom now and then issue such words as "Cos mon d'ma pipe!" "Stare aim," &c., leaving no doubt in the spectator as to their nationality. On the north-west the city walls extend a little way, giving you a glimpse of grey-tiled roofs, all of the same shape and size, with here and there great banyan trees, with massive foliage, small towers, and stout crenated forts. Turn your back now on Magazine Hill and look down below your feet on your feet lies the fortified Canton. What impression does it produce upon you? Many street makes but a repetition of the former streets. You see one more narrow than, and the eternal grey roof. At this position she slightly above the roof, otherwise the height of all is much the same. The city regards upon the end of the map. The maps of the ships show you where the Wampoa passage—indeed you a prospect of hills; and to the right extend fairly along the walls on your left Fa-ti suburbs, and further, more densely covering and gorge. Such is Canton from this height.

Great cavalry is fair on the part of the assistants to have the blankets mixed just if respect the authorities have good sufficient surprise for not standing to the proper [illegible] Mixed battalions would have [illegible] up on this plain, close to Canton. The Portuguese take, the men appeared [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible

ing three and wounding two. The dastardly scoundrel was not to be wrought by the survivors in the boat, because the mak was out of range in an instant. Piracy and murder on so daily occurrence, and I much fear many valuable lives will be lost ere this business is finished.

My first act on arriving in Hong Kong was to visit the *Hercules* hospital-ship, where so many of our gallant fellows are lying maimed and helpless. None of the scenes so vividly described by Russell in the Crimea were observed on board the *Hercules*. On mounting the deck I was met by a middle-aged gentleman of prepossessing exterior, who proved to be Dr. Burns, the inspector, whose kindness and attention whilst in charge of the hospital at Lisbon will be well remembered by all who had the fortune to be placed under his care. It is needless to say that permission to visit the wards was most politely accorded. Everything was in order. I am sorry to say that since the assault the loss has been on an average one man per day, either from wounds or dysentary. The hospital has been quite full, and the doctors all bore evidence in their careworn pale faces of the hard work which had fallen to their lot. This loss, however, is quite an exception to the rule, for though the climate is unhealthy, yet the skill of the doctors and the excellent sanitary arrangement have checked disease wonderfully, as the following figures will show:—From 1st of January, 1857, to 31st December, 1857, patients admitted, 978; patients cured, 768; patients died, 89.

I have sketched the quarters of some wounded officers. In spite of their being cripples they were a jolly set, and laughed and joked quite pleasantly. Lieut. Lord Gilford was shot in the arm whilst leading the storming party at Canton; Lieut. Butler received his wound from a bullet in the head nearly at the same time and place. Lieut. Daddon (Royal Marines) also wounded in the right arm, and characterised by the doctors as one of the most patient sufferers they had ever met with, never uttering a groan. Lieut. Pim, of the gun-boat *Banterer*, was also wounded, and under whose auspices I, for the first time, smelt powder; and very nasty it was. I am happy to say Pim is recovering from his many wounds. I was pressed to stop to tea, which appeared at five, hospital hours being breakfast at eight a. m; dinner, noon; tea, five. The officers were unanimous in praise of their medical men. Dr. Burns attends to the medical cases, Dr. Smart to the surgical. Dr. Smart is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and is the officer who so nobly sustained the credit of his profession in the Crimea. It must be most gratifying to find his efforts so fully appreciated. Dr. Smart possesses a most unique collection of bullets extracted from the bodies of soldiers and sailors, who must ever gratefully remember the skill which relieved those unpleasant foreign bodies.

To make a long story short, the Circumlocution Office seems to have appointed the "right man" to look after the sick, and it is to be devoutly hoped they will now continue so laudable a practice.

On Wednesday the 20th the *Imperador* sailed with the Madras Native Infantry for Singapore, and she is to return with two Bengal regiments to replace them. The darkies expressed the greatest delight at leaving China. They had with them several Celestial trophies; among others a small Chinese boy whom they had turned into a Mussulman. It was a very pretty sight, the day very hot, and sun bright.

The hot season is approaching, and, if Canton be held, then many lives will be sacrificed, and the Cantonese be encouraged to attack the feeble garrison. A few regiments of Sepoys would be just the thing, besides enabling our present force to back Lord Elgin afterwards at the Court of Pekin. Moreover, the departure of a few sepoy regiments from India would doubtless be considered a good riddance.

To the superficial observer at home, the possession of the city of Canton, and the capture of Yeh, the third man in the empire, will appear everything that could be desired, and that now we have nothing to do but to dictate our own terms. There never could be a greater error. The truth is that we are further off the desired end than ever. One great mistake of the home Government is now apparent—I mean the employment of so many cooks. First there is Lord Elgin, Baron Gros; then we have General Straubeanze; and last, though not least, Admiral Seymour. Can unanimity be expected? Certainly not. The broth, therefore, will be spoiled; and I should not wonder if some of the cooks burnt their fingers.

It seems a thousand pities that Admiral Seymour was not left to manage the business after his own fashion. Under his able guidance this wretched lorcha "pigeon" would have been finished long ago.

Order is gradually being restored in the city. The streets (if you can call them so) assume a more lively aspect; shops are being opened in all quarters. At first the storekeepers only exposed the most trifling articles for sale; but, when they found their goods and persons respected, confidence returned, and John Chinaman shone out as the same money-making "critter" as before.

As a body, the inhabitants appear indifferent to their late humiliation, and submissive to their new rulers. Many officers make the natives bow as they pass. This they do to the smallest Mandarin, and these small observances are considered of great importance in all Eastern countries.

The Chinese New Year's-day (February 16) is now close at hand, and some anxiety is felt lest that time should be selected for an outbreak. The Celestials take plenty of samshu at that festive season: that alone would give them sufficient courage to face us again.

The site determined on for the foreign factories extends from the Five Gent Gate below the Dutch Folly up to the old Consoo-house (Marquee-street)—the French taking the section lowest down, the English the next up, and the American as of yore. The wall of the new city forms their best protection in the world against fire. As to the old city, about forty sign-boards, bearing in large white letters on a black ground—Rue de Flint, Rue des Gamins, Rue du Sud, Rue Heute, Rue de la Folie, Rue de l'Execution, Rue de la Parade, &c., sufficiently indicate its future fate and permanent building.

Hong Kong, Feby 15.

I have just come down from Canton to see Lieutenant Pim off. I was all through the city two days ago. What a change! The shops open: the streets thronged with the busy Celestials; fat and jolly porters crowded in considerable numbers through the narrow streets; English, French, and Chinese policemen—the former with the traditional truncheon, the latter looking as if they had just risen a step from being very much afraid Beadles of vestry-clerks. Every [illegible] with the exception of the [illegible] these streets, the finest of which is the one of triumphal arches. All these streets are paved with flagstones, and though narrow on purpose to keep out the sun, which even now is extremely hot, are clean and picturesque. The interior of the shops—or "stores," as the Hong-Kongites love to call them—are very lofty. Crowds of ever-smiling small boys accompany the visitor, stand outside gazing with mute astonishment on the Fanqui who is investing within; and, should said Fanqui be at all facetious, and, above all, indulge in a little Chinese chaff, he is certain to keep the good-humored gazers in a roar of laughter, and they will point out to him the best shops, and otherwise oblige him. The great things to buy are brass padlocks, in which the Cantonese excel. Bronzes and China are all the rage, but the best porcelain merchants have not opened yet; they don't do so till peace is proclaimed. The river is beginning to look itself again; the sampans are returning rapidly; and I expect that in a few weeks it will be a sight worth looking at, and afford good sketches. The weather in Canton is now very hot in the daytime, though it has been cold; but the Chinese winter, as far as I have seen of it, consists in two or three days of a very cold wind from the north-east, followed by calm weather and sultry heat. This is continually going on. Sometimes the wind will blow for three days, and then for five or ten days it will be hot; but of the fogs that I read of in a monthly magazine, and which that magazine *stated continued for weeks in October*, I have not seen them yet. One morning, at the end of November, it is true, there was fog, but it disappeared before nine a.m. On the contrary, the sky for days together is without a cloud, and an atmosphere that is perfection, when you can lie on the grass, gazing at the bright blue sky, for hours together, and enjoying the mere fact of existence, the butterflies fluttering about from flower to flower, the birds singing in the green trees. This is our winter here: the cold days now and then only make the others the more enjoyable.

The China New Year's-day is just over; it was ushered in by the most awful din of crackers going off all night, and lanterns hungup in every house. On the morning visits were paid, the Celestials bringing in their "pasteboard," a red piece of paper, on which is written their name, and wishing you "luck." I was highly delighted at being amongst the Chinese on the day in question. A table which groaned under the weight of sweetmeats was in the room, and round it were seated my Celestial friends, smoking paper cigars. Presently there came in a friend with a red paper in question, saying, "Coong he fat shoi" (may good luck attend you), upon which he or she gave the present (everybody gives presents), and in return was asked, "Oi cha" (have some tea.) Having done the tea, he or she received some money, neatly done up in very red paper; and, after a little conversation, departed. This continued all day and next day. The operation is in the following manner: A girl is sitting in her bedroom at a table, on which are the presents and tea; her friends are coming in likewise with "cumshaw" (presents.) The poor people bring in oranges. On this day are to be seen Chinese girls dressed as you see them in pictures; their hair full of flowers, their lips nicely rouged, and faces floured. They look beautiful, I assure you.

The strangest thing was to see the Celestials all idle for the first time—such an event only taking place once a year. I was determined not to be backward, so I got my name on red paper, and did in China as the Chinese do, much to their delight.

The blockade was raised on the 10th of February.

Execution of an Ex-minister in New Orleans--His last Speech.

From the Boston Herald, April 30.

The execution of George W. Stovall, formerly of Virginia, and once a Baptist *Minister, for the murder of Mary Ray Durand*, with whom he was living at the time, took place in New Orleans on Friday, the 17th instant. The *Picayune* gives the following account of the execution:—

At quite an early hour all those who had the open *sesame* to the Parish Prison began to assemble, there being a general anxiety manifested to see how a man of education and good intellectual powers would approach such a doom as that which had been assigned to Stovall by the laws of his country.

When we entered the prison yard, our ears were first greeted by the sounds of sacred music which came from the doomed man's cell, and Stovall's own strong and peculiar voice could easily be distinguished by its earnest energy. In the cell with him were the Rev. Dr. Palmer, and other pastors of Protestant churches, and after the hymn was over prayers were in succession offered to the Throne of the Most High.

Shortly after eleven the prisoner dressed in white, and attended by his religious advisers, was led to the spot where the fatal trap had been prepared. His step was firm, and his appearance venerable and imposing. Directed by a motion, he took his seat, and the executioner adjusted the fatal noose. The prisoner then, after making some remarks, thanking the officers of the prison for their kindness to him, said:—

"Now, *gentlemen*, I must *tell you* that I have not been brought to this end because I didn't know better. I was raised in —— County, Virginia, by respectable parents, and received a pious education. Indeed, I may say I occupied a respectable position in society. But I fell, and for the last fifteen years have been led captive by the devil at his will, and now by an ignoble death, I am about to receive the wages of sin. I have even held the position of a minister of the Gospel, and was beloved and respected as such, but this only shows the height from which I have fallen, and from which all are liable to fall if they yield to their baser feelings. Though of late, I have returned from my wanderings to my Saviour, to the merciful Jesus, who to the dying thief said, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." I feel that my spirit is like a caged bird, anxious to escape from its prison and seek for refuge in the Paradise of God. Oh, that I may have the happiness of meeting you all there! Lord, mercify this death to the salvation of these spectators. Let my prayer and my words go to the uttermost parts of the earth! O, gracious God, make us penitent in thy presence."

These remarks were made in a firm and unwavering voice, and after the prisoner closed, the Rev. Dr. Palmer offered up an impressive prayer for the culprit.

When the prayer was ended the prisoner took a last farewell to Dr. Dabney, Dr. Palmer, and the officers of the prison. He then, after the cap was pulled down over his face, unshrinkingly in a loud voice, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." As he uttered these words the trap fell, and his spirit took its flight to the realms of the hereafter.

A curious [illegible] in Hungary [illegible] "Kossuth" recently [illegible] Hungary of 20 reds for his [illegible] while [illegible] and was by half a week—[illegible] the signal of the engine was 20 miles an hour.

The Great Paris Sewer.

The great argument, according to some authorities, in favour of the authenticity of the regal history of Rome, is the existence of the *Cloaca Maxima*, the great sewer by which the city was drained two thousand three hundred years since, and parts of which *serve the same useful purpose to-day*.

Under the orders of the present Emperor Napoleon, a gigantic sewer has been constructed in Paris with a view of carrying all the rain-water and drain-stuff from all the minor drains on the right side of the Seine into that river near the bridge of Asnieres. This monstrous work is even larger than the Cloaca Maxima of Rome, of which it is said that a loaded cart could be driven through it. The main tunnel is about eighteen feet wide, and fourteen feet high. Feeders of various sizes, communicating with street and house drains, traverse *the curb on either side*, and disembogue themselves into the stream which flows through the bed prepared for it. This bed is nearly eleven feet wide, by a trifle over four feet deep; so that it may be considered a small river. In dry seasons it is calculated that the drain-stuff will keep the sewer bed pretty full; in rainy seasons every preparation is made for the overflow of the water. There are cavities in the walls of the sewer, which are doors of escape for those who may be surprised by a sudden rush of water into the drain and an overflow of the curb. They are provided with *safety* ladders communicating with dry land above. Such precautions are the more necessary as, in the very rainy seasons which sometimes occur in Paris, it is estimated that the flow of water from above may absolutely *fill the whole tunnel, and* would of course drown any unfortunate workman who happened to be in at the time the torrent began.

The tunnel itself is about three miles long altogether. It is destined to carry off the drain-stuff not only from Paris itself but from the populous suburbs of Menilmontant and Montmartre. To provide against any rise or fall in the Seine which might interfere with the steady flow of liquid outward from the sewer, it is supplied with a system of locks at the point where it joins the river.

The great London drains have been lately *the subject of much* curious inquiry. Though they are neither as large nor as scientifically constructed as this Paris sewer, they are nevertheless very capacious subterranean tunnels, and may, with proper care, be traversed by visitors from end to end. The great danger to be apprehended from such an expedition is from the rats. The sewer rat is a peculiar variety of the genus. From feeding upon garbage their bite becomes venomous. At those great dog and rat fights which are common among the sporting men of London, the owner of the dog invariably stipulates that no sewer rat shall be introduced. Like church-vault rats, these denizens of the sewers become very fierce and bold when in a numerous body. They have frequently been known to attack the scavengers while engaged in their work.

A few years since, an unfortunate man, who had been reduced by intemperance to the position of scavenger, was sent down into one of the great London sewers to make the usual examinations—to clear away obstructions, and to inspect the solid matter which is gathered at gratings placed at intervals in the sewers. He was a very corpulent man, and much bloated by the use of ardent spirits. He descended into the sewer late in the afternoon, promising to return by nightfall. Night came, and he did not return. Unhappily no one thought enough about him to enquire what had become of him, or, if the idea occurred to any one, it was not unnaturally conjectured that he had emerged and had gone to the nearest tavern, as his wont was. Next morning his wife and child appeared at the office to inquire after him. Their questions aroused the attention of the agent in charge, and he directed a couple of men to descend instantly into the sewer in search of him.

They found a horrible spectacle on descending into that abode of filth and darkness. The unfortunate man lay with part of his body in the turbid stream, his head against the side of the sewer. He was quite dead and almost fleshless. When the two men first saw him, they estimated that a thousand rats were at work devouring him. Around him lay many score of dead rats, whose corpses attested *the vigor with which* he had defended his life. His cheeks, nose, and eyes were gone. His intestines were mostly devoured, and the bulk of the flesh was gnawed from his legs and arms. At the first approach of the new-comers, the rats evinced a strong disposition to contest possession of the corpse. As the men approached they flew at them with tiger-like ferocity. To drive them away, the scavengers were compelled to resort to a well-known method: by a mixture of chemical ingredients they produced an ammoniacal flame which rats can not endure, and by this *means* recovered possession of the horrid skeleton of their unhappy comrade.

Old scavengers have been heard to declare that they would rather meet a well-armed burglar than a squad of these sewer rats on a foraging expedition, unless they were provided with their chemicals. The sewer rat, when he has resolved upon an attack, runs with peculiar swiftness upon his adversary. At the moment the man aims a blow at the rat who is dashing at his feet, the vermin is biting his stomach or his throat. If the rats are numerous, and the man has no means of defence but a common weapon, he must have an avenue of escape or he is gone. These safety ladders have been added to the Paris sewer partly with this view.

At the locks at the extremity of the Paris sewer proper gratings are provided to facilitate an examination of the matter which passes through the drain into the river. It may not be generally known that Pactolus, with all his golden sands, did not flow to the sea more richly freighted than the great sewers of metropolitan cities. The slime, and filth, and garbage, and refuse of all kinds which roll their unfragrant bulk through the underground channel contain, every day, the most precious products of human industry and ingenuity. If the sewerage stuff of New York could be sifted thoroughly, the right of retaining the valuables buried would be worth a princely fortune. In London the scavengers constantly find in the sewers such articles as bank-notes, valuable papers of various kinds, lace handkerchiefs and trimmings, pieces of silk (sometimes whole, having evidently been thrown into the sewers by thieves who were chased and took that method of getting rid of the evidence of their crime), jewelry of every kind, rings, bracelets, ear-rings, breast-pins, chains, pocket-books, purses, silver spoons and forks, small articles of plate, &c., &c., &c. Of these, many find their way into the sewers through the carelessness of servants. Thieves—under a pretence of [illegible] others. The thieves are seldom dropped in the street which the first rain naturally floats into the common receptacle.

The Paris sewer was somewhat impeded in its progress by the necessity of guarding against a landslip in parts where the earth above had an unusual weight to bear. In one part of its course it passes under a railway. This part was peculiarly dangerous, and, until the sewer was complete, the railway company was prohibited from running heavy trains over the spot; *even the lightest* trains were ordered to proceed as slow as possible on approaching that point. When the London drains were opened they met with very different obstacles. At several points they intersected with subterranean channels, which, up to that time, had remained quite unknown to the police. These channels, or tunnels, had been used for generations, it is supposed, by thieves and malefactors. Some of them led to the Thames; into these murdered bodies were thrown, and left to float out into the river. Others were convenient channels of escape for burglars and other criminals when hard pressed by the police. The English novelist, Harrison Ainsworth, turned the discoveries of unlawful subterranean passages to good account in his "Jack Sheppard" and other romances, *which were published at* the time the construction of the sewers led to these discoveries.

Even in modern times criminals have frequently sought refuge in sewers. Some years since, under one of the last Bourbons, the police and public of Paris were appalled by the commission of an atrocious crime.—An old lady and her daughter—both members of the first society of Paris, and the latter one of its fairest ornaments—were discovered murdered in the house which they occupied alone. It was evident that they had been robbed and shockingly abused *previous to death*. Circumstances, which may not here be repeated, pointed to two notorious villains, who had lately been released from prison, as the criminals. All Paris was on the alert. The King, the municipality, the family of the murdered ladies, and various other prominent citizens offered high rewards for the detection of the scoundrels, and that large body of idlers who are ready for anything instantly turned detectives for the nonce, and gave their aid to the regular police. Not a nook or cranny in the old city was left unexplored, but all without result. Suddenly, in the midst of the excitement, one of the principal sewers became choked up. The consequences were so disagreeable that measures were at once taken to discover the stoppage, and a very few hours' work brought to light the *bodies of the two criminals jammed* into a narrow part of the old sewer, and perfectly embedded in a mass of filth and garbage. From the position in which they were found it seemed likely that they had tried, after finding refuge in the sewer, to make their way out of it, probably in search of food; but that, whether from incaution or accident, they had contrived to jam themselves into a corner from which they had not the power to creep out. The effluvia would soon cause death in such a case.

The old Dublin story may serve as a pendant to this. Many years ago, as people were trudging along Sackville street, in Dublin, on a bright morning, a voice was heard issuing from the mouth of a sewer—"Help! help! I'm stifling! Good Lord—good people, get me out!"

In an instant the street was crowded with people, and the police, who had attempted to take the lead in investigating the matter, were roughly driven aside. Half a dozen sympathetic individuals volunteered to communicate with the imprisoned tenant of the sewer.

"Where are ye, darlint?" shouted they, with their noses in the dirt.

"Sure it's in the drain I am, honey; an' av ye don't get me out mighty quick, I'll die here—the smell is killin'."

"He's alive!" shouted the leaders of the mob; and to work fell the crowd instantly, under their *command, to tear up the street*. With pick, and spade, and shovel, and crow-bar, they fell upon the pavement—working so furiously that in a very few minutes the drain was laid bare. There were no signs of the prisoner.

"Where are ye, honey?" roared one of the chiefs of the sympathetic mob.

No answer.

"Sure he's fainted—the poor crathur!"

And the crowd fell to, more ardently than before, digging and delving, till a full acre of the pavement of the street was torn up. Still no signs of the miserable prisoner were seen.

Just at that moment a squadron of horse-police arrived at the scene of action, and the mob took to their heels instinctively.—The magistrates had been told that a clever ventriloquist had played the trick on the mob, without dreaming of the consequences. But it is generally believed to this day, among the people of Dublin, that the voice came from a poor Irish patriot, whom the ruthless Saxons stifled to death in the drain, sorra.

Toronto Spring Assizes.

Saturday, April 24th.

The Court opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Justice Hagarty presiding.

Trial for Murder.

Thomas Orr was placed at the bar, charged with murdering James Whreghitt, on the evening of the 29th of January last, in the house of Jas. McDonough, tavern keeper, Klineburgh. The prisoner in a clear and distinct voice pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Phillpotts conducted the prosecution *on the part of the Crown*.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron defended the prisoner.

Jas. McDonough—I live in Klineburgh, and keep a tavern. I know the prisoner at the bar. He came to my house on the evening of the 29th of January, about half-past ten o'clock. He was accompanied by his son; they came into the bar-room. The deceased and George Huggart were in the room at the time. I was partly undressed previous to going to bed. When they came in I went into the bar-room. I said "good evening James" to the son. He replied, that I had not used him well the last time he was at my place. I inquired in what manner? He answered that the last time he had slept at my house that I had not given him a good bed. I said I had not done so, and said my wife was cleanly in her habits, and kept clean beds, and that he had left the bed dirty. I then said this is a late hour to come and raise a row in my house. I then asked them to leave the house, but they refused. The prisoner as yet had not interfered. They both appeared to have been drinking. I went towards them to try and put them out. The prisoner then took hold of me. I laid hold of him by the collar and gave him a shake, and he fell on the hearth. He got up and then both got at me. I laid hold of the son and he pulled me out at the door. Neither of us were on the ground while we were out. We did not strike each other. We only pulled and jerked each other about. I went back into the house first. Whreghitt was then lying on the ground and Huggart was struggling with the prisoner for a shovel he had in his hand. We managed to get it away from him. I then directed my attention to Whreghitt, and lifted him from the floor. He was then conscious. He went to the basin and washed some blood from his nose and face. He had received the blow over the left temple. It was bruised, but not cut. I put the prisoner and his son out. Whreghitt said that he was badly hurt on that morning afterwards. He was so unwell, that a doctor was sent for. He died about ten o'clock next day.

Cross-examined—There was no difficulty, until I ordered them out. They had no drink in my house. When I ordered them out, I did not think they were acting civil. I did not knock the prisoner down; I only pushed him and he fell. Huggart only assisted me to take the shovel from him. I did not see the blow struck. Deceased, after he was struck by the prisoner, said he was not much hurt, and would be able to work on Monday. He was about thirty or forty years of age and stout.

George Huggart—I was in the service of the last witness as hostler, in January last. I remember the prisoner and his son coming into the bar, one night about ten o'clock; Whreghitt was in the room along with me; the prisoner was accompanied by his son. Mr. McDonough bade the prisoner "good night;" the prisoner's son said that McDonough had not given him a good bed the last night he had slept at the house. A quarrel commenced between them with the prisoner, his son and McDonough; the prisoner and his son then crowded up to McDonough; the prisoner struck McDonough; McDonough had ordered the prisoner out of the bar. They had not, up to the time I allude to, asked for a bed, or asked for drink. Whreghitt opened the door to put him out; he stood by the door; it opened inwards; the prisoner was pushed down to the ground; McDonough and the prisoner commenced scuffling together; prisoner got hold of the fire shovel after he got up from the ground; he struck me over the shoulder with it; Whreghitt was standing about a yard from the fireplace; the prisoner struck me and then turned round and struck Whreghitt; he struck him on the left temple; Whreghitt fell on his face; Catherine Cooney saw deceased struck; Whreghitt crept into the hall on his hands and knees; McDonough and the son of the prisoner were out of the bar room for a few minutes; while they were out the prisoner lifted the shovel the second time; he was looking towards Whreghitt; I do not know whom he intended to strike. Deceased got up and washed himself; after he had been struck I got the prisoner down, and I, with McDonough's assistance, took the shovel from him; we then put the prisoner and his son out. Deceased said he was hurt, but would soon recover; he went shortly afterwards and washed himself; deceased was struck with the flat of the shovel.

Cross-examined—Prisoner appeared as if he had been drinking. After the quarrel had taken place, McDonough threatened to put them out; McDonough was standing in the room in front of the counter; I cannot say whether he moved up to prisoner as if to strike him; prisoner struck him, and then McDonough pushed him down; I cannot tell whether he fell heavily to the ground or not; I was only looking on; I saw him pick up the shovel; I got him down again and endeavoured to get the shovel; McDonough assisted me; we succeeded in getting it from him; I cannot say how many were engaged in putting the prisoner out of the bar-room.

Catherine Cooney.—I was servant with McDonough; I was in bed up stairs on the evening referred to; I heard loud voices in the bar-room; I got out of bed and came down stairs; I saw the prisoner with a shovel in his hand; he was making a blow at deceased; Haggart ran towards the door where I stood, away from the prisoner; prisoner struck deceased on the temple; deceased fell to the ground on his back; prisoner tried to strike again, but Huggart caught hold of the prisoner; Mr. McDonough came in when the prisoner and Huggart were struggling for the shovel; I cannot say what words had been exchanged before I came down stairs.

Cross-examined—When I went up stairs I knew no voice but McDonough's. It was angry talking. The prisoner was standing up with the shovel raised over his shoulder. Deceased was standing between the window and the door. Huggart got hold of the prisoner, and I helped to get the shovel away from him. Huggart held prisoner down, and had his knee on his chest. Mrs. McDonough said, "Mr. Orr has the shovel and he will murder us all." She was running out of the bar-room as I came to the door.

Mrs. McDonough—I saw my husband try to put the prisoner out, when his son caught hold of my husband. Prisoner was on the ground. Neither deceased nor Huggart were taking part in the struggle. I saw the prisoner with the shovel uplifted, but I ran away before he struck. When I came back I saw deceased and the prisoner struggling on the floor.

Cross-examined—I did not see my husband knock prisoner down. James Orr ran to catch hold of my husband, and they both went out of the house. Wreghitt died next day.

Dr. Chaffey—I reside at Klineburgh. I was called to attend deceased early on the following morning after he had been struck. I saw a discoloration over the left eye, and a slight "puff" over the left temple. He was insensible from the effects of the blow. I did all I could for him. I saw him a second time about 9 or 10 o'clock. He was then insensible. The skin was not broken. I am of opinion that it might have been done with the flat side of a shovel.

Cross-examined—I made an external examination. I gave him up at the second visit, as there appeared to be no hope that deceased would live.

Dr. Stevenson—I reside in Klineburgh. I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on the 30th January last. We found a fracture on the left temple. I have no doubt but that death resulted from fracture of the skull. The part of the skull where the blow was struck was quite thin. Dr. McHaffie assisted me here.

This closed the case for the Crown.

The Defence.

John Orr—I am the son of the prisoner. I was with my father when he went into McDonough's tavern to get some refreshments on the night in question. McDonough, Wreghitt and Huggart were all in the bar-room. The two latter were standing close to the fire. Father said as he entered, "It is a cold night, gentlemen," but no one made a reply. Father then asked for some liquor. McDonough refused, and said if he did not leave the house he (McD.) would kick him out. Father asked what was that for. McDonough replied, "You complained of the bed you made the last time you slept in the house." He then came up and struck the prisoner on the breast. The deceased hitched my father on the knee as he fell on the floor. The brother—Huggart joined in, and father cried out when they were abusing him, "Oh, don't kill me!" McDonough's wife also cried out several times, "Don't kill Mr. Orr" (the prisoner.) I tried to help my father. McDonough when I endeavoured to do so struck me. Deceased opened the door, but he saw that the brother could not keep my father down, and went to help him. The brother struck my father on the nose with the shovel. Deceased shut the door. Some time after, McDonough followed and said, "I fell after he had struck me. I went into the bar-room again. Father was gone when I went back. I went and got the pony, and we went away.

Cross-examined—We were going to Mr. Wallace's about five miles beyond McDonough's. It was about ten o'clock at night when we got to McDonough's. I do not remember how often we had drank during the day. We stopped a few weeks before at McDonough's. He said next morning that he would charge five York shillings for the horse provender and our beds. Father said it was shanty for bad beds. We then went away. When we went in on the night in question, McDonough was standing up. He then sat down to pull off his boots. He had only on his trowsers. McDonough came up and knocked my father down. Father fell towards the hearth. McDonough struck him in the chest. As father fell, deceased who was standing close to the fire place, kicked at him and struck him on the knee. After he was down, the whole three kicked him severely while he was down. I went to catch McDonough when he kicked me and knocked me down. I got a blow in the face which cut me. McDonough told the deceased to open the door and they put me out. The hostler saw he was not able to keep my father down, so he caught up the shovel and struck my father with it. They then struggled for the shovel. I was then put out. Mrs. McDonough came in as my father was knocked down, and when she saw them kick the prisoner, she cried out "Don't kill Mr. Orr" (the prisoner.) The only reason that I know of why McDonough struck father was because he had complained of the beds. Both of us had been working in the neighbourhood as painters and were well known there.

Robert Mackay—I recollect the evening of the disturbance. I was at McDonough's till all was over. I was at Mr. Stevens' stables and went up to see what was the matter, when I heard the voice. While going up I heard the yell and then a second yell. I ran up briskly. I met the prisoner's son coming towards him. He was in his shirt-sleeves, and bare-headed. I tried to get in, but all the doors were fastened. I called out to McDonough through the window to open the door. The prisoner was outside lying partly on the platform. He said nothing to me. Mrs. McDonough, sen., told me to take out the clothes and traps belonging to the prisoner and his son. I did so. I saw them lift up deceased and take him to the washstand to wash himself. I said to deceased, "Were you drunk?" He replied, "No." I asked what he and "Old Orr" had quarrelled about. He said he did not have any quarrel with him, but that Orr had struck him with the shovel a pretty hard blow, but he thought he would get over it. The boy came in and got his coat. Deceased was given to drink, and that was the reason I asked him if he had been drinking. I cannot say if the prisoner had been drinking. I heard the noise first while I was in the stable. The yelling seemed to be as if a number of persons were fighting.

Re-examined—I saw McDonough strike the prisoner. It was after I gave the boy his coat. He attempted to strike the boy in the bar-room. The prisoner was standing outside when McDonough struck him.

Thos. White.—I live in Klineburg. My store is opposite McDonough's tavern. I heard a noise on the night in question. It was so great that, although the store was shut, we heard it plainly in the kitchen. I heard a voice calling out "murder." I supposed it to be Mr. Orr's (the prisoner) voice. There was a great disturbance; we thought it was a fight.

Cross-examined—Upon going to the street I saw some persons who were being put out of McDonough's tavern. There were *three or four persons*. McDonough is a quiet regular man. The prisoner is a quiet respectable man, and I have always seen him decent in his conduct.

Mrs. White corroborated the testimony of Mr. White.

Archibald Morrison, George Wells, and Wm. Cummingford spoke to the previous good character of the prisoner.

James McDonough recalled and examined by Mr. Cameron—I do not recollect that I told Wm. Cummerford that I had given young Orr a severe beating, such as he would not forget, but I may have said so.

By Mr. Phillpotts—I came from the back room into the bar-room when Orr and his son came in. I sat down and pulled on a pair of boots. I saw young Orr with his coat off. I first noticed him in his *shirt* sleeves, when Mackay went to give his coat to him.

Mr. Cameron then made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that the prisoner had only acted in self-defence.

After a brief address from Mr. Phillpotts on behalf of the prosecution, His Lordship delivered his charge to the jury. He read the whole of the evidence which had been adduced, and then said that the testimony was of the most conflicting character, and it was for the jury to determine *which of the witnesses they were to believe*. After explaining what constituted murder, manslaughter, and common assault, and upon what grounds they could bring in a verdict of acquittal, he said he would leave the case in their hands, as the law provided that they alone were the persons to decide whether the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the charge preferred against him or not.

The jury then retired and after being absent about half an hour, they brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter."

The prisoner, who is a man apparently between 40 and 50 years of age, was then *removed from the bar*; and the court adjourned till Monday.

Stations of the British Army.

March 5.

1st Life Guards, Regt's-park,
2d do, Hyde-park,
Royal Horse Gds, Windsor,
1st Drag Gds, Bangalore, Canterbury,
2d do, Bengal, Canterbury,
3d do, Bombay, Canterbury,
4th do, Manchester,
5th do, York,
6th do, Bengal, Maidstone,
7th do, Kurrachee, Canterbury,
1st Dragoons, Dublin,
2d do, Portobello,
3d do Light, Newbridge,
4th do Light, Aldershot,
5th Royal Irish Dragoons, Newbridge,
6th do, Aldershot,
7th Hussars, Allahabad, Canterbury,
8th do, Bombay, Canterbury,
9th Lancers, Bengal, Maidstone,
10th Hussars, Sheffield,
11th do, Hounslow,
12th Lancers, Hyderabad, Maidstone,
13th Light Drag, Newbridge,
14th do, Kirkee, Maidstone,
15th Hussars, Norwich,
16th Lancers, Piershill,
17th do, Bombay, Canterbury,
18th Light Dragoons, Leeds,
Military Train, 1st battalion, Shornclife,
2d bat, Calcutta,
3d bat, Woolwich,
4th bat, Curragh,
5th bat, Walmer,
6th bat, Aldershot,
Gr. Guards 1st bat St. George's Barracks,
2d bat, Wellington-barracks,
3d bat, Tower of London,
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat, Wellington barracks,
2d bat, Dublin,
Scots F. Guards, 1st bat, Portman street,
2d bat, Windsor,
1st foot, 1st bat, Calcutta, Colchester,
Do. 2d bat, Gibraltar, Perth,
2d Foot, 1st bat, C. Good Hope, Deal,
Do. 2d bat, Malta,
3d. 1st bat, Corfu, Limerick,
Do. 2d bat, Shorncliffe,
4th, 1st bat, Mauritius, Deal,
Do, 2d bat, Newport,
5th, 1st bat, India, Colchester,
Do. 2d bat, Aldershott,
6th, 1st bat, India, Colchester,
7th, 1st bat, Korrachee, Chatham,
Do, 2d bat, Aldershott.
8th, 1st bat, Delhi, Chatham,
Do. 2d bat, Butterast,
9th, 1st bat, Suderland, Limerick,
Do. 2d bat, Bradford,
10th, 1st bat, Dinapore, Chatham,
11th, 1st bat, Dover,
12th, 1st bat, Tasmania, Deal,
Do. 2d bat, Cape, Parkhurst,
13th, Calcutta, Fermoy,
14th, 1st bat, Malta, Fermoy,
15th, do, Aldershott, Isle of Wight,
16th, do, Curragh, Templemore,
17th, do, Quebec, Limerick,
18th, do, India, Chatham,
19th, do, India, Colchester,
20th, India, Chatham,
21st, do, Malta, Perth,
22d, do, Sheffield, Parkhurst,
23d, do, India, Chatham,
24th, do, India, Chatham,
25th, do, Gibraltar, Pembroke,
26th, do, Bermuda, Walmer,
27th, do, Kurrachee, Chatham,
28th, do, Malta, Fermoy,
29th, India, Chatham,
30th, do, Dublin, Isle of Wight,
31st, do, Gibraltar, Pembroke,
32d, do, India, Chatham,
33d, do, Bombay, Fermoy,
34th, do, Calcutta, Colchester,
35th, do, Calcutta, Chatham,
36th, do, Manchester, Athlone,
37th, do, India, Colchester,
38th, do, do do
39th, do, Quebec, Templemore,
40th, do, Melbourne, Belfast,
41st, do, West Indies, Jersey,
42d, do, India, Dundee,
43d, do, India, Colchester,
44th, do, do do
45th, do, C. Good Hope, Parkhurst,
46th, do, Corfu, Templemore,
47th, do, Portsmouth, Fermoy,
48th, do, Gibraltar, Fermoy,
49th, do, Barbadoes, Walmer,
50th, do, Ceylon, Parkhurst,
51st, do, India, Chatham,
52d, do, Delhi, do
53d, do, India, do
54th, do, India, Colchester,
55th, do, Dublin, Jersey,
56th, do, India, Colchester,
57th, do, Malta, Fermoy,
58th, do, N. Zealand, Belfast
59th, do, China, Athlone,
60th, do, 1st bat, Delhi, Winchester,
Do. 2d bat, Cape, Wincheater,
Do. 3d bat, India, do
Do. 4th bat, Winchester,
61st, do, Kurrachee, Chatham,
62d, do, Nova Scotia, Birr,
63d, do, do, do,
64th, do, India, Canterbury,
65th, do, New Zealand, Belfast,
66th, do, India, Colchester,
67th, do, Plymouth, Athlone,
68th, do, East Indies, Fermoy,
69th, do, Madras, Fermoy,
70th, do, India, Chatham,
71st, do, India, Stirling,
72d, do, India, Aberdeen,
73d, do, Cape, Jersey,
74th, do, India, Aberdeen,
75th, do, Delhi, Chatham,
76th, do, Dublin, Birr,
77th, do, Sydney, Jersey,
78th, do, India, Aberdeen,
79th, do, India, do
80th, do, India, Pembroke,
81st, do, Lahore, Chatham,
82d, do, Calcutta, Caterbury,
83d, do, Deesa, do
84th, do, India, Chatham,
85th, do, Cape, Pembroke,
86th, do, Belgium, Colchester,
87th, do, Peshawur, Canterbury,
88th, do, India, Colchester,
89th, do, Deesa, Fermoy,
90th, do, India, Canterbury,
91st, do, Cephalonia, Pembroke,
92d, do, India, Stirling,
93d, do, India, Aberdeen,
94th, do, Kurrachee, Chatham,
95th, do, India, Fermoy,
96th, do, Aldershott, Isle of Wight,
97th, do, India, Colchester,
98th, do, India, Canterbury,
99th, do, Aldershott, Fermoy,
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat, Glasgow, Winchester,
Do., 2d bat, India, Winchester,
Do., 3d bat, India, Winchester,
Do., 4th bat, Chichester,

Colonial Corps.

1st West India Regt., Bahamas,
2d do, Jamaica,
3d do, Demerara,
Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon,
Cape Mount Rifles, Cape of Good Hope,
Royal Canadian Rifles, Kingston,
St. Helena Regiment, St. Helena,
Royal Newfoundland Companies, Newfoundland,
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta,
Gold Coast Corps, Cape Coast Castle.

Incendiarism in Toronto.

The imp

Polignac 4d Regiment!

From the London Times.

We believe that the English nation may fairly be gratified by the appointment of Marshal Pelissier to the post of French Ambassador in London. The Emperor is said to have declared that he selected this distinguished soldier as a tribute of respect to the alliance, to the English people, and to the two armies. If the Duke of Malakoff does indeed come among us in a conciliatory spirit, he may make sure of being cordially received. This country has always paid especial attention to the representatives of its nearest neighbour and given them a sort of priority in the diplomatic body. Not only their high rank as Ambassadors, but their position as spokesmen of the French Government has been thought to entitle them to peculiar esteem. On personal grounds Marshal Pelissier has a claim to a respectful reception. He is, in dignity and public consideration, one of the first men in the Empire. He is a General of distinction, and commanded the French Army in the greatest military enterprise of our time. His fame and the title he bears were won in a campaign in which the armies of France and England fought side by side; and if the French Emperor desired to pay homage to the alliance between the two countries, he could not choose an Ambassador who would more effectively represent it to Europe. Although the diplomatic duties of the representatives of the two countries are much circumscribed by the proximity of the capitals and the ease with which the respective Governments communicate, yet there is no doubt that the presence of a man of station and authority in this country, who can judge for himself of the temper of the people, and the course of public opinion, must be of the greatest service to Europe. Owing to our national customs, our meetings and banquets, with their accompanying speeches, a foreign representative has many opportunities of forming an acquaintance with a world beyond the narrow official circle, and of addressing the nation to whose Court he is accredited. An Ambassador, entitled by his rank and abilities, to speak authoritatively in the name of his countrymen, may do much, by a popular and frank address, to preserve good feeling between powerful nations. We would, then, sincerely give the Duke of Malakoff a welcome to this country, and hope that his mission may be attended with a revival of that cordiality which has been compromised by recent events. Whatever may be the difference of the institutions of the two countries, they have interests which bid them keep on good terms with each other; and though we are not sanguine enough to believe that causes of irritation will not from time to time arise, still we are sure that the presence of a firm and sensible man as Abamador in London, will be a safeguard against any rupture of friendly relations.

In according to the new Ambassador a fitting welcome we ought not to allow M. de Persigny to quit his post without an acknowledgment of his services in the cause of the alliance. M. de Persigny is an old friend of the Emperor, attached to him before the advent of his wonderful fortunes, and, we believe, singularly zealous in his cause. But the late Ambassador was also acquainted with England, and knew the value of a free people's friendship and esteem. For several years he has represented France at the English Court; and it is but just to say that, while forwarding the interests of his own Sovereign, he had never forgotten what was due to the nation which has been the ally of France in a great war and in difficult negotiations. Of course it is not for the English people to discuss any official changes on which the French Government may resolve; but still M. de Persigny was so confessedly the supporter of the English alliance against certain other influences which are said to have existed that we may fairly express our recognition of his services, and our hope that nothing in the recent events will weaken the good feeling with which he has shown himself animated towards this country. It may certainly be a satisfaction to Englishmen that a statesman universally allowed to be disinterested and zealous in the Imperial cause has been the chief advocate of a friendly policy toward England, and we may legitimately draw the conclusion that the more that honest and manly counsels prevail in Paris the less chance will there be of any act or language which can rouse the resentment of our countrymen.

We may trust now that the dispute which has occupied the last two months is at an end. It has been of use to neither party, and has produced a bitterness which may well be regretted. Marshal Pelissier will arrive in London in time to see the English laws put in action against men who are charged with grave offences against the French Emperor. He will see justice administered without fear or favour, and he may be convinced that if the British nation had been properly appealed to the questions now to be tried might have been settled long ago, on any one of those occasions when, according to the French manifesto, evil-doers escaped with impunity. The French ambassador may be assured that any reasonable wishes which are expressed by a foreign power in a frank and conciliatory manner will meet with the consideration of the English nation, and that the practice of such open dealing will be far more effectual than any ambiguous note or menacing harangue.

On Thursday evening last, a singular sight was witnessed in New York: a torch light procession marched through the principle streets of that city, in honor of the man who lately attempted to assassinate Louis Napoleon. The members accompanying the procession are variously estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000, consisting principally of Germans, Italians, and Polish. Ten thousand people looked on in silence at the impressive spectacle—for impressive it was. Women walked in the ranks; fathers led their children by the hand; all seemed penetrated with the idea that they were discharging a solemn duty. When the procession got to the park, the scene changed. A number of speakers, in different languages, addressed the assembled multitude, speaking in the most intense bitterness of Paris, Orsini, and of Cinnamvlvan. Many Americans protested; others of the fairest classes did not appreciate their eloquence, though they frequently cheered them to "go it," and were particularly enthusiastic in the desire to "get him on this side of the water." The police, however, passed off more quietly than were expected, a considerable force being in attendance to suppress any disturbance.

Government Orders.

Toronto, April 19th, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Robert M. Bourdon, of Cobourg Hall, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, in the room of George S. Hall, Esquire, deceased.

Patrick Kinnear Mellon, Physician and Surgeon, and Assistant Surveyor, M. D., Esquire, to be Coroner for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books!—Sawers & Murray.
Notice.—Adam Waddell.
Notice.—Division Court.
Fresh Seeds.—Cooper & Ogilvy.
Government "Fly."
Information Wanted.—R. Renfrew.
Notice.—C. Burton.
Found Notice.—Geo. Read.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

The County Judge.

It will be very agreeable to the people of these Counties to hear that Mr. Macdonald's government has, after long consideration of the claims of the different applicants for the vacant judgship, accepted of Mr. Boucher. Although the rule of supplying offices from among those who are more immediately governed by them, accords better with popular sentiment, yet the promise of satisfaction arising out of the connexion with judge Boucher is so strong, that no complaint will be raised against Mr. Macdonald for his exercise of patronage in that quarter. We are quite sure that in welcoming judge Boucher to the bench of these Counties, we but express the general feeling; and, for all the approbation that attended its occupation by the late lamented judge Hall, there is every disposition to anticipate the same excellent qualifications in his successor; while, on the part of the judge, we are satisfied, every respect will be had for the interests of the parties submitted to his judgment, with a firm determination to retain in himself the high standing which he inherits from the office he assumes.

The Assizes.

Chief Justice Draper opened the Assizes on Tuesday afternoon. The address which he delivered to the Grand Jury was very appropriate and intelligible, and no doubt was productive of much advantage to all who then availed themselves of the opportunity of listening to a discourse from one of the most agreeable speakers the country has ever afforded. It is not alone upon the subject of the duties owing to each other from men living in society that Mr. Draper rises to perfection, he is, besides, a model of arrangement and style, continually endeavoring to satisfy and to please those he addresses; his language supplied without effort is exceedingly grateful in its organization, and his delivery is without a defect. No one who is capable of reflection can listen to him without attention, nor, attending, can he persuade himself that he is not in the presence of a great instructor. Not being in a position to preserve the address as it was delivered, we can only relate it in substance as the impression remains upon our memory. Mr. Draper commenced by congratulating the Grand Jury upon the peaceable state of the Counties, as was apparent by the lightness of the calendar. He drew attention to two charges, which stood in relief from among the rest, on account of their greater enormity, and the necessity there would be for more careful discrimination in the investigation of the evidence, which was ready to support them. They were the crimes of arson and manslaughter, beside which, all that remained on the calendar were comparatively light. After describing what constituted the crime of arson, he explained the extreme difficulty there always was found to exist in connecting the commission with the guilty party; there was the watchfulness suggested by the danger and fearful consequences of detection to make the incendiary seek the protection of concealment, together with the increased facilities supplied by modern invention, in the single instance of flame being produced suddenly by the use of artificial means, the result of science, as exemplified in the article of matches. So that one of the most beneficent applications of scientific research, as it is accepted in domestic comfort, is also capable of being converted, in the hands of evil disposed men, into one of the most destructive scourges that can be let loose upon society. Proceeding from the contemplation of this feature, Mr. Draper drew his audience to estimate the relative value of evidence which is positive, and that which is supported by a connection of circumstances all pointing to the same conclusion, in the case of a suspected party, and suggesting such an one as, were it really to occur, ought to produce a logical argument which would lead irresistibly to the conviction of his guilt. In the matter of manslaughter, the judge described the distinctions of homicide, from which proceed murder, manslaughter and the other descriptions the law gives to the crime of the slayer of men, according to the circumstances attending the cause of death. Passing to the crime of larceny, which the judge thought, from its unfortunately frequent commission, to be already well understood under its more ordinary term of stealing, he warned the Grand Jury of the duties and responsibilities of their office; directing them, especially, to be circumspect in their examination of the jail, so as they may be satisfied that humanity be not sacrificed, in the tolerably reciprocal to which the unhappy prisoners are subject. The judge however bore an earnest testimony to the uniform benevolence which attends the exercise of the callings of the sheriffs and their subordinates in this Province, and while he reaffirmed the Grand Jury of their charge in this respect, he expressed a firm conviction that in these Counties there could be nothing shown to mar the harmony of the present system.

The Steamers on the back lakes are moving out for business. The "Woodman" on Scugog Lake, is running. Mr. Wallis' "Ogemah," of Fenelon Falls, is making ready. Mr. Kelly's "Peterborough" is nearly ready, and Mr. Sawers' "Fly" makes her first trip to Bobcaygeon to-day. Mr. Wallis, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Sawers, have each made great improvements upon their respective boats, and the public may expect to reap a large share of advantage from their outlay. Let us hope the public will will not be the only benefitters. The Locks at Bobcaygeon are completed, and the Locks at Lindsay will not be renewed this season; but all the necessary material will be delivered on the ground, and, next year, the wooden structure will give place to stone. The extent of navigation now open, from Port Perry on Scugog Lake to Bridgenorth on Mud Lake, is about seventy miles, and is a most agreeable tour for pleasure takers, and those who desire to form a correct estimate from personal observation of the back country. The steamer "Fly" will take up her quarters at Lindsay, running to Port Perry and back every second day, and to Mud Lake and back every alternate day. We have not heard of the arrangements made for the running of the other steamers. Mr. Thomas Bentland keeps the road communication open between Mud Lake and Peterborough by a line of stages and freight wagons. His office is at his livery stables, where the conveyance for passengers, parcels or freight can be obtained.

Blown Away.

About half-past four o'clock the military began to arrive. Gun after gun made its appearance and took up the position assigned to it. Out of every gateway from the fort, Europeans and soldiers were pouring on to the esplanade in hundreds, and from the native bazar every alley, street and lane were disgorging their thousands. All were anxious to behold two human beings blown away like dust. Death in such a form, and the stern and compressed lips of every European present told how well they deserved their doom. The

another point of view. It enabled the people to contain their trustees against acting too independently of them. The rashness of Captain Scott led him into a difficulty which was most painful to see him struggle to extricate himself from. He set himself up as an advocate of the people in their denouncement of those who had turned the property of the town to wrong account, talking a good deal of the treachery they had suffered. The tables, however, were soon turned, for Mr Sawers, after listening to the virtuous address of Capt. Scott, hinted that the Captain was not himself far enough removed from suspicion, to warrant his attack upon others, and asked the Captain if he too had not got the accommodation of a debenture. This was denied, but in such a manner as to leave the impression very clear that the denial was only a quibble. The explanation then given by Mr. Sawers as to the way in became aware of the circumstances was that Mr. Fowler had handed him a document to publish, which he described as a copy taken from a letter he had addressed to Mr. Conger and to which he could get no answer. Mr. Sawers told the meeting that he had not published it, because he did not wish to be drawing odium upon Mr. Conger and Capt. Scott, in the degree which must follow the publication of the document, but that now Captain Scott had set himself up as a model of purity, he would tell them that in that letter Mr. Fowler complained that Mr. Conger having obtained from him a debenture for the use of Captain Scott, upon the faith of his promise that Captain Scott should be true to his interests, and further that the Peterborough *Review* should echo his sentiments, whereas there was no dependence to be put in them as he learned from their subsequent conduct, he requested Mr. Conger to hand him back his debenture or the money. Mr. Conger, who spoke afterwards, did not contradict the statement, and the meeting felt that Captain Scott had played a very mean trick upon them. That people may judge of the truth of Mr. Sawers' statement regarding what was told him by Mr. Fowler, we here submit to them a copy of the letter as it has been furnished by Mr. Fowler:—

Cobourg, April 3, 1858.

W. S. Conger, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I am sorry to have to trouble you to return either the Debenture or the proceeds of it that I lent you for Scott's accommodation, you know I let you have it with the understanding that you would have Scott and the *Review* to assist me all they could in getting the branch completed. I think if you can look to the last two or three numbers of the *Review*, you will be satisfied that he is trying to injure me all he can, likewise, Mr. Scott, I am informed, at the Council Meeting last Monday night, tried all he could to keep the branch back, therefore, I have been very much disappointed, and demand the debenture or the proceeds forthwith.

Yours, Truly,
Signed, John Fowler.

The necessity of passing the By-Law was universally admitted, but of course those who came to blow off, had their opportunity. They did not however suggest any other course of action, nor did they show that the repudiation of the contract would not bring worse consequences upon the town. The people are not in good humor, but their good sense will keep them from biting their noses to spite their faces.

The Opening of the Road.

Mr. Fowler requests us to state that on some day next week two trains will arrive in Peterboro' over the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway. The first to contain the Town Council, the Railroad directors and harbor commissioners of Port Hope, and their friends. The second train will be open to the Public as an excursion train. Mr. Fowler expects to have two locomotives and thirty car loads of passengers to enter the Town in a body. Those who entertain in such cases will do well to provide for the incursion of so unusual a body of men as will be let loose in our precincts on that day. The ladies will not be neglected on that occasion.

The Steamers on the back lakes are moving out for business. The "Woodman" on Scugog Lake, is running. Mr. Wallis' "Ogemah," of Fenelon Falls, is making ready. Mr. Kelly's "Peterborough" is nearly ready, and Mr. Sawers' "Fly" makes her first trip to Bobcaygeon to-day. Mr. Wallis, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Sawers, have each made great improvements upon their respective boats, and the public may expect to reap a large share of advantage from their outlay. Let us hope the public will will not be the only benefitters. The Locks at Bobcaygeon are completed, and the Locks at Lindsay will not be renewed this season; but all the necessary material will be delivered on the ground, and, next year, the wooden structure will give place to stone. The extent of navigation now open, from Port Perry on Scugog Lake to Bridgenorth on Mud Lake, is about seventy miles, and is a most agreeable tour for pleasure takers, and those who desire to form a correct estimate from personal observation of the back country. The steamer "Fly" will take up her quarters at Lindsay, running to Port Perry and back every second day, and to Mud Lake and back every alternate day. We have not heard of the arrangements made for the running of the other steamers. Mr. Thomas Bentland keeps the road communication open between Mud Lake and Peterborough by a line of stages and freight wagons. His office is at his livery stables, where the conveyance for passengers, parcels or freight can be obtained.

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manner in which they had been detected in their nefarious designs was soluble and complete, and reflected much credit upon the Deputy Commissioner of Police and his subordinates. Thugs though they be, a special Providence defeated the manœuvre by the timely arrival of European troops from remote colonies; and while the fourth plot was being brought to maturity, the two miscreants were seized. The Thugs demanded that a terrible example should be made and the doom of the men was speedy. As the hour of five o'clock approached became awful; every feeling and faculty was strung to its utmost tension, and the beating of heart became audible. The spectacle was one of quiet horror—there being none of that excitement which is to be met with at a public execution in any other part of the world. The natives of India are not a demonstrative race, and they looked on with an appearance of stolid indifference. The handful of stern and determined Europeans had, moreover, overawed them, and there was but one feeling predominant—fear.—Among all the assembled thousands a murmur could not even be heard—a whisper would almost have broken the stillness.—The officers rode along the lines resolved and silent. So noiseless was their motion that even the champ of their horses' bit and the clank of their sabres jarred upon the ear. While the clock was yet striking, the Brigadier commanding the garrison rode in front of the two executive guns, and it seemed for a moment as if all sound had died away. The sentence of the court-martial was then read to the prisoners in the Hindostanee language, after which they were ordered to prepare for death. They were stripped of their regimental jacket, and marched between files of their European guard to the muzzles of the two guns. The drill havildar, one of the two, was a noble-looking man, in the noon of manhood tall, and stately. His mein was erect and dignified, until the men of the Royal Artillery laid hands on him. Then he seemed to feel as if his hour had come, a shudder took his frame, his jaw fell, and his ivory-white teeth were disclosed. While the two men were being bound not a syllable was uttered by the assembled crowd, but a rattling of steel along the line gave notice that the Enfield rifle was being prepared for action. At the word "Prime" and when the ominous click of the lock fell upon the ear, the 10th N. I visibly shook. It was evident that they did not know but that the next moment the rifles might be brought to shoulder and levelled against their front. Simultaneously with the loading of the infantry the guns to the right and left of the criminals were turned straight upon the native regiments. They were loaded to the muzzle with canister and grape, and the gunners stood by the touch-holes with their matches lighted. On the ramparts of the fort four 68-pounders were also laid and ready. By this time the prisoners were secured to the two guns. There was a moment's pause, which was broken by Capt. Bolton, of the Royal Artillery, calling out with a loud voice,

"Let all retire from the two guns, except the two men with the port-fires; at the word 'fire,' apply the match."

There was probably a pause of two seconds' duration; when the word "Ready!" was given by Capt. Bolton. The gunners took but a moment to blow off their matches, but it seemed a long, long time.—The two prisoners and the two artillerymen stood as immovable as statues. The awful stillness was at length broken. The word "fire!" rang out clear as a clarion note from the lips of Capt. Bolton. Next moment the earth shook as if a volcano had opened at our feet. The guns were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, through the white wreaths of which little particles of a crimson color were falling thick as snow-flakes. The particles were the prisoners blown into atoms.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Further by the "Canada."

THE CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

SHIPWRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The steamship *Canada*, Captain, W. J. C. Lang, left Liverpool at 4 p. m., on Saturday, the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 11 a. m., on Friday. The *Canada* sailed from Halifax at a quarter past two o'clock same afternoon for Boston, where she would be due at 11 o'clock that night.

The American bark *Petrea*, Captan S. Osborne, bound from Havre to New York, with 339 emigrants, which ran on shore near Chichester harbor, Sussex, on the morning of April 4th, had defied all efforts to get her off. The passengers and crew were all landed in safety.

The ship *Weser* of Hamburg, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was driven ashore in a gale off Malahide, near Dublin. The crew remained on board and the masts were standing at the latest dates, but the ship was embedded in the sand.

The ship *Exchange* of New York, Jones, from Liverpool to Newport, in ballast, went ashore at Wicklow, on the 5th inst., and was expected to become a total wreck. The crew were saved, with the exception of the second mate and cook.

The American bark *Victor*, Holmsend, from Callao to Dunkirk, was abandoned in a sinking condition in lat. 7, long. 32 west. The crew were saved.

The bark *General Sale*, from Sunderland to New York, put into Cork when 20 days out, in a leaky condition.

The ship *Titan*, Sears, of Boston, from Chincha for England, was abandoned at sea. The crew were picked up and taken to Havre.

INDIA.

The Fall of Lucknow.

A transport steamer, with Bombay dates of March 10th and Calcutta, March 8th, reached Suez on the 29th ult.

The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of 15th March, when nearly all the city was in the possession of the British, but few rebels remaining in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal, the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank House was also occupied. On the 11th June Thunder moved into line, and the 93rd Regiment, supported by the 42nd, stormed the Begum's palace. The British loss was less than one hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was five thousand. [illegible] on the 12th day on the north side of the [illegible], crossed on the Moor bridge, and cut up the bands of more of the enemy on the same day. The buildings in advance of the Residency which could command it were destroyed on the 14th. The Moosabagh, after [illegible] on the 9th day.

A general revival of trade in France is now hoped for, although accounts still report continued failures.

The French Government had been informed that Felix Pyat, hearing that he was to be [illegible] Napoleon was [illegible], had threatened from London and [illegible] Empire. Pyats contention did not [illegible] Times.

The Bourse closed firmly on the 9th instant at 69 francs 65 centimes for the three per cents.

VIENNA.

The alleged project of a Carlist fusion has been denied officially.

ITALY.

The Vienna *Gazette* addresses a series of proofs to show that Orsini's worship is celebrated in Piedmont with what it terms demoniacal passion and impious blasphemy.

SARDINIA.

The French Government has abandoned its claim upon Sardinia for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, the Englishman arrested for complicity in the attack upon the Emperor's life, and Hodge was set at liberty.

NAPLES.

The trial of the remaining English engineer in the *Cagliari* affair resulted in his acquittal, and the King of Naples had issued a decree allowing him to return to England.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss papers deny that the French government have threatened to withdraw the exequatur from the French Consuls in France.

DENMARK AND THE GERMAN DIET.

The Executive Committee of the German Confederation is said to be preparing to proceed actively against Denmark.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Brouk, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the resignation has been accepted by a rescript very flattering to him. M. Knaschwitch, a Senator, has been appointed his successor.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes that, according to a private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding has recently arisen between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

TURKEY.

Two Turkish men-of-war, with 3,000 troops on board, have passed Corfu *en route* for Albania, to put a stop to the depredations committed on the Turkish frontier in the Adriatic, and to protect it from the Montenegrins.

A severe conflict had taken place near Ghadkorna between the Ottomans and the Arabs under Sheik Goumah, who was betrayed and slain by one of his followers.—His head had been brought into Tripoli, where great rejoicing had taken place.

Official despatches announce considerable improvement in the affairs of Servia and Herregovia, and the pacification of those countries was shortly expected.

Despatches via Vienna say that the National Bank of Moldavia has suspended payment.

Commercial.

Toronto Markets.

Thursday, 22nd April, 1858.

Throughout the past week the supplies of produce have been small, and with a dull market for flour, comparatively little business has been done. The weather has been varied, and on the whole unfavourable to the prosecution of spring work on the farm. The growing crop of fall wheat, however, has been benefitted by the rain, and its appearance is very cheering.

Flour—Inactivity has continued to be the main feature of the flour market.—The demand of export has been light, and at prices so low as to lead to but few transactions. Several holders have shipped to Montreal in the hope of realizing better prices. The amount at present on the market is small, yet to press sales a reduction would have to be submitted to. Since the receipt of the favourable news by the Arago there is a slightly better feeling, which, however, is not yet evinced in any improvement of value or demand. It is extremely difficult to fix quotations, and the following, although as near the mark as it is possible to arrive under the circumstances, must be regarded in a purely nominal light: Superfine, $3 75 to $3 90; Fancy, $4 to $4 05; Extra, $4 20 to $4 30; Double Extra, $4 50 to $4 75 per barrel. The shipments for the week are about 2,000 barrels, mainly to Montreal.

Wheat—The receipts throughout the week have been very light, and the business so insignificant that the market has hardly been tested. For good samples $1 has been freely paid, and occasionally a penny over is realized. For medium 90c to 95c (4s 6d a 4s 9d) are the ruling rates, and 80c a 85c (4s a 4s 3d) for inferior per bushel. There has been a good deal of anxiety manifested to secure good wheat by several buyers, yet the competition has not led to the payment of higher rates, and the market may be said to be in a very healthy condition—prices firm and steady and the demand active. The receipts for the week are slightly over 5000 bushels.

Spring Wheat is not so much sought after, but is still worth 75c to 80c (3s 9d to 4s) per bushel.

Oats—Supplies from farmers are very small, and the receipts are mainly composed of arrivals by the Great Western and Grand Trunk (West) Railways. The price now ranges from 30c to 32c (1s 6d to 1s 8d) per bushel.

Barley—The demand for barley is still active at 40c to 50c (2s to 2s 6d) for very choice samples, and 37½c to 40c (1s 10½d to 2s) for inferior and medium, per bushel.

Rye for distilling purposes is wanted at 50c (3s) per bushel.

Peas of good quality still move freely at 55½d @ 60c (2s 9d to 3s) for [illegible] and 50c to 55c (2s 6d to 2s 9d) for common use, per bushel.

Seeds—The demand for seeds is less active. Timothy $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel of 48 lbs, and clover at $4 50 to $5 per bushel at 60 lbs.

Potatoes are plentiful at various prices ranging from 50c to 70c (2s 6d to 3s 6d) per bushel according to quantity and quality. We echo large arrivals from Detroit, Rochester and other American ports.

Apples are plentiful at $2 25 to $2 50 per barrel and 5c to 6c per bushel.

Butter—Good fresh butter is scarce, and enquired for at 90c to 95c (1s to 1s 3d) per lb. Tub is in fair supply, but of good quality there is still a scarcity. We quote it at 10c to 12c (6d to 9d) per lb by the firkin for No. 1 to No. 2.

Eggs are very plentiful and prices continue low, ranging from 10c to 12½c (6d to 7½d) per dozen.

Poultry—The supply of [illegible] is almost equal to the demand, and the market is quiet at 5c to 6c per lb. for [illegible] one-third for chickens. There is nothing doing in [illegible].

Sheep are selling at $5 to $7 each.—Calves are in good supply from $2 to $5 each.

Pork is in more active request at 4½d per lb. Many [illegible] offer at 5c to 5½c per lb. [illegible] 5c to 5½c per lb.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 21.

Flour—Market dull and, tendency downward. Sales 7,000 bbls at $4 15 a 4 20 for superfine State; $4 30 a 4 50 for extra do; $4 15 a 4 30 for superfine Western; $4 20 a 4 30 for common to medium extra Western. Canadian flour at moderate prices and unchanged; sales of 5,00 bbls at $4 20 at 4 35 for superfine, and $4 45 a 5 50 for extra Western.

Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; prices unchanged; sales of 15,000 bushels at 99c for Chicago spring and Canadian club, $1 35 for white Michigan, and $1 45 for white Kentucky. Rye quiet at 68c a 70c. Barley steady; sales at 62c a 64c. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bushels at 72c a 74c for white, and 76c for yellow. Oats plenty and dull at 46c a 50c for State, and 49c a 51c for Western.

Provisions—Pork firmer; sales 1500 bbls at $18 to 18 10 for mess; 14 50 a 14 90 for prime. Beef unchanged and firm; cut meats steady. Lard buoyant, sales 400 bbls at 11½c a 11½c. Butter steady at 12c a 17c for Ohio; 22c a 26c for new State. Cheese dull, at 7c a 9c Whiskey, sales 100 bbls., at 12.

Stock.—Rather better this morning but business not active. Chicago and Rock Island 76; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 25; Missouri 6's 83; Galena and Chicago 89½; Erie 26; Cleveland and Toledo 44½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 32; Hudson 41½; Harlem 12½; Reading 47½; Michigan guaranteed 49½; Erie bonds 75 28; do 65 44 Panama 109.

Money.—Exceeds the demand, at 6 a 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange.—Nominal at 100.

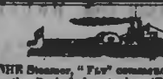
Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, April 29th, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 67	a	0 85
Oats do	0 30	a	0 35
Peas do	0 40	a	0 50
Barley do	0 40	a	0 50
Beans do	1 50	a	2 00
Flour per barrel	4 00	a	4 50
Cornmeal per cwt.	1 90	a	2 00
Oatmeal do	1 90	a	2 00
Shorts do	0 60	a	0 75
Bran do	0 60	a	0 62
Potatoes per bushel	0 50	a	0 55
Parsnips do	0 25	a	0 30
Carrots do	0 25	a	0 30
Apples do	0 30	a	0 40
Cabbages per head	0 02	a	0 05
Pork per cwt.	3 50	a	4 00
Pork per lb.	0 07	a	0 10
Beef per cwt.	4 00	a	6 00
Beef per lb.	0 07	a	0 10
Mutton per lb.	0 06	a	0 10
Veal per lb.	0 06	a	0 10
Ham per lb.	0 09	a	0 10
Sausages per lb.	0 08	a	0 10½
Butter per lb.	0 10	a	0 12½
Cheese per lb.	0 10	a	0 12½
Eggs per dozen	0 08	a	0 10
Lard per lb.	0 09	a	0 10
Tallow per lb.	0 08	a	0 09½
Wood, first quality	3 75	a	4 00
Green Wood,	1 50	a	1 75
Hay per ton	8 00	a	11 00
Straw per load	1 00	a	1 75

Birth.

At Oakwood, Rice Lake, on 25th inst., the wife of R. Beaconne, Esq., of a daughter.



The Steamer, "Fly" commences to run on the Back Lakes to-day (Thursday.) A stage will be put on from Eastland's Livery Stable, connecting with the "Fly."

Passengers and persons having freight can get every information, and carriage for themselves and freight, by applying at Eastland's Livery Stables in Peterboro', or at the Examiner Office.

Peterboro', April 29, 1858.

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED.

The Coral Island, a tale for boys, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.50.

Ungava, a tale of the Esquimaux, by do. $1.25.

Lawn from Heaven for life on Earth, or illustrations of the book of Proverbs, 2nd series, by Rev. Wm. Arnott, Glasgow, $1.50.

Masters and Workmen; a tale for the times, 50 cents.

The Roby Family, by A. L. O. E.—50 cents.

Flora; or Self-Deception, by do.—50 cents.

Cats and Dogs; or Nature's Warriors and God's Workers, by Rev. Hugh Miller.—$1.

The Young Fur Traders, by R. M. Ballantyne.—$1 25.

Inquire Within; or over 3,700 facts for the People.—$1.

The Reason Why, by same author.—$1.

Davies' New School Arithmetic.

Geography and History of British America, illustrated, by A. G. Hodgins.—50 cts.

The Canadian Pocket Ledger, containing Interest, Time and Wages Tables, arranged for the Decimal system, &c., &c., by W. S. Read.—50 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Children's Toy Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', April 29, 1858.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Court of Revision on the Assessment Roll of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, Smith, on the 10th day of May next, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M.

CHRISTOPHER BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, April 24th, 1858. 17

INFORMATION WANTED

Of GEORGE CHALMERS GALBRAITH, who left Glasgow, Scotland, about 8 years ago, and supposed to have went to the United States. This is to inform him of his father's death, which occurred December last. His afflicted friends and relatives in Glasgow are very anxious to hear from him.

Any person who could furnish any information in regard to the said G. C. Galbraith would confer a great favour in doing so by communicating the same to

ROBERT RENFREW,
Peterboro', Canada West.

Peterboro', April 26, 1858.

Papers throughout Canada and the United States by giving circulation to the above Notice would greatly oblige the afflicted family of the missing man.

NOTICE.

This following days are appointed for the Sittings of the Courts of Peterborough and Victoria.

No. 1. Peterborough,	Friday, May 7,	9.30	A.M.
" 2. Harwood,	Monday, " 10,	9.30	"
" 3. Emily,	Tuesday, " 11,	9.30	"
" 4. Ops,	Wednesday, " 12,	9.30	"
" 5. Fenelon,	Thursday, " 13,	9.30	"
" 6. Eldon,	Friday, " 14,	9.30	"
" 7. Mara,	Saturday, " 15,	9.30	"

Of which all parties concerned are hereby required to take notice.

By order of the Judge of the County Courts of Peterborough and Victoria.

Peterboro', April 26th, 1858. 18

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Court of Revision for the Township of [illegible] will hold its first Sitting on the [illegible] DAY the 17th day of MAY next, at the Council House in [illegible].

[illegible]

Cavan, 22nd April, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED!

FRESH SEEDS!

Direct from Great Britain

AND AT

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND AT

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH

The following are the various kinds, viz:—

Skirving's Improved Purple Top Yellow Swede Turnip.
Laing's " " "
White Globe Turnip.
Skirving's Improved Purple Top Bullock do.
Large White Belgian Carrot.
Altringham Red " "
Large Orange " "
Long Red Mangold Wurtzel.
Yellow Globe "
Sandy Oats and Tares or Vetches.
Chevalier and Common Barley.
Rye Grass, White Clover, Garden, Bird and Rape Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ To induce Farmers to purchase in quantities, the Subscribers will allow 10 per cent upon any sale amounting to over Five Dollars Cash.

An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

COOPER & OGILVY.

Peterboro', April 29, 1858. 17

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the DEED OF ASSIGNMENT by me to Adam Thompson, and of which he has given public notice, was obtained from me by fraud, that I hereby forbid all persons dealing to pay to the said Adam Thompson, or any other person except myself.

ADAM WADDELL.

April 22nd. 17

PETERBORO' TOOL FACTORY.

The Subscriber continues to manufacture Tools, and sell them at the Prices advertised in March last.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro East, April 5, 1858. 16

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Store, as renders it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Religious and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Papier Mache Mottoes, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, Ruled Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices For Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes, at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.—Pocket-books, Blank-books and Portfolios, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Bouquet" for Piano-Fortes, &c., just received as above.

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', 22nd April, 1858. 16

NOTICE.

The First Meeting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Peterborough, will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY

The 7th Day of May, 1858,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all interested will please take notice.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', 20th April, 1858. 16

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that ADAM WADDELL, of the Town of Peterboro', has this day

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT

of all his Real and Personal Property, and book debts to me for the benefit of his Creditors, executing the same within thirty days from the first publication hereof, and who will otherwise be excluded from participation in the same, and that the said deed of Assignment is in my possession at the store lately occupied by Christopher Roberts, George Street.

JAMES THOMSON,
Assignee.

Peterboro', 19th April, 1858. 16

Notice to the Public.

All those indebted to the estate of ADAM WADDELL, Shoemaker, are hereby notified that unless the same be paid to me on or before the

20th OF MAY NEXT,

the same will be put in suit for collection.

JAMES THOMSON,
Assignee.

Peterborough, 20th April, 1858. 16

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY,

D. E. BOULTON, Manager.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1858.

TIME TABLE:

On and after Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1858, Trains will run as follows, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, East and West:—

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	EXPRESS.		MAIL.	
Peterboro' Station,	8.00,	A. M.	4.00	P. M.
Keene "	8.30	"	4.30	"
Indian Village "	9.05	"	5.05	"
Harwood "	9.15	"	5.15	"
Baltimore "	9.35	"	5.45	"
Arr. at G. T. "	10.00	"	6.00	"
" Cobourg "	10.05	"	6.05	"

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'.

| TRAINS LEAVE | EXPRESS.

Books, Stationery, &c.

NOTICE.

A. SAWERS, in returning thanks for the patronage bestowed on him since he opened his STATIONERY and BOOK STORE, respectfully intimates that in order to the better carrying on of this department of his business, he has introduced as partner, Mr. ALEX. MURRAY, who has had long experience in first class houses in the trade, in Britain and Canada, and on whom will rest the entire management of the

NEW COOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
(BURNHAM'S BLOCK,)
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Where the business will in future be carried on under
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', 6th April, 1858.

With reference to the above
SAWERS & MURRAY,
respectfully intimate that their Stock of Papers and general Stationery, has been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. It comprises
FOOLSCAP, POTT, LETTER & NOTE
Papers, ruled and plain, Envelopes to suit all sizes.
Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books,
Ruled for £. s. d., or for Dollars and cents.
Memorandums and Pocket Books,
BLOTTING BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS,
SLATES, WRITING DESKS, PENS AND
HOLDERS, PENCILS, INK, RULERS,
Playing Cards, Sealing wax, &c, &c. &c. &c.

S. & M. have also on hand a complete assortment of the
NATIONAL & OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,
COPY BOOKS,
(Plain or Ruled with or without Head Lines,)

To which they beg to direct the attention of Teachers and the public generally.

They would also intimate that they have made arrangements for a full and regular supply of all the leading Periodicals,
Magazines and Reviews,
For which Orders are respectfully solicited.

On hand also a choice assortment of
BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS,
Suitable in size of print and in price, to all ages and classes of the community.

WRAPPING PAPERS, TWINES, &c. &c.,
On as favourable terms as can be secured in Montreal.

☞ Merchants and country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ S. & M. respectfully invite inspection of their Stock, at the
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S Block,
Opposite the Market.
Peterborough, April 8th, 1858. 14.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', April 15, 1858.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American and British Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4½
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4½
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	3
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Dickens' Magazine	1	3
Cornhill Magazine	1	3
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	1	0
Bulwer's Monthly	0	7½
Fashion Notions	0	7½
&c., &c., &c.		

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—paid in advance—from other more than 25 per cent. less than the above. Orders Respectfully Solicited.
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', 15th April, 1858.

Furniture.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have established a Stove Warehouse, in Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of
The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Compositore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Tycoonee.
Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of
COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,
Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

They have also on hand a large stock of STOVE-PIPES, and will sell at reduced prices, to Traders, and most other to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.
BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 20, 1857.

AXES BY STEAM

The subscribers having purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of Messrs. Gilchrist & Co., are now manufacturing
SUPERIOR AXES
by STEAM power, and have now on hand a large supply of the best quality of
Narrow and Broad Axes,
EDGE TOOLS,
Suitable for the Lumbering and Mining trade, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices for cash.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.
E. RUDDOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 25, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strange's*) and have had it completely renovated and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.
PETERBOROUGH.
GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds
On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Bar is always supplied with the choicest brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar
Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1858. 2-tf.

PETERBORO
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping
BOARDERS.
The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.
JOHN M. TRENOUTH.
Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,
BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the
NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF
Fancy Goods
Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,
And is able to sell these articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

☞ W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING
Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.
Peterborough, February 9th, 1858.

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, thoroughly and carefully repaired.
Peterboro', Dec. 31, 1857. 24

STRAWBRIDGE WOOLEN MILLS!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above named Establishment, are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of woollen goods, such as Flannels, Blankets, Tweeds, Satinets, Yarns, &c., &c., on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Having had many years experience in the business, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.
STRAWBRIDGE & BROTHER.
Peterboro', April 2nd, 1858. 14.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.
£140,000 PAID UP.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.
DIRECTORS
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JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.
LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 31, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.
RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro,' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.
Authorized Capital, $2,000,000. Paid up Capital, $400,000.
PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.
Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.	E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
Geo. Duncan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.,
Wm. Is Kribble, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.
Bankers.
TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hadlah.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 29th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!
Pure Vienna Plaster to Sale by
GILMOUR & GILMOUR.
Peterborough, March, 1858. 13

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Rainbow Warehouse, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Cornor of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. Trenouth, can do so by an interview at the residence of his father Joseph Hall, Hunter Street.
April 1st, 1858. 13

BOOTS & SHOES

THOMAS SCRIMGER begs to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Barrett, and the public in general, that they have opened that well known establishment, and have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at the lowest possible prices for cash. They have also on hand a large stock of Leather, Findings, &c., which they will sell at a small advance for cash. They have also on hand a large stock of Leather, Findings, &c., which they will sell at a small advance for cash. They have also on hand a large stock of Leather, Findings, &c., which they will sell at a small advance for cash.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 3

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.
THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.
WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.
JAS. STEVENSON.
Peterboro' Aug. 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Founderod feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.
Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 9

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 30th inst.
Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call, at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,
For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.
T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.
Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE
Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee.	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.
Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.
Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	9
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK. Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 46	Depart,	10 25
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.
C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—
A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.
their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

A CARD.

ROWLES & CO., take this opportunity of announcing their friends and Customers that as the majority of the Hardware Merchants throughout the Province are adopting the CASH SYSTEM they intend to Cleave to certain their Cash sales.

Those first transgress compelled to stop the Credit of their parties who have not as yet settled their October account.

One month from this date is allowed for payment of accounts and notes and accounts overdue in October will be handed into Court for Collection.

Having obtained this reason they will be obliged to supply their friends at LOWER RATES than heretofore.
Peterboro', C. W., March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Imported and registered Thoroughbred Horse "Young Rattler," (3) of which they offer the following pedigree:—Young Rattler was got by Rattler, dam by Sir Hercules, grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great grandam by Sir Peter, great

MAY

1858

ROGERS PATENT.

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &c., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notic. and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER

Burnham's Block,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 10.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line	0	0	5
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 11, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

Hunter Street, Peterborough,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

PECK'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. G. PECK, Proprietor

Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

JAMES MENZIES

TAILOR,

AYLMER ST., PETERBORO'

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro' and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, since he commenced business; and which by particularly good work and moderate charges, he hopes will ever be continued to him.

All his work is done by men tailors only.

☞ Third floor and moderate charges.—☜

JAMES MENZIES.

Aylmer-Street, Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1857. 48

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Bank Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

The highest wages in prize formerly paid per Bull, can be obtained by the subscriber. Good grazing will be given for Bulls. Bulls will find shelter in the Winter. Grazing and Pasturing bullocks carefully attended to.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Ave. 1 Street, Peterboro, April 2, 1858. 41

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 5.

THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Benjamin moved for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Canada. He said the object of the Bill was not to incorporate the body as one large corporation. All they sought was that each individual lodge should be permitted to possess its real estate, and for that purpose to be incorporated. They asked no more than had been granted to other bodies. They had never as a body, in this House or out of it, taken it upon themselves to oppose such measures, because they were asked for by Roman Catholics or by any other denomination. They claimed this privilege because they conceived they had an equal right to it with others. Institutions quite as much of a religious character had been incorporated, and been incorporated with the sanction of the votes of Orangemen, as they considered that they were entitled to come before the Legislature and ask for the same privileges as had been granted to others. Had it been the object of the Bill to incorporate the Orange Association as a powerful political institution, he certainly would not have taken charge of it. It would not give permission for united action, but in case it passed it would leave the entire control of its own property to each section. For example, the Orangemen of Toronto would hold the property, on which their lodge-rooms were built, without being interfered with or controlled by the Orangemen of Hamilton or of any other section. All they asked was that each section of the body, living in a particular locality, should have permission to own a certain piece of land for the uses of the Society and for no other. He could assure the House that the Bill was not introduced with any view of exciting angry feelings or angry discussions, and he was sure that in any discussion which might arise in its progress through the House, he should not utter a word that could give offence to any. In introducing it, and simply explaining its nature, it was not necessary that he should enlarge on what the duties of the Orange Society were. He believed it was sufficiently well known, throughout the length and breadth of the Province, not to require any commendation on his part.

Mr. Dorion said that, if he believed the discussion of this Bill at its second reading, would be productive of any good, he would not object to its introduction. But as he felt certain that a large majority of the House would throw it out at the second reading, and that the mere discussion of it would be productive of angry feeling and of no good result, he conceived it to be his duty to oppose the introduction of the measure. He was not going to enquire what was the management of the Orange Society, or what were the feelings of its individual members. It was enough for them to know that the Society, from one cause or another, had created ill-feeling in the country. Moreover he believed that the recognition of the body by law, would have the immediate effect of causing contrary associations to come before the Legislature, also asking to be incorporated, and causing such an amount of ill-feeling among different classes of society, as would be productive almost of civil war. They knew that on several occasions in this Province collisions between classes of Irishmen, called Orangemen on the one hand, and Ribbonmen on the other, had caused loss of life. That of itself was a sufficient reason why they should not incorporate or legalize a body, the very existence of which was calculated to produce that ill-feeling. He did not say that the Orangemen were responsible for all the difficulties and all the quarrels that had arisen in this country, but there could be no doubt that it was to the existence of Orange Associations that they must attribute several of the conflicts which they had seen of late. And when they saw that in England, after the most careful enquiry into the circumstances, the Society had been condemned as calculated to excite ill-feeling between different classes, the subjects of Her Majesty, and that in Ireland, its birth-place, the Association had been formally condemned by the highest authority, he did not think they should do anything which would tend to encourage such a society in this country. If the application was to incorporate the Ribbonmen's Society, he would make the same motion—to throw such a Bill out. He thought it was the duty of every hon. member of this House, and of every good citizen in this community, to try to put down those societies, that had at least been the occasion of difficulties, which they had had often to deplore. Only a few days ago, they had a petition presented from a large number of the citizens of Toronto, complaining that injustice was being done them by the mere fact that Orangemen were upon juries. He did not say whether the petitioners were correct in this impression, but it at least showed that there was a great deal of ill-feeling on the part of one class towards the other, and this was sufficient ground why they should not encourage such an organization. He need not remind hon. members that hardly ten years had elapsed since a law was passed in this very House for preventing Orangemen and Orange Associations from having any processions. He did not wish to approve of that law, and probably had he been in the House at the time, he would have said it was giving too much importance to the Society to notice it in that way, and would have voted against the law. But he would not recognize them by an Act of Incorporation. And if the Legislature, but a few yearsago, thought the institution so dangerous that it passed a law to put down Orange processions, he considered they should not now pass a law to recognize and legalize them.

Mr. Patrick said it would be trusting the measure very discourteously to throw it out at its introduction. It was only fair that it should be printed, and that hon. members should have a chance of seeing what objectionable clauses were in it, if there were any such, in which case he would vote against it himself. But if it only contained, as its introducer stated, power to enable a lodge to hold real estate on which to build a lodge, and not to hold property for purposes of revenue, he really could not see that it was so very objectionable. He knew the Orange Association was very different from religious or literary societies—in fact it seemed to be more a political society than anything else, and on that account he was disposed to look upon it with jealousy. At the same time, they ought to treat with courtesy those who ask for the measure.

Mr. McGee thought that the reasons presented by his hon. colleague from Montreal were possessed of great weight, and were well deserving the consideration of the House. For his own part in one view, he was tempted to agree with the argument of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that they ought to have the Bill printed, and to proceed in the usual way with a measure of this unusual character. Perhaps it might be useful to have the whole history of this Institution revealed authentically from the documents both of our own Parliament and of the Imperial Parliament, citing all that had been done in times past in relation to it. He conceived there might be a very great deal of good done to the public opinion of Canada, simply by this reproduction, for example, of the important points brought out in the blue-book of 1835, emanating from a very laborious Committee of the House of Commons, consisting entirely of natives of England and Scotland, with one exception, and all members of Protestant denominations, with the same exception—that of Mr. Shea. That Committee took four months to prepare their report. There were also some curious historical passages, which might not be a little edifying, if brought before the House and country. To bring to the discussion of a subject, which would be certain to attract the public attention, a good deal of information which had gone out of the common circulation of our time, and to place it again in circulation by the action of this House, might have a powerful effect on the public mind of this country. In this point of view, he might incline to the ground taken by the member for Grenville. But there was another view to be considered, and he must confess himself to be nearly equally divided in opinion between the two. It was quite certain that there were connected with this Institution associations—that there were connected with it memories—that there were connected with it facts, facts that had been sworn to in courts of justice, facts that had been the subject-matter of judicial sentences—that there were connected with it former acts of legislation, the reproduction of which would cause a great deal of excitement throughout this Province, and throughout the whole of British North America. He was sure that the hon. gentleman who introduced this motion, and the other hon. gentlemen who might sustain it, would bring to the discussion a tone and temper worthy of themselves, and worthy of this House. And for his own part, he thought he could say, although his memory was full of this subject, and although his heart was full of it, and although it was not to-day or yesterday that it had become to him a familiar subject, nevertheless he believed he could say that he could bring to its discussion, with his strong sense of what was due to this House, a temper which perhaps would not be unworthy of one who rose to discuss a great public question in this House. Still, he considered that such a discussion would be replete with danger. He held in his hand a synopsis of one of the blue-books to which he had referred, made by a Scotchman—and Scotchmen were said to be proverbially cool—from the Edinburgh *Review*, and he said it would be impossible at this day to publish the four pages of that synopsis, and circulate it generally through Western Canada, without creating a great deal of excitement, and recalling to the memories of settlers in this country, feelings which they would willingly have left behind them in the country from which they came, that in this new country they might live in peace and harmony with their neighbors. It would create a degree of excitement in the public mind, to which he, for one, did not desire to be a voluntary contributor. But, if it was the will of the House that the Bill should be received and printed, and come before them for discussion he was prepared fully to discuss it. From the year of its origin to this year, in every place where it had lifted itself, and in all its phases, political and social, he was prepared to discuss the history of the Orange Association then, or to discuss it now. But it was for hon. members to consider whether the good to be derived from a discussion of that kind would not be far more than outbalanced by the evil that would be done. And there was another point which he would suggest. If this were a new Society, organized this year or last year, and not a historical Institution, with the developements of which they were familiar, then there might be some reason for saying, "Print the Bill, and let us understand it." But the objectionable part of the Bill, to his mind, lay in its very title—"To Incorporate the Loyal Orange Association"—and there was no subject which had come before the Legislature this session, the very mention of which had caused so much excitement out of doors. Less than an hour ago, he had presented a petition from 2,900 inhabitants of Toronto against such a measure, and his hon. colleague had presented one from 4,600 inhabitants of Montreal of all denominations and origins. He believed he had himself presented twenty petitions on the subject within the last fortnight. If such was the effect of the thing being mentioned, what would be the effect if the assault of the last 170 years were recited—facts which a man of feeling and of heart could hardly, in his own closet, think over without deep emotion and indignation? During the whole of his public life, he had been a consistent enemy of all politico-religious secret associations; and if any one would show him any such which he could reach, he would be one of the first to bring his influence to bear against it—whether an organization of Ribbonmen, if there be such, or any other. Such ought to know that the end does not justify the means, however excellent the end which they might put before themselves. The only two occasions in his life that he had incurred personal danger, was in opposing secret political societies, of which some of his warmest friends had been the advocates. The member for Haldimand, who might be considered the Chief Remembrancer of the House, told him the other night that he had files of journals in which, when not an inhabitant of Canada, he (Mr. McGee) had contended against secret societies of a nature quite different from this—societies appealing to the patriotic feelings of the country in which he at that time resided. He believed the full discussion of the subject might do some good; but, at the same time, he saw the danger of inflaming the public mind, and of this movement leading to a counter-movement, and exciting a sectarian agitation out of door, than which, when once aroused nothing was more difficult to be allayed. On the whole, he thought the question was such that hon. members could make up their minds at once, and dispose of the Bill now, instead of submitting the country to the fearful ordeal of bringing up the whole history of this Association.

Mr. Notman did not understand what necessity there was for an application of this kind, since he had carried a measure himself to permit the incorporation of any charitable societies, so as to allow them to sue and be sued; to punish their officers who were guilty of malversation, &c.—However, he would like to see what the proposed Bill was, and would therefore vote for the first reading.

Mr. Dunkin—If he could consider this question as a matter of courtesy, would he be ready to vote for the first reading of the Bill? but if the question were raised at all on the first reading, it became the duty of members who thought they could not vote for the Bill in any shape, to vote at once against its introduction. He had no desire indeed to take part in legislation that would effect injuriously any body merely for belonging to a Society, whatever that might be; but he did not believe it was right that secret societies of a political or religious nature should have any aid or encouragement from the Legislature. While he did not wish to put such Societies down, he would decidedly refuse to do anything to build them up.

Mr. Daly supposed that the incorporation of this Society was not asked as a favour, but as a right due to the petitioners in common with all Her Majesty's subjects, to so many of whom similar acts of incorporation had been granted. The act of incorporation would not make the Orange Institution any stronger than it was, and it already numbered 80,000 persons.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron applauded the temper and talent shown by the hon. member for Montreal in speaking on this subject, and hoped the example he had set would be followed by other members who should afterwards address the House. But he did not think the country would be so much agitated, as that gentleman had thought, if this Bill were discussed, for these institutions had been long before the country, and their character and effect had been well understood. No person would be more ready than himself to express an opinion that there never ought to have been any such association in this country, and that its existence was calculated to raise feelings that should be for ever buried. He had never been ashamed to give his vote to put down party processions, but after years of discussion, that Bill had been repealed with the assent of a large majority of persons of an opposite creed to that which Orangemen professed. Since then, many other societies had been incorporated, both national societies and religious societies, and many of them had excited a great deal of prejudice, and had given an occasion for the employment of the arts of demagogues, who cared nothing for the country. He had long ago made up his mind to incorporate all these societies, so far as was required to enable them to sue and to be sued, and to hold land for occupation, and if the Bill went no farther than that, he would vote for it. He did not think there was much danger in that, for he had seen Orangemen and Catholics working together to pull down, and he could not see why they should not work together to build up.

Colonel Playfair was neither an Irishman nor an Orangeman, though he should not be ashamed to be either the one or the other. He had seen a good deal, however, of Orangemen from his youth. He had seen them in Ireland and had seen them walk there, and he had also seen them in regiments with Irish Catholics, where they agreed together and fought together. There were also 500 Orangemen in his county, who, on Sabbath morning, were to be seen riding to church alongside these Catholic neighbours and stabling their horses with them. The children of both classes were educated together, intermarried together, and lived happily together. All the Orangemen wanted was the same rights as other people, so that if they relieved a sick brother, they might have the means of compelling him—if necessary—to refund what had been advanced to him. The Orangemen were as loyal a people as any in Canada, and it would be a very hard thing to deny them this right.

Mr. Ferres said the object of seeking for this Bill was to be the incorporation not of a political, but of a charitable society.—The difficulty which arose about it merely proved the urgent necessity which existed for a general law which would enable all such bodies to incorporate themselves without special acts. He regarded the society, however, as really a political one; and whether the character it had acquired in some quarters was just or not—it was not for him to say—it was plain that if the House incorporated the Orange Society it must do the same thing for others of a diametrically opposite character, and being entirely opposed to anything of the sort he could not vote for the first reading of the present bill. He should, notwithstanding, be glad to see a general law under which all benevolent societies should be incorporated.

Mr. Talbot would vote for the Bill believing that the Orange Society would be found to be of a purely defensive character and calculated to promote civil and religious liberty.

Mr. W. Powell (Carleton) was glad to see that the principles of Orangeism were better appreciated as they became better known. The hon. member for Lambton, though avowing that he had at one time voted for penal legislation had confessed that he was not prepared to repeat the same thing now. For his own part he had incurred much contumely, because he had been a party to the incorporation of the ladies of Loretto; but he had done so, because those ladies were devoted to charitable works, and if they had some peculiarities—such as vows of celibacy,—the hon. member for Toronto was a celibate too. The Legislature, however, had granted acts of incorporation to these ladies, to the Odd Fellows, and to the Sons of Temperance, and would not he supposed refuse to incorporate the Free Masons. It had also incorporated societies which were objectionable to some persons like the Christian Brothers; and for his own part he had always been ready to grant these privileges to all alike. The Orange Society was not a political organization, except in so far as it required allegiance to the Crown as a requisite for membership. Their obligation was to assist one another, and their rules had been submitted to the public time and again. It might be insinuated, indeed, by the member for Montreal that in the course of his extensive reading he had met with something horrible done by the Orangemen; but the same thing might be said of many religious societies and even of religion itself. The hon. member also contended that it was a good ground of charge against the Society that a petition had been presented alleging that Orangemen, as a consequence of their organization had prevented the one course of justice in certain cases; but he might turn this argument against the Catholic religion since a petition had been presented declaring that the due course of justice was obstructed by Catholics in the case of the Corrigan murder, through their religious prejudices. He doubted whether the incorporation of the Orangemen would make them any stronger, and believed that the more secret they were the more powerful they must be, and as the friend of the Society he might vote against the Bill; but he should vote for it because it was asked for by 80,000 people as loyal and respectable as any in the Province. It was no more just to impute to the body the offences of men, who did not belong to it, but who retained its name, than to impute to the Churches the offences committed by persons who were disowned by them.

Hon. Mr. Drummond conceived that the hon. member for Drummond and Arthabaska had put this matter on its true footing. The House had nothing to do with the history of the Orange Society, but had simply to consider whether the Legislature should sanction the presence of a secret Society in the midst of the community. The question was whether the soul of all constitutional government was not publicity, and whether any attempts to control the course of government by underhand means should not be frowned down. He had the less hesitation in voting against this first reading, because no one could suspect that he was actuated by prejudice, since he had voted for the repeal of the processions Act, and had met with much opposition in his own County on the consequence of doing so. He had not, however, shrunk from the charge, but had declared that if the thing was to be done again he would be ready to do it. He would not legislate against these Societies then, but he would never sanction them. Besides, he wished to avoid any of the turmoils which arose from persons brought from another country. He had always desired in Canada to live in hope rather than in memory, and to improve the condition of the people here by forgetting the disputes which had occasioned them so much misery in the land from whence they came.

Mr. Short could not forget that the body which it was proposed to incorporate formed a large proportion of the people of the country, who had a right to equal advantages with the others. It was said that the discussion of this measure might cause excitement; but it was also to be remembered that excitement might be caused by the extraordinary course of throwing out the Bill upon its first reading.

Mr. Gould also considered it a question whether it would not excite more feeling to throw this Bill out at once than to let it be read and discussed in the ordinary way. He agreed with the hon. member for Shefford on the impropriety of incorporating secret societies, and if none had been incorporated heretofore he would go with the hon. member against the present Bill; but there were other secret societies; corporated, and the one now proposed might be regarded as a sett-off against them. The Orangemen had, he thought, little to gain by incorporation. The body was greatly on the increase—an augmentation which he believed was due to certain proceedings in Lower Canada. In his Riding they had almost all voted against him; both the Orangemen and the Catholics acting together for Mr. Gowan; but notwithstanding that he thought it would be an act of great injustice not to let their Bill be brought forward; and if any important facts relating to the Society could be brought forward by the hon. member for Montreal, the country would have the benefit of the discussion.

Mr. Brown agreed with the hon. member for Shefford that the member for Arthabaska had chosen the proper ground on which to place the discussion. The true question was whether the Bill should be passed as a measure of public policy, as a measure calculated to promote the benefit of society. But he thought the hon. member would have done well if he had taken this ground long ago, and had refused to incorporate the Jesuits and the hundreds of other Roman Catholic corporations, all with power to hold real estate, and specially framed to accumulate power in the hands of the hierarchy of the Church of Rome.

Mr. Drummond asked if there was any not to incorporate the Jesuits?

Mr. Brown said of course there was—the Jesuit's College in Montreal. (Laughter on the Ministerial side of the House.) Hon. gentlemen might laugh; but it was not to be denied that the Corporators of that Institution were the Jesuit society—that it was an avowed nursery of Jesuitism, and that it yearly received large support from the public chest. He (Mr. B.) was not an Orangeman, and had always thought it a subject of deep regret that the harsh associations connected with the institution as between Catholics and Protestants, had been transferred from Ireland to this country; but the existence of the Society in our midst was a great fact, and thousands of excellent citizens were in its ranks. It was a very discourteous step to throw out the Bill at the first reading, although such a course was sometimes adopted. If hon. members were prepared to say that these petitions were not entitled even to a hearing, it was certainly open to them to act in the summary way proposed. But if Orangemen are associated, not only for political, but also for benevolent purposes—if this Bill was merely to recognize them in their benevolent capacity, and to give them power to accumulate funds for the support of the wives and children of deceased Orangemen—and if there was a clause to prevent them from holding real estate, except for use and occupation—then he did not see why the Bill should be treated differently from other Acts. He frankly confessed his opinion that the influence of the Orange body on the politics of this country, in past years, has not been for good; but a change had recently showed itself, and he hoped there were to be no more such scenes witnessed as Canada. But, however that might be, the House could not permit the statute-books to be filled with Acts for the incorporation of all sorts of Roman Catholic institutions, and all sorts of secret societies, many of them drawing money from the public chest, and at the same time, refuse the present demand. Again, if this Society was taken out from all others, and refused that which all others obtained, the effect would be to rally round it men who had now no sympathy with it. Admitting all the evil that could possibly be alleged against the Society, there was nothing in it that equalled the evils of those ecclesiastical institutions against the incorporation of which he had always striven, but which the House had persisted in legalizing by hundreds. For one, he was bound to say, moreover, that he had carefully read the constitution of the Orange body and its proceedings for several years past, and he defied any man to read those documents and to find one word to which he could object in the slightest degree. If evil had grown out of the institution, it did not arise from its principles, but from the abuse of them; and if the House adopted the rule that they must refuse to incorporate any institution whose object had been abused, it would have to dismiss a great many more than it had been in the habit of doing. He should vote for the first reading, and so far as he understood the Bill at present, for the second reading also.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon would vote against all incorporation of secret societies. He would vote against ribbonmen, just as he would vote against this, and the stand he took the other day on the Catholic petition showed he was not improperly influenced by religious feeling. It was all very well to say that the Jesuit's College was a secret society; but it would have been just as absurd for him to say that Knox's College was a secret society. People were induced to vote for or against this Bill, in proportion as they were supported or opposed by the Orangemen. For his own part he was free from prejudices, having only one man in his County of British origin.

Hon. Mr. Allevn would vote for the first reading of the Bill. He did not think his mind would be altered by anything he should hear; but he was of opinion that everything ought to be fairly discussed.

Mr. R. Scott was of a contrary opinion. The hon. member for Toronto compared this society with certain corporations in Lower Canada; but really there was no comparison between them. He thought the discussion of this measure would do harm, and as a Canadian anxious to have a national feeling in the country would oppose all institutions of foreign origin.

Mr. Burton believed that there was no excitement whatever in the country in reference to this matter. Many Orangemen, he was convinced, were opposed to it, and he had been asked to oppose it from all those in his own part of the country. He should do so in every stage.

Mr. Sherwood desired to see every Bill discussed before it was rejected, and would therefore vote for the first reading.

Mr. Hogan was of opinion, that considering the tenderness shown to and the encouragement given to other corporations—to the St. Michael's College, the Christian Brethren, and others—it would be very wrong to refuse incorporation to this society. Considering that the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, and many other members of the House were Orangemen he would not stigmatize them by throwing out this Bill on the first reading. As to excitement, the hon. member for Montreal had discussed the matter with great eloquence in the *New Era* and in Parliament; but he had never heard that those discussions had led to any lawless act.

Mr. McGee reminded Mr. Hogan of the events of the 17th March.

Mr. Hogan did not believe that those events had been caused by any particular discussions, but thought they were caused from the combinations of men who would have made the same kind of rows with or without any discussion. He should, therefore, vote for the Bill on the first reading; but at the same time he would be candid enough to say that he did not expect to vote for the second reading.

Atty. Gen. Cartier did not at present know that there was any intention to incorporate any secret society by this Bill; for his own acquaintance of anything of that kind nor did he know that there were any Orangemen in the House; but he presumed there might be some. However that might be, he found the Orangemen most ready to support every Catholic institution; and they gave their votes to the Separate Schools especially. Besides the members for Montreal and Shefford had not voted against the reading of this Bill when brought in by Mr. Cameron last year.

Mr. Dorion said that there had been no division on the Bill, and he did not know that he had been in the House at the time.

Atty. Gen. Cartier would not promise to vote for the second reading of the Bill, but though he was opposed to all secret societies, yet as he could not tell that this was a secret society, and thought, perhaps, the member for North Hastings might do away with that feature of the institution, he would not reject it on the first reading.

Hon. Mr. Drummond asked what was the use of giving the House the trouble of hunting this measure up again, when he said he was resolved to vote against it.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said that he had already stated that he did not know the Bill was intended to incorporate any secret society at all.

Mr. Dorion said that he wanted to explain that if he had not voted against the incorporation of this society in the session of 1846, it was perhaps because he was not present. He did not recollect of the matter. At any rate it would be seen by the Government that his opinion would be just what it was now, inasmuch as he had voted with Mr. Laberge in favour of preventing any secret societies from being incorporated under the general bill introduced by Mr. Drummond. He also wanted to explain that there was no discourtesy—nothing at all unusual in moving the six months hoist on the first reading, it might not be very common in Canada, but in England it was done two or three times every session. He instanced the case of the Conspiracy Bill.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald attempted to show from the Journals that Mr. Dorion was in the House a very short time after the Orange Incorporation Bill of Hon. John H. Cameron was read a first time, and, therefore, he was probably there at the time. He went on to say that he should act on this measure as he had done on all others—he should vote in favor of incorporating every society having a harmless or legal purpose. And having been a member of the Orange body since 1841 or 1842, he could say from his experience, that there was nothing in that association, in its principles or practices, which should cause it to receive the disapprobation of any honorable or liberal minded man.

Hon. Mr. Alleyn believed the best way to increase the influence of the Orange Society would be to oppose it improperly. When the matter was fairly discussed at the second reading, the whole subject would be properly handled, and the public would have an opportunity of forming an opinion on the merits of the question. But, if they threw out the Bill at its first reading, he believed the result would be a great increase to the Orange Lodges during the next month. Why did not the member for Shefford make the speech he had done today, when the Bill was introduced two years ago? The hon. gentleman was then a member of the Government, and leader of the House for Lower Canada, and it was his duty, if the Bill was so very obnoxious that it required to be thrown out at the first reading, to have taken up that ground then. He (Mr. Alleyn) would be pleased if this Society was allowed to die a natural death, which he considered it could do, if not brought into undue prominence by agitation.

Hon. Mr. Terrill believed that no good would result from this measure—he was opposed to it in principle, and he should vote against its introduction.

Mr. Foley thought the course pursued by his hon. friend from Montreal was more manly and straightforward than that of the Attorney General East and the Commissioner of Public Works. His hon. friend said he was opposed to the measure and should oppose it from the outset. Those other hon. gentlemen, while supporting the introduction of the Bill, intimated that they would throw it out at the second reading. Equally hostile to the measure they kept the promise to the ear and broke it to the hope. It was like inviting a person into your house for the purpose of kicking him out, after getting him in. It had been denied that the Orange Society was a political institution. He held that the annals of the last election showed that they were more a political institution than anything else.

Hon. S. Smith—How so? How was the member for Toronto elected?

Mr. Foley—The member for Toronto can speak for himself, but we know what resolutions were passed by Orange Lodges, to secure the return of Brother Sidney Smith.

Mr. McGee read a resolution adopted by an Orange Lodge, at Cobourg, to the effect that they had every confidence in Brother Sidney Smith, as he has pledged himself to support an Act for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association."—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foley.—Is the hon. gentleman satisfied?

Hon. S. Smith—I am satisfied that the Orangemen made a great mistake when they voted for any member of the Opposition.

Mr. Foley said he had another evidence that the Orange body was a political association, in resolutions passed by a Lodge, expressing confidence in the Government, because Brother John A. Macdonald was at the head of it. Further evidence was furnished that on the very eve of an election did the Sons of Orangemen bases on the eyes of the Postmaster General. He had lived all his life in a district where the Orangemen were a strong body, and they have been well acquainted with their politicians, but the hon. gentleman never did it to his duty to join them, until it became a matter of importance to him to secure the Orange vote. The evidence was abundant that this Institution had endeavoured to exercise a political influence, which, however, was exercised occasionally in favour of one party, and occasionally in favour of another, for the purpose, not of carrying out the benevolent objects of the Institution, but for securing to themselves a political power which in no other way they could acquire. They had been told of the liberal support given by Catholics to Orangemen in various constituencies, but could any one point out a single instance, where that liberality had been reciprocated, where a Roman Catholic, having been set up in an Orange constituency, received the support of the great body of the Orange or Conservative party?

Mr. Powell.—The member for Ottawa, Mr. Scott, a Roman Catholic, received the votes of a Deputy Grand Master, and many other influential Orangemen.

Mr. Allevn—I received the votes of many Orangemen.

Sol. Gen. Rose—In Montreal the Attorney General East was supported by a majority of the Protestants and Orangemen.

Mr. Robinson—I was proposed by the Orange Grand Master of the District, and received the support of many influential Roman Catholics.

Mr Foley said that in places where the Catholic element largely predominated, the Orangemen might support the dominant party, precisely as they did in this House, for the purpose of obtaining that power and influence which the strength of their own principles could not obtain for them. But he denied that there was any real Catholic candidate had been chosen owing to the boasted liberality of the Orangemen. Except perhaps one, where representations were made to the Catholics that it was all important to have a Catholic candidate, he supposed to keep him (Mr. Foley) out. If there were other constituencies where the same thing had happened it was done in order to prevail upon members of the catholic church to leave those with whom they had hitherto united. But take strong conservative constituencies, where the conservatives could elect who they please—take such constituencies as Frontenac or Kingston, where, if sincere, the conservatives could elect whom they pleased, and he asked whether in such places there was any attempt to reciprocate this good will, which Protestants from Lower Canada boasted that they received from the hands of their catholic neighbours. Yet if that was not done, it was certainly not because it was not put to the conservatives, and that very strongly, that they ought to show their good will by returning three or four catholics. It has been contended that this Bill should be passed because other objectionable societies had been incorporated; but he could not understand how the incorporation of one political society was to be cured by the incorporation of others.

Mr. Brown said that was not the argument. What he had urged was that the objection to the incorporation of this Society came with a very bad grace from those who had hitherto incorporated so many secret societies of quite as objectionable a character.

Mr. Foley admitted the truth of Mr. Brown's argument, but did not see that even that was conclusive in favor of the bill. Indeed, he would vote against it, if for no other reason because he believed it would be injurious to the Orangemen themselves. Here was a society said to number 80,000 members, who were already too much under the control of a central power, and that control would be rendered still more complete if the present Act of incorporation were passed. It would give powers to the managing bodies inconsistent with the rights of individual members. The power of saying for does was of itself one that might be exercised with great effect, at particular crises. All such institutions were really directed by some bold ambitious men. The governing body in this case was well known, and it was also known that great complaints were already made of its proceedings. There was no unanimity in the desire for the Act of incorporation among the Orangemen themselves. The statements made by the member for Durham and others, showed that there was a large body of them who did not desire that the bill should pass. He believed even that the hon. member for North Hastings himself, if he had his own way, would not be favourable to it, while nine-tenths of those not connected with the order would be opposed to giving further powers to the society, so as to put it in a position to coerce others.

Hon. S. Smith declared himself proud of being an Orangeman, and hoped the members of the Orange Society would remember the conduct of the member for Waterloo.

Mr. Foley—I am not afraid of them.

Hon. S. Smith—Well, the hon. member for Waterloo might not be afraid of them; but at least he might remember that the majority of the gentlemen who surrounded him owed their position to Orange votes. (Cries of "no.") Well, he supposed the hon. member for East Brant owed his seat to Orange votes.

Mr. Christie said no.

Hon. S. Smith—Well, the hon. gentleman who sat beside him did.

Cries of "no."

Mr. Brown—I do.

Other Gentlemen—And I, and I.

Hon. S. Smith—Well, he wished it to be known that the Orange Society could not be much mistaken, since there were only three members of the Opposition who would admit that they were elected by Orange votes.

Mr. Hartman and Mr. Sidney rose to call the hon. gentleman to order. It was most unfair to represent gentlemen as rejoicing the confidence of Orangemen when they had made no such statement. It was not because gentlemen had remained silent that they acquiesced in what he said.

Hon. S. Smith would admit that there were more members of the Opposition who owed their seats to Orangemen, than that, unanimously, seven members of the Opposition who owed their seats to Orangemen. Well, then he could point to many members on the side of the House who were elected by the same influences. If they were so, the Society was ordinarily not political, at any rate, not a party Society, and therefore could not be charged with that it was formed primarily that it might [illegible] Parliament, every vote affecting the politics was watched by Orange [illegible] Take

the bill to incorporate the Ladies of Loretto, and it would be found that every Orangeman in the House voted for the bill. Here Mr. S. Smith read the votes which had been given for the incorporation of the Ladies of Loretto, and among these votes was found the hon. member for Waterloo. The hon. member was not afraid of Orangemen—he hoped the Orangemen would take a note of that—but while the hon. member was prepared to vote against the incorporation of Orangemen, he had no objection to vote for the incorporation of the Ladies of Loretto. He declared again that the Society was not a political one.

Mr. McGEE asked whether a circular from an Orange Lodge was not sent round to help the election of the Postmaster General.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said that so had the people of Grillintown passed resolutions in his (Mr. McGee's) favour. No political subject was ever taken up in Lodge; but the members of the Lodges might of course hold meetings, and pass resolutions, each voting according to his own judgment. He was prepared also to tell the hon. member for Shefford that the Orange society was not a secret society. He had been a member of the Odd Fellows' society, and he could declare that the Orange institution was no more a secret society than the Odd Fellowes' society, and his brother Notman knew that there was nothing really secret in that. There was another society which was a secret one, and to that his brother Foley and his brother Macdonald of Cornwall belonged. He called on members of the House to recollect that the Orange society was composed of persons as respectable, as loyal, and as liberal as any other persons whatever, and he did ask that when these persons applied for an Act of Incorporation in a quiet proper way, whether they should be exposed to the insulting terms which had been used by the member for Waterloo when he spoke of them as humbug. At this stage he only contended for the right of every class of the community to come to that House for an Act of Incorporation; but on a future occasion he should be quite ready to vote for the second reading of the bill, though he would of course oppose any Act of Incorporation to give the parties the right to hold land for revenue purposes.

Sol. Gen. ROSS regretted the very unusual course which the hon. member for Montreal had taken. It was so unusual a course that in England for fifteen years past, only thirteen bills had been refused a first reading, including Mr. Berkeley's annual bill on the ballot. In this House, since 1852, there had been but two bills rejected on first readings. He wanted to see the names of Orangeism and Ribbonism both disappear—he wanted to see the end of quarrels of another age and country; but this unprecedented course of the hon. member for Montreal was the best possible way to keep up these feelings. He disapproved of this society,—he would vote for any measure to discourage it—but he thought the present amendment the very way to give new strength to it. It was certainly a most discourteous thing to treat this request of 80,000 persons, in the manner at present proposed; and he could not but contrast the course taken by the senior member for Montreal, who gave no reasons for the course he had taken, with the quiet, temperate remarks of the junior member for Montreal, who seemed to hesitate to follow his leader, though he had declared that he came into Parliament only to put down Orangemen.

Mr. McGee said he had done nothing of the sort.

Sol. Gen. ROSS confessed that he had gone a little to far. He believed that all that the hon. member said was, that he would oppose a Government which was maintained by Orange influences. He (Mr. R.) however was determined to vote against the second reading. (Laughter and cries of "oh, oh.")

Mr. FOLEY—Why do you vote for the first reading?

Sol. Gen. ROSS—Why, I do not know what the bill is yet. It may be a blank piece of paper.

Mr. FOLEY—Then how do you know you are going to vote against it?

Sol. Gen. ROSS concluded by declaring that Mr. Dorion, in making his motion an amendment, was only attempting to make political capital, and that he believed he would discover at last that he gained nothing by it.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD believed that the hon. Solicitor General West had gained a great lesson from the first bill which he had brought in. He had only brought in one Government bill yet, and that was now in such a position that it would never come up again. The hon. member, however, was carrying out the policy of his colleagues by voting for the first reading to please the Orangemen, and then throwing it out on the second reading to oblige the Catholics. He thought that the present bill would be treated exactly like the Usury Law bill, which it was very well understood would never appear again in the same shape. The Solicitor General had expressed great surprise at the amendment of the hon. member for Montreal. In a few years he would probably find more things in the Legislature to surprise him; but he (Mr. Macdonald) thought that the House might well be surprised at the bill which had been introduced. This society had long existed in Ireland and England, but no one had ever yet dared to apply for an Act of Incorporation in that country. In New Brunswick such a bill had once been introduced, but in the course of its passage through the Legislature, the Attorney General had risen and had stated that if it passed he would advise the Crown to refuse its assent. Why then was this measure to be introduced here when the society was considered elsewhere of such a nature, as to be thought, if not illegal, at least to be frowned down.

Mr. BENJAMIN—It cannot be frowned down here.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Why your own friends tell you that they will vote down the bill on the second reading. That was stated just now by the Sol. General; and what is that but to frown the society down?

Sol. Gen. ROSS had not said he would vote against the bill; but that if it was of a nature such as described by its opponents, he would vote against it. He had said that for all he knew the bill was a blank sheet of paper.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD would ask the Commissioner for Public Works, (Mr. Allen,) if he meant to say that he did not understand what were the rules and constitutions of this society.

Mr. ALLEN did not allege that he was ignorant of them.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD then asked why it was that the Ministry, some of whom acknowledged that they were not ignorant of the nature of the bill, should vote for the first reading of the measure, only to destroy it at a subsequent stage. It was said that the Orange Society was not a political one; but the first one that sought to petition there discussed in Lodge, the Lodge was to concur even then the Master came down from his chair, and a political meeting was held, and a vote taken on the question as to be supported. That was what was done by the Cobourg Lodge, which had passed the resolutions in favour of the Postmaster General. He did not think that the time of the House should be wasted out of deference to the member for North Hastings; but that, as the bill was to be rejected, it would be more worthy of the position of members of the Government to say so at once.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE without pledging himself to vote for the second reading of the bill, would vote for the first, because he considered it an unusual course to reject any measure on the first reading, especially a private bill, of which no one could at present know the contents.

Mr. GALT said that the first reading of the bill would affirm its principle. It was different from an ordinary private bill, and if they permitted the bill to be introduced they admitted the principle of the propriety of legislating in favour of secret societies. He thought it would be dangerous to admit any such principle. If they granted this incorporation, they would have other secret political societies of an antagonistic character, also coming for recognition, and a state of feeling would be excited, which could not easily be allayed.

Mr. TURCOTTE was sorry to do anything that might be deemed discourteous by his hon. friend from Hastings; but there were strong reasons why this bill should not even get a first reading. The Attorney General East said he was against the principle of this bill.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—No! but against secret societies.

Mr. TURCOTTE—Well, every one knew that this was a secret society.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—We don't know it.

Mr. TURCOTTE—The thing is quite notorious.

Mr. McGEE said that Mr. Daly and Mr. Powell, who avowed themselves Orangemen, both spoke of the secrets of the order.

Mr. TURCOTTE went on to say that every one knew that the Orange Association was a secret society, and being opposed to all such societies, he considered it his duty to vote against the bill from the very outset.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER was of opinion that no private bill should ever be rejected on the first reading, and he declared that no case could ever be found in which such a bill had been rejected.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he could find a dozen cases and mentioned two bills, one of which was a Bank bill, both of which however,

Mr. LORANGER declared, were outside of the true definition of a private bill, the Bank bill giving special power to a corporation different from those of the rest of her Majesty's subjects. At present he knew not what the bill was, and would therefore not reject it. The bill might even do away with the secrecy of the Orange society, but if it turned out to be a bill to incorporate a secret society he would vote against it.

Mr. AIKENS said he for one, as a member of the Opposition, had received the Orange vote in his county, all that was asked for by this bill was simply corporate powers, by which each Lodge could hold its own necessary property. The same power was granted to Sons of Temperance and other bodies. As to its secrecy, he believed the Orange body was a secret association as regarded signs and pass-words, but he had read their constitution and rules, and saw in these nothing that was objectionable. He should vote for the first reading, and also for the second reading, if the bill contained nothing more objectionable than yet appeared.

Mr. ROBINSON doubted whether a bill for the incorporation of any society, secret or otherwise, had ever been resisted on its introduction, and he did not think any hon. members were justified in opposing the introduction of this bill. The member for Montreal objected to this bill because the Association was a secret one. And shortly afterwards he read a resolution of one of the Lodges, moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Jones, and resolved that Mr. Smith was a fit and proper person. Was that a proof of secrecy?

Mr. McGEE said that, annexed to the resolution was a statement that after being in secret session for an hour, so and so was announced as their decision.

Mr. MORIN desired the bill to be read.

The SPEAKER stated that this could not be done, as the bill was not yet formally in possession of the House.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he was not a member of the Orange Society, but thirty years ago he owed his election to this House to many noble members of that order. No difficulty had been caused by them in this country till Mr. Gowan came and introduced a deal of trouble, some 28 years ago. Since that period much ill-feeling had arisen from Orangeism. He could toast the glorious and immortal memory as well as another. But what fools men were to quarrel and even lose their limbs or their lives about a battle fought two hundred years ago! The Orange Society was a political association. They had two Governors in Canada—one at the big flag staff and the other down at the goal. The Governor at the gaol was to decided whether John Sheridan Hogan or William Lyon Mackenzie should be the candidate for the county of Grey. In a document which he held in his hand it was proclaimed that in such cases "reference must be had to the Right Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign." And who was this Right Worshipful? The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Benjamin) used to be, but he was a Past Grand Master, and now he had to go to the turnkey at the gaol and go down on bended knees and ask whether he or Mr. Hogan should be elected to represent Grey! Not for Orange Society would be ever vote for in Canada. He would vote for nothing that would make men hate each other for the sake of God. The Attorney General said he joined the body in 1841. What was there in Orangeism then to make him join it? He might have seen murder stalking through the streets of Toronto. He might have seen Commissioners in this city trying to find out the cause of the cruel and barbarous murders when Mr. Dunn and Mr. Beaubien were elected for this city. The hon. gentleman found it convenient to fish in those troubled waters, and, as in 1841, he joined the Orange Society. This was a secret Society, but the people got at some of their secrets, when they quarrelled with each other. Here was an article by Right Worshipful Gowan in 1853, headed "The Bellerville Pope." (Laughter.) This Bellerville Pope was the honorable gentleman who introduced this Bill. "Had we not seen the following extract issued by his Holiness the Pope of Belleville, we could not have believed that any man could have issued such a piece of wickedness, hoarheat, and folly." Think of incorporating together Orangemen who could talk that way of each other. Why, they would scratch each other's eyes out. "And yet the bellying fool"—how polite those Right Worshipfuls were to each other! Mr. Mackenzie proceeded to read a proclamation of William the Fourth, and the sentence of Lord Norbury and other distinguished Orangemen against the Orange Association. He should vote against the first reading of the bill.

he should do so, even if it should cause his being put out of public life—and notwithstanding the threat held out by the Postmaster General to the member for Waterloo. He did not blame the Orangemen for the evils which arose from the institution, but he blamed the artful politicians who worked themselves into their confidence for purposes of their own. The principles of the Orange body were very good, and they were often perverted for the worst purposes. The Government had paid $17,000 to a couple of renegades in Huron to advance their interests in that quarter, and one of them, as Master of a Lodge, issued his order for all Orangemen to vote for Mr. Cayley, and then said—"I would conclude by urging you, as you value the rights and privileges of our glorious Order, to rally, to a man, to the support of that Government which has for its head a true Orangeman, John A. Macdonald." The Postmaster General said the Orangemen made a great mistake when they voted for any member of the Opposition. But was not the hon. member a rat? Did he not remember the time, not long ago, when the honorable gentleman was with him in Opposition? He remained in Opposition till he got a bone to pick on the other side, and having gone over there, as a Grand Master, or whatever else they had made of him, he declared there was not a man of his old friends of the Opposition whom he would have seen in the House, had he got his way.

Mr. FERGUSON said the hon. member for Haldimand had shown how Grand Masters had quarrelled. But other men were disposed to quarrel. Had not Mr. Mackenzie quarrelled with his old friends? Had he not said that he would not believe Dr. Rolph on oath? The hon. member had misrepresented the Orange body sum total (*sic.*) He attacked Ogle R. Gowan as having introduced strife. And what had made Mr. Gowan odious? Because some thought he was too conciliatory, in regard to Roman Catholic institutions, because he had a friendly feeling for all, and wished to give the people of another religion facilities for carrying on benevolent operations. Yet this was the man whom the hon. member attacked as intolerant and as the introducer of strife into the Province. Mr. Ferguson proceeded to read from the constitution of the Orange Society, to show that the obligation of an Orangeman required him to manifest charity and good-will to all men, and to be a good member of society. He had here all the books of the Association, and was willing to place them in the hands of any Roman Catholic, assured that he would find nothing which showed that Orangeism in the least degree encouraged intolerance and bigotry. There were 10,000 Orangemen in Upper Canada. Taking in their friends and connections, they numbered 500,000, making a very strong body. But strong as they were, with all their power, what had they done? It could not be said that they had done anything to deprive any class of the community of their rights. He denied that the Orange organization bound its members to any political party. The chaplain of the Lodge of which he was himself a member voted against him, and some members of the body in that county actually voted for what was called the Clear Grit.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he gave great credit to the junior member for Montreal (Mr. McGee) for the temperate manner in which he had treated the subject, and for refraining from bringing up those exciting details to which he had referred. But he could not give the same credit to the learned member for that city (Mr. Dorion) who at once took warlike ground against the Society, and took it for granted that all the evils in the country, and that all the riots and disturbances which occurred, originated with the Orangemen.

Mr. DORION—I distinctly said the contrary. I said a great deal was imputed to the Orangemen, but I did not enquire whether that was true or not, in view of the fact that much ill feeling arose from the existence of the institution.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the very reverse was the case. Where Orangemen were strongest, there he believed peace prevailed to the greatest extent. It had been said that there was disunion among the Orangemen as to this Bill. It was asked for by the heads of the body. The bill came from the Society, and because he had been instructed by the heads of the Society by those who were his superiors, to present it, he did so. It had been insinuated that he would drop it at the second reading. Such was not his intention. He had been called upon to undertake the charge of the Bill, by those in authority, and whether he approved of it as a member of the Order or not, that concerned no one. He had been called upon by those in authority to present the Bill, and he obeyed the order. He had been attacked by the member for Haldimand, as the Pope of Belleville. Did he remember some few years ago when an old man, closed in a chamber in Belleville, with a child by his side, lay trembling on the floor in expectation of being ducked in the river? Was it not to that very Pope of Belleville he had recourse in his extremity? He (Mr. Benjamin) saved that old man from the torture which awaited him.

Mr. FOLEY—Surely the peaceable Orangemen would not have committed that violence.

Mr. BENJAMIN—It was not the Orangemen who did it. But if I then exercised the authority of Pope it was on behalf of that hon. gentleman who now slanders me.

Mr. MACKENZIE—How did you happen to have this extraordinary power over those who were not Orangemen?

Mr. BENJAMIN—My influence is not confined to Orangemen. I have quite as much influence in Belleville with those who are not Orangemen.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Was not Corby, who headed that mob, an Orangeman?

Mr. BENJAMIN—Corby has not been in connection with the Orange Association for the last 15 or 16 years.

Mr. McGEE, having obtained leave to speak a second time to the motion, again strongly deprecated leaving this question open for discussion, at a second stage. If it were now introduced, he pledged himself to the second reading to go fully into the whole history of Orangeism, which might cause a degree of excitement through the Province, that would be much to be deplored. One incident illustrated this. The affair of St. Patrick's Day was telegraphed to Montreal, not by himself, but by gentlemen of this press, and on returning to Montreal he was astonished to find that a public demonstration had been got up in his favor by his constituents. Instead of paying a quarter for a cab, and going quietly home, he was escorted home in a public procession with sky-rockets. This proved that an excited feeling could easily be roused very different in the two sections of the Province. In Toronto, it had manifested itself in the shape of brickbats, in Montreal in the shape of sky-rockets, the latter manifestation being of course the most agreeable to him. The Postmaster General had made a great point, that the Orange Society was not political, because it was not political. But all he had proved was that the Orangemen threw their influence sometimes into one scale, sometimes into another, as suited their own purposes. If they supported the hon. member for Toronto, it was because he had given to be a strong man, because his own strong hands had gained position for him. The Orangemen therefore gave him their support, desiring to have two strings to their bow, that if Brother Macdonald had to go out, they might have equal ground to stand upon when Brother Brown came in. (Laughter.)

A division was then taken on the motion for the introduction of the Bill, which was at first declared negatived on the following division.

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorland, Ferguson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Lacosie, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McKellar, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Playfair, William F. Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Rymal, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Talbot, Tett, Walbridge, Webb, White, and Wright,—51.

NAYS.—Messrs. Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burton, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dunkin, Fellowes, Foley, Fortier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McGee, Meagher, Morin, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Ross, Richard W. Scott William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse, Terrill, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte,—52.

The SPEAKER said his attention had been called to the fact that Mr. Fellowes was not in the Chamber when the motion was put from the chair. Taking away that member's name made the vote a tie. He (the Speaker) voted for the introduction of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a first time.

At the request of Mr. MACKENZIE, it was read at full length in English, and at the request of Mr. LABERGE, at full length in French.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved the second reading for to-morrow week.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON moved in amendment—that the Bill be not read a second time on Thursday week, but that it be read a second time this day six months.

This amendment, destroying the Bill, was carried by 54 to 46.

YEAS.—Messrs. Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchor Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dunkin, Fellows, Foley, Fortier, Galt, Goudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Lapore, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McGee, McKellar, Meagher, Notman, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Ross, Rymal, Richard W. Scott, William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse, Terrill, Thibaudeau and Turcotte—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorland, Ferguson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Patrick, Playfair, William F. Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, S. Smith, Somerville, Talbot, Tett, Wallbridge, Webb, White, and Wright—46.

The House adjourned a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

The House of Commons.

The attitude which the House of Commons has recently assumed is one deserving of all attention, and on examination, it is probable that we never were so nearly realizing the theory of popular government through the medium of representation, at least since the Restoration, as at this moment. In the undoubted and unmistakeable exercise of its will, the House of Commons displaced a Minister who had called it together to vindicate his policy which had been questioned by a previous Parliament. The occasion on which this, its legitimate function, was exercised was one which involved a great national principle, and there never was a vote of a majority given, which could be less open to an accusation of party feeling or influence. Nevertheless, because the result has been to put, we will not say into power, but into office, a Ministry which declares itself to have no policy but the will of the House of Commons, it seems to be the cue of the partizans of a defeated oligarchy in politics to declare that the House has acted precipitately, has floundered into a very morass of difficulty, out of which it is only in the power of the discarded Minister to rescue it. If those who affect to represent public opinion—a phrase which, if rightly interpreted, would be found to mean the creation of such opinion in the public as suits the purposes of its *quasi* exponents—would condescend to look with a more observant eye and a more unprejudiced judgment into the conduct of the House at this moment they would probably be induced to admit that that conduct is worthy of all praise; while at the same time it indicates a tendency to dissipate that system of class government which has so long prevailed in this country. If the course taken by the popular Branch of the Legislature, and which seems as much the product of an inspiration as of judicial action, means anything, it means an attempt to widen the arch of official choice; to substitute principles for names in the mechanism of government; and, in short, to apply the doctrine of free trade to the formation of Ministries. Of all the Conservatism which has been foisted upon our institutions, and which clings to them with the greatest tenacity, we conceive the preservation of a kind of circular system of office-holding to be the most notable; and we believe it has been noted and marked, almost intuitively, by the House of Commons. It seems as if that House was awakening to the responsibility it incurs when it places a Ministry in power. The emphatic disclaimers of mere party motives which now pervade that assembly seem to indicate a conviction that it is in no mood to be made a subservient instrument of personal ambition; and its position has seldom, if ever, been more dignified, or more worthy of the confidence of the country.

It is just at such a moment, when, as we have endeavoured to show, the House of Commons is conscious of its responsibilities, and evinces a desire to live up to them, that we hear it asserted that it is in reality in a condition of the most profound humiliation. We hear that the majority has turned itself out for its own and those of its leaders, and has put the minority to reign in its stead; that they are humble under evils which, having inflicted on themselves, they feel that they deserve; and they are not content to accept independent, unconstitutional, and unsound measures, because they are conscious that they are entitled to no better; and to this is added a protest against imputing the cripple of England in a common humiliation with an erring, peccant, and half-repentant Parliament. These are sweeping charges, and they would be utterly condemnatory of the body against which they are brought if it were possible that they are simply opposed and contradicted by facts. It needs something more than assertion clothed in elegant language and administered through the medium of well-poised sentences, to convince the people of England that the vote of the House of Commons on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill of Lord Palmerston, and which has brought about the existing Government-al situation, has eventuated in the humiliation of the majority that gave it. There has scarcely ever, perhaps never, been an occasion when the national feeling was so accurately represented, and when the thoughtful, passionless influence of public opinion operated without clamour or agitation on the mind of the Legislature towards the vindication of a great national and constitutional principle. The House of Commons faithfully reflected the feeling of the great majority of the people; and boldly, but not rashly, it adopted a course which threw upon the Crown the duty of seeking for new advisers. In that stress of choice, now more urgent than ever, which is the bane of our governing system, the Crown was obliged to have recourse to the assistance of that body of politicians who alone could be said to be available, and who presented themselves to Parliament, if not absolutely with reluctance, yet with a not unbecoming diffidence and consciousness of the peculiarities of their position. The House of Commons, in a generous spirit, and probably with a latent confidence in its own innate capability of keeping the machinery of the State in gear, accepted the situation, and has hitherto acted in conformity with the tacit and implied engagement to treat the ministry with all reasonable forbearance. To toleration, to a reception in a fair and unbiassed spirit of the measures of the Government, the House is indirectly pledged, and, on that understanding, it has evinced an honourable tendency to proceed. But according to the advocates of that which they call the Liberal party, but by which, in fact, they mean Lord Palmerston in power, the House is bound to go further, and to give active, positive, and gratuitous support to a Ministry in difficulties; and it is argued that, as things exist, the majority out of office is to carry on the Government for the minority in office, or rather that it is to be carried on jointly by both sides of the House, and more especially by that side which is not accountable for its results. Now, has not the course taken by the House on Monday evening with regard to the India Bill given a flat denial of this assumption? There can be no doubt that the question of what is to be done by the home government of India has got into an entanglement, for which, however, the House of Commons is not answerable; and the proposition of Lord John Russell to elicit the real opinion of Parliament on the subject without the embarrassment of battling over the details of two bad bills was worthy of every consideration. With a little too much eagerness, thinly veiled enough, the Government accepted that solution of the difficulty; but when Mr. Disraeli went further and sought to throw upon the subject the whole onus of initiating the required resolutions, and so shifting the entire responsibility from the shoulders of the Government, and resting it on the House itself, the House, true to its instincts and its duties, declined to assume a function which belonged properly to the Executive. In this respect it acted wisely, as well as constitutionally, and afforded a practical refutation of the sneering insinuations against its abdication of its legitimate province, and the abnegation of its trust, which had been circulated in print only a few hours before. Let, however, justice be done to Lord Palmerston. There is nothing in his demeanour, or in the course he has taken since his retirement from office, which warrants a belief that he is a party to or inspires the vapouring of what are supposed to be his organs in the press. If one is to judge by his conduct, it would seem as if he has detected the awakening of that spirit in the House of Commons which we have endeavoured to suggest and indicate in the foregoing observations, and he has had the tact—or why should we not say the good sense?—to discern that if the House is moderate, considerate, and unprejudiced, it is no longer subservient; that it has a will of its own; and that it is quite prepared to check and control, while it is ready to afford the fairest and most dispassionate judgment to the present or any other Government. It has simply asserted its privileges and its rights—no more; and while it continues to exercise those rights, and to vindicate those privileges temperately but firmly, it will receive the confidence of the country, which will rely on the representative branch of the Legislature for the good government of the State. The public will believe, as we contend they have every reason to believe, that Parliament is beginning to be influenced by higher motives than the triumphs of party or the ascendancy of this or that section of political aspirants to office; and, whoever may be the men who exercise the functions of the Executive, there will be a well-founded persuasion that the House of Commons will perform its duty as the great instrument of popular impression on the government of this country. As we began, so we conclude, by expressing a conviction that we are at the beginning of the realization of our constitutional theory of representative government. The machinery of that representative may be defective, imperfect, inadequate to the full flow of the great principle of our Constitution; but, at least, the process of filtration is in action. The rest is merely a question of time.—*Illustrated London News.*

Jealousy.

Jealousy is cruel as the grave—not the grave that opens its deep bosom to receive, and shelter from further storms, the worn and forlorn pilgrim who "rejoices exceedingly and is glad" when he can find its repose; but cruel as the grave when it yawns and swallows down from the lap of luxury, from the summit of fame, from the bosom of love, the desire of many eyes and heart.—Jealousy is a two-headed asp, biting backwards and forwards. Among the deadly things upon the earth, or in the sea, or flying through the deadly night air of malarious regions, few are more noxious than is jealousy. And of all mad passions there is not one that has a vision more distorted, or a move unreasonable fury. To the jealous eye white looks black, yellow looks green, and the very sunshine turns deadly lurid. There is no innocence, no justice, no generosity, that is not touched with suspicion, save just the jealous person's own.

And jealousy is an utter folly; for it helps nothing and saves nothing. If your friend's love is going, or gone, to another, will your making yourself hateful and vindictive stay it or bring it back? If it is not leaving you, is there no risk in rendering yourself so unlovely?

Command me to all horrors, hours rather than to a jealous person, especially a jealous husband. There is neither reason nor mercy in her when once thoroughly struck through with this fearful passion.

She renders herself altogether repulsive by it—an object more of dread than affection to those who have loved her best. And if she regains not her self command, and return not to her senses, she frequently destroys utterly the attachments she most has prized.

Her friend may indeed refuse to forsake her; but it will be duty that bids him stay, and never will he be able to forget what an abject thing she has once appeared.

But let not any too rigorously judge the conduct of a jealous woman or a jealous man. Remember that the maniac *suffers*. To-be-sure, the suffering is from selfishness; often it is without a shadow of a cause, but still it is suffering, and it is intense. Pity it—bear with it. You may yourself fall into temptation. It is a sorer curse, a more certain and fatal blight to the heart on which it seizes than it can be to those against whom its spite is hurled. Then, while none should bend too far to the whim of jealousy, all should be watchful and careful that it enter not their own heart.

How Railroads are Made.

From the Waverly Magazine.

The following is a stray leaf from the chapter on this subject:—"Smith is a broker; Smith has an office in Wall St.; Smith's followers are many; while Smith is one of the few sharp ones which his followers are not. In this office in Wall St. he discovers a scheme on foot for a railroad.—Adding his magnificent presence, he attends the primary meeting, and declaims loudly and descants largely upon the benefit, &c., and the association is formed. Engineers lay out the route, and cypher out the cost at forty millions, which the benign Smith induces them to reduce one half, or maybap three-quarters, not to frighten the dear public. Smith and the sharp ones advise their followers to invest. The ten or twenty millions are spent—the road is but half built. Then Smith and the sharp ones magnanimously loan the new company the other ten or twenty, drawing interest on their money by mortgage. The road runs, cannot pay expenses, and this load of interest borrows money on another mortgage. Smith bewails their condition with tears in his eyes, is sorry for his investment, but the stockholders must come forward and rescue them. Smith harangues; for which assertion there is no proof, it never having done one fortieth of it; and so until smash goes the whole concern, Smith and the sharp ones have got a good rail road which will pay more than *expenses*, but can't pay that and interest."

Lucknow.

The capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, of which we have this week received the gratifying intelligence, took place exactly as he had planned it. His forces—one part of which, the division under Sir H. Rose, was unable to close up—were insufficient entirely to surround the place. He could not, therefore, prevent the tumultuous and disorderly mutineers from escaping; and a multitude, said to amount to 50,000, have rushed out, to continue for some time in Rohilcund and Bundelcund a desultory and predatory warfare, devastating the country, and forcing us to employ troops to destroy them. We regard that as an evidence that the means at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal were comparatively insufficient in effect so great a work, and a striking testimony to the skill with which he has executed his task. He seems to have foreseen every obstacle he was likely to encounter, to have planned his measures in detail with as consummate accuracy as that by which he formerly relieved and led away the beleaguered English garrison of Lucknow, and to have achieved a a complete success according to his own designs. He employed his artillery well, and chiefly before he sent forward his troops, and with true sagacity saved his own men while he destroyed the enemy. Of them it is estimated 2000 were killed; and all that we yet know of our loss leads us to suppose that it does not exceed as many hundreds, though it includes eight officers. We have captured 117 guns, rescued two ladies, and obtained at once, with possession of the town, the submission of the principal landowners of Oude. Not sorry, apparently, to be relieved of the presence of the destructive soldiery, the townspeople and the villagers were resuming their habitual occupations; and industry, under our protecting rule, was hastening to sweep away the traces of war and its ravages. Next to the glad feeling of triumph we have at our countrymen's success is the great satisfaction we experience at learning that the industrious people and their leading men, sensible of the security they will be sure to obtain under our Government, have returned to their peaceful pursuits. The late strong hold of the mutineers is now wrested from them. There is no other city they are likely to occupy; and though they may still do much mischief, as armed robbers, dacoits, &c., the complete restoration of our power, now necessary and wished for by the bulk of the people, is assured. It is plain from the several telegrams that all Sir Colin Campbell's Lieutenants, and all the officers and men, most zealously and ably supported their skilful commander; and England never had greater reason to be proud of her sons than throughout this unforseen and arduous contest. Sir Colin Campbell, by the latest advices, remained at Lucknow; but from thence he has despatched troops to pursue the fugitives. They will not be allowed again to organize in masses, and we can congratulate our readers that before the hot season has commenced the most essential of Sir Colin Campbell's tasks has been accomplished.—*Illustrated London News.*

The Trial of Dr. Bernard.

The progress of this trial appears to have created extraordinary excitement, not only throughout England, but over a large portion of continental Europe. The following are the closing sentences of the able defence made by Mr. James, Q. C.:—

"I have now commented upon the facts of this case, and I ask whether it is one in which you will stretch the law and give a verdict for the Crown; whether the evidence is such as should induce you to consign to death the prisoner at the bar? I should have thought that when, under the dim twilight of that morning, Orsini and Pierri expiated their crime upon the guillotine at Paris, enough had been done to vindicate the demands of French justice. It should have thought that when they were defeated upon their Conspiracy Bill which they introduced to please the Emperor—whose haughty commands had gone in a different strain to the weaker Courts of Sardinia and Switzerland—that the Crown prosecutors would have been satisfied. But, no; although the charge of conspiracy is still hanging over the prisoner, it is sought to find him guilty on a charge of wilful murder under an Act of Parliament which is not applicable to the case, and which I believe to be—so far as the law is concerned—a mockery and a sham. The great object of the French Government is, if possible, to establish through you, gentlemen of the jury, that an exile is not to be protected in this country. It has been the pride of the country to be, as was said by Cicero of Rome, "Regum, populorum, nationum, portus et refugium." How true has that been of this country! We have had exiled kings here, an exiled priesthood, an exiled nobility, we have had the Emperor of the French an exile here, plotting against the throne of Louis Phillippe, and now his object is to destroy that very asylum which afforded a refuge to himself.—Will you allow the laws of England to be perverted for such a purpose? I trust that you will hesitate long before you do so, and that you will see doubts enough in this case which will compel you to say that the crime charged in the indictment has not been proved against the prisoner. I need not remind you that it has been of the greatest advantage to this country, that her free shores have been opened to exiles from other lands. The requisition of Philip II. of Spain led to an insurrection in the Netherlands, and conducted to the more firm establishment of Protestantism in this country; the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove to our shores the Saurins, the Romillys, and the Labouchères, who have shed a lustre on this country. Will you, then, at the bidding of a neighbouring despot, destroy the asylum which aliens have hitherto enjoyed? No; I am satisfied that you will not. I implore you at least to pause before you do so, because I believe, conscientiously that you do not see at present the result that may flow from this proceeding.—Gentlemen, I have done. I have discharged my duty towards the unhappy gentleman at the bar to the best of my ability. I have discharged it as an English advocate, I believe, ought to have discharged it—fearlessly and conscientiously. Let me urge you to discharge yours also fearlessly, firmly, and conscientiously. You will have the case left in your hands, after an able reply from the Attorney General, by one who will hold the scales with an even and impartial hand. I implore you to let the verdict be your own, uninfluenced by the ridiculous fears of French armaments or French invasions, such as were raised in Peltier's case. You, gentleman, will not be intimidated by foreign dictation to consign the accused to the scaffold; you will not pervert and wrest the law of England to please a foreign dictator? No. Tell the prosecutor in this case that the jury-box is the sanctuary of English liberty. Tell him that on this spot your predecessors have resisted the arbitrary power of the Crown, backed by the influence of crown-serving judges. Tell him that under every difficulty and danger your predecessors have secured the political liberties of the people. Tell him that the verdicts of English juries are founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice. Tell him that, panoplied in that armour, no threat of armament or invasion can awe you. Tell him that, though 600,000 French bayonets glittered before you, though the roar of French cannon thundered in your ears, you will give a verdict which your own breasts and consciences will sanctify and approve, careless whether that verdict pleases or displeases a foreign despot, or secures or shakes and destroys forever the throne which a tyrant has built upon the ruins of the liberty of a once free and mighty people. (Distinct clapping of hands and other symptoms of approval were manifested by a portion of the audience at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, and it was some time before the ordinary aspect of the court was restored.)

On the announcement of the verdict of "Not Guilty," a scene occurred unexampled, perhaps, in an English tribunal.—From the gallery first, and then in an instant afterwards from the floor of the court, proceeded a loud shout of exultation. The cheering was again and again repeated—the excitement was contagious—and many of the ladies of quality present waved their handkerchiefs in token of their delight. Vainly did the Lord Chief Justice endeavor by voice and gesture to still the tumult, and as powerless was the stentorian lungs of Mr. Harker, though exerted to the utmost, to restore silence. The prisoner, who was extremely excited, flourished his white pocket-handkerchief over his head, and several times attempted to speak. By this time the verdict had reached the ears of the crowd assembled outside the Old Bailey, and the rapturous cheer which they raised, and after repeated, could be distinctly heard within the court. The judges, unable, and perhaps unwilling to check this spontaneous ebullition of popular feeling, but yet not liking to sanction it by their presence, rose to depart. The look of Lord Campbell at this moment was of itself a study. Slightly ruffled at the defiance which had been shown to his authority his Lordship still retained his good humor, and seemed disposed to yield a momentary homage to the *vox populi*. It may be reasonably presumed that he could not be indifferent to the result of a trial in which he had played so conspicuous a part; but whatever his feelings may have been in that respect it was impossible for a spectator to divine them from his countenance. Bernard at length made a successful attempt to be heard, and, addressing the jury, said, with much vehemence of manner,—Gentlemen—That verdict is an expression of the truth. I am not guilty, and it proves that in England there is and always will be liberty, which will crush tyranny, whatever and wherever it may be. All honor to an English jury! (Renewed cheers.)

The trial commenced on Monday, in the Central Criminal Court, which was crowded to excess. The prisoner, when asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, said that the court had no jurisdiction to try him on this indictment, and he declined to plead. Mr. James said he did this by the advice of his counsel. Lord Campbell said the court could order the plea of not guilty to be entered if the prisoner refused to plead. The prisoner, when asked whether he would have a jury half Englishmen and half foreigners, said he trusted with confidence to a jury of Englishmen. The Attorney General, at the conclusion of a moderate speech from the Crown, said that he believed there would be some important questions of law raised, the principal of which was, whether the prisoner could be held to be a British subject under the provisions of the act; but this would be a question for their lordships. Lord Campbell said that any points of law that might be raised would be reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges. If a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, the judges would postpone judgment until the questions of law had finally been disposed of. Sir F. Kelly said that, if there should be any point of law, however it might be opposed to justice, he would be the last to urge that the prisoner should not have full benefit of it. French witnesses were then examined, to prove the attempt of the 14th of January, and the deaths arising from it.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed. The interest in the case seemed, if anything, to have increased. Bernard listened to the evidence with great attention, and occasionally took notes. A number of witnesses were exam

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Last Call—Lewis Glover.
Notice—F. Crow.
Bank of Toronto—A. Munro.
Steamer Fly.
Strayed—John Robertson.
Notice—James Edwards.
Mechanics' Institute—S. S. Peck.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

Arrival of the "Vanderbilt."

NEW YORK, May 10.

The steamer "Vanderbilt" arrived at an early hour this morning, with London dates of 28th, news meagre.

Liverpool breadstuffs market moderately active, at full rates for flour and wheat and stiffer prices for corn. Buyers demanded a reduction for the latter. Slight improvement in London breadstuffs market.—American flour scarce. The Liverpool cotton market firm, at Friday's prices sales, Monday and Tuesday 11,000 bales, 6f which 5,000 were for speculators and export.

London Money Market firmer, with a slight improvement in consols. The closing quotations on Tuesday being 97¼ for money 97¼ to 97¼ account.

Grand Trunk Railway advanced ¼ per cent. Illinois Central declined slightly.—New York Central firmer.

Political news unimportant.

In the House of Commons General Peel stated in reply to a question that the whole cost of the India war would be defrayed by the East India Company.

The consideration of the bill providing for the government of India, was set down for Friday.

The Lords in the budget imposing a penny stamp duty on checks was adopted without opposition.

The Fiche duties had passed through a second reading.

An amendment offered to the increase of the spirit duty in Ireland, having failed by a vote of 227 to 35, the opposition being confided to Irish members.

Business in England was generally stagnant.

France is to send a private commissioner to China.

The election in Paris has resulted in the choice of two government candidates, and one of the opposition, the latter being Jules Faire.

There is an immense increase in the French navy budget for 1858.

Paris papers however deny that there is any increase in the French armament.

The iron masters of France have petitioned Government for an increased duty on foreign iron. The trade of Paris has been seriously checked by the violent comments of Parisian journals on the acquittal of Bernard, but at last advices it was recovering.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador to St. Petersburg, has retired from that post.

Austria and Prussia has come to an amicable arrangement as to the policy in the Holstein affair.

The Sardinia Chambers have adopted the principles of the Conspiracy Bill by a large majority.

There is another dispute between England and Persia—the latter country having taken possession of territory in Affghanistan, and detained a great number of Affghanistans.

Frightful Railroad Accident Near Utica.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND OVER FORTY WOUNDED.

UTICA, N. Y., May 11.

A frightful railroad accident occurred this morning at halfpast six o'clock on the Central Railroad, by the crushing of a bridge over the Sagnort Creek, some three and a half miles west of this city, near Whitesboro, seven or eight persons already dead, five of six others are barely alive, and the injured numbered forty or more.

The killed are A. Moore, of Rising Sun, Indiana, head crushed and has since died.

Two children of Abraham Mack of Cincinnati.

An unknown man lying in the baggage room at Utica.

An Irishman aged apparently 60 years, name unknown, his head is entirely jammed in, he seems to have died instantly.

A negro whose legs are cut off.

An infant child of Carl Hover, St. Louis.

The wounded are James Ward, of Schenectady, conductor of the train, badly bruised but it is believed not dangerously.

Wm. Perkins, grocer, Rochester, N. Y., very badly hurt about the head and chest; probably will not recover.

Walter H. Soube, of Rome, Richmond County, Ohio, injured about the spine, but it is thought not dangerously.

H. Beltman, Cincinnati, Ohio, very seriously injured about head and chest; arm also fractured. It is feared he will not recover.

S. F. Tucker, Dry Ridge, Grant County, Kentucky, slightly injured about shoulder and side.

George Coil, Columbus, Ohio, wounded in the leg, but not seriously.

The three following are from Louisville, Kentucky:—C. F. Dusher, a lad, 15 or 16 years old, injured about the head slightly.

Mrs. Schenck, arm and head badly hurt, Miss Aldrick, slightly bruised.

A. Cobb, Yorkshire, Cataraugus County, New York, slightly cut on the head, and shoulders slightly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprowen, residence not ascertained. Mrs. S. has about three inches of the scalp torn off, a tooth knocked in, and otherwise seriously injured. Faint hopes are entertained of recovery.

Carl Hover, of St. Louis, bound for Germany, was severely bruised. He was accompanied by his wife and child; the former is somewhat bruised; the latter, an infant, some two years of age, was badly burned by the upsetting of the stove in the car, and probably will not recover.

Mr. Riley, of Albany, brakesman on train, has a broken leg.

Mr. Haley, of Schenectady, another brakesman, seriously bruised.

W. E. Truby, superintendent of the Chicago and R. I. Railroad, badly cut over the head, but not dangerously.

John Clemens, of Erie, Pennsylvania, badly bruised and sprained, but left in next train.

Miss Cook, Sharon, Delaware County, New York, slightly bruised about head.

S. S. Horton, Binghampton, slightly bruised.

Wm. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio; had contusion on the head, and arm bruised, but not dangerously.

A. A. Langworthy, St. Clairville, Chatagauy county, New York, slightly injured.

S. M. Allee, president, Niagara Falls Company, slightly hurt.

R. W. Balkley and sister Mary, of New York, both slightly bruised.

Mrs. L. W. Andrews, Tempster, N. H., slightly bruised.

Mr. Bicknell, of Rome, father of cashier Bicknell, badly hurt.

A lady from Kentucky, unknown, badly wounded, and probably will not recover.

Abram Mack, wife and children, all more or less injured. Two of the children were dead. The parents will recover.

Josephine Houbler, a young lady accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Mack, is badly hurt in the head.

David Levi, Cincinnati, has a bad compression of the ribs, but will probably recover.

Raphael Bowman, Strasberg, Germany, has a fractured leg and wounds on the head.

John McDonald, of Morris, Oswego co., badly hurt about the head and right arm, but will recover.

John Wallace, of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, neck hurt.

John Munro, of Green-bush, hurt internally on left side.

Hugh Losley, of Minnesota, bound for Dowd, head cut open badly, the scalp torn off the forehead and eye-lid cut loose.

Mr. Yates, of Fulton, scalp loosened, but not seriously injured.

C. E. Knowles, of Samborton Bridge, New Hampshire, terribly bruised about the head, is now deranged, and can hardly recover.

The wife of Michael Broderick, of Boston, had her scalp completely cut around; her husband and child on adjoining seats, were not injured.

Mrs. Mary Bachelder, mother-in-law of Dr. L. W. Easquelle, of St. Johns, Mich., was hurt across the neck and shoulders, and internally.

Many others were more or less bruised, but none so seriously as those named.

The accident occurred to the Cincinnati Express, due here at 6:20 a. m. It was somewhat behind time at Whitesboro', and was coming at a high rate of speed when it met on the bridge over the Sanquoit Creek the Utica Accommodation for the West, each on its own track. The Express crossed the bridge, but as the passenger cars of the Express and freight cars of the Accommodation came upon it, the north side gave way, precipitating the freight cars into the creek, and piling the passenger cars one above the other, splintering the platforms and seats to atoms as the cars struck the abutment.

The persons injured were all on the Express. The passenger car on the Accommodation did not reach the bridge.

Different stories are told as to the cause of the accident. One is that an axle of the Express baggage car broke as it reached the bridge and thus threw the trains together. The other attributes the casualty to the rottenness of the timbers of the bridge.

Major Priest, the superintendent of the road, happened to be on the Accommodation train. He at once despatched a sufficient number of men to the relief of the sufferers. A large number of the wounded were immediately brought to this city, and taken to Bagg's Hotel, the McGregor House, the Northern Hotel, and the Railroad House, and the rest were cared for at Whitesboro'. The physicians were summoned, and everything was done that could be to relieve their sufferings.

Fire in Boston—Four Lives Lost.

BOSTON May 2, 1858.

A fire broke out this morning in the upper part of a large seven story granite building on Federal street, occupied in the lower stories by the Douglas Axe Company, and in the upper part by Messrs. Sanborn, Bazin & Elsworth as a printing office and bindery. This building was entirely destroyed, only a portion of its walls being left standing.

By the falling of a wall of this building the following persons were killed:—Francis Cutting and Frank Tuttle, firemen; Patrick Reardon and Mrs. Moran.

The adjoining building was occupied by Messrs. Grant, Warren & Co., extensive paper dealers, and was also destroyed.

A brick dwelling, occupied as a boarding house, adjoining, was nearly destroyed by the falling walls, and it was here the fatal accident took place.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

The two firemen killed belonged to Tremont Engine Company No. 12. Their bodies were recovered.

Vancouver's Island.

We had the pleasure, during the past week, of conversing with a gentlemen direct from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, who has seen specimens of the gold obtained from that region, and represents it as being quite coarse; one piece, weighed in his presence, was worth a fraction over $12. He is informed that from $5 to $15 and $20 per day have been washed out, but thinks that there are more miners whose average product is under $8 per day than above that amount.

The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer "Beaver" recently arrived at Victoria, from Forts Hope and Langley, bringing sixteen pounds of gold dust, that had been traded from the miners on Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers. Several private parcels were sent down for the purchase of supplies, mining tools, &c.

Nearly all the half-bloods and French, together with many other residents on Vancouver's Island are in the gold region, and it is thought that there are already there, and en route, from six to eight hundred persons. We believe that the northern portion of our territory is becoming well nigh deserted. The lumbering establishments on the waters of Puget Sound find it extremely difficult to keep in motion, owing to the number of hands that have left and are constantly leaving for the northern El Dorado. Col. Fitzhugh of Bellingham Bay, is likewise in an unpleasant predicament with regard to his coal mine. That article is now in good demand, but his hands have nearly all left him—operations in the mine are about at a stand still, and the mail steamer in the Sound is compelled to burn wood at $4 per cord.—*Olympia Pioneer and Democrat.*

A Summer Trip.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company advertise a passage in one of the first-class Liverpool Steamships from Chicago to Liverpool over the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, for from eighty to one hundred dollars first-class, and in third class forty-two dollars. These ships have been on every line of vessels crossing the Atlantic. The accommodations are acknowledged to be surpassed by none, while it forms in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada the most pleasant route for either pleasure seekers or business men, giving as it does an opportunity of viewing the most magnificent scenery on the North American continent. To emigrants it is the most desirable from its avoiding the many impositions to which we are sorry to say, they are subject in New York and other of our eastern ports. The Grand Trunk Railroad forms, by its connections with the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroads, the best and most direct route from Boston and other eastern points to Chicago and the West generally; it commends itself to the travelling public by its punctuality, certainty of making connections, and completeness of its arrangements generally, among which we must not omit to mention that baggage is checked through from Chicago. How much better for our pleasure seekers to take a trip by this line to Quebec or Boston, and from Quebec by the M. O. S. Co.'s ships to Europe; viewing, as they can, the grandest and most romantic scenery of the old and new worlds, with no more, if at so great an expense, than to ram pursuit after pleasure at fashionable watering places.—*Chicago Democrat.*

A Curious Story.

The Edinburgh corresponded of the *Yefeshire Advertiser* is responsible for the following story:—The scene is laid in a farmhouse not above one hundred miles from Pennicuik, and was enacted only a short time ago. A servant girl hired herself in the said farmhouse to do the dairy work, &c., about the place, which she did for a short time, taking care, however, to leave open on several occasions letters addressed to herself, in which continued reference was made to an estate in the west of Scotland, accompanied with a castellated residence, and worth £5,000 a year. The bait took, and a son of the worthy farmer threw off his old love, said to be a fair dame in the kingdom, and was immediately on with the new; questions were asked on both sides, and plausible answers returned. For example—"What caused you to become a dairymaid?" "Oh, because I wished to be able to instruct the servants on my estate." That was deemed satisfactory enough, and our heroine was invited to the table in the diningroom, where she enjoyed the good things of this life, laughing in her sleeve at the nice trick she had played. Things progressed favourably. A match was proposed and mutually agreed upon. The gentleman ordered suits of clothing for several friends, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The castles built in the air were innumerable. The fine shooting was dilated upon, and arrangements made for a condescending visit to see the old folks at home during the season. The fair lady, when spoken to about the matter, referred to her agents in this city, and no suspicion existed in the minds of any but that all was right. At length the banns were proclaimed and the marriage all arranged for, but when the hour came there was a bridegroom, but the bride had fled! Of course, it was thought that the lady had been detained by some unforseen accident, but as the time went on there was not a word of her entering even an appearance. Inquiry was then made at the "agent's," who said he certainly acted in that capacity, but it was to defend her in a case of petty larceny, and some other misdemeanours.

Electric Telegraph too Slow.

A Mr. Boggs, in England, has recently contrived a very ingenious modification of the electric-telegraph apparatus, by means of which, if the execution of the plan proves practicable, as he imagines, that enormous sheet, the *London Times*, could be transcribed in the space of sixty minutes over a single wire. The transmission of the fluid is, to all purposes, instantaneous; but the placing of the message upon the wires, letter by letter, is limited to human capabilities, and, as is well known, is an affair of time, even when in the hands of the most skilful and experienced operator. The new plan is somewhat as follows: Bands of gutta percha, about six inches broad and three inches thick, are perforated with holes upon both sides, at short but equal distances apart, and arranged so as to roll upon wheels or drums. When a very long message is to be transmitted, it is apportioned among several operators, each having his gutta percha band and a box of copper pins. These pins he sets up in holes, one by one or two by two, with one or more intervening holes empty, in such a manner that they shall indicate the letter to be transmitted. In this way it is claimed that all the desirable combinations for telegraphic alphabets can be readily affected, and a conventional typography arranged, in which experienced operators may achieve a great rapidity of execution.—The bands are then placed in connection with the machine, and each rolled off in succession, at the most rapid rate, by means of steam, the points of the pins, at the moment of contact, transmitting the current. The labor of composition is placed in a requisite number of persons, and each portion can be almost instantaneously forwarded; the wires, meantime, being free from other communications, an advantage which will be greatly appreciated. If the idea should be practically achieved, the time occupied in the transmitting of several columns of a newspaper would be minutes instead of hours.—*Boston Traveller.*

It is stated in an Athens journal that a manuscript copy on parchment of the Gospels in Greek, and bearing the date 480, has recently been found in the garret of a house, in that city. It is said to be in good preservation, and has been deposited in the public library of Athens.

At the last Lincolnshire Winter Assizes, Mr. Justice Crompton, the presiding Judge fined eighty-seven magistrates of the county, liable to serve the office of grand jurors, £20 each for non-attendance, some difficulty being experienced in forming a grand jury.

Marshal Pelissier gave a dinner on Saturday last, to which he invited several English officers at present in Paris. The Marshal expressed to those gentlemen his high esteem for the British Army.

It is announced that Ferouk Khan will leave Marseilles on April 15th, and that, before returning to Persia, he will stay three months at Constantinople, to settle all questions relating to the Turkish boundaries on the Persian frontier.

The letter-bags are conveyed between the Keith Railway station and the town of Keith in a wheelbarrow, on which the letters V. B. are pompously emblazoned.

It is said that overtures have been made several times to Thiers in order to induce him to join the present French Government. A Senatorship has, it is declared, been twice refused.

THE WAY IT OPERATES.—Young ladies educated to despise mankind, generally finish their studies by running away with the footmen; or else some circumrider.

Punch has a portrait of the "next British Ambassador to Naples." It is a 74-pounder, behind which stands an English tar with his hands on the fuse.

Madame Orsini has left Paris to return to the Italian village, where she has long been established as schoolmistress.

—Jacob Swipes, a German butcher, residing near Detroit, eloped with the wives of a farmer named Fulmer and a man named Schneider, on the 26th ult. Officers were sent in pursuit.

STARTLING RUMOR.—The Lexington, Mo., *Expositor*, of the 27th ult., says:—"On Saturday night last, passengers on the steamer Admiral, just down from Leavenworth, brought the startling news that Col. Johnston's force had been attacked by the Mormons, under Brigham Young, and badly defeated—the Mormons capturing thirteen pieces of artillery. The story goes that two messengers had just arrived from the scene of action with despatches for government; one of them proceeded immediately to Washington. We trust that the whole thing is a hoax."

AN AGED BRIDE.—The Petersburg *Express* records the marriage, in Dinwiddie County, Va., on the 17th ult., of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22nd year of his age, to the well-to-do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 80 years. Maiden ladies who read this announcement may take courage and persevere.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWY SARNIA BRANCH.—The first trip of the iron horse on this line westward from Komoka. The locomotive, "Union," drew a number of cars laden with iron for the continuation of the track towards Sarnia. The engine was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and its appearance created no little excitement among the inhabitants along the route of the line, many of whom had never before seen the "locomoker." We understand that the Great Western Company have rails enough on hand to enable the whole track to be laid with all practicable speed.—*Free Press.*

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.—St. Petersburg accounts up to March 25th, mention that among other schemes now projected, there is a grand line of telegraph between Russia and North America. The plan is to lay the wire through Siberia, thence under water from the north-eastern point to Asia, to the coast of the Russian possessions on the American continent, and finally, to be then joined to the wires of the United States. Although this gigantic undertaking, when mentioned, may lead many persons to look upon the matter with astonishment, and to consider the object as belonging to the fabulous, yet its execution, after all may not be doubted as possible when the vast improvements and inventions of recent times are duly considered.

The Orsini Shells.

The evidence given at Dr. Bernard's trial, on Tuesday the 13th, disclosed the secret of the Orsini shells:—

James Davies Parker examined:—I am in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, wholesale druggists in Aldersgate Street. I know the prisoner, and remember his making a purchase at Messrs. Herrings' on the 11th of November last. He bought 8 lbs. of absolute alcohol and 10 lbs. of pure nitric acid. On the 15th of December he called again and purchased the same quantities of the same materials as before. Having taken them away he returned in about a quarter of an hour and purchased 1 lb. of quicksilver. I know the composition of fulminating powder. It is made of these materials amalgamated, in the proportions of the articles which were bought on the 15th of December. I asked his name and he gave it.

Edward Chambers Nicholson, examined by Mr. Welsby.—I'm a partner in the firm of Simpson & Co. manufacturing chemists, of the Atlas Works, Lockshields, Walworth. Our house is engaged in making fulminating powder for Government. The ingredients of which it is made are mercury, absolute alcohol, and nitric acid; the proportions being 1 part by weight of mercury, 8 parts by weight of alcohol, and 10 parts by weight of nitric acid. Absolute alcohol is alcohol, or spirit of wine without water. It is 100 above proof, and proof spirit, therefore, is made by the mixture of equal quantities of alcohol and water. In order to make fulminating powder the mercury is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution thus obtained is added to the alcohol. A violent reaction ensues, accompanied by the evolution of masses of white vapour, and the fulminated mercury is precipitated in the form of a dense sandy powder, varying in color from grayish to brownish yellow. The purest and strongest, however, is a perfect white. The powder so obtained is much more explosive in its character than gunpowder. We keep it in a wet state, and it is then perfectly harmless.

M. Charles Pioet deposed—I am chef d'escadron of artillery and director of the chemical laboratory of artillery at Paris. I examined the contents of a grenade, which I analysed in the chemical laboratory, and discovered to be fulminate of mercury pure, with some particles of iron.

Mr. William Tozer.—I am manager of the gunpowder works at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and superintendent of the chemical laboratory. I had not before seen the instrument which you have just put into my hand, and nothing of this description has ever been used by the British army that I am aware of. I never saw an instrument similar to it before. I should say that a hand grenade more nearly resembles it than any other weapon. It is about the same size, but a hand grenade has no nipples like this, and nothing of the sort that I have ever seen explodes by means of nipples and caps. All the hand grenades that I have previously known explode by a fusee or some other means of ignition. I am familiar with fulminate of mercury, and its strength, as used in the British army, is at least twenty times greater than that of gunpowder. I have made experiments with the two substances upon the same kind of shell. I used 100 grains of fulminate of mercury, and it broke the shell into 155 fragments; while 1300 grains of gunpowder broke the shell into only twenty-five fragments.

Genius.

From the Waverly Magazine.

Man, created in the image of his Maker, must necessarily stand forth as the noblest monument of God's creative power. Yet, possessing as he does the endowments of intellect and reason, he is culpable before God if he does not exercise those faculties with which He has endowed him. Nothing ever emanated from the hand of its Almighty Architect without a purpose. The most insignificant insect that crawls upon the earth, has a purpose in the economy of creation; how great and responsible then are the duties of man, the master-piece and perfection of Divine creation.

"But Nature varies; man, and brutal beast,
And herbage gay, and scaly fishes mute.
Search where thou will, each differs in its kind."

And so man differ in their physical organization, so do they in their mental. As the works of the same artist differ, so do the works of God. He has not blent all portions of the earth with like facility of soil and mildness of climate; yet, not more varied is either than are the faculties of the human mind. Take two individuals possessing the same educational advantages, and the circumstances of whose lives have been precisely alike; while one never attains to a position above the ordinary walks of life, the other stalks onward, by the power of his intellect, toward the goal of human greatness.

This innate principle of the mind, which acts as a motive power in raising man above his fellow man in the scale of eminence, is genius. Genius, as its name imports, is a guiding and inspiring divinity; or, rather, that innate principle of the immortal mind whose restless throbbings are the main spring of our highest aspirations. Circumstances may modify the development of genius, and education give it a brighter lustre, but it is genius itself that enables man to triumph over obstacles and surmount difficulties.

In every age of the world we behold men rising by the power of their intellect above the mass of the people. We see Galileo struggling with the superstition of his age, and even imprisoned for expressing those views which his mighty genius conceived, and which were recognized at a subsequent and more enlightened period of the world. We behold Columbus, though ridiculed by the people, embarking upon that bold and hazardous enprise which his genius had conceived, and which resulted in the discovery of the New World. Newton, borne by his lofty genius into regions celestial, and roaming amid the planets, compute their magnitude and velocity, and solve the great problem of gravitation. Franklin, experimenting with the lightning of heaven, and anon plucking the electric shaft, the fiery bolt itself from the hand of Jove, rendering it subservient to man, and ultimately to become the winged messenger of thought. Fulton, persevering in the application of steam power to ships, amid doubts and discouragements. Not only is genius the source of every invention, but it is the shrine at which the public will ever bow.

Witness those men who have acted in the political drama, and whose genius has swayed public opinion as the storm agitates the ocean, or, like the Maelstrom, have drawn into the vortex of their imagination all around them. Witness a Pit, a Fox, and a Cromwell; or, near home, a Henry and a Webster; witness a Luther and a Whitfield. They were endowed with genius. Their minds were radiant with that intellectual light which, bursting forth with an irresistible spontaneity, raises man to the very apex of human grandeur. This innate principle of the mind will not lie dormant, but will burst forth like the pent up fires of Vesuvius. Look at the instance of West; when but a mere child, he manifested so great a taste for that art for which he became so celebrated. The young Corsican, when walking bare-headed in the garden during a severe thunder storm, wrapt in the thoughts of his youthful mind, unconscious of the raging elements, gave a manifestation of that genius in embryo, that shook the world in after years. Schiller, when a lad, was found by his parents, seated in a lofty tree amidst one of the wildest thunderstorms. When they called him in, he reluctantly left his seat, as he wished to learn from whence the lightning came. In Burns, the Peasant Bard of Scotia, we see an embodyment of genius unpolished by education. Thus, we behold men in science and literature, who, like Bacon, and Newton, Milton and Shakspeare, and a host of others, have dipped their pens in intellect and in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," have bequeathed to the world imperishable monuments of their genius.

Genius, combined with taste, will not only enable man to climb the "steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," but in every effort and enterprise in life, to triumph over obstacles and surmount difficulties. And yet, how oft has genius, brilliant and sensitive genius, been spurned and trampled upon by the cold and unfeeling world. How oft have those, gifted as it were with a spark of Divinity, to purify and enlighen, and whose souls, like an æolian harp, changed the vulgar wind, as it passed through its strings into articulate melody, been doomed to poverty and suffering. Burns, the gifted bard of "Bonnie Doon," compelled to perform the mental drudgery of a custom-house. Homer, writing his immortal Epic in penury and darkness. Bacon and Galileo, languishing in priestly dungeons. The delicate Tasso, pining in the cell of a madhouse. Cervantes, maimed and in prison.

Again, genius, whose throne is the intellect—whose dominion the universe, too often proves a curse to it's possessor. With talent perverted, with a brilliant genius pandering to the baser passions and grossest sensualities, and worshipping the golden calf of self love in following up the aspirations of an insatiate and misguided ambition—how often has the individual fallen! History will point you to a Cæsar, a Charles the fifth, and a Bonaparte. Byron, born an English peer, the highest worldly honors were his by inheritance, possessing a brilliant genius and winning for himself a proud niche in the temple of Fame. Yet, alas! with the soul of a poet striving toward the Infinite and Eternal, he fell! consumed as it were by the fire of his own heart. And is it strange that he fell? He, who wrote his most brilliant production to prove that vice was a certainty and virtue an accident! —And when brought to the confines of the eternal world admitted he had no hope, but was taking a leap in the dark. And Burns, whose muse savored too oft of the ale-cup and the libertine. A Paine, a Hume, and a Voltaire, bending the whole energies of their souls to subvert Christianity, poisoning the literature of their age, and leaving behind them an influence which time alone can correct.

The Murder at Angus.

The Barrie *Advance* gives the following evidence of Coots' widow on the trial of Coulter at the late Assizes:—

Mary Coots examined—Am wife of the deceased. I live at Angus. I remember the evening of the 23rd March. Angus is ten miles from this (Barrie.) He got home from Barrie at about 7½ o'clock on the evening train. I was in the dining room when he came home. We kept a tavern. Saw him first at the bar door that opens from the hall to the bar room. Asked him what was the news from Barrie. He said it was none of my business. He then came into the hall and asked me why I ate my dinner the day before with Coulter and Mrs. McSherry in Barrie. I told him I had done so. Then he followed me into the hall with a cane, and beat me through the hall into the dining-room. He then beat me in the dining-room and told me to go out of doors. I resisted at first, and then he took me by the shoulder and shoved me out of the back door. Then he bolted the door, and I went across the yard and stood by the garden fence. While standing there the servant girl, Elizabeth McFee, and my little daughter came to me. I told my daughter to go into the house lest her father should miss her and whip her. Then I asked Elizabeth where John (the husband) was. She told me he was in the bar-room. She (Elizabeth) advised me to come into the house, and I refused, fearing he would abuse me again. Then Elizabeth went into the house, and I followed after to the kitchen door and stopped there to listen if my husband was inside. I thought I heard his foot in the hall. Then I heard God went round the front way and met Mr. Lawrie at the end of the house. When I got in I went to the dining-room, sat down on the rocking-chair and took my youngest child on my knee. He is about two years old. I was sitting there about five minutes. The servant girl was also in the dining-room with the other two children. My husband then came in and asked me what brought me in, and I did not speak. He then drew his fist and struck me in the face. He then gave me a kick in my right jaw and told me to go out of doors again. When I got off the chair he knocked me down again. Then I arose and went into the kitchen, and he knocked me down there again with his fist. I was crying and screaming at the time. He gave me several kicks while I was down in the kitchen. The children also were screaming. Then he took me by the left shoulder, opened the door and shoved me out. When he shoved me out he gave me a kick with his foot. When he gave me the shove I saw a figure jump from the corner of the kitchen outside, towards my husband. I went about two steps with the shove and fell on my hands and knees. When I recovered myself I looked back, and I saw my husband lying down and Coulter standing over him. I recovered almost at once. The light was on the table in the kitchen and shining through the window, and reflected on Coulter. The kitchen door was open. I could see him clearly; that is the man (meaning the prisoner in the box.) He had something in his hand and struck him (the deceased) twice before I could reach him. I did not notice what he had in his hand. (Counsel then produced a very small axe, and asked if the weapon he (Coulter) then had in his hand was like that one. Witness said no; it looked heavier and larger. Knew the axe now shown, and that it is Coulter's. I have not seen it for as much as two months. He carried it sometimes in his coat pocket and sometimes in his belt. The axe was usually covered by his coat. (Counsel then produced another large axe which had been found near the place with blood on it.) I don't know if that was the weapon he used, it looks more like it than the other. There were two axes near the door—one at the right hand side of the door, quite close to where my husband was lying. I saw that axe before; there is blood on it. Coulter hit him twice with the weapon. After I got up I caught him by the arm. After he had hit the second blow, I said for God's sake Coulter, don't murder him. Then he ran away. He did not speak. I did not notice what he did with the weapon. After the occurrence I went into the kitchen and sat down for a short time—for about five minutes. When I got up I went into the bar and there saw William Lambert and the servant and the children. I told William that my husband was lying at the back door, and to go out and help him. He went out then, and the girl, Elizabeth McFee, went with him. They brought him in, and laid him on the floor. His face was all covered with blood. When he was laid down I told the girl to go up stairs and bring down a bolster or pillow to put under his head. Then I told William Lambert to go over for Mr. Thompson to come and see him. There is no medical man nearer than Barrie. I got water and washed his face. Afterwards Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lawrie and others came in. The occurrence took place about eight o'clock on Saturday night. He died at two o'clock on Sunday. He never spoke but two words after he was hurt. He said, "d—— you, Ashie, come to me," and "d—— you man."

Highway Robbery and Attempt at Murder.

That the town is at this moment infested with villains of the deepest dye, is unquestionable. Acts similar to those which have occurred of late years in the western counties of Canada, are beginning to be enacted in our very midst. The first case we have heard of, was an attempt made upon the Rev. Mr. Bird, an Episcopal Methodist minister, who informed the robber of the profession to which he belonged, and as they are not the richest class of the community, he was allowed to pass. Not so fortunate was poor Frenchman, who had just been robbed of his all, 2s 6d. On Tuesday night the villains became more bold, and attacked several persons. A young man by the name of English was ordered to surrender what loose change he had, but not having any, was allowed to proceed. About nine o'clock the same night near Read's distillery, Thomas Wills, Esq., while proceeding home, observed a suspicious looking man following him, and upon demanding what he wanted, was coolly told "his money;" upon seeing a pistol in the villain's hand, and being unarmed himself, Wills gave leg bail, thereby saving his money and person. About ten o'clock the same night, Mr. John Kerr, while proceeding with his wife to his own residence, in Yeomanville, was met, near Coleman's mills by a ruffian, who planted himself in front of him, and demanded his life or his money. Kerr, thinking it a lark on the part of some of his friends, paid no attention, but on attempting to proceed a pistol was presented to his breast. Kerr at once grappled him by the throat, upon which the villain fired, the ball passing through the rolling part of Kerr's vest, which was very thick, through two shirts, and struck the right breast, breaking the skin and leaving away a small piece of the flesh, but fortunately did no further harm. The effect of the shot was that the villain succeeded in making his escape. Kerr at once followed, and upon nearing him he turned half round and fired again, without taking effect. Kerr not knowing but he had a revolver, and having no weapon himself, gave up the chase. Mr. Kerr's escape was truly miraculous. Nothing should be left undone to discover the miscreants.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Commercial.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

The same features that have characterized the trade of this city, and of the country generally, for the past six months are those that are still most prominent, and we notice no change except that the dullness and depression are more painfully evident, and that the season of improvement, instead of drawing near, as week after week passes, seems more distant than ever. At the risk of being accused of croaking to an old tune of run and decay, we cannot, with a due regard to truth, represent the present as anything else than the hardest season the commercial men of the country ever experienced, and to give it as our impression, that in the next six months, if a change occurs at all, it will not be for the better. As hard as it may be to make this assertion, and as painful as it is to realize it, yet taking all the circumstances into consideration—the great indebtedness of the country, by five years of overtrading and extravagance,—a poor crop of wheat, for which there is now no market at anything like its comparative value,—a contracted currency to the extent of nearly one-third,—an utter want of capital for the legitimate business of the country,—an internal indebtedness to an immense extent,—a lack of confidence among traders in consequence of the abuse of the credit system,—grevious and vexatious defects in the laws relating to commercial matters,—all these good and sufficient causes, in connection with very unfavourable reports as to the appearance of the growing crop of fall wheat which the frosts of the week past has done much to injure, together with the non-arrival of foreign capital, which it was expected would be sent here for investment, strengthen and confirm the conviction that the dawn of more prosperous days for the country is by no means near. Two sources of relief are certain,—that flowing from the sale of the grain now in the country, and the second the product of the next harvest. Neither of these, however, regarding them at the highest figure, are sufficient in themselves to effect much change, and both together would fall far short of the required amount to set aright the trade of the country. But both sources are dependant on the probability of low prices and a limited and perhaps inferior yield. If it thought that one-third of last years crop is still in the country, an estimate which to say the least is an extreme one, and that the money realized for it would be of great service. We do not doubt it; but taking into consideration the inferior description, the light weight, the waste attendant upon its laying so long in the granary, and the low rates which the best samples command, we cannot hope for very extended sales from this quarter. With respect to the next harvest, while it is of course vain to predict, yet disguise it as we may, the indications, in this neighbourhood especially, point to the conclusion that the yield will not be superior, if equal, to that of last year. Should these ideas be correct, the sources of relief are indeed limited, and by any means cannot be commensurate with the requirements of the country. Nevertheless, the progress of case however slow is sure, and with decreased imports, economical living, and steady production, the time of prosperity, however distant, is certain to arrive.

The transactions in every line of business, during the week has been unusually small. Money continues excessively scarce, and the banks are doing nothing beyond discounting to a limited extent for Exchange on England, and renewing paper maturing on their hands. On the street there is any quantity of notes offering of all short cast at all dates. Transactions in this line are not very large, but it is more owing to the want of confidence on the part of capitalists, than to any objection to the high rates by borrowers that more is not done. The rate at which transactions are consummated is generally 6 per cent per annum, the borrower paying the brokers charge. This enormous rate—two and a half per cent per month.—may well astonish those who are used to the old time of six per cent, but what a contradiction in sommon and every day use is to those of our rulers who so resistantly cling to the absurd usury laws. When will such men see that the attempt to regulate the value of money by law, only results in the evasion of the regulation, and makes it dearer to the unhappy borrower?—Mortgages are very freely offered, and some purchases have been made during the week at 30 per cent. per annum, having five years to run. Seven to eight per cent off the face of the document with the legal interest, is the general rate obtained, and easily too. Country property, even cleared farms with improvements, do not meet with much favour, city property being generally preferred.

Toronto Markets.

SATURDAY, May 8.

The supplies of produce continues small, and produce business generally shares in the depression and dullness incident to this season.

WHEAT.—The market for wheat is without change, outside figure for the best samples being 4s 6d per bushel, the price ranging from that down to 3s 9d for the various grades. There is little or no animation in the market.

FLOUR remains excessively dull with an increasing number of sellers, and a less evident disposition to purchase on the part of buyers.—Prices are very unsettled and we refrain from quoting.

Marine Intelligence.

The propeller *St. Lawrence* cleared for Quebec on Saturday evening, with a full cargo of flour.

The *Ottawa* is expected in on Monday morning, with several packages of ship goods, from vessels via the St. Lawrence route. This will be the first arrival of goods via the St. Lawsence this season.

The screw steamer *Hunter*, Captain Dixon, arrived at Collingwood on Friday evening, the 7th instant, with flour and provisions, equal in capacity to 6,200 barrels, for Montreal—all via Grand Trunk Railroad, except 700 barrels. She also brought 12 passengers.

The *Evergreen City* had on board, at Chicago, of the 6th instant, a cargo equal to 6,350 barrels of flour, waiting weather to leave. She has luggage also, for same trip, at Milwaukee, 3,041 barrels—in all 9,391 barrels. Some detention in the sailing of the boat was caused by fogs and bad weather. Advices have also been received of the schooner *Samuel Hale*, both under way to Collingwood, with 4,000 barrels of flour for Montreal.

The captain of the ship *Polynesia* returned to Quebec last night with the gang of carpenters that he took down to get off his ship, which was stranded last November at Brimichie Point. They had succeeded in floating her off, but were afterwards driven ashore in a worse place, and have abandoned her.

The schooner *Mary Grover*, from Toronto, with 10,0 0 bushels of wheat to Messrs. Gibb & Bost, arrived here early this morning.

The favorite steam-tug *Rowland Hill* arrived from Montreal last Monday night with a full cargo of flour.

Another attempt was made on Monday to sell the steamship *Clyde*, as she now lies wrecked on one of the Blugan Islands since August last. She was put up at $100; no advance was offered, and she was consequently withdrawn.

THE QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT.—Captain Reeve, the Superintendent of Emigration, Dr. Geo. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Von Iffland, the Medical Assistant, with the orderlies, nurses, &c., left here last Saturday afternoon for the Quarantine Station, to resume their duties for the season.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, May 8.

(From A. Heward's Report of the Montreal Market.)

Flour continues dull with no buyers. Over $4 10 for superfine.

Wheat, 80c offering for Chicago spring—83c asked for freight.

About one hundred thousand bushels of wheat and several thousand brls of flour today exchanged for Liverpool and the Clyde, at 7s per quarter and 3s per barrel which will relieve the market.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 8.

FLOUR market dull and in favor of buyers, sales 8,000 barrels at $4 to $4 15 for superfine State—$4 20 to $4 35 for extra State—$4 to $4 15 for superfine Western—$4 20 to $4 60 for common to medium extra Western. Canadian flour unchanged; sales 400 barrels. Rye flour dull, at $3 to $3 40.

GRAIN—Wheat market lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 97c Red Indian—105c white State—106c white Ohio. Rye steady, at 66c. Barley unchanged. Corn quiet; sales 12,000 bushels at 64c to 73c Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales 400 brls at $18 37 to $18 50 for mess and $13 50 for prime. Beef unchanged. Lard dull; sales 200 brls at

Books, Stationery, &c.

NOTICE.

A. SAWERS, in returning thanks for the patronage bestowed on him since he opened his **STATIONERY** and **BOOK STORE**, respectfully intimates that in order to the better carrying on of this department of his business, he has introduced as partner, Mr. ALEX. MURRAY, who has had long experience in first class houses in the trade, in Britain and Canada, and on whom will rest the entire management of the

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
(BURNHAM'S BLOCK,)
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

Where the business will in future be carried on under
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', 8th April, 1856.

With reference to the above

SAWERS & MURRAY,

respectfully intimate that their Stock of Papers and general Stationery, has been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. It comprises

FOOLSCAP, POTT, LETTER & NOTE
Papers, ruled and plain, Envelopes to suit all sizes.
Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books,
Ruled for £. s. d., or for Dollars and cents.
Memorandum and Pocket Books,
BLOTTING BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS,
SLATES, WRITING DESKS, PENS AND
HOLDERS, PENCILS, INK, RULERS,
Playing Cards, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. &c.

S. & M. have also on hand a complete assortment of the
NATIONAL & OTHER SCHOOL BOOKS,
COPY BOOKS,
(Plain or Ruled with or without Head Lines,)

To which they beg to direct the attention of Teachers and the public generally.

They would also intimate that they have made arrangements for a full and regular supply of all the leading Periodicals,

Magazines and Reviews,

For which Orders are respectfully solicited.

On hand also a choice assortment of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS,

Suitable in size of print and in price, to all ages and classes of the community.

WRAPPING PAPERS, TWINES, &c. &c.,

On as favourable terms as can be secured in Montreal.

☞ Merchants and country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

S. & M. respectfully invite inspection of their Stock, at the

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
Peterborough, April 8th, 1858. 14.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', April 15, 1858.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American, and English Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	3
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Blackwood's Magazine	1	3
Chamber's Journal	1	0
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	1	0
Ballou's Monthly	0	7½
Yankee Notions	0	7½

&c., &c., &c.

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—*paid in advance*—they can offer more liberal terms on most of the above. *Orders Respectfully Solicited.*

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', 15th April, 1858.

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK,

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 21, 1857. 48

AXES BY STEAM!

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be increasing in his efforts to retain for his work the reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He is

Arrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

The above are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BOWLING GROUND, and to overtake large supply his manufactures in sufficient quantities to meet at reduced prices, he has doubled his power to his enlargement.

☞ Axes Altered and Ground in quick order,

W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Dec. 25, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1858. 2-tf.

PETERBORO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.
Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.
Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 39

STONARDE WOOLEN MILL!

PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvements in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

☞ They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Blanketing Yarn.

Customers and the public generally can rest assured to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.
Peterboro', April 3rd, 1858. 14.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. $1,897,600. *Paid up Capital,* $450,266.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.
GEO. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P.
WM. L. PERRIE, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON, | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. TWORRSON, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Head.
April 1st, 1858. 13

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will give satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such conduct as in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

—:or:—

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.
Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.
Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

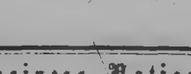
NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.
Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.



NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.
Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE
Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | **Omemee to Peterboro,**
One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.
PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.
Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | **Port Hope to Lindsay.**

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

	P.M.		A.M.
PORT HOPE,	2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S,	2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK,	3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart,	3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS,	4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK,	4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar.	4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart,	5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive,	6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.
C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.
Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

A CARD.

A. POWLIS & CO., take this opportunity of informing their friends and Customers that as the majority of the Hardware Merchants throughout the Province are adopting the CASH SYSTEM they intend in future to curtail their Credit sales.

They feel themselves compelled to *stop the Credit* of those parties who have not as yet settled their October account.

One month from this date is allowed for parties desirous of settling and saving costs. At the expiration of that time all notes and accounts overdue in October will be handed into Court for Collection.

Having adopted this course they will be enabled to supply their friends at LOWER RATES than heretofore.
Peterboro', C. W., March 31st, 1858. 13-6t

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the beautiful and superior agricultural horse "YOUNG KING ALFRED." He is of a dark bay color and has superior action, stands seventeen hands and is five years old.

TERMS:—One half cash and three months credit for the balance.

To view the Horse apply to the present proprietor, one mile from Dummer Mills.

WIDOW GRISDALE.
Lot 13, Con. 1, Douro, April 15, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced: a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to Let, the Brick Dwelling House on Lot No. 9, Antrim Street, in the Town of Peterborough. The house is neatly finished and beautifully situated, with every convenience for a family of respectability. Immediate possession given. Rent to a good tenant very low.

Also for sale, South half of Lot No. 1, West of George Street and South of Loudon Street, with 99 feet frontage on George Street, and 114 feet depth. To be sold in halves or entire.

Also Lot No. 21, South of Murray Street, and West of George Street, half an acre.

TERMS EASY AND PRICES MODERATE.

Application to the Proprietor,
THOMAS HARTLEY, Jr.
Peterboro,' Feb'y 16, 1858. 7

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr.,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

THE Shop occupied by Mr. Mercer; possession on the 1st May.

—ALSO.—

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Lansbury, possession on the 15th May.

Apply to
J. EDWARDS.
Peterborough, March 23rd, 1858. 12-tf

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to
WILLIAM DOBBIN.
Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superio Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Store, as render it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Sciences and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Papier Machie Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices **For Cash.**

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes, at the lowest **Cash Prices.**

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.—Periodicals, Magazines, and Reviews, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Boquet" for Piano-Forte, &c., just received at the

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street.
Peterboro', 22nd April, 1858. 16

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.
Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to
RICHARD JAS. WICH.
Cobourg.
Or, RICHARD WICH,
Peterborough.
Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

PLASTER!!

200 BARRELS OF FRESH GROUND PLASTER for sale by the Subscriber, at the Cobourg & Peterborough Railway Station. Cheap for Cash.

JOHN McDOUGALL.
Peterboro, 16th April, 1858. 16

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Kenne dy in

Water-st., near Coiner's Hotel,
as a
Milliner's
AND
Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE.—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the USERS of PEN and INK. A valuable and wonderful discovery.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of fluid Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered, embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied accurately on cloth, wood, steel, or any hard substance. For

Printing,

Postmasters and users of stamping apparatus generally value it highly. It matters not how careless the operation, a legible impression is invariably made. Its permanency makes it particularly valuable for stamping clothes.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK

Is put up in packages arranged especially for the travelling community. It can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time. There is no pen required for using it, but it contains in itself everything requisite for persons desiring to correspond with their friends. Every one will find this as represented. As many may be inclined to class the "Portable" as one of the many humbugs of the day, we agree to send a sample package to any one for twenty-five cents, or the same amount in postage stamps. Do you wish for

Honourable, Genteel, and Lucrative Employment?

We wish to engage agents for the sale of this celebrated Ink, and can assure all that they will find no better employment or more money-making business than this, and hoping that you will carefully consider it, we await your orders.

TERMS.

To local or travelling agents, we offer the following inducements: For Two Dollars we will send any one two packages of the Ink by mail, and prepay postage on the same; and also we will send full and explicit directions for making, putting up and selling the article.

Any one can make and sell enough to remunerate him for his outlay in a single day.

Pay of the Business.

It is unnecessary to say anything of the money that can be made in this business. It is entirely new and in great demand. Any person can make and put up a thousand packages a day, which will cost three dollars, and which retail at twenty-five cents each, making a profit of two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

☞ No agent will be confined to a single county, but may sell wherever he chooses. You can realize from three to five dollars per day. We wish it understood, that no deviation from the above will be made. Orders solicited.—Address,

PORTABLE INK COMPANY,
Peterborough, C. W.
January, 1858. 5

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, so as to empower the said Company to extend their line of Railway to Lake Huron, and for other purposes.

J. S. SMITH,
President.
Port Hope, 5th January, 1858. 3

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Leo,
(Late of Toronto.)
THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,
Can beat any
NIGGER
Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S,
George Street.,
Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.
Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

ELLIS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.
Patented March, 1857.
Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. ITS BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. ITS DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. ITS CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licences or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the *Plaster House*, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certif

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[redacted]
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 20.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vinard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land-Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 31.

JOHN MAYDES,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 18th, 1857. 22

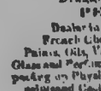
MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29 1857.

WIGGOWN SALOON,
HOUSE: Sunny, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBOROUGH
Dealer in Medicines English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery. Particular attention to packing up Physicians Prescriptions. Family Receipts and Castile medicines. ALSO, English Aberdeen and Gordon Field and Flower Seeds. Together with a large assortment of School Books, Stationery and Show Articles.

PICKUP'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.
SECOND FLOOR OF THE [redacted] PETERBORO.



A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
R. R. PICKUP, Proprietor.
Peterboro Nov. 7, 1857.

JAMES MENZIES
TAILOR,
ADDER ST., PETERBORO.
OPPOSITE THE MARKET SQUARE.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his customers in Peterboro and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and while he returns good workmanship and punctuality, hopes still to receive a share of their favors.
All orders to be had from measure only.
Mr. Menzies takes no apprentices.
Arthur Street Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1857. 46

BOOK PAPER, PAINTING, &c.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Book Paper, among which will be found patterns of Royal, Fronch and American manufacture which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, for ready pay, or short approved credit.
He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in
PAPER HANGING!
And he contracts for its Stock and Workmanship to the public.
The Paper contracts to trim from 44 per Roll, up to the highest cost, and from that great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.
The Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.
ROBERT STEPHENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 9, 1858. 41

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

MR. O'FARRELL EXPELLED.

The first order of the day being read for Mr. O'Farrell to attend in his place, and that member not appearing,

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said—I am about to make a motion of a very unusual character, such as has not been moved since the two Provinces became united. From the evidence adduced with regard to the late Lotbiniere election, there can be no doubt that the sitting member, Mr. O'Farrell, has counselled and aided in certain proceedings which necessitate from this House certain action with regard to him. It has been proved beyond all controversy that during two polling days in the parish of Sylvestre, Mr. O Farrell aided and assisted in divers acts of violence, by which the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. George Cote, became dispossessed of the poll-book which at that time was in Cote's lawful custody. It was also proved in evidence, that after the closing of the poll, when the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, and other parties met at the priest's house, Mr. O'Farrell advised the Deputy Returning Officer and the Poll Clerk to certify upon oath that the proceedings had been regular, when in fact they had not been so—when he knew that the poll-book had been falsified and did not contain a true statement of the proceedings which took place; and he must have been aware of this fact also; that the oath which was administered to these parties was administered upon a book which was not the Holy Evangelists. If he was not aware that the oath was administered on Moore's Melodies, his conduct was still more blameable, because he must have supposed that the oath was being taken by those parties under all the usual solemn formalities of an oath to facts and circumstances which never existed. I do not intend to discuss Mr. O'Farrell's conduct at any greater length, for I think every member of this House has come to the painful conclusion at which the Government has arrived with regard to him. I move:

"That John O'Farrell, Esq., a member of this House, having unlawfully aided, counselled, and assisted in taking by violence from George Cote, Deputy Returning Officer for the parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbiniere, the poll-book used for that parish at the last election held for such County, the said Cote being in lawful possession of such poll-book, and the said John O'Farrell having aided, counselled, and assisted in the injury and falsifying the said poll-book, and the said John O'Farrell having also failed to obey the order of this House, that he should attend in his place this day, be expelled from this House."

Seconded by Atty. Gen. MACDONALD.

Mr. Ross thought that some time should be given to consider this motion, in connection with the evidence, if it were only one day. He scarcely considered it would be decent to adopt so important a motion immediately on its being read. Nor was he altogether satisfied with the motion on hearing it read. He thought it should have contained a stronger case against Mr. O'Farrell to warrant his expulsion. In his opinion the motion did not put the matter so strongly as it might have done. He thought a much graver case might have been made out from the evidence against O'Farrell.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said there could be no graver charge than that of dispossessing the returning officer of the poll-book. The position taken by the hon. member, recalled to his mind the anecdote of an officer who was brought before a King of France to answer for not having fired off a cannon when he should have done so. When called upon to excuse himself, he said, "I had nineteen reasons for not firing the cannon. The first is that we had no powder." The king thought that one reason was sufficient without listening to the rest. So the reasons stated in this motion were amply sufficient for the member's expulsion, without others being adduced.

Mr. PATRICK thought that as the House had declared the sitting member guilty of the most outrageous acts, in addition to the falsifying of the poll books, the member should be imprisoned as well as other persons who had been guilty of similar acts.—The House had been imprisoning less culpable parties who had been the mere tools and victims of the sitting member, and he (Mr. P.) could not see why he, also, should not be imprisoned during the rest of the session. He did not think the House had the power to declare any person ineligible for re-election. The only instance in which that had been done was that of Mr. Wilkes, and in that case the ineligibility had been expunged from the journals.—However if the sitting member were re-elected, he might be expelled again.

Mr. DORION said there were several cases besides that of Mr. Wilkes in which members of the House had been declared ineligible; but that was the last case in the House of Commons and in it the resolutions had been set aside by a large vote, as being a high handed and unjustifiable measure, and it was now admitted on all hands that such a course was not within the proper Province of the House. In Lower Canada two members had been declared ineligible. One of these was Mr. Cross in the latter part of the last century. He was expelled four times, and at last the House had passed an act to make that gentleman ineligible.—That would be the best course to take now if it was intended to make Mr. O'Farrell ineligible. But there was some force in what was said by the member for Grenville that the House had sent to gaol a man of which there was great doubt whether he had any intention of doing wrong. He voted to send that man to gaol because he thought he had shown a culpable degree of weakness, but he did not think him nearly as guilty as Mr. O'Farrell himself. Besides he thought some other steps ought to be taken. There were means of prosecuting before the tribunal, magistrates who swore people upon books other than the Evangelists, and men who falsified the poll book, and caused the returning officer to sign and swear to such book, and who had even forced the returning officer to give it up. He did not think the present resolution went far enough, and believed that in addition the law officers of the Crown ought to be required to adopt criminal proceedings against these persons. He confessed that he did not much like sending people who were acting under the authority of the House to gaol, at the same time he believed it due to the public, to have a thorough judicial inquiry into these cases, and that nothing would be satisfactory other than a trial before the criminal tribunals.

Mr. CONNOR agreed with the observations made by the hon. member for Montreal, and thought it extraordinary that the House should expel a man who after all had no right to his seat, while it imprisoned persons who had been his instruments only, and that for an act which had caused so much excitement in the country. He agreed with the hon. member for Montreal in the point of law, but did not think the member for Peel should have been answered by the Attorney General in the manner in which the latter had replied. The member for Peel wanted to know, for the information of those who entertained a strong feeling on this subject, whether anything beyond the present motion was intended. It would have been more courteous if the hon. Attorney General had answered that inquiry instead of calling on the House to vote at once. All parties in the House were actuated by the same feeling, but he confessed he did not go far enough. Either by this motion, or by one to follow it, the House ought to take a step further, and while it sent the subordinate instruments to gaol, should not fail to mark its sense of the conduct of the sitting member. Far from endeavouring to impede the action of the House, gentlemen on the other side should endeavour to aid in doing justice, and in the hope they would do so, he would risk the question again.

ATTY. GEN. MACDONALD considered that expulsion from that House was punishment of the very gravest kind, and he would not wish to add anything of less importance to it. He would ask, whether for any offence whatever there could be a heavier punishment? And if this were so, it would certainly be a thing in the worst taste to add anything to the vote by which the party was driven from he House. As regard the prosecution of all the guilty parties, he had no doubt that the Attorney General East would take the subject up. It was the duty of every officer of the Crown to see that every offence against the law was brought before the tribunals, and the House might safely leave that in the hands of his hon. friend. As to the imprisonment of the sitting member, too, it was to be remembered that in imprisoning the two men sent to gaol by order of the House, the House had done that which the highest Court had declared to be illegal. For his own part he was ready, no matter what the decision of the Privy Council, to assert the right of the House to punish its own officers; but there was a great difference between these two persons who were officers of the House and Mr. O'Farrell who, though a member of the House, was not its officer. Any decision for imprisoning him was certain to be reversed by the Privy Council. There were two cases in England—one of which he did not hear the name, and the other that of Robinson—and in both cases the vote was the same, one of simple expulsion. It was best then to follow exactly the plan followed in England, where these cases were always well discussed. As to making this person ineligible, it was clear that this House could not deal with it. A statutory enactment declared what persons had the right to sit in one house and the other, and it would be a stretch of power to contravene that law of the land, which had been settled in the case of a party who had been again and again expelled, and yet at last the motion was expunged from the record of the House of Commons.

Dr. CONNOR asked on what ground the Attorney General declared that the House had not the power to commit—whether it was on the ground that the House was only acting like a municipal council under a statute.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said, that in the case of Kerry and Carden, which arose in Newfoundland, it was decided on appeal, that the House of Assembly had not the power to commit, except in cases where that power was necessarily incident to all Legislative bodies—the power of punishing acts of contempt committed on their own purchases. There was a similar decision a very few years ago, in respect to the House of Assembly of Tasmania, which had a constitution just like that of Canada. It was held on that occasion that the *lex et Parliamentarii* did not apply to Provincial Parliaments. In that case, a Mr. Hampton had refused to appear and give evidence. He was, therefore, taken into custody; and the local courts sustained the rights of the House of Assembly to commit; but the Privy Council decided that the Assembly had no such power. He was in favor of declaring by a solemn enactment that all the powers possessed by the House of Commons by the *lex et consuetudo Parliamentaria*, should belong to the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. D. ROSS conceived that the Provincial Parliament possessed all the powers exercised by the House of Commons.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said, the only effect of passing such a resolution as that of imprisonment would be to give rise to an action in what damages would be recovered from the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BELLINGHAM said, the reason for the decision in the Tasmania case was that the House constituted by imperial authority had imprisoned a superintendent of convicts appointed by Imperial authority, who was commissioned in his capacity of superintendent.

Hon. Mr. SCOTTE reminded the House that the Attorney General did not urge the law point as his principal reason of objecting to imprisonment, although he mentioned that as a further reason, and far from abandoning the acquired right of the Parliament of this country, the Attorney General was disposed to secure it by the passing of an Act.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER then intimated to the House that the Government would resist any motion for the issue of a new writ for the county of Lotbiniere until an act should have been passed for disfranchising that parish which had been the cause of the mischief.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND was opposed to disfranchising any place, whatever, and warned the House that if this remedy were adopted in one case, it must be extended to a great many others.

Mr. DORION also thought there was a difficulty about disfranchising any place. In England this was only done for the offence of bribery. He had more faith in passing a law to secure a fair election.

The conversation then dropped.

Hudson's Bay Territory.

LONDON, 30th April, 1858.

The attention of commercial men in this country is now being directed to the resources of the Hudson's Bay Territories in such a way as will, I hope, inspire Canada to active, but friendly rivalry. The country is so large, and its resources are so numerous and diversified, that all the spare cash of both England and Canada may find advantageous employment within its wide area. Just as there is room enough for all peacefully disposed agriculturists, whose highest ambition is to cultivate their own farm, and live beneath the shade of their own vine and fig tree in the territory of the Saskatchewan or the Red River, so also there is scope enough for those more adventurous spirits who may desire to participate in the danger and excitement of the fur trade, or to engage in the equally exciting and no less lucrative pursuits of whale-fishing. The advantages which the mouth of Mackenzie's River affords in this latter respect, have often been pointed out in your columns, and were strikingly portrayed before the Select Committee of the House of Commons. In that part of the Arctic Sea there exist the most splendid whale fisheries in the world. The Americans are deriving from this source alone an annual revenue amounting to several times more than the entire value of the Company's fur trade throughout the whole of their territories. Why should they be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of this great spring of national wealth? But apropos to the whale fisheries, it should not be forgotten that Mackenzie's river, which is navigable the whole way to the Great Slave Lake, contains a very valuable salmon fishery, while the surrounding country is rich in deposits of salt, mineral tar, iron ore, and many other minerals. The Hudson's Bay monopoly must not be allowed to interfere with the opening up of the important part of the Company's territories to English and Canadian enterprise. I hope, therefore, that the Canadian Legislature will require, as Mr. Christy sought to do in his minority report, that Canada shall be equally as free to occupy the Mackenzie River districts, as she will be to occupy the territory of the Saskatchewan or the Red River. That this subject has occupied the attention of other persons in this country besides myself, is obvious from the annexed prospectus of an "Arctic Fishery and Exquimaux Fur Trading Company," which has not been very long published. It appears to me to contain a perfectly feasible project, and one which, if it were wisely prosecuted, could not fail amply to repay those who might be induced to invest their capital in it. The representative of the company in America will probably be Captain Kennedy of Toronto, whose Arctic experiences, and practical knowledge of whale fisheries, as well as whose cool courage and sagacity, eminently qualify him for the position. The following is a copy of the prospectus:—

"The Company has been formed for the purpose of prosecuting on the north-west ern, and subsequently on the eastern shores, of the North American Continent, the whale, walrus, and seal fishery, and also of combining therewith a trade with the natives, in marten, sable, fox, and other peltry, which are known to abound in vast quantities. In prosecuting this Fishery this Company proposes to equip and despatch a small, but efficient number of ships, to the North Pacific Ocean. The enormous profits of the Americans to the north of Behring Strait, within the last two years, may be estimated by the following extract from the address of the late Rear-Admiral F. W. Beachey, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 26th May, 1856:—"I need hardly remind you of the report from the Secretary of the United States Navy to the Senate, to the effect, that in consequence of information derived from one of our Arctic expeditions to Behring Strait, a trade had sprung up in America, by the capture of whales to the north of that Strait, of more value to the States than all the commerce with what is called the East! and that in two years there had been added to the national wealth of America, from this source alone, more than eight millions of dollars, or £1,600,000 sterling. This would alone justify the competitory adventure of the Company. Notwithstanding the success attained, we have made no attempt worthy of our national reputation for commercial energy and enterprise, in those waters. The outlay in this department will be regulated and sanctioned by the Shareholders. But the new feature of this undertaking, and that which undoubtedly will become its main and most largely remunerative branch, is the prosecution of the whale fishery, on the plan suggested by the distinguished Arctic navigator, Lieut. Bedford Pim, by which the very great risk and expense of a Polar navigation will be avoided.

"It is proposed to establish coast or block houses on one or more convenient spots (which it is not considered prudent as yet to specify precisely;) these are to be capable of accommodating a sufficient number of men, who will be fed, clothed, and paid by the company, under articles of service similar to the Whaling Seaman's contract. Numerous whale-boats, with the best and most approved apparatus will be always in readiness, for the purpose of catching the whales as they fly for refuge in vast numbers, round Point Barrow; and the localities are well ascertained where they may be easily caught in open boats by the people from the block-houses. The fish will be brought to the beach, where there is abundance of drift wood for fuel; and the oil extracted ashore (a great advantage,) and stored, until at the proper season, the stock can be carried away by the Company's vessels, which will proceed through Behring Strait directly upon the opening of the ice, and before the American can arrive at the grounds, and convey the oil and bone to a market in China, India, Australia, or the west coast of South America, &c., where prices for these articles rule higher than at home. This plan of operation will, by its economy, certainty and despatch, double the revenue of the Company, so far as its fisheries are concerned; and, as the natives must pass by the proposed settlements on their way to dispose of their furs to the Russians, the peltry trade, extending over an immense district, will thus fall into the hands of the Company, instead of, as at present, being monopolised by the Russians.

Here it may be remarked that the Esquimaux, though a docile people, are sunk in the lowest depths of heathenism; so that, by the formation of a depot, it would afford the Company every facility in assisting, while pursuing its own legitimate objects, and labors of the Christian Missionary, and be the means perhaps, of spreading enlightenment among them. The Shares have been purposely fixed at a low rate to arrest the attention of our maritime population—more especially the investments of spare capital and savings on the part of the whalers, mariners, and fishermen at our shipping ports, to whose applications for Shares a preference will be invariably given. A portion of the capital will be laid out in Ships and their equipment, for fishing in the North Pacific; and the principal amount of the capital as circumstances may determine, in block-houses, whaling and fur-trading stations. The estimates for both will of course receive the sanction of a general meeting."

Leaving this great scheme to the consideration of Canadian merchants and capitalists, I have at present only one or two more facts to communicate. The first is that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the most influential commercial body in England, have presented an admirable petition to the House of Commons in favor of the total abolition of the Hudson's Bay monopoly. The second is that preparations are being made to go up to Lord Derby with a powerful deputation, of members of parliament, and the representatives of public bodies, who advocate a similar settlement of the Hudson's Bay monopoly. I hope that the Canadian public will be stimulated by these examples to renewed activity. —*Toronto Globe's Correspondence.*

Topics of the Day.

The topic of the day, or of the year, perhaps of the period, is the acquittal of Dr. Bernard. Of the justice of the verdict, as a fact, there cannot be a doubt. He was accused of complicity in a murderous attack, of which it cannot be shown that he had the slightest foreknowledge. As regards the death of poor Battie, of course, it is not imagined that Dr. Bernard had any evil intentions towards *him*; and jury, like the public, seem, in spite of the wording of the indictment, to have attended only to the substance of the charge, and to have considered whether or not this avowed conspirator had conspired against the life of the French Emperor, or the "Despot," as Mr. Edwin James says. Let us here observe that the bold Bernard confessed his calling after the verdict had been delivered, and not before—a piece of caution which cannot be too highly praised. Directly a jury allow their judgment to be materially influenced by their feelings, the verdict ceases to depend upon the evidence; and it is just as likely that they will decide against a prisoner on the ground that he is a red-republican, as that they will acquit him because he is the enemy of despotism.

Accordingly, Dr. Bernard's prudence cannot be too highly commended. For our part, we are glad Dr. Bernard is acquitted; in the first place, because there is a link wanting in the evidence, which tended to prove his guilt; in the second, because, that link being absent, the verdict of acquittal will raise us in the eyes of foreign nations. Their opinion is not worth much, ignorant as they are of our manners and institutions; but if, upon sufficient evidence, we had convicted Bernard, they would have been mean enough to suspect us of truckling to Louis Napoleon, and probably now that we have acquitted him, they will venture to assert that he is let off merely from bravado. There are good ices in Paris, and excellent brass-bands in Austria, and learned Professors in Prussia, but the idea of legality is a thing that exists in England, and cannot be found on the Continent; and, consequently, it is absurd to suppose that the case of Bernard will be understood there, either by our enemies or our friends. As usual, it is from our friends that we most especially pray to be saved; for those who love England, or some ideal country which they choose to call England, will inevitably declare (where there no spies at hand) that we acquitted a professed seditionist, and probably assassin, in order to show that we cared just as little for those hundred thousand bayonets as if there was no insurrection in India, and no war in China. We are afraid that there are many in England even who are of that opinion, but by publishing it they tend to throw discredit on the English name. Bernard was acquitted because the evidence did not prove his guilt. Probably the jury rejoiced that the testimony was defective; but no Englishman can doubt but that they would have convicted the prisoner if his criminality had been clearly established. The verdict was not a Welsh verdict of "serve him right," but the accused having been lawfully acquitted, every canon of appeal that the remote chance of the prosecution has been rightly served. There is no danger of the present case of Englishmen ever being disturbed to by a foreign Power, and for that reason we object the more strongly to the verdict in the case of Bernard being ascribed a sort of know-nothingism on the part of the jury. They were glad to have an excuse for acquitting the prisoner, and the public outside were naturally delighted with the result, but that is all that can be said. As for Dr. Bernard, who confesses that he has deliberately gone into the general conspiracy line of business, we have, of course, no sympathy with him individually. We know that he wants to destroy, but we have not yet heard what he purposes to build up, and we deny altogether his right as a Frenchman to interfere in the affairs of Italy.

As to the liberation of Italy from the infamous tyranny of Austria, that is altogether a different question. Of course no Power *will* interfere for the sake of that poor country, unless Austria happens some day to go to war with England or France; and in the latter case the French, instead of occupying Rome alone, would probably seize Venice and Milan as well. It appears to us that Italy is entitled to a sympathy which is altogether wanted on the French; for whatever Paris may say, France chose its tyrant, and the French army is as national an army now as it ever was and by no means a police force, as is sometimes stated. Italy, however, is a conquered and oppressed country. The Italian nobles will not attend the balls of the Viennese officials; there is one side of every *cafe* for the Austrians, and another for the natives; the best seats at the principal Italian theatres are set apart for the army of occupation—in fact there is a line of separation everywhere between the indignant inhabitants and the foreign agents of brute force.

But much as we may deplore the state of things in Italy, it is not the province of England to set this go right in that unfortunate country. We must even keep on good terms with Austria, just as a respectable man meets his neighbor in society and bows to him although perfectly aware that the latter has made his fortune by speculating too freely with the money of his orphan ward, who is endeavoring but in vain to get possession of her own property.

As regards one portion of Italy—Sardinia—something might be done, but that little our Government is not disposed to do. After promising our support to the Sardinians against Naples, we appear to be shuffling out of our real implied engagement. It will not, it is true, injure us in any material sense if we treat with contempt the representatives of this liberal and patriotic state. "Nothing will be lost," to reverse the words of Francis the First, "except honor," but that is more than the richest country can afford to dispense with. —*Illustrated London Times.*

The Budget.

That is a bold man who faces the House of Commons in the character of a Chancellor of the Exchequer with a deficiency in the revenue to be provided for. It is not the ordinary curiosity to see how a Minister will get out of a difficulty, which a measure of importance may involve, which influences the mind and enchains the attention of that decorously eager assembly on the night of the delivery of a Budget. A hundred loopholes may be found out of which a Minister may creep when he has to deal with any other kind of duty; but it is the sternest of all necessities which is fastened upon him when he has to make up the national balance-sheet. This very critical—for numerous and obvious reasons more than usually critical—emergency Mr. Disraeli has met with an ingenuity and a skill which have produced a success which might be positively dangerous, but for the fact that just so much of stringency has been introduced into his financial plan as will afford scope for that peculiarly English safety valve—grumbling. On its face, without doubt, the Budget is open to the criticism that it is founded on the very principle of which the early part of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was an elaborate condemnation—namely, that of borrowing with one hand in order to pay with the other. In the strict sense of the term, we admit he does not borrow; but, by postponing payment of debts, he renews them—a state of things which plain people cannot refine into an absolute liquidation. It is, however, neither generous nor wise to demand a too rigid adherence to principles, of which he may be an abstract disciple, of a Finance Minister who has to give to a present and positive deficit of four millions the enchantment and the charm of distance; and if he can effect that half-visionary object, he does something which is not without merit, and considerable merit too.—Without questioning the philosophy of postponement of the evil day is not a grand or a dignified one; but it is a philosophy nevertheless, and not without a strong practical vein running through it. We most of us know the story of the astute Persian malefactor who obtained a remission of his sentence for a year on his undertaking to teach the Shah's favorite dog to speak within that time. His reasoning showed that although he had promised to perform an impossibility, yet there were several chances in his favour; for within the given time the Sultan might die, the dog might die, or he himself might die, while, if none of these contingencies turned up, he would at least have gained twelve months of life. Some such process of reasoning and of action is going on every day in the minds of ninety-nine out of every hundred men who are moving in the midst of the changes and chances of the world; and it would be hard to deny the right to avail himself of it to a Minister of Finance who has to deal with that abhorrent incident—a vacuum in the Exchequer.

An analytical examination of Mr. Disraeli's Budget is well calculated to give us some notion of the vastness and the complication of the machinery with which a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal. The starting-point of the consideration is, in itself appalling—namely, the expenditure of a great nation, which there is not, and cannot if it would, yield one tithe of its claim in guarantee. The supposition almost shrinks from the idea of the necessity of providing a sum of fifty-three to meet the inevitable expenses of one year. A comparison of that amount with the demand for twelve months' means merely of paying our way, twenty years ago, again must cause us to pause. But the comfort and the consolation come in the shape of the knowledge that the expansion of expenditure is only commensurate with the expansion of our national greatness and our commercial prosperity, evidenced in the present instance by the fact that soon after the close of a most expensive war, and in the year after a remission of £9,000,000 of taxation, we find our revenue reaching to nearly £63,000,000, and this, too, immediately after the passage of our monetary affairs through the ordeal of a panic of unparalleled severity. A little delicate manipulation of the deficiency was all that was required to restore us to a complacency to which a consciousness of national strength not unnaturally inclines us. It would not have been very surprising to any one if we had found the Minister venturing to arrest the fall of the rate of the Income tax, to which, by operation of law, we are entitled this year; and it is creditable to Mr. Disraeli's nerve that he has been able to resist that temptation. A remission of the war sinking fund and of the payment of the Exchequer Bonds now coming payable, so far on the road to posterity as 1862 and 1863, may be a violation of strict principle, but it is not, on the whole, disagreeable to those to whom a payment of sevenpence in the pound, instead of fivepence, on their incomes was the alternative. There is, of course, something approaching to meanness and selfishness on our discounting the future; but it is one of those pleasant wrongs which a Frenchwoman has declared to be irresistible. Three millions and a half of the deficit thus swept into the corner of five years hence; the remaining half-million is not unadroitly provided for by the equilization of the duties on spirits. There are moralists of a very comprehensive description who would tell you that no duty could be too exorbitant on such an article as spirits, but even the most moderate thinkers on social questions would be inclined to admit that they are a legitimate subject of taxation; while, if it be really the fact, as stated by Mr. Disraeli, that the imposition of a heavy duty on spirits produces the abnormal result of advantage to the revenue, increased consumption, and diminution of illicit distillation, why, the case is complete, and so is the supply of the deficiency. The argument for the creation of a surplus besides, although it may appear spacious, and to savour rather of a desire to add something of the ornamental to the Budget, if founded on a very proper financial principle; and, if the imposition of a stamp on cheques may be said to fall upon a comparatively exceptional class, there is compensation in the satisfaction which every gentleman must feel who is in a position to indulge in the luxury of a banker. The surplus thus provided, added to the balance in the Exchequer, makes a decent and respectable provision for the coming year, and we may congratulate the Finance Minister on having satisfactorily set his house in order until next Spring; for, looking to the absence of salient points of objection in the Budget and the temper in which it was received by the House, a safe and easy passage may be predicted for his plan.

In delivering himself of the strictly practical financial scheme, as we have already indicated, Mr. Disraeli did not wholly abstain from indulging in some abstract disquisition on the theory which should guide Chancellors of the Exchequer; and he even hinted at a revision and a reconsideration of expenditure and taxation, with a view to those promises of payment of liabilities now due some few years hence by means of the postponement of which he has been enabled to supply his present deficit, and to accomplish the rigid adherence to the compact for the entire abolition of the Income-tax in 1860, which will probably be the main ingredient in any popularity which the Budget may attain. If to the duty he proposes to devote himself, it must be in a more practical and searching spirit than that which is evinced by vague declarations of hopes of the revenue being brought up by the requirements of the day by the ordinary operations of national prosperity, even though minus the Income-tax and the sum necessary to pay off the War Sinking Fund and the Exchequer Bonds. It is not unworthy of inquiry whether an examination of our existing imposts could not prove many of them to possess an elasticity and a capability of augmentation which at present they do not patently exhibit. It is not an unreasonable, if it is not a wholly admitted, axiom in finance that property should be made the basis of taxation. The product of some of our existing duties on property is notoriously inadequate to their actual springs and sources. For instance, there is a constant evasion of the Legacy and Succession Duties, which a little of that stringency which is applied to the working of the Income-tax would tend considerably to remove, and the result of which would be no mean accession to the revenue. It is not impossible that any Government which takes on itself the readjustment of taxation will have to seek new sources of revenue, and in doing so it will do well to endeavour to discover some which will afford the best chance of avoiding that fluctuation which is inevitably attendant on duties derivable from trade and commerce, and what may be called the floating prosperity of the country. In the course of the discussion on the Budget there were fewer volunteers in suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer than usual, and there was only one hint at a plan for future taxation which was remarkable. That particular suggestion appeared to the House to be somewhat startling; but it is understood not to be a mere whimsical theory, but the result of much thought, and a somewhat elaborate calculation, and that is the idea of the imposition of a rate of a penny in the pound on all tangible property, at decreasing periods. It is affirmed with confidence that such an impost would produce a sum which would not at first fall far short of Finance Ministers, and cause deficits to be things of the past. Novelties in politics and finance now-a-days have to encounter that opposition of incredulity which used to characterize the reception of discoveries in science and mechanics, but, in reference to these latter, it has ceased to be disregarded because they are remarkable; and it may be that some day or other we may induce even a Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons not to call a innovation with impracticability or impossibility.

The Mutiny in India.

From the Illustrated London Times.

We have received our letters and papers from Bombay to March 24. We give from the *Bombay Standard* of that date the following summary of events in Oude, the main, if not the sole, point of interest at present:—

THE OPERATIONS AT LUCKNOW.

Our narratives consist in part of rehearsals, the meagre outline formerly given by telegraph being now filled up from our correspondence—the latest tidings being once more given from telegraphic notices merely to be filled up by some future mail. Lucknow is now in our possession, and our troops will speedily have every stronghold in Oude in their hands. The heaviest portion of our bloody task is completed, and we are now exchanging the attributes of destroyers and avengers for those of reconstructors, restorers, and protectors.

We mentioned two mails back the general movement in advance between the 3rd and 6th of March. It is within the past six days that letters have given details beyond the 7th. The force under General Outram, which at this date crossed the Goomtee, consisted of Walpole's division, with thirty pieces of field artillery and 2000 cavalry, under Sir Hope Grant. Though under the fire of the enemy's guns at the Martiniere and other positions, no effective opposition was offered. Two pontoon bridges had been erected beforehand in the direction of Beebepore. The Commander-in-Chief and staff were present on the occasion. General Outram now entered on a very careful and leisurely reconnoissance of the country between the bridge and the villages of Chinnut. He was closely watched by the scouts, hanging like clouds on our left flank. Leaving the village on the left, they advanced along the Fyzabad road for about three miles, intending, after they had selected their camping-ground, to make a detour to the right, and reconnoitre Maryon, the old Lucknow cantonments, where the enemy were said to have two divisions. Before this could be accomplished, we were attacked by the enemy, who were driven off with considerable loss. We suffered little, but Major Smith, of the Queen's Bays, was amongst the slain. On attempting a further movement a second attack was made upon us. It was now late in the day. The men had been under arms, when it was resolved to rest for the night: the force bivouacked on the battle-field which proved so disastrous on the 30th June.

Early next morning (7th) the enemy again made their appearance, but, after an half hour's fighting were driven off, numbers being cut up by the 9th Lancers. Outram now took possession of the Chukkur Kothi, or King's Race-house; but, as this post was commanded by the enemy's guns, it was not meant to be maintained until after a breaching battery against the city had been established. In the afternoon a further attack was made upon us, with the usual results.

On the 8th the Commander-in-Chief visited Outram, to see how matters went on. The further reconnoissances was now committed to General Hope Grant, who made a wide sweep to the north-east, but encountered no resistance. In his absence the enemy attacked Outram in great force. They were driven off, but not without considerable loss on our side.

On the 9th Sir James Outram carried the Chukkur Kothi, with all buildings and gardens around, effectually turning and enfilading the enemy's first great line of works. Our principal casualties occurred in pursuing the troops through dark rooms and passages, who, when they saw our men approaching, shot them down before they were aware of their danger.

On the 10th Outram's division, with the exception of the artillery, enjoyed an exemption from their labours, to leave Sir Edward Lugard time to pass on from the other side of the town. Our heavy guns kept thundering on the city. The Martiniere had been stormed the previous day by the second division, under the gallant officer just named. On the 10th Bank's House and the Residency were captured in the face of a very obstinate resistance. He was now close on Begum's Palace and Hurbut Gunge, within 200 yards of the Kaiserbagh. Here amongst others, Major Hodson, who had distinguished himself with the Guide Corps all the night the cannon fell mortally wounded.

On the 11th, while the force on the Alumbagh side kept pressing on, two columns, one under Outram and Walpole, moved out, sweeping to the right of the cantonments as far as the Ghun Ghur, near Moosebagh, and returning by the iron bridge. The left column pushed directly for this latter structure. Our front was considerably advanced. The enemy are said to have lost 400 or 500. On our side, Captain Cooper, of the Engineers; Captain Muorsom, her Majesty's 52nd; and Lieutenant McDonald, of the 93rd, fell.

On the 12th the Commander-in-Chief took the Immumbarra, close to the Kaiserbagh, when a heavy fire was directed on the last named building, both from Sir Colin Campbell's and Sir James Outram's forces. The whole was captured about nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th, after a severe contest of some hours.

On the 16th Outram was occupied in carrying the portion of the town between the iron bridge and the Residency. The people were now streaming from the city in a north-westerly direction, making, as it was supposed, for Rohilcund. On the morning of the 17th Brigadier Campbell, with a strong force of cavalry and horse artillery, was ordered to proceed from Alumbagh in p

ed from the farther side of the river to intercept those endeavouring to escape eastwards. A little leisure was now afforded to examine the havoc that had been made. Nothing could be more terrible or astonishing. The strength of the enemy's works would have been considered incredible had we not seen them. They were literally shivered to pieces by our shot and shell. The Kaiserbagh was strewed with musket balls.

Thus far our letters extend, stopping where the electric telegraph closed on us a week ago.

We now fall back on the casual notices supplied to us betwixt the 14th and the 21st at which date our latest tidings close. It has been ascertained at the dates already quoted, that Mrs. Orr, whose infant had shortly before been sent into the camp from the districts where it had been kept concealed, and Miss Jackson, had been removed from the Queen's Palace, and placed, through the influence of Maun Singh, in a private residence beyond the power of Dunkar or rench of the mutineers.

On the 16th both the brigades were secured, and the troops advancing occupied the Machee Bhawun and Great Imaumbarra. Large bodies of the enemy had crossed the stone bridges before they could be attacked by Sir James Outram. A Goorkah division the same evening captured the enemy's position in front of the Alumbagh, seven guns falling into their hands.

On the 19th the last post held by the enemy was stormed, and they themselves pursued by the cavalry, when numbers were cut up. The city was now completely in our possession, 117 guns had been seized, and not a single post left in the hands of the rebels to be defended. Amongst the auspicious events of the day was the recovery of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. They had been rescued by Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Boree, of the Artillery, with a small party of Gookahs, by whom they had been conveyed to the camp of Jung Bahadoor. They had latterly been in charge of by Meer Wajee Ali Darogah, by whom they had been respectfully and kindly treated. The triumphs of war hardly closed when the labours of peace were entered on. The most stringent orders had been given to avoid indiscriminate violence or slaughter. The panic-stricken citizens, who had been assured by the Durbar and mutineers that the whole population of Lucknow was doomed to one indiscriminate slaughter, were endeavouring to make their escape in all directions, when they were met by the artisans, labourers, cultivators, of whose villages Outram had taken charge, loud in their admiration of our kindness and forbearance. They said that not one village or hamlet had been injured, unless such as had afforded refuge to the rebels; and that our soldiers had interposed to protect the sick, the weak, the aged, and the women and children from injury. The townspeople began to take heart, and return to their houses and resume their ordinary occupations. The Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, still in the thickest of the strife, are making municipal arrangements, organising a garrison of moderate size for Lucknow, preparing with the remainder of the troops to scour the Doab and Rohilcund, once more infested with the enemy, and to operate against Bareilly, Calpee, Jhansi, and Kotah, which we have hitherto been compelled, from want of men, to leave alone. The conduct of our men has throughout been distinguished in an extraordinary degree by that humanity which is the natural charracteristic of the brave. Private soldiers have risked their lives in searching through the burning ruins of villages, from which the enemy could only be driven by fire, to save those from destruction otherwise unable to escape. When strayed children have been picked up by them, they have been carried about and nursed and cared for by them as if they had been their own. That the terrible vengeance which has been, and is being, executed on the mutineer should have frequently descended on the heads of the innocent was a thing inevitable, unless the guilty were to be suffered to go free. With Englishmen only was it possible to have been so little frequent as it has been.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 14th May.

COBOURG DEBENTURES.

Hon. SIDNEY SMITH moved the second reading of the Bill to legalize By-laws and Debentures of the Town of Coburg and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWN said the Bill had only this moment been distributed. He did not think it was one of a kind that should be passed without ample time for consideration, and for allowing the people of Cobourg to express their opinion on it. For his own part he distinctly objected to passing any Bill to render valid or to invalidate any Debentures which were not set forth therein. In other cases similar Bills had rendered Debentures valid, which the House would never have rendered valid, had they known what Debentures were pointed at. The second clause gave the Town of Cobourg power to raise more money,, though at this moment they were unable to pay their present debts to the Government. The third clause imposed certain charges to rank in a certain order on the tolls of the Harbor. How did they know what other charges they might be interfering with by this? The fourth clause stated how the Sinking Fund was to be appropriated. How did they know what other charges they might thus be cutting off? It was altogether an exceedingly loose Act, and one which should not be allowed to be hastily put through.

Hon. S. SMITH said the Bill was drawn up by Mr. Hillyard Cameron, one of the first lawyers in the Province, and the whole proceedings had taken place in consequence of that gentleman's advice that the By-laws were illegal. He had no objection to insert in the Bill, in committee, a list of the Debentures which would be affected by it.

The Bill was then read a second time on a division, and referred to the Private Bills' Committee.

EMIGRANT LAWS.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigrants. The hon. gentleman briefly repeated the explanation of its provisions, which he had given on the occasion of introducing the Bill.

Mr. McGEE said he had paid a good deal of attention to the subject with which this Bill proposed to deal, and to this Bill he had paid particular attention. He should be very happy—bearing in mind the facts which had come to the knowledge of the public in reference to the emigration to the St. Lawrence—if he thought this was such a measure as during this session of Parliament they should rest content with passing. He did not question that there was some good in the Bill, but the good appeared to him to be so attenuated, and the improvement so small, that he regretted the attention of Parliament should be called to the subject at all, especially by the Government, unless a more substantial step, a more genuine improvement were proposed. Without any desire to be hypercritical or to show any personal disrespect to the author of the present measure, he must say that this appeared to him to be one of the smallest measures of legislative experiment which had ever fallen under his notice. The first object proposed was to make the tax uniform on infants and adults, by imposing a tax of 5s instead of 3s 9d on infants under 14 years of age, as well as on adults. This was a small affair to legislate upon, and it would at the same time operate injuriously on many a parent, who brought out half a dozen healthy children, afterwards to be the wealth producers of the country. As regarded the revenue, he had calculated that the whole difference of revenue this would have made on last year's emigration at Quebec, would have been £350. He would much rather have the tax on children under 14 years of age done away with altogether. The second object of the Bill was to impose a penalty on masters of vessels and seamen for nonobservance of the laws of the country from which they came, or for breach of contract with the emigrant on his passage. It was provided that a penalty might be imposed, not less than $20 or more than $100, independently of the remedy which the party aggrieved might have. This was a desirable improvement, but he did not see that the right provision was made for carrying it out. The breach of contract was to be established by those who had been parties or witnesses to it, but how were these parties to be retained in Quebec? They wished to hurry westward, to engage immediately in remunerative labor, and, glad to escape out of the hands of the tyrant who had abused his power over them on the voyage, they could not be got to stay to prosecute him. He thought it would be better to provide that the Emigration agent should be the avenger of the wrongs of such parties. The next object of the Bill was to provide for sending back the infirm, lunatic, idiotic, blind, deaf, and dumb. The provisions it made in reference to this class, he conceived, were quite impracticable. It provided that the passage-money and bonds lodged with the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, should be refunded on the receipt of certificates from the Emigration Agents or British Consuls at the ports to which those parties were returned, that they had arrived there. Now the fact was there were unfortunately no Emigration Agents at European ports, except at Liverpool, and perhaps Hamburg. And as regarded Consuls, he questioned whether they could be thus made amenable to Colonial laws. The improvement introduced by the Bill was of so little importance, that it was very difficult to see any appreciable difference between where they stood now and where they would be, if this Bill became law. Another clause related to runners, a class of men whom it was most necessary to bring under the supervision of the law. In some countries in ancient times they punished offences committed against strangers in a two-fold manner—they first punished the offence in relation to its own intrinsic magnitude, and then they punished it in addition as an offence against the law of hospitality. He thought it would be a wise provision to punish offences committed against newly landed emigrants, who were peculiarly liable to be imposed upon, beyond the measure of punishment which would be extended to similar offences, if committed by one resident against another. This Bill provided that no one should act as a runner without a license, for which a sum not exceeding $100 per annum should be paid to the corporation; and that besides, every runner should give security for his good behaviour to the amount of $300. If that was a sufficient security, he did not see why the runner should have to pay $100 additional for his license. It would only operate to make him wring that amount out of the emigrants by his rapacity, in addition to the ordinary profits which he would otherwise make out of them. Perhaps it might be said that these were details which had best be considered in committee. But the Bill was entirely made up of details. There was no principle in it. He believed that the House had usually felt disinclined to take any part in encouraging emigration, because they entertained the not unreasonable fear that if they did so, they might be instrumental in bringing persons to this country who would be a burden to it instead of being useful to it. But surely there were men who had agencies which might be relied upon to give true information which would tend to procure a fitting population for the Province. He did not believe indeed that this object could be accomplished by the blind puffing of an ignorant journal published in London and subsidized by the Government, apparently rather to abuse party men than for any other purpose. It was not by such means as these that proper information was to be procured. The United States were somewhat known in England, but Canada very little at all. Three years ago last spring he visited Europe, and being in some of the towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well as in those of Ireland, he was sometimes asked to address audiences there. Thinking, therefore, that there was no subject on which a person who had lived so long in America, could speak more properly than on the fortunes of those countrymen of his hearers who had settled on that continent. He made emigration his topic. He found great ignorance of Canada in England, no less than in Ireland; but less in Scotland, probably on account of the number of Scottish settlers in this country. Many——and these not always among the more ignorant classes—believed that Canada was a country covered with snow during the greater part of the year; that people had sometimes to get out of their houses in the morning through the first floor windows; and that men—like the Baron Munchausen—tied their horses to steeples over night and found them hung to the church vane in the morning. The Exhibitions at London and Paris were the first things to call attention to Canada and prove that it was something of a country. The great hives of emigrants at present were the British Isles and Germany. The British Islands, with 30,000,000 of people, and Germany with 40,000,000, with all their lands taken up, with distinctions of classes, and social difficulties of various kinds would be for years to come, during the lives of the present generation, and after the present generation, the great feeders of population for the American continent. The effort of a wise Canadian statesman then would be directed—not to put an additional capitation tax on infants of fourteen years of age—but to procure a productive emigration, and discourage a useless emigration to the Canadian shores. An incident which occurred in the year 1856 showed that the province had not yet devised the best means of bringing into Canada a superior class of settlers. He spoke of the fact that 6,000 or 8,000 Norwegians, who arrived at Quebec, and were sent entirely through the province without stopping at all. It appeared that a certain Sir Something Rooney, hearing that there were a number of Norwegians likely to leave for America, started himself for Stockholm and made a contract to give them through tickets by the Grand Trunk. These people came in at one end of the line and went out at the other. He considered it was a disgrace to the country that 6,000 or 8,000 emigrants, with perhaps $100,000 among them, should thus have gone from end to end of Canada, and not to have been once informed that there were any cultivable lands where they could make a home. They went through to Minnesota, where certainly the climate was as inclement as that of Canada, and so they passed on 2,500 miles beyond the seaboard, instead of settling on the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, where it was possible for men of small means, but large industry, to work out a competency for themselves and their families. The remedy for this evil was to sift the emigration before it left its homes—to convey information to the German emigrants before they came to the village inn, where they chose their captains. Very systematically did these Germans plan their expeditions, and he had met them on Lake Erie with their little stock of provisions, packed in Germany, still bolding out, so accurately had they calculated what would be necessary for their purposes. If this information was to be afforded, it must be done by responsible agents making regular returns to the Government—perhaps to the Agricultural Bureau, which seemed to have taken the matter under its care; though a drowsy care it certainly seemed to be. He thought there should be three emigrant agents, one at Liverpool, one at Hamburg, and one at Havre. He wished the thing were under the charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for then he believed that there would be a more worthy scheme; but he would call the attention of that hon. gentleman to the fact that there was a considerable French emigration. Since the United States had begun their regular statistics of emigration, 188,000 emigrants had arrived at New York from France. 100,000 emigrants had also settled in Algeria, so that the ordinary argument that there was no emigration from France was not true. He found that the press in the city of the hon. Commissioner of the Board of Works, were already showing how much that gentleman was to be praised and applauded for the great zeal and labor which he was showing in respect to the matter of emigration. Well he (Mr. McGee) confessed that the Bill was good as far as it went, only the misfortune was that it did not go at all.

Mr. FERRES said that the gentleman from Montreal had proved one thing very effectually, and that was that he was himself a very fit person to be an emigrant agent. As to the rest, though the hon. member had stated that he was almost ready to propose a Bill of his own, it appeared that his plan reduced itself to the simple expedient of establishing three emigrant agents in Europe. He thought the tax on infants produced something more than the sum spoken of by Mr. McGee, but he thought there was an improvement to be found in this measure in this particular, for though it was very difficult to ascertain the difference of age between children of one or two years, it was easy to tell whether a lad was above or under fourteen years of age. He believed though there was a great deal of power and oppression practiced on emigrants a few years ago, there was no such oppression practiced now.

Mr. McGEE believed that one of the worst cases on record was that of the Eliza A. Wright at Quebec last year, which was turned into a brothel on the passage. In the State of New York, in spite of their stringent laws, there never had been worse irregularities than last year.

Mr. FERRES contended still that the evil practices customary in former years upon emigrants to the St. Lawrence, had been put down to a great extent by the present laws. Last year there were five cases of complaint, and in three there were convictions, while in two cases compensation had been made by arrangement. As to what had been said about the proof of the contract, he did know how it was to be got when the contract was not written, nor did he see very well how it could be procured from the Consul. The hon. member for Montreal objected to the Bill, that it did not provide means for procuring that emigrants should remain in Canada instead of passing on to the States. He did not see how this could be accomplished, inasmuch as emigrants, before they left home, generally had their minds made up as to the part of America to which they were to proceed. But it was their object and it was one of the principles of this Bill, to assure the emigrants who made use of the route through Canada, that they would be protected in their passage. If they did not choose to remain in Canada, the next best thing we could do was to get them to pass through Canada, as the best route between Europe and the Western States—in which case our forwarders and steamboats and railways would derive a share of the benefit arising from the stream of emigration. He believed that the Canada route was daily rising in the estimation of the emigrating people of Europe, and that already a considerable portion, which was ever enlarging, of the stream of emigration, was passing through Canada at the expense of the port of Montreal. In 1855, the number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec from Norway and Sweden was 1267; 2,806 in 1856; and 6,400 in 1857. This showed the effect of a good route being opened through Canada, and this Bill, if it did not make the route better known, would by protecting it, render it more eligible. The hon. member for Montreal suggested the appointment of Emigration Agents by the Government of Canada in the ports of Europe. He (Mr. F.) objected entirely to any such thing being done. All that the Government of this country could do, was to place the advantages which Canada offered for emigration, fully, fairly, and properly before the emigrating classes. If they were to establish agencies in Hamburg, Havre, Liverpool, and other ports, parties intending to emigrate would naturally have recourse for advice to the official representatives of the Government of Canada, and the result would be, that, if a cargo of emigrants were landed at Quebec in a destitute condition, our Government would be held responsible for maintaining and settling them—otherwise they would be accused of having induced these people to leave their native homes where they were comfortable and happy, and of having brought them to meet with misery in a foreign land.

Mr. GALT said that unquestionably it was our duty to afford protection to emigrants who landed on our shores. He was glad, therefore, that the Government had moved in the matter, and he looked upon this Bill as a step in the right direction. He did not think the objection of his hon. friend from Montreal, in reference to the 5s. tax on young people, was of any great importance. Perhaps the Commissioner of Public Works, however, might reconsider that point, but on the member for Montreal's own showing, it was only a matter of £300. It was of much importance that emigration should be attracted to Canada to fill up our vacant lands. Every information should be communicated, and all done that could be done to show the emigrating classes that in Canada they would enjoy civil and religious liberty, and a large measure of material comfort. He would be glad to have an assurance from the Government that that matter would be considered with a view to giving practical effect to it. At the same time, with regard to the appointment of agents in Europe, he very much concurred in the remarks of his hon. friend from Brome. Having been connected with a company which had had agents in Europe for the purpose of giving information, and the result was that trouble had frequently arisen from attempts to saddle the company with responsibility for alleged contracts made with European agents. On another point which had been raised, he agreed that the Government could do nothing to induce emigrants taking the route through Canada to remain here. But information could be given in Europe to parties before they left their homes, to induce them to fix upon Canada as the most desirable place in which they could take up their residence.

Mr. HOGAN said he thought in an economical point of view, if in no other, the proposed capitation tax was very objectionable. If ten thousand horses, or double the number of valuable animals of any other kind were landed on our shores free of expense, was it all likely we should put a tax upon them of five shillings each? Then he asked, if it was a correct principle to tax the emigrant? A man, taking him at the very lowest standard of value—regarding him as simply contributing to the material interests of the country, was surely more valuable than a horse or any other animal we might get for nothing. Under these circumstances he could not see why it was that an emigrant should be taxed. There was another clause to which he objected, that which made such uncertain provisions for the redress of injustices to emigrants.—He (Mr. Hogan) thought an officer ought to be appointed who should have, as the surgeon had, a right to visit ships, to inspect them, and redress the injustices of emigrants on the spot. A poor man having neither money nor friends who had been ill-treated and ill-used, might come here, while in all probability the persons who had injured him on board the ship were people of of influence, and the poor emigrant was utterly outborne by the weight of testimony these people could bring against him. In order to keep emigrants here, Mr. Hogan argued, steps ought to be taken to convince them that the advantages Canada offered were equal or superior to those of the United States. This was the way to keep emigrants. The question of carrying all who came to these shores was quite a different matter.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN said it was much to be regretted that the constitutional diffidence of the hon. member for Montreal, that diffidence which was so much the characteristic of the natives of their common country, had prevented him from laying before the House a series of resolutions, or the draft of a Bill embodying his own views on emigration, when he had so many faults to find with the Bill now before the House. That was the way in which new members generally attempted to win their spurs. The hon. member objected to the alteration of the tax on infants, and said it was only a *trente sous* affair, a matter of £350. It was because it was a small amount that he proposed to introduce the change. He much preferred that the emigrants should pay that additional small tax, than that a door should be left open to the continued frauds practised at present from the want of uniformity in the tax. He did not profess to be very tight about morals, and did not introduce Sabbath Bills to make moral wrongs criminal offences. But he thought it an important thing to make a change which would take away the inducements to perjury. And at the same time, he thought there should be a tax. He had cherished no sentimalities on behalf of emigrants, although he had always been ready to help the poor to the extent of his small means. But he believed in leaving men to be the architects of their own fortunes without giving them Government support at every step. The hon. member said that British consuls at foreign ports could not be compelled to grant the certificates specified in the Bill. He would reply that British consuls were an honourable class of men, who would do their duty, even if it were not imposed by law, but only by public polity. But as a matter of right, they were bound by law to take notice of the Acts passed in the Colonies. The hon. member objected also to runners being compelled to pay $100 for a license. But the Act did not require $100 to be paid. It merely limited it to $100. It might be five shillings or five pence.—And the hon. gentleman forgot that, before any man could get a license as a runner, he must obtain a certificate of character from the Chief Superintendant of Emigration.—The hon. member said that the runner would make up the $100 by rapacity. Did he think he would throw away his character for $100?

Mr. McGEE—He that buys will sell—as you know well on your side of the House.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—There were some wares offered to this side of the House, but they were such damaged wares that they could not be bought at any price.

Cries of Name! Name!

Mr. BROWN—The hon. gentleman has made a series imputation against this side of the House. He should tell us to whom he alludes.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Do tell us about the damaged wares!

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—I did not refer to the gentleman from Haldimand. The value of his wares was established twenty years ago. But the member for Toronto, as the leader of the member for Montreal, has got up quite indignant that I should say there were damaged wares on that side.—Elated with his recent successes, the hon. gentleman seemed to think it necessary to take all on that side under his protection. The member for Montreal must be much obliged to the hon. gentleman for standing up in his behalf, in return for some of those compliments which the member for Montreal paid him on a late occasion.

Mr. McGEE—You voted with him on the Orange Bill.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—The member for Montreal has done me unintentionally for the first and perhaps the last time in his life a service, in referring to my conduct on the Orange Bill. I am happy——

The SPEAKER—Order! You cannot refer to a previous debate.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—Mr. Speaker, I may be allowed to offer one explanation with regard to that matter. I voted for the first reading of the Bill and then left the House, never conceiving that such a monstrous proposition as that of the member for Montmorensi could have been made.

Mr. SPEAKER—Order!

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—Oh! let the hon. gentleman explain.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—I left the House from accidental circumstances. Had I been in the House I would have voted against the motion of the member for Montmorensi. I would have voted against it because I was most anxious to have a discussion on the Bill. But I have voted dead against the second reading. I am not one of those men who take up a cry in this House to get popularity outside, who go up the ladders in virtue of the gun which subsist them, and who will topple down as soon as the gas bursts. I would have voted against the second reading, even had there been a thousand of the most violent men in Canada in the gallery.

Mr. BROWN—As violent as your 15,000 in Quebec?

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—There have been too many observations made about these 15,000. Observations have been made to me here, which would not have been made to me in an office or a private room.

The SPEAKER—Order! Let the hon. gentleman confine himself to the subject of debate. The order of the day is for the second reading of the Bill on the subject of emigration.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN then returned to his Bill and went on to say that it was, in his opinion, a great advantage to obtain a speedy trial, with punishment for the wrong doer, and damages for himself.

Mr. HOGAN—Does the hon. member mean to say that this officer can punish wrongs that have been done?

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN said he could refuse a clearance, and could investigate all the cases which came up, and take out a summons against the Captain if necessary.—The hon. member for Grey, however, of whom it may be said

"That still the wonder grew,
"That one small head should carry all he knew."

said that there should be affidavits taken and then that the emigrant should be allowed to go away. Would he take affidavits behind a man's back? But it was said the Captain should have notice. Why it would cost as much time to give the Captain notice as to take evidence in the regular way. He concluded by saying that he thought the man who was sent to Liverpool ought to be an Irishman, a man who was used to this country, who had leisure and was accustomed to speaking, so that the hon. member for Montreal might live in hope. He was not the father of the Bill. It came from the hon. member the Chief of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. MACKENZIE challanged the hon. member to point out who the damaged ware were on that side of the House. Considering how many wares had been furnished, the House ought certainly to be informed who it was that offered his wares and was refused as cracked. The hon. member has said he did not talk much about morals. Well, perhaps he (Mr. Mackenzie) did not either; but he did not understand being lectured about a Sunday Bill here on Friday, when on Thursday the people were told it was some Saints day, or the day a Pope died, and that our French brethren from down below were too holy to come within a mile of the Parliament House, though they were paid $6 a day for doing nothing. Now as to the Emigrant tax he did not object to 5s on adults. But he did not like the tax on children. Dr. Johnson said, "Catch a Scotchman young," and you can make something of him. Well he thought if we got the children they might make good Canadians. The member for Grey had a fine large county to fill up, and he was right in taking off the tax. He (Mr. Mackenzie) was also against the impost on the babes (laughter.) The Commissioner of the Board of Works to speak of being a man of small means! A man of small means who had $6,000 a year with a private fortune at Quebec. Why he supposed with all these taxes a man would be considered of small means with $15,000 a year. What stopped emigration was bad government—taxes on tea, sugar, &c. There was some years ago a Receiver General here—a born gentleman of course—and he in the most gentlemanly way put $10,000 in his pocket which could never be got out again. Then there was another born gentleman who was appointed to go up among the Indians and encourage emigration there. That hongentleman too put $6,000 in his pocket which never could be got out again. Then there was a Deputy Receiver General, who had sued the other day for his character. Well, in connection with that affair, he would state that he had put his hand on $50,000 of the public money, which had been lost till he had discovered it; and he would now state openly, that if he could get hold of the books again he would find another $50,000. Corruption did not stop with subordinates, it had reached the heads of Departments. Was it to be wondered at then that emigrants did not come to this country, when corruption was so gross that gentlemen opposite said that they could get as much as they wanted and reject the rest as rotten ware. Another thing was, that when one of the finest captains that ever sailed had brought out as noble a cargo of emigrants as ever came to this country, these people were burned and drowned, and yet no punishment was inflicted on the party by whose criminal neglect the accident occurred. The accident on the Desjardin's Canal Bridge was another similar reason why emigrants would not come, for they saw that a law to make trains go slowly, and thus to protect human life, had been repealed by that House with the assistance of this Morrison, who at last had got his deserts. Then look at the Crown Lands agents, who were constantly robbing the public, while a parcel of lazy clerks in the Crown Lands looked on and did nothing. What did the Government do in that case? Why they sent up this Hamilton and this Gowan—the two Grand Masters—one of them a thorough Orange Grand Master, and the other who was in turn a Papist Grand Master and an Orange Grand Master. These men spent a large sum of money; but did the settlers get their lands? They did not, and it was the letters of these people to their friends which prevented emigration. The hon. gentleman too, had talked of recent successes. These successes seemed to disturb the minds of the occupants of the Treasury Benches. They might—at least people said that some persons might pack committees; but they could not pack Oxford, in spite of all the Talbots and Morrisons who went up there electioneering; and he thought the best bill the gentlemen could give the House was, when his friend Wm. McDougall walked in for them to walk out.

Mr. ROSS approved of the general character of the Bill. A great number of the abuses which occurred were caused by the want of proof. Emigrants generally received a contract ticket when starting for this country. They were treated badly on shipboard, meeting with gross injustice, and when they arrived here they found there was no remedy, on account of the nature of the evidence which the law required. He would suggest to the hon. gentleman who introduced the Bill that it would be well to make the contract ticket *prima facie* evidence. He would also introduce a provision giving a right of the vessel. Make the captain responsible, and the agent or owner of the vessel would take good care that the contract was not violated. He suggested this as an amendment which he hoped would be considered in committee.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next.

☞The imports at the port of New York for the first four months of the present year, only amounts to $40,213,469; but for the same period in 1857 to $86,885,040; showing a decrease in round numbers of $46,000,000.

A BY-LAW

To establish and regulate a Public Market in the Town of Peterborough. Passed 3rd day of May, A. D., 1858.

WHEREAS it is necessary further to establish and regulate a Public Market in the Town of Peterborough and to fix the tolls thereof,

BE it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That all By-Laws and parts of By-Laws of this Council, passed previous to the passing of this By-Law and contrary to and inconsistent with this By-Law, in so far as the same are so contrary to and inconsistent with this By-Law, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. That the present Market House of the said Town, and so much of the Market block of land as is not disposed of for other purposes, shall be the Market House and Market place for the said Town, and all produce, commodities, articles and things brought for public sale within the said town, including meat sold by the Butchers, shall not be exposed or offered for sale elsewhere, except in the cases hereinafter specially excepted.

3. That every day in the year shall be a Market day, except the Sabbath day, Good Friday, Christmas day, and such days as may be set apart by Royal proclamation, or by the Mayor of the said town, for fasting and prayer or for public rejoicing, and no person shall expose for sale any article, commodity or thing on any of those days so excepted.

4. That on all such Market days as aforesaid, that part of the Market house used as a Butcher's market, shall be kept open from five o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M., from the first day of April until the first day of October inclusive, and during the remainder of the year from seven o'clock A. M., until three o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays of each week throughout the whole year, when the Butchers market shall not close before nine o'clock P. M. But the said Market place shall be open for the sale of the commodities herein-before mentioned at all times during the day.

5. That all persons resorting to the said Market house and Market place with produce, commodities, articles or things for sale shall be guided, corrected, and controlled by the Clerk of the Market or other person appointed, in the arrangement of stands and vehicles and the order in which each shall be placed, so as to produce order and regularity, and no person shall thwart, hinder or molest him in the discharge of his duty.

6. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked A, shall be a market for such farmers, market gardners, and others as shall bring to market and exhibit for sale produce, commodities, articles or things.

7. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked B, shall be a market for all Hucksters and dealers in produce, commodities, articles or things of any nature whatever within the limits of the said market place.

8. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked C, shall be and the same is hereby established as a market for firewood, lumber and shingles, in so far as relates to stands for sleighs, waggons and other vehicles carrying firewood, lumber and shingles, and that the said sleighs, waggons and vehicles containing or carrying such shall be placed in the order and according to the directions of the Market Clerk or other person appointed in the premises by this Council.

9. That all the space marked out on the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked D, be and the same is hereby established as a market for cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, where such shall and may be exposed or exhibited for sale.

10. That all the space marked out on the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked E, be and the same is hereby established as a market for the sale of hay and straw, and that all vehicles containing the same shall be placed therein in the order prescribed by the Market Clerk, or other person appointed in the premises by this Council.

11. That all the space marked out on the market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked F, be and the same is hereby established as the place for all sales by public Auction, and that hereafter all public sales of property or Auctions held out of doors within the limits of the said town, shall be held and shall take place within and upon the place herein-before in this section mentioned, and not otherwise or elsewhere.

12. That no empty cart, truck, waggon, or sleigh, shall be permitted to stand in the market place, provided always that Butchers renting stalls in the Market House shall be permitted to place their carts, waggons, or sleighs, at some place pointed out by the Clerk of the Market, or other person appointed thereto and not elsewhere, but such horses as may be harnessed thereto shall be securely fastened to prevent escape or running away.

13. That all tainted, blown, or measly meat, tainted fish, poultry, eggs, provisions or vegetables offered or exposed for sale within the limits of the said town, shall be seized and destroyed, and the person or persons offering or exposing such for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

14. That all hay and straw sold within the limits of the said town, shall be weighed upon the public Scales, and not elsewhere, and that a ticket showing the gross weight and tare and net weight of each load of such hay and straw, shall be given by the Clerk of the Market or Weigh Master, or other person appointed, to the seller or owner of such hay and straw, which ticket shall also state the year, day of the month and hour of the day on and at which such hay and straw were weighed.

15. That all firewood hereafter brought into and exposed or offered for sale within the limits of the said town, shall be sold by the cord, or waggon or sleigh load, and that such cord shall contain one hundred and twentyeight cubic feet.

16. That there shall be a Market Clerk appointed by resolution of this Council, to hold office during the pleasure of this Council, and that the salary of such Market Clerk shall be fixed and regulated by resolution of this Council in that behalf.

17. That there shall be an Inspector of firewood appointed by resolution of this Council, whose duty it shall be, should either buyer or seller so require, to inspect, measure, examine and approve of or condemn all firewood exhibited, exposed or offered for sale within the limits of the said town, for which duty he shall be entitled to receive from the seller of such wood the sum of two pence per cord and no more—provided always, that either seller or buyer may appeal against the decision of the Inspector of firewood to the Mayor of the said town, whose decision in the matter of appeal shall be final, and the loser shall pay the costs, provided also that it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of firewood, upon information given him, to inspect and examine any firewood publicly exhibited and offered for sale within the limits of the said town, and in case the said firewood shall be found short of the measure stated, or represented by the owner or seller, (when such statement shall appear to have been made fraudulently or deceitfully,) or shall be found not closely or properly piled, the person or persons offering or exposing the same for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided, as for an infraction of this By-Law.

18. That all Butchers occupying Stalls in the Butchers' Market, shall be obliged to keep their Stalls open during Market hours of each and every Market day.

19. That all wheat, flour, bread baked at any public bakery and offered or exposed for sale within the limits of the town, shall not be compounded or mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, and that the loaf shall be of the full weight of four pounds, and the half loaf shall be of the full weight of two pounds, when weighed, but not sooner than four hours after being removed from the oven in which such loaves had been baked, provided always, that it shall be lawful at any time between the hours of six o'clock A. M., and six o'clock P. M., of each working day in every year, for the Mayor or Police Magistrate, accompanied by the High Bailiff, to enter into any public bakery or place where wheat flour bread shall be exposed or offered for sale, or to examine the contents of any bread cart or sleigh, and to weigh one or more loaves in such bakery place, bread cart or sleigh, and if found deficient of the full weight as aforesaid, or if found mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, or to be mouldy, or in any way contrary to the full intent and meaning of this By-Law, then all such loaves, as may be deficient in weight or mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, or mouldy, or otherwise unwholesome, shall be seized and taken from the said bakery, place, bread cart, sleigh or waggon, and the owner of such bread shall be deemed to have been guilty of an infraction of this By-Law, and the bread shall be destroyed or given for the use of the poor. Provided always, that the like regulations and penalties as aforesaid, shall in all respects be applicable to and regarding brown bread.

20. That Farmers and others shall be permitted to sell or dispose of fresh meat, off or from their waggons, carts or sleighs, while standing in the Market place, by the carcass, side or quarter only, the weight of which shall at the option of the buyer be determined by being weighed in the public Scales by the Clerk of the Market, or other person duly appointed, and for the weighing of which the owner or seller shall pay the charges hereinafter provided.

21. That any person who shall be guilty of forestalling, regrating or monopolising, either in person or by an agent, or person, by him or her directed or requested so to do, either on the Market place, the streets, or the limits of the said town, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law; provided always, that the buying or offering to buy by any Butcher, dealer or huckster, or the selling or offering for sale, or the bargaining for by any Farmer or other person to any Butcher, dealer or huckster, either as to quantity or price of any commodity, article, produce or thing brought for sale to the Town, shall be deemed forestalling, and is hereby prohibited, if done before the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. of each Market day, from the first day, of April to the first day of November inclusive in each year, of if done before the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of each Market day during the remainder of the year; provided always that if any Butcher, dealer or huckster, shall have in his or her possession any produce, article, commodity or thing so brought for sale by a Farmer or seller, although not delivered until after the hours respectively mentioned as aforesaid—this shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his or her having violated this clause by forestalling.

22. That there shall not be any trick or device used whereby any meat, fish, flesh, fowl, produce or commodity, articles or things exposed or offered for sale, would be deceitfully enhanced in weight, bulk, appearance or value within the town, and that in every such case it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Market, or the Mayor, to seize and destroy the same, or to forfeit it, and to bring summarily the person having it in his or her possession before the Mayor of the town to be dealt with for his, her, or their offence.

23. That the Butchers' Market shall be thoroughly whitewashed once in each year, namely, on the first Tuesday in May, and that the floors of the stalls and all passages leading thereto inside of the Market House, shall be thoroughly swept out on the afternoons of each and every Market day between the hours of two and six o'clock, Saturdays in each week excepted. And also, that the benches or stands on which meat be laid out or exposed for sale, shall be well scratched or cleaned at least once in each week, and that such stands or benches shall be so placed as not to interrupt the public passage, all of which cleaning and arrangements shall be done to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Market; provided always, that the sweeping out of the stalls shall be done immediately after the market hours, and the sweeping of all passages shall be done by the person employed in cleansing the Market place; provided also that no dogs shall be permitted at any time in the Butchers' market on any pretence whatever, and that should dogs be harboured, or permitted in or about any stall, the owner or occupant of such stall shall be deemed to be guilty of harbouring dogs therein or thereabouts.

24. That no gambling of any nature whatsoever, nor any games for pleasure or amusement, shall be allowed in the public market places or Market House, nor in any of the streets of the town, nor shall any dog-fighting in or at any of the said places; and the standing by and looking on at any such gambling, gaming or dog-fighting, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of participation in such gambling, gaming or dog-fighting; provided always, that should any dog-fight take place within the aforesaid places or limits, the dogs fighting shall be instantly destroyed by the High Constable.

25. That it shall be the duty of the occupier of any house or premises in or about which any dog or bitch is kept, to keep in and confine or muzzle the same after any order shall be issued by the Mayor and Council for that purpose, under a penalty of twenty shillings and costs, and that it shall be lawful for the High Bailiff or any Constable, or any inhabitant of the town, to kill and destroy any dog or bitch running at large unmuzzled during the time ordered by the Mayor and Council for them to be kept in, chained, confined or muzzled.

26. That any person who shall make use of any profane swearing, indecent, abusive, or blasphemous language in the Market House, market places, streets, lanes or yards, or in any house of public entertainment within the town, shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

27. That the Tolls of the Town, other than rents arising from Butchers' stalls, and rents arising from tables or stands described in this By-Law, and rents of tenements in the Town Market Buildings, shall be farmed, leased or rented to the highest and best tender, or by Auction, on the first Monday in May in each year, except for the present year, which shall be on the 1st Monday in June; provided always, that at least one week's notice shall be given for tenders or Auction, in each and every newspaper published in the town, and also that at least twenty large sized legibly printed bills shall be posted up in conspicuous places throughout the town, giving notice for such tenders, or Auction, as aforesaid, and provided always, no tender or bid at such Auction, shall be received or accepted which shall not be accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient persons binding themselves individually and collectively for the due fulfilment of the contract, and the faithful payment of such amount as may be offered for such contract, whether such contract shall prove profitable or not.

28. That the following Market Tolls and charges, and none others, shall be made and collected under this By-Law, viz:—

	£	s.	D.
For each Load of Hay, including weighing,	0	1	3
For each Load of Straw,	0	0	7½
For each Waggon, or Sleigh, with produce, commodities, articles or things, except Hay, Straw, or Wood, if drawn by two horses,	0	0	6
And if drawn by one horse,	0	0	4
For each Table or Stand described in the 7th clause of this By-Law, per annum,	1	5	0
All Firewood br

The Route to the New Gold Field.

The Toronto *Globe* says: We have received several letters from residents in various parts of Canada, asking information as to the best method of reaching Vancouver Island. These persons are, no doubt, attracted by the accounts of the gold discoveries, and desire to cast in their lot with the early settlers in that country. While we would not encourage any man to abandon a good position in Canada, to follow the uncertain, and oft-times unprofitable, avocation of gold-hunting, we cannot doubt that there are many whose nature leads them to adventurous enterprise, who might find a home as much to their liking on the shores of the Pacific as on the banks of Lake Ontario; and we should be glad that Canada had representatives in a country which must sooner or later be connected with her by very close and binding ties. When communication is once opened with the Red River and the Saskatchewan districts, we have no doubt practicable routes will be found across the Rocky Mountains, through British territory; but, in the meantime, we believe that the best course for persons desirous of reaching Vancouver Island is to take the Isthmus route to Panama, and from thence to San Francisco, where there are steamers which ply regularly to the mouth of the Columbia, in the American territory of Oregon, from whence, we have no doubt, communication can easily be had with Vancouver Island. The fame of the gold discoveries will be sure to attract adventurers from San Francisco and other Pacific ports; there must be many natives of Britain in those places who will desire to pursue their adventures on British rather than on American soil, and there is every prospect of a considerable colony springing up at Vancouver Island without delay. No doubt, vessels will ere long leave England direct for the new colony; but the route by the Isthmus will be, in any case, the most direct.

We have, likewise, received applications from a large party in Toronto, who desire to settle in the Saskatchewan country, enquiring what rights the Hudson's Bay Company hold over the lands in that district. The Company claim to possess the whole territory, and have actually sold land to settlers. The claims of settlers who bring into cultivation unsurveyed lands, have always been recognized in America, and we have no doubt that they will be so in this case, perhaps more readily than in any other. There are also many other avenues to wealth in the new country besides farming.

Navigation Improvements.

From the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works.

PORT HOPE, February 18th, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the information of the Commissioners, on the state of the works now in progress of construction at Bobcaygeon and Buckhorn rapids, and the improvements made in the navigation of the River Scugog, below Lindsay, by the deepening and straightening of the channel, and other matters connected with the navigation of those waters.

All the works are in a very satisfactory state, and I shall enumerate in as concise a manner as possible the different new improvements which have been made in the navigation, and the vast advantages which the back country must derive from them.

BOBCAYGEON WORKS.

The masonry both of the lock and the grist and saw mill flumes is completed, and owing to the high state of the water a good deal of difficulty had to be contended with, the masons being obliged to suspended operations on the 25th November, 1856, and could not resume work again until the 10th of September, 1857. The lock gates are in their places and are perfectly watertight, both at the hollow quoins and at the point of mitre. The conduit of canal is also finished, a portion of which, about 500 feet long, is timbered and planked on both sides, and the bottom in many places being full of fissures has been filled in with concrete and afterwards double planked and well spiked down, which makes it perfectly staunch. The remaining portion, about 400 feet in length, is formed of natural banks, the bottom and sides of which are well puddled, which makes it perfectly secure. The dams have undergone thorough repairs, having been all planked with 3 in. plank, well spiked down and backed up with puddle and afterwards loaded down with gravel, which makes them perfectly staunch. They were commenced on the 24th of August, 1857, and in doing so much additional expense has been unavoidably incurred, as before the work could be commenced, cofferdams had to be built at much expense and inconvenience to the contractor, owing to the high state of the water and not wishing to lower it too suddenly during the summer months, as a great deal of uneasiness seemed to prevail amongst the inhabitants in the vicinity of those waters when they heard the waters were to be lowered, much sickness being apprehended to arise from the decayed vegetable matter that would be exposed to the sun. Another objection raised to lowering the water too early in the season was on account of its affecting the navigation. The consequence was, that this portion of the work was put off to the last moment in expectation of the water falling, but as it continued high all the season, cofferdamming had to be resorted to as a last resource, and without doing so they could not be repaired this season. Timbers for new piers at the slide are delivered. The old stone pier being almost useless owing to the water finding its way under it through fissures in the rock some distance above the dam. To meet this difficulty it will be necessary to construct a short dam 120 feet in length (below the old pier) to connect with the new wooden one, and the main land. The rock here being much more solid than it is above, the slide can be made quite staunch. This dam will throw back the water, and will not be attended with much additional expense to what was already contemplated.

The new swing bridge built the year before last has been painted this last season, and all obstructions in the navigation of the river below the lock have been removed, and a few days work in the spring, trimming up the tow path and building the new piers at the side of the dam will complete the navigation at Bobcaygeon.

BUCKHORN RAPIDS.

The repairs of the dam were fully completed the year before last, and part of the bridge built anew. The remaining portion of the old bridge, about 500 feet long, has been removed this winter, and the materials for the new one are nearly all delivered, and carpenters are busily engaged framing. I expect by bet this whole finished by the 1st of March. The length of the bridge when completed will be 642 feet.

SCUGOG RIVER.

A great deal of dredging was effected last summer in the Scugog river below Lindsay, in addition to that done last year, which has improved the navigation of that river very materially, having done away with a great many crooked bends, which were very awkward for vessels passing up and down. There remains but one point of land to be taken off, about 100 feet in length, to complete the water communication between Sturgeon Lake and Lindsay, and this will be dredged next season.

To complete the navigation I should suggest the removal of some boulders which impede the navigation at Bobcaygeon, about half a mile above the dam, and at Buckhorn to the narrows about three miles above the bridge. Besides the removal of boulders at the latter place, I should recommend the buoying of the channel at two points where large and dangerous rocks obstruct the passage of steamers, (and I might add of small boats) as during the summer season they are almost exposed to view. The cost of which, and the removal of boulders in both places, I estimate at $950.

The booms at Buckhorn which were built where the dam was repaired the year before last, have been carried away and broken up, owing, I understand, to the negligence of raftsmen allowing seven thousand saw logs to run against them, without taking the necessary precaution of first removing the stop logs in the slide. The current here being very rapid, and to guard against a similar accident occurring again, I should recommend the building of two small wooden piers triangular shaped and filled in with stone, to which I propose to fasten the booms by iron bolts. Those piers being placed equi-distant between the slide and shore, would tend towards strengthening the booms very materially. The former booms were 740 feet in length, of which only 140 feet can be made available, as it would cost more to collect them than would build a new one. I estimate the cost of repairing boom and building new piers at $1425.75.

The new lock at Lindsay is loudly called for, especially since the completion of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway as far as that town, and the old wooden lock being quite impassable since last spring, owing to which and the shoal of rock extending from the lock some two-thirds of a mile down the river, steamers from Fenelon Falls to Port Perry could not pass Lindsay and were obliged to transfer both their lumber and freight from one vessel to another, which was a great source of annoyance and inconvenience to the public, as well as being attended with much expense. Men are busily engaged getting out timber both for the foundation and gates of the new locks, and stonecutters are also employed in the quarry at Bobcaygeon getting out and preparing the stone.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of building a few landing piers for the accommodation of vessels navigating those back lakes, they are very much wanting, and now more particularly since the new improvements in the Scugog river have been made and the new lock at Bobcaygeon completed.

The privilege which proprietors of saw mills seem to have of throwing slabs and other rubbish into rivers and streams is a very great source of annoyance and very much complained of, (and I think very justly,) as in many instances those slabs have been known to scatter over a very large surface before sinking, and in many places they form snags, and in others they accumulate so fast in a short time as to cause very serious impediments in the navigation. I mention this with the hope that some measures may be adopted towards remedying this evil.

It is really surprising to see with what rapidity the country north of Bobcaygeon is being settled since the commencement of the new lock at that place and the other improvements in connection with it, and although for some distance into the interior the land is not of the best description, yet almost all the lots in the new surveyed townships of Galway and Seymour are taken up, and new settlers are arriving every day. The land continues to improve the further back you go, and after getting back ten or twelve miles it will compare favourably with any land in the Province. The Government are now constructing a new line of road immediately north of Bobcaygeon, which is to extend about forty miles into the interior; fifteen miles are already completed, along which the country on each side begins to assume quite a settled appearance. Log houses are put up and clearings made here and there, where a short time since nothing was to be seen but a dense forest of trees.

I understand that the lumbermen complain of the slide at Buckhorn Rapids being too short, and are about petitioning the Commissioners to have it lengthened between two and three hundred feet so as to bring it into slack water.

In alluding to the proposed improvements in the navigation at Healey's Falls and Crook's Rapids, on the River Trent, I have only to add that, in accordance with instructions received from the Honourable the Commissioners (last summer) to examine and report on the proposed works, and having done so, found that the appropriation of £1,000 was by no means adequate to meet those improvements, as besides the removal of boulders and other obstructions in the river, and staunching the dams at both those places, a new swing bridge is required. I should recommend the postponement of operations until more money is granted sufficient to meet those improvements.

The whole being respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BROWNE, C. E.

THOS. A. BEGLY, ESQ.,
Secretary Public Works,
Toronto.

A Love-Sick Swain.

On Friday last the following scene occurred at the Toronto Police Court, which we clip from the *Globe*:—

A youth of some twenty summers, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Ferdinand Fitzgerald, was placed at the bar. The offender had a theatrical air, and looked as if he had had a share of the ills of life. There seemed little doubt but that he had more than once figured on the "boards."

The Constable stated that the defendant was this morning standing on King Street East, playing a guitar and singing.

Prisoner—Your Worship, do you hear what the man says? The fact is, I was playing my light guitar with great sweetness and pathos, and accompanying its strains with that most beautiful of Irish melodies—"Believe me, if all these endearing young charms,"—when the rude "guardian of the peace" interrupted me, and would not allow me to finish.

The Constable—I told him to desist, your Worship, and move on, as the noise he made caused more than one night-capped head to protrude from the windows. In these "times of danger," I thought the "noise" might be mistaken for the dismal peal of the alarm bell.

Prisoner (interrupting)—Oh, my! your Lordship sees that the fellow knows nothing of music, "that food of love!"

The Court, to constable—Did you order the prisoner to leave, and did he refuse?

The Constable—He did, your Honour; and, besides, by the way,

Court to prisoner—What do you say to that?

Prisoner—I allow, your Lordship—(Court correcting him, say worship)—well, your Worship, to tell you a "secret." (laughter.) I was taking tea with the lady of my heart, and upon leaving, the sweet creature made me take "a drop of something," and then the natural consequences followed, for "whom have not the flowing bowls made eloquent." In return for the compliment, and in duty bound for her kindness, and also, though last not least, for the love I bore her, I was giving her a "serenade."

Constable—After taking him to the cell, your Worship, he sang the whole night, his principal song being "My lodgings are on the cold ground." (Loud laughter.)

The Court to prisoner—You must pay a fine of $2 and $1 50 costs, or go to gaol.

Prisoner—Folding his arms, exclaimed in a dignified manner, "My Lord, I have none of the 'filthy dross'."

The defendant was then removed from the bar, amid the sympathy of the audience, and after first remarking that the "world is but a stage," sang *sotto voce* as he was being taken to the lock up—

"I'd mourn the hopes that leave me."

Palmer Outdone.

Mrs. Phœbe Westlake, of the village of Chester, Orange County, New York, has committed suicide by swallowing a too large dose of arsenic. Before dying she confessed to have poisoned eight individuals, her husband among the number, six of whom have died.

"A few days previous to taking poison herself, she presented a jar of preserves to Mrs. Chas. S. Tuthil and some sugar to Mrs. Derrick, upon using which they were taken sick with symptoms of poison, which aroused suspicion, and the articles were immediately analysed by Dr. Smith, and found to contain arsenic. The cause she assigned for taking poison was not to kill herself, but to make herself sick, in order to divert suspicion from resting on her."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Queen's Birth-Day.—John Fowler.
Grand Military Display.—D. E. Boulton.
New Spring Goods.—Sawers & Murray.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

The Property Qualification in Parliament.

Mr. PRINCE, in the Legislative Council, has introduced a Bill to remove entirely from members of the Legislature, the necessity at present enforced of their declaring themselves possessed of the standards of property severally established for its deliberative branches. The imposition of the property qualification owes its origin to the same feeling which confines the electoral body to such male adults as, being otherwise qualified, are possessed of the advantages the law declares to be the essence of the franchise. It is the jealousy belonging to, and inseparable from the acquisition of wealth, fencing itself in from what it feels to be the dangerous company of the masses, which makes men seek such means of preserving the guardianship of their accumulations within their own class; and upon the principle that those who have only their persons to protect, and who, by having nothing to be taxed, would gain by the imposition of taxes, are not fit persons to be intrusted with a voice in the ruling power of the country. This principle, however, is fundamentally wrong, for a man's personal liberty and political prejudices are as much better grounds whereon to found his right of political existence, as the possession of that liberty is superior to the possession of accumulated wealth. To despise wealth is to discourage industry, seeing that, if there were no advantage to be derived from its possession, beyond the actual use to be taken out of it, no one would care to supply himself with anything beyond his immediate necessities, and consequently, as in the savage life, there would be no opportunities of making progress towards a cultivated state; but this sentiment may be carried too far, and in the anxiety to honor the fruits of industry and providence, the natural rights of mankind, independent of their acquired rights, are apt to be overlooked. Then again, the principle that those who have property are the best capable of taking care of it, is often only true in those who give proof of their trustworthiness, while they were pursuing the guarded and industrious course which made them fortunate. The inheritors of good fortune are as apt to distribute as increase their stock, and it is a providential arrangement that makes it so, for if, from father to son, a continual uninterrupted process of increase were to go on, there would be no chance to rise, among those who were once down, and the world would be divided between the perpetual ups and perpetual downs; until at last the downs would rise up, and redistribute its wealth. Then as to intelligence, which after all we must suppose to be the real standard of qualification, it is by no means certain that it is more general among the wealthy class than among the comfortable mechanic, farming or labouring classes. For although the control of riches brings the means of acquiring knowledge more within reach, yet the absence of the great stimulant, necessity, is too often the cause of those opportunities being neglected, and the fortunate fool contents himself with having his praises sung by his sycophant companions, while the ambitious struggler, exerting his natural parts, rises to the surface and forces an acknowledgment of his superiority over pampered indolence and pride. In England, attempts are made, periodically, to shake off the badge of inferiority which a property qualification is a member of parliament, beyond what is felt necessary in an elector, implies towards the great body of the people; but there the established power of an aristocracy is strong enough to smother reform. Here, in Canada, the power of the country is with the many, and it is wonderful that any, who are not of the aristocrat stamp, should submit to see excluded from their Councils all the worth of the land that is not also stamped with what an aristocratic exclusiveness has thought proper to mark it with. The inconvenience of a £500 property qualification, in the House of Assembly, has not been so much experienced, perhaps because those who had not got it, contented themselves with staying behind, or perhaps because, having run the gauntlet, they escaped through the ordeal, by a trick. But notwithstanding there has been little practical inconvenience observed, it is wrong to require this test from a legislator, otherwise properly elected. To do so is, in fact, to put his material before his moral worth, and to give the chief virtue to his acres. In the Legislative Council, however, there is a palpable injury; there the members must possess land of the value of £2,000, and the object is to throw it into the hands of a landed aristocracy. We hope Mr. Prince will succeed in removing the anomaly which, seeking for moral and intellectual development, leaves the true ground, and searches only among the rich for qualities to which their claim is no more respected by nature, than that of the general run of mankind.

Opening of the Road.

The Peterboro and Millbrook Branch of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad will be formally opened on Monday next, and an Excursion Train will leave Port Hope at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a large party, when that part of the trouble which arose out of the question of the opening or closing will be set at rest.

The Fishery Act.

Mr. SICOTTE has introduced a Bill in the House of Assembly whereby it is intended to make better provision for the preservation and regulation of the Fisheries of this Province. Without wishing to find fault with the provisions of the Bill generally, there are nevertheless some points which ought to be removed, and which could only have been added to it through want of reflection in its author. Section XXV. for instance, says "it shall not be lawful at any time to fish for, catch, or kill salmon, salmon trout, or any kind of trout, white fish, bass, or maskinonge, by the aid of spears, nor by the aid of torch light, or other artificial light." Now this is the common mode used upon the small inland waters by the fisherman, or settler, to provide himself with fish, and it would be needlessly interfering with their habits of fishing, to debar them from the use of it. This country is not yet so populous, nor is its population so much distinguished by artificial growth, as to make it any great object to punish the struggling settler for the benefit of the fish, or to create a fish preserve for the amusement of a few pleasure seekers, who would restrain every one else from using the privilege of fishing, unless only in the manner they adopt themselves. Section XXXVI declares that "it shall not be lawful to catch maskinonge, pickerel, nor black bass, between the 1st of February and the 15th day of May. And the contravention of any of these provisions subjects the transgressor to a fine of from two to five pounds, to be recovered before any magistrate, one half of the fine to go to the Queen, and the other half to the person lodging the complaint; or failing the payment of the fine, then the offender to be committed to gaol, for a term of not less than one month, or more than six months. We hope the Bill will not become law with such out of the way restraints as these we have remarked upon. The only effect it would have is to encourage spiteful or sordid persons in giving annoyance by the law, when the cause of complaint cannot be said to have any necessary foundation, and where the legal transgressor is carrying out an innocent and ready method of bringing to his table the provision which Providence has thrown in his way.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SPRINGVILLE, May 18, 1858.

The Springville Total Abstinence Society held its second regular meeting in the Springville Church on Monday the 10th inst. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Blain, President of the Society. The meeting having been opened by prayer and praise, the Rev. W. Scott of Peterboro' delivered a most suitable and earnest address on the evils of intemperance, and the advantages of total abstinence principles.

On the Wednesday previous Mr. Scott also lectured at the Town Hall, North Monaghan, under the auspices of the "North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society" on the same subject.

The delivery of these lectures seems to have aroused the people very much, and it is to be hoped that the most favourable results will follow.

This neighbourhood was considered by many as the last place that would favor the Temperance movement, but it is most gratifying to find that although it is scarcely two months since the organization of the Society, it now numbers about one hundred members, embracing many of the most influential persons in the neighbourhood, and such as seem well adapted for carrying out the high objects of the Society, so that the friends and supporters of total abstinence have just grounds for being truly thankful that their efforts have thus in the commencement been so signally successful.

In this rapid growth we see reason to thank God and take courage. Our influence as a Society is already beginning to be felt for good; and we trust it will be on a much larger scale.

A great deal, however, yet remains to be done, but I am convinced that if the members of the Society continue steadily and perseveringly to do their duty, a rich harvest will eventually crown their exertions and the demon of Intemperance be forced to abandon his strongholds in this locality.

W. W.

A return has been printed of the number of proprietors of East India Stock. The total is 5782, of whom 4730 are males and 1052 females. The proportion who hold £1000 and upwards, and who are therefore qualified to vote, are 1356 males and 408 females.

Arrival of the "North American."

QUEBEC, May 17th, 1858.

The "North American," which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 6th instant, passed "Brandy Pots", at five this morning.

The "Indian Daily News" says, that the Oude campaign has failed. Sir Colin Campbell's conquest was only an empty city and that the final battle ground will be Rohilcund, and that nothing farther will be attempted yet, owing to the hot weather.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Ellenborough said he considered it inexpedient to lay any documents on the table, giving an account of the Cawnpore massacre, as it would only be calculated to revive animosities. He also advocated perfect neutrality by the Government in religious affairs in India.

In the House of Commons a long debate took place on the financial affairs of the country.

The bill imposing a stamp on cheques was read a second time.

Mr. Disraeli's second resolution on India declaring it expedient that the Government be confined to a Secretary of State, with power to perform all duties heretofore carried out by the India Company, was debated, and finally carried by a vote of 251 to 100.

Mr. Disraeli announced, incidentally, that the Bank of England had accomodated the Government with two millions, at three and a quarter per cent., for redemption of Exchequer Bills, but that the Government had only availed itself, as yet, of one million.

On the 4th nothing important in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would soon call attention to the Suez Canal.

Gen. Peel announced that no more militia regiments were to be disbanded.

Mr. Gladstone moved an address to the Queen, praying that in the future organization of the Danubian Principalities just weight be given to the wishes of the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, in other words, that the House of Commons should endorse the Union of the Principalities.—He urged his views at length, when a general debate ensued, involving the whole question of the Principalities.

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli and others opposed the motion, as a dictation to the Conference, which meets at Paris, on the 10th of May, and fettering the action of the British Plenipotentiary.

Lord John Russell supported the motion, but it was rejected by 178 majority.

Mr. Fitzgerald announced that Sardinia cordially acquiesced in the suggestions of England in the *Cagliari* affair, and that harmony was consequently established between Sardinia and England.

The *Daily News* asserts, if Lord Derby meets with a factious opposition, he will dissolve Parliament.

The camp at the Curragh in Kilkare was to be increased. Upwards of 7,000 troops were already in camp.

A collision occurred in St. George's Channel between a coasting steamer, the *Buzzard*, and the bark *Wm. Campbell*. Both vessels sunk, and 20 or 30 lives lost. The schooner *George*, bound from Liverpool for the Niger expedition, also foundered in the channel, and seven of her crew were drowned.

It was rumored that the government will soon proclaim a national day of thanksgiving for the success in India.

FRANCE.

General Epinasse recommended the Emperor to sanction the removal of all Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Secretaries, Generals, and Councillors of Prefecture, who have attained certain ages calculated to impair administrative powers.

The circulation of the *Independence Belge* has been interdicted in France for one month.

M. DeChasseorn, son-in-law, of Prince Murat, is appointed French Charge d'Affairs in China, vice M. De Bourboulon.

The Budget for 1859 has been adopted in the Legislative body by 256 votes against 3.

Trade in Paris exhibited a slight improvement. Flour rather higher. Wheat firm. Grain crops are looking favourable and vines are promising well. Wine and brandies are dull and slightly lower.

The Chamber Dismises an Accusation at Dijon, have decided on sending before the Correctional Police Court of Chalons thirty-five persons implicated in recennt disturbances in that place.

ITALY.

A note has been presented to the Neapolitan Government demanding indemnity for imprisonment of the two English engineers. The indemnity is said amounts to 100,000 francs, and the king appeared inlined to negotiate.

Armaments continued in the Neapolitan arsenal.

Another despatch says that the indemnity demanded is 400,000 francs.

Danish, French, English, and Russian Envoys at Frankfort, request the Diet to take the Danish proposals into re-consideration, so as bring the difference between Denmark and the Diet to an amicable termination.

The Commission on Duches had made its report to the Diet.

RUSSIA.

Ice was floating down the Neva.

An imperial ukase imposes a duty of 5 copecs per rouble on all articles of European export and import, except sugar.

Letters report serious risings among the serfs in some localities, and the interposition of the military was called to restore order.

INDIA.

In the news taken out by the *Persia*, it was said Col. Wilman's force was cut up at Azinghur. An explanation shows that this was a telegraph blunder on the words "SHUT UP."

Bombay letters add little of interest to the telegraphic accounts.

Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow but would probably move shortly on to Sundola, and then into Rochilcund.

English grand arms had been redistributed with a view to future operations in the field.

Nena Sahib, reinforced by Barrally Khan proposed to attack the English. The British experienced a reverse in the vicinity of Allahabad.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Essex*, the arrival of which at Suez from Australia was announced by the *Persia*, had two hundred and five thousand pounds in gold freight. At Melbourne, on the 17th March, trade was depressed, although it has been slightly better.

The weather having been stormy, several vessels put back into Liverpool badly; amongst them the "Minnesota," for Montreal. The "Minnesota" was totally dismasted.

Stocks.—Exchange Consols for money, 97¼ ⅛; ditto for accounts, 97¼ ⅛; three per cent., 96⅛ ⅛.

Canada as an Outlet to the Ocean.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

As the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope completely changed the course of trade between Asia and Europe, so in our times on the North American continent we may witness a revolution of a character scarcely less important, which will render the ports of the St. Lawrence the main conduit of the produce of the north western States of the American Union, superseding the Erie Canal and the harbor of New York. The Canadians already speculate on the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific by a railway stretching from the St. Lawrence to Vancouver's Island, through British territory, and they are actually preparing to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Huron by a ship canal. They calculate on transporting to Europe the agricultural products of a million and a half of square miles, lying around the great lakes, with the region west and north-west, where all the grains and grasses are capable of growing luxuriantly, where flocks of sheep will yield rich fleeces, and fat beeves reward the enterprise of the grazier. The line of coast formed by the margins of the lakes is upwards of 4 000 statute miles, and the region above the lakes organised into the north-western Territory of 1787, now embraces the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, and it is opposed to divert the whole of the enormous and annually expanding trade of these vast countries through the channel of the St. Lawrence for shipment to Europe. Nor is the scheme visionary, but has many recommendations, among which relative distances are prime elements. The distance from Quebec to Liverpool is 475 miles less than from New York to Liverpool. Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, is 125 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is. From Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, is the same distance as from New York to Glasgow. From Lake Ontario, Erie, and the southern point of Huron, is nearly a straight line to the ports of Great Britain, through the St. Lawrence and the Straights of Belle Isle.

The sagacity of Washington foresaw this possible revolution in trade. In writing to a member of the national legislature, he urges the policy of preventing "the trade of the western territory from settling into the hands of either the Spaniards or the British." "If," he observed, "either of these happens, there is a line of speculation drawn between the eastern and western countries at once, the consequence of which may be fatal .....If then, the trade of that country should flow through the Mississippi or the St. Lawrence—if the inhabitants thereof should form commercial connections which we know, lead to connections of other kinds, they would in a few years be as unconnected with us as are those of South America. It may be asked how are we to prevent this?" In answer he recommended the extension of the inland navigation of the eastern waters, connecting them as nearly as possible with those which run westward; the opening of these to the Ohio; of those which extend from the Ohio to Lake Erie; and, these points accomplished, then he considered that his countrymen would not only draw the produce of the western settlers, but the peltry and fur trade of the Lakes.

As soon as the war of independence had been brought to a successful termination, the citizens of the new Republic desired to reach the unexplored territory of the west and utilise its natural resources. The plan proposed was the construction of canals, and Washington himself projected a plan which was to stretch to the west by ascending the Potomac. But this effort and some others failed, because public opinion was not sufficiently advanced, or because capital was wanting. At length the genius and energy of DeWitt Clinton, whose name will ever be honoured as one of the eminent benefactors of the United States, conceived and executed the plan of the Erie Canal connecting New York with Buffalo, and by this channel American enterprise had access to the western territory. The canal is 363 miles in length, and seven feet in depth. The original cost was $7,143,780, and the enlargement $12,989,861, being at the rate of £13,965 sterling per mile.—This truly magnificent work was commenced in 1817, and finished in 1825, and is remarkable proof of the spirit of the population, who then only numbered 1,300,000 souls.

The British Government, perceiving the value of internal trade to Upper Canada constructed the Welland Canal, which connects the Lake Ontario and Erie. The length of the main trunk is 28 miles; the junction branch to Dunville 21 miles, and the Broad Creek branch 1¼ miles, making altogether 50¼ miles. It is not sufficient for the traffic lying round Lake Erie, and now it is proposed to carry a ship canal from Ontario to Huron, a distance of 100 miles, by which the commerce of all the lakes would be brought into direct communication with the St. Lawrence. With equal spirit the merchants of Chicago are prepared to cut a canal 15 miles in length through the southern part of Michigan to avoid the dangerous navigation of the St. Clair Flats which connects Huron and Erie. The position of Chicago for commerce is most commanding. It is the principal part of Illinois standing on the south-western bend of Lake Michigan, at the head of navigation as regards the lakes. Its rapid advance is a wonder for in 1833 the Red Indian built his wigwam on its site, and the stag free and fearless, bounded over its plains. Lake Michigan opens to Chicago the trade of the south and south-west. Traversing about 100 miles to the head of the steamboat navigation on the Illinois River, it opens a water communication of 1700 miles to the Gulf of Mexico, and completes an inland navigation of 3300 miles to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by way of Lakes, the Canada Canals and the St. Lawrence River; and also by way of the Lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River, to the city of New York, a distance of 3100 miles. The country surrounding Chicago, a mixture of woods and prairies, diversified with gentle slopes and irrigated with numerous clear streams, is the most fertile that can be imagined.

These rich territories demand an outlet to the Ocean to avoid the heavy cost of transhipment, and this can be effected by the junction of the Ontario and Huron by a ship canal. Goods could then be conveyed from Chicago to Liverpool and Glasgow without breaking bulk, and the same vessels that carried the agricultural products of the Far West to Britain would be freighted back with our manufactures. By this route the Erie Canal and the trading emporium of New York would encounter a formidable rival, and the fears of Washington might be realized. On these combinations Canadian energy has fixed its attention, and is eager to seize the advantages that present themselves both by land and water, by railways and canals. The Grand Trunk Railway, with an ocean terminus at Portland, in the State of Maine, never frozen, and the Great Western Railway, are magnificent undertakings; but when the ice does not impede, a complete system of Canals, giving a continuous passage from Chicago through the St. Lawrence, must bear away the palm. We are not writing of any distant future. All the facilities we have described are now available, and indeed many exist, for already a voyage has been made through the Lakes to Liverpool, through the Welland Canal, though the vessel was of modern burden; but a ship canal from Ontario to Huron of ample depth would completely revolutionise trade. Such are the brilliant prospects dawning upon Canada, and such are the new markets which may be opened up to our manufacturing industry.—The inauguration of a Conservative Government having released us from the turbulent rule of Lord Palmerston, we may hope to live in peace with our neighbors, and devote our thoughts and energies to the developement of the useful arts, both in India, and throughout our Colonial Empire.

Important from British Oregon.

THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS!

We find the following important intelligence among the last news from California to the American papers. All the statements of the discovery of gold in British Oregon are confirmed.

Respecting the newly discovered gold diggings on Fraser's and Thompson's River the *Olympia Pioneer* says:—

"The extravagant reports are repeated concerning the richness of the diggings—that parties are making $8, $10, $15, $20, and $50 per day each, and we have heard it confidently asserted as a belief, founded upon prospecting and extensive personal examination, that the gold bearing region extends throughout a large extent of the country in both the British and American possessions, from Fraser's River to Fort Colville.

"The Hudson's Bay Company had, within a few months traded from the Indians some one hundred and ten pounds of coarse gold dust, of their own procuring from surface washing, with their own crude appliances. This statement, we understand, is fully confirmed by officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, which leaves no doubt as to its truth. All the hands which Col. Fitzhugh had in his employ in his coal mine, except three, had left for the gold region.

"The proprietors and agents of the steam lumbering establishments Northward, on the waters of the Sound, find it exceedingly difficult to meet their contracts in furnishing cargoes of lumber, &c.; and their embarrassment in this respect is increasing daily—as parties of their operatives are constantly leaving for Fraser's and Thompson's rivers, in company with permanent citizens of King Island, Kitsap, Jefferson, Whatcom and Clalm counties."

We learn that the steamer *Constitution* Capt. A. B. Group, on her way to San Francisco, landed at Port Townsend fifteen persons from different way ports bound for the gold mines. During the past week, we are told, fifteen persons deserted from the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, with the same destination in view. It appears that desertions have likewise occurred from Major Raine's command at Fort Townsend and at Fort Bellingham, and it is thought that a "stampede" will soon take place among the employees of the Northern Boundary Commission.

A correspondent of the *Alta Californian* estimates that the proceedings of these new diggings averages full $8 a man daily. The best day's work yet known was $213 for two men. The diggings are in British soil, just over the line, but it is believed that they extend to the south of the line also.

A correspondent of the *Alta Californian* says:—

The Hudson's Bay Company have the entire control of the navigable rivers in their territories. I would recommend all who intend visiting the mines to proceed to Victoria, take out their license, and there they will receive information connected with the gold diggings. Their license will be a kind of pass which will, I believe, be a benefit to the holders. I would strongly advise ship-owners not to allow their vessels to take freight up Frazer river. If they do, it is ten to one but they will be seized. This advice I have given to many, but they said "the Governor has not the power to enforce the law." They are mistaken. He has two vessels of war under his control, and the commanders of these vessels are bound to obey his orders, however unpleasant may be their feelings. Whenever John Bull's officials give an order, they must be obeyed. Therefore I recommend the public, whether they are natives of England or America, or of any other country, to be careful how they venture to navigate the rivers under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company without their consent.

The New York *Times* says:

"We are in possession of papers from Steilacoom and Olympia, W. T., up to the 9th April. They contain some interesting news regarding the gold discoveries on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, in the British possessions. The first news of the richness and extent of the diggings appears to be confirmed. Population continues to flock up Frazer River from all quarters. Desertions from Fort Steilacoom, on the Sound, have been frequent of late. Some of the deserters have been captured, and companies of soldiers were in pursuit of the others. The mill-hands were daily leaving Teekalet, although their places were being filled up by new men arriving from San Francisco, who apparently could not make up their minds, or had not the means, to proceed further on to the mines. There is a feverish state of excitement existing around the Sound, which bodes no good to steady, ordinary industry."

The Pioneer and Democrat publishes some extracts from a letter received by Surveyor General Tilton, from his brother, Mr. Hanson Tilton, dated Fort Langley: (some forty miles up Frazer River) March 23. The writer was then *en route* for the diggings, with goods, provisions, and mining tools. He says:

"We arrived here yesterday, and were eight days in coming from Bellingham Bay, five of which were spent in finding the mouth of Frazer River. We bought a schooner of 200 tons burden at Bellingham Bay, but can proceed no further up the river with it than this place, and will start for Fort Hope in two or three days with canoes.—There is quite an excitement here about the mines, and there is said to be from 150 to 200 miners at work in them. They are all at work at present on Frazer River. The Indians are working on Thompson river. I have seen $800, which three men said they procured by ten days' labor.

I would advise persons coming to these mines to come in canoes, and buy their provisions at Fort Langley. They can purchase them here much cheaper than they can bring them up themselves in large boats, as they can get no further up in large boats than this place, and canoes are very scarce here.

It is 150 or 200 miles from Bellingham Bay to the mines. It is 40 miles from Bellingham Bay to Semiamoo; 20 to the mouth of Frazer; 40 to Fort Langley; 50 to Fort Hope; and 40 to the mines on Frazer River."

THE SURVEY OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN FRONTIER.—An expedition to survey the Oregon boundary of the British possessions from Vancouver's Island to Lake Ontario, across the Rocky Mountains, has been organized, and will sail on the 1st of next month for their destination *via* Chagres and across the Isthmus of Panama, thence by steam to the Gulf of Georgia, where the expedition will commence its labors by tracing the 49th degree of North latitude. The force consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, R. E., chief commissioner; Captain Haig, R. A., chief assistant; and sixty-five non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who are topographers, photographers, &c., and thirty Hudson's Bay axemen. The expedition will probably require from three to four years to perform their laborious and arduous services.

EASTERN RUSSIA.—The Government has just received from the governor of the Russian possessions on the river Amour a very favourable report on the military and commercial situation of the vast territory which has been there definitely annexed to the Russian empire. Formidable batteries have been raised at the mouth of the Amour, so as to be able to defend the entrance against hostile fleets. Commerce during the last year has acquired an unexpected degree of development. The discovery of a mine of coal of very good quality in the Island of Sagalien will contribute not a little to extend the navigation of Russia in the Pacific Ocean.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—On Saturday last, in St. Patrick's Church the Rev. Mr. Horan of the Laval University, was consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston. The ceremony was one of great pomp and splendour, and drew together an audience numbering six-thousand. The consecration ceremony commenced at eight o'clock, A. M. and lasted until 10 o'clock, P. M.—*Herald.*

OTTAWA.—We learn that the attention of Seat of Government has received quite a large accession to its population since the promulgation of the intention of the Government to carry out the Queen's decision. Some idea may be formed of the addition made to its population when we state—which we do on good authority—that in the Protestant Episcopal Church there were formerly several pews empty every Sunday, whereas now there are none without occupants, and between thirty and forty families desire but cannot obtain pews at any price. The city is reported to exhibit signs of business activity to a degree never before known. A good deal of property has changed hands, rents have augmented considerably, and owners of houses generally refuse to extend leases beyond twelve months. This evidently shows a disposition to increase the rents after that interval, should the demand for houses justify it. No doubt they will take advantage of their position, and extort all they can, as has been done in other cities under like circumstances.—*Kingston News.*

HOW TO SAVE A LEAKY SHIP FROM SINKING.—The attention of many practical men in this community has recently been drawn to a consideration of the best means of providing against or averting the foundering of a ship at sea, and quite a number of suggestions have been thrown out through the press. The subject is one of the deepest importance, and anything that promises a greater degree of safety than is now had must prove valuable. In connexion with this subject we were waited upon yesterday by a French gentleman whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, and placed in the possession of the following particulars:—Some time ago a slaver, named the "Three Friends," while making a trip from the Coast of Africa to Bahia, in Brazil, with 300 negroes on board, was seen and chased by an English frigate. Finding the frigate overhauling her, the captain of the "Three Friends" came up with the lee-yards of his standing rigging, which was then strapped in to the mast, a short distance from the mastheads, the wedges were slackened around the

Books, Stationery, &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Stock, as render it suitably adapted for the office and carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Belgean and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Paper Mache Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Book of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices **For Cash.**

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes at the lowest **Cash Prices.**

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.—Periodicals, Magazines, and Reviews, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Boquet" for Piano-Forte, &c., just received at the

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street.
Peterboro', 22nd April, 1858. 16

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', April 15, 1858.

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED.

LIFE OF GEN. HAVELOCK WITH PORTRAIT 75 cents.

The Coral Island, a tale for boys, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.50.

Ungava, a tale of the Esquimaux, by do. $1 25.

Laws from Heaven for life on Earth, or Illustrations of the book of Proverbs, 2nd series, by Rev. Wm. Arnott, Glasgow, $1 50.

Masters and Workmen; a tale for the times, 90 cents.

The Roby Family, by A. L. O. E.—50 cents.

Flora; or Self-Deception, by do.—50 cents.

Cats and Dogs; or Nature's Warriors and God's Workers, by Mrs. Hugh Miller —$1.

The Young Fur Traders, by R. M. Ballantyne. —$1 25c.

Inquire Within; or over 3,700 facts for the People.—$1.

The Reason Why, by same author.—$1.

Davies New School Arithmetic.

Geography and History of British America, illustrated, by A. G. Hodgins —50 cts.

The Canadian Pocket Ledger, containing Interest, Time and Wages Tables, are urged for the Decimal system, &c., &c., by W. B. Nosd.—50 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Children's Toy Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', April 29, 1858.

PAPER AND STATIONERY
WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AN. STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four Estesoire Mills—that they are sole agents for the Finer Paper

Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1856, and in Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

The ordinary sizes of PRINTING PAPER always in Stock, and Paper of any size and weight made to order.

Additional attention will in future be given to **IMPORTED STATIONERY, &c.**, their intention being to make their Warehouse a Depot where Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers, &c., will always find a full and complete assortment of the best

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods.

Orders per post will have our best attention.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
May 5, 1858. 18

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

HIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM.

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are situated on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD LOADING-GROUND, and intends to make it his study to supply his customers to the utmost quantity, and at modern prices, he has called to such power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Ground and Ground to quick order,*

W. HODGE.
Peterboro', Sept. 23, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 31

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 4-tf.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

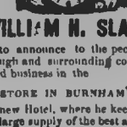
THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH
Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.



WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

OTONABEE WOOLLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the MILL, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYEING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to this business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for wool; Full Cloth, Tweeds, Sackings, Flannels, and Sterling Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.
Peterboro', April 2nd, 1858. 14.

Insurances.

Fire and Marine
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF EDINBURGH.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. $1 997 000 *Paid up Capital.* $420,256.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. R. ROBINSON. | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
Hon. DUNCAN JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
I. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CASSADY, Esq., M.P.P.
Wm. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq. W.S.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
Capt. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE;
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company as its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Brokers, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. Trenow, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.
April 1st, 1858. 13

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to meet all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their goods done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by close attention to merit the share of the public patronage.

All kinds of Leather made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall, Hunter Street.

THOMAS & HAGARTY.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 3

Business Notices.

PETERBORO GH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.
Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.

May, 1858. 18

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr Thomas Poole, situated on Sherbrooke Street. Apply to Mr. E. Poole or T. Poole, North Monaghan.

5th May, 1858. 18

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., and return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN.
Proprietor.
Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee.	Omemee to Peterboro.
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope.	Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELLS, 2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELLS,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.
C. C. COLE.
Superintendent.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
AND
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DIRECTORS of the Peterborough Mechanics Institute and Library Association respectfully invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Town and vicinity to the sustaining of a good READING ROOM and LIBRARY in their midst. The advantages of such must be so evident to every one, that they do not consider it necessary to urge them here. About 100 Papers and Periodicals from different parts of the Canadas and the United States, are received weekly in the Reading Room; and it is intended, should sufficient encouragement be received, to procure in addition to these as an early day, some of the leading British Newspapers. The Library contains 900 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The terms of subscription have been placed very low so as to place the advantages within the reach of every person in the community. To shareholders the subscription is only $1 per annum; to non-shareholders there is to be 25 cents per week; payable quarterly in advance. Subscriptions will be received, and any other information given on application at the Secretary at the Reading Room, Next the Telegraph Office, Burnham's Block.

W. B. FOOT,
Secretary.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
May 5th, 1858. 19

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NEW SWEDEN,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro. March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to
WILLIAM DOBBIN.
Peterboro' East, March 15 h, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American and English Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	3
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Blackwood's Magazine	1	3
Chamber's Journal	1	0
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	0	7½
Ballou's Monthly	0	7½
Yankee Notions	0	7½

&c., &c., &c.

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—*paid in advance*—they can offer more liberal terms on most of the above. *Orders Respectfully solicited.*

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Peterboro', 15th April, 1858.

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large assortment.

McLEOD & Co.
Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

LEAVES Lindsay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Mud Lake.

Returning the *FLY* leaves Mud Lake, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, calling both ways, at all the landings.

A Stage running from Eastland's Livery Stables, in connection with the Steamer leaves at 7 A. M., on the days of going from Peterboro', and at 4 P. M. on the days of arriving at Peterboro'.

Tourists, desirous of making a round of the Lakes, will be enabled at much reduced rates.

For freight or passage enquire on board the *FLY*, at Eastland's Livery Stables, or at the *Examiner* office, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', May 10, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town Improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WINCH.
Cobourg.
Or, RICHARD WINCH,
Peterborough.
Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupiedby Mr. Kenneday in

Water-st., near Caisse's Hotel,
AS A
Milliner's
AND
Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moncuk, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the USERS OF PEN and INK. A valuable and wonderful discovery

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of fluid Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered, embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied acurately on cloth, wood, steel, or any hard substance. For

Printing,

Postmasters and users of stamping apparatus generally value it highly. It matters not how coarse the operation, a legible impression is invariably made. Its permanency makes is particularly valuable for stamping clothes.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK

Is put up in packages arranged especially for the travelling community. It can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time. There is no pen required for using it, but it contains in itself everything requisite for persons desiring to correspond with their friends. Every one will find this as represented. As many may be inclined to class the "Portable" as one of the many humbugs of the day, we agree to send a sample package to any one for twenty-five cents, or the same amount in postage stamps. Do you wish for

Honourable, Genteel, and Lucrative Employment?

We wish to engage agents for the sale of this celebrated Ink, and can assure all that they will find no better employment or more money-making business than this, and hoping that you will carefully consider it, we await your orders.

TERMS.

To local or travelling agents, we offer the following inducements: For Two Dollars we will send any one two packages of the Ink by mail, and prepay postage on the same; and also we will send full and explicit directions for making, putting up and selling the article.

Any one can make and sell enough to remunerate him for his outlay in a single day.

Pay of the Business.

It is unnecessary to say anything of the money that can be made in this business. It is entirely new and in great demand. Any person can make and put up a thousand packages a day, which will cost three dollars, and which retail at twenty-five cents each, making a profit of two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

☞ No agent will be confined to a single county, but may sell wherever he chooses. You can realize from three to five dollars per day. We wish it understood, that no deviation from the above will be made. Orders solicited.—Address,

PORTABLE INK COMPANY,
Peterborough, C. W.
January, 1858. 3

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act affecting the said Company, so as to empower the said Company to extend their line of Railway to Lake Huron, and for other purposes.

J. B. SMITH,
President.
Port Hope, 5th January, 1858. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made by the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 19th Feby, 1858. 8

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Boo,
(Late of Toronto,)
THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,
Can beat any
NIGGER
Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S,
George Street.
Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.
Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

BLISS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.
Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavour to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The many experiments and specimens made by me, as I presume demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregates of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices, Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanitary and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or pressed brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or base used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THE COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

N. B.—WANTED—Agents for Sale of Licenses or to make and vend in each county.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned, begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Pla

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 21.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 3 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
MINERAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
(Opposite *Eastland's Livery.*)
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Window Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Stationery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Recipes and Country Merchants. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

PICTURES
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
GEORGE'S PAGES, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.
Gallery Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. S. PECK, Proprietor
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3

BOOK PAPER, PAINTING, &c.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Water Street, a large and varied assortment of Book Paper, among which will be found quantities of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.
He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c., &c.,

young and undeveloped country like Canada, into which there was being day after day imported people of all nations. It was easy to excite party feeling, and the man who had a glib tongue, and could raise a political storm, would find it easy to ride on the surface of that strife into the Parliament of the country. He believed that the best policy in a "finished" country was to raise the standard of voters and abolish the property qualification of members, but this principle could not apply to a new country like Canada.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere said this was not the first time the subject had been discussed in this House, and he had always held, and he maintained now, that so far from abolishing the property qualification, it should be raised very much higher, because he held that a man who possessed property should have the most ample means of protecting that property. (Hear, hear.) With regard to this House in particular the property qualification was an essential ingredient, seeing that this was the highest Court of appeal in the country.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson said the country looked to the members of this House as grave, staid, and respectable men, who would not pass hasty measures, and he felt convinced that the country would not be satisfied by their passing a Bill which would have the effect of opening the doors of Parliament to all persons, no matter what was their position or standing in society.

Hon. Mr. Moore held it was essential that the present qualification of members to serve in Parliament should be continued particularly as regards this House, which might be termed the Conservative branch of the Legislature. Take away the property qualification, and clamorous demagogues, birds of passage, and men who followed politics as a trade, would be everywhere thrusting themselves forward as candidates for admission into the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Patton said of all the measures which had come before the House, this was the most extraordinary. It was notorious that in Canada any man who possessed a fair modicum of common sense might, after some four or five years' residence, acquire property to the amount of one or two thousand pounds. That being the case, ought they to break down the only barrier which now existed to prevent any but frugal and industrious men from becoming the law-makers of the country? Surely not. He contended that this was not a really liberal measure, even though it professed to be so. Why did not his hon. friend bring in a Bill to make the suffrage universal?

Hon. Col. Prince—That will come next. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Patton—And this was but an instalment. Would his hon. friend also introduce a Bill to provide for voting by ballot?

Hon. Col. Prince—That, also, will come in due time. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Patton—The House now knew that his hon. friend held socialist views, and therefore there was no knowing what might not be the future productions of his very fertile brain. Had his hon friend proposed to give literature a representation by providing for the admission of members from the Universities he would have gone with him.

Hon. Mr. Quesnel said the hon. member wanted to have brains introduced into the Legislature in preference to money; but the effect of his Bill would be liberty to bring in people who possessed neither money nor brains. (Hear, hear.) Had he introduced a clause against the payment of members, he might have looked upon the measure with some degree of favor.

Hon. Col. Prince said if the hon. gentleman who spoke last, and those other members who held similar views, would only permit the Bill to go to a second reading, he would introduce a clause which should have the effect of doing away with the payment of members. He saw the feeling of the House was against him; but he thought he had laid a basis for liberal legislation.

The yeas and nays were then called for, and the only member who voted for the second reading was the introducer of the Bill.

The non-contents numbered 18. The Bill was consequently lost.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday, Monday being the Queen's birth-day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 21.

Mr. R. F. GOURLAY.

Mr. Munro moved that Robert Fleming Gourlay, Esq., be heard at the bar of this House in his own defence on Wednesday, the 2nd June.

Mr. Mackenzie supported the motion. He said that Mr. Gourlay had done a good service to the country, when Upper Canada was young, but had been requitted with ill usage. On his return to London he had published the best account of Canada that had ever appeared. He was as true to the British Crown as any man that ever breathed. That such a man should have to complain of wrongs done him, and that at eighty years of age he should be denied a hearing at the bar of the House would be harsh and cruel.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that a man could not be heard at the bar, if there was no charge against him. Any claims he had to prefer could best be made by a written statement.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said the House had already atoned for any wrongs Mr. Gourlay had suffered. They had given him a pension of £50, and had gone as far as it was possible to go. He did not think the time of the House should be occupied with hearing him at the bar.

Mr. Foley said that a real, full and substantial measure of justice had not yet been done to Mr. Gourlay. He was at one period most unjustly dealt with by being banished from the country, without having committed a crime worthy of banishment. For what was in those days held to be a crime was now acknowledged as an effort on his part to gain for the people of Canada those liberties which they now enjoyed. There still stood against him the sentence pronounced upon him illegally, unconstitutionally, and improperly, and all he asked was the reversal of that unjust sentence, so far as this House was concerned. He (Mr. Foley) thought this request should be granted.

Hon. Mr. Scoutt admitted the injustice done to Mr. Gourlay, but did not think the course now proposed was the proper one to set the wrong right.

Mr. Brown supported the motion for hearing Mr. Gourlay at the bar, and read extracts from the report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, in 1841, prepared by Dr. Dunlop. The report stated that Mr. Gourlay visited Canada in 1817—that he became aware of the existence of various abuses, and proposed that a commission should be appointed to proceed to Great Britain to have these abuses rectified—that he published a pamphlet, which, by those in power, was considered to have a seditious tendency—that he was put upon his trial at Kingston, for sedition, and acquitted—that he was again tried at Brockville, with a similar result—that he was afterwards arrested, and kept for five weeks in gaol at Niagara, awaiting his trial, during the dog-days, which so completely prostrated him in body and mind, that he was unfit to conduct his defence, and, being convicted, was banished from the province for life, on the pain of death if he returned. On this report the House of Assembly reversed the sentence and granted him a pension. But Mr. Gourlay was not satisfied with this, and said—"I do not want mercy, but justice. I do not want to have the sentence merely revered, but to have it declared that it was unjust from the beginning, that I may not go down to my grave with this stain resting on my children." Mr. Gourlay was now old and feeble, although at one period a man of much vigor, and it was not likely to detain the House at any length, and he (Mr. B.) thought it would be ungracious on the part of the House to refuse his request.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte said that, if the member for Toronto was of opinion that Mr. Gourlay was unjustly condemned, and that something further was necessary to be done, instead of moving that he be heard at the bar, he should introduce a Bill.

Mr. Brown said that any such action should proceed from the Crown. If he introduced a Bill, it would be an act of hostility to the Government, complaining that they had not done Mr. Gourlay justice.—Would the Government say that they were prepared to grant what Mr. Gourlay asked.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte replied in the negative.

Mr. Dorion thought that justice had not been done to Mr. Gourlay in the words of the report of the Committee of the House of Assembly. That report recommended that the Crown should repudiate the proceedings against Mr. Gourlay, and that Parliament should declare the sentence pronounced against him to be null and void.—This was a very different thing from a pardon which supposed an offence. He thought probably the best thing would be for the friends of Mr. Gourlay to bring in a Bill, or to move an address recommending the Government to bring in such a Bill.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald had no wish to prevent Mr. Gourlay from getting justice, but he did object to giving so much importance to this affair, as to occupy the time of the House by hearing him at the bar.—He read the several proceedings of the House of Parliament which had taken place through a long course of years, and contended that the House had fully considered the whole subject. The Government, too, had pardoned Mr. Gourlay, and had shown their sense of the wrong done him by offering a pension. What could be done more?

Let the precise thing which Mr. Gourlay wanted be stated.

Mr. Mackenzie said that Mr. Merritt—no visionary—had made a similar motion to this in the last Parliament, and it only lost by one vote. He did not think the House understood the case of Mr. Gourlay. There was a feeling at one time to keep out the Irish Catholics from this country, and an Act, the 44th King, was passed to enable any man to be driven away from the country on the simple order of any member of the Legislature, or magistrate. He did not know how many Irish Catholics were driven away under this bill; but at last Mr. Gourlay came, and wanting to make some improvements he was sued for libel, and at last, when no jury could be found to convict, was banished under this 44th of the King. Mr. Gourlay was a man of honour, a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and not like people to whom money was everything. He, therefore, refused to accept their pension, and required that the stain of crime should be wiped away from his memory. Let the House hear the old man by all means. It would occupy very little time and would be doing a generous action.

The motion was carried by a vote of 41 to 38.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allan, Bigger, Brown, Buchanan, Bureau, Burwell, Campbell, Chapais, Christie, Clark, Cook, Daly, Dorion, Foley, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gould, Hartman, Harwood, Hebert, Holmes, Jobin, Laframboise, D. A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Panet, Patrick, Piche, Walker Powell, W. Scott, Short, Tett, and Wright—41.

Nays—Messrs. Alleyn, Baby, Benjamin, J. Cameron, M. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cimon, Connor, Coutlee, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dufresne, Ferguson, Gill, Hogan, Labelle, Lacoste, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McCann, Playfair, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, Sicotte, Simard, S. Smith, Somerville, Tasse, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, and Webb—38.

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers by the Opposition.

Mr. Brown—The Government have been beaten, and Mr. Gourlay is to be sent for. (Laughter.)

Mr. Foley gave notice that on Wednesday he would introduce a Bill to declare the unjust sentence of banishment passed upon Robert Gourlay, null and void.

Britain and America.—The Right of Search.

The statements just published relative to the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, announce the commencement of a difficulty more serious than any that has occurred to interfere with the friendly relations of the two countries for many years. The right of search seems to have been exercised, not only in a manner offensive to American feeling, but under circumstances which are most unfavourable to a pacific solution of the difficulty that has thereby been created. On the coast of Africa vessels sailing under American colors may be overhauled on suspicion without exciting much remark; but when the scene is transferred to American seas, and above all, to the neighborhood of Cuba, the case is entirely different, and such interference on whatever grounds, is certain to arouse the angry feelings of the American people. When to this we add, that the Administration is so situated at present that it may be supposed not unwilling to make political capital by appealing to such feeling, and that the difficulty is one which may be turned to account to promote the Democratic design upon Cuba, the serious nature of the complications must be fully apparent.

We are very far from coinciding with those who, viewing the matter from an English point of view, are inclined to pooh pooh American indignation as unreasonable and out of place. The case is not one which can be disposed of in such a way. American jealousy of British interference is not to be made light of. The feeling is too natural and too well founded, and Jonathan very properly will not submit to be pooh poohed, or fired into by John Bull. Of that determination we entirely approve, and we desire to see it more respected that it has hitherto been by the British Government, whose stupid forgetfulness on this point has more than once brought the two governments to the verge of hostilities.

In face of the mutual understanding that has existed with reference to the right of search the proceedings complained of are not likely to be justified on satisfactory grounds. The utmost we can hope for is that they may be explained in such a way as to mollify American feeling. This, however, will be no easy matter. Mr. Buchanan's adherents, more especially in the South, the supporters of slavery, annexations, and filibustering, comprising a large proportion of the North as well, will not be unwilling to make the most of a difficulty which promises to promote their own views and interest. The anti-slavery party will say as we ourselves do, "if the American Government is aggrieved by British inspection of American ships, why not make provision to render such inspection unnecessary?" If this Government is sincere in its professed desire to put a stop to the slave trade, why should it leave the business of doing so entirely to British cruisers, at that very point where the risk is greatest of a difficulty arising through such neglect? That is not only the anti-slavery view, but it is also the British sentiment on the subject, and while on this ground we cannot actually defend the proceedings complained of, there is at all events reason for a counter complaint against the American Government. After all, this reasonable view may have the full weight to which it is entitled. Among our daily cotemporaries it seems to be the one that is already most generally entertained; the *Herald* being almost left alone, as usual, in its loud demand for war.

We scarcely think that Mr. Buchanan and General Cass, much as their popularity stands in need of repair, will have recourse to the desperate measures which the *Herald* so promptly advises. Desirable as it may be to unite the Democratic party, it is not in the least probable that the occupation will be turned to account in such a manner as will precipitate actual hostilities. Opportunity will doubtless be afforded for explanation and apology, and in the interchange of diplomatic notes the excitement will have the usual opportunity to evaporate. We do not suppose that the Government can seriously contemplate turning this affair to any more serious account, and if they do not make a mess of it altogether in the way the *Herald* recommends, it is possible enough that the issue of the business may be a clear gain to the Administration, that it may strengthen their position with their own party, and further the views which they are well known to entertain with reference to Cuba. The fact of that island being under a government which has permitted the landing of 30,000 slaves upon its shores during the past year, is a point which may be worked to great advantage in connection with the difficulty that has now arisen. Abandoning the difficulty that has hitherto been maintained in diplomatic communications, the United States Government may represent that the position is the same, but would be at once and forever removed if the island were ceded to America. What the result of such a proposal might be it is impossible to predict, but it appears to us that it would be more unreasonable for Britain to give any violent opposition to such a proposal than for the American Government to make it. In all cases in which American and British tendencies, to annexation on the one hand, and to Quixotic intervention on the other, threaten to come into collision, when the subject in dispute is the possession of ground on the southern part of this Continent, or immediately adjoining, we are disposed to be in favor of the Yankee claim; and this is the view which, in spite of British prejudice, has in the long run generally guided the British counsels. It accords with that belief in the "manifest destiny" of the Anglo-Saxon race which more than political considerations sways the public mind of England.

Autobiography of Commissioner Yeh.

Yeh has himself given us a sketch of his life, which, obscure in the outset, is likely to end in obscurity; for, according to late accounts, his recent conduct has been condemned by the Emperor, and he is visited with degradation from his rank.

While on board the *Inflexible*, just before he was taken from Hong-Kong to Calcutta, an English officer elicited from him the following history:—

"I was born in the village of Kosh-Tib, in the province of Ho-Nan. My father was a basketmaker, and eked out his income by trading in rice. We were 14 children. At an early age I acquired a taste for reading, and whenever I had any money I expended it in the purchase of books. After a few years I was considered as a man of learning among the boys of my age, and when the Inspector General of Public Instruction, who visited our province every five years, came, I asked to be allowed to undergo an examination. My request was granted. I came into the schools with an elaborate commentary on the Ta-Hio, the great book of science of Confubius, and after three days' successive examination, I was appointed a "literate" of the third class, and attached as tutor to the college of Khai-Fang, the chief town in the province. The mandarin governor of Ho-Nan's attention was directed to me, and he chose me as his secretary. Two years later he was summoned to the capital, and took me with him. During my sojourn in Pekin, I acquired the degree of literate of the second and of the first class. My patron died, but I had been noticed by the head of the Nuyko, in whose hands also rested the direction of the Emperor's "Cabinet," and attained the post of Vice-President of the Hing-Pou, or Tribunal of Punishment. I won no small distinction in the discharge of the duties of this office, and in two missions which I was subsequently entrusted with, I had the honor of being noticed by the Sublime Sovereign who rules over us. Finally, in 1847, I was associated with the very worthy and much-regretted Houang-Nyang-Toong, who was invested with the governament of Canton. The country was then a prey to a terrible insurrection, which it was necessary to suppress. The insurgents burnt towns and villages, and slaughtered the inhabitants by thousands. It was necessary to stop them. The Viceroy Sin, with whom we were, gave no quarter to the rebels, and was thus enabled to keep the insurrection within due bounds. He died in 1853, and I succeeded him I followed his example, and the rebellion gradually gave way."

Polite exception being taken to the cruelties which he practised against the rebels, he said:—

"Hear me. One of the rebel chiefs was in the habit of having all the prisoners he took sawn between two planks. I informed him that I would use reprisals, and have his people put to death in the same way; but he had previously had no less than 6,000 men, many of them officers, sawn between two planks."

English officer—"How many prisoners do you think you have executed?"

Yeh—"About 80,000; but the rebels have slaughtered more than 200,000."

"Yes but many people put to death who had nothing to do with the insurrection?"

"Why, fancy. The province of Canton is a kind of refuge for all thieves and murderers in the empire who escape from justice. I saw that certain wars were frequent, and therefore ordered frequent executions; but the people thus put to death were always thieves and murderers, who almost invariably confessed their crimes."

"You don't seem to be popular in the city."

"I never discovered that I was unpopular. I knew the people feared me and kept quiet. The public peace in the city was never disturbed, trade prospered, and people grew rich. The Emperor, my immortal master, to reward me, had conferred upon me the title Wan-tsio, the highest of all, and had authorized me to take the surname of Mingle-Chin. As to the reproach of having availed myself of my position to accumulate wealth, it is false. I am rich in dignities and titles, but poor in money. A great deal of my income I send to my friends and relatives. In the village where I was born I have had a temple built at my own expense, and have had several dwellings erected for poor families. My enemies are chiefly in the upper classes. They wish for my downfall in order to take my place."

The fallen Viceroy, we are further informed, "is very simple and regular in his tastes and habits; highly courteous and polite in his manners; does not drink as a general rule; never smokes opium; never appears to evince the slightest concern about his fate; is a Blenddist; prays regularly twice a day with his head eastwards; sleeps a good deal; smokes a good deal; talks little; appears much esteemed by his attendants and the higher class of Chinese; of course is an abstemate as a pig, and hates as cordially. His food is chiefly rice, ducks, pork, salted eggs, and some other curious Chinese delicacies; of course he won't eat beef. His drink is chiefly hot weak tea. He has never tasted cold water in his life and declares a drink of it would kill him.

The arrival of the *Inflexible* in Singapore Roads, with Yeh on board, caused a certain sensation among the Chinese population. The *Inflexible* having struck on her arrival, a rumor was set abroad that it was intended to drown the Viceroy, but it fell naturally when the tide floated the ship off.

The Government of India.

Whatever be the advantages which the country may derive from the prolonged tenure of office which the Government have obtained by adopting the proposition of Lord John Russell to substitute Resolutions for a Bill on the Government of India, we are inclined to think that we are destined to buy them rather dear. The stage on which Parliament is employed at present resembles nothing so much as those remote geological periods in which the foundation of the present order of things was laid, but which it requires a very powerful effort of the imagination to connect with the world in which we now live. Suppose us well through the Resolutions—and any one who looks at the sheet of amendments and considers the proceedings of Friday night must be aware how desperate a supposition that is—we are then only at the beginning of our work—only at the point at which most measures make their appearance on the public stage. We are spinning the thread that is to envelope the grub which one day or other is to be metamorphosed into a butterfly. There is not a step which Parliament is taking which will not have to be repeated, not a speech which will not be made over again, not an argument which will not be re-urged and re-answered. Debate begets debate, and one delay engenders another. The dilatory motion of Friday night is sure to be repeated at convenient intervals. The Directors will again reiterate their defence against charges which nobody has thought it worth while to make, and their praise of virtues which it has been nobody's concern to dispute. Mr. Gladstone will urge again the undoubted right of leaders whose title is perfect in law, and not injured in equity, to additional security for an imaginary breach of faith, and Mr. Horsman will again assume the attitude of a penitent, in order to utter confessions damaging to his pretended allies. In the meanwhile one Resolution has been passed, and, if we are to take this as a specimen of the whole, the prospect is not encouraging. It begins with a *non sequitur*, and ends with an absolute misstatement. It does not follow that, because the territories of the Company are to remain under its government only till Parliament shall otherwise provide, it is expedient to make the transfer; nor is it true that when the transfer has been made the whole empire will be placed under one executive authority. These things though pointed out, were not remedied, and we congratulate the Government on the vigour which has enabled them to carry, in the face of what professes to be a hostile majority, a Resolution in contravention alike of logic and fact.

More interesting, however, than fruitless repining over a waste of time which there is probably no disposition in the present state of parties to employ any better purpose, will it be to point out the principal issues which will occupy the attention of Parliament during the Indian discussion. First comes the question whether the new Indian Minister shall be a President or a Secretary of State, which seems mainly to turn on the point whether it is expedient that an Indian Minister becoming Secretary of State or a Secretary of State becoming Indian Minister, should take out a new patent and undergo a new election. Then comes the proposition to prohibit the Indian Minister from acting without having obtained this opinion in writing of at least three of his Council, which, applying to all matters, small as well as great, would probably induce us to desire a return to the comparative celerity and efficiency of the present double government. Mr. Rich proposes a President, Vice-President, and five Commissioners,—one to superintend correspondence and the other four to look after a Presidency apiece, the Vice-President taking care of finance,—an effectual provision, as it would seem, against bringing to bear on any one subject all the amount of knowledge that is available.—Mr. Cumming Bruce wishes that the Secretary of State should be assisted by the present Board of Directors, who are to have all the powers which they now have,—a proposition flatly contradicting the one Resolution already passed. Major Stuart Wortley wishes that at least one-third of the Council should be naval or military men in the Company's service,—a regulation which will give these services four members out of Lord John Russell's proposed number of eleven. So much by way of prelude. We now arrive at the more serious business of the Committee. Lord John Russell proposes that the Council shall consist of not more than eleven members, exclusive of the President; that such members shall be appointed by her Majesty; that they shall hold office during good behaviour, and that all clerks and cadets shall be appointed by a public competition.

Lord Palmerston has given notice of an amendment to carry out the second of these propositions—the principle of appointment, instead of election. As to the number of the Council, we prefer a large to a small number—Lord John's alarm to Lord Palmerston's pit—but the question of nomination or election involves, as we have shown, matters of the very highest moment, on which the opposite sides of the House are irreconcilably committed to absolutely contrary views. It would be foreign to our present purpose, which is rather to inform readers as to the questions which are likely to be debated than to offer opinions of our own, to recapitulate what has been already said on this subject, nor do we now think it necessary to enter into the question as to whether it be requisite or proper to give to the subordinate members of an executive department that security of tenure which has been bestowed upon the Judges of the land. The question of patronage has in it more novelty, and has been less exhausted by a previous discussion. It is not very easy to understand how clerkships and cadetships can be open to public competition, reserving one-fourth to the sons of persons employed in the service of the Indian Government. Is it intended that there should be two competitions, one open to all her Majesty's subjects, the other to the sons of Indian *employees*, three-fourths to be elected by competition from one, and one-fourth from competition from the other? Or are three-fourths to be competed for and one-fourth given away; or, if any sons of Indian *employees* get commissions by public competition, are they to be deducted from the remaining fourth? One thing seems pretty clear—that, whatever may become of ordinary Cavalry and Infantry cadetships, the House of Commons, which has just decided that the commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers shall be attainable only by public competition, is not likely to apply to India a rule different from that which it has just laid down for England. Mr. Bowyer wishes to present Her Majesty with a new title in virtue of her new empire, and Sir Edward Colebrooke to give to the council all the attributes of double government, and place it as nearly as possible in the position of the old Directors. Colonel Sykes wishes to pledge the new Government against any retrenchment of pay, pensions, or allowances; to obtain an Imperial guarantee of the Indian Debt; to allow the members of Council to sit in Parliament; and to provide compensation for the abolished offices.

When we consider that this is only a preliminary discussion, and that the only result of its termination will be to introduce a Bill in the Committee in which every one of these points may and probably will be fought over again, we may be excused for looking with some apprehension at the prospect before us, and wishing our legislators, ourselves, and our readers a safe deliverance. Luxuries, however, are not to be got for nothing, and, as we have determined to indulge in government by a minority, we must not grudge the price of the entertainment. Indeed, after all, there may be time enough before us, as Her Majesty's Ministers have discreetly abstained from introducing any measure which might for a moment compete for public attention with the Resolutions, first, second and third readings and Committee of the yet unborn Indian Bill No. 3.—*London Times.*

News by the "Fulton" and "Niagara."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Monday May 3rd, Mr. Vance asked the Attorney General if his attention had been called to the present state of the mercantile law of Canada, which sanctions preferential assignments of debtors' effects, without affording any means of redress to the general body of the creditors. The Attorney General said the matter was entirely within the province of the Canadian Legislature.

On the 5th inst., the House of Commons passed to a second reading the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by forty majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Disraeli said that no revision of the commercial relations of Turkey had taken place since the war, but that one would probably soon commence. He also stated, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. Bright as to the proclamation of the Governor General of India, confiscating the soil of Oude, that the government had sent out a despatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor General in this matter in every respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament, was debated and passed to a second reading, amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with government support.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the Liturgy of the Church of England, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

On the 7th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough produced a copy of the Governor General of India's proclamation, and the government dispatch in condemnation of the Governor's action.

Earl Granville deprecated the production of the dispatch and defended Lord Canning, predicting that he would not submit to the affront upon him.

The Earl of Derby defended the action of the government, stating that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscation of landed property in Oude which Lord Canning had proclaimed.

Several other members spoke on the subject.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kinglake asked when the dispatch received from Sardinia, "cordially concurring in Lord Malmesbury's dispatch, and a copy of the latter despatch would be presented to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that there was a perfect agreement between Great Britian and Sardinia with respect to the course to be taken for the solution of the present difficulty. That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged. In the present state of negociations the papers could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the government pending the negociations, let them say so.

Lord John Russell thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by the government. It had been judicious, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the "Cagliari." It would not be consistent with the character of the country to permit these men to remain in prison pending the negociations.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, in reply, said the government had included in their representations the crew of the "Cagliari."

The subject of the government of India was taken up, and further progress made on the resolutions proposed by the government.

The great Chester cup race was won by Sir C. Mash's "Vanity," in a field of 28 horses.

The London "Times" is authorized to state that Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a peer, in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench refused the application of the British Bank Directors for a new trial. Lord Campbell said the jury were justified in their verdict. All the facts of the case were uncontradicted, and he sincerely hoped that the prosecution would have a salutary effect upon the commercial transactions.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, a resolution was unanimously adopted to disseminate as far as possible Scriptural instruction in India.

The London "Times," in its city article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says in effect that absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot be long delayed, should America now pursue the course that seems imminent. The charge as regards the English interest, assuming that she will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position.

The writer thinks that far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long projected European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, via the Azores, were about issuing their proposals for laying their cable.

A meeting of one hundred and twenty liberal members of the House of Commons, had been held, and had adopted resolutions declaring that they could not express satisfaction with the government; that no future government will be worthy of support which does not manifest an earnest zeal and sincerity in promising measures of improvement and reform; and that every government wishing to have the confidence of the liberal party should be established on a wider basis.

The Bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount. The outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation. The demand for discounts had subsided, and applications were very light.

The London *Times'* city article of the 7th inst. says:—The funds showed no diminution of firmness, although the withdrawals of the government for the Continent continue on rather a considerable scale—about sixty-eight thousand pounds having been taken from the bank during the day. Consols were buoyant at a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan of one million two hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds, for the construction of a railway, at four per cent interest.

FRANCE.

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

A prominent supporter of Cavaignac's government had left Paris, to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Paris letters state that the Emperor, at a reception, had rebuked one of the deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

RUSSIA.

Details of the arrangements for the abolition of serfdom are published. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they purchased their freedom.

INDIA.

Full details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are published.

The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zenana were killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city.

Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the northwest, and preventative measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British government had no intention to carry on armed propagandism, as was believed among the natives; and the Governor General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British government. He confiscates all the estates of the latter, but pronounces that their lives shall be spared, if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Paris *Pays* affirms that in a private dispatch Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses his army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The *Pays* says that notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is still in full insurrection and revolt, and instead of being trodden out, extends daily.

The Attitude of France.

For the second or third time within a few years a vague apprehension prevails of hostile intentions on the part of the Government of France. The Emperor has raised his army from 500,000 to 600,000 men. He has also called into active service a large body of seamen, and is ingreasing the strength of his navy far beyond the ordinary requirements of a military power. These measures, however, though suspicious, especially when the French finances are low, and when fresh expenditure would be naturally avoided, might be explained by reference to the inveterate military vanity of the French people, and the general tendencies of that "Napoleonic idea" of which the Emperor is the present impersonation. But the construction, which appears to be going on, of large vessels adapted for landing troops, of great power and with shot-proof sides, seems to point so directly towards an intended visit of amity to some neighbouring maritime friend, that our Government will probably think it desirable to inquire the destination of the armament of which these vessels are to form a part. They will receive in return abundance of assurances and caresses. Meantime they have had what the papers of the Peace-at-any-price party call the "recklessness" to take measures for providing the nucleus of an efficient Channel Fleet. It is impossible not to feel some satisfaction at seeing this duty fall to the lot of the very politicians who have been most forward in inducing the country to risk everything on the good faith and personal amity of Napoleon III.

Louis Napoleon might or might not, be the "Saviour of Society," the "Modern Augustus," the "Messiah of Order," the "Master spirit of the age." What was quite certain was that, for the purpose of his ambition, he was capable of violating, with every circumstance of deliberation and perfidy, the most solemn engagement that could be laid on the faith and honor of man. Such being the case, a prudent nation, however fond it might be of lions, would prefer not to put its head into this particular lion's mouth. The lion now seems to be wagging his tail, and the question is, whether he is going to bite our head off. It is exceedingly difficult, and indeed impossible to say—assertations to the contrary being, under the circumstances of the case, rather the reverse of reassuring. A Commonwealth may be an irritable and troublesome, but it can hardly be a treacherous neighbor. Its wrath against you gathers, not silently and secretly beneath the mask of cordial affection, but with all the outward and visible signs of effervescence and with loud premonitory clamor. You have always the fairest warning and the fairest opportunity of making up the difference if it is possible to do so, and, if not, of preparing for the conflict. Moreover, in a Commonwealth there is always a minority humane or factious enough to raise its voice on the side of peace. But a despot, wielding in his single hand the whole military power of a great nation, may, if he is of a close and astute turn of mind, waft you the kiss of peace in the morning, and launch upon you the havoc of war under the shades of the ensuing night. The mere change of the French Government from a constitutional Monarchy or a Republic to a military despotism—at which a certain party among us were so much delighted, independently of the character of the particular despot—produced an increase of danger to this country, entailing probably an additional expenditure of two or three millions a year. The best symptom in the present posture of affairs is the healthy eruption of hatred towards this country which is still allowed to break out in the wretched remnant of the old free press.

Louis Napoleon can be under no mistake as to the probable result to his own throne and that of his son, of a war in which England, fighting for existence, would place an energetic government at her head, and appeal to the revolutionary party throughout Europe. He and his Ministers, no doubt, are well aware that our army is now numerically weak, and that there is difficulty in finding volunteer seamen enough to man the fleet; but they must also be aware that a French invasion would convert every landsman into a soldier, and send every seaman on board of a man-of-war. The chance of a great army against a nation has been tried before now, between a less powerful nation than England and a better commanded army than that of Napoleon III.—not to mention the naval element of the calculation. It is highly improbable that the Emperor will play so desperate a card except in that extremity of domestic danger to which, so long as the army is true to him, he will not come. That the bulk of the army itself will demand war, whatever the Pretorian Guard may do, also seems improbable to those who know the real nature of the ordinary French conscript, sighing not for raids upon England, but for his paternal field. Even if the Emperor should come to his last card, it is by no means clear—especially since he has begun to coquet with Italian Liberalism—that he would not seek in Austria easier and more accessible triumphs for the Grand Army than are offered by the rough and rocky shores of Britain. Wherever he turns, he will find it a different game from what it was when the fiery columns of the Revolution, led by Bonaparte and Moreau, scattered the decayed armies and decrepit generals of the old monarchies of Europe. We will say nothing of the unspeakable wickedness of a man who should ravage the fairest garden of modern civilization for the selfish purpose of strengthening his own usurped throne. It is not every heart that is touched by such considerations; and policy requires us to be prepared as if we had to deal with an ambition utterly uncontrolled by regard for humanity or by the fear of Heaven.—*London Saturday Review.*

Peterboro' and Port Hope.

From the Port Hope Guide.

Yesterday the Railway Board, Town Council, and Harbor Commissioners, in their representative capacity, went over the line from Port Hope to Peterboro', for the purpose of inspecting it preliminary to the grand opening on Monday. They did so on the invitation of Mr. Fowler, the contractor. That gentlemen included the families of the Board and Town Council in the invitation, and the result of this gallantry on his part was the presence of some thirty or forty ladies on the excursion. The train left the station at Port Hope about half past seven o'clock and reached Millbrook in little less than an hour. It was arranged that the Mayor and Town Council of Peterboro' should meet the party at that place and accompany them to their destination. After waiting half an hour they made their appearance, and the Train getting under way was soon speeding over the Millbrook branch. At the approach to the station at Millbrook and at Cavan Creek Boundary there are curves, but the remainder of the Branch is as straight as an arrow. At one point the view ahead is unobstructed for six or seven miles.

It must be confessed that the Branch is, all things considered, in very good condition. It is as yet, unballasted, nevertheless, the cars run as steadily as on many a road that has been long operated. There are no deep cuttings, no high embankments, or long bridges on the Branch, and when it is opened for traffic better time will be made on it, with greater safety and less expense, than on any other portion of the line.

The citizens of Peterboro' assembled at the station welcomed their Port Hope visitors with much warmth. Carriages were in attendance to convey the ladies to Cassie's Hotel, at which place it was arranged the party should be provided with a lunch at eleven o'clock.

Peterboro' is indeed a handsome place, and as Mr. Harvey said, in his after dinner speech, "has the makings of a large city." The Otonabee River, rolling turbulently along, not only adds beauty and interest to the scenery in the neighborhood of the Town, but is a source of wealth, even as yet imperfectly known or understood.

Chaperoned by Mr. Conger and His Worship the Mayor of Port Hope, who is familiar with every foot of land in that section of country, the writer visited the principal objects of interest in Peterboro'. The improvements going on were pointed out, and we must say that the Town exhibits very marked evidences of progress. A new Presbyterian Church is in course of erection, to be completed at a cost of $16,000. It will seat about 1,500 persons. The inhabitants of Peterboro' appear to be alive to the importance of educational matters. They are erecting a spacious Union School Building, the cost of which will be $16,000. It is a two story edifice, but being erected on a hill side will show an imposing western front of three stories. The grounds are ample, and when fitted up as they propose fitting them up, will be a delightful place of recreation for the scholars attending the school.

Timber is now coming down the Otonabee in considerable quantities, and, about pay time in the day rafts may be seen passing down the dams across the River. Yesterday the excursionists had an opportunity of witnessing the sight, and to many it was a novel one.

[illegible] twelve o'clock. At one o'clock the gentlemen, with their [illegible] took their seats at the table. His Worship the Mayor of Peterboro' [illegible] the chair, and did the honors on the occasion. After the cloth was removed [illegible] were given and responded to. Among others were, "The Municipal Council of Port Hope;" which was well responded to by His Worship the Mayor. "The President and Directors of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway," by Mr. Harvey; responded to by Mr. James Smith in a brief speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the importance of extending our Railway to [illegible] Bay. [illegible] Smith having resumed his seat, Mr. Conger was called upon for some information about the extension to Georgian Bay. He spoke for about twenty minutes with correctness, & even eloquence. He glowingly described the great West, part of the trade of which would be secured by pushing our Railway through to the waters of Lake Huron, and dwelt upon the importance of opening up the country lying to the North and North West of Peterboro', which, he said was an "appendage" of being made a rich region, had as many of the elements of greatness in their soil as that which they now lived, and which had within comparatively a few years been reclaimed from the wilderness. "The health of Mr. David Smart, one of the first originators of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway," by Mr. Harvey, was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Smart. "The Press," by His Worship the Mayor of Port Hope, [illegible] ably responded to by Mr. Sawers, of the Peterboro' *Examiner*. Mr. Heathorn gave "Mr. Clarke, the first Engineer on the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, and Mr. Ridout, the present Engineer." Mr. Ridout and Mr. Clarke returned thanks. Some other toasts were given, when the time for departure having arrived, the party vacated the dining Hall.

The Peterboro Rifle Company and Brass Band, and hundreds of the inhabitants of Peterboro', escorted the excursionists to the station. A few minutes after four o'clock, the "all aboard" of the Conductor was heard, and amid a volley from the Rifle Company, music from the Band, and hearty cheers from the cr

Silks firmer and prices of tea fully maintained. Latest by London, the 12th inst. Funds have shown increased buoyancy to-day, but there was a partial recovery from the lowest point.

No [illegible] to-night as to the statement that the Protectionist [illegible] to the House of Commons on Thursday, and although it seems almost incredible that a dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed, the existence of doubt upon the point will exercise a very unfavourable influence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson & Co. report the grain trade dull, under the influence of fine seasonable weather. Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s to 22s 6d; western, 21s to 21s 6d.—Wheat quiet, but steady; red, 6s; white, 7s 6d to 7s 9d. Corn, prime white held for 36s; yellow in moderate request, at 34s 9d to 35s.

Provisions.—Beef very dull at previous rates. Pork dull at full prices in retail. None in first hands. Lard inactive; chiefly 57s. Little enquiry for other kinds. Ashes quiet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

Cash for Tallow—Wm. Hoosy.
Pine Grove Soap and Candle Factory—Wm. Hoosy.
Excursion Train—John Fowler.
Cobourg and Peterboro' Time Table.
Ritchie's Hotel—Bobcaygeon.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

The Queen's Birthday in Peterborough.

This day of rejoicing to all loyal British hearts was celebrated as usual by a regatta, made, &c. The Rifle company, with the Peterborough brass band, had accepted an invitation from Cobourg, to assist in the Grand Military Display, in which other neighbouring corps took part, consequently there was no parade of the martial arm at home; but the absence of the band was very generously supplied by the sister band of Peterborough East, who made themselves most agreeable visitors by their untiring exertions through the day, eliciting from the crowds which collected round them, the loud praises of the musical, on account of their rapid attainment of the use of their instruments, and of the people generally, for the very handsome manner in which they strove to give eclat to the proceedings which were going forward. A cricket match was announced, but from delays arising in other sections of the day's proceedings, the players gave way, and put off their part of the recreation to another time. The regatta came off on the Little Lake, and furnished a good deal of amusement to the lovers of aquatic sport. A voluntary was offered by a couple of gentlemen whose ardor becoming superior to the containing power of their canoe, expressed their disgust for such a condition of things, by withdrawing themselves from their confinement, and spreading themselves on the surface of the blue waters of the Little Lake, they returned amid the acclamations of the bystanders to the shore of their departure. It had been advertised that the railway communication between Port Hope and Peterborough would be thrown open to the public, in celebration of the Queen's Birthday, and that in order that no impediment should remain to limit the numbers who might desire to take advantage of it, no fare would be charged out, or on return. The people of Peterborough and surrounding country, eager for the pleasure of witnessing the entry of the mass which they expected to see conveyed to them, turned out in an immense throng, at the appointed hour for the arrival, but for some time were disappointed, owing, as it appeared, to a want of preparation for the vast numbers who presented themselves for embarkation, at Port Hope, and the way stations, the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements, never dreaming of such a rush as was made for the coveted places. However, notwithstanding that somewhere about one thousand persons were doomed to disappointment, at Port Hope alone, a train arrived, having on board, it was computed, some two thousand passengers, who were welcomed by what appeared to be the whole of the population of the town, and about one half of that of the county. By an oversight, certainly, not with any intention of slight, there was no formal reception on the part of the authorities of the town, an omission which would be much felt, inasmuch as the persons who were strangers, not being officially recognized, could not relieve themselves, without such an exercise of courtesy towards them, of the doubt some might entertain of the agreeableness of their visit to the parties it was intended for. This mistake cannot now be corrected for the past [illegible] for the benefit of all interested, that formalities and ceremonies of public bodies are not wanted, even upon the most vulgar, but by elevating the sentiment of the partakers therein, dispose the mind to cultivate the dignity of [illegible] in the strangers towards. After remarking the [illegible] of the afternoon, the party retired to their places on the cars, in good humor, and apparently satisfied with the [illegible]. The [illegible] not however pass in by a very [illegible] usual intelligent crowds in the vicinity [illegible] and the residents, a result [illegible] of the postponed engagement of the two [illegible] from want of a means of [illegible] communicating; there every one on the ground, however, felt very much [illegible] particular attention to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of their accommodation, especially to their telegraphic passengers, who are most accessible to over [illegible] the public. Mr. Shaw, who, with a large vessel of whiff might have been ice-cold lemonade in each hand, was kept constantly receiving and distributing with the other, a nice little mug, to outstretched hands from the windows. Mr. Shaw was evidently ahead of the time with his fellow townsmen. He understood the gratification that is contained in the application of refreshment to exhausted nature, and acted upon it; it were more to the credit of the town and the nation, at any rate, been more general. Peterborough has yet to learn, seemingly, what other communities practice on such occasions, or there would have been some public provision made for the reception of strangers, who are now so connected with us, as to make it of the first importance that a kindly and united feeling should exist between them. The brass band of Port Hope, under the guidance of Mr. Chisnapka, added materially to the enlivenment of the day, and altogether it was the most agreeable that has ever fallen upon the town of Peterborough. The road was pronounced by all to be of the most substantial description, and on Monday next, the same opportunity is to be afforded by Mr. Fowler to the people of Peterborough, of returning the visit to Port Hope. This excursion, like the last, will be free to all comers, and the more that avail themselves of it, the more he will be pleased. Those who partake of the promised enjoyment may look forward to a succession of the pleasure of the first excursion and all should go, it will do them good, and express more strongly than words the deep interest the people of Peterborough take in the work which unites their fortune in a measure with that of the people of Port Hope.

It now only remains to record the closing scene in the events of the day. This was contained in an elegant and recherche supper, held at the large warehouse in Peterborough East, which had been festooned, and in every respect made worthy of the purpose it was applied to. The supper was given in honor of the Otonabee Brass Band, who proved themselves so efficient in bringing enjoyment to the neighborhood, and who, as has been seen, can make their influence felt across the water in times of distress. The chair was taken by R. D. Rogers, Esq., and among the company were several visitors: A. Fowlis, Esq., Chas. Dunlop, Esq., Chas. Stewart, Esq., and many others. The rest of the company was composed of the most respectable among the inhabitants of Peterborough East. After the table was cleared, loyal toasts, sentiments, and music, kept the attention in constant play. The Band, who took up their position at the end of the hall, where a stand was erected, continued to play till a late hour, the intervals being occupied by some excellent vocal performers. The harmony of the evening remained unbroken to the last, and the company separated with but one feeling, that by the well directed efforts of the stewards another happy period had been added to their pleasures.

Melancholy Accident.

Our readers will be shocked to learn that on Monday, the Queen's Birthday, Miss Margaret Short, niece of Thomas Short, Esq., M. P. P., was drowned at Healy's Falls. Miss Short formed one of an excursion party on the steamer *Otonabee*, making a trip from Keene to Healy's. While walking down one side of the slide, made for the passage of timber, it is supposed she got dizzy, and the pass being narrow, she fell. A young man, by the name of John Lunderville, who was standing at the end of the slide, about 15 feet from her, at the time, jumped in immediately upon seeing her situation, and floated with the current in the same direction for some distance, but though he at times got quite close to her, he did not succeed in getting hold of her, and had he not received assistance from Mr. John L. Read, who had the presence of mind to run down to a point below him and reached him a pole, he also would have been drowned. A party of lumbermen, when they heard of the disaster, manned the small boat belonging to the *Otonabee*, and ran the slide, but before they got down to where she was last seen, she had disappeared. A young gentleman who was standing next to Lunderville, speaks in such high terms of his gallantry, that we have the greatest pleasure in giving it all the publicity in our power. Considering the danger to himself that was inseparable from the act, and the suddenness of his determination, it is abundantly evident that his heart beats with the strongest impulse towards relieving the distress of his fellow creatures. He is one of the heroic stamp, who take the world by surprise, when the occasion offers for the exhibition of disinterested gallantry, while they are content to be numbered with the undistinguished.

The Free Excursion.

There is a general feeling, among those who are in the service of employers in the Town, to have a holiday on Monday next, to enable them to spend the day in Port Hope, on the occasion of a free excursion, offered by the liberality of Mr. Fowler to the inhabitants of Peterboro'. We see every reason why this request should be complied with, the necessities of trade being unfortunately not very pressing, while the pleasure of [illegible] will add a new zest to their labour. The value of the occasion too is itself one that every inhabitant of Peterboro' will rejoice in the opportunity of acknowledging. We hope to see the Mayor's proclamation inviting a general observance of the Holiday, it will be a further proof to the people of Port Hope of our union in the matter of railways.

Queen Victoria is said to be [illegible] a trip to Canada this summer. The London *Times* says—"Perhaps like her loving Queen Victoria may extend her excursion [illegible] this year, and pay a visit to more remote portions of her dominions than she has yet honoured with her august presence."

The official *Gazette* contains a notification from Lord Stanley, the colonial secretary of England, stating that "directions have been given by the secretary of State for the Home Department, for the University of Toronto to be named among the affiliated institutions in the new charter now in preparation for the University of London." The despatch is dated 31st March.

Sketches from Lucknow.

THE BESIEGERS IN THE CITY.

OPENING OF THE BREACH.

We had, he says, attacked the Imaumbarrah or Imambarra with such vigor that the enemy, dismayed by the stern onslaught, by the fire of our artillery, and by the lesson they had received at the storm of the Begum's Palace, abandoned their position, and flying in disorder into the Kaiserbagh, so entirely disheartened the garrison, already decimated by the bombardment, that they gave up the key of their position almost without a struggle. The news took every one by surprise. When Brigadier Napier, who all along expressed his opinion that the Begum's Palace was the key of the enemy's works, sent up word soon after eleven o'clock that we were in the works of the Kaiserbagh, a feeling of little less than astonishment pervaded the whole of the Staff. It was, indeed, a most unexpected result to find that we had obtained, with little loss, the citadel which the enemy had fortified with so much labor, and which they declared they would defend to the last. Every one was on the spot as speedily as possible. The air was still heavy with gunpowder; bullets were whistling around from the desperate men shut up in the works, and from the enemy in the inner line of defences. Our men were just crashing through the rooms of the palaces, which were as yet filled with the evidence of barbaric magnificence and splendor, and the cries of the dying were not yet stilled when we entered.

A PALACE IN RUINS.

The Kaiserbagh cannot be described. The place is a series of palaces, kiosks, and mosques, all of fanciful Oriental architecture—some light and graceful, others merely fantastic and curious, connected generally by long corridors arched and open in the front, or by extensive wings, which close the courts and gardens contained within the outer walls. In every room throughout the endless series there was a profusion of mirrors in ponderous gilt frames. A universal gilding of cornices, furniture, and everything that would bear the process seemed the prevailing taste in the Royal Court. From every ceiling hung glass chandeliers of every age, form, color, and design. As to the furniture, in many instances it looked like collections from the lumber-rooms of all the old palaces of Europe—Louis Quatorze clocks and worked ebony chests, marqueterie tables, solid lumpy old German state chairs, gilt all over; but these were relieved by the richest carpets, by sumptuous divans, by cushions covered with golden embroidery, by rich screens of Cashmere shawls, and by table-covers ponderous with pearls and gold. In some of the rooms there were a few good pictures, said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lawrence Zoffany, and Beechey, but I did not see any traces of Sir Joshua on the walls when I entered, and there was only one picture which looked at all like a Lawrence. There were numerous portraits of the present and former kings of Oude, and oil copies of the portraits of Governors-General, of Wellington, Nelson, George IV., and Bonaparte, many Chinese drawings, French crayons, and English engravings of all sorts, even those from *Williamson's Wild Sports of the East*, an old and almost forgotten book on tiger hunting, in gorgeous frames, but the hand of the spoiler was heavy among them all. Those hung out of the range of the musket stock and bayonet were scarcely safe from a bullet or the leg of a table. Down came chandeliers in a tinkling, clattering rain of glass—crash! crash! crash! door and window, and mirror and pendule! Sikh and soldier were revelling in destruction and delirious with plunder and mischief. Those who could not get in at once to carry on the work searched the corridors, battered off the noses, legs, and arms of the statues in the gardens, or, diving into cellars, either made their fortunes by the discovery of unsuspected treasure, or lost their lives at the hands of concealed fanatics. There was no time to guard against indiscriminate plunder, inasmuch as it never was expected that the Kaiserbagh and all its treasures would have fallen into our hands. It was stormed at once, but it could hardly be said that any great resistance was offered by the enemy. As they fled from the Imaumbarrah, with Brasier's Sikhs and the 10th Regiment in fast pursuit, they rushed in such confusion through the detached houses and courts between it and the Kaiserbagh that a universal panic was created, and the Sikhs entered by the rear, and gateways along with the enemy. They were supported by men of the corps engaged in the assault of the Imaumbarrah. At the very aspect of these men inside the defences, the Sepoys and Nujeebs lost heart, and fled out of the courts and buildings. Some were shot up, or secreted themselves in recesses, and in many mysterious apartments of an eastern palace. All who remained in arms were shot or bayoneted on the spot. The Kaiserbagh was ours before twelve o'clock.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF LUCKNOW.

Nothing but a photograph can give a notion of Lucknow as it is seen from the minaret or roof of the Imaumbarrah—such a sea of roofs, amid green groves and gardens, surmounted by gilt domes and slender minarets, and all the strange combinations of lines and ornaments in which Oriental architects delight. The large room of the Imaumbarrah, which seems to have been used as a sort of museum, and contained many curious models of mosques, and many glass glasses and chandeliers, was a heap of ruins, and every building bore marks of our shot and shell. Working our way through Sikhs busy in melting down gold and silver lace in large fires under earthen pots which served as crucibles, through wounded Ghoorkas staggering back to the rear, we approached the Kaiserbagh by the strada along which Havelock's rear guard marched towards the Residency. Every window of every house was filled with brick or baked mud, and loop-holed, and the tops of all the houses and walls had a raised parapet, pierced in the same way, above them. The heat and the dust were very fatiguing and oppressive, but the excitement carried one forward, and at last we managed to get through the breach in the parapet of the outer work, which our Sappers were rapidly enlarging for the passage of our guns, and to enter one of the courts of the Kaiserbagh through a small gateway or broken door. It was surrounded with rooms with latticed windows, to which access was gained by means of stairs opening into the court, the strong doors of which were burned on the inside. The walls were characterized in different fresco representations of arms and fruits painted. On one side the tiers of a portion could be caught sight of through the Venetian blinds, and there was evidence that we were close to the King's Kenana and that the buildings about us were the houses of his eunuchs. The Imaumbarrah had been breached in a very extraordinary manner. Two 68-pounders (Naval Brigade guns) were brought up into a courtyard close to the entrenchments and fired through the wall in front of them, which was invisible to the gunners. The latter were of course protected from the enemy's musketry by the brick walls, through which the cannon shot made only a clear round shot the size of itself. A very short time sufficed to batter the parapet and outer walls of the Imaumbarrah into a heap of ruins on the place where we sought to enter, and it was thus the Begum's Palace was breached also. As one struggled over the masses of fallen brickwork, the traces of our sap, chocked up here and there with fallen earth, were close on our left, till the sap reached a long corridor by the side of a court which served as an excellent covered way for our Sappers. The enemy's cooking places, brass pots or lotas, charpoys, clothing, belts, ammunition, broken muskets and matchlocks, swords, pistols, chupatties, or cakes of unleavened bread, were scattered all over the ground on every side; but there were not many dead visible till we reached some of the courts of the Imaumbarrah.

UNTIMELY AMUSEMENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.

Our men were in high delight with the gay dresses of the eunuchs which they found in some of the rooms, and it was with difficulty they were induced to take off the crowns of lace and peacock's plumes, and bird of paradise feathers, and the swordbelts they stuck over their heads and shoulders. Here, as in every other building, there were quantities of kites, the flying of which seems a favourite amusement of these childish but ferocious races. Goats, horses, the stately Cyrus cranes, tame monkeys, apes, antelopes, numbers of parroquets, in cages, were also appropriated by the men. But it was scarcely a place for zoological investigation. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, of Wilson's Staff; his brother, Captain Johnston, the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, head-quarters camp; Lord Seymour, Lieutenant Stewart, Bengal Engineers, and myself were looking at one of our men who decked himself out in fantastic eunuchs attire, when a shot, evidently from one of the rooms of the court, passed between us, and, as they had been fired at before from the same, they moved off to another spot. Very soon afterwards a man of the 90th was shot through the body, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, to whom I had been speaking a moment before, was struck by a spent ball on the head. I moved off out of such an unpleasant neighbourhood, but as I passed out of the court the rascal, who appeared to be secreted in one of the upper rooms, sent a bullet within an inch of my cap and precipitated my retreat. In this seige there is no such pleasant vantage ground as Cathcart's hill or a well protected parallel, from which one can get a view of what is going on without any risk except that from a long-range shot or stray shell, and more officers have been killed and wounded here after our actions are over by the enemy hidden in unknown holes and corners than in the actual service of the field.

RICH PLUNDER—GOLD AND JEWELS.

In the next court, which was sheltered from fire by the walls around it, our men had made a great seizure of rich plunder. They had burst into some of the state apartments, and they were engaged in dividing the spoil of shawls and lace, and embroidery of gold and silver, and pearls. In a nook of this court, where there was a little shade, we retired to rest ourselves, as there was no means of approaching the front, part of the buildings being on fire, and explosions of mines feared every moment. Two men of the 90th were in before us, and, assisted later by some of the 38th, we saw them appropriate money's worth enough to make them independent for life. The rooms of this nook had been used as stores by the King or some wealthy member of his household, and each moment these men went in only to emerge with a rich trophy. In one box they found diamond bracelets, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and opals, all so large, so bright, and badly set, that we believed at the time they were glass. In another was a pair of gold-mounted and jewelled duelling pistols, of English make, and the bill, stating that His Majesty the King of Oude owed the maker £280; then out they came with bundles of swords, gold-mounted and jewelled, which they at once knocked to pieces for the sake of the mountings, leaving the blades behind them. Next came out a huge chemical laboratory, then a gold saddlecloth, studded with pearls; then gold-handled riding canes then cups of agate and jade, gold-mounted and jewelled; then—but I must really stop this broker's inventory. The happy possessors of these riches were quite mad with excitement. "Is this gold sir?" "Is that a diamond?" "Is your honour shure that's raal goold?" "Is this string of little white stones (pearls) worth anything, gintlemen?" It was a great drawback to have a conscience under such circumstances—a greater to have a penny in one's pockets, for in this country no one except an old stager on the lookout for loot carries a farthing about him, and, as one of the soldiers observed, "These here concerns only carries on ready money transactions!" He was an experienced operator, that gentleman. If a native soldier came in and walked off with anything which he found in a dark corner, out pounced my friend upon him, rifle in hand, "Leave that there I tell you. I put that there myself!" and there was something in his eye which explained his meaning so clearly that the article was at once abandoned, and if found to be valuable was retained; if not, was "made a present of." Close to us were large boxes of japanned work containing literally thousands of cups and vessels of crystal, and of china, which the soldiers were listlessly throwing on the ground and breaking into atoms.—Had the enemy made a strong attack on us at this moment, not one-half of our troops could have collected to repel it. And such were the scenes through every court of the many mansions of the Kaiserbagh.

BREAKING INTO THE ZENANA—ORIENTAL CUNNING.

Meantime intelligence reached the Chief of the Staff that the women of the Zenana were secreted in one of the strongest parts of the Kaiserbagh. Some engineer officers whose names I do not know; Captain Hope Johnstone, of General Mansfield's staff; and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, R. A., with two companies of the 38th, immediately proceeded to that spot, into which some of our soldiers had already forced an entrance. In doing so the pen of one of the Begums, a deaf and dumb youth of 20 years of age, and two or three of the ladies of the Zenana were unfortunately killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. It may be imagined what a state of terror the Begums and their attendants were in when our men entered. They expected death every instant, and when [illegible] first were intercepted by the knowledge of the fact that Jemadar Ishmael Khan were shot up in a room close at hand, and was shot might seal their fate. Huddled together amid the smoke, they could scarcely be calmed by the assurances of the officers, who at once took measures to remove them to a place of safety. As they were going out one of the ladies pointed out to Captain Hope Johnstone a box which he had just taken from the floor and laid upon the table. She told him it contained jewels to the value of 10 lacs of rupees, or £100,000.—He at once placed sentries at the doors, and gave orders that no one should enter. Having with the aid of his brother officers, taken the ladies out of danger, he retired to the Zenana. It was blazing from end to end. The sentries only escaped by clambering up to the roof, from which they were with difficulty saved. The jewels were gone. Had Captain Johnstone taken them they would have been his, for the Kaiserbagh on this day was given up to plunder, and what each man could get became his property.

VANISHING SPLENDOUR.

Those stately buildings, which had never before been entered by European foot except by a Commissioner of Oude on a state day, were now open to the common soldier and to the poorest camp follower of our army. How their splendours vanished like snow in sunshine! The destruction around one, the yells of the Sikhs and natives were oppressive. I was glad to get away just as our mortars began to thunder away at the enemy's works again. There were burning stoolades, and thousands of pounds of powder near at hand. In every court there was abundance of all kinds of ammunition, except six-pounder shot, which, as well as many nine-pounder balls, were rudely made of hammered iron. In one court we found a large brass mortar, with heaps of live brass and *stone* shells near it, but I could not find any fuses, as the enemy seldom used shell, notwithstanding that I saw a good many of our own in the Kaiserbagh; I presume they did not know how to manufacture the fusee composition. It was on the evening when we returned to camp, through roads thronged with at least 20,000 camp followers, all staggering under loads of plunder—the most extraordinary and indescribable spectacle I ever beheld—coolies, syces, kitmatgars, dhooly-bearers, Sikhs, grass-cutters, a flood of men covered with clothing not their own, carrying on heads and shoulders looking-glasses, mirrors, pictures, brass pots, swords, firelocks, rich shawls, scarfs, embroidered dresses, all the "loot" of ransacked palaces. The noise, the dust, the shouting, the excitement were almost beyond endurance. Lucknow was borne away piecemeal to camp, and the wild Ghoorkas and Sikhs, with open mouths and glaring eyes, burning with haste to get rich, were contending fiercely against the current, as they sought to get to the sources of such unexpected wealth.

AN APPEAL FROM THE BEGUM.

A heavy bombardment and fire were maintained on the portions of the city near the stone bridge, which may have had the effect of inducing the Begum to write an appeal to Sir James Outram, which he answered by calling on her to come in and surrender herself to the Government, at the same time that he took steps, to enable her to do so if she pleased. General Outram, who had shifted his quarters to this side of the river, to Bank's bungalow, gave the Begum some time to determine what course she would take, and he actually suspended our attack on the stone bridge, lest it might interfere with her movements, but as the morning advanced it was evident that her Majesty either would not or could not trust herself to our hands.

FIGHTING AMONG THE RUINS OF THE RESIDENCY.

The moment for action came, and the troops pressed on, but it was found that the enemy had abandoned the greatest part of the buildings which they were expected to be in, and that they had retreated to the houses beyond the ruins of the Residency, close to the south side of the iron bridge, which they appeared resolute to defend, the houses and the palaces between the iron and the stone bridges being occupied by them in force. The day was exceedingly hot, and I scarcely expected to see men go through their work so well; but the excitement carried them on, and the blue-coated Bengal Fusiliers and the red-coated Highlanders seemed as little fatigued as the 23rd in their light mud-coloured tunics.—The bheesties moving lightly about with their skins of water no doubt helped to sustain them. As we advanced with the 23rd it was interesting to be told that our route lay through the very same buildings by which Sir Colin led out the garrison of Lucknow. Our march went past and through a line of palaces,—the Lalbagh, the Furra Bux, Chutter Munsil, till we came out upon a large space with pierced gateways, one shattered turret, and some tottering walls rising amid heaps of rubbish, and surrounded by traces of a trench. This gateway was the old Bailey Guard; inside that broken window Lawrence met his death. Here was ground made holy by patient courage and by the noblest endurance and patience all around us. We stood amid the ruins of the Residency and of the works defended by the garrison of Lucknow. The 23rd entered first and were followed by the 79th; the Bengal Fusiliers were in support and as we passed through the Chutter Munsil we found the 20th in reserve in case they were needed. Col. Wells, of the 23rd, received his orders from Sir James Outram and Mr. Cavanagh whose name is so famous in connection with the Lucknow seige, volunteered to show the advanced party the way to the iron bridge, and rode at their head as they advanced at the double. One party went to the left, the other to the right down by the road. The moment our men appeared over the ruins of the Residency the enemy opened on them, and their bullets came "pinging" overhead. Two of the 79th and several dhooly-bearers were hit close at hand as they were drawn up in front. On the road was a small entrenchment, with an embrasure for a 9-pounder. As our men got within 200 yards, this gun, deliberately laid, was fired. "Whish" went the grape with a murmur like a flight of birds. Two, and only two of the men fell, and in a moment more the gun is ours! Our guns from the north are turned against the stone bridge, across which the enemy are flying in thousands—horse, foot, guns and baggage, men, women and children. Outram's guns open from the front of the Residency on the large Imaumbarrah, and in a few minutes we hear that the stone bridge is to be assaulted also. The men rest for awhile, getting, by the General's orders, as much into the shade as possible. Then orders come for the Bengal Fusiliers and the 79th to advance. We pass the Machee Bawun, a fine building, blown up by Lawrence to clear the ground for his guns. There are dead Sepoys on the road—not many—and ruined houses. Our guns on the iron bridge are pounding away at the fugitives who are running up and down on the stone bridge, for they have Grant in rear of them, and they do not know what to do. We enter a broad street with magnificent arched gateways. Then down to the left through one of these, and there stands the great European dwelling-house I have yet seen in India, with the grounds, park, [illegible] and flights of steps, broad esplanades, and gardens once rich with fountains. The 79th are soon installed in the great saloon, said to be one of the largest arched stone roofs in the east or west. I paced it, and could only make out that it was 63 yards by 21. There was a throne covered with silver, and silver sconces and many candelabras inside, but I was glad to get out of the dust and heat, and climb by a winding stair to the gallery outside the high and slender minaret of the mosque, from which there was a beautiful view of the city. To-day's proceedings were most successful. The whole of the city along the river's bank is ours, up to the stone bridge, and there is no longer any escape for the enemy by the bridges. Those who have been cut off or have fled from the interior of the city are collecting at the Moosabagh. All these operations have been so judiciously effected that our losses have been most trifling. Up to this date (March 16th) we have taken upwards of 80 guns, and killed at least 8,000 of the enemy. The loosters report that every house contains a dead man. As if to maintain their reputation for eccentric and uncertain conduct in war, the Sepoys came out to-day in great force in front of the Alumbagh, and are reported to have shown more cavalry and guns than on any former occasion. They did nothing, however, and returned into the city, when they found the little garrison, under Franklyn, was ready for their reception.

RESCUE OF MISS JACKSON AND MISS ORR.

Mr. Russell gives the following account of the way in which these ladies were rescued:—As Captain M'Neil, of the Bengal Artillery, attached to the Ghoorkas, and Lieut. Bogle, of the same force, were exploring the deserted streets in front of the Ghoorka advanced posts they encountered a native, who said he was one of Sir J. Outram's *employes*, and implored their protection for his house and property. In the course of his appeal he mentioned incidentally that he knew where the English ladies were confined, and offered to point out the place. Almost immediately afterwards another native appeared and presented two notes—one from Miss Orr, the other from Miss Jackson, imploring immediate succour as their enemies were making search for them. The officers returned to the nearest Ghoorka post, and called for volunteers; 40 or 50 of these hardy, dirty, and [illegible] loving Calmucks stepped forth, and with a native at their head as a guide, the party at a rapid rate started off on their errand of deliverance. They proceeded far more than half a mile through the silent tortuous streets, expecting to receive a volley at every turn, when they came to a house apparently shut and abandoned. "This is the house," said the guide. At the noise of their footsteps the owner—Meer Wajeed Ali, Daroga of the Court—made his appearance, and began to stipulate for his property, but Capt. M'Neil demanded the immediate production of the ladies, and finding he was resolute the Daroga led him to an obscure apartment, where were two ladies in Oriental costume in a dark corner. At the sound of the voice,—"Are you the English ladies, and do you wish to leave this place?" those whom he addressed were not able to reply to the officer from excessive joy, and for a moment or two they were overwhelmed with thankfulness and emotion. But there was no time to be lost. The Moolvie and his followers were known to be searching for them. The ladies, clad as they were, descended to the street, and were about to be placed on the officers' horses, when a palanquin caught the eye of Capt. M'Neil in the Court of the house.—Just as the ladies were getting into it a few budmashes, with drawn swords, rallied out from an adjoining house to attack them, but a shot from a revolver and the bayonets of the Guoorkas soon disposed of their resistance, and six of the Daroga's retainers being impressed as palanquin bearers, the party and a portion of the escort moved back as rapidly as possible to the Ghoorka post, and the poor ladies were placed in safety. At the same time some other Christians, Eurasians, and descendants of Europeans, were saved by the guard of Lieutenant Bogle, and were delivered out of the hands of their enemies. It is but just to say, however, that although the native Christian community was so large as to form a gunj or quarter of its own, consisting perhaps 500 persons, there is no reason to believe that the Sepoys persecuted or murdered them. Most of them, fearing ill-treatment, concealed themselves.

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Strange are the events of war and the incidents on which they turn! I have often thought how different had been the course of action on the part of commanders if they knew the counsels of their adversaries and their plans of action. It is now stated on excellent authority that when Sir Colin Campbell was marching away after his famous relief of the garrison of Lucknow, his enemies, so far from thinking of an attack upon us, were almost ready to surrender at discretion. It must be remembered that the works which now astonish us did not then exist, and that the advance of a force which had inflicted on the Sepoys the tremendous punishment of Secunderbagh, and had marched to the Residency, occupying most commanding positions, could not fail to alarm the enemy. Tim Begum, in terror proposed to send in to the Commander-in Chief for terms, and to hoist a white flag on the Kaiserbagh; but the chief and Sepoy soubahdars met in council, and determined to wait for 24 hours before they resolved on any course of the kind, and during those 24 hours our Commander-in-Chief, little thinking by what feelings the enemy were agitated, was making his dispositions for the masterly retreat which brought him just in time to Cawnpore. The enemy could scarcely credit their senses when they found the Residency and its defences empty and for some time they were in dread that we had prepared some trap for them to fall into; but when assured of our retreat their rapourings and exultation became unbounded, and [illegible] of the [illegible] given by Outram's presence in the Alumbagh, they declared that the British would never again show their faces in Lucknow.

THE STORY OF JESSIE BROWN.

I regret to be obliged to destroy the foundation for such pretty poetry and pretty pictures as the story of Jessie, the Highland lassie, and the bagpipes of the Highlanders has afforded us hope; but on enquiry, I find that there were no bagpipes played within many miles of Lucknow, and that the voices of sleight and pibroch were silent; not a warlike speech announced that "the Campbells were coming," but, more or less, then all, there was no lassie at all in the garrison who by any possibility could have been the heroine of private theatres of the drama, and every one knew long before the loudest shout of all the happiness in Scotland could have proclaimed it that Havelock was coming to the assistance of the garrison. The Alumbagh is at least 7 miles from the Residency.

RESTORATION OF ORDER AND CONFIDENCE.

On the 27th of March Mr. [illegible] writes:—The townspeople are [illegible]

Communications.

For the Examiner.

The Anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day in Smith.

Monday being the Anniversary of the Birth Day of Her Most Gracious Majesty, many were the modes resorted to by Her subjects in this part of Her dominions, to manifest their loyalty to their Sovereign in a becoming manner on that occasion, and among the many ways which were adopted for that purpose, none, I think were more commendable than the course pursued by the Band of Hope Division, No. 368 Sons of Temperance, they having a few weeks previous decided to honor that day, in a manner which would be alike creditable to themselves and the Township of Smith, they accordingly gave a general invitation to all the friends around, with the neighboring Temperance organizations, and several speakers to unite with them, and partake of the refreshments which they so plentifully provided; accordingly at 3 o'clock, about three hundred persons among whom were a good representation of the fair sex, sat down in their commodious Rustic Tent, to partake of a repast which was so abundantly supplied by the visiting members of the Division; and I am certain that from the mysterious manner in which the refreshments disappeared, was satisfactory evidence of how justly the good things were appreciated, but this source of enjoyment came to a close, and then came an intellectual feast with suitable speaking material; Mr. Ford, D. G. W. P. of Peterboro' Division, was called to the chair, and presided with great ability and general satisfaction; then came Rev. J. Gilmour, who is a veteran in the Temperance cause, who addressed the meeting in his own happy and pleasing style, during which his loyalty for Her Majesty was frequently manifested; next followed Rev. Wm. Scott, and as if determined not to be second to any in his loyalty, proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was given with a fervor that manifested its sincerity; then he proceeded armed with facts and arguments that could not be gainsayed, which he used with terrible effect against the votaries of Alcohol, leaving a theme for meditation which will take some to digest to their own satisfaction. Then came the Rev. Mr. Roberts, remarking upon the prosperity and progress of the Order of the Sons in Smith, and of the decided influence for good which they are exercising, and which is constantly extending in that community. Mr. Mission, of Smith Division, added to the interests of the proceedings by singing two original Temperance Songs which were received with great applause; the only source of regret which we experienced was not having an opportunity to judge of the ability of the native material of that Division on the platform, and the entire absence of music by the members of that body, a defect which the infancy of the organization must account for, however we had to part, but it was with feelings of mutual satisfaction with each other, and the Band of Hope Division in particular.

SINCERITY.

Commercial.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, May 22.

Spring Wheat is in in fair demand at 65c to 70c (3s 9d to 3s 6d) per bushel. For a very prime sample 75c (3s 9d) might be realized.

Barley is not much sought after, and finds slow sale at 30c to 40c (1s 6d to 2s) for average samples, and 45c (2s 9d) for the primest kind.

Rye is less active at 55c (2s 9d) per bushel.

Oats are in better supply, and are readily bought at 30c a 32c (1s 6d to 1s 7d) per bushel.

Peas are in active demand at [illegible]. The common varieties bring 60c to 65c (2s to 2s 3d) per bushel.

Potatoes are unchanged. The best sell by the load at 60c to 65c (3s to 3s 3d) per bushel. Imported, sell at 50c to 55c (2s 6d to 2s 9d) per bushel.

Butter—Fresh Butter has come in more freely, but has found ready sale at 25c (1s 3d) per lb. The [illegible] qualities No. 1 are scarce, and find ready sale at 20c a 22c per lb by the firkin. No. 2 is not worth over 16c to 18c (6d to 9d) per lb.

Eggs are plentiful at 8c to 10c (5d to 6d) per dozen.

Apples by the barrel are worth $2 50 to $3. Dried apples are not so much in demand, and [illegible] at $1 75 to $2 per bushel [illegible].

Beef—On foot is not so firm at $6 to $6 75 for the fatt, and $4 50 to $5 for inferior to ordinary, per 100 lbs, deducting one-fifth for [illegible].

Sheep are coming in more freely, and are hardly so high—$6 to $7 being now the range. Lambs, $2 to $3. Calves are plentiful at $3 to $6.

Poultry is very generally offered. Chickens readily sell at 60c to 65c (2s to 2s 3d) per pair. Turkeys [illegible] at 2s 6d to 3s per lb. Geese [illegible] at 3s 6d to 4s per lb. Ducks [illegible] at 3s 6d to 4s per pair.

Hay has been in large supply, but is not active at $10 to $17 per ton.

Flaxseed is offering, at $1 per barrel for grey and $1 20 for white. Cask per barrel $1 80 for fine common.

Wool is in better request at 20d per lb. Sheep skins are much sought after at $1 [illegible] (7s 6d) each for fresh [illegible]. Bullock hides [illegible] (6d) per lb.

Montreal Market.

May 22.

Flour firm with more enquiry; sales of about 8,000 barrels at $4 to $4 10 for superfine—$4 15 to $4 20 for Fancy, and $4 60 for Extra. Market closing with better feeling.

Wheat—Good demand for Chicago and spring at 80c. Sale of a cargo of Racine at 83c. Good Milwaukie Club saleable at the same rate.

New York Markets.

May 22.

Flour—Market more active, but prices without material change; sales 10,000 barrels at $3 80 to $3 90 for superior State $4 to $4 15 for extra State—$3 80 to $3 95 for superfine Western—$4 to $4 20 for common to medium extra Western. Canadian flour dull, sales 400 barrels at $4 20 to $5 40 for extra. Rye flour dull at $3 to $3 [illegible].

Wheat—Market dull, sales 10,000 bushels; Milwaukie Club $1 to $1 7; for white Canadian $1 22; for handsome white Michigan 66c to 68c. Barley fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels at 56c to 58c. Corn scarce and firmer, sales 10,000 bushels; 72c to 73c middle Western; 74c to 77c for yellow Southern. Oats dull at 39c to 41c for State and Western.

Provisions—Pork Market dull; sales 200 barrels at $17 87 to $18 for mess; $14 25 to $15 39 for prime. Beef unchanged.—Lard firmer; sales 100 brls at 11½c to 11¾c. Butter dull at 19c to 20c for Ohio—12c to 20c for State. Cheese dull at 6c to 8c.

Stocks better than they were yesterday afternoon, but the transactions are not large. Money plenty and a drug: 3 to 6 per cent on call, which is a much easier market. Sterling exchange [illegible] business for the steamer at 109½ to 110½; the best bills selling at 109½ to 110. Chicago and R. I 76½; M. C. 90; N. Y. C. 95½; Mo. 6's 84½; Erie 23½; Pacific 109½.

Died.

In Toronto, on the 16th inst, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. S. Hackhurst, Sen., aged 58 years and 9 months.

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,
BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his

Books, Stationery, &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Store, as render it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Science and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Papier Machie Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices **For Cash.**

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always Kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes at the lowest **Cash Prices.**

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.— Periodicals, Magazines, and Reviews, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Bouquet" for Piano-Forte, &c., just received at the

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', 22nd April, 1856. 16

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Peterboro', April 15, 1856.

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED.

LIFE OF GEN. HAVELOCK WITH PORTRAIT 75 cents.

The Coral Island, a tale for boys, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.50.

Ungava, a tale of the Esquimaux, by do. $1.25.

Laws from Heaven for life on Earth, or illustrations of the book of Proverbs, 2nd series, by Rev. Wm. Arnott, Glasgow, $1.50.

Masters and Workmen; a tale for the times, 50 cents.

The Roby Family, by A. L. O. E.—50 cents.

Flora; or Self-Deception, by do.—50 cents.

Cats and Dogs; or Nature's Warriors and God's Workers, by Mrs. Hugh Miller.—$1.

The Young Fur Traders, by R. M. Ballantyne. —$1 25.

Inquire Within; or over 3,700 facts for the People.—$1.

The Reason Why, by same author.—$1.

Davies' New School Arithmetic.

Geography and History of British America, illustrated, by A. G. Hodgins.—50 cts.

The Canadian Pocket Ledger, containing Interest, Time and Wages Tables, arranged for the Decimal system, &c., &c., by W. S. Noad.—50 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Children's Toy Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', April 29, 1856.

PAPER AND STATIONERY

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AND STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four Extensive Mills—that they are sole agents for the Finer Prints

Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1856, and in Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent. from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

The ordinary sizes of PRINTING PAPER always in Stock, and Paper of any size and weight made to order.

Additional attention will in future be given to **IMPORTED STATIONERY, &c.,** their intention being to make their Warehouse a Depot where Stationers, Booksellers, Printers, &c., will always find a full and complete assortment of the best

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods.

Orders per post will have our best attention.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
234 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

May 5, 1856. 18

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Beaver,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by James Harvey & Thomas, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

RIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 48

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at [illegible] per cent for cash or approved credit. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

His premises are located on CHARLES ST., opposite the OLD SORTING GROUND, where he will be happy to supply his customers in as large or small quantity, and at as low prices, as he can afford to retain power to his machinery.

☞ Axes Ground and Ground to grind for others.

W. BIDDOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (formerly Chrysler's), and have had it completely renovated and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them so to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 31

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests [illegible]

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 6

Jewelry.

WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months.

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1860. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

STONARDS WOOLEN MILL!

PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business at the above stand, for the present season, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYEING, FINISHING, &c.,

in first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

Also, other FOR SALE, or will exchange for wool: Roll Cloth, Tweeds, Sackings, Flannels, and Blanketing Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & THOMPSON.

Peterboro', April 2nd, 1858. 14

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,000 sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St, London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,897,600, Paid up Capital, $630,266.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1856. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure **Vienna Plaster** for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 13

MEDICAL

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. Trenour, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.

April 1st, 1858. 13

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to announce to those indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, that the Judge having come, those who do not choose to pay this month without costs will be very apt to pay next month with costs.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', May 19, 1856. 19—6t

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the [illegible] customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made extensive additions to the stock of him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wares will be reasonably sold, and their work done in a manner that will [illegible] their reputation. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict attention to their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember, the old stand opposite the Bank of Upper Canada, in the Town Hall.

CHARLES & MAGEREL.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 3

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very unfortunately has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug. 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Poole, situated on Sherbrooke Street. Apply to Mr. R. Poole or T. Poole, North Monaghan.

5th May, 1858. 18

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE, 2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S, 2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 35	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DIRECTORS of the Peterborough Mechanics Institute and Library Association respectfully invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Town and vicinity to the sustaining of a good READING ROOM and LIBRARY in their midst. The advantages of such must be so evident to every one, that they do not consider it necessary to urge them here. About 100 Papers and Periodicals from different parts of the Canadas and the United States are received weekly in the Reading Room; and it is intended, should sufficient encouragement be received, to procure in addition to them at an early day, some of the leading British Newspapers. The Library contains 600 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The terms of subscription have been placed very low so as to place the advantages within the reach of every person in the community. To subscribers the subscription is 5s 6d, to all others 10s; payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received, and any other information given on application to the Secretary at the Reading Room. Next the Telegraph Office, Sherbrooke's Block.

R. S. FEOK,
Secretary.

Mechanics' Institute, May 6th, 1858. 20

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 6, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 5, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to
WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superior Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American, and English Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	8
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Blackwood's Magazine	1	3
Chamber's Journal	1	0
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	1	0
Ballou's Monthly	0	7½
Yankee Notions	0	7½

&c., &c., &c.

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—paid in advance—they can offer more liberal terms on most of the above. *Orders Respectfully Solicited.*

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Peterboro', 15th April, 1858.

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,
ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER.—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

LEAVES Lindsay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, for Pontoon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Mud Lake.

Returning the *FLY* leaves Mud Lake, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Pontoon Falls and Lindsay, calling both ways, at all the landings.

A Stage running from Shuttleworth's Livery Stables, in connection with the Steamer leaves at 7 a. m. on the days of going from Peterboro', and at 4 p. m. on the days of arriving at Peterboro'.

☞ Tourists, desirous of sailing a vessel of the Lakes, will be carried at much reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply on board the *FLY*, at Shuttleworth's Livery Stables, or at the Express office, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', May 10, 1858. 6

Miscellaneous.

House and Lot To Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of finding a respectable tenant for his present residence, which he is about leaving. There is a good garden, and all the necessary and suitable conveniences attached to the premises. The situation is in the most healthy neighborhood of the Town, and has all the advantages of the Town improvements, without the Town Tax, as it is just across the street out of the Corporation.—The first flat has a parlor, a dining room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, pantry, closets, &c. On the second flat there are two large sitting-rooms, and three bed-rooms, besides closets. A verandah surrounds the house. Immediate possession will be given, and rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD JAS. WEST.
Cobourg.

Or, RICHARD WEST,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, March 2nd, 1858. 9.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

MRS. J. BARNES,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Peterborough and its vicinity, that she has opened the premises lately occupied by Mr. Keane dy in

Water-st., near Chisre's Hotel,

as a

Millinery
AND
Dress-Maker's Establishment,

And assures those who may patronize her, that she will spare no exertions to give satisfaction in fit, fashion, and durability of work. She has also made arrangements to be furnished monthly with the latest fashions from London, Paris and New York.

Peterborough, Sept. 29th, 1857. 39

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moncck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will on prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

PLEASE READ.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE.—A NEW ERA DAWNING upon the USERS of PEN and INK. A valuable and wonderful discovery.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK.

An entirely new article, by the discovery of which Pen and Ink are rendered useless. It can be used as a

Writing, Copying, or Indelible Ink

For either of which it can truly be called the *ne plus ultra* of the kind. For

Writing

It possesses all the beauty of fluid Ink. It is jet black, and so permanent as not to be removed by the strongest oxalic acid. Hence its great value in writing deeds, wills, and other valuable papers. As it will not blot nor crack, it is highly commendable for the use of book-keepers and writers generally. For

Copying,

It works wonderfully. Three, or even four copies can be made at one writing, thus dispensing with the copying machines and the trouble attending it. By a process recently discovered embroidery patterns, pictures, etc, can be copied accurately on cloth, wood, steel, or any hard substance. For

Printing,

Postmasters and users of stamping apparatus generally value it highly. It matters not how careless the operation, a legible impression is invariably made. Its permanency makes it particularly valuable for stamping clothes.

BENDY'S PORTABLE INK

Is put up in packages arranged especially for the travelling community. It can be carried in the pocket, and used at any time. There is no pen required for using it, but it contains in itself everything requisite for persons desiring to correspond with their friends. Every one will find this as represented. As many may be inclined to class the "Portable" as one of the many humbugs of the day, we agree to send a sample package to any one for twenty-five cents, or the same amount in postage stamps. Do you wish for

Honourable, Genteel, and Lucrative Employment?

We wish to engage agents for the sale of this celebrated Ink, and can assure all that they will find no better employment or more money-making business than this, and hoping that you will carefully consider it, we await your orders.

TERMS.

To local or travelling agents, we offer the following inducements: For Two Dollars we will send any one two packages of the Ink by mail, and prepay postage on the same; and also we will send full and explicit directions for making, putting up and selling the article.

Any one can make and sell enough to remunerate him for his outlay in a single day.

Pay of the Business.

It is unnecessary to say anything of the money that can be made in this business. It is certainly now and in great demand. Any person can make and put up a thousand packages a day, which will cost three dollars, and which retail at twenty-five cents each, making a profit of two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

☞ No agent will be confined to a single county, but may sell wherever he chooses. You can realize from three to five dollars per day. We wish it understood, that no deviation from the above will be made. Orders solicited.—Address,

PORTABLE INK COMPANY,
Peterborough, C. W.

January, 1858. 3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will make application to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to amend the Act [illegible] Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act [illegible] the said Company, so as to empower the said Company to extend their line of Railway to Lake Huron, and for other purposes.

J. S. SMITH,
President.

Port Hope, 6th January, 1858. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Gamphire Bay on Lake Simcoe.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 6

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!

Professor Hood,
(Late of Toronto,)

THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,

Can beat any

NIGGER

Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for $100.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S, George Street,

Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership [illegible] between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, or each, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.

Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

ELLIS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful Building material, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all extremes of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

Mortar can be made of the same composition which will be equally as cheap and much superior to common mortar, owing to the ingredients of which it is composed combining chemically.

Second. Its BEAUTY.—Buildings can be erected of the material so as to imitate the most rare and costly stones of every description, variety and color, all having an outward surface as smooth as glass, and as unabsorbent as the finest polished marble.

Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Pots, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatary and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

Sixth. Its CHEAPNESS.—Buildings equal to polished marble can be erected at FIFTY PER CENT CHEAPER for the face material than any cut stone or greased brick at present in use for face work—and when no other coloring matter is used, except the natural color of the material or lime used in the composition of the artificial stone, THE PRIME COST WILL BE FIFTY PER CENT UNDER THE PRIME COST OF THE MOST COMMON BRICKS IN THIS COUNTRY. Seventh. It can be manufactured by any machine which is at present in use for pressing dry clay bricks. Communications, asking further information, addressed [post-paid] to the Patentee, Joseph Ellis, will meet prompt attention.

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JUNE

1858

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

Volume 3.] **"THE PEOPLE."** **[Number 22.**

The Examiner.

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MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1858. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

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INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 32

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

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ROBERT STEVENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 9, 1858. 4t

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, May 26th 1858.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE rose for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the House the petition of the Mayor, the clergy of various denominations, and including 761 inhabitants of the city of Kingston, praying for the abolition of labor on the Lord's day in the Post-Office, Canals, and Railways of this Province, as well as all other petitions to the same effect, presented to this House during the session, with a view to an Address to his Excellency the Governor General on the subject, or of such other measure as to this honorable House may seem meet. The hon. gentleman said that it would be in the recollection of the House, that last session, the Committee to whom were referred various petitions, twenty-seven in number, upon the subject of abolishing Sunday labor, reported on the 29th of April in favor of the passing of a Bill to secure that for which the petitioners prayed. The report produced its effect upon the House, and on the 28th of May, an Address founded upon it was adopted by the Council, and ordered to be presented to his Excellency. Before he could proceed further, it would be necessary for him to be informed by the President of the Council, whether any reply was made to, or any action taken upon, the Address of the House.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET—There was nothing done upon the Address, a motion of a similar character having been defeated by the other House.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE was not surprised at that answer, as he did not at the time expect that the Address would be favorably attended to, from various circumstances, and also, he was sorry to say, from recollections of the manner in which this House had been frequently treated by the Government of the day. (Hear, hear.) Every attention seemed to be paid to the House of Assembly up to a very late period, but it had been the custom of Governments to set at naught most important questions affecting the public interest when brought forward by the Legislative Council, and not only that, but to act contrary to opinions which they might express. The answer which he had just received would enable him to shape his future course in regard to the subject now before the House. The proper and most respectful course taken on a subject of great national importance to pass an address to his Excellency. The course had been adopted—the House had seen with what result. It required no argument or reasoning on his part to induce the House to sustain the opinion they had deliberately and solemnly expressed—namely, that the commands of Almighty God should not be set at defiance in this Province. Up to the present time, this House, at all events, had done their duty. They had in a respectful manner, and backed by the public voice, placed representations at the foot of the Throne, but their prayer had not been attended to because an Address of a contrary nature had been presented by the other House. Now, he did not think that what was done in the other House with regard to this subject ought in any way to interfere with what had been done by this House.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS—The President of the Council said a similar motion had been defeated in the other House.

Hon. Mr. ROSS—This House does not make laws without the concurrence of the other House.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE said the defeat of a motion in the other House did not justify the disregard by the Government of the course solemnly taken by this House, and he did not conceive that the House could now act in any other way than by giving their sanction to the Bill which, after receiving the reply that had been made by the President of the Council, he felt it his duty to bring in. It was entitled an Act for closing Canals, Post-offices, and all offices in the Public Departments on the Lord's Day, and to prohibit the running of trains on railways, and the departure of steamers and other vessels from port on that day. In support of the Bill he quoted from the Kingston petition several forcible arguments in its favor, and said that when they considered what was contained in the Sacred Book that lay before them on the table, and that they daily expressed a prayer to Almighty God that religion and piety might be preserved in the land, they must feel that all their prayers were a mockery so long as they permitted the express commands of the Almighty to be everywhere violated throughout the land. He concluded by moving the first reading of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON (the Chairman of the Committee appointed last year) said he had more pleasure than he could express in seconding the motion. This was one of the most important measures ever brought before Parliament, and it was alike advocated by Catholics and Protestants. The matter was one which would admit of no procrastination, and whatever excuses were urged regarding "expediency," the voice of the country would make itself heard, and not allow the subject to be staved off for another twelvemonth. The Receiver General would possibly say that the abolition of Sunday labor would interfere with the Grand Trunk Railway, of which he was President; but a question of convenience could have no weight with men accustomed to read their Bibles, and to ponder well the Divine command which was now so flagrantly violated. There was a time coming when those who despised and desecrated the Sabbath would bitterly repent the evil course which they had adopted.

Hon. Mr. ROSS would say for the Grand Trunk Railway Company that they were desirous of conforming to the laws of the land, and that they would rejoice very much if they could give their employees rest during the Sabbath day.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that a measure of this kind, if it were to be successful, ought to be initiated by the Government, inasmuch as it interfered with governmental departments, and he thought that the course pursued by hon. gentleman who had just introduced the Bill, ought not to have been taken until one more appeal had been made to the Governor General. He expressed himself surprised at the curt reply given to the hon. gentleman by the President of the Council. Was this House to be ignored and the members to be told that a respectful Address from them to his Excellency was undeserving of notice? He regretted for the credit of the House, that such a reply should have been given, and especially by a Member of the Government.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON explained, with regard to what had transpired last year, that so little satisfied was he with the reception given to the Address upon this subject, that he had resolved to bring in a Bill, and he would have done so had he not been requested to postpone it, as it was said that nothing could then be done. He assured the House that another twelve months would not be allowed to pass by unimproved.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET, adverting to the remarks of Hon. Mr. Morris, asked if his hon. friend expected his Excellency to send down a formal answer to the Address of this House, because it was the first time he had ever heard of any such mode of procedure. He had not said that the Government had taken no action on this subject; but no action had been taken on the Address simply because no action could be taken in the face of an Opposition vote in the other branch of the Legislature. With regard to the statement of his having made a curt reply, he had given no other than a short answer to a short question—had he made a long speech he supposed he would have been complimented for his courtesy. He thought there was no curtness in his reply.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS—You are mistaken.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET was, then, sorry for it. The motion he had referred to as having been proposed in the other House, was upon the question for reading a second time a Bill similar to that now before the House. The Government had, so far as they could, consistently with the public business, reduced the Sunday labour in the public departments, and the labour now performed in the public offices were merely nominal. With railways and steamboats the Government could not interfere, until a Bill was passed declaring Sunday labour illegal. If his hon. friend (Mr. Morris) asked why the Government did not introduce a Bill, he would reply by enquiring why his hon. friend did not introduce such a measure when he was Postmaster General. Perhaps his hon. friend was not a better Christian now than then. There was room for the improvement of all of them in virtue and morals—hear, hear—and he should be glad that his hon. friend was day by day improving in that direction.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS.—The question was scarcely agitated at the time you speak of.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET begged his hon. friend's pardon. The subject had been agitated for years and years, and like every other question it had grown by agitation. His hon. friend probably knew that different opinions were held regarding the proper mode of observing the Sabbath. The most learned divines said that a too strict observance of the Sabbath, instead of making it a Christian Sabbath, converted it into a Jewish Sabbath. Some people observed the Sabbath with a strictness almost astonishing, and others with a looseness which was also almost astonishing. He did not oppose the introduction of the Bill, the merits of which could be discussed when it came up for a second reading; but he had risen to say that the Government had been unable to act contrary to the opinion of the House of Assembly.

Hon. Col. PRINCE dissented from the view that a measure of this nature ought to be left to the Government. He was of opinion that when the Government refused to bring in a Bill calculated to do the great good which this measure would effect, it behoved the private members, as Christian legislators, as men living in a Christian country, desirous of giving good laws to their country, and willing to obey the commands of the Most High, to initiate such a measure. He would never subscribe to the doctrine that this House should be made subservient to the Government, and he would in this business support his hon. friend (Mr. De Blaquiere) from beginning to end. He was much surprised at what the President of the Council had said respecting eminent divines having differed upon the proper mode of keeping the Sabbath. No orthodox divines every differed upon the subject. Sceptics and Pussyites, or others who desired a little fleeting popularity, might differ—such divines as these did no honour to their calling. "Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day" were words written upon tables of stone, and it was the duty of every Christian to keep it holy.—(Hear, hear.) His correspondence was perhaps as large as that of any four other gentlemen in either House; but he never felt any inconvenience from not receiving his letters on Sunday, and he never yet heard of injury in any shape or form being done to the public by abstaining from labour on the Sabbath. The vast numbers of employees now engaged in various public departments throughout the State had a right to expect that they should be permitted to keep holy the Sabbath and abstain from labour one day in the seven. He (Col. Prince) did not profess to be a very straight-laced man, but he trusted he should ever be willing to support a measure for preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath, and he hoped the Ministry would not offer their opposition to so just, proper, and reasonable a demand.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE considered it would be derogatory to the House to move another Address to His Excellency on this subject, seeing that no attention had been paid to the previous Address. He knew of no public interest which should be allowed to stand in direct opposition to the commands of Almighty God, and if the country acted in opposition to those demands, we could expect nothing but ruin to overtake us. Nations were called to account in the generation in which they existed, and surely they had seen enough to convince them that national sins were visited by national punishments. This House, at all events, had power to free itself from associating in national guilt by perpetuating what was a violation of God's commandments. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, clearly seeing that the Government would do nothing further in this matter than they were forced to do, he would now in the name of the thousands of petitioners who, during the last three or four years, had prayed for the passing of a measure such as that now before the House, move the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a first time.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved that the Bill be read a second time on Monday next, which having been agreed to, the hon. gentleman moved that the further consideration of the motion relating to the petitions be deferred until Monday next.

Hon. Mr. MOORE suggested that the petitions should be referred to the Committee, to which would be referred the Bill in the event of its passing a second reading.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET, however, said the motion was quite in order, and it was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. FOLEY supported the motion for adjourning the debate, reading largely from works on Parliamentary precedents, in reference to the effect of moving the previous question.

While the hon. gentleman was speaking or reading, the Government and their friends kept up a variety of interesting entertainments, in the shape, of singing, cock-crowing, &c. The members for Berthier (Mr. Piche) and Richelieu (Mr. Sincennes) were the principal performers in the singing department, assisted at intervals by the Attorney General West and others. The cock-crowing was accomplished with most success by the member for Kamouraska, (Mr. Capais) and the member for Ottowa city (Mr. R. Scott) did the barking, on the whole very creditably. It was generally admitted, however, that the conductors of the singing (some of the Canadian boat songs being sung in parts) furnished most entertainment to the House, and to the handful of strangers who lingered in the galleries.

The point of order being raised, whether the singing should be permitted,

The SPEAKER ruled that it was decidedly most disorderly.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE, at five o'clock, took the floor, but was relieved from the necessity of much speaking, in consequence of the attention of the House being monopolized by the musical performance on the other side.

Mr. SHERWOOD raised a point of order. He thought the Speaker should preserve order.

The SPEAKER—To preserve order does not depend on the Speaker alone. He must be assisted by the House.

Mr. FOLEY—Hear! hear! It is evident all the disorder is on the Government side of the House.

The Concert led by the member for Berthier in the north-west corner of the House was then resumed with undiminished vigour.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD rose to a point of order. He complained that the French members had monopolized the whole of the morning with French songs. Although he did not wish to contribute to the disorder of the House, if the singing was continued, he and his Scotch friends must be allowed to start a Gaelic song in self-defence.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALLBRIDGE then resumed his remarks and was listened to for a few minutes. The motion for the previous question, moved by the member for Carleton, he said was characterized by the best writers as a trick. If so, was it not insulting to the dignity of the House, if it had any? He called upon the House, as it valued its own reputation, to vote down this trick and subterfuge.

Mr. MCKELLAR next took the floor, and occupied it for about an hour, giving place once or twice to

Mr. PANET, who informed the House that he had served as a private volunteer, that his loyalty was indisputable, that he was a cosmopolitan or citizen of the world, being able to eat a bushel of potatoes with the Irishman, twenty pounds of "ros bif" with the Englishman, and to drink a Scotchman blue over his own favourite Ferintosh.

Mr. MATTICE mounted guard for the next hour, and filled his time in a manner interesting to the House, by dipping here and there into the Public Accounts, and commenting on various important financial enquiries, which the motion of the Attorney General would prevent the Committee on Public Accounts from investigating this session.

At 11 o'clock Mr. BENJAMIN moved that the Election Committees be adjourned till to-morrow in consequence of the House being in session.

At two o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair, which was filled by Mr. Galt until the Speaker returned to the House at a few minutes before three.

About this time several motions for adjournment were made and lost.

Mr. FERGUSON took the floor at half-past two. He gave a general dissertation on the multifarious subjects appearing on the notice paper and dwelt particularly upon his own motion respecting Seperate Schools. (He sat down amid cries of "Question!" and "Call in the members!")

The members were then called in and the vote taken on Mr. Brown's resolution for the adjournment of the debate on the motion for the previous question. The motion was lost by 58 to 28.

Mr. HOGAN, at ten minutes to 3 o'clock, moved that the House do now adjourn, saying he proposed this resolution to avoid a question which would necessarily arise in ten minutes from that time—whether the debate should run into another Parliamentary day.

Mr. BROWN supported the motion and stated how necessary it was for the members to obtain some rest after the prolonged session to which they had been subjected by the hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial benches. At three o'clock he asked whether the day was now to be regarded as Tuesday or Wednesday.

The SPEAKER said that the day now was the continuation of the sitting of Tuesday.

Mr. BROWN said that he could find no precedent in the English Parliamentary proceedings of a case in which the House of Commons had sat from day through to the next day, and therefore he was unable to say what had been done there; but in Washington, where they followed a very strict Parliamentary rule, the custom was when the House sat from one day past the ordinary time of meeting the following day to take up the business of the new day. The hon. member read from a work upon the Congressional rules, a statement that the business order of each day ceased with the cessation of the day for which it was appointed. Now one rule of the House here was that the House should meet at three o'clock in the afternoon and another rule was that the ordinary daily proceedings of the House should be first presenting petitions, next reading petitions, and so forth.

The SPEAKER said that in England when the House passed over one day and into the next, a note was made of the day being passed over; but the sitting was continued. The rule of the House certainly was that it should meet at three o'clock, but it could not meet unless it had adjourned. The difficulty could only be met by an adjournment. With respect to the American rule he believed it had been correctly cited; but that was only the order in Congress, and the English custom was the other way. He therefore decided that the day was continued from the preceeding evening.

Mr. BROWN said that the occasion was so important that he would appeal from the decision.

A division took place on the appeal, and the members were found to sustain the Speaker.—Yeas 60; Nays 34.

Mr. PATRICK said it was a gross act of injustice to every member of the House, as well as to the Speaker, thus to remain in session for twenty-four hours. What was the use of it? It gave the opportunity to the Opposition to attack the Government, but they were so case-hardened that they did not care for that, as long as they had a subservient majority to back them.

Mr. JOHN CAMERON was prepared to sit till this time to-morrow, in order to have the main motion adopted.

Mr. DORION went over the argument, showing the unconstitutional character of the course proposed by the ministry. He considered however, that the Opposition had done all they could to sustain the rights of the House, and he was of opinion that they should allow the vote on the main question to be taken, throwing on the Ministry the responsibility of taking a course which would have the effect of leaving much important business undisposed of at the close of the session.

Mr. BROWN spoke briefly to the same effect, expressing his concurrence in the view taken by Mr. Dorion.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD referred to the closing proceedings of Parliament of 1851-'54. An attempt was made by the Ministry of that day to stifle enquiry, and prorogue Parliament, and the result was that the people re-elected those who had stood up for their rights and resisted the arbitrary conduct of the Government. The ground taken up by the Opposition on this occasion in resistance to a similar arbitrary proceeding, he was confident would be sustained by the verdict of the country.

The previous question was then carried on a division.

The vote being taken on the main motion of the Attorney General West, it was carried by 62 to 37.

YEAS—Messrs. Alleyn, Baby, Benjamin, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson Ferres, Fortier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Holmes, Laoelle, Lacoste, Ladorte, La Boutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, Morrison, Ouimet, Playfair, Pope, W. F. Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, R. W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Thibaudeau, and Webb—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Burwell, Cauchon, Christie, Clark, Connor, Dorion, Foley, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Howland, Laframboise, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Piche, Walker Powell, Ross, Rymal, Short, Skirton, Wallbridge, White, and Wright—37.

Mr. BROWN said that, although the session had lasted for three months, yet in consequence of adjournments moved by the Government to enable them to prepare their business, the House had only sat 48 days. Of these the Government had had 27, including the discussion on the Address; 15 had been devoted to election business, and to measures in the hands of private members, during the whole session only 6 days had been devoted. This fact clearly showed the injustice of taking away another day from private measures.

The Gold Discoveries.

The *Globe* says, a gentleman well known in Toronto, and highly esteemed, proposes to pay an immediate visit to British Oregon, where gold has recently been discovered, and desires to be informed whether there are persons in Canada who would be likely to associate themselves with him, with a view, first, to obtain reliable information in reference to the position of the country and the prospects which it holds out to settlers; and, secondly, to make arrangements for the transmission of emigrants, and their location there. This gentleman desires to be addressed "Vancouver, box 363, Toronto Post Office," and will, we have no doubt, receive numerous answers to his call. We lately mentioned that the best route to British Oregon for individuals was that by the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, having at that time no thought of large companies of emigrants being formed.—However, if the plans of "Vancouver" were carried out, we think there would be no difficulty in such companies as he proposes to form making a journey overland, not only in quicker time and with less expense, but even with less exposure to disease and danger than by the Pacific route. The journey to the Red River, either by the Canadian route through Lake Superior or by St. Pauls and then over the plains, is quite practicable; and to give an idea of the country beyond, it is only necessary to say that Sir George Simpson travelled from Fort Garry to the Pacific Ocean in twenty-seven days, stopping at the Company's posts by the way. Horses and all the necessary supplies could easily be secured at the Red River. If the gold fields by Frazer's River are at the head waters of that stream, there will be a great saving of distance. As most of our readers are aware, it is perfectly possible for a person entering a canoe at Toronto to float it, without any other aid than the labour of two men into the Pacific Ocean; and it is possible that from the Red River it might be advisable to travel by water rather than by land.—The head waters of the Saskatchewan and those of the Peace River approach each other within a few yards. The transit of Canada emigrants overland will undoubtedly have a very favourable effect in breaking up the Quarantine which the Hudson's Bay Company have preserved over the territory. The emigrant trains in search of gold cannot pass through the magnificent prairies of the Saskatchewan without leaving some traces of their progress in the shape of settlers.

Naval Preparations for the British Cruisers.

Orders have been received at Brooklyn Navy Yard, from the Navy Department at Washington, to fit out the propeller *Arctic*, the frigate *Sabine*, and the razee *Savannah*, as speedily as possible, for the reinforcement of the Squadron. Commander Harstiene having volunteered to go to the Gulf to protect American commerce from the aggressions of British cruisers, had been appointed to the command of the *Arctic*, and her outfit has been pushed forward with dispatch. Yesterday three guns were mounted upon her: two thirty-two pounders, and one eighteen pounder swivel. She is provisioned for three months, and carries a crew of forty men, including a guard of marines. Her officers are: Commander Harstiene, Lieuts. Mullaney, Rochelle and McCrae, Engineer Stimer, and Surgeon Hudson. Her outfit will be completed and she will sail probably on Wednesday.

The *Arctic* was one of the vessels sent out to the North Seas, under Commander Hartstiene, in search of Dr. Kane. She is a little tub, with no great pretensions to sea-going qualities, except her staunchness, having been built for a light ship. She was originally very strong and the additional sheating and bracing which she has received to fit her for the Arctic service rendered her as stiff as a seventy-four. Her engine, however, is nothing to brag of, being capable under the most favorable circumstances, of driving her along only about 8 knots an hour. Commander Harstiene, however, will no doubt do the best he can with the limited means at his command, to maintain the honour and dignity of the nation.

The steam-frigate *Wabash* goes into commission to-day, and will sail for the gulf at once.

The little steamer *Water Witch*, Lieut. Lovell, commanding, sailed yesterday for Washington with a draft of men for the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*. By the way, why not send the *Plymouth*, which is quite ready for sea, down the gulf, instead of the fancy cruise as Ordnance Practice ship, on which she is about to sail? In the present emergency, when the government is clamouring for new sloops-of-war, why not make some practical use of those we have already. The *Water Witch* will be fitted out at Washington, and dispatched to the Gulf in charge of Commander John Rogers.

The old war frigate *Sabine*, begun some 25 years ago, and not finished yet, will probably be in a sailing trim in about six weeks. She is waiting the departure of the *Wabash* to take her place under the shears, and receive her masts. The razee *Savannah* is still in the dock, and will not be ready for sea in less than six weeks.

Swill Milk and Lager Bier.

The great city is periodically attacked by a violent fit of peritanical, moral, and sanatory enthusiasm. The return of fever and ague to our mortal frames is not more regular, than the annual crusade of our City Sachems against the evils of Sunday trading, and of selling unwholesome provisions. Only this week, with the first edition of asparagus in our mouths, and while the palate yet feels sentimental under the delicate of Spring's choicest gifts, our eyes are astonished and our digestions impaired by the revelations of the lager bier and swill-milk trades.

One of our weekly cotemporaries opened his batteries by a series of pictorial and descriptive attacks upon the system of manufacturing milk for our juvenile population; and in the nurseries of Gotham a voice of lamentation and horror was raised. Not content with the harmless product of the cow with an iron tail, our dealers in pure country milk have, as it appears, continued to poison the whole community with a deleterious compound called swill milk, made from the cow with the inoculated tail—for, like children for the small-pox, city cows must be treated homœopathically for what may be called the swill-fever, the effect being manifested in a gradual disappearance of the vital principle. The streets are full of colored representations of the loathsome manner of desecration by which the poor were not the chief sufferers. The window of the darkened chamber being usually left a little way open, and watchers by the corpse not being customary in houses of the rich, thieves entering by the window laid their hands on the unburied.

In those days, too, if anybody was found drowned in a canal and brought to shore, it was a common thing for some ruffian to affect loud grief, to claim the corpse as that of a dear wife or daughter, and cause it to be carried to the lodging, out of which it presently departed in a sack to be exchanged for nine or ten pieces of gold. The body was thus in every sense disposed of. After a few days under the hands of the dissector all trace of its identity had vanished. Here was, for society, the most terrible fact of all. When the value of a dead body was great, when towns were full of unconsidered friendless men whom nobody would miss, and whose muscles and bones were as valuable as those of kings, the last hindrance to crime in the minds of those who feared only the vengeance of the law was removed, for the perplexing question, how to destroy the evidence of crime remaining in the body of the victim, was removed entirely, and the price of blood was paid by the same hand that destroyed the evidence of guilt.

For some time murder had been one source of coure a comparatively small source, still a source—of supply to the dissecting-rooms, and had not been suspected by the surgeons, though there were some few of them whom the habit of receiving into schools of anatomy subjects for the use of pupils without any close inquiry into the manner of obtaining them, led to a degree of negligence unquestionably criminal. The truth first flashed upon the country at Edinburgh. A half-witted man, friendless, but well known to sight in Edinburgh streets, was no more seen. Edinburgh is not so large a town but that a man well known by sight can be missed, and his disappearance talked about. Some question arose as to the disappearance of Daft Jamie, into the midst of which a medical student brought the news that he had seen him on a certain day and at a certain time laid out in a certain dissecting-room. Nearly about the same time he was known to have been in the street alive and hale as usual. Clamour arose. The house of Dr. Knox (to whom the dissecting-room in question belonged) was stormed by the populace, and the doctor was mobbed.

The trial of William Burke, whose name has added a word to the English language, took place at Edinburgh, on the day before Christmas Day in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight. He was tried for three murders, Hare being evidence against him, and confessed, after conviction, that within a few months he and Hare had committed sixteen murders, selling the body in each case to Dr. Knox in Surgeon's Square. When trafficking, they represented to the Doctor, to avert suspicion, that they had purchased these bodies, of relations of the dead in different parts of the town. No suspicion seemed to have been excited. Hare kept a lodging-house, and tried lodgers with drink. If they would drink till they lay powerless on the floor, they were then suffocated—one man holding the mouth, nose, and chin, the other holding the whole body down and pressing on the breast. It was only at the previous Christmas that Hare, having joined with Burke to sell the body of a lodger who had died in his debt, first learned with how little enquiries dead bodies were taken, and how well they were paid for. A twelvemonth contained everything; the temptation, the multitude of murders, the conviction, and the sentence to be hanged.

In eighteen hundred and thirty-one, a similar career of murder was cut short in London by the detection of Bishop and Williams. They were professed bodysnatchers. Bishop had followed the business for twelve years, and had sold, he said, from five hundred to a thousand bodies; but he confessed to only three murders: that of a boy, which led to his detection, that of a wretched woman whom he found sitting desolate with a child in her arms on the step of a door near Shoreditch church, and that of a poor boy, whom he and Williams found sleeping in the pig-market in Smithfield. As professed resurrection-men, their appearance with a body at a London hospital tended more to deaden than excite suspicion of foul play; but Mr. Partridge, then demonstrator, now professor, of anatomy at King's College, when the body of one of their victims was brought to the dissecting-room of that medical school, perceived a double reason for suspicion. The body was recently dead, the rigidity of death was upon it, the limbs were doubled and had not been laid out; and, at the same time, one of the men, by whom it was brought, volunteered an obvious falsehood, in saying that it had been taken "in the regular way"—meaning, from a grave. The police were sent for, and, to detain the suspected men, until they came, Mr. Partridge produced a fifty pound note for payment, and asked for change. They offered to go for change, but the anatomist preferred going himself, and bidding them await his return, went out to hasten the arrival of the officers of justice. There was a very bare case for suspicion. Had the man said, that the boy was found drowned (for indeed he had been suffocated in a well), it might have been supposed that he was obtained by a trick common among body-snatchers, and no more question might have been asked. Suspicion was increased also in the mind of the police inspector by the fact that a youth—though as it proved another youth—was just then advertised as missing. The three men, much to their consternation, were accordingly arrested, and two of them, being proved murderers, were hanged. They themselves were sent afterwards to King's College for dissection, and the skeleton of Bishop stands in the museum there, bobbing a bit of his own skin, on which an indignant tanner had begged leave to exercise his art.

This new discovery of the inquiries of Bishop, following upon the resolutions in the case of Burke, caused an end to be put to the existing state of things. Pending a parliamentary inquiry, public opinion, and opinion also among the members of the profession, [illegible] the law for the purpose in the

country to study his profession.

It was thought that subjects might be brought from France, and an attempt was made to begin their importation; but the smugglers seized their opportunity at the same time, and caused to arrive with rolls of lace in their dead mouths. The desecration was intolerable, and that source of supply was abandoned. Physicians, zealous for their art, left their own bodies to dissecting-rooms. An eminent Anatomist was called upon by a professional friend who said to him, "Do you know Doctor —— (we will say Doctor Smith) has left his body to you."

"Is he dead?"

"No; but he will be in a day or two, and he wants very much to see you."

The Anatomist went, and found the old physician lying in his window with the evening sun shining upon a thin face.

"I am glad you have come," he said, "I want you to hear this clause in my will." He pulled the will from beneath his pillow, and read the bequest of himself to the scalpel.

"But, my dear sir," it was urged, "does not this distress your wife? You are not called upon to sacrifice the feelings of those who are dear to you——"

"Enough, enough. That is all settled. I have one request to make. I am dying of some affection of the lungs, which I attribute to the irritation from a rib I broke some years ago. I wish you would remember to look and see whether I am right on that point. Also, one thing more. I am a bit of a phrenologist, and I should like to have a cast taken of my head before I die. Could you get that done for me?"

"Certainly, if you wish it."

"When?"

"This is Monday. Shall I send on Wednesday?"

"No; Wednesday may be too late. Send to-morrow."

The physician died, and the anatomist thought that his last wishes might be sufficiently respected without more outrage to the distracted feelings of his wife, if there were a simple post-mortem examination into the causes of death.

To this same anatomist, there was made known, in a very remarkable way, the extent of the wretchedness of a poor creature who wrote to him at the Hospital with which he was connected, signing herself "Caroline W.," and telling him that she was an unfortunate woman weary of life, and eager to lay her burden down if she could quit the world able to pay the few pounds that she owed to creditors. For these reasons, she wished to sell her body. She was of such an age—so tall, so stout—a fair complexion; and she might be seen on the Strand side of Temple Bar at a certain hour on a certain day. If he would buy her for dissection she did not want any money for herself; only his word of honour that he would pay those who might bring her body to his rooms. If he did not accept her offer, she would find somebody who would. The opinion of the police-inspector of the district was taken on the letter. Was it a bad jest? The inspector declared his belief that it was terribly earnest, and undertook to do what he considered best. He appeared at the appointed place of meeting, and scared the wretched soul away. No more was heard of her.

The disclosures made before a parliamentary committee, led to the establishment of the "Act for regulating schools of Anatomy," commonly called the Anatomy Act, now in force. By that Act, nobody can practice anatomy without a license from the Secretary of State, who appoints also inspectors of schools of anatomy. It is the duty of the inspectors to make quarterly returns of all subjects removed for anatamical examination, and to visit, at discretion, all dissecting rooms. By this Act, any person not an undertaker holding it for purpose of interment, who has lawful keeping of the body of a deceased person may permit anatomical examination of it, if no known relative objects, and if the deceased have not in the last illness expressed objection. In no case can a body be removed for such examination within forty-eight hours after decease, or without a certificate from the inspector of anatomy, which can be obtained only in return for a satisfactory medical certificate of the cause of death. No teacher of anatomy shall receive any body for examination with which the certificate of the inspector is not brought, and that certificate he shall send back to the inspector of anatomy together with a full return of various particulars. Contravention of these rules is punished with three months' imprisonment or with a fine of fifty pounds.

These regulations have entirely put an end to the old forms of body-snatching, have made murder for dissection quite impossible, and have so far tended to supply the anatomist with better means of study, that the price of a subject to the student in this country is now four pounds, instead of ten. The Act, however, does not put an end to the villainous jobbing in corpses which is still within the power of an undertaker who can get the master of a workhouse to assist his views.

The undertakers combine to extort money from the hospitals under the name of burial fees, which they raise from time to time; and the raising of which, hospitals resist as well as they can. Though the Anatomy Act specially forbids undertakers charged with the burial of a body to exercise any influence that shall concern the anatomist, he, nevertheless contrives, whenever the master of a workhouse will assist in procuring for each body surreptitiously obtained the necessary documents, to play the part of body-snatcher.

Most of our readers will remember the details made public at the late trial of the master of the Newington workhouse, for supplying bodies of the poor to Guy's Hospital in an illegal manner; the undertaker, who was chief offender, being released from prosecution on condition that he would bear witness against his accomplice. The undertaker said, that he could go to the dead-houses when he pleased. He was in the habit of taking the bodies of paupers who had died out of the workhouse into this dead-house. The relieving officer authorized him to do this. He also used to bring the remains of the dissected paupers from the hospital to be buried. In these cases the hospital paid the expense of the funeral. Three pounds ten shillings was paid by the hospital for each case. The parish only paid him five shillings and sixpence. For all the cases where the substitution took place, he was paid both by the parish and the hospital. He received two payments by this means for the burial of the same body. He was not aware that he had no right to do this. The amount allowed by the parish for the burial of paupers would be utterly insufficient, if it were not for the additional sum received from the hospital for the mutilated bodies.

That last statement is true, and no one man can doubt that the low payment was made with the tacit understanding that there were valuable perquisites [illegible] and extortion connected [illegible] undertaker's office. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Arrival of the "Indian."

Rivière du Loup, June 1st.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool on 19th ult, passed here this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 17th ultimo, the debate on the resolution concerning the Government for publication of the Indian despatch was resumed. The speakers in favour of the resolution, included Sir C. Hood, Mr. Byng, Sir C. Lewis and others, and those against it, Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Whiteside, &c. The Government supporters denounced the effort as a mere party scheme to drive out the present Ministry. On the 18th ult., in the Commons the debate upon the vote of censure was continued without eliciting anything of importance, being confined to mere asking and answering questions. A committee was granted to enquire into the best means of manning the Navy. The House adjourned till Thursday; Wednesday being the Derby day.

The London *Morning Chronicle* affirms that the Peelites will vote with the Government on the resolutions of censure, and that the ministry will have a majority. The *Times* regards the speedy formation of a new ministry as inevitable, and says it must be constructed on the most liberal basis. The *Star* says that in the event of the Derby Cabinet not being broken up, the Marquis of Candos will most likely be Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.

The *Gazette* contains a General Order announcing that Her Majesty has promoted Colonel Sir William Mansfield to the rank of Major General in recognition of his valuable services as Chief of the Staff in India.

INDIA.

The Bombay *Times* accuses General Roberts of having suffered the army of Kotah to escape, Koer Singh having carried off two millions sterling in his retreat. This is thought to be exaggerated. The Ranee of Jhansi had escaped, and was bringing back a large body of troops to besiege the English at Jhansi.

Later Indian news is telegraphed from Malta, but dates are not given.

Kotah fugitives were making for Calpee, where it was thought the rebels would make a stand.

A small Bombay force defeated the rebels in the Maltpora Mountains; otherwise, all was quiet in that Presidency.

NAPLES.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* is informed that the answer of the Neapolitan Government to the English note is decidedly negatived. It asserts the guilt of the English engineers; maintains that the King of Naples performed an act of grace, and claims that there is no ground for indemnity.

TURKEY.

It is asserted that numerous Russian agents are busily employed in the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, preparing people for a general insurrection, and that Prince Daniel will probably head the movement.

The Paris *Monsteur* of the 18th says the entry of Turkish troops into the territory of Grahora, has caused the Western powers to take new steps with Turkey, and the Sultan, listening to their advice, had sent instructions on the 14th, for the suspension of hostilities. The *Monsteur* thinks there is every reason to hope the affair will soon be peaceably adjusted.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Corn market dull. Canada, Upper 7s to 7s 6d; Lower 6s to 6s 04d. American white 7s to 7s 2d; American red 6s 4d to 6s 10d; Western canal flour 22s to 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s to 24s; Ohio 25s to 26; sour 22s to 23s. Canada sweat 22s to 25s.

Consols for money 97⅞ to 97¼; account 97⅞ to 97¼; three per cents 96¼.

Arrival of the "Harmonia."

NEW YORK, June 1.

The steamer *Harmonia*, from Hamburg via Southampton, arrived here with London dates to May 18th.

Nothing important had been done in Parliament. The debate on the Indian Bill was resumed in the Commons but no action had been taken up to the 18th.

Telegraph despatches from Bombay, received from Malta, state that Azimghur was relieved on the 15th of April by General Lugard with but trifling loss.

Brigadier Seaton defeated the rebels near Futtinghur, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their guns and ammunition.

A body of rebels in the Maltpoora Mountains had also been defeated.

A large number of Bheels had also been defeated in the Sanpore Hills, and 500 captured. British loss severe, including 5 officers.

General Rose had delayed his advance upon Calpee in consequence of the threatened demonstrations of the rebels upon Jhansi.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna despatch says the Montenegrians had attacked the Turks near Ghakora and nearly annihilated their whole force killing their commander Kamel Pasha, and capturing all their guns. The Montenegrians' loss was 200 killed and wounded. The Turks numbered 7,000 strong, and the Montenegrians 5,000.

The London *Times* says rumours are prevalent in political circles, concerning the intention of France towards Belgium, and that at Brussels the prospect of a French invasion was a familiar topic of discussion.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the fortifications of Konigsberg are to be considerably strengthened, and 16 additional forts are to be erected at Spardam.

Three Australian vessels arrived at London on the 17th bringing nearly 100,000 ounces of gold.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Lord Napier has received 4th despatches to Admiral Stuart, sent from Washington yesterday, to be forwarded from Halifax [illegible] steamer to Bermuda. He has [illegible] to order [illegible] of American vessels pending the instruction of Her Majesty's government.

The Right of Search.

[illegible] Charles Sumner, a strong public [illegible] Slave trade to be piracy [illegible] the Slave trade to be piracy [illegible] The [illegible] law or also of the [illegible] ...

[illegible] speaker says that [illegible] that the [illegible] have a [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Books, Stationery, &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Store, as render it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Science and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Papier Mache Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices **For Cash.**

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes at the lowest **Cash Prices.**

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.—Periodicals, Magazines, and Reviews, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Boquet" for Piano-Forte, &c., just received at the

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', 22nd April, 1856. 16

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of VOCAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Peterboro', April 15, 1856.

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED.

LIFE OF GEN. HAVELOCK WITH PORTRAIT 75 cents.

The Coral Island, a tale for boys, by R. M. Ballantyne, $1.50.

Ungava, a tale of the Esquimaux, by do. $1.25.

Leaves from Heaven for life on Earth, or illustrations of the book of Proverbs, 2nd series, by Rev. Wm. Arnott, Glasgow, $1.50.

Masters and Workmen; a tale for the times, 50 cents.

The Roby Family, by A. L. O. E.—50 cents.

Flora; or Self-Deception, by do.—50 cents.

Cats and Dogs; or Nature's Warriors and God's Workers, by Mrs. Hugh Miller.—$1.

The Young Fur Traders, by R. M. Ballantyne. —$1 25.

Inquire Within; or over 3,700 facts for the People.—$1.

The Reason Why, by same author.—$1.

Davies' New School Arithmetic.

Geography and History of British America, Illustrated, by A. G. Hodgins—50 cts.

The Canadian Pocket Ledger, containing Interest, Time and Wages Tables, arranged for the Decimal system, &c., &c., by W. S. Noad.—50 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Children's Toy Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', April 29, 1856.

PAPER AND STATIONERY
WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AND STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four Extensive Mills—that they are sole agents for the FIRST PRIZE

Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1846, and in Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent. from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

The ordinary sizes of PRINTING PAPER always in Stock, and Paper of any size and weight made to order.

Additional attention will in future be given to

IMPORTED STATIONERY, &c.,

their intention being to make their Warehouse a Depot where Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers, &c., will always find a full and complete assortment of the best

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods.

Orders per post will have our best attention.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

May 5, 1858. 18

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 49

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He also

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, to dispose of they can be purchased here or in any other market, and at a saving that will be found worth their while.

His Shop is on the corner of GEORGE ST. opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, where he will continue his business as heretofore, and where all orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ Logs Sawed and Ground to point order.

W. HOOEY.

Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1857.

Hotels, &c.,

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them so to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.
GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 26th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBORO
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Caisse's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

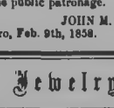
BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 8

Jewelry.



WILLIAM H. SLATER,

BEGS to announce to the people of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened business in the

NEW STORE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
Near the new Hotel, where he keeps a very neat and large supply of the best articles in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.

ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Fancy Goods

Imported from the first manufactories.

The subscriber keeps a good assortment of very superior

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

English Patent Levers, as well as Swiss Watches, Levers and Cylinders,

And is able to sell those articles lower, for Cash, than any other House in Town.

☞ A Ladies fine Gold Watch will be warranted and sold for twenty-five dollars.

☞ Parties wishing to make presents will find in his store a general supply of fancy articles.

W. H. S. will visit the surrounding Villages every two months; orders will be taken for any article in the above line.

☞ Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted for twelve months."

ENGRAVING

Done to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Second hand Clocks, Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange, and old Gold and Silver bought.

A Call is Solicited.

Peterborough, February 9th, 1858. 6

CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at
J. B. ORMOND'S,
Practical Watchmaker,
Hunter Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., of every description, accurately and carefully repaired.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1857. 50

STONABEE WOOLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg, to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYEING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business to enjoy a share of public patronage.

☞ FOR SALE, as usual, a large assortment of Flannels, Tweeds, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

☞ The highest price in CASH will be given for all kinds of wool.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.

Peterboro', April 2nd, 1858. 14

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—W. C. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOFFAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,600. Paid up Capital, $420,358.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure Vienna Plaster for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 12

MEDICAL.

PERSONS desirous of Consulting Dr. TROWSON, can see him at the residence of the late Judge Hall, Beaver Mead.

April 1st, 1858. 13

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to announce to those indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, that the Judge having come, those who do not choose to pay this month without costs will be very apt to pay next month with costs.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', May 19, 1856. 19—6t

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him as aforesaid him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such conduct in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

Measured work done on the shortest notice.

DUNLOP & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 3

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons owing Taxes to the Corporation of Peterborough, that he will be in attendance at his Office in the Town Hall, every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

All Taxes due after the 1st of February next, will be collected with costs without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro', Jan. 21st, 1858. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained a heavy loss by fire, would respectfully request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, or he will be obliged to hand their Notes and Accounts over for collection.

JAS. STEVENSON.

Peterboro' Aug 1857. 32.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Poole, situated on Sherbrooke Street. Apply to Mr. E. Poole or T. Poole, North Monaghan.

5th May, 1858. 18

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,

One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
OPEN TO
LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE,	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S, 2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 25	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANYERS, 4 10	MANYERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Miscellaneous.

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
AND
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DIRECTORS of the Peterborough Mechanics Institute and Library Association respectfully invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Town and vicinity to the sustaining of a good READING ROOM and LIBRARY in their midst. The advantages of such must in so evident to every one, that they do not consider it necessary to urge them here. About 100 Papers and Periodicals from different parts of the Canadas and the United States, are received weekly in the Reading Room; and it is intended, should sufficient encouragement be received, to procure in addition to these at an early day, some of the leading British Newspapers. The Library contains 250 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The terms of subscription have been placed very low so as to place the advantages within the reach of every person in the community. The establishment of the subscription is 7s 6d, to all whom 10s 1½ payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received, at any time, by the Secretary at the Reading Room, in the Secretary's office, Burnham's Block, or at the Bookstore of Messrs. Sawers & Murray.

A. E. BIGGS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Literary Institute,
May 5th, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro. March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

For Sale or to Let.

FOR a term of years, the Shop and Dwelling House in Peterboro' East, at present occupied by the subscriber. This is a good stand for business, the Taxes are light, and the rent if it is rented, will be moderate, and if sold the price will be low.

Apply to
WILLIAM DOBBIN.

Peterboro' East, March 15th, 1858. 11.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Worsteds, of very Superio Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES & REVIEWS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVING now made arrangements for a regular supply of all the leading American, and English Papers, Magazines, &c., would invite attention to the following List of Prices at which they are prepared to supply the Public:—

	s.	d.
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	0	4½
Harper's Weekly	0	4
Ballou's Pictorial	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
New York Ledger	0	3½
Waverly Magazine	0	4½
Flag of Our Union	0	3½
Scottish American Journal	0	4
Illustrated London News, (prices vary)	1	3
" " Times	0	7½
Punch	0	7½
Harpers Magazine	1	3
Godey's Lady's Book	1	3
Putnam's Monthly	1	3
Household Words	1	3
Atlantic Monthly	1	3
Blackwood's Magazine	1	3
Chamber's Journal	1	0
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	1	0
Mrs. Stephen's "	1	0
Ballou's Monthly	0	7½
Yankee Notions	0	7½

&c., &c., &c.

☞ To Subscribers by the Year—*paid in advance*—they can offer more liberal terms on most of the above. *Orders Respectfully Solicited.*

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

orboro', 15th April, 1858.

M'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,
ALSO
WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

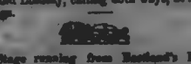
McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

LEAVES Lindsay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, for Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and Mud Lake.

Returning the *FLY* leaves Mud Lake, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, for Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, calling both ways, at all the landings.



A Stage running from Eastburn's Livery Stables, in connection with the Steamer leaves at 7 A. M., on the days of going from Peterboro', and at 4 P. M. on the days of arriving at Peterboro'.

☞ Tourists, desirous of making a round of the Lakes, will be elected at much reduced rates.

☞ Baggage at passengers risque, on board the *FLY*, or at Eastburn's Livery Stables, or at the Steamer office, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', May 10, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE?

Corner of HUNTER AND ADELAIDE STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 15, 1857. 41

JUST ARRIVED!
FRESH SEEDS!
Direct from Great Britain
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AND AT
REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH

THE FOLLOWING are the various kinds, viz:—

Skirving's improved Purple Top Yellow Swede Turnip.
Laing's " " "
White Globe Turnip.
Skirving's improved Purple Top Bullock do.
Large White Belgian Carrot.
Altringham Red "
Large Orange "
Long Red Mangold Wurtzel.
Yellow Globe "
Sandy Oats and Tares or Vetches.
Chevalier and Common Barley.
Rye Grass, White Clover, Onion, Best and Rape Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ To induce Farmers to purchase in quantities, the Subscribers will allow 10 per cent upon any sale amounting to over Five Dollars Cash.

An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', April 29, 1858. 17

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY,

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1858.

TIME TABLE:

On and after Monday 24th May, 1858, Trains will depart as follows, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, East and West:—

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

Leave Peterboro' at 8.00, A. M., Arrive at Cobourg 10.00 A. M.

Leave Peterboro' at 4.00 P. M., Arrive at Cobourg 6.00 P. M.

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'.

Leave Cobourg at 11.20 A. M., and do. G. T. R. " 11.35 A. M., Arrive at Peterboro' 1.36 P. M.

Leave Cobourg at 2.45 P. M., and do. G. T. R. " 10.00 P. M., Arrive at Peterboro' 11.00, night.

Grand Trunk Railway Accommodation Trains leave Cobourg for the East at 2.10 P. M. and for the West at 11.30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

LEAVE
Cobourg Station at..... 8.00 A.M.
Arrive at Peterboro' Station at. 10.30 "

LEAVE
Peterboro' Station at..... 4.15 P.M.
Arrive at Cobourg Station at... 6.45 "

Passengers by this arrangement can leave Kingston, Toronto, and intermediate Stations for Peterboro', transact business and return the same day.

To Excursionists a more agreeable trip cannot be had, affording as it does an opportunity of visiting the beautiful Inland Seaonery of Rice Lake.

To Sportsmen and Picknickers this arrangement will offer great inducements. Boats and Canoes procurable on the Lake at all times.

Passengers by Grand Trunk Railway, will change Cars at Cobourg Junction.

☞ Through Tickets for Peterboro' to be had at the Stations of G. T. Railway.

Return Tickets Available Same Day Only

Cobourg to Peterboro' and back..... $1 50
Cobourg to Keene and back..... 1 25
Cobourg to Indian Village and back..... 1 00

GEO. H. DOWNIE,
Secretary

JAMES BARBER,
Supt. Running Depart.

G. & P. R. OFFICE,
Cobourg, 22d May, 1858. 21

CASH FOR TALLOW.

THE HIGHEST Market price in CASH paid for all descriptions of Tallow and Soap Grease, at the Pine Grove Factory.

WM. HOOEY.

Port Hope, May 22, 1858. 6t

PINE GROVE
SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned having leased the above establishment will from this date be prepared to supply the trade with SOAP and CANDLES of a Superior Quality at Toronto Prices.

WM. HOOEY.

Port Hope, May 22, 1858. 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received large additions to their Stock of

STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,

To which they would respectfully direct attention. In the present consignment they have added

Albums, Keepsakes, Philoposeon,
Embossed and Tinted Note Papers and Envelopes,
Counting House Pencils, Red and Blue Lead,
New Patent Drapers Ale-sights Inkstands, for regulating the supply of Ink,
Duplicate Impression Papers for Embroidering, Copying Plans, Drawings, Pictures &c., &c.
Marking Ink, Cloth Stencilers, Carmine Ink,
Pencil Sharpeners, Blank Promissory Notes in Sheets and Books,
Portmonaies, Conversation Cards,
Sunday School Cards and Scripture Maps, &c., &c., &c.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

TOY BOOKS
AND
PICTURE CARDS

For Children also received.

N. B.—In a few days they will also add a large Stock of the well known publications of Carter & Brothers, New York.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
New Book, Stationery and Music Store,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE-STREET.

Peterboro,' May, 1858. 20.

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,
BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of gentlemen and their families. He trusts that his determination to keep a well conducted house, and to make his charges moderate, will be encouragement enough for their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house in the most desirable in the village, being in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office, Steamboat Landing, and all the important business establishments. The STABLING is large and commodious, and attended to by a careful Ostler. In short no pains will be spared to render the establishment in every respect worthy the patronage of the public.

Bobcaygeon, May 22, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

CHALLENGE!
Professor Roe,
(Late of Toronto,)
THE ONLY WHITE BARBER IN TOWN,
Can beat any
NIGGER
Shaving or Hair-Cutting, for 9 1/2d.

SHOP opposite W. A. SCOTT'S,
George Street.,
Peterboro,' March 16th, 1858. 11

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.
Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

ELLIS'S
PATENT
ARTIFICIAL STONE.
Patented March, 1857.

Ground Lime Works, Port Hope, Canada West.

THIS is a cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible, and beautiful *Building material*, and one which can be manufactured and used in all situations in lieu of Stone and Brick.

The Composition of the various strata of the Globe indicates the course to be pursued in Manufacturing, by artificial means, a material for Building purposes, cheap, unabsorbent, indestructible and beautiful, and the closer we follow the laws of nature the more our efforts will be crowned with success.

All material is impressed with its own peculiar affinities, and will unite and chemically combine with, and blend into one homogeneous mass, when brought into favorable contact with that material for which it has a peculiar affinity.

Sometimes, this chemical union or blending, can be effected only by the presence of a third or several materials having an affinity for each of the other two or more materials; and in the manufacture of artificial stone blocks I endeavor to follow the laws of nature, by simply bringing into contact substances which, when properly manipulated, chemically combine and form a substance quite distinct from either previous to their contact.

The numerous experiments and specimens made by me, satisfactorily demonstrate that if the constituents of any mineral body which, by nature, will chemically, or can be made to chemically combine with Lime, be mixed in true proportions, with a due amount of moisture, a union or chemical cementation of their particles will take place under a proper amount of pressure.

These artificial aggregations of particles with due amount of moisture and pressure will in a short period of time, become so undeniably near in appearance and qualities to the products of nature as not to distinguished by the eye from natural stones, and will resist all exercess of climate; forming a solid homogeneous mass they will continue to grow harder by exposure to the atmosphere, and will continue to do so either in dry or moist situations.

The advantages of this discovery may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The base or principal ingredient of this artificial stone can be procured in every locality.

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Third. It can be made to imitate Marble, Granite, Porphery, Slate, &c., &c., of any size and form for Building, Architectural or Ornamental application, such as Walls, Columns, Cornices Chimney Tops, Roofing, Paving, Pipes, Drain Tiles, or any other Architectural Engineering, Sepulcral, Sanatory and domestic uses.

Fourth. Its DURABILITY.—It grows harder with every change of the atmosphere, and can be manufactured during all states of the weather without injuring its qualities.

Fifth. It can be applied to all species of Plastering and worked to resemble Marble in such a manner as to obtain, in a short time, a solid surface, which may be colored, painted and polished, with sufficient perfection to allow of its being used instead of the more precious marbles or stones, to form mouldings, bas reliefs, and other analagous objects of decoration.

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

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The Examiner.

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The Examiner is published every Thursday, at the Office in Burnham's Block, Peterborough.

Business Directory.

MR. DUNBRTON,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

SHAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
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Peterboro,' June, 1856.

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BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, to the International Telegraph Office, South side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. BENDER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

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SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

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May, 1856. 18

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Atlantic Steam Navigation.

We copy the following from the correspondence of the *Montreal Herald*. The facts stated in reference to Steam Communication across the Atlantic will be found very interesting at present, when our noble line of Steamers is commanding the admiration of all, even of our prejudiced friends across the line, who propose now, we believe an agreement with the Canadian Steamers for the transmission of the U. S. Mails.—At the same time it is only justice to one holding the position of Dr. Lardner to give publicity to these letters:—

THE HON. WENDALL PHILIPS AND DR. LARDNER.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Herald)

SIR,—The Honourable Wendall Philips, in his Lecture on the "Lost Arts," delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, on the 11th inst., stated that the first steam vessel from Britain to America brought with it Dr. Lardner's opinion that it was impossible to cross the Atlantic in a steamer. The announcement produced all the effect the lecturer could reasonably anticipate; but, unfortunately, it is entirely without foundation. Not only so, but, as Dr. Lardner's view were published in August, 1836, and the "Sirius" did not sail for New York till April, 1838 there is, evidently, a straining at effect in saying the "first steamer" brought them; but he who would be a popular lecturer must not be very particular.

Apart from the interest which personal kindness received from Dr. Lardner makes me feel towards him, and the desire to see justice done to a man to whom the present generation are much indebted, the bearing of the statement in the lecture is such that I venture to trouble you with the facts of the case; and I believe Mr. Philips will be very glad to have the opportunity of correcting his mistake, for I imagined he is desirous of rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's.

The idea of establishing steam communication between Europe and America did not assume a definite form till the year 1836.

For a good many years previous to this date, however, steamers had plied regularly between Glasgow and Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, Dundee and London, London and Rotterdam, Bristol and Cork, &c., &c., and in the year 1821 the mail service between Dublin and Holyhead, and Dover and Calais, was performed by steamers.

Several years prior to 1836 lines of steamers had been established between Great Britain and ports in the Mediterranean, having such places as Corunna, Lisbon and Gibraltar as coaling stations.

Steam vessels had thus for a good many years been sailing in waters quite as stormy as the waters of the Atlantic, and the question to every one in the least acquainted with the subject in 1836 was, "Can steamers carry a sufficient quantity of coal to serve the voyage between Britain and America?"

This really was the point about which so much was written and spoken.

To believe that Dr. Lardner—a man eminent for his learning, and, be it remarked, for his knowledge of the powers of the steam-engine—should, in the face of this evidence, assert that the crossing of the Atlantic in a steamer was an impossibility, is surely asking to believe too much.

But these were not the only grounds for inferring the practicability of steamers crossing the Atlantic.

On the 25th of May, 1819 the New York built steamer "Savannah" sailed from Savannah and arrived in Liverpool on the 20th of June, having run a part of the way under canvas. She afterwards visited Denmark, Norway and Russia, and returned to Savannah in the month of November of the same year.

This was the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic.

I think I am correct in saying that the "Curacoa" also crossed the Atlantic before 1836, but cannot at present refer to authorities.

It may, therefore, be said it was utterly impossible Dr. Lardner could mean that steam vessels could not cross the Atlantic, as he and all others interested in the matter knew the voyage had already been performed.

In 1836 two companies proposed running steamers between Great Britain and America. One proposed making a port on the West Coast of Ireland, Halifax and Boston their stations; the other proposed making Bristol and New York their stations. *At the meeting of the British Association for the promotion of Science, held in Dublin that year, Dr. Lardner advocated the former of these projects.*

The next meeting of the British Association was held in Bristol, on the 25th of August, 1837, to which the *Times* sent a special reporter, with particular instructions to report the discussion on the Atlantic steam voyage. In the *Times* of the 27th of August the report appeared, of which the following is an extract:—

"Dr. Lardner said he would beg of any one, and more especially of those who had a direct interest in the inquiry, to dismiss from their minds all previously-formed judgments about it, and *stong especially on this question, as he grounded against the conclusion of mere theory;* for if ever there was one point in practice, of a commercial nature, which more than another required to be founded on experience, it was this one of extending steam navigation to voyages of extraordinary length. *He was aware they were the greatest hard ordeals,* at least there existed that his own opinions were averse to it. That statement was totally wrong; but he did not lend that great weight, should the proposition of the adoption of the means of carrying out the project into effect. Almost all improvement, at the first entrance, for a difficulty would start behind the ordinary considerations of the human."

Mr. Guest Rankin said that he had listened with great attention to the interesting statements which had been made by Dr. Lardner. It seemed to him that the question was one of great importance, and that it would be a subject of regret if the Association should separate without some further discussion upon it. He was aware that the subject was one of great difficulty, and that it was one which required to be treated with great caution; but he thought that the Association would be wanting in its duty if it did not express some opin

as they knew that all these charges of bribery and corruption were against members of the Administration and their supporters, and it was very suspicious that the member for Hastings put a clause into his motion, that these enquiries should not affect the seats of members, no matter how great the grounds that might be proved against them.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—Cannot unseat the members of course.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—No! Cannot even recommend the House to unseat him. He moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "with out thereby affecting the seats of members."

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—No objection.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—And that it be an instruction to the committee to enquire into the cases of Montreal, Quebec and Verchores.

Atty Gen. CARTIER—Put in Toronto.

Mr. BROWN—Certainly.

Hon J. S. MACDONALD said he was always willing to show respect for members of the Administration, and therefore gave them the precedence. (Laughter.) But he was quite willing to add Toronto to his motion. The members of the Administration, he hoped, would not be afraid to consent that they should be the first to pass through the ordeal.

Mr. BENJAMIN had taken no instructions; but he certainly had consulted the Attorney General, after he drew his motion. He was willing to strike out the words objected to; but he should object to any addition.

Mr. FERRES thought that if there were to be any instructions to the Committee, the gentlemen on his side the House might wish to begin with the member for Grey, or the member for South Oxford; and then go to the member for Montreal, Mr. McGee.

Mr. McGEE—I want you to do so, and have done so.

Mr. FERRES—Oh, that was all understood. The hon. member knew that members on his side of the House would adhere to law, and that was his security. But if this motion was carried it would show that while they were determined to adhere to law, they would also adhere to equity, so that it did not affect the seats of members. —(Ironical cheers from the Opposition.)—They were ready to have a full enquiry made in order to the suggestion of remedies. The Committee might even enquire how it was that certain election petitions were withdrawn by agreement, especially when there was but a majority of one.

Dr. CONNOR was perfectly willing.

Mr. ROSE had no objection to the members of the committee individually; but it was formed in some part of the Hospital—(the Government offices)—over the way. The Committee was one named by the Government, and it ought not to insist upon the reference of these matters to such a body. What fair play could be expected from such a Committee—from parties who had treated as matters of no moment all questions of this kind, and who, from one reason or another had followed exactly in the course marked out for them by the members of the Government. He moved to strike out the words "Committee of Privileges and Elections" and to insert the words "a Special Committee of nine members to be named by the House."

Mr. W. F. POWELL said that the hon. member for Beauce had now a great horror of that corrupt hospital; but he must say that when he supported the Government while the hon. member was a member of it, he received as much blame as any one could do, on account of supporting stupid and incapable people. The hon. member's own seat had been contested by Mr. Chapman through a whole session, during which Mr. Rose relied on mere technicalities, and at the end of the time got the expenses paid out of the Contingent fund, because he could not pay for it himself.

Mr. BROWN said that the attack of the hon. member for Carleton on the hon. member for Beauce was as usual with that gentleman's attacks utterly without foundation. Instead of Mr. Chapman having petitioned and Mr. Rose keeping the seat, Mr. Rose was the petitioner who was kept out of his seat by Mr. Chapman. And it ill became a gentleman who had all along supported the Government to which Mr. Rose had belonged to make the observations which had just been made as to that Government. Nothing could better show the intention of the present motion than the present member for Brome. The whole thing was intended to cast ridicule upon the inquiries into the election frauds so as to confuse the whole matter, and enable the gentlemen opposite and their followers, some of whom sat there as the House had declared by a majority of 300 forged votes to throw off the shame that attached to them, to make it appear that all members of the House were equally guilty. It was for this reason that the hon. gentleman talked about enquiring into the elections for Grey, Toronto and South Oxford. There was just as much truth in the insinuations with respect to those elections as there was in the statement made by the member for Carleton with respect to the member for Beauce.—For his part he defied and courted an enquiry into the Toronto election, and any motion made tending in that direction he would accept. There was no understanding whatever for the withdrawal of the petition against him, and he could only say, that there was not the slightest truth in the story. The petition was got up entirely by a man named Rees, and there was a story in it about his paying $5 a-day to 3 cabmen whose name he did not know, and with whom he had nothing to do. Then it was alleged that a certain House was kept open. It was utterly untrue. Not a sixpence was paid for keeping it open. He challenged the proof. As in South Oxford if the contest had gone on the sitting member would have established a majority of 60 or 70 votes. The petitioner, who was a personal friend of his own, abandoned the contest on account of the expenses and became so fond it useless to try to push it on. Let any enquiry into any election be asked for, and on behalf of the Grand Trunk they were ready to respond; but they did not expect fair play from a Committee having upon it 15 members of the Government, also of the House. That it was proposed to give this Committee a roving commission to take up just what they pleased, and to enquire as they liked, into what they liked, at the end of the session, when perhaps there would be no time for defence. The object was plain. Members knew that the votes they were giving to stop enquiry had brought a great storm of popular indignation against them and they were trying to stop it, by a motion that would give them a chance to tell their constituents that though they had opposed every single enquiry they wanted to make one enquiry on their. Such proceedings, carried through they may be, deceived no one. It was stated that this Committee of Privileges and Elections was appointed by a committing committee of which he was a member and that there was no objection. How could any objection be possible? there were four of his friends and four Rhinelanders on the committee, and

how for Cornwall had on a former occasion voted to refer to that Committee the question of the recognizances of the Montreal petition. As to the statement of the member for Grey, that his election had cost him fewer pounds than his (Mr. Macdonald's) had cost him pounds, he was happy to hear it for the sake of the hon. member's pocket, for the Kingston election had not cost him a single sixpence. The member for Hastings, who thought, deserved the thanks of the House for making his motion. It had not originated in any suggestion of his (the Attorney General's), but it met with his cordial approval. If petition had been presented against the member for Grey, but had been dismissed on account of some informality in the recognizances.—Was it not right that there should be some enquiry as to that? A petition charging bribery and corruption against the junior member for Toronto; but by some mysterious arrangement, both petitions were withdrawn on the same day. Was not that somewhat to be enquired into? Being in Toronto at the time, he was aware that there was an extraordinary current of popular feeling in favour of the senior member —more the pity, he thought. Still, when so serious a charge was brought, and mysteriously disappeared, it was right to have it enquired into.

Mr. BROWN stated that his case differed widely from those of members and supporters of the Government who had fought off the petitions against them on the ground of informalities. But, though there were more serious informalities attaching to the petition against himself than to any other petition, he had entirely waived these, and all through had challenged enquiry. (Hear, hear.)

Major CAMPBELL did not think the motion of the member for Hastings sufficiently specific. The Committee should receive precise instructions what they were to do—that they should, for example, take up all petitions which had been presented to the House, and all petitions which had gone before judges, in the terms of the Act of last session.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND, while of opinion that the Committee on Elections and Privileges was the right tribunal to which to refer these matters, concurred in the view of the member for Rouville as to the necessity for making the subject more specific, if any practical good was to be done. He intimated that he would move an amendment to that effect, and hoped the hon. member for Cornwall would allow him to put it.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD declined doing so.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was negatived on a division.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND then moved that all the words after "forthwith," in the original motion, be struck out, and that the following be added:—"That the said committee be authorised and instructed to enquire into all breaches of the election laws during the last general election proceeding to enquire in the first place, into all such matters as shall have been complained of in all the petitions presented to this House, and in all the petitions or notices presented submitted to any judge or commissioner, acting under the Act of last session relating to controverted elections, which have been rejected by reason of the inobservance of formalities, or for any other cause whatsoever —that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers—and that it be an instruction to the said committee that before proceeding to enquire into any election notice be given in writing to the petitioners if any, and to the sitting member, informing them of the day and hour on which such enquiry shall be proceeded with, and to report to the House their opinion as to the best means to punish for the past, and to prevent for the future, all such breaches of the law."

Atty. Gen. CARTIER suggested that all petitions yet *to be* received should be included in the motion.

Sol. Gen. ROSE suggested that it should include petitions "withdrawn" as well as "rejected."

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND accepted both suggestions, and incorporated them in his motion.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he wished to have his views, recorded on the Journals, and as he could not support the amendment in its present shape, he would move that the amendment to amend by striking out all the words after the word "that" and inserting the words following.—It is expedient that all complaints submitted by petition to this House, and not already referred to a Select Committee, by petitions, under the Election Acts of 1851 and 1857, complaining of bribery, corruption, violence, and all breaches of the law of election, be examined and enquired into at the bar of this House alone.

Mr. BROWN thought the general principle herein contained was a correct one; but at the same time he thought it could not be carried out. The election frauds had reached their climax, and he hoped the committee proposed would set themselves to work and endeavour to discover some remedy not only for the frauds themselves but also for cases of corruption of whatever kind. He trusted they would enquire into the laws in force in England for the prevention of bribery and corruption, and seriously consider if a similar system might not be advantageously adopted in Canada. (Hear, hear.) In England the election accounts of the candidates were submitted to auditors, and no such accounts were permitted to be paid without the certificates of these auditors. What the Attorney General had stated was perfectly true—there were some members returned at little expense to themselves; but he thought it would be admitted that in almost every election charges were made upon candidates of a most improper kind, and which it was almost impossible they could resist. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the amendment last proposed, he thought it was preferable that when enquiries such as this could not be referred to sworn committees, an examination should take place at the bar; but at the same time, as he was afraid the amendment of the hon. member for Cornwall would, were it to pass, remain a dead letter on the statute book, and as a remedy was urgently required, he trusted the amendments would be withdrawn, and the amendment of the hon. member for Rouville adopted, pro. tem.

Mr. MACDONALD said that if it pro. tem. destroyed, the proceedings before the Committee would cut into them with the investigations now pending at the bar, he withdrew his name as seconder.

Attorney General MACDONALD said that the adoption of the motion could not interfere with any right or privilege now possessed by the House.

Mr. McGEE then seconded Mr. Macdonald's amendment, in place of Mr. Drummond.

The amendment was put on a division, and Mr. Drummond's motion rejected.

The main motion as amended, was carried by 83 to 8; the majority being the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, and Messrs. Papineau, Archambault, and Rymal.

Dr. CONNOR said Mr. Mowatt had gone to Sydney (Cape Breton) on the contract. If the Opposition were desirous responsible for this enquiry they should have given notice of it.

to 5 members of the Opposition. He would move that Mr. Foley and Mr. Bell two members who had been elected without a contest, be added to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—Your motion requires notice. I object.

The House at five minutes past one adjourned till Friday, Thursday being a holiday.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the second reading of the Bill to enable the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company to issue preferential bonds, and for other purposes.

In reply to remarks by Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Dr. Connor,

Hon. Mr. SMITH said that in the Railway Committee, he undertook that the bill would be made satisfactory to the bondholders. If this were not done, he would not bring it back to the House.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he had letters from parties in New York, protesting against any legislation which would affect their rights as bondholders. He hoped the hon. gentleman would allow the Bill to stand for the present.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will not. But I promise that it shall not return from the Railroad Committee unless it has the assent of all the bondholders.

Mr. BROWN said that was not enough. Before consenting to the second reading, the House ought to understand what interest the province had in this Bill. He understood that it was interested to the extend of £10,000. Was it true that the Inspector General had advanced £10,000 to this bankrupt road, out of the Marriage License, or some other public fund, without the authority of Parliament, with no authority but his own, and without any proper security for the repayment of the money? He could not consent to vote for the second reading without a full explanation from the Inspector General. He was told that the money was advanced under the pretence that the Grand Trunk, at some future time, was to pay it to the Cobourg road. He wished to know whether the object of the Bill was the repayment of this £10,000.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said that £10,000 had been advanced to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Road, after consultations with the Grand Trunk authorities, and on their undertaking to repay the amount out of the two millions of preferential loan which they were authorized to raise, and the money had been repaid by the Grand Trunk. The amount was advanced by the Government out of the consolidated chest, from a special investment fund. The securities upon which the money was advanced were previously examined by the Grand Trunk Solicitor and accepted with their approval, and consisted of real estate and the chattel property of the road. At the present moment the Cobourg Road had no advances from the Government. The advances were by the Grand Trunk, in terms of the two millions Relief Act, which authorised the Grand Trunk to make these advances.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD asked when the £10,000 was advanced, and when it was repaid by the Grand Trunk. The circumstances now stated disclosed that the Grand Trunk had too much influence with the Government, when it induced the Government prior to the Grand Trunk being able to raise money in England, to advance this £10,000 from a special fund, and without any authority from Parliament.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY—The money was lent in 1856, under the Relief Act and was paid back upwards of a year ago. As a condition of getting that Relief Act, the Legislature imposed upon the Grand Trunk the necessity of making certain advances to the Cobourg and Peterboro', the Port Hope and Lindsay, and the Prescott and Ottawa Railroads, amounting in all to £100,000 to the three roads, to enable them to be completed. The Cobourg Company then came forward and said that, unless they got an advance to make the bridge over Rice Lake, they must stop. The Grand Trunk had not then raised the money they were authorized to raise, and the Government accordingly, after consultation with the Grand Trunk, and on ample security, advanced the money, and the whole of it had since been repaid, principal and interest, by the Grand Trunk.

Mr. BROWN said that the hon. gentleman made the case worse than it was before.—This payment of £10,000 was made in 1856, and when was the Grand Trunk Relief Act passed? In 1857.

Mr. CAYLEY—In 1856.

Mr. BROWN said that the Act passed in 1856 was inoperative; the Company could raise no money under it; and another Act for their relief had to be passed last session. The money to be raised from this preferential loan was to be deposited with the agent of the Province, and was *pari passu* as each of the works proceeded. But, without waiting for the raising of these two millions, the Inspector General took it upon himself to go into the public chest, and, to serve his own ends, handed over £10,000 to this Company. And there were circumstances connected with the transaction which placed the Inspector General in a most awkward position. The brother-in-law of the Inspector General was the lessee of that road.

Mr. SMITH—He was nothing of the kind.

Mr. BROWN said that the gentleman alluded to was the lessee now. The Inspector General held a large proportion of the Debentures of the Company, and was a party to the lease.

Mr. SMITH—No!

Mr. BROWN—Well, he had it assigned to him. And was it to be tolerated that the Inspector General, because he had reasons to favour one particular road, should go and take £10,000 from a special fund, and advance it to this Company on the security of a chattel mortgage?

Six o'clock having arrived, the Speaker left the chair. When the House resumed at half-past seven, Mr. Brown not being in his place to continue his remarks, being at the Railway meeting elsewhere,

Dr. CONNOR said he opposed the Bill on a different ground from that urged by the member for Toronto. Its second clause was without precedence in Canadian legislation, and affected our character as a country the character of our securities, and our best interest abroad. It pushed the company to issue stock which should have a priority over all other loans, charges, and incumbrances whatever. He contended that there could be no principle more avowed, than that no man holding such securities should be deprived of his vested rights by a vote of this House. The Bill should not be read a second time, unless an assurance was given that no bondholder should be robbed of his security. The petition he had presented from Chief Justice Draper against the Bill was not yet printed. He hoped the consideration of the Bill would be put off till Tuesday, till the petition of the Hon. W. H. Draper be printed.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY wished to make an explanation in reference to the statement of the member for Toronto. He (Mr. Cayley) had not been aware of the terms of the lease. At the time the advance was made to the Cobourg Road, he was a member of the Grand Trunk Board, and was cognizant of all the circumstances. The Inspector General was opposed to making the advance and reluctantly consented to it. And it was a fact that at the time the money was advanced the Government had in its hands £130,000 belonging to the Grand Trunk, a part of the Loan raised under the Relief Act, and £80,000 of which the Company was entitled to have released. The Government were pressed by the Grand Trunk to make the advance, and it was in fact, not the money of the Government, but the money of the Grand Trunk that was advanced.

Mr. W. F. POWELL said that the advance of £13,000 to the Prescott and Ottawa Railroad, which was made on the same grounds as that to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Road was made in August or September, 1856. The hon. Speaker would remember that it was he who conduced the negociations.

Mr. MOWAT said that the explanations by the Inspector General and the Solicitor General did not very well harmonize. The fact was that the advance made, was not from the Grand Trunk funds, but from the marriage license fund. The Inspector General mentioned as a parallel case, the advance of £15,000 out of Uuniversity Funds to the Buffalo Railroad. He (Mr. Mowat) considered that that was a most improper proceedng, and a breach of the law, and that it should not be made a precedent. He considered it was a violation of an important public trust, when the Government took the University funds and applied them to such security as the Railway was able to give.

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Mr. SHORT said it had been objected to the Bill that it would interfere with vested rights. Hon. members might be relieved from that feeling, for he could state that, unless something was done, these vested rights were worth nothing. He believed it depended very much on some such measure as this being introduced, whether these preferential bonds would be of any value or not.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said his experience had taught him that unless a Bill was opposed in the House at its second reading, it generally came back from the committee to which it was referred, in the same shape as it was sent to them. The circumstances of this case were very extraordinary. They had had disclosed this evening, what the country never knew before, that £10,000 of the money of the Province had been advanced to this company for the purpose of aiding it in its embarrassed condition.—How were they to know how many appropriations of the same class had been made by the Government to works, in which members supporting them were interested. He was informed that the object of the present Bill was to enable the company to raise £50,000 for the purchase of the three or four miles of the Chemung Road, in which some of those hon. gentlemen were interested. It was said the rights of the bondholders would be protected. He believed it would be impossible to protect them, if the company were allowed to issue as much as £50,000 of preferential stock.

Mr. MACKENZIE complained of the waste of time for which the Government were responsible. Yesterday, because some saint was born or died on the same day a thousand years ago, the House could not sit, although all the ships were open, and members drew their days wages of six dollars for nothing. Last week the Government struggled for twenty-seven hours to get another day for their business, and now when they had a Government day, it was now nearly ten o'clock, and how had they employed it? First they had the St. James' Club Bill, that some five gentlemen in Montreal might eat and drink together, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The next was the Montreal Boulevard Bill. The Usury Bill and the Bill for the Registration of Votes[illegible] stood but for gentlemen[illegible] a road up the mountain. Now[illegible] the Bill about a Railway[illegible] were discussed[illegible] and the House[illegible] Bill.

Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, but by Mr. Harris. Some delay took place after the application was made, before the Government and the Grand Trunk were satisfied with the securities, and the advance was not made till late in 1856, or the first week or two in 1857. In February 1857, Mr. Boulton became the contractor and lessee, not to pay £10,000 a year at the end of the year but to pay it in advance, and as he was allowed to pay in debentures and not in cash the amount was raised from £9,000 to £10,000. Now, as regarded his (Mr. Cayley's) connection with the lease—when in Montreal he was asked by Mr. Boulton, whom he had assisted to find the means of paying the lease in advance, as Mr. Boulton was not a wealthy man, and because it was thought desirable to keep the lease out of jeopardy, it was assigned to him, (Mr. Cayley.) Since that time, however, it had been handed over to the Grand Trunk in security for their advances. The member for Toronto was very indignant with him for having put his hand into the public chest, to assist this Railway, but where was his indignation when the Government out of a special fund, the Universities Fund, ent £15,000 to the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad. Was the absence of indignation owing to the counties benefitted by that Railroad, such as Haldimand and Brant, were represented in this House by the hon. gentleman's potitical friends? The security in that case also was a chattel mortgage.

Dr. CONNOR—And bonds to the value of twice the amount.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY—Bonds, which were worthless and were no security at all.

Hon. Mr. MERRITT was of opinion that the second reading should be allowed, with a view to the Bill going before the Railroad Committee. And he entirely differed from the principle laid down by the member for South Oxford, that the issuing of preferential bonds was a fraud. That course was often necessary in order to complete the work and thereby protect the interests of those who had already embarked their money it.

Sol. Gen. ROSE said that at the time the advance was made to the Cobourg road, he was a member of the Grand Trunk board, and was cognizant of all the circumstances. The Inspector General was opposed to making the advance and reluctantly consented to it. And it was a fact that at the time the money was advanced the Government had in its hands £130,000 belonging to the Grand Trunk, a part of the Loan raised under the Relief Act, and £80,000 of which the Company was entitled to have released. The Government were pressed by the Grand Trunk to make the advance, and it was in fact, not the money of the Government, but the money of the Grand Trunk that was advanced.

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it not remarkable fact that a member of the Government should have the assurance to put his hand in the public chest, and privately and secretly give £50,000 to a bankrupt company, handing it over to his own relation, his brother-in-law.

Hon. S. SMITH—Not so.

Mr. MACKENZIE—The Postmaster General knew all about it. Why had he so carefully kept all knowledge of the transactions from the Opposition when he was one of them? It was wonderful how many members were bought over by laying out £10,000 here, and £10,000 there, in that sort of way. And it was for that reason, on account of that corrupt way of wasting the public funds, that the country was in difficulties, and that many people were leaving it.

While calls were being made to bring in the members for a division,

Mr. BROWN entered the House, and begged permission to complete the remarks he was making before the recess. He regretted that he had not heard the explanation given by the Inspector General, in reference to the interest of the Government in the road, and the way in which that £10,000 had been advanced. But he wished to urge upon the attention of the House the extreme danger to the finance interests and the moral interest of the Province, if the Finance Minister of the day, on any plea he choose should be allowed to put his hand into the public chest, and hand over £10,000 to any company he chooses to favour, no matter how good might be the security. Why had the hon. gentleman never stated the fact to the House? Why had he concealed it, so that to this day it did not appear in the Public Accounts? If the Government could traffic in special funds entrusted to their control, it was the most corrupt and corrupting system ever allowed in any free country under the sun Before passing the second reading of the Bill they ought to have the whole of this matter explained, especially when the Inspector General was himself a holder of bonds in the Company.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY expressed his dissent,

Mr. BROWN asked it it was not the case that the hon. gentleman was a bondholder?

Mr. CAYLEY—Everything you have said has been answered.

Mr. BROWN said, that of course he spoke to a disadvantage, having been absent when the hon. gentleman made his explanation. The whole matter he hoped would be enquired into. He hoped the Inspector General would be brought as a witness before the Committee of Public Account, and asked about all those special funds.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—That is the proper way.

Mr. BROWN conceived the proper way was for the Government never to put their hands into the public chest without the authority of Parliament; or, if any extraordinary circumstances compelled them to do so, as soon as Parliament met, they should state the facts, and ask an Act of Indemnity. But the Government acted most improperly when they paid this money away, and made no reference to it in the Public Accounts. This was one transaction, and how many more such transactions there had been, who could tell? The Government had £900,000 of these special funds under their control, and if they dealt in this manner with the £10,000 of it, and kept the House in ignorance of the transaction, who could say with how much more of that £900,000 they had trafficked in a similar manner? (Hear, hear.)

Dr. CONNOR, in consequence of the junior member from Toronto (Mr. Robinson), a bondholder of the Company, having expressed his willingness that the discussion of the mode in which the rights of shareholders were affected by the Bill, should be taken in the Railroad Committee rather than in the House, begged to withdraw his amendment.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to the Railroad Committee.

REGISTRATION OF VOTES.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to define the electoral franchise, to provide for the registration of votes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWN said the country demanded a measure to amend the election laws, and that a good system of registration should be adopted. He was sure that the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House would get the assistance of the members on the Opposition benches in passing a measure which would secure the purity of election, and get a fair verdict from the people; but he thought that to this Bill there were serious objections, the chief of which was this—that there would be no good means afforded of determining whether the persons claiming to vote were duly qualified. At present the law on this subject was as faulty as possible. A person came up to the poll and declared that he was a qualified freeholder or occupier. The only check upon him was the oath; but there were many ways in which, by equivocation, the claimant could get his vote recorded, and thus a great amount of perjury was committed. In order to avoid this, the Attorney General had committed the error declaring that every person upon the assessment roll should be entitled to a vote. The assessment roll was only submitted to a scrutiny for assessment purposes, and was not scrutinised for Parliamentary purposes; so that minors and all others who were rated to the requisite amount, would *prima facie* be entitled to votes.—But beyond this scrutiny, clause 8 provided that if objections were made against any of the persons on the rolls, the Judges of the County Courts of Upper Canada might, after investigation and examination of such rolls, make such alteration and correction of the rolls as they thought proper. The assessment roll was, therefore, the list of electors, and beyond the scrutiny for assessment purposes, there was no revision, except on appeal.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the roll was examined for Parliamentary as well as assessment purposes.

Mr. BROWN said if this were so, it would be well to define what was meant, as that it could not be misteken. The Bill, in its present shape, would lead to universal sufferage, because a large holder of property might divide his property and place a number of persons upon the rate-book in respect to it, and then permit them to give votes which would be fraudulent. It was evident that the assessment rolls must be submitted to a closer scrutiny than that proposed. The Judge's time would be nearly fully occupied in hearing individual appeals against names on the rolls; and the elections might be almost wholly in the hands of these Judges, for there was no day fixed for the notices to be served.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the object of the appeal to the Judges, was to remove petitioners names from the assessment rolls after they had been certified.—They had nothing to do with the original revision.

Mr. BROWN—That the hon. gentleman provides for no sending except that established under the Assessment Act?

Atty Gen. MACDONALD—No.

Mr. BROWN said if this were so, persons might vote fraudulently since they were upon the assessment rolls, instead of being required to have been in possession for six months, according to the election law; and frauds might thus be easily perpetrated.—He desired that the list should be correct as possible, and that the system of scrutiny should be perfect.

Attorney General MACDONALD said there was a great deal of force in the views of the hon. member, and they had weighed a good deal with the Government in preparing the Bill of 1854. But the difficulties connected with obtaining an efficient [illegible] system were so great that, in that Act, no provision was made for it.—The results of the last election, however, had convinced every one that some registration system must be adopted for doing away with the scandals which had prevailed to a lamentable extent. The question then came to be, what system should be adopted? The English system was so exceedingly expensive that it could not be recommended. The [illegible] said that the plan now proposed would be limited as to universal suffrage. He did not think so, even as regards municipal elections, it was very far from universal suffrage, and when they went a step higher, and said that no one rated under £50 should be a Parliamentary voter, it would be still further from universal suffrage. The voter must be an owner or tenant of property worth £50.

Mr. BROWN—No. Must be asserted merely as the owner or occupant. If an encroacher went into a farm-house, where the former had four or five sons, what was to hinder him saying: seven Thomas, for one-fourth, John for one-fourth, and so on.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the assessor was sworn to do his duty, and would know the grounds on which he proceeded before assessing any one. Moreover, any municipal elector was entitled to complain to the Court of Revision, if he knew of any one being assessed too high or too low, or of any one wrongfully inserted on the assessment roll, or wrongfully omitted, and the Court of Revision could decide on such a complaint. This, he thought, got rid of the objection of the hon. member. The system he proposed to introduce, would make the standard higher than that of the municipal elector, and would operate fairly. It was fortunate that the Act would come into operation early in the life of a new Parliament, which it might be presumed, would last for four years. At the distance then of three years from a General Election, the assessor and the Court of Revision, no matter what their political feelings, would have no special interest in getting up a partisan roll.—And three years hence, in the prospect of a General Election, any sudden rush of new names would at once call the attention of the Court of Revision and of all parties interested.

Mr. BROWN asked what was to prevent a man getting a lease for a week, when the assessor was coming round, that he might be put on the assessment roll, and as the Bill made no provision for putting questions, the man might vote long after he had ceased to be an occupant. In the back townships, where there was plenty of wild land, there would be a good deal of fraud of this kind. Provision should also be made for all who chose having access to the assessment roll. He would suggest also that there should be a column for minors, and another for aliens.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that if there was a scrutiny, and oaths could be put as to how long a man had occupied the property, the evils apparent at the last election would not be abated. All that was necessary was for a man to prove by oath his identity with the name on the roll, and that he was of full age, and a British subject. Having columns for minors and aliens would do no good, as a person who was a minor or an alien when the assessors went round, might have attained his majority or naturalized, when the election came round.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON pointed out a serious defect of the Bill, that it did not provide for the case, which had caused most trouble at the late election, of parties coming in mobs, and by frightening the returning officers from putting the oath, or getting down any number of names. The danger would not be so great as at present, since it was required that the name of every voter should be on the assessment roll, but it was sufficiently great to require some provision to be made for it. The hon. gentleman went on to express himself in favour of giving the system of vote by ballot a trial. He urged also that all the elections throughout the country should take place on the same day, and stated a number of advantages which would result from a change in that respect. He hoped amendments would be inserted in the Bill in Committee, embodying the improvements which he had suggested.

Dr. DORLAND asked the Atty. General to define what was an occupant.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—The party occupying the land.

Dr. DORLAND—Under that system then a person owning a farm might divide the lease of it among half a dozen sons, and get them all assessed, and make them voters.

Dr. CONNOR thought there should be one or two protections. The person should have been long enough on the property to have paid taxes. Otherwise they might have such a parties as Martin Cassellman, having 8,000 acres, who might take a number of men and give them nominal assignment of lots, in order to get them on the assignment roll on the eve of an election. Another protection would be the requiring the production of a written certificate, showing a *bona fide* transfer or leasing of property. He agreed with the member for Montmorenci, that it would be a great improvement to have all the elections throughout the country on one day.—For his own part he would be very happy under the present system to go hand in hand with his hon. friend for Toronto to any constituency where they could exercise a beneficial influence, and he believed they could exert just as much influence as any two gentlemen on the other side. But there was a feeling abroad that the elections were fixed at different times in different localities, to suit best suit the parties in power. It would be an improvement also, if there were several polling places in a township.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE suggested that these discussions could be conducted with more advantage in Committee. The member for Toronto had suggested some things which it would be very advantageous to incorporate with a Bill, but that could be best done when the particular clauses to which these suggestions applied, came up in succession in the Committee.

Mr. SCRAWOOD thought the Bill could be discussed with great advantage when the Speaker was in the Chair, and went on to suggest some points for the consideration of the House.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD was glad to find that the measure was being proceeded without any partisan feeling. He would suggest that, like the Municipal Act, it should be referred to a Special Committee, after careful consideration of the details, and of the suggestions which had been made in the course of the discussion to-night.

The American Mails.

LONDON, Friday, May 21st, 1858.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The fate of the Derby Ministry is still doubtful. The debate which commenced this night week in the Commons on the proclamation of Lord Canning, the Governor General of India, and the despatch announcing it from Lord Ellenborough in his capacity as President of the Board of Control, has lasted all the week,—except the day that the House adjourned according to custom to give honorable members an opportunity of going to see or take part in, Epsom Races—is still proceeding, but will probably be concluded to-night. At the beginning of the week it was the almost universal opinion that the Ministry would be defeated when the division came, and probably by a majority of from 60 to 80 votes. Since then, however, there has been a manifest change in the public mind with reference to the main measure of both the administration and their despatch, and it is now thought and predicted that if the Ministry shall be beaten at all it will not be by more than from 20 to 30 majority. Some of the leading Liberals in the House have spoken and will vote for the Government, as for example Mr. John Bright, Mr. J. A. Roebuck, Sir James Graham, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Charles Gilpin, who are but representatives of many others of Liberal and even Radical tendencies, who will go with Lord Derby in this matter. The Liberal ranks are therefore, clearly divided. But it is said on the other hand that the two sections of Moderates, headed by Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston have consented to abandon their rival pretensions and unite measure, with a view of course, of being in a position to form a new Ministry in the event of the present resolving to resign. Whether they will do this, however, or dissolve Parliament, is still a riddle which many are trying to solve; but until the division to-night even the key of it is wanting. It will be a thorough trial of strength. Lord Derby has rallied together all his usual supporters in the Commons, who may happen to be absent, and to come home as they value their respectability and love Toryism. Even to Russia and Palestine despatches of this urgent nature have been sent out, with prompt replies of assurance that as fast as cattle or steam can convey them to England they will certainly come. To enable them to arrive is supposed to be one means for delaying the division to the latest possible moment; and another is that as Parliament will not reassemble after its separation to-night for eight clear days, the Ministers, if defeated, will have a little breathing time before being obliged to tell the world what they resolve to do in consequence.

The Earl of Derby had his audience with the Queen yesterday. He is said to be very anxious about his position, but nevertheless, political considerations did not prevent his being at Epsom Races on Wednesday. Yet that day he is said to have completely thrown off the cares of State, and to have entered with zest into the amusements of the time. It was fully expected that his horse, "Pondicherry," would have won the Derby, carrying off the 2,000 sovereign stakes, and the "Blue Ribbon of the Turf," but it did not being beaten by Sir Joseph Hawley's "Beadsman." But to return to the other trials of strength or cleverness, the *Daily News* of this morning says: "The feeling at the close of the debate last evening, because one of impatience, if not of irritability, and that talk will therefore certainly cease to-night. The Morning Herald the organ of Lord Derby, considers last night's debate was more damaging to the Opposition than previous ones, and refers particularly to the speeches of Sir James Graham and Mr. Bright which were intended to serve the Government. The *Times* also represents that the fact of Mr. Bright having narrowed the question to the giving up, or the retention of Oude, will considerably aid in uniting it, as he is the man will never consent to retrace their steps in India; and this being understood to be the policy of the Government, the votes of this nation will be heard against them in accents that cannot be mistaken.

[illegible]

Another mail from India has just arrived, but the news it brings is considered to be unsatisfactory than usual, notwithstanding the brilliant feats of arms that were displayed in the capture of Kotah, and the storming of Jhansi. The papers will give you full and interesting details of both of these events. The latter is considered as

enough his letter has not yet been published; and the Times gave out yesterday that it had "miscarried." People however are incredulous and say that the Times does not publish it, because it would give the lie to all its India "leaders" of late. The Times of this morning says it is stated that in the papers which will be laid before Parliament to-night, it will be found that Lord Canning omits a draft of the proclamation by Sir James Outram, who is understood to be much averse to harsh measures after successful war—who stood out for the clause that Lord Canning rejected, but added the qualifying clause not in the original; and that Sir James Outram made no further reply. The Marquis of Dalhousie, who brought upon us all this trouble, an unsettled state, by his annexation of Oude, arrived in England yesterday from Calcutta. Major General Inglis of Lucknow has been ordered home on account of illness, and the Archbishop Wilson is on his way thither.

FRANCE.

Whatever the friends of Louis Napoleon may say to the contrary, it becomes manifest more clearly every day that he is losing the confidence and respect of the French people. In spite of all, and the most enormous opposition, two popular candidates avowedly opposed to his oppressive policy, were returned for Paris; and this week Count Migeon, the Opposition candidate has triumphantly defeated the Emperor's nominee, de Chabrol, in the district of Alsace, which was at one time, and not long ago, the strong-hold of Bonapartism. It is observed, too, that there seems like a direct defiance in this, because Count Migeon had only just been liberated from prison for improperly, as it was said, wearing on a particular occasion a trinket of the Legion of Honour. Under the protection of the ballot-box these Alsatian electors were once audacious and safe. The ballot-box is the ark of liberty in France. He who gave the people it, gave them a weapon to beat himself with, and they are beginning to lay it on.

SPAIN.

A new and extensive conspiracy is affirmed to have been discovered in Spain, chiefly in the north east provinces, but no particulars are yet known here.

SARDINIA.

While we are in the midst of a ministerial crisis in England, intelligence has arrived of a similar complication in Sardinia. There, however, the difficulty is financial. The opponents of the Government have taken advantage of the universal antipathy to taxation which is as strong a feeling at the foot of the Alps as on the shores of the German Ocean, and I suppose in Canada, to resist the demands of the Cabinet for an additional loan. Count Cavour has announced to the Chambers that his resignation will accompany his defeat; and there is every probability, at present, that representatives will not persist in the insane attempt to purchase what at best would be a mere postponement of their difficulties, at the expense of no grave a certainty as the loss of a liberal administration.

TURKEY.

The well-wishers of Turkey will be pleased to learn that the defeat of the Sultan's troops by the Montenegrins was the result rather of treachery than of superior conduct or power. Some doubts are also thrown on the duration of the armistice, which has, in the meantime been agreed to; and the Emperor of the French seems to have welcomed the occurrence as one which, by enabling him to take part in the quarrel, may furnish the means of effecting what he cannot but consider a most desirable diversion at present, when his subjects have so many other and more untoward objects of contemplation.

THE LEVIATHAN.

This noble ship is now in full trim, and is to be opened to the public for inspection on Monday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Public attention is now so entirely engrossed in politics as to cause the doing of very little business in the Stock Exchange. Consols have fluctuated a good deal this week, but stand to-day at 97¼. Yesterday and to-day there has been more demand for money. No particular attraction, however, has occurred in the rate, but loans were sought, instead of being offered, at two per cent.

Railway shares are without any new feature. In some descriptions there is increased firmness, but no striking variation can be noted. Grand Trunk of Canada shares are quoted as 49@51—do Bonds 92@93. Great Western 19¼@19¾.—Hide Park Buildings 1¼@1¾.

The French advices cause increased disquiet, both as regards the internal state of the country and the continuous preparations from some external object, and this of course considerably influences the money market and shares.

At a meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, yesterday morning, the report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend declared for the first half of the present year at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. It was stated that while Ireland has been steadily progressing in wealth and tranquil happiness, the prosperity of the Bank has increased in an equal ration. The net profits for 1857 were £116,468, or rather more than in 1856.

The creditors of Mr. R. Browne (R. Browne & Co.) merchant, whose stoppage was announced on the 17th April, have held a meeting, and accepted a composition of 3s. 4d. in the pound.—The liabilities estimated to rank upon the estate are about £32,000, with assets valued at about £9,000.

Seven and sixpence in the pound has also been taken in the case of Mr. H. P. Maplas, commission agent and insurance broker, the negotiations for the sale of his steamers to the Brighton and Western of France Railway Companies having fallen through.

The continental papers announce the final completion of the Hamburg Brazilian Steam Navigation Company.

The Leeds Mercury reports what may possibly be important news to some of your readers. It says:—"It will be recollected that early in November last year Messrs. Nayler, Vickers, & Co., of Sheffield and Liverpool, suspended payment. The creditors, at a meeting held on the 24th of that month, after hearing a statement of the assets and liabilities of the house, the former charging 9 per cent upon over the latter, agreed to accept payment in full in four instalments of 3s. each—the first to be paid on the 15th July next, and the remaining instalments on October 15, 1858, January 15, and April 15, 1859. It appears from a circular issued to the creditors that the house is now in a position to pay in full at the present date—thus anticipating by two months the time when the first payment of the instalment of their liabilities becomes due according to the agreement."

A tasteful taste is manifested in the manufacturing districts, and but few complaints are heard of want of work.

The corn markets generally show a slight tendency to a fall in prices, especially since the heavy and very much needed showers that have fallen this week. But the weather is still cold.

THE ICELAND TORNADO.—The recent great storm in Iceland was no doubt a terrible affair but the papers tell some pretty sharp stories about its freaks. The Penny Transcript, for instance, has the following:—"At Kappa, two cattles were blown away and have not since been heard from. They probably were hoops. At Chance it demolished a house completely, and yet left a bonebeen that was in it, without a scratch or broken piece of glass. It carried a large oil-cover sixty feet and laid it down safe and sound. The next morning after the storm, a man was seen to crawl from under a barn, who on being questioned, stated that as he was coming across the prairie the wind picked him up and carried him half a mile setting him down in front of some four foot deep; he waded out and got on a little run of ground when the wind took him again and buried him with violence against the side of the barn, under which he crawled and spent the night. The most wonderful feat of all, however, occurred at Chance. A farm house was blown at five leagues no less than 200 feet from where it stood, and but down so easily that the children were seated on the floor, with no knowledge of the affair, which was set for supper. A similar occurrence took place at Gilbon where cattle were blown from the side of the house to a height sufficient to allow them being tended by the children from the chamber door immediately each forth on a raft to get the cooking upon the hearthstone."

FRANCE TO THE RESCUE.—Louis Napoleon seems determined to outdo as efficient a protection to the Central American republics against American filibusters, as he established to the Dutchess provinces against Kossuth's filibustering. Mr. Bailey is doing wonders in that quarter of the world. He is lead by an Anti-American contemptible [illegible] about the cities and [illegible] Bailey [illegible] rousing the [illegible] to [illegible] and to [illegible] protection. The [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The New Gold Field.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1858.

A Gold Fever—Emigration for the British Gold Fields—A new El Dorado—Beaver River Gold Mines!

California is now suffering from a Gold Fever. Nothing is heard but discussions concerning the new discovered auriferous fields in the British possessions north. So great has become the excitement, that the business war, our local political affairs—always the source of considerable acerimony—and the Kansas difficulties, are, for the time being, only questions of secondary importance in the public mind. Already a large emigration has taken place from this State and people are coming from all parts of the interior for the purpose of proceeding to the spots where it is believed fortunes are to be made in a week. During the past month fifteen hundred persons have left here for the new diggings, and although sufficient time has not elapsed to allow reports to be received of their success, yet we have intelligence by two or three steamers weekly from the mines. The newspapers published up there come freighted with wonderful accounts of the riches and extent of the new El Dorado. At first the epidemic was confined to Oregon and Washington Territories but it has spread to California, and the *fever* is daily becoming greater. On the banks of Fraser river, in the Hudson Bay country, gold has been found in the greatest quantities. Though we are informed the auriferous fields extend to the American side, it is certain the best lie on the British soil. The regions extends from the vicinity of Fort Colville, in Washington Territory, where successful mining operations have been carried on for years, in a north-westerly direction to Fort Thompson, in the british possession, and is principally east of the Cascade range of mountains, and between Fraser river and the western base of the Rocky Mountains. The diggings are located between 48 and 50 degrees north, and 117 and 127 degrees west longitude, covering a space of about 140 square miles.—From the reports that have reached here it is quite likely the mines will equal those of California. Persons who have visited the country say that what this State was in 1848 is just the condition of things on Fraser river It may seem strange that such a rush should take place from here, a gold producing land, to another where so many disadvantages are so certain to encounter the adventurer. It might be inferred our mines are exhausted, and that there is no longer any profitable results following the labours of our miners.—But neither inference would be correct.—Years ago individuals struck claims, and working them in many instances, the fortunate possessor became wealthy. But now things are much changed. The earth still yields the precious metal in abundance, but the principal business is done by incorporations, both foreign and native, and the single adventurer has less prospect of good luck. These companies keep large numbers in their employment, paying five or six dollars a day, and in consequence we have many thousands in our midst who seize with eagerness an opportunity of again entering upon a field where they can have work and receive for their own benefit the result of their labours. The condition of many of our people slightly sketched, will account, in a great measure, for the emigration that has taken place, and which will be vastly increased during the next three months. It is calculated that not less than fifteen thousand people will leave here, and there is ample steamship accommodation, this number is within what will actually leave.—Rich and extensive gold diggings have also been discovered in Carson Valley. Almost the entire population are preparing to leave their occupations there for the mines. Specimens of gold were brought in by exploring parties, which is of good quality and heavy, resembling what is called in California "gulch good."

(From the New York Courier.)

News from Fraser's river, in the British Possessions, confirming the late extraordinary accounts of the gold discoveries has been received. Several steamships, loaded with miners from all parts of the country, have started, and the rush is expected to increase as soon as the news from those who have already left shall be received. The mines extend over a great expanse of country, and are "placer" or surface diggings, similar to those found in the early days of California. They reach across the line into American territory to an unknown distance. Specimens of the gold are exhibited at various places in this city.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—During the last three weeks more than twenty runaways have passed through this en route for Canada. One of the latest passengers was a Kentuckian, who was so white, in feature as well as colour, that he travelled though Kentucky and crossed the river unsuspected. When he presented himself to the Underground agents of this city, they thought him no runaway, but a white man, and would have continued to regard him as an impostor had not one of his former fellow-bondsmen recognized him. Another of the late fugitives came from Memphis. He secreted himself upon a steamer, and arrived in this city five days afterwards, with out seeing any one. His only subsistence was one biscuit and such drops of water as the paddles, in their revolutions, threw in his hiding place. —*Cincinnatti Gazette.*

AN ADVENTURE.—A correspondent at Allahabad, who writes on the 8th of April states that a lady, whose name we do not give, of about 16 or 17 years of age arrived at that station on the 7th. Her adventures have been great, and are as follows:—She was at Cawnpore, and went to the boats with the party. She was taken out of them by a sowar of the 3rd Cavalry, with him to Lucknow, then to Ferruckabad, then to Delhi, and after the taking of that city, back again to Lucknow. When Lucknow was taken, he brought her to Synee or Sinnee, a chokee on the Grand Trunk Road, near Allahabad, and left her to make her way into this station. She is in great distress of mind, often in tears, has forgotten much of the English language, and looks prematurely aged.—*Delhi Kaunate, April 14.*

KANSAS.—A border war again exists in Kansas. The shooting of eleven unarmed Free State men is verified by subsequent reports. Eight of the band of murderers lived in Kansas, and had been expelled by Montgomery's band; The other 19 came from Missouri. 150 armed men Missourians are now beleaguering the obstinate town of Osawatomie, and publish their intention of burning it to the ground. The Governor has gone over under the command of Brigadier General McDaniel.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law, passed by our last Legislature, was resisted by the sale of liquors in this city, having passed by the Supreme Court. The vote in this city for prohibition was 1,500; against it, 1,200. The vote in the State for prohibition was 45,000; against it, 35,000. The Democrats in this city voted against the law, and the Republicans for it.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Lessees and Contractors of Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, under the name and style of George Tate & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

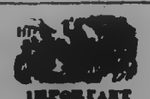
GEORGE TATE.
THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE.

Port Hope, June 1st, 1858.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y



IMPORTANT
CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction without reserve, at
THE SCHOOL HOUSE
ON SATURDAY, 26th JUNE, 1858,

The following valuable property, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Joseph West:—

CARPENTERS AND WAGGON-MAKERS' STOCK,

About 50,000 feet dry Pine, and 8,000 feet dry Hardwood lumber, 2,000 Wheelspokes, 2 sets Hubbs, 700 Lights Window Sash, 2 Wheelbarrows, 1 Mortising Machine, 2 circular Saws, 2 Mould Board, 1 Plough, (improved Scotch Pattern), 2 new long Sleighs, one steel shod, and 1 Bob Sleigh, 1 Cutter, 1 Waggon, &c., &c.

FARM STOCK,

AND IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,

1 Span Horses, 1 Span Colts, 2 Yoke Oxen 1 Bull, 2 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Calf, 3 Steers, 11 Sheep, and 9 Lambs, 1 pair short Sleighs, 1 double Waggon and Sleigh, 1 Chair, 1 Cart, 1 set each Double and single Harness, in different sizes, &c.,—Buffalo Robes, Saddle and Bridle, 2 Scotch Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 1 Fanning Mill, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO, ABOUT 30 ACRES OF FALL WHEAT,

In the ground, well fenced and in good order.

TERMS:—Seven Months' Credit, on furnishing approved Joint Notes.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT.
WILLIAM WEST,
Administrators.

Keene, Otonabee, 10th June, 1858. 23

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully direct the attention of the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.
ENGLISH HEARTS & ENGLISH HANDS.
LIFE OF CAPT. HAMMOND.
The Shadow on the Hearth.
Spurgeon's Life.
" Sermons.
Beecher's Life Thoughts.
Jane Eyre.—By Currer Bell.
Mormonism.—By Elder Hyde.
Waverly Anecdotes.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book.
Revival Sermons in New York in 1858.
Roger's Table Talk.
The Prince of the House of David.
Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.
Literary Attractions of the Bible.—Halsey.
Baynes' Essays in Biography and Criticism.
Cecils Remains.
Leave from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
Olmstead's Mechanism of the Heavens.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Cats and Dogs.—By Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Flora—A Tale, by A. L. O. E.
The Roby Family. "
Kirke White's Works.
Twenty Years a Slave.
The English Orphans.—By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Baldwin's Representative Women.
Mind of Jesus.—By Macduff.
Words of Jesus. "
Bow in the Cloud. "
Faithful Promiser. "
The City: Its Sins and Sorrows.—By Rev. Dr. Guthrie.
Gospel in Ezekiel. "
Foster's Essays.
Dick's Christian Philosopher.
Chalmers' Moral Philosophy.
Chalmers' Miscellanies.
Bonar's Land of Promise.
Brewster's More Worlds than One.
Lectures to Young Men.
The Royal Preacher.
D'Aubigne's Reformation.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations—Morning and Evening Series.
Books of Family Worship.
Family Prayers.—Macduff.
Memories of Bethany.
Footsteps of St. Paul.
McCheyne's Life and Remains.
Life of Cromwell.
Cheever's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.
Dick's Astronomical Discourses.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Memories of Gennesaret.
Ministering Children.
Bridges' on the 119 Psalm.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Anxious Inquirer.
The Coral Island.
Ungava: a tale of the Esquimaux.
The Young Fur Traders.
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A Choice Assortment of Bibles, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, &c., &c. Toy Books for Children, in great variety.

Sunday School Reward Cards, Prize Books, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', June 9, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT
MONTREAL PRICES

WHOLESALE FOR CASH.

Gunpowder Tea, in cattles, 1 boxes and boxes.
Young Hyson, do. do.
Hyson, do. do.
Hyson Twankay, do. do.
Twankay, do. do.
Souchong, do. do.
Congou, do. do.
Bbls. Yellow Refined Sugar.
" Crushed do.
" Dry Crushed do.
" Ground do.
" Extra ground do. for confectioners.
Tierces' Loaf do.
" Refined Sugar Hogs Syrup.
An assortment of Tobacco.
Boxes Pipes.
" Dancy's Liverpool Snuff.
" Mackerman's Scotland Snuff.
" do. do. Cavaline.
" do. do. Wax wick Candles.
Bags Assorted Nuts.
Pipes Old Port Wine.
" Sherry.
Puncheons Brandy, in bbls. 1 casks and cases.
Barrels Gin, do. do.
Bbls. Scotch and London Porter.
" Rose Hole Ale.
Boxes Cigars.
Bags Pepper.
" Pimento.
" Cassia.
" Ginger.
" Preserved Citron Oil, quarts and pints.
" Fresh Lemons daily expected per steamer.
" Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Currants, &c.
Barrels Apples.
" Onions.
" Potatoes.
" Flour.
" Pork.
" Beef.
" Mess Beef.
" Prime Mess Beef.
" Prime Pork.
" Mess Pork.
" Prime Mess Pork.
" Lard.
" Tallow.
" Soap.
" Starch.
" Rice.
" Pearl Barley.
" Split Peas.
" Oatmeal.
" Indian Meal.
" Bran.
" Shorts.
" Middlings.
" Chop Feed.
" Whole Feed.
" Ground Feed.
" Whole Oats.
" Ground Oats.
" Whole Barley.
" Ground Barley.
" Whole Corn.
" Ground Corn.
" Whole Rye.
" Ground Rye.
" Whole Buckwheat.
" Ground Buckwheat.
" Whole Peas.
" Ground Peas.
" Whole Beans.
" Ground Beans.
" Whole Timothy Seed.
" Ground Timothy Seed.
" Whole Clover Seed.
" Ground Clover Seed.
" Whole Flax Seed.
" Ground Flax Seed.
" Whole Hemp Seed.
" Ground Hemp Seed.
" Whole Mustard Seed.
" Ground Mustard Seed.
" Whole Canary Seed.
" Ground Canary Seed.
" Whole Millet Seed.
" Ground Millet Seed.
" Whole Rape Seed.
" Ground Rape Seed.
" Whole Linseed.
" Ground Linseed.
" Whole Hempseed.
" Ground Hempseed.
" Whole Mustardseed.
" Ground Mustardseed.
" Whole Canaryseed.
" Ground Canaryseed.
" Whole Milletseed.
" Ground Milletseed.
" Whole Rapeseed.
" Ground Rapese

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
-Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND NORTH AMERICAN
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 24.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

As The Subscription is Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

☞ Advertisements without any time specified will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing; verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

B. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office:—over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1858.

G. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law; Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. T. Vicars, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—The New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. REYNOLDS,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
CUSTOM-HOUSE and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' [illegible].

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Keogh's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 18

ALLEN & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Corner—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
Hunter Street, Peterborough,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Sparkling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. S. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COURTS ENGAGEMENTS TENDERED THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON.
Water Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 9

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
[illegible]
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, and Fancy Goods. Particular attention paid to Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions. Also, Agent for the Provincial Insurance Company. Office, Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.
Peterborough, 1857.

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Peterborough, 1857.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

running a muck against none. By the course I do not despair of seeing an equal and just a spirit finally prevail in the opposition ranks, on Catholic questions, as now exists on most national subjects—such as the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Seat of Government, and the maintenance of the Union. A representative of your interests cherishing such a hope must patiently labor for its accomplishment, for assuredly, it is not to be effected in a day, nor in a single session. But I think I may, with confidence report, that a better spirit than that shown in the general election, has made some progress in the House during the present year—and this, mainly, though not solely among the Opposition. The tone taken towards our religious orders, and the Orange Incorporation bill, are proofs of my assertion.—I am satisfied that a firm and conciliatory conduct is certain to win converts for all our reasonable demands, among the Upper Canada majority, as well as among all classes out of doors.

We have complicated political relations to Upper and Lower Canadian parties.—Our proportion—I speak of Irish Catholics only—is to the French Canadians as one to five, and to "the Lower Canadian British," fully two to one; in Canada West there were in 1851, 167,695 Catholics, of whom all but a mere moity are Irish by origin, though English by speech. On the Provincial population we are, or were at the last Census, somewhere about one-fifth of the whole. Our political distribution makes it impossible, as they found formerly for our British brethren below to act without us, or against us: while our groups of settlers throughout Canada West, and in the cities, often hold the balance between contending candidates.

With our co-religionists of French origin I have all along desired to promote a mutual good understanding. But I will not conceal from you that among a portion of them—I believe a minority—there exists a very determined prejudice against us. Not to mention less known names, Mr. Cartier's insolent declaration in the Montreal Election debate that he "did not want and would not have the Irish," was an exhibition of this spirit not to be forgotten. In old France our kindred in past ages were known and respected as men of high courage and capacity; among the French Canadians of the present day Irish Canadians must *make* themselves respected, before they can enjoy like consideration. With such able and enlightened men as Messrs. Sicotte, Dorion, D'Salles, Masson, Thibadeau, Langevin, Laberge, and others, on both sides, no such demonstration may be necessary; but with many it is necessary, and its repetition will be called for until we obtain freely our full mode of consideration from our co-religionists of French descent.

Of the disposition of the English population towards us, I have as yet very imperfect information. The protestations of an English man in a colony are always the highest, but this class is not often organized. For the true English character I have, and always had a high respect, as those who remember some of my early Irish speeches, know. In this Province however, I have come more into contact with Scotchmen than Englishmen, and the Scotch are the controlling element, at this hour in Canada West. Some of our friends have a *monomania* on Scotchmen, and have too often given imprudent expression to that feeling. I never could see the wisdom of making enemies of so numerous and respectable a body; and I have without departing one inch from the line of rigid self respect, endeavoured steadily to diminish that bitter antagonism, and to substitute in its stead a better and friendlier spirit.

For the Protestant Irishman, not an Orangeman, we should feel, and I trust do feel, precisely the same as for one of our own faith. We Catholics of Irish birth or origin, should never forget how much we owe to liberal Protestants of past and present times in our native land. The glory of Grattan should ennoble in our eyes the whole class to which he belonged. Thus would I, on every side, and without compromise, make friends and disarm enemies; thus would I employ that influence with which you have invested me, to strengthen your position and promote harmony throughout society. At present your influence is less than that of the last and least Orange Lodge in the land; in any rival application to Government, the latest offshoot of the Grand Lodge would be certain to bear off the prize from the 400,000 Irish Catholics of United Canada. This should not continue—need not continue another year—if it be not your own choice, if you *will* not allow yourselves to be degraded and sold through your own "organs." To develope and direct your influence, it is above all things essential that those agents of others should not continue to speak, as if for us, instead of speaking for those who both prompt and pay them. With them no unity is possible, for they are in the service of other masters. Among all honest men unity is highly desirable—as in every way essential—and that it may be had and held, we must endeavour to procure honest organs, who will have no other gain at heart but the good of the whole body.

I have not spoken of that familiar bugbear of the two papers which have assailed me, Mr. George Brown. I hope none of you are very much afraid of Mr. Brown. I never felt that fear, and I do not now.—Mr. Brown has endless energy for business; great earnestness, extensive political information, and indomitable perseverance.—These are qualities which with his youth and constitution, must always make him a power in our politics. But before he can form a new Cabinet which could be re-elected, he must give convincing proofs of a different spirit from the spirit of the *Globe* during the late election. That spirit never can rule in Canada, and you need not say Amen, have the least apprehension of a Ministry being formed in such an aggressive spirit. To give Mr. Brown his due, we must remember how forcibly he was assailed by organs speaking in your name.—To give him his due, we must treat him like all other public men in the Province, impartially and according to his actions.—This is the rule by which I have been governed, and if without compromise, I would see Mr. Brown back on the old Reform platform, I confess, for your sake, and for peace sake, I would be glad of it.

It seems to me, it is much better to have such a man for a friend, if it can be done, without violation of principle, than for a foe, by a foolish intolerance to wild theorizations of the "Clear Grits." If, however, that cannot be—if Mr. Brown should unfortunately prefer to rally and rely on the antipathies of religion and race, rather than on reason, justice and common sense, it places us and places you in a still better position than we told before, if we show our willingness to welcome any act of liberality from Mr. Brown and his friends, just as if it came from any other man or party; no more and no less.

To conclude: my Political present is a considerable part of my Parliamentary future." The letter of [illegible] was not [illegible] but we see you [illegible] Should [illegible] and nothing remains, but that the same partiality which has [illegible] of former confidence will [illegible] Yours [illegible]

of the Union of '41 the real remedy. And I do not believe that, under our system, and on the American Continent, numbers can be steadily ignored, as the prime basis of representation. A revision of our whole constitutional system cannot be far off, and while I would resist, and have already voted against an unequal representation under the present Union Act, I am quite ready to admit, that in any new arrangement, the representation in the popular branch at all events, must be proportioned to population. Abundant constitutional safeguards for the rights of Lower Canada—securing if need be under a Federal pact the autonomy of Lower Canada—can be found; and my humble adhesion to any such arrangement, would mainly depend on the condition of its being sanctioned by the majority of the people of Lower Canada. A change, I believe, must come, and I do not anticipate from it, those frightful consequences which fill the imagination of certain political prophets. I would rather expect, that by rendering the French and Irish more necessary to each other, and the British more just to both, it would on the *contrary*, tend to hasten the advent of a genuine Canadian Nationality, co-extensive with the country, and enduring as its hills.

Towards the construction of such a Nationality, I would fain hope—if I am to act for you, which is for yourselves to say—I may do something. But that I may do it, I must not be prejudged, counteracted, and calumniated, by persons unwarrantably using your name, but really in the pay of one wing of the party at present in power.

I remain, my friends,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

Toronto, June 12, 1858.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

JUNE 15.

WOLFORD AND PETERBORO' DEBENTURES.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved for a full report of the circumstances attending the issue to the Municipality of the township of Wolford, in the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures to the amount of £25,000, sterling, and of the return of the same to the Receiver General's Office; and of the subsequent delivery of the said debentures to the Municipality of Peterboro', giving the proper dates and the name of the party by whom the Municipality of Wolford returned the debentures to the Government, and also the name of the person to whom the Government afterwards delivered the said debentures for the Municipality of Peterboro'; and furthermore, whether, within the knowledge of the Government, the Municipality of Peterboro' was subjected to a charge of £1,500, sterling, or of any other sum. The hon. gentleman said the subject which he now brought before the House was one deeply affecting the morals of the community, and was therefore entitled to the grave consideration of the House. The circumstance to which he referred had startled the people in the part of the country where he resided, and would astonish the inhabitants of Peterboro' when they learnt the facts. It proved very clearly that in jobbing and dishonest practices, there was a deeper depth than we had yet reached, and he doubted whether those practices would ever be probed to the bottom and exposed. The facts were these. A railway being in the course of construction between Brockville and Ottawa, the inhabitants of Wolford thought of connecting their township with it by means of a branch road ten miles in length, and they were permitted to take debentures to the amount of £25,000 sterling, with which to build the road. The people of Wolford, however, subsequently changed their minds, and the whole of the debentures were returned. Upon the application of the municipality of Peterboro', the same debentures were ordered to be issued to that body. But did the municipality of Peterboro' receive the full amount of £25,000? They did not; and there rested the dark spot in the transaction. The people of Peterboro' were charged with £25,000, but they only received £23,500. The remainder was pocketed by some other parties, and his object in making the motion was to ascertain who those persons were. It was not probable that one person, the headsman in the matter, was allowed to appropriate so large a sum of money to himself; there must have been others to share the spoil, and justice required that the whole facts should be made public. It was a transaction calling for the most searching enquiry, and the Government, he hoped, would see it to be their duty to give this House the fullest information regarding it. They had been told that "the principle of monarchy is honour;" and if that were so, there was at least one personage in the Province who ought not to allow this matter to pass without instating upon a searching enquiry, and bringing the whole facts before the broad light of day. To deny enquiry, to stifle enquiry, or to turn a deaf ear to the cry of the people for enquiry, would bring a stain on the Vice-regal chair, which the present occupant will never permit. Transactions of this kind had a most demoralizing effect upon the public mind, and the sooner they were discontinued the better it would be for the good name of the country, and the morality of its people. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. ROSS said, if there had been any jobbing, it must have taken place in that section of the country in which his hon. friend (Mr. Morris) lived. A return respecting these debentures had already been furnished to the other branch of the Legislature, and the Government had no objection to sending down similar papers to this House. Under the Municipal Loan Fund Act passed by the Government of Mr. Hincks, the amount of bonds allowed to be issued by Municipalities was unlimited; but the Government of 1854, restricted the issue to a million and a half, sterling, for each section of the Province. At the time the people of Peterboro' applied to the Government for debentures, the amount issued under the Municipal Loan Fund Act was absorbed, and an arrangement was made that the debentures about to be returned by the Municipality of Wolford should be surrendered to the Peterboro' municipality, and for that amount the latter body were debited in the Receiver General's office. The Government knew of no deduction having been made in the course of the transfer; but it had been said that a Mr. Whitcomb had received a per centage on the transaction, and the first time they heard of such commission being exacted was the other day, when it appeared in the newspapers.

Hon. Col. FERRIER said the first sentiment just uttered by his hon. friend, "the principle of monarchy is honour," came from Sir Francis Bond Head, upon whom the hon. and gallant gentleman pronounced a warm eulogy.

Hon. Col. TACHE called the date of the [illegible]

[illegible] Government, he [illegible] say one [illegible] that he took a farthing more than the salary due to him. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

JURISDICTION OF RECORDERS.

Mr. CARTIER moved the third reading of the bill to give increased jurisdiction to Recorders &c.

Mr. DORION moved in amendment that no one should be tried under the bill unless he consented to forgo trial by jury.

Mr. CARTIER stated that he had determined to make the law apply only to people who kept houses of ill fame, and to strangers in the province—sailors at Quebec and Montreal

Mr. BROWN thought it a most serious thing to subject strangers to be tried by a single person or by two magistrates.

Mr. FOLEY asked why, if the bill was to apply only to sailors, it should not be said so at once. The government were always inviting strangers to come to the country, either as sailors or emigrants, either to stay or to pass through, and he could not see why they should be deprived of the right to a jury. Such a difference between the resident and the stranger was not be believed known even in Russia. Stranger were those who above all others ought to be protected, and if a person were to come to Canada from New York, and to get into any difficulty, or if he were entraped into any difficulty, it would be very hard for him to be called up and punished by a magistrate with six month's imprisonment and a fine of £25.

Mr. BELLINGHAM held that this first step to destroy the trial by jury was very dangerous, and that while every other nation was progressing, Canada should not retrograde. The law might have been done away with to a certain extent in England; but the magistrates there were of a different class from those of this country.

Major CAMPBELL felt that the bill gave too great power to country magistrates; but he did not think there was any great objection to it in towns where there was a Recorder, who was a professional man.

Mr. CARTIER said that persons could refuse to be tried by magistrates if they pleased.

Major CAMPBELL—Not strangers.

Mr. CARTIER had no objection to amend the bill so as to make it apply only to the towns.

Mr. DUNKIN remarked that if the amendment just proposed did not pass, he would move another amendment to the effect that the bill should apply only to keepers of disorderly houses, and to seafaring people.

Mr. MCGEE thought the bill might be very hard upon Americans coming to the country to spend their holiday, and perhaps spending it more jollily than prudence would justify. Such persons were peculiarly liable to get into scrapes, and to be entrapped. It would be too bad if some of these persons were to be deprived of their right to a jury, and he thought so to deprive them might injure the hotel keepers, carters, &c., who now made so much by these strangers. So with sailors they might, with such a law, have strong objections to come to the Port of Quebec.

Mr. ALLEYN explained that sailors, for the sake of getting away from their ships, sometimes got up rows in order that they might be bound over for trial till the ship went away.

Mr. PICHE complained that there was no appeal given in this bill to persons to be tried by these magistrates. In the Black acts, an appeal was given from convictions on simple assault, for sums of $20. Now here was punishment amounting to fine of £25 and six month's imprisonment, given to two magistrates without appeal. It is said there would be an option to the accused, but many persons might know nothing of the magistrates, and might not be in a condition to await a trial by jury, yet they might find themselves subjected to great injustice, and why should they not have an appeal, which was at their own expense?

Mr. MOWATT thought that the simple way of meeting the difficulties which this bill was intended to obviate, was to do as they did in Michigan, and be content in other States.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said that he was really at a loss to understand the objection by members of the Opposition. The Government declared they would limit the exemption from the benifit of trial by jury to the sailor and the prostitute, and this being the case, he was not posted up as to the reason of the indignation manifested. The hon. member who last spoke said he would be disposed to coincide with the Government if they could make out a case sufficient to justify the proposed course. He (Mr. Sicotte) would leave the prostitutes alone, he did not suppose there was any member in the House that would support their case. The only case worth discussing was that of the sailor. If the hon. gentleman who had asked that a case should be made out, had paid any attention to the opinions of gentlemen who came from the district of Quebec, he would have seen that they were in favour of summary action against sailors. It was well known nothing had tended so much to injure the shipping interest as the difficulty of forcing the sailors to keep their engagement and remain faithful to the ships they were bound to man, not only when they came to port, but when they returned. He had seen it stated that 107 fewer vessels had visited Quebec this year than last. Sometimes it had been necessary to send to New York to procure sailors. The bill of the Attorney General East was to prevent this, to give summary power to the Recorder for jurisdiction in cases where sailors were concerned.

Mr. DORION asked what was the number of sailors who had been tried by jury in any given year?

Mr. DUBORD said he did not think they were more than five in number.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE argued that when the ship went away, and the trial came on, the sailors were not to be found. This fact proved the case, for which the hon. member for South Ontario had asked; it was a proof that the object of the law was not attained. The course proposed by the hon. Attorney General East, was followed in English ports, and in New York, so that we had the example of two countries before us, in both of which trial by jury was looked upon as a bulwark of liberty, in which the exception proposed by the Bill was made.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said the hon. member for South Ontario challenged the Government to make out a case. He would read an official report from the Superintendent of Police at Quebec. This the hon. gentleman did, from which appeared that the sailors, in order to get out of an engagement, would sometimes commit assaults upon one another. They were then taken before a magistrate, and bound over to appear at the Assizes. They easily procured bail, and when the trial came on, neither counsel nor witnesses were to be found, as they had sailed from the port at an unexpected rate of wages.

Mr. LABERGE argued that if it was expedient to provide for a case like this, why was not a like course to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ages of schools and colleges. Men who wish to be really educated must study for themselves. The bill of knowledge can not be climbed by deputy. Mark the difference in securing an education between the rich man's son and the poor man's son, is less than is generally supposed. In truth, the self reliance which limited circumstances give to a lad, may almost be considered to counterbalance the advantages which misfortune bestows. It is a striking fact in confirmation of this, that most of our great men have been poor. Young men should think of this.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria Paperterie—Sawers & Murray.
Music—Sawers & Murray.
Periodicals &c—Sawers & Murray.
Farm for Sale—W. R. Scott.
Valuable Farm—C. Fitzgerald.
Delicious Whiskey—S. E. Curry & Co.
Auction Sale—John Patton.
Steamer Fly.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

Mr. Sicotte's Land Regulations.

The Bill of the honourable Mr. Sicotte, concerning the future arrangement of the Crown Land Department, and management of the sales of public lands, will, if it becomes law, produce great changes in the system hither to pursued, and, since a large tract of unreclaimed country is being opened up for settlement in our rear, it occurs to us that a review of the Bill would be as interesting a topic as we could this week present to our subscribers. No reasons are given in the preamble, as necessitating the change, and the Act proceeds at once to describe the new department, as it is itself constituted, and in what manner it will deal with the unsold land of the province. First, the land department will consolidate the management of all the public lands, whether heretofore known as Crown, Clergy, School, Ordnance, Indian, or Jesuit's Estate. The head of the department to be called the Commissioner of Public Lands, and to have an Assistant Commissioner, who shall attend to the financial part of the office, and be capable of acting in the stead of his chief during the absence of the Commissioner. He shall have two officers, to be called clerks of land claims, one for Upper Canada, and the other for Lower Canada, whose principal duty will be to examine and report on claims and differences relative to the purchase of any of the public lands. The Commissioner shall appoint an officer to be called the Surveyor General, whose duty shall be to superintend the making of surveys, and all matters relating thereto under the directions of the Commissioner. The former powers vested in the Surveyor General to be vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands. There shall be another officer, denominated the Recorder of the Land Department, whose duty it will be to attend to the engrossing, recording and transmitting of patents, he also to be appointed by the Commissioner. A report of the affairs of the Land Department to be transmitted, in the beginning of each year, to the Secretary of the Province, for the use of the members of the Legislature. Twice a year a list of the public lands for sale to be made out, and advertised in a manner to give general information. The Commissioner shall have power to appoint agents for the sale of public lands, and for the granting of licenses to cut timber thereon, who shall give sufficient security for the performance of their duty. They shall enter on books kept for the special purpose, and on which no blank leaves or space shall be left between the different entries, the application of every person who may apply for the purchase of any of the lands in his agency, stating carefully, in each entry, the date of the application, the date of any receipt by him given, and the amount of money specified in the receipt, and the number of the lot, concession, and name of township. If two or more persons apply at the same time for the same land, the Agent shall immediately determine by lot, in presence of the parties, which of them shall have preference. No agent for the sale of public lands shall purchase any land which he is appointed to sell, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and avoidance of the sale. No person appointed to an office created by this Act, or employed in the Land Department, shall directly or indirectly be concerned in the purchase of any right, title, or interest, in any public land, nor take any fee for transacting the business of his office, under the penalty of forfeiture of his office, and one thousand dollars, half the fine to be paid to the party informing, the other half to the Receiver General, and if not paid, then the defaulter to be committed to the common gaol, for a period of not less than two nor more than five years.

If any land agent shall knowingly and falsely inform any person applying to him to locate or purchase any land within his division and agency, that the same has been already located, assigned or purchased, or shall refuse to permit the person so applying, to purchase the same, such agent shall be liable therefor to the person so applying, in the sum of forty dollars for each acre of land within the person so applying offered to locate or purchase, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record having jurisdiction of the amount. The system of free grants is to be entirely obliterated, except in cases of settlement on a new [illegible] Land Agent in Council may make such grants subject to conditions. Persons who are now in occupation, without having purchased, the same of the lots of concessions in all townships of each bill, containing not exceeding fifty acres each, [illegible] the Land Agent, before the 1st day of July next after the passing of this Act, [illegible] the lowest price fixed for the lands in that Agency. In townships where no settlement duties are demanded, an upset price, according to its value, shall be set on each lot, and all lots, remaining unsold, shall be offered at public auction, for what they will bring, in June and in October, in every year. The Act is a good one, and recommends itself to the country, though of course there are points which admit of different opinions, but these are not important.

The £1,500 Sterling.

The Town Council has resolved that communication shall be held with some chancery authority in Toronto, respecting the abstraction of the £1,500, sterling, in debentures. This is all right, provided the matter is undertaken in earnest, but if there is any vacillation or misplaced sympathy, was betide the unhappy medium. We have no great faith in the sternness of municipal bodies, they are apt to be turned away in their wrath, since they can do so with small cost to themselves. If, however, it is to be undertaken, let all correspondence between the municipality and the gentleman employed be in writing; let it not be left to any one to make it his own case, to manage as he pleases, lest, being one, he make a good fellow of himself, by a laxity, which, before being shown, ought to have the consent of every ratepayer. Will the *Review*, who undertakes to exculpate Mr. Conger, ascertain what Mr. Conger meant, when in his letter assigning the reason of the town of Peterborough having to submit to a sacrifice of £1,500 sterling, to be, that there was that amount of back interest *which the Government were not willing to lose!* We should be very glad to see Mr. Conger recover his position before this community, but before assisting him, we must have some explanations such as the above, and, next, why it is that, pretending to have a receipt for the money, properly paid of course, for without that a receipt will avail him nothing, he refuses to deliver it up on the demand of the Council?

Oh! The Heat.

Now that the hot weather has fairly set in, and people are anxiously exclaiming against its oppressiveness, a day's pleasure taking on the cool waters of Pigeon Lake is anything but disagreeable. To accommodate the public in this respect, the steamer "Fly," which took away the prize, at the late inspection of the steamers on the back lakes, especially in the quality of her boiler, which, as every body knows, is the great point of safety to be ascertained, is now put on the route between Mud Lake and Bobcaygeon, and will give to families the advantage of a cheap sail for the day, whereby they will be better able to sustain the heat on land for a week. Every family should avail itself of the opportunity, it is cheaper and more effective than the medicine chest, besides being a perfectly charming excursion.

Arrival of the "Persia."

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 21.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, From Liverpool on Saturday the 12th instant, was boarded off Cape Race at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, by the steamer *Victoria*, the newly employed news yacht of the associated press. The *Persia* has 128 passengers for New York.

The news is quite interesting as will be seen from the subjoined summary of its points.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed on the 10th.

The *Agamemnon* left Plymouth Sound at nine o'clock on the 10th. The *Niagara* left under steam at eleven o'clock. The squadron subsequently started under canvas with a northerly breeze.

The Government will despatch a steamer to Trinity Bay, to pilot the *Niagara*, as near as practicable to the point where it is decided to land the cable. The *Niagara* will be expected momentarily, on and after next week, but from the fact that the fleet would use no steam on reaching the middle of the Atlantic, it is quite possible that the *Niagara* will not reach this coast before the 1st of July. This office has been placed in communication with the office at Trinity Bay, and it is understood that the Telegraph Company will place their wires hence to New York at the service of the press and the public, for the transmission of such communications connected with the great event, as may be handed in for a few days subsequent to the arrival of the *Niagara*.

A new weekly line of steamers, of which the *Indian Empire*, formerly the *United States*, as the pioneer, was ready for operation. The *Indian Empire* with the Colonial and United States Mails would leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday. She is expected to run from Galway to Halifax in eight days.

The terms upon which the Cagliari affair has been settled are as follows:—Naples agrees to compensate the English engineers with £3,000 to place the Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and to liberate the Sardinian prisoners forthwith. The warlike preparations going on in France attract the attention of the English Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli repudiated all idea of the danger of a war with France, and said the relations of the two powers were of the most amicable nature. Mr. Fitzgerald had stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, laboured under grave misapprehensions in representing England as acquiescing in the free labour movement.

The dates from Bombay received by telegraph from Malta, are to the 21st of May. The British had gotten possession of Kooltu. The enemy deserted Bareilley as the British approached. An attack on Calpee was expected in a few days. Oude was [illegible]

The Bank of France had increased its specie nearly 70,000,000 francs in a month.

The Spanish journals say that Count [illegible] Governor General of Cuba.

A [illegible] between Austria and France was considered imminent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 12.

CORTON MARKET.—Cotton had declined 1 to ½ in favor purchasers, and [illegible] and moderate demand. The sales of Friday, the 11th inst., were 7,000 bales, the market closing dull with the following quotations. Fair Orleans at 7½d. Stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 582,000 bales were American. The address from the manufacturing districts also unfavourable. At Manchester there was but little enquiry for good and prices were weak."

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market for breadstuffs was dull but generally steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., report the weather favourable for the growing crops. Flour and yellow western canal, 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s to 21s 6d; Ohio, 20s 6d to 23s. Wheat dull at the decline of Tuesday, reported per steamer *Vanderbilt*; red western, 7s 6d to 7s 7d; southern white, 7s to 7s 2d. Corn quiet; yellow 34s 3d to 34s 9d; white, 32s to 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provision market was generally dull. Beef quiet but steady; holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. Pork firm at quotations.—Bacon was also firm. Lard dull at 56s, an extreme price in retail. Tallow was nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

The circulars of Messrs. Baring Brothers report breadstuffs tending downwards. Wheat 1s to 2s lower. Iron steady at 150s for both scale and bars. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice firm. In American securities the market was dull, and sales unimportant.

The London money Market was without change. Consols in the street closed at 95¾ to 96 for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £123,000.

The Mormons.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Sufficient intelligence has been received to leave no doubt that Captain Marcy's command has reached Camp Scott in safety. It was the intention of Governor Cumming when last heard from to proceed at once to open a trade with the valley.—Many of the Mormons were understood to own more cattle than they were desirous of carrying away, and of which they were anxious to dispose. The safety and general welfare of the troops at Camp Scott and elsewhere between that post and the United States, may be reckoned upon with confidence. The Mormon troops had been entirely withdrawn from the approaches to Salt Lake, though the people threatened to return if the army advanced before they reaped and carried off the wheat harvest. Governor Cumming says that it may be regarded as safe for emigrants from the United States to proceed to California, via Salt Lake, the road being entirely open.

☞ The passengers on the down train on the Northern Railroad had an exceedingly narrow escape yesterday morning. The Mad River Bridge near Sunnidale was discovered to be on fire about 7 30, and the train was due at that place about that hour. The bridge was so far consumed that the train in attempting to pass over it would have been precipitated into the river beneath. Fortunately a man named Cote, discovered the fire, and succeeded in stopping the train some fifty yards before it reached, what would have been otherwise a fatal chasm. Beyond the destruction of the bridge no harm was done. By the quick despatch of Mr. Harvey, the conductor, the passengers were safely conveyed across and came down in the upward train. Workmen were immediately sent up, and by six o'clock last night the damage was repaired and the trains passed over safely. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Toronto Globe.*

Lord Ellenborough and the Indian Directors—Plot and Counter Plot.

The *Scotsman* tells us the following strange tale:—

The truth has not hitherto leaked out as to some remarkable dealings which took place a few days ago between the East Indian Company Directors and Lord Ellenborough; and we shall tell what we have good reason to think that we accurately know.

In entire ignorance of the secret despatch—of which its authors had not then become so enamoured as to plot its publicity—the directors had written another and public despatch, of whose tenor we only learn that it was inconsistent with that of the document prepared by Lord Ellenborough. This despatch was sent to Lord Ellenborough for his approval, and returned by him as approved, but without one word as to his having written another despatch overriding the public one—the members of the secret Committee of the Directors, through whose hands the secret despatch had passed, being of course restrained by their oaths and compelled to act as if they new no more than their colleagues. This public despatch was therefore compelled to go out by the mail of Monday last. But on Thursday and Friday preceding, came out the secret despatch and its history, and it became expedient to prevent if possible the two clashing despatches, going out to India in company. Accordingly, Sir Frederick Currie, the present chairman of the Company, who had been Lord Ellenborough's secretary in India, and is one of the Directors nominated by the Government, along with Sir James Hogg, who has been for some time past Lord Ellenborough's very obsequious friend, called a special meeting of the court to be held on Monday before the despatch of the Mail for the purpose of *cancelling* the despatch previously agreed by the Directors and approved of by the Minister. But the Directors were found obstinate in their belief that they ought to do what they thought wrong and unjust merely because Lord Ellenborough was already in his ship and had acted with duplicity. They therefore rejected Sir F. Currie's proposal, and not only so, but took the opportunity of passing a vote of confidence in Lord Canning, in resisting which Lord Ellenborough's two commissaries could muster only one vote (Captain Eastwick, we believe), in addition to their own two. The result was of course the opposite of what was intended—Lord Ellenborough wanted the directors virtually to sanction his despatch by cancelling their [illegible] but they [illegible] stand, but voted another, which amounted to an indirect censure on him. It was then urged—with the view, of course, of rendering the vote of confidence too late for this days mail—that the resolution adopted could not be sent out without the approval of the Board of Control; but the Court resolved to take upon itself the responsibility of the statement that [illegible] that they blame and mistrust nobody as they did, go out together. A triumph certainly followed—The [illegible] of this vessel Lord Ellenborough [illegible] to cancel his [illegible] by [illegible] to send out [illegible] in the Calcutta [illegible] and [illegible] Board, as only at the last moment the requisite signature

Royal Artillery Operations!

Young Artillerymen America is ashamed. Her fleets [illegible] of war [illegible] by. British fleets of war [illegible] audacity to take American slavers, and search the holds whose shackled and chained human freight festers and rots in the stench of unclean[illegible] and stagnated air.

But it is a noble opportunity for plucky beardless lieutenants to show their bravery and ornaments to war clothes at the wrongs of their country! The following letter is edifying in this connection, as showing how much real cause of complaint exists:—

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR,—I saw a report in your paper of the 22nd of May, that the ship *Echo* and *Albert*, bound from Guantanamo New Orleans, was fired into by a British cruiser.

Now, Sir, I beg leave to inform you that I sailed from Genoa to New Orleans in the ship *Echo* and *Albert* and was much surprised to see such a report, as (I am positive that no such thing ever occurred, nor do I believe that we saw a British cruiser on the voyage. I also wish to say that if we were not better protected by the British cruisers than we are by our [illegible] we [illegible] for any merchant vessel to cross the Atlantic, for piracy could be carried on with impunity.

THOMAS LOGE, an American Seaman.

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.,

June 7, 1858.

It is well that such epistles appear at this juncture, and allow Brother Jonathan's blood to cool. Only think of it! What would be the consequence of such excitement, on an over-heated brain, in the dog days!

Cracking Nuts.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The subjoined and rather boastful paragraph has been going the round of the papers without exciting any correcting observations:—

"A NEW ONE UPON CANADA.—Why was the "beautiful," "commodious" and "superbly furnished" steamer *Canada* withdrawn from the waters of Lower Canada and taken to the docks of Lower Canada? Yes, what boast about the trade of Upper Canada, answer why the Lower Canadians have to come to the rescue of an unfortunate steamboat property, whose vessels lay for two years rotting at the Hamilton wharf, and the *Canada* to be sent [illegible] too! A second nut to crack.—*Dundas Warder.*"

I do not think either of the above "nuts" very hard to crack—indeed they appear to belong to the "soft-shell" fraternity. But let me ask, did it never occur to the learned Editor of the *Warder* that there is a lack of first-class steamboats on the waters of Lower Canada, and that the magnificent steamers *Canada* and *Anglo-Saxon*, are simply going down to supply that want, in short, are going to the rescue of our Lower Canada friends? This is a fact of which he might have informed himself had he taken the trouble necessary to do so, and had he not been too ready to bestow an undeserved compliment on our neighbours. And it might also have occurred to the gentleman who makes the "soft impeachment" against Upper Canada, that railroad accommodation amongst us has become so extensive and wide-spread, that it has superceded the old necessity of the employment of a great number of steamboats. And with regard to the commercial transactions of this section of the Province, he could have had his memory amply refreshed by a careful perusal of the Report showing the state of our trade, and where he can see, all things considered, that the condition and prospects of Upper Canada are proportionately equal to those of any other country.

Deeming these statements a sufficient refutation of the paragraph above quoted, I will now very briefly point out the source where I believe all the misapprehension on this subject has arisen, and in order to do so I beg the liberty of introducing an unpublished anecdote for the purpose of illustration, and having spoken of "soft impeachments" and the like, it will be found appropos, and with the relation of this incident I will close this communication:—

A gentleman was one evening traversing, with a young lady, the banks of the beautiful St. Lawrence river, when, in a sudden gallant mood he laid his hand on her shoulder (low-necked dresses then being the fashion) and complimented her on its beauty and alabaster delicateness. Knowing this flattery to be unmerited, the lady, looking up into his face and with an arch smile playing about her mouth replied, "But, sir, I can put your hand on a softer place than that." The gentleman was confounded, he blushed, stammered, and stumbled, but finally recovering himself requested the fair one to tell him where this "soft spot" was. She consented, and said—"if you will allow me your hand I will conduct it to the spot," and then suiting the motion to the word she raised his hand and, placed it *on his own head!*

The application is easy.

Your obedient servant.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858.

Commercial.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, June 21.

The market on Saturday was well supplied with produce and with a good attendance of farmers and dealers. There was a [illegible] the day. Prices generally remain unchanged, and there is a good demand for all [illegible] products.

WHEAT.—The deliveries of wheat amounted to 2,000 bushels, the average sample of which was rather above the ordinary. Prices had a wide range, extending from 4s to 5s, the current rates for good samples ranging from 4s 9d to 4s 10d; [illegible] for the day, to almost at 4s 6d; in only one or two instances 5s was paid.

FLOUR.—There continues to be an active enquiry for flour for shipment and for consumption. Although we are hardly justified in advancing our quotations yet the firmness of holders and the scarcity of buyers to secure good lots impart buoyancy to the market and give prices an upward tendency [illegible] quote superfine $3 65 a $3 75; fancy $3 80 a $3 90; extra $4 10 a $4 25 per barrel.

OATMEAL.—Wanted more in every variety at 3s 3d a 3s 6d per bushel.

BARLEY unchanged; [illegible] at 3s 6d to 3s per bushel.

RYE in good [illegible] at 4s 6d to 4s 9d.

OATS.—Still more scarce, and prices are very high [illegible] 2s to 2s 3d per bush.

PEAS [illegible] at 3s 6d to 3s 9d for [illegible]

POTATOES unchanged at 1s 6d to 2s for [illegible] and [illegible] 2s 6d per bag.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Miscellaneous.

Reported Reputation of Governor Cummings from Salt Lake City.

THE MORMONS IN ARMS.

St. Louis, June 9.

A despatch from Leavenworth of the 1st inst. says that intelligence from Camp Scott to the 16th of May, had been received at the fort. On that day, two Mormons from the City came into the camp, bearing despatches from Governor Cummings for Secretary Cass. The troops anticipated to move towards the valley by the end of May. Nothing was known at the Camp of the proceedings within the City. The despatches came by mail to the fort. The communication was brought in supplies the following provisions to the 16th Leonardo on the 10th. At Kearney, the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. Monroe that he had information that Governor Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms and determined to resist the troops to the last, and requesting Col. Monroe to push on as speedily as possible. This information was received at Kearney through a mail brought by the messenger, to which it was communicated verbally for fear of them. Col. Hoffman's command was met seventy-five miles west from Laramie. He had encountered snow three feet deep, and lost many animals. All the streams were very high. The peace commissioners had passed Fort Laramie and were obliged to swim the Platte, at the latter post. It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat. No official intelligence was received at the fort, but the authority for the foregoing was considered unquestionable.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

THAT Splendid *New* Brick House on Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of W. Coulter, Esq. It is finished in good style with every convenience that is necessary. There is also a large Garden and Out-Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber or at this office.

THOMAS LEONARD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1858. 23—31

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALL Master Masons of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro', Victoria, Hastings and Prince Edward, are invited and requested to meet the Brethren of Ontario Lodge, in Convention, to take into consideration the best means of effecting a union of the two Grand Lodges of Canada.

Such Convention to be held at Port Hope, on

Thursday, 1st day of July next,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

A. W. SIBB,
W. M. Ontario Lodge.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully direct the attention of the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.
LIVINGSTONES TRAVELS.
ENGLISH HEARTS & ENGLISH HANDS.
LIFE OF CAPT. HAMMOND.
The Shadow on the Hearth.
Spurgeon's Life.
" Sermons.
Beecher's Life Thoughts.
Jane Eyre.—By Currer Bell.
Mormonism.—By Elder Hyde.
Wesley Anecdotes.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book.
Revival Sermons in New York in 1858.
Roger's Table Talk.
The Prince of the House of David.
Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.
Literary Attractions of the Bible.—Kelsey.
Bayne's Essays in Biography and Criticism.
Cecil's Remains.
Laws from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
Olmstead's Mechanism of the Heavens.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Cats and Dogs.—By Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Flora.—A Tale, by A. L. O. E.
The Roby Family.— "
Kirke White's Works.
Twenty Years a Slave.
The English Orphans.—By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Baldwin's Representative Women.
Mind of Jesus.—By Macduff.
Words of Jesus. "
Bow in the Cloud. "
Faithful Promiser. "
The City: its Sins and Sorrows.—By Rev. Dr. Guthrie.
Gospel in Ezekiel. "
Foster's Essays.
Dick's Christian Philosopher.
Chalmers' Moral Philosophy.
Chalmers' Miscellanies.
Homer's Land of Promise.
Spurgeon's More Words than One.
Lectures to Young Men.
The Royal Preacher.
D'Aubigne's Reformation.
Hitto's Daily Bible Illustrations—Morning and Evening Series.
Books of Family Worship.
Daily Prayers.—Mendes.
Memories of Bethany.
Footsteps of St. Paul.
McGhevne's Life and Remains.
Life of Cromwell.
Cheever's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.
Dick's Astronomical Discourses.
Buckle's State of Scotland.
Mansion of Gomorrah.
Gathering Children.
Bridges' on the 119 Psalm.
Bradley's Golden Treasury.
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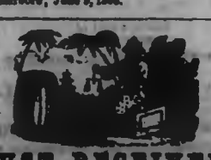
Sunday School Reward Cards, Prize Books, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', June 9, 1858.



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OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 25.

The Examiner.

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Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.

May, 1858. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE.—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 22, 1857.

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HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

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A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

BOOK PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 3d per Roll, up to 1 5s 3d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEPHENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro', April 8, 1858. 4

The Committee on Public Accounts.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

The Committee met at eleven o'clock,—Mr. Hogan in the Chair.

Mr. CONOLLY was the first witness called.

By Mr. BROWN.

Q.—Were you a representative of Peterboro' during last Parliament, and were you a candidate for re-election at the last general election? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you immediately preceding the general election negociate a Loan of £25,000 from the Municipal Consolidated Loan Fund for the Town of Peterboro'? A.—Sometime in the month of October I made arrangement with a person holding Debentures to the amount of £25,000 to surrender them, and on application to the Government they consented to take the town of Peterboro' Debentures in lieu of those of the township of Wolford.

Q.—Who was the person who held the Debentures? A.—The person who brought the Debentures to me was Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, the Reeve of Wolford.

Q.—Did Mr. Whitmarsh hold the Debentures as his own property, or as Reeve of the Township of Wolford? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What was the nature of your bargain with Mr. Whitmarsh? A.—My bargain with Mr. Whitmarsh was, that if he surrendered the Debentures to me, free of all incumbrance, he would get the proceeds of three Debentures equal to £1,500 sterling.

Q.—Before closing this transaction, had you any communication with the Government as to the operation? A.—The Government were not aware of the transaction to my knowledge, until three days before the Debentures were handed over to me. An application was then made to the Executive Council to consent to the transfer, and in my petition to them I was obliged to state the name of the Municipality.—They knew nothing, that I am aware of, respecting the nature of the arrangement.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you concluded the agreement with Mr. Whitmarsh without having had the consent of the Government to the exchange of the Peterboro' for Wolford Debentures? A.—I do mean to say that they knew nothing about it.

Q.—Did you not say a moment ago that you had obtained the consent of Government to an exchange of Debentures for the Town of Peterboro', but without naming Wolford as the township? A.—The Government were not applied to until five or six weeks after the arrangement had been made with Mr. Whitmarsh.

Q.—Was it before the Debentures of Wolford were handed over to you by Mr. Whitmarsh? A.—It was. The Debentures were not surrendered until after the Executive Council had sanctioned the exchange. The reason why they were not transferred before was, that I would not allow Mr. Whitmarsh to surrender until I had obtained the sanction of the Executive Council.

Q.—If the Government had not given their sanction to the exchange, would not the transaction between you and Mr. Whitmarsh have fallen through? A.—It would have fallen through so far as I was concerned.

Q.—To what member of the Government did you explain the change of Debentures you desired to effect? A.—I think I spoke to the Inspector General at one time and asked him whether there would be any objections to make the proposed exchange. I made no explanation to Mr. Cayley as to the nature of the exchange.

Q.—What reply did the Inspector General make to your proposal? The Inspector General said if the securities offered were equal to the securities held, he did not conceive there would be any objection.

Q.—Did he not ask the name of the township for which the Debentures had been issued? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he ask whether the Debentures had been regularly passed away by the township, or if you obtained them direct from the township? A.—He asked me no questions of that kind that I recollect.

Q.—What is the date of your memorial to the Government, and have you a copy of it? A.—I kept no copy. I think it was dated the 25th or 26th of November.

Q.—How soon after presenting did you receive an answer? A.—I think in about 48 hours afterwards.

Q.—How soon afterwards were the new Debentures issued? A.—The new Debentures were issued on the 26th of November, the day after the surrender of the old ones.

Q.—How soon after getting the answer to the memorial did you surrender the Debentures? A.—They were surrendered within two or three days afterwards.

Q.—Did you obtain the consent of the people of Peterboro' before you concluded the transaction with Mr. Whitmarsh. A.—I did.

Q.—In what manner did you do so and at what date? A.—The first intimation given them was on the 13th October, when the By-Law was introduced in the Town Council, and they heard of it again when the By-Law was passed.

Q.—Did you tell them that you had agreed to pay Mr. Whitmarsh £1,500 sterling on the transaction? and did you say that the money was to go to Mr. Whitmarsh personally, or to the township of Wolford? A.—I stated that the Debentures would only be had on the payment of that sum; but they did not know the name of the party with whom I was dealing.

Q.—Why did you conceal from them the name of the party with whom you were dealing? A.—Because I did not desire any other party should have an opportunity of stepping in and obtaining the Debentures.

Q.—In your negotiations with Mr. Whitmarsh, did he represent himself as acting for himself or the township? A.—Mr. Whitmarsh, as I before stated, did not represent himself as acting for the municipality, but merely as holder of the Debentures.

Q.—Was the by-law of Peterboro' regularly passed and approved by the Attorney General before the new debentures were issued? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you have that by-law passed, and all these proceedings taken without having ascertained from any member of the Government that the exchange would be sanctioned? A.—No. I had a conversation with Mr. Cayley and other members of the Government, who gave me an assurance that if the securities were equal, there was a probability that the exchange would be allowed.

Q.—To whom were the new Debentures of the town of Peterboro' delivered by the Receiver General? What was done with them? How and by whom was Mr. Whitmarsh settled with? A.—The new Debentures were delivered to me by the Receiver General, and after paying Mr. Whitmarsh as agreed, the remaining cash and debentures were handed over to the treasurer of Peterboro'. While waiting for the sanction of the by-law, I had been endeavouring to dispose of some of the Debentures, and I succeeded of disposing of four, each of £500 sterling.

Q.—For what sum did you sell these four Debentures of £500 sterling each?—And how did you dispose of the proceeds? A.—The Debentures were, I think, sold at eight per cent. discount. The proceeds of three of those debentures were handed to Mr. Whitmarsh. The proceeds of the other with the remaining Debentures were handed over to the treasurer of the town of Peterboro'.

Q.—Is it or is it not the fact that the Debentures you thus bought were the property of the township of Wolford—that Mr. Whitmarsh merely held them as Reeve of the Township—and that he had no consent of the Township to sell them to you? A.—I know nothing about that. All I know is, that when he surrendered the debentures he exhibited to me an order or resolution from the Council of Wolford, authorizing him to surrender them.

Q.—Then did you not know from that fact that the Debentures were the property of the town of Wolford. A.—I did not know how Mr. Whitmarsh became possessed of them, not having had any communication with the municipality of Wolford.

Q.—But from the fact of the surrender and the relieving of the township from all responsibility, must you not have known that no use had been made of the Debentures by the township, and that they were still the property of the township? A—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Do you know how Mr. Whitmarsh applied the £1,500 sterling paid him by you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you receive any part of the money, or any consideration in lieu thereof? A.—I did not.

Q.—Has the township of Wolford taken any action on this transaction? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Has the town of Peterboro'? A.—not that I am aware of.

By Mr. CAYLEY.

Q.—In what capacity did Mr. Whitmarsh hold the Debentures of the township of Wolford? A.—I do not know. He never represented himself to me as being the agent of the township of Wolford.

Q.—How did you know he held the Debentures? A.—I was making enquiries at the time, and in a conversation I had with him, he informed me he knew where £25,000 of Debentures were to be had.

Q.—In what capacity did you apply for the transfer of the Debentures to yourself—as agent for the municipality of Peterboro', or otherwise? A.—As agent for the town of Peterboro'.

Q.—Was the municipality of Peterboro' a consenting party to the arrangement? A—It was.

Q.—How many months elapsed after the issue of the Debentures before they were transferred to the township of Peterboro'—and were they charged with interest at the rate of eight per cent. from the date of their issue? A.—About eighteen months; and they were charged with eight per cent. from the date of issue.

Q.—Did the arrangement made between you and Mr. Whitmarsh, that the Debentures should be free of all incumbrance, throw upon Mr. Whitmarsh the payment of all interest to the date of the transfer? A.—Certainly. The understanding was that the municipality of Peterboro' was not to be liable for interest prior to the transfer.

Q.—Was it to enable Mr. Whitmarsh to pay these arrears that you agreed to hand over to him the three Debentures for £500 each, above referred to? A.—Whatever charges were due upon the Debentures prior to the transfer, Mr. Whitmarsh was to pay.

Q.—For what purpose did you and the town of Peterboro' desire to obtain these Debentures? A.—To assist us in the construction of a branch railroad from the town of Peterboro' to Millbrook.

Q.—Is not that branch road a rival one to the Cobourg and Peterboro', and did not the parties interested in the latter road oppose the attempt to build the Millbrook and Peterboro' branch? A.—It is a rival road, and the parties interested in the Cobourg road did oppose its construction.

By Mr. HOGAN.

Q.—Were you and Mr. Whitmarsh the only parties who had any knowledge of the transaction? A.—We were the only parties, with the exception of the Council of Peterboro'.

By Mr. CAYLEY.

Q.—What would eighteen months interest on £25,000, at 8 per cent., amount to? A.—I think it would amount to considerably more than I gave him. I cannot state the exact amount.

By Mr. FERRIS.

Q.—Would not the interest of $100,000 at eight per cent. for a year, be $8,000, and for eighteen months, $12,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you quite certain as to the date at which you have said the old Debentures were issued? A.—I cannot say.

By Mr. BROWN.

Q.—Has Mr. Whitmarsh paid the back interest on the Wolford Debentures? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Under the conditions of your agreement with Mr. Whitmarsh, ought not the back interest to have been paid over to the Receiver General when the Wolford Debentures were surrendered? A.—I suppose it should. All I know is that the Debentures were handed to me free of charge.

By Mr. CAYLEY.

Q.—You say that you had conversations with the members of the Government on the subject of the transfer of the Wolford Debentures. How often did you speak to the Inspector General on the subject, and where did you hold conversation with him? A.—I never spoke to the Inspector General on the subject but once, and that was on the street, between the Executive Council office and these buildings. I think the Attorney General was walking with him at the time.

The Right of Search.

From the Illustrated London News.

We hear sometimes a great deal about reforming the world—a very hopeless task; yet, if every man would reform himself, the great object would be accomplished. But while it is in the power of every man to reform himself, more or less, or to cease from the commission of any particular offence of which he may have been guilty, it is not in the power of any man to reform any other man by mere violence or force of arms. He may by the influence of his example, or by words of wisdom and persuasion, induce others to reform themselves; but there his influence ceases. And as with men, so with nations. The whole Christian world was once addicted to the unchristian crimes of slave-capturing, slave-making, slave-dealing, and slave-holding. Great Britain was as fondly addicted to these crimes as other nations; and, when her own colony of South Carolina wished to put an end to the Slave Trade, she used her whole authority to prevent the consummation. But—to the immortal honour of the British people, and of the enlightened statesmanship which gave effect to their wishes—Great Britain at last washed her hands both of Slavery and the Slave Trade, and set an example to the world of which it is impossible to calculate the benefit and the glory, past, present and to come. This, with an unremitting persuasion, ought to be enough. To attempt more, and to endeavour to coerce other nations, is to raise questions of comparative physical strength, to excite ill feelings, jealousies, and heartburnings, and to endanger that great blessing of European and American peace, without which there can be no real progress for humanity, and no adequate civilisation in our time.

By what right can Great Britain arrogate to herself the police of Christendom? We know of none, unless it be the right of the strongest—a right to which other nations will not willingly submit, and the exercise of which they will resist by forming alliances for mutual protection. Such philanthropy as this merits the designation of malignant, which has been applied to it in America; and renders the profession of it odious to the rest of the world. The estimable people who think it were wrong to drink a glass of wine, and the innocent and equally estimable persons who call themselves Vegetarians, and think it an offence against reason, nature, and propriety to eat a mutton chop, might, if they were only strong enough to fleets and armies, insist in like manner upon being the policemen of the nations to the full extent of their own doctrines, and visit the houses and the castles of their neighbours to prevent what they conscientiously deem to be the abominable traffic in alcohol and flesh. Great Britain, with her fleets and armies, has really no greater moral right to enforce upon a resisting world, or upon any section of it, great or small, her own philanthropic ideas of Slavery and the Slave Trade than the Teetotallers and the Vegetarians have to enforce their crotchets or dogmas and can only successfully do so by the exercise of the tyranny of the strong over the helplessness of the weak.

This is in reality the true state of the case between Great Britain and the United States of America with reference to the Slave Trade and the Right of Search. In the United States of America the vast majority of the people do not share the philanthropic feelings of Englishmen towards the negro race. Vast numbers of influential men are not in earnest in their hostility to the Slave Trade; and a powerful section of the Union supports domestic slavery as an institution to be extended as well as preserved. Even in the Northern States the "nigger" is the pariah of society—a degraded being, with whom to associate, even in an omnibus, is a thing not to be thought of by many who theoretically condemn and abhor both Slavery and the Slave Trade, and who talk at public meetings of the homogeneity and the equal rights of the human race. Taking the United States of America as a whole, it is evident that as a State, a Government, and a Power, it does not wish to abolish Slavery, and has no much greater objection to it than a cabman has to his beer, or a London alderman to the flesh of oxen or swine. When we reflect that this great transatlantic nation is both powerful in herself and jealous of interference in her affairs, and peculiarly sensitive upon the honour of her flag, we see abundant reasons why the "Right of Search" claimed by Great Britain should be offensive to her people and statesmen. It is impossible but that such a right, real or assumed, exercised upon an unwilling community, should lead to irritation and ill-feeling. Doubtless the conduct of the officers of British cruisers charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Gulf of Mexico has been very greatly exaggerated by American captains and by the American press; but the exaggeration itself is but another proof of the touchiness of the people, and the jealousy of the right thus claimed and exercised. For these and many other reasons we shall sincerely rejoice to hear that the Government of Great Britain—if the facts be as stated in America—has disavowed the intention to act offensively towards the United States, and given the Government of Washington its pledge that such visitations of ships sailing under the American flag shall not be repeated. The Americans require that the flag shall cover the cargo, whether that cargo be cases of slaves; and however much we, as moralists, philanthropists, and Christians, may object to consider black men as a cargo of merchandize, we must leave the sin upon the head of America, and content ourselves with the more humane and enlightened administration of our own affairs.

England is not the Quixote of the world, though there are many well-meaning assistants, in and out of Exeter Hall, who strive to make her so. Neither is England the policeman of the world, although it might be flattering to our national pride if powerful nations would quietly recognise the unwarrantable assumption. In addition to all other sources of cavil, it may well be doubted whether those persons are not right who assert that our zealous efforts to repress the Slave Trade have not greatly increased the horrors of the traffic; and whether the countless millions of money we have expended upon our African anti-slavery squadron have not been utterly wasted, and served no other purpose in their expenditure than to demoralise African chiefs, and to augment the miseries of the unhappy people whom they continue to barter for beads and tobacco in spite of our vigilance and our severity. It is quite certain that our policy in this particular has tended to create a feeling of soreness and exasperation between two of the greatest nations in the world—whose peace and amity are of more practical value to the world than the whole continent of Africa, and all that it produces.

We are convinced that there will be no war upon this question. The British Government must yield the point. The sooner it yields the better. It can do so at present without loss of dignity or honour but if it persists in wounding the feverish susceptibilities of the American people, by the overhauling of American ships in West Indian or in any other waters, the little flame may be fanned into a conflagration, and both parties may be so implicated as to render the humiliation of one or the other a necessary preliminary to adjustment. Than such a consummation we can conceive nothing more disastrous to both. The injury of America is the injury of England. They are closely bound together, by trade and all its multifarious interests and necessities, as if they were one Government as well as one people. It is ours to yield on this question of the Right of Search; and, if we are still determined to intercept slavers, and to do our best to prevent and abolish the infamous Slave Traffic, it is our duty to find some means of accomplishing our end that shall not bring us into perpetual collision with a people as high-spirited and almost as powerful as ourselves.

The great eruption of Vesuvius.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following interesting account of the commencement and progress of the great eruption of Vesuvius:

As we were about to start a party of French came in from the top of the mountain and told us they had seen a grand sight of lava; we therefore pushed along briskly, the strange cloud hanging more heavily over the "Atrio del Cavallo," and which I now resolved in my own mind was clearly smoke.

The Resina guide now informed us for the first time that lava was flowing through the valley of the "Atrio del Cavallo," and that the ordinary path to ascend the cone to the crater was cut off, and he brought us forward over a path seldom travelled, and of a most difficult nature; we, however, proceeded, the cloud of smoke increasing as we went on all sides. We had to part with our horses and proceed on foot, and had not gone over three or four hundred yards from where we left the horses, when we came up with an enormous mass of hot lava rolling onward towards the Somma, and we now became aware we were in the immediate neighborhood of a considerable eruption. Our anxiety now became great indeed, and we pressed forward, and presently arrived at a wonderful scene. The entire of the lower part of the great cone of Vesuvius appeared on fire, and thick masses of smoke were thrown up, mixed with red hot stones and flakes of lava.—Travelling over a most rugged way of old lava, we made our way up to the point whence the stones, lava and smoke seemed to rise in greatest quantities, and we arrived on a rise just over the greatest fissure.

It is difficult to explain our feelings on beholding this wonderful and unexpected sight. We here found several guides, and from them we learned that at about nine o'clock A. M. that morning a number of small craters and fissures had suddenly opened, and lava had commenced pouring out.

It was now nearly five o'clock, and we went quite close up to the largest crater, which we were enabled to do, as the wind blew steady and strong down the valley, and thus we got within eight or ten yards of the next opening. From this we counted five or six distinct fountains of fire, the largest putting forth volumes of smoke, stones and lava. From another a literal fountain of burning matter was ejected, and from all lava and smoke poured forth in greater or less quantities, the whole torrent of lava uniting into a regular stream of red burning liquid pouring down the inclined side of the valley.

We remained here observing this wonderful sight for over an hour, then determined to ascend to the top of the great cone; our guide was most unwilling to go up, wishing us to return to the Hermitage spoke of danger, late hour, etc.—eventually we persuaded him to advance. After a most severe walk by a path seldom travelled, we toiled to the top, where we arrived to see the last streaks of daylight gilding the distant horizon.

It was now sufficiently dark to see accurately the trace of fire from all the fissures we had left below, and standing on a projecting piece of lava the mouth lay at our feet; the eruption evidently was on the increase, and sheets upon sheets seemed putting forth in fire. The streams of burning lava now became awfully visible, and rolled along at a rapid pace to the bottom of the valley up to the very sides of the Monte Somma. We were perfectly enraged at a sight no pencil could portray or pen describe.

Our guide now urged us to descend; the lava was running exactly towards the path close to the Monte Somma on which we had travelled, and it was quite evident that the smoke which was blown down the valley towards the sea, would, in the event of a change of wind, leave our only path of return in a most impassable condition.

We therefore hastened to descend the cone as well as we could, the conflagration lending us a partial glary light. The descent was difficult and dangerous, and up to our ankles, intermixed with large lumps of old lava. Every moment we were in fear of tumbling head foremost down the precipitate descent. We, however, got aside to the bottom of the cone, and had now to pass the narrow space between the burning lava and Monte Somma, which here presents a face of perpendicular rock, perfectly inaccessible and we became quite aware the torrent of lava might intercept our passage totally; we could not possibly get up the side of Monte Somma.

I must confess I felt here considerably nervous, and I saw the double danger of the lava stopping our path and that of a change of wind, which would certainly have smothered us in an instant and as we pressed on over the ruggid road we saw the eruption increasing momently. In one place the lava was rolling down the mountain in an enormous burning wave, perfectly red hot, and only a few yards from us, and at our point of exit we could see little or no room to pass; and although the sight was one of wonder I never expected to witness, yet we were obliged to press along smartly for our departure through the fiery gate, and when we did arrive at the point of exit, not ten feet remained between the side of the rock and the burning mass of lava. Our guide, however, pressed on briskly, and we passed the ordeal, comfortable from the great heat and the near approach of this fearful burning mass, and, having passed, we rested to see the wonderful sight, now rapidly increasing.

The guides do not seem to know exactly what to make of this eruption. They all seem to agree it will increase greatly, perhaps extend all over the lower valley, and at the rate it was going it would not be long covering a vast district. There has been no flow of lava since 1855, and the upper mountain has been very quiet for some time, and this new flow may or may not be extensive; the torrent of lava at one place could not be less than five or six feet high, and came rolling along at about the rate of five or six feet in a minute, and the united stream of red matter could not be under eight or ten yards wide, and this ran on like a very rapid river until it was impeded by the old lava lying on the side of the valley.

The exact spot of the present eruption is at the lower base of the great cone, and I should say about midway on the Atrio del Cavallo, and about two to two and a-half miles from the hermitage.

We got to Naples at eleven o'clock, and I immediately sat down to put on paper what I saw.

I am told in our hotel the inhabitants were taken by surprise, but I think they are very obtuse in such matters, or, perhaps, careless about them. As soon, however, as the glare was seen from Naples many parties started for the scene.

Naples, May 31.—At about eight o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by the traverse ravines, which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption, took place soon after nine o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava is most curious, representing the appearance of multitudes of fireflies.

June 1.—The eruption is splendid! There are three streams of lava, which begin just between Vesuvius and Somma; we went as near as possible; we climbed to to the top of a ridge of lava which had begun to cool, but it required all the carefulness of our guides to prevent our burning our feet off. On our way down we went to the top of the Observatory, whence the view of the lava was splendid; the middle flowing as fast as water; there was a raised reflection in the smoke which —— said was just like the Aurora Borealis in Scotland. The eruption began last Wednesday night; the lava begins where it did in 1855. There were thousands of people on the mountain; it was an extraordinary scene. At the end of one of the streams of lava that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there was a company, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a saint and some priests in attendance.

"INQUIRE WITHIN" is decidedly the most *wonderful* and useful book that has been issued for many years. It should be in the hands of every family in the country, as it gives a vast amount of information on every subject connected with domestic life, not procurable in print in any other work. As a book of reference it is invaluable,—it refers to and explains everything, whether you wish to model a flower in wax to ornament a vase by the art of potichomanie; to serve up a relish for breakfast or for supper; to supply a delicious entree for the dinner table; to plan a dinner for a large party or a small one; to cure a headache; to get married; to establish acquaintances according to the rules of etiquette; to play at cards, chess or other games; to enjoy an hour at curious puzzles and arithmetical questions; to tie any kind of a knot; to do up a neat parcel; to relieve the invalid; to write and speak correctly; to acquaint yourself with the technical terms in literature, law and medicine; whether you want to dance; to commence and end a courtship, or whatever you may wish to do, make, or to enjoy, provided your desire has relation to the necessities of domestic life—all you have to do is to procure a copy of *Inquire Within*, and it will give all the information you want to know.—For sale by Sawers & Murray, Peterboro', Price $1.

A SNOB.—Thackeray thus daguerreotypes the animal snob, in speaking of English society:

A snob is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something better—especially rich or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and striving to force himself into one above, without the Education or Characteristics which belong to it; one who looks down upon, despises and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The steamer *Lady Head* returned on Sunday from her first trip to the Lower Provinces, bringing up a full complement of passengers. The greatest satisfaction was expressed by the inhabitants of the Gulf ports by the establishment of steam communication with Quebec. A correspondent writing from Gaspe Basin on the third instant says:—"Flying banners and the roar of cannon announced the a rival of the steamer *Lady Head*, Davidson master, at this place, this morning, at five o'clock, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, who have long been desirous of seeing a line of steamers running regularly between the coast and Quebec. Although the steamer arrived at a very early hour, several of the inhabitants hastened on board to greet her worthy commander.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LINE RUN OFF.—The steamers *Washington* and *Hermann* of the late Bremen line are to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday next, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

MAJOR ROBERTSON OF THE 100 REGIMENT.—In our last, we mentioned the appointment of the above gentleman to the Majority of our new Canadian Regiment. In *Hart's Army List*, we find the following record of his military services:—"Major Robertson served in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir war of 1850-51, (Medal), was appointed Field Captain in command of the local force of Armstrong's Horse; in which capacity he was engaged in many most successful operations against the enemy, including the affair against Sayola's tribe, April 16th, 1851, when he captured nearly 2,000 head of cattle; repeatedly had the honour of receiving the highest commendation in General Orders, and special mention in the despatches of Sir Henry Smith, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, with the 44th regiment, including the battles in the Crimea and siege of Sebastopol, (Medal and Clasps): was mentioned in the despatches in high terms by Lord Raglan and by General Eyre, for the "spirited manner" in which, on the night of the 22nd Nov. 1854, and following morning, he twice repulsed the Russian attack upon an advanced position before Sebastopol.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Attitude of France.

From the Illustrated London News.

Great Britain is entitled to ask the Government of France the meaning of the recent large increase of the military and naval armaments of that country. Is there an *entente cordiale* between the two nations, or is there not? If there be, why the armaments; and who is the enemy against whom they are to be directed? If there be not, as we do not believe there is, or ever can be again, the question still remains, who is the enemy, latent or avowed, present or proximate, against whom France deems it expedient or necessary to be prepared with so many hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and so many tens of thousands of sailors? If France be honest—and in this case France is but another name for the Emperor Napoleon—she is bound to declare, as the Government of England is bound to ask, for what purpose France has so largely increased her steam navy, and within a few weeks ordered by the "*inscription maritime*" the creation of a naval force of no fewer than 70,000 men? Is this done in recklessness or bravado—or for a purpose?

Perhaps the Emperor of the French feels his throne insecure. If he do not the world does. If he do he may imagine that a war giving employment to his large army and his navy may tend to strengthen his position; and that under such circumstances an enemy is to be found or made. A war against England, who has given neither him nor his nation any just ground of offence, however popular it might be with his army, would inevitably ruin him. England is no despicable foe, as he and all France know, and in a war forced upon her by any unjust aggression on the part of France, her precipitate assailant would hold in their hands the keys of the situation. In such a conflict France would have her utmost opponent either with or without allies. If France were without allies the struggle would not be a lengthened one. A longer purse, greater pith and pluck in the people, and the strength that always crowns, hallows, and supports a rightful cause would give the English the certain victory. If France had allies in the despots of Europe, England would seek and find allies among the people and would not appeal in vain to the populations and nationalities that are now groaning under military tyranny and yearning for constitutional freedom.

But the Emperor—unless the possession of absolute power has already acted on his once clear mind, as it has been so often known to act in the case of other irresponsible despots, and destroyed the balance of the brain—will not commit the error of making war without a cause against a people so great, so rich, so united, and so formidable in every way as the English. At least, the presumption is that he has too much prudence and good sense, as well as justice, to do so. Where then are we to look for the field of warfare? In Africa? No! He has withdrawn within a fortnight a portion of his army from that dependency. In Spain, that he may reclaim, with Louis XIV., "*Il n'y a plus de Pyrenees*"? The supposition is too wild to be entertained. Is he to make war against Russia? He would gain nothing in that quarter; and it was but the other day that he induced Great Britain to consent to a premature and inglorious peace with that power. In Austria? or Prussia? There is no valid, or indeed any, reason why he should attack either of those powers. Where, then, are we to look? To Italy?

The Emperor is a man who knows how to keep a secret, and is possessed of a remarkable genius for silence. But if he meets war, and if we may judge from the past history of Europe, and from all the cherished traditions of the Napoleonic dynasty, an attempt upon Italy—of which the great Napoleon, his uncle, was King—would be more in accordance with his ideas, if not more in accordance with the ambitious aspirations of the French army than a war against England. An attempt upon Italy might succeed; and a war against England would inevitably fail. For these and fifty other reasons which might be given, it is our opinion—if war be a necessity for the Emperor, either to give work to his Frankenstein of an army, or to carry out interior views of policy which he may have formed with reference to the splendour and permanence of his own dynasty; that the field of operation will be in Italy, rather than in Portsmy Bay or the British Channel.

But whatever be the object of these great armaments which the Emperor is making, so near to our shores, the duty of Great Britain is clear. The efforts necessary for the reconquest of India having almost denuded us of soldiers, it is of first importance that the militia should be again enrolled and increased. The seas that gird our islands are of the strategical value to us of at least three or four hundred thousand men; and with fifty thousand patriotic militiamen to guard the coasts, and transportable at short notice to any point that might be endangered, we should be in a position to render a good account of any hostile force that dared to put foot on our shores. We have already an excellent fleet of steam-ships—the best fleet in the world—but we have not a sufficient number of sailors to man them. It has taken the Government several months to obtain crews for the *Marlborough* and the *Renown*; and even at this moment these vessels have not succeeded in enrolling their full complement; but it only requires a little more energy on the part of the Government, the offer of wages a little more tempting to the seafaring population, and the thorough awakening of the popular mind to the urgency of the case—to obtain for Great Britain a Navy that shall make her the indisputable and invincible mistress of the seas, as she managed to be fifty years ago, when her resources and power were much smaller than they are at the present time.

The Emperor acts the part of no true friend or ally when he arms without communication with this country. We owe him nothing, but he owes us much. And we owe this much to ourselves—to be prepared for all emergencies. Were he ever so thoroughly and unmistakeably our fast friend and ally, his seat on the throne is insecure, and the condition of all Europe is restless, unnatural, and precarious. Great Britain and Russia are the only two countries within the whole boundaries that offer any symptoms of stability. Any war, for whatever purpose instigated or commenced by France, will inevitably stir up all Europe to its very foundations; and sooner or later in such a struggle England and Russia, and the nations or governments that shall range themselves on their side, will be the arbiters of the destinies of the Continent. But, to be in the position befitting our past history and present responsibility, the fleets of Great Britain must be immediately and thoroughly manned. Our neighbour's house is on fire, and we must sleep no longer!

☞ THE REASON WHY; a careful collection of many hundreds of reasons for things which, though generally believed, are imperfectly understood. A book of condensed scientific knowledge for the million. By the author of "Inquire Within." When Isaac Newton observed an apple fall to the ground, he asked the "Reason Why;" and in answer to that enquiry, there came one of the grandest discoveries that has ever been recorded upon the book of science. With that discovery a flood of light burst upon the human mind, illustrating in a far higher degree than had ever previously been conceived, the vastness of Almighty Power.

Why should not each of us enquire the "Reason Why" regarding everything that we observe? Why should we mentally grope about, when we may see our way? When addressed in a foreign tongue, we hear a number of articulated sounds, to which we can attach no meaning; they convey nothing to the mind, make no impression upon

By the "Vanderbilt."

BRIEF DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT—THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords on the 9th inst., the Earl of CLARENDON, who was occasionally very indistinctly heard in the gallery wished to put a question to his noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs with reference to the subject to which the noble and learned lord (Brougham) had just alluded. He wished to know whether his noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the great uneasiness which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the United States government was making to prevent acts which they regarded as equivalent to that right of search which had never been conceded by the United States, and which were looked upon in that country as national insults.—He (Lord Clarendon) believed that no information on the subject had yet been received in this country beyond certain *ex parte* statements which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before Congress by the President. The United States government was the first to declare the slave trade piracy, and he was therefore convinced that the President of the United States and his government were no more desirous than were the government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of suspected vessels could be ascertained. (Hear, hear.) Such a right had been admitted by all maritime *nations for their common protection*, for without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated and yet remain unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was *bona fide* American. (Hear, hear.) We are as proud as the Americans was of the honour and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection is lawfully claimed and can be legitimately given—(hear, hear)—but we should consider our flag tarnished if it were made a cover for nefarious transactions such as he had referred to; and so far from finding fault with any foreign Powers which should interpose to prevent the perpetration of such offences, we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I am extremely glad that my noble friend opposite has prefaced the question with the judicious language which he has used on this subject. It was of great advantage in a moment of difficulty, when a difference arises between this and any other country, that an eminent member of the opposition should arise in his place and express sentiments and views like those to which my noble friend has just given utterance. I am not in a position to give the House any ascertained information on the subject. Up to this time our information has in a great measure been derived from *ex parte* statements made on the *side* of the American government. If these are correctly reported, and proved to have really taken place as described by the American government, certainly her Majesty's government, are not prepared to justify them. (Hear.) I trust that a great deal of exaggeration has taken place in the descriptions I have seen, though, at the same time, I must confess I fear that some acts have been committed that are not justifiable either by international law or by the treaties that exist between this country and the United States. I am informed that on one occasion a body of men were landed from one of her Majesty's ships on the coast of Cuba, though that is of course a Spanish question, which can only be incidentally mentioned when speaking with regard to America. Statements have also been made that considerable annoyance has been occasioned to American trading vessels lying at anchor at Havanna, from a system of rowing round those vessels, watching the cargoes taken out and taken in, exercising surveillance and espionage over them, and finally chasing them out to sea after they left the port. It has also been stated that many American ships in the Gulf have been brought by our cruisers and searched. Now, I say I have not the least idea whether these statements are correct or not, but these are the statements made, and your lordships know that neither international law nor the treaty of 1842 would justify us in taking such measures as these. I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted to cover the slave trade, and other illegal acts, and I think it is highly desirable that some agreement should be made between the two countries by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. (Hear, hear.) It is to that point I have directed the attention of the government of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American Minister, and I think I may say there has not been any great difference of views between us. (Hear, hear.) After that conversation has been reported to the United States government, after the delivery of the despatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders that have been sent to our officers in those seas I hope there will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances I feel that this country need remain under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries.

The Earl of HARDWICK said, in reference to the naval part of the subject, that the mode of operations of inquiry into the nationality of a vessel had been clearly laid down, and if there had been any excess of those instructions it was against the direction that no offence was to be given to any nation in conducting the operations in those seas.

The Murder.

In order that the readers of the *Pilot* may understand the case thoroughly, we give the following facts, as elicited at the trial, which took place at the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench:—In the small and beautiful village of St. Jerome, situated about 20 miles from Montreal, there lived in January last, a man named Antoine Desforges, and his wife, the deceased Catherine Prevost. They were people in humble life, but in their own way well to do in the world. They were childless, and lived alone. She is described by those who knew her well, as a woman of unblemished character, and vigorously devoted to her household duties. In general her husband, who seems to have proved himself rather a weak than a strong man, treated her with kindness. He spoke of her at times, even with tenderness; while at others his language showed plainly that he was tired of her, and betrayed a desire to get rid of her. In the same village, and at the distance of a few acres from the house of Antoine Desforges, resided his brother Jean Baptiste Desforges, with his family. About six miles from St. Jerome, lived Marie A. Beliste, the widow of a farmer by that name, who died about 18 months ago, leaving his wife and considerable property, and a large family. It was notorious that during three or four years previous to and since her husband's death, a great intimacy had existed between Madame Beliste and Antoine Desforges; and in the Autumn of 1856, this woman's husband died suddenly, and a few weeks after one of her children, both under circumstances which led to the belief, that they had been poisoned by Madame Beliste.—These suspicions, however, died away; and were only aroused again by the death of Catherine Prevost, the wife of Antoine Desforges, in January last. In consequence of this event, and of the Crown's having obtained evidence of some circumstances preceding and attending the death of the farmer Beliste, his widow was indicted at the last term for the murder of her husband, and Antonie Desforges also as accessory before the fact. A true Bill was found against both, by the Grand Jury, and and Antonine Desforges, having been acquitted on the charge of having been accessory to the murder of his wife, awaits his trial on the former accusation.

On the 18th January Antonine Desforges left his house alone early in the morning with his horse and sleigh, intending to visit a natural son of Madame Beliste's, residing about 30 miles from St. Jerome, by the name of Isidore Legault. The pretext given for the journey was to invite Legault to the marriage of his sister, Olive Beliste, was to take place a week subsequently.—setting out, Desforges stopped at an inn about seven miles from the village, and after telling the inn-keeper's wife where he was going, enquired if they could accomodate him for the night on his return he would probably sleep there. He was told that lodgings would be provided for him.—He left almost immediately, went to Isidore Legault's house, but did not find Legault at home he having been on a visit to his mother, Madame Beliste, the day previous. On his way home, Desforges met Legault, who invited him to return with him. Desforges assigning as a reason that his wife was alone and was unwell, and that he did not like remaining absent from home at night. They parted, and Desforges reached the inn about half-past six o'clock in the evening. It was proved at the trial of the inn-keeper that neither Desforges nor his horse seemed the least fatigued; the weather and the roads beautiful, and Desforges was about three quarters of an hour's drive from his own house where, as he said, his wife was alone and ill. He passed the night at the inn, spoke of his wife as old and in ill health and added that if she died, he would marry a young woman. So agitated was he, that during the night he slept but little and made considerable noise running about the room. After breakfast the following day, he left, and reached home about 8 o'clock. He found his house filled with strangers, and his wife dead. His first exclamation, when returning from the room, where the lifeless body of the deceased lay, was, "If I had been here, my wife would not have died." Madame Beliste then remarked, "You know that you asked me to come and pass the night with your wife." At first he denied, but afterwards admitted, that he had done so. There is a variety of other circumstances in Antoine Desforge's conduct, calculated to create a strong impression that he was aware of what was going on at his house on the fatal night. The above are the principal facts. The Jury, however, did not find in them sufficient evidence of his participation in the murder, to convict him of being an accessory before the fact. We must now revert to Madame Belisle and Jean Baptiste Desforges.

At about 12 o'clock, on the day preceding the night of the murder, Jean Baptistie Desforges arrived at Madame Belisle's on foot, and passed the afternoon with her, at her house. It does not appear that he had any ostensible business there.—They left Belisle's together, towards evening, in Madame Belisle's sleigh, and drove towards the village. They were alone, and arrived about dark at Antoine Desforges house, in the village. Jean Baptiste Desforges unharnessed the horse, put him in his brother's stable, and afterwards remained some time in the house with his sister-in-law, Catherine Prevost, and Madame Belisle. It was proved that no relationship existed between the Desforges and Madame Belisle, and that she never slept there in the husband's absence.—About eight o'clock Jean Baptiste Desforges went to a neighbour's and played cards with the family till half-past 9 o'clock.—A few minutes after Jean Baptiste Desforges came into the neighbour's, the woman of the house, a Madame Urbain, wishing to know the hour, went to Antoine Desforges' house, which was about thirty feet from her husband's and there, to her great surprise, as she said, found Madame Belisle seated by the stove, in conversation with the deceased, Catherine Prevost, who seemed to be cheerful and in her usual health. It was then half past eight o'clock. After remaining there a few minutes Madame Urbain returned to her own house, where Jean B. Desforges was still playing cards with her husband, and some other members of the family.—About an hour afterwards, Jean B. Desforges rose to leave, and then Madame Urbain, who had not mentioned that she had been at his brother's, remarked that his sister-in-law had visiters, whereupon Desforges said "No." Madame Urbain then said, "Yes, she has; I saw Madame Belisle there a short time ago." A conversation then ensued involving evasions and misstatements on the part of J. B. Desforges, and in the course of which, he expressed his belief that his sister-in-law was very ill, and that she would not live many days. When he was leaving Madame Urbain asked him if he was going to sleep at his sister-in-law's that night. He answered, 'No; as Madame Belisle is there, I would not pass the night at my brother's for 25,000 *francs*, because of Catherine was to die suddenly, people would suppose that a murder had been committed; but I intend to stop at the house for my overcoat." From there he went to his brother's, and at twenty minutes to ten o'clock, it was proved beyond a doubt, that the deceased, Madame Belisle, and Jean Bte. Desforges, were alone in the house. Instead of going home, and without any assignable reason, Desforges passed the night at his brother's. The room in which he is said to have slept, adjoined the deceased's bed-room and communicated with it by a door. Madame Belisle, it was supposed, had slept with the deceased. As above stated, these three persons were alone in the house that night. At a few minutes past midnight, Baptiste Desforges ran out of the house, knocked loudly at the neighbour Urbain's door, crying out that "Catherine (meaning the deceased) was dying." Madame Urbain, one of whose children was ill, had not yet gone to bed; she opened the door and went immediately with Desforges to his brother's house,—There she found Madame Belisle standing by deceased's bedside looking at the corpse with a candle in her hand. Madame Urbain and all the witnesses, testify to the same fact, that the deceased was lying on her pillow with the left hand on her breast and the right arm extended by her side.—One pillow was near the middle of the bed, and it was evident to all the witnesses that the deceased alone had slept in the bed that night; although it appeared as if it had been otherwise disturbed. They also say that the eyes of the deceased were closed and the mouth partly so. The face and hands of Catherine Prevost were cold—there were no external marks of violence, and the witnesses who saw her immediately after the alarm was given, testified that the deceased's countenance wore an appearance of sweet and settled repose, and that as she lay there dead, she was more beautiful than when she was alive. on touching the body, Madame Urbain exclaimed, 'Oh God she is dead!' 'Do you think so?' calmly remarked Madame Belisle. At the request of the latter a small mirror was applied, but there was no sign of life.—Another witness who entered about ten minutes after this conversation between Madame Urbain and Madame Belisle, found the latter in the room with the body, and in the act of wetting the lips with a feather; and he remarked, 'what are you doing, don't you see she is dead.'—'Do you think so?' replied the woman. All the witnesses concurred in their opinion that the position of the deceased was artificial, and that she had been dead some time before the alarm was given. At first it was suspected that she had been poisoned, but no trace of poison could be found in the body.

The medical evidence was to show that the deceased had died from suffocation. On these facts then the jury brought in Antoine Desforges "Not Guilty,"—the Widow Beisle Jean Baptiste Desforges as guilty of murder, and for this murder was it this morning they forfeited their lives on the gallows.—*Montreal Pilot.*

An Incident at Niagara Falls.

BY MRS. GASKELL.

"You were in too much agitation this morning," said Madame Percival, "to take much interest in a scene that was present to my mind as we looked upon the rapids, but I think I must tell it you now. I said that I had often been at the Falls. It must be nine or ten years since what I am going to tell you about happened during one of my visits. You noticed the small rocks that came up to the surface *in the current* just above the rapids. Of course they form obstacles to the drift-wood and rubbish that is constantly being borne down the stream; and this accumulation of stray substances has, in time, formed some of these rocks into islands. There is one of the largest just in the middle of the rushing waters, where the impetuous torrent is fullest and widest, not half a mile from the Falls. It is covered with brush-wood, and even some trees of a tolerable growth. I was walking on the shore one day, and came to the road just opposite to this island. There I saw a hundred or so of people collected, now still and breathless, now moved about as by some common sympathy.—What could be the matter? I walked hastily up, and then, looking by sympathy to the point on which all eyes seemed fixed, I saw two men on this island—two Irishmen, as they told me—who, ignorant of the force of the rapids, had undertaken to cross the river in a boat—going to their day's work, as I think they said—at a point too near the Falls for any one but a stranger to attempt. Their boat had long since been whirled away over the Falls. They were saved as by a miracle; they had been carried by the force of the stream, dashing against this piece of resistance—this little island, not two hundred yards off, and had sprung out on the safe ground, as it were, by instinct; but it seemed but like exchanging one kind of death for another.—They were safe from the Falls; but no human being had ever set foot on that island, surrounded by the whirling floods; it seemed beyond the power of man to reach it—how much the more to escape from it! Any one who attempted it would be carried down a short two minutes' agony of swift, relentless torrent, and then—God pity the state of that creature dashed down the Falls! The thought of that ghastly sweep of waters made the little crowd silent and motionless, even while looking on at the passionate gestures (no doubt accompanied by many words and cries that were utterly lost in the roar of many waters) of the two men, who, now kneeling—now standing up and tossing their arms aloft in the air—now down again on their pleading knees, their heads buried in their hands, as if trying to drown the perpetual rush of the resounding torrent, and to speak their last earthly words to God with clear and steady minds. Oh, my God! what could we—helpless men—do for these our brothers? Through the crowd came a cry; it cleft our murmered, whispered words like a sharp, flaming sword; it was the wife of one of the doomed men.

"'Are you blind, lame, stocks and stones?' she said, as she would have waded deep into the tossing waters if two or three strong men had not held her by main force. 'He has seven children, the youngest a sucking babe. Harken to him!' for *she* heard him, or thought she heard him. 'For the love of God!' he cries; 'for the love of the Blessed Virgin, send help.' 'Patrick! Patrick!' she screeched—as if he could hear—'are ye thinking on the blessed Lady of many sorrows in the little church of Droughadmore at Home?' 'Oh,' said she, dropping her voice, 'that we had never left our home, and the oul' parents, who blessed us where we left, and are thinking on us now, little dreaming what a death lies before us; for if he dies, I will die, and God help the orphans!'

"Suddenly a man came up, stripped to his trowsers. I believe he had been in the crowd before, only I had not noticed him. He was a fine, stalwart young fellow, with a rope tied round his waist, and the end of the coil in the hands of another man. Two or three were following him, evidently dissuading him from undertaking such a treméndous risk, as I saw in his flaming eye and compressed lip he himself believed it to be. They were speaking low and earnestly. I only caught one piece of his answer. 'Take care of my old mother, boys; but that I know you will. You man out there has wife and children. I have none.' Then he came up to the passionate, woeful woman, and told her that, by God's help, he would strive to save her husband, and bade her bless him before he went. She looked him steadily in the face for a moment, as if reading his soul, and then lifted up her arms and blessed him. 'God be with thee in thy going out and in thy coming in; in the deep waters as on the dry land; in the struggle of thy life, as in the deeper struggle of thy death! God be with the evangelists. His will be done!'

"And, as if the reference to God had calmed the tumult of her despair, or it might be from pure physical exhaustion, she sat down meekly and mutely, outward down by the side of the terrible stream, and buried her head in her gown-tail, which she had worn, like many of her countrywomen, in lieu of a cloak or shawl.

"The young man really he who held the end of the coil of rope began to unbind the coarse of the harvest. We lost sight of them for a time. We held our breaths. The only sound that broke the dead silence that coexisted with the rush and crash of the torrent were the low, muttered prayers of the poor Irishwoman, as we heard her telling her beads. At length some one cried out, 'There he is!' and sure enough, high up at the head of the river, we saw a little black scallop shell of a boat, steered or skulled (I don't know which you call it) by one man; it was whirled, and tossed, and thrown hither and thither by the white, foaming rapids, not yet—where he was—at their full force, but gathering fury every yard that he neared the island, still two or three hundred yards away. All the steersman's energy and power seemed reserved for the one action of tacking from rock to rock, so that at each obstacle he could take breath and rearrange the boat. He was drifted swiftly from rock to rock. At times we feared his strength would not suffice to guide his little boat to the next point of land among the seething waters, and that we should see him borne past us like lightning, carried hopelessly to the Falls by the tremendous rapid. At times we lost him behind the scrubby brushwood that grew here and there on an islet larger than the others; but at length the last passage was made; he was there on the island. We saw him rousing & comforting the men, who by this time had sunk into the weakness and the stupor of despair. He cheered them up, he patted their backs, he pointed to us, or rather to the poor shrouded wife, still praying with hidden eyes. Then at last we watched him cut down some tree-branches, and lay them in the bottom of the boat—we could not imagine why—and then there was some arrangement of the rope he had taken with him. I hardly know how—for by this time the poor wife had gone down to the ground with a heavy fall and a long sobbing groan in a dead faint, from which no efforts of mine could rouse her—nothing in short, but her husband, as—saved and rescued by that brave young man—he stood by her, and took her in his arms, and cheered her and comforted her by the sound of that voice she thought never to hear more."

"And the young man—what became of the young man?" asked I.

"Why" (and Madam Percival's eyes were wet with tears, although her mouth was smiling), "we did not know how to make enough of him—some of us blessed him, and some of us shook him by the hand,—he, all the time, trying to get rid of us, and making light of his daring, and at last escaping from us, under pretence of needing to change his clothes, which were indeed wet through with the spray and the dashing waters. When he was out of sight the oldest man among the crowd took off his hat, and just thanked God in as few and simple words as you can well imagine; and then held the hat to us all, without another word of explanation. We knew what it was for; for while the young man had been gone up the wooded shore, before he had embarked upon the roaring waters—we could not have spoken a word then—it had been bruited that he was a poor working lad, who maintained his old mother by daily labor—and we longed to make his life a bit easier to him henceforth. So one put in a watch as pledge for something more, and many put in dollars, and some few put in cents (with tears that they had no more to give), and altogether there were from three to four hundred dollars either paid or promised, by the time he came out of the kind of public-house into which he had gone to change his clothes. Those who were on the watch for him brought him to us again—unwilling and sheep-faced, though he did not know why we wanted him. Then the old man (who would fain have made a speech, only words failed him) shoved the hat into his hand, and burst into tears.

"The young fellow looked at the money—looked round at us all—and then quietly placed the hat on the ground. 'Thank you all, kindly,' said he; 'but I can't take it.' He gave no reason; only replied over and over again in the same words. 'Thank you kindly; but I can't take it.' We could do nothing at the moment; but it was suggested (and the idea was followed out) that the house in which his mother lived, and the rent of which he had to pay, should be bought, and given to the old woman, before he knew anything about it. Meanwhile, he said, in a simple and straightforward manner enough, 'I cut a few stems and branches down from yon place. I thought as no man had ever been there before, to my knowledge, no one might happen to go there again; and they might be kind of curiosities in the way of walking-sticks. I reckon to make six or seven of 'em, and I hope they will not be thought too high-priced at half a dollar each.'

"You may be sure there was a rush for them; and many a one cried, 'Let them be put up to auction?' But no! the first bidders had them; and no begging or entreaty could make him take more than half a dollar for each."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, June 25, 1858.

Mr. BROWN replied at some length to the attack of the Attorney General, showing that every statement he had made was a misrepresentation of the facts and rebuking him for replying to the just animadversion against his administration by personal assaults. While he was speaking, he was angrily interrupted more than once by the member for Carleton, who sits in the midst of the Opposition. Mr. Brown remarked upon his interruptions, and told him that all the members of the Opposition felt that his sitting there in their midst, listening to every word that was said between members of the party was a gross indelicacy. Mr. Brown concluded with a short review of the charges against the Government, as shown in the evidence laid before the Committee.

Mr. POWELL (Carleton) rose and said he was sorry to see that the hon. member for Toronto had left his seat, because he desired to say something personal to that gentleman that he wished him to hear. He was favorable to the fullest discussion. He did not want to restrain the liberty of the press, nor of the debate in that House; but he did wish to say what he thought of the conduct of the hon. member for Toronto, who did not confine himself to fair discussion, but wanted to domineer over everybody. The fact was, that that gentleman was nothing better than a ranting, roaring, determined demagogue, who could discuss nothing like other people; but who cast an unpleasantness on every debate in which he took part. (Here Mr. Brown came in and took his seat.) He had heard lately a good deal about Finance, (holding up a paper) he had got an account there of a model Treasurer. It was plain this money question was one of great importance. He did not desire it to be expressly understood that he referred very particularly to that hon. gentleman when he said there were some people in the House so frantic on account of the debts they owed to their banking establishments, that they wanted to dip their hands into the public purse, in order to relieve themselves of their difficulties. But he desired to deal with that which was personal to himself. The member for Toronto had accused him (Mr. Powell) of the crime of listening to what was said on the Opposition side of the House, and of conveying the information to hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. "But," exclaimed the member for Carleton, sinking his voice to a whisper, "if any one has complained of this, "they never, sir, mentioned it to me. They "never, sir, came over to my seat to inform "me of their complaints." Then suddenly, in a terrible voice, looking fiercely round the House, and clenching his fist, he added, "If there is any one on this side of the "House who thinks so, let him say it. If, "sir, there is a man on this side of the "House who would dare impute to me dis-"honour, let him whisper it, sir—(laughter) "—let him whisper it, sir, to me, and"—[And an appeal made to the chairman at this moment by Mr. Rymal, to send in four or five strong men to restrain the excited member, drew down a burst of laughter and cut short the mock-heroic sentence.] He continued still in the same truculent voice, accompanied by the most violent gesticulations, to say that, the hon. member for Toronto has accused me of going to his desk in order to frighten him. Well, if the hon. member was alarmed when he saw me, I could not help it. He certainly lowered his tone when I came near him, but what his reason was he best knew. The hon. member said he was not afraid; but let him only waive the privileges of this House for five minutes—let him only say where he had not those privileges, what he has said here—and we shall see who is afraid. Ah! Mr. Chairman—

Here Mr. MOWAT asked the Chairman if he could allow such conduct as was exhibited by the member for Carleton?

Mr. BROWN hoped that leave would be given for all the member for Carleton had to say.

A VOICE—He is worthy of his leaders.

Mr. POWELL—Well, I am coming to to this story about the model Treasurer. But first of all I find this paragraph:—"The *Globe* is now fairly in the ranks of the Tory press. It is perhaps unenviable that the press of a new country should occasionally fall into the hands of penniless, unprincipled adventurers, who have decamped from older communities to avoid the strong arm of the law which their crimes had caused to be inflicted against them." Ah! Mr. Chairman, that you see is how it is that we have such a press as we have. It is because newspapers sometimes fall into the hands of "penniless scamps"—"who have decamped from older communities." (After a pause.) Perhaps the House did not quite understand this, so I shall read it again. (Here he repeated the paragraph quoted above.) Now, that came from a particular friend of the hon. member for Toronto. The *Globe* says, never was proposition so disgraceful—the model ex-Treasurer being the judge, and no one can be so unjust as to deny that he is deeply skilled in all sorts of morality—good, bad, and indifferent." Now, here is something else about the model ex-Treasurer:—"Mr. Macdougall refers to Mr. Brown [senior's] Edinburgh history, and hints more than he dare speak." Now, Mr. Chairman, there must be a great deal in such a hint as that—more than he dare speak, sir. But here is what he says:—"The *Globe* has lately introduced a new rule into newspaper polemics, by which the impersonality of editors is repudiated, and liberty given to distinguish the productions of one editor from another in the same journal. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and the *Globe* will have no right to complain if we apply to that journal its own rule. In the absence of "big George," who is making himself the butt of the sensible Reformers in Kent, the late Treasurer of the city of Edinburgh, has edified the public with a dissertation on political principle. Well, it is extremely funny this! such a lecture from such a source. It is rich beyond comparison. But, as the devil can quote scripture, and prostitutes preach virtue—we don't see that there is anything at all strange in it. The model ex-Treasurer commences by asking us questions. We must let our readers see what the model ex-Treasurer can say." Here is another extract, sir:—

"ANTECEDENTS OF THE BROWN FAMILY —MR. BROWN SHOWN TO BE A PROFLIGATE—AND THE GLOBE A MASS OF PUTRIDITY.

"If we did not know that there are persons of some pretensions to respectability amongst us who still countenance the moral profligate whose shameless falsehoods are poured forth on society through that polluted channel, the *Globe*, we should not feel justified in occupying our space with the refutation. There have been states of society where the moral debasement of the mass has sunk so low that vice and crime would stamp their imprint on the brazen foreheads of the votaries, and send them abroad upon the community without punishment and without reproach. Listen, ye duped, ye diddled electors of Kent, and rejoice that you have such a worthy representative. The task of dissecting such a mass of putridity is disgusting. We feel as if we had been cutting up a dead dog. * * * * *

We repeat that you are a most unblushing, a most incorrigible——. We leave our readers to fill up the blank." Now, sir, the man who wrote that is the intimate friend of the member for Toronto, though he has written thus of that member's father. Why, sir, (in a voice more furious than ever) such a fellow, sir, is worse than a murderer. Yes, sir, I say that a man who could take to his bosom,—could give his hand to the writer of such an article, is worse than a murderer of his father—worse than a parricide, sir. [The last passage getting more and more ferocious till it approached the close.]

Mr. DORION appealed to the Government—the guardians of the dignity of the House—whether such disgraceful language could be permitted.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Dunkin)—I am bound to say that but for the most extraordinary tone this debate had assumed for a long time before I was called upon to take the chair. I could not have listened to very much that has been said during the time I have occupied my present position. Considering how much I had heard before I took the chair, that was disgraceful to the House, and a disgrace to the members in the eyes of the country, I thought I was not now called upon to interfere. I do, however, trust that the hon. members will see the absolute necessity of confining the discussion to the question before the chair. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROWN—I hope that this attack, since it has been carried so far, will be allowed to be completed, and that I shall have an opportunity to reply.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I do not interfere for the reason just mentioned.

Mr. POWELL—I did not invite any personal attack; but the member for Toronto is constantly attacking other people, and he has vilified and abused every man of mark in Upper Canada, even the man without whom there would be no Reform party at all.

Mr. POWELL continued to quote from the paper in question, though he was repeatedly called to order by the chairman. At last he said as they were on the Finances, he would read one other paragraph, which would be found to be quite in order, because the question was one of Finance. He then read:—

"We presume the Speaker, and several gentlemen, even some of the Reformers who did not go to the dinner would reward the *Globe* for the information. Rumour says he has taken with him some £15,000 of other people's money. It is the same principle that brought the Glasgow Treasurer to New York."

Mr. THIBAUDEAU said he had witnessed such scenes in this House as he had never seen anywhere else; but he thanked God the Lower Canadian members were exempt from such disgraceful conduct. The House had fallen to such a state of degradation, that they were everywhere regarded as a brutal set of ruffians. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN—When the member for Clarelon was interrupted, I entreated the House to permit him to go on and state all he could. The attack that has just been made on me is in strict keeping with the tactics of the gentlemen on the Treasury benches on other occasions than this. When they have found themselves unable to meet established charges of grave public impropriety, their habitual resort has been to assail with gross personal outrage those who disclosed the facts; and I hesitate not to affirm that the assault the member for Carleton has just made is but the well understood climax of the scenes lately witnessed, that was to crush me forever as a public man. But if I can obtain the attention of the House for a short space, I think I will satisfy every man who hears me that this last arrow has been shot as completely in vain as those that have preceeded it.—This is not the first time that the insinuation that I was a public defaulter in my native city has been aimed at me—it has been echoed before now from the organs of the Ministry—and at many an election contest have I been compelled to sit patiently and hear the tale recounted in the ears of assembled hundreds. For fifteen years I have been content to bear in silence these imputations—I would that I could yet refrain from refering to the painful theme—but the pointed and public manner in which the charge has now been made, and the fear that the public cause with which I am identified might suffer by my silence, alike tell me that the moment has come when I ought to explain the transaction as I have always been able to explain it, and to cast back the vile accusation of dishonesty on those who dared to make it. (Hear, hear.) That my father was a merchant in the city of Edinburgh—and that he engaged in disastrous business speculations, commencing in the inflated times of 1825 and 1826 and terminating ten years afterwards in his failure—is undoubtedly true. And it is, unhappily, also true that he did hold a public office, and that funds connected with that office were, at the moment of his sequestration, mixed up with his private funds to the extent, I believe, of £2,800 sterling. For the sum in default, four friends and relatives were sureties, and they payed the money among them. Part of that money has already been restored—every sixpence of it will be paid shortly—property has been long set aside for the payment of that debt to its uttermost farthing. (Loud and continued cheering.) My father felt that while that money remained unpaid, there was a brand on himself and his family and he was wrought—wrought as few men have wrought to pay off not only that, but other obligations of a sacred character. Many a Bill of Exchange, the proceeds of his labour, has he sent to old creditors who were in need of what he owed. For myself, Sir, I have felt equally bound with my father—as his eldest son, I felt that the fruits of my industry should stand pledged, until every penny of these debts were paid and the honour of my family vindicated—(loud cheers)—and an honourable member opposite (Mr. Angus Morrison), who I regret to hear cheering on the person who made this attack, might have known that under the legal advice of his relative, I long ago secured that in the event of my death, before the accomplishment of our long-cherished purpose,—that after the payment of my own obligations, the full discharge of those sacred debts of my father should stand as a first charge on my ample estate—debts, Sir, which I was no more bound in law to pay than any gentleman who hears me. A burst of enthusiastic cheering, in which the galleries heartily joined.)

Mr. BURTON—(who along with Mr. Fellowes had been sitting beside M. Powell spurring him on his recent attack)—Mr. Chairman there is a noise in the gallery.—I move that the galleries be cleared!

Cries of shame! Disgraceful!

Mr. BROWN.—The hon. gentleman, sir, would clear the galleries! Yes—that is the sort of idea such people as these have of fair play! They have made their charges, they have uttered their slanders in the ears of hundreds, and they would send them home with the reply unheard, they would deprive me of the opportunity of giving to those who heard the charge its ample refutation! But I was proceeding to say, Sir, that for the painful transaction to which I have been forced to allude, I am no more responsible than any gentleman in this assembly. It happened in 1836—I was at that time but 17 years of age—I was totally unconnected with it—but young as I was, I felt then as I feel now the obligation it laid upon me, and I vowed that I should never rest until every penny had been paid. (Loud cheers.) There are those present who have known my every action since I have set my foot in this country—they know I have not eaten the bread of idleness—but they did not know the great object of my labour, the one end of my desire for wealth was that I might pay those debts and redeem my father's honour. (Loud cheers.) Thank God, Sir, my exertions have not been in vain—thank God, Sir, I have long possessed property far more than sufficient for all my desires—but as hon. gentlemen know, it is one thing in this country to have property and another to be able to withdraw a large sum in money from a business in active operation—and many a night have I laid my head on my pillow after a day of toil, estimating and calculating if the time had yet arrived when with justice to those to whom I stood indebted, and without fear of embarrassment resulting, I might venture to carry out the purpose of my life. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Sir, I have been accused of being ambitious—I have been charged with aspiring to be Prime Minister of this great country, and of lending all my energies to the attainment of that end; but I only wish I could make my opponents understand how infinitely surpassing all this—how utterly petty and contemptible in my thoughts have been all such considerations, in comparison with the one longing desire to discharge these duties of honour, and vindicate these Scottish principles that have been instilled into me since my youth. (Great cheering.) The hon. member for Cornwall (Mr. Benjamin McDonald) is well aware that every word I have spoken to-night has been long told him in private confidence—and he knows, too, that last summer I was rejoicing in the thought that I was at last in a position to visit my native land, with a large sum necessary for all the objects I contemplate, and that I was only prevented doing so by the financial storm that swept over the continent. Such, Sir, are the circumstances on which this attack is founded—such the facts on which I have been denounced as a public defaulter and refugee from my native land. But why, asked the person who made the charge, has he sat silent under it?—why, if the thing is false, has he endured it so many years. What, Sir!—Free myself from blame by inculpating one so dear! Say "it was not I who was in fault—it was my father!" Rather would I have lost my right arm than utter such a word! (Long and continued cheering.) No, Sir, I waited the time when the charge could be met as it only might be fittingly met; and my only regret even now is that I have been compelled to speak before these debts have been entirely liquidated. But it is due, Sir, to my aged father that I explain, that it has not been with his will that these imputations have so long been pointed at me, and that it has only been by earnest remonstrance I have prevented his vindicating me in public long ere now. Sir, the hon. gentleman who has sought to put the brand of dishonesty on me and on my family—

Mr. POWELL—I rise to a point of order. I do not desire anything of the kind, Mr. Brown, senior, is a gentleman for whom I have much respect, (Cries of "Sit down!") but what I found fault with was —(Loud cries of "Chair, chair," and "Sit down!" amid which Mr. Powell gave way.

Mr. BROWN—If the member for Carleton thinks any words of his can ruffle me, he makes an entire mistake. If I have been able to endure patiently for 15 years the false taunts of such as he—it is not now that I am to be—

Mr. BURTON.—You supported and returned to Parliament the man who first made the charge!

Mr. BROWN—If during the abrupt political changes witnessed in the last ten years, I had refused to act with every one who has at some time or other maligned me—I must have debarred myself from political alliance, and deprived my country from personal feelings of the firm phalanx we now see ranged on these benches. (Hear, hear.) Had the hon. member for North Oxford who first made these charges—and had he never retracted them to this time—I would, indeed, have been unworthy had I lent him my influence to take a seat in this House. But the hon. member for Oxford was not the first who made these charges—his journal but echoes what others had ventured years before to insinuate—and the moment he had the true facts of the case, he promptly, fully, generously retracted all he had said, and apologized for the injury he had been led unwittingly to inflict. That letter has now been two or three years before the public—and it is to the disgrace of the member for Carleton and his political allies, that, notwithstanding that full retraction, the accusation has been brought up at every election as from my hon. friend (Mr. McDougall,) and scattered by thousands broadcast over the country; nay, Sir, that on this same authority, long since withdrawn, the charge has been repeated here this very night. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) The hon. member for Carleton, Sir, now pretends that he did not mean to insinuate anything against my father—that he has a high respect for his character. I thank him not for the acknowledgment—no man in Toronto perhaps is more generally known in the community, and I think I could appeal even to his political opponents to say if there is a citizen of Toronto at this day more thoroughly respected and esteemed. (Cheers from both sides of the House.) With a full knowledge of all that has passed, and all the consequences that has flowed from a day of weakness, I will say that an honester man does not breath the air of Heaven—that no son feels prouder of his father than I do to-day—and that I would have submitted to the obloquy and reproach of his every act, not fifteen years but fifty—aye, had gone down to the grave with the cold shade of the world upon me—rather than that one of his gray hairs should be injured. (The hon. gentleman took his seat amidst enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD was glad to hear testimony to the truth of what had been stated by Mr. Brown, for that gentleman had spoken to him on the subject with an earnestness that proved his intention to carry out his purpose and convinced him, (Mr. Macdonald,) that if he had not had an opportunity of paying the debt before, the circumstance had been to him a trial and a trouble. He thought it must have been highly satisfactory to Mr. Brown to have been enabled to make the statement he had done, for it was as honourable to him as the attack was outrageous and shameful to its author. (Hear, hear.) He must say, that there was nothing in his experience to equal the slanderous imputations which had been cast from one side of the House at the other; but which had been chiefly directed against the hon. member for Toronto, as he believed, for the sole purpose of diverting attention from the great questions before the House. He regretted the scene which had taken place, and was still more sorry to see the Government sit quiet and listen to what had been said. If Mr. Baldwin had been on the Treasury Benches, he would have been the first to stand up and protect the hon. member for Toronto from such an attack. (Hear, hear.) He repeated, that he was rejoiced at the vindication of his character, which the member for Toronto had that evening had an opportunity of making, after suffering from the imputations made upon him for so many years. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACDOUGALL said that after the extracts made from a journal with which he had once been connected, it was incumbent on him to make a few remarks. In performing his duty as a public journalist, it might be true that he had sometimes used language in speaking of public men, which was not justifiable, and that which in his cooler moments he regretted. With respect to the questions which had split up the Reform party which he had expressed, he was ready to maintain, and he should adhere to them in that House. But at the time when these extracts were written, he and Mr. Brown, though both belonging to the Reform party, took different views of the course to be adopted. During the course of the dispute, information was conveyed to him as such things are conveyed to editors, and he did at the time believe that information as to the subjects to which the extracts referred. But with regard to them, he had had occasion to explain that he was not the writer of them, and the gentleman who did write them, was, at that moment he believed in the pay of the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches. At the time of their publication, he was canvassing the County of Oxford for Mr. Hincks, and the person he spoke of was left in charge of his journal. Though the extracts were put separately—they were not from a series of articles, but one article, as it would be seen on a reference to them, since the compiler of them had not been cunning enough to have cut the cloth, which were all of Nor'wester Style. The article was not only one continuous whole, but inserted contrary to the usage of the press, because he knew it was of a nature to bring him into the law courts. Forbearing till a congregation took took place between himself and the member for Toronto, that he had received any contradiction of the story. After that he at once retracted. He concluded by deprecating such scenes as that which had just

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice—John Mitchell, &c.
To let—S. Wood.
Letter & note paper—Sawers & Murray.
Good pens—Sawers & Murray.
Sunday Schools—Sawers & Murray.
Godey's Lady's book—Sawers & Murray.
Every Scotchman—Sawers & Murray
Fresh Teas—S. E. Curry & Co.
Strayed—T. Wesley.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

The Welford Job.

Mr. Conger has given his evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts, as will be seen on the first page; there is evident equivocation and mental evasion throughout, but if we may judge of the character of the whole by a palpable falsehood in his answer to one question, the whole must be rejected, for that is the law of evidence. Mr. Brown asks Mr. Conger whether the Municipality has taken any action upon the transaction, and Mr. Conger answers, that he is not aware of any. That evidence was given on the 23rd June. On the 17th June Mr. Conger received the following from the Town Clerk of Peterboro:

PETERBOROUGH, June 17th, 1858.

W. S. CONGER, Esq.,

SIR,—In pursuance to a resolution of the Town Council, passed last night, I am instructed to call upon you for all the papers in your possession relative to the transfer of the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures from the Municipality of Wolford to the Town of Peterborough.

Please to enclose them in an envelope to my address and drop it in the Post Office.

I am, Sir, your obed't servant.

J. EDWARDS,
Clerk of the Mun. of Peterborough.

And on the 21st June Mr. Conger acknowledged its receipt as under:

PETERBORO', 21st June, 1858.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in which you say you have been instructed by the Council to call upon me for all papers in my possession relative to the transfer of the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures from the Municipality of Wolford to the Town of Peterboro'.

In reply I have to state, that I have no papers—nor have I ever had any—connected with that transaction, except those already exhibited to the Mayor, Councillors and Auditors,—which papers are still in my possession, and after the very unfair attempt to fix a charge of embezzlement upon me,—will remain there. I shall nevertheless be happy to shew them to any member of the Council who may desire to see them,—or if called upon by the Council, give testimony on the subject.

Your obdt. servt,
W. S. CONGER.

JAMES EDWARDS, Esq.,
Clerk T. C. Peterboro'.

Yet Mr. Conger tells the House he is not aware that any action has been taken by the Council. That *is* something more than equivocation; but what shall be said of the conduct of an agent refusing to give up the papers that are felt important towards obtaining justice against their debtor. Mr. Conger will *exhibit* them to any member of the Council, or, if called upon, give testimony; but, as to assisting the people to recover their stolen property, he cannot think of it. That is not the way to establish one's own innocence, but it *is* an excellent way of sheltering a wrongdoer from public vengeance. However. Mr. Conger, of course, knows the price he does it at. Some of Mr. Conger's friends deny that he ever stated that the Government claimed back interest upon the Wolford debentures. Here is Mr. Conger's statement published at the time:

To the Editor of the Review.

Peterboro', 12th March, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—On my return to Town yesterday, I learned that Mr. Brown, the senior member for Toronto, had in a speech of his delivered a few days before, charged the ministry with issuing £25,000 of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, contrary to law, for the purpose of buying up the electors of the County.

A simple relation of the facts, which I give below, will shew the utter absurdity of such a charge.

Some time in the month of September last, the Town of Peterborough—not the County—determined to subscribe for £30,000 stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to enable that Company to build a branch of their road to Peterboro'. Soon after the passing of the By-law, it was discovered that Municipal debentures were unsaleable, and that money must be obtained by some other means or the work stop. Having incidentally heard that the Township of Wolford, had some 18 months before received £25,000 sterling, of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, which they had not used, I at once made enquiry, and found they were willing to surrender them upon being relieved from all responsibility; to this proposition I agreed, provided the Government would consent to the change of security.

A By-Law therefore was introduced into the Town Council of Peterboro', passed, and ratified by the people, and the consent of the Government obtained for the change of security. The Municipality of Wolford in the meantime passed resolutions authorizing their Reeve to surrender the Debentures, and take up their By-Law, which was done on the 26th of October, and on the next day the Debentures were handed over to me, it will thus be seen that the Government had no control over these Debentures, and really nothing to do in the matter except consenting to the exchange of security. As to the bonus paid by Peterborough, it should be remembered that at the time of the surrender of these debentures, the Municipality of Wolford were in arrears to the Government for something more than £1500 sterling, for interest, sinking fund, &c., &c., which they were not willing to lose.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. CONGER.

Will the *Review* please explain it?

Mr. Whitmarsh, too, Mr. Conger's dear friend and pal, sends us a curious bit of correspondence:

MERRICKVILLE, 28th June, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—I saw an extract from your paper a short time ago relating to the Wolford Debentures, which leads me to suppose that you take an interest in the affair.

I therefore take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of a Resolution of the Wolford Township Council, passed on Saturday the 26th inst., which expresses the feelings of the Municipality.

I am, dear sir, your obdt. servt.,
E. H. WHITMARSH.
EDITOR OF THE "EXAMINER,"
Peterboro.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Welton moves, seconded by Mr. Kirkland,—That the late Council having pass a Resolution, authorizing Mr. Whitmarsh to return the £25,000, currency, Municipal Loan Fund Debentures to the Government, with the understanding that the Municipality should be relieved from all liability regarding the same, has been carried out to the *satisfaction of this Council*. And they deserve the confidence of the Electors for so doing,—and also, Mr. Whitmarsh is justly entitled to the approbation of the Township for effecting so satisfactory an arrangement.

Carried 26th June, 1858, and certified by the Clerk.

Satisfactory arrangement! If a bare surrender was held satisfactory why is Peterborough to give a bonus of £1500 sterling?

We have looked over the minutes of the Council, with the anticipation of seeing a copy of the instruction understood to be intended for Mr. Mowat, but find none. It will be just as we foretold, a good deal of pretended indignation, an appearance of earnestness, and, by and by, no more about it. That is the ordinary proceeding of the town Council of Peterborough. The *Review* in his notice of the resolutions in Council reports that a suit in Chancery was decided upon, for the recovery of the £1500 from Mr. Whitmarsh. This is not true, Mr. Whitmarsh is not named in the resolution, nor ought he to be, the Town of Peterboro' knows only their agent in the matter, Mr. Conger; he is the man who must be held to have the money, until he shows that he paid it rightfully. He volunteered his services, and he must now account.

Mr. Brown Is Not a Defaulter: Treasurer.

Disgraceful scenes continue to be a standing order in the House of Assembly. The reported accusation of Mr. Powell of Carleton against Mr. George Brown, in a matter as irrelevant as impertinent and unfounded, is given in our synopsis of parliamentary proceedings, along with the manly and feeling refutation of the charge by Mr. Brown. It is astonishing that a political opponent should so far forget himself as did Mr. Powell, and it is equally astonishing that the Attorney General, in whose interest the attack was intended, should sit quietly by, and allow the outrage to pass unrebuked. Mr. Macdonald and his government may be assured that the country, removed from the exciting scene, regarding it from an unimpassioned point of view, feels deeply the degrading reflection which such ruffianism fastens upon its legislature, and may yet, when it has an opportunity, hold the abettors, as well as the principals, to a strict account. We are happy that Mr. Brown has, with that one effort, for ever silenced the malignant aspersions upon his private character, which have so often and so maliciously been whispered against it. His miserable traducer, unknown to fame, except as a base moral assassin, is welcome to the reflection of his own dastardly inspirations.

Mr. McGee.

Mr. McGee, having made himself remarkable by a display of exceeding power of oratory in the House of Assembly, and thereby gained himself the first rank among the public men of the country, becomes, as a matter of course, an object of aversion to those who have not the benefit of his talent on their side. The higher and more sensible portion of his opponents pass deserved encomiums upon his attainments, and congratulate the country upon its good fortune in possessing so great a character, but little people, like the editor of the Peterborough *Review*, run up and bark, and as the giant intellect refuses to be dis urbed by their manifestations, they flatter themselves in the performance; but if they could only feel the contempt they are held in, their labor would be soon ended. Mr. McGee has devoted himself to the service of his country, and may look forward to no distant day, when even the little curs will do him homage. If he could be induced to appear, in his admired character of a historical lecturer, before a Peterborough audience, he would soon discover the real sentiment of this section towards him, and how much it has been belied by his puny assailant of the *Review*.

Rev. Mr. Young's Lecture.

Mr. Young, a colored preacher, advertised that he would give a lecture on "Liberty" in the Town Hall, last night. A small but respectable audience met the lecturer, and from their sympathetic expressions, appeared to be impressed favorably with his claims upon public sentiment. As one of the number, we readily accord to Mr. Young a high order of intellectual power, and heartily recommend his labors, as being worthy of the support of a liberty-loving and liberty-granting community. That the lecturer was not encouraged by the presence of a larger audience, is not to be charged as his fault, and neither, we would fain hope, was it to be attributed to any absence of sympathy with the weak, who struggle almost against hope for the dearest object of life.

Fatal Accident—Caution to Bathers

On Sunday forenoon, a young man named William Stubbs, while bathing in the Otonabee, above Dickson's-Hill, incautiously plunged into the current, which here runs very rapid, and not being a powerful swimmer, he was unfortunately borne down, being utterly unequable of resisting the strong force of the stream. A young man who was with him instantly gave the alarm, but succour arrived too late to be of any use to the unfortunate bather. He had disappeared, and search was immediately commenced for his body, and continued without interruption till dusk, after which a pine fire was lit and a close examination of the river made but without success. In the morning the search was again resumed at the same place, but was soon rendered unnecessary, by the body being observed floating in the Little Lake, the great bend of the water having produced this effect much sooner than anticipated. The body was immediately recovered and conveyed into town, and was interred on Tuesday morning in the Wesleyan Cemetery.

Bathers cannot be too cautious in going into the Otonabee, it requires a strong and expert swimmer to breast its powerful current, and none should risk their lives until experience has proved the danger can be counterbalanced by skill and power.

Mr. Macdonald's Municipal Bill.

There is no subject in the Statute Book, upon which an enquirer feels more confusion, than that which relates to our Municipal Institutions, while it ought to be the one of all others the most easy of comprehension, because the parties who have to refer for guidance to Statutes, in matters relating to municipal laws, are seldom of a class which is familiar with the workings of the written law. Nor can it be otherwise expected of men who are selected to carry out their provisions, almost entirely on account of their practical connection with the wants of their municipality, and but little from their presumed acquaintance with the forms which the Legislature has set round the municipal office. As a remedy for the distracted confusion of this branch of jurisprudence, where every reference seems almost to contradict, or at least renders obscure, the other, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, in the early part of the present session, introduced a Bill, which was then referred to a select committee, and is now reprinted with amendments. The Bill is necessarily of great length, but it has the great advantage of being an undivided declaration of the municipal law. The intention is to give it force on the first day of December next, so as that the elections may be held under it in January; it will therefore be interesting to the country, to know something of its character, in anticipation of those events. No change is to be made in the corporate form of existing institutions. The County Council has power, on the petition of any of the inhabitants of an unincorporated village, within the County, to erect the same into a Police Village. When an unincorporated village has over seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, upon a petition of not less than one hundred freeholders, the County Council shall erect the village into an Incorporated Village, apart from the township. When it appears by the census return, that an incorporated village contains over three thousand inhabitants, the village may be erected into a Town; and when in the same way a town is found to contain over fifteen thousand inhabitants, it may be erected into a City. One of the most valuable provisions of the new law is that requiring that the mayor of a city or town shall be chosen by the electors, at the same time as the aldermen and councilmen in cities, and councillors in towns, which shall be on the first Monday in January. This is a reform that was long needed, for, while a mayor had to owe his election to a clique in the Council, few men of spirit would condescend to fill the office, and, he who did accept it, could not persuade himself that he was much complimented in it. His position was consequently confined, and he felt himself more the chairman of the Council, than the chief magistrate of the municipality. The Bill evidences a great deal of labor in its compilation, and will entitle Mr. Macdonald to the gratitude of all who have to refer to the law in municipal questions. We hope his labor will not be in vain, and that next year will inaugurate the new and correct system of direct contact between the mayor and the municipal electors.

The editor of the *Review* tells his readers he has ventured by water, from Mud Lake to Lindsay, but is compelled, for want of space, an old-standing complaint, to omit a description of his journey. He feels it proper, however, he says, to say a word about the boats, and then like a thorough snob, always aping the manners and and flattering the vanity of a gingerbread aristocracy, he reports that the cabin of the *Ogemah* has crimson and gold paper, the windows nicely curtained and the seats nicely cushioned, and covered with crimson plush. Possibly it did not occur to the western traveller, that the people he addressed were not so much concerned in the absurd folly of decorating a steamboat on the back lakes with crimson and gold, as the infatuated proprietor; what the public take an interest in is the character of the country, the quality of the navigation, and the use it is put to. The people who are passing on that route care little for the privilege of a seat upon crimson plush; they would prefer to see that the expenditure on the steamboats navigating the back waters was in keeping with the character of the trade they were to do, because, without that, there is no certainty of their continuance, beyond the power of their owner to keep them up. The back lakes are full of suggestive lessons in this respect, and had the western traveller an eye to the demands of his readers, he might have gone over a long and melancholy list of unfortunate failures by just such empty vanity as he recounts of the *Ogemah*. Of all the settlers with ample means who went to that back country, there is hardly a representative left; the tale of one is the story of the whole. Seeking seclusion from open intercourse with the despised inhabitants of a country they would reclaim with their superior skill and management, they set to work to carry out their grand designs; and as they started with the intention of astonishing the natives, so they ended with a sublime lesson to themselves. Everything they did was overdone, and the *Ogemah*, with her crimson plush, however acceptable to the posterior of the western traveller, is a perfect type of the other doings of that class of settlers on the back lakes. She may continue to run, as long as a little fortune is set apart for her support, but the moment she tries to stand alone, she will be about as flat as the Peterborough *Review*.

Sudden Death.

Dr. Tennens, a medical practitioner lately become resident in Peterborough, was seized with a attack of illness, on Saturday night, which speedily ended his existence. The doctor had gone to rest, at his rooms at McGregor's Hotel, from which unusual sounds, were then heard to proceed, and upon entering it, his condition at once revealed itself. He made no manifestation of consciousness, and the remedies applied to him were unavailing. An inquest was held upon his body, and the jury found, under medical testimony, that the deceased died in a fit of apoplexy.

Dreadful and Fatal Accident.

A brakesman on the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad, named George Bowers, met with an accident on Friday last, which caused his death in a most distressing manner; the end car of a freight train having run over him. The train had just left the Peterborough station, at 9 P. M., when he, in attempting to pass from one car to another, lost his footing; fell on the track, and was run over; the car wheels stripping the flesh from the left arm and shoulder, breaking the collar bone and several ribs, and cutting off the left foot. The poor fellow was discovered on the track, and removed to Dytchers tavern, when every assistance that could be got was rendered, but the injuries being evidently of a fatal character, no operation was attempted. The sufferer, however, was so solicitous to be operated upon, that his attendants undertook his removal to Toronto. After arriving there, he was conducted to the hospital, and had his leg and arm taken off, when he seemed to bear up against the shock his system had sustained, but on the following morning, Sunday, he was dead. The unfortunate sufferer was about twenty-five years of age, had a wife and four children in England, and had been himself but a few months in Canada. During that time he had been employed on the Cobourg road, and had gained the confidence of his superiors, and the friendship of every one about him. The dreadful nature of the injuries left the poor man no hope of recovery, from the time he received them, but his fortitude and resignation were most strongly expressed to those around him; his only regret being for the helpless condition of his dependant wife and children. We are happy to understand that a liberal subscription is intended to be raised in their behalf; a determination, which, when told to the dying man, seemed to be the most soothing balm that could be applied to his pitiable state. Now that nature has ended her course in him, nothing could be more fitting than that those who felt with him, should turn their humane attention towards his bereaved family, who, while he lived, depended upon him for their support; be labored in toil, that others might live in comfort, and those years of labor are as the payments upon an Assurance Policy. It is refreshing to feel that liberal persons recognize that policy as due to his survivors. What a consolation would it not be if a life of labor could always ensure that peace of mind which attends the assurance that the beloved who are left on earth, shall not suffer in their personal comforts, by the removal of their natural protector.

The Circus.

Saturday, as announced by flaming placards, brought in an equestrian troupe, but not up to the complement advertised; and the highly wrought descriptions of the promised entertainment gathered into the town a very large concourse of people from the country. There was a noon and an evening exhibition, both of which were witnessed by impenetrable masses. We have not a word to say against the pleasure that people feel upon witnessing the extravagant caricatures of the human family, or the extraordinary activity, strength, and elasticity of stage performers; on the contrary, we partake heartily of the enjoyment, and encourage the gratification upon every opportunity, in the full conviction that to relax occasionally from the severe discipline imposed by the business of the day, is to enable the subject the better to perform his task; but it seems incomprehensible that exhibitions, in which the perfection of man's physical development are displayed, should be so surrounded with questionable moral accompaniments, as must needs offend the taste, and insult the virtue, of refined natures. Yet it is undeniable, that at these exhibitions, a studied purpose is constantly made manifest, to pander to the low standard of taste among the least cultivated of their patrons, so much so that any female could be excused from the slightest imputation of false modesty, who should refuse to sanction such coarseness by her countenance. If ladies would deny themselves a pleasure, which, under the circumstances, cannot be unmixed with pain, it would soon be felt necessary to correct the abuses which are too plain to be past unobserved, and the circus, as the theatre, would become an innocent recreation, and an accepted resort.

Arrival of the "Ariel" and "Anglo Saxon"

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 26.

The Vanderbilt ship *Ariel*, Captain Ludlow, from Bremer, via Southampton, on the 16th instant, passed Cape Race at 4 P.M. yesterday, the 25th. She was intercepted off the Cape by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press which arrived here to-day with a synopsis of her news.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies explicitly that any extraordinary preparations for war are making in France.

The screw steamship *New York*, which sailed from Glasgow for New York on the 12th inst., was wrecked on the same day off the Scottish coast. The passengers and crew were all saved.

General Espinasse, who was appointed Minister of the Interior, with the functions of Minister of Police, immediately after the explosion of the Orsini conspiracy, had, as had been anticipated, resigned, receiving in exchange for his office a seat in the Senate. M. Delangle has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The Canton of Geneva protests against the expulsion of refugees in Switzerland, and demands that no expulsion shall take place

The *Norfolk*, from Australia, with £1,000,000 in gold, was spoken outside the channel, and would arrive in a few days. About £1,000,000 is known to be on the way from Australia.

The *Times*, containing the article on French armaments, was stopped in France.

A submarine cable between Reggio and Messina had been successfully submerged

The Emperor of Russia has invited the French Ambassador to accompany him on his journey in the Southern Provinces of the Empire.

The United States steam frigate *Powhattan* was at Hong Kong. It was rumoured at Canton that the Chinese intend to destroy the European dwellings on the Honan side of the river. It is also reported that Nankin had been captured from the rebels by the imperial troops.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

The accounts from the United States, per steamship *Niagara*, had a depressing effect upon our cotton market, and under their influence, prices have slightly declined for all descriptions. The decline is generally called ¼ per lb. The market has also been quite flat, the sale of the three days only reaching 14,000 bales, and of which 1,000 each was sold to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market has sympathized with that of Liverpool, and the accounts therefrom are unpromising, sales having been effected at a slight decline on all descriptions of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Our market has generally been lifeless. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the weather favourable for crops. Flour remained steady at the last quotations; sales are of a quite unimportant character. Western Canal 30s to 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s to 31s 6d; Ohio 31s 6d to 32s. Wheat Supplies and sales continually unchanged, except inferior red, which is 2d lower; red Western 8s 3d to 8s 6d; white Southern 9s to 9s 2d. Corn quiet at the quotations given about per *Persia*. Yellow 34s 6d to 34s 9d; white 32s to 32s 6d.

Quebec, June 28, 1858.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 16th of the 18th, arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She came through the straits of Belleisle, and experts meeting a great deal of ice.—The *Polish* arrived at Southampton on the 13th. The *Edinburgh* arrived at Glasgow on the same day. *Niagara* reached Liverpool on the 17th. The *New York* went ashore on the 16th of June in a dense fog on the night of the 15th She is said to be breaking up.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley read a letter showing that pacification in Oude was proceeding very satisfactorily, Land-holders and Talookdars giving in their submission. The debate was resumed on the resolutions relative to the Government of India. Lord Stanley moved the fifth resolution which provides that part of the Council shall be elected by holders of India stock. Lord John Russell moved in amendment that the Council be appointed entirely by the Queen. After the debate, the amendment was rejected by sixty-five of a majority, and the original proposition carried.

In the Lords, Lord Malmesbury apprehended not the slightest difficulty in the assembling of the fleet sufficient to defend the Channel at the shortest notice.

The Bill abolishing property qualifications of members of Parliament finally passed the Commons.

Lord Fitzgerald explained the settlement of the Oughtart affair, and said that the Sardinian representative in London expressed his satisfaction at the result.

The London *Times* contains an argument in favour of acceding in regard to searching vessels, and the discontinuance of the practice.

Queen Victoria was on a visit to Warwickshire, for the purpose of inaugurating the public park and museum at Birmingham.

Violent thunder storms had prevailed in England, seriously damaging some parts.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* denies the assertions of English papers, that France was making great warlike preparations, and says, that the naval and military establishment for the year, has not been increased. The denial produced a favourable effect on the Paris Bourse, but was imperative in England; the belief being that the *Moniteur* was not explicit enough.

A letter from Paris asserts that it is notorious that the Mediterranean squadron has recently been augmented from 8 to 12 vessels; that forty thousand extra recruits were called out this Spring, and that immense armaments far beyond what the defence of the country requires are going on not only at Cherbourg, but at every military post of the Empire. Said, also, that the Russian representative at the Paris Conferences was creating difficulties which threaten to prolong the meetings 2 or 3 months. The principle of the non-union of the Principalities had been admitted in Conference. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference had been held.

The French infantry regiments are to be armed with rifles, and orders have been issued for 400,000.

ITALY.

Satisfaction has been granted by the King of Naples to the demands of England, which was regarded in Paris as precursor to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers.

TURKEY.

The attack on the English consul at Belgrade, previously reported, is said to have taken a more serious turn, some soldiers having subsequently attacked his house. They were repulsed by the Servian Guard sent to his assistance.

INDIA.

Nothing later, but the official despatch to the Indian Company gives full details of news per *Persia*. The garrison at Singehanpore, had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The rebels had stormed and retaken Phundee, which had left in charge of Scindia's troops. The rebels also seized Fullutpore and Thulbut.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency James Douglas, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same:—

Whereas, It is commonly reported that certain boats and other vessels have entered Fraser River for trade, and whereas there is reason to apprehend that other persons are preparing and fitting out boats and vessels for the same purpose—

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons that such acts are contrary to the law and infringements upon the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are legally entitled to the trade with Indians in the British possessions on the Northwest coast of America, to the exclusion of all other persons, whether British or foreign.

And also that after 14 days from the date of this my proclamation, all ships boats and vessels together with the goods laden on board, found in Fraser River, or in any of the bays, rivers or creeks of the said British possessions on the Northwest Coast of America, not having a license from the Hudson's Bay Company and a sufference from the proper officer of customs at Victoria, shall be liable to forfeiture and will be seized and condemned according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of Government House, Victoria, this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1858, and in the 21st year of Her Majesty's reign.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
RICHARD COLLEDGE, Secretary.

God save the Queen!

Important Legal Decision Under the Passengers' Act, 1856.

On Friday last, a complaint was presented to Mr. Sheriff Bell, at the instance of Captain Frere, emigration officer in Glasgow, against Mr. D. A. B. Murray, shipping agent, for having committed a breach of a contract ticket issued by him to Jessie McKay, whereby he had become bound to provide her with a steerage passage to Montreal by the ship *Sunbeam*, and, notwithstanding thereof, had refused to furnish her with such a passage. Mr. Gemmel, Procurator Fiscal, appeared on behalf of the complainer, and Mr. G. Smith for defendant. It appeared that on the 19th May current, Jessie McKay had engaged from Mr. Murray a steerage passage to Montreal for herself, and also another for an acquaintance named Elizabeth McDonald. By the 71st section of the act, "every person who shall receive money from any person for or in respect of a passage in any ship, shall give to the person paying such money a contract ticket signed by the owner, charterer, &c., or by some person in their or his behalf." It is further provided that such contract shall be in the form contained in a schedule appended to the act, and that the directions printed on said schedule shall be obeyed in the same manner as if set forth in the act. The first direction in the schedule is, "that a contract ticket must be given to every passenger engaging a passage from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, in the present case Mr. Murray had issued only one contract ticket, by which he engaged that the persons named on the margin thereof, namely, McKay and McDonald, would be provided with a steerage passage to Montreal in the *Sunbeam*. The contract ticket was, otherwise, in terms of the schedule of the Act, but there being only one contract ticket the passage money for both was stumped, as also the deposit money, paid on account thereof. After her passage had been taken out, McDonald refused to go to Montreal, and on this being intimated to Mr. Murray, he refused to take McKay, unless the passage money for both, as stumped in the contract ticket, was paid by her. Mr. Smith, on behalf of Mr. Murray, admitted the facts as stated by Mr. Gemmel, and after the agents for the parties had been heard on the legal interpretation to be given to the contract ticket, the Sheriff found that the defendant was bound to take McKay on payment of her own passage money, notwithstanding of McDonald's failure. The Sheriff stated that he was clearly of opinion (1) that although one contract had been issued it must be interpreted as containing a separate and distinct contract with each of the persons named on the margin of the ticket, and consequently that the provisions therein be enforced at the instance of each of the parties, irrespective altogether of the other; (2) that on a proper construction of the Act Mr. Murray was not entitled to include McKay and McDonald in the same contract, but was bound to have furnished a separate contract ticket to each. The complaint was accordingly found proved; but as Mr. Murray had at the outset of the proceedings agreed to furnish McKay a passage in the *Sunbeam* on payment of her own money of the passage money, whatever decision might be come, the Sheriff decerned for a nominal value of 5s. together with the costs of the prosecution. —*Glasgow Mail.*

Arrival of the "Arabia."

HALIFAX, June 28.

The *Arabia* from Liverpool of the 19th inst., arrived this evening. She passed the *Africa* on the 19th, bound east and on the 23rd at noon she passed a ship of war, supposed to be one of the Telegraph Expedition steering west, in lat. 53-36, long 30-08 possibly *Niagara* from her position. It would appear that the spot for uniting the cable had not yet been reached.

The *Indian Empire* was to have left Galway on the 18th inst., but as she was entering that harbour, she struck a sunken rock which though not injuring her, caused her detention until the 19th.

The King of Belgium was visiting Queen Victoria.

The crown Princess of Sweden had given birth to a son.

London breadstuffs dull. English wheat is 2s lower; American unchanged. Consols closed at 95¾ for account. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £101,000.

In the House of Lords on the 17th, the Bishop of Oxford called attention to the Spanish Slave Trade. He contended that the present threatening affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements.—Lord Brougham strongly opposed the policy of Spain. Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the Slave Trade had not been seconded by other nations. He had admitted to the American Government that, as a question of international law, England was not entitled to insist upon the right of visit or search, but he should also put the question strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes, and had urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to different maritime nations which would enable nationality of vessels to be clearly verified without any danger of a breach of international laws. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation with the American Minister, that some such arrangements will be come to. With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the moral support of England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba; but if she still persisted in supporting the Slave Trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference. Earls Grey and Aberdeen assented to Lord Malmesbury's definition of international law.

Commercial Matters.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 29.

We have no new feature to observe in the trade of the city. In groceries and produce there is a little more doing, which together with the fine weather, and symptoms of a slight improvement in trade, cause a better feeling to be evinced in commercial circles. A number of wholesale houses have dispatched their buyers to Europe to make the fall purchases, but the universal instructions to them is to buy sparingly. Light, but well-assorted stocks will probably be imported during the fall, but there are none among our merchants who are sufficiently venturesome to purchase largely. Our market for merchandize of all descriptions has been well nigh bare throughout the past and present season, and no doubt the city has lost trade thereby, yet our merchants have acted wisely in curtailing their operations, and devoting their attention more to the collection and settlement of outstanding affairs, rather than to the pushing of business and increasing indebtedness. The fall trade must necessarily be small, yet from vast experience, it will likely be of a healthy character. Should the farmers bring out their wheat early, and be able to get money for it, we may have a slight revival of trade in the fall;—for every day strengthens the impression that our commercial affairs are in a most unsound condition, and that a plentitude of money, and a prosperity like that we have been enjoying, is very far in the distance.

To make trade matters yet more unsatisfactory, we have had during the week some startling revelations as to management and disposal of the Provincial funds, and questions of very grave importance have been discussed in the Legislature. A deficiency in the receipts and expenditure of last year, amounting to $3,400,000, has resulted in bringing forth a proposal from the Inspector General to impose some new taxes on the people to raise money to provide for any deficiency this year. An excise duty is proposed to be levied on the manufacture of whiskey and malt liquors, and on all sea-going vessels. To the first, the principal objection urged is the expense which the collection of the tax will necessitate and the amount of patronage that is placed in the hands of the Government. Against the last proposal, however, there are many objections.—The shipping interest was never more depressed than at present; and with but a very slight prospect of improvement, it is hard that a new tax should be imposed upon them, and their expenses and difficulties just so much increased.—The high rates of freight have always been the objection to the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the trade of the Western country, and this alone, with the danger of navigation for want of Lighthouses, has prevented Quebec and Eastern ports from competing with New York and Boston, for a portion of the trade of this continent. And now, when thousands of pounds have been expended in erecting Lighthouses and improving navigation, and when there begins to be attention directed to this route and its wonderful advantages demonstrated, in steps Mr. Cayley and proposes to burthen this young and sickly trade with a tax, to pay the needless and most extravagances of the Government. To compensate for the bungling and short-sighted policy of our financial minister, the trade that will do most for the Province—the channel through which the commerce of the Western world should flow—the most wonderful chain of navigation in the world—is to be injured and pestered with a tax however small an amount—yet a tax sufficient to deal a severe blow to the business, and bring to nought the work of years, and the expenditure of thousands.

It reminds one of the caprice of children—one erecting with anxious care a stately pile of toys and his companion knocking it down, with a single stroke, without a thought or care of what labour and patience it cost. Surely there is some strange fatality attached to our Inspector General. Though a lamentable error has been entrapped with the most material interests of the Province, and no matter in what direction he moves, there is sure to follow confusion and ruin. Years ago, the country underwent the same experience from his management; and never the developments of the past few days exhibit it a state of affairs sufficient to alarm every man interested in the country. The course the Inspector General has taken with reference to the amendment of the tariff is a most singular one, and insufficient in itself to create a feeling of contempt at the indistence and ignorance displayed. It would be pardonable to interfere with the tariff to provide for the due necessities of the Government; but to commence tinkering this most important and delicate matter, at the present time, for the purpose of affording incidental protection and equalizing the taxes of the rich and poor, is beyond bearing. Mr. Cayley does not avow it as his intention to raise the charges on the importations as a whole, and to stipulate that the revenue derivable from Customs this year will be equal to the last.—In other words that our merchants will import as much in 1858 as they did in 1857. How widely he errs in his judgment, and what a calamitous ignorance spoils a proficient ovinion, to make that contract to fall short of the revenue of last year by a large amount, will be seen by the sequel. [illegible] Cayley on this [illegible] Government changes, and Mr. Cayley's ridiculous assertions to be contradicted, we should not be surprised to see the new tariff emanating many important changes, chiefly with the view of increasing the revenue. The idea of meddling with the tariff just now to effect a few unimportant changes would be absurd, was there not some hidden motive beneath the movement. In the meantime merchants can act to a limited [illegible] until some definite announcement is made. The present is the month when some of the fall purchases are made, and nearly all our houses have agents in England awaiting orders, which will in all probability be greatly governed by the alterations in the Tariff. In justice to the important interests, some immediate action ought to be taken, and the suspense put an end to. Among commercial circles during the week there has been a good deal of discussion on these and other important points, and we are certain we speak the sentiments of the mercantile community in expressing the most unqualified disapprobation of Mr. Cayley, his financial mismanagement, and unsettled commercial policy. Indeed, the whole ministry come in for severe condemnation, and our merchants cannot but repudiate the influences which enable the present Cabinet to keep their places, and to deny to Upper Canada the laws, she requires and the improvements she demands in the administration of Government.

The weather for the week has been all that could be desired, and a bountiful change for the better has taken place throughout the country. There seems now to be but little doubt but that an average yield will be secured of all cereals.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, June 29.

There continues to be a moderate supply of produce in the market, and with good demand and steady prices, all products of the farm move off freely.

WHEAT—Yesterday the market was hardly so buoyant, but prices in the main were unchanged, the range sale extending from 4s to 5s per bushel. The figures most frequently paid were 4s 4d a 4s 8d, and the average for the day could not have been less than 4s per bushel.

FLOUR—There continues to be an active enquiry for flour, and the market is becoming bare. Prices, however, do not show signs of improvement, and we still have to quote superfine at $3 66 a $3 75; Fancy, $3 90 a $4; Extra, $4 15 a $4 30 per barrel.

SPRING WHEAT is scarce at 3s 3d a 3s 6d per bushel.

RYE—2s 9d a 3s, and wanted.

BARLEY—In poor supply, at 1s 10½d a 2s per bushel.

OATS are still scarce at 1s 5d a 1s 10½d.

PEAS—In good demand at 2s 7d a 2s 9d.

POTATOES are selling at all prices, between 2s 6d and 3s 3d per bushel.

STRAWBERRIES, by wholesale, 18 to 20 cents per quart.

BUTTER firmer, (notwithstanding the hot weather) at 7½d a 9d per lb.

EGGS—In good demand at 7d per doz.

BEEF—$5½ a $6½. Sheep, $4 a $5. Calves, $3 a $5. Lambs, $2 a $3.

WOOL—1s a 1s 1½d per lb. Sheepskins, with wool, 6s 3d. Pelts, 1s 3d. Calfskins, 6d per lb. Beef Hides, $5 per 100 lbs.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, July 1st, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 85	a	0 75
Flour per barrel	0 00	a	4 50
Butter per lb.	0 8½	a	0 10
Eggs per dozen	0 08	a	0 10
Hay per ton	8 00	a	10 00

Died.

At Bridgenorth, township of Smith, on the 27th June, Mary, second daughter of S. S. Kelly Esq., aged 17 years.

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'.

☞ July Number received, price 25 cts.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber, on the 13th of June, A LARGE POWERFUL HORSE; the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

THOMAS WATLEY.

Donro, 1st Con. 20 Lot,
June 24th, 1858. 28-3

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambelo," direct from China, an assort

Books, Stationery, &c.

HOOPER HOUSE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

With the

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	6
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	6
12 Notes " " "	3
3 Steel Pens	1
1 Holder	1
1 Pencil	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper	1
Making a total of	1s 9d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY,

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &c.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$3,25	.. New York Ledger	0s 3d.
3,50	.. Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00	.. Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25	.. Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50	.. Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50	.. New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50	.. Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50	.. Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25	.. Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
6,00	.. Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50	.. " " Times	0 7½
3,50	.. Punch	0 7½
3,00	.. Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00	.. Household Words	1 3
2,00	.. Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,25	.. Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20	.. Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00	.. Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00	.. Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50	.. New York Mercury	0 3
2,50	.. " " Weekly	0 3
2,50	.. Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE STRICTLY

In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 22, 1858. 2

SAWERS & MURRAY

Having now made such alterations on their Store, as renders it suitably adapted for the efficient carrying on of the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their New and well selected Stock, comprising Books of Poetry, Science and General Literature, suitable for Gifts and the Family Circle; Children's Picture Alphabets, Toy Books, &c.

Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes to suit all sizes, Fancy Stationery, Paper Hueh'e Blotters, Ladies' Note Books, Purses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

LAWYERS, TEACHERS & OTHERS

Will find S. & M.'s Stock of Foolscap, School Papers, &c., the largest and best assorted in the County, and they are determined to sell at the least possible prices For Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Grammar and other Schools, always kept in Stock; also, every requisite for School purposes, at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ A liberal discount to Country dealers.

N. B.—Periodicals, Magazines, and Reviews, supplied regularly as published.

A large selection of the "Musical Bouquet" for Piano-Forte, &c., just received at the

NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', 22nd April, 1858. 16

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

SAWERS & MURRAY respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterboro' to their Stock of SOCIAL AND DANCE MUSIC just received. It comprises selections of all the Popular Airs, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any piece not in Stock can be procured on the shortest notice.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Peterboro', April 15, 1858.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully direct the attention of the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.
ENGLISH HEARTS & ENGLISH HANDS.
LIFE OF CAPT. HAMMOND.
The Shadow on the Hearth.
Spurgeon's Life.
" Sermons.
Beecher's Life Thoughts.
Jane Eyre.—By Currer Bell.
Mormonism.—By Elder Hyde.
Waverly Anecdotes.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book.
Revival Sermons in New York in 1858.
Roger's Table Talk.
The Prince of the House of David.
Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.
Literary Attractions of the Bible.—Halsey.
Haynes' Essays in Biography and Criticism.
Cecils Remains.
Laws from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
Olmstead's Mechanism of the Heavens.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Cats and Dogs.—By Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Flora.—A Tale, by A. L. O. E.
The Roby Family.— "
Kirke White's Works.
Twenty Years a Slave.
The English Orphans.—By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Baldwin's Representative Women.
Mind of Jesus.—By Macduff.
Words of Jesus. "
Dew in the Cloud. "
Faithful Promiser. "
The City: its Sins and Sorrows.—By Rev. Dr. Guthrie.
Gospel in Ezekial. "
Foster's Essays.
Dick's Christian Philosopher.
Chalmers' Moral Philosophy.
Chalmers' Miscellanies.
Boner's Land of Promise.
Brewster's More Worlds than One.
Lectures to Young Men.
The Royal Preacher.
D'Aubigne's Reformation.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations—Morning and Evening Series.
Books of Family Worship.
Family Prayers.—Macduff.
Memories of Bethany.
Footsteps of St. Paul.
McCheyne's Life and Remains.
Life of Cromwell.
Cheever's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.
Dick's Astronomical Discourses.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Memories of Gennesaret.
Ministering Children.
Bridges' on the 119 Psalm.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Addison Inquirer.
The Coral Island.
Ungava: a tale of the Esquimaux.
The Young Fur Traders.
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A Choice Assortment of Bibles, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books, Webster's Hymns, &c., &c. Toy Books for Children, in great variety.

Sunday School Record Cards, Prize Books, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23

Miscellaneous.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY,

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

ALTERATION OF TIME:

On and after 1st, June Trains will run as follows, connecting with the Grand Trunk Rail way:

LEAVE.

Peterboro',	8 A. M.
"	2:45 P. M.
Cobourg,	11:30 A. M.
G. Trunk R.	11:35 "
Cobourg,	7:30 P. M.
G. Trunk R.	7:45 "

ARRIVE.

Cobourg,	10 A. M.
"	5:45 P. M.
Peterboro',	1:25 "
"	9:25 "

Freight Trains.

LEAVE.

Cobourg,	8 A. M.
Peterboro',	4 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Peterboro',	10:30 A. M
Cobourg,	6 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Peterboro' to be had at the Stations of G. T. Railway.

Return Tickets Available Same Day Only

Cobourg to Peterboro' and back	$1 50
Cobourg to Keene and back	1 25
Cobourg to Indian Village and back	1 00

GEO. H. DOWNIE,
Secretary

JAMES BARBER,
Supt. Running Depart.

C. & P. R. Office, Cobourg, June 1st, 1858. 21

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 1, 7th Concession, Belmont, Co. of Peterborough. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply (post paid) to

RICHARD T. WILKINSON,
Barrister, Cornwall, C. W.

June 5, 1858. 23.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOSEPH WEST, of Otonabee, are requested to present the accounts of such claims properly attested, to Mr. Alexander Poe, at the office of Thomas Short Esq., Keene;

And all who may be indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the same to Mr. Poe, forthwith, as such of the accounts as remain unsettled on the fifteenth of July next, will be placed in suit for collection.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST,
Administrators.

Keene, Otonabee, 8th June, 1858. 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.

Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

LOST,

ON Tuesday, the 8th, a POCKET BOOK, containing four Notes, to the amount of about $100. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded, by leaving them at the *Examiner* office.

WILLIAM MANN.

Peterboro', June 9th, 1858. 23

NEW GOODS

OPENING OF THE

Port Hope and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON MONDAY the 7th JUNE, the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, will be opened for traffic.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 11.30 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Toronto and Montreal, arriving in Peterboro' at 1 P. M.

Will leave Peterboro' at 5 P. M., and arrive in Port Hope at 6.30, in time for the trains east and west on the Grand Trunk.

Passengers can procure Tickets at any of the Grand Trunk Stations through to Peterboro', or at Peterboro' to any of the Stations on the Grand Trunk R. R.

J. S. SMITH,
President.

PortHope, May 27th, 1858. 22.

Hotels, &c.

ONION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, CORNWALL.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by constant attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the Stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1857. 2-tf.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to announce to those indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, that the Judge having come, those who do not choose to pay the money without costs will be very apt to pay dearly enough with costs.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', May 20, 1858. 19—6m

Insurances.

THE ÆTNA AND ÆTNACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

$440,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston.
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,0[illegible]000, *Paid up Capital*, $130,356.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. P. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for insurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

OTONABEE WOOLEN MILL!

PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Stocking Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.

Peterboro'. April 3rd, 1858. 14.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Calnen's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation in such an every passion will be satisfied with, and he hopes to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN H. TRENOUTH.

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858. 9

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE

Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caisse's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN.
Proprietor.

Peterborough, 24th Nov, 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.

MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee,	Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m.	Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY*

OPEN TO

LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE, 2	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELL'S, 2 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 25	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 40	BRUNSWICK,	9 30
MANVERS, 4 10	MANVERS,	9 40
BRUNSWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELL'S,	11 30
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	12

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

ON ACCOUNT OF

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, the 6th JULY, Next,

At the Sale Rooms of

FRANCIS MURPHY, WALTON STREET,

PORT HOPE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

I.

W. ½ No. 13, in the 8th concession of Dumaby, covered by a Mortgage from IRA S. REACH and Wife, to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. This is a fine Farm containing One Hundred Acres more or less, of which Sixty are cleared. There is an excellent frame house on the premises, barn, driving shed, and other out-houses.

II.

Two Lots in the Town of Cobourg, further described in a certain Mortgage from JOHN KENNEDY and Wife, to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. On the first lot is a good frame house, 1½ stories high, situated on the corner of King and Ontario streets, containing dining-room, sitting-room four bed rooms, and kitchen, with shed and yard behind,—at present occupied by Mr. HUTCHESON. Yearly rental £25. On the second lot is a frame house, 1½ stories high, situated on the north side of King street in the town of Cobourg, containing dining-room, sitting-room, seven bed-rooms and kitchen, with out-houses; now occupied by Mrs. KENNEDY. Yearly rental, £35.

The above houses are in excellent repair, and well situated,

III.

Lot No. 4, in the 5th concession of Manvers, as Mortgaged by ADAM SCOTT and Wife to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, excepting two acres sold for Village Lots, and one acre reserved by Thomas Matchell. There are about forty acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and one hundred and fifty-seven uncleared. On the premises are a frame Grist Mill, 2½ stories high, with two runs of stones, in good working order, and worth £3,000; Saw Mill, with an up and down saw; a Carding and Fulling Mill; a Lath and Shingle Mill, all in perfect working order; two frame dwelling-houses, stable, barns, &c. Also three water privileges.

IV.

South-east ½ of Lot No. 1 east side of the Communication Road, in the 1st concession of Smith, containing 45 acres more or less, and contained in a Mortgage from HENRY W. BENSON and Wife, to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. One acre sold to Thomas Benson, and four acres sold to Joseph Stalker, are excepted. The above 45 acres are well cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. On the premises are a comfortable frame house 2 stories high, occupied by John R. Benson, Esq.; a Saw Mill, with several gangs of saws, situated on the River Otonabee; barn, stables and other out-houses. The above property is well situated for town lots. The Saw Mill is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed buildings soon to be erected by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.

Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, or may be learned on application by letter, to the Commissioners, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston.

Abstract and Title Deeds can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or on the day of sale, at the Office of H. KIRCHOFFER, Esq., Port Hope.

JOHN PATON,
Commissioner.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor.

Kingston, June 15, 1858. 24

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared. the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr.

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro. March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

Miscellaneous.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure Vienna Plaster for Sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterborough, March, 1858. 13

STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of Samuel Nelson, about the first of May, a BROWN Cow, with a white face.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

Smith, June 1, 1858. 23

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Poole, situated on Simcoe-street, Port Hope. Apply to Mr. R. Poole or T. Poole, North Monaghan.

5th May, 1858. 18

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 18, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS

RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will on prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

AND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DIRECTORS of the Peterborough Mechanics Institute and Library Association respectfully invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Town and vicinity to the sustaining of a good READING ROOM and LIBRARY in their midst. The advantages of such must be so evident to every one, that they do not consider it necessary to urge them here. About 100 Papers and Periodicals from different parts of the Canadas and the United States are received weekly in the Reading Room; and it is intended, should sufficient encouragement be received, to procure in addition to these at an early day, some of the leading British Newspapers. The Library contains 950 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The terms of subscription have been placed very low so as to place the advantage within the reach of every person in the community. To shareholders the subscription is 7s 6d, to all others 10s; payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received, and any other information given on application to the Secretary at the Reading Room. Next the Telegraph Office, Burnham's Block.

S. S. PECK,
Secretary.

Mechanics' Institute, May 5th, 1858. 19

TO RENT.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by and all sums due to the said partners, as such, are to be paid by and to the undersigned, JAMES HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Witness, E. BURNHAM.

Dated Peterboro, April 1, 1858.

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to receive all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superio Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALL Master Masons of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro', Victoria, Hastings and Prince Edward, are invited and requested to meet the Brethren of Ontario Lodge, in Convention, to take into consideration the best means of effecting a union of the two Grand Lodges of Canada.

Such Convention to be held at Port Hope, on

Thursday, 1st day of July Next,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

A. W. SIMS,
W. M. Ontario Lodge.

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

TO LET.

THAT Splendid New Brick House on Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of W. Coulter, Esq. It is finished in good style with every convenience that is necessary. There is also a large Garden and Out-Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber or at the office.

THOMAS LEONARD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1858. 26—3t

Miscellaneous.

Dr. J. B. ALFORD'S

ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL

OFFICE,

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ATHOL STREETS,

Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,

PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents to which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

PROM'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

S. S. PECK, Proprietor.

Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 3 1

PAPER AND STATIONERY

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AND STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four Extensive Mills—that they are sole agents for the FIRST PAPER

Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1856, and in Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent. from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

The ordinary sizes of PRINTING PAPER always in Stock, and Paper of any size and weight made to order.

Additional attention will in future be given to IMPORTED STATIONERY, &c., their intention being to make their Warehouse a Depot where Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers, &c., will always find a full and complete assortment of the best

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods.

Orders per post will have our best attention.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,

224 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

May 5, 1858. 18

CASH FOR TALLOW.

THE HIGHEST Market price in CASH paid for all descriptions of Tallow and Soap Grease, at the Pine Grove Factory.

WM. HOOEY.

Port Hope, May 22, 1858. 6t

PINE GROVE

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned having leased the above establishment will from this date be prepared to supply the trade with SOAP and CANDLES of a Superior Quality at Toronto Prices.

WM. HOOEY.

Port Hope, May 22, 1858. 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received large additions to their Stock of

STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,

To which they would respectfully direct attention. In the present consignment they have added

Albums, Keepsakes, Philosophas,
Embossed and Tinted Note Papers and Envelopes,
Counting House Pencils, Red and Blue Lead,
New Patent Drapers Air-tight Inkstands, for regulating the supply of Ink,
Duplicate Impression Papers for Embroidering, Copying Plans, Drawings, Pictures &c., &c.
Marking Ink, Cloth Stretchers, Carmine Ink,
Pencil Sharpeners, Blank Promissory Notes in Sheets and Books,
Portmona

ROGERS PATENT.

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &c., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 26.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognised.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognised.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.

Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUMBOLD,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.

May, 1856. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

Opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,

DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN MAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,

Druggist and Apothecary

PETERBORO'

Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Recipes and Castle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. BURBO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of the latest French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell on the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And in the Painting, Glazing and Whitewashing line.

The Public are sure to find his Stock and Workmanship to be first-rate.

The Paper stage is prime from $4 per Roll, up to the $12 parcel, and from their great variety, he trusts the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Whitening business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro, April 9, 1858. 41

Arrival of the "Moses Taylor."

THE FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS CONFIRMED—EXCEEDING RICHNESS OF THE DIGGINGS!

Special Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.

FORT LANGLEY, Frazer River, }
Tuesday, May 25, 1858. }

Since I last wrote, on the 11th inst., I have been up Fort Yale as far as it was possible to get up in a canoe. I left Fort Hope on the 12th, and arrived at Hill's Bar, one mile below Fort Yale, and 15 miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 500 miles in length, and about sixty men were working on it, the claims being each 25 feet front. The river from Fort Hope to Fort Yale presents no difficulties whatever to a canoe ascending, except in one place, where there is a rapid, which, however, is no great obstacle, as close to the shore, in the eddy, a canoe is easily towed past it. But, about one half mile above Fort Yale, the river finds its passage between huge rocks—the sides almost perpendicular—and a canoe cannot be taken any further. From thence all goods have to be packed. Now and then a stretch of a mile or so is found, where the canoe can be of service. Some 200 Indians, with their squaws, were at work on the bar when I arrived, and they were nowise particular in seizing on the dirt which the miners were digging up for their own washing. The whites were not troubling them, suffering all and trying to promote good feeling with them, although they were annoyed and insulted very much. The morning I arrived two men (Kerrison & Co.) cleaned up 6¼ ounces, from one rocker, the product of half a day's work. Myself and partner staked off two claims, and set to work making rockers; and no boards being on the bar, we had, perforce, to go into the woods and fell and hew out our timber. Kerrison & Co. the next day cleaned up 10¼ ounces, from two rockers, which I saw myself weighed. This bar is acknowledged to be one of the richest ever seen. Old California miners say they never saw so rich diggings. The average result per day to the man was fully twenty dollars—some, much more. The gold is very fine, so much so that it was impossible to save more than two-thirds of what went through the rockers. There was no quicksilver to be had! one man went down to Fort Langley and bought one pound, paying $15 for it. Numbers of canoes were arriving every day; and by the time I left to come down here, they were scattered all along the river, from Fort Yale to Fort Hope. The river was rising steadily, at the rate of about a foot a day; and when I left, on the 23rd, the bars were nearly covered with water. By this time all river mining must have ceased. The miners were building cabins, &c., when I left. Rocker irons were in great demand, but few having brought them with them. Nails brought from $1 to $1 50 a pound. One lot of a dozen pounds brought $3—or two bits a nail. A few days before, a canoe arrived, bringing a small supply. A trader came up with a lot of provisions, and three barrels of whiskey, and one of brandy, and in ten minutes afterwards the bar was in commotion. He drew his revolver on some drunken Indians, who were at his tent, and instantly the Indians ran to their tents and brought out their muskets, and things looked very serious for a few moments; not a miner offered to go to the trader's help, however, but one of a party of boatmen from San Francisco, who are working claims here, walked up with an axe over his arm, and another rolled out the casks, whilst he smashed their heads in—an operation which met with the unanimous approval of all the white men at the bar. The miners called a meeting and passed some laws. One of these laws prohibited any liquor at all going on the bar, and any person found either selling or giving the Indians any, was to not only forfeit all his goods claim—if he had one—but be sent down the river in a canoe without any paddles. The man's name was Patsey—something, I forget what; but he certainly deserved great credit for his nerve, to do what he did in the midst of a crowd of excited Indians, maddened with liquor and armed to the teeth.

At "Sailor Diggings," above Fort Yale, they are doing very well, averaging from $8 to $25 per day to the man. The water was rising fast on them, however; and they must soon be at a stand still. From the best authority I could get, I find that the river will be at its height about the middle of June—say the 20th—and about the 15th of July will commence falling. Flour was selling at $100 per bbl., or $50 a hundred at Sailor Diggings. It was selling for $65 at Hill's Bar when I was there. Bacon was $1 per lb. At Fort Hope there was nothing but dried salmon at a bit a piece, a little flour, and some tea for sale. I left Fort Yale after breakfast, and arrived here, stopping at Fort Hope on the way, before sundown. It took me five days to go up the river over the same ground, so you can form some idea of the current. Here I found the Company's steamer *Otter* at anchor, which had arrived from Victoria a few days ago, with the launch of the war steamer *Satellite* astern armed with a brass 12-pounder, and manned with a crew of some thirty mariners and sailors, with lots of rifles, &c. I also learned that the *Satellite* was anchored off the mouth of the river, and no goods or provisions were allowed to enter the river for the purpose of trading. Miners were free to go and come with their tools and provisions only. Gov. Douglas was here and some of the directors of the Company. Some 100 men were camped on the beach, and more continually arriving. A Scotchman from the Sound had opened a "Miner's Home," in a log cabin; and the fare he offered really would have done no disredit to a first-class restaurant. The miners were in great consternation about a proclamation which appeared on the gates of the Fort, a copy of which I enclose to you, prohibiting the bringing of any goods, or, in fact, attempting in any way to trade on this river, or in this territory. The Hudson's Bay Company claims the sole right to all trade and jurisdiction over this country, by right of their charter from the English Government, and subsequent acts of Parliament. This clapped a stopper on ten out of eleven persons who were hurrying off to the Sound and Francisco for the purpose of bringing the goods, etc. Their visions of fortune and "piles" were dissolved like snow in warm water; and the long faces on the beach suggested to one not knowing the cause, the idea of their having heard of the demise of some near relative or dear friend. The license to work in the diggings is to be $5 per month; but will not be demanded, I believe, until the Company are enabled to give the miners some protection in return, either through soldiers, whose arrival, it is rumoured, is daily expected on the *Havana*, a British ship-of-war, or through a local police. The Governor is about starting off to visit the mining regions. He has been visited by great numbers of the miners, and has, so far as I can learn from them, evinced every desire to supply the mines immediately with goods and provisions, whilst he has determined to enforce the rights of the Company. It is understood that the Company will send immediate supplies up, and will furnish them to the miners at reasonable rates. I have been informed by a friend in the Company's service, that arrangements have been nearly concluded with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run a line of steamers to Victoria, V. I., from San Francisco—the Hudson's Bay Company to have control of the line, so far that only *their* freight is to be brought up in them. Passengers, on their arrival at Victoria, are to be charged $2 a head. The Company intend immediately to place a steamer on from Victoria to the river running up as far as Fort Yuba. One can but imagine what this river and the upper country, for so long the solitary home of the savage, will look like in six months from now! The old English and Scotch employes of the Company seem like so many Van Winkles already—men who have been out here twenty to forty years, and who sometimes have not seen a white man for a year at a time, whom no difficulties or dangers seem to daunt.

The Tariff.

That the proposed Tariff does not meet the views nor satisfy the wishes of the protectionists, is abundantly proved by the course taken in reference thereto by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the chief representative of that party. We understand that the honourable gentleman addressed a letter yesterday morning (2nd inst.,) to the Attorney General, informing him that he would not continue the support he had hitherto given to the Government, while Mr. Cayley continued to pursue his present policy, and he also issued the following circular to members of the Assembly:—

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
July 2, 1858. }

"SIR,—Both among those members who, like myself, are anxious, if possible, to sustain the present ministry, and among those who suppose that a better ministry, as a matter of individuals, could be formed, there are, I believe, a great majority of independent men who view the subject of *the ways and means* of any Government, and whose principles lead them to insist on Canadian home manufactures being sustained and created. Why, then, should we not unite and force on whatever Government is, or may be, in power, the adoption in Canada of the Tariff of the United States, or so much of it as suits our somewhat different circumstances as a country? There is unparalleled distress in the Province, which, we see, can never be relieved, but by our keeping in the country some portion of the money which we will get from the coming harvest. We are driven, therefore, to look, not altogether to considerations of revenue, but to avoid importing foreign labour, in the shape of commodities, to the greatest possible extent. We must at once hasten to lay the foundation for the introduction from Europe and the United States, into this Province, or within the operation of the currency laws of Canada, of manufacturing capitalists, with their capital, hands, and machinery—this being the only means to create general employment to all classes, and a home market for our agricultural productions. Hosts of such manufacturing capitalists are known to be ready to come to Canada, if they were enabled to do so safely, by the Legislature pledging itself to encourage Canadian industry, in preference to foreign. With a view therefore, to some joint or united action, I propose that members who find it convenient should arrange this afternoon, when the House adjourns at six o'clock, to have a meeting, to talk over such steps as in the circumstances may seem called for.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"ISAAC BUCHANAN.

"P. S.—I send you herewith a paper which expresses pretty nearly the course (in regard to the reconstruction of the Tariff which is open to us. The following quotation from Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper's 'Residence in France in 1832,' seems to me to represent well the yielding or indecisive policy of the Inspector General:—'When the term *juste milieu* was used first by the King (Louis Philippe,) and adopted by his followers, La Fayette said in Chamber, that "he very well understood what a *juste milieu* meant, in any particular case; it meant neither more nor less than the truth, in that particular case; but as to a political party's always taking a middle course, under the pretence of being in a *juste milieu*, he should like it to a discreet man's laying down the proposition that four and four make eight, and a fool's crying out, 'Sir, you are wrong, four and four make ten;' wherespon, the advocate for the *juste milieu* system would be obliged to say, 'Gentlemen, you are equally in extreme—*four and four make nine!*'"

The Rebel Court in India.

Dr. Duff, in a letter to the Edinburgh *Witness*, writes: During the rebellion we were very much in the dark as to how matters were managed at the headquarters of the enemy. The late trial of the ex-King of Delhi has disclosed much relative to the inner workings of the machine of insurrection, and temporarily restored Mogul sovereignty there. And, since the final capture of Lucknow, we learn that there the rebels set up as their new king a youth of ten years of age, a son of the late king, now a prisoner in Fort William. This youth was of course a mere puppet in the hands of the insurgents; while his mother, a woman of energetic but abandoned character, was Regent, in full charge of all matters of state. One of her paramours, Mummu Khan, whom she made Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was openly acknowledged in that relation to her, wielded in reality supreme power in the rebel state. Among other honors showered on him, the Begum or Queen Mother, as Regent, delegated, as the highest act of grace towards her favorite, *the office of passing sentence of death against all Christians*—an office in discharging the duties of which he is said to have displayed uncommon activity. In subordination to him were the generals and other high military officials; while the chief civil appointments were sold to the highest bidders, since all civil office really meant unlimited power of extortion with impunity. Some of the higher civil functionaries thus contributed from their own stores large sums of money to the treasury, refusing at the same time all salary until the British power should be finally and completely annihilated in Oude! There was an active intelligence department, whose principal duty was the discovery of all persons eligible for pillage; and confiscations of every kind were rife throughout every portion of the Oude territory. In the city of Lucknow itself—which I have before designated as a very Sodom for wickedness—one of the most important items of revenue was derived from the myriads there who devoted their lives to infamy. One contractor, Mussamut Abbashi, had undertaken to pay to the State 60,000 rupees (£6,000) per annum, for only one particular resort of such unhappy persons. It is not without hesitation that one is led even to allude to such monstrosities; and yet, without so doing, how are the people of Great Britain to know the sort of material with which we have to deal in attempting to reorganize an empire, and elevate to the decencies and proprieties of civilized life a people so sunk in the filth and mire of utter shamelessness?

Another Case of Brutality in New York.

About a fortnight ago, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, an advertisement appeared in some of our city journals for a nurse from the country to take charge of an infant.—It was answered by a resident of the village of Westchestre, who was intrusted with the care of the child; and in the course of the following week its parents paid the nurse a visit, and expressed themselves satisfied with the appearance of things there. On the following day, or day but one after the nurse went or sent for Dr. McDermot of the village to attend the child, but on reaching the house he found the infant dead and arrived at the conclusion that it had been smothered. Dr. McDermot then interrogated the nurse, and obtained from her the real or assumed name of the mother and her place of residence in this city, with which information he came to New-York, and called at the house indicated, and inquired for Mrs. Howard. A lady of very prepossessing appearance soon presented herself and received him very politely, and stated that there was no Mrs. Howard residing there; that it was probably Miss Howard he desired to see. The doctor, taken a little aba , this intimation, felt somewhat at a loss how to proceed, but finally, encouraged by the frank manners of the lady, commenced to communicate the fact that a Mrs. Howard, representing herself to reside there, had given out a child to nurse; and—but before the doctor could get another word out, the lady, with all the blandness imaginable, informed the doctor that she was the mother of the child in question; the doctor became more puzzled than ever, and remarked that he had understood her to say there was no Mrs. Howard residing there, only a Miss Howard; whereupon the lady assured him that he had understood her correctly; that she herself was Miss Howard and the mother of the child; and it was not only hers, but not the first one she had had, and further she hoped it would not be the last one. Dr. McDermot then mustered courage to inform her ladyship that her offspring was dead; when she coolly replied that it was better off then. The doctor next inquired for the father of the child, intimating that it was necessary to see him and have something done in the matter of properly disposing of the deceased infant.—The doctor was at once furnished with the name of Mr.———, No.—Great Jones street, who manifested considerable anxiety to avoid a Coroner's investigation, and a willingness on his part to pay him liberally for furnishing a certificate that would insure an interment without any fuss about the matter. This the doctor declined doing, and proceeded to Portchestre for Coroner Morell, who held an inquest upon the body of the deceased infant. From a post mortem examination of the body, it was evident that the deceased came to its death by suffocation; but as it might have been accidental on part of the nurse, the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

The Right of Search and the Slave Trade.

(*From the New York Daily Times.*)

Our controversy with England on the Right of Search is at an end. According to our Washington advices the British Government concedes, in its fullest extent, the doctrine asserted by the United States, and abandons every pretension to the right of visiting, searching, detaining or arresting American vessels for any purpose whatever. England acknowledges the entire and perfect immunity of American ships upon the high seas, and will instruct her officers to act accordingly.

Various motives will be ascribed to Great Britain for having made this important concession. A large portion of our own people will probably suppose that she has done it from pure fear of our power. The French press will ascribe it to the habit England has fallen into of yielding everything which America claims. We have no doubt that it is due to a conviction on the part of the English Government that the right she has asserted is of little practical value—that no good is to be accomplished by its exercise against an unwilling nation, and that the constant disturbance of the peaceful relations of the two countries—the angry contentions and the perils to commerce which it occasions—are far more serious evils than any which will follow her abandonment of the right. It is felt to be her interest and that of the whole world, that she should remain on terms of amity and cordial friendship with the United States; and to that end she is willing to make every sacrifice which the national honor will permit.

But this prompt and most honorable conduct on the part of England imposes duties upon us, which we can no longer neglect without forfeiting our self-respect and the regard of the civilized world. We owe it to ourselves, and to all other Christian nations, to take prompt and effective measures to clear our flag from the fearful responsibility which now rests upon it, of protecting and perpetuating the Slave-trade. We have refused to permit England to search our ships, suspected of the traffic, and have declared that the duty of detection belongs to ourselves. We have asserted our exclusive sovereignty over our own vessels on the high seas, and have declared to the whole world that we alone are responsible for their conduct and their character. We owe it therefore, to ourselves, as well as to other nations, to institute some effective means of preventing this gross abuse of the American flag. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the existence of the slave trade at the present is due almost entirely to the immunity which it receives from the flag of the United States. Upon the coast of Africa—on the Coast of Cuba—wherever slavers prosecute their inhuman traffic, they secure impunity for themselves and success for their trade by the use of the American flag. This is too notorious to be denied or doubted. Nearly every other nation has conceded to Great Britain, by treaty the right to visit its vessels and prevent any such abuse of its national colors: the American flag is the only one with which they cannot interfere, and it is, therefore, the one which is always used.

Our Government cannot maintain its present attitude of indifference on this subject without loss of character in the eyes of the civilized world. We have declared the Slave-trade illegal—we have put it upon the same footing as piracy—we have most stringent laws against its prosecution—and yet the fact remains that its existence is due solely and exclusively to the apathy of our Government, and our criminal neglect to take measures for its suppression. This state of things should exist no longer. Let us stop the slave-trade, or else let us brave the public sentiment of Christendom and abolish the laws by which we condemn it. The prompt concession of England to our demands on this subject has imposed upon us still stronger obligations to co-operate with her in the accomplishment of this end.

The State of Europe.

The Emperor of the French has denied, through the non-official columns of the *Moniteur*, that he has recently made any extraordinary armaments or levies of soldiers and sailors. But all the world knows the value of official or non-official statements in the *Moniteur*; and the Government and people of England, unless they be stupid as ostriches, will look at the facts of Europe and judge for themselves. Whether the armaments of our neighbours be ordinary or extraordinary, our duty is the same;—to be prepared for all emergencies; to hold his own; and to justify to foes as well as to friends, the position we have long held, and cannot lose without disgrace and ruin;—that of the first maritime Power in the world.

If the Emperor of the French had not a great army—if he did not do all in his power to strengthen himself on his precarious throne—if he did not increase his means of offence and defence not only against Europe but against his own people—he would not act with the sagacity and determination which his opponents as well as his admirers admit him to possess; but he would court his own downfall. Without a large army to support the system of repression which he has established, France—or, at all events, that portion of it which is educated, refined and polished, which loves liberty, and which in times of civil commotion, leads all the rest—would not endure for a week the utter deprivation of the right of discussion, and the concentration into the hands of one self-willed and inflexible despot of the whole patronage and authority of the State. It is natural that such an army should look to its creator for employment; that it should seek war as the field of advancement and so-called "glory;"—and that its leaders should desire opportunities of proving their mettle, and acquiring rank and pay, as earnestly as physicians look for patients and barristers for briefs.

The Emperor of the French knows what he is about. He has studied the history of Europe, and understands it. His sympathies are not with that spirit of liberty—out of the troubles excited by which his uncle arose at the end of the last century, to dazzle and overawe the world—but he knows that spirit still exists, and still perturbs the mind of mighty population. English statesmen of all parties who peddle with foreign politics, or ignore them, and men who love the peace of to-day better than the security of to-morrow, will neither see nor confess the great truth which is patent and palpable to Louis Napoleon, and to every Sovereign in Europe, that the state of the Continent is rotten and unnatural. With the sole exception of this country, there is not one great empire within its boundaries in which the people have the management of their own affairs. Europe, so highly civilized—the cradle of art, science and literature—is, with this exception, and that of the small States of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sardinia, Switzerland, and other still pettier powers or municipalities, which exist upon the sufferance of their rapacious neighbours—enslaved by military autocrats and tyrants. All Europe ardently desires to be free, and the more ardently in proportion to the enlightenment of the people. From the close of the American War of Independence down to the present day, liberty has been but a dream, and the attempt to secure it a massacre. For that period—long compared with one man's life, but a short time in the history of nations—there has been nothing but war and the fear of war;—nothing even in the most peaceful days of transition from one evil to another but an armed truce, or the suspension of hostilities by the physical inability of the combatants to continue their strife. From 1786 to 1815 there were bitter and bloody struggles that settled nothing. From 1815 to 1830 there was sheer exhaustion. From 1830 to 1848 there was renewal of the conflict, renewal of the distrust, and renewal of the exhaustion. From 1848 to 1852 there were fresh struggles, fresh wars, and the pouring out of blood like water. From 1852 to 1858 there has been redoubled despotism, augmented armies of repression, and the marshalling of the young men of the nations by hundreds of thousands to aid in the subjugation of their own countrymen, and the general enslavement of Europe.

Despotism has the upper hand at present and strives to keep it. And every one of the several despotisms that oppress this fairest portion of the globe is not only alarmed at the idea of relaxing its grip upon the neck of its own subjects, but is dissatisfied with the geographical boundaries imposed upon it by the Treaty of Vienna, of 1815. France desires Belgium and the Rhine. Austria wants the Danubian Provinces, that she may have the command of the mouths of the Danube. Prussia covets large additions to her territory, and especially the Protestant Dukedoms and Principalities of Germany, together with Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Russia defeated for a while, and only for a while, longs to obtain Constantinople, and an outlet to the great ocean from which she is threatened to be excluded in less than a century by the gradual drying up and shallowing of the Baltic. Italy, that never was free, but that has always hoped, prayed and struggled for the inestimable right of self-government, desires to expel the hated Germans from Lombardy and Piedmont, to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty, to dispossess King Ferdinand of his throne, and place him in history among the ex-Roys of Christendom—the Stuarts and the Bourbons—as an additional warning to the potentates of the earth that the long-suffering of the nations comes to an end sooner or later, and that retribution follows upon the heels of guilt, whether the guilty man be the wearer of a golden crown or a cotton nightcap. Look where we will in Europe, there is not a spot, except the British isles, that offers the spectacle of rational liberty or political permanence.—Look where we will, the Sovereigns of Europe are armed, not against England, but against their own people, and against the rival despots that desire acquisition of territory at their expense. The boundaries of the several States are arbitrary, not natural. The nations are discontented, restless unruly; the Sovereigns are alarmed, and not one dares to disband his troops, lest a rapacious enemy, without or within, should seize him unawares. It is in vain for the *Moniteur* to deny that France has warlike intentions. Warlike intentions and warlike preparations are a positive and all-pervading necessity, both of the Emperor and of the country.

Had Lord Palmerston been equal to the occasion when war was actually raging in Europe—had he and his advisers seized the opportunity of the hostilities in the Crimea to make a real war, and bring about a real peace—it is possible that ere this time many of the questions which still alarm and exasperate Europe might have received a satisfactory and permanent solution: and that the settlement of 1815 would have been reconsidered with a view to the future.—But the opportunity was lost. Nothing was settled, not even the small question of the Danubian Principalities; and all the bitter and dangerous work has yet to be done;—all the expense—and more upon its back—has to be reincurred;—and the world has to be perturbed with a still greater perturbation than the last, that the common safety of Europe may be secured; and its nations left to the management of their own affairs, untroubled by the rivalries and animosities of unscrupulous tyrants.

It would, doubtless, be as agreeable to many thousands of persons in England, as it would be to Mr. Bright, if the quarrels of Continental nations with their rulers or with one another, could be fought out without the direct or indirect aid of England; and that we could leave our house open and unprotected, unbolted, unbarred, and unwatched, while strong gangs of thieves were prowling about in every direction.—But whatever individuals may do, nations have no right to rely upon the innate comity and goodness of others, or to refuse to take precautions against insult and aggression. The Emperor of the French may mean well to England. We think he does; but he will mean just as well if England have a large and invincible fleet; and England will be all the better enabled to act as umpire in the disputes and wars that must arise in Europe before Europe can enjoy either peace or satisfaction.

Englishmen may not fear invasion, or may think that the old woman cited by Mr. Bright was right to laugh at it; but what they dislike, and will not tolerate, is unpreparedness amid perils which are beyond the control of England, and which by the merest accident may in twenty-four hours set all Europe in a blaze. The country knows what disgrace and loss our unpreparedness cost us in the Crimean struggle; and neither to punish strong men like Napoleon III. and John Bright on the one side, nor cowardice and women who can look calmly on at bloodshed on the other, will it vex the ire of a civilized time. England owes it to herself, as well as to the great cause of liberty, of which she has been the prophet, the teacher and the example, to be as strong as she is free, and as ready as she is enlightened.—*Illustrated London News.*

DEGRADATION OF A FRENCH OFFICER.—The Lyons papers gives an account of the ceremony of degrading Lieutenant de Mercy, who had been tried by Court-martial, and found guilty of the murder of one of his officers, and whose sentence had been commuted to transportation. The Imperial Commissioner addressed him in these words:—"De Mercy—You owe your life to the Empress, whose noble heart, good among all, feels for all who suffer. Pray, and repent. Your sword is to be immediately broken and the fragments cast at your feet. Who knows but that hereafter, when purified by a long and painful expiation, you will not be able, acting on the instincts of your race, to grasp another sword, and employ it in honor in distant climes?" De Mercy, it is said, wept on hearing these words. The ceremony of degradation was then performed in the public square in presence of the troops of the garrison, and in front of his own regiment, the officer commanding saying—"Louis Charles Edouard de Mercy, you are unworthy of serving in the French army. In the name of the Emperor I degrade you." The senior sergeant then proceeded to remove his military cap, the gold lace from his coat, his epaulets, the buttons from his tunic, and, drawing his sword, broke it into pieces, and flung the fragments on the ground. The troops then marched past the prisoner, who was afterwards conducted under a guard to the civil prison.

English and Scotch Farmers in Ireland.

An interesting paper was read on Friday evening before the members of the Royal Dublin Society. The author is a Scotch land agent, resident in Dublin, and largely engaged in purchasing farms for parties immigrating to Ireland from England and Scotland. Mr. Miller, who is a competent authority, states that during the years when famine and emigration were at their height, a vast quantity of land was sold hurriedly, and often mercilessly, in the Encumbered Estates Court. At this period many advantageous purchases were made, and even since that time settlers from the sister countries have been numerous, but not, he thinks, in such numbers as the fertility of the soil, the mildness of the climate and the low figure at which excellent land may be leased, would lead a person intimate with Ireland to expect. Under this conviction, he has opened a correspondence with every English and Scotch proprietor in the country, with the object of ascertaining the extent of their holdings, their productiveness, and such other information as may be likely to remove the prejudice entertained in England especially against Irish immigration. The English and Scotch farm settlers in the Green Isle now amount to above 700, and already their influence is felt on the population around them. Wherever they have settled an immediate improvement is visible in the neighborhood. Their very presence inculcates habits of industry and cleanliness among the people, which are put within their reach by the generosity of the strangers, who pay them 6d or 8d a-day more than they ever received before. Mr. Miller says:—"So sensible are the poor men of the benefits conferred on them by British farmers, that when a farm is to be let, their great desire is that it may be taken by a Scotch or English farmer, for then they would be sure of good employment and regularly paid wages. The young Irish lads are very easily learned, and make capital ploughmen, and nothing delights them more than getting charge of a pair of horses. The laborer has a few additional comforts; there is now an almost total absence of rags, and he is generally respectably clothed." In one district a Scotch gentleman, who is also an excellent agriculturalist, took a large farm and had an excellent crop of turnips the first year. In that locality it was believed that a turnip could not be grown much larger than a potato, and it was often impossible to see the crops from the luxuriance of the weeds which hid them. Irish farmers, and even some landowners, came from the surrounding district to see the crop, and were astonished at the bulk of it, as well as the mode of culture; and the example of good husbandry thus shown has been largely followed.

THE NEW YORK INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The location of the New York Inebriate Asylum having been fixed at Binghamton, the citizens of that place have donated to the Trustees of the Institution two hundred and fifty-two acres of land for their use and occupancy, at an estimated value of fifty thousand dollars. The buildings will be situated a little way outside the village, on a plateau of two hundred and fifty-two feet elevation above the river, commanding a view of the Chesango and Susquehannah valleys to a distance of twenty miles. The work of excavation commences this week, and the walls will go up as rapidly as the funds will warrant. About fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed, a portion of which is paid in already. Among the subscribers are no less than eight hundred physicians, four hundred clergymen, ninety judges, and ninety editors, the President of the United States and his Cabinet Officers, Justices McLean, Grier, and Wayne, Martin Van Buren, and other distinguished gentlemen. The Trustees are sixty in number, and are men of the highest character as individuals and men of business.

AN EXQUISITE MAYOR.—The *Worcester Chronicle* gives the following as a verbatim copy of a letter from a chief magistrate of a certain corporation:—"Dear Sir,—On Monday next I am to be made a Mare, and shall be much obliged to you if as be as you will send me down by the Coach some provisions fitting for the occasion, and I am to ax my brother, the old Mare, and the rest of the Beasts. I am, sir," etc.—The above was answered by a wag, into whose hands it fell, as follows:—"Sir,—In obedience to your orders, I have sent per coach two bushels of the best oats; and as you are to treat the *old Mare*, have added some bran to make a mash."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

MR. R. F. GOURLAY AT THE BAR.

When the House resumed at half-past seven,

Mr. FOLEY said that Mr. Gourlay had been in attendance for several days, in order to be heard at the bar of the House, but the order had never been reached.—He moved that he be now heard.—Carried.

Mr. GOURLAY, whose venerable appearance at once enlisted the sympathies of all who heard him, then appeared at the bar, and proceeded to address the House, but on account of his distance from the gallery he was but imperfectly heard by the reporters. He said that, in view the value of the time of the House he should be brief, and he trusted allowance would be made for his age and infirmities. He appeared at that bar, not as a suppliant—not to beg anything of any one, but to defend the rights of a British subject—rights which in his person had been outraged the last forty years. Yes, it was now 40 years since he was arrested in Upper Canada, on account of standing up for the most essential right of British subjects, that of assembling in public meeting to seek the correction of abuses. He was honourably acquitted;—but a special law was enacted, pointed at him, and he was again arrested, thrust into prison, and banished illegally and unconstitutionally. After he was banished, this iniquitous law was repealed. Its sole object, his destruction, having been accomplished. The pamphlet which he held in his hand recorded these facts. It also recorded the rancour and malignity of the man who was the chief instrument of his ruin and the bitter enemy of popular rights. That man's malignity against him, he doubted not, still remained unabated.

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
He never pardons who hath done the wrong."

It had been asserted that his principles were republican in the extreme. He denied this. As early as the year 1799 he held a captains commission in the volunteers, and seven years afterwards he offered, at the head of a military corps, to cross the English channel and take Paris, while Bonaparte was fighting the Russians in Poland. And, during the Canadian rebellion, he remained five months in Cleveland, doing all he could to discourage that movement, for which he was thrice thanked by Sir Francis Bond Head. He looked upon the connection of Canada with Great Britain as the best pledge for the world's freedom, and believed that annexation to the United States was to be avoided above all things. At the same time he was not unfriendly to the United States, but he denied that he was obnoxious to the charge brought against him by his enemies, that he was a republican. He was attached to no party, but had always laboured to be useful to his fellowmen. And it was in that cause that he had become zealous for Reform in Canada. He had hoped that Canada would have occupied a foremost place in the advances of civilization, and he had anxiously watched the progress of Canadian Government. But what had he witnessed? He was sorry to say no good whatever. The rebellion—what was that but an effervescence of angry passions stirred up by the disregard of justice and common sense.—Responsible Government—what had that effected? An unblushing waste of the public money, and a monstrous debt. It was asked in a newspaper of this morning—by what policy are we to be governed, by what principles are we to be guided, to whom shall we look for the measures that are needed to save the country from ruin? For his own part, he was of opinion that a Convention of the people should be called. Having said thus much of a general character, he should now proceed to the special reasons which had brought him here. Mr. Gourlay continued to speak; but in so low a voice that almost the whole of what he said was lost to the reporters' gallery. We understood him to complain that a memorial presented to the House last year had been set aside on the ground that it was couched in disrespectful language, though he contended that there was nothing in it that could be justly considered disrespectful. He then gave an account of the report of the Committee which had investigated his case, and which had stated that he came to this country in 1814, and had acquired considerable property by marriage, and purchase; that he had in the course of his residence here become aware of certain grievances, and had sought to obtain the appointment of commissioners to investigate them; that in consequence of the attention he had called to these things, public meetings had been held, whose proceedings had been published, and had been approved of generally by the people of the country; that for his share in these discussions, however, he had been arrested and tried at Kingston, and having been acquitted, was again tried and acquitted at Brockville; that he thence proceeded on business to New York, and was on his return arrested at Niagara and confined in a cell for five weeks, having been in all eight months in prison; that he was, during that period, debarred from the sight of and from all communication with his friends; and that he was thus reduced to such a state of mind as unfitted him from defending himself, or even from comprehending the nature of the trial to which he was subjected; that he was sentenced to perpetual banishment, for the alleged crime of refusing to leave the country on the order of two Legislative Councillors; that this sentence was illegal and unjust

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orange Celebration.
Notice—H. Morrow.
By-law—W. Sheridan.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1838.

The County Council.

The County Council has closed its session, and, as a principal result of its labors, we have a By-law authorizing the issue of six thousand pounds in debentures, to be applied to the repairing and construction of the roads and bridges in the United Counties. It will be fresh in the memory of the ratepayers that not long ago, a By-law was submitted to them, asking their consent to issue debentures to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, to be expended in the construction of certain gravel roads. That proposition was unanimously rejected, and consequently fell through, greatly to the mortification of certain parties who had laid out to enjoy themselves in the distribution of the money. Now, we have a more modest proposition, it is simply to borrow for the general improvements of the roads, and the sum set down is only one eighth of that originally demanded, but there is one very wide difference in the proceedings of the Council. Taking a lesson by the determined attitude of the ratepayers against mortgaging their properties, the Council are now prepared to set the rate-payers aside, to bid them defiance, and settle that within their own body, which they dare not submit to the people. For if it was right to ask a concurrence from the rate-payers, when a special rate was to be struck, to meet the expenditure on leading gravel roads, it is alike proper that a similar course shall be adopted, when a special rate is imposed to improve the ordinary roads. However, some who are members of the Council, and some who are not, taking a disgust at the hardness of the times outside, are determined to set a little afloat, that they can more especially dabble in, and therefore we may look forward to systematic borrowings to raise the wind wherewith to comfort these men, while additional burdens are imposed upon the taxeable property of the Counties to be borne by the people. Municipalities have already borrowed to such an extent that it would be impossible for the country to meet its obligations, if the demand were made upon it, and in the face of this incipient bankruptcy, these hitherto provident counties must be led into the common folly. If there was a great undertaking to be carried on, involving the expenditure of a sum of money much beyond our ordinary revenue, then there might be reasonable ground for going into the market with our mortgages, but in the matter of the improvement of common roads, it is most improvident to spare the present year by spreading its assessment over future time. The advocates of borrowing are apt to justify the temporary relief it brings, by the reflection that those who succeed them, will inherit their properties, and may fairly be entailed with the payment of the mortgages which represent their improvement. There is no more pernicious doctrine than this, in public or private economy, it ought to be the first object so to leave one's property as that it shall bring enjoyment to its possessor, else the mere possession is a source of inquietude and disappointment. This is no more applicable in individual cases than in those which embrace communities. And those who justify the present enjoyment at the expense of the rising generation, are guilty of a gross neglect of the rules which should regulate the management of their estates. That those who are expected to come after us will not thank us for our care in their behalf, is an unjustifiable assumption, and should never be allowed to escape the lips of any but a misanthrope; our duty is to bear our own burdens, and as far as possible to relieve our descendants from theirs; with such a mind a community would pause well before they throw debt in the distance, to secure a present enjoyment.—Good roads are a great comfort, but unencumbered estates are a first condition of prosperity.

Public Property.

A "Ratepayer" complains of some of the public streets in the North Ward being enclosed with the adjoining properties of certain persons, although others who were in possession have been made to open them. By the question put by a "Ratepayer" it would seem that the privileged delinquents are among the rich, and he very innocently enquires whether it is a correct discrimination to hunt the poor and pass by the rich? Correct or not, it is one that is commonly made, and always looked for by the fortunate few. And, as to the Town Council, until the body of Electors take the matter in hand, and select men who have the public interest at heart, instead of leaving their nomination and election to little cliques, they need expect nothing better than a sacrifice of the weak at the shrine of the strong.

☞ A correspondent runs our columns to communicate to the noisy on the eve of the twelfth, the annoyance their inaugurations of that day is calculated to inflict upon the sick, and invalided. We are well satisfied that such nocturnal demonstrations are of the most inhuman kind, quite unconnected in the minds of the parties with either treason or consequence, and that but a whisper of suffering will be accepted as sufficient ground for their abandoning from the amusement.

Red cheeks are only eclipsed in another shape. Girls anxious to better a pair will find them where the robes de—out of doors.

Provincial Parliament.

Representation by Population.

MONDAY, July 5th.

Mr. DUPRESNE, at twenty minutes after eleven, moved that the House do now adjourn; but the motion was then lost on a division.

Mr. FOLEY said the hon. member for Dorchester (Mr. Langevin) was far more ingenious than ingenuous, inasmuch as he had stated that the Opposition had been against Representation by Population, without adding that the ministry had been equally opposed to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McGEE said the Attorney General had very pointedly said that there was only one member from Lower Canada in favour of Representation by Population.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said he had referred to the hon. member for Montreal, and he was astonished that while in his speech on the address, he appeared to be opposed to the principle, he had since expressed himself in favour of it.

Mr. McGEE said when he referred to this subject the other night, he stated it as his conviction that the Government had not satisfied the expectations of either section of the Province, by not declaring their own position on this question. (Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—In my speech, I stated that so long as the Union lasted, I would oppose Representation by Population, and that all the members from Lower Canada would vote with me.

Mr. McGEE said that under a system of constitutional Government, and in a country like Canada, he considered that no form of Government could last or ought to last unless numbers were made the main basis of representation, (hear, hear.) They might introduce numbers and taxation, or numbers and territory; but his firm belief was that no Government could be carried on honestly and in obedience with the wishes of the people, unless numbers were made the primary basis of power. (Hear, hear.) And he believed that in holding this opinion he did not stand alone in Lower Canada.—Whilst saying this, he did not desire it to be understood that he was in favor of the Bill now before the House—brought forward, as it was, as an isolated measure of reform. As he said in his remarks on the address, if a measure of this nature came alone, he would vote against it; but as a part of a constitutional change and accompanied with other safeguards, he had no hesitation in giving it his support. And those were the worst friends of Lower Canada who disguised from the people the fact that if there were an excess of population in Upper Canada the most suicidal policy to take was to deny the enforcement of the principle. (Hear, hear.) That the principle was just, and that it must be acted upon he had no more doubt than that the sun would rise to-morrow.—The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show that the Attorney General East was incorrect in stating that the question of Representation was not acted upon in the United States, and that it had not been asked for by statesmen other than Canadians. The late Mr. O'Connell, one of the ablest and most original politicians of the 19th century, contended that Ireland should be represented in accordance with population; and among other qualities of that gentlemen—perhaps it was a fault—he thought very highly of Attorney's General. (Laughter.) The Government were to blame because they had not propounded a scheme to take the question of Representation by Population out of the hands of agitators. But the whole burden of their song seemed to be this—

"Come day, go day,
God send Sunday."

(Laughter.) "Let us go through the session—let those persons we annually call together vote us the Supplies, and then they can go home—it is not a matter of the least importance whether the measures have been passed or not." Such was the tone of the Ministry; their great object appeared to be to get through the session. He regretted that the hon. member for Sherbrooke shrunk from the application of the principle he had advocated, and that he had refrained from asking for a Committee.—For three hours had the hon. gentlemen—as Sir Walter Scott said of Allan Cunningham's novels—treated them to fine passages leading them to nothing. (Laughter.) The people would have the constitutional changes which they demanded, and the Government which would not march at their head must be dragged at their tail. One of these changes was Representation by Population, and it must be brought about, accompanied by such other changes as would secure to Lower Canada her just rights. He repeated that standing alone, as a single question, he could not vote for the motion now before the House; but if Representation by Population was brought forward surrounded with proper checks and balances, he would have no hesitation in supporting it. (Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said the hon. member had not understood his (the Attorney General's) line of argument. He understood as well as, if not better than, the hon. member for Montreal, the principle of election prevailing in the United States. (Oh, oh.) In the case of the election of the President, if it took place in the House of Representatives it was not based upon the population. The gentleman went into a long statement to illustrate the position he took, but was listened to very impatiently by the House.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said this important question had received additional significance from the hon. member for Sherbrooke bringing forward in connection with it, the principle of a Federal Union. The subject of a Federal Union had been discussed, and it must be answered. He desired to speak to the question in all its details, and several other members wished to address the House upon the same subject and as it was now midnight he suggested that the House should adjourn, in order that the question might be discussed at a time when the House was not tired out. He wished to show that the question was not simply one of Representation by Population but of a Federal Union, and one in which the interests of the people of Lower Canada was vitally affected. He moved the adjournment of the House.

A LADY PREBATE.—An old bishop of Durham, learned and lazy, lounged into the house of Lords, when, being the only member of the Episcopal bench present, he was called upon to perform the easy office of chaplain. The dignitary left the chamber in a "huff," and as in-going poor could not help inquiring what annoyed him. "No young bishops in the house? No young bishops in the house!" growled the ecclesiastical prince; adding, "Hang 'em! do they think that I am going to do their dirty work for 'em? Not I, sir not I."—And so the exemplary gentleman passed on.

An Attorney, before a bench of magistrates, a short time ago, told the bench, with great gravity, "That he had two witnesses in court in behalf of his client, and he was sure they would speak the truth, for he had no opportunity to communicate with them."

A HORRID WRETCH.—We had yesterday the particulars of a revolting transaction just come to light in Greenville. Harlan Hyde lost his wife a year ago. She was his third wife, and had been married only a year when she died, and was buried in the Greenville Cemetery. About one week ago, Hyde went to the Cemetery dug open the grave, and rifled it of what? does the reader imagine? Of a set of false teeth, that he might coin the gold plate, upon which the teeth were set, into money to put into his pocket! We dare say he meant to sell the teeth, too if he could find a purchaser. It is now currently reported and believed, in Greenville, that when his wife died, and while she laid dead in her shroud in the house, her affectionate husband attempted to remove the coveted teeth from her mouth, but the rigid muscle would not relax and he was consequently compelled to suspend operations for the time. But it was only a suspension. The purpose was merely postponed, not relinquished; and after brooding over the idea for twelve months he has finally put it in execution.—Hyde not only confesses to have done this horrible thing but is brazen enough to justify it.—*Norwich, Connecticut, Courier.*

We have heard of a man, reasonable in all other matters, who declared that he had been ruined, all his vast property swallowed by an earthquake. But when he was asked by strangers, "What earthquake, and where?" the ruined man, with a deeper look of injury upon him, would reply, confidentially, "That's it, that's just it. The earthquake, sir, was most shamefully hushed up."

The other day a gentleman gave a couple of cents to a woman who asked charity of him. "Two cents!" exclaimed she; "take them back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents." "My dear madam," said the gentleman, "I beg you'll keep the cents and give them to some poor person."

A wag who was asked to buy a Bank Note Detector yesterday, said he would purchase it if it would detect a bank note in his pocket.

PATRIOTISM AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—If the Slave trade gains new vigor under the favoring auspices of the United States and France, let the admirers of the pagan virtue of patriotism mark that this atrocity has been kept alive by the prevalence of the sentiments of nationality. Guizot, in his Memoir of Sir R. Peel, laments that he was unable to stem the current of nationality feeling in the French Chamber of Deputies in 1842, and was obliged to abrogate the treaty of mutual search which had been concluded with Britain. In 1858 the American patriots insist upon giving free warrent to Slave Traders over the seas, provided they will hoist the American flag. How many Irish patriots also under the influence of excited national feeling have been the defenders of Slavery and the Slave Trade! In this instance the patriots have acted prejudicially to the onward progress of humanity in the world.

☞ During the recent sojourn at Fontainebleau a tall, slim youth, tolerably good-looking, gallops by the side of the Imperial carriage, and talks with remarkable freedom to the royal party. The circumstance has given rise to many *on dits*, all tending to one view, which the likeness confirms.—*Court Journal.*

Expose of the French Emigrant Slave Trade.

(From the London Times.)

THE Ethiope, Captain Croft, a steamer belonging to the West Africa Steam Company, arrived at Monrovia, the capital of the settlement of Liberia, on the 14th of April. The captain on landing, was informed by ex-President Roberts that a French vessel, the Regina Cœli, which had been for some weeks collecting "emigrants" under the new system, had been the scene of a fearful catastrophe. These so-called emigrants had revolted during the absence of the captain, purser, and a few of the crew, who fortunately for themselves, had gone on shore for a short time. The seamen left on board, to the number of eleven, were murdered by the negroes, the doctor alone was spared and put on shore. The ignorant wretches, after perpetrating the deed, had taken possession of the vessel, and were known to be in the neighbourhood of Cape Mount. Shortly after Captain Croft received information, there came a formal request from the French Consul that the Ethiope, would if possible, recapture the vessel. The Ethiope set out accordingly. The Regina Cœli was known to be well armed, she conveying this class of emigrants are, it appears, well armed; and Capt. Croft made every preparation. But rightly believing that ex-President Roberts would exercise a moral influence on the blacks, that gentleman was requested to accompany the expedition. At nine o'clock the next morning they sighted the Regina Cœli, "quite unmanageable near the shore. "As we neared," says an eye witness, "we saw the decks crowded with people, who as soon as they saw the British flag, hung out a white shirt, and, the Ethiope coming within hailing distance, they made all possible demonstrations, by clapping their hands and closing their arms, thus expressing their joy at seeing a British ship, and their readiness to give themselves up." Mr. Roberts went on board, and when the blacks heard they were to be taken to Monrovia they danced and shouted with delight. Mr. Roberts having heard the account of these people, expressed his opinion that all the so-called emigrants were merely slaves, and had been regularly bought, shipped, and manacled just in the regular way, as practised on the coast for many a year.

The account the negroes gave of themselves leaves, indeed, no doubt of the fact. The irons with which they had been manacled were on board, and many of them retained the marks on their wrists and ankles. They were about 270 in all, but 100 had left before the Ethiope fell in with the ship. One of the men said that the greater part had been brought down from the interior and bought by the Frenchmen in the usual way. Others had come on board as labourers, he himself among the number, and had been suddenly seized, put in irons, and stowed away in the hold. By these means were the emigrants obtained, who, but for mutiny, were destined to "develop their faculties by contact with civilization" in the Island of Reunion, into Bourbon. The account given by them of the manner in which was, that it arose from the cook stabbing one of the people who had gone to the galley to get something to eat; but there can be little doubt that the deed was premeditated, and that the cook's violence, even if true, was only the signal for the raising.

This is the mutiny of a number of kidnapped slaves, bought, carried on board, chained in the usual way, and destined to be transported to the French plantations under the name of "voluntary emigrants." That the system is nothing more than the slave trade under another, which cannot be doubted. That the immigration of Africans and Asiatics to thinly peopled colonies is desirable we have always upheld, and even this French scheme might have been so worked as to be a blessing both to Africa and the Antilles. The various races which have been introduced into the British possessions have of late years prospered and been productive of prosperity to others.—The coolies in the Mauritius and Demarara, the Chinese in Australia, and even large bodies of negroes introduced into different islands, have had no reason to regret the change in their lot; and we hope that this kind of emigration will continue and increase. But nothing is more likely to check a really healthy supply of labour than such a nefarious traffic as has now been exposed. We trust that the French Government will no longer hesitate to discountenance proceedings which are ablenow to boast of the imperial approbation.

Serious Affair at Simon's Bay.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from the Cape of Good Hope under date April 16:

A serious affray took place last week between the crews of the English and Russian men-of-war at present in Simon's Bay. The following particulars have been received with respect to the cause and its result:—The crews of both ships were on shore on liberty, and the row was originated by an English invalid soldier, who lost an arm in the Crimea. He walked up to some of the Russian sailors, and taunted them of having robbed him of an arm; but said he was ready to show them he had one left. This led to a fight and the English sailors standing by seeing 5 or six Russians hitting their one-armed comrade, joined in the fight. Shortly after this another knot of belligerents were observed hustling each other, but whether this arose out of the same circumstance is not known. A Russian officer attempted to interfere, with a view to protect an Englishman who was attacked by a lot of Russians; the English sailor, however, struck the officer who came to his help.—The Russian sailors then pitched into the Englishman, and this led to a general muster on both sides. There were about 150 Russians and 100 English. The English were under the command of a marine, who drew them up in a line with their backs to the houses facing the bay, between Mr. Green's and Melville's stables. The Russians were drawn up in a line on the opposite side, along the edge of the bank which leads down to the beach. The English provided themselves with legs of tables, chairs, and sticks; and seeing the Russians gathering stones they set one of their men to work with a crowbar, who tore up the stones from the street and placed them in a heap. Near where the Russians formed there were a lot of handspikes and pieces of wood, which they possessed themselves of. Both parties being well armed, the marine asked the Englishmen if they were ready. They answered, "Aye, ready!" "Charge!" said he; and no sooner was the word given than at it they went. The air was filled with a volley of stones from both sides. It was a desperate affair for some five or ten minutes. Man after man was knocked down senseless, but it was evident that the battle was with the English; they set about it with great coolness, and all made their blows tell. The Russians at last gave way, and were charged down the bank. Some were driven into the water, the great body were pursued down over the jetty, and driven headlong over into their boats, which were lying alongside.—During the fight, we are told, the most savage cruelties were perpetrated on both sides When one man fell six others would run up and kick him. Many of the men's faces were much cut and bruised, but strange to say no very serious injuries were committed. It was thought at one time that one of the Russians were killed; he appeared to be quite dead. The man who knocked him down appeared to be delighted that he had "settled a——Russian," and he picked him up with great glee and threw him over the bank. The Russian recovered after lying insensible for about two hours.—Several of the English sailors have been brought up before the resident magistrate, charged with assaulting the Russians, and fined. One was proved to have ill-treated a Russian who was lying on the ground after being knocked down was sentenced to be sent to prison on rice water for six days.

Why is France Arming and Augmenting her Navy?

From the London Times.

We have the happiness to possess a Government which, if we are to believe all it tells us, has found means to conciliate France without condescending to any of the ordinary means of conciliation, and it is so much our interest to believe it that we are not disposed to weigh probabilities minutely, or call into question what some might consider very doubtful assertions. Let us, then, by all means, take it for granted that our diplomatic feud it is at an end, and that a state of feeling has succeeded very different from that which dictated the curt and acrid dispatch with which Count Walewski concluded the correspondence. Let us turn our minds to the exploits now enacting on the tropical plains of India, to the oratorical thunder launched against us from the temple of the Capitolian Jove at Washington, to the destinies of Commissioner Yeh, to the blood-stained valleys of Montenegro, or to whatever other quarter may challenge the attention of the political observer. Still there is one unfortunate fact which will force itself upon our attention in spite of the very best exertions we can make to persuade ourselves that the political atmosphere is quite clear on the side of France as we could desire. For what purpose, or in what quarrel—against whom or for whom—we know not, France is undoubtedly arming on a scale with a method, a system, and a deliberation truly formidable to all her neighbours,—whether, like Belgium, Piedmont, and Spain, in the consciousness of their inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest,—or whether, like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well-disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is, besides, busily engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war; she is gathering up her colonial strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. Not only is the military clue at studiously strengthened and increased, but is beginning to submit a proclamation over clothing which shows itself native and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about her relations with a country in which the balance is so completely poised down by the superior weight of the military class.

It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we most unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any naval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity for honor peculiarly expedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formible and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the Governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learnt to renounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy, we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful, and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of Government in which France has seen fit to indulge necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshalling her forces for some foreign war; but, if we grant the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favorite force in England, because, among other reasons, it is a force which cannot readily be used for the purpose of coercing the people. In France the same principle must apply, and we are at a loss to know for what pacific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared. France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect, no refractory India to reconquer and reorganize. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from any foreign power. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question; for whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations in a time of profound peace tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbours, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. We have too much at stake within this little island of ours to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful—of any foreign Prince, however magnanimous. History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm we must either be content to lie at her mercy or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insist upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a Channel Fleet. This expenditure, which is not required for domestic purposes, nor for the defence of our colonies, nor for the reduction of the Indian rebellion, is purely of the nature of a war expenditure in self-defence, forced upon us by the threatening attitude of a power which tells us in the same breath that it is our cordial friend and sure ally. We should prefer other proofs of cordiality, friendship, and alliance than are to be found in an attitude which compels us either to trust ourselves blindly and entirely to the professions of a powerful neighboring State, or to hamper our Commerce, embarrass our finances, and retard necessary improvements for the purpose of keeping up a barren and unprofitable force to defend us against attacks which may certainly never have been contemplated, but which it is our bounden duty to render impossible. The time has arrived when we ought to speak plainly on this matter. We have had somewhat too much of compliment and grimace of late, and a little openness and sincerity on the part of England would be refreshing, were it only for their novelty. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor Napoleon that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and true ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more; but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us, by his vast military and naval preparations, a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 3.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23rd ult., passed Cape Race at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.—Her advices are four days later than those by the *Arabia* at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

The London *Star* gives a rumour that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers. The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving the loss of several hundred thousand pounds sterling. No particulars given in our dispatch.

The State prosecutions against the two book-sellers for circulating a libel against Louis Napoleon, ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of "not guilty."

The case of J. B. Gough, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees, for libel, resulted in favor of the former—the latter retracting the charges he had made.

There is nothing later from India.

FRANCE.

Rumours were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy of England. It was said General Pelissier would soon return to France; and that last report gave, as his successor to the mission in London, M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

It was reported that Piétri has been re-appointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The Commercial affairs of France give renewed symptoms of improvement.

HOOPS AS A SAFEGUARD FROM SAVAGE DOGS.—In West Roxbury a few days since, as a lady was making a call upon her friend, an Irish girl in one of the adjoining yards loosed a savage watch-dog, which immediately jumped the fence and attacked the lady tearing her dress and skirt into shreds, from her waist down. In the attack the steel hoops became so twisted around the jaws of the dog as to prevent his tearing her flesh, which he only missed by the thickness of one garment. The dog, to extricate himself from the hoops, left, to the great relief of the lady, who was very much frightened, as well she might be.—The owner of the dog, on being notified of the fact, settled the matter to the entire satisfaction of the injured party.—*Herald.*

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

Dinner Party at a Harem.

At the entrance of the dining room stood two Arab slaves richly attired. To each lady, as she entered, one of these held a beautiful silver bowl, while the other poured rosewater over her hands, from a vase of the same richly chased material. The little slave girls presented fine napkins, the ends embroidered in gold, on which each shook the rosewater from our fingers. The dining-room was a most luxurious apartment, closely latticed, for it looked into the streets of Stamboul, but cheerful and rich in crimson divans, and carved and painted flowers on the walls and ceiling. All had been done that was possible to make the cage bearable. Riza Pasha's harem is, I am told, one of the most "fashionable," which accounted for our seeing a European dining table adorned with a handsome centre piece, and four beautiful vases of flowers and fruit, after the French fashion.

The dinner service was of rare and beautiful china; the silver knives and forks were extremely handsome; the *arrierits* delicately fine; the flowers exquisitely arranged, and mingled with oranges and lemons, in the eastern fashion; the slaves were standing round three or four deep, awaiting our slightest sign; we felt still more in the land of dreams.

First of all, they placed to each guest a sparkling water-bottle and glass. Then a fine china plate containing a flat roll of a kind of rye-bread, called semeet, quite new and warm, and covered with a small seed which, not being a canary or linnet I objected to. Then soup was served—a great novelty in a harem; it was most excellent—chicken and vermicelli. Then came a dish of pilauf, of chicken and rice, done brown. I sat next to the chief wife, on her right hand; as the slave held the dish she pointed out the nicest piece, begging me to take them. The fair Circassian sat opposite to me. I was curious to see if they really liked the modern innovation of knives and forks. For the first few minutes they used them—evidently to do as we did; but the Circassian beauty, failing to secure the particular piece of chicken she coveted with a troublesome fork and spoon, threw those incompetent auxiliaries down, and grubbed successfully, and to her entire satisfaction, with her fingers. She then looked at me and laughed; and showing me how to take a piece of bread between my fingers, begged us to eat *a la Turque*, which they were all doing themselves, fast and furious; and, to please them, we accordingly picked a few chicken bones with our fingers.

We had all three been enchanted with the fair Circassian, as I have told you—with her beauty, her winning yet lofty manners, and exquisite grace; we had seen her smoke, and admired her still; we had even forgiven her for loving the barbarous noise in the "concert of music;" but to see her lick her fingers up to the last joint after each dish—to see her lick her favourite tortoiseshell spoon bright after successive, and never-to-be-believed enormous platefuls of sweet pancakes daubed with honey, and tarts too lucious for the Knave of Hearts!—this was too much for Venus herself to have done with impunity; we were perfectly disenchanted long before the feast was over. The rest were not quite so bad, (excepting "Madame Liston," who might as well have had a trough at once;) but we began to feel rather sick after the first few dishes were dispatched, and the animal passions of some of the ladies began to be roused by their favourite sweets and jellies, which they tore to pieces with their fingers and threw down their throats in large lumps. The jester waited at table, presenting the principal dishes with jokes, which caused bursts of laughter from the ladies and the slaves in attendance, who seem perfectly at home and on very free and easy terms with their mistresses, notwithstanding their complete submission to them. The jester was a wild and most extraordinary looking woman with an immensity of broad humor and drollery in her face. We thought it quite as well that we could not understand the jokes at which the fair Circassian, between the intervals of licking her fingers and spoon, and popping tit-bits on our plates, laughed so complacently, and which sometimes obliged the Arabs and eunuchs at the door to dive under the arras to conceal their uncontrollable fits of mirth.—*In and Around Stamboul.*

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Next Monday is the 12th of July and it is, as I suppose, the intention of sundry persons (whether members of the Orange Society or not, not being sufficiently informed I cannot say) to commence at 12 o'clock on Sunday night to give us divers and sundry hints, in the shape of a hedge-fire of gunshots from that till daylight, that the day has actually arrived. Now, Sir, my object in troubling you on the subject is to suggest to the folks who thus amuse themselves, that, even in ordinary times, what is fun to them is often the cause of serious mischief and injury to others—at this time of the year when people, naturally delicate, are rendered still more so from the enervating effects of the sultry weather and are wakeful and nervous at nights, these startling sounds, so often repeated at the dead of night, frequently produce very distressing, and sometimes even dangerous effects: but such thoughtless conduct is still more objectionable just now, as there are, as I am informed, more than the average number of persons unwell at the present time from various causes.

I would simply put it to these young gentlemen, whether it is not then their duty to forego this amusement next Sunday night upon their being informed that their indulgence in it may be the cause of much distress and suffering to more than one fellow-creature?

I speak feelingly on the subject myself, having had an attack of fever extremely aggravated from this cause some years ago.

Perhaps being of the fair sex myself myself members of the Orange Ladies' Aid Society can use their influence to prevent the annoyance alluded to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P.

Peterboro', July 5th, 1858.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As the guardian of the people's rights, I take the liberty of asking you a few questions in reference to the opening of the streets in the *North Ward*, in which a large number of the *Ratepayers of the Town* are deeply interested:—

1st, Is A, because he is rich, allowed to keep the highway fenced in for a pleasure ground; and B, C, and D, because they happen to be poor and only occupying a small portion of the street to raise a few vegetables for their families, forced to leave their *shanties* with what other improvements they have made at the order of the Town Council? I ask, Mr. Editor, is this common justice, is it such conduct as the *Ratepayers* expect from gentlemen sworn to act impartially?

2nd. Although it is well known that the road over the Smithtown Hill at present travelled, is more inconvenient and unsafe than the enclosed street to both town and country, yet the favoured ones in the Ward say that, having had possession for the last fifteen or twenty years, they will keep it enclosed in defiance of the Town authorities.

Yours &c.,
RATEPAYER.

Peterboro', July 5th, 1858.

For the Examiner.

Our Dear Canadian Home.

BY S. H. D.

Oh, who can boast such pastures green?
Such stately forests, and crystal streams,
The scenery here that feasts our eyes,
The noble rivers, the bright blue skies,
Can ne'er be matched while earth you roam,
With these in our Canadian Home.

The seasons, as they pass along,
Do each contribute a theme for song;
When winter's clear, with bright moonlight,
We scarcely feel its nature's right;
When snow-flake white, and blast doth sing,
Perchance the sleigh bells merry ring.

But Spring and Summer passing fast,
Beautiful Canada smiles her best,
The morn is bright, dew-drops adorn
The waving meadows, the golden corn,
And wildwoods dear, where hunters roam,
Secure in our Canadian Home.

Indians once their wigwams made,
On our river banks in forest shade,
But England's right, by John Cabot,
At last was established on this spot;
No Frenchmen now their banners wave,
Since Wolfe, victorious bled to save.

England of richer climes can boast,
But none more loyal than our coast,
And slavery here hath never cause,
To pine for any of freedom's laws,
For ne'er, oh ne'er will slaves here mourn,
Whilst Britain's sons retain our home.

My humble verse can ne'er describe,
One half the charms of our western wild,
To abler pens I'll leave my theme,
And hope too presumptive I've not been,
And while from zone to zone I roam,
I'll ne'er forget my Canada home.

Peterborough, June 22, 1858.

Toronto Markets.

TUESDAY, July 6, 1858.

There continue to be large receipts of wheat considering the season of the year, and buyers appear disposed to bring it forward by paying high rates. The quality continues good, and the cargoes recently sent forward will regain the good name that Canada white wheat once maintained.—There is a healthy competition on the market, and buyers feel anxious to secure good loads. Yesterday, prices ranged from 4s to 5s 4d—the latter down to 5s being paid in a good many instances. The average price for the day was 3s 9d, being higher than usual, and the market has a buoyant tendency.

FLOUR—The scarcity of flour prevents business, and there is but very little doing. Prices are purely nominal at $3 75 a $4 10 for fancy, and $4 25 a $4 50 for extra. These rates could easily be realized for fresh ground lots.

SPRING WHEAT is in poor supply at 3s 6d per bushel.

PEAS are scarce at 2s 6d a 2s 9d per bushel.

POTATOES sell at all prices between 2s 6d and 3s 3d per bushel.

HAY is in moderate supply at $8 a $16 per ton.

BUTTER scarce at 9d a 10d per lb., for fresh, and 6d a 7½ for tub.

EGGS 10d per dozen, and not plentiful.

POULTRY is coming in more freely.—Chickens 1s 9d a 2s 3d. Ducks 2s 6d a 2s 9d per pair.

BEEF.—Extra $6 medium $5½, and inferior $4½ per 100 lbs.

SHEEP $3½ a 4½. Calves $3 a $4. Lambs $2 a $2 50 each.

WOOL in good demand at 1s 2d. Lamb skins 1s 3d. Pelts 7½d each. Calf skins 6d per lb. Beef hides $5 per 100 lbs.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, July 8th, 1858.

	$ a.	$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 65 a 0 75	
Flour per barrel	0 00 a 4 50	
Butter per lb.	0 9½ a 0 10	
Eggs per dozen	0 8½ a 0 10	
Hay per ton	8 00 a 10 00	

Died.

In Smith, on Saturday, July 3rd, Mr. John Shothart, in the 65th year of his age.

PORT HOPE PETERBORO' & LINDSAY R. R.

ORANGE CELEBRATION,
12th OF JULY, 1858,
AT
PORT HOPE.

THE ORANGEMEN of Peterborough and surrounding country having accepted an invitation from the Orangemen of Port Hope, to meet at Port Hope on the Twelfth, arrangements have been made with the Port Hope, Peterboro' and Lindsay Railway Company, by which passengers will on that day be carried at half fare.

The train will leave Peterborough at half-past eight o'clock, a. m. Port Hope train which is 35 minutes slower than Grand Trunk time; and returning, leaves Port Hope at 8 p. m., Peterborough time.

TICKETS.

To be had from the Masters of the Lodges, and at the Station in Peterborough, for the trip $1.

☞ Parties not procuring Tickets before starting will be charged full fare.

Passengers Cars will be reserved for the Ladies. Children under ten years of age will be charged half price.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

Peterborough, July 8th, 1858. 29

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
196 ACRES OF LAND.

THE Eastern Half (more often for sale 98 acres, being the west half of 23; and fifteen, being the south east quarter of Lot No. 22, on the 7th concession of the Township of Smith. There are 60 acres cleared, a good log house and log barn two Orchards of bearing trees on the premises. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and could be divided to suit purchasers. Within 2 miles of Peterboro' and 7 miles of the thriving village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

CHARLES FITZGERALD.

Smith, June 23, 1858. 24-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said Partnership will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 24

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of the Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the fifth day of October now next ensuing, until the fifth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.

For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.

For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.

For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Fifteen Pounds.

For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.

For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.

For the eighth year—Six Hundred and Eight Pounds.

For the ninth year—Six Hundred and

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully direct the attention of the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.
ENGLISH HEARTS & ENGLISH HANDS.
LIFE OF CAPT. HAMMOND.
The Shadow on the Hearth.
Spurgeon's Life. " Sermons.
Beecher's Life Thoughts.
Jane Eyre.—By Currer Bell.
Mormonism.—By Elder Hyde.
Waverly Anecdotes.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book.
Revival Sermons in New York in 1858.
Roger's Table Talk.
The Prince of the House of David.
Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.
Literary Attractions of the Bible.—Halsey.
Baynes' Essays in Biography and Criticism.
Cecile Roussin.
Laws from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
Olmstead's Mechanism of the Heavens.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Cats and Dogs.—By Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Flora—A Tale, by A. L. O. E.
The Roby Family.—"
Kirke White's Works.
Twenty Years a Slave.
The English Orphans.—By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Baldwin's Representative Women.
Mind of Jesus.—By Macduff.
Words of Jesus. "
Bow in the Cloud. "
Faithful Promises. "
The City; its Sins and Sorrows.—By Rev. Dr. Guthrie.
Gospel in Ezekiel. "
Foster's Essays.
Dick's Christian Philosopher.
Chalmers' Moral Philosophy.
Chalmers' Miscellanies.
Bonar's Land of Promise.
Brewster's More Worlds than One.
Lectures to Young Men.
The Royal Preacher.
D'Aubigne's Reformation.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations—Morning and Evening Series.
Books of Family Worship.
Family Prayers.—Macduff.
Memories of Bethany.
Footsteps of St. Paul.
McCheyne's Life and Remains.
Life of Cromwell.
Chesver's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.
Dick's Astronomical Discourses.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Memories of Gennesaret.
Ministering Children.
Bridges' on the 119 Psalm.
Bogatsky's Golden Treasury.
Anxious Inquirer.
The Coral Island.
Ungava: a tale of the Esquimaux.
The Young Fur Traders.
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A Choice Assortment of Bibles, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, &c., &c. Toy Books for Children, in great variety.
Sunday School Reward Cards, Prize Books, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bouquet, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Bolpiegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucresia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Musqueters do.
The Irish do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Ratcatcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverhair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush aboon Traquair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Fartant Poor La Syrie.
Minnelieder, Brilliant Fantasia.
Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Recreation.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Rayne.
Who wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woker.
The Lass that loves a Sailor.
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Beau.
Up for the Night.
Oh let me in the dark tegah is.
The Fishermaiden.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
So Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Ball.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Flegel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fideles.
Cujus Animam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Behold Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beyond Invasion, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in B flat.
Marches Florentines.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.
Les Perles Dont Velons.
L'Ame ah L'Ame.
Herogle Grand Gallop.
Seven Admired Airs from Il Trovatore.
The Drake's March.
Souvenir De Verserie Mazurka.
Robert Toi Que J'Aime, &c.
Una Voce Poco Fa.
A to z Cure.
Still Soothly Dwelling.
Rose Softly Blooming.
Vega Vega, from Bellini.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

100 Popular Songs, Music and Words 50cts.
100 Henry Russell's Songs, &c. 25 "
100 Songs of Scotland, &c. 25 "
100 Songs of Ireland, &c. 25 "
100 Popular Comic Songs, &c. 25 "
100 Negro & Ameliorn Sc. &c. 25 "

at the

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Burnham's Block, George St. Peterborough.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
June 23, 1858 26

Miscellaneous.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY,

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

ALTERTAION OF TIME:

On and after 1st, June Trains will run as follows, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway:

LEAVE.

Peterboro', ... 8 A. M.
" ..... 3:45 P. M.
Cobourg, ... 11:30 A. M.
G. Trunk R. ..... 11:35 "
Cobourg, ... 1:30 P. M.
G. Trunk R. ..... 7:45 "

ARRIVE.

Cobourg, ... 10 A. M.
" ..... 5:45 P. M.
Peterboro', ... 1:35 "
" ..... 9:35 "

Freight Trains.

LEAVE.

Cobourg, ... 8 A. M.
Peterboro', ... 4 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Peterboro', ... 10:30 A. M
Cobourg, ... 6 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Peterboro' to be had at the Stations of G. T. Railway.

Return Tickets Available Same Day Only

Cobourg to Peterboro' and back $1 50
Cobourg to Keene and back 1 25
Cobourg to Indian Village and back 1 00

GEO. H. DOWNIE, *Secretary*
JAMES BARBER, *Supt. Running Depart.*
C. & P. R. Office, Cobourg, June 1st, 1858. 21

OPENING OF THE Port Hope and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON MONDAY the 7TH JUNE, the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, will be opened for traffic.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 11.30 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Toronto and Montreal, arriving in Peterboro' at 1 P. M.

Will leave Peterboro' at 5 P. M., and arrive in Port Hope at 6.30, in time for the trains east and west on the Grand Trunk.

Passengers can procure Tickets at any of the Grand Trunk Stations through to Peterboro', or at Peterboro' to any of the Stations on the Grand Trunk R. R.

J. S SMITH, *President.*
PortHope, May 27th, 1858. 22.

MUD LAKE TO BOBCAYGEON.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS discontinued running between Bobcaygeon and Lindsay. She will now make daily trips between Mud Lake and Bobcaygeon only; leaving Dunbar's wharf, Mud Lake, at 9 o'clock, returning in the afternoon. By this arrangement, parties seeking relief from the land beat, will be able to enjoy themselves a day on the beat lakes where there is always a refreshing breeze, and return home in the cool of the evening. The fare each each way is two shillings and sixpence, but families, making parties, will be allowed a reduction, proportionate to the number of persons in each. No better fishing ground is to be found than that at Bobcaygeon. Pope's Stage takes passengers and freight to and from the "Fly." The Stage fare is 1s 10½d. Families bringing their own carriages, will find plenty of accommodation at the different hotels at the Lake.

Peterboro', June 24, 1858. 24

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, on the 13th of June, A LARGE POWERFUL HORSE; the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

THOMAS WATLEY.
Douro, 1st Con. 20 Lot, June 24th, 1858. 25-3

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

Hotels, &c.,

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough Oct. 30th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

HUNTER STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS, *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country, as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support the Hotel has received from them. He hopes by excellent fare, to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the favourable position which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good Livery taken the in attention of carriages and saddle Horses always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and omnibus regular.

LOUIS McGEBOOK.
Peterboro', 1858. 3-45

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.,

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 31, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTRE'AL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,897,600. Paid up Capital, $632,366.

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | H. P. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

STONABEE WOOLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYEING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Stocking Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.
Peterboro', April 2nd, 1858. 14.

PETERBORO
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Calnor's Hotel, as a house from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, by taking himself a number of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation is such as every person will be satisfied with, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOHN M. TREBOUTH.
Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858.

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the l te JOSEPH WEST, of Otonabee, are requested to present the accounts of such claims properly attested, to Mr. Alexander Poe, at the office of Thomas Short Esq., Keene;

And all who may be indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the same to Mr. Poe, forthwith, as such of the accounts as remain unsettled on the fifteenth of July next, will be placed in suit for collection.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST,
Administrators.
Keene, Otonabee, 8th June, 1858. 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.
Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

A GOOD PEN

IS A REAL BLESSING.

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX, FOR

ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR,

At Sawers & Murray's Stationary Store.

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their work will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superio Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McGregor's, Croft's and Caine's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. N.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN, *Proprietor.*
Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE

Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.
PETERBORO' TIME.

W. R. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.
Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY AND *BEAVERTON RAILWAY* OPEN TO LINDSAY.

ON and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
PORT HOPE, 3	LINDSAY,	8
CAMPBELLS, 3 40	OMEMEE, Arrive,	8 50
MILLBROOK, 3 55	" Depart,	9
" Depart, 3 55	BRIDGEWICK,	9 20
HARVEY, 4 10	HARVEY,	9 40
BRIDGEWICK, 4 20	MILLBROOK, Ar.	10 25
OMEMEE, Ar. 4 45	" Depart,	10 35
" Depart, 5	CAMPBELLS,	11 20
LINDSAY, Arrive, 6	PORT HOPE Ar.	13

MONTREAL TIME.

C. C. COLE,
Superintendent.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1857. 51

Farms, &c., For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres; 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAWMILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared. the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BICKLOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and as modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MCCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

M 'LEOD & CO.,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.
Port Hope, November 3, 1857. 44.

Miscellaneous.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

Pure Vienna Plaster for Sale by
ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterborough, March, 1858. 13

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Cotton, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'.

☞ July Number received, price 25 cts.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1856. 12

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
AND
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DIRECTORS of the Peterborough Mechanics Institute and Library Association respectfully invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Town and vicinity to the sustaining of a good READING ROOM and LIBRARY in their midst. The advantages of such must be so evident to every one, that they do not consider it necessary to urge them here. About 100 Papers and Periodicals from different parts of the Canadas and the United States, are received weekly in the Reading Room; and it is intended, should sufficient encouragement be received, to procure in addition to these at an early day, some of the leading British Newspapers. The Library contains 950 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The terms of subscription have been placed very low so as to place the advantages within the reach of every person in the community. To shareholders the subscription is 7s 6d, to all others 10s; payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received, and any other information given on application to the Secretary at the Reading Room. Next the Telegraph Office, Burnham's Block.

S. S. PECK,
Secretary.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, May 5th, 1858. 19

TO RENT.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial.....	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions.....	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 3½
1,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated.....	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch.....	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
2,50 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
2,50 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly.....	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

BOOK BINDER.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....		7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note " " "	"	2
3 Steel Pens.....		1
1 Holder.....		1
1 Pencil.....		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....		1
Making a total of.....		1s 6d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY,
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambaia," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson,
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

DELICIOUS WHISKEY.

20 BBLS Superior Montreal for sale low.

S. E. CURRY & Co.
Peterboro', June 21, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE!

CORNER OF HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

PECK'S
EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

SECOND FLOOR, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand at very moderate prices.

Office Hours, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. S. PECK, Proprieto
Peterboro, Sept 7, 1857. 31

PAPER AND STATIONERY
WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AND STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four Extensive Mills—that they are sole agents for the FIRST PRIZE

Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1856, and in Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent. from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 27.

The Examiner.

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BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro,' June, 1856.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
MECHANICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 18

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Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', Oct., 6, 1857. 40

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.'

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

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Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 3, 1857. 36—6m.

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INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 23

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May, 1856. 19

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Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE FEDERAL UNION.

TUESDAY, July 6th.

The first notice of motion called was "Mr. Galt—Certain resolutions on the subject of a Federal Union."

Mr. GALT explained why he had not concluded his speech the other evening with a motion. When the subject of Representation by Population was before the House, knowing that many members were absent, and that it was not likely the question would be brought to a vote this session he thought he could not occupy the time better than by stating his views on the subject of Federal Union. But as two amendments had already been moved, it was not competent for him to move a third. His own motion had now been called in regular order, and, believing that even at this late period of the session a day could not be better spent than in giving members an opportunity of expressing their views on this important subject, he would now move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That in view of the rapid development of the Population and resources of Western Canada irreconcilable difficulties present themselves to the maintenance of that equality which formed the basis of the Union of Upper with Lower Canada—and require this House to consider the means whereby the progress which has so happily characterized this Province may not be arrested through the occurrence of sectional jealousies and dissentions. It is therefore the opinion of this House that the Union of Upper with Lower Canada, should be changed from a Legislative to a Federative Union by the sub-division of the Province into two or more Divisions, each governing itself, in local and sectional matters, with a general Legislature and Government for subjects of national and common interest; and that a Committee of nine members be now named to report on the best means and mode of effecting such constitutional changes.

2. That considering the claims possessed by this province on the North Western and Hudson's Bay territories and the necessity of making provision for the government of the said districts, it is the opinion of this House, that in the adoption of a Federative Constitution for Canada, means should be provided for the local government of the said territories under the general Government, until population and settlement may from time to time entitle them to be admitted into the Canadian Confederation.

3. That a General Confederation of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, with Canada and the Western Territories, is most desirable, and calculated to promote their several and united interests, by preserving to each Province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions, and of those internal affairs, respecting which difference of opinion might arise with other members of the Confederation, while it will increase that identity of feeling which pervades the possession of the British Crown in North America; and by the adoption of an uniform policy for the development of the vast and varied resources of these immense territories, will greatly add to their national power and consideration; and that a Committee of nine members be appointed to report on the steps to be taken for ascertaining, without delay, the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, and of the Imperial Government, on this most important subject.

Mr. BROWN suggested that the resolutions should be made a special, order next after Representation by Population and the Double Majority, and that an agreement should be come to on both sides of the House to fix a day when the whole of those questions should be brought to a vote.

Mr. GALT was willing to accept the suggestion, if the Government on their part agreed to it.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said the Government could not give any such guarantee and if the hon. gentleman's resolution were put on the Order of the Day, he must take the risk himself of their again coming up. He did not think the joint influence of himself and the member for Toronto could secure the occation of the debate on any of the questions.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER thought the member for Sherbrooke should proceed now with the discussion of the question of Federation. He knew that many members from Lower Canada, while they could never consent to Representation by Population, were of opinion that a Federation would be the solution of the difficulty in the event of Upper Canada obtaining a large excess of population.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND suggested that, before going on with the discussion, a number of propositions between should be disposed of.

This suggestion was agreed to.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

The House went again into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada."

The Committee went through the remaining clauses of the Bill, and reported the same with amendments. The amendments being read, were concurred in.

Mr. BROWN suggested that some provision should be made to fix a limit both to the power of municipalities to borrow, and to the amount of assessment.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said a limit to the borrowing power was provided for by its being necessary to submit every loan to a vote of the ratepayers, and experience had shown that persons will refuse to vote for local improvements, the expenditure of which will be felt for many years, unless they are absolutely necessary. [illegible] the Bill already [illegible] the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN moved the second reading of the Bill to regulate the education of Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists, and the sale of poisons. He said that while defending some time ago, a person charged with poisoning, he had been much struck with the few restrictions there were for the sale of poisons by Apothecaries and ordinary shop-keepers. The present Bill had been prepared under the supervision of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. The Bill provided that a register should be kept of the sale of substances capable of destroying life, and that druggists who sold these articles should be subject to an examination, to show that they were capable of distinguishing the properties of the articles they vended. The Bill was confined to Lower Canada.

Mr. DUNKIN said he had received a very strong representation against the Bill. There were various objections to it, not perhaps sufficient to prevent the second roading, but sufficient to call for important modifications of the Bill. It was evidently, as stated by the hon. mover, a Bill drawn up by the medical profession, as it assigned to them the entire supervision of the apothecary trade. It provided that no person should carry on the business of an apothecary, druggist or vender of medicines, unless he should have served a regular apprenticeship for three years, and obtained a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The third section provided that in order to obtain this diploma, it was absolutely necessary that every such person should have received a sound classical education, and should be master of the French and English languages—should have attended a course of botany, &c.; and there was no saving clause in the Bill, on behalf of those already in the trade. He believed it would throw out of practice of the profession some of the largest wholesale dealers in Lower Canada, who could not profess much acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages. The 7th section imposed heavy penalties upon any who sold drugs without these diplomas. He would not ask a division on the second reading, but he hoped important modifications would be introduced into the Bill before it passed.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that Dr. Tumblety would have good cause to petition against this Bill. When he was hauled up and fined $25, he took out a big roll of bills and tossing them to his Solicitor, said, "Pay it." But this Bill provided that for a second offence a man should go to gaol. This was one of the most absurd Bills ever put on the table of the House. It must have been prepared after the Government took its afternoon dram. Under it, a man could not sell a dose of salts unless he had served a three years' apprenticeship, and could speak French and Latin, and know something of Greek. A more ridiculous Bill never came before them.

Mr. DORION also characterised the Bill as an absurd measure as regarded the qualifications of those permitted to sell the mildest medicines. As regarded the sale poisons clause, it already existed substantially in the present law. He did not say it should not go to a Committee; but if the Committee dealt with it properly, they would knock out three-fourths of it.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said, that under this Bill, a sick man, living fifteen miles from Montreal, could not get a dose of salts or castor oil, without sending in for it to the city, as a country store-keeper could not be supposed to be possessed of all these qualifications. However, if the people of Lower Canada desired it, he would not object; but no Government would dare to bring in such a Bill for Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—It is not a Government measure.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said it was brought in by a member of the Government and on a Government day.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN said he was not surprised at the course taken by the member for Cornwall, as he knew he was a political weather-cock. Only a few hours ago, a member of the medical profession told him that Mr. Macdonald was enthusiastically in favour of the Bill.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Name.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—I will give the name if the hon member walks over to me.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD—I suppose it was Dr. Jones, of Montreal, of Tumblety notoriety. He spoke to me at the dinner-table.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—Dr. Jones is a respectable man, and he told me the member for Cornwall was anxious that the Bill should be brought on.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—I never said anything of the kind.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN did not care a straw whether the member for Cornwall was in favour of the Bill or not; and he [illegible] this hon member was a time-server. He [illegible] to power on [illegible] principles. [illegible] against this Bill, and the community [illegible] the passing of it, he had [illegible] the House. [illegible] a class will be [illegible] It had been sent to him by the [illegible] and he had presented [illegible] it. It was a good Bill. What he chiefly cared about, however, were the clauses restricting the sale of poisons.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, rising to reply was met by

Mr. FERRES, with cries of Spoke!—Spoke!

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said the hon member, generous as usual, would prevent him from replying, but an hon friend beside him would prepare a motion on which he could speak. This was a day the Government got appropriated to their own business, after a hard fight, and now, instead of bringing on the Tariff as had been expected they occupied it with the discussion of this Bill, which the gentleman who introduced it said he did not care whether it passed or not. He appealed to the House whether it was seemly for a Minister of the Crown to retail a dinner-table conversation in order to damage a political opponent. He (Mr. Macdonald) denied that he had ever said he was anxious for the Bill. The Commissioner of Public Works was not the man who was in a position to make such attacks—owing his seat as he did to 15,000 fictitious votes. How he got into office in the Government, he did not know; but the first use he made of it was to send down £15,000 to Quebec; and he had been busily engaged all this session, stuffing all enquiries concerning his seat. He believed he only got in by chance into the Administration, and he would be ejected from it in a few days, if all stories were true. If he (Mr. Macdonald) were to copy his example, and retail private conversations, he could state things which would bring a blush on the hon gentleman's face.

Hon. Mr. TERRILL hoped that a one of the poison spoken of in the Bill had got into the blood of the Commissioner of Public Works and the member for Cornwall. A Minister of the Crown was always expected to keep good temper. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that anything said by the member for Cornwall, rightly understood, justified the attack which had been made upon him. As regarded the Bill, he hoped the important modifications would be made on it.

Dr. DESAULNIERS thought the Bill wise in many of its provisions. Druggists ought to be men of some education. There was nothing ridiculous in the measure. He hoped it would pass a second reading, and that no lawyer would be placed on the Committee.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER defended the measure, considering that medical men were the best judges of the measures required by the country in relation to medical matters.

Mr. LANGEVIN considered there were several defects in the Bill, but he did not think that persons wholly unlearned in the apothecarial profession should be allowed to practice it.

Mr. PICHE approved of the Bill.

Mr. BELLINGHAM believed that many of the pedlars who travelled over Upper Canada vended the deadliest poison known, strychnine, and he had known it used for the destruction of cattle. There was a great deal that was salutary in the Bill, but the qualifications of the vendors were placed rather high. He would not prevent country traders from selling drugs, but he would not allow poisons to be sold anywhere but in cities, and by properly qualified men. The details of the Bill would of course be modified in Committee.

Dr. BEAUBIEN supported the Bill.

Mr. MACKENZIE protested against the course taken by the Government in occupying a night which should have been devoted to Government business, with discussion on a Bill without sense or reason, which the hon. gentleman who introduced it did not care for, nor any one else. Yet, after Mr. Alleyn's speech they had speeches for hours from the Provincial Secretary, and others of the brethren in all sorts of languages. The Government were factious in taking up the time of the House with such a piece of nonsense. The hon. gentleman wanted a three years apprenticeship for apothecaries. He thought it would be much more necessary for Commissioners of Public Works to serve an apprenticeship. (Laughter.) There was castor oil. Was a person to be allowed to die for want of it, because the grocer could not tell its name in Latin and French, as well as in English? They talked of sending the Bill to a Committee. If the Commissioner of Public Works, aided by the faculty of Lower Canada, could not produce a better Bill, he did not think that at this late period of the session they could do much good by a tinkering it in a Committee. If the hon. gentleman did not care a straw about the Bill, whether it passed or not, why did he get it printed in French and English, and hinder the House with discussing it? He (Mr. Mackenzie) did not care a straw about the Bill either. There was green vitriol; it was a poison, but it was sold by the hogshead. In future was no one to sell it, unless he could tell its name in Latin, Greek and Hebrew? Nitric acid was constantly wanted in the trades, but hereafter, if this Bill passed, no one could sell it, but the holders of these diplomas. Such a Bill could not have proceeded from any one but the Commissioner of Public Works. How he managed to get 20,000 votes in Quebec, passed his comprehension. There was Godfrey's Cordial. A child was rearing and crying with a pain in the abdomen —(laughter)—its father went to a store where Godfrey's Cordial had been sold for a century before, but he was told by the store-keeper—"Oh, they have passed a law that will send me to gaol if I sell it;" and the poor babe must continue to cry on. Suppose he had the toothache, and wanted a little creosote to put into the tooth, he must go to the Commissioner of Public Works or some other Commissioner, to get permission to buy it.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN—I would give you any amount of poison.

Mr. MACKENZIE—What a statement! These hon. gentlemen, the Lower Canada [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE BILL.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved the second reading of this Bill, and said it was not his intention to trouble the House with any further observations on the subject.—He thought enough had been said to show its importance, and he therefore contented himself by simply moving its second reading.

Hon. Col. TACHE said the hon. gentleman was right in not now entering into any argument respecting this Bill. He appeared to have counted the heads, and to have made sure that enough members were present to carry his measure; and that was all he cared for. The hon. gentleman appeared to have two sets of scales, in one of which he weighed his friends, and in the other his opponents. Had he (Col. Tache) suspected when the Bill was last before the House that it would have been brought up again, he certainly would have put it out of his power to do so. But he and his friends would not in future refrain from exercising all the privileges that belonged to them.—The hon. gentleman was playing with a double-edged sword, and on some future day he would see the danger of handling so dangerous a weapon.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE said he thought his hon. friend had not come to the discussion of this question in that calm temper which ought to belong to members of the House when debating a matter of so great importance. The hon. gentleman had remarked on his rising, two pair of scales;—and he would observe that were he to weigh his hon. friend in either of those scales, he feared he should just now find him wanting, for he had not adduced a single argument against the second reading. Whether it was accepted or rejected, he (Mr. DeBlaquiere) was willing to abide by public opinion as to his want of courtesy and propriety in again bringing it forward.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET said he thought it would be proved that the practice commenced almost for the first time yesterday, would be found to be very inconvenient, and it would necessitate a resort to the practice to which his hon. friend (Col. Tache) had referred. On the evening when the Bill was last before the House, his hon friend (Col. Tache) refrained from moving the three or six months' hoist because he would not appear discourteous to the mover of the Bill. He (Mr. Vankoughnet) should vote for the second reading in hope that the Bill would be materially altered in Committee.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said he was persuaded that, if the Bill passed this House, it would pass the Assembly. He did not approve of the spirit in which his hon. friend (Col. Tache) had met the author of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. FERRIE called his hon friend to order, and said he spoke so often that he was a perfect nuisance. Yesterday, he spoke five times on one question.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said he had not before addressed the House on the second reading, and he advised his hon. friend, who was a "potent, grave and reverend seignor," to learn two things—the first was to keep his temper, and the second to acquire wisdom.

Hon. Col. TACHE denied that he had said anything improper on the present occasion.

Hon. Mr. PATTON objected to the course taken on this Bill, on its coming up a second time. So long as they adhered to the rules it was not for an hon. gentleman to impute motives to those who availed themselves of their privileges. He trusted the House would not continue to indulge in unseemly strife over what might be properly called a religious question.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said this was looked upon too much as a sectional question; but it was not so, and should not be treated as such. He had heard an hon. gentleman, with a sneer, call it a Jewish enactment—it was a Christian law. The country demanded this measure, and until it was carried there would be continued agitation in its favour. A poor, miserable, weak, vacillating, tottering Ministry might throw every obstacle in the way of this Bill passing; but the voice of the country would rise like thunder against a hypocritical legislature which professed Christianity and yet permitted the habitual desecration of the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr BOULTON said he endeavoured, a few years ago, to effect a similar object to that sought by this Bill, but the address he moved on that occasion, although well supported, did not carry. He mentioned as instance of a Bill having been once rejected at Quebec being brought up a second time, the six months' hoist not having been moved when the measure was first before the House and expressed himself in favour of this Bill. The telegraph office, which was of more importance than the post-office had never been opened on the Sunday, and no evil results had ensued.

Hon. Mr. DE LA TERRIERE said although he found himself among a number of holy patriarchs, he was bound to say he considered it his duty to oppose them. If the practice of restoring Bills a second time were adopted the greatest confusion would result; and should this measure pass it would reflect ridicule upon the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. FERRIE said he was in favour of doing away with Sabbath labour as far as possible, but he had some doubts whether moral suasion was not better than Acts of Parliament to effect this object. He would however vote for the second reading, with the conviction that the Bill would be considerably altered in Committee, and if it were not so amended, he reserved to himself the right of voting or refusing to vote for the third reading. As to the canals, he held that it would be a work of mercy to permit a boat-load of emigrants to reach the open lake during hot weather, instead of keeping them pent up in canals the whole of Sunday, but he would prevent vessels leaving the starting posts on Sunday;—The hon. gentleman then referred to the keeping of post-offices and the running of trains on Sundays, in similar terms to those employed when the Bill was last under the attention of the House.

Hon. Mr. QUESNEL said the Lower Canadians regarded the sanctity of the Sabbath as much as the Upper Canadians, but the mode of keeping the Sunday was differently estimated by different Doctors of Divinity. The Catholics of Lower Canada, in opposing the Bill, acted only in accordance with the doctrines of their Church, and not in a spirit of hostility to the Protestants of Upper Canada. There were some kinds of labour and recreation which were not only allowable but necessary, and they were permitted by the Church to which he belonged.

The motion was then put and the House divided on the following result:—

CONTENTS.—Hons. Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Ferguson, Vankoughnet, Matheson, Boulton, Gordon, Seymour, Smith (Dr.), Prince, Patterson, Dickson, Gordon, Merritt, Simpson, Moore, Perry, Mills, Cauchon, and Ferrie—21.

NOT-CONTENTS.—Honorables Messrs. Cameron, Quesnel, De La Terriere, Tache, Carling, Desbarats, Panet, Renaud, Smith (Wellington), Sherwood, Turnbull, Wilson, Forbes—15.

Hon. Mr. MURNEY who left the Chamber shortly before the vote was taken, having resumed his seat, and on being asked what way he voted, he said that in the Receiver General's absence he would not vote, having made an agreement to that effect.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—Is it understood that the Receiver General is opposed to the Bill, and that he would vote against it.

Hon. Mr. MURNEY—Not only would he vote against it, but he considers it very unfair to bring the Bill up again.

Hon. Col. PRINCE—I hope that will go to the country.

The Bill was then read a second time, and

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of Hons. Messrs. Ferguson, Moore, Morris, Boulton, Gordon, Goodhue, Dickson, Prince, Patton, Simpson, and the mover.

Hon. Mr. RENAUD complained that there were only two Lower Canadians on the Committee.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE said he did not desire to imperil the Bill by putting on the Committee a majority of those who were avowedly opposed to it.

The Bill was then referred to the Committee named.

TIMBER LICENSES.

TUESDAY, July 8.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET presented two petitions—one of which was from lumberers and others on the Ottawa and its tributaries—against the Bill of the Crown Land Commissioner before the other House, on the ground that it will operate injuriously against the holders of timber licenses.

THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE BILL.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE, from the Committee, reported this Bill with several amendments, which having been read at the table, the hon gentleman said they had been made for the purpose of meeting, as far as the Committee could do so, the objections taken to the Bill on the second reading. Though the amendments appeared to be somewhat numerous, they were simple in their character, and he did not think they would admit of much discussion. The Committee had met the objections taken by the President of the Council with regard to accidents causing delay to railway trains, and to the non-delivery of mails to the post-offices, on the Sabbath; and they had also met another objection having reference to the detention of vessels in canals on the Sabbath, under peculiar circumstances. The Committee had also revised the penalty clause, and provided that two Justices instead of one magistrate should have jurisdiction in cases of breaches of the law. And to prevent this Bill being denominated a Jewish enactment, the word "Sabbath" had been struck out and "Lord's Day" substituted. He moved that the amendments be now taken into consideration.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET hoped his hon. friend would not endeavour to force the amendments through without affording an opportunity for their consideration. The hon. gentleman had stuck very closely to Parliamentary practice in bringing the Bill up a second time, and he trusted he would now adhere to the custom of the Imperial Parliament, which was that no Bill should be advanced more than one stage at the same sitting. Instead of that, however, the hon. gentleman had clothed himself in his Bill and endeavoured to jump down the throats of the other members—clothes, boots, and all. If the hon. gentleman was sincere in what he called "God's work" and the "Lord's service," he would not be so discourteous as to force the Bill upon the House before the amendments could be printed and considered.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS recommended his hon. friend, as an objection had been taken, to give way.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE then moved that the amendments be printed and considered to-morrow.

Considerable discussion here took place on a request made by several Lower Canada members that the consideration of the report should be postponed until Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that no good end would be served by so great delay. The only amendments were that instead of closing the canals, post-offices, &c., from midnight on Saturday until midnight on Sunday, they should remain closed from eight o'clock on Sunday morning until nine o'clock on Sunday night.

Other supporters of the measure spoke in favour of the Bill being considered to-morrow.

Hon. Col. TACHE moved in amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed until Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET said so far as he was concerned, he was willing that the report should come up to-morrow, and he thought he should then be in a position to prove, by half-a-dozen words, that so hasty had been the Committee in pushing through the Bill that some portions of the Bill were inconsistent with other portions of it. Several Lower Canadians were absent from the House; and it would almost appear that his hon. friend was afraid of delay lest they might come up in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE said it was for that reason he objected to the delay.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET said if anything else had been wanting to convince him of the necessity for delay it was this admission. The members referred to, had as much right to vote as those present. The unseemly haste to push the measure through against the wishes of its opponents, for Provinces remote from the scene of its action, seems to [illegible] Hear.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said that the objection of his hon. friend (Mr. DeBlaquiere) was perfectly legitimate—that the Bill should be postponed until an opportunity had been given of drawing up the members from Lower Canada. He would advise his hon. friend to make his Bill apply solely to Upper Canada—to cut the Gordian knot, and permit Lower Canada members to go free. (Hear, hear.) He believed the Lower Canadians would not be in favour of the Bill though an angel dropped from the clouds. Therefore, for Heaven's sake let Lower Canada have nothing to do with it. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. HOLMES would regret exceedingly if the Lower Canadians could say that his hon. friend had forced upon them opinions they disclaimed. He would be sorry to see the measure pushed through against the wishes of the Lower Canadians, and he would therefore support the suggestion

"Buncombe" in America.

A diffusive and cagey orator having made a complacent irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where nobody thought it worth while to contradict him, was afterwards asked by a friend who met him in Pennsylvania Avenue why he had made such a display? "I was not speaking to the House," he replied; "I was speaking to Buncombe"—a county or district by the majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America—and to some extent in England also—to express that extra Parliamentary oratory which appeals to the passions and prejudices of the outside people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly.—Recent mails from the United States show that the reverend senators of the Upper House at Washington have been indulging in much Buncombe upon the question of the alleged outrages of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. One bellicose Senator from the South named Toombs, has declared himself ready for a war with England, and expressed his wish that, if volunteers and enquiries be wanted, he might be counted in. Keen that intelligent and able statesman, Mr. Seward, the Senator for New York, who abhors Slavery, and who thinks no greater calamity could befall the world than a war between England and the United States, has been "bunkumising" —with a view, no doubt, to catch votes on some future occasion. But English readers should not attach to such displays greater importance than they deserve. The Americans, if a sensitive, are a sensible people; and, though every State in the Union may have its county of Buncombe, the dictates of reason and not of passion, of common sense and not of effervescent prejudice, will be allowed to settle the vexed questions arising out of the "Right of Search," and the measures taken by Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.—The American lawmakers, especially those who have gone through a contested election, or who know what a contested election means, should make allowances for the unfortunate necessities that sometimes compel a wise man to talk nonsense.

Though we believe, after the statements made last week in the British House of Commons, that the present dispute—if it be not to give these exaggerated statements too high a range—will be amicably adjusted, and in a manner consistent with the interests, the dignity and the Christianity of two great and kindred nations, it will be well to explain to the people of this country how it is that, from time to time, so much jealousy and animosity are expressed towards England by speakers and writers on the other side of the Atlantic. The great bulk of the Americans are the descendants of Englishmen and Scotchmen—men who, when they speak from their hearts of England, her laws, her literature, and her example, might borrow the words of Professor Holmes—

Our little mother isle! God bless her!

The descendants of the French, the Germans, and the Norwegians, who form another large class in America, have no ill-feeling towards England. If they do not love her, they certainly do not hate her. They are a patient, plodding and industrious people, and if they are to be drawn into a war must be convinced of its overwhelming necessity. Whence, then, the Buncombe that fathers England? and which it is necessary to propitiate even at the cost of reason, justice and propriety? It exists mainly in the Irish immigration. The Hibernio-Americans, as a body, entertain a religious, as well as a political, hatred towards Great Britain. This feeling would doubtless die out were it not fostered and fomented for purposes of ecclesiastical dominion and influence, or encouraged for the selfish objects of ambitious demagogues who leave Great Britain for Great Britain's good, and strive to raise themselves into notoriety and power in the new country by acts and artifices that in the old country ceased to be profitable when they ceased to be dangerous. Parties in America are divided in reality into the Pro-slavery and the Anti-slavery parties, or, with some minor shades of difference, that are so shifting as the glass fragments in a kaleidoscope, into the Republican and Democratic parties. These are the two great and essential divisions—shift and change as they may;—and, these being pretty nearly balanced, the Irish party, well drilled and organized, is able but too often to turn the scale. Hence the Hiberno-Americans are feared, and yet courted, by both parties; and hence every now and then statesmen who have no sympathy for the Irish and the Irish cause it expedient and necessary to catch their votes by anti-English Buncombe. We are convinced that Mr. Toombs of the South, and Mr. Seward of the North, would equally deplore any serious misunderstanding with Great Britain. Nor, after what has occurred in the British Parliament in reference to this subject, is such a misunderstanding likely. The British Government is inclined to act with courtesy and prudence, and, if seconded by sensible men on the other side of the Atlantic, they will not only preserve peace and friendship between the two nations, but make the Slaveholders and Slaveowners of the United States look exceedingly foolish in the estimation of the world.

While admitting that one-half or three-fourths of the cases of alleged outrages and insolence on the part of British cruisers are mere inventions, that have their origin sometimes in malevolence, sometimes in ignorance, and sometimes from nothing more than the spirit of exaggeration, we must take the fact of the ready credence which they obtain, as a proof of the dangerous nature of the supervision which England allows to exercise over the navies of the world. If some but weak nation, unable to resist, will submit to it, we virtually challenge strong nations to try conclusions with us. It is right to rescue distressed damsels; it is right to prevent the traffic in slaves; but Don Quixote is the one case, and Great Britain is the other, must take the consequences. England is not prepared for a Buncombe war with America, or even for a war with Spain in such a cause. England and the United States, cordially united upon the question, with their naval commanders acting in concert and in good fellowship, might by a joint blockade stifle nests of Cuba, shake the sovereignty, and end long the power of the Queen. But while Americans think a distant slave owner of the interior of Africa, and a distant slave owner of the depths of Arkansas, equally entitled to the protection of the British cruiser that can land them on British soil, and while they look upon the British cruiser but with the hatred of the thief or devoted and the slave trader, and mind no more

[illegible]

English statesmen and the English people believe that Americans will not plunge into a war of humanity or sentiment for the extension of the Uniform Traffic; but they acknowledge that America has a right to her own opinion on this as on every other question, and will rightly resent from all Slave interference, except such as our friend may accept with pardon. Remember, example, family p[illegible]

these are the only weapons which we have any moral or national right to employ against our brother on this question. On his head, and not on ours, will be the consequences either of permitting the wrong or aiding in its extension. On this point there is no "Buncombe" in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—J. Edwards.
Look Out—F. & L. Lemay.
Just Received—Cooper & Ogilvy.
Quarry to Let—George A. Stewart.
Caution—Richard Winch.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

Representation by Population.

This question was fairly tested in the House, on Monday last, when the vote was taken upon Mr. Cauchon's amendment to throw out the motion of Mr. Malcom Cameron, affirming the principle and insisting upon the immediate introduction of Representation by Population. The Cabinet was itself divided upon it; of the section representing Upper Canada, Mr. Sidney Smith voted against, and Messrs. Cayley and John A. Macdonald voted for the amendment. The majority in the whole House was, favorable to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, 64; against it 42. And of that 42, only one, Mr. Somerville, was a Lower Canada member. Of the 64 opposed to representation by population, only 10 were from Lower Canada, so the Upper Canada majority in favour of the main question stood 41 to 10. Such a vote on such a question ought to satisfy the Ministry that their rule is not in accordance with the system of executive rule established by responsible government. Instead of decreasing, the Opposition of the Upper Canada section is increasing, and if Mr. Macdonald and his Cabinet have any desire to retire from office with any share of honor, they cannot take too early a determination to carry out their purpose, since the longer they stay, the worse they are liked. They need not fret themselves about the chaos their imagination presents to them, as consequent upon their departure. There is talent in the House, and what it wants, can be found outside. All that is necessary is that the present incumbents offer a chance to the opposition; but they will not, they calculate well the issue. However, willing or not willing, the fullness of time will soon be come, when a change must be made; and that not a mere departmental re-construction, but a clean sweep, leaving no vestige of the present Ministry to bamboozle the in-comers. The country, under a regime of an entirely new character, will take a fresh start, and the out-going party can enjoy the pleasure of using the knowledge they have acquired, in supervising the conduct of their supplanters. For this purpose they will be eminently useful, from the peculiar character of their own administration.

Twelfth of July.

The weather being extremely unpropitious to an out-door celebration of the established anniversary of the Orange Society, there was nothing like no general a turnout as is usually witnessed in Peterborough, on that day. The brethren of Port Hope, having invited this and other districts to a re-union upon their ground, it was intended to respond to the invitation by a very full attendance; as it was, however, a goodly number went down by the Port Hope railway, and was received by their brethren at the station. The procession was formed, and after walking to the east and then to the west, returned to the Town Hall, where they were hospitably entertained. After refreshment, the large room in the building was made the scene of the principal entertainment of the day. A platform had been erected at one end for the accommodation of the dignitaries of the order, from which the speeches were delivered. The Reverend Mr. [illegible] ed the course, by an address, and the presentation to brother David Marshal on the part of the district, of a handsome gold watch with gold appendages. The other brethren upon whom calls were made from the Chair, gave expression to their sentiments, and the proceedings closed. The visitors were then escorted to the cars, and returned home, much gratified with the manner of their reception. Everything went off remarkably quiet, no individual, so far as we have heard, committing any indiscretion that could be construed into offence.

The Municipal Bill.

Mr. Macdonald's Municipal Bill has had a third reading in the House of Assembly. The only material point which challenged discussion, was as to the unconfined power of County Councils to raise money, without the expressed approval of the ratepayers. The clause granting them this power, passed, on division, and unless the Legislative Council strike the amendment, the country will be in a fair way of a very hefty bankruptcy. Members of Municipal Councils want glorious hunting after an emphasis of the Lay Sisters. They go there with the same kind of ambition, and [illegible]

[illegible] the brethren of Port Hope, protested only that they were happy to have had, in the [illegible] the opportunity of [illegible] ing the Orangemen of the Midland District, in the [illegible] ; and [illegible] The County Council, we trust that the Legislature, [illegible] the guardians of the country, and they [illegible] the money [illegible] office.

The Lecture.

Mr. McGee delivers his lecture, upon the historical connexion of Ireland and Scotland, on Saturday evening. The prominent position of the lecturer, in the Legislature of this country, might induce the idea that a political tinge would pervade his discourse. We may therefore state that, the only object kept in view, is such as an unprejudiced mind would draw from the declared purpose of the lecturer. The backward position this neighbourhood has until lately suffered from, has been the cause of constant neglect on the part of literary celebrities. Now that our relations with the front make us more accessible to visitors, it is to be hoped we shall share more in the enjoyment of such cultivated society. The town hall, being the only public place for such gatherings, will be used on the occasion, but it is feared that it will not contain the large number which is expected. Of Mr. McGee's qualifications it is enough to know that he is accepted, by common accord, as the orator of the country.

The Slave-Trade.

(From the New York Times.)

General Cass had much plainer sailing before him, before the British abandoned the right of visit and search, than he has now. As long as they steadily maintained their old pretensions on the subject, he had an ample supply of excuses for refusing to interfere with the Slave-traffic. To have covered the sea with cruisers for the suppression of the trade, as soon as the British began to board our ships, would have looked very like both an acknowledgment of a previous fault, and a yielding to coercion of that which had been refused to remonstrance and argument. As long as the British cruisers were over-active in the matter, our own activity would have been unbecoming.

The news brought by the last mail that the law officers of the Crown have recommended an abandonment of the obnoxious claims as having no foundation in the law of nations, totally changes our position in the matter. Duties, the neglect of which was excused, whilst we were engaged in vindicating our rights, lie in profusion at our feet, and imperiously demand our attention. In short, we are now bound, not in law or in morals only, but in honour, once for all to see that our flag does not cover the Slave Trade. We have not the shadow of a pretext left us any longer, for lending it to the scum of mankind, and allowing every thief, pirate and kidnapper from Florida to Brazil to wrap his carcase in it as a protection. The principle is now fairly established beyond doubt and beyond dispute that no power on earth except ourselves, has any right to inquire why any vessel which sails the seas, carries the stars and stripes at the mast-head. But in wrestling all claims from others to propound any such question, we double the obligation which rests on us to ask it ourselves and see that it is answered. In assuming the exclusive police of the ocean as far as our own flag is concerned, we assume the responsibility of seeing that it is not used for dishonorable purposes, or for the detriment of others.

If it can be shewn beyond question, as it has been shewn that a piratical enterprise, denounced as such by the whole civilized world, as well as by us, is carried on almost exclusively under our colors, we become responsible to mankind for the extirpation of the abuse. If, after a fair trial we utterly refuse to protect the rest of the human race against the use of our ensign for the perpetration of crime, the Law of Nature gives them an undoubted right to protect themselves—and the Law of Nature is higher than the Law of Nations. If one of our cities was to follow the example of Algiers, and engage regulary in fitting out cruisers, and scouring the seas for captives to sell as slaves, it would certainly be an unpardonable impertinence on the part of foreign nations to invade our territory, and put down the practice themselves. Their proper course would be an appeal to our Government for redress, and ask it to enforce its own laws; but if through remissness, or neglect, or secret connivance with the guilty, that redress was not afforded, and no attempt was made to bring the offenders to punishment, we should not only sink in the eyes of the world to the lowest level of infamy, but any power who had the means would be justified in using it to abate the nuisance, and no such power would ever hesitate about it.

We must not be lulled by our diplomatic success into the fatal delusion that our physical strength justifies in setting public opinion at defiance, or that a flag will be always respected simply because there is force enough in readiness to punish an outrage on it. We have a moral character to support which is just as valuable to us as territory or population, and the richer, stronger, and more numerous we are, the more incumbent upon us does it become to preserve it intact from all stain. We have a perfect right to allow our laws, so far as they affect ourselves, to be set at nought, or relaxed, as we please; but in so far as they affect foreigners we are bound to see them rigidly enforced. There is no escaping from this conclusion, and the sooner we swallow and digest it the better. It is acknowledged on all hands that the Slave-trade is piracy, and that our flag protects it; and it is also acknowledged that we alone have the right to save that flag from abuse. If our own dignity were the only thing concerned, we might let the matter drop; but the life, liberty, and happiness of others is involved in it, and we have no right to hesitate. We have the road at last clear before us, and every one is waiting for us to do our duty.

General Cass, in his recent correspondence with Lord Napier, called attention to the fact that there was little use in keeping a squadron on the coast of Africa, so long as the market was left open in Cuba. The British have come to Cuba; the market is however still open, and our flag protects it. Hundreds of cargoes of human flesh pass in every year, under the shelter of our night, no one dare interfere, but why. What does General Cass propose? The English squadron is waiting to assist him in any manner he chooses; or not at all if he chooses. They are ready to do anything to attain this one object. Spanish Governors make their fortunes by the vilest corruption in this matter, and it is to our shame if Americans that they owe the hands they carry back to Spain. Not a solitary American or has an object reason to glorify the Spanish Bunker, as the wretched creatures who are sent from Madrid to Havana, to undergo tortures by commissaries with [illegible] and pistols.

There are lots or three persons upon to the whole [illegible] ; [illegible] ter of the Legislature [illegible] from the same cause. "Oh, yes I have," was the reply; "I passed through the whole [illegible]

[illegible] ; and [illegible] ; and [illegible] ; and [

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.
ENGLISH HEARTS & ENGLISH HANDS.
LIFE OF CAPT. HAMMOND.
The Shadow on the Hearth.
Spurgeon's Life.
" Sermons.
Boocher's Life Thoughts.
Jane Eyre.—By Currer Bell.
Sternestone.—By Elder Hyde.
Waverly Anecdotes.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book.
Revival Sermons in New York in 1858.
Roger's Table Talk.
The Prince of the House of David.
Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1859.
Literary Attractions of the Bible.—Halsey.
Bayne' Essays in Biography and Criticism.
Cecil's Remains.
Lays from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
Chambers's Mechanism of the Heavens.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
Cats and Dogs.—By Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Flora.—A Tale, by A. L. O. E.
The Roby Family.— "
Kirke White's Works.
Twenty Years a Slave.
The English Orphans.—By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Baldwin's Representative Women.
Mind of Jesus.—By Macduff.
Words of Jesus. "
Bow in the Cloud. "
Faithful Promiser. "
The City: its Sins and Sorrows.—By Rev. Dr. Guthrie.
Gospel in Ezekiel. "
Foster's Essays.
Dick's Christian Philosopher.
Chalmers' Moral Philosophy.
Chalmers' Miscellanies.
Boner's Land of Promise.
Brewster's More Worlds than One.
Lectures to Young Men.
The Royal Preacher.
D'Aubigne's Reformation.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations—Morning and Evening Series.
Books of Family Worship.
Family Prayers.—Macduff.
Memories of Bethany.
Footsteps of St. Paul.
McCheyne's Life and Remains.
Life of Cromwell.
Chaver's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.
Dick's Astronomical Discourses.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Memories of Gennesaret.
Ministering Children.
Bridges' on the 119 Psalm.
Bogatsky's Golden Treasury.
Anxious Inquirer.
The Coral Island.
Ungava: a tale of the Esquimaux.
The Young Fur Traders.
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A Choice Assortment of Bibles, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, &c., &c. Toy Books for Children, in great variety.
Sunday School Reward Cards, Prize Books, &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
New Book and Stationery Store, Burnham's Block, George Street.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bouquet, (English), AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Pizzicolonni Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Caesar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Paiphegor do.
The Welsh Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Musqueteers do.
The Irish do.
Pas in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Copsie or Rotenober's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silvershir do.

FANTASIAS.

Gemelle Impromptu.
The Bush abroon Trequair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Partant Pour La Syrie.
Mancelsohn, Brilliant Fantasia.
Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Who wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Scots Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Stand Between Stewart.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Watson.
The Lass that loves a Sailor.
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear Queen.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
There ant my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Right.
Oh let me in the dark tomb lie.
The Fisherwaiden.
The Gamgowen Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
Be Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune no before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Flegel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's " Mose in Egitto."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fideles.
Cujus Animam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Before Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Byrd's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Invocation, Popular Cavatina, March in D flat.
Marches Pittoresques.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.
Un Furbo Dunn Valeet.
L'Anse ah L'Anse.
Marcelo Grand Gallop.
Seven admired Airs from Il Trovatore.
The Druid's March.
Souvenir De Varsovie Mazurka.
Adieu Tol Que J'Aime, &c.
Von Vogo Vogo Fo.
A la Chasse.
Miss Bailey's Gallop.
Miss Bailey's Waltz.
Vogo Vogo, Vogo Ballad.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice.

100	Foreign Letter Music and Texts	Sheets
100	Heavy, Medium and Fine Note	25 "
100	Sermon " " "	25 "
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100	Sheets of Envelopes	25 "

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Burnham's Block, George St. Peterborough.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
June 21, 1858 26

Miscellaneous.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

D. E. BOULTON, Lessee.

ALTERTAION OF TIME:

On and after 1st, June Trains will run as follows, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway:

LEAVE.

Peterboro',	6	A. M.
"	3:45	P. M.
Cobourg,	11:30	A. M.
G. Trunk R.	11:35	"
Cobourg,	7:30	P. M.
G. Trunk R.	7:45	"

ARRIVE.

Cobourg,	10	A. M.
"	5:45	P. M.
Peterboro',	1:25	"
"	9:25	"

Freight Trains.

LEAVE.

Cobourg,	9	A. M.
Peterboro',	4	P. M.

ARRIVE.

Peterboro',	10:30	A. M.
Cobourg,	6	P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Peterboro' to be had at the Stations of G. T. Railway.

Return Tickets Available Same Day Only

Cobourg to Peterboro' and back..... $1 50
Cobourg to Keene and back..... 1 25
Cobourg to Indian Village and back..... 1 00

GEO. H. DOWNIE,
Secretary
JAMES BARBER,
Supt. Running Depart.
C. & P. R. Office, Cobourg, June 1st, 1858. 21

OPENING OF THE

Port Hope and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON MONDAY the 7TH JUNE, the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, will be opened for traffic.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 11.30 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Toronto and Montreal, arriving in Peterboro' at 1 P. M.

Will leave Peterboro' at 5 P. M., and arrive in Port Hope at 6.30, in time for the trains east and west on the Grand Trunk.

Passengers can procure Tickets at any of the Grand Trunk Stations through to Peterboro', or at Peterboro' to any of the Stations on the Grand Trunk R. R.

J. S SMITH,
President.
PortHope, May 27th, 1858. 22.

MUD LAKE TO BOBCAYGEON.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS discontinued running between Bobcaygeon and Lindsay. She will now make daily trips between Mud Lake and Bobcaygeon only; leaving Dunbar's wharf, Mud Lake, at 9 o'clock, returning in the afternoon. By this arrangement, parties seeking relief from the land heat, will be able to enjoy themselves a day on the back lakes where there is always a refreshing breeze, and return home in the cool of the evening. The fare each way is two shillings and sixpence, but families, making parties, will be allowed a reduction, proportionate to the number of persons in each. No better fishing ground is to be found than that at Bobcaygeon. Pope's Stage takes passengers and freight to and from the "Fly." The Stage fare is 12½d. Families bringing their own carriages, will find plenty of accommodation at the different hotels at the Lake.

Peterboro', June 24, 1858. 24

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th of June, A LARGE POWERFUL HORSE; the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

THOMAS WATLEY.
Douro, 1st Con. 20 Lot, }
June 24th, 1858. } 25-3

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

Hotels, &c.,

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Summer season, commence.

THE above Hotel having recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and Gibbs(now) entirely completed in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest Liquors and neither pains nor expense will be spared to render it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Tables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RICHARD SHARON,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling public and his friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them. He hopes by strict attention to the wants of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. The house has undergone a thorough repair, and has attached to it

GOOD STABLING AND SHEDS.

The Proprietor hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

[illegible]

Peterboro', 1858.

Insurances.

TIMES AND DRAGON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A.J.McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A.J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,000. Paid up Capital, $633,500.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
Geo. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq. | Geo. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P.
Wm. L. PERRIE, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN McDONELL, Esq.
Capt. F. WALLACE,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 30, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hall.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

STONABEE WOOLEN MILL!
PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.,

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Stocking Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.
Peterboro', April 2nd, 1856. 14.

PETERBORO
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE [illegible] HOUSE, [illegible] BOARDERS.

[illegible]

Peterboro, Feb. 9th, 1858.

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.
Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.
Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the l te JOSEPH WEST, of Otonabee, are requested to present the accounts of such claims properly attested, to Mr. Alexander Poe, at the office of Thomas Short Esq., Keene;

And all who may be indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the same to Mr. Poe, forthwith, as such of the accounts as remain unsettled on the fifteenth of July next, will be placed in suit for collection.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST,
Administrators.
Keene, Otonabee, 8th June, 1858. 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.
Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

A GOOD PEN

IS A REAL BLESSING.

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX,
FOR
ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR,
At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscribers have just received a large quantity of

Whitefish, of very Superio Quality!

which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices.

They have also received some choice

BLACK TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG AND ORANGE PEKOE,

which they can with confidence recommend to their friends and the Public.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', March 1, 1858. 9

Mail Stages.

NEW MAIL CONVEYANCE
Between Peterborough and Norwood.

LEAVING Peterborough, will call at McLa Gregor's, Croft's and Calne's Hotels, and George Allan's Union Hotel every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock,

For passengers and parcels. Leaving Norwood at 2 o'clock, p. m., will return the same day.

N. B.—Terms for heavy freight, can be had on application.

T. J. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.
Peterborough, 24th Nov., 1857. 47

PETERBORO' & OMEMEE.
MAIL STAGE
Will leave Daily as follows, until further notice.

Peterboro' to Omemee, | Omemee to Peterboro,
One o'clock, p. m. | Quarter to 9, a. m.

PETERBORO' TIME.

W. B. WARD, Hunter St., Agent. | R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.
Peterborough, Dec. 21st, 1857.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY
AND
BEAVERTON RAILWAY
GOING TO
L I N D S A Y.

On and after DECEMBER 15th, Trains will run as follows, daily, until further notice.

Lindsay to Port Hope. | Port Hope to Lindsay.

Leaving daily, Sundays excepted.

P. M.		A. M.
CAMERON'S HILL		OMEMEE
[illegible]		[illegible]
HARVEY		HARVEY
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 28.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ARE TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
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Each subsequent insertion	0 1
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., &c., has returned to Peterborough, and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office over Mr. McDougall's Store.
Peterboro', June, 1856.

A. WELLS,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

MR. MARTIN DUNSFORD,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over the New Post Office, Peterborough.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

GEORGE TANNER,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH,
Opposite Burnham's Block.
Peterboro', Oct. 6, 1857. 30

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.
Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN MAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2-

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines, ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*The Misses*
Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 20—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.
THE subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Hunter Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found gothic, satin and common papers, and which he will sell at the lowest rates, and which he will put up in the latest and most approved style.
THE subscriber is employing a number of hands, who can be employed in
PAPER HANGING!
And he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
[illegible] in white lead at 56 per Keg, [illegible] Painting and Glazing business [illegible] that they will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for Rags.
GEORGE SEYMOUR.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 9, 1856. 41

A Pleasant Surprise.

It is many years since the following story was first published, and it is doubtless pretty well known; but there is a beautiful lesson in it which cannot be too frequently brought before the youthful mind, as there is ever more pleasure derived from doing an act of kindness than from any trick, however expert, if the laugh is raised at the expense of a fellow being.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a University, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the students' friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct. While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to graver subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying: "Let us play the man a trick. We will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind these bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder and joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes.—While he put on his coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment was upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round, and looked again; then he looked around on all sides but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but what was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him, he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife sick and helpless and his children, who from some unknown hand, would be saved from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected [illegible]

"Now," said the professor, "you are much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth "you have taught me a lesson that I never will forget, I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood—'It is better to give than to receive.'" We should never approach the poor but with a wish to them good.

Theory of Thunder-Storms.

In an article on this subject, the New York *Evening Post*, after giving its theory of the cause thus alludes to some of the freakish effects of lightning:

It is commonly thought that there is more danger from lightning in the country than in cities, but statistics would seem to show a greater number of accidents from lightning in cities than in localities of corresponding size in the country. About fifteen years since, in a storm of two hours duration, lightning struck in thirty different places in this city and suburbs.

It is probable that upwards of fifty persons are annually killed by lightning in the United States, and it may be truly said that in most cases are the result of rashness on the part of the victims. A great many persons are killed by taking refuge from the rain under the trees in open fields. Their presence renders the trees more liable to be struck, because the human body is a better conductor than the tree, and it is therefore safer to get wet than to run the risk consequent upon taking such shelter in a thunder-storm.

In buildings, the safest position is a horizontal one in the middle of a room, and care should be taken that the body be not placed between the two conductors, such as, for example, a mirror in one room and a stove funnel in the room beneath; because lightning in passing through a building, selects the best conductors, and occasions destruction on its way from one conductor to another. Several years since a man was killed while standing in front of a mirror by a discharge of lightning which passed across the quicksilver coating of the glass, thence down the body to the floor, and through that to a stove funnel immediately beneath. Mr. Hatch, of Poughkeepsie, was killed while seated in a chair on the piazza of his house, with his hand leaning back against the bell knob. Persons have been killed while standing at a door or window during a thunder storm. A man was killed in West Newton, Massachusetts, some years ago, while sitting between a boiler inside a building, and a lightning rod upon the outside, the discharge leaving the rod and passing through his body on its way through the building. It is proper to add, that this lightning rod was insulated by glass fastenings, and that there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of lightning-rods when they are constructed and applied on proper scientific principles. Protecting buildings from lightning, however, is something like prescribing for a sick person—the success of the prescription in either case depending, under Providence, on the degree of knowledge, skill and experience possessed by the physician.

Curious Phenomenon in Potters' Field.

A committee was created some days since in the vicinity of Potters' Field, at the discovery of a body which had undergone a remarkable transformation. The body had been under three tiers of coppers, and the head and feet had disappeared while the remainder, which was somewhat contracted, bore a close resemblance to wax of an obstetrical character. A facetious Irishman, who was present (and where are they not?) did not await the moment indicated by the priest to raise his voice; he immediately requested that his name should be placed on the list for two!

A Tight Shoe

produces a corn, which is nothing more than thickened cuticle. The same muscle which with ease raised a hundred pounds when alive, is torn through by ten when dead. Life pretents their chemical affinities; new combinations are formed; ammoniacal, sulphuretic, carburretted, and other gasses are given off, and nothing remains but dust. This never happens during life.—*Moral and Intellectual School-Book.*

Singular Case in England.

ATTEMPT TO SEND A CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGYMAN TO THE INSANE ASYLUM.

An attempt on the part of the relatives of the Rev. Mr. Leech, a gentleman of the Church of England, of good family and fortune, to have him removed for life into a lunatic asylum, is creating much comment in England. The jury refused to pronounce him insane. The London *Daily News* thus sums up and comments on the case:

The moving spirits in this attempt were his mother, his married sister, and her husband. The reverend gentleman had on two previous occasions labored under attacks of mental infirmity, and had once been put under restraint. But he had been released, and had for some years been allowed the free indulgence of his eccentricities. Singular as they were, Mr. Leech appears to have been perfectly harmless.—He seems to have lived alone or with his mother. He was a religious enthusiast.—He was possessed with the idea that the Millenium was "dawning," if indeed it had not already dawned. His actions were all guided, he said, by the Holy Spirit.

In early youth he had shaved off his beard, but the scriptural injunction against effeminacy and woman's attire, had induced him to resume the badge of manhood. He entertained strong views as to the necessity of personal defence, and on the occurrence of some burglaries in his neighborhood, provided himself, after the fashion of Notting Hill, with four or five pistols, and declared that he should carry about gunpowder in his waistcoat pocket to keep it dry. He was a man of kindly and domestic habits. He thought servants ought to be treated more on an equality, and carried his principles on this point somewhat to an extreme. Feeling lonely, he was in the habit of associating with his women servants, would occasionally kiss them, and sometimes take them on his knee. Even this, however, he power of sex he did not venture to undertake.

In his delicate attentions he drew distinctions: One kiss he would imprint upon the lips—another upon the cheek; but the former kind of caress, was reserved exclusively for the young woman he intended to make his wife. Clergyman though he was, he was in the habit of playing whist with his female domestics, but then the game was sanctified by his reading a chapter or singing a hymn between the deals. For a clergyman and a rational man these were no doubt strange eccentricities. But then the man was harmless, and he was certainly a person of learning and ability. To meet him in a drawing-room, or as one of the witnesses more cautiously put it, "in the company of learned and scientific men," no one would suppose him insane, and his tailors and tradespeople found him punctual in payment and obliging in manner. For years even his friends admitted him to be eccentric, but never thought of putting him in a madhouse.

However, about the year 1857, his theory that "Marriage was the first thing, and the second thing, and the third thing," began to fructify. His sister, Mrs. Sedden, and her husband, found that he was actually about to marry one of the damsels whom he had hitherto been caressing. There is no conclusive evidence of insanity in that. Chancellors, judges, bishops, and the like, have done as mad things in this way as poor Mr. Leach. Such an intention, in itself would never induce any one to put his brother or anybody else into an asylum. But there were other facts. It turns out that on the death of his mother, Mr. Leach would become entitled to £30,000. If he died without children and intestate, that fortune must come to Mr. and Mrs. Sedden. This was too splendid a prospect to be obscured by a servant maid and a small family.

It was natural enough that the doctor should be called in by the Seddens to see whether eccentricities could not be construed into insanity. The thing was managed. Poor Mr. Leach was consigned to an asylum. One jury, unable to agree on a verdict, has been discharged, but another jury has just come to the conclusion that Mr. Leach is competent to manage his own affairs, In this verdict every friend to the sacredness of personal liberty will concur. Eccentricity is one thing, madness is another. Dr. Winslow, when first consulted on the matter, recommended his friends to wait until Mr. Leach had committed some overt act of insanity. That overt was act, according to Mr. and Mrs. Sedden's opinion, committed when he was about to marry his servant-maid. The jury, who had the whole case very ably brought before them, naturally and properly looked with suspicion on such a proof of insanity, as this. They, no doubt, remembered that a marriage might prevent the addition of £30,000 to the fortune of those friends who sought to prove the madness. The best and clearest summary of the whole case is to be found in the admirable letter of Mr. Leach, the supposed madman, written after his incarceration in the asylum, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Sedden.

"Nobody," he writes, "ever thought of imprisoning Charles Matthews when he married Madame Vestris. And though there is a religious motive associated with mine, if that would indicate insanity, you might as well imprison the whole body of Quakers, of Swedenborgians, of Mormonites, and I know not how many, who not succeeding to their consciences, and believing that they act more or less under divine influence in their every day proceedings. It is grievous to think that but for my temper on the Friday previous, and my divulging my intended marriage—which, by the way, If I had chosen, I could have contracted secretly—neither you nor any one else would have cared more than you have ever cared for my religious opinions or conduct; that is to say, not a two-penny piece."

This is the whole truth of the matter. The case is a most discreditable one to the mother and brother-in-law; and the consequence of a verdict affirming, on such grounds, the insanity of Mr. Leach, might have been to the last degree dangerous. If eccentricity and a medical certificate are all that is required to deprive a man of his liberty and shut him up in a madhouse, what becomes of the boasted liberty of this eccentric and doctor-ridden British people?

Madame Lola Montez.

We have several times been desired to furnish a sketch of the career of this distinguished woman, but have until now been prevented from doing so, by the entire absence of any information which we could rely upon as authentic. She has herself, however, supplied that want, and we give the history of her life and doings in her own she was told "it was none of her business." Through the intervention of Captain James —young and handsome—she learned that her mother had pledged her hand to a wealthy old East Indian Judge, named Lumley, whose attractions were metallic, coined into rupees. This, said the lecturer, was the first spark to the magazine.—An explosion followed, and the upshot was that Lola eloped with Captain James to Ireland. There no clergyman would marry a girl of fourteen without her mother's consent. With much reluctance consent was at last given, and Miss Gilbert became Mrs. James. The Captain proved but the outside shell of a husband and Lola drew the witty inference, which she commended to young ladies, that runaway matches are like runaway horses, and end generally in some smash up.

Captain James remained eight months in Ireland, and then was ordered to the East Indies, whither his young wife accompanied him. For a while she was the belle of Calcutta. The removal of the troops to the interior produced a change of scene, and the lecturer, leaving Lola in the interior, introduced a most interesting dissertation on Indian travelling, illustrating the description with several ludicrous incidents. She described most graphically Runjeet Sung's reception of the officers of the Bengala ray. After a most magnificent feast were introduced. Each woman bore jewels worth a fortune, and was invested with the ownership of twenty villages. These equally in number the officers entertained, and were offered as a present to the officers. The peculiar looks of the English officers, the sad manner in which Lord Auckland informed the king that English law did not permit them to receive such presents, may well be imagined. But I am afraid, said the lecturer, that the young officer—Ah! well, the gentlemen present can appreciate the dissapointment.—(Laughter and applause long continued.)—Other matters relating to justice having been disposed of, the lecturer returned to Lola, in the interior. While there she lived with a Mrs. Lomer, of whose connection with Capt. James previous to his marriage, rumor had been busy many days.—Capt. James's wife felt little interest in the matter. At last, one morning at breakfast, it was found that Capt. James and Mrs. Lomer had eloped, and Lola Montez was a grass widow. Much against her will she was sent to her mother in Calcutta, by whom she was despatched to England to the care of the Cragies. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, now in Boston, came from India in the same vessel.

On Lola's departure from India, her father-in-law handed her a check for $20,000.—David Cragie met her on her arrival in England, but she refused to go in care of the Cragies, and, at the suggestion of Miss Fanny Kelly, was about to adopt the profession of an actress; but her poor English pronunciation, unfitted her for that, and, after preparation, she made her *debut* in London as a *danseuse*, with Mr. Lumley. After appearing when Carl Formes and Lisztwere the lions, she met with marked success in Berlin. The king offered to make a match for her suitable to her station. She refused. Several incidents of her success here were received with marked effect. It was here she met with Prince Alexander, to whom it was rumored that she was some months since engaged to be married. But while she was away at the South telegraphing kisses on the Morse line, he was travelling *incognita* with a celebrated *prima donna*, taking her name and booking her and himself as Mr. & Mrs. So and So. This had produced a rumpus. After Berlin followed Warsaw. When Lola first commenced politics, Prince Paskievitch fell in love with her. Old men are never wise in love. He offered her diamonds, and in his ardent professions of attachment, opened his mouth so wide as to expose the gold roof of his mouth. It was death's head making love to a lady, and he was rejected in consequence. She was hissed in the theatre, and was forced in self-defence, to tell the whole matter on the stage. The crowd applauded her, and she was accompanied home by a concourse that made the "welkin ring" with shouts. Polish gentlemen stood up to [illegible] spark of liberty where it had been dead for years. This forced her from Poretand. At St. Petersburg she found safety, and then closed the calm portion of Lola's life. The History of her stormy career was then commenced. She would meet it calmly: she had nothing to lose. In the words of Byron she said, "Whatever betides, I know the worst."

After leaving St. Petersburg, she visited Paris, where she became fascinated to Dujarier, the editor of *La Presse*, but who was subsequently killed in a duel by M. de Beauvallon. Lola journeyed to the Spanish ground for the purpose of taking the place of her lover, but she was too late. On the field of the encounter at Rouen, she was arrested, together with Alexander Dumas, and his answer to the question of what his profession was, was worth recording. He answered, "I would say that I was a dramatic poet, if I were not in the birthplace of Corneille." Then followed a rapid sketch of her Bavarian history, manifesting strong feeling of animosity, hatred, bigotry towards the venerable order of the Jesuits, and denial that King Louis of Bavaria was weak, old, unprincipled, and careless of the happiness of his people. In her whole history in that country, Lola Montez challenged any one to produce an instance of power in the hands of any woman better applied for the good of the people. She it was that influenced Louis to dismiss his corrupt cabinet and select a new one from the ranks of the middle classes. She was often shot at, once poisoned; but when the revolution broke out she was driven into exile by the influence of Austrian money on the rabble. She then fled to Switzerland, disguised as a peasant, but subsequently visited the King of Bavaria, clothed as a boy, and exacted an oath from him to abdicate rather than revoke any of the liberal measures she had induced him to adopt; and be kept that oath by abdicating. She denied emphatically that there was anything in her conduct in Bavaria to compromise her with the respectable world.

Before coming to America, she left Switzerland for London on a marriage speculation, for which nothing but sorrow resulted. From thence she went to Paris, where she entertained the first people of the age, including many Americans. Kossuth was her fellow-traveller coming to America; but her career in this country was not worth much notice. She had been charged by the papers, it is true, with horse-whipping hundreds of men whom she had never seen. But the grossest slander was that of Wm. H. Russell, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, who edited "The adventures of Aunty Seacoal," and there described Lola Montez, on her language.

She claims to be one of the best abused women that ever lived, and we see no reason to doubt the justice of her claim. Certainly, if we take the malignity, slander and indecent jests that met her on her arrival in this country, some four or five years ago, as a specimen of the greeting usually bestowed upon, we are inclined to think that she has been the subject of more malicious falsehood than any hundred women that have been the subject of spicy paragraphs in newspapers, or holy cant elsewhere.

That Madame Lola Montez has fairly won a place in the public favour must be allowed by all. The press, to whom she cause to feel galled in the course they have pursued towards her. Her conduct since she has been in this country has been perfectly correct and proper. She has given no cause for scandal or remark, and yet again and again has she been assailed by impertinent surmises, or exploded falsehoods, which speak badly for the heads, and worse for the hearts of those who can only get up piquant sketches and witty paragraphs at the expense of a woman's feelings and reputation.

Her own genius, united with a courageous and energetic nature, has at length discomfitted her assailants. The newspapers of New York, with wonderful condescension, have at length taken her up, and have actually made the discovery that she is a woman of wonderful talent—that her lectures are full of wit, humor, and sound sense; that no public speaker, male or female, could more effectually charm and amuse an audience. Even the holy Bostonians, who, a few years since, would not yield her permission to visit their public schools, but wrote her impudent letters in reply to her polite and reasonable request, have rushed in crowds to hear her lectures, ignoring altogether the fact, that five years ago they were thrown into spasms of pious horror by her appearance,—likening her to the scarlet woman of Babylon, and other equally reputable personages, merely because she desired, as most intelligent strangers do, to visit the institutions of a country which her republican principles had taught her to admire and revere.

We are glad that she owes this triumph to herself alone, and hope that she may long continue to reap rich harvests of honor and profit in the field she has selected for her labors.

We present her history as related by herself in a farewell lecture in New York.

Several leading journals had, she said called for a lecture on Lola Montez. It might be supposed that she was well enough acquainted with that personage to undertake the task. It was not pleasant to hold up to the world a mirror of one's self, and though newspapers had sometimes styled her impudent, yet it was with more than diffidence she undertook the subject. As Burns says, "We were gods together—(applause)—and have been so closely connected, that to speak of that lady is very much like speaking of myself." A woman like a man, dislikes to hold the mirror up to nature, and few can summon the courage to stand face to face with themselves. 'Tis only those women who have met the difficulties and braved the dangers that are commonly the lot of men, that dare to do it These pieces of human waxwork to whom life means eating, drinking, the Opera and sleeping, know none of the rules which apply to others whose stormy nature forces them into the battle of every day life. A [illegible] currents with which other women have to contend. Alas for the women forced out into the currents of native life! Some who had the strength to get there were powerless to stand the time. Their great misfortune was too much energy for woman's present sphere, and too little for her proper use.

A gifted man well said, "Woman with wit and beauty needed the quills of the porcupine for self-preservation." Daniel O'Connell observed to Irish lasses, the best shrewd men in the world. She would, not say Lola was the best shrewd woman, but surely she had been shrewd enough compared. She had the honour of hearing from the mouth [illegible] most conspicuous personages [illegible] say being women. She was the heroine of twenty-three biographies. Seven claimed Homer; seven times seven disputed for the birthplace of Lola Montez, if her biographies are to be believed. Lola was a myth—Spain, Germany, Cuba, Italy, India, and Turkey were each her birthplace. Lord Byron, King Louis of Barbaria, and others, numerous as the signs of the Zodiac were, in turn, her father; and a wretched frozs the gallows will have it that she is the issue of a washerwoman named Molly Watson, Betsy Watson, or Betsy Reagan. If I were Lola, continued the lecturer, I should doubt if I were born at all. But if all this is written of her be true, she has been born again many times. Minerva sprang from the brain of Jupiter, but Lola has been born of the brain of each one of her biographers.

Lola Montez was, in truth born in Limerick, in 1824. Her father was the son of Sir E. Gilbert, an Englishman, and her mother one of the Olivers of Castle Oliver Ireland, who were connections of the Spanish Montagos, that lost extensive fortunes in the French and Don Carlos wars. The Montalgos are of Moorish descent, and thus Lola is of English, Irish, and Moorish blood—a somewhat combustible admixture. Her father was made an ensign at seventeen by the Duke of York, captain, and married to a girl of fifteen ere he was twenty. The second year of this union, Lola Montez was born—Maria Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert. Her father was ordered to the East Indies, soon after her birth, and there died of the cholera, leaving her mother a widow of eighteen, and the young Lola to the care of Major Patrick Cragie. The difficulties of the young widow were numerous. Suitors surrounded her on every side till the air, said the lecturer, trembled of their emotion for miles around. She gave her hand to Major Cragie, then assistant Adjutant General of the British army in Calcutta.

Young Lola was sent to the care of the the Cragies, at Montrose, in Scotland.—There the little Indian girl, who spoke but a little *patois* of Spanish and Hindostane, was first made a lion, and laid the foundation of her pranks. Then she moved to the care of Sir Jasper Nichols, who spent some of his time in Paris; awhile in a French convent with the daughter of Sir Jasper; with her she crossed the channel and "finished" her education at a boarding school in Bath. There Lola's mother came to see her. Heaps of dresses were [illegible] each one fifteen, inquired "what for?" voyage to California, as a big, impudent-looking woman, dressed in man's attire, with a cowhide in her hand, while the fact is, stage, except on her stolen visit to Bavaria; never handled a cowhide in her life, and was not in California for two years after the time stated in his book. The story of Mr. Russell, in short, was an abominable lie. "If she was to collect all the lies told of Lola, they would make a mountain as high as Mont Blanc.

She said that since she commenced her course of lectures she had been treated by the Press with courtesy and kindness, and she would never forget it. Then followed delightfully just, eloquent, credible, and feeling remarks, in the farewell strain to America, the grand refuge of liberty—the fairest pillar to freedom that ever rose beneath God's o'erarching sky; and she closed by citing, with felicitous elocution, the concluding stanza of Childe Harold's pilgrim:

"Farewell! a word that must be and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger; yet, farewell!
Ye, who have traced the pilgrim to the scene
Which is his last, if your memories dwell
A thought which once was his, if on ye swell
A single recollection not in vain
He wore his sandal-shoon and scallop-shell;
Farewell! with him alone may rest the pain,
If such there were—with you, the moral of his strain."

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, with two weeks later news from California. She brings $1,400,000 in treasure, and 200 passengers. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 5th instant. The California papers are barren of news. The Fraser River gold excitement was increasing, in consequence of glaring accounts furnished by the miners who have returned from that region. San Francisco was crowded with people on the way to the Fraser mines, and throughout the State, parties are making arrangements for the same purpose. The effect of the excitement was beginning to be felt in the State. Labour was scarce, and wages had gone up 20 to 30 per cent. It is estimated that 8,000 people have already left for the new diggings. Six steamers had been put upon the route, besides ten sailing vessels. Several American newspapers are projected in the British possessions, and one—the *North American*—had already been announced at Victoria. The steamer *Cortez* had taken 1,500 passengers for that city, and every berth in sailing vessels was taken for days in advance. The Hudson's Bay Company has stationed armed vessels on Fraser River to prevent emigrants, from carrying goods into the interior to sell.

Fine Chances to Marry.

One of the ministers, says the Princess Belgiojoso, in her Eastern travels, in very good circumstances, had three daughters who had long reached a mature age. The wife of an officer, thought it advisable to wait no longer, and put in execution a thoroughly [illegible] One Sunday he preached American ideas. He developed the text, "Increase and multiply," declaring to his congregation that it was a command, and not merely a counsel. He started with eloquence and warmth on the climate pleasures of wedlock, and ended his sermon by offering his three daughters with three dowries [illegible] officers, to any young men who were willing to marry them. He added that, after the sermon, he should receive the names of the officers, and that the three would fall on those who presented the best moral character. A facetious Irishman, who was present (and where are they not?) did not await the moment indicated by the priest to raise his voice; he immediately requested that his name should be placed on the list for two!

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WOLFORD DEBENTURES.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS had given notice of a motion, that the return made on the 22nd ultimo, to an address presented to his Excellency the Governor General on the 16th ultimo, praying his Excellency to cause to be sent to this House, a full report of the circumstances attending the issue to the Municipality of the township of Wolford, of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures to the amount of £25,000 sterling, and of the return of the same to the Receiver General's office; and of the subsequent delivery of the said debentures to the Municipality of Peterborough, be referred to a Select Committee. He, however, said that since he had given notice of this motion he had been informed by the legal gentleman who had this case in hand that he had been instructed by the Municipality of Peterborough to institute proceedings for the recovery of the missing money; and he, therefore, withdrew the motion.

MUNICIPAL BILL (U. C.)

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET said this measure was one of importance, and great pains had been taken to make it as perfect as possible. He proposed that the Bill should be read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said he had carefully looked over the Bill, and he was bound to say that a more valuable Municipal Bill had never been given to Upper Canada. There was no less than twenty-six Acts of Parliament embodied in it. But there were two or three objections which he had to make to it. The first was that mayors were permitted to be elected by the people instead of by the councils; and the second objection was, that city clerks who received stated salaries, but who were required to perform extra services for which they had hitherto received fees, should be compelled to come to pay over the fees to the city treasurers. These objections could, however, be remedied in Committee.

The Bill was then a second time, and referred to Select Committee.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

NON-CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. CONNOR, the following resolution:—"That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth that His Excellency's Advisers in the Provincial Cabinet do not possess the confidence of the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada in this House; and respectfully entreating His Excellency that until he shall be enabled to summon to his Council men in whose judgement and political principles the Upper Canadian members of the House can rely, His Excellency will be graciously pleased to withhold the exercise of his undoubted prerogative in all appointments to places of trust and emolument which are now vacant or may become vacant in Upper Canada, until such time as he can receive advice concerning the same from members of an Administration which shall faithfully represent the well understood wishes and interests of both sections of the Province." He said the position of the Government in this House, and the mode in which legislation is carried on, was inimical to the interests and contrary to the wishes of the people of that portion of the Province to which he belonged. It was not necessary to dwell at any great length on this, because the proofs had been repeated in this House so often by the votes of Upper Canadian members. It mattered not whether it was a Railroad which affected Upper Canada interests—it mattered not whether it was an Upper Canadian highway, the Administration, *en masse*, took sides against us. In saying this he wished it to be understood that he did not bring up this motion as a sectional one, he desired the house to understand that we now complained of the administration as an administration, that whilst we had endeavoured to bring before this House the complaints of the people of Upper Canada, we found not only those who ought to represent us upon the floor of this house, but also Lower Canadian members, who knew less of our wants, requirements and prejudices, we found them continually leading their aid to put us down. On the question of legislation we are ready to meet them on the floor of the House. We could discuss those measures which affect the general interests of Upper Canada, and he could appeal to the House if the discussions which had taken place had not in a great measure prevented the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches forcing upon Upper Canada views and laws inimical to their feelings. But we complained that there was administrative functions exercised in which we had no voice, acts perpetrated in the secret Council Chamber, over which we could exercise no control. In the exercise of their legislative functions we could meet them, we had met them boldly and checked them. Was it not true that the administration of the day did not possess the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. If this fact was admitted, as he thought it must be, he would be met by the reply that if the Government had the majority of the people of the whole province on their side they were entitled to proceed, that they were justified in setting aside the views of the large majority of the people of Upper Canada. Was it to be said that the others of the people of Upper Canada were then to be disregarded and that representations should be made in defiance of representations which not only affected them their wishes, which not only affected them now, but hereafter. If that was a normal feature in the administration, was it not

time that we should discountenance a system which enabled gentlemen on the treasury benches to set aside the legitimate expression of the public opinion of Upper Canada; that they who stood here representing a large majority of these people were to have no voice in the appointments to such offices as those of judges, sheriffs, and surveyors of customs. It was useless for Government to say that the strong opinion which existed against them was caused by a religious cry, it was to the floor of this House, to the majority against them which they had to look. And outside the House not a single expression of public opinion has been given condemnatory of the course any Opposition member had taken and that being the case they stood corroborated in their decisions. Should it be said that we were to have our opinions set aside and that our neighbours from Lower Canada were to join with the minority of Upper Canada in saying that a voice in the choice of the most important officers should be denied us. The hon. gentleman then remarked upon the injuries done to the public service through the delay of filling up offices. Was it not notorious that the office of Solicitor General had been vacant for nearly five or six months? The Shrievalty of London was waiting to be filled up, as well as the office of Registrar; but the Government were so weak that they dare not fill them. Last session a new office of Inspector of Prisons were made, and they dare not fill them up because there were three or four hundred applicants to whom they had promised situations. If we were to be kept down by the votes of Lower Canadian members, let it be clearly understood, let the principle be boldly laid down, and we should know what course to take. The hon. gentleman concluded by reading the resolution he had moved.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that when at the last general election, every Upper Canada member of the Government, except the Attorney General was turned out, a pretty clear proof was afforded that they were particularly objectionable to this part of the country. Those who had the patronage,—who advised with his Excellency—were in a minority of one portion of the Province they professed to govern. In 1852 and 1853, Mr. Baldwin proposed that the Court of Chancery should be abolished, and when the vote went against him he immediately resigned. It had since been proposed that Upper Canada should have a Divorce Bill with the consent of the mother country; but it was voted down by the French Canadian members; and the same custom prevailed with regard to many other Upper Canadian measures. Only on Monday, the largest Upper Canada vote ever given was recorded in favour of Representation by Population; yet, it was voted down. Next, as to the Russell election, it was clear that were the voice of Upper Canada respected, the member who now sat and voted for that county, would not at, this moment be occupying a seat in this House. And upon the motion of the member for Toronto, to make public officers punishable for improperly using their office, he had hoped to have had a majority from the House; but the motion was voted down. With regard to the fishery Bill, if Upper Canada were represented, she would not have been compelled to pay for the support of the people engaged in the Lower Canada fisheries. He asked the Lower Canadians whether they considered they were acting towards Upper Canada in a fair and manly spirit? As to Mr. Spence, a place House, and the gentleman who was [illegible] opposite a political opponent (Mr. Notman) had been denied by the Lower Canadians an enquiry into a road. The Government had appealed to the country [illegible] in the late election, and yet they imposed upon Upper Canada the heaviest possible taxes.

The House adjourned a few minutes before one o'clock.

THURSDAY, 15th July, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at ten o'clock.

Mr. HOGAN resumed the adjourned debate on Hon. J. S. Macdonald's motion of non-confidence in the Administration, and in doing so took a review of the present state of parties in the country and in the House—there being a majority from Upper Canada against the Ministry, and a majority from Lower Canada in their favour. The Attorney General West had possessed at one period a large share of the confidence of the people of Upper Canada, but, if he went before them now, with the fact that he had been legislating for Upper Canada with a Lower Canada majority, and making appointments for Upper Canada against the will of its representatives by means of that Lower Canada majority, he would not be able for very shame to lift up his face before his fellow-countrymen. Another consideration was that a Government in a minority of Upper Canada could not by possibility have the necessary confidence in themselves to do those things which the public required. Hence the absence of all useful legislation, the Government not daring to go on with their most important measures. Again in endeavoring to convert their minority into a majority, a Government in that position had recourse to most disreputable means, making the granting of any benefits constituencies dependent on the subserviency of their members. Members of the majority, for the sake of getting some act of justice for their constituents, were induced to give an occasional vote in favour of the Government, in violation of the pledges given at their election. In illustration of this Mr. Hogan read an article from a Huron newspaper, remonstrating with the member for that county against his course in giving an occasional vote to the Ministry, from a desire to benefit his constituents, and representing that there was nothing which he could secure for Huron that would compensate for the violation of the pledges given at his election. There was a feeling on the part of some Lower Canada members that the Upper Canada majority were hostile to the interests of Lower Canada. There was no ground whatever for any such feeling. It was thought the member for Toronto, especially, was actuated by that hostility. But, even if that charge were true, he (Mr. H.,) knowing what he did of the feelings of the gentlemen who sat around him, ventured to say it would be impossible for the member for Toronto to form a Government, actuated by any other feeling than a desire to do justice to Lower as well as Upper Canada. And the member for Toronto himself, if he found he could not carry on the Government on principles just to one section of the province as well as to the other, would, he was satisfied, of once abandon the attempt. (Hear, hear.)

After a few remarks by Mr. THIBAUDEAU, a vote was taken on the resolution which was negative by 67 to 36.

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Bell, Bigger, Burnett, Burwell, Christie, Clark, Connor, Cook, Conflin, Dorion, Dorland, Gould, Hastings, Hebert, Hogan, Holton, John Labrge, Lefrenkoihe, D. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McGee, Merrill, Moore, Notman, Parkes, Patrick, Piche, W. Powell, W. Rose, Short, Stirton, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Wright, —37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Billinghurst, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, M. Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Demaraisrs, Drouin, Dunkin, Ferrus, Fortier, Fournier, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gill, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Robinson, Roblin, Sol. Gen. Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Tetu, Turcotte,—47.

THE SUPPLIES.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

FRIDAY, July 16.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY moved that the Speaker leave the chair, for the House to go again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. DORION moved in amendment that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved;—

"That an humble Address be presented to her Gracious Majesty the Queen, to represent—That this House is duly grateful to her Majesty for complying with the Address of her Canadian Parliament, praying her Majesty to select a permanent Seat of Government; but that the House deeply regrets that the city which her Majesty has been advised to select, is not acceptable to a large majority of the Canadian people.

Mr. GALT asked that this motion should not be pressed, and said it was contrary to an arrangement which had been made between the two parties, in regard to the order of business. It had been agreed by the hon. member for Toronto, and the member for Montreal, that the tariff resolutions should pass through Committee last night, that the remainder of the Supplies should be voted to-day, and that the discussion on the general financial policy of the Government should be taken on Monday on the question of concurrence in the tariff resolutions.

Mr. DORION said that no such arrangement was intended to preclude him from moving this resolution, which he had intimated all along that he would move when the motion was made for the House to go into Committee of Supply.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said he looked upon the course now taken as a breach of faith on the part of the member for Toronto and the member for Montreal.

Mr. BROWN said there was no breach of faith. He had only, so far as he was concerned, expressed his willingness that the general financial discussion should be postponed till the question of concurrence was taken on the tariff resolutions. But he had only spoken for himself, and it had been understood that his hon. friend from Montreal would take the first opportunity which the forms of the House permitted, of moving his resolutions on the Seat of Government. Were the Government afraid of the question? They had had notice of it for many weeks. As to the charge of a breach of faith it was utterly groundless; but he considered that the Government themselves had been guilty of a breach of faith in taking advantage of the absence of himself and other members when the House met this morning, to bring on the Consolidated Stock resolutions, in contravention of the understanding which had been come to.

Mr. DORION also warmly protested against the charge of a breach of faith, and proceeded to address the House briefly in French, in support of his resolutions.

In opening of the question, contended that Quebec would now have been the Seat of Government, but for the necessary of members the selection of Ottowa had been influenced by a feeling on the part of the Imperial Government, adverse to the French Canadians. He thought the question should not be treated as a Government one, but should be left an open question, as it had been treated on former occasions.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER said it could not be left an open question, as the resolutions were moved in amendment to the Supplies. He then went on to justify the reference of the question to the Queen as the combination of the Toronto and Quebec interests would always have prevented the fixing of a permanent Seat of Government otherwise. This very resolution was a convincing proof that this House could never have fixed it permanently. There were still many members in favor of the perambulating system.

Mr. LABERGE asked on whose advice the Imperial Government proceeded in fixing the Seat of Government at Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. LORANGER replied that he supposed the Imperial Government had good reasons for fixing it where they did. In the United States, it was the general rule to select small towns to be the Seats of Government in preference to large cities. He supposed one reason which weighed with England in selecting Ottawa, was that it would have a tendency to open up the vast Ottawa region, and create new channels for trade. Another reason was that it was one of the best places that could have been selected with a view to disarming the prejudices and animosities existing between the two races.

Mr. OUIMET said that during the late election public opinion in many parts of the country had been expressed strongly against the reference to England, and and members who, like himself, came into Parliament for the first time, came unbound by any previous action, and free to carry out the views of their constituents on this question. He regretted to find himself voting against the Government, but the Government ought not to have made it a ministerial question. But whether a ministerial or an open question, he deemed it his duty to vote for the resolution of the hon. member for Montreal. He thought Ottawa a very bad selection, and it gave him a poor idea of the wisdom displayed by the British Government, if this were a fair sample of it.

Mr. PATRICK said that, being warmly in favour of Ottawa as the Seat of Government, he could not be very favourable to Mr. Dorion's resolution. But he had strong misgivings in his mind as to the integrity of the intentions of the Government in the matter. He thought their conduct had been an insult to the Queen. It was they who proposed the reference to the Queen, which at the time he thought was a mere dodging of the question, and which they now [illegible] the difficulty, and that after all they had to shoulder the responsibility.—If he were satisfied they were determined to carry out the decision of the Queen, he would cheerfully vote with them on this question, but he was afraid they were only trying to hoodwink him. He was informed that the Commissioner of Public Works was telling the Quebec men that the Government would go to Quebec, if they only got over this session. The Attorney General East again told the Montreal men that it would go there, if they got over the session. And the Inspector General, with an Ottawa constituency, told them it was going to Ottawa. By only dealing with the question in this way, the Government endeavoured to make the best of it to suit them in holding on to their seats. He was much afraid that the Government were open to this charge. If they had intended to keep faith with Ottawa, why had they not commenced the expenditure of money there on public buildings, when they could have raised money on cheaply as they could have done during the whole of this spring and summer. He considered that Ottawa was the right place for the Seat of Government, and that the Union would be cemented by its being fixed there, instead of in Lower Canada, where he was afraid it was the desire of the Government to fix it.

Mr. RICHARD SCOTT had every faith in the integrity of the Government in regard to carrying out Her Majesty's decison, and he hoped the resolution of the member for Montreal would be acceeded to. He confessed, however, that it was a very injurious one, as it was framed to secure the support not only of what might be termed the legitimate Opposition, but of members from various sections who desired the seat of Government to be fixed in their respective localities, and therefore wished to have the question re-opened. In a matter of this sort, where they were likely to be influenced by sectional feelings, the decision of the Upper House should have some weight with them. There, Mr. DeBlaquiere's resolution, re-opening the question, was voted down by 27 to 5. They ought also to be influenced by the consideration that it would be insulting to the Queen, after she had been requested to give a decision and gave it, to say that they would not act upon it. He understood that Her Majesty had taken a warm personal interest in the matter, and that the decision was not Mr. Labouchere's but her own. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not, by adopting this resolution, insult the first lady in the world. Mr. Scott proceeded to give a number of reasons why in his view Ottawa was the best place for the Seat of Government, instancing its neutrality as respected the two races, its security in the event of foreign invasion, &c.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE after giving a history of the Seat of Government question from the time it was fixed by Lord Sydenham at Kingston till the period of the reference to the Queen, admitted that at the time of his election he had declared the reference contrary to constitutional usage, but he had never declared that he would oppose the expenditure of the moneys voted, for it was not then known what choice had been or would be made.

Mr. LABERGE—Did not the hon. member then express his strong opposition to Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE had not done so.—He was willing to say that he never approved of the action of the House last session, but every Parliament left some legacy to the next which could not be ignored.—Indeed he thought that new Parliaments were in certain cases bound by the acts of their predecessors. It was the duty of the Government, and, of course, his duty while a member of the Government, to maintain the law. It would ill become him to object to the declared will of the country on any subject, and he would therefore abide by the declaration of the Premier at the beginning of the session, that the law would be respected. There had been no agitation on the subject in any part of the country since the subject became known. A stray article here and there had appeared complaining of it, but no dissatisfaction had been manifest. In Montreal it had even been stated by one Opposition press, the Montreal *Herald*, that the selection of Ottawa was in reality next to Montreal itself, the best choice that [illegible] repeated that the public mind had not at all been agitated on the question. [illegible] the Government had kept the matter secret and prevented public opinion from being created.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—On the contrary, the decision was published, so soon as it was known, and the Government was blamed by the Opposition for having given the decision to the public journals before Parliament met. Suppose the House agreed to the motion of the hon. member for Montreal, what would be the consequence?—Things would be thrown into the condition in which they were before the reference, for the resolution was limited to a simple negation. Now what would be the use of this? For unless a place were selected by the majority, the decision of the Queen, or rather the Queen's prerogative, would be good in the case. And why had the hon. member moved his resolution as an amendment to the Supplies? Had the Government opposed its being taken in its regular course?

Mr. DORION said he had asked the Attorney General West to fix a day for the consideration of the question, but the reply was that there were many other questions of greater importance to take up.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE reiterated that the Government had offered no opposition to the regular progress of this matter, and in fact the hon. member had refused to proceed with it, thinking his position might be improved by delay. But he (Mr. Sicotte) believed that the House would not affirm so indefinite a proposition as that now submitted. Did the hon. member expect to carry the House by his personal popularity, and on trust as to his after course? It was clear that his object was not the settlement of the vexed question, but to embarrass the Government. Doubtless he thought that if he carried his motion, the Government would be obliged to act, and he took that as the easiest mode—involving no responsibility of his own at all. He (Mr. Sicotte) complained of this mode of procedure, and he had a right to do so; and he further said that such a motion should not have been discussed at all, for it was a Parliamentary maxim, that mere negations ought not to involve debates. His hon. friend (Mr. Dorion) had not decided upon any affirmative course on the part of the House; for even in the motion, as originally placed on the notice paper. It was the Queen who was to be asked to select Montreal. Was not this the very course which the hon. member had so much found fault with last year, namely, the reference to the Crown? But the hon. member had seen his error, and so altered his motion as to make it a simple negation. With reference to the speech of the hon. member for Beauharnois (Mr. Ouimet), he would say that the Government he had agreed to sustain was the same, with one or two exceptions, as the Government which was in office last session, and, of course, he [illegible] they were bound to carry out the law relative to the Seat of Government. If the motion of the member for —— carried were, nothing in effect would have been done. If it carried, the hon. member would only have succeeded in placing himself in a very unfavourable position, in fact much worse than he occupied before; but he would have no one to blame but himself.

Mr. LABERGE said that the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Sicotte) had remarked that he originally disapproved of the reference to Her Majesty, but he did not understand to say what was the opinion now. The hon. gentleman objected that an affirmative proposition had not been submitted to an earlier period of the session. Doubtless if an affirmative proposition had not been made, the course would have been pursued, as in former cases, of naming one place after another until every one had been negatived. The fact was that, if the Government had had the requisite vigour, the question would have been settled long ago. If it pleased the hon. Commissioner to maintain now a decision he had disapproved of a year ago, and which he believed the hon. gentleman still in his secret soul disapproved of, that was his business; but he should not expect the House to follow him. Ottawa had had only ten votes in the House, and was the last place that the House would have been likely to select. If it could have been foreseen that Ottawa would have been chosen, he was sure that not more than ten members would have gone for the reference. Quebec had been once chosen although it was alleged again and again that the House could never agree upon a place. Mr. Laberge went on to remark upon the presumed duty of one Parliament to respect the decisions of a former one, and denied that any such duty was ever recognized.—Indeed, our political history completely refuted the proposed principle. Another argument of the Commissioner of Crown Lands was that the public voice had received the decision of Her Majesty [with respect and submission, if not with satisfaction. This he doubted, and in fact he believed if the people had not disliked expressing a strong dissatisfaction with their Queen, very strong disapprobation would have been manifested. He then proceeded to say that the despatch relating to the Seat of Government had been withheld until after the election, which showed how the Ministry itself foresaw how unpopular the choice of Ottawa would be.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said the despatch was dated the 31st December; it was received here about the 15th of January, and communicated to the public on the 18th. How, then could the hon. member in face of these facts say that information had been withheld?

Mr. LABERGE said he was probably wrong in this matter; but it was a trifling inaccuracy. As to the merits of the case, according to the Commissioner of Crown Lands fate had decreed that they were to go to Ottawa; and there was no hope to the contrary, for the Attorney General West had said that the law must be carried out. Therefore, unless something were done now to reverse the decision, it would be afterwards too late, unless, indeed, next year the expense of the erection of the summer of 1859 were sacrificed. He called upon his fellow Lower Canadian members to interfere.

Mr. TURCOTTE said the Government was bound to abide by the law. It was clear that the member for Montreal wanted to fix other seats than the Seat of Government. If the Government wished to free themselves from the entanglement in which this motion was designed to put them they would appoint a day for the discussion of the subject on its own merits. By thus freeing it from the subject with which it was connected a more intelligent vote would be taken. He had no intention of falling into the trap which had been set.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said the question had been brought up in an artful manner. The motion was the small subterfuge of a very small lawyer, for not a single member had accepted the amendments as made in good faith. Indeed they were but a miserable trick.

Mr. DORION said there was not a word of truth in all this.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER had heard his words only with pity. but what could be expected from one who had conspired with the member for Toronto to impose a mis[illegible] on a credulous people? [illegible] had been attempted in the most unfair manner to be attributed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at the last election.—With regard to himself, he had voted for the reference. Had the Queen been advised to select a commercial centre, Montreal should have been chosen; if a stronghold, Quebec; but if a compromise was wanted between the two Provinces, Ottawa was the place. And, he added, that if the latter was the choice, it would after all be far more a Lower Canada than an Upper Canada city. He had given it as his opinion that Montreal was the best place, next to which Ottawa; and one reason he had for Ottawa was, that that city was part French. But what was the design of this motion? Neither more nor less than a censure on her Majesty. If any one should be censured, it should be those who had occasioned the reference. There was no alternative but for the House to reject the motion of censure to the Queen. The choice of course could not please those who were determined to have Montreal, or Quebec, or Kingston, or Toronto, at any cost. The House had, however, seen the clumsy trap prepared for them, and he would now tell the House that the Government would afford ample time and opportunity to deal with the subject in its entirety and integrity. When it was considered that last year both Houses of Parliament had humbly prayed her Majesty to intervene and voted the means necessary to carry out her choice to which she had graciously assented. How would it look for the same Legislature to turn round and tell our Sovereign that she had committed a gross blunder? Yet this was the case, this was the proceeding the hon. gentleman advocated. The reason was clear. He wanted the votes of the hon. member for Toronto, for that member did not like Ottawa as there were nuns and priests there. Then he also thought he would get the Government in a tight place, and of course such an opportunity could not be lost. This was the full meaning and reach of the astute member. He then referred to his course in 1856 and since; for the purpose of shewing he had been consistent with himself all throughout.—His interests would have been much better served by placing the Government at Montreal, for every member knew what property he possessed there. He then proceeded to recapitulate the reasons offered for and against all the places named, and contended that after Montreal Ottawa was undoubtedly the best place.

Mr. DORION would not answer the impertinences of the Atty. Gen. East, but would confine himself to the discussion which had taken place between the members for Toronto, Sherbrooke and himself. In the arrangement then talked over, there was nothing to prevent this question being moved in amendment to the Supplies, and been deemed the best occasion for bringing it up. He thought this was the only opportunity when the subject could be fully discussed, and was content to be decided.

Mr. OUIMET.—The Government complained that there had been a want of frankness and certainly if it was the object of the member for Montreal to have a fair discussion, he would not object to the proposition of giving up Wednesday to it.

Mr. DORION said that on last Wednesday when the question was brought up, he had proposed to the Government to consider it as a substantive motion the next day, but they refused to do this; so he had been driven to adopt the present course. In fact they had treated the subject as too unimportant to give it a day.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said the House had been dragged into this debate unexpectedly and unprepared, and he trusted the hon. member for Montreal would consent to the postponement of the motion until Wednesday.

Mr. DORION said it would be a great inducement for him to do so, if he thought he could in the meantime convert the hon. member for Shefford. (Hear, hear.) But in that, judging from that hon. gentleman's custom of voting he feared he would not succeed. He wanted to get a vote on the question, and he knew that if it were postponed until Wednesday, it would be again adjourned and no vote would be taken.—The motion had been upon the paper ever since the despatch of Mr. Labouchere was received four months ago; and now that he had an opportunity of bringing it up, he was not to be pooh-poohed by the supporters of the ministry. Representation by Population was continually postponed—between the time of its being taken up and the period of its disposal, six weeks having elapsed, between the one period and the other; whilst the Double Majority had been dragging its weary length along for two months and a half. It was easy to speak against time for three days, and if he postponed the amendment until Wednesday, the three Wednesdays coming, beyond which the session would not probably last, would be talked away without a vote being taken.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—Put it down for the first motion, with the understanding that the discussion will be continued until the motion is disposed of.

Mr. DORION declined.

Mr. PICHE censured the conduct of Attorney Gen. Cartier towards Mr. Dorion, but he was glad that the hon. member for Montreal had answered him with becoming dignity. He then proceeded to deny that the motion of Mr. Dorion was disrespectful to Her Majesty, since it was a mere fiction that she had given any decision at all. Was it not known that the choice was in fact made by the Colonial Minister. He hoped the House would not assent to the request for delay.

Mr. MCGEE said, that in the absence of the senior member for Montreal, he a few weeks ago moved a resolution similar to that before the House. The debate continued during the morning, but in the evening the Speaker ruled the motion out of order.—At that time the senior member for Montreal having returned to the House, he stated his intention of bringing up the question at the earliest possible moment. Notwithstanding the period that had since elapsed, it having been discussed at length in last Parliament—it being made one of the most important issues which determined the last election—and the communication to the House of Mr. Labouchere's despatch, the hon. member for Shefford complained that due notice had not been given of this discussion. He, therefore, did not think that any man, much less the member for Shefford, who was in some sort the sponsor of the choice made, had any reason for complaining of surprise. The Sol. General East (Mr. Rose) had maintained a most unmistakeable silence on this question. In ancient times, the rose was the emblem of silence; and hence when silence was desired, the words "*sub rosa*" were employed. (Hear, hear.) But the House would not be satisfied unless the Solicitor General, before the debate ended, informed the House what course he intended taking, and his reason for pursuing that course. When the Attorney General East, and the Solicitor General East were before the city of Montreal, their organs said that had not the people of that city wilfully chosen to [illegible] magnificent [illegible] been the capital of the Province; and the Solicitor General ought to declare what his views were now. One thing, however, appeared to have been agreed upon by the House, and that was to abandon the rotary system of carrying the Government from city to city. With regard to her Majesty, it was well known that this was not the decision of the Queen but of Mr. Labouchere, who was perhaps instigated by the very men who defended the choice he had made. (Hear, hear.)—he maintained that no Mr. Labouchere ought to be permitted to place irrevocably the metropolis at a point were the majority believed it ought not to be placed. (Hear, hear.) Red tape might do to bind papers in the circumlocution office, but red tape would never bind Canada to this decision. (Hear, hear.) The arguments used to-night were of two kinds, the first was by the hon. member for Ottawa, of whom he (Mr. McGee) would certainly think much less than he did if it were possible for him to sit quiet in this House and not argue the cause of his city. The argument which he used was the centrality of his city. But how was a political centrality to be determined? Not by taking an almost uninhabited region on one side, and an inhabited region on the other, and saying that the point between was the political centre of the country. No one would assert that Northern Ottawa would ever have a large population until every other acre of country capable of settlement had been populated. until the Saskatchewan had been populated. The European population did not love the extreme north. The ship canal was two and a half degrees north of the line of continuous population, and through such a country it was impossible to create a way traffic permanently populative. No one believed that on a crystaline limestone foundation they were going to breed a great industrial population; for such the report of Mr. Murray, the Provincial Geologist, conclusively proved the Upper Ottawa to be. The rule by which to find the centre of population, was not to trace out certain tracks of land, and fix upon their centre; the centre of a sheet of paper was not the centre of human life, industry and interests.

Mr. W. POWELL asked where that was?

Mr. MCGEE—If the Government of Canada was to remain as it is at present—if we were to be no greater, nor no less—then the centre must be the St. Lawrence, the line of life, the line of destiny, the line of commerce. There, if Canada was to remain as it was at present, was the natural Seat of Government. Still more, if this capital we had to choose were to be the Seat of Government, not only of Canada, but of every one of these Provinces; and if the member for Sherbrooke had really at heart the magnificent project to which he lately called the attention of the House, why did he not step in, and for one, give his vote against the premature decision of this question, which decision must be reversed. If we were to have a Federal Union the Western Province ought to be, in common courtesy, consulted. If Quebec was found to be the best place, let it be Quebec. But if we were advancing towards federation—if that was the destiny of those scattered communities, as he believed it was, compelled as they would be by their best interests, and the instinct of their necessities—then we were forestalling the greater decision in endeavouring to walk alone.—We were anticipating what we ourselves should have to overthrow by deed by. Then would the buildings we erected have to be brought under the humour and cold for a more central one like the Common House of Quebec, for £30 or £40. The hon. Attorney General East had used another argument—an argument he (Mr. McGee) had heard before. He had said that Ottawa was surrounded by a mixed population, and by fixing the Seat of Government there the union of the two races would be forwarded. Now what were the facts, and he called the attention of hon gentlemen from Lower Canada to them, because they had a deep, vital, a permanent interest in it? In the country surrounding the proposed capital, the population of French origin was not more than one in ten of the people of British origin. He held in his hand the last census which had been taken of the counties adjoining the proposed seat of Government. On the Lower Canadian side the French as compared with the inhabitants of British origin, were not in the proportion of one to three. The hon. member then read from the census, the population of the various counties around Ottawa, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Russell and Prescott. On the average, taking these counties, the average of the French population was not more than one in twelve.—And yet the Attorney Gen. East, to satisfy French Canadians in this House, said that the population was mixed, and that the effect would be to bind the various races and nationalties into one homogeneous and united Canadian people. In Ottawa itself, according to the census, there were but a little over two thousand French to eight thousand of British origin.—The total population was then 7,760, of French Canadians there were 2,036, a little over 26 per cent. Before he sat down he would take this opportunity of calling the attention of the House to a fact which had not been brought before the House the present session. It appeared, and unless the members from the Ottawa district resolved not to profit by experience, they would find much food for meditation; it appeared then at the last election for the city of Kingston the Attorney General West made a declaration in relation to the tactics he had previously pursued on this question. He (Mr. McGee) would read from that declaration. He knew some of the organs were authorized to deny the statement, but he knew also that the reporter, who was certified to be a most respectable man, Mr. Shannon, had re-affirmed it over his own name, and he (Mr. McGee) had been told by respectable citizens of Kingston within three days they were ready on oath to affirm its substantial truth. The Attorney General West was asked by one of those troublesome interrogators, when upon the hustings, why he had not done something to bring the Seat of Government to Kingston? He replied, "you are aware that the Lower Canadians to a man, and some of the representatives of Upper Canada too had decided upon placing it at Montreal, and had it then been put to a vote the Parliament, Public Offices and Seat of Government would now have been placed at Montreal. But by a *species of humbugging*"—the reporter was positive as to the use of the word, and those who knew the Parliamentary style of the hon. gentleman would not do very great violence in supposing it rose to his mind—"we got it knocked aside that time. How was that? Just by setting up Montreal." This was a candid confession; the sinner's heart was opened. But he forgot at the time the warning of the Scottish poet;

"A chiel's among ye takin' notes!"

(Laughter) and the consequence was his words got a much larger circulation than he had bargained for. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McGee) did not think the members for Ottawa, some of them at least, would repulse with rudeness the opinion of any member so that he would call attention to at the head of a Government made an avowal of this kind, and gloried in his shame, gloried in the fact that by a trick of humbugging, of legerdemain, and by setting up one town against another, that he had succeeded in cheating those who had trusted in him, who, would in future repose confidence in him. A man who had deceived his own friends once would deceive them again, nothing was more natural, and if they (the Ottawa members) vouched for his honesty, would the people vouch for theirs? The Government ought to give a straight-forward answer as to what they proposed to do with the Debentures, they were authorized to raise for the buildings at Ottawa? What security had they that the Inspector General would not deal with the $900,000, as he had done with the Rebellion Losses Debentures? Ottawa had a right to a distinct answer. Then were they to go for four years to Quebec after spending another Session here? Quebec had a right to an answer. Or were they to have a repetition of the humbug spoken of by the Attorney General in his speech on the Kingston hustings? Mr. McGee proceeded to argue that Ottawa was not the most suitable place for the Seat of Government. He was against the selection of Ottawa, he said, not on local or on partizan grounds; but because from its situation and the composition of its surrounding population, which did not comprise a fair representation of the two races, it was not the best place for working out the destiny of Canada. He concluded by vindicating the course of his colleague in bringing up the subject now, when it was sure of a decision. Had he brought it up on Wednesday, it would have been on the Orders of the Day for next Wednesday, and then it would have been adjourned to another Wednesday, until the prorogation took place, without a decision. It had been the aim of the out a decision. It had been the aim of the Government during the whole session to shirk the question. At its very commencement, in the Speech from the Throne, they gave it the go-by, alluding to it in a mere clause at the tail-end of a sentence, and ever since the Government had failed to give any satisfaction as to what their intentions were.

Mr. R. SCOTT said, the Ottawa members were satisfied with the announcement of the Government that they would carry out the law.

Mr. W. F. POWELL regretted that the question had come up in the shape it did, involving the fate of the Administration.—He would have preferred that it had come up to be discussed on its own merits. This motion involved an amount of treachery which does little credit to its introducer.—(Oh! oh!) The hon. member proceeded to attack the antecedents of Mr. McGee, and to vindicate the claims of Ottawa over Montreal and other places to be the Seat of Government.

Col. PLAYFAIR considered that, if this resolution were adopted, we would become the laughing stock not only of England, but of Europe and the United States. Independently of the decision of Her Majesty, he considered that every unprejudiced person would come to the decision that Ottawa was the best place to be the Seat of Government. It was central, being within a gun-shot of the line between Upper and Lower Canada. It had a population half British and half French. In a military point of view too it was the right place. It had a position strong by nature, and capable of being made stronger by art, and being 50 miles inland, was far removed from foreign invasion.

Mr. FORTIER will be desired to vote for the Supplies, and he would therefore vote against the motion now in hand, and when the question of the Seat of Government came up on its own merits, he would then give an independent vote.

Mr. LANGEVIN would also vote against the motion on the understanding that on Wednesday the question would come up for consideration on its own merits. If the member for Montreal did not then proceed with his resolutions, he would move some himself.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON wished a distinct statement to be made whether in that event, it would be a Ministerial question.

Mr. CHAPAIS would vote against the motion now, but on Wednesday next he would vote on the question independently.

Major CAMPBELL said that the question having been referred by the Parliament to her Majesty, and her Majesty having accepted the reference and having decided upon, he would abide by that, until he saw a very large majority in favor of one place in which case, he might perhaps join in asking her Majesty to reconsider her decision.

Mr. DUNBAR ROSS said if this was the decision of Her Majesty, he might hesitate to disturb it, but it was the decision of her Ministers, and public opinion fixed it as the decision of one man, whom he was not going to name, but who was not the Colonial Secretary, or any other of the Imperial Ministers. But the Imperial Ministers were responsible for it, and when they chose a place altogether unsuitable, which was ridiculed in this House when proposed if we could not reach them otherwise, we could show them what was the state of public opinion. But we could reach the Ministers here who endorsed it, and turn them out of their seats if necessary. He would have preferred that the question had come up independantly, but if it was pressed now, he was bound to vote for it.

Mr. BROWN insisted that it was the duty of the Government to make an explicit statement of their policy on this question. It was most discreditable to them that they should have allowed the debate to go on the whole night without a word of explanation to place clearly and distinctly before the House what their policy was. (Hear, hear.) Did any one know what they had done or what they intended to do—whether they had borrowed the $900,000 authorized by the Act of last session—whether they had bought land—whether they intended to go on with the buildings—whether Parliament was to be removed to Quebec after next session—what their intentions really were? They had got up and made speeches by the hour—making appeals *ad misericordiam*—beseeching members to put off the question to another opportunity, so as not to embarrass them; but they had not said a word about what they were actually to do. In private they told their Quebec friends one thing, the Montreal members another, and the Ottawa members another; but they had not dared openly to declare their policy in the face of the House. But there could be no doubt that the real issue to-night was By-town or no By-town. (Hear, hear.) If the resolution was lost, nothing more could be done with the question this session; and when they assembled next session, they would find that the Government had entered on the work of constructing the buildings at Ottawa. If, on the other hand, the resolution was carried, the Canadian Legislature would resume—what it never would have given away, but for the desire of those hon. gentlemen to stave off a difficult question—the power of determining where its own seat of Government should be. Mr. Brown went on to express his opinion that the Legislature would not carry out the views of a moiety of the people of Canada, if they endorsed the decision of the Colonial Secretary; or, as had been hinted by the member for Beauce, of some person behind the Colonial Secretary, in favour of Ottawa, which had almost nothing to recommend it, and which only secured 11 votes out of 130 when its claims were presented to the House.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said that long ago, after consultation with the hon. Robert Baldwin, he came to the conclusion, that if the Union was to be preserved, By-town should be the seat of Government, and he did not think that the junior member from Montreal, with all his arguments, placing the Seat of Government there it would be impossible to say that one section of the Province had been favoured at the expense of the other. Having gone through the Ottawa country, he knew it contained the elements of vast prosperity. It was placed in a more favourable position for a capital city than Montreal, because Montreal was liable to aggression from the south, whereas Ottawa, from its position, was almost impregnable, and was a place where the records of the Province could be placed in security.—The decision of her Majesty ought to be abided by. All parties were divided on the question previous to that decision. The House was divided, the Executive Council was divided, and the Upper House was divided. He gave full credit to the Government for referring the matter to the Queen. In matters of general legislation, we had a right to reverse any decision we had come to, but he did deny that we had any right to reverse a decision we had come to in reference to a foreign power. On the contrary, we were bound in honor to abide by our word. If a matter of the greatest importance was referred by gentlemen to arbitration, neither of them, if they wished to preserve their characters would refuse to abide by the award. He would go further; he would say that if this House should unfortunately repudiate the decision of Her Majesty, and the Governor-General should attempt to carry out the decision of the House, he ought to be recalled. Nay, if he even allowed it to be an open question, he was insulting his sovereign. What he blamed the Government for was that they did not come down boldly to this House and declare the course they intended to take. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know if they would carry out the Queen's decision; he wished to know if they would spend the money that had been set aside; above all things he wished to know if the Government would be so weak, in order to please a certain proportion of their supporters? He hoped they would not commit any such monstrous injustice; he hoped they would not be guilty of such lavish expenditure of public money, especially at a time when they had to cut down the salaries of their officers; he hoped they would not spend £150,000 in this way merely to please their Quebec friends. The thing was monstrous! The hon. member concluded by saying that it was quite unnecessary for him to say that he should vote against the motion. (Laughter from the Opposition, and "quite unnecessary, we knew that when you began.")

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON said he should vote against the motion, as it was evidently brought forward to prevent discussion, and with other intentions than those which appeared on the face of it. The member for Toronto appeared to think the fate of the country depended upon the [illegible] Seat of Government. He, (Mr. C.) however, thought it mattered little whether the Seat of Government was located at Kingston, Toronto, Montreal, or Ottawa; at all events, with our railway communication, it was but a matter of two or three hours travel, and $2 or $3 expense. After a few more remarks the hon. member concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the way the motion was brought in, and his wish that the question could be debated next Wednesday, as the Government proposed.

Mr. DORION's amendment was then, at 3 A. M., put to the vote, and negatived on a division of 63 to 45.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Bigger, Bourassa, Brown, Burnett, Burwell, Cameron, Christie, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Coutlee, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dorland, Daudet, Gauvreau, Gould, Hebert, Hogan, Howland, Jobin, Laberge, Lefrenkoihe, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Masson, Matice, McDougall, McGee, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Ouimet, Piche, Walker, Powell, Rose, Rymal, William Scott, Short, Somerville, Stirton, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge and Wright,—45.

NAYS—Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Billinghurst, Benjamin, Burton, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Chapais, Cook, Daly, Dawson, Dionne, Drummond, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Harwood, Heath, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. General Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, Morin, Morrison, Panet, Papineau Patrick, Playfair, Pope, Wm. F. Powell, Price, Robin, Solicitor General Rose, Richard W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson,

manse comants and mantles, and even glass and porcelain mosaics brought to the test of scientific investigation, or, better still, of practical experience, with a view to their adoption for such uses. For, though we cannot exploit immunity from the law of decay when erecting such memorials, it is satisfactory to find that, even for centuries, they will mark the place where all that remains ineffably dear to us reposes; and where all that is mortal of ourselves is soon to lie down in the dreamless slumber of the grave.

We had hoped to have been able to enter a protest against, "the folly, profanity and ignorance of the mass of modern epitaphs." There are few more palpable evidences than these of the mighty work Christianity has to perform before the spirit of the world can be brought into harmony with the spirit of the Master, on all that pertains to the great change that must pass upon all men. If any doubt this, let them procure Pettigrew's able and valuable work "Chronicles of the Tombs," lately published by H. G. Bohn, and, having read it, say whether more conclusive because incidental, evidence could be found of the small degree to which an elevated Christian spirit has pervaded the mass of society regarding the great spiritual experience that we call Death. At the solemn moment of [illegible] coming, when, if at any time, such spirit was most likely to find utterance, there has been poured forth, in its stead, a series of "ludicrous passing, satirical, degrading, denunciatory, revengeful, bombastical and ordinary" epitaphs; beside, which, the "ordinary and devotional," if not a few in number, are poor in execution, and in comparison with which the elegance of the Greek and the simplicity of the Roman epitaphs stand out as singularly beautiful.—Mr. Pettigrew and Mrs. Stone unite in commending Mr. Markland's "Remarks on English Churches, and on the expediency of rendering Sepulchral Monuments subservient to Pious and Christian Uses," as affording the best suggestions for reforming this evil to which we would add Maitland's and Northcote's works on the Catacombs, the inscriptions in which are characterized by a simplicity, humility, reverence and living faith which are but too rare in our day. Addison on Hogarth's "Epitaph for Apothecary Churchyard," and Kilke's "Church-yard Manual," may also be commended.—*London Inquirer.*

☞Queen Victoria contemplated a visit to the French Naval Review, at Cherbourg.

NEW ADVERTISMEENTS.

Notice to the Asthmatical—R. S. Moore
Notice—Hurst & Denne.
R. T. Brooks—Architect.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

The Seat of Government.

The decision come to in the House of Assembly, on Friday, upon Mr. Dorion's resolutions, repudiating the selection of Ottawa to be the permanent seat of government, as made by the Colonial master, seals for ever the political centre of the country, under human judgment. Of all the sites proposed as fitting to be the capital of the Province, none was thought so lightly of in the country and in the legislature, as Ottawa. Yet, by an unwise reference to uninformed and uninterested parties, the prudential reasoning of the truly concerned is set aside, and the very place of which they had expressed the least approval is preferred. There are many reasons for rejecting Ottawa; it is not a centre of population, it is not a centre of fertility, or of commerce, neither is it convenient of access. But, admitting that, under our present political association, the inhabitants of the Province might be persuaded to submit to accept it as their capital, there is still to be considered that graving for territorial aggrandizement, which is only now developing itself, in the attempt to embrace the lower provinces, and eventually the great north west, in a federal union. The earnest manner in which this matter has lately been discussed, and the disposition to regard it as a sovereign remedy for the discordant interests which perplex our statesmen, began to awaken a popular interest, and to encourage the hope that a solution of our difficulties would be found in a noble measure of expensive statesmanship. Difficult as was the task of uniting separate and distant communities in one confederacy, wherein each should feel its glory, its interest and its happiness, while there was yet nothing that was not open to arrangement, how much more difficult will it be to engage a corresponding fatherland, with the federal capital already settled, and at a place alike unsuitable for the local to the general government. For, if there be a federal union, Upper and Lower Canada should each need public buildings; the one possibly at Toronto, the other at Montreal, and with federal legislature would subject Quebec to [illegible] Now however, [illegible] charge to the treaty, stands in the way, for it may be assumed as definitely settled, that Ottawa is to receive the distraction of the capital. And as to the expenditure attendant to the purpose, who shall limit it? Who, indeed, will venture to prescribe the limits of the outside [illegible] in future times, [illegible] will it not be, if the people of one age should be required to submit only to a past state, and utterly subduing the requirements of that. The folly was, indeed, in a fit of exultation, a local question was allowed to intercept the views of local legislation, and that offered to strangers to decide, which must [illegible] according to [illegible] opinion. [illegible] It is [illegible] who first unanimously offered their preferences to other countries for our capitals. Public taste, the metropolitan [illegible] would up a State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE Subscribers have now in Stock the following Books, to which they respectfully direct the attention of the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, viz:—

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Manual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.
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Laws from Heaven, for Life on Earth.
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Minnelieder, Brilliant Fantasia.
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WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah roll me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Dayne.
Who wrote Solid for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Widow.
The Lass that loves a Sailor.
The Lowlie of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Bells Sing.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Slave.
Up for the Night.
Oh let me in the dark tomb lie.
The Pilot Boy.
The Gamekeeper's Bloom.
Settle Miss Stella.
My Mary Anne.
Be Merry in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Pertugo on before us Boys.

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WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Haydn's Germon Hymn.
Vital Breath of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Handel's "Moss in Egypte."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fidelis.
Home Anthem, from Handel.
Hymn from my Mother Lieuth.
Hymn from my Mother Church.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Jubilate, Popular Overture.
Grand Duo.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 29.

The Examiner.

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J. O'REARN,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Ch. y, &c., Peterborough.

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BARRISTER, &c., &c., has returned to Peterboro and resumed the practice of his profession its branches.

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Peterboro,' 1854.

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R. BURNHOLE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &

Peterboro'ch 10th, 1856.

R. HOLY WELL,

HAS real his residence to Simcoe Street, two d east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterboro, Dec. 1st, 1856.

TR. JOHN McNAB,

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Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

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May, 1858. 19

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Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

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He is constantly a number of hands, who are employed in

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[illegible]

STEVENSON.

Peterboro', May 28, 1858. 41

Details by the "Star of the West."

From Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1858.

We have had four or five arrivals of steamers from Puget Sound during the last fortnight, and they have brought down a number of letters and several persons from the mines. These letters, and the published statements of the returned miners, contain little positive information as to the extent of the Frazer River mines, but they convey the idea that the diggings, so far as examined, are rich, and that great confidence is felt that they will be found to be extensive. This is the general purport of all the news which we have received since the sailing of the last steamer. We have not heard of any good diggings being found in any place except on the bars of Frazer River, beginning about 90 miles from its mouth, and extending up its banks a distance of 80 miles. It is supposed that there are rich diggings on the bars higher up, and on the tributary streams, and on the gullies drained by the main river, and the tributary streams; and it is rumoured that rich diggings have been found along Thompson's River, and on the banks of the Shushwap Lake, but these suppositions and rumours are very untrustworthy. As to the extreme richness of the Frazer River bars, there seems to be no good reason to doubt; at least for those who have an opportunity of questioning the persons and examining the letters from the mines. Among the returned miners is an acquaintance of my own whom I have always held to be an honest man. He was here in 1849, and knows what the rivers were in 1849. He assures me that Sailor Bar on Frazer's River is richer than any bar which he prospected on the Yuba—and he examined a number in 1849. The gold, however, is extremely fine. With a common rocker—which is entirely unsuited to save such fine gold—he made from $10 to $50 a day and could easily have made twice as much with a quicksilver machine. Your readers may ask why he left such rich diggings, and he told me his reasons were that he had no provisions, and could get none except by paying enormous prices; and the river rose so high that the bar was almost covered, and he and his partners could not work in the rich ground. Therefore one partner was left in charge of the claim and the others went down to Puget Sound to get provisions and stores for the Summer's work. This miner thinks that the bars on the river will be found to be rich to within 50 miles of the mouth. The above is the substance of the news brought from Frazer's River during the last fortnight, and taken by itself does not convey any great idea of the golden wealth of New California; but it is nevertheless considered as confirming previous favourable reports. As I stated in my last letter, no matter how rich the mines may be on Frazer's River, we cannot expect to hear much favourable news until the water falls, so that men can get to the diggings, and can work them after getting there. The steamer *Surprise*, a well-built river steamer, which ran for a time between this city and Sacramento, and afterwards (having been fitted up for ocean service) between here and San Diego, is now running between here and Fort Hope. At our latest dates she had made but one trip up the river, but she was advertised to run regularly. The distance from the mouth of the river to Fort Hope is 100 miles; and the last 60 had never seen a steamer till the 8th inst., when the American *Surprise* went up. The river now belongs within the domain of civilization; and any of our readers who may wish to go by steam to the new mines, can step aboard at New York and be less than 30 days on bars where miners are now making $10 per day. There are two facts which deserve to be held as confirmatory of the rumoured richness of Frazer River; these are that none of the miners who have been there deny it; and that of all the persons who have reached the mines, as well as those who have started to get there, very few have returned. Prudent men on our side of the world may doubt, but California as a State is convinced. A most wonderful fever is raging. The excitement equals that of '49. There are now several ocean steamers running to Puget Sound, and as they make about two trips a month, they carry away multitudes of passengers. The number of persons intending to go from all portions of the mines is immense. The stages and steamers are crowded on their down trips. In some places extra stages have been put on, and the steamers from Sacramento to this city are loaded every day, even when extra boats are put on. One day last week 39 passengers left Nevada on the Sacramento stages, and 37 of them were bound for Frazer River. In Sonora, 200 persons are waiting for their turn to come down on the stages, and so it is all through the mines. Every mining camp is loosing a portion of its population; some one-tenth; some even one-half. Trade to the interior is at a stand still; the traders and boarding house keepers, gardeners and farmers of the mining districts are loosing their debtors and customers; and as they suffer so their creditors will suffer. The newspapers of the interior are in spasm about the excitement; they rennce against it, they pray against it, they ridicule it, and some of the editors would be willing to fight against it, if fighting could be of any service. The depression of business in the interior is very great. Property is falling in value, and merchants are promising that the grass shall next year grow in the streets of the largest mining towns. In Sacramento and Stockton there is no life except at the stage offices when the stages arrive, and about the steamboats when they go away. Farms and storehouses are offered for sale at great sacrifice; money is rising in value, and labor thereon. Mechanics and miners are demanding higher wages; carpenters have raised their prices from $6 and $5 to $6 per day; miners from $6 to $8; shovellers down from $5 to $6; hodmen from $3 to $4; firemen on the steamboats from $60 to $80 per month; and so on through all the branches of employment wherein men are hired by the day. The contractors of the Sacramento Valley Railroad have employed Chinamen, because of the inability to get white men. Many of the quartz mills have stopped, and almost all will have to stop if the present drain continues for two months more.

On every side, at every turn you hear of Frazer River. Every acquaintance you meet asks whether you are going to Frazer River, or tells how he is going, or would go if he could, and enumerates your acquaintances who are going. The newspapers are full of Frazer River.

All the words and all the lines
Are about the Frazer River mines!

The goods exposed in the streets are marked "Frazer River," "Blankets for Frazer River," "Beans for Frazer River," "Shovels for Frazer River," &c. Here and there you will see fixed up in front of a store some such sign as this: "Selling out at cost! going to Frazer River, sure as you're born." Every few days the newsboys run through the streets shouting "Ere's the *Extra Alta*. Later news from Frazer River. Gold by the bushel!" The hotels are full of people on their way to the new El Dorado, and they speak of nothing but Frazer River. Occasionally you will hear a snatch of an old song adapted to new tunes:—

"Oh, I'm going to California—that's the land for me;
I'm going to Frazer River with the washbowl on my knee."

We had a revival of religion here, but Frazer River knocked it cold. People care less apparently just now for salvation than gold. The Coroner of this city complains that the new diggings have put an end to the suicides. Several literary and political gentlemen of this city have been infected, and have gone off to dig the shining ore; they have forgotten to sigh for the land of Mignon, where the yellow oranges blaze amid the dark green leaves; they would alter Byron's lines thus:—

"Know ye the land where the gold and the Indian
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?"

Really, Frazer River is turning California upside down; it will be changed so that the old residents will scarcely know the place. From some of the mining towns more than a fifth of the men have already gone to Frazer. Thus 200 have already gone from Grass Valley, which cast 960 votes last autumn, and 75 have gone from Volcano, which cast 360 votes. These, however, are extreme cases. The following table shows the vessels which have gone up to Puget Sound since the excitement arose, with the date of sailing, the tonnage, the number of passengers, and the destination of each:—

	Tonnage.	Pass.	Destination.
April 20, st. Commodore,	1,359 tons	300	Victoria.
April 24, sch. Golden State,	136 tons	15	Frazer River.
April 30, st. Constitution,	830 tons.	—	Port Townsend
May 4, st. Panama,	1,057 tons	700	Victoria.
May 11, st. Commodore,	1,359 tons	191	Victoria.
May 17, bk. Mallory,	295 tons	—	Bell Bay.
May 22, st. Panama,	1,097 tons	418	Victoria.
May 27, st. Surprise,	456 tons	—	Victoria.
May 28, bg. Electa,	152 tons	60	Victoria.
June 4, bk. California,	353 tons	1	Victoria.
June 5, bk. Gold Hunter,	230 tons	132	Ben Bay.
June 7, st. Republic,	532 tons	427	Victoria.
June 8, st. Commodore,	1,359 tons	600	Victoria.
June 10, sch. Guilelia,	215 [illegible]	85	Victoria.
June 12, st. Panama,	1,057 [illegible]	870	Victoria.
June 13, ship Georgiana,	980 tons	130	Victoria.
June 12, ship Clarice,	12 tons	—	Port Townsend
June 12, bk. Adelaide,	249 tons	100	Victoria.
June 14, ship William,	572 tons	144	Victoria.
June 15, bk. Live Yankee,	427 tons	210	Bell Bay.
June 17, st. Cortes,	1,117 tons	900	Victoria.
June 17, sch. Kosciah,	47 tons	4	Port Townsend
June 18, sch. Osprey,	73 tons	—	Victoria.
Total	22	4,241	
Returned	1	144	

I send you this table, not as showing the total number of emigrants to Frazer River, but as correct, so far as can be learned from the books of the Custom House. In fact, many vessels not included in the above list have carried off emigrants bound for the Frazer River mines; for going to American ports, American vessels are not compelled to report themselves at the Custom House. Thus the steamer "Pacific," which has carried several loads, is not put down at all. Besides some of the vessels whose names are given carried off many more passengers than were entered at the Custom House; the "Cortes," credited with having 900, had really 1,300, or 1,400, many having gone aboard without tickets. The total number of those who have gone from this State by sea, is probably about 8,000, and of those who have gone by land, about 1000. The number of those who have returned is entered at the Custom House as 160, but is probably 200, including those who came in vessels not entered there.

There are now seven ocean steamers running to Puget Sound, and seven sailing vessels. The rush to Frazer River has made San Francisco very lively. At no time since '53 has the city presented such a lively appearance as now; nor has so much excitement pervaded the community at any time since 1849. Indeed, 1849 has come again. California is crazy, and the rest of the world will soon be in the same condition. Commerce is to get drunk on gold again; emigrants by the million will pour in from Europe; speculation will run over the Union like flame over a sea of camphene; and individuals will amass fortunes, and the nation gain in wealth with a speed unexampled in time past. This paragraph is inconsistent with what I had before written; but I shall let it stand. I wrote this candidly, presuming, according to principles universally recognized among California miners, that where large bars are rich with fine gold near the mouth of so large a stream as Frazer River, there must be a very extensive gold-bearing district in the valley above; and when I spoke doubtingly of the extent of the mines, I was assuming the doubt which a prudent man may, and perhaps should force himself to act upon, and which seemed proper for me as your correspondent to express. Great interest is felt in the question, which is to be the great city of Puget Sound! Two months ago, Port Townsend was the chief port; it was crowded by hundreds of strangers, and the streets were thronged with business; but the people of Bellingham Bay published that they would make a trail through to the mines, and Port Townsend was deserted, and Whatcom and Sehome raised their heads in pride. Preparations were made for building an immense city; lots 60 by 120 feet in size went up to $1,000 a piece, and many holders would not sell at any price, expecting to make fortunes out of a few square feet; but the glory of Whatcom and Sehome has departed, and purchasers of lots are glad to get rid of them at almost any price. The trail is a failure; and since all persons ascending Frazer River must obtain a license in Victoria, and since that is the point whence the "Surprise" runs to Fort Hope, so Victoria is now the place, and lot speculation is very busy there; but there are great risks about it. Victoria has a small, shallow harbor, and the goods which go up Frazer River must be bought of the Hudson Bay Company. These two facts will interfere greatly with the growth of Victoria. Besides, it is said that vessels drawing 20 feet can ascend Frazer River to 50 miles from its mouth, and if so, the large city will probably be there. The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company have confiscated goods which were being taken up Frazer River without their license; and they say that if the trail were cut through from Whatcom no goods would be permitted to enter New Caledonia that way. There are several things which the British Government should do, and which are of great importance to the interests of New Caledonia, viz: first to give immediate notice that the Frazer River country will not be covered by the renewed charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and secondly, to authorize Gov. Douglas to lay off towns in New Caledonia, and sell lots with perfect title. The American Government, on the other hand, should send out expeditions forthwith to examine, repair and report upon the various wagon roads from Fort Benton to Puget Sound, and establish forts to protect and assist next year's overland emigration. The price of passage in the steamers from here to Victoria is $60 in the cabin and $30 in the steerage; and $20 from Victoria to Fort Hope. Types, presses and Printers have gone to establish newspapers at Victoria and you may expect to receive copies of them by the next mail. The total amount of gold dust which has arrived here from Frazer River is about $20,000. The last steamer brought $10,000 to Wells, Fargo & Co. Preparations are making here for establishing all kinds of business houses in the mines. As an instance, I mention that Mr. Still, a newspapge dealer in this city since 1849, and well known by name to most Californians, told me this morning that he is preparing to start with a stock of books, stationary, and news paper, for a point forty miles above Fort Yale. That country will be developed so rapidly, that nothing but the electric telegraph would suffice to keep the civilized "posted" as to the growth of its towns and the course of its trade.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. MACKENZIE then moved that the principle of representation in the United Legislature, appointed on the basis of population, has been sanctioned by the vote of only one representative from Lower Canada, in the present session; that the proposition of a Double Majority in the Executive Council has also been considered and rejected, and that the operation of the political union which was formed between Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, under the authority of an Imperial Act, occasions great discontent in the minds of Her Majesty's faithful subjects. In supporting the above motion, the hon. member pointed out a number of the grievances which in his opinion flowed from the present union between Upper and Lower Canada. He considered it an evil that we lend our credit in the shape of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures to schemes which yielded nothing, such as the North Shore Railway, the Port Hope Railroad and the like, all for the advantage of a few politicians. Our taxation was now unbounded, and by the Bill now before the House, had reached above the smuggling point. We had, under the present system, gentlemen from Lower Canada coming up to manage our Clergy Reserve, School and Public Lands for us, while they did not contribute to the revenue one dollar for our twenty. Yet one after another for years back, it had always been a Lower Canadian who had been put in to manage our Crown Lands for us. The Union had not yet united us. Our laws had not been assimilated, our municipal laws were not the same. It was brought about against the will of Lower Canada, and he had seen that it was stated not long ago by Mr. Papineau that if polled to-morrow, a large majority of the people of Lower Canada would be for dissolving it. There was the evil too of a difference of language. One half of the members spoke in what was an unknown language to the other half.—Then at present a minority of Upper Canada members ruled Upper Canada by the aid of the Lower Canada members. What benefit could result from such a state of things as that? For five months we were shut out from any communication with the sea by the St. Lawrence. The natural sea port for Upper Canada was New York. Last year of all the Upper Canada Ministers who went to the people, only one was returned, the others being ignominiously rejected. Yet we saw the Attorney General carrying on the same policy, notwithstanding that it had been so emphatically condemned by the people. The result was that a small body of Upper Canadians, who were faithless to the interests of their own section of the Province, managed to keep the Government in their hands with the aid of Lower Canada. The only bond of Union between the two Provinces was the River St. Lawrence, and he did not think that was sufficient. The only difficulty in the way of a Repeal of the Union, was in regard to the collection of means for the payment of our debt, and the collection of the revenue. That, however, had been sufficiently well managed before 1840, and it might be so again after 1860.

Mr. GOWAN spoke briefly in favour of maintaining the Union, which he considered necessary for the well-being and progress of Canada. He stated also his conviction that the resolution affirmed what was not the case, when it said that the people of Upper Canada were dissatisfied with the working of the Union. He believed the huge majority would be sorry to see anything done to disturb it.

Mr. BROWN said that, when the member for Haldimand rose to move his resolution, he was under the impression that it was a direct proposition for the Repeal of the Union, and even if put in that shape he apprehended that to a large majority of the people of Upper Canada the proposal would cause no alarm whatever. (Hear, hear.) Personally he had always been opposed to a Repeal of the Union. He had always looked upon it as the very ultimate resort, in the event of a failure of every other remedy for the evils under which we now laboured, and a resort even the discussion of which he would approach with very great reluctance. But he could not doubt that at this moment a large majority of the people of Upper Canada were in the daily habit of discussing the question of the Repeal of the Union, without any alarm, nay, with a feeling almost of gladness at the prospect of its relieving them from a great many of the evils which now oppress the country. While a good many members of this House, both from Upper and Lower Canada, held that the only cure for our difficulties was a repeal of the Union, there could be no question that a much larger proportion of the people outside this House held the same opinion, whatever the hon member for Leeds might say to the contrary. This was the feeling not only of those who supported the Opposition, but of those who supported the Ministry, and he believed that the grand cause of it was the inequality of representation between the two sections of the Province. (Hear, hear.) There was a settled conviction in the minds of the people of Upper Canada that they had a large numerical preponderance over the people of Lower Canada, and that it was no proper Union, so long as the people of one section were denied an equality of political rights with those of the other. He believed the whole people of Upper Canada had come to the conclusion that some change must be made in our constitutional system, and if anything could add to that feeling it was the fact that hon. gentlemen sat there ruling Upper Canada, and carrying on the executive administration of its affairs, who do not possess the confidence of Upper Canada—(hear, hear)—exercising as had been shown by the member for South Ontario the other night, a tyranny over the people of Upper Canada contrary to their feelings and wishes. (Hear, hear.) There could be no question that this feeling was growing throughout the Province, and unless some constitutional change was brought about, it would grow to that point that it would be quite impossible to restrain it. He was of opinion, however, that there were other ways of settling the difficulties, which ought to be tried, before a dissolution of the Union was resorted to; and even had he made up his mind that a dissolution of the Union was the only thing which they could carry at present, he would not say that they should vote for it immediately until every other expedient had been tried. He had always been of opinion that the Union of these Provinces was a most statesmanlike measure. They had the same commercial interests, they had a noble river flowing through the country as a bond of union furnished by nature, and no conception could have been finer than that of uniting the inhabitants of the two Provinces into one homogeneous people, having a common interest and a common feeling.—But had that been the result of the Union, and the legislation which had been carried on since? Were not the two peoples farther apart than they were at the time of the Union?

Mr. GALT—How has that arisen?

Mr. BROWN said they were two distinct peoples, each having its own language, its own views, its own feelings, its own prejudices, its own peculiar local institutions, and its own peculiar religious institutions; and, unless they found common ground on which they could legislate, and brought about some harmony in their institutions, it was clear that the difficulties of carrying on the Union would be continually becoming greater.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND asked if the hon. gentleman meant that it was necessary that the differences in languages and religion should be done away with?

Mr. BROWN said that no one would maintain that it was necessary for the Protestants of Upper Canada to give up their Protestantism, or for the Catholics of Lower Canada to cease to be Catholics; but what he maintained was, that no religious party should force its own peculiar views on the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) They should ignore sectarian questions altogether, and leave religion to be dealt with as a matter entirely personal and individual, with which the Legislature should not attempt to interfere. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Brown went on to express his conviction that the Union could be wrought on the Federal principle, better than on the present system, as members of the Legislature would then no longer be required to have two sets of principles, legislating on Lower Canada local questions from a Lower Canada point of view, and an Upper Canada local question from an Upper Canada point of view, but all these local questions would be settled by those whom they particularly affected. At all events, until that question was fully discussed, and the view of the Legislature ascertained upon it, he was not prepared to go for a Dissolution of the Union. The proposition contained in the hon. member's resolution, however, that the Union as at present wrought, had occasioned great discontent, was undoubtedly correct. The result had been that the views of a minority in Upper Canada had been kept dominant in the Union by the votes of Lower Canada, and that a system of reckless extravagance had been entered upon, which had brought the country into a position of extreme embarrassment. And he was satisfied that a majority of the people of Upper Canada had come to the conclusion that, unless some other speedy remedy was provided, a Dissolution of the Union must be resorted to as the only means of saving the country from bankruptcy. He thought the proposition might be seconded with advantage, and entertaining the views he did, if he had been present was made, and the resolution was put in its present shape, he should consider himself bound to vote for it.

Hon. M. CAMERON entirely dissented from the proposition contained in the resolution, that the Union was looked upon with dissatisfaction by a large portion of the people of Upper Canada. He believed there was no such feeling. Before the Union there were constant difficulties, and at that time the want of a Union caused great dissatisfaction to Upper Canada.—The Union had done much to establish our credit, and he maintained that at this moment our credit stood high, notwithstanding all the charges brought at the beginning of this session of reckless and extravagant administration of the finances. There had now been five months of an investigation, and he denied that there had been one single act of corruption on the part of the Government established. The charges of £50,000 or £60,000 having been misappropriated had all dissolved into thin air. He believed that the people were perfectly satisfied with the Union—and that the people of Upper and Lower Canada were harmonizing and understanding each other better than they did formerly, they were becoming better acquainted with each other's resources, and they were coming to see how entirely each depended upon the other. For his own part he did not know of anything which had worked inharmoniously. (Oh! oh!) Before the Union, it was thought the Seignioral Tenure would be a difficulty, but that had been amicably settled. Both parties had become exceedingly liberalized and understood each other better. As to the difference of religion and language, that was not calculated to make any difficulty, but he confessed that a difficulty had been made out of it. But those hon. gentlemen opposite now found themselves in a dilemma. Confident of victory they had cut away the bridges behind them, and had cut off all means of retreat. They had got the people of Upper Canada almost "demented," to use a Scotch phrase, by representing that the French Canadians were so very bigoted—they had thus created difficulties, and having no policy to get rid of them, they were reduced to desperation. The people were astonished to find that on some of these points, of which hon. gentlemen opposite had made great use at the election, they were very mild in the House. Had not the hon. member for Toronto declared that if the system of Separate Schools were not carried further, he did not think much harm had been done?

Mr. BROWN said he had contradicted this statement before, and he must do so once more, as the hon. gentleman had chosen to allude to it again. He had always taken the same ground on the School question. It had been argued on the other side that only 80 or 100 Separate Schools had been established, and that they could not do much harm. In meeting this, he had admitted that the statement had truth in it, as regarded country districts, but he expressly drew a distinction between the country and the cities, and said that in Toronto for example they were a great evil. And he went on to say that that argument did not meet the point, but that the evil was, that when the principle of Separate Schools was admitted, matters could not rest where they were. If they admitted that Roman Catholics were entitled to have Separate Schools they must go on and grant all they asked for. He had contended that the only correct principle was the entire separation of Church and State, the entire discontinuance of sectarianism in schools, and he had never thought of saying that he was willing to allow Separate Schools to remain as they were now.

Hon. M. CAMERON said the hon. gentleman even now had admitted that separate schools did not work much harm in the country, and that was the very ground which he (Mr. Cameron) had taken in his own county, appealing to the people whether they had ever seen a separate school, and when they said, No, asking them what was the great practical evil of it, that on that account they should destroy the harmonious working of the present system.—But hon. gentlemen on the other side had got up the religious cry, and now when they found that they had destroyed the possibility of uniting with the people of Lower Canada to form a strong Government, they were reduced to desperation, and said they must have a Dissolution of the Union, no matter though it should involve the country in war and blood shed for the next fifteen years. It would have been better if the member for Toronto had devoted his energies to producing measures better than those of the Government. Had not the Government introduced measures of the greatest importance, and of pressing necessity, which the whole people of Western Canada were anxious should become law, such as the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the Usury Bill.

Mr. FOLEY—Why don't they go on with them?

Hon. M. CAMERON said the Government were prevented from doing so, by the obstruction offered by the Opposition. He then went on to claim credit for the Government for establishing a mail route to the Red River, which he hoped would ultimately reach the Frazer's River Gold Mines, and concluded by repeating his conviction that the people of Upper Canada were perfectly satisfied with the present state of public affairs.

Mr. FOLEY said that the positions taken by the hon gentleman who had just spoken, were exceedingly inconsistent. He started with the declaration that the people of the western portion of the country were not dissatisfied—a declaration utterly inconsistent with the position which the hon. gentleman himself had taken, as the introducer of a Bill which cut at the very foundation of the existing constitution, (hear, hear.) If it were true that the people were satisfied with things as they are, whose cause the necessity for the introduction of the hon gentleman's Bill for Representation by Population?

Hon. M. CAMERON said he [illegible] through this session, [illegible] more than the people of Lower Canada. My Bill was only to take effect after the next census; and if it should then turn out that we are 400,000 more, my friends from Lower Canada will not object to our being represented in that proportion.

Several Lower Canadian voices emphatically dissented from this proposition.

Mr. FOLEY—Are hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada prepared to concede the principle of Representation by Population, after the next census is taken? (Cries of "No! No!")

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—I did not say that. I said—if it should turn out that there was a difference of 400,000 or 500,000.

Mr. FOLEY—Well, if it turned out that Upper Canada had an excess of population to that amount, and gentlemen from Lower Canada still refused to concede the principle, would the hon gentleman be satisfied with the state of things then? The people of Upper Canada alleged that already they had that numerical preponderance, and how could they be satisfied? How could they be satisfied that a Government should remain in power against the will of a two-thirds majority of the people of Upper Canada? But he supposed that if, some time hence, the Government, instead of being in a minority of 9 from Upper Canada, should be in a minority of 30, the hon gentleman would still support them. He had accused hon gentlemen on that side of being the parties who had introduced sectarian and sectional controversies. He was astonished at the hardihood of the hon gentleman in making such a charge, when, if there was one person more than another responsible for the present state of things, it was that gentleman himself. Who commenced the agitation to break up the Government in 1849? Who took for the main plank of his platform Representation by Population, denouncing his own colleagues, and creating dissension and strife in the Reform party, because that principle was refused? The hon gentleman was then willing to destroy even a Reform Government, because they would not grant the people of Upper Canada Representation by Population. And now where did they find him? Why, with only three followers of the old Reform party, supporting a Tory Government that was opposed to the whole principles of his life, and who told him that not only would they resist Representation by Population now, but that they would resist its coming into force after the next census, as his Bill proposed. Yet he supported that Government, and thought the people of Upper Canada should be satisfied with the existing state of things, and taunted hon. gentlemen in the Opposition with desiring to perpetuate sectarian strife. He asked him to point to a single address which had been issued at the last election by gentlemen even on the Ministerial side from Western Canada which did not contain the same principles as those enunciated by the member for Toronto with regard to Representation by Population, Separate Schools, and every other question on which the two sections were divided. Indeed, had not the accusation been brought by the member for Simcoe and others on the Ministerial side, against the member for Toronto that he was not sincere in carrying out those principles, and that he did not go far enough? Mr. Foley proceeded to read passages from the address of the Ministerial candidate, now asking the suffrages of the people of Middlesex, to show that he went to the people on the very principles which were advocated by the Opposition, and for their advocacy of which they were taunted by the member for Lambton with seeking to stir up sectarian strifes. He then showed, from the manner in which the Government, representing a minority, carried on legislation for Upper Canada, and the executive administration of its affairs, against the will of the great body of its people, that there were good reasons for the dissatisfaction which prevailed, as stated in the resolution, and concluded by saying that if the member for Lambton had at his election expressed the views which he had set forth in the speech just delivered, he would never have set a foot in this House. And, if the hon. gentleman should present himself at another election, he was satisfied that he would find himself in the same position, as a large proportion of the supporters of the Ministry in the late Parliament, did at the close of the last general election, (hear, hear).

Mr. MCDOUGALL said that as long ago as 1848 and 1849, much dissatisfaction began to show in Upper Canada as to the working of this Union. It was found there was an influence in the Government of the country resisting measures which the people of Upper Canada desired to see carried out, from meeting the approbation of the Legislature. There was one question now happily removed from this arena, which at that time occupied much of the public attention—he referred to the Clergy Reserve question. It was well understood that the great obstacle to the settlement of this question, inducing the Government of the day to dally with it, was on the part of Lower Canada—Mr. Lafontaine, the Premier of that day holding views in regard to it, similar to those of the party in Upper Canada who maintained that the position of the Clergy Reserves should not be interfered with. Mr. Hincks and Mr. Baldwin the leaders of the Reform party of Upper Canada, had admitted that this opposition from Lower Canada, was the great obstacle in the way of their dealing with the question. This created great dissatisfaction in Upper Canada, and that dissatisfaction was the basis on which the member for Lambton—who had to-day addressed the House in a most extraordinary manner, casting imputation on gentlemen on that side, for raising sectarian strife—that dissatisfaction was made the basis of an agitation of which that hon. gentleman was the chief leader and chief stump orator, an agitation, the like of which had never been seen in this section of the Province. (Hear, hear.)—He had before him reports of speeches delivered by that honourable gentleman in which the very same appeals as he had just been denouncing, were made by the hon. gentleman, but so inaccurate, garbled, misreported and much less guarded than was fashionable now-a-days. He referred particularly to an address issued to the county of Halton, by the hon. gentleman and the politicians with whom he was associated, and of whom he was the acknowledged leader, appealing to the same feelings, denouncing the same Lower Canada domination, and assuming the very same tone, which the hon. member now charged on gentlemen on the Opposition side as a crime. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him (Mr. McDougall) that the great difficulty connected with the continuance of the Union on its present basis arose from the radical injustice to which the people of Upper Canada were obliged under its operation to submit. In Lower Canada the majority of the people and their representatives acted together politically, and the events of the last few years had shown that they were willing to give up political principles, to abandon political alliances, and to associate themselves with any party in Upper Canada, by whose means they could control the Government, and advance those measures which they desired for themselves. And it was because the people of Upper Canada, and especially the Liberal party, had seen that there was no political or party alliance which could bind them,—that it was the control of the Governments, and the advantages which that control gave them, that formed the leading incentive to action to the politicians from the Lower section—it was because they saw that the Reformers of Upper Canada, who were a large majority of its people, were dissatisfied and would continue to be dissatisfied. In illustration of the way in which the principle to which he had referred was worked out, causing dissatisfaction to the people of Upper Canada! Mr. McDougall referred to the Seignorial Tenure settlement, which the Attorney General East had told his constituents of Verchères that they might well be satisfied with, as the people of Upper Canada bore the largest share of the burden—to the Grand Trunk the expense of which to the Province was caused by the unproductiveness of the portions of the Line in Lower Canada, while the portion from Toronto westward, not only paid expenses, but yielded $50 per mile of profit—to the jobs perpetrated under the name of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, while the people of Western Canada felt that with reciprocal free trade, the natural outlet for their produce was through the United States—and to the payment from the Provincial chest of Lower Canada local expenses, which in Upper Canada were borne by the Municipality. All these things caused in Upper Canada what he conceived to be a well-founded dissatisfaction. The expense of this system of Government, under which we had to maintain in fact two Legislatures and two Administrations caused dissatisfaction. And when an attempt was made to reduce it, and to adopt a policy of retrenchment, who had voted it down but the member for Lambton, who used to be so strong an advocate for retrenchment, but who now on all occasions voted in the teeth of the principles for which he then contended.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. McDougall then referred to the statement frequently made in debates of this kind, that Lower Canada came into the Union with an overflowing Treasury, while Upper Canada came into it deeply in debt. Whatever amount of truth there might be in that, it was evident that Upper Canada had long since made up the difference by contributing three-fourths, or certainly two-thirds of the whole revenue. He thought it unwise at the present moment to affirm the resolution moved by the member for Haldimand, until other means had been resorted to of removing the difficulties which resulted from the Union as now wrought, and of placing the Union on a sounder basis than at present. The hon. member concluded by reading some passages from Mr. Cameron's Halton address, to which he had adverted in an earlier part of his speech.

Hon. Mr. HARWOOD contended that the people of Lower Canada had contributed their fair share towards developing the greatness of the United Provinces. Lower Canada had greater territory than Upper Canada, he believed it had at least an equal population, and it had the possession of the sea-board. In these Lower Canada stood in a position of equality with Upper Canada. It had been demonstrated that the St. Lawrence was the best inlet into the heart of the continent, and he thought it not at all improbable that fifty years hence Montreal or Quebec would be the largest port in America. He thought the two Provinces could get on harmoniously. They had made immense progress in material wealth since the Union, and their best interests, he conceived, would be injured by a severance. It had been said that the representatives of Lower Canada forced legislation on Upper Canada. He denied that they had done so, on any questions affecting the local interests of Upper Canada.

Mr. DORION asked the hon. gentleman whether he had not voted with the Lower Canadian majority to prevent a majority from Upper Canada from amending their own Municipal Law, in reference to Municipalities not having the right to borrow money without the consent of the Municipal electors—whether he had not voted for the Upper Canada Jury Law condemned by a majority from Upper Canada—whether, in reference to the Marmora Railroad he had not assisted in giving it a route to which a majority of the Upper Canada representatives were opposed—whether on the Sawers Grises Bill, he had not voted to introduce into Upper Canada the principles of holding lands in mortmain which was unknown to the law of Upper Canada, although he (Mr. Dorion) who had charge of the Bill, declared his willingness to restrict its operation to Lower Canada—whether he had not voted down an inquiry regarding cert

Lower Canada being governed by a majority from Upper Canada, and the result was that a compact body of Reformers was almost unanimously returned. He ventured to say that the same thing would take place in Upper Canada at the next election—(hear, hear.)—and he warned members from Lower Canada that, if they did not want to see the recurrence of the kind of legislation which they had seen from 1844 to 1846, they had better consult a little more than they had been doing the feelings and the views of Upper Canada members. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. HARWOOD said that Lower Canadians could not be expected to be conversant with every local matter affecting Upper Canada. But the great interests of the Province required that they should be united. As regarded Upper Canada local matters, every vote he had given had been according to his conscience.

Mr. FOLEY—And always against the views of the majority of the representatives of Upper Canada.

Mr. FERGUSON said it could not be denied that there were a number of matters, in regard to which Upper Canada had felt that she had suffered through the influence of Lower Canada. One cause of complaint was the payment of the Rebellion Losses of 1837 and 1838.

Mr. McDOUGALL—It is not for you to complain of the Rebellion Losses Bill which Mr. Cayley found so useful to him the other day.

Mr. FERGUSSON then alluded to the School question, and was accusing the member for Toronto and the member for Waterloo of want of sincerity on that question, when

six o'clock having arrived the Speaker left the Chair.

After the recess,

Mr. FERGUSSON continued his remarks by saying that Sectarian Schools was one of the causes which had led Upper Canada to feel aggrieved. He termed them "cursed institutions," and complained that in seeking their abolition he had not been supported by the Opposition in the firm way which the subject deserved. He hoped that though the Bill he had brought in for the abolition of the sectarian clauses of the School Act had not passed, before long an amicable conclusion would be arrived at, and thus a frightful source of agitation for the repeal of the Union would be at once removed. Another cause of discontent in Upper Canada was, that we were not placed in an advantageous a position regarding the administration of criminal justice as Lower Canada; and he hoped the day was not far distant when both Provinces were in this respect made equal. The upholding by the Province of sectarian institutions in Lower Canada had likewise agitated Upper Canada; and if members from both sections of the Province would refrain from giving Legislative aid to all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, another reason urged for the Repeal of the Union would fail to have further weight. Rather than see ourselves sent back to insignificance, he would avoid all sectional questions, and legislate for the Province as a whole. He then referred to the disclosures of the Public Accounts Committee, asserting that the charges against the Government were mere assertions, utterly void of foundation. The object of these charges was to influence the two elections now in progress. It had been said that the Bills mentioned in the Speech from the Throne had not been brought in; but to disprove this he instanced the Municipal Bill, the Jury Bill, the Franchise Bill, the Usury Bill, and other measures brought in by the Ministry. He believed the day a Repeal of the Union took place, we should lose our strength.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU expressed his indignation at the vulgarity of the remarks of the member who had just spoken. He had said Separate Schools were a curse to Upper Canada; but one would readily believe that not only were Roman Catholic Schools a curse, but that Protestant Schools were so likewise, when in the latter was educated such a coarse and vulgar man as he who had just addressed the House. (Hear, hear.) They never heard a Roman Catholic use such low language; and when to Catholics were applied such insults, he thought it his duty to repel them with the indignation they deserved. He thanked God that if Roman Catholic institutions were a curse to the country, they were not such a curse as the school in which the hon. gentleman must have received his education. (Hear, hear.) Roman Catholics had even been charged with illiberality; but they knew better how to respect the feelings of Protestants than the "liberal" member who had just taunted and insulted every Roman Catholic member in the House. (Hear, hear.) As a proof of the toleration of Roman Catholics, he referred to the Protestant members returned by Roman Catholic constituencies—by those illiberal men who had been educated in the "cursed institutions" the hon. member spoke of. (Hear, hear.) No such men as that hon. gentleman, he was happy to say, were returned from Lower Canada, and he thanked God only one such was present from Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that after this, the hon. gentleman would be duly appreciated in his own county. The hon. gentleman came to the House like a wolf in sheep's clothing, and appealed to the members from Lower Canada, saying, "Look at the members on this side from Upper Canada, how liberal they are!—and I am one of your best friends!" (Hear, hear, and laughter.)—And yet that hon. gentleman had showed the greatest possible illiberality towards the Roman Catholics; so much so, that before a meeting held in the County of Middlesex, he denounced a Protestant member of the House for having introduced two Roman Catholics to the Catholic members of the House, from whom they solicited contributions to build a church. He should not wonder if the hon. gentleman, with his liberality, brought in a bill to make Roman Catholicism a criminal offence, and to expel Roman Catholic members from the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LABERGE believed he had given notice of a motion to that effect. (Laughter.)

Mr. THIBAUDEAU said he had given the hon. member a great deal more prominence than he deserved, and he should henceforth treat his vulgarities with scorn and contempt. Let him abuse Roman Catholics as he chose after this—he (Mr. Thibaudeau) would not take the trouble to answer him, for the country would know how to estimate his accusations. We were in a world of wonders; a gentleman (Mr. Cauvret) on the (the Ministerial) side of the House had taunted the hon. member for Terrebonne with being too kind to Lower Canada. This was said by the hon. member for Lambton, one of the bosom friends of Lower Canadians. Who would think that such an accusation could come from him, he who was one of those who had promised so much for Lower Canada, one of their bosom friends to meet the member for Toronto with being too kind to French Canadians? He had one thing to say, for [illegible] to enjoy our religious rights [illegible] Lower Canadians [illegible] the [illegible] of the people of their [illegible] Province, as had been done in Upper Canada, nothing less than civil war would have been the result. He would now say a few words on the motion before the chair. When the union of the Provinces was effected, when Upper Canada was married to Lower Canada, the latter was rich, the latter was happy, and had succeeded in making Upper Canada happy and wealthy. And now this was done, he did not know that because she was ungrateful, that Lower Canada should deserve her.—Because his partner was ungrateful it was not necessary to kick her out of the House at once, but rather to instil into her better sentiments. (The hon. member on resuming his seat was loudly cheered from both sides of the House.)

Mr. FERGUSON wished to explain the words which had given so much offence to the hon. gentleman. The expression made use of, had been misunderstood by him, from the fact that he did not understand the language he (Mr. Ferguson) had used.

Mr. FOLEY—Why! he speaks a great deal better English than you do! (Hear, hear, and loud laughter, every member in the House and spectator in the Gallery, evidently coinciding in the opinion expressed by Mr. Foley.)

Mr. FERGUSSON—after a long pause—The hon. gentleman is a good judge when he is out of his cups. (Disapprobation from both sides of the House. When he (Mr. Ferguson) spoke of the Separate Schools as being a curse to the country, it was because they were made a curse. He had never said a word against the Roman Catholic religion out of this House, nor in it; but had always said that they should have had equal rights and privileges with Protestants. Further than this he had never said anything against them. When he did use that strong expression, and he would use it still, he was justified in it, because the Separate Schools did create strife and discord among the community. At last election they set one man against another. The hon. member had taxed of his (Mr. Ferguson's) vulgarity, but that, and his (Mr. Thibaudeau's) politeness were much on the same scale. He had also said a Frenchman never turned his back. Now he (Mr. Ferguson) never liked to touch that word Frenchman; but

The SPEAKER being appealed to, said that this had nothing to do with the hon. gentleman's personal explanation. Was it a personal explanation?

Mr. FERGUSON—Yes, it is a personal explanation. (Loud laughter.) After awhile, becoming conscious of the mistake, Mr. Ferguson declared he was an Irishman, and not a Frenchman, and that he never turned his back. (Laughter; and "What about the Middlesex meeting?")—All he could say about the Middlesex meeting was that the Protestant cry was raised on that (the Opposition) side of the House. He had stated the conduct of the member for Halton to show how contrary his practice was to his teaching, as shown in the matter of the Roman Catholics, who applied for assistance to build a Roman Catholic chapel; and this constituency was part and parcel of the consistency of hon. gentlemen on the opposite side. After some remarks, Mr. Ferguson concluded, by saying that Mr. White, with all his Protestantism, went away sneaking through the House to get a Roman Catholic Chapel built.

Mr. McKELLAR—Having been at the meeting in West Middlesex—

Mr. SHERWOOD rose to a question of order. He wanted to know whether it was in order to discuss what took place in West Middlesex?

The SPEAKER decided that it was not in order.

Mr. McKELLAR claimed to be permitted to speak to the question. (Applause.) The matter before the House was one of great importance. There was a feeling abroad in Upper Canada, which ought not to be passed over without some consideration from this House. Whether that feeling could be allayed by repealing the Union, or by any other method, was a subject which ought to be taken into serious consideration. There was a strong feeling in Upper Canada, and that feeling, he was sorry to say, had been strengthened by such men as the member for Simcoe, (Mr. Ferguson.) He stated that gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House had been going up and down the country creating bad feeling by the use of the "No Popery" cry, by exciting the prejudices of one class of the community against the other. He (Mr. McKellar) had canvassed a great deal, but in the course of his experience he had never heard so much of religion at any political meeting as he did from the member for Simcoe at the meeting in Middlesex the other day. Did it matter what a man's religion was if he advocated principles which he desired to be carried out? But what did the member for Simcoe say in Middlesex? Did he give out the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth when speaking to the House on that matter? He had told them it was a meeting of Clear Grits, when, in fact, it was a meeting of Conservatives, for the purpose of selecting a conservative candidate. It was a meeting of his (Mr. Ferguson's) own friends, and that might account for the strong language he made use of there. He stated upon the platform, as evidence of his strong Protestant principles, that he came across to the member for Toronto and said, "if you will go for an out and out Protestant Government, I go with you." (Applause.) Were all those who sat in this House to be ignored by this hon. gentleman who were not Protestants? He (Mr. McKellar) never heard such a declaration made by a Protestant before. And yet it was the Opposition who were charged with creating strife. Was such a sentiment ever uttered by any member among them, could anything be more calculated to create bad feeling in the country than for a man to say that he went for the ignoring of any man in the Government of the country, except those who were out and out Protestants? Did he tell this House when he was speaking of the meeting; did he say that he had made this proposition to the hon. member for Toronto?

Mr. FOLEY—It is not true that he did.

Mr. McKELLAR—No, it is not true; he never made the proposition—(applause)—but that he asserted he did so, the hon. member for Halton would bear him out in saying. No doubt by so doing, he thought the hon. member for Toronto would be cuffed out, and that he would then take his place—a place, which his intellectual and emotional powers as well entitled him to fill. (Laughter.) The hon. member then went on to declare that the last cry for the feeling which possessed the people of Upper Canada, would be for the Lower Canadians to cause further unpalatable measures upon them, and to remove a Government from office who had been again and again sustained by the votes of their representatives.

Dr. COMMON said when the debate began they were met with cries of "Question! question?" Similar cries were raised on almost all important subjects that came before the House; and within these great questions were multiplied numbers on the Opposition side of the House, the debates lengthened, and the matters went at once to the vote. Then that now before the House, there had been no more important subject brought before the Legislature; and he said this, although he might not concur with this resolution. He agreed with what had been said, that the union of the Provinces was a most statesmanlike measure, and for the Union he stood forward strongly and prominently. But let no hon. gentlemen forget the agitation which prevailed in Upper Canada. No stronger proof of the adverse feeling against the Ministry in Upper Canada could be given than the speech of the member for South Simcoe, who had hitherto been one of the strongest benchmen of the Government. Every word of the first portion of the speech he had made to-night went like a thunderbolt against the Ministry, though he afterwards turned round and praised the Government for the Bills they had brought in. And the "hear, hears" with which he was then greeted by the Ministry, showed how relieved they were by the gleam of sunshine that came after the storm, even as they were gratified the other evening by the music and noise of a party of rowdies outside the House. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Connor proceeded to discuss the measures of the Government, that had been so much applauded by the Ministerial supporters, and complained that the Upper Canada members had not been treated with unfairness, or even decency, in being refused four or five days to enquire into the Jury Bill. (Hear, hear.) They had been charged with making the Municipal Bill a party measure; but he denied it, and affirmed that the Upper Canada members gave every assistance in forwarding that Bill, only opposing such portions as they considered objectionable. But what they had to consider was the feeling of the people out of doors. Why, the Atty. General himself could not avoid, in his speech on the Address from the Throne, admitting that in the loss of three of his Upper Canadian colleagues at the polls, the Government had received a very severe blow. And so it was. The public feeling at last election was such that scarcely anything Ministerial could stand before it. They had been told, respecting the Secure Grass Bill, that it was unjust to speak whilst discussing it as though a dividing line separated the Province; but the provisions of that Bill were such as had never been admitted to prevail in an Upper Canada measure. Referring to the proposal of a Federal Union, he said this was an attempt for the people in British North America, of British race, to swamp the French Canadian race. (Hear, hear.) And was it not an evil to keep hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches against the wishes of the people of Upper Canada?—He believed the dissolution of the Union would be a fatal mistake, but feeling that something ought to be done in the present unfortunate state of affairs, and not desiring to give a direct negative to the motion, he moved an amendment to the effect that the Union of the two Canadas could not be attained with the happy results anticipated at the promotion of the Union, as long as a territorial distinction was maintained between Upper and Lower Canada—and the inhabitants of one section could with justice complain that they occupied an inferior position to the other. The continual rejection of the demands of the people of Upper Canada, for a just influence in the Legislature and the manner in which Upper Canada's local institutions were moulded according to Lower Canadian views, together with the maintenance in the Executive Government of representatives from Upper Canada who did not possess the confidence of the people, had produced great discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people of the Western section of the Province, and an anxious desire for such constitutional changes as would secure to Upper Canada the control of her own affairs. He said he did not envy the position in which the head of the Government was placed, as he was unable to raise his voice upon one of those great questions which tended to make or mar the country, but who was obliged to put up his followers to cry "Question! Question!" Certainly the hon. gentleman was right when the other day he said he did not sit upon a bed of roses. He had not the courage to speak on any of the important subjects which had been introduced; but had contented himself with sundry flippant observations which ended as they began—in smoke. And yet such men as he and his colleagues were kept in office by those who were driving the Province into a state of bankruptcy. They raked up old statutes which ought to have been long ago buried, and raised money under their authority by debentures, which would involve the Province in ruin. Every body saw that no other fate could be averted if the present Ministry remained in power, and great would be the responsibility of those who kept them in their Seats. (The hon. gentleman was cheered on resuming his seat.)

Mr. McGEE said he did not believe that grievances existed sufficient to justify the Repeal of the Union, and he should therefore, feel it his duty to vote against the motion. But a state of feeling existed in the Province which if it could not be remedied by timely concessions, would of itself lead to a dissolution of the Union, without a motion from the hon member for Helmond or any other member. (Hear, hear.) It would take place without Parliamentary form. The spirit of the Act of Union was fast disappearing, and after it was gone, it would be impossible to maintain the latter. The only way for the Union to be maintained was by a mutual disinclination to take advantage by either side of an accidental superiority in numbers or position, and by the exercise towards the people of each section of that etiquette which governed mankind in their social relations. He repeated that this motion was premature—if a separation of the political fortunes of the Provinces took place, it would not be heralded by discussion, but would result from the stern, democratic irresistable, popular will. It would be demanded by the voices of the English speaking people of the West and their demand would not be unheeded. When the House had not been sitting he had spent some time in the by-ways of Western Canada, and he was firmly persuaded from all he had seen that there was a spirit abroad which, if not disarmed by justice, reason mutual forbearance, and straightforward explanations would of itself repeal the Union. (Hear, hear.) He remarked upon it that by a singular coincidence the member for Middlesex had made himself famous for dissolving unions—the other day he brought in a Bill for facilitating divorce, and now he moved a resolution for dissolving our political connection. (Laughter.) It had been alleged as a ground for dissolving the sentimental union that had existed between Upper and Lower Canada since 1840, that there had been "incompatibility of temper," and he believed it had been contended by his learned friend (Dr. Connor) who had brought the case into Doctors Commons, that there had also been illnature towards one of the parties present. (Laughter.) Well, he did not think after all, that a sufficient case had been made out to warrant them in dissolving the marriage tie. The Union had done much to unite the people of Upper and Lower Canada, separated with such other hour upon the stage." In New York, he appeared night after night without interruption, and he (Mr. McGee) regretted that his countrymen by birth, who were apt to take offence, whether Protestants or Catholics, who were generally hasty as powder to the match, should have interfered with him in Montreal. Unfortunately they did so; unfortunately, also, in the parish of St. Sylvestre, a party murder had about the same time occurred which gave cause for increasing the feeling which existed in Upper Canada; the people fearing that there was growing up a spirit of interference with their religion. But he (Mr. McGee) had this session moved to look into the murder of Farrell, in the county of Wellington. He had moved for a copy of the indictment, and of the instructions given to the prosecuting counsel, and from that day to this time, more than two months ago, he had never been able to get a return. It did not suit the Attorney General West; he had the leaders of the Orange party in his pay. He (Mr. McGee) acquitted the Lower Canada section of the Government from a knowledge of his proceedings, but there was circumstantial evidence, as strong as that upon which many a man had been condemned to death, to prove that the Attorney General, finding that he could not compete with the Upper Canada majority openly and honestly, had resorted to a subterranean system of influencing the people, —of raising his political position; and had thereby proved himself to be one of those politicians who were willing to resort to any means in order to retain office, and to carry out the half-finished intrigues into which he had gone so deeply, that he could not withdraw with honour or credit. In recounting his triumphs, he (the Attorney General) had counted the member for North Leeds and Grenville, as one of his trophies since the session. The public had not forgotten the scene which took place in the House on the night when that hon. gentleman presented himself here. He (Mr. McGee) simply mentioned this as a fact, to show that he (Mr. Gowan) in giving aid and succour to the Attorney General had sought his natural affinities with his dear friend and brother. He was the sponsor and godfather for all the political foundlings of the Government. At this moment if he (Mr. McGee) was correctly informed, the gaoler of Toronto, the Grand Master, was in Wellington, opposing the ex-member for that Riding, who was not considered pure enough to sit in the immediate neighbourhood of the member for Russell—(loud laughter;—but who if he had gone to the other side of the House would have had the three members for Quebec to keep him in countenance, and be there lost in the crowd. (Renewed laughter.) Now he would ask the hon. gentlemen from the eastern Province if they were ready to defend the patronage of this (the Orange) institution by their hon. colleague? After enlarging on this point Mr. McGee proceeded to say, that he still hoped the members of the House would go home with one source of consolation—that the session of 1858 has tended to allay and discourage the religious ferment which existed in Canada West in 1857. As this was the last opportunity of addressing the House, which he would probably enjoy before the close of the session, there were one or two matters of fact upon which he wished to remark. It had been stated in the organ of the Government, that at a late meeting in this city, over the result of which the Attorney General rejoiced;—yes, the Attorney General rejoiced over a row, and he had given the ring-leader of the row a Parliamentary prominence by citing his name with that fellowship which he felt for such characters; he had called him Bob Moodie. Straws showed which way the wind blew. Would it not be strange if the gilding when taken off this Conservative, a demagogue should be found underneath? This row was rejoiced over, by the very party who ought to have looked upon it with grave disapprobation; who ought even to have "affected a virtue if he had it not." (Hear, hear. It had been stated in the organ of the Government—the world bearing *Athos*—it must be a milk and water world—that he (Mr. McGee) had been in collusion with the member for Toronto, whipping up parties to attend the meeting. The statement was utterly false. Another report was that some compromise or understanding of some kind or other existed between so humble an individual as himself and the gentleman who occupied so prominent a position as the hon. member for Toronto. This also was untrue; he (Mr. McGee) never heard any sentiments from the hon. member for Toronto except those he had expressed in this House. If he had shewn in his method of putting his views to the House any alteration in his method of speech for the better, then it ought to be rejoiced at. From whichever side of the House a modification of language came, it ought to be welcomed. He (Mr. McGee) would even rejoice in the conversion of the hon. member for Carleton to something like decency or common sense. (Loud laughter.) The Protestants of Upper Canada were a great people. Let them speak openly and boldly. Let Catholics speak out with equal boldness; let both parties remember their common country, and find such a common mean as would satisfy both. Then we should put down that organised bigotry which broke out everywhere when it was least expected; which from its subterranean cisterns drew up the draughts which made men mad. This country had glorious resources and a great destiny in store for it. If the Catholic was not afraid of the Protestant; and he (Mr. McGee) was afraid of no men who openly expressed their opinions; if the Protestant was not afraid of the Catholic; if both were candid with each other, and showed each other their wants;—then we should have a better, a nobler Canada. Then we should have none of those village murders, those church burnings, like that of Mount Forest the other day, no Corrigan murders, no Farrell murders; but the two races in Canada, like the waters of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, one river though two streams, would flow on in peace, until they met those tides of commerce and prosperity, in which both should pass to the great future that this great country must attain, if not prevented by our faults, our folly, or our fanaticism.

Mr. GOWAN moved in amendment to the amendment, "That after seventeen years' experience of the working of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, and in view of the large responsibilities undertaken by the united Provinces, this House does not deem it desirable to take any step to weaken the Union, but rather by united forbearance and good will, to cement the ties which bind the two Provinces together."—In moving this amendment, he would take leave to make a few remarks on the conduct of the member for South Oxford, and also of the hon. member for Montreal. Having dispatched Dr. Connor, he commenced with Mr. McGee. That gentleman had condemned the Attorney General because he had cried "hear, hear" to some sentiments which were uttered by a member when speaking on the Orange Society. Was that liberal? Had not the hon. gentleman himself denounced Orangemen as murderers?—He (Mr. Gowan) hoped the time had not come when the least member of that Society was not as liberal as the member for Montreal. In reply to Mr. McGee's argument that he never had attached the Protestant religion as such, Mr. Gowan replied that as the great bulk of the Protestants in Upper Canada were Orangemen, he had, in fact, attacked the Protestant religion.—Having addressed himself to the Gavazzi and Brodeur cause, he did not deny that he went to Middlesex, but he did deny that he acted as agent for the Attorney General West. Having exhausted himself so far as the hon. member for Montreal, Mr. Gowan turned to the hon. member for Portneuf, and charged him with converting a statement made by the member for South Simcoe, in reference to Sectarian Schools, into an attack upon the Catholic Church. Whilst the hon. member was yet speaking, there were heard loud cries for "adjournment!" He moved the adjournment of the House.

Colonial Interests—A Federal Union.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The interests of a new country are essentially practical, and there, if anywhere, we may expect those who take part in public affairs to do so from a sincere desire to serve the common cause. It may be doubted, however, if there is much of this generous zeal among Canadian politicians. A good deal of the circumlocution spirit has already crept in, and the genus Barnacle has become abundant. How not to do it is very much the maxim acted on, and the Legislature accordingly spends weeks and months in discussions which issue only in a practical solution of this interesting problem in political science. The Provincial Parliament succeeds most triumphantly in doing nothing, though why it should sit so long in the hot weather for this particular purpose, it is difficult to understand, except on the hypothesis advanced by some of our contemporaries, that the £6 per day received by each member is such an all-powerful inducement, that Parliament may be expected to continue sitting as long as the dull times continue.

Questions of really practical importance seem to be of least consideration in the Provincial Parliament. Personalities rank first in point of interest, and petty warfare, as in other and older legislatures, takes the place of honest deliberation for the public good. The Ministry hold office and their opponents wish to get them out of it; everything turns upon this point. Barnacle and anti-Barnacle are designations under which almost all the members of the House may be included, and which describe their chief end.

It is scarcely to be expected, therefore, that such a question as the federal union of the Provinces should excite a very lively interest among the politicians at Toronto. There are obvious signs, we think, that they regard it with indifference, if not with jealousy. Such a union, if it involved the separation of the two Canadian Provinces, would be a peaceful solution of the principal questions about which there is any difficulty at present, and party men are seldom pleased with peaceful settlements. In such a case their old occupation is gone for the time being, and they may have difficulty in finding another. Hence even the professed friends of a federal union are lukewarm in its behalf, though the practical advantages are too obvious to be doubted.

Apart from the benefit that would be gained, by Canada in particular, in being saved from the actual dead lock to which its affairs have been brought by the legislative incorporation of the two Provinces, the material gain to all the British settlements in North America would be unquestionable. A speaker in the Provincial Parliament referred to the ignorance that prevails in Canada with reference to the Eastern Provinces as a reason against such a union, but to us this appears to be one of the strongest arguments in favor of it. Why are the Provinces ignorant of each other but from want of union? Upper Canada is more closely connected with the States of New England than with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, railway communication having for some time been completed with the former, while with the latter it is still wanting. Appeals have been made to the Home Government to assist in supplying this deficiency, which would not have continued till now, had there been any means of common action between the different Provinces to supply the want of interest and information on Colonial matters on the part of the British Government and Legislature. With a federal union, railway communication between the different Provinces would be one of the first objects that would be effected, and a uniform tariff would be another. Canada, which is now dependent on the United States for coal, could then obtain its supplies from British territories—a matter of equal consequence alike to Canada, to the Eastern Provinces, and to British interests. Canada would be made independent of a foreign state, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would benefit by the trade, and Britain would be freed from one of those practical arguments, on the strength of which certain people in the States are wont to assume airs of superiority, whenever an international difficulty arises. In addition to this, it must be remembered that the only existing means of communication in the winter months, between the Atlantic and the Canadian Provinces, is through the American territory, for at that season the St. Lawrence of course is closed, and for want of a railway communication overland, by way of the Eastern Provinces, is practically impossible. The United States, therefore, hold the key to Canada, and it will not be otherwise till the British Provinces are placed under the will of a central local government in so far as all affairs of common interest are concerned.

The supply of coal is a matter of very vital interest to Canada, as without possessing the command of such a supply, no country can ever become great. Now, there is no coal within the present bounds of the colony, but it exists in the British possessions both to the east and west. It abounds in the Eastern Provinces, and it has been ascertained that there are extensive coal fields beyond the Rocky Mountains. It is also supposed that coal exists on this side of the mountains, and in the neighborhood of Saskatchewan, but owing to the Hudson Bay monopoly, the interests of which require the concealment of the existence of any such resources, the fact has not been actually ascertained. Should this prove to be the case, here is another important circumstance, that will give an impetus to emigration in that direction, as soon as the will of the monopolists is at an end. As soon as the needle turns to the pole, enterprise and labor in the greatest day gravitate towards the coal regions, if there are ready means of communication and transport. But these considerations are in a manner extraneous to the Canadians, though there is no reason why they should do so. The Canadian Legislature has no power to do what is necessary to render available the resources. Nor is the want supplied by the Imperial Government, which has ever shown but feeble interest in matters of such vital importance to her population. A central administration, located in the Provinces, and not only representing the common interests, but also empowered to administer the affairs of the whole of British North America, to imperatively required. Now is the time to consider the propriety of calling such a government into being, when the charter under which the greater portion of the British possessions has hitherto been held is about to lapse, never, we hope, to be renewed under any conditions whatever.

Breeches Pocket Principles.

From the Liverpool Financial Reformer.

We know that we are a contemptible race of breeches pocket politicians. We feel that there is little attractive and nothing heroic about us. We are accustomed to be called cold blooded utilitarians, dry statisticians, dreary arrangers of melancholy facts and figures, and men with so little veneration for the great and noble that we should have broken up the pyramids to build a county gaol, and hiccied with Julius Cæsar for a quarter's salary. We cannot claim to dazzle our readers; and though a certain amount of usefulness may be unwillingly conceded to us, we must certainly never expect to become amusing. Our lot has fallen upon somewhat stony ground.—The great desert of jobbery and wasteful expenditure that we have undertaken to explore is as vast and so full of that which makes the heart sick even unto death, that our pilgrims either drop exhausted by the way or come in full of weariness and with little hope.

Our very earnestness is against our success. In a sceptical and a callous age it is not always pleasant to be the energetic advocates of justice and truth. Our wisdom is doubted and our sincerity is called in question. We are hot-headed enthusiasts—men with but one idea—or disappointed expectants who have been excluded from a fair share of the plunder. It is our misfortune to preach our doctrines from a provincial platform. At a time when political virtue seems to be a question of latitude and longitude—when what is atrocious in Algeria becomes heroic in India—when administrative foresight in Paris becomes tyranny at Naples, it is only to be expected that the principles of economical science will have a very different influence when issuing from a country town of England than when springing up triumphantly in the midst of the metropolis. We are almost of obscure agitators—ignorant babblers—readers of blue books in the bosom of our families—currency doctors—cynical town councillors, and merchants who neglect our private affairs to attend to those of the nation.

Some of the ablest and truest-hearted men in the national legislature, who may be called the representatives of our principles there, are neither admired nor respected. They are not genteel. The House of Commons appears to have grown out of the knowledge of its rude, vulgar, popular origin. It has accumulated wealth and comforts, and turned its back upon its poor relations. It has become a seminary for the proper teaching of the pronunciation of the aspirates, and a practice ground for the rejoicing attempts of electro-plated orators. The old, rough, honest, earnest zeal of practical legislation is gone, and its place is occupied with a feeble reproduction of the traditional "effect" of some over-rated political performer of the past. The incubus of Pitt and Fox is still upon the country; the dry-rot of their reckless, heartless taxation is still eating into the vital energies of the poor; and the pompous shadow of their artificial verbiarge still hovers over every floundering legislator who relies more upon empty words than upon beneficial deeds. Our representatives are not of this class. They have only prepared themselves for a Parliamentary career by a diligent study of Mill and Bentham, and have entirely left out of the account, both Horace and Virgil. They may understand and support the great modern principle of free trade in all its ramifications; but let them only give one false quantity in an ill-judged Latin quotation, and woe upon them for the rest of their public days! They may have recorded fifty votes for the benefit of their constituents and the general body of the people; they may have scrutinised estimates exposed unearned pensions, and supported reforms of all kinds at convenient or inconvenient seasons; but let them only once betray an ignorance of the date and place of some wretched scuffle in a barn between half-a-dozen gaudy cavaliers, and half-a-dozen smelly roundheads, and the floodgates of ridicule will immediately be opened upon them, by those who direct the ignorant and superficial satire of the day.

Our greatest misfortune is that we belong to a country that is so extensively ambitious and so unapproachably great. Unhappily for us, our kingdom is a kingdom upon which the sun never sets; and we have as many jewels in our crown that the cost of taking care of them becomes a frightful consideration. When the patient hard-working taxpayer asks for a little home and domestic reform in exchange for the large sums of money that he has paid towards the necessary and unnecessary expenses of the State, he is put off with the [illegible] defence of his governors, and told that they are rather too busy to attend to him just now, in consequence of a revolt amongst many millions of wretched beings at the other side of the globe whom we have been grossly misruling for the last hundred years. His money is taken, and his claims are shelved for another session, while the question that occupies the leaders of the organs and the gossips of the clubs is not whether there will be any reform, or all reform, or no reform, but whether Leadenhall-street or Cannon-row is to be left in the ascendant.

While our governors are ardent followers of annexation in what we call our own territories, and glaring examples of colossal misgovernment to every nation under the sun, they oppose the imitation of their own policy wherever they can safely do so, and set up as self-constituted champions of oppressed nationalities, and the armed proselytizers of snarling petty states all over the world. It may have struck some of our rulers, in their lucid intervals, that our moral force would be considerably greater, or [illegible], if we were known to act upon the same principles as those which we endeavour upon others. But who is to carry out such a bold, original and honest policy? Certainly not those who are interested on the lavish expenditure of Government;—who think extent of area, and not capital gives importance to a nation; and who consider it absolutely necessary to govern a state before we can profitably trade with it. We all know how America has been disgraced by the successful issue of the war of independence, how she has turned her commercial bank upon her poor old mother country—this an undeveloped child—and how we have now no trade whatever, with our revolted colonies!

We know what mean, unpatriotic, quaker-ended, despicable wretches we are when we venture to raise our voices, however feebly, not only against these gigantic errors and costly mistakes, but against half the glitter and finery of government.—Lavish expenditure is a brilliant, and in times of plenty, a rather popular thing, under the notion that it is an encouragement of labour, and not a destruction of capital.—These heroic statesmen who swallow the money like wine revel in [illegible] dignity and importance, [illegible] with his [illegible] of property, [illegible] the Alhambra [illegible] tion of nations up to from those [illegible] millions of rent—many of them [illegible] from poor peat like blood from their veins. It [illegible] a great count [illegible] that increases its [illegible] expenditure 20 [illegible] as compared the expenditure of 20 years ago; it be a great [illegible] where pride it last more by 50 [illegible] every year (another great charity) [illegible] greater extent equal population; [illegible] it may be a pregnancy that is [illegible] soon with an app and furniture [illegible] of the heats, twelve working-men [illegible] of his cottage in [illegible] road, and taking his last unctuous [illegible] chair to avoid the fund that [illegible] expenditure.

But with our [illegible] principles we are compelled to [illegible] there are [illegible] elements or great [illegible]. Eccentricity and [illegible], in [illegible] in individuals, in [illegible] places and vulgar means of [illegible] notoriety, after all. Certain eccentric [illegible], who had nothing to recommend in the shape of a character, wisdom, or actions, have obtained at last a [illegible] by drinking [illegible] out of their golden goblets of [illegible]. We do not wish to see our beloved [illegible] rising to the height or sinking [illegible] of those [illegible] performers, or take [illegible] upon nothing greater than [illegible] and its family plate. The [illegible] of [illegible] an iron bar, of throwing a [illegible] projectile in succession over [illegible], of walking 1000 miles in 100 [illegible] hours, looks imposing enough to ignorant and superficial observers, but [illegible] is discovered, is considered [illegible] proof of a weak and [illegible] strength. One day, [illegible], the trials and values of our noble [illegible] expenditure will be discovered we shall be welcomed to the [illegible] by those we are now [illegible] and due. In this [illegible] time we have learned [illegible] and to wait.

Vancouver's Island.

From the Leader.

The first Californian settlers were naturally not selected from the steadiest and most respectable [illegible] of society, and although the people of the Vigilance Committee [illegible] specimens of intermittent public [illegible] at San Francisco, a long time must elapse before the city or the State can be thought [illegible] a condition in which life [illegible] exceptionally insecure. In [illegible] character is not conspicuously [illegible] or conciliatory, and the [illegible] Indians, and half-breeds [illegible] have trained either as [illegible] or as inferior and conquered [illegible] the ruling class, too much [illegible] to hesitate to attend to politics, have [illegible] the management of public [illegible] to the hands of gamblers, ruffian [illegible]. There can be little doubt that whatever will in time work itself clear [illegible] Americans have an instinctive [illegible] checking abuses when they become [illegible], but, in the meantime, [illegible] desirable that a similar state of [illegible] should introduce itself into an [illegible] and it would seem that for the [illegible] Vancouver's Island is likely to [illegible] the social anarchy which prevails [illegible]. The account of the gold [illegible] will probably revive in different [illegible] of the Union the habitual jealousy [illegible] influence, which easily [illegible] with the natural love of [illegible] Government journalists will have no [illegible] in declaiming that the Ashburton [illegible] Oregon boundary are unjustifiable [illegible] did attempt to interfere with [illegible] treaty. There is fortunately, [illegible], no reason to apprehend for [illegible] the form of encroachment which [illegible] other frontiers of the States have [illegible] most dangerous. Although [illegible] of additional gold-producing [illegible] comparatively [illegible] to [illegible] it is not desirable that the national [illegible] be engaged in any [illegible] dispute it is a matter of congratulation [illegible] of the first body of [illegible] of subjects of the Crown, [illegible] for their temporary [illegible] American institutions. It is said [illegible] body of Cornish miners, the [illegible] class of colonists, has already left [illegible] cisco for the Vancouver gold-[illegible] it seems not improbable that [illegible] population of the different coal [illegible] will gradually [illegible] in the complete safe retreat from their [illegible] bers of California. The [illegible] of the island, like all the native [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay Company, [illegible], are friendly to the English, [illegible] is happily so conquered and [illegible] population to conciliate or to [illegible]. There is abundant room for Anglo-Saxon enterprise to spread through the [illegible] and down the coasts of the Pacific, [illegible] highly desirable that two distinct [illegible] in colonization should be [illegible] by side. As long as the settlers [illegible] lish or other than American, any [illegible] out of the question. There is [illegible] population in California to form an [illegible] army, and a detachment from [illegible] squadron will always be able to [illegible] inland any protection which may be [illegible]. It will be strange if new [illegible] of friendship or hostility hereafter [illegible] between Russia and England from [illegible] of their possessions on the [illegible] side of the globe. It is premature, [illegible], to speculate on the fortunes of [illegible] which must become practically [illegible] as soon as it acquires wealth and [illegible]; and in the meantime the gold [illegible] couver's Island will follow the [illegible] tion, whatever may be the political [illegible] tion of the Pacific coasts, as long as [illegible] continues to be the mart of the world.

The recommendation of the recent [illegible] mittee, with respect to the [illegible] Vancouver's Island by the Crown, [illegible] be carried [illegible] without further [illegible]. The peculiar character of the Hudson's [illegible] company [illegible] as a [illegible] colonies [illegible] on its policy [illegible] the indigenous tribes. Other [illegible] or foreign [illegible] have, as at New [illegible], and as the remainder of North [illegible] ica, constantly [illegible] the natives on their [illegible] as the land was [illegible] only required for the uses of [illegible] but a Fur Company, under the [illegible] an opposite [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the same [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] dense [illegible] [illegible] other. The [illegible] are [illegible] necessary at this [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ation with the slightest hope of success, when the whole population is ready to support the Government with their lives and fortunes. The police, the revenue, and the political constitution of the province will demand the early interference of the Imperial Government, and it is not impossible that within ten years a thriving and peaceable community may have grown up in the remote north-eastern wilderness.

Arrival of the "North Star."?

THE ATLANTIC CABLE—ANOTHER TRIAL TO BE MADE.

The Liverpool letter to the London Mess.

Intelligence was received this day (July 5) per the telegraphic Telegraph Company, stating that the steamers *Niagara* and *Gorgon* had arrived at Queenstown with the news that the cable had parted on board the *Agamemnon*, when about 1,000 miles from the coast of Ireland, after paying out two hundred and fifty miles. The steamers had experienced bad weather, and would proceed after receiving a supply of coal. The *Agamemnon* had not arrived at Queenstown, but she was expected.

This information was received with unusual regret on the *Liverpool* exchange, but owing to the uncertain nature of the intelligence, it had little or no effect on the Stock Exchange. The contract in the Atlantic and Irish Channel has this year, most unfortunately, been the roughest ever known in June; and for some time past fears have been entertained that the squadron would meet with disasters.

From the York Reporter, July 5.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* attached to the squadron for the laying of the transatlantic cable, arrived in Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we cannot give or render such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to very extract. The *Agamemnon* and her consort the *Valorous*, and the *Niagara* and her consort the *Gorgon*, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1,500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, on the very speed of the vessels regulated by automatic arrangements the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea another expedition was overtaken by a *Sou'-Easter*, which continued without intermission nine days. On the seventh day of disastrous weather the ships, which had continued to keep together, had to part company, and the *Agamemnon* was obliged to stand before the wind for 36 hours; the contingent which, and a coil of the cable which she had on board, was lost. It is supposed that the captain for some time considered appropriation for her safety, and when the weather cleared up the waterways were found open, and one of her ports were broken. Two of her sailors were severely injured, and one of the mariners had his person brought hight. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship and intrepidity of her commander, Captain Preede, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52 deg. 2 min., long. 33 deg. 16 min. The *Niagara* rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of the figure-head, the great American eagle. All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out five and a half miles, owing to an accident on board the *Niagara* the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to pay out the cable a second time; but after they had each payed out forty miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately in this instance the telegraph must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to determine each to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cut off the end they lost for the 3rd time all communication with the bottom of the cable on the 29th. [illegible] the *Niagara* having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the third announcement was made upon Tuesday, the 29th, at nine o'clock P. M., that the electric current had ceased to flow. The two principle electricians, Mr. Hearly and Dr. Leeman, on board the *Niagara*, are inclined to believe that the accident occurred on board the *Agamemnon*, which, as it would only implicate a faulty arrangement of some of the apparatus, would still leave hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking whereas if the separation has occurred at the bottom, its effects will be greatly to damp, if not deter, the enterprising spirit of the directors from persevering in the gigantic project. Should nothing be heard of her consort, the *Niagara* will after coaling, proceed to her ocean station, having still on board about 1,200 miles of the cable, which strange to say, the vessel had retained a similar amount, while still part of the junction being completed, and about thirty per cent. for contingencies. In this last trial some 300 miles of the cable was lost, and when it is calculated that it was roughly estimated that the value of the cable is about £3000 a mile, it will be seen that the sacrifice up to the present has not been so enormous as might at first sight have been supposed.

Arrival of the "Europa."?

St. John's, N. F., July 26.

The royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Saturday, 17th inst., has passed Cape Race.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet would leave Queenstown on the 19th inst. The cable was successfully paid out from the Agamemnon for 335 miles, when the line parted in a depth of 2,000 fathoms. The Niagara picked up the end, and a splice was made, when 335 miles were paid out. The Niagara then proceeded with 22,000 miles, Agamemnon with 12,000 miles. A second attempt was made to lay the cable, but the line parted in 2,000 fathoms of water. Captain Bromage arrived at this port.

New York, July 26.

The Royal Washington correspondence, published on board the Great Eastern, was received by the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on the 24th. The Queen's letter to the President, which was sent to the Agamemnon, was received by the Niagara, which was lost on the expedition. The President's answer is carefully packed up.

Eight volunteers have been killed by the falling of the derrick. Mr. Canada Will Burn, who was under your Duke Bedford, Wilkes, has been appointed, and entered the Daughters, and the Queen's Bedford, Wilkes, and the Queen's Bedford, Wilkes, and the Queen's Bedford, Wilkes

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Who wadna fecht for Charlie.
Far Away Dear.
Bonnie Polka.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Waken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lands of the Forest.
Lest he gay Boys.
The Village Bla dan.
Come again dear dream.
The Caledonian National Hymn.
Then art my Joy.
The North Carolina Race.
Up for the Right.
Oh let me in the dark wash in.
The Fisherman's Adieu.
The Camptown Races.
Bothie Mac Sallie.
My Mary Anne.
Be Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
Thou'rt Fortune an before us Boys.

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AUGUST

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Law and Crime.

LADY BULWER AND INSANITY.

English ladies have been the means of bringing about several historic reforms in modern times. The horrible system of Algerine piracy, carried on with impunity in the face of all Christendom, existed for ages unchecked, until an English lady, the delight of London fashionable society, was captured on a Mediterranean summer cruise, with her husband, and carried off into Slavery in Barbary. Then London began to bestir itself; men of power and influence became disquieted, and said, "It might have been my own case!"—an exclamation which has ever been a stronger motive power towards reform than any other ever arising from the human heart. When this cry arose, on the occasion to which we refer, it resulted in the bombardment of Algiers, the liberation of thousands of Christian men and women from slavery, and the eternal abolition of the most anomalous terrorism ever known in the world; one of the weak over the strong—of barbarism over civilization. Again, our marriage laws, by which a slavery, scarcely inferior in bitterness to that of the Algerine captives, was inflicted upon hundreds of unfortunate English wives, were lately reformed, principally upon consideration of the unhappy case of a celebrated and still living English authoress, as related by herself. A third blot upon our civilization has been flagrantly demonstrated during the past week, and the victim is the unfortunate lady of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. It has also been known to all connected with our Metropolitan press, and probably to not a few beyond that well-informed class, that causes of dissension have induced a separation between the lady and the baronet. Sir Edward stood in this advantageous position, that while the lady was vehement and persistent in her accusations against him, he never deigned recrimination or reply, a fact which made journalists wary of comments upon the lady's published statements. Last week an announcement appeared in the journals to the effect that Lady Lytton had been incarcerated in a private lunatic asylum. This was followed, after the lapse of a day or two, by a statement that the friends of Lady Lytton had determined upon resorting to legal measures to obtain her release. Her *friends!* By whom then could her captivity have been projected and carried into execution? This question naturally arose, and the interest it excited was only increased by certain alleged details of her Ladyship's capture, as related by a local journal. According to the narrative published in the *Somerset Co. Gazette*, it appears that at Sir Edward Lytton's late re-election for Hertfordshire (rendered necessary by his acceptance of office as a Cabinet Minister), the lady, in pursuance of a previously-announced intention, presented herself upon the hustings and addressed the electors for upwards of a quarter of an hour, upon the subject of her own wrongs, real or imaginary received at his hands. Her appearance is said to have disconcerted the Baronet extremely. Since that period, Lady Lytton has been under the impression that she was still closely watched. On the 12th of June a person called in the report "Dr. Thompson," who seems, after all, to be no doctor at all, but a common apothecary, called upon Lady Lytton and requested an interview, which was granted. For five hours during which the conversation is said to have lasted, it was directed, on his part, to subjects calculated to arouse in the mind of the lady, emotions of intense anger and indignation.—Nevertheless, Lady Lytton, not unsuspicious of the event, preserved, during this long trial, unusual calmness. At length she inquired, "Is the farce ended? and, if not, how much longer is it to last?" "Doctor" Thompson answered, "It is ended, and your Ladyship will not from this hour hear any more of these painful matters." Lady Lytton was desired to put into writing certain terms upon which she was willing to desist from molestation of her husband; and, upon her compliance with this request, Mr. Thompson left, promising to see Sir Edward thereon. Lady Lytton, after the lapse of several days, having received no answer to her proposal, came up to London, and with two friends (ladies), called upon Mr. Thompson, who remarked that they had come rather early, and begged to appoint five o'clock in the evening to discuss the subject with them. They were punctual, and met at the house two policemen, two women, having the appearance of hospital nurses, and the keeper of a private lunatic asylum. She was constrained to enter a carriage at the door, and with one or two "gentlemen," and one of her friends was driven off to Brentford, where she was separated from her companion and imprisoned. Now, this certainly reads like a hard case for Lady Bulwer Lytton. Any part of it may be true or untrue, and no judgment ought to be formed upon the facts until proved before a competent tribunal. But, under that legal aspect in which alone it is our business here to view the subject, it matters not a straw whether the circumstances be true, if they be only possible. Of the actual state of Lady Lytton's mind, we have no evidence beyond the patent fact that she has recently written novels, which have been published, and that those who know her well declare her to be perfectly sane. But the grievance is not Lady Lytton's case so much as our own and that of the public in general.—Every man and woman among us, be it known, is liable to sudden incarceration amid the secret horrors of a private lunatic asylum, at the fiat-nance of any person interested in our removal who may be able to obtain, by any means whatever, the signature of two parties, of any or no principle, happening to be possessed of medical diploma. No judicial investigation, no ministerial warrant is necessary for year, or sale, capture and life-long imprisonment.—Who may escape, or upon have done, and all awful tales of revelations penetrated, and devices called into action to evade the machinery of visiting commissioners. Your Lordship will, of course, see at a glance, how excited, if not of an exciting nature, Bedlam; and, on the other side will appear in contradiction, a host of evidences, every one, if your tale be true, an accomplice defending himself and fellow-criminals. Nor is it even necessary, for your capture, that the certificate of your insanity be wilfully false. The disagreement of doctors is proverbial, and of all points there is none about which they disagree more, or know less, than that of insanity. From the highest to the humblest there is scarcely one whom, upon a partial investigation directed to that end, two obscure shop-keeping medical practitioners could not be found to declare insane. The *Edinburgh Review*, a few years since, published, in a remarkable article, a series of circumstances, tending to prove that the person in whose these combined must have been certainly mad, only this person was Dr. Samuel Johnston. From the foundation of Christianity itself, the best, wisest, and greatest of men have been held mad by individuals of more or less knowledge and influence. It is not necessary, nevertheless, on this account, to refrain from adopting proper measures as to the curative treatment; or, if necessary, the personal restriction of the insane. But let such means be taken, as the members of a civilized community have a right to demand, for the prevention not only of the fact, but of the suspicion of the fact, that persons in the reasonable possession of their faculties may be legally inclosed in dungeons, under privileged warders, removed beyond the reach of evidence, at the suggestion and by the contrivance of those whom private malice or interest may lead to the commission of a fearful but unpunishable crime.

Cherbourg; And its Meaning.

If there were a real alliance between the English and the French people; if those great nations lored each other so cordially that neither knaves, nor fools, nor interest, nor ambition, nor any considerations of policy could put disunion betwixt them; it would most unquestionably be a grand thing for Europe and for the world. But is there such an alliance? And do the English and French people really love each other?

It seems not. There was a time, at the first outbreak of the war against Russia, when such an alliance was possible; but, as the war proceeded, it became but too evident that it was better for England to fight alone than to fight with such an ally.—Alone the British forces might have taken Sebastopol within three months. Encumbered with the aid of France, and distracted by the counsels of an Imperial friend, who presumed to conduct the seige by telegrams from the Tuileries, it occupied two years to gain the Malakoff. At the end of that time our Imperial friend, having served his own purposes—filched all the "glory" that was fairly derivable from the feat—and being unable to raise another soldier or another thousand francs for the prosecution of the war, left his good friend England in the lurch, and proved to the dullest English man that the alliance, as far as France was concerned, was a hollow sham, and that this country had spent its treasure and shed the blood of its sons in vain. The war might have put Europe right, but owing to the conduct of France, it did nothing but put it more hopelessly wrong. Chivalrous and generous England, desired, in all honesty and simplicity, to be the friend and ally of France; but France by the instinct, the traditions, the prejudices, and the passions of her people, as well as by the overt acts and covert policy of the Emperor of her choice—repelled the proferred friendship, even when seeming to accept it; rejoiced at the humiliation of her copartner; shrunk from the sacrifices necessary to ensure the object for which she professed to strive;—and, having said to Europe and to mankind "*I* took the Malakoff, and England did nothing," retired amid a blaze of self-glorification. There has been no real alliance since that time; and, blink it and disguise it as we may, there will and can be no real alliance until the whole circumstances of Europe are changed; until France ceases to be jealous of England, or to dwell on the embittered remembrances of Waterloo; and until the rulers of France, whether they be Emperors, Kings, Presidents or Dictators, learn the true place of their country in the European system, and the duties they owe to the people whom they govern.

The approaching visit of Queen Victoria to the fortress and arsenal of Cherbourg will not remove the growing mistrust of the two nations. Why should the Queen of Great Britain visit such a place? We all know what Cherbourg is, and what it means. We all know for what purpose it was planned; for what purposes, through six generations, and amid the fortunes and misfortunes of three dynasties and five Republics it has been brought to completion. The purpose was avowed by Louis XIV. as well as Napoleon I. Though Napoleon III. is not a man to avow anything, his nonavowal signifies nothing. He has a proverbial talent for silence, and when he holds his tongue it causes men to think. It is of no use to say that Cherbourg is not intended as a means of offence against England. If it be not, it is the most costly and stupid folly ever perpetrated by man or nation.—As a great military power, one of the greatest in the world, France is fully able to cope with any enemies that may be raised against her from the land-ward side, or from her Mediterranean and Biscayan sea-frontier. As a naval power she can drive no enemy but England; and if it be not as a menace to, and a means of aggression against England, Cherbourg is as utterly useless and purposeless as a castle in the air or a fortress in Cloudland. We do not suppose the French to entertain the wicked as well as absurd notion of invading England without ground of quarrel. Neither do we believe that any grounds of quarrel now exist; but what we do suppose and what we know is, that the French entertain the opinion that the natural antagonism of the two nations is such that subject of quarrel must arise, and ought to arise; and that under such circumstances, it is the duty of France to be prepared to strike a great blow decisive at once and for ever, and by the crowning humiliation of that Waterloo which France can neither forgive nor forget. In fact, the French do not believe in the permanent peace or alliance of the two nations. The memory of Waterloo and other gory phantoms stand in the way. This state of feeling is highly explosive;—and though we at home in England may be perfectly quiet, and as peaceably disposed as all sensible people ought to be, we have no security against our neighbour's gunpowder, or our neighbour's antics with lighted torches.

Why, again let us ask, should the Queen of England visit such a place? Is it from motives of policy or of politeness; or is it due to the impulse of mere curiosity? The policy is not easy to understand. The politeness under the circumstances, is a farce and a make-believe that deceives neither the recipient nor the renderer. The curiosity is more inteligible. Queen Victoria, who likes to see everything that is to be seen—from General Tom Thumb to the newest revival at the Princess' Theatre—who enjoys herself by mingling in all the innocent gaities of her people, who shows her good humoured countenance everywhere and who takes a personal interest in all the doings of her contemporaries, may have a feminine and very natural curiosity to see this formidable Cherbourg of which she has heard so much. Her people will not stand in the way of her gratification. By all means let her go. Let it be understood through the length and breadth of Europe, what her visit means, and let those who go with her—her Ministers and her Counsellors, her Generals and her Admirals, her Lords and Ladies of the Bedchamber—use their eyes, so that they may be severally able to inform the whole people when they return, of the strength and efficacy of the weapon which our polite acquaintance keeps at his side in readiness for the hour when with or without warning he may be converted into our opponent. By all means let Queen Victoria go. The grim Emperor may mean to be practically facetious by showing her the strength at his command. It is possible, too, that his silent Majesty may find a tongue on the occasion, to convey that he in reality has reason to dread, among the possibilities or probabilities of his position, an invasion of France on the part of England, quite as much as England has reason to dread a similar invasion on his part. But Queen Victoria, we should think will be able to match him either in facetiousness or in argument. Grim she cannot be, for Nature and all feminine graces have rendered that impossible, but to a stern irony of the Emperor she may, with playful laughter, show him the "Fleet of Honour" that accompanies her, and oppose the invitation that he shall in a month or two hence, inspect a Channel Fleet of sufficient force to render Cherbourg useless, or to operate upon it with as deadly a certainty as that with which the combined forces of the two nations operated on the still greater arsenal and fort of Sebastopol.

All Europe is rotten; and France is its rottenest portion. Whether France is ever again to be sound is for time to determine; but England, strong in wealth, in resources in courage, in freedom, and in loyalty, is secure against all things but sudden assault. That such an assault should ruin France, and not England, is no reason why England should not save herself from the annoyance, and France from the humiliation, of making it. So let us thank Napoleon III. for showing our Queen his fortress; and let us return the courtesy by showing him our fleet—FULLY MANNED.—*Illus. London News.*

Massacre at Jeddah.

From the London Illustrated News.

Eight hundred, or even three hundred years ago, Christian hated Mussulmin with an intensity of hatred, aversion and scorn difficult to understand in our day. Their mutual ill-will was envenomed by fear; and intensified by theological as well as by political and military rancour. But with the decadence of the Turkish power in Europe the feeling in the minds of the Christian population has been gradually dying away, and little of it now remains but a mild form of contemptuous indifference. But not so with the Mussulman. Turk, Arab, and Persian, alike detest the Christian; and, even when they fawn to him in dread of his power, look upon him in their "heart of hearts" as an unclean dog, to rid the earth of whom would be doing God good service. Since the commencement of the great struggle in the Crimea—when the Sultan was thought by the ultra-orthodox believers of his own dominions, as well as by the rival dominion of Persia, to have degraded himself, his nation, and his faith, by accepting the alliance of Giaours—there has been more or less commotion in the Mussulman mind throughout all Asia, Europe and Africa. The War with Persia, and the Rebellion and Mutiny in India, if not caused, were exasperated, and perhaps expedited, by this animosity of old date. Christianity teaches that we should love our enemies; and Christian nations, acting upon the precept, may get so far in obedience to it as to cease hitting the Mahometans, though it is exceedingly doubtful whether many Christians, out of the cloister, ever get so far as love to them, except in a very faint, shadowy, and abstract manner. But the creed of Mahomet teaches no love. It enjoins, as a positive duty, to hate and to exterminate the unbeliever; and Asiatics, who have as much sincerity for hating as Falstaff had for sinking, need no prompting from the Koran to show their detestation of Christians; to cherish it when it is unsafe to avow it; and to feel malignancy and vindictiveness burn when they cringe and flatter. The cowardly massacre of Christians at Jeddah, with the details of which Europe has been shocked during the week, is but another proof of the cruel inveteracy of the vulgar Mahometan mind, and of the antagonism of the races and religions of which they are the representatives. Jeddah is the port of the holy city of Mecca. At Mecca itself no Christians are tolerated, and no one can obtain admittance except in disguise, and at the hazard of his life; but at Jeddah a few Christians, including the British and French Consuls, have been allowed to establish themselves. From a misunderstanding, which appears to have first arisen from the hauling down of the Ottoman flag from a British vessel that had no right to hoist it, and the substitution of the British flag, the Arab population, previously excited by the appearance in the harbour of the British war-steamer, the *Cyclops*, lately sent to the Red Sea for the purpose of taking soundings, suddenly, and without warning, surrounded the houses of the unsuspecting Christians. Avoiding the use of firearms, lest the Commander of the *Cyclops* should have suspicion of treachery, and arming themselves with knives and clubs only, the mob of Jeddah murdered every Christian on whom they could lay hands, including Mr. Page, the acting English Consul; Mr. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife; and eighteen other unfortunate and unoffending persons. Twenty-four others took refuge in the house of Captain Pullen, the Commander of the *Cyclops*; and these were only allowed to escape with their lives upon the condition extorted from Captain Pullen, by Namik Pasha, that he would not bring the artillery of the *Cyclops* to bear upon the town. Such is a short summary of this bloody business, full details of which are reported in letters from Alexandria of the 6th and 7th instant.

How should the British Government act in this case? Such an atrocity is not possible in Europe, or, if possible by an outbreak of popular frenzy, would be dealt with on European principles. But in Asia, if we are to prevent such atrocities in future, we must deal with the offenders in the Asiatic manner. We must not temper Justice with Mercy, but we must temper Mercy with Justice, and strike such a blow as shall make all Asia ring with the terrible recital of our avenging power. It were to be wished that no circumstances had prevented the gratification of the fierce desire that arose in the breast of every man on board of the *Cyclops* as soon as he was made acquainted with the dastardly villany of which the people of Jeddah had been guilty, and that Captain Pullen had laid the offending city in ashes, and left not one stone standing upon another within its whole circuit. But he is not to be blamed for the restraint which he put upon himself, for he thereby saved the lives of twenty-four innocent Europeans, and only postponed a chastisement which the delay must make more signal and condign. To go through diplomatic forms on an occasion like this, or to trust to the authority of the Sultan or of the local authorities to deal with the assassins, is but to lose character through the whole East—to invite insult, outrage, and murder, and to lay up a store of misery for future use. If the punishment of Jeddah and its vile people be not sufficient, the holy city itself must be made to receive an adequate number of armed and invincible "Giaours." A humiliation like this would teach all Islam a lesson that at the present moment it seems most urgently to need—that both the Might and the Right are with Christendom, and that, Christians as we are, we cannot treat the perpetrators and abettors of such atrocious villanies as honourable enemies, but as outlaws and murderers, or wild beasts. So foul a crime requires a merciless retribution; and, if the Government of Great Britain do not immediately exact and inflict it, we may as well give up the navigation of the Red Sea and the use of the Overland Route to India, and confine ourselves to Europe and America.

The following letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th, gives some details of this horrible affair:—

About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice-Consul at Jeddah was suddenly attacked, and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia), who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body into pieces. The house was then pillaged; the servants and two dragomen were assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust into her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, eighteen years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. This latter is a Mussulman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment. They soon returned to the charge. One of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless; but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who arrived this evening, in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were insulted in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty-three persons succeeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing themselves into the sea, swam to the English steam dispatch-boat, which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of forty-five, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brother Save, twelve persons (including the three brothers) have been murdered. The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 5,000.

At the time of these occurrences the Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca, with the troops under his command. He left only 100 men in the garrison. At his return he caused 300 of the mutineers to be arrested, and he sent to the Christians, who had taken refuge on board the *Cyclops* a sum of 6,000 piastres. The commander of this vessel has appointed Consuls *ad interim*, and proclaimed their installation by a salute of guns. The English flag was again hoisted, and the Turkish authorities attended the ceremony.

Various reasons have been assigned for this fierce fanatical outbreak. The general opinion is that the event has been in preparation for a long time. The Arab population believes, in its ignorance, that since the Eastern war the influence of the Sultan is becoming greater than before. The populace sing ballads in Arabic and Turkish, which breathe hatred of the Christians.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Dorion to move the resolution of which he had given notice (but which did not appear on the notice paper) on the Seat of Government.

Mr. DORION intimated his belief that the resolution would be moved by the hon. member for Portneuf (Mr. Thibaudeau).

Mr. THIBAUDEAU then moved and proposed the following resolution;—"That an humble Address be presented to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, to represent that this House is duly grateful to Her Majesty for complying with the Address of Her Canadian Parliament, praying Her Majesty to select a permanent Seat of Government; but that this House deeply regrets that the City which Her Majesty has been advised to select, is not acceptable to a large majority of the Canadian people."

Mr. SCOTT (Ottawa) submitted that this motion was not in order. It was the same resolution moved as an amendment on Friday week on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, and having been brought forward once could not be again introduced.

The SPEAKER said the motion was identical with that which had already been rejected by the House, and could not be put in its present shape. He therefore ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. DUFRESNE asked why the hon. member for Montreal had not brought up his second resolution, praying the Queen to name Montreal as the future capital of Canada?

Mr. DORION said that as the first motion had been declared out of order, and as Ottawa had been fixed upon as the Seat of Government, he did not intend to move in favor of Montreal.

Mr. BROWN—What, now may those gentlemen who declared they had the assurance of the Government that this question could be brought up again? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said it would almost appear that there had been a combination between the member for Portneuf (Mr. Thibaudeau) and the senior member for Montreal, that this motion should be brought up in such a shape as to compel the Speaker to rule it out of order.

Mr. MORIN remarked that it appeared far more likely there had been a combination for this purpose amongst the members on the Ministerial benches.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said the hon. member for Terrebone, too, had lately made a political alliance with the senior member for Montreal, and called upon him to avow it.

Mr. MORIN—So I do. (Hear, hear.) And so does the hon. member for Portneuf.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE went on to say that the Government conceived it their duty to carry out the arrangement come to last Parliament.

Mr. FOLEY said this ought to have been stated the other night. On that occasion, the Attorney General for Lower Canada gave the House an assurance that the subject could come up again in a proper shape.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said the Attorney General for Lower Canada was right in what he declared the other night—that it was the duty of the Government to afford the House every opportunity of examining the subject. It was surprising that a question such as this should, for local considerations, induce some members of the House to withdraw their support from the Government, and be considered a strange that the hon. member for Terrebone should have accused the Government with connivance to prevent discussion. Why did not the hon. member for Terrebone himself move in the matter, and bring before the House a proper resolution? The hon. member for Portneuf might have so altered the motion as to have prevented its being ruled out; in proof of which he quoted from the rules of the House of Commons:—"After a notice of motion has been given, the terms thereof may be altered by the member when he moves it."

Mr. THIBAUDEAU said the Speaker had declared the substance of the motion to be the same as that already rejected, and he did not see how he could have altered it, so as to have made it in order and preserved the sense.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said it was not within his province to inform the hon. member how the motion could have been framed so as to have been in order. The reprobation cast upon the Government of having attempted to prevent discussion, had been unjust; and did they not carry out the decision of the Imperial authorities, they would deserve the condemnation of the House.

Mr. DORION denied, in the most positive terms, having continued with the hon. member for Portneuf to bring up, in a certain manner, the motion which had been made.

When the motion was last before the House, it was voted against by several members, because an assurance had been given them by members of the Administration, that the question could come up again. (Hear, hear.) Next day, the Clerk of Routine Records informed him that his motion had been struck off the notice-paper, because he considered that the vote taken on the question on the motion for going into Committee of Supply had disposed of it. The motion having been restored, he (Mr. Dorion) was taunted the fact of Ministerial members—not one, but three—who had charged him with taking off the motion, as that the question might not come up again. He then determined to aid, by every means in his power, in again bringing up the question; and he stated the other day, when a meeting of members on the Seat of Government took place, that though he would not himself again bring it up, because it had been already rejected, he would assist any other member in introducing it. And when the House met to-day, he called the Speaker's attention to the omission of the notice from the paper. He would, therefore, leave the House to judge whether the Ministry were not more open to the charge of having broken faith with the House in saying that the motion could come up again, than he was to the charge of having abandoned the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. CARTIER asked whether the matter was not arranged between the member for Montreal and the member for Portneuf, at the caucus?

Mr. DORION—The hon. member for Portneuf came to me about half an hour before the recess to-night, and asked me to take the matter up. I told him I would not take it up, and on his expressing a wish to do so, I told him where he might find the motion.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER would not any longer consent to be tricked by the hon. member. When the question was brought up last week, he had declared his willingness to have a perfect and full examination on the subject. The Government was quite ready to have had the subject discussed, and they had reason to believe the member for Montreal was sincere, but how had he acted? He said that out of deference to the House he would not propose a motion which had once been rejected, yet he would allow another person to do so, though he did not wish it. The hon. member had acted in such a way as to throw the blame of his want of candour on the Government. Why did not the member for Iberville (Mr. Laberge) bring up his own motion? The Government had thrown no obstacles in the way of the discussion.

Mr. GOWAN—I rise to a point of order. Is there any motion before the Chair?

The SPEAKER—There is no motion before the chair?

Mr. GOWAN—Then I call upon you Mr. Speaker to maintain the rules of the House. (Oh! oh!)

The SPEAKER—(to Mr. Thibaudeau, who had taken the floor)—The hon. gentleman will proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THIBAUDEAU denied that there had been any combination or plot between Mr. Dorion and himself. From the present appearance of matter, it seemed far more probable that there had been a plot on the part of the hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial benches. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Thibaudeau then proceeded to state that nothing was said at the caucus about his taking up the motion, and that the member for Montreal had correctly explained that the proposition for him (Mr. Thibaudeau) to introduce the motion made by himself.

Hon. Mr. HARWOOD—I beg to move, "That it be resolved that this House humbly prays Her Majesty to reconsider the decision she has been advised to make, and to name Quebec as the future capital of Canada." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN rose to a question of order. Was it competent for a member, half an hour after a motion had been ruled out of order, to propose another motion on the same subject, but of a totally different character?

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said he understood the member for Montreal had left his resolutions to be brought forward by any other member of the House who chose to take charge of them. The second resolution had not been brought before the House this session, and the member for Vaudreuil (Mr. Harwood) had taken up this resolution, and simply substituted the word "Quebec" for the word "Montreal."

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion, inasmuch as it had not been taken up in the form in which Mr. Dorion had placed it upon the notice paper, was out of order.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNKIN then moved the same resolution, with the exception of naming Montreal, instead of Quebec, as the permanent Seat of Government, and went on to speak of the indecency of seeking to upset the Queen's decision, saying the result would be to continue the alternate system, which he abominated above everything else.

Mr. BROWN raised the point of order, whether the hon. gentleman should be allowed to speak against his own motion.

Mr. DUNKIN wished to be heard to the end. He considered Montreal the best place; and, if that failed, he was prepared to abide by the Queen's decision. Mr. D. proceeded to review the history of the Seat of Government question, and Mr. Dorion's motion in reference thereto during this session, declaring his impression that Mr. Dorion's course was intended to give currency to the idea that the proceedure of the Government was a tricky one. The motion he had now moved was substantially that, of which Mr. Dorion had originally given notice, which was much better than that moved in amendment to the Supplies. If they simply told Her Majesty that her decision was a bad one, it was an insult.—But if they asked her to reconsider her decision, and named another place, it was in effect throwing her that the circumstances under which they originally asked her to decide no longer existed, and that the Provincial Parliament had at length agreed among themselves, which they were unable to do before. Mr. Dunkin continued to speak at some length in favour of the superior claims of Montreal over Ottawa to be the Seat of Government.

Mr. R. SCOTT raised the point of order, that this motion had already been virtually decided.

The SPEAKER decided that it was in order.

Mr. BROWN and Hon. Mr. CAUCHON rose almost simultaneously, but it was decided that Mr. Brown was first. He said it appeared that the House was once more launched on the *Mare Magnum* of the Seat of Government question. Where it was to end no one could tell. But he thought there could be no doubt of this, that if a vote could have been taken deliberately without regard to party feelings, an immense majority would have declared in favor of the motion of the hon. member for Montreal the other night that Ottawa was one of the best places in Canada, which should be selected as the Seat of Government. (Hear, hear.) And he believed that as regarded the vast majority of the people of this country, the decided feeling prevailed that one of the most unhappy selections had been made which could have been made in the circumstances. His own opinion remained the same as before, that in the present state of the Colony, it was utterly absurd to fix upon a permanent Seat of Government, until the great questions now in dispute, affecting the relations of the two sections of the Province, were settled. Whatever view hon. gentlemen might take of the questions of Representation by Population, a Federal Union, or a repeal of the Union, no hon. gentleman in favor of any one of these remedies for our existing evils, could feel that the time had arrived for fixing a permanent Seat of Government. And, especially in the present state of the finances, with an expenditure far above our revenue, every one must feel that it would be exceedingly imprudent to spend an enormous sum of money on permanent buildings, when we had such buildings already in several places, where the Government could be comfortably carried on in the meantime. It was evident that the city of Ottawa was most unsuitable to be the permanent Seat of Government for the whole Province.—The Seat of Government ought to be on the regular course of travel, on the highway of traffic through the Province, at a place where members would have an opportunity of meeting with their constituents, and especially where the eye of the people would be on the Legislature. Ottawa was the last place that would be selected with a view to these considerations. If there they would have to legislate under local influences almost entirely, and not under those which should surround the Legislature of a great country like this.—The Government had to-night for the first time distinctly announced their intentions.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—I used the same words the other night as I did this evening.

Mr. BROWN said the hon. gentleman had failed to convey the same impression to the House. Did not the member for Lambton small him (Mr. Brown) for assuring the House that that would be the last opportunity that would be given of deliberately discussing the question, and the Government did not contradict him. Had the Commissioner of Crown Lands spoken out as clearly then as he did to-night, he was satisfied that the non-confidence in the policy of the Government would have been declared by a considerable majority. (Hear, hear.) Under all the circumstances he thought the House must be convinced that we were not now in a position to carry out the decision of Mr. Lebouchere or some one behind Mr. Lebouchere, in favor of a place which had always got the smallest vote in this House of any that had been named. He believed we were now approaching a settlement of the difficulties which divided us in the Legislature and out of it. Every one who had observed the course of events this session especially, must be satisfied that the settlement of those questions could not be much longer delayed, and he thought the best course that could now be adopted, was to stop all action as to the Seat of Government for the present. Unless this were done, the Government would go on spending money at Ottawa, and when the House assembled next session they would find it was too late to stop it. He, therefore, moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" in the original motion be struck out, and the following substituted—"an humble Address be presented to the Governor General praying his Excellency that no action may be taken towards the erection of buildings in the City of Ottawa for the permanent accommodation of the Government and the Legislature, or for the removal of the public departments to that City." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIERCE moved in amendment to the amendment the substitution of the following—"That in the opinion of this House the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of the Government of the Province."

Mr. GOWAN thought that Ottawa possessed greater elements of prosperity than other cities mentioned. It possessed great water power, far greater than either Montreal or Toronto, and it would be the largest manufacturing city in British North America. The member for Toronto ridiculed the military aspect of the question. He (Mr. Gowan) recollected the outcry the member for Toronto raised on the militia question, but surely if the House had decided that a militia was necessary to the country, that the position of the capital in a military point of view ought to be regarded. Much had been said of one race over-riding the other; but if the Seat of Government was fixed at Ottawa, neither priest nor parson, neither Frenchman nor Englishman, would have any advantage over each other. He contended that we were bound in honour to abide by the decision of the Queen. Had that decision been in favor of Quebec, Toronto or Montreal, the members from those places who condemned it, would have stood by. He went for Ottawa, and would vote against the amendment of the hon. member for Berthier.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE read from the *Globe* to show that he had declared on a former occasion that the Government would carry out the Queen's decision.

Col. PLAYFAIR spoke in favor of abiding by the Queen's decision, both on account of the commercial and military position of Ottaw

stood to become a great city. It had been built up by the lumber trade and that alone. Time, it might be said that land had been cleared and wheat was now grown; but no one ever believed for one moment that vessels would ever go up to Ottawa to ship grain; all must see that Montreal was the highest point that could be reached. The naming of a place as a Seat of Government and the moving of the Legislature there, would not create a population or open out the country. It had not done so at Washington, neither would it do so in Ottawa. His opinion was that the capital ought to be placed in the centre of intelligence and commerce.

Hon. Mr. Merritt said if members of the Legislature did not understand the opinions of their constituents before they come to the Seat of Government, they stood little chance of learning them afterwards. Therefore he did not pay much attention to the argument which said that the capital ought to be placed in large cities. He was in favour at present of the perambulating system, the Government came down to the House and stated calmly and fully the difficulties surrounding the question, asked Parliament to submit the matter to the Queen, and appropriate a certain sum of money for the erection of buildings in such a place as Her Majesty might fix upon. They passed a law, and the decision of the Queen upon the subject submitted to Her Majesty having been made known, it was the duty of the Government to carry out the law and make Ottawa the Seat of Government, as soon as the proper accommodations were provided there for receiving the Government. The amendment of the member for Berthier (Mr. Piche) would serve no good purpose; and if it was carried to, it would be a decided vote against the proposition for making Montreal the Seat of Government. In the rudest and most disrespectful way it declared the Queen had made a mistake. He should vote against both amendments, as well as the original motion, because he was in favour of upholding the decision of the Queen.

Mr. Thibaudeau said that last year, the Provincial Secretary had taken in hand the interests of the City of Montreal; but this year they were attended to by the member for Drummond and Arthabaska. He had not put a notice upon the paper, but had had one lying in his desk all the session, so worded that it would please everybody.—He (Mr. Dorion) gave notice of his resolutions in the way most beneficial for the city of Montreal. He had never been blind enough to suppose that if he came here and proposed Montreal instead of Ottawa, he would be able to get a vote in its favour. Why did he not move in favour of Montreal to-night? Because he knew well that the Speaker's decision would be as it was—that he would declare the matter had already been decided. The only way to get a vote in favour of Montreal was to set aside Ottawa first, and when that was done, then Montreal came fairly in competition with other cities. He was well aware that if the two motions in amendment were lost, the city of Montreal was lost also. He was, therefore, willing to adopt the member for Berthier's amendment, and would take the responsibility of so doing. He was not afraid, and he hoped other members from the district of Montreal alone would not be afraid by any idea that Montreal would be entirely set aside, merely because the House might affirm that Ottawa was not to be the Seat of Government. He assured those who had the interests of Montreal at heart that they might vote for the member for Berthier's motion, and at the same time feel perfectly assured that the name of Montreal might come in as well as any name hereafter. At all events for the adverse vote which is now to be recorded, he was not to be held accountable; that responsibility would rest upon the member for Drummond and Arthabaska, as it did last year upon the Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Cartier made a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. Drummond hoped the decision of the Queen would be sustained. He was well pleased with the speech of the Attorney General, but could wish that the Government had stated their determination to carry out at all risks the selection which had been made. [Several Voices—They have done so.]

Mr. Dunkin attempted again to speak, but was met with loud cries of "spoke," "spoke," from all sides, and gave way.

The division was then taken on Mr. Piche's amendment. Yeas, 64. Nays, 50.

Mr. W. F. Powell, (Ottawa) then moved—"That in the opinion of this House the city of Quebec ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government of this Province."

Mr Brown said he thought the House could not entertain any doubt as to the character of the vote first given—that it was an express disapproval of the whole policy of the Government on this question. The Attorney General had told us that even if this vote were carried, it would have no practical effect. It had been carried. 64 to 50 had declared that the policy of the hon. gentleman opposite should not be carried out; and it was for the members of the House to say whether they would allow their vote to be rendered a nullity. In order to test the sense of the House, he begged to move, seconded by Mr. Dorion, that the House now adjourn.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said the hon. member for Toronto in order to get an expression of the opinion of the House, had moved that it do now adjourn. He (Mr. Macdonald) would accept the challenge.—If the majority of the House were in favour of an adjournment, the Ministry would consider that the Government had not been taken out of their hands.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon said that if the member who had voted in favour of Mr. Piche's amendment were serious in their desires, they would carry the motion for adjournment. If the House negatived the motion it would stultify itself.

Hon. Mr. Drummond thought that the hon. member for Toronto had not done well in making the motion for adjournment as there were some gentlemen who from the position of the question, would not be able to vote want of confidence at the present moment, when they might do so at another time. He himself believed that the Government was without any fixed policy, but at the same time he could not vote against them for carrying out that policy of which he himself approved. He was bound to vote against the motion for adjournment, but he wished it to be perfectly understood that his vote was not to be considered a vote of confidence. He believed that if they had brought all their influence to bear on the point, that the amendment of Mr. Piche would not have carried. He was afraid that there was not a cordial desire among them to carry out the Queen's decision. When he called upon the Government to carry out this decision, he did not look upon it that a vote of this kind was to do away with the law. (Oh! oh!) He thought the plain duty of the Government at the present moment was to obtain a decided expression of opinion against this motion, and in favour of the law from the Upper House.

Mr. Dorion said he thought that the member for Sherbrooke had just given the reason which ought to induce him to vote for the adjournment. He declared that the Government had sacrificed the interests of his city, in not using their influence, as they might, in favour of the Queen's decision. The fact was that the Administration wanted to shirk the responsibility which they had already taken upon the major question, and to throw it upon the motion of adjournment.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte said that when the member for Toronto moved the adjournment, he declared that he did so to test whether the Government were possessed of the confidence of the House or not. The hon. member for Sherbrooke had said that the Government had not used all their influence in favour of the Queen's decision. Had not the Government stated that they would carry out the law which fixed the Seat of Government at Ottawa, and he (Mr. Sicotte) while a member of the Government, would never give his consent to any undue influence being used to support that Government. The Attorney General West had declared himself that he would have preferred another place than Ottawa, and probably other members of the Government would also have preferred other places. There was a division upon the question among the Opposition themselves. But that was not the question. The question which was put by the hon. member for Toronto was mainly that the vote given by the House was a vote of want of confidence on the policy of the Ministry with regard to the Seat of Government; and the Government would not have done its duty had they not accepted the challenge the moment it was given.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said that a more direct condemnation of any Government had not been manifested for years in the House. (Hear, hear.) Here was a policy enunciated by an administration of which the Attorney General was a prominent member; five months of this session had passed by, and only vague indications of the course the Government would pursue, had been given but the moment it had been announced that a vote of want of confidence had [illegible] The question was this, "Was the policy of the Government such as to command the confidence of the House." Then could the decision be taken in any other light than as a vote of want of confidence. Any Government after the vote was taken which had a true sense of its position would instantly have moved the adjournment of the House. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Powell (Ottawa) was satisfied with the conduct of the Government on this question; but the conduct of the Opposition would show Ottawa people what they had to expect from them.

Mr. Ross was bound to say that a motion of adjournment did not amount to a question of confidence; and he should vote for the adjournment. (Hear, hear.) If the Government could not sufficiently command the House as to carry out the decision of the Queen, it was for them to consider whether they ought not to retire. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from Mr. Roblin and Mr. Cimon,

The vote was taken on the motion for adjournment which was negatived by 61 to 50.

Mr. Cimon moved that the debate be adjourned.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 67 to 36.

Mr. Turcotte moved the adjournment of the House.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon asked if the question could be brought up again to-morrow or any other day. (No, no.) Many members had given their votes to prevent the Government being taken to Ottawa, but not with the intention of leaving the question where it at present stood.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that the sense of the House having been taken upon the motion proposed against the Ministry, it was now a matter of no moment to them whether the House adjourned or not.

Mr. Brown said that, if the Attorney General was satisfied with the response just given by the House, he was very easily satisfied. Those who had hitherto been his friends had risen and declared they had no confidence in his Administration, and the very men who had supported the Ministry up to the very last minute, had been loudest in their condemnation. Was the hon gentleman really satisfied with his position? Were his Lower Canada colleagues satisfied as their supporters day after day deserted them, and condemning the course the Government had taken upon almost every question that came before the House?—Were they satisfied with the condemnation of their policy with regard to the Seat of Government? They had told the House that an appeal had been made to the Queen—they had dwelt upon the sacredness of her Majesty's decision—and yet they had not the courage to say whether they would stand or fall by that decision. If, after the events of that night, the Attorney General was satisfied, he had a very low estimate, indeed, of the position which the leader of the Government should occupy. (Cheers.)

Atty. Gen. Macdonald was quite as capable of judging what course it was fitting the Ministry should pursue, as the hon. member for Toronto. He was ready to stand or fall by any policy the Government had assumed. But, as he had already stated, the Government had no policy upon the Seat of Government question. Parliament resolved to submit the matter to the Queen, and by her Majesty's decision, the Government must abide. Therefore the hon. member for Toronto had wasted his breath to no good purpose. This was no seeking of the Administration, which had just been sustained on a motion of want of confidence, although it was brought on by the Opposition when they knew that many of the Ministerial members were absent. (Ironical cries of "Hear, hear!")

Dr. Connor asked the Ministry whether, in the face of this vote, they intended to go to Ottawa.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—You have just voted want of confidence in the Government, and, therefore, you have no right to ask the question. (Oh! oh!)

Dr. Connor—The Attorney General had not long since told them that the vote went for nothing. But was it respectful to the House that, when a member rose and asked if it was the intention of the Government to carry out the decision of the Queen, the Attorney General should give the curt reply, "You have voted want of confidence, and therefore, you have no right to ask the question?" (Cheers.) The country would know how to estimate such discourteous conduct. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Daly spoke in favour of Ottawa being the Seat of Government.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said it was impossible to conclude the discussion on this question to-night. The House evidently would not be satisfied that the session should close before this matter was settled; and he blamed the Government for not having before now carried out the Queen's decision.

The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 95 to 5, and

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

Thursday, July 29.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes after ten o'clock.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald then rose and said,—The Government have taken into consideration the adverse vote of the House last night, and have felt it to be their duty to offer their resignations to the Governor General. Those resignations have been accepted, and we now only hold office till our successors have been appointed. This course must have been anticipated as the result of the action of the House last night, in adopting the motion of the hon. member for Berthier. The Legislature had by an Act of Parliament made an appropriation for the erection of public buildings at whatever place might be selected by her Majesty, and it was to all intents and purposes the law of the land. We felt as a Government we could only take the course which any Government placed in like circumstances would have been bound to do—that the law of the land being so, the Government must carry it out. The House, on the motion of the member for Berthier, resolved last night that the law of the land should not be carried out. It was simply a resolution of the House that the exercise of her prerogative by her Majesty, made at the request of the Legislature, was a mistake, and that she had chosen the wrong place. It did not even ask her to re-consider her choice, and did not assign any reason why her decision should not be carried out, but simply stated—in a manner which I characterized last night as an act of discourtesy and rudeness to her Majesty—that we having asked her to select a place, and she having done so at our request, she has made a mistake. We had to consider then what our future course must be in consequence of that resolution of the House. We considered that the law of the land declared that Ottawa was the place, and that we were bound to carry it out. The House declared we should not carry it out, and we stood in this position, that we must either commit a breach of what we considered the law of the land, or act in opposition to the will of a majority of this House, a majority of 14. We came to the conclusion that the confidence of our position was so much deteriorated by that vote, that we could not, with respect to ourselves or advantage to the country, continue to hold our offices, a considerable number of those who have usually supported the Government having taken that strong view, and joined in the vote that her Majesty has made a wrong selection. Those are the grounds on which we have resigned. I may add that subsequent to that vote, there was another by which the action of the member for Toronto, who leads the Opposition, was made a test question. Upon that the Government had a majority, but we could not conceal from ourselves that several gentlemen who had formerly accorded their support to the Government, had now withdrawn, and therefore in all the circumstances, we thought right and due to ourselves, and due to this House, to offer our resignations. The Attorney General East reminds me that as the motion of the member for Berthier merely stated that Her Majesty had made a wrong selection, and did not recommend any other place, it had the effect of preventing the selection of any place whatever. With these explanations, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—This is not the time to make any remarks on the position of the Government. Last night I viewed the vote in the same light in which the Attorney General has characterized it to-day. The House distinctly manifested want of confidence in a very important step which the Government had taken, and to which they still remained pledged, and the Administration are now sensible that the position in which that vote places them required that they would tender their resignations to the Governor General with whom is vested the authority and prerogatives of calling to his Councils those who, he considers, possess the confidence of the country. I think the Administration have acted properly in submitting their resignation, when they found the voice of the country was against them on a very important branch of their policy, and the explanations of the Attorney General are clear and distinct. But I do not think he should have taunted his side of the House with offering an insult to the Queen. It is not offering the Queen an insult to stand by our rights, for the Queen can have no object in forcing a Seat of Government upon this country. She merely deferred to the wish of this Legislature that she should select a place, and the House has said that the place selected was not the most suitable.

Mr. Dorion—I do not desire to offer any remark except on one point. The Attorney General has characterized the vote of last night as an insult to her Majesty, the resolution implied no such thing. It is not an address to the Queen telling her she was mistaken, but a mere resolution that Ottawa should not be the place. It was no more an insult to the Queen than when some years ago it was declared that Kingston was not the right place—the Queen having as much selected Kingston then as Ottawa now. Nor was it any more an insult to the Queen than when it was declared that Montreal was not the place. No one then said it was an insult to her Majesty to declare that Montreal was not the right place to be the Seat of Government.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—The hon. gentleman is taking an unusual course.—The Government give explanations and retire, and when their places are filled then will be the time for discussion.

Mr. Dorion—I had no desire to raise any discussion, but merely to prevent the impression going abroad, that the House acquiesced in the charge that its vote of last night was an insult to her Majesty.

The motion was then agreed to and the House adjourned till three o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

MR. BROWN SENT FOR.

Mr. Brown, shortly after the rising of the House, was sent for by His Excellency, and charged with the formation of a new Administration.

China.

From the Correspondence of the London News.

Canton, May 21, 1858.

The attacks and rumours of attacks have all died away since my last: the Cantonese are as polite as could be wished, though they are still searched at the gates. From the north every piece of intelligence is a perfect Chinese puzzle. One report says that the forts at the entrance to the Peiho had been attacked, that fighting was going on, that the Provisional Battalion of Marines had been sent for, &c., &c. The next report has it that peace was certain; that the Emperor was most tractable; and at last that the fleet are not well within sight of land; and, besides, the view is considerably obstructed by clouds of fine sand when the wind blows from the north. The only certain news is that part of the 65th Bengal N. I. have arrived. Another item of intelligence is that it is decidedly warm, and it rains almost every day, and the consequence is that the streets near the river are flooded of an afternoon. However, Canton is very healthy: it is decidedly a much superior place to Hong-Kong; and the troops inside the city are in perfect health. For my own part, I like Canton more and more every day, now that it is more peaceful, and shall leave it with considerable regret.

It is a strange thing concerning the Chinese that those who are partial to them like them excessively; whilst, on the contrary, those who are not favourably inclined hate them cordially. You will never hear any medium. One person will tell you that all Chinamen are rogues, thieves, swindlers, and cheats; another, that the Chinese are the most industrious, frugal and good-tempered, and sensible race under the sun, with many other good qualities. The latter are nearer the mark, according to my humble opinion. The city looks beautiful. The river is covered with boats, junks, and steamers: their movement is perpetual. The trees, thickly interspersed throughout the city, give it a delightfully fresh look, the White Cloud Mountain as background, for ever changing its tints, some days looking so near that you see all the little rocks and stones upon it; at other times capped with majestic clouds, and again looking like a dim cloud in the distance.

Florence Nightingale.

But by-and-by the drawing-room doors are thrown open, and the sashes and curtains, smiling a kind and gracious welcome. Behind her are her daughters; by her side, a tall, fashionable, haughty beauty. I could not help thinking how beautiful she looked; but the next instant my eyes wandered from her cold, unsatisfactory face to a lady modestly standing on the other side of Lady Stratford. At first I thought she was a nun, from her black dress and close cap. She was not introduced, and yet Edmund and I looked at each other at the same moment to whisper, "It is Miss Nightingale!" Yes, it was Florence Nightingale, greatest of all now in name and honor among women. I assure you that I was glad not to be obliged to speak just then, for I felt quite dumb as I looked at her wasted figure and the short brown hair combed over her forehead like a child's, and so, when her life was despaired of from fever but a short time ago. Her dress, as I have said, was black, made high to the throat, its only ornament being a large enamelled brooch, which looked to me like the colors of a regiment surmounted with a wreath of laurels, no doubt some grateful offering from our men. To hide the close white cap a little, she had tied a white crape handkerchief over the back of it, only allowing the border of lace to be seen: and this gave the nun-like appearance which first struck me on entering the room, otherwise Miss Nightingale is by no means striking in appearance. Only her plain black dress, quiet manner, and great renown, told so powerfully altogether in that assembly of brilliant dress and uniforms.—She is very slight, rather above the middle height; her face is long and thin, but this may be from recent illness and great fatigue. She has a very prominent nose, slightly Roman; and small dark eyes, kind, but penetrating; but her face does not give you at all the idea of great talent.—*Mrs. Hornby's In and Around Stamboul.*

Indians in Canada.—The censuses of Indians in the Canadian Provinces, as far as could be ascertained by a special commission recently appointed on Indian affairs, was about 8,500 in the Eastern, and 11,500 in the Western, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the North, of whom no correct information could be procured. A majority of the tribes are steadily, though slowly, increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made.

The Fraser River Gold Mines.

(From the New York Times.)

We have received little information from the Fraser River mines during the fortnight. A large population is collecting at Victoria. There are conflicting rumors about the condition of the Whatcom trail. Some writers aver that the trail is open and in good condition; others affirm that it will never be passable. The San Francisco *Herald* says:—"The general tenor of the news goes far to divest Fraser River of the hyperbolism by which it had been surrounded from the commencement of the excitement. It will be recollected that at first the great mass of the news was secondary, tertiary, and still more remote and unreliable in its character. It was generally to the effect that somebody had heard from somebody else that John Brown or John Jones had been making one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars a-day, but none had the hardihood to state that they had met with such success in their mining operations. The great mass of the evidence establishes beyond doubt the fact that gold exists in the sands of Fraser River in tolerably large quantities, but not to an extent sufficient to set a whole people crazy. In another column will be found a letter from a miner who has been at work on Hill's Bar for several weeks. He is known to us personally, and his statements may be relied upon. He is a gentleman who is not apt to be carried away by the excitement of the moment or to give the imaginative flights either of himself or anybody else for facts. He states that the average may be set down at about $12 per day, and it would appear from the general tenor of all the news hitherto received that that amount, or even an ounce per day, may be realized on some of the bars of Fraser River, but if, in consequence of freshets, and a long, dull, dreary Winter, the work of searching for the glittering dust cannot be prosecuted for three or four months in the year, it does not require a profound knowledge of arithmetic to determine whether, in the long run, the miner in California, who makes but four or five dollars per day, and can work for eleven months out of the twelve, will the sooner attain to competence or wealth.

We learn, says the *Oregonian*, from Mr. Lewis Dorr, just down from the mines, that Fraser River is falling rapidly, water being now four feet below high water mark. The miners are not doing much now, but it is confidently expected that a great number will be able to work within ten days or a couple of weeks. The claim of which Mr. Dorr is one of a company in possession, is located on a bar about one mile above Fort Yale, and it is thought it will yield handsomely as soon as the river falls.—Provisions cannot be had without paying the most exorbitant prices, such as $50 per barrel for black. At Fort Hope good flour is worth $60, sugar 50 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion. At Fort Yale there is little to be had for love or money. Mining and cooking utensils are very scarce, and enormous prices are obtained for them. The Hudson Bay Company had seized the mining implements of some miners on Hill's Bar, for violating the law in regard to trafficking, which excited considerable indignation among the miners.

Mr. Dorr thinks the best way to reach the diggings on Fraser River is by water, and not the trail, as the river will be navigable for canoes within a week or two.—Mr. John F. Gleason, a well-known citizen of San Francisco writes to the *Herald*, from Hill's Bar, Fraser River, on the 16th ult.:

"The miners from what I have seen, are in my opinion such that any person will be satisfied with, unless those who come here expecting to make a pile in a few days or months, or those who are lazy or afraid of hard work. All along the river, that is, from ten miles below Fort Hope, so far up as can be reached, there is an opportunity to do well and make good wages. This bar is paying first rate so far, but all hands are idle at present in consequence of the rise in the river. Some of the claims at the upper end of the bar paid $20 a day to the man, and those a little lower down $15. The company I am at work with are at the lower end, and from what we have made while employed, we are satisfied when the water falls we will make from $12 to $16 each day to the hand. Our claims have been covered with water for the last three weeks, but those occupying higher ground worked up to last Sunday, when they stopped. I do not think we can commence working again for four weeks, that is, until the water recedes. Nearly all the company have put up log cabins, principally as a protection from Indian attack. The Indians steal everything they can lay their hands upon. In case of a difficulty with them we will be safer in log houses, and better able to defend ourselves. I do not think we will have any trouble if no liquor is sold to them, but it is hard to prevent whiskey being brought up the river. If the Indians get drunk they will be ready for anything. Liquor is the curse of both white men and Indians. Only last night two men left this place in a canoe to go to their camp about a mile below; they were in fine spirits, but one of them, I am sorry to say, was full of whiskey. They had not gone far when the canoe capsized, and one of them was drowned. The one that was lost was as fine a young man as I had seen on the bar. I did not learn his name.—Provisions are very high. Bacon is 75 cents per pound; beans 20 cents; flour 60 cents, and coffee 50 cents per pound; everything else is in proportion; but now, when the steamers are coming up fortnightly, it is about time I think we will get things more reasonable. As for myself, I have had a hard time of it for the last three weeks. One of my fingers got very sore—I suppose from constantly keeping my hands dirt, and I have suffered very much. At first time I thought my finger would have to be cut off, but, thank God, it is better now. It will be some time yet before I will be able to work. I left San Francisco on the 20th April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of May. You will see I am on the bar just five weeks. Had we got here two days sooner we could have got some of the best claims on the Bar.—It was our bad luck to have been delayed four days longer than we ought to have been; but I am satisfied it will turn out all right. I think I will return to San Francisco about Christmas with plenty of dust, provided I am fortunate, and keep in good health." Mr. George Creighton, an old resident of this city, says the San Francisco *Herald*, who returned from Fraser's River by the *Panama* on Friday last, showed us this morning a sample of gold dust gathered by our "Special Correspondent," on the bar opposite Fort Hope.—The sample shows us is very fine, and is said to resemble the gold found on the Feather River in this State. Mr. Creighton says that the dust gathered by our Correspondent was mixed with a quantity of black sand, which was not blown out until he reached Fort Langley, where the gold was sold by him with the sand for $16 per ounce. Mr. Creighton also says that he has no doubt that the present diggings will prove richer than any in California.—No one appears to doubt the richness of the mines, and all are anxiously waiting the falling of the river in order that they may work the rich bars. He says, miners who were at work on the river, told him, that frequently after a rain—when they had been driven from their holes by a sudden rise of the river, caused by the waters of the mountains—they have returned after the water subsided and found fresh and equally rich deposits of sands mixed with fine gold. The reason assigned for there being so little gold received from the miners up the river, is on account of the difficult and dangerous travelling at this time, the miners preferring to remain alone, and purchase their supplies, even at exorbitant prices, of the Hudson's Bay Company, rather than to encounter the dangers of the river. Mr. Creighton returns to the mines in a few days, notwithstanding that he has been fortunate enough to obtain valuable water front property at Esquimalt.

In regard to the American route to the mining region, a correspondent of the Oregon *Times* writes:—"The distance from Portland to the Dalles by steamboat, is less than one hundred miles; fare, including meals, $11. At the Dalles horses can be purchased at prices ranging from $25 to $45, and all the necessary accoutrements can be procured at Portland, Vancouver, and the Dalles, at prices but little, if any, above San Francisco rates. From the Dalles the route strikes out into the open country, skirting the eastern or western base of the Cascades, to Fort O'Kanagan, distance sixty miles; thence on to Fort O'Kanaghan River, to the Sammilkimo River, forty miles; thence along the eastern or western side of Lake O'Kanaghan to its head, eighty miles: thence northeast to Shuswap Lake, thirty miles; making the distance from the Dalles three hundred and thirty miles. There is another route which runs to Walla-Walla, which lengthens the distance forty miles—making three hundred and seventy miles. If a water route is preferred to a land route, the waters of the Columbia are navigable for steamboats as far as Walla-Walla—with two portages—then keel boats. Batteaus or canoes can ascend the Upper Columbia and O'Kanaghan Rivers to the head of the Lake without a portege. The Hudson's Bay Company have sent goods by this route as far as Fort Colville. The river route cannot be travelled over in the same length of time as the land route can, but goods can be taken this way and have been. The difference between the Columbia and the Fraser Rivers breaking through the Cascades, and is as twenty is to one hundred in point of difficulties. The Columbia flows through a gap which nature seems to have intended as the only outlet through the Cascade mountains, and the proper road to go into the interior.

"I will now give you the reported distance and difficulties of the Puget Sound route. The figures came to me from such a source, that I am inclined to rely upon them. I will make the point of debarkation on this route at Fort Langley, on Frazer's River, which is easily reached by sailing vessel or steamboats. About this point the current of the river becomes very strong, and is navigated with great difficulty, and by canoes only. From Fort Langley to Fort Hope, the distance is about 80 miles, and six or eight days of hard labour is acquired in ascending the river at this point, and many dangers are to be encountered. Since the tide of travelling has been turned this way, many lives and a great deal of property have been destroyed. At Fort Hope you are obliged to leave the river entirely and take a trail which crosses the Cascade over a rough craggy pass, called Mt. Marvo to a camp called Faultme, distance sixty miles; this requires from four to six days, without grass or other food for animals.—From this point the trail follows along the eastern slope of the Cascades to Sammilkimo River, distance 45 miles. Here the trail divides, one fork going to Fort Thompson, and the other to Fort Colville, or the Shuswap trail, you travel a north-easterly direction—no impediments in the way—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to Shuswap Lake, which is the centre of the new California gold mines. While the Puget Sound route is shorter, it will be seen that it requires twice the time to accomplish the journey by that route that it does by the Dalles route. The last-named route has been travelled in eight days, and pack trains make the trip in from ten to fourteen days, with an abundance of grass, timber and water all the way. Any one acquainted with California knows full well that the most practicable route to the Shasta mines is by going behind the coast range of mountains, and up to the Sacramento Valley. It is almost impossible to cross the range of mountains from Humboldt Bay to Shasta, on account of the rugged roads. The same objection is had against the Puget Sound route in the northern mines, and, indeed the objection is much stronger, because the mountain is higher, rougher and of greater extent; the road is also longer, the climate colder, and vegetation scarcer. You can go to Shasta quicker by travelling up the Valley of the Sacramento, and so you can go to the northern mines quicker by travelling up the Valley of the Columbia. Here is another fact of some weight: while the Hudson's Bay Company have forts along the Fraser River, yet for years they have shipped their supplies by way of Vancouver, Dalles, and Columbia River, to Fort Colville, and through the mining country. Major McDonald and a Catholic priest, who recently came from Fort Colville, say that this road can be travelled in seven days with horses or mules; and that the road can be travelled by an ox team! Mines have recently been discovered near Olympia, in the Black Hills, about a day and a day and a half's ride from Portland. Those who are acquainted with the geology of this coast, think there is but little doubt of the existence of rich mines in Oregon and Washington Territories."

Worship of "Respectability."

It appears to me that the greatest of all crimes in this country—perhaps in most other countries too—is poverty. Society can overlook and forgive many things; but poverty is the unpardonable sin. "Money answereth all things," says the wise man, and verily it does. You may be very stupid, but if you are rich you will be considered a very eligible person to enter Parliament. You may be ignorant and uneducated, but if you have money no one will detect your bad grammar; you may be intemperate, but if you are well off people will say that you are fond of a generous diet; you may be dishonest, but if you are wealthy no one will impertinently inquire how you made your wealth; in fact money covereth the multitude of sins! Keep a gig, and drive away; drive to the devil, you will still be considered a respectable man; drive to hell, and the Sunday after your burial a funeral sermon will be preached by some respectability-worshipping minister of religion, who will extol you to the skies, and pray that your relatives, who are squabbling over your Will and grasping your property, may be sustained under the heavy bereavement, and enabled to submit to this painful dispensation of Providence. I am sorry to observe that this notion of respectability obtains amongst professors of religion, just as much as among other classes. "What sort of a congregation attends such a chapel?" "Oh, a respectable, a very respectable, I may say a highly respectable congregation. Many of the leading men of the town, including several town councillors, attend. You may often see as many as thirty or forty carriages waiting at the door—a highly respectable congregation, sir." "And at so-and-so's?" "Why, you know, that's situated in a low neighbourhood; I scarcely know how it is attended. I never go myself—some of my servants, I believe, attend. The minister, I understand, is doing a great work, sir, a great work. The people you know, sir, require preaching that will rouse them—rouse them, sir. Intellectual preaching would be lost upon them,—but simple, earnest, powerful appeals to the consciences of such degraded creatures must do good, sir, —must, sir." Not long ago there appeared a regular report, week by week, of the number of the aristocracy who attended the ministry of a popular preacher in the metropolis; and it was announced once, by way of attracting extraordinary attention, that Lord Palmerston intended to be present on the following Sunday. Even Christian philanthropy is often exceedingly offensive, exceedingly snobbish, in its expressions. It, too, talks of "the masses," and the "lower orders," and talks of them as though they were peculiarly and specially depraved, and it is generally delighted when it can parade a large number of titled and fashionable folk as presidents and vice-presidents of its societies, and when it can put a live lord in the chair. Now, I really think that the masses would be justified in getting up a society for the conversion of the upper classes—for the conversion of such persons as the Directors of the British Bank, and such a person as Sir John Dean Paul, and the manufacturers of accommodation bills. House to house visitation is an excellent thing; but let us have fair play; why should the poor alone have the benefit of this agency? Why not have two missionaries, whose special object it should be to inculcate the principles of integrity amongst the commercial classes? Tract distribution by all means; but let us have not only tracts entitled "The Drunkard's Grave," "The Honest Waterman," "The Dairyman's Daughter," but tracts with some such titles as "The Bubble Blower." "Kite Flying," "The Honest Bank Director," "Don't Salt your Invoices," "The Sin of using False Weights and Measures," "Eightenpence in the Pound, or Considerations addressed to a Bankrupt," "William Palmer or the Sporting World Unmasked," "The Christian duty of Paying Tradesmen's Bills with Punctuality," "The remarkable history of a gentleman of Fortune, who made a correct return of his income to the Income-tax Commissioners," "The awful Death of an old Miser," "Physician heal thyself; or a word of advice from the Lower orders to the Higher," "Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; or the balance of the rich and the poor," "Honesty is the best policy; or serious advice addressed to a member of Parliament," "Thou shalt not steal; dedicated to a clergyman who prigs all the sermons he preaches." Such Publications would, I know, be deemed excessively impertinent; but they are quite as much required as the tracts which abound in advice, expostulation, and warning for the working classes.—*Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown.*

Lynch Laws in Lexington, Ky.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Lexington, July 10.

I telegraphed you this morning a brief account of the murder of our City Marshal Joseph Beard. He was murdered about 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, on Water Street, while in the discharge of his official duties. The murderer, William Barker, had a knife drawn, and was attempting to stab another man, named John M'Cheesney, with whom he was disputing. Beard stepped up to arrest Barker, and in a moment was stabbed to the heart by Barker. The knife was a very large bowie and made a wound four inches in width.—Beard was stabbed in the right side, the knife cutting in twain one rib, severing the lungs, and cutting in two the right ventricle of the heart. Beard made two gasps and was a corpse.

Barker was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. The excitement, as the murder was circulated, became intense.—Large crowds gathered around the jail; the Court-House bell was rung; the fire-bells chimed in, and the cry went up, "Hang him! hang him!". A move was made up to the Court House, and soon the yard and house was a perfect jam. Some persons put the motion, that "all who were in favour of hanging Barker would say aye." A yell resounded throughout the multitude to "Hang him!" A rush was made to the jail, where an entrance was effected, by demanding the jailer to give up the key, or to submit to have it taken from him.

Barker was taken out and marched to the Court House, where one of the uprights belonging to the "county gallows" was run out of one of the windows, the rope put around Barker's neck, his hands tied behind him, he slided from the window, having a two foot fall, which snapped the rope asunder. Another rope was obtained, adjusted about his neck, when he was drawn up and left hanging *one hour and a half.*

Barker was told to pray. He said he had nothing to pray for, and remarked that they could hang him and be G—d d—d.

Mr. Joseph Beard was the Marshal of the city of Lexington, elected last August. He was a faithful officer, a kind man, and universally esteemed by all parties. He was a candidate for re-election and would have beyond a doubt, been re-elected for another term.

Mr. Beard leaves a wife and four children, who have the heartfelt sympathy of this community. They are left in indigent circumstances.

I would here remark, that Mr. Beard has two brothers living in this city—O. P. Beard and L. J. Beard; brother of them took the least part in the mob. I noticed them at their places of business, crying like children. They have the sympathy of every one.

Mr. James O'Hanlon and Major W. Hanson attempted to address the mob, and to advise them to let the law take its course. They were cried down and had to desist.

Water as Food.—Tell the first man you meet that water is not a whole hire nutritious than roast beef, and that common salt, or bone ash, is as much an edible as the white of an egg, and it is probable that he will throw another glance at you than the street to assure himself your keeper is at hand. Make the same statement to the first man of science you meet, and the chances are that he will think you very ignorant of organic chemistry, or that you are playing with a paradox. Nevertheless it is demonstrably true, and never would have worn the air of a paradox, if men had steadily conceived the nature of an alimentary substance. That is an aliment which nourishes; whatever we find in the organism as a constant and integral element, such forming part of its structure or one of the conditions of vital process—that, and that only, deserves the name of aliment. If "to nourish the body" means to sustain its forces and repair its waste—if food enters into the living structure, and if all the integral constituents of that structure are derived from food—there can be nothing improper in designating as nutritious, substances which have, an enormous preponderance among the integral constituents.—People who think it paradoxical to call water food will cause their surprise on learning that water forms two-thirds of the living body.—"*Food and Drink*" (*Black-wood.*)

☞ On Friday evening last a meeting of persons favourable to the organization of a society for promoting emigration to Fraser River and Vancouver's Island was held at the International Hotel, Toronto.—Much interesting and valuable information respecting the material resources, climate, &c., of the places mentioned, was communicated to the meeting by some of the gentlemen present. A committee composed of five gentlemen was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the guidance of the society, which are to be submitted for adoption at an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place Friday evening next at eight o'clock. We observe an advertisement in the Quebec papers, from which it would appear that a journey to Fraser's River is thought of by some parties there.—*Globe.*

The Mississippi has been ascended by a steamboat this summer, one hundred and fifty miles farther than ever steamer disturbed its waters before. The *North Star* made a trip up to Pakajans Falls.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says, that Canadian Engineers have been making surveys, within a few days, for a tubular bridge across the Niagara at that place.—The surveys are made for the proposed Southern Railroad through Canada.

☞ The Chatham *Planet* says that during the last week the wheat crop in Kent has given promise of being better that was anticipated. The weevil has effected it more or less, but only in the edge of the fields, and most of the farmers own that all kinds of grain will yield much better than they previously thought. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Beamsville says that there can be no doubt that the weevil has destroyed a large portion of the present crop. In Illinois the wheat is as bad as in the worst part of Canada; it is rusting badly, and thousands of acres are blasted.

Slide at Goat Island.—The Niagara *Gazette* says another mass of rock, earth and trees slid good bye to Goat Island one day last week, and went thundering down into the chasm. This slide was from the side of last year, when several individuals came near being killed. One of the rocks will measure about sixteen feet each way. Fortunately no one happened to be on the shore below at the time of the slide.

Modern Kilkenny Cats.—The *Chronicles* has a smart and well-written article on the American difficulty, and sensibly concludes that relatives should not quarrel. If matters were not smoothed down, however, but year broke out, why, promptly Europe and the world would receive the following obituary notices:—I. "You are informed of the premature decease of the American stars and stripes, ruthlessly swallowed by the British lion." II. "You are requested to attend the funeral of Jan le Lion Britannique, who has just expired in consequence of having incautiously swallowed the American stars and stripes, which disagreed with and choked him." Nothing so much to the point has yet appeared in any of the so-called serious papers.

Arrival of the "Persia."

New York, Aug. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, July 24th, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

European politics quite dull.

The India Bill had finally passed both Houses of Parliament. Also, the Bill authorizing the Commons to admit Jews.

Disraeli said Government was preparing plans for submission to the United States for the visiting of suspected flowers. It is believed it will satisfactorily accomplish the end in view.

Trade at Shanghai unsettled.

Continental affairs unimportant.

Fanatical mord mobs against Christians in Turkey, are subsided.

The House of Commons on the 21st ult. passed the Bill of the House of Lords, to admit Jews to Parliament. On the 22nd Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the war steamer *Cyclops* was on her way to Flushing to demand ample compensation and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the recent massacre. The *Cyclops* was up heavily armed, that she could execute

In the Commons, Lord Stanley stated that between January and July 20th, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He added that the Government was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective blow at the insurgents.

Mr. Disraeli stated that there had been no communication between the English and American Governments respecting the recent acts of British cruisers, and these communications were now in abeyance.—During the abeyance the United States Government had made a friendly overture that Her Majesty's Government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration, which should accomplish the putting down of the slave trade, without producing misunderstanding. Her Majesty's Government had accepted that offer, and were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believed would satisfactorily accomplish all the objects both parties desired.

INDIA.

Gwalior was captured on the 20th June. The cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the enemy.

Oude continued disturbed. At Rohilcund all was tranquil.

CHINA.

The news from China is nearly all anticipated. At Canton, trade is nearly at a stand. At Shanghai, May 21st, trade was unsettled.

By the news from Pieho, the new silk crop was favourably reported.

Serious alarm was felt at Canton, and quantities of goods were being sent to Hong Kong for safety.

FRANCE.

The statement that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome is positively contradicted.

It was thought that Prince Napoleon would be named Minister of War sooner or later.

The commandant for the French naval station of Newfoundland, wishes that he had established the basis of a treaty relative to the fisheries with the colony, of a nature to give satisfaction to all parties.

The crew of the French ship *Marie Caroline*, had been murdered, and the ship burnt on the coast of Madagascar.

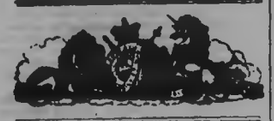
A letter from Steine reports seizure of three grenades, similar to Orsini's, and the arrest of twenty persons.

TURKEY.

A Marseilles telegram says a serious revolutionary movement has broken out amongst the Christian population in Syria. It is said that Tripoli and Latakia are in a state of insurrection. In Candia, the Christians have to barricade themselves or take to flight.

NEW ADVERTISMEENTS.

Notice—A. Morrow.
Farms to Rent—R. Thomson.
Godey's Lady's Book.—Sawers & Murray.
P. H. L. & B. Railway.
Scotland's Authors—Sawers & Murray.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

The New Ministry.

Since our last issue, Mr. John A. Macdonald and his cabinet have withdrawn from the government, and their places have been supplied, under the leadership of Mr. George Brown, as follows:—

UPPER CANADA.

Brown—Inspector General.
J. S. MacDonald—Attorney General West.
Mowatt—Provincial Secretary.
Jas. Morris—Speaker of Upper House.
Foley—Post Master General.
Cameron—Solicitor General West.

LOWER CANADA.

Dorion—Crown Lands Commissioner.
Holton—Board of Works.
Drummond—Atty. General East.
Lemieux—Receiver General.
Taschereau—President of the Executive Council.
Laberge—Solicitor General East.

That this combination possesses the most talent of any cabinet that has hitherto controlled the affairs of the country, nobody who knows our public men will be disposed to question. What the principles of action may be that they are agreed upon, is reserved for them yet to declare, but we do not hesitate to believe that they are as honorable to the men, as they will prove satisfactory to the country. There was nothing so essentially opposite in the demands of ministers or their supporters, while in opposition, that should preclude them from reconciling their differences, so as to allow them to unite in sincere harmony upon questions that must be settled before the public mind becomes quieted. And we are quite sure that, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, no sacrifice of principle will be made by the gentlemen who represent that section in the cabinet; though, of course, we do not pretend to suppose that there has not been a mutual approach between the leaders of the two sections, on those points which have heretofore furnished cause for animated debate. No two parties who have acted independently of each other, can be expected to unite, without a change of sentiment, but it is still compatible with their duties, that they preserve complete the principles of their separate existence. The honorable disposition of each will rapidly concede the difficulties that are fixing under both circumstances to the other, and their supporters in the House and the country will reciprocate their example. With such sentiments people are surprised to learn that, upon the announcement being made to the House by Mr. Patrick, a friend of the ministry, declaring the new formation, a vote of want of confidence was at once taken, and decided by a very large majority against the ministry. Such courage can be understood by no one, unless they know that the ministry are to be sustained by the opposition. Such a vote, taken in the absence of the ministers, was unworthy of the House, and the country will look upon the gentlemen who voted for it, as the friends of the present ministry, and the opponents of the new. Such a vote, taken upon the announcement being made to the House, will be regarded by the country as a factious opposition to the new ministry, and the gentlemen who voted for it, as the friends of the present ministry, and the opponents of the new.

Should, however, the present cabinet fail in persuading the Governor General to dissolve the House, and order a new election, there is still the consolation that the old party is entirely broken in upon, and that some other premier than Mr. John A. Macdonald, probably Mr. Galt, would be entrusted with the duty of forming an administration. We do not wish it understood that a failure on the part of Messrs. Brown and Dorion is preying upon our imagination, but such a circumstance, however much to be regretted, is quite possible; the enormous majority against them in the House being an argument to some extent against the supposed ability of the cabinet to win over the confidence of the country. A very short time will disclose the true relation of affairs, and the country will at any rate be treated to electoral contests in those places represented by the gentlemen who accepted office; and this is the peculiar hardship of the denial of the right of appeal to the country, that Mr. Brown and his friends will be exposed to the risk and expense of re-election, notwithstanding that their places in the ministry are filled up by other incumbents. We hope for the best, and nothing more, strongly than that the chief actors still possess their honor unsullied by the temptation of office.

The following is the division list, taken upon the question of want of confidence in the Brown-Dorion Administration:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Cayley, Cartier, Chapais, Cimon, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Gowan, Harwood, Heath, Hogan, Labelle, Lacoste, Langevin, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, J. A. Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, McMicken, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, William F. Powell, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Ross, Richard, W. Scott, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Starnes, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte, Webb, and Whitney.—71.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Burwell, Christie, Clark, Cook, Dorland, Gould, Hebert, Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Laframboise, Donald A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Walter Powell, Ross, Rimal, Short, Somerville, Stirton, Wallbridge, White, and Wright.—31.

Protestant Priestcraft at Work.

It is not our custom to report the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Grammar and Union School, because they are conducted away from the public observation, and sometimes not adapted for publication, besides that they are often uninteresting. Occasionally, however, it is befitting that the public should know what is going on, more especially when extraordinary and fundamental principles are laid down for the guidance of the Institution. Such was the character of the proceedings, on Tuesday last, at a meeting of the Board. We may premise that the School has no sectarian character, but is common to all, that it is endowed with public funds, and professes to be a purely secular institution, formed upon a model that can generate no disputation upon religious belief. The supporters of the system of common school education, pride themselves upon its openness, and condemn the withdrawal of the separatists as being unprecedented in any, the slightest cases of difference from religious opinion. The Board have just closed one of this praiseworthy establishment, and have decided that the school shall now lose its open character, and be placed under the rule ecclesiastical of certain ministers of the different divisions of the reformed church. The first resolution of this class was introduced by the Rev. J. M. Roger and Mr. D. McDonald, which reads as follows:—

"That a portion of the Scriptures of the Word of God be read daily by every class capable of that exercise—and that classes for Scripture history be taught regularly in the different departments of the School."

It will be observed that there is no choice about conforming to the ecclesiastical instruction in the school, but that the attendants who are sufficiently advanced *must* go through the religious exercise. This resolution, however, we are happy to say, failed for the time, after long and earnest deliberation, but that it will be proceeded with, may be gathered from the passing of the amendment, which was as follows:—

"Moved by Mr. F. Ferguson, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Scott,—That it be a rule for the future that the Sacred Scriptures shall be read in the School, and that a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. Roger, Rev. Mr. Burnham, Rev. Mr. Scott, and Rev. Mr. Gilmour, be appointed to arrange with the Principal the manner in which it will be advisable to carry out the object of this resolution."

Now this is the law of our County Grammar and Union School, and that the supporters of Common Schools may know who it is that necessitates Separate Schools, we give the names of the Trustees who voted for it. They were the Rev. J. M. Roger, Mr. Fortye, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Jas. Hall, Mr. Jas. Stevenson!! Mr. Wm. Hall, Rev. Mr. Scott, Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Ferguson!!

The Trustees who opposed the injustice to non-conformists, were Messrs. Sawers, Clarken, Conger, and Dr. Burnham.

The resolution which carried, it will be seen, partook of the same objectionable nature as its parent; the teaching religion is a rule not to be evaded, and those who are unwilling to have their children's religious sentiments moulded under the direction of other creeds, than that they profess, will be obliged to seek temporal instruction away from the public seat of learning. It is perfectly sickening to hear the hypocrisy of those zealous ranters against separating the youth of the country, in their search after useful information and mental discipline, at the same time that they attach conditions to attendance which they would not submit to themselves. The fact is well established among political disputants concerning common school teaching, that in order to refuse countenance to the Separate School system, the most perfect freedom from all religious interference must pervade the common schools. Lower Canada allows her Protestants to have their Schools, because religion *is* taught in the State Schools. Upper Canada has refused the concession to her Roman Catholic population, because she avers that there is no similitude of condition, her State Schools being unconnected with religious instruction. To preserve our argument, no such resolutions as the above can be admitted in the Board of Grammar and Union Schools. It is not alone that the Holy Scriptures shall be read, but clergymen are appointed to advise with the principal as to the manner of the reading. A more jesuitical device could not be devised than that of Mr. Ferguson, whereby the wedge is introduced, to pave the way for the more rigid exercise desired by the Rev. Mr. Roger. Our purpose does not end here, we are not satisfied with merely directing public attention to the action of the Board, we will go further and advise that ward meetings be held, to discuss the conduct of the trustees, in their support or condemnation of the introduction of religious strife into our Common School. The opponents of the new rule are, as is seen by the division, powerless in the Board; if the people consent to sit quietly by, they may blame themselves, when things become unbearable; our plan is to strike the blow, when its force is easily applied.

The Proposed New Stone Lock at Lindsay.

There is a class of persons, and unfortunately a very large one, who are always rejoiced at the announcement of a money appropriation from the public purse, when it is to be expended within the range of their participation, and who are at the same time utterly indifferent to the ultimate advantages to be obtained, regarding only the immediate prospect of benefit during the period of outlay. The late Inspector General, Mr. Cayley, submitted to the House, just before the defeat of the Government, certain supplementary estimates for the construction of Public Works, among which we find the demand of $50,489, to be laid out in building a new stone lock at Lindsay, and in cutting off some curves in the Scugog river, near that place. Immediately upon this announcement, the class of persons to which we have alluded, and among them of course the editor of the Peterborough *Review* give vent to their joy, and sing eternal praise to the liberal distributor of the public wealth. Very possibly among these estimates, containing items to the amount of some $500,000, there are more exceptionable cases than that we have singled out, but the appropriation for Lindsay is the most convenient for our illustration, as the locality and its condition are more or less familiar to this neighborhood. Our readers are aware that the first improvement of a public character carried out upon the waters known here as the back lakes, was made some twenty years ago, by the erection of a dam at Buckhorn, the lowest part of the chain to which navigation could be conveniently or profitably extended, the object being to raise the water at Bobcaygeon, and thus reduce the fall to be overcome at that point. Simultaneously and in concert with this work, a wooden lock was made at Bobcaygeon, by means of which the navigation was kept open from Lindsay on one side, to Mud Lake on the other. Before the navigation was at all needed, however, the wooden lock decayed, and the Buckhorn dam was allowed to disappear. Four years ago the Government again took up these improvements, renewing the dam at Buckhorn, and replacing the old wooden lock at Bobcaygeon, with a structure of stone.—These works have only just been completed, at a cost of some $200,000, part of which was doubtless preserved from the action of the water, by remaining in a dry spot of certain gentlemen's lower garments. Besides these erections, a wooden lock was built at Lindsay, but not until the wooden lock at Bobcaygeon had broken down.—This lock at Lindsay is now experiencing the waste of time, but it is still serviceable, and the navigation is unbroken from Port Perry, on Scugog Lake, to the landing at Mud Lake. It is now sought to have the destruction of the lock at Lindsay prepared against, by an early replacement of stone. Let us see whether there is any sufficient necessity for this expenditure of $50,489, and that of course, being only an approximate estimate, will expand as the work progresses, according to a standing rule of the late Board of Works. The original building of the locks there was the most sensible of all the Government undertakings on these waters. At that time, we had no railroads; Port Perry, 18 miles from Whitby, afforded the only available outlet for Lindsay, and its back country, then growing into notice. To complete the connection the locks were built, and they proved themselves very necessary, up to the time of the opening of the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad. Consequent upon this event, the navigation above Lindsay was suddenly abandoned, the Town becoming the centre of the trade, for which before, it had been a thoroughfare. Two steamboats out of four, of which the back lake fleet consists, are amusing their owners, by hunting each other up and down the waters, between Lindsay and Mud Lake, neither of them ever using the locks at Lindsay, because the little that is to be done is all found below. The daily average of the earnings of these two steamboats is somewhere about fourteen dollars, out of which they find themselves; a return which would be barely sufficient to remunerate one, and that only with the utmost economy, upon which principle the *Fly* is constructed and managed, but the other, the *Ogemah*, needs twenty-four dollars a day, to make her barely remunerative, because of the lavishness of expenditure in her outfit, and the necessity of increased numbers and quality of her crew. Thus it will be seen that, in keeping two steamboats on these waters, the owners, in some kind of proportion, are subject to a daily loss of twenty-four dollars. There must, of course, be an end to this, and the whole business will be conducted by one, that one which was built on the principle of economy, as suited to the circumstances of the trade. What then is the necessity of renewing useless works at Lindsay? None so far as the public and the navigation of our inland waters are concerned; but there was a political reason, and one which is the most demoralizing and the most ruinous to our finances. Mr. John Cameron is the member for Victoria, and a thoroughly useless creature he is to his constituency and the country, but his vote was worth something to the late government, and it must be conciliated; therefore, at the solicitation of Mr. Cameron, an appropriation of $50,489 is made, to be spent among the electors of Lindsay, by which he expects to propitiate their good feeling towards him, as against the next election, and the other parts of the Province are to contribute the money. We hope Mr. Inspector General Brown will not accept this legacy of the late incumbent of his office, but that he will treat this, and all other such jobs, while he is in power, with the same ceremony that he has exercised in opposition. The lock at Lindsay must not be built with the people's money, but if the appropriation must be expended on those waters, we would recommend that a portion be laid out in the purchase of the *Fly* and the *Ogemah*, and the remainder continued as a subsidy, to such persons as are willing to keep up the amusement of hide-and-go-seek upon the back lakes. This would be doing a public benefit indeed, by securing the accommodation the people now have where it is wanted, instead of fooling away money where it is no use, and leaving the steamboats to languish in a ruinous competition.

Mr. Brown.

At a meeting of Mr. Brown's committee of election, in Toronto, on Tuesday, we learn from the *Globe*, that the following explanation from that gentleman was offered to his friends:—

Mr. BROWN, who had been sent for and brought away from an important and pressing engagement—entered the meeting, and was received with repeated rounds of deafening cheers. He said—I have only a very few minutes to spare; and I must ask to be allowed to interrupt Mr. Bell, in order to tell my constituents that I am the same man I was when they elected me so triumphantly last winter. [Enthusiastic cheering.] That, so far from having given up my principles, or any measure I have maintained on behalf of the people of Upper Canada, I have gone into the Cabinet with the determination to secure measures for the permanent settlement of the grievances we have so long complained of, and to secure thereby, the interests of the whole people of Canada. (Loud cheers.) I am sorry that I have to address you now, because I can only stay a few moments, but I will take an early opportunity of putting clearly before you the policy and the views on which the Administration has been formed. But you will permit me to say now that there is not a man who made those fierce speeches you heard in the House of Assembly last night, not a man from Upper Canada, nor one from Lower Canada who loves his country, who refused to give his support to this Administration, who will not live to regret that he refused to give it a full and a fair trial. (Cheers.) This is the first time when an Administration formed under the British constitution has been refused that fair and manly hearing which has been denied us. But, depend upon it, we will yet show to the country that our intentions have been as sincere, and our policy as patriotic as those of any men who ever went into office. (Loud cheers.) I hope you will excuse me from proceeding farther. I cannot enter now into a discussion of measures and principles. I must throw myself on your generosity and on the generosity of my countrymen, that you will believe I am not the man to betray the trust which has been reposed in me—that I am not about to sacrifice the consistency of my whole political life. It is a bold task we have undertaken, but we do not shrink from it, and assuredly if our efforts fail, we will not hold office for an hour longer than we can do so with honour. Mr. Brown then left the meeting amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it, else the hand would cut itself which sought to drive it home upon another. The worst lies therefore, are those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

☞It is said that the Hon. John H. Cameron will contest Toronto with the Hon. George Brown. The *Colonist* has returned to its vomit.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

THE VOTE OF LAST NIGHT.

Mr. PICHE stated that the member for Montmorrenci (Mr. Cauchon) and himself had intended to vote with the minority last night, but being accidentally out of the House when the vote was taken, their names had not been recorded. He desired that the votes and proceedings should now be amended by the insertion of their names.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said that, if present, he would have voted with the minority.

After a short conversation, in the course of which several members stated that it would be out of order to enter upon the votes and proceedings the names of members who were not present when the vote was taken, the matter was not pressed.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-MORROW.

Mr. PATRICK then moved that, in consequence of the present state of the public affairs in this Province, the House do adjourn till to-morrow at three o'clock.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—Before we are asked to consider the motion of the hon. gentleman to adjourn, which is so unusual a course at this early period of the day, before we have proceeded with any business, the hon. gentleman should state the reasons which induce him to make that motion—whether he makes it on his own responsibility as a member of the House or whether he makes the application on behalf of the Administration of the day.

Mr. PATRICK—I should have stated that I have been requested by the Government to make the motion.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD,—When the hon. gentleman states that he makes his application on behalf of the Administration, I think the House, in the present state of public affairs, is bound to accede to it.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

A Romance.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Journal.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers relating how a man named Frazer was recently arrested near Baltimore and committed to the jail near Moorestown, N. J., from whence he had escaped, when under confinement for counterfeiting. The story is touched up with a little romance concerning a sister of his, who is said to have struggled hard for a livelihood in her younger days, but who is now a great lady at the Court of France—all of which is true.

This Frazer was once a resident of our country. He came here with Lucien Murat—son of the illustrious Murat and the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte—nephew of the old and cousin of the present Emperor, Lucien, assisted by this Frazer and a French chap, whose name we cannot recall, undertook to build a "city" on Indian River, between Evan's Mills and Theresa. This was some twenty-three years ago.—This trio were a precious set. Horse racing and cock fighting were more industriously attended to than legitimate business; still a grist mill, and a few shops and a store were put up, but in the end went down under the sheriff's hammer. Thus began and ended the great city of "Joachim." The old mill is still standing as a monument of Lucien Murat's failures in this country. The wright who built the mill still holds an expressive memento of Lucien, in the form of a "promise to pay," given for eighteen hundred dollars worth of labor performed.

After our adventurers left this country, Frazer went to New York, and got rich—Murat went to Bordentown, N. J., married Frazer's sister, and remained poor. His wife actually supported him by teaching school. Meantime her brother continued to wax fat and fast. He became noted as a gentleman of wealth, leisure and pleasure, without giving a thought, it is said, to his relatives, who were then under the frowns of fortune. The throw of the dice box of destinies which gave France into the hands of Louis Napoleon, also gave peace and glory to Lucien Murat, and his very worthy and hard working wife. He is now one of the highest dignitaries of the Empire, and she is one of the first ladies of the court. Thus, while the sister occupies the Elysee Bourbon at Paris, the brother is awaiting his sentence to serve in a New Jersey State prison. So the "play" goes on.

Arrival of the Steamship "Vanderbilt."

NEW YORK, August 1.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here this morning at five o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the evening of the same day. She brings nearly 200 passengers. Reports very favourable weather for laying the ocean cable. Passed the steamship *Ariel* off the Start, on the the morning of sailing. The *Niagara* passed Cape Clear on the morning of the 18th, and the *Agamemnon* was off Kinsale the same afternoon.

The Liverpool cotton, breadstuff and provision market were steady but dull.—London money market very easy. Consols for money and account 95¼ to 95¾.

Weather in England favourable, and wheat crops, very promising. General news unimportant. There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the Jeddah massacre, in which Lord Malmesbury said all necessary steps had been taken to demand immediate redress from Turkey. There was no intention of occupying Massowa.

The House of Commons discussed at some length a motion of *Mr.* Roebuck's, that the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed, and that such territory held by them was needed for purposes of colonization, and ought to be assumed by Government. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The attempt to raise funds for the completion of the steamship *Great Eastern* has failed, and it is now proposed to raise a new company to purchase her.

The challenge of the Americans backing Paul Morphy against Staunton the English champion, chess player, for 1,000 guineas has been accepted by the latter.—The contest will commence in September.

The Cotton Supply Association of England, was very actively engaged in collecting subscriptions. They are about to open an exhibition of an extensive collection of cotton samples from various countries.

There has been a sudden change in the programme of Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin. There is to be no salutes and no demonstrations usual on such occasions.—The cause of this change is not known, but there are rumours of the ill-health of Princess Frederick William.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the French Government will join England in demanding reparation for the Jeddah massacre.

There is nothing later from the Telegraph Fleet than is reported by the *Vanderbilt*.

INDIA AND CHINA.

An official telegraph to the Foreign Office, received on the 22nd of July, states that the Steamer *Candia* arrived at Suez on the 17th, with dates from Calcutta to the 19th, Madras to the 25th, and Galli to the 29th of June, Hong Kong to the 7th of June, and Aden to the 11th of July.

The forces under Sir Hugh Rose had retaken Gwalior after a severe fight of four hours.

The remainder of the India news is of an unimportant description.

The fort at the mouth of the river Peiho mounting 138 guns, and backed by a larger body of troops was attacked on the 20th May, by English and French gunboats and taken. The loss of the Allies was trifling. The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly. On the 23nd the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron was in good health and spirits. Six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin, China, were on their way to Peebella. From Canton, information was received that on the 2nd of June, an ineffectual attempt was made by the Allies to rout the Chinese braves on the mountains in the vicinity. Nangpo was in possession of the rebels, and the English merchants had gone on board Her Majesty's ship *Surprise*.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

The Paris Conference closes on the 15th of August.

Prince Napoleon's Agent complains of the severity of the treatment of the Press in French Colonies.

The epidemic at Kergasse was diminishing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch from Queenstown dated on the 18th July says:—

The Atlantic Telegraph squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* the tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and the United States frigate *Niagara*, left early this morning for the rendezvous.

The London *Times* publishes the following:—

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, was off Cape Clear, on the 18th, at 6 A. M., and the *Agamemnon* was off Kinsale at 11 A. M., on same day, with the Atlantic cable.

The East India Company have taken up ten ships for the conveyance of the additional reinforcements to India.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—Queen Victoria will arrive at Cherbourg on the evening of the 4th August, and the Emperor and Empress will make their entrance into the town on the afternoon of the same day. Their Imperial Majesties will remain at Cherbourg on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and on Sunday the 8th, will embark on board the *Bretagne* screw, line of battle ships to proceed to Brest. The first interview between the Sovereigns of France and England will take place on the 5th. Their Majesties will pass the 6th on the roadstead. On the 7th the inauguration, benediction and immersion of the dock Napoleon III will take place, and in the afternoon the *Ville de Nantes*, screw liner, which has been built on one of the slips of the new dock, will be launched. In the evening there will be a grand ball offered by the town. A grand dinner will be given by the Emperor to all the persons attached to the suite. It will take place under a tent fitted up on the dock of the *Bretagne*. All the plenipotentiaries forming part of the Conference of Paris have received invitations for the *fetes* at Cherbourg.

The French Inspector General of Hydraulic Works, M. Reibell, has been summoned to attend the Emperor at Plombiers, and explain to him the mode by which the dock at Cherbourg is to be filled with water. He will proceed to Cherbourg in a few days to superintend the final preparations. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit an extensive promotion in the Order of the Legion of Honor is expected to take place. A great batch of Senators is also spoken of, among whom will probably be found the name of Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary in China.

It had been decided that during the absence of the Emperor the Cabinet Councils shall be held under the presidency of Prince Jerome. The funeral car of the late Emperor Napoleon, about to be presented to the French, is at length finally ordered to be completed at Woolwich. In addition to the men who acted as coachmen to Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena, and who has given some information descriptive of the decoration and other portions of the carriage, as arranged for the funeral bier, and which are at present wanting, a second veteran, who also served as guard over the Imperial captive, and who assisted in preparing the carriage for the purpose of the funeral, has been met with, and has described every particular required, so that no difficulty now remains in transforming it to its original condition.

The London *Herald* says:—We understand that a general officer has been sent to Jeddah by the Turkish Government, and that this officer has been entrusted with power of life and death. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the son of M. Evrillard, the French Consul at Jeddah, who was murdered by the fanatical Arabs, has been nominated to a scholarship in the Imperial Lyceum of St. Louis; and his sister, the courageous young woman who struggled to defend her parents, and actually killed one of the assailants, has been provided by the Empress Eugenie with a handsome dowry. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Imperial Government, in concert with that of her Britannic Majesty, will take measures to exact reparation for quarities committed at Jeddah.

A letter received by the Cotton Supply Association of England, from Mr. R. D. Ross, Cape Castle, which appears in the London *Times*, states emphatically that cotton, which is indigenous to Africa, and grows abundantly in Ashantee, might be obtained equal to that of Georgia, both in quantity and quality. Mr. Ross thinks the Africans would readily profit by instruction, and that Africa would before long compete hard with the slave States of America, if capitalists would establish an organization in central districts to purchase and prepare for export all the cotton which the natives should be left to grow themselves. The London *News* adds:—The funds of the Society have received an addition of nearly £2,000 in subscriptions obtained during seven days. The canvass is still proceeding satisfactorily. The committee intend shortly to make public the more valuable communications received as to the prospects of cotton cultivation in different parts of the world, and also to exhibit at the offices an extensive collection of cotton samples from various countries.

Communications.

For the Examiner.

Complimentary Tea and Address to Mr. L. Maguire.

Last Thursday evening, (notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather,) was celebrated by one of those pleasing events which ever characterize the "happy family." The friends of Mr. Maguire were not willing that he should take his departure from amongst them without bearing with him warm assurances of their good will and the elevated position which he occupied in their esteem,—thus, according to previous arrangement the Wesleyan Sabbath School Teachers, and a number of others who desired to participate in the proceedings, met in the School Room at a social Tea given in compliment to their guest. After the party, (a large proportion of whom were ladies,) had regaled themselves with the excellent refreshments, a meeting was duly organized for the occasion by moving Mr. Rodney Moore into the chair. Proceeding at once to business, the subjoined Address was read by the Rev. Mr. Scott, and presented to Mr. Maguire, which elicited a very handsome reply, and which will also be found below:—

ADDRESS TO BRO. L. MAGUIRE FROM THE TEACHERS OF THE PETERBORO' WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL:—

Dear Brother:—We have met here on this occasion for the purpose of expressing the deep sense we entertain of your moral worth and excellency, and also to give assurance to you of our ferrent desire for your future happiness and prosperity.

Associated with us as you have been for some time past, in the arduous and responsible office of Sabbath School Teacher, we cannot allow your removal from this Town, without expressing our high sense of your integrity and perseverance, as well as your promptitude and punctuality in the discharge of every duty assigned you. We deeply regret that the School with which we are connected is to be deprived of your valuable services, nevertheless we bow to the decision you have come to, with the persuasion that you have looked to Him for direction who hath promised to direct the path of those who acknowledge him in all their ways. It is for us to imitate your praiseworthy example, and pray that God would speedily supply one who shall honorably fill your place.

We commend you to God and to the word of his grace, with a firm conviction that although we may lose your services locally, yet that in the providence of God, you will be more eminently useful in that part of the Lord's vineyard where you propose to settle. Should there be in that place a lack of efficient labourers in the Sabbath School cause, we entertain the conviction that you will evince a readiness to co-operate in every good word and work, and by your zeal and generosity will be made the means of stimulating many others to the more earnest discharge of Christian duty in striving to save souls from perdition by bringing them to the Lord Jesus Christ.

We unitedly pray that God may by his Holy Spirit sanctify and keep you from evil, and by his providence guide you safely and happily through your whole life, and finally give you an inheritance in Heaven.

Signed in behalf of the Sabbath School Teachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Peterboro', C. W.

R. RUTHERFORD,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1858.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL, PETERBOROUGH.

My Dear Friends:—I receive with gratitude this expression of your kindness and confidence, which is the more acceptable as it was altogether unexpected. I can lay no claim to any such consideration, for I am only conscious of trying to do my duty in that sphere which Providence seems to have pointed out, and I am painfully persuaded that in many things I have come short. But you have considerately borne with my weaknesses, and in your forbearance and good will, I have had cause for thankfulness. In my new sphere of duty this occasion will be one of the most pleasing reminiscences of my life, and I shall by the recollection of your confidence and affection as expressed in this pleasing interview, be prompted to more diligence and perseverance in the good work of Sabbath School instruction. I shall often look back with pleasure to the period of my association with you, and reckoning on your patient perseverance in well doing, shall pray God our Father to bless you with abundant success.

LAWRENCE MAGUIRE.

Peterboro', July 29, 1858.

Then came the speeches, which were remarkably good; and several most valuable suggestions were thrown out with regard to the conduct of Sabbath Schools. The Speakers were the Rev. Mr. Scott, Messrs. R. Rutherford, — McBurney, S. P. Ford, Sen'r, W. Mason, S. P. Ford, Jun., J. C. Dundas, and Jas. Dumble. The statements of all these gentlemen indicated a spirit of the highest regard and the deepest solicitude for the welfare of our worthy neighbour, congratulating him on his success in attaining and retaining the noblest character of our race—the character of a Christian. May it last forever. About 11 o'clock the meeting broke up, sorry to part with their old friend.

SPECTATOR.

Peterborough, Aug 2, 1858.

Toronto Markets.

MONDAY August 2, 1858.

The reports from the country grow much more encouraging. The fall wheat harvest for which there has been the most brilliant weather, is nearly completed, and from all we can learn there is every reason to expect at least an average yield. The samples brought into the market of the new crop are excellent, and far superior to the crop of last year. The spring crops too promise abundantly. These favourable circumstances, together with the high price does much to remove the depressed feeling that had begun to take hold of the public mind.

On Saturday there was a large number of farmers on the market with various articles of produce, which moved off rapidly and at good prices.

WHEAT.—For very fine samples 8s 7d a 8s 9d, and in one case 8s 9d was realized. For ordinary lots of old wheat 8s 6d were the current rates. There is a good demand for new wheat, and high rates will be paid in order to get cargoes forward into the Eastern market before the supplies from the Western States shall have got down, and farmers who can conveniently get to market now, should bring out their wheat immediately, as the above rates are, probably, as high as will be paid this year, and are at least remunerative.

FLOUR is exceedingly dull and beyond a few light sales for local consumption we hear of no transactions. The nominal quotations are: Superfine, $3 a 4.05; Fancy, 4.15 a 4.25; Extra, 4.50 a 4.60 per barrel.

SPRING WHEAT—at 8s 9d to 8s 10d per bushel.

BARLEY—3s 10½d a 4s for ordinary, and 4s 3d for prime.

RYE—2s 9d a 3s per bushel.

OATS—in moderate supply at 1s 9d per bushel.

PEAS—Scarce at 2s 9d a 3s.

POTATOES—New $1 a $1.25 per bushel; Old 4s 5d a 5s per bushel.

BUTTER—Fresh, more plentiful and selling slowly at 9d a 11d per lb.

EGGS—9d a 10d per dozen.

CHICKENS—1s 2d a 1s 10½ per pair, for all kinds.

DUCKS—2s a 2s 3d per pair.

BEEF—The very best is quoted at $5, medium 4.40, and inferior 4 per 100 lbs, sinking one-third.

SHEEP—$3 a 6 each. Lambs, 1,50 a 3 each.

CALVES—$4 a 7, and plentiful.

WOOL—1s 2d per lb. Sheepskins 3s 3d a 4s 6d each. Calfskins 6d per lb. Beefhides $6 per 100 lbs.

Married.

At Peterboro' on Friday 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church Mr. John Cranstone, of Ramskillen, C. W., to Miss Margaret Neilman, of Redcastleand, by Peebles, Scotland, passenger by steamship Indian.

Jedburgh and Peebles papers please copy.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

FARMS IN MONAGHAN TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers to rent Lot No. 4 in the 11th concession of Monaghan, of which 100 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, with a brick cottage, good barns, stables and sheds. The farm is well-watered and well-fenced, and every way suited for a good farmer.—It is situated between the gravel road and the old road leading to Port Hope, and is five miles from Peterborough.

ALSO, the south half of west half of Lot No. 1, in the 11th concession of Monaghan, adjoining the village of Springville, containing fifty acres well cleared and well fenced and well cultivated. There is A good Frame Barn upon it, and plenty of water.

ALSO, the SAW MILL, with eight acres of ground, on Lot No. 3, in the 13th concession of Monaghan, five miles from Peterborough.

For terms, length of lease and other particulars, apply at this office, or to the proprietor on Lot No. 3, in the 11th concession of Monaghan.

ROBERT THOMSON.

Monaghan, August 5, 1858. 2m

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ August Number received, price 25 cts.

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY, AND Peterborough Section.

ON and after MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd 1858. Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 3 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 6 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 8 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough, 9 A M., arrive at Port Hope 11 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

Port Hope, August 2, 1858. 2m

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs $1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 2 plates 1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates 1,25
Do. Night of Weeping 0,30
Do. Morning of Joy 0,40
Do. Story of Grace 0,30
Do. Truth and Error 0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World 0,40
Do. Eternal Day 0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate 0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot 0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One 0,40
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain 0,20
Chalmers's Dr., Miscellanies 1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy 0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses 0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher 1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated 0,30
Do. Cottage Firesides, Illustrated 0,60
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic

M'LEOD & CO.,

PORT HOPE, C. W.

KEEP Constantly in Stock a good supply of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

ALSO

They are extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

WINDOW BLINDS, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS.

READER,—Call and inspect their large establishment.

McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, November 2, 1857. 44.

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for 9s!

THE UNDERSIGNED is in possession of a quick and certain remedy for this most distressing disease, and persons afflicted with it may apply to him with the utmost confidence of being restored to perfect health in a period of time almost incredibly short. Payment to be made in advance; notwithstanding, *No Cure, no Pay.*

Address, (if by letter, post paid,) to

R. A. MOORE.

Residence—Corner of Shortbrooke and Aylmer Streets.

P. S.—Packages with directions, sent by mail, when desired, to any part of the country.

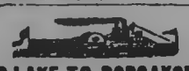
Peterborough, July 29, 1858. 28

CAUTION!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against giving credit in my name, without my written authority, as I will not be responsible for the same.

RICHARD WISCH.

Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27



MUD LAKE TO BOBCAYGEON.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS discontinued running between Bobcaygeon and Lindsay. She will now make daily trips between Mud Lake and Bobcaygeon only; leaving Dunbar's wharf, Mud Lake, at 9 o'clock, returning in the afternoon. By this arrangement, parties seeking relief from the land heat, will be able to enjoy themselves a day on the back lakes where there is always a refreshing breeze, and return home in the cool of the evening. The fare each each way is two shillings and sixpence, but families, making parties, will be allowed a reduction, proportionate to the number of persons in each. No better fishing ground is to be found than that at Bobcaygeon. Pope's Stage takes passengers and freight to and from the "Fly." The Stage fare is is 10½d. Families bringing their own carriages, will find plenty of accommodation at the different hotels at the Lake.

Peterboro', June 24, 1858. 24

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bouquet, (English, AT 44 PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Helpsheger do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Musquetoes do.
The Irish do.
Fun in Roots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Ratcatcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverhair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush aboon Traquair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Partant Pour La Syrie.
Minnelieder, Brilliant Fantasia.
Roots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Wha wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Robbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Right.
Oh let me in the dark tomb lie.
The Fishermaiden.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
Be Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Playel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fidelos.
Quies Animam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Judges Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Krazni Javolenni, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in E flat.
Giovinne Florentines.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.
Les Perles Deux Valses,
D'Amore ah L'Ame.
Hurrahs Grand Galop.
Seven admired Airs from Il Trovatore.
The Druid's March.
Souvenir De Varsovie Mazurka.
Robert Toi Que J'Aime, &c.
Una Voce Poco Fa.
A la Cosa.
Still Soothy dwelling.
Rose Softly Blooming.
Vespa Vespa, from Rollini.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice,

—ALSO—

100	Popular Songs, Music and Words	25cts.
100	Henry Russell's Songs, &c.	25 "
100	Songs of Scotland, &c.	25 "
100	Songs of England &c.	25 "
100	Popular Comic Songs, &c.	25 "
100	Negro & Americans Sk. &c.	25 "

at the

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

Burnham's Block, George St. Peterborough.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

June 21, 1858 24

Miscellaneous.

RIVERS & DERIOUS'

Grand Dramatic

EQUESTRIAN COMPANY

Gymnastic, Acrobatic,

BALLET TROUPES!

☞This Establishment has been thoroughly re-organized for this season, and its strength is generally increased by the addition of some of THE FIRST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD selected in all parts by experienced Agents,—which will enable the Proprietors to give an Entertainment second to none on this continent.

WILL EXHIBIT AT PETERBORO',

On Saturday, Aug 7, 1858.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT 2, EVENING AT 7.

Price of Admission.—Boxes 50 cents, Children half price. Pit 25 cents. No half price.

Among the Grand Performances will be presented a Grand

EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE

DENOTED THE

MUTINY IN INDIA,

OR THE

Siege of Lucknow!

With appropriate Costumes, &c. &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH

2 Grand Cavalcade

(All in Pairs,)

By 16 Ladies and Gentlemen, and followed by DASHING

EQUESTRIANISM

AND VARIOUS

Gymnastic Feats

AND

ACROBATIC EXPLOITS!

By the following Performers:

RICHARD RIVERS,
E. DERIOUS,
F. RIVERS,
G. DERIOUS,
C. RIVERS,
Mons. LETORT,
Mons. GIBINO,
E. WOODS,

The MOTLEY BROTHERS

Masters J. & T. BONDAR.

THE GROTESQUE

CONTORTIONISTS

Mons. TREXLONY and Mons. MAFFITT,

AND

The American Acrobats!

The Wonders of the Age.

LADY EQUESTRIANISM,

BY

Madlle MARGUERITE,
Madlle MARIE,
Madlle ANNETTE.

The Juvenile Corps

CONSISTING OF

Master OLONZA,
Master FREDERICK,
Master WASHINGTON,

Les Petites

INEZ, ELIZE and CLARA.

Among the Gymnastic Performers will be the following

Clowns & Jesters!

H. NICHOLS,
TOM BOLINO,
RICHARD RIVERS,
DAN,
YOUNG DAN,

Each of whom is noted for his finishing of merriment and comic and witty sayings.

POST'S

Philadelphia Brass Band!

Will enliven the entertainment with choice and appropriate Music

☞For particulars, *See Show Bills.*

This Company will exhibit in the following Towns:—

Percy, - - - -	Thursday,	August 5.
Norwood, - -	Friday,	" 6.
Lindsay, - - -	Monday,	" 9.
Millbrook, - -	Tuesday,	" 10.

F. COULDOCK.

Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 29

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,

NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

Hotels, &c.,

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabics and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 26

AMERICAN HOTEL.

PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and stagehouse regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 3-65

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARBY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without references to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,097,800. *Paid up Capital,* $120,956.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON.
GEO. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.
E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
DUNCAN MCDONELL, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance diligently and in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Nesbitt.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 20th, 1857. 30

OTONABEE WOOLEN MILL!

PETERBORO' EAST.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the above-named Establishment, beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have made large improvement in the Mill, thus rendering it one of the most complete in Upper Canada, and are now prepared to execute every description of

CUSTOM WORK,

INCLUDING

CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, DYING, FINISHING, &c.

In first class style, and hope by strict attention to their business, to enjoy a share of public patronage.

They offer FOR SALE, or will exchange for Wool: Full Cloth, Tweeds, Satinette, Flannels, and Stocking Yarn.

Customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call and examine for themselves.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON,

Peterboro'. April 2nd, 1858. 14.

PETERBORO

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs travellers and residents, that he has taken the building on Water Street, near Cubitt's Hotel, on a lease from Mr. John Robinson, and he intends to conduct it on strictly Temperance principles, he being himself a member of the Temperance Society. He also intends keeping

BOARDERS.

The accommodation will be such as every person will be entitled to expect, and he trusts to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

GEORGE TENNYSON

Peterboro', [illegible] 1858.

Business Notices.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the best horse-shoeing establishment in this town. Foundered feet and every kind of foot-lameness will be attended as well as at any shop in the Province. Blacksmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Bethune Street near Mr. James Hall's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the late firm of HARVEY & THOMSON, will please call and settle without delay; and all having claims against said firm, will please hand in the same before 20th inst.

Peterboro', April 7th, 1858. 14

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber bees leare to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.

Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and Elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All Debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', July 20, 1858. 28

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons purchasing a note of hand for Thirty Dollars in Carpenters work, payable on demand, dated Dummer, 28th June, 1858, and payable to Peter McNaughton; as I have not received value for the same.

DUNCAN McKELLAR.

Warsaw, July 21, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

Livingstone & Creighton's

PALE ALE.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Livingstone & Creighton, for the sale of their ALE in this place and neighborhood, begs to inform his friends and customers in Port Hope, Rice Lake, and Peterboro, that he will be constantly supplied with the above article in

Kegs and Barrels at Kingston Prices.

R. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, July 20, 1858. 29—1m

LOOK OUT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

AND REMEMBER THIS,—

"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS, Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,

To any who patronize them.

☞TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.☜

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he flatters himself that purchasers will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro', April 6, 1858. 41

Farms, &c., For Sale.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

125 ACRES OF LAND.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 75 acres, being the west half of 23; and 50 acres, being the south east quarter of Lot No. 22, on the 7th concession of the Township of Smith. There are 60 acres cleared, a good log house and log barn two wells of good spring water on the premises The farm is in a good state of cultivation, the road runs along the front of the land; within 7 miles of Peterboro', and 3 miles of the thriving village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises,

CHARLES FITZGERALD.

Smith, June 23, 1858. 24-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 on 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balances as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 26.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr.

Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 16 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of *Morrow & Brother*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and is enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at moderate prices, to be enabled to stem power to his assistance.

☞Axes Ground and Ground to grind to order.

W. BOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET BOOMS

RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will as prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
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3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated..	0 4
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SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

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VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

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CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12	Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
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1	Holder.....	1
1	Pencil.....	1
1	Sheet Blotting paper.....	½
	Making a total of.....	1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY,

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambria," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

R. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 20th June, 1858. 25

A GOOD PEN

IS A REAL BLESSING.

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX,

FOR

ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR,

At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

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Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S

ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,

Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,

PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST HALF Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to ROBERT MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises to W. S. SCOTT.

Asphodel, 10th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

Be it Therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said United Counties to raise by way of loan and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of six thousand pounds, and cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said United Counties.

And be it enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden aforesaid to issue any number of Debentures for such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of six thousand pounds, to as many person or persons body corporate or politic as shall agree to advance on the credit of the said United Counties, such Debentures to be under the common seal of the said United Counties signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof and made out in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come into operation as said Warden shall see fit.

And be it enacted that the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid and the sum of six hundred pounds being the tenth part of the said sum of six thousand pounds shall also be made payable yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

And be it enacted that the special rates enumerated and above declared shall be raised, levied and collected over and above all other rates for the years above-mentioned upon all the rateable property, according to law as above specified and defined in the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria for the purpose of paying the said sum of six thousand pounds with interest thereon, and the proceeds of such special rate so to be raised, levied and collected, shall be applied solely to the payment and satisfaction of such Debentures and the interest thereof until the same are fully paid and satisfied.

And be it enacted that the said sum of six thousand pounds when so loaned by the issuing of said Debentures and paid by the said Warden into the hands of the said Treasurer shall be appropriated as above mentioned.

And be it enacted that this By-law shall take effect and come into operation on the fifth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria at the County Council Chamber in the Town of Peterborough on the 5th day of October, 1858, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipal Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
Counties Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Peterborough, July 3rd, 1858. 26

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,

BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 26, 1858. 24

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers most sincere pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strange's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them so to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object,

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, Dec. 1857. 21

PEOPLE'S

EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

RICHARD PLEASE, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE

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OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
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Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND TIMES JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 31.

The Examiner.

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☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c. &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
DENTAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1858. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro.

HIRAM STEWART,
ACTUARY, Engineer, Land Surveyor, and Land Agent. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery. Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 4, 1857. 23—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scotia Chambers, Queen Street.
Toronto, July 22, 1858. 30

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE subscriber offers for a term of years, the well known and well situated quarry, about one mile and a half from Peterborough, on the road to Lakefield, formerly occupied by Messrs. Chamberlain & Stewart, and now by Mr. Thomas Stewart. For further particulars, apply to
THOMAS STEWART.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 29

Notice to the Authentical.
Address Carte for Sale.

Provincial Parliament.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Mr. Wallbridge then said—Mr. Speaker, *I rise to move the adjournment of* this House; and, in so doing, I beg to inform this House that the Administration have placed their resignation in the hands of his Excellency the Governor General who has signified his acceptance of the same. I am requested to add, that immediately after the vote of Monday night, the Government came to the conclusion that their only course was to ask for a dissolution. This they demanded from his Excellency, who at two o'clock this day conveyed to them his answer, refusing to grant a *dissolution*. The Ministry immediately tendered their resignation. His Excellency immediately accepted that resignation, and gave leave to communicate to this House, the correspondence had between them and his Excellency, which I beg leave to now read:—

On Thursday the following note was received by Mr. Brown,

(COPY.)

Toronto, Thursday July 29, 1858.

"The members of the Executive Council have tendered their resignation to his Excellency the Governor General, and they now retain their several offices only till their successors shall be appointed.

"Under these circumstances his Excellency feels it right to have recourse to you as the most prominent member of the Opposition, and he hereby offers you a seat in the Council as the leader of a new Administration. In the event of your accepting this offer, his Excellency requests you to signify such acceptance to him in writing, in order, that he may be at once in a position to confer with you as one of his responsible advisers.

"His Excellency's first object will be to consult you as to the names of your future colleagues, and as to the assignment of the offices about to be vacated, to the men most capable of filling them.

(Signed) "EDMUND HEAD."

"George Brown, Esq., M.P.P."

Immediately on the receipt of it Mr. Brown waited on his Excellency, and asked time to consult with his friends. On Friday morning he waited on his Excellency again, and stated that he had been consulting with his friends, and that he would give his final answer on Saturday. On that day he gave his answer as follows:

(COPY.)

"Saturday.

"Mr. Brown has the honour to inform his Excellency the Governor General, that he accepts the duty proposed to him in his Excellency's communication of 29th inst., and undertakes the formation of a new Administration.

"Church street,

"31st July, 1858."

On Sunday night at 10 o'clock, Mr. Brown was waited upon by the Governor General's aid-de-camp, who handed him the following memorandum:—

"His Excellency the Governor General forwards the enclosed memorandum to Mr. Brown to-night, because it may be convenient for him to have it in his hand in good time to-morrow morning.

"The part which relates to a dissolution is in substance a repetition of what his Excellency said yesterday at his interview with Mr. Brown.

"The portion having reference to the prorogation or adjournment of Parliament is important in determining the propriety of the course to be pursued.

"His Excellency therefore requests Mr. Brown to communicate the memorandum to his future colleagues, in order to avoid all misapprehension hereafter.

"Government House, Toronto, }
"August 1, 1858." }

MEMORANDUM.

"His Excellency the Governor General wishes *Mr. Brown* to consider this memorandum, and to communicate it to the gentlemen whose names he proposes to submit to his Excellency as members of the new Government.

"The Governor General gives *no pledge or promise, express or implied, with reference to dissolving Parliament*. When advice is tendered to his Excellency on this subject, he will make up his mind according to the circumstances then existing, and the reasons then laid before him.

"The Governor General has no objection to prorogue the Parliament without the members of the new Administration taking their seats in the present session.—But, if it does so, it ought, his Excellency thinks, to be on an express understanding that Parliament shall meet again as soon as possible—say in November or December. Until the new Ministers meet Parliament, his Excellency has no assurance that they possess the confidence of the majority of the House.

"The business transacted in the interval ought, in his opinion, to be confined to matters customary for the ordinary administration of the Government of the Province.

"If Parliament is prorogued, his Excellency would think it very desirable that the bill for the Registration of Voters, and that containing the prohibition of fraudulent assignments and gifts by traders, should be proceeded with and become law—subject, of course to such modifications as the wisdom of other Houses may suggest. Besides this, any item of supply absolutely necessary should be provided for by a vote of credit, and the money for repairs of the canals, which cannot be postponed should be voted.

"His Excellency can hardly prorogue until these necessary steps are taken. If Parliament merely adjourns until after the re-election of the members of the Government, the case is different, and the responsibility is on the House itself. A prorogation is the act of *His Excellency*, and in this particular case, such act would be performed without the advice of ministers who had already received his confidence as members of Parliament. His Excellency's own opinion would be in favour of prorogation, if the conditions above specified can be obtained, and if Mr. Brown and his colleagues see no objection.

(Signed) "EDMUND HEAD.

"Government House,
"Toronto, July 31, 1858."

Early on Monday morning Mr. Brown, on his own personal responsibility, *without* consulting any of his colleagues, sent the following note to his Excellency:—

"Mr. Brown has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his Excellency the Governor General's note of last night with accompanying memorandum.

"Before receiving his Excellency's note Mr. Brown had successfully fulfilled the duty entrusted to him by the Governor General, and will be prepared, at the appointed hour this morning, to submit for his Excellency's approval the names of the gentlemen whom he proposes to be associated with himself in the new Government.

"Mr. Brown respectfully submits that until they have assumed the functions of constitutional advisers of the Crown, he and his proposed colleagues will not be in a position to discuss the important measures and questions of public policy referred to in his Excellency's memorandum.

"Church Street, Monday morning 2nd Aug., 1858."

On Monday at half-past 10, Mr. Brown waited on his Excellency and gave in the names of the members of his government, and at noon they took the oaths of office. On Monday evening the vote of want of confidence was passed. On the following day, Mr. Brown advised the Governor General that he wished to have a prorogation of the House with a view to a dissolution, and handed him the following memorandum:—

"Memorandum for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General.

"His Excellency's present advisers having accepted office on his Excellency's invitation, after the late Administration had, by their resignation, admitted their inability successful to conduct the affairs of the country in Parliament summoned under their own advice, and being unanimously of opinion that the constitutional recourse of an appeal to the people affords the best, if not the only solution of existing difficulties, respectfully advise his Excellency to prorogue Parliament immediately with a view to a dissolution.

"When his Excellency's present advisers accepted office, they did not conceal from themselves the probability that they would be unable to carry on the Government with the present House of Assembly. That House *they believe* does not possess the confidence of the country, and the public dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by the numerous and glaring acts of corruption and fraud by which many seats were obtained at the last general election, and for which acts the House, though earnestly petioned so to do, has failed to afford a remedy.

"For some years past strong sectional feelings have arisen in the country, which, especially during the present session, have seriously impeded the carrying on of the Administrative and Legislative functions of the Government. The late Administration made no attempt to meet these difficulties or to suggest a remedy for them, and thereby the evil has been greatly aggravated.

"His Excellency's present advisers have entered the Government with the fixed determination to propose constitutional measures for the establishment of that harmony between Upper and Lower Canada, which is essential to the prosperity of the Province. They respectfully submit that they have a right to claim all the support his Excellency can constitutionally extend to them in the prosecution of this all-important object.

"The unprecedented and unparliamentary course pursued by the House of Assembly, which immediately after having, by their vote, compelled the late Ministry to retire, proceeded to pass a vote of want of confidence in the present Administration, without notice, within a few hours of their appointment, in their absence from the House, and before their policy had been announced, affords the most convincing proof that the affairs of the country cannot be efficiently conducted under the control of the present House as now constituted.

To this an answer was returned by his Excellency, as follows:

"*Memorandum.*

"His Excellency the Governor General has received the advice of the Executive Council to the effect that a dissolution of Parliament should take place.

"His Excellency is no doubt bound to deal fairly with all political parties; but he has also a duty to perform to the Queen, and the people of Canada paramount to that which he owes to any one party, or to all parties whatsoever.

"The question for his Excellency to decide is not—*what* is advantageous or fair for a particular party? but what upon the whole is most advantageous and fair for the people of this Province.

"The resignation of the late Government was tendered in consequence of a vote of the House, which did not assert directly any want of confidence in them.

"The vote of Monday night was a direct vote of want of confidence on the part of both Houses. It was carried in the Assembly by a majority of forty in a House of a hundred and two, out of one hundred and thirty members, consequently by a majority of the whole House, even if every seat had been full at the time of the vote.

"In addition to this a similar vote was carried into the Upper House by sixteen against eight, and an address founded on same was adopted.

"It is clear that under such circumstances a dissolution, to be of any avail must be immediate. His Excellency the Governor General cannot do any act other than that of advising Parliament by the advice of a Ministry who possess the confidence of a majority in both branches of the Legislature."

"Is it then the duty of his Excellency to dissolve Parliament?

"It is not the duty of the Governor General to dissolve whatever the action of the two Houses on Monday night was, or was not in accordance with the usual courtesy of Parliament towards an incoming Administration. The two Houses are the judges of the propriety of their own proceedings. His Excellency has to do with the conclusions at which they arrive, provided only, *that the forms observed are such as to give* legal and constitutional force to their votes.

"There are many points which require careful consideration with reference to a dissolution at the present time. Amongst these are the following:—

"I. It has been alleged that the present House may be assumed not to represent the people; if such were the case there was no sufficient reason why on being in minority in that House, the late Government should have given place to the present. His Excellency cannot constitutionally adopt this view.

"II. An election took place only last winter. This fact is not conclusive against a second election now, but the cost and inconvenience of such a proceeding are so great that they ought not to be increased a second time without very strong grounds.

"III. The business before Parliament is not yet finished. It is perhaps true that *very little which is absolutely essential for* the country remains to be done. A portion, however, of the estimates and two bills, at least, of great importance are still before the Legislative Assembly, irrespective of the private business.

"In addition to this the resolutions respecting the Hudson's Bay Territory have not been considered, and no answer on that subject can be given to the British Government.

"IV. The time of year and the state of affairs would make a general election at this moment peculiarly inconvenient and burthensome, inasmuch as the harvest is now going on in a large portion of the country, and the presence of the late money crisis has not passed away.

"V. The following considerations are strongly pressed by his Excellency's present advisers as reasons why he should authorise an appeal to the people, and thereby retain *their advisers in the Council:*

1st. The corruption and bribery alleged to have been practiced at the last election, and the taint which on that account is said to attach to the present Legislative Assembly.

"2nd. The existence of a little sectional feeling between Upper and Lower Canada, and the ultimate danger to the Union as at present constituted, which is likely to arise from such feeling.

"If the first of these points has seemed as true, it must be asked what assurance can his Excellency have that a new election, under precisely the same laws, held within six or eight months of the last, will differ in its character from that which then took place?

"If the facts are as they are stated to be, they might be urged as a reason why a general election should be avoided as long as possible; at any rate until the laws are made more stringent, and the precautions against *such evils shall have been increased by the* wisdom of Parliament. Until this is done the speedy recurrence of the opportunity of practising such abuses would be likely to aggravate this character and confirm the habit of resorting to them.

"The second consideration, as to the feeling between Upper and Lower Canada, and the ultimate danger of such feelings to the Union, is one of a very grave kind. It would furnish to his Excellency the strongest possible motive for a dissolution of Parliament, and for the retention of the present Government at all hazards, if two points will only be conclusively established—that is to say, if it can be shown that the measure likely to be adopted by Mr. Brown and his colleagues will be a specific, and the only specific, for these evils, and that the members of the present Council will be the only men in the country likely to calm the passions, and allay the jealousies, so unhappily existing. *It may be that* both these propositions are true, but unless they are established to his Excellency's complete satisfaction, the mere existence of the mischief is not in itself decisive as to the propriety of resorting to a general election at the present moment. The certainty, or, at any rate, the great probability of the cure by the course proposed, and by that alone, would require to be also proved. Without this, a great present evil would be voluntarily incurred for the chance of a remote good.

"VI. It *would seem to be the duty of* his Excellency to exhaust every possible alternative before subjecting the Province for the second time in the same year to the cost, the inconvenience, and the demoralization of such a proceeding.

"The Governor General is by no means satisfied that every alternative has been thus exhausted, or that it would be impossible for him to secure a Ministry who would close the business of this session, and carry on the administration of the Government during the recess with the confidence of a majority *of the Legislative Assembly.*

"After full and mature deliberation on the arguments submitted to him by word of mouth, and in writing, and with every respect for the opinion of the Council, his Excellency declines to dissolve Parliament at the present time.

(Signed) "EDMUND HEAD.

"Government House,
Toronto, C. W., *Aug.* 4, 1858."

After this the Ministry tendered their resignation in the following words:

"Mr. Brown has the honour to inform his Excellency the Governor General that, in consequence of his Excellency's memorandum of this afternoon, declining the advice of the Council to prorogue Parliament with a view to a dissolution, he has now on behalf of himself and colleagues to tender their resignation.

"Executive Council Chamber,
4th August, 1858."

Hon. Mr. Cauchon—We ought to be informed why has been entrusted with forming a new Administration. It has been usual on such occasions to make some announcement. (Cries of "No! No!") Perhaps it is well known—at least it is known that the member for Glengarry has been sent for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McGee then addressed the House. He said—I had not the advantage of being here on Monday night, when the question of want of confidence in the new Administration was before this House. Nor would I rise now on the question of adjournment, but that my own name has been very frequently mixed up, in organs that are known to represent the late Administration, with some circumstances connected with the recent arrangements; and I presume that a member of this House is always in order when he is defending the trust committed to him by his constituents, and when he is showing that he has not betrayed the confidence they have reposed *in him.* I have read on my way back to my seat in this House—from which I was absent but a single day—I have read in journals known to represent the Administration which resigned on Thursday morning last, statements given with great circumstantiality, with great appearance of authenticity, and which it may hardly be necessary to particularise, except to say that, so far as my name has been mentioned, and so far as they are put forth to excite hostility against any member of the Government, which has just resigned, they were from beginning to end a simple fabrication. (Cheers.) I need not particularize the statements. Some of them were very absurd. Some said that I held pledges in writing, and when I went down to Montreal I found myself disposed of by half a dozen different rumors in half a dozen different methods to the satisfaction of half a dozen different cliques, who felt pleasure in propagating the half-dozen different falsehoods. (Laughter.) Such things, I suppose, are to be expected on the occasion of such crises as that we have just gone through—or at least the early stage of it—for we have this day only seen the beginning of it, unless I have entirely mistaken the public sentiment of the city I have the honour to represent, and along the line of road I have travelled during the last day or two. I believe we have only passed through one stage of the crisis, and whatever may be its other stages, I feel assured that *persons who have hitherto stood high* in this country will be made to experience that there is a public opinion in Canada.—(Hear, hear.) I do not wish to refer to the documents which have been read, but I presume they are public property, and I think no one can fail to see through those documents an animus in them, a dexter hand appearing through them, a lawyer like cunning and sagacity all through them.—(Cries of Order!) All my life I have been a student of style, and I can tell a professional form of expression from a non-professional, and I say a skilful technical hand has been at the framing of those documents. (Hear, hear.) The country can trace that hand, and the spirit which guided it, and the country will draw its own conclusions and act upon them. Though I have been absent during the transaction of some of the scenes which have given rise to this correspondence, the result does not surprise me. *In the city of Montreal, from intimates of* the Macdonald-Cartier Administration, I heard that would be the result. And at Cobourg on my way here from a respectable gentleman who had it from an intimate friend of a member of that Administration, I heard that would be the result, that the Executive would not dissolve this House, whatever advice might be tendered to him.

Mr. Gowan—Every person of common sense knew that.

Mr. Mr. McGee—Every person of common sense, that is, I suppose every supporter of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration, knew that would be the result. Well, we are learning a new lesson, and have turned a new leaf in the history of Responsible Government in this country. Every one, says the hon. gentleman, knew that the Executive of this country would not take a certain course, notwithstanding his sworn advisers might constitutionally have advised him to take that course! Every one knew the Executive would not be bound by the advice of the men he had called to his Council! If that were true, I say it would be a mockery of all Government—that anywhere in Europe or America such a course would dishonor any private or public person who resorted to it—especially a gentleman *in high station.* Such an one would deserve to have his arms reversed, and to have the sword that dubbed him by the title he wears broken before his face.—(Cheers and cries of order!) To go through the mockery of swearing in twelve gentlemen to be his constitutional advisers, having previously resolved that their advice he would not take, was enough, if that were true, to dishonour any gentleman occupying that high station. We are learning new lessons in Responsible Government, and before we leave this floor to-night, the representatives of Canada ought to have the fullest and most detailed explanations, in order to justify the statement made here by a habitual supporter of the late Administration, that a Government was formed, whose advice the supporters of the previous Administration knew that His Excellency would not take. (Hear, hear.) If this be so, then it appears that the new Administration, while they were going through the form of being sworn in, and getting their portfolios—that the new Administration had not, but that the old Administration still had the confidence of his Excellency—that the men he had called in and invited to be his advisers were the men whom he mistrusted and distrusted, while the men who had been discarded from his councils, the men who last Thursday went through the farce and the mockery of a resignation, were the men who still in secret retained his confidence! (Hear, hear.) If we look at the spirit which was visible and the scenes we witnessed last Thursday; and day by day afterwards, we will see carrying to confirm us in that view. On Thursday morning, the hon. gentleman went through the solemn farce, as we now see, of tendering the resignation of the Ministry, which he had been, up till midnight of the preceding day, engaged in forming. [illegible] Then, when he came down to the House, he [illegible] and that the whole plan was arranged—(Cries of order! from the Macdonald side.) Then the gibes, and jokes, and jests about changing sides, and offering the keys of desks, were all in consistency with the expectation of a successful result from the cunningly devised scheme. The hon. member for Leeds spoke about common sense, but nothing is more adverse to common sense than its counterfeit—a low, mole-like cunning. (Hear, hear.) The characteristic of the Commons of England had not been such a cunning, but an out-spoken candour. The members of the Commons House of England, of which we are but imitators, have always spoken boldly, sometimes rudely, when the rights of the people were assailed, and have told the majesty of kings to bow before the elder majesty of the people, when the two came into collision. Look at the Wilkes trials, and the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, which was referred to the other night for a precedent which was no precedent. Sometimes, Mr. Speaker, those who held your position, had to put forth all their authority, and sometimes in vain, to restrain those bold, outspoken representatives of the people, who would not be cheated of their rights by any dexterous caballing.

Mr. Mackenzie—And won't now.—(Cheers.)

Mr. McGee said he was glad to hear that response from the oldest sentinel of public liberty in Canada, and he said they ought not to leave this room until they gave a clear expression of their opinion on the trick which had disfranchised ten constituencies—a trick which, according to the member for Leeds, every common sense supporter of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration knew before-hand would be perpetrated—a trick which had deprived the country of the services of men, the most capable of governing the Province, and the most honest in their intentions to do equal justice to all classes, whether in Upper or *in Lower Canada.* (Cheers.) To return to the point from which he had diverged, he had said that on Thursday morning, on the occasion of their resignation, the hon seemed to be all on the side of the late Ministry. Towards evening their sky seemed somewhat overcast. On Friday it brightened a little, but there were still clouds, and in the afternoon it became squally. On Saturday it was rumoured about that after all, the gentleman who had been called in to form a Government was likely to succeed. Then there was nothing but blue despondency. He met some of the members of the late Cabinet that day, and he had never seen them looking so fagged, notwithstanding the rest they had had from their official duties. Yet their friends remained confident that the old set would soon be back, and expressed as much to him. He was absent on Monday, but he had read in the journals the extraordinary proceedings which then took place—hon. gentlemen pronounced sentence of execution upon absent members, unheard. The leaders of the late Macdonald-Cartier Government confined themselves to acting the part of prompters. They did not lead the indecent assaults on their successors in office—they only instigated them. It was the camp-followers, the sutlers, who were let loose on the reputation of men whose names were honorably interwoven with the history of this Province. (Hear, hear.)—And they took as the ground of their attack, the demand that the Administration should communicate a programme of their policy before they had been three hours in office! Why the House had had to wait five months for a policy at the hands of those hon. gentlemen who demanded that their successors should have one ready, cut and dry, in as many hours. They desired to put the hon. member for Grenville (Mr. Patrick) *in a false position, by endeavouring* to induce him to get up and state the intentions of a Government, who had probably held their first meeting on that very day. (Hear, hear.) On Monday night, the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Sicotte) for whom—notwithstanding his evil associates—he (Mr. McGee) entertained great respect—the hon. gentleman who was so full of English precedents, could only find one precedent for the vote about to be taken, and that precedent was no precedent at all, as was shown at that time by the hon. member for Montmorenci (Mr. Cauchon.) The ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands referred to the instance which occurred in 1832 in the Parliament of England as justifying a vote of non-confidence in a Government who had not yet gone to their constituents, who had no seats in the House, and who in consequence of the restraints placed upon them by the acceptance of office, could not have permitted any other member to explain their policy for them, because had they divulged their policy to a member on the first day, before they had counselled the Executive, they would have been false to the Executive and false to their official position. But this precedent was not at all a case in point with the spectacle presented here on Monday night. On that evening a Ministry, who had only a few hours before been sworn into office and taken their official positions, whose seats had not yet been declared vacant, for whose constituencies the writs had not yet been moved, were called upon to give explanations, as if to form a policy was such plain sailing in Canada that it was the work of an hour. He appealed to any man of candour, to any one of the gentlemen opposite who was not blinded by passion or prejudice, if it really was such plain sailing in Canada—if the people were so homogeneous—if there were no questions of creed, of tongue, of blood, of history in front—that in eight or twelve hours, twelve men could, regardless of the Council board for the first time, could shape an official policy that they would afterwards like to come down and endorse as their policy for the future government of the country!—(Hear, hear.) And they have twelve regular [illegible] and they have [illegible] and all against the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

the moment my father felt compelled to authorise those steps which have been made the subject of so much misrepresentation, his anxiety was to obtain the opinion of the most experienced and able physicians, in order that my mother should not be subject to restraint for one moment longer than was strictly justifiable. Such was his charge to me. The certificates given by Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Conolly are subjoined; and I ought to add that Dr. Conolly was the physician whom my father had requested to see Lady Lytton; that Dr. Forbes Winslow was consulted by my mother's legal advisers; and I felt anxious to obtain the additional authority of the opinion of the latter gentleman, and requested my friend Mr. Edwin James to place himself in communication with him. I trust that such journals as have given publicity to partial and inaccurate statements, will do me the justice to publish this communication, to which I need add no more than to say that this painful matter has been arranged, as it ought to be, by the members of the family, whom it exclusively regards.

Dr. Forbes Winslow gives the following certificate:

Having, at your request, examined Lady B. Lytton this day as to her state of mind, I beg to report to you that in my opinion, it is such as to justify her liberation from restraint. I think it but an act of justice to Sir Edward B. Lytton to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was advised to consult, the course which he has pursued throughout these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable.

Dr. Conolly, in his certificate to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, says,

Notwithstanding the decided opinion which I felt it my duty to express with reference to Lady Lytton, after my visit to her at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and which, I need not repeat, justified the course you adopted, I have much satisfaction in hearing of the arrangements which have been made for her leaving their family in the society of her son, and of her female friend.

Cuba.

The question arising out of the difficulty regarding the right of visit has at length reached that position which we predicted from the first as the inevitable consequence. The British Government throws upon Spain the onus of terminating a traffic which survives only in the colonies of that power, and the *Times*, representing British sentiment, under the full sense of the responsibility of its position which of late years, more especially, has distinguished that journal, shows the desirableness in every point of view—with reference to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as the advancement both of American and British interests—of the United States being permitted or enabled, we may almost go the length of saying *assisted*, to annex Cuba. That sooner or later this object will be attained, we have as little doubt as we have that American institutions will continue to extend into the forest and prairies of the West.

It is no business of ours to *advocate* encroachment by the United States on the territories of other powers, though certainly we cannot pretend indifference to the progress of our own race, wherever the establishment of its power can be a gain to the common interests of civilization. In this point of view it is desirable that Cuba, as well as other regions in the South, should, at as early a period as possible, be brought under the dominion of the stars and stripes. We have justified the policy of annexation, however, with more immediate reference to the final suppression of the slave trade, and that not as an expedient that might be devised, but as the inevitable issue of circumstances, or, to use the current phrase, as the direction of "manifest destiny." Will any one disposed to call this in question, and to deprecate any further gratification the American lust for territory, be so good as to inform us in what other way the slave trade can be put down? Is Spain to be trusted if she should promise a pledge herself to suppress the traffic? She has given such pledges before, she is a party to a treaty for the express purpose of using efforts for this object, she has been subsidized by Britain for pretended co-operation in the common aim, and with unparalleled selfishness and duplicity she has not only pocketed the money in place of appropriating it as she promised, but she has also permitted the free importation of negroes into her possessions, and allowed the representatives of her authority to levy a tax on these live imports, yielding, it is believed, not less than £100,000 a year. There is every reason to credit the assertion that the Captain-General of Cuba shares this revenue with the Government at Madrid; for though that official always grows rich in a very short space of time, it is not likely that the ministers of the crown will permit such illegal plunder without partaking of it themselves. After this, what would a promise from Spain be worth under present circumstances? Would it be sufficient to warrant Great Britain to withdraw her squadron for watching the slave trade, in the belief that the trade was at an end? We imagine not. A Spanish minister is as full of good promises as a certain place is said to be full of good intentions, and you may trust to the one just as much as to the other. Is the farce, then, still to "go on?" Is the hunting of slavers to go on, at a cost to Great Britain of nearly half a million per annum? Is the slave trade itself to go on? Away with such a miserably mockery of philanthropy and political justice. In the name of common sense and humanity let us have no more of this practical hypocrisy. Deal with Spain as she deserves, and in pursuing a policy which will put an end to the slave trade, have no consideration for the perfidious coldness which alone has perpetuated it, and now renders it necessary to despise Spain of a dominion which she has abused for such nefarious purposes.—The appeal *ad misericordiam* which she has so often addressed to her neighbours will not in this case, it is hoped, avail her to ward off the infliction of a just retribution.

The United States have gained such a decided advantage in connection with this matter it is to be hoped that the Government will carefully guard against any course which can weaken its position. It must be satisfied to pursue its aim by straightforward diplomacy in accordance with the national dignity, without seeking to bring about a settlement, either by untimely reliance on its own part, or by permitting illegal expeditions by American citizens. In this respect it will need to avoid the course it has followed with rashness to Central America, whose its interests have been injuriously affected thereby to such an extent that the establishment of its claims is now more distant than ever. It is neither by a violent attempt at annexation, nor by so encouraging the filibustiers of Americans, that America is likely to succeed in adding Cuba to the Union. The object can be attained without losing reputation to become so unworthy of a great nation, and so calculated, as regards filibusterism, to inspire other powers with contempt for a Government which has not the strength to control even its own subjects. *If America desires to acquire Cuba, let her cultivate a close and honorable alliance with Great Britain*, whose pecuniary claims on Spain, and her relations to her with reference to the matter of the slave trade, cannot fail to render any representations she may make with reference to Cuba well nigh irresistable. With the light that has just been thrown on the subject, it is not likely that Britain will any longer maintain an expensive squadron for the purpose of suppressing a slave trade that is exclusively Spanish. But unless she does so there is not the slightest reason to suppose but that the trade will be re-opened with an impunity that has not been known for the last fifty years. In honor and consistency this is a result which cannot be tolerated, unless the end of the whole business is to be a practical admission that the interests of Spain in its West India possessions are of greater consequence than that cause of humanity for which Britain has made so many sacrifices, and expended such a vast amount of eloquent enthusiasm during half a century. The point of all this is obvious. Britain is bound to deal with Spain in a practical manner with reference to this difficulty, and that she is disposed to do so in a way likely to serve American interest there is every reason to believe. It is gratifying to observe that the belief is now getting thoroughly established at the other side that Britain's most serviceable, as well as most natural ally is America, and the people of the United States have only to reciprocate this belief by a spirit of equal confidence to reap many important benefits from the alliance.—*Scottish American Journal.*

The Agamemnon in a Storm.

The correspondent of the London *Times* who accompanied the telegraph fleet gives a graphic and thrilling account of the storm which almost made a wreck of the Agamemnon. A scene on board is thus described:—

Daybreak on Monday ushered in as fearful a gale as ever swept over the Atlantic. The ship was almost as wet inside as out, and so things went on till eight or nine o'clock, everything getting adrift and being smashed, and every one on board jamming themselves up in corners, or holding on to beams to prevent their going adrift likewise. At ten o'clock the Agamemnon was rolling and labouring fearfully, with the sky getting darker, and both wind and sea increasing every minute. About half-past ten o'clock, three or four gigantic waves were seen approaching the ship, coming heavily and slowly on through the mist, nearer and nearer, rolling on like green hills of water, with a crown of foam that seemed to double their height. The Agamemnon rose heavily to the first, and then went down quickly into the deep trough of the sea, falling over as she did so as almost to capsize on the port side. There was a fearful crashing as she lay over this way, for everything broke adrift, whether secured or not, and the uproar and confusion was terrific for a minute; then back she came again on the starboard beam in the same manner, only quicker, and still deeper than before. Again there was the same noise and crashing, and the officers in the ward room, who knew the danger of the ship, struggled to their feet and opened the door leading to the main deck. Here, for an instant, the scene almost defied description. Amid loud shouts and efforts to save themselves, a confused mass of sailors, boys, and marines, with deck buckets, ropes, ladders, and everything that could get loose, and which had fallen back again to the port side, were being again hurled in a mass across the ship to starboard. Dimly, and only for an instant could this be seen, with groups of men clinging to the beams with all their might, with a mass of water, which had forced its way in through ports and decks, surging about; and then, with a tremendous crash, as the ship fell still deeper over, the coals stowed on the main deck broke loose, and smashing everything before them, went over among the rest to leeward. The coal dust hid everything on the main deck in an instant; but the crashing could still be heard in all directions, as the lumps and sacks of coal, with stanchions, ladders and mess tins, went leaping about the decks, pouring down the hatchways, and crashing through the glass skylights into the engine room below. Still, it was not done, and, surging again over another tremendous wave, the Agamemnon dropped down still more to port, and the coals on the starboard side of the lower deck gave way, also, and carried everything before them. Matters now became most serious, for it was evident that two or three more such lurches and the masts would go like reeds, while half of the crew might be maimed or killed below. Captain Preedy was already on the poop, with Lieutenant Gibson, and it was "Hands, wear ship," at once, while Mr. Brown the indefatigable engineer, was ordered to get steam up immediately. The crew gained the deck with difficulty, and not till after a lapse of some minutes, for all the ladders had been broken away, and the men were grimed with coal dust, and many bore still more serious marks upon their faces of how they had been knocked about below. There was some confusion at first, for the storm was fearful; the officers were quite inaudible, and a wild dangerous sea, running mountains high, heeled the great ship backwards and forwards, so that the crew were unable to keep their feet, even for an instant, and in some cases were thrown across the deck in a dreadful manner; two marines went with a rush head foremost into the paying-out machine, as if they meant to butt it over the side; yet, strange to say, neither the men nor the machine suffered. What made matters worse, the ship's barge, though lashed down to the deck, had partly broken loose, and dropping from side to side, as the vessel lurched, it threatened to crush any who ventured to pass it. The regular discipline of the ship, however, soon prevailed, and the crew set to work to wear round the ship on the starboard tack, while Lieutenants Robinson and Murray went below to see after those who had been hurt, and about the number of whom extravagant rumours prevailed among the men. There were, however, unfortunately but too many. The marine sentry outside the ward-room door on the main deck had not had time to escape, and was completely buried under the coals. Some time elapsed before he could get out, for one of the beams used to shore up the sacks, which had crushed his arm very badly, still lay across the mangled limb, jamming it in such a manner that it was found impossible to move it without risking the man's life. Saws, therefore, had to be sent for, and the timber cut away before the poor fellow could be extricated. Another marine on the lower deck endeavored to save himself by catching hold of what seemed a plug in the planks, but, unfortunately, it was only covered by the bowsprit heel, and, of course, came out in the fearful lurch. They "Heads again, and scrambled to their feet. One of the sailors had received a severe cut on the head, and another had his arm broken. Barney [illegible] was severely bruised on the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the ship were [illegible] at the de-

grees each way for five times in rapid succession. The galley coppers were only half filled with soup yet, nevertheless, it nearly all poured out, and scalded some of the poor fellows who were extended on the decks, holding on to anything in reach. These, with a dislocation, were the chief casualties; but there were others of bruises and contusions, more or less severe, and of course, a long list of escapes more marvellous than any injury. One poor fellow went head first from the main deck into the hold, without being hurt, and one on the orlop deck was "chevied" about for some ten minutes by three large casks of oil which had got adrift, and any one of which would have flattened him like a pancake had it overtaken him.

A Norfolk Island Story.

A good man struggling with affliction, is according to the old heathen saying, a spectacle for the Gods. If we might confound times and places, we should say that the old shadowy worthies of Olympus and the Capitol must, upon this principle, have received the most intense satisfaction from the relations lately existing at Norfolk Island between one Major Child and that unfortunate Mr. Barber, of whose wrongful condemnation and sufferings all the world has heard. We are about to call the attention of our readers to a very dreadful story; many of the details are of a very unsavory character but this we cannot help. The shame is in doing such things, not in denouncing them to public indignation. We are well aware that in telling the tale in the following fashion we shall be liable to the reproach of relying upon an *ex parte* statement. We take, however, Major Child's story from his own lips, and Mr. Barber is not heard in reply. Still let it go for what it is worth. This is the story which Major Child himself, anxious to place his conduct in the point of view most favorable to himself, would have us accept as truth. Better than he himself has represented it his conduct could not have been—worse, infinitely worse, it may have been—but we shut Mr. Barber out of court, and take the account of the relations of his cruel adversary and himself from the adversary's own lips. Even so, what a tale!

It is right to premise that the following narrative was extracted from Major Child a day or two ago by a Committee of the House of Commons:—Major Child was commandant of Norfolk Island at the time when Mr. Barber and Fletcher, his guilty partner, disembarked, as convicts, at that miserable place. Applications were made to Major Child by persons who had been willing to employ Mr. Barber in the capacity of clerk, but their applications were sternly refused. There were regulations, according to Major Childs statement, made by Sir Eardley Wilmot, the governor, to the effect that no prisoner should be employed in any light labor until he had been twelve months on the island. This was a general order with regard to all convicts. It appeared however, that Fletcher, the man who really perpetrated the crime of which Mr. Barber had been wrongfully accused and wrongfully convicted, was from the time he arrived on the island employed as a medical dispenser and never in any other way. He had a private apartment and superior rations. Augustus Dalmas, who was convicted of the murder on Battersea Bridge, was similarly employed as a chemist. Several other great criminals—murderers among others—were kept at light occupations. Now, Mr. Barber, a man of education, of weak frame, and with his health shattered by the persecutions he had undergone, was immediately upon his arrival in the island made a wardsman.—Major Child describes the duties of the office thus: "He was put to the offensive employment of cleaning and scrubbing out the urinals of about 200 prisoners." He was compelled to sleep at night with those wretched creatures. The natural consequence was that his health gave way, and repeatedly he had to be sent to the hospital, but as frequently as he came out he was consigned again to his noisesome occupation. The medical superintendent at last, upon his own authority, as we read Major Child's story, sent him to break stones on road as a relief, and such relief to a man who was spending one week of his life in an hospital and the next week out of it!—Major Child, however appears to have grudged even this slight measure of relief in the shape of open air and outdoor exercise to the man whom he had determined to reform by suffering. A few days after Mr. Barber had been set to stone-breaking on the roads Major Child was out taking an airing on horseback, and, as ill-luck would have it, came across the unfortunate convict. He pulled up, and said, "What do you here?" Mr. Barber answered, "Sir, I am ordered to break stones by the medical superintendent." Major Child's reply was simple, but to the purpose—"I will not have that." He rode up to the station and gave orders that this unfortunate gentleman should be consigned once more to his loathsome occupation. One day, when he was engaged upon it, Major Child came in and asked him, "What is your objection to cleaning your ward?"—Mr. Barber answered, "I have made no objection; it is destroying my health, but I have made no objection." Major Child asked, "How does it injure your health?" Mr. Barber endeavoured to explain that the work was the most disgusting that could be imagined; he cared not how hard the task might be which was imposed on him in lieu of an office so humiliating and so nauseous; but all was unavailing. Major Child simply rejoined as before, "How does it injure *your* health?" Mr. Barber replied, "That is of no use, they will soon get filled with water." "Then take them off?"—With this humorous rejoinder Major Child strode away, according to Mr. Barber's account, laughing at his own wit. The only modification of the story which Major Child could suggest to the Committee of the House of Commons the other day, was, "I do not think I laughed at his misery."—With this difference he acknowledged that the account might stand.

This state of things continued for a time and Major Child kept this unfortunate gentleman, whom unfavard fate had placed in his power, hard at work upon his daily occupation of emptying and scrubbing the urine-tubs of 200 convicts. He was repeatedly entreated to have mercy, but mercy he would not have. It was not until the medical superintendent and chaplain threatened that if he would not liberate Mr. Barber from an occupation which was killing him they would hold him responsible for the death of the innocent convict that he desisted from this form of persecution. Mercy he had at last, but this mercy consisted of setting Mr. Barber to hard stone breaking on the roads. "Then," said Mr. Barber, "I will work no more." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be flogged." Mr. Barber replied, "I will not be flogged." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be hanged." Mr. Barber replied, "I will not be hanged." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be shot." Mr. Barber replied, "I will not be shot." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be sent to Sydney." Mr. Barber replied, "I will not be sent to Sydney." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be sent to Hell." Mr. Barber replied, "I will not be sent to Hell." Major Child's reply was, "Then you will be sent to Norfolk Island." Mr. Barber replied, "I am sent to Norfolk Island

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MR. FIELD'S LOG OF THE OPERATIONS.

Opening Expected in a Few Days.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 7.

Mr. Field's log states that the *Niagara* arrived at the rendezvous on the 23d, and the *Valorous* on the 25th, the *Gorgon* on the 27th, and the *Agamemnon* on the 28th. The splice was made on the morning of the 29th, at 7-45. In the evening signals from the *Agamemnon* ceased, and the electricians reported a want of continuity of cable, but insulation perfect. We kept on paying out, and at half-past 11 o'clock. p. m., again commenced receiving perfect signals from the *Agamemnon*. 30th—Distance 99 miles; payed out 131 miles, depth of water 1150 to 1975 fathoms. 31st—Distance 137 miles; payed out 159 miles, depth 1,637 to 2,200 fathoms. 1st—Distance run, 145 miles; payed out 164, depth 1,950 to 2,400 fathoms. 2nd—Distance run, 154 miles; payed out 177, depth 1,900 to 2,200 fathoms. *Niagara* getting light and rolling much and not considered safe—carrying sail to steady the ship, for in case of accident it might be necessary to stop the ship as soon as possible. At 2-30 in the morning, imperfect insulation detected in sending and receiving signals. All right at 3-40—fault in the after part of the cable, or about sixty miles from the lower end, which was cut out and taken out of circuit. 3rd—Distance 147 miles; payed out 169, depth 740 to 1,920 fathoms. At 1-15 a. m., received signals from the *Agamemnon* that she had payed out 780 miles. Nine o'clock, p. m.—Received signals from the *Agamemnon* that she was in 200 fathoms water. Ten o'clock p. m. —*Niagara* in the same depth. 4th—Distance 146 miles; payed out 154, depth under 200 fathoms. Made land at the entrance of Trinity Bay at eight o'clock in the evening. Entered the Bay at half-past 12. 5th, 1-45 a. m.—Anchored.—Distance 64 miles; payed out 66. Total —1,016 miles. Distance 882 miles.—Two o'clock a. m.—Landed. Informed the telegraph companies that the fleet had arrived. Forty-five minutes past 2 a. m. —Received a signal from the *Agamemnon* that she had payed out 1,010 miles. Fifteen minutes past five a. m.—Cable landed. Six o'clock, a. m.—Cable carried to the Telegraph House, where a strong current was received from the other side of the Atlantic. Captain Hudson read prayers and made some remarks. One o'clock p. m.—*Gorgon* fired a Royal salute of 21 guns. 6th—Receiving strong electric signals from Valentia all day. Note—Landed here in the woods until the instruments were ready and perfectly adjusted. Communications cannot pass between the continents, but electric currents pass freely. It may be some days before the line is in working order.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 8.

The people here seem to have little faith in the laying of the cable—they have made very slight preparations. One end of the Atlantic cable was landed on the Irish coast, by the *Niagara*, on the 5th of August, 1857. The shore end from the Valentia laid last year, remains; so that both ends have been naturally laid by the *Niagara*.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.

We understand that the recording instruments for the Atlantic cable are in such a state of forwardness as to ensure the early opening of the line for business. It is understood that the transmission of the Queen's and the President's first message through the cable will take place early in the afternoon, and probably in the course of the present week. Instantly after the transmission of the President's reply to the Queen's communication, the two messages, by consent of the President and co-operation of the managers and employees of the telegraph lines throughout the country, will be made public, from Quebec to the boundary of civilization in the north-west. We have assurances from all points that as soon as the Queen's and President's messages are received, there will be public and private demonstrations of joy by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, &c., in every city, town and village throughout the whole country. It is understood that Mr. Field will cause notice to be given in advance of the day when the first message will be transmitted through the cable.

DEDFORD, PA., Aug. 7.

A large crowd assembled to day to congratulate the President on the success of the Atlantic cable. It is estimated that 1500 persons were present. The following is Mr. Field's reply to the President: —"Trinity Bay, Aug. 7.—To His Excellency Jeems Buchanan, President of the United States, Bedford Springs.—Your telegraph dispatch is received. We landed here in a wilderness, and until the telegraph instruments are all perfectly adjusted no message can be recorded over the cable. You shall have the earliest information, but some days may elapse before all is effected. The first message will be from the Queen to yourself, and the first from America to England your reply. With great respect, very truly your friend,—C. W. FIELD."

Arrival of the "Nova-Scotian."

Quebec, Aug. 8th, 1858.

The *Nova-Scotian* sailed at 11 a.m. on the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, the subject of right of search was debated.

Lord Lyndhurst raised profusion of correspondence with the American Government, and expressed a strong opinion that except as a belligerent right, no country was entitled to exercise a right of visitation.

Lord Malmesbury promised to lay the correspondence on the table as far as it had gone. He stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown coincided with that of Lord Lyndhurst; Government consequently responded to the American government its intention to give up the assumption of the right of visitation search, at the same time suggesting, that measures be taken to secure a verification of the nationality of vessels. The French and American Governments expressed a willingness to consider any suggestion made on the subject.

Lord Aberdeen stated that in 1842, he had written in Washington, announcing the intention by the British government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, except there were grounds for believing that the flag had been fraudulently assumed. He feared the recent difficulty had been produced by the zeal of cruisers converting into rule what was only intended as exception.

Lord Malmesbury observed that the difficulty had arisen in consequence of the American government pertinaciously refusing their vessels carrying the American flag to be examined, whether the flag were fraudulently applied or not.

The Bishop of New Caledonia is now called "Bishop of Columbia," and under that title, a bill making provision for its Government has passed the second time in the House of Commons on the 27th.

In the Commons the Lords Amendments Bill was considered, and several clauses agreed to. In one incidental division Government was left in a minority of thirteen.

Sir John Buller was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Charleton.

Mr. Barber, lately acting British Consul at Naples, where he took a prominent part in the *Cagliari* affair, has been appointed Consul at Richmond, Va., vice James, who takes Consulate at Venice.

It is officially announced that Victoria and Prince Albert will pay a private visit to their daughter Princess Frederick William at Potsdam in August.

The customary ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich, in celebration of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, took place on the 24th; all ministers present.

The returns of the British board of trade for June, show continued falling off in exports, though not to the same extent as in previous months.

At a public meeting of the Jews in London, a committee was appointed to consider the best method of celebrating the admission of Jews into Parliament.

Furious storms with rain had prevailed in England; crops in some parts had suffered. Shipping on the coast had sustained numerous disasters with loss of life. American ships are known to have been damaged.

London *Times* reports funds weak on 27th. India and China news produced no effect on bullion. Operations at the Bank quite unimportant.

FRANCE.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian minister, has been on a visit to Emperor Napoleon at Plombieres. A conference between them on the affairs of Italy, is said to have taken place.

Symptoms of revival of trade in France continue to be manifested. Large orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

Wheat crop although not so abundant as last year, ranked among the best fair average crops.

The speech for the inauguration at Cherbourg is said to have been elaborated by the Emperor, and will embody the whole policy of France, as well as announce the pacific result arrived at by the Paris Conference sittings, which were expected to terminate before the Cherbourg festival took place. It is stated the Conference resolved that Moldavia should pay 2,500,000 Turkish piastres as annual tribute to the Sultan; and Wallachia one million five hundred thousand piastres.

ITALY.

Trial at Salerno of Baron Meatra and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to fifteen years in irons; some to less severe penalties, and many set at liberty. Orders were issued to suspend sentence of death. It was thought that sentence would not be carried into effect.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram says the Committee of Council of States has unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Genoese Government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political refugees.

The election for President resulted in victory to the moderate liberal party. Frei Herose, of Basle, was chosen President.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria mention Christians being threatened and insulted in that city, but offenders were immediately arrested. The garrison of 8,000 men, and energetic measures adopted, prevented all apprehensions of danger.

Disturbances among the mountain tribes in Syria continued.

CHINA.

The last China news shows that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho were carried in two hours and occupied by 15,000 of the Allies, who demolished the works. A fleet of junks in the river were burnt. The Allies had 88 men disabled in an unsuccessful attack of the braves around Canton.—Some 60 men were disabled by sun-stroke, while 18 were killed, wounded, or made prisoners.

Lord Elgin's intention was said to be to push forward and negotiate at Pekin.

Mr. Reid, U. S. Commissioner, is said to have been very useful as a "go between."

INDIA.

Calcutta mails to June 18, had reached England, but contain nothing important.

It was reported that Sir Colin Campbell had been suffering from illness.

The condition of affairs in Oude were considered most disastrous.

So hot a season has not been known for years. The troops are housed all over the north west.

AN ISRAELITE COLONY.—Duke's Place as the costers have christened it, is a large square yard, with a dead wall forming one entire side and a gas lamp on a circular pavement in the centre. Every householder in it is a Jew. The place looks as if it were devoted to money making, for it is quiet and dirty. Over the shops are no names in gilt letters; there is no display of plate glass or glass mouldings, such as in the crowded thoroughfares where the customer is to be caught by show. The Israelite gorebeasts know their trade to be so certain that they are content to let the London smoke do their painter's work.—Never did property in Chancery look more ruinous, for every house seems in the last stage of dilapidation. The beams and ceilings are as black as if fire had raged in the dwelling—not a shop in the market but is windowless and open as a cookshed—and beyond the few baskets of nuts exposed for sale, they are empty, the walls within being blackened with dirt, and the paint without blistered by the sun, while the door-posts are worn round with the shoulders of the customers, and blackened as if charred.—A few dejected-looking bens wander about, turning over the heaps of dried leaves that the oranges have been packed in, or scape the time away roosting on the rails and wheels of the nearest truck. Excepting on certain market days, business is slack in Duke's Place, as that many of the shops have one of two shutters up, in if death had taken place, and the large yard is as quiet as that of a quondam posting-house. At a little distance the warehouses, with low ceilings, open fronts, and black sides, seem like dark holes. Were it not for the mahogany backs of chairs visible at the first floors, nobody would believe that the houses are inhabited, but in these drawing-rooms the floors are covered with thick Turkey carpets—old paintings in georgeous frames hang against the walls, and most comfortable easy chairs stand on each side of the fire-place. There are not handsomer mahogany chairs, richer pier-glasses, or more elegant chandeliers to be found in a west-end mansion than those with which these Jewish saloons are furnished.—*Pearl cuth Child.*

We understand that Mr. Thos. D'Arcy McGee has given notice of his intention to establish a Daily Paper in this city.—*Montreal Paper.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Property in Omemee For Sale—Joshua Dawson.

Opening of the Good Templars' Hall.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1858.

The Cartier—Macdonald Ministry.

LOWER CANADA.

Cartier—Attorney General and Premier.
Galt—Inspector General.
Alleyn—Provincial Secretary.
Belleau—Speaker Legislative Council.
Sicotte—Com. Public Works.
Rose—Solicitor General East.

UPPER CANADA.

Macdonald—Attorney General.
Rose—President of the Council.
Vankoughnet—Com. Crown Lands.
Smith—Post Master General.
Sherwood—Receiver General.
Solicitor Generalship vacant.

The Ministerial Changes.

Hardly had the construction of Mr. Brown's Government been announced, when the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council voted a want of confidence, and that even before either had informed itself of the policy it had agreed to sustain.—Consequent upon this vote, it devolved upon the Cabinet to submit to his Excellency the Governor General a proposition for adjournment preparatory to a dissolution.—Sir Edmund Head rejected their advice, as will be seen by a written memorandum which we copy, and consulted Mr. A. T. Galt, of Sherbrooke. This gentleman declined to engage himself in the task of forming an administration, and Mr. Cartier was sent for. Under his auspices, a Cabinet was formed, being composed of the late administration, led by Mr. John A. Macdonald, excepting only two, Messrs. Loranger and Cayley, they making way for Messrs. Galt, and Sherwood of Brockville. Having thus reformed the Cabinet, the next thing to do was, to avoid sending the old Ministers for re-election to their constituencies. This they managed in a most unworthy manner. The law, as it is explained by "The Independence of Members of Parliament Act," being that members accepting the departments must, thereupon, be re-elected, unless only where there has been a relinquishment of one office, and an acceptance of another, within a month.—In the instance before us, there has been no such interchange. The government of Mr. Macdonald went out, and the gentlemen of which it was composed returned to the simplicity of their original condition, as before they were appointed. Mr. Brown's government succeeded them, and though it lived but a few hours, it entirely separated the connexion between the late Cabinet, and the one which then followed. Yet Mr. Cartier's administration claim that the month's grace continues good to them by their adopting the tortuous course of accepting, for the moment, other departments than they held before. The object of the remedial clause in the Act was to facilitate the departmental arrangements of the government, and secure the efficiency of the public officers; to make it operative now, is to misconstrue the intention of the House, when it was passed, and all to secure the delinquents from their just deserts, at the hands of the country. The House has, however, decided to sustain them in the trick.

Separate Schools.

The School Question is, without doubt, the most difficult of settlement, of all the disputed subjects of Upper Canadian legislation that at this time press themselves upon the attention of the country and the government. On one side, there is a powerful party claiming upon the most forcible of all arguments, the dictates of conscience, that the State shall not interrupt their system of secular and religious instruction, according to which they desire their children to be taught, by requiring them to support common schools without a religious foundation, granting relief only as an indulgence, and not as matter of right, and in such measure as the State thinks expedient. On the other side, by far the most powerful party insist that religious instruction is not for the State, but belongs exclusively to the parent and the spiritual director, and that, therefore, the public endowments for education should be confined to such establishments as recognize this fundamental principle of their policy. Much argument has been expended on both sides, during which the Roman Catholics, by calling to their aid their co-religionists of Lower Canada, succeeded in forcing the Legislature to insert a clause in the School Act, intended to enable them to separate from the great body of school supporters, and establish with the funds of their own contribution, schools upon their own peculiar model. Although the Roman Catholics still complain that the relief so granted to them is not as complete as they could desire, they have, nevertheless, taken advantage of it, in some neighborhoods, to carry out their purpose of separation, but not in every instance with success; the common schools often proving to be the better seats of learning, from the larger numbers that attend them contributing larger sums of money to their support. Thus it is remarked that, having their choice, many Roman Catholics are led to prefer the common schools, and send their children to them, to the great satisfaction of all who conscientiously desire to see the youth of the country grow up in mutual confidence and good-fellowship. In this Town there is an instance of the working of the separate school clause, in the erection and support of a Separate School, but it also furnishes instances of continued confidence in the Common School, as has been witnessed by the attendance of Roman Catholics who made it their choice. But it is to be feared that this state of happiness cannot survive the rude shock which has been aimed at its secular character by the introduction of the religious element, under the authority of the Board of Trustees. There are, it is to be hoped, few among the liberal minded of this community who endorse the surly doctrine of the Peterborough *Review*, that, there being a Separate School in existence here, no further regard is to be had for the feelings of such as might send their children to it, but who prefer to place them under the charge of the Board of Grammar and Union School Trustees. According to the *Review* the erection of a Separate School transforms its parent immediately also into a Sectarian School, and those who are admissible into the Separate School, if they remain in the Common School, become intruders. Here is his language upon the resolution of the Board, making four Clergymen, members of the Board, directors of the manner in which the Sacred Scriptures shall be read in the School:

"Were there no separate school in Town we should object strongly to the resolution; but the only parties who could feel aggrieved by the introduction of the Bible as a reading Book, having voluntarily separated themselves, we cannot see that any objection can be urged to the resolution, the hifalutten trash of one of the members, notwithstanding. We cannot afford to allow separatists to control their own schools and ours too."

In regard to the last paragraph we may remind this liberal champion of separate schools that the Clergy Reserve money, coming to this Municipality, to be disposed of as its Council should think fit, was passed from them to the Grammar and Union School, and, when application was made from the Separate School, for what would be their share if it was divided, they were refused, on the ground that the Union School was common to all. Is the *Review* willing to retain all the money and all the advantage at the same time?

As to the denial that Upper Canada refuses to encourage Separate Schools, no better proof need be offered than that almost every one of her representatives in parliament is pledged to oppose them; the separate school clause was forced on Upper Canada by the representatives from Lower Canada.

Nothing can be more unfortunate, at the present time, to the cause of Common Schools, than that their advocates should seize upon every excuse for widening the breach that is already too large. If they are really sincere in their professed desire for the exclusion of the sectarian principle, they would not surely excuse themselves for adopting it, that they had the opportunity. Nobody ever does anything without an opportunity, and if that were a good reason, no wrong would ever go undone, that promised advantage. The principle ought to be one of conciliation as well as good policy. If we cannot keep those who desire to separate, from making their experiments, we ought at any rate to hold ourselves in readiness to receive them on their return. We profess to admire the common school principle, yet we do not hesitate to change it for sectarianism, when it is to our fancy; can we then claim confidence in our sincerity, from those who already view us with suspicion, and who fear they see in our system a disposition to destroy the faith of their youthful members in the altars of their fathers. Better and more honest were it for those pretended friends of common schools to throw off the mask at once, and proclaim their doctrine of religious edneation at the expense of the State, rather than unworthily drag in the Bible, as an instrument to accomplish their designs. The man who will circumscribe its teaching, by refusing to have its difficult passages made intelligible to enquiring minds, does not partake of it's spirit. Such are they who are content that it shall be read in school where instruction only is sought after, without note or comment. If the Bible is to be a class book, let it be treated, not as a dead letter, nor as an English reader, but as the giver of life, requiring more attention, and affording more instruction, according as it is understood, than any other book. And if it is determined that it is necessary to educate the youth in it's principles, at the same time that they receive the education in the things of the world, let it be done openly and without reserve, and then let every religious body teach according to its own doctrine; a determination which involves the entire destruction of the common school system, and the consequent withdrawal of opportunities for learning from a large proportion of the youth of the country. We need not say how averse we are to such a consummation of error, but to avoid it, there must be no smuggling of religion into school. By the mixed state of our population, nothing suits so well as the Common School without religious teaching, and the church, the sabbath school, and parental guardianship with it.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The whole continent knows by this time that the Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. There have been no messages as yet, but in a few days all is expected to be perfect. The doubtful part of the experiment is entirely removed. The greatest undertaking that ever sprung from the imagination of man is now completed, and the two continents are made one.

☞The Circus performances of Messrs. Rivers & Dorion, on Saturday were of a superior kind. The horses were good and well conditioned, and the riders quite up in their equestrianism. The tumbling was extraordinary, and the gymnastic feats of strength and activity, admirable. The music was very good; and the bearing and appearance of the whole corps showed that these did first rank among artists of their class, as well from the excellence of their performances as by the apparent respectability of the performers.

The Toronto Election.

The days of nomination and polling, in Toronto, are not yet announced. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron contests the city with Mr. Brown, as he says in his address, "upon the broad constitutional issue that has been raised between the Representative of her Majesty and the Brown Administration." If there is any justice in reason, Mr. Cameron will lose, for the Representative was wrong when he concluded to act independently of the advice of his Council, before he knew what that advice would be; and the Representative was also wrong, when he refused to dissolve the House, under the advice tendered by his Council. The Governor General had no more right to call upon Mr. Brown to advise him, when his mind was made up not to be advised, than Mr. Brown would have had to stipulate for the use of the prerogative, before he took office. Mr. Brown's answer to his Excellency's memorandum of Sunday evening, throws back upon him his declaration of what he would do, if asked to dissolve. Mr. Brown tells him very curtly that it was an impertinence, and it would be time enough to open such correspondence when there would be a cabinet to correspond with. If the Representative did not like Mr. Brown's answer, he could have told him his mind was changed, and that he did not want him; there would then have been no harm done, Mr. Brown and his friends would not have vacated their seats. Sir Edmund Head has not added to his laurels, by the part he has played in the late ministerial crisis.

Close of the Session.

Attorney-General Macdonald gave notice in the House, yesterday, that the Session would close on Saturday next. The elections following the vacating of seats by the members of the Brown-Dorion Administration, will, for the time, supply the political excitement, that would otherwise, in a great measure, subside with the prorogation of Parliament.

The Society of Good Templars

Open their new Hall, in Lundy's Block, on Thursday next. The supporters of the Temperance cause will, no doubt, be eager to assist this excellent organization, in its ambition to do good to mankind. The encouragement of public sympathy goes very far to sustain unpaid exertions in the service of other people, and, as there can be no opposite opinion concerning the general advantage of such associations, it is to be hoped that no ordinary excuse will be made, by the friends who may not find it convenient to aid the cause by participation in the promised enjoyments of the evening.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Speaker took the Chair at 11 o'clock and informed the House that he had received a communication from the Governor General, that it was his Excellency's intention to come down at 4 o'clock that day to give his assent to bills.

THE BOARD OF WORKS.

Mr. DUBORD said that, by some little exertion in the Committee of Public Accounts, he had succeeded in bringing the state of the Board of Works prominently before the public. He had shewn that the system under which a man was not responsible to the people, practically controlled that department, was calculated to lead to great corruption. But, looking at the list of the new Ministry, he was glad to see that a gentleman was now at the head of that department (Mr. Sicotte) who was not to be trifled with. After some further remarks, Mr. Dubord moved for leave to introduce a Bill, intituled, an Act to amend the law relative to Public Works, and to abolish the office of Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that the introduction of this Bill at the end of the session was a bit of clap-trap. He objected to the motion being put without notice.

Mr. DUBORD then withdrew his motion, and gave notice of it for a future day.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER then rose and said, —I have the honour to announce to the House that on Wednesday afternoon, after the resignation of the late Government, His Excellency the Governor General called upon the late member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) seeking from him his help in a formation of a new Government. After some interviews between His Excellency the Governor General and Mr. Galt, Mr. Galt declined that important duty. Upon that, His Excellency conveyed to Mr. Galt his desire that he should be kind enough to wait upon me, in order that I should at once repair to the Government House to see His Excellency. The message of His Excellency was intrusted to me late on Wednesday night, during the sitting of the House, and it was impossible for me to go at once to the Government House; but I got an appointment for 10 o'clock the following morning. At the appointed hour, I had an interview with His Excellency, who communicated to me his desire that I should undertake the task of forming a Government. I said to His Excellency that I would have no objection to undertake that important duty; but, before doing so, I would like to ascertain from His Excellency if he had any objection that, in that important task, I should be assisted by, in fact act in conjunction with my present hon. colleague, the Attorney General for Upper Canada. His Excellency told me that I was free to act as I pleased, and that he would be pleased with anything that I should do. (Laughter.) I intimated to His Excellency that I knew that Mr. Macdonald, on account, of the state of his health, was desirous of retiring from public life.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Dear me! Old age and infirmities. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTIER—But I mentioned to His Excellency that I hoped Mr. Macdonald would yield to my desire. So I went to Mr. Macdonald and communicated to him the object of my visit, and it was with great reluctance that my friend at last yielded to assist had charge with me in the formation of the new Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE—That's very fair.

Mr. CARTIER—Well, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce to the House that my friend and myself have been successful in the task undertaken, and that I have to announce the formation of a Government. Yesterday His Excellency was pleased to make the following appointments:—Hon. J. A. Macdonald to be a member of the Executive Council, and to be Postmaster General of the Province, in room of Hon. M. H. Foley, resigned. Myself to be a member of the Executive Council, and Inspector General in room of Hon. George Brown, resigned. Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, in room of Hon. A. A. Dorion, resigned.—Hon. Mr. Sicotte, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in room of Hon. L. H. Holton, resigned. Hon. Mr. Belleau, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Legislative Council, in room of Hon. J. Morris, resigned. Hon. C. Alleyn, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Provincial Secretary, in room of Hon. O. Mowat, resigned. Hon. S. Smith, to be a member of the Executive Council, and President of the Committees of Council, in room of Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, resigned. Mr. A. T. Galt, to be a member of the Executive Council. Mr. John Rose, to be a member of the Executive Council and Receiver General of the Province, in room of Hon. F. Lemieux, resigned. Mr. George Sherwood to be a member of the Executive Council. This morning His Excellency was pleased to make the following appointments:—Hon. John Ross, to be a member of the Executive Council, and President of the Committees of Council, in room of Hon. S. Smith, resigned. Hon. John A. Macdonald, to be Attorney General for Upper Canada, in room of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, resigned. Myself, to be Attorney General for Lower Canada, in room of Hon. Mr. Drummond, resigned. Hon. S. Smith, to be Postmaster General, in room of Hon. J. A. Macdonald, resigned. (Oh! oh!)—Hon. T. Galt, to be Inspector General in place of myself, resigned. (Shouts of laughter.) Hon. John Rose to be Solicitor General for Lower Canada, in room of Hon. Charles Laberge, resigned. Hon. George Sherwood, to be Receiver General in room of Hon. John Rose, resigned.—(Renewed laughter.) Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. Cartier, I presume that every member of this House, conversant with the law providing for the independence of members of the Legislature, will understand precisely the necessity of the appointments in the manner in which they were made.—(Derisive cheers.) By the law passed last session, introduced by the present Speaker, it is enacted that if any member of either branch of the Legislature, holding any departmental office, should happen to resign, and should within one month afterwards accept any other of the public offices, he may do so without returning to his constituents. Well, in the present case, and we announce it fairly and honestly to the House, in order to meet the letter of the law—(hear, hear) —and the spirit of the law too—(oh! oh!) His Excellency was pleased yesterday to appoint my hon. colleague, the present Attorney General for Upper Canada, Postmaster General, and myself, Inspector Gen. of the Province—(laughter)—and the hon. John Rose, Receiver General. (Oh! oh!) Well, these honourable appointments having been conferred upon every one of us, we announced to His Excellency that he would be pleased to accept our resignation of these respective offices. (Hear, hear, and Opposition cheers)—and His Excellency accepted of the same. (Laughter.)

Mr. MACKENZIE—A richer farce never was played.

Mr. SPEAKER—Order!

Mr. MACKENZIE—I am perfectly in order!

Mr. CARTIER.—His Excellency was then pleased to make the appointments of this morning, by which my friend is made Attorney General for Upper Canada, and myself Attorney General for Lower Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I wish to put a question. (Cries of order! and chair!) I do not know that I understand this change of offices rightly, and I wish to put a question for information. (Chair! chair!)

Mr. CARTIER—I hope the hon. member will not interrupt me. When I have made the announcements which I have to make, I will be ready to answer any question which the member for Haldimand or any other member of the House may put to me.—Well, by the appointments of this morning, my friend, Mr. Rose, is appointed Solicitor General for Lower Canada. As I have said, the course followed in the appointments was to meet the requirements of the law, and, at the same time, with a view to prevent any unnecessary election. (Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Hon. members may find fault with the appointments, or with the policy, or with the announcement which I am making; but, at the same time, we are ready to submit to the opinion of the House. (Cries of—"No doubt of that.")

Mr. RYMAL—Not of the country, though. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—I will add, as the hon. gentleman has mentioned the country —of the country too.

Mr. MACKENZIE—By not going to the country. A most excellent way of submitting to the opinion of the country, I must say. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—In the formation of the new Government, the members of this House ought to see that the Hon. Mr. Galt is appointed Inspector General of the Province.

Mr. MACKENZIE—And the Grand Trunk besides. It is a shame and a disgrace.

Mr. SPEAKER—Order! The hon. gentleman must pay respect to the rules of the House.

Mr. MACKENZIE—So I do, but they are putting all rules at defiance.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—I was going on to announce that Mr. Galt is no longer a Director of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Is he to become a Director again to-morrow, on the same principle that the other shifts have been made.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER proceeded—The services of Mr. Galt having been essential to the Government and the country as Financial Minister of the Province, this necessarily implied that a seat in the Cabinet should be made for him from the Lower Canada section, and I have much pleasure to announce here that all of my late colleagues in the Government, of which I was a member, intimated to His Excellency their readiness to retire, in order to be in a position to appoint the new Government. The services of Mr. Galt, as Financial Minister of the Province. In the arrangement of the Government of which I was formerly a member, there was an object kept in view, that what we call in Lower Canada the two great political sections, the political section of Quebec, and the political section of Montreal should as much as possible be kept in view. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend the member for Lavergne (Mr. Loranger) insisted upon this, and as he considered himself the youngest member of the Government and as he came from the political centre of the District of Montreal, I agreed to that with the view to the Cabinet. I hope, in saying that, we should secure the services of the Hon. Mr. Galt. And I trust my this that in the future instances of continued confidence in the Common School, as has been witnessed by the attendance of Roman Catholics who made it their choice. But it is to be feared that this state of happiness cannot survive the rude shock which has been aimed at its secular character by the introduction of the religious element, under the authority of the Board of Trustees. There are, it is to be hoped, few among the liberal minded of this community who endorse the surly doctrine of the Peterborough *Review*, that, there being a Separate School in existence here, no further regard is to be had for the feelings of such as might send their children to it, but who prefer to place them under the charge of the Board of Grammar and Union School Trustees. According to the *Review* the erection of a Separate School transforms its parent immediately also into a Sectarian School, and those who are admissible into the Separate School, if they remain in the Common School, become intruders. Here is his language upon the resolution of the Board, making four Clergymen, members of the Board, directors of the manner in which the Sacred Scriptures shall be read in the School:

"Were there no separate school in Town we should object strongly to the resolution; but the only parties who could feel aggrieved by the introduction of the Bible as a reading Book, having voluntarily separated themselves, we cannot see that any objection can be urged to the resolution, the hifalutten trash of one of the members, notwithstanding. We cannot afford to allow separatists to control their own schools and ours too."

In regard to the last paragraph we may remind this liberal champion of separate schools that the Clergy Reserve money, coming to this Municipality, to be disposed of as its Council should think fit, was passed from them to the Grammar and Union School, and, when application was made from the Separate School, for what would be their share if it was divided, they were refused, on the ground that the Union School was common to all. Is the *Review* willing to retain all the money and all the advantage at the same time?

As to the denial that Upper Canada refuses to encourage Separate Schools, no better proof need be offered than that almost every one of her representatives in parliament is pledged to oppose them; the separate school clause was forced on Upper Canada by the representatives from Lower Canada.

Nothing can be more unfortunate, at the present time, to the cause of Common Schools, than that their advocates should seize upon every excuse for widening the breach that is already too large. If they are really sincere in their professed desire for the exclusion of the sectarian principle, they would not surely excuse themselves for adopting it, that they had the opportunity. Nobody ever does anything without an opportunity, and if that were a good reason, no wrong would ever go undone, that promised advantage. The principle ought to be one of conciliation as well as good policy. If we cannot keep those who desire to separate, from making their experiments, we ought at any rate to hold ourselves in readiness to receive them on their return. We profess to admire the common school principle, yet we do not hesitate to change it for sectarianism, when it is to our fancy; can we then claim confidence in our sincerity, from those who already view us with suspicion, and who fear they see in our system a disposition to destroy the faith of their youthful members in the altars of their fathers. Better and more honest were it for those pretended friends of common schools to throw off the mask at once, and proclaim their doctrine of religious edneation at the expense of the State, rather than unworthily drag in the Bible, as an instrument to accomplish their designs. The man who will circumscribe its teaching, by refusing to have its difficult passages made intelligible to enquiring minds, does not partake of it's spirit. Such are they who are content that it shall be read in school where instruction only is sought after, without note or comment. If the Bible is to be a class book, let it be treated, not as a dead letter, nor as an English reader, but as the giver of life, requiring more attention, and affording more instruction, according as it is understood, than any other book. And if it is determined that it is necessary to educate the youth in it's principles, at the same time that they receive the education in the things of the world, let it be done openly and without reserve, and then let every religious body teach according to its own doctrine; a determination which involves the entire destruction of the common school system, and the consequent withdrawal of opportunities for learning from a large proportion of the youth of the country. We need not say how averse we are to such a consummation of error, but to avoid it, there must be no smuggling of religion into school. By the mixed state of our population, nothing suits so well as the Common School without religious teaching, and the church, the sabbath school, and parental guardianship with it.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The whole continent knows by this time that the Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. There have been no messages as yet, but in a few days all is expected to be perfect. The doubtful part of the experiment is entirely removed. The greatest undertaking that ever sprung from the imagination of man is now completed, and the two continents are made one.

☞The Circus performances of Messrs. Rivers & Dorion, on Saturday were of a superior kind. The horses were good and well conditioned, and the riders quite up in their equestrianism. The tumbling was extraordinary, and the gymnastic feats of strength and activity, admirable. The music was very good; and the bearing and appearance of the whole corps showed that these did first rank among artists of their class, as well from the excellence of their performances as by the apparent respectability of the performers.

The Toronto Election.

The days of nomination and polling, in Toronto, are not yet announced. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron contests the city with Mr. Brown, as he says in his address, "upon the broad constitutional issue that has been raised between the Representative of her Majesty and the Brown Administration." If there is any justice in reason, Mr. Cameron will lose, for the Representative was wrong when he concluded to act independently of the advice of his Council, before he knew what that advice would be; and the Representative was also wrong, when he refused to dissolve the House, under the advice tendered by his Council. The Governor General had no more right to call upon Mr. Brown to advise him, when his mind was made up not to be advised, than Mr. Brown would have had to stipulate for the use of the prerogative, before he took office. Mr. Brown's answer to his Excellency's memorandum of Sunday evening, throws back upon him his declaration of what he would do, if asked to dissolve. Mr. Brown tells him very curtly that it was an impertinence, and it would be time enough to open such correspondence when there would be a cabinet to correspond with. If the Representative did not like Mr. Brown's answer, he could have told him his mind was changed, and that he did not want him; there would then have been no harm done, Mr. Brown and his friends would not have vacated their seats. Sir Edmund Head has not added to his laurels, by the part he has played in the late ministerial crisis.

Close of the Session.

Attorney-General Macdonald gave notice in the House, yesterday, that the Session would close on Saturday next. The elections following the vacating of seats by the members of the Brown-Dorion Administration, will, for the time, supply the political excitement, that would otherwise, in a great measure, subside with the prorogation of Parliament.

The Society of Good Templars

Open their new Hall, in Lundy's Block, on Thursday next. The supporters of the Temperance cause will, no doubt, be eager to assist this excellent organization, in its ambition to do good to mankind. The encouragement of public sympathy goes very far to sustain unpaid exertions in the service of other people, and, as there can be no opposite opinion concerning the general advantage of such associations, it is to be hoped that no ordinary excuse will be made, by the friends who may not find it convenient to aid the cause by participation in the promised enjoyments of the evening.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Speaker took the Chair at 11 o'clock and informed the House that he had received a communication from the Governor General, that it was his Excellency's intention to come down at 4 o'clock that day to give his assent to bills.

THE BOARD OF WORKS.

Mr. DUBORD said that, by some little exertion in the Committee of Public Accounts, he had succeeded in bringing the state of the Board of Works prominently before the public. He had shewn that the system under which a man was not responsible to the people, practically controlled that department, was calculated to lead to great corruption. But, looking at the list of the new Ministry, he was glad to see that a gentleman was now at the head of that department (Mr. Sicotte) who was not to be trifled with. After some further remarks, Mr. Dubord moved for leave to introduce a Bill, intituled, an Act to amend the law relative to Public Works, and to abolish the office of Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that the introduction of this Bill at the end of the session was a bit of clap-trap. He objected to the motion being put without notice.

Mr. DUBORD then withdrew his motion, and gave notice of it for a future day.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER then rose and said, —I have the honour to announce to the House that on Wednesday afternoon, after the resignation of the late Government, His Excellency the Governor General called upon the late member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) seeking from him his help in a formation of a new Government. After some interviews between His Excellency the Governor General and Mr. Galt, Mr. Galt declined that important duty. Upon that, His Excellency conveyed to Mr. Galt his desire that he should be kind enough to wait upon me, in order that I should at once repair to the Government House to see His Excellency. The message of His Excellency was intrusted to me late on Wednesday night, during the sitting of the House, and it was impossible for me to go at once to the Government House; but I got an appointment for 10 o'clock the following morning. At the appointed hour, I had an interview with His Excellency, who communicated to me his desire that I should undertake the task of forming a Government. I said to His Excellency that I would have no objection to undertake that important duty; but, before doing so, I would like to ascertain from His Excellency if he had any objection that, in that important task, I should be assisted by, in fact act in conjunction with my present hon. colleague, the Attorney General for Upper Canada. His Excellency told me that I was free to act as I pleased, and that he would be pleased with anything that I should do. (Laughter.) I intimated to His Excellency that I knew that Mr. Macdonald, on account, of the state of his health, was desirous of retiring from public life.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Dear me! Old age and infirmities. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTIER—But I mentioned to His Excellency that

A Notable Slave Case.—The Rapides (La.) *Democrat* tells a curious story of a slave who, six years ago, ran away from his master in Georgia, married a white woman, who had several children by him, and settled near Bertrand's Prairie, Rapides parish. His personal appearance had never led any one to suspect his African blood; but his old master by some means learned his hiding place, and came on in pursuit of him two or three weeks since. He and his companion, armed with shot guns, met and recognized the slave, and on his attempting to escape, shot him twice, wounding him, but not severely enough to prevent his escape. His owner offers a reward of $250 for his arrest. O Liberty! what horrible deeds are done in thy name. Ye boasting Yankees, show us your equal rights!

The Protestant Confessional in Lombot.—An open-air-demonstration of the "Protestant inhabitants of Edgravin and its vicinity" was held on Monday evening, in the grounds of the Pavilion, Sloane street, to adopt a memorial to the Queen, and to petition Parliament to take such measures as might be deemed advisable for the immediate suppression of the confessional system attempted to be introduced into the Church of England. According to a reporter of the *Daily News*, it was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons were present. The chair was taken at half-past six by the Hon. Colonel Verekar, M. P., who said it was uncontradicted and beyond dispute, namely, that confession, in some shape or other, was practised in the Church of England. The evil was a most gigantic one, and called for decided and stringent measures. If this evil were allowed to go on it would produce the most frightful results, not merely to our religious but even to our civil liberties. If the confessional were allowed to spread throughout the country it would pave the way for the Inquisition of Rome. Mr. Edward Harper then moved a resolution and memorial to the Queen. He said the attempt to introduce the confessional system was only a small portion of a vast conspiracy which had now continued for a long period, and the object of which was to reconcile this country to the use of Rome, and to subjugate her liberties—religious, social, and political. The process of undermining the Protestant Church commenced about a quarter of a century ago. It had proceeded slowly, but none the less certainly.—Should it, he asked, continue for a quarter of a century longer? (Cries of "No, no!") A petition to Parliament was adopted, and the meeting concluded by singing the National Anthem.

Logic.—A correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus*, in noticing a series of lectures there, quotes a specimen—"Who was Junius? Let the matter be forever set at rest; it was Sir Philip Francis. If it was not Sir Philip Francis, who was it?" Mr. Blair (the lecturer) must have been perusing Irving's works, where the question arises as to how was America first peopled, and is then settled: A Welsh prince went out with his wife in an open boat on the coast of Wales; a storm arose; they never returned; and if they didn't go to America, where did they go?

In an Irish provincial journal there is an advertisement running thus: "Wanted, a handy labourer, who can plough a married man and a Protestant, with a son or daughter." There is an N. B., which reads as follows:—"A house that has a good deal of milk will be given."

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,25
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,25
De. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
De. Night of Weeping	0,40
De. Morning of Joy	0,40
De. Story of Grace	0,30
De. Truth and Error	0,40
De. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
De. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
De. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—Here World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain	0,30
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
De. Moral Philosophy	0,60
De. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
De. Cottage Fireside, illustrated	0,60
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 320 pages	3,00
Gillilan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Gentlin's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
De. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
De. Sow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
De. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
De. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
De. Words of Jesus	0,40
De. Mind of Jesus	0,40
De. Family Prayers	0,75
De. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
De. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,25
De. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,60
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Sons of Elon	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	2,00
Montcastle, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,50
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,30
Scott's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Illustrated	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1858. 30

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

On and after MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd 1858. Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.
Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 6 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 6 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 10 A. M.
Leave Port Hope, 10 A. M., embrace Peterborough, 1 10 P. M.
Leave Peterborough, 9 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 11 10 A. M.
Leave Peterborough 2 30 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.
Port Hope, August 2, 1858. 30

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to an inspection of a varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and for sale at Church of England prices, by

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Sawers' Block, Corner Water Street.

Miscellaneous.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

The best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now as well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro' 15th August Number received, price 25 cts.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

The Subscriber begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

Peterboro Livery Stables, } 1
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

Respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, CORNWALL.

The above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests

☞Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bequet, (English, At 3d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

The subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrecia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Masqueteers do.
The Irish do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Entertainer's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverbair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush shoon Traguair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastero.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Fantasia Pour La Syria.
Mianeltedr, Brilliant Fantasia.
Boots who has wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Britanic.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Wha wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Wokus.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Right.
Ok let me in the dark tomb lie.
The Fisherwaidden.
The Campdown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
So Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Mun Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Pleyel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Moss in Egotto."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fidelis.
Ogloa Anlmam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Before Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristol Involuntl, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in B flat.
Mozart Procession.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.
Les Furies Rossy Valses.
L'Amo ah L'Amo.
Hercule Grand Gallop.
Seven admiral Airs from H Traveiers.
The Dandy's March.
Souvenir De Vaucrein Mazurka.
Robert Tal Que J'Aime, &c.
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A la o Cosa.
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Rose Softly Blooming.
Vega Vega, from Bellini.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

100 Popular Songs, Music and Words	25cts.
100 Fancy Dance Songs, &c.	25 "
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100 Songs of Scotland	25 "
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100 Negro & Jumbeo Sc. &c.	25 "

at the

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Sawers' Block, George St., Peterborough.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
June 24, 1857 36

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

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Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

The Undersigned continues to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

For every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

Chief Office,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
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Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,600, Paid up Capital, $420,266.

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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, a. m., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. Fare cash only 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.
Bridgenorth June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

The undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community, and the country, as well as the surrounding, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the patronage which has attended his previous efforts.

Choice Wines

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Grand duty follows that his selection of comforts and varieties will continue through the changes of the season.

Passengers conveyed to the cars landed free, and attended to on arrival.

Peterboro', 1857.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

Lot No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

FARMS IN MONAGHAN
TO RENT.

The Subscriber offers to rent Lot No. 2 in the 11th concession of Monaghan, of which 100 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, with a brick cottage, good barns, stables and sheds. The farm is well-watered and well-fenced, and every way suited for a good farmer.—It is situated between the gravel road and the old road leading to Port Hope, and is five miles from Peterborough.

ALSO, the south half of west half of Lot No 1, in the 11th concession of Monaghan, adjoining the village of Springville, containing fifty acres well cleared and well fenced and well cultivated. There is a good Frame Barn upon it, and plenty of water.

ALSO, the SAW MILL, with eight acres of ground, on Lot No. 2, in the 13th concession of Monaghan, five miles from Peterborough.

For terms, length of lease and other particulars, apply at this office, or to the proprietor on Lot No. 3, in the 11th concession of Monaghan.

ROBERT THOMSON.
Monaghan, August 5, 1858. 30

NOTICE.

The Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.
Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

Should read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

The partnership existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', } 28
July 20, 1858. }

BOOTS & SHOES

The Subscribers beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons purchasing a note of hand for Thirty Dollars in Carpenters work, payable on demand, dated Dummer, 28th June, 1858, and payable to Peter McNaughton; as I have not received value for the same.

DUNCAN McKELLAR.
Warsaw, July 21, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

That excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

Livingstone & Creighton's
PALE ALE.

The Subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Livingstone & Creighton, for the sale of their ALE in this place and neighborhood, begs to inform his friends and customers in Port Hope, Rice Lake, and Peterboro, that he will be constantly supplied with the above article in

Kegs and Barrels at Kingston Prices.

R. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, July 20, 1858. 29—1st

LOOK OUT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND REMEMBER THIS,—
"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

It is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS, Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,

To any who patronize them.

☞TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.☜
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

The Subscriber offer for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 1 5s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

Also Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 6, 1858. 41

Farms, &c., For Sale.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
125 ACRES OF LAND.

The Subscriber offers for sale 75 acres, being the west half of 23; and 50 acres, being the south east quarter of Lot No. 22, on the 7th concession of the Township of Smith. There are 60 acres cleared, a good log house and log barn two wells of good spring water on the premises The farm is in a good state of cultivation, the road runs along the front of the land; within 7 miles of Peterboro', and 2 miles of the thriving village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises,

CHARLES FITZGERALD.
Smith, June 23, 1858. 24-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared. the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

In reference to the above, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

The subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD HUNTING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his customers in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has added in steam power to his machinery.

☞Axes Jumped and Ground to point order.

W. HOGOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

The New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

The subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

An eligible lot of land, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 25 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

The subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12	Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12	Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12	Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12	Note " " " "	2
3	Steel Pens	1
1	Holder	1
1	Pencil	1
1	Sheet Blotting paper	½

Making a total of..... 1s 8d.
NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from the Ship "Cambaia," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

A GOOD PEN

IS A REAL BLESSING.

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX, FOR

ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR,
At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

Cream and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

Dr. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE:

Corner of Hunter and Aylmer Streets,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

Dr. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS howsoever despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 14, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

East Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water on the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to James Hulme, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT
Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law for creating and issuing Debentures of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to the amount of Six Thousand Pounds, or the purposes therein mentioned.

Whereas it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the fifth day of October now next ensuing, until the fifth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.

For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.

For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.

For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Sixteen Pounds.

For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.

For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.

For the eighth year—Seven Hundred and Eight Pounds.

For the ninth year—Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds.

And for the tenth year the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds.

According to the one hundred and seventy-seventh clause of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

And Whereas—The value of the whole rateable property of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria according to the Assessment returns of the last financial year amounts to the sum of One Million Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Six Hundred and Ten Pounds.

And Whereas—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—that is to say,

For the year 1859—	96/677	of a penny in the pound	
" [1860—	92/677	"	"
" 1861—	89/677	"	"
" 1862—	86/677	"	"
" 1863—	83/677	"	"
" 1864—	78/677	"	"
" 1865—	74/677	"	"
" 1866—	71/677	"	"
" 1867—	67/677	"	"
" 1868—	64/677	"	"

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said United Counties to raise by way of loan and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of six thousand pounds, and cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said United Counties.

And be it enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden aforesaid to issue any number of Deb

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic. and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 32.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, if One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	1
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's, Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1858. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles. Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c. Medical Hall, George Street, Peterboro'.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

W. COULTER,
Druggist and Apothecary
PETERBORO'
Dealer in Medicines, English and French Chemicals, Patent Medicines Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Perfumery, Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions, Family Receipts and Cattle medicines. ALSO, English American and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with an assortment of School Books, Stationery and fancy Articles.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and it is easily worked.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to CHARLES DUNLOP, Douro, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.
Asthma Cured for 6d!
THE UNDERSIGNED is in possession of a quick and certain remedy for the most distressing disease, the paroxysms whereof (if any ever) to him only, the period of their attack is known. He proposes to be unable to attend to business; and will, for the benefit of the Public, for 6d. Cash, in Post Address, (if by letters post paid) to
R. S. HOOKER,
Herbalist—Student of Hahnemann and Aphoristic Science.
R. S.—Packages with directions, sent by mail, when desired, to any part of the country.
Peterborough, July 29, 1858. 31

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1858.

THE PROVINCIAL STOCK.

When the Speaker resumed the chair at three o'clock,

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAYLEY,

The Bill to make more advantageous provision for the redemption of Provincial Debentures and the consolidation of the public debt, was read a second time at length, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed.

Bill to amend the law of *Scire Facias*.

Bill to amend the Prison Inspection Act of 1857.

Bill further to amend the law in Upper Canada respecting the Court of Error and Appeal.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

On motion of Attorney General MACDONALD,

The Bill to abolish arrest in civil actions in certain cases, and to provide for the better prevention and more effectual punishment of fraud, was then taken up.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE said that this measure did not give satisfaction to the country.—The public expected a Bill which would entirely abolish imprisonment for debt, but this could only be considered a half measure, which fell very far short of what was required. He had received letters during this session from several persons, asking whether they should run away. They were willing to give up all the property they had in the world to satisfy their creditors, and they wished to know whether, on doing so, they could be saved from being thrown into gaol, which could serve no good object.—In a country like this all persons could not be successful in business, and he did not think that those who failed, through no criminality, should be exposed to the horrors of imprisonment. He moved that the Bill be recommitted, with a view to the insertion of a clause that imprisonment for debt should be totally abolished.

Mr. DUNKIN said that this Bill was an assimilation to the Law of Lower Canada, under which practically there was no such thing as imprisonment for debt. Since the present law came into operation in Lower Canada, he had only had four cases of arrest in his practice.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD, as one connected with the Montreal trade, said he knew that the merchants of Montreal were opposed to the system of imprisoning for debt, and for his own part he would be glad to see the system entirely done away with. He did not think this Bill would afford the relief which the country required, and he should vote with much pleasure for the amendment.

Mr. NOTMAN moved another amendment to the effect of striking out from the Bill the whole of the first clause after the sixth line, and all subsequent provisions in reference to arrest in civil cases, except that contained in the first clause. He thought this would meet the object sought by his hon. friend from South Hastings. He was the oldest practitioner in Upper Canada at the present day, having practised for thirty three years at the bar of Upper Canada. Under the old law, and under that now in operation, he knew there had been and still was an amount of perjury committed by creditors, often from malignant motives, which was frightful to contemplate. What was necessary was to abolish imprisonment for debt, and this Bill did not at all accomplish that object.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD complained of the conduct of the Opposition, in raising another discussion on a Bill which had been sufficiently discussed at previous stages.—If the amendment was carried, the Bill would be destroyed, and the result would be that the present law, which was so much complained of, would remain in operation.

Hon. M. CAMERON attacked the Opposition for stating what was not true in regard to the Bill under consideration, and said their conduct was of a piece with the editorials of newspapers, the statements in which were not borne out by the reports of the Debates.

Mr. Wallbridge's amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Notman's was negatived by 58 to 25.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, to consider the Supplementary Estimates for Public Works.

The items, $50,000 for enlarging the Welland canal, and $13,000 for the completion of lighthouses in Lake Huron, were passed without much discussion.

On the item $30,500 for the completion of the lighthouse, &c., on Pointe Pelee Reef,

Mr. MCKELLAR urged that the remainder of the work should be given out to tender.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD, after twenty-five years' experience in such matters, was strongly of opinion that it would be advantageous to give out all public works on tender. At the same time, the Department should have the power of increasing or diminishing the estimate, as the exigencies of the work required.

Mr. FERRES expressed the opinion that that Department should not be compelled to accept the lowest tender. With regard to the Pointe Pelee Works, he understood they were of such a nature that they could not be given out on contract.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said the law did not require the Board of Works to accept the lowest tender. They were authorized to accept the best tender.

The item was then agreed to.

On the next item, $60,489 for improvement of Back Waters, Newcastle District, improvements in Bengog River, and erection of new stone lock at Lindsay.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD asked whether the work at Lindsay had been given on tender, or to a favourite of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, without a tender?

No answer being given by the Government,

Mr. MCGEE said he insisted on an answer being given to the question.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—Insist! (Hear, hear.) That is not the way to get an answer to a question.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE said the member for Montreal had been somewhat hasty. When that hon. gentleman rose, he (Mr. Sicotte) was putting the question to his predecessor in office, that he might be able to give an answer to the House. The answer was that these works were not given out on tenders, asked for in a public manner.—[Hear, hear.] From what he had heard of these works from parties well acquainted with them, it would be his duty not to expend more money on them, until they had a report from a party in whose integrity the department could have confidence. Only enough would be expended therefore, in the meantime, as it was necessary not to lose the advantage of the works already constructed.

Mr. WHITE spoke warmly of the vicious system pursued by the Public Works Department, and referred to the building of the Burlington Lighthouse.

Hon. S. SMITH—What has that to do with the item?

Mr. WHITE said it had everything to do with it, and that he would tell the Postmaster General that he knew there had been similar jobs in the Post Office Department, under the *regime* of his predecessor, in giving out mail contracts.

Mr. ROBLIN—Where?

Mr. WHITE—In Lennox and Addington.

Mr. ROBLIN said he could give the statement a flat denial.

Mr. WHITE said it was part of the system, and he presumed Mr. Spence had no knowledge of it, but he would be prepared to state the whole matter in writing to-morrow. And he knew that in Halton the carrying of the mail was let by tender.

The item was then agreed to.

The next item was $25,645 for the building of permanent Light Houses at Burlington Bay Canal, and re-construction of piers.

Mr. WHITE asked if this work had been given out to tender, or to a favourite of some one. He understood the Government agent on the work was an employee of the contractor, occupying the same relation as Gauvreau to Mr. Baby.

Hon. Mr. ALLEYN stated that the work had been let, and not given out to contract.

After some discussion the item was agreed to, as were also—$30,000 for repairs, rents, &c., of Public Buildings;—$6,951 to complete Hamilton Custom House; $16,553 for the London Post Office; and $12,000 for the Kingston Custom House and Post Office. On the next item, $100,000 for completion of the Quebec Custom House,

Mr. MCDOUGALL required some explanation of this large amount.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said the site was on the water-edge, and that there had been an erroneous estimate as to the nature of the soil. The result had been that the original estimate being £28,000, it was now found that an additional £25,000 was required to complete the work.

The item was then agreed to. On the next, $20,000 for Ottawa Survey,

Mr. WHITE was of opinion that in view of the assistance about to be given to the Northern Railway, the Ottawa Survey should be stopped.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD differed from his hon. friend. He would cheerfully support the appropriation, even it were twice the amount.

Mr. HOGAN said there was a difference of opinion whether the Ottawa route or the Toronto and Georgian Bay route was the better for a Canal. And he thought it unfair that an appropriation of $20,000 should be made to the one route, and none to the other.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE was glad to see that something was being done to open up the Ottawa region. Between North Hastings and Ottawa lay a tract, a hundred miles in length, of the best land in Canada, which did not now sustain a human being, although it was capable of sustaining a million. He thought it was right to do something to open up this territory.

After some further discussion, the item was agreed to; also $6,000 for Gaspe Road, $6,000 for Metapediac Road, and $6,000 for Matane and Cap Chat Road. On the item $14,060 for completion of Slides and Dams in Saguenay, commenced under estimate laid before the Legislature last session.

Mr. CIMON said he desired to explain the reason which induced some settlers of Chicoutami to oppose the constructions of the slides in that county. These slides, they said, were useful, but it was not right therefore to settle the Saguenay. It was 18 years since the county was settled.—The population consisted of some 18,000 or 20,000 souls, and it was a pity to see such a large population without roads, whereby they might communicate with the rest of the country. He wished to call the attention of the Government to this fact.

After some remarks from Mr. CHAPAIS and some other members,

Mr. BELLINGHAM spoke at considerable length on the claims of the Ottawa country on the Lower Canada side, which the Government had done almost nothing to open up.

The item was then agreed to. On the next item, $2,000 for improving Port Road from Malbaie to Grande Baie.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD remarked on the inexpediency of paying for these Lower Canada Roads out of public funds, while in Upper Canada the roads were maintained by local taxation.

The item was agreed to; also $8,000 for North Shore Road below Tadousac.—While the House was discussing the next item, $30,000 towards completion of the Jesuscosta Road, (another of the Baby contracts), six o'clock arrived, and the Speaker left the chair till half-past seven.

Grand Demonstration.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF OUR POPULAR MEMBER, HON. A. A. DORION.

(*From the Montreal Argus.*)

So soon as it was known that our esteemed member the Hon. A. A. Dorion, was about to return to Montreal to give an account of his stewardship, and to represent himself to the constituency, than one feeling pervaded the Liberal party, that it was but a simple act of justice—a tribute to tried worth and incorruptible honesty—to meet and welcome him and assure him how highly his constituents appreciate the noble manner in which he, with his fellow-members of the Liberal party, and especially the members of the Brown-Dorion Cabinet, have fought the battle of Freedom and Constitutional Reform, against the combined force of corruption in the Legislature, backed with a corrupt Administration, and sustained by an equally corrupt and unprincipled Governor General.

To the Irish electors, ever prompt in action when the cause of Reform is at stake, we may fairly yield the palm of precedency. With characteristic warmth of feeling have they resented the slights and insults to their race of a Cartier and a Loranger, the former of whom had the insolence to declare on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, after he found that not a single Irishman worthy of the name would vote for him, that he despised and repudiated their vote. Mr. Loranger's sneers at Mr. McGee as "the member for Griffintown," a distinction of which as much as of Laprairie, were it an electoral district, Mr. Loranger or any other member might well be proud, is not effaced from the memory of the electors he insulted.

The electors of that quarter, we have said, took the lead, marking, thereby, their cordial feeling towards the Canadian member, Mr. Dorion, whose liberal principles accord so completely with their own. On learning the hour when his arrival was expected they engaged a splendid carriage, with four gray horses, to meet him at Wellington Bridge, and receive and escort him through their quarter of the city to Mr. Dorion's residence. We ought to mention here that Mr. Dorion, not being made aware of the preparations, had come down by the Grand Trunk train, and consequently had arrived in the city early in the day, but he, of course, determined to meet his friends at the appointed hour. At Wellington Bridge then, he was met, as already mentioned, by a number of citizens of St. Ann's Ward; and accompanied by the hon. L. H. Holton, with J. O'Meara, Esq., and J. Sadlier, Esq., entered the carriage provided for his reception. The procession that escorted this party through the suburbs was of the most imposing character. Torches and variagated lamps were supplied in profusion, and Hardy's brass band enlivened the procession with the most spirit stirring strains. The streets along the line were brilliantly illuminated; and crowded with spectators, who gave their member the *ceud mille faulthea*—an Irish welcome. We wish Messrs. Cartier and Loranger—the corruptionist maligners of the fair fame of this portion of our city—could have witnessed the homage paid to the virtues of Mr. Dorion, our priceless and incorruptible representative, and the hearty cheers with which the arrival of that gentleman was greeted, it would have taught them the lesson, that although a majority of the members may be bought, the heart of the country—its bone and sinew, the hard-working sons of toil—are unpurchasable. We commend the spectacle to the notice of the Government, who so unsparingly disparage the merits of the voters of St. Ann's Ward, because they are too honest to "take the shilling" and list in the corruptionist service.

Having passed through St. Ann's Ward, the procession moved on to the head of McGill street, where it was joined by a large number of our fellow-citizens, Canadians and others. After a *feu de joie* of rockets and other fireworks from the Haymarket Square, the procession then marched through McGill street, Place D'Armes, and Notre Dame street, to the St. Nicholas Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square, where an immense crowd—not less than six thousand people in number—were assembled.—Mr. Dorion with his *cortege* entered the hotel amid the most enthusiastic cheering, and shortly after appeared on the balcony and addressed the multitude in the following speech:

He said he felt most grateful after the many expressions of confidence he had obtained at the hands of the citizens of Montreal, to meet with such a reception as they were now offering to him. He had ever since the late events by which the seat which he owed to their suffrages had been vacated, wished for the earliest opportunity to meet his constituents, and lay before them the course he had thought it his duty to pursue, not only during the recent Ministerial crisis, but also during the whole session, and this opportunity they had offered to him in a most unexpected and flattering manner; so unexpected was it on his part, that he had actually reached Montreal in the morning, when his friends expected him in the evening, and were preparing to receive him in the handsome manner they did, and which would ever be remembered by him. When elected last winter, he was placed in a most difficult position, by the fact that he had lost the most valuable assistance of several friends, who had been defeated by the corruption and frauds by which the last general elections had been carried. Though few in number, the Opposition members from Lower Canada, powerfully aided by the Liberal party in Upper Canada, made strong but vain efforts to obtain redress for the injured constituencies. A compact majority, increased by all those whose seats were contested, and assisted by a partizan Speaker, baffled all inquiry on the most miserable quibble to that extent that a member who was declared by the unanimous vote of the House to have obtained upwards of three hundred fraudulent votes, while his majority was only fourteen, was allowed to retain his seat; that those others, with the force of an election whereby they got 15,000 votes recognized, and several others with almost equally doubtful right, were allowed to sit and to vote away the rights of constituencies which they really did not represent. There was no act, however contrary to the feelings of the country, for which the Ministry did not at first find a complacent majority ready to back them, even to the justification of the buying and selling of public offices, as was the case with the Shrievalty for the County of Norfolk. This covering up of so gross frauds and improper transactions, soon aroused public opinion, which by a reaction on the members themselves by degrees reduced the majority of the Government, until at last, on that most suicidal measure for the interests of the Province, and more particularly of Lower Canada, the re-establishment of the tonnage dues on all ships visiting the ports of Quebec and Montreal, long since abolished, they were found in a minority of two.—Though this vote affected most materially the financial policy of the Government, those who composed it did not resign. But a still more important vote was in reserve. The decision of the Imperial authorities fixing the Seat of Government at Ottawa, had created general dissatisfaction, and from an early period of the session he had given notice of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the country against Ottawa, and also of his views that Montreal should be the place selected for the permanent Seat of Government. After waiting several months without an opportunity to bring the question under the consideration of the House, and after several fruitless attempts to do so, he was at last enabled to move a resolution disapproving the choice which Her Majesty had been advised to make of the city of Ottawa. By promises of all kinds the Ministry were enabled to obtain the rejection of that motion, but they engaged themselves to offer every opportunity to discuss again the question at a future day;—this day came sooner than they expected, and a member proposed Montreal, without regard to its interests, and before disposing of the decision fixing Ottawa, which alone would inevitably have destroyed all chances this city might otherwise have had of becoming the Seat of Government. This, however, was avoided by a well-prepared motion of Mr. Piche's declaring that Ottawa ought not to be the Seat of Government, and which was carried against the Government by a majority of fourteen. Twice the Ministry including Messrs. Cartier and Rose—had voted that Ottawa was the proper place for the Seat of Government; twice they had declared that they were bound to carry out the law appropriating money for constructing public buildings in that city. Under such a direct vote of censure, they could not do otherwise than resign which they did. He (Mr. Dorion) had been accused, in connection with his vote on this question, of two heinous crimes; first he had sacrificed the interests of Montreal; and second, he had shown disrespect to the decision of the Queen. He frankly admitted that he could not yet discover how, by voting that Ottawa should not be the Seat of Government he had impaired the chances of Montreal, and, how those who voted that Ottawa should be the Seat of Government had showed that they were friendly to Montreal; and, as to any disrespect afforded to the Queen, it was sufficient to say that the Queen had an infinitesimal share in the selection of the Seat of Government, and that respect to the will of the people is as much a duty in a representative as respect of the decision of a Colonial Secretary, utterly ignorant of the wants of this country, and on whose advice alone the Queen could act. But his weak opponents, in coming back to power, had offered the best excuse possible against those charges. They had declared that they would not begin buildings in Ottawa till the House had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. They had thereby admitted that the House can express views adverse to the decision of the Imperial authorities, without offering an insult to Her Majesty, and that another place than Ottawa, perhaps Montreal, can be selected. On the resignation of the Ministry, Mr. Brown was invited to form a Government, and claimed his (Dorion's) assistance. Mr. Brown has long been represented to you as a fanatic, and an opponent to the interests and institutions of Lower Canada. But since he had the honour of having a seat in Parliament, he had constantly acted with him in opposition, and had learned to appreciate in him not only abilities of the highest order as a public man, but also his thorough liberal views on all questions of general policy he was not to be deterred by the outcries of interested parties who represented him to be a political impossibility. And against those charges brought against Mr. Brown, he confidently appealed to the composition of the Cabinet which he had formed, and asked if there was to be found in it any sign of fanaticism, of exclusiveness or unfairness of any kind; if on the contrary, all classes and all interests, were not most fairly represented from among the most liberal section of the present House? He could also say that in accepting office with Mr. Brown, he did so without any sacrifice of principle, and that on those few questions upon which he had differed from him and which were those on which all Lower Canada differed from all Upper Canada, such as Representation by Population, they entered into their discussion with an earnest desire of settling those difficulties existing between the two sections of the Province; and they found that those difficulties could be met to the satisfaction of both sections of the Province either by the adoption of Federal Union or such other modifications of our present constitution on the basis of Representation by Population as would, with proper checks and restrictions fully guarantee the interests and institutions of either section. Mr. Brown's Cabinet was further pledged to two other questions of importance; the first to make the Seat of Government a Cabinet question, and to finally settle the Seigniorial Tenure, and provide the means necessary for that purpose without any injustice to any part or section of the Province; and upon all these points they would have been ready to submit measures, at the next session of Parliament, and to stand or fall by them. It was known by wint cable, a most extraordinary and unprecedented vote of want of confidence was obtained in both Houses against the new Administration, while they were absent and had no opportunity to defend themselves or explain their policy and how that vote was followed by the refusal of the Governor, contrary to the advice of his constitutional advisers, to dissolve Parliament. Forced to resign, after having vacated their seats in the House, the members of Mr. Brown's Administration have to seek re-election, while their successors, by a fraud and shift of offices have managed to avoid going back to their constituents. As one of those who had been condemned without a hearing, to whom even that fairness and justice granted to criminals had been denied, he appealed from the decision of that Assembly to the tribunal of the electors of the city of Montreal, whose judgment he never yet had occasion to distrust, and to which he was willing to submit, and on the great constitutional question now raised before the country. This demonstration he did not consider as a personal compliment to himself, but as an approbation of his course in vindicating what he considered the most important political rights of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dorion then returned his thanks to the meeting, and in a few words in English expressed the high gratification he had in publicly acknowledging the aid and assistance afforded to him by all the members of the Liberal party in Liberal Canada, and more particularly by his colleague Mr. McGee, to whose talents he paid a high tribute of praise and admiration.

Seldom, indeed, have we been present at so cordial a reception as that of Mr. Dorion. At every sentence he was greeted with the loudest applause; and as he proceeded to narrate the recent stirring events in Toronto, to explain and justify his connection with Mr. Brown, Mr. Holton, and other members of his short-lived Administration, the expressions of approbation were loud and reiterated; and in the same manner was greeted the brief notice of the policy of his Government. As he proceeded in guarded and moderate terms to describe the difficulties with which he had been beset, and the heartless and black treachery of Sir Edmund Head and his corrupt advisers, the indignation of the audience knew no bounds and expressed itself in terms sufficiently indicative of the honest feeling excited by the narrative. It was plain that Mr. Dorion so far from having suffered in the estimation of his late constituency, had gained a still stronger hold on their affections.—The unmistakeable manner in which they were demonstrated, argues that to contest an election with him, would be an act of temerity, and to succeed in it utterly impracticable.

After Mr. Dorion retired, the Hon. Mr. Holton was loudly called for, and on appearing was greeted as cordially as was our ex-member Mr. Dorion. He addressed the meeting in nearly the following terms, his remarks being interrupted throughout with the most vociferous cheering.

Mr. Holton said that as other opportunities would speedily present themselves of discussing fully the exciting topics of the day, he would not at that advanced hour of the night trespass upon the patience of the meeting with any lengthened remarks.—This magnificent demonstration must be as gratifying to their late distinguished representative as it was creditable to the liberal and patriotic electors of Montreal. It afforded another proof that whatever difficulties might beset the path of a public man—however trying the circumstances in which he might be placed—if he were but true to his mission, and faithful to the principles he professed on entering public life, the great honest heart of the people would be with him to sustain him and carry him triumphantly through every difficulty and trial. Mr. Dorion at that moment occupied the most prominent position of any public man in Lower Canada—the most prominent position in fact occupied by any Lower Canadian politician since Mr. Lafontaine led his countrymen in the great struggle with another Governor, which resulted in the attainment of that measure of constitutional freedom which we have recently enjoyed. The duties of that position Mr. Dorion was by his qualities of mind and character eminently fitted to discharge with honour to himself and advantage to his country; and it was for the electors of Montreal to testify their appreciation of the blessings of constitutional government—the very foundations of which were imperilled by the unprecedented conduct of the present Head of the Government—by restoring him triumphantly to the seat in Parliament which he adorned, and of which he had been momentarily deprived by a process which he would not now characterize. Before closing he might perhaps be permitted to say a word of another representative of the city. He alluded to his friend, Mr. McGee. From circumstances connected with the last city election, he had watched the course of that gentleman in Parliament with great interest, he felt bound to say that if it had been his fortune to be his colleague, as he ought to have been, if justice had been done,—there have been few occasions on which he would have felt it to be his duty to pursue a different course from that pursued by Mr. McGee. He was, by common consent, the most eloquent member of the House, and his admirable conduct throughout the late crisis had shown him to possess in a high degree the less brilliant, but less useful qualities of judgment, of tact and above all, of unswerving fidelity to his political friends.—(Vociferous cheers.)

Mr. Devlin being loudly demanded, came forward and addressed the assembly in a most powerful speech, during which he was at his always is on such occasions, enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Papin made a most eloquent oration, and was followed by several other gentlemen; and after giving loud cheers for Mr. Dorion, Mr. Holton and the Liberal cause, the meeting separated. A large number of citizens escorted Mr. Dorion to his residence, where he again briefly addressed them, thanking them for the kind reception of which he was the subject.

The Empress of Austria is expected to be confined in the middle of August.

The Fraser River Gold-Fields.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The British Parliament and Press are discussing the topography, climate, soil and prospects of "New-Caledonia," as they call the Fraser River and its adjuncts, with an interest which seems out of proportion to the knowledge embodied in their statements. It seems to be the cue especially of the *Times* to disparage British America, westward of the Great Lakes, to extol the achievements of the Hudson's Bay Company in that region, and to suspect most sagaciously that the Canadian Government will be loth to take this region (including the fee simple) as a gift, on the usual conditions of undertaking to provide the machinery of justice and protection for the settlers, open roads, &c., &c. We cannot concur in these views—can scarcely realize that they are seriously entertained. The Hudson's Bay Company is a money-making corporation, which never attempted anything further than to hunt and trap profitably the vast region in question, having a monopoly of its trade; and in this it has succeeded, keeping the savages meantime in good humor with itself and each other. It may readily be conceded that the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company on the vast district subjected to its sway has on the whole been beneficient; though the sway of that Company over the valleys of the Red River of the North, Saskatchewan and Fraser, ought now to terminate. But that Canada should refuse or hesitate, to accept this region, if offered, is not credible. Even though the bargain should prove a hard one, there cannot fail to be fat pickings at the outset for the rulers of Canada and their favourites; and these are never refused by rulers anywhere. That Canada has yet vast tracts of unimproved land, is very true; but so has this country; yet we are none the less eager to "annex" all that lies within reach. Then it is untrue that the country in question is generally sterile and its climate intolerable. The Fraser River region is mainly mountainous and unfruitful; but it embraces some valleys of decided fertility, while its winters are far milder than those of Eastern or Lower Canada. We believe the valley of the Saskatchewan has also warmer winters than Canada East, with four times the area of arable soil. Under proper regulations, a very considerable settlement along the whole British frontier from Lake Superior to the Pacific, will be effected within the next ten years. As to the new Gold Region, it seems exceedingly probable that it will for the present be overdone—that thousands more will rush thither than can find room to dig profitably or food to eat, and that great disappointment and suffering will be experienced, especially during the present season. Still, the gold is there; some of the diggings have yielded bountifully, and there is every prospect that many others will do as well if not better. Whoever may make or lose, live or die, the whole region will be traversed and explored. The accessible gold will in due time be dug and washed out of it; and then the great mass of the diggers will vanish, leaving a moderate residuum of white population engaged in vein-mining, lumbering, stock-raising, &c. But let Great Britain push through her line of railway from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to that of Georgia, and there can be no further doubt that the population not only of the newly-opened region but of Canada also will rapidly increase, and that a great British Emporium, the rival of San Francisco, will grow up around the western terminus of that magnificent artery. That railway completed, the vexed question of a North-West Passage will have been practically solved, and the foundations of British commercial ascendancy sensibly enlarged and strengthened.—Must we wait for the spur of British rivalry to induce us to construct a Railroad to the Pacific?

The House of Lords and the Jew Bill.

(*From the London Times.*)

St. Augustin said of the fine gentlemen of his day, that he would rather be accused of any number of crimes than have it imputed to him that he had dropped the aspirate from the word "*homo.*" Some people in later days would be more ashamed of committing a false quantity in a pentameter than of giving a false warranty with a quadruped. To upset a table of old china as you are backing out of a drawing-room is much more ridiculous than to run away with your friend's wife. That debased school of ethics which holds that a blunder is worse than a crime would have gone further, and held that a *gaucherie* is worse than a blunder.

The best-bred gentlemen in the world have, in Parliament assembled, just committed a *gaucherie* of the grossest description. Twenty Jews dressed in full gabardines, and swearing by Moses, could not have inflicted so staggering a blow to the dignity of our House of Lords as that House has in its blindness dealt itself. The Lords have spoken brave words and have eaten the leek. They have emancipated the Jews, and have favoured the House of Commons with certain "Reasons" why they ever had refused and ever would refuse to emancipate them. They have not yielded with a protest; they have not said, with a certain lordly scorn, "Well, well, let them clamorous Commons have their own way; it is scarcely decorous for us to contend longer with them;" but they have themselves initiated the thing they abhor. The Jew Bill is a Lords' Bill—volunteered by the Lords—passed by the Lords. The position of Lord Derby and his Peers is not that of the tolerant Mussulman who allows a Christian to eat pig in his presence, merely holding his own nose and turning away his eyes from the abomination. Their act is that of the obsequious Modern who goes and fetches the pork, offering it to his Christian master, but saying out all the time that the Prophet would horribly punish all who eat pork. "Never," say the House of Lords, "will we pass the Oaths Bill, because the Jews always were excluded because exclusion from seats in Parliament on the ground of religious opinion is a principle, because the Jewish disbelief constitutes a moral unfitness to take part in legislation, and because we have always shown a firm adherence to the principle of keeping Parliament an exclusively Christian assembly. We can't do it—it is impossible.—But while we are discussing Parliamentary matters, here is a bill which we have passed and which we should be glad if you will consent to. It is called 'A Bill for the Relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish Religion.' It is to enable the Jews to sit in either House of Parliament."—Anybody who can read may see that this is a fair abstract of the Lords' "Reasons" and of the Lords' Jew Bill. What can be said to such implacable talkers and to such docile actors? Lord John Russell wished to say something spiteful. He proposed to accept the profitable deed, and to dismiss the blustering benefactors with a sharp epigram:—"This House does not consider it necessary to examine the reasons offered by the Lords for insisting upon the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, as by a bill of the present session their Lordships have provided for the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion to seats in the Legislature." This would be scarcely magnanimous. The Lords make a ridiculous face, but they swallowed the draught. It would not be generous in Lord John to hold up a looking-glass before them and bid the world laugh. It is better to do a wise thing and say a foolish one than to do a foolish thing and say wise one. It is the common practice of every comedy uncle to scold the scapegrace hero most just, when he is about to allow him to marry to his heart's content. "Never, no never will I consent to your marrying that miscreant." "Take your Jew, and be happy, my children." We have all heard sentences like these come in almost the same scene,—not quite so close, perhaps, as we heard them the other day at St. Stephen's, but very close together. The Lords' "Reasons" must be taken, like Mrs. Robinson's journal, as a picture of what they would like people to think they had been about; the bill represents the sober and unromantic fact. There was a man at the Court of the Regent Duke of Orleans of whom he used to say that he simulated the few vices that he wanted. So if we were to believe the Peers, they would try to persuade us they are bigots of the oldest order of bigotry, smacking their lips over good old intolerant principles of the 1828 vintage.—But the real old bats of bigotry at once detected the deceit; they would take part in no such symposium. Never were steady people so thoroughly changed in their habits as were the old friends of the British Constitution when they heard the Peers' "Reasons" and saw the Peers' Bill. Mr. Knightley grew lively and almost logical. Mr. Beutinck came forth to defend the Jews from the insult put upon them by the Lords, and Mr. Spooner went into the wrong lobby and came out a Jew Emancipator. Poor Mr. Spooner, with the "Reasons" and the Bill, is like Moses in the "Vicar of Wakefield;" he remembers the fine language about the Cosmogony, but he looks at the green spectacles.

No doubt, we ought to be glad to have finished the contest at any price. But why could it not have been gracefully done?—Concession always contains opportunities for graceful acts. A man may surrender his sword with so much gentle breeding that the conqueror may be more embarrassed than the captive. If the Lords were resolved to give way, it was surely better to follow the sure counsels of the veteran Lyndhurst than the suggestions of the Dragoon officer who ordered the Balaklava charge. Had the Lords held out for five years longer they would not have done their Order so much harm as they have by the *manner* of this surrender. We English have a great admiration for dignity, but we have a very critical eye for the article. We have, moreover, a strong sense of the ridiculous; and surely nothing can be more ridiculous that presenting your sword hilt, and at the same moment shouting out "No surrender!" Between the Commons' Oaths Bill and the Lords' "Jews Bill," there is practically not a fibu of difference. Had the Lords passed the Oaths Bill saying that they did so in deference to the repeatedly expressed wishes of the House of Commons, they would have done a wise act in a dignified manner. Unfortunately, they have acted under the counsels of some who seem to think that it is not inconsistent with the true dignity of English gentlemen to say one thing and do another.

The *Journal de Debats* makes the following remarks:—We admit that there exists among us individuals who believe that their birth or aristocratic pretensions command to feel the disasters of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt more actively than the remainder of the nation, and to exhibit a great desire to avenge them; we also possess zealous Catholics who consider a war with Protestant England as the first of duties.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—The *Oesterreichische Post* learns that the Russians have received a very severe check in Daghestan and Leghistan. With 5,000 regulars, 10,000 irregulars, two heavy and as many light field batteries, they last month attempted to obtain possession of some highly important defiles near Kondo Koda. The place mentioned was taken by storm by four battalions of the line and 6,000 irregulars, and Sultan Daniel and his followers retreated in disorder. "The Russians being chased by their victory, entered the pass, and, while cooking, were surprised by the mountaineers. After losing 1,900 men and eight guns, the Russians retreated in the greatest disorder to Rissur, but they could not maintain their position there, and fell back on Seirvan."

We learn from Egypt that the operations on the railway between Cairo and Suez have been resumed, and 6,000 labourers are now employed on the unfinished and levellings of the still unfinished portion of the line. Notwithstanding this numerical strength, the completion of the entire railway is not looked for before the spring of 1859.—*Malta

Arrival of the "St. Louis."

NEWS FROM THE FRAZER RIVER.

Arrival of the first Shipment of Gold from the new Placers—condition of affairs at the Mines—efforts of the Californians to discourage emigration.

San Francisco, July 20, 1858.

There can be no doubt that the excitement respecting the gold discoveries upon Fraser and Thompson rivers, in the British possessions, is much less now than it was two weeks ago. Letters upon letters have been received from parties who, having failed immediately to accomplish the object of their emigration, made their communications the reflection of their own individual feelings. These letters have been published extensively in the newspapers of this city and all over the State. The effect is as might be expected. A revulsion in public opinion has taken place concerning the mines, and where the fullest faith was held of their richness and extent incredulity and ridicule of the matter are now expressed. Several causes have united to bring about the change. The great majority of the journals published in California have waged a war against the excitement, mainly to check the emigration which seriously threatened to depopulate the State. The inhospitable climate of Fraser river, the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of supplying the large number of miners with the necessaries of life, the illiberal policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, which exercised a rigid monopoly of all trade, and the perils of river navigation, were all depicted with power and telling effect. Add to this the well known richness of the California mines, which at no time for the past ten years yielded with more abundance the precious metal. It was shown that there was room for four or five times the present number of placer miners, with chances fully equal to those already at work, who are now making first rate wages. Hills almost without number in the interior of California, are known to be rich in gold, only wanting to be bored to the base within to procure untold wealth.

Looking at the excitement dispassionately from its commencement to date, it seems that there is just as much cause for the sudden revulsion in public sentiment concerning the new mines, as there was for the sudden blaze of excitement and the consequent emigration of about thirty thousand of our citizens to a land of which very little was known. A retrospect of the mania will show that gold was found on the bars of Frazer river in the months of April and June in such quantities as to pay miners from twenty to fifty dollars a day. When the waters rose and the bars became submerged, of course mining operations were at an end. The river yet remains high, and will continue so until August, when the same returns will be found for the labour of the digger. These facts were known generally throughout California, and the men who now express bitter disappointment have no reason to do so on just grounds. However, the emigration is stopped; it is well so far. Enough of people are on the ground until more is known of the country. Many will say they have been deceived, but such statements are only the emanations of men who rashly went into an enterprise without bringing reason and experience to their assistance beforehand. Because the laws of nature could not be set aside at will; because the river refused to fall while the snows were yet melting in the mountains, and because, therefore the bars on which the gold deposits exist did not become workable at as early a period as they had anticipated, these parties do not hesitate to denounce the embryo mines as a deception. What most of them say simply amounts to nothing. Their disgust in July is about as well grounded as their excitement was in May. All the difficulties they have experienced, and all the dangers which they have encountered, were foreseen and pointed out to them nearly three months ago. It was evident that a river which had its origin and its course for a long distance through precipitous mountains could not fail as long as the hot summer sun continued to melt the snow. It was evident that if the river did not fall, mining to any extent could not be commenced for months, unless dry diggings were discovered. It was evident, also, that the country about Frazer River was rugged and difficult of access, and that land avenues of communication could not be immediately constructed. It was known that the Hudson's Bay Company would not permit the introduction of sufficient quantities of provisions. It was foreseen that over twenty thousand men pouring into an unexplored and almost inaccessible territory, many of them without provisions or the means of purchasing them, unable to realize a return for their labour for months, and unable to make their way out of a country to which they have so improvidently emigrated, would be exposed to great hardships and sufferings, perhaps to starvation and death. All these things were perceived and published by a portion of the press. But it was no use. The people of California stubbornly set their facts against facts, reason and arguments. They know more about the climate of British America than persons who had lived there for 20 years. They were better acquainted with its topography than the natives themselves. They They were perfectly competent to judge of the richness and extent of the new mines, though they made up their opinions upon assertions that had never been authenticated, and about a region of which the best geographers know scarcely anything. They were determined to be blind, and they were blind. They rushed to San Francisco from all portions of the State with their blankets, their shovels, and picks and rockers. It seemed as if the hard experience of California had been lost upon them.—Few stopped to fix themselves out with provisions and clothing; fewer to inquire the means by which they were to reach the new El Dorado. They believed all they heard no matter how fabulous, though perhaps it is questionable if they knew whether Victoria was an an island or on a peninsula or whether Fraser river flowed through Vancouver's Island or the continent. They crowded the steamer and sailing vessels beyond their utmost capacity. The decks, the cabins, every nook and corner of the ships literally were choked with people who had sacrificed everything and were ready to risk their lives to get another look at the elephant. They arrived at Victoria, Whatcom, Gaboma, Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, and other towns on Puget Sound.—They precipitated themselves into canoes light and feeble, and braved the waves of the bay and the swift current of the river. Some were drowned, but several thousands succeeded in reaching Fort Hope, Fort Langley, Fort Yale, and intermediate and higher points on Fraser River. The adventurers gained those places—many without proper clothing, provisions or money—and they found out precisely what all persons who had taken the trouble to investigate the subject had told them at the start, and which they had disregarded in the violence of the fever from which they suffered. They discovered the sun would not cease to shine, nor would the snow cease to melt; the river would not cease to rise because they had travelled over a thousand miles in search of gold, and because they were without the opportunity of earning money and had not the means to support themselves. They found out three things, and now they act just as the disappointed miners in California did in 1849 and 1850. They alternate between condemnation of the country and abuse of the people whose representations induced them to emigrate to it. They forget that they know scarcely anything more now about the quality or extent of the new mines than they knew when they left San Francisco. At a fair estimate not more than five thousand people—about one-sixth of the whole immigration—has succeeded in reaching Frazer River. The balance yet remains in towns on Puget Sound—seven thousand of the number being at Victoria, Vancouver's Island. These people now forget that they were warned of the consequences they have brought upon themselves. They also forget that, having arrived upon Frazer River, they have been unable to ascertain the full richness of its bars, and that they have made no systematic efforts to prospect the surrounding country. The truth is as said before, the change of public feeling is as groundless to-day as the fever which infected the people, and which has continued until within the past fortnight, was groundless during its existence.

We know little more about Frazer and Thompson rivers now than we knew three weeks ago, and the little addition that has been made to our stock of knowledge upon the subject is almost entirely confirmatory of the first reports. We know beyond caval or question that the bars upon Frazer River, wherever they have been prospected, have been found to contain gold, and that sums have been made with rockers which fully justify the belief that when the water falls, and a regular system of mining is commenced, a large amount of gold will be extracted from those bars. We are informed on good authority that coarse gold has been found in considerable quantities upon Thompson River, and that discoveries have been made on Harrison River, and upon a river which discharges itself upwards of a hundred miles north of the mouth of Frazer River. It is well established that the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company have been aware of the existence of gold deposits at all those points for several years, and that they have had considerable amounts of dust in their possession at intervals during that time. From all these facts the conclusions are inevitable, unless removed by evidence more worthy of belief that the statements of parties who never proceeded further than Victoria, that there is gold within the British territory upon the bars of the rivers, and that there is sufficient quantity of mineral ground to warrant a large immigration at the proper season.—Whether there are rich dry diggings between the Cascade range of mountains and the Rocky Mountains is to be ascertained hereafter, but the indications are strongly in favour of the supposition. The gold found upon the bars of Frazer River is very fine and has apparently been washed down from deposits above. It would be contrary to every precedent if this were not the case; and strongly in favour of such a view as the fact that upon Thompson River the gold is coarse and heavy, and that upon Frazer River, above the former, the gold likewise alters its character. All this region, lying between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, is yet unexplored, and about the time Frazer River falls, which will be towards the beginning of September, the various routes through from Fort Yale, from Whatcom and Seattle, will probably be completed. So we may expect to know with at least approximate accuracy the extent and richness of the whole country by the month of November. At present everything looks as favourable as in May; though there will be unquestionably destitution and suffering among those inconsiderate individuals who have rushed north and have found as yet, no gold and nothing to eat.

The steamer *Oregon* arrived yesterday morning from Victoria, bringing down about four hundred passengers. Food still remained scarce, but a sufficient supply has been sent on to last for six months. Many cargoes must have arrived before this time. The danger of famine or hunger is, therefore, happily removed. The United States steamer *Shubrick*, now in the Sound, and the sloop *St. Mary's*, will be in a few days despatched from our Navy yard for the same destination. They will be of great service to the miners who go up Frazer river. The impression among them is that the Hudson's Bay Company is not entitled to exclusive trade, and that as two English men-of-war, the *Satellite* and *Plumber*, are continually at the mouth of the river to enforce the wishes of Gov. Douglass, it is proper that the American flag should appear in those waters. A letter from Victoria written five days ago, appears in the *Alta* of yesterday. It is stated that Victoria "was thrown into an extra degree of excitement the day before by the arrival from the Frazer river country, of a California miner named Post, who for the last six weeks has been perambulating among the fastnesses of the far interior in quest of gold. He started from Fort Hope and went as he asserts, about two hundred miles northward, prospecting most of the way, and examining with a miners eye the gold-producing capabilities of the country. Mr. Post only worked two whole days in different places, and took out about two hundred each day. This he exhibited yesterday to a few of us. It was coarse and dull-looking, worn by attrition, and very coarse——from seventy-five cents up to half-ounce pieces. He penetrated further than any other white man has been known to do, and only returned when starved out. He is perfectly satisfied of the extreme richness of the rivers, and says Frazer River is the richest he ever knew—is not exceeded by the most famous in California. Where he went the gold was found outside the bed of the river, and how much treasure remained under the seething cauldrons of the stream, now at the highest, he says, can be imagined from what he found along the banks."

This account is favorable enough, and indicates the re-opening of emigration from here to Frazer River in September.

Cherbourg.

From the London Saturday Review.

The five-and-thirty years which elapsed before 1851, were distinguished from any preceding period of general peace by the cordial and unsuspicious intercourse which, on the whole, prevailed among nations. For this honourable characteristic the period in question is indebted to the number of free constitutions which existed in Europe. Every government knew exactly when there was reason for alarm, and when there was excuse for security, simply because the affairs of the greatest commonwealths in Europe were always freely discussed in the face of day by their journals and parliaments. The system of peaceful diplomacy which prevailed differed wholly from that which distinguished the century preceding. When all the nations of the Continent, except one or two insignificant republics, were controlled by hereditary despotisms, it was thoroughly understood that the profoundest sleep of peace might have a waking in war.—Frederick the Great systematically plotted his attacks for the moment when his destined victims were lapped in security, and his enemies learned from him the grievous example. But the great pacification of 1815 endowed Europe with some great free States, whose mode of managing their policy put an end to such calamitous surprises.—Kings had to feel the pulse of their subjects before they compromised them in the heaviest of all national misfortunes. During this process the whole brewing of the storm, from the cloud like a man's hand to the heaven black with clouds and wind, was open and visible to the civilized world. States had time to wrap themselves round with defences; the strength of each rival was clearly ascertained before the crisis; and the result always was that repentance came in time, and the sky of Europe again grew bright.

The re-establishment of despotism in France has thrown us back on the fears, jealousies, and suspicions of the eighteenth century. Once again we do not know what a cordial alliance means. The world has not the slightest idea what symptoms are menacing and what are reassuring. The most delicate and considerate compliments, and the most acrimonious philippics, are alike valueless to the observer. One week of a free parliament, one day of a free press, one hour's genuine audit of the Imperial budget, would set at rest almost every doubt which Englishmen feel; but short of this, they know that all inquiry into the designs of our neighbour must be the merest guesswork, and that worst of all guesswork which strives to penetrate the springs of action in a single human being. If we were merely engaged in study of character, we might be at liberty to see much in the Emperor of the French that is reassuring. He does certainly seem to have carried with him from England some respect and regard for English idiosyncrasies. He appeared to enjoy the popularity which attended his visit to the Queen. And one may reasonably believe that his freedom from some of the ordinary weaknesses of his subjects opens his eyes to the fact that the long-enduring, long-remembering animosity of Great Britain is one of the most terrible dangers which a nation or a dynasty can call up. But then, it must be again and again repeated, he is the author of the *coup d'etat*. They too who suffered by that catastrophe imagined that they understood his character. M. Leon Faucher, one of the honestest men in France, pledged his word that Louis Napoleon was sincere. M. Thiers, one of the shrewdest men in Europe, all but publicly declared that he was a fool. But he lived to undeceive them both. M. Faucher died of chagrin at having been made an unwitting accomplice in a conspiracy against freedom; and M. Thiers has recently written of the man whom he despised with a respect which promises to slide into adulation.

The paucity of data for estimating the proximity or remoteness of war is the real cause of the uneasiness which has been caused in England by the army of Cherbourg. We all feel that no assumptions as to the Emperor's habits of mind can be allowed to stand against the great fact of this gigantic arsenal. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* is not required to tell us that Cherbourg is "the result of the long-continued rivalry between the two nations." We all know that. We know that it was conceived to threaten England, founded to threaten her, and carried to completion as a standing menace against her. Everybody who can find Portsmouth and Plymouth on the map can find Cherbourg also, and can tell what it is meant for. For all time to come there will be a great naval port fronting our coasts, with marvellous docks, fortifications like those of Sebastopol, and a railway which, at a day's notice, can crowd it with soldiers and sailors. We look at this, and we have nothing to neutralize the impression it produces, except the paradox of a French official writer, to the effect that the completion of Cherbourg naturally accompanies the extinction of the ancient rivalry which created it. Turn it how we may, the armament of Cherbourg is an unfriendly act. It is unfriendly, because it drives a Power, careful of its safety, and not too spiritless to wish for something more than safety, to multiply, strengthen, and renew its defences. It is unfriendly, because it necessarily puts us to the cost of a Channel fleet. It is unfriendly, because the Emperor, whatever be his own design, can give no guarantee against the use to which a successor may put a colossal instrument of attack. The invitation to our own Sovereign to attend the inauguration of these great works may be some reason for thinking that no immediate aggression is intended; but, in truth, it was the conspicuous unfriendliness of the step which he had been taking that rendered such an invitation necessary to mask and dissemble it. In short, whatever may be the Emperor's real objects and intentions, he has clearly left us no alternative but to provide for all contingencies; and we trust that our rulers will see the prudence and necessity of immediately placing such a fleet in the Channel as may be adequate, under any conceivable circumstances, to the effectual protection of our coasts.

The Theology of Cards.

The following curious broadside is taken from an English newspaper of the year 1774 and is there called Cards Spiritualized, or "The Perpetual Almanac, or Soldier's Prayer book, giving an account of Richard Lane, a private belonging to the 47 Regiment of Foot, who was taken before the mayor of the town of Glasgow, for playing at cards during Divine service."

The sergeant commanded the soldier at church, and when the parson had read the prayers he took his text. Those who had a Bible took it out; but this soldier had neither Bible nor Common Prayer-book, but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him. He first looked at one card, and then at the other. The sergeant of the company saw him, and said,

"Richard, put up the cards, this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard prisoner, and brought him before the mayor.

"Well," says the mayer, "what have you brought that soldier here for?"

"For playing at cards in church."

"Well soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, Sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not I will punish you more than ever man was punished."

"I have been," says the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have had but little to subsist on. I have neither Bible nor Common Prayer-book. I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions."

"Very good," said the mayer.

Then, spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the Ace:

"When I see the Ace, it reminds me there is only one God.

"When I see the Deuce, it reminds me of Father and Son.

"When I see the Tray, it reminds me of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"When I see the Four it reminds me of the Four Evangelists that preached—viz., Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

"When I see the Five, it reminds me of the Five Wise Virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise, and five foolish, and were shut out.

"When I see the Six, it reminds me that in Six days the Lord made heaven and earth.

"When I see the Seven, it reminds me that on the Seventh day God rested from the works which He had made, and hallowed it.

"When I see the Eight, it reminds me of the Eight Righteous Persons that were saved when God drowned the world—viz., Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives.

"When I see the Nine, it reminds me of the Nine Lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour. There were ten, but nine never returned thanks.

"When I see the Ten, it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on a table of stone.

"When I see the King," said the soldier "it reminds of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty.

"When I see the Queen, it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who went to hear the wisdom of Soloman; for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boy's apparel, for king Soloman to tell which were girls. King Soloman sent for water to wash themselves; the girls wired to the elbows, and the boys only the wrists so King Soloman told by that.

"Well," said the mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"What is that?" said the soldier.

"The Knave," said the mayor.

"I will give your honour a description of that too, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you will not term me to be the Knave."

"Well," said the soldier, "the greatest Knave I know is the constable that brought me here."

"I do not know," said the mayor, whether he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool.

"When I count how many spots in a pack of cards, I find 365—as many days as there are in a year.

"When I count the number of cards in a pack, I find there are fifty-two—as many weeks as there are in a year. And I find four suits—the number of weeks in a month.

"I find that there are twelve picture-cards in the pack, representing the number of months in the year; and on counting the tricks, I find thirteen—the number of weeks in quarter. So you see, Sir, the pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac, and Common Prayer-book to me."

The Common-Sense View of Late Political Events.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

It appears that the defenders of the Governor and his advisers are seeking to gain an easy victory by long quotations of authorities in support of principles which no one is disposed to controvert. For instance, the Governor General's instructions are cited to prove that the representative of her Majesty could constitutionally refuse the advice of his ministers. Undoubtedly just as the Queen could do so; both Queen and Governor however being subject to this risk that if they cannot get other ministers to assume the responsibility of the refusal they must retract it. This negative power no one denies; but its exercise is subject to the ordinary rule that governs the exercise of other discretionary powers,—that it shall not be employed absurdly or capriciously, or in such a way, especially as to cause public injury or private mortification. The unconstitutional act of the Governor General, in the late crisis, was not the refusal of the advice of ministers; but the putting forward a set of opinions without any advice at all. This he did when he insisted upon the passage of the measures mentioned in his memorandum. The question therefore, is not whether in refusing a dissolution the Governor General acted within the power granted him; but whether doing so, he did nevertheless act in such a manner as to nullify the very constitution under which he governs. It is very possible thus to use a power to destroy the source from which power comes. Providence has given to every live man the power of cutting his own throat; yet the exercise of that power will destroy the very life in virtue of which it exists. What is the logical consequence worked out by the recent action of the Governor General? He sent for Mr. Brown, not because his late Ministry had lost the confidence of the House of Assembly, but because the had resigned, as a consequence of a defeat sustained on a particular subject—we do not care now whether it was important or unimportant—for the Governor General thought it authorized the resignation of his Cabinet, or he would not have accepted the resignation. Mr. Brown being sent for, then, what was he to do? Was he to tell the Governor General "I can only accept office on condition that you dissolve the House?" That would have been an expression of doubt of the Governor's good faith, not very respectful in itself, and declared to be unconstitutional by Lord Metcalfe, who complained that his ministers wished to "stipulate" with him as by a direct declaration made in Parliament, at the desire of Lord Metcalfe's ex-ministers, who—right or wrong in the dispute as to the fact—agreed in acknowledging that they would have been wrong to do so. At first sight we were disposed to think Mr. Brown might properly have "stipulated," and we believe, ample precedent could be found in English history for such a course, when the incoming Minister was dealing with a monarch who he suspected to be personally hostile. But of late years the monarch, or the monarch's representative, is supposed to be hostile to no one; and on reflection, we are convinced that the doctrine laid down by Lord Metcalfe and his ministers on this point was the correct one. Mr. Brown, therefore could have nothing else to depend upon, than the constant practice in England and in this country, as manifested in the two recent cases of the dissolution by Mr. Hincks on his defeat at Quebec, and of that of Lord Derby under circumstances exactly akin to those in which Mr. Brown took office a fortnight ago. He was not to suppose that the Governor sent for him to do a thing, all the while knowing that, in fact, he would not allow him to do it; or, that his case was to form a single exception, without parallel, in the history of ministrie. But, what is the result of his having been disappointed in his just expectations? Plainly this, that hereafter, unless their be a clear majority in Parliament against an out-going ministry, no gentleman can, with common self-respect, accept the task of forming a new Ministry, without treating the representative of the Sovereign as he would a tricky huckster, and getting a sort of notorial engagement put into writing, "stipulating" for those things which are plainly necessary, and most strictly in accordance with practice. In short, no man can, hereafter, accept the duty of forming a new ministry, unless sure beforehand of a majority of the House, or made secure of the fair means of carrying on his task by that step, which the highest authorities have declared to be indecent, and unconstitutional. To test this matter, let us suppose that when Lord Derby came into Parliament on the defeat of the ministry on the Chinese question, there had been any doubt whether he would have the power to dissolve,—can any one believe that that high-minded nobleman would have submitted to the possible partiality of even a royal mind, which might deliver him bound hand and foot to his enemies, and might induce him to make a laughing-stock of his friends? Suppose again, that Mr. John A. Macdonald once more thinks fit to resign, on a defeat such as he has judged to be a proper cause of resignation, and such as Lord Palmerston and all English statesmen have judged to be so too, will any one submit to run the risk of going through the same farce as that to which Mr. Brown has been a victim? Or will not any man of spirit, who may be sent for in such circumstances, be forced to reply, that he cannot undertake a task which may be defeated by the caprice of the very person who asks him to attempt it?

The logical consequence, then, of the conduct of the Governor-General is this, that he can hereafter ask no one to form a ministry under the circumstances in which he asked Mr. Brown to do so, without going through a degrading bargaining, such as every sagacious man makes when he deals with one who has already committed a wrong.

A Telegraphic Jubilee.

The irrepressible outburst of enthusiastic joy in all parts of the country in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, indicates that the proper time has now arrived for a grand jubilee to celebrate the greatest triumph which this noblest of modern inventions can achieve. Whatever may be accomplished hereafter will be a matter of course. The great problem of ocean telegraphing has been solved. The disconnected and spontaneous demonstrations which are now taking place are not sufficient for the greatness of the occasion, which should be simultaneously celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic in a systematic manner. The proper time for this great demonstration would seem to be on the passing to and fro of the first message. The Atlantic Telegraph is felt to be one of these great achievements "beyond the reaches of the soul." It gives excuse for such exultations as leaped to the lips of Kepler, when the glories of spheral harmonies burst upon his vision, and he exclaimed, "Nothing holds me; I will indulge in my sacred fury. I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians to build up a tabernacle for my God far away from the confines of Egypt. The die is cast; the book is written, to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well afford to wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

Of the significance of this event it is scarcely yet possible for us to grasp the whole scope. Immense as it is as a scientific and social triumph, it has also other bearings far-reaching and profound. In the motion of man's creative energy all is interchained by suitable links. The external acts on the internal, and the internal on the external. Bonds of closest connection bind the political and social life of an age to its prevalent intellectual conceptions.—Periods of despotism have always had their correspondent of a lifeless and mechanical science; and the mighty movements of the past century, for freer solutions of political and social life, have been tallied by a new opening of the mind to the truths of nature and by the sciences that have sprung from the new mode of vision. Magnetism, Electricity, Chemistry—the dead mechanical spell that had so long bound men's minds departing before the thought of the universe as a living, organic whole.

We accept this new divine boon as an audacious provoker to new realizations of human power and possibilities. This seizing of the magnetic currents of life that circulate through the globe may well be a sublime augury of a more real and vital connection of man with man and of humanity with nature. It is impossible the old national hostilities and exclusions can long withstand this bond of brotherhood. The old selfishness and slavery must depart before this new harbinger of liberty and love.

From some such source must the deep joy that seizes all minds at the thought of this unapproachable triumph spring. It is true thought that it has metaphysical roots and relations that makes it sublime—that this audacious scaling of the beetling heights and seizing of the Promethean fire is but the torch into deeper vistas of mental and moral life.

The creation of the science of Electro-Magnetism and its embodiment in the Telegraph undoubtedly ranks foremost among that series of mighty discoveries that have gone to subjugate matter under the domain of mind. All tends to closer affinity of man and the planet. Piercing to the secret of Nature, man makes himself symmetrical with nature. Penetrating to the working of creative energies, he becomes himself a creator.—*New York Daily Times.*

The *Scottish American Journal* is now entering on its second year, after making a more successful start in life than any journal which has preceded it of the same class. It is a clever, well got-up paper, full of racy interesting matter, with no old fogy notions to interfere with the successful prosecution of its business. The Scottish news is well selected and there are now passing through its columns a series of articles on the achievements of the Highland regiments of the British army which have made quite a sensation all through the States and have been copied by Canadian journals. Readers will find nothing in the *Journal* which is not spirited and interesting, and its contents are imbued with good taste and sound principle. ☞ For sale at Sawers and Murray's Book Store, Peterboro'.

The Conception and History of an International Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal.

The "Short History of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise" in this morning's "Journal" is correct, but the origin of the enterprise must be dated several years anterior to "the year 1856, when Cyrus W. Field visited England"; and though to the generous liberality and unconquerable perseverance of Mr. Field, a native of our own State, the now united nations are more indebted for the completion of the work than to any other man, yet the grand conception originated with F. N. Gisborne in 1850 or '51, through whose exertions the company was formed and the enterprise commenced which has been so successfully completed. As a brief sketch of the conception and early history of the enterprise will be read with interest at this time, I will give the facts in as few words as possible. In 1851-2, we find young Gisborne, then only recently from England, his native place, engaged in a telegraph office in Montreal. After availing himself of all the scientific results then evolved in regard to telegraphic communication, he conceived the feasibility of a transatlantic line. He proceeded to Halifax full of enthusiasm.—Preliminary to the work, he must have a line from Halifax through New Brunswick to the United States. He met with ridicule, but succeeded in getting Howe and Young, leading government officials, together at a dinner at the House of the latter. He sat opposite to Howe, who was then Provincial Secretary. There he urged the importance and feasibility of the enterprise with so much clearness as to induce them to make a line across the province a government measure. It was built and proved a profitable investment. Gisborne's next move—still with the same great object in view—was to throw a submarine line across the gulf from the main land to Prince Edwards Island, by way of experiment. In this, too, he succeeded, and the line is still in good working order, notwithstanding the immense quantities of floating ice with which that coast is visited during the winter season. The next step was to reach Newfoundland from Cape Breton. To accomplish this, he came to New York, where he succeeded in forming a company to carry out the enterprise. He returned to Nova Scotia, and in his little steamer, the F. N. Gisborne he proceeded to Newfoundland, where with six picked Indians, he started on a survey across the Island, some 300 miles through dense forests. His Indians failed under the labor and fatigue of the journey, and one after another gave out, and had to be provided for, until he finally got through alone, with his hatchet in his hand and pack of stale provisions on his back. The route was considerably favourable, and a gang of laborers were engaged to clear a way for the wires across the Island. For a while the work prospered, promising the early completion of a submarine line from the Island to Cape Breton, where it would connect with the wires of the United States, and from uninterrupted communication from the States to the eastern extremity of Newfoundland, where the steamers from Europe would be visited by newsboats, as at present. (alas! their occupation is gone!) and the news forwarded from the Island from our cities, until the line across the Atlantic might be completed. But a cloud of adversity burst over Gisborne's head, which paralyzed his efforts for a time.—The New York Company, upon whom he relied for his pecuniary aid failed, and his drafts were returned dishonored. The work was suspended, and a posse of unpaid Irish laborers surrounded the projector and superintendant of the enterprise, threatening even his life if their bills were not settled. He gave up all his own property, but this did not satisfy the clamour of his hungry creditors, who had him arrested and imprisoned. To add to his grief his young and lovely wife died, and left him with blighted prospects, both in his pecuniary and his social prosperity. But those whose minds are capable of grasping such an enterprise as that in which he had been engaged, are not easily crushed. He sent to the head member of the Judiciary, and asked the favour of an interview at his cell. To him he stated, that as he had surrendered all his property, he could do no more *there*; but if released, and protected from molestation, he would reorganize a new company, and pay all claims. He was taken at his word. Measures were adopted to release him at once, and the Colonial Parliament, then in session (Spring 1854), passed an act granting an appropriation as a loan, from the Provincial Treasury, to pay in part the claim of those laborers whose families were suffering. Gisborne came on to New York. The company was found to be insolvent. His next effort was to get up a new one. Among strangers, the reader may well imagine the difficulties he must necessarily encounter in this step of his progress. Where will he find the man who will even stop to listen to his history, much less risk a fortune in such an unparalleled project? He did find the man, and that man was Cyrus W. Field, with whom he succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of Peter Cooper, the millionare, and four or five others, whose wealth and energies were thrown into the enterprise. The result was the formation of a new company. Gisborne returned in May, 1854, to Newfoundland, as the superintendent of the enterprise, backed by a responsible company, who assumed all the obligations of the insolvent concern, and paid off all claims. Operations were pushed forward from this date with energy. The line between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland was successfully laid, and has proved entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding that *both ends of the cable rest on shores visited by icebergs*, but from which no injury has been sustained. At the completion of this part of the line, a general superintendent of the telegraph was required. Gisborne had the first offer of the office; but he over-shot the mark in naming as a salary $10,000, or something in that vicinity, and the office was given to young McKay, that very efficient superintendent of the Nova Scotia line. Here, unfortunately I think both for himself and the stockholders, Gisborne's connection with the company ceased. Sensible of his scientific attainments and unconquerable perseverance, the merchants of Newfoundland invited Mr. Gisborne to a public dinner, and he was soon after elected President of the Mining Association of that Island.

I am yours, &c.,
JOHN STILES.
18 State Street, Boston,
Aug. 6, 1858.

A TRAGEDY.—A family in Belgravia (says the *Court Circular*) has been plunged into great grief from melancholy and most singular circumstances. When Sir Colin Campbell left England many brave and manly hearts accompanied him, among whom was the eldest son of a reverend prelate high in the church. This young gentleman left a lady behind him to whom he was passionately attached and had promised to marry. Her fortune being small, the clerical dignitary threatened to disinherit his son if he did; and to alienate his affections from the party in question he was sent to India. His father charged him at his departure never to think of her more if he wished to be remembered by him. The lover got safe to his destination, but his heart beat with undiminished affection. He could not avoid communicating his constancy, and wrote to his beloved, assuring her that no threats or anger of his unfeeling parent should ever banish the tender recollection of their reciprocal passion. Having occasion at the same time to write to his father for additional supplies, he demanded them on the ground that he had renounced his mistress forever. By a most unfortunate accident the two letters came to England misdirected—the one intended for the parent falling into the hands of the lady, and that intended for the lady into those of the parent. The latter, on receipt of his epistle, sent back such an indignant answer as fully awakened the son to the consequences of the fatal mistake he had made in the direction of the letters. Possessing the finest sensibilities, and not able to combat a feeling of shame for the unintentional error he had committed, he shot himself.

Nebraska is the largest Territory of the United States, and it is said will make about eighty states as large as New Hampshire.

Provincial Parliament.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Toronto, 16th August, 1858.

This day, at one o'clock p. m., His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

(Here follow the titles of a large number of Bills—including.)

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, and to grant further facilities to the said Company.

An Act to annex certain new Townships to the Counties of Victoria and Peterboro' and the North Riding of the County of Hastings.

An Act to legalize certain By-laws and Debentures of the Town Council of Cobourg, and to amend the Act vesting the Cobourg Harbour in the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Cobourg, and for other purposes.

After which His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL was pleased to close the First Session of the Sixth Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I congratulate you on having closed the business of this lengthened Session, and I am happy to find that the subjects which I recommended to your consideration have received attention at your hands.

The Act abolishing imprisonment for Debt in certain cases, and preventing preferential assignments in Upper Canada, will, so far as it goes, tend to assimilate the Laws of the two sections of the Province, and must, I think, be beneficial in its operation.

The Jury Laws, and the Municipal Law of Upper Canada, have, in like manner, been dealt with by you, and measures have been adopted for diminishing the cost, and facilitating the administration of Criminal Justice in Lower Canada.

In my Speech, at the opening of the present Session, I adverted to the expediency of providing for the registration and protection of persons qualified to vote at the election of members of the Legislature. I rejoice to find that a Bill on this important subject has been passed by you.

I trust that the Act relating to the Fisheries will succeed in encouraging this branch of industry.

Our steam communication with Europe has continued to work successfully, and I have little doubt that you have done well in providing for a regular mail service by steam during the season to Gaspe and the Lower Provinces. The appropriation for establishing a postal line to the Red River, will open a continuous mail route under the control of the Canadian Government from that settlement to Nova Scotia.

Another link in our Railways has been completed by the opening of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Line. Everything which tends to increase the commerce of the Lakes is, in my opinion, of great importance.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I am glad to find that our Customs' Tariff has undergone your revision. I hope that, without undue pressure on the people, it may suffice to maintain the public credit, and may work advantageously for the commerce and productive industry of the country. It is also a source of pleasure to me to find that a measure relaxing in some degree the restriction on the interest of money, so much desired by the commercial community, has been favourably considered by you.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty, and I assure you that I will not fail to use all due vigilance and economy in the regulation of the several departments, and the administration of the funds entrusted to me.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I regret that I cannot speak of the commercial crisis which has pressed on the country as something which has entirely passed away. The recovery from such difficulties must be gradual. But I earnestly pray that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not be long delayed.

I will not fail to forward to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen your address relating to the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as that which solicits Her consideration for the scheme of the inter-colonial Railway.

I propose in the course of the recess to communicate with Her Majesty's Government, and with the Governments of our sister Colonies, on another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles on which a bond of a federal character uniting the Provinces of British North America may perhaps hereafter be practicable.

I now release you from your labours by proroguing the present Parliament.

Arrival of the Arabia.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Aug. 15.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. Leitch, from Boston, *via* Halifax to Liverpool, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day. She was ran foul of on Saturday night at 10.30 p. m., by the Royal mail steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool on the 7th inst., bound for New York. The *Arabia*, it appears, mistook the lights of the *Europa* for Cape Race Light House. The *Europa* lost her cut water, and had her stern knocked off, besides receiving other damage, and will have to be repaired here. The *Arabia* after boarding her, lay by her for some time and then proceeded to New York. She is not so much injured as the *Europa*. The *Arabia's* despatches for the press were not put on board the *Europa*, but we have Liverpool advices to the 7th inst., the *Arabia's* day of sailing. The political news by the *Arabia*, at a glance do not seem to be particularly important or interesting. The news of the success of the cable was received on 'Change with glorious enthusiasm, from the fact that the electric union of Great Britain and America may lead to the unity of all nations. The announcement of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* is not in the papers come to hand, but if we can possibly gather the particulars of her trip, they shall be forwarded.

The rebellion in Central India has been effectually put down. Lord Canning's proclamation was, that no hopes of pardon need be entertained by any person immediately concerned in the murder of British subjects.

Vienna advices report the concentration of an Austrian corps of 33,000 men on the Danube, Southern Hungary, south points, nearest Turkey, on the Bosnian and Servian frontiers.

Mr. D'Israeli favours the repeal of the paper tax if the Exchequer can spare the income resulting therefrom.

There had been a large embarkment of troops for India.

TRINITY BAY, August 14.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., N. Y.:—The cause of our not transmitting and receiving intelligence through, in that the instruments require a great deal of care in adjusting and getting them ready. I am doing this as fast as it is possible. You should not look upon the cable as an ordinary short telegraph line that can be worked through directly. The cable has been successfully laid, and telegraphic signals are passed through it at our pleasure, but we have encountered a little difficulty which requires time and many experiments to entirely overcome; but we see no reason to doubt that we shall be able, in a few days, to surmount all difficulties. I will send you the earliest intimation of the probable time when the Queen's message may be expected.

(Signed) D. E. SANTY.

NOTE.—In addition to the above we have seen a private despatch from a reliable gentleman at St. John's, who is in a position to obtain the earliest and most correct official intelligence concerning the cable, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay received with a good degree of success the communication from the electricians at the Valentia office, but that owing to some unexplained reason it has been impossible to send that or any other intelligence to the operators at Valentia. This is a state of things which often occurs upon a land line, that one officer can receive correctly from a distant operator, and yet be unable to send a word in return; and the difficulty sooner or latter is found to be in the battery, its connections or the instruments, and there is no reason to doubt that the present difficulties in working the cable will as soon as the electricians, compare notes, be entirely overcome.

(Signed.) REPORTER.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The great event of the week, and the greatest of the age, is the successful laying of the Atlantic cable

Hudson's Bay Company.

SIR BULWER LYTTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, July 20.

Sir B. LYTTON said the question involved interests so great, and the probability that the answer from Canada would be unfavorable was so notorious, that great care was necessary in dealing with the matter. That such a vast territory should be entirely devoted to the fur trade must inspire every Englishman with feelings of humiliation; and it was scarcely possible to believe that so large a portion of the earth should have been so long abandoned to wandering savages and wild animals. (Hear.) We ought not to force civilization, but we ought not to obstruct it. Now every one must agree that a trade which preserved wild animals and excluded men did obstruct civilization. But there was a very large portion of the territory which no civilized man was disposed to inhabit, and the general evidence before the committee was summed up most justly by two propositions submitted to the House by the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone.) The first was, that the country which is incapable of colonization should be left to the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company. The *second* was that *the country which is* capable of colonization should be withdrawn from that jurisdiction. He believed that to be the compromise of a practical statesman, who desired to secure for civilization all which civilization at the time asked for, and to reserve to the natives that portion of territory which was necessary for trade, and to keep them under a proper guardianship. These were reasons which must weigh with the Government in considering the renewal of the license. The license gave no territorial right, involved no compensation for land, and was only to be regarded as an instrument which might afford a general safeguard against violence. The Government had made up their minds not to renew the licence over any portion of the Indian territories in which there was the slightest prospect of civilization or settlement. (Hear, hear.) Some matters, however, were reserved for further deliberation. If there should be any doubt as to whether the land that was incapable of colonization should be left to the Hudson's Bay Company, it might be a question in what mode it should be left to them to deal with. But, granting that the land incapable of colonization might be left to their management, few could doubt that the land which was capable of colonization should be withdrawn from their jurisdiction. (Hear, hear.) It was gratifying to witness the progress of colonization in Vancouver's Island, and also the formation of the great territory west of the Rocky Mountains into a colony, which, he had no doubt, would hereafter become a magnificent abode for the human race. At the Red River settlement there was the nucleus of a new colony, which he considered an essential arch in the great viaduct, by which we hoped to unite the harbors of Vancouver's Island with the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. (Hear, hear.) There was great reasons for supposing that Canada would not like to take charge of the responsibility of a new colony. And if that was the case there were only two options. One was to leave to a great extent the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company—a course which nothing but necessity could justify—the other was to take into our own hands the formation of a separate colony, which might hereafter become a confederate part of the Canadian system, and for the time be carried on in concurrence with Canada. The objection to that idea was that the colony would not be peopled by Canadians but by Americans. He must own that such a prospect did not at all alarm him, for although a great portion of emigrants might come from the American frontier, it was by no means certain that they would all be Americans, for a great portion of them might be our own countrymen, and especially Scotchmen.—But even if they should be chiefly Americans, if they once settled amongst English colonists, they would soon identify themselves with the land of their choice, and the conditions of the Imperial Government.—This was a known privilege of general application. He believed it did not signify where a man came from, but that if once planted on ground hallowed by English freedom and overshadowed by English law he would become English in sentiment.—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the settlement at the Red River, he would take the opinion of the Hudson's Bay Company themselves. In a despatch addressed by the company to Lord Glenelg, in February, 1837, when they applied for a license, they stated that the soil and climate of the Red River settlement were favorable to cultivation, and that it was about to be colonized by the English. But these hopes had not been realized under the auspices of the company. In a despatch from the Lieutenant-General commanding in British North America, it appeared that the settlement consisted of 2000 English, Irish, and Scotch, and that there were 6000 chiefly half breeds. Now, when the land of a district was taken the trade went with the land, and the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Red River settlement had almost virtually ceased. (Hear.) Now came the difficulty with respect to the territory under charter. If the charter was valid, the land belonged to the company.—It had been said, 'you must try the validity of the charter.'" But, according to the opinion of the late law officers of the Crown, the rights of the company were to be deemed valid. The matter had not been examined by the present law officers, but it should receive their most careful consideration, with the view of ascertaining whether in strict justice and equity the Crown could raise the question, or if not, what mode her Majesty's Government might be advised to recommend to Parliament for that purpose. Further than that he did not think at the present moment, they would wish him to say. But he was bound to say on behalf of the company that it was far from showing itself stubborn or impracticable. The company did not say, "that is our land, our charter covers it." The company said on the contrary, "Take what land you please, but"—and here came the difficulty—"but we rely upon your honesty, and we cannot suppose that you will take that which we have long possessed, unless you can prove you have no right to possess it. We cannot suppose you will take it away from us unless you pay us for it." It was in that sense that the Right Hon. gentleman the member for Taunton propounded his scheme for uniting the objects they had in view with a fair treatment of the company. He proposed to cede the territory to Canada if Canada should give satisfactory evidence of intention to lay out roads and townships, and accepting the administration of the district. There, he thought, was the pitch, and as to the Hudson's Bay Company, he proposed to renew its license for twenty-one years. He also proposed that three commissioners—one appointed by the company, one by Canada, and one by the Imperial Government—should consider what compensation ought, under all the circumstances, to be paid to the company. If Canada rejected these propositions, their hands were free for fresh negotiations, and he was bound to say that he thought the company were disposed to act in a reasonable spirit of concession, and he hoped that he should be able at the commencement of the next session to propose a scheme which should receive the sanction of Parliament. With regard to these three propositions of his Right Hon. friend he said, first, that the license certainly would not be renewed for any district where there was a prospect of colonization. Her Majesty's Government, however, reserved the question, whether it was desirable to renew the license over more remote districts. With regard to the question of the charter, they proposed to submit the whole of that question to their law officers; and with regard to colonization, he granted the expediency—for it was after all, that—of strengthening our empire in British North America. He trusted that the arrangements they would be able to make would be conciliatory to all parties concerned, and that they would be able to lay the foundation of a civilized community in that large territory on principles of justice. There might be great difficulty, but the Government would look with confidence to the indulgence of the House of Commons. Hoping that what he said would convince the hon. and learned gentleman that his views were all taken into serious consideration by the Government, he would not further detain the House.

Railway Collision.

Another fearful accident has occurred near Huddersfield, attended with injury to upwards of 20 persons, but happily with no loss of life. It cannot be said, however, that all the sufferers are yet out of danger. The particulars of the unfortunate affair are as follows:—The place where the collision occurred, is about two miles from Huddersfield. The collision, which occurred on Monday afternoon was between a passenger train from Leeds and Huddersfield (on its way to Manchester) and a coal train. The passenger train arrived at Huddersfield from Leeds at 1.38 p. m., being eight minutes past its time, and was duly despatched for Manchester. A coal train had previously been sent on the same line.—While some loaded waggons were being shunted at the Longwood station the distance signal was put on by the porter at the station in order to warn the passenger train of the obstruction. Some of the coal waggons had been shunted on the siding next the down line, and the pointsman had just crossed the line and turned the points for the engine of the coal train, which had shunted the waggons, to recross and take the remaining waggons towards Manchester. The engine had passed up the points and gone up the line a short distance, when the passenger train from Huddersfield came up at such a speed that it was evident the signals had been disregarded. It run into the van of the coal train, smashing the van and one of the coal waggons to pieces, injuring another, and doing great injury to the engine of the passenger train, the chimney being broken off and the buffers splintered. The passenger train consisted of the following carriages:—The engine and van, a first-class carriage, second ditto, and three third ditto. The first and second class carriages were comparatively uninjured, but the three thirds were considerably damaged by the collision, nearly the whole of the divisions forming the compartments being forced out. The force of the collision was such that the passengers were thrown against each other and the sides and ends of the carriages with force as to inflict upon them many severe contusions and wounds. The scene presented was one of a very fearful character, and it is little less than miraculous that no person was killed. The passengers—men, women, and children—were crushed together, being thrown from their seats and the seats forced out of their places. As soon as possible after the accident medical and other assistance was rendered to the sufferers. All but three of the passengers, after being duly attended to by the medical men, left in the course of the afternoon for their respective homes, or proceeded on their journey. The guard states that although he was in the van next the engine he did not notice that the distance signal was up at Longwood Station. So far as can be ascertained the blame of the accident rests with the driver of the passenger train, John Luty, who ought to have noticed, on emerging from the deep cutting at Paddock, that the distance signal of the Longwood Station was up. If he had done this he would have had sufficient time to stop the train, and to have prevented the collision. He states, as his reason for not noticing that the signal was on, that he and the stoker were looking at the buffer boxes of his engine which were making an unusual noise at the time. Although he has been in the company's service many years he has only been engine-driver about nine months, and is reputed to be a very steady and cautious man. The line was cleared for traffic and new rails were laid in about an hour and a half.—*Times.*

Arrival of the "Saxonia."

NEW YORK, August 17.

The steamship *Saxonia* arrived this evening from Hamburg and Southampton, 4th inst. The *Africa* arrived out on the second.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 2nd.

Her Majesty's Speech says the session has been productive of many important measures. Her Majesty looks with confidence to the preservation of a general peace. She trusts that the labours of the Paris conference may lead to a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to them. She alludes to the gallantry and devotedness of the troops in India, and hopes that those efforts have already so far been crowned with success, and that the revolt may be speedily suppressed. She has given willing assent to the bill for transferring the Government of India to her direct authority, and hopes that by a just and impartial administration of the law to secure the advantages to her subjects of every race and creed. The Queen thanks the Commons for the judicious liberality with which they have provided for the exigencies of the public service. The rest of the Speech is devoted to local matters. Parliament was then prorogued until Oct. 19.

The Queen's speech is attacked by the *Times* in severe terms, which expresses unaffected thankfulness that her Majesty's lips had not been insulted with its utterance.

Two million and a half dollars in specie had been received from Australia.

The arrangements to lay the Red Sea Cable are completed.

Mr. Synge is appointed Secretary to Sir Gore Ouseley's special mission to Central America.

France and England have come to an understanding in reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah. All offenders will be punished, irrespective of rank and indemnities be payable by towns who have had any hand in the massacre, to all injured persons. Two hundered persons have been arrested at Jeddah.

Upwards of a dozen vessels had foundered in the North Sea in a gale.

Ismael Pasha, Ottoman Commissioner had arrived at Jeddah.

The Bombay mail had reached England Sir Hugh Rose had been appointed to a command, in consequence of his brilliant service.

The recent battle between the Turks and the Christians on the frontier is said to have been very sanguinary. The Christians were victorious at all points. The Turks rallied near Kosarog, bombarded and destroyed the village and drove the Christians to the Austrian frontier.

Sir C. Campbell has ordered the troops into cantonment until after the rainy season The Princess of Jhansi had been killed.

Commercial intelligence has been anticipated. English funds were firm. Consols on Tuesday were 96 to 96¼ for money, and 96¼ for the 7th September.

REMEMBER

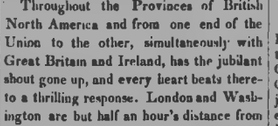
THE OPENING OF THE

GOOD TEMPLARS HALL

TO-NIGHT.

TICKETS only 25 Cents.

Peterboro', August 19, 1858. 32



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

Prorogation of Parliament.

On Monday as previously intimated, his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to Parliament Assembled, and having given the Royal Assent to such Bills as had passed through both Houses, closed the first Session of the Sixth Provincial Parliament by the speech which we publish in another column. In the unavoidable absence of the Editor, we refrain from remarks on political matters, and this too will serve as an apology for the meagreness of the editorial.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The great work is complete. Britain and America are united in bonds of brotherhood more indissoluble than ever, and no prophetic eye is needed to see that even this great triumph of science subserved to human intelligence and perseverance may be but the stepping stone to a yet more strongly marked fraternal intercourse between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. And it is meet it should be so; common origin, common language, and to a large extent common interests mark the destinies of the two nations though on separate continents and separated by a mighty ocean, as one; and while they are and always will be emulative rivals in science, commerce, literature and art, that time can never come when the throes of war and bloodshed shall echo between them, for every year, every day, *every hour* is giving birth to a new bond of union, and the last and perhaps greatest bond of all is the triumphant completion of the Atlantic telegraph.

Throughout the Provinces of British North America and from one end of the Union to the other, simultaneously with Great Britain and Ireland, has the jubilant shout gone up, and every heart beats thereto a thrilling response. London and Washington are but half an hour's distance from each other, and nation now hails nation as friend and brother over the wonder working wires. The message of our Queen to the President of the United States and the President's reply as published in another column are fit and becoming congratulations on the completion of this great work. All will join the prayer that "the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven may prove to be the bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations." The congratulations of His Excellency the Governor General to the Queen, and those of the Mayor of New York to the Lord Mayor of London, complete the preliminary transmissions and for the present the line is closed. In a few days days however it will be opened for business, and then only will be realized in any degree the incalculable benefit which the successful completion of this enterprise will be to the world at large.

Amidst the almost universal rejoicing over this great event where is our own town Peterborough? On the receipt of the intelligence of the success of the work, a unanimous feeling as to the propriety of some public demonstration of joy was manifested here; but it has died away. No one seemed to care about assuming the responsibility. Our Mayor and Council have not encouraged any such demonstration and the spirit of rejoicing is apparently dead. But it is not yet too late; while others join the exultant shout raised over the land shall Peterborough be silent? Surely no; let us be really harmonious and unanimous for once, and let the heartfelt joy of all find vent in one grand jubilee over the success of the greatest work of the age—the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Histrionic Club.

This Club, assisted by an Amateur from Quebec, gave an entertainment in the Town Hall last night. The pieces selected were "Still Waters Run Deep" and "The Idiot Witness." The attendance was good and the audience on the whole seemed to relish the evening's amusement. From Amateurs we cannot look for that ability and tact we expect to find in professionals, and so must judge of their performances by a different standard than that of the theatrical critic. As a whole the acting was creditable to the Club, although in some there was a strange want of energy, and little sympathy with the stirring incidents of the pieces. Captain Hawksley in the first piece sustained his character remarkably well, supported in a very creditable manner by Mr. Potter, Jeff. Mildmay, and Dunbilk, the latter character drawing rounds of applause. The *Ladies* of the piece deserve every commendation considering the difficulty of their task in renouncing the sterner nature of the "lords of the creation."

The after piece was gone through in pretty good style, although the dullness of some of the performers damaged materially the effect of the whole. Le Sieur Arnaal is a good actor, and by practice might reach profiteness. The Idiot was also life like, we did not anticipate such a faithful representation; he cast off his assumed idiocy a little too soon, but the finale was in good keeping. Paul Tugscull (the Dunbilk of the first piece) drew forth hearty applause; he alone thoroughly identifies himself with his part, and so succeeds in carrying his audience along with him. Mr. Templeton Brown added considerably to the evening's enjoyment by giving in character the stirring song of the "Bould Soldier Boy."

We approve of a taste for such entertainments in our midst, but we doubt much if it be the best method to cultivate such by these displays of our amateurs. It is questionable also if the time they devote to preparation for such be best spent thus, we think not. If we will have theatrical performances let us have professionals, the audience will better appreciate and so benefit more, and the talent thrown away by our amateurs may be made useful in a far higher degree in some other channel.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—The Syracuse *Journal* mentions the following incident of the death of Wm. Kehoe, mail carrier at Amsterdam:—"He was the owner of a large black dog who usually accompanied him while in the performance of his duties, and a mail bag was generally given him to carry to the cars. On the morning of the fatal accident, Mr. Kehoe had put his bags aboard, and turned to take the one from his faithful dog, when the engine struck him and killed him almost instantly. On Tuesday morning the dog appeared at the post-office at the usual hour, and a bag was thrown him, but nothing could induce him to touch it. He followed the carrier to the cars, remained until the mail was safe in the car, all the while running up and down the track as if seeking his master."

Important additions to the fortifications of Gibralter are being rapidly completed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Queen's Message—The President's Reply—Governor General's Address.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The following message was received from Trinity Bay for Mr. Archibald, one of the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

TRINITY BAY, August 17.

To E. M. Archibald:

The Queen's Message was completed at five o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception Valentia desisted sending in order to make some slight repairs in the cable. The part received was sent, through mistake, south, as if it constituted the whole message.

(Signed) D. E. SAUNTY.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

London, (England), Aug. 16.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:—

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of the great international work in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The following was immediately sent to Washington together with that from Mr. Archibald:—

From New York to the President of the United States, Washington:—

I beg leave to transmit a message this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause of the whole of the Queen's Message not being telegraphed from Valentia. Shall we consider your message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly? The operators at Trinity Bay await your answer.

(Signed) PETER COOPER.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The President authorizes the transmission of his message to the Queen of England, precisely as it is, and without change of date.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Washington City, Aug. 16.

To Her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain:—

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulation of Her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be the bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence, to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration, that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in the passage to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

JAS. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Fox of the Toronto office received the above despatches, and sent off that of the Governor.

Cyrus Station (Eng.), Aug. 16.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, N. Y.:

Europe and America are now united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, good-will towards men.

Signed,

DIRECTOR,

Atlantic Telegraph Co., Great Britain.

THE GOV. GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Toronto, August 16—6 P. M.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, (England.)

The Governor General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates Her Majesty on the completion of the telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these Colonies.

EDMUND HEAD.

New York, Aug. 16—8 P. M.

The bells of Old Trinity are now ringing a merry peal, flags are flying, cannon firing and the greatest enthusiasm everywhere prevails at the joyful intelligence of the Union of America and Europe by telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 17.

A salute of 100 guns will be fired to-day. This evening every public and many private buildings will be illuminated, numerous bonfires will be lighted in various parts of the city. Should the *Niagara* arrive, grand salutes will be fired in honour of her. The great celebration depends upon the day to be fixed by the authorities of London and throughout the world. The celebration in honour of the Atlantic cable commenced today at sunrise, by firing salutes from the Battery, Park, and Central Park. Flags were displayed on the public buildings, hotels, and many private edifices. The shipping generally were decorated—another salute of 100 guns at noon with ringing of bells. Business was suspended to some extent and an *extempore* holiday prevailed.

The following message was sent to-day by Mayor Tieman to the Lord Mayor of London:—

I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, uniting the contents of Europe and America and the cities of London and New York; the work of Great Britain and the United States; the triumph of science and energy over space, thus uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, introducing an era into the world's history, pregnant with results beyond the conception of finite man. To God be all the praise.

(Signed) D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of New York City.

The Indian Mutiny the Result of Misplaced Confidence.

(From the London Times.)

If the catastrophies of 1857 gave a rude shock to our position in India, we are at least entitled to reflect that the rebellion was invited by our own excess of confidence in the *intentions of our Administration*, and the affections of our subjects. No Government in the most anciently settled States was ever more thoroughly paternal than that of the alien and conquering Company in India. Two years ago our Eastern Empire was absolutely in the hands of Hindoos and Mussulmans. With the exception of some 30,000 European troops thinly scattered over those prodigious territories, we relied upon Asiatic soldiers for every species of military service. Native troops, armed, equipped, disciplined and organized by British instructors, and on the British model, swarmed in every station throughout India. They constituted, often without the addition of a single European, the garrisons of our largest cities, our strongest forts, and our richest arsenals.—No secrets of military science were withheld from them. They were taught engineering, gunnery, and rifle practice; indeed, many Sepoy battalions had their special companies, and their trained Artillerymen. There was no duty, as we have found to our cost, with which these troopers were not as conversant as ourselves. In no department of administration, excepting the higher State functions, did any political jealousy operate to the exclusion of natives. We kept nothing to ourselves but the chief ranks of the Civil Service and the chief places of the Army, and even in these respects we relied upon native agency for the execution of our behests. Outside the pale of the two services our practice was more liberal still. Any chief in any Province maintained exactly such an establishment as he thought proper. Without a pretext of justification, or even the privilege of going to war at all, he might mount the walls of his residence with cannon, store up munitions, and multiply retainers as he pleased. Any man of any rank might, so far as we were concerned, keep or carry any species of arms. Against any possible conspiracy, plot or movement there existed not the least security whatever. There was no detective police, no espionage, no system of inspection or patrol. The Sepoys of Lahore might have communicated their traitorous designs to the Sepoys of Calcutta through the Government Post Office, and very probably did so. We walked abroad in the country without fear, suspicion, or precaution, leaving every post to native custody, and the whole power of the sword in native hands. There was only a single exception to that system, and that was in the Punjaub. The succession of Sikh wars had alarmed us, and the Punjaub population had been accordingly disarmed.

Having now learnt by fearful experience the dangers which such a policy involves, we may as well make practical application of a lesson at once so simple and so obvious. The only real source of danger to British rule in India lies in the military power which we ourselves choose to create. The Hindoos, if they had no strong or positive affection for us—a thing hardly to be anticipated,—have at least no aversion for our supremacy, and are quite prepared to acquiesce in the existing Government.—Even the contagion and excitement of a year's rebellion have only very partially and in a few particular districts, disturbed the contentment or indifference of the people. Our adversaries have been found in the levies of our own raising, or in the little armies which we permitted others to maintain, the great Bengal force being the worst of all. We need add but little on this point. Everybody now sees that our chief, in fact our only peril has lain in a Sepoy army, and that, except for this establishment, there would have been no rebellion. Once or twice in Parliament it has been remarked, as if to show the indispensibility of native troops, that we have at this minute a greater number of such troops in our pay than before the mutiny, but the fact simply proves that one native army has called for another native army to put it down. It is perfectly true that we have enrolled Sikhs and Punjabees by scores of thousands, but this is solely because the scores of thousands of Hindostanees enrolled before them turned out traitors and rebels. Of course, the present state of India calls for such levies, but it is an exceptional state, not a natural one.

There is another point, however, on which our policy may not be so clearly apprehended. It cannot, we should imagine, consist either with common prudence or political propriety to permit entire Provinces to be bristling with arms, in the absence of any possible occasion for their legitimate use. The princes of India still recognized as independent most, of course, be allowed the Asiatic taste for military display, and, indeed, in more than one recent instance it has been shown that these irregular levies may be employed for our advantage. Scindia's own army succeeded for some time in neutralizing the mutiny of the Contingent we had forced upon him, and several of the Northern Hill Rajahs brought their retainers into the field on our side. In cases, however, where there is no pretension to independence, and no reasonable pretext for armament, it must needs be unwise to permit displays which cannot be useful, and which are likely enough to be dangerous. It is not merely for the sake of our supremacy, but in the general interests of tranquility and order, that this policy should be observed. If proof be wanting it can be found very conspicuously presented in the two Provinces of Oude and the Punjaub. In the latter country the disarming of the population having been resolved upon after the Sikh war, the decision was effectually carried out, and the result is seen, not simply in a province so well affected to our rule as to furnish us with inexhaustible levies, but in a community, industrious, peaceable, and thriving. Oude is an example of the very opposite system.—In no territory of India are there so many armed forts or so many people habituated to the use of offensive weapons; and the consequences are visible not only in the trouble experienced by our commanders, but in the shocking misrule and insecurity pervading the whole country for years past. It was not to be expected that the policy so successfully applied to the Punjaub could yet be enforced in other parts of India. In the Sikh territories everything favoured the experiment. We had just been conquerors in a desperate war, we were occupying every principal station of the district, and the military strength of British India was long concentrated in the province or on its borders. In Hindostan we have still work of another kind to engage us, but wherever disarming is feasable it should certainly be accomplished. Fortunately, a good deal has been done in this way in the South Mahratta country and other territories by the Bombay Government, which has been enabled, in the absence of any extensive disturbance, to take these desirable measures for general security.

There can be no tyranny in depriving people of arms which they could only employ against ourselves or against each other. The relations of mutual confidence formerly existing between Hindoos and their rulers need only be modified on points where experience has shown that change is indispensible. Up to a certain time the Sepoy was probably a really honest and faithful soldier, but his honesty and fidelity were rather damaged than otherwise by that excess of confidence which seemed to lodge everything in his hands. He was well affected to his masters because he was well paid and well treated, and because he recognized a superiority of race in the conquerors of his country. But when our native army was swelled from thousands to hundreds of thousands, when Sepoys held every arsenal and garrisoned every fort, when it depended upon their own will, as they plainly saw, to become masters of guns, treasure, munitions, and all that might seem to convey military ascendancy, the very temptation itself would naturally be conducive to crime. The best of servants are the better for being saved from seductions. *These temptations* should be destroyed for the future. With all the strong places of India in our hands, with the implements of war removed from common use; and a native army confined to auxiliary duties, we can again renew our efforts for the general improvement of India, and this time, we trust, without risk of that violent interruption which our own confidence facilitated.

The Great Empire of the North.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

In this country all our tendencies are southward, and we overlook that which is north of the Union, though it corresponds in latitude and climate to the great heart of civilization in Europe. We think how grand it would be to annex Cuba, Mexico, or the Central American States, ignoring the fact, that north of us are better lands for settlement by the whites, and quite as important in a commercial or political point of view, that are already in the hands of the Anglo-Norman race, as cultivated, as enterprising, and as brave a people as are found on the face of the earth, and the only people who will compete with us in the race for empire on the North American Continent.

But why call attention to this northern country now? Because there, now, are transpiring events of more importance to the world than the Russian war, or the Indian revolt, and of far more interest to us than any other foreign matters. These events are, first, the union of the North American British Provinces; second, the discovery of gold in New Caledonia—the Fraser River country; and, third, the building of a railway that shall connect all the Provinces from Nova Scotia to the Pacific, and be the highway for the travel of the world between Europe and Eastern Asia.

The provinces now labour under the same disadvantages that our states would, independent of each other. They have no comprehensive power that embraces the interests of all—that acts for the prosperity of the sea coast and the interior—of commerce and agreculture, where they are seemingly rivals—that gives a uniformity in tariffs and taxes, and the encouragement that should be extended to fishing, mining, manufacturing, &c. A diversity of interests in peace is annoying, and in war might be destructive. Therefore it is that for many years the wisest statesmen of England—Lord Brougham, and Lord Durham, Mr. Roebuck, and others—and the strongest men who have acted as governors of the provinces or belonged to British America, have advocated some plan of consolidation. A union between the Canadas has been successful, and they seek to extend it to embrace all the territories, after the manner of our Federal Union. This would give to them public credit—infuse into them new life, fresh enterprise, and greater industry.

What are the British provinces? We know them by name; and we have some knowledge of their position and character, though, as we have said, in our longings for southern territory, away down to the Amazon—lands that were overrun by Cortez, Pizarro, and the old Spanish filibusters of their day, we have given them little thought. Do we conceive and fully embrace the idea that they have an area of four million square miles, which is more than the whole of Europe, and is in fact one ninth part of the whole globe? At present it is but little settled, little cultivated, and little valued; but Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France and Prussia united, and is to be the home of ten millions of people playing as important a part on the theatre of life as the French, English or Germans. It already has a population larger than any one of the South American republics and larger than many of the independent nations of Europe. Newfoundland also has more square miles of territory than Ireland or Portugal—Vancouver's Island is as large as Vermont and New Hampshire combined—New Brunswick is as large as Sardinia, and Nova Scotia larger than Switzerland; while the Hudson's Bay country is larger than Russia, and with southern sections not inferior to the Baltic or Black Sea provinces, have a maritime region equal to the whole of the Western, and an inland country with a moderate climate, where a hundred millions of people could well be accommodated.

The population has now reached three millions, probably, and though it is small, yet as the germ of a nation it is important, and the rapidity of its increase will soon swell it beyond many of the old nations of Europe. There are thirty-five of these states now that have a less population. Denmark has but little over two millions; Greece has but one million; and Switzerland only a few more; while many of the German principalities have no more than some of the Canadian cities. At the date of our revolution the population of the thirteen provinces was less than that of the five we have named above.

Now, not to go north into the cold region, we find five other divisions, west of these, with little population, but a milder climate than the eastern provinces, and about the same area, but much richer in agricultural and mineral resources.

These divisions are 22,000 square miles larger than the first five; and are twice as large as Austria, that has a population of thirty-six millions; two-and-a-half times as big as France, that has thirty-five millions of people; more than four times as extensive as Great Britain and Ireland, that have thirty millions; five times as big as Prussia, and more than twice as large as Spain.—They would make together twelve such States as Ohio. The Red River is a lime-stone formation—a fine country for wheat, and has about the same climate as Central Russia. Wheat does well as high up as the 63th parallel of north latitude. The Athabasca and Peace rivers occupy from 55° to 59° on the east of the Rocky mountains; but from the winds of the Pacific that come through the gorges of the mountains, it shares the climate of the west coast. It is a fine rich, well watered country, where Mackenzie says he has seen trees in bloom as early as the 10th of May. The district at the sources of the Columbia river is a delightful territory, without the extremes of heat or cold, the snow disappearing as it falls. It abounds in prairies and wood lands, has mines of coal, and lead mixed with silver, and will probably show plenty of gold. There are not 20,000 square miles of land in England or France any better for the habitation of civilized men. The Fraser river country is the new gold region, and is as capable of producing good crops as Virginia, though it lies between latitude 49 and 55. Vancouver's Island has a warmer climate than England, with stormy, rainy winters, but few frosts to interrupt vegetation. Its sea coast affords deep and safe harbors, its mountains abound in coal that is much needed on the Pacific, its waters a supply of salmon and other fishes, and its lands will yield the fullest crops. These districts, with the fine prairies, is the belt of country extending across the American continent, that Great Britain is now peopling, and its position and progress, will be the matter for another article.

The Mussulman Outrages at Candia.

The following is an account of the brutal outrages of the Mussulmans at Candia from eye-witness:—

An event of revolting barbarity, and one calculated to proroke universal reprobation has just occurred in Candia. In the evening of July 2, a Mussulman was murdered in his shop by a Greek servant, aided, it is said by two accomplices. The assassin was arrested, and as the crime, in consequence of passing events, was more than commonly serious, the council was immediately called upon to investigate the affair. After a confession on the part of the guilty man, he was sentenced to death. But no capital sentence can legally be carried into effect without the *ilum* of the head of religion.—The mollah gave his *ilum* but in the regular and legal form—that is to say, declaring the sentence not to be executory until it had received the high approbation of Government at Constantinople. Such is the law which for many years past has been in force in the Ottoman empire.—While the council was sitting, the Turkish population of the town greatly excited by the crime which had been committed, crowded around the house of the victim and uttered threats of death against the Christians Armed bands paraded the streets calling for vengeance; a colonel, Mehmed Bey, was wounded in the thigh; a general, Ali Pacha, was threatened in the streets while attempting to restore order; members of terrified people rushed to the consulates to seek a place of safety; the tumult did not subside till a very late hour of the night.—The murdered man was to be buried on the morning of the 3rd; his body was taken as far as the gates of the town, but there the funeral procession was stopped by about 2000 Turks, who declared that they could not allow the corps to be interred until the assassin had been delivered up to them to be hanged. In order to make what follows intelligible, it is necessary here to explain how, and by whom, *authority is represented* in the town. On the occasion of the events which happened in Crete about six weeks ago, Admiral Ahmet Pacha was sent from Constantinople to Crete, to take the command of the land and sea forces there; an imperial commissary, Reuzi Effendi, was associated with him, to attend to the internal administration conjointly with Vely Pacha. Subsequently (for reasons which will very soon be made public), Vely Pacha was dismissed, and, without waiting for the arrival of his successor, Sami Pacha, the Admiral Ahmet Pacha, contrary to established rules in Turkey, deprived Vely Pacha of all authority; he concentrated the civil and military power in his own hands, and officially informed foreign consuls that until the arrival of Sami Pacha, the new Governor-General, they must transact business with him, Ahmet Pacha, alone. From that time Ahmet Pacha assumed the direction of affairs and presided at the council, to which he only summoned Vely Pacha when he felt the want of his assistance. The admiral asked Vely Pacha to parley with the rioters, and attempt to make them hear reason. Vely accepted this perilous mission. Accompanied by Reuzi Effendi, he went in the midst of the armed groups, and read the Mussulmans the law ordaining that all capital sentences must be submitted to the Sublime Porte for approval. He then exhorted them to attend the corpse of the murdered man to be peaceably interred, and to wait with patience till orders could be received from Constantinople. At one moment he hoped that the mob would listen to his advice; but tumultuous cries were soon uttered; a drunken Arab levelled his musket at him, and his life was only saved by the presence of mind of an old officer of his father's, named Rechid Effendi, who escorted him safely back to the council. There an indescribable scene took place. Ahmet Pacha and the members of the council, Greeks as well as Turks, were for delivering up the accused to the people; a deputation from the principal Greek merchants shared this opinion, and urged that it should be immediately acted upon; Vely Pacha refused to sign the necessary order; Bedeau Pasha, formerly a Kurdish chief, said he would sooner see his three sons die before him than consent to such a piece of cowardice; and Reuzy Effendi also refused to sign. All at once reports of musketry were heard in front of the house; the people were firing, not on the troops, who were drawn up in the rear, but in the air. Ahmet Pacha jumped up angrily, and cried to Vely Pacha, "Pacha, see the result of your disobedience to my orders—sign, then, I tell you!" "You may do what you will," answered Vely Pacha, "but I will not sign!" "Well, then, I care not for your signature," cried Ahmet, in a great rage; "let the Greek be given up, let him be strangled, and let him be dragged to the marketplace!" No sooner were these words uttered than Ahmet's servants, together with a number of the populace, rushed to the prison—they had no cord, and an officer of the Imperial navy, specially attached to Ahmet, cut off a cord which was round a trunk, and gave it them. The prison doors were then broken open, and in a few moments the unfortunate Greek was strangled. The dead body, with the chains in which the man had been bound still attached to it, was then for the long space of two hours dragged about the streets of the town, by a furious and horrible crowd, shouting and yelling. This crowd in its progress stopped before the European consulates, and shouted, "Hurrah! Let us show to these dogs that we also can obtain what we demand!" The stay before the French consulate having been rather long, Cheik Effendi, one of the members of the council, cried, "Go on! Drag along the dog!" and the horrible *cortege* continued its course. The consuls all exhibited a coolness which it would be difficult to call stoical; let us at once add that the French consul was absent on leave. The patrols allowed the horrible procession to pass, because such was the order of Ahmet Pacha. He had said to General Ali Pacha, "Let the populace drag the dead body;" and when Ali Pacha expressed his astonishment at such an order, *the admiral* replied, "Oh, I am brave, and I have proved that more than once, but I also know how to be patient when necessary." An old servant of Mustapha Pacha, Emin-Agha, having been adjured by Vely Pacha to see the body buried, at whatever risk to himself, went alone and took it in his arms, all bloody and disfigured, to the hospital; it was at last decently interred, a priest and about ten courageous Christians following it to the grave. Vely Pacha afterwards made a formal application to the consuls resident in Candia—that is to say, the English, Austrian, American, Greek, and Sardinian consuls, and the provisional manager of the French consulate—to transmit his account of the affair to their respective Governments. He declared that not only had he nothing to do with it, but that he had positively refused to sign any of the papers relating to it; that he consequently washed his hands of all responsibility in the matter, and he deeply deplored what had occurred. He concluded by saying that, as he saw no security for the Christian population, he had, as a last piece of advice to the admiral, recommended him to allow the Christians to take refuge on board his ships. Such is a faithful account of the unheard-of scenes which have occurred under our very eyes. Before any court of justice as before the tribunal of public opinion, we are ready to swear that we have told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

July 5.—As the mail is leaving, we add a few words more. Yesterday evening, several Greek families embarked for Syra, Corfu, &c., in sailing boats. To-day the Austrian steamer has carried off several more. The terror is at its height. M. Chatry de Lafosse, the French Consul, has this moment arrived in the Austrian steamer returning from France.

EXECUTION OF ARABS.—It may be remembered that some time ago an account was given of the condemnation to death, by the Court of Assizes of Constantine, of seven Arabs for the barbarous murder of a French colonist named Gilson and his wife, of the neighbourhood of Setif, and the attempted murder of their aunt and daughter. Two of the seven had their sentence commuted, and eight days back an order reached the jailer of Constantine to send the other five, whose names were Aly, Saad, Mehenni, Embareck, and Koreichi, to Setif to be executed. Aly was first executed, and on seeing his head fall, an Arab chief, who was on horseback, fainted and fell to the ground, while the great mass of natives, as if seized with panic, ran away in all directions. This was owing to the horror the natives have of the French system of

The French Marine Department has contracted for a supply of six-barrel revolvers for the naval service.

The Norsemen—Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes—have been conferring together at Helsingborg, and meditating a Scandinavian Fedarway, as a counterpoise to the greater Powers.

When the brave Corporal Caithness was asked, after the battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid, he replied,—"Afraid! why I was in all the battles of the Peninsula!" But having it explained to him that the question merely related to a fear of losing the day, he said, "Na, na! I didna fear that; I was only afraid we should be all kilt before we had time to win it!"

Colonel John Gordon of Cluny has just died at Edinburgh. It is computed that he dies possessed of land and funds worth between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

DECREASE IN MARRIAGES.—The report of the Registrar-General states that in the eight principal towns of Scotland, 964 marriages were registered during the month of June, being the fewest number registered during the same month since the Registration Act came into operation, "a tolerably clear indication," says the Registrar, "that the country has not recovered from the disastrous failures of November last." The number of marriages registered in the same month during the preceeding years were—1,016 in 1855; 1,008 in 1856; and 1,067 in 1857.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR W. PEEL.—We have seen a letter, says the *Bristol Times*, from a midshipman of the *Shannon*, who was with naval brigade, and which is written to his friends in Hampshire, which gives, in boy's language, a simple and touching account of the last moments of the gallant officer: "Of course you have heard of poor Captain Peel's death; he died at Cawnpore, at the house of Mr. Moore, the clergyman there. Several times when Mr. Moore went into his room he found him on his knees, and when prayers were offered up in church for his recovery, the day before his death, he was very much pleased. Throughout his illness he constantly spoke of his mother, and Landy, the village joining his estate in England, saying how glad they would be to see him again, and he begged that it might not be generally known how ill he was, for fear his mother should hear it."

Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the Scotch-ing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ½ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

TERMS Three per cent. £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,20
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,20
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,20
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain	0,20
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,50
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 630 pages	3,00
Gillilan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the Disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,60
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do. Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,20
Do. Parabolic Promises and Altar Stones	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,20
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,20
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	1,50
Menteath's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,20
Paterson's Dictionary, The Angels, Saints, and Agracies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,50
Scotia's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, illustrated	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1858. 30

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY, AND Peterborough Section.

ON and after MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd 1858. Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 00 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 3 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 7 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 6 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 3 10 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 8 A M., arrive at Port Hope 11 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 3 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

Port Hope, August 2, 1858. 30

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the most favorable terms.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street, Peterboro'.

Miscellaneous.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ August Number received, price 25 cts.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bequest, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Musqueteers do.
The Irish do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Haicatcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ash Madonna do.
The Mignie do.
The Silvarbair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush aboon Traquair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Fantasi Pour La Syrie.
Miscellaneous, Brilliant Fantasia.
Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Wha wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Stowe Polka.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Ma den.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up We the Right.
Oh let me in the dark tomb Be.
The Fisherwoman.
[illegible] Dancetown, Reece.
[illegible] Claire.
My Mary Anne.
So Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Ball.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Pleyel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Mose in Egypto."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fidelis.
Cujus Animam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Before Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brossi Investment, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in B flat.
Marchna Florentinea.
Ah La Morte, from Bellini.
Les Perles Deaux Valses.
L'Anse ab L'Ame.
Hermin Grand Gallop.
Seven admired Airs from Il Travatore.
The Druids March.
Souvenir De Varsovie Mazurka.
Robert Toi Que J'Aime, &c.
Una Voce Poco Fa.
A te o Cara.
Still fondly dwelling.
Rose Softly Blooming.
Vega Waltz, from Ballfol.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice,

—ALSO—

100	Popular Songs, Music and Words	Sheets.
100	Merry Dance Songs, &c.	25 "
100	Songs of Ireland	25 "
100	Songs of Scotland	25 "
100	Popular Comic Songs, &c.	25 "
100	Negro & Ameican Ed. &c.	25 "

at the

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Burnham's Block, George St. Peterborough.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
June 22, 1858. 24

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairmen—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,200. Paid up Capital, $630,264.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. CRAWFORD, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hoolub.

AGENT,
W. R. READ.
Peterboro', July 30th, 1857. 36

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth June 12, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support its Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of oysters and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and omnibuses together.

LOUIS MCGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 8-tf.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT. FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES MCCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

FARMS IN MONAGHAN TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers to rent Lot No. 3 in the 11th concession of Monaghan, of which 160 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, with a brick cottage, good barns, stables and sheds. The farm is well-watered and well-fenced, and every way suited for a good farmer.—It is situated between the gravel road and the old road leading to Port Hope, and is five miles from Peterborough.

ALSO, the south half of west half of Lot No 1, in the 11th concession of Monaghan, adjoining the village of Springville, containing fifty acres well cleared and well fenced and well cultivated. There is a good Frame Barn upon it, and plenty of water.

ALSO, the SAW MILL, with eight acres of ground, on Lot No. 2, in the 13th concession of Monaghan, five miles from Peterborough.

For terms, length of lease and other particulars, apply at this office, or to the proprietor on Lot No. 3, in the 11th concession of Monaghan.

ROBERT THOMSON.
Monaghan, August 5, 1858. 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.
Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

☞EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', }
July 20, 1858. } 28

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons purchasing a note of hand for Thirty Dollars in Carpenters work, payable on demand, dated Dummer, 28th June, 1858, and payable to Peter McNaughton; as I have not received value for the same.

DUNCAN MCKELLAR.
Warsaw, July 21, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

Livingstone & Creighton's PALE ALE.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Livingstone & Creighton, for the sale of their ALE in this place and neighborhood, begs to inform the friends and customers in Port Hope, Rice Lake, and Peterboro, that he will be constantly supplied with the above article in

Kegs and Barrels at Kingston Prices.

R. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, July 20, 1858. 29—1m

LOOK OUT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND REMEMBER THIS—
"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS, Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,

To any who patronize them.

☞TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.☜

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found some of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who offer the public in

PAPER HANGING!

And he can guarantee his Work and Workmanship to the public.

The Paper ranges in price from 5d per Roll, up to 50s 0d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.

GEORGE HERRIDGE.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 6, 1858. 15

Farms, &c., For Sale.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. 195 ACRES OF LAND.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 75 acres, being the west half of 23; and 50 acres, being the south east quarter of Lot No 22, on the 7th concession of the Township of Smith. There are 90 acres cleared, a good log house and log barn, two wells of good spring water on the premises The farm is on a good state of cultivation, the road runs along the front of the land; within 7 miles of Peterboro', and 2 miles of the thriving village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises,

CHARLES FITZGERALD.
Smith, June 23, 1858. 24-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale north half of east half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Concession of Douro, adjoining the Church, 50 acres, 40 acres cleared, the balance in good clean wood land. There is a good House, Barns, Out-Houses, Stables, Spring, and every convenience for a good Farmer. The land is well fenced, and has been well cultivated.

The terms and price will be made known on application to the proprietor on the premises.

MICHAEL WELSH, Jr,
Lot No. 5, 5th Con. Douro, March 9th 1858.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 10 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

NOTCE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners' will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new style of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide Wield,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premises.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 42

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. His offices

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at shops as they are to be purchased here or in any other shop, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

All Axes not inspected on the premises, are opposite GOLD BEATING Office, will be at liberty to supply his customers with the same at the same prices. In addition to the above, he is prepared to execute promptly all orders in the Blacksmithing line, Jobbing and Plastering business carried on as usual.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Mats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Monock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 36 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 5d.
2,60 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 5½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 6
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 6
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 7½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 5½
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3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 6
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
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5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
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2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
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Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

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June 22nd, 1858. 24

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JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambaln," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

A GOOD PEN
IS A REAL BLESSING.
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Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, about miles from the Village of Norwood. There are 50 acres cleared, and [illegible] and a never-failing spring of pure water on the premises. The Land is of a good quality.

For further particulars apply to James Mellon, Esq., on the premises, or to

W. R. SCOTT.
[illegible], 30th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of the Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the fifth day of October now next ensuing, until the fifth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.

For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.

For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.

For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Sixteen Pounds.

For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.

For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.

For the eighth year—Seven Hundred and Eight Pounds.

For the ninth year—Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds.

And for the tenth year the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds.

According to the one hundred and seventy-seventh clause of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

And Whereas—The value of the whole rateable property of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria according to the Assessment returns of the last financial year amounts to the sum of One Million Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Six Hundred and Ten Pounds.

And Whereas—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—that is to say,

For the year 1859—96/579 of a penny in the pound
" [illegible]—75/677 " "
" 1861—89/857 " "
" 1862—85/677 " "
" 1863—92/677 " "
" 1864—78/577 " "
" 1865—677/74 " "
"

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 38.

The Examiner.

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MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLTWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kemp's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 19

ALDRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 33

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 25, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
NORTH STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
20 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to CHARLES DUNLOP, Dover, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.
Asthma Cured for 50 !

Napoleon Casting his Horoscope.

The commotion of light and darkness is not more abhorent to natural laws than are despotism and free institutions to the laws of social and political government. This is the real anomaly that presents France and England in frequent antagonism, so that we are perpetually being reminded that to some lucky accident or powerful interposition we owe it that we are not actually at war. The risk is commonly attributed to the fickle character and vaulting ambition of Louis Napoleon, with the warlike disposition of the French people, whose mind is best kept from home grievances by firing it with foreign conquest, and who live under a burning desire, scarcely concealed by outward courtesy, to avenge Waterloo. All this is a mistake—a misconception—a myth. The danger comes from neither one nor all of these put together. The antagonism and want of sympathy arise from France being a military despotism, Britain a constitutionally free monarchy.

We believe that, apart from fighting colonels and free lances, neither the Emperor nor the people of France wish to go to loggerheads with this country. If this be so, it will be inquired why his enormous army and formidable naval force? There is no new Russian or European or African or distant war, in the prospect of which he must needs be prepared. It seems absurd, now that the *coup d'etat* is being forgotten and the institutions of France are being consolidated, to suppose that camps should be formed all over the country and away from Paris, and men-of-war multiplied at Cherbourg and elsewhere, to overawe his own capital. Are we not then hemmed in to the conclusion that, in pursuance of some policy, patent or private, all this enormous force has a reference to England? Probably the conclusion is accurate enough; but we do not suppose that England is regarded so much as an object to be attacked as a State to be dreaded.

The French are a civilized people. Their progress in art and science and mental culture is remarkable; and notwithstanding the miserable condition of the public press, the censorship exercised over foreign and especially English journals, and the activity of the secret police,—their acquaintance with and admiration of our institutions make way with geometrical rapidity each year. The intercourse between the nations for business or pleasure, is enormous;—and although the alleged ground, upon which new restrictions have been placed upon passports, was the fear of royal assassins, we believe this is a blind for the traders, hotel-keepers, lodging-house keepers, and others, who had their gains from English "milords" and visitors of all sorts, and that Louis Napoleon's real dread arose from those legions of missionaries with which he found his capital swarming, who without positive aim but with the true instincts of their country, laboured with commendable zeal to let the world know how incomparable a nation that was which claimed John Bull for citizens. This intercourse was also reciprocal, and not only in London but in our chief cities and all over the country frenchmen abound, who see our freedom and who are not only coming to the conviction that social order and liberty are compatible, but that they stand in the order of cause and effect. How, then, is this dangerous intercourse to be stopped and these sentiments suppressed? Is not the Emperor Napoleon our trusty ally, and Queen Victoria his fast friend!

Here, then, is an enemy against which Louis Napoleon would protect himself, if he only knew how to do it. Bayonet to bayonet and gun to gun he understands; but a nation, placed under the heel of military power, greasing from the oppression, and scarcely restraining from rising in its strength and breaking its fetters, and brought into perpetual contact with free institutions can only be encountered in two ways,—either he must comply with their wishes, or he must crush them under his heel; and so he shut his eyes to an issue which has no assignable result. The alliance with Britain in precipitating the crisis. If he could turn his people's eyes in any other direction he would be safe; but they insist on turning their backs on the despotic power of Europe and casting furtive, wistful glances on that Albion, which an exploded Gallic tradition dubbed perfidious.

We believe the nation of which Louis Napoleon is most afraid is France, became informed, intelligent, liberty loving France will not always submit to be placed under the iron heel of irresponsible power. His army,—which he endeavours to fill with ambitions and expectations apart from the people—he would willingly employ on foreign service, if this will occupy the national mind,—he would even turn it against Britain if it came to be a scramble for existence—and he would turn France into an Academa if the question were France or Napoleon—the massacre of the people or the stability of the throne:—*The Age, (Edinburgh Paper.)*

Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament.

On Monday, August 9, the House of Lords met at a quarter before 2 o'clock to conclude the business of the session. At that hour not more than a dozen peers were present. The Lord Chancellor occupied his usual seat on the woolsack, and on the Ministerial benches were the Earl of Derby, Lord Colchester, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Lyndhurst and Lord St. Leonards. The Opposition was represented by three peers, of whom Earl Granville was one; but the benches on that side of the house were graced with the presence of a considerable number of noble ladies. The commissioners for signing the royal assent to various bills and proroguing the two branches of Parliament were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke and Earl De La Warr. They took their seats at the foot of the throne at the "woolsack," and immediately afterwards the Associate arrived, clothed in his black silk gown, and proceeded to the robing room and claimed the attendance of the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, who proceeded to the lower House and claimed the attendance of Her Majesty's "faithful Commons," in the House of Lords. This summons was at once obeyed, and the Speaker presented himself at the bar, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms and accompanied by many members of the lower House, among whom were Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Naas, the Solicitor General, and Lord Palmerston. The commission having been read by the clerk, the royal assent was given in the usual form to bills.

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to read

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We are commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at being enabled to release you from the duties of a session which, though interrupted, has by your unremitting assiduity, been productive of many important measures.

Her Majesty is happy to believe that her relations with foreign Powers are such as to enable her Majesty to look with confidence to the preservation of general peace.

Her Majesty trusts that the labours of the plenipotentiaries now sitting in Conference in Paris may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them.

The efforts, the gallantry, the devoted zeal displayed in India, by her Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company have been above all praise; and her Majesty hopes that these efforts have already been so far crowned with success that the formidable revolt which has raged throughout a large portion of her Indian possessions may now, under the blessing of Almighty God, be speedily suppressed, and peace be restored to those important provinces.

In this hope her Majesty has given her willing assent to the act which you have passed for transferring to her direct authority the government of her Indian dominions; and her Majesty hopes to be enabled so to discharge the high functions which she has assumed as by a just and impartial administration of the law, to secure its advantages alike to her subjects of every race and creed; and by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empire in India.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the judicious liberality with which you have made provision for the exigencies of the public service.

The present state of the revenue authorizes her Majesty to entertain a confident hope that the supplies which you have granted will be found fully adequate to the demands upon them.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The sanitary condition of the metropolis must always be a subject of deep interest to her Majesty, and her Majesty has readily sanctioned the act which you have passed for the purification of that noble river, the present state of which is little creditable to a great country, and seriously prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an Act whereby greater facilities are given for the acquisition by towns and districts of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the advantages of municipal self-government.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act which you have passed for the future government of the Scotch Universities, will be found highly advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound moral and religious education in Scotland.

The transfer of Land Bill, which extends the powers hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefeasible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the landed proprietors, and to advance the prosperity of that part of her Majesty's dominions.

The Act to which her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; but her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.

Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the diligence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not insignificant importance.

Many of you in returning to your respective counties, have extensive influences to exercise, and duties to perform of hardly less value to the community than those from the labours of which you are about to be released; and her Majesty entertains a confident assurance that, under the guidance of Providence, that influence will be so employed, and those duties so performed, as to redound to your own honour, and to promote the general welfare and the happiness of a loyal and contented people.

The clerk at the table having read the Commission of Prorogation,

The Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, formally declared Parliament to stand prorogued to Tuesday, the 19th of October next.

The Commons then retired to their own chamber, and the Lords Commissioners and the other Peers present immediately afterwards dispersed.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We regret to have to record the committal of a horrible murder in our midst, and one so has shocking that of a wife by her husband.—The name of the murderer is Patterson; a Scotchman, and labourer, residing in Craig Street, a little to the east of St. Lawrence Main-street. His wife was a young and rather good-looking person—probably about two-and-twenty years of age. She was far advanced in pregnancy, and would have been confined in about a fortnight. Both parties were given to drink and were in the habit occasionally of quarrelling. They occupied a furnished apartment in the third story; containing nothing but a bedstead and bed, washing-stand, and a few articles of furniture. From the appearance of the room a tremendous struggle must have taken place; and the murderer must have been perfectly frantic. The bed was broken down, and the feathers scattered all over the floor; the crockery was overturned; and the candlesticks lying on the floor as if they had been shyed at one another. The poor woman's face presents a fearful appearance. It is one mass of bruises. She was discovered dead between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The Coroner and Dr. Nelson were at once summoned. The husband is in custody. The inquest will be held this morning. Drink, poverty and passion are said to have been the causes of the crime. —*Montreal Transcript.*

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—The returns of the Registrar-General of Scotland show that the counties in his list in which the proportion of illegitimate births is greatest are not those which are rapidly advancing in population, or which contain our largest cities, with their ever crowded inhabitants, but are rather those which are more purely agricultural. Thus, in Scotland, the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, with their teeming populations, show only 61 and 67 per cent. respectively of illegitimate births; Linlithgow 6.7 per cent., and Edinburgh 8.7 per cent.; while the proportion of illegitimate births rises to 11.1 per cent in Peebles, to 11.6 per cent in Roxburgh, to 12.5 per cent in Selkirk, to 13.1 per cent in Kincardine, to 14 per cent in Kircudbright, to 15.7 per cent in Dumfries, to 16.2 per cent in Aberdeen, to 17.1 per cent in Banff, and to the enormous proportion of 17.5 per cent of the births in Nairn. The general comparison of the social condition of Scotland in this respect, with other nations around us, does not afford as favourable a result to the land of John Knox as might have been expected, especially when the facilities afforded by Gretna Green are remembered. It appears that in Sweden only about 6.5 per cent of the births are illegitimate; in Norway, 6.6 per cent; in England, 6.7 per cent; in Belgium, 6.7 per cent; in France, 7.1 per cent; in Prussia, 7.1 per cent; in Denmark, 9.3 per cent; in Hanover, 9.8 per cent; while in Austria, 11.3 per cent of the births are illegitimate.

Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, Aug 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, on the 7th, arrived at an early hour this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable had raised the shares nearly to par.

A despatch from Valentia, 5th inst, says the "Agamemnon" arrived to-day. The Niagara is in Trinity Bay. There are good signals between the ships. A breach of continuity occurred in the cable on the evening of the day the Agamemnon and Niagara parted company in mid-ocean, which lasted one hour and a half. The Agamemnon was stopped, and the injury repaired, though not until hopes of holding on to the cable had been abandoned. On the 30th encountered a hard gale, against which the ship under full steam could hardly make headway. On the three succeeding days the gale continued with violent squalls. Sea running tremendously high and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to another. On Wednesday the weather moderated; shallow water was gained, and all went well until the Agamemnon anchored in Bonlas Bay.

Alexis Soyer, the great cook, had died in London.

Consols were quoted on Friday evening at 96¾ to 96¾.

GERMANY.

The German papers state that the Queen of England's visit to Berlin is to arrange the question of the Regency, with a view to protect the interests of her daughter.

The abdication of the King of Holland is believed to be probable. The Prince of Orange will be qualified by age to ascend the throne on the fourth of September.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday, the Emperor and Empress left Paris for Cherbourg, and at every station on the route were received with lively enthusiasm.

On Wednesday noon, the Queen left Osborne for Cherbourg, and on Thursday the meeting of the sovereigns took place on board the "Bretagne."

The illuminations on Wednesday evening were magnificent. On the same evening a *te Deum* was performed, and his Majesty addressed the Mayor, and said,

"I am happy to have finished the work of Louis 14th, and to inaugurate in a time of peace a port which was so actively commenced in a time of war."

The Queen landed at Cherbourg on Thursday.

A despatch from Paris dated Friday says that the weather continues splendid at Cherbourg. Fetes are progressing according to the programme.

The rains have injured the French harvest, which will not be so good as has been expected.

The men arrested at St. Etienne, on suspicion of being engaged in the manufacture of shells for the assassination of the Emperor, are to be transported forthwith without trial.

NAPLES.

The renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is rendered probable from the fact that Aste-lan, the representative of Naples, the French Emperor withdrew his ambassador from that country, has returned to Paris.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian government had rejected the project for the fortification of Antwerp.

TURKEY.

It was announced that the Sultan was about to engage Abdel Kader to aid the Turkish government of his Moslem subjects.

PERSIA.

Relations between Persia and England have been resumed.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian advices are by telegraph from Malta, from Sydney July 11th, Melbourne to the 16th.

Parliament had been Prorogued.

A nugget of gold, weighing 2,200 ounces had been found at Balarat.

Three vessels had sailed for England with over 200,000 ounces.

Commercial credit continued good, and trade was better, though stocks were still heavy.

Colony of New Caledonia.

OBJECTIONS TO ITS NAME AND FORMATION.

The establishment of a new Colony is something like the birth of a child. Everybody makes it the subject of congratulation, though nobody can tell whether it ought not to be treated as a matter of condolence. Cast the horoscope of the new-born infant, set the probabilities of disease against those of health, the chances of disgrace and misfortune against those of honour and prosperity, and who shall say that it is a good thing that that child was born into the world; and still more who shall say it is an auspicious event for its parents? The anxiety and expense are certain and immediate, the reward and gratification remote and problematical. This domestic illustration seems to us most especially applicable to the nascent Colony of New Caledonia.—With what flourish of trumpets it has been ushered into existence; what tropes and figures have been expended on the auspicious event! One would really suppose that the nation had received some great increase of power and glory, and that another gem of the brightest lustre was added to the diadem of the Queen. Yet nothing, we believe, can be further from the fact. Strife waits upon the birth of this unsought accession to our dominion, and we begin to quarrel about its very name. Why make a confusion between one side of the Pacific and the other—between a French island and an English gold field! Why perplex geographers and multiply the miseries of future candidates for Civil Service by creating this most superfluous ambiguity, as repugnant to good taste as it is to common sense? Of all the plans of nomenclature which modern times have hit upon, there is none, perhaps, more objectionable than that which affixes to portions of the earth's surface, at least as ancient as our own, some well-known name qualified by the inappropriate epithet of "new."

Passing however from names to things, we confess that we regard the formation of this colony with very little satisfaction. We are not quite satisfied of its necessity, and if that necessity be made out, it is not on that account more agreeable. Let us see how the case now stands. In a remote and thickly wooded valley on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, near the point where they attain their highest elevation, wandering miners have found indications of the existence of gold in considerable quantities. The land is utterly destitute of civilized inhabitants, except a few factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, who traffic for furs with the native Indians.—These Indians are described as peculiarly fierce and intractable, much more difficult to manage than the tribes that dwell on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. They have, however, imbibed so much of civilization as to be perfectly aware of the value of gold, and evince a most civilized anxiety to keep the shining mischief to themselves; while at the same time want of skill and that aversion to settled industry which is so marked a peculiarity of the savage character, to work the natural treasure of the wild region in which they and it are placed. Equally covetous, and far more able to obtain their prize, a horde of diggers from California, a mixed multitude of all nations, armed, of course, after the fashion of such men, have set forward to the banks of Fraser River. They are described as the very dregs of society, and the present Californian Press, not over fastidious in such matters, congratulates the State on their departure. The invasion is accomplished by two routes—the one on the Fraser River, a stream overhung by lofty crags and abrupt precipices full of rocks, eddies, rapids, and all other impediments to navigation; the other by a high and difficult mountain pass from the Valley of the Columbia. Many have perished by the upsetting of canoes and other casualties, but the remainder press on, as on other occasions, with inextinguishable ardor, careless of the fate of those who fall, and reckless of the fearful risks that lie before themselves even when they shall have reached the goal of their desire. The land is desolate and can afford them nothing, and they must rely for support on the provisions they carry with them into the inhospitable wilderness. There is yet no authority, no police, except what these rude contests of society may institute among themselves, influenced by the instinct of self-preservation; and when they have reached the new Eldorado, there waits for them the cruelty, bloodthirsty and implacable savage, who never throws away any chance, never exposes himself to the weapon of an enemy, nor misses an opportunity of slaughter and revenge. The case is very different from that of Australia and California, both of them settled countries, and in the former of which, at any rate, the natives had long ceased to be formidable. We can anticipate nothing from this meeting between the least civilized of civilized men and the most savage of savages but a war of mutual extermination, in which the cunning, the ferocity, and the local knowledge of the Indian may turn out at least a match for the higher knowledge of the white man. It was hitherto held the boast of the Hudson's Bay Company that, in exchange for the monopoly of the fur trade, Thibet has at least been kept free from the blasts and blots of Anglo conquest; were with the Indian tribes, which from Florida to Oregon, have fallen, despite the efforts of the Indian Bureau. But the matter has already passed out of the control of the Company, and the state of things which we owe to their moderation exists, we fear, no longer.—*London Times.*

The Atlantic Telegraph—Mr. Everett.

The following beautiful extract from Mr. Everett's oration at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory is remarkable, even among the examples of his wonderful eloquence:

"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electric cable, given me by my friend Mr. Peabody, which is now (April 22, 1857) in progress of manufacture, to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words: 'A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass & Co., of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. John's, Newfoundland, with Valentia, Ireland, a distance of 1,540 nautical, or 1,900 statute miles. Does it not seem all but incredible that intelligence should travel for two thousand miles along these splendid copper wires, far down in the all-but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company into the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it not seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface in the cheerful light of day—about the markets, and the exchanges and the seasons and the elections, and the treaties and the wars, and all the good nothings of daily life, should clothe themselves with elemental sparks, and shoot with fiery speed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep—that the last intelligence of the crops whose dancing tassels will in a few months be coquetting with the west wind on these boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms, should burn over the cold, green bones of women and men, whose hearts once as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them, centuries ago? Behold another phenomenon of a surety not less surprising—an intellectual electric telegraph—if I may so call it—not less marvellous! The little volume which I hold in my hand contains the two important poems of Homer, those world-renowned strains which one of the imperial minds of our race, not far from thirty centuries ago, poured forth in the delighted ears of heroic Greece, while the softest down of youth was upon the cheek of its own nationality—those glowing golden legions—that sovereign wrath of Achilles, which

'——shall burn unquenchably,
Until the eternal doom shall be—,

the parting of Hector and Andromache—a scene to which the sad experience of three thousand years could not add one image of tenderness and sorrow; the threats of Jupiter to the awe-struck gods while every peak of Olympus was ablaze with his leaping thunders; the piteous publications of aged Priam, kissed the hand and bathing with his tears the feet of the cruel chieftain, who had dragged the torn body of his noble son three times around the Ilian walls the weary and sorrowful wanderings of Ulysses, which every subsequent of mankind has retraced with delight—these all, like cunningly imprisoned airs of a musical box, breathe to us in one personal strain of melody from within the covers of this small volume. By the simple agency of twenty-four little marks, stamped on the written or on the printed page, the immortal legion has flashed down to us through the unnumbered ages—across the vast expanse of enlightened and benighted periods of history;—from region to region, from his own rocky islet in the Ægean to shores unknown, undreamed of, by him;—beneath the overwhelming billows of three thousand years, where whole peoples have sunk; and it now binds together, by the golden wires of intellect and taste, the mind of Europe and America, at this meridian of their refinement, with the mind of every intervening age of literary culture, back to the cradle of ancient Greece. And while at our places of education, we diligently investigate the wonderful properties of matter developed in the phenomena of the physical world, shall we not, my friends, deem a portion of our time and attention well bestowed upon the miracles of the word, written and spoken—the phenomena of language, which lie at the foundation of all our intellectual improvement, of all our literature and science, in a word, of all our literature and science, in a word, of all rational communication between man and man?"

The London Times makes the following comment on Her Majesty's message:—

"The Queen's English is proverbially illiberal; never more so than yesterday.—Our first impression on reading 'Her Majesty's message' was unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been insulted with its utterance, and a conviction that she could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things? To what rank of office do they belong? Is anybody at all answerable for them, or is there nothing determinately avoided? The only account we can give of the matter of this document is, that ministers, feeling they had really something to say, and had got the reputation of being rather too concise, resolved to leave as much as possible to the imagination of the public."

The Detroit Tribune states that intelligence has reached there, that M. F. Stewart, Esq., of Detroit, who purchased the steamers Canada and Anadaus of the Grand Western Railway Co., and took them over the rapids of the St. Lawrence during at great risk, has sold them en-bastion to Myer Yonk esq., for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The young Indian has purchased the steamers to run between Toronto and Montreal, and are to run between Hamilton and Vankleek's Hill.

Constitutional Government in Canada.

(*From the British American Journal.*)

A series of transactions have recently occurred in Canada which throw a curious light on the working of constitutional government in that colony, and illustrate the difficulties that have to be encountered by those who would introduce reform into the administration of its affairs. The Macdonald-Cartier ministry having been defeated on the question of the Seat of Government, tendered their resignation to the Governor General, by whom they were accepted.—His Excellency at once sent for Mr. George Brown, as leader of the Opposition, and entrusted him with the task of forming an administration. This Mr. Brown undertook to do, in conjunction with Mr. Dorion, the member for Montreal; and after three days occupied in making arrangements, a list of ministers was announced, comprising many of the ablest men in both sections of the Province. By accepting office, all the new ministers necessarily vacated their seats in the House, and, under these circumstances, it was of course the duty of the House either to adjourn at once, or to confine itself merely to routine business, until the returns were made for the vacant seats. This, at least, in the course that has been pursued on every similar occasion in that House whose example the Parliament at Toronto professes to follow. It was the course, too, which a common sense of justice and decency would have dictated, and the only one which men with the slightest pretension to the name of gentlemen would have considered open to them. But, as our readers were made aware when first we broached the subject of Canadian politics, we did not expect much that was either honourable, or just, or decent from the men who composed the Macdonald ministry and its party; and the spirit which led them to hound on Powell in his scandalous outrage on Mr. Brown, prompted them on this occasion to disregard all precedents, and to overleap all considerations of character in their determination to eject a Ministry which they unexpectedly discovered was strong enough in its materials, if not in its present following, to fill their places, to conduct the administration, and to bring to light their corruption, their malversations, and their misgovernment. To attain this object, a vote of want of confidence in the new Government was at once brought forward, in the absence of all its members, and on the ridiculous plea that they, the absent men, had not submitted a policy, cut and dry, on which they proposed to govern the country. The vote was, of course, carried in both Houses, for although the late ministers had been defeated on several occasions, it was very well known that in the existing Parliament their successors would not command a working majority.

Of this state of affairs there could be no doubt in the mind of any one, and least of all in the mind of the Governor General.—Yet, in the face of this well-known position of parties, his Excellency accepted the resignation of the Macdonald-Cartier ministry, and called Messrs. Brown and Dorion to his councils. Had this course been adopted in good faith, a dissolution of the House ought to have been granted to the new Government. But it now appears beyond all doubt that neither the retiring ministers nor the Governor General had any idea that Mr. Brown would succeed in forming a Cabinet with which he could for a moment pretend to undertake the administration. It seems to have been supposed that he had no chance of securing the co-operation of any of the leading representatives of Lower Canada, without whose assistance he certainly could not have sought the confidence of the head of the Executive. Great was the surprise, therefore, when it was learned that Mr. Brown had secured as colleagues, from the Lower Province, such men as Mr. Dorion, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Holton, Mr. Thibaudeau, and Mr. Lemieux. The formation of a ministry so likely to succeed if it had fair play, at once called forth the unprecedented vote of no confidence against ministers who had not yet taken their seats, or had time to arrange, far less to declare their policy. The partnership of the Governor-General was manifested in a way no less unusual, and even more in violation of the spirit of constitutional government. Feeling that the gentleman whom he called on to form a ministry, and to whom he had promised his confidence, had succeeded, unexpectedly, in the undertaking, he hastened to give him to understand that the extent of his confidence was limited, and qualified by certain conditions. He communicated to Mr. Brown a memorandum in which he informed him that, if he undertook the Government, he must carry it on with the present House, besides dictating other restrictions of an altogether arbitrary and unusual character. Mr. Brown, however, did not take the hint thus broadly conveyed. His arrangements being already completed, he and his colleagues proceeded the following day to his seven into office, incurring all the risks which they knew were before them in an adverse vote of the House, and the refusal of the Governor to grant a dissolution. In this they acted wisely and courageously, and though defeated, as they anticipated, there can be no doubt whatever that in the end they have gained an advantage over their opponents, which will tell greatly in their favour on a future occasion.

On the vote of no confidence being passed in both Houses, Mr. Brown applied to the Governor for a dissolution. This was declined, and the new Ministry in consequence gave in their resignations. Mr. Galt was next sent for, that gentleman's qualification being his connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Barings and Glyns of London, and his having one solitary follower in Parliament, with whom the bond of connection is a participation in railway jobbery, the only sort of business for which Mr. Galt has any capacity in the Province, and that people in his position of a fraudulent character. That he should even attempt to form a ministry was out of the question, and he was not engaged in long negotiations with the Governor to find that out. He was next called upon to endeavour to ad-

ministration. This, of course, he succeeded in doing, and the Macdonald-Cartier ministry resumed office as the Cartier-Macdonald ministry. And now mark the subversive character of the last of this series of despicable manœuvres. A law was passed some years ago in Canada, providing that if a minister of the Cabinet should change from one office to another without an interval of more than one month from the time of resigning his old office to his acceptance of the new one, he should not require to be elected by his constituents. There can be no doubt whatever of the full extent of this statute. It applies only to the case of a change of office in an existing Cabinet. Obviously it had not the most distant reference to an entire change of Ministry. Even Mr. Cartier and his colleagues could not pretend that it did; but observe the course they adopted to bring their case, as they conceived within the statute. On Friday last they accepted their seats in the Cabinet, and their appointments to their respective offices were duly announced, but on Saturday morning another *Gazette* was issued, announcing a change in every one of the offices, the same men, of course, continuing to form the Cabinet—Mr. Cartier, Mr. Macdonald, and the rest, just returning to their old places. Thus they claimed to be entitled to the benefit of the act! Men of honor will hold up their hands in utter astonishment at this unparalleled impudence and want of principle, and will pity the country which is governed by a set of pettifoggers who have so disgraced the British name. The legality of this proceeding was of course discussed in the House, but the leaders of the Opposition were absent, they having been tricked out of their seats by their acceptance of office, and so the ministry were able to have their own way. But we confess we are surprised that when the majority declared that in their opinion the ministerial course was a legal one, the Opposition did not adopt some more decided course than an unsuccessful division, to mark in a way that could not have been overlooked, their sense of the insult that was put upon the honor of the House by ministers promising to take their seats in such a shamelessly illegal manner. For the honor of the country we trust that this matter will not be allowed to rest here, but that it will be made the subject of reference to the legal authorities—although, we suppose, but little hope of justice can be entertained in that quarter. The form, at least, should be gone through, as the discussion in the law courts would at all events help to show in its true light, and in a way that would appeal to the honour of British statesmen, the character of the men whom her Majesty's representative in the Province delights to honor.

We cannot afford space to indulge in almost any of those reflections which this narrative naturally suggests. But in the first place with reference to the Governor, it proves either imbecility or incapacity, or both. He knew perfectly well that Mr. Brown could not carry on the administration without a dissolution, and therefore he should not have entrusted him with the Government unless he intended to dissolve the House. How fully he was aware of this is proved by the intimation he sent to Mr. Brown after he learned that he had succeeded in bringing a Ministry together. Why did he not give Mr. Brown this warning when he called him in? The reason is obvious; he wished him to make the attempt, because he believed he would fail in it. In that he was disappointed.—With indecent haste the Macdonald party came to the rescue, and, in the unprecedented manner we have stated, announced by a majority of the House their want of confidence in the new ministry. On this ground Sir Edmund Head refused to dissolve, although it had been already proved that the Macdonald ministry could not command a working majority, and a dissolution was, therefore, the proper course to take under the circumstances.

Altogether the Governor-General cuts a very sorry figure in this transaction, and in small-minded craft he seems to be well matched with the pettyfogging country lawyers, who now exclusively form his administration, with the exception of a railway jobber who has just been added as a doubtful improvement to its composition.—Under this management, has the Government of the country been such as to entitle it to the confidence of the Governor? We suppose so. When four years the expenditure has doubled, the public debt has doubled, the working expenses of all the departments have increased, in some doubled, and in some trebled. The increase of expenditure has taken place in steady pursuance of the system inaugurated by Mr. Hincks for carrying on the Government by means of corruption in the form of jobs and offices. Lower Canada is bought up in a wholesale manner by a system of undervaluing favoritism—as a small sample that occurred the other day, a bonus is given to fish fisheries in Lower Canada, and fisheries in Upper Canada are subjected to a tax. So it was with everything else; the Upper Province is made to pay for the corruption of the Lower. The support of a ministry in Upper Canada is secured by giving them a share of the plunder, and they vote for the ministry after having been elected as reformers. This is the state of things against which Mr. Brown has set his face with an ability and energy not inferior to the zeal he has shown in the cause. Starting as editor of the *Globe*, and with a seat in the House he has gradually gathered a party which, increasing at each successive election during the last six years, has at length enabled him to defeat the corruptionists.—Another appeal to the country would undoubtedly have given him a working majority, and the policy he intended to have pursued, as announced in an address to his constituents, would have satisfied both parts of the Province, while it would have given that indulgence to the British section to which it is fairly entitled, and which reasonable men in Lower Canada are willing to concede. Instead of this, Brown has been driven, as Cromwell was driven, into a position of apparent hostility and parade of power, which will not be relished by the people, and which will be used by his enemies to his disadvantage. We have come to a very differ-

...ed gentlemen, though has disposed some most people to entertain a favorable opinion of popular leaders. We respect Mr. Brown for his uncompromising opposition to the whole clique of men who have lately enjoyed the Government of Canada, and we admire the energy of character and hatred with which he has relentlessly attacked all their measures, fearlessly incurring all the odium and slander which falls to the lot of all true reformers at the outset of their career. It is much to the discredit of Sir Richard Read's judgment that he has not formed an opinion of Mr. Brown in accordance with that of the people of Upper Canada generally. We have no hope of any good at the hands of a ruler who does not appreciate the services of one who is at once a man of vigor, of practical resources, and of unswerving honesty. If it has ever been insinuated that Mr. Brown is not all this, it is only because belief in the honesty of politicians has been destroyed by the evil specimens afforded by the class generally in Canada. Mr. Brown, it is said, is not likely to turn out any better than the rest. That is the sort of estimate that knaves form of honest men. Perhaps the Governor-General holds this opinion; and so, with financial ruin staring the country in the face, with rebellion openly spoken of throughout the Upper Province, he has the hardihood to recall to his councils a set of men who, so far from being able or disposed to allay the public dissatisfaction, actually live, as a matter of necessity, by the policy that engenders it. The existence of the present ministry, we say, *depends on the dissension of the two sections of the people.* Mr. Brown's ministry, on the contrary, could have lived only by a policy of conciliation, but the Governor-General desired them the chance. Let the Home Government look to this. We have confidence in the sagacity and enlightened comprehension of the Colonial Secretary to rescue Canada from the danger impending over it from the short-sighted fatuity of a man of narrow intellect, in league with men without principle, and utterly reckless of public consequence.

Murmurs against Sir Colin Campbell.

There is an under-tone of dissatisfaction in some quarters, we observe, with reference to Sir Colin Campbell. This is but another instance of that childish and unreasoning discontent which always breaks out when there is any delay in the accomplishment of a cherished object. In this case the quarters from which they emanate are not such as to entitle these complaints to much respect. It is not from persons in the scene of action that they come, nor do they meet with countenance or currency among those whose judgment is of any value. Although originating in India, their authors are practically as far removed from the actual field of operations as we are, inasmuch as opportunities are concerned for forming a judgment of the military movements under Sir Colin Campbell. For this purpose London and New York are just as favorably situated as Calcutta and Bombay, and indeed more so, for we have here much more detailed and authentic data from the immediate scenes of action than they can positively have in any one part of India, until the mail from London carries out copies of the dispatches and correspondence in the daily papers.

To give currency, then, to the idle remarks of the Indian newspapers, as some of our contemporaries are doing, without applying any corrective, is exceedingly foolish. On any subject, the opinions of the Indian press are worth very little, and especially on those subjects in which they are themselves interested, for a set of more petty and unscrupulous newspapers are nowhere to be found. We find the following summary of these complaints in the New York *Daily Times:*

"Public opinion in the army, if the India journals are to be relied upon, has set strongly against Sir Colin Campbell since the fall of Lucknow, because of the repeated escapes of the enemy, his failure to capture any of the noted rebel leaders, and his forcing his troops into a hot weather campaign and into a guerilla war. Those who are in immediate contact with the Commander-in-Chief consider his tactics worthy of the peerage; but the great majority of active officers, it is reported, deny his claim to excellence altogether. Lucknow, they say, might have been relieved by a Sergeant-Major, the only merit of the affair being the exactness of the discipline enforced. In their opinion, Sir Colin is but an East Indian Soult, who can collect an hundred thousand men, but when collected knows not how to use them; as is shown by the anarchy of the provinces said to be subdued, by the invariable escape of the rebels, and by the success with which the Sepoys outmarch and outwit the English troops. While competent to conduct a siege or a pitched battle, Sir Colin appears to be ignorant of the requirements of a guerilla war, such as is now, and will for years probably be carried on between the Bengal rebels and the English troops. On this account it is, that, while he has won every battle which he has fought in India, he has never annihilated his enemy nor ever succeeded in clearing a province. At this moment, according to the India journals, his tactics are injuring the prestige of the British name, and seriously impeding the pacification of Oude."

Now, in the first place, the Indian journals are not to be relied on, as every one knows, and in the second place, the comments here given in a summary form are contradictory to the extent of proving themselves mere nonsense. Sir Colin Campbell is blamed for not "annihilating" bodies of insurgents three times as numerous as his own army, as if the smaller force could, by any possibility, beat in the larger, or drive them into a corner like a flock of sheep. Then we are told about the Sepoys being allowed to outmarch and outwit the "English troops." For that Sir Colin is scarcely to blame, if we may trust the accounts of the Times' correspondent, who tells us that the camp is roused and the march begun every morning, a little after midnight. If a General is wanted to march faster, we suspect it will be some time before a better be found than Sir Colin Campbell, and if the "English" troops were all as hardy and active as their Scottish general, there would probably be little occasion for any of these senseless murmurings. As to his forcing the troops into a hot-weather campaign and into a guerilla war, was ever such nonsense uttered with reference to a man who has established such extraordinary claims to the gratitude of his countrymen? That the British General cannot possibly be to blame for the desperation of the Sepoys, and for their scattering themselves over the country with the determination to fight to the last, is sufficiently apparent.—Under these circumstances, what was he to do? To withdraw his men from the pursuit of the enemy and go into summer quarters, is the course that would have been approved of by the Indian papers, we presume. This would certainly have been the one that would have been most agreeable to those luxurious individuals who form what is designated in the above extract "public opinion on the Army," gentlemen to whom the [illegible] ...

...the district of Oude, and lead about half the best weather in a consideration paramount to all others. The Indian press may be conscientiously described as representing the bitter vile interest in the army and civil service. But, thank Providence, Sir Colin Campbell is not a man of that stamp, and he is surrounded by men who, by their devotion to duty, under the most trying circumstances, have also proved their superiority to all petty considerations. A campaign during the hot season was a necessity which the Commander-in-Chief could not avoid without leaving the country open to the inroads of the enemy; and a guerilla warfare was a result which by no possible energy or skill, at any stage of the insurrection, could have been averted. And for such a warfare no man could possibly be found better qualified than Sir Colin Campbell, unless some man of more unwearied vigor and activity can be brought forward, for these are the qualities, which, above all others, are necessary for warfare of that nature. But Sir Colin, it is notorious, is the most hardy and active man in the army; and the example he sets of personal risk, labor and endurance is almost unparalleled in history. These authorities, therefore, are to be relied on who, "in immediate contact with the Commander-in-Chief, consider his tactics worthy of the peerage," and the lucubrations of the small journals, in the bitter beer interest, may be thrown aside as of no account.

The "Arabia's" Mails.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE CHERBOURG FETES.

Improving or not, we are certainly making progress. A hundred years ago yesterday, some English men-of-war under the command of Admiral Howe, took Cherbourg from the French, and on the very day that the century closed, Queen Victoria went on a friendly visit to the French Monarch with the grandson of Howe second in command of her squadron, to celebrate the inauguration of great works long in progress, to make that place absolutely impregnable against either the British or any other fleet. And who shall say that Her Majesty has not done wisely by accepting the invitation? Hate the French Emperor and his despotic rule as we may with all our hearts; but if the French people are content to endure him and his government for the time as the less of two evils, does it not become the people and Crown of England to be tolerant also of that which they cannot avert, and have no cause to fear? Had the Queen taken the advice of some of our journals, and refused, for political reasons, to grace with her presence the celebration of the finish of the Cherbourg docks and defences, would not such a refusal have helped to realize the predictions of the prophets of evil, who see in the creation of these defences the working out of a settled scheme of perfidity for the invasion of England?—At all events, the Queen has gone, whatever may be the designs of the Emperor or the undesigned events of the future, and has been received in right good style by Napoleon III. The scene in the Cherbourg roadstead on the arrival of the English ships, is described as remarkably imposing. Scarcely less than four hundred vessels were there assembled, and all of them gaily decorated with the brightest of flags and streamers, and a multitude of big guns made the air tremble and resound with their terrific roar in honour of the meeting of the Sovereigns who held in their hands the peace of Europe, and the consequent happiness or misery of many millions of people. Thousands of people went from England to share in what the *Daily News* terms "the Cherbourg pic-nic"—"a mere excuse on both sides of the channel, for a junketing country excursion." Looked at in this light, the members of the House of Commons on board the *Pera* entered into the true spirit of the festival, for they had in an ample store of the best wines, and commenced operations with a jolly dinner, at which we are told songs were sung; whether by Mr. Bright and Mr. Roebuck among others we are not told, but it is reported that these two famous radicals were the leading spirits of the party. The latest news that the telegraph brings at this present writing, is, that yesterday at noon Her Majesty and the Prince Consort partook of a *dejeuner* with the Emperor and Empress at the official residence of the Maritime Prefect; and in the evening their Royal and Imperial Majesties dined together on board the line-of-battle ship *La Bretagne.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The announcement that telegraph communication is really at work between Valentia and Newfoundland, has greatly diminished the general interest felt in the Cherbourg show, by giving the people a far more important and remarkable subject to talk about. The excitement produced by the first publication of the fact, yesterday at two o'clock in a second edition of the *Times*, was intense. Some doubted its truths, but confirmations so speedily followed as to make disbelief impossible, and today it is the universal theme wherever you go, and high satisfaction is the expression of every tongue; and doubtless the sentiment and feelings that prevail on your side of the mighty waters are even more pleasurable still, or more universally experienced. The shares of the company went up suddenly from £350 to £750 and £850.—It is devoutly to be hoped that nothing will now occur to mar the immediate completion of the mighty undertaking, which will occupy a place in history as the greatest discovery of the age. So much, says one of our newspaper writers, for science and pluck; but there are coincidences in the chronology of this achievement which are at least remarkable. On the 6th of August, 1857, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* began the first attempt to lay the cable; on the 6th of August, 1858, Mr. Charles Bright announces to the directors the completion of the enterprise. The successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, moreover, took place on the same day that the Queen of England visited the Emperor Napoleon at Cherbourg. Possibly the news of this event would reach her when, from the deck of the *Bretagne*, the Emperor was engaged in pointing out to his royal guest, those boasted works which are spoken of by some as the eighth wonder of the world. But surely all will admit that the glory of Cherbourg wanes pale by the side of an achievement which, so far as time is concerned, has virtually annihilated the distance between the opposite Atlantic shores; and this will be but one of a multitude of similar works, till the whole world will be brought into intimate brotherhood.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—QUEEN'S SPEECH AND HOLIDAYS.

A Royal speech is at any time barren enough of interest, and at the close of a session it is unusually so, and its power is still further lessened by proceeding from the lips of the Lord Chancellor, instead of those of the Queen herself. There was, however, a pretty good muster in the Lords' Chamber on Monday to witness the ceremony of prorogation, but it was said every one was thinking of the holidays, and longing to be off. The speech was delivered in the usual manner, and was heard by the audience with [illegible] ...

...now offered for trips to the continent, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Lakes, but who nevertheless can make a few days holiday, divert themselves by day excursions to Agricultural Shows, county districts where harvest operations are in progress, or to flower and musical *fetes* at the Crystal Palace. Those who went there on Wednesday had a rich treat. Five thousand children belonging to the Charity Schools of the Metropolis were assembled in the Great Orchestra erected last year for the Handel festival, and sang some of the grand old psalms in unison to more than twenty thousand people, many of whom were alternately melted to tears, or excited to hearty applause by the plaintive or exultant tones of the children. No place in the world can compete with the Crystal Palace at Sydenham for displays of this sort, which are becoming more popular, as they will be more numerous than ever. Wherever you go the country is looking extremely beautiful just now, and only a rush through it by the train does the eyes and hearts of pent up people of the city a world of good; and a sojourner for a month, or even less in the neighbourhood of well-stocked gardens, fruitful orchards, fields of heavy headed corn and the "bearded barley," is better far better still; and surpasses all the possible enjoyments of what are called "watering places," a hundred fold and more; and yet it is to those mainly that the Londoners flock.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The accounts from the Fraser River are beginning to occupy a good deal of space in our newspapers, and to be read with some interest, which has been much increased by two long and very graphic communications from the California correspondent of the *Times*, which you will probably transfer to your columns. There is, however, no sort of excitement here upon the subject, at present.

THE CONTINENT.

The Brussels Chamber of Legislature have refused to sanction the project of the Government for the military fortification of Antwerp by 53 votes to 39. Just about the same hour a fire broke out in Antwerp and entirely destroyed the Exchange with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and its tribunals of commerce. The Chambers of the Syndic, with the city archives are completely destroyed. The event is spoken of as a great disaster.

A railway excursion from Milan to Venice has been made the occasion of a political demonstration. The Austrians were treated with great incivility; cries of "down with them" were heard, and the tri-colored flag was hoisted. Austria has much to do to keep the peace. It is hinted that this will be "positively the last" excursion this season. It seems to be quite certain that an Austrian corps of observation is to be established in the south of Hungary. Thirty thousand men are to be appointed to this service. Of course the excuse is to protect the frontier; but it may be asked against whom?

A glimpse of what is going on at the Paris Conferences reaches us from Constantinople. The arrangement for the future government of the Principalities is a kind of compromise between the opposite schemes which have been proposed. Thus the Principalities are to be kept politically distinct, but they are to be designated "The United Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia." They are to have different flags, but on certain occasions they may use one in common. They are to have each its own Divan, but a committee of sixteen members is to be appointed, to represent both. The mode of election is one which will make them mere nominees of Turkey, and of those powers who may continue to rule her.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

With the exception of a few heavy showers the weather this week has been all that could be wished for securing the crops in good condition. At the same time the corn trade has remained without animation, but with considerable firmness on the part of holders; and while the value of wheat and flour has been fully upheld, that of spring corn has had an upward tendency.

The Colonial produce markets continue but moderately active. If anything, however, the supplies brought forward are even more limited than the demand, and current values are consequently sustained with increased firmness. The small public sales of sugar have gone off at extreme rates.

There is no likelihood of any decline taking place in wool and yarn for some time.

The lace and hosiery trade is brisk. The German houses, especially, are very busy in some of the leading articles of Nottingham manufacture. In the hosiery branch the demand is for common kind of goods.

The fancy silk trade is in a very precarious state, work is slack, and wages are lower.

Railway shares have experienced a general advance, averaging about ¼ per cent.—Grand Trunks are quoted to-day at 39 41; do bonds 74 76, Great Western 18¼ 18⅝; do new div. 2¼ 2. Consols 96⅛. Almost every description of security experienced an advance yesterday at the stock exchange, when the success of the Atlantic cable was announced.

The Weevil or Wheat Midge.

From a small pamphlet just published in Montreal on the above subject we quote the following remarks:—

It has been stated, but with what truth we cannot determine, that there exists no ill for which nature has not provided a remedy. When we look at Canada, in connection with the subject on which we now write, we must confess that this conviction is strengthened.

Providence, in every instance, adapts means to ends. Canada is no doubt destined to be one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world; yet the fertility of her soil, and the adaptation of her climate to the growth of wheat, (more particularly Western Canada,) would at first sight seem means without an end, while what is only seen to be preyed upon by an insect, over which we apparently have no control. We have with a degree of confidence, resulting from careful enquiry, prescribed quick lime as an effectual agent for subduing the wheat destroyer, when applied to our fields immediately before the insect has assumed its chrysalis state, and, moreover, we are confident in its efficacy; and if quick lime be really the remedy destined to counteract the influence of the wheat fly, then nature has not left us unprovided for. The immense strata of Limestone which abound in this section of the world, and which is so easily available, may certainly be destined by nature for various other purposes, but if in it we have the material wherewith a deep rooted plague can be removed, and our agriculture freed from the loss which it now annually sustains, we can only acknowledge the wisdom of nature's plans, and the facilities for comfort which her abundant and varied resources place within the reach of her creatures. Nor is there a substance produced on the soil—on the contrary, which can apply it for the destruction of an insect, we at the same time apply a valuable manure. [illegible] ...

But the grain which will feed the grub on the wheat field do not include the whole; countless numbers adhere to the grain and straw, and are thus conveyed to the barns. To dispose of these is a less difficult task, although great care must be taken in destroying them, gathered within to small a compass.

After the wheat is threshed out, few will be found adhering to the straw, which is generally well tossed in being taken from the threshing machine, and which is highly necessary to be preserved for provender, but the dust of the threshing machine, and of the fanning mill, should be gathered up with the most scrupulous care, and either deposited in a convenient place, and well mixed with lime, or burned when that can be effected without danger.

With regard to seed wheat (to which some of the insect may still adhere), the heaviest should in every instance be chosen, and even this should be exposed to water, (although only for a few minutes,) previously to its being sown. While subjected to this process, and the wheat well stirred and allowed to settle a few minutes, the insect will be found floating in large numbers on the surface, like small atoms of dust, and can easily be removed and destroyed, after which the wheat being allowed some time to dry, may be sown.

It cannot be argued, even by the most fastidious, that the pleas we have here submitted for the destruction of the wheat midge, are either complicated or expensive; on the contrary, they are such as come within the reach of the poorest of our farming community. We, therefore, trust that every farmer in whose hands this pamphlet may be placed, will first carefully peruse it, and immediately act according to its simple directions—we assign him neither a difficult nor laborious work, nor have we submitted our ideas in language unintelligible to even the most superficial, or ill informed reader. Let the farmers of Canada rest assured that the results now given them in this little treatise, are due to a patient and indefatigable research extending over many years, and if even the smallest amount of good can arise from those labours the writer will not only feel well rewarded, but encouraged further to devote to the agricultural interest in its varied departments his close and unremitting attention, and from time to time, give to the world, as the only legacy he can bestow, the results of his experience as a practical farmer.

In conclusion, we may be pardoned for departing from our subject so far as to express a hope, that in Canada a new era is beginning to dawn on the agricultural interests of the country, and as the benign influences of education continue to operate upon society, we can with certainty look forward to the happiest results.

Hitherto the farmer has considered himself too much a machine, adapted only to physical labour, and although the writer of these pages is well aware how difficult it is for the sons of toil, under the burden and influence of constant exertion, to devote to the mind that care which is so much its due yet the thinking principle only requires exercise, in order gradually to develope itself, and whether at the plough or in the bush, in the wheat field or in the barn yard, under every circumstance, we say,—*think.* Let common sense assert its sway—it is a trustworthy guide, when well exercised, and a monitor whose instructions are free to every human being.

To the farmers of Canada the whole country must look for support. Agriculture is our staple trade; and a trade, moreover, than which no country can furnish a more honourable one. We glory in belonging to the class, and of all the titles in the power of our beloved sovereign to confer, we are conscious that none would sit so easily on our brow, nor afford us so large an amount of honest pride, as that of a

PRACTICAL FARMER.

The Frazer River Gold Mines.

EMIGRATION FROM CALIFORNIA.

(*From the London Times, Aug.* 4.)

How strange is the contrast which might be instituted between the rush to Frazer River, described by our San Francisco correspondent, and the Crusades, which carried so large a portion of the population of Europe to die on the burning sands of Palestine. Let us present our readers with two scenes—a mediæval and a modern one. At Clermont Ferrand, Peter the Hermit had concluded his discourse; cries are heard in every quarter, "It is the will of God!—it is the will of God!" Every one assumes the cross, and the crowd disperse to prepare for conquering under the walls of the earthly a sure passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. What elevation of motive what faith, what enthusiasm! Compare with this the picture drawn by our correspondent. "A steamer calculated to carry 600 persons is laden with 1,600. There is hardly standing room on the deck. It is almost impossible to fight your way from one part of the vessel to the other. The passengers are not knights and barons, but tradesmen who have "evacuated" without paying the "jobbers," who supply them with goods—"jobbers" who are in debt to the wholesale houses that employ them—tenants who have "absquatulated" without deigning to remember the existence of their unfortunate landlords, and loafers of all the known varieties. They seek in their overloaded vessel, a land where innumerable labours, trials and dangers await them—where they have to confront the alternative of starvation, drowning, or death by the hands of the Indians, besides such minor inconveniences as persons of the class we have described may be supposed capable of causing to each other in the shape of robbery, or the lesser evils of cowhiding, and any amount of "difficulties," likely to obtain the speediest and most fatal solution. Nor does the end elevate the means. Their object is of the earth earthy—wealth in its rawest and rudest form—gold, the one thing for which they bear to live or dare to die. Surely, in the comparison the Crusaders have the superiority in every point. And yet, so little have ideal, romantic and sentimental considerations to do with the current of human affairs, that while the Crusades remain a monument of abortive and objectless folly, fatal to those who embarked in them, and leaving as their chief result a tinge of Asiatic ferocity on European barbarism, the exodus of San Francisco, notwithstanding the questionable elements of which it is composed, and the grovelling and material end it has in view, is sure, through whatever phases of suffering, of hardship and of crime, to work out the progress of happiness and civilization, and add another to the many conquests over nature which the present age has witnessed.

The present emigration from San Francisco to Frazer River differs in this respect from the previous exodus to California and Australia—that it is composed of men who are perfectly familiar with the land of life on which they are entering, thoroughly aware of what they need, and excellent judges of the capabilities of the region for the production of gold. The element of speculation is very much diminished. If the diggings of Frazer River are pronounced rich, it is on the authority of the very first practical judges in the world. On this point there seems no room for doubt; any it is very probable—though our experienced correspondent declines to vouch for the truth of the report—that far away from the river, at the sides of the great chain of mountains, are to be found hill diggings surpassing in richness anything that has yet been worked. This would only be in accordance with the experience of California, and indeed, with the reasonable presumption that gold found in the beds of rivers has been carried down from large deposits at their sources, and that such deposits may well exist where there are no rivers to betray their hidden treasures. It is therefore very probable that as the diggings on the Frazer have drained California, so the hill diggings may drain the Frazer, and thus an enormous field be opened to the enterprise of the Eastern States of the Union and of Europe.

The injudicious attempt of Governor Douglas to enforce the exclusive rights of trade granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, not as our correspondent supposes, under their charter, which does not extend to the east of the Rocky Mountains but under a license granted in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed twenty years ago, and the vast importance which the new colony is evidently destined to assume, clearly show the wisdom of the course pursued by Government in at once putting an end to the dominion of the company, and placing the district of New Columbia under the direct government of the Crown. It is gratifying to see with how much readiness the moderate requisition of a license fee of £1 per month has been complied with, and in how fair and reasonable a spirit, even the assertion of the company's monopoly of trade have been met by the mining population. Notwithstanding his claim of monopoly, the Governor is, it appears, personally popular. The truth is, the human mind has no room for two absorbing passions at the same time, and the feverish anxiety for gold has for a time driven out the inveterate propensity to "take a rise" out of the Britishers. That this, however, cannot last long, we are reminded by the spirited exploit of Captain Dodge, properly so called. This enlightened man, having satisfied himself by some occult geographical process that the great head of Frazer River is south of the 49th parallel of latitude, of which we used to hear so much in the days of the Oregon treaty, and therefore in American territory, claimed to go there, and challenged the captain of her Majesty's ship *Satellite* to fire into and sink the schooner and all hands, (she had 100 miners on board) if he disapproved the proceeding This, to use the captain's figurative expression, "knocked the English officer cold," and the dodge of Dodge succeeded. We are also happy to observe that only one fatal collision had taken place between the Indians and the diggers, and that the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company had influence enough to stay the feud before any more fatal consequences occurred. We apprehend, however, that this absence of violence is mainly due to the fact that higher up the river the superiority of the physical force is decidedly on the side of the Indians, and that the white men are too few and too weak to venture on that summary manner of dealing with the rights of the aborigines which has kindled such bloody and desolating wars on every frontier of the United States, and which has just led to a severe and sanguinary defeat of the regular troops of the Union in the Territory of Oregon. All these things show us very clearly that no time is to be lost if we would protect our flag from insult at the hands of adventurers who speculate with good reason on our moderation and unwillingness to shed blood, and prevent what would be equally dangerous and disgraceful to us—a war of extermination between the miners and the Indians. We hope, therefore, that orders have already been sent out to give up at once the futile and exasperating claim to a monopoly of trade—futile, because even without a monopoly the Hudson's Bay Company, from its position, its capital, its local knowledge, and its control over the Indians, can always secure the lion's share of the profits even of a free trade, and exasperating to men who will naturally resent any attempt to add artificial to inevitable privations. Further we would express a hope that in this case the analogy of India will not be lost sight of, and that as, while placing the dominions of the Company under the direct government of the Crown, Parliament has been anxious to avail itself of the experience and knowledge of which the Company is the depository, Government will avail itself in a like spirit of the immense advantages which the long experience, the intelligence and the local knowledge of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company place at their disposal. When they have done this, and armed the Government with a force sufficient to maintain order between the diggers and the Indians, and among the miners themselves, they have done all that the present state of things suggests. Happily remote as the situation of Frazer's River is, it can be reached in five weeks from this country, so that there will be no excuse for delay in taking such measures as may give an orderly and regular character to the proceedings of the new colony, and by at once arming the Government with sufficient physical force to make itself feared and obeyed, may anticipate and eradicate all causes of internal commotion, and prevent those complaints and reclamations on the part of the United States which a less vigorous rule over so miscellaneous and disorderly a population is almost certain to produce.

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

QUEBEC, August 22.

The *Anglo Saxon* from Liverpool on the 11th passed River du Loup at 12 o'clock last night, and reached Point Levi at half past nine o'clock this morning. The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the seventh, the *North American* about nine, and the *Kangaroo* about eleven on the morning of the 11th.

The Cherbourg *fetes* concluded on the 8th with the inauguration of the Statute of Napoleon. The Emperor made another pacific speech.

The Calcutta mails of July 4th had been telegraphed. The Indian news was unimportant.

In England the greatest anxiety was felt with regard to the Atlantic cable.—The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th. The speed was said to be greater than was attained at Plymouth, and currents apparently as strong. Shares continue to be quoted about nine hundred pounds. None but Government messages were to be sent through the cable during the electrical experiments, which were expected to occupy several weeks.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 10th to visit their daughter, Princess Frederick William.

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, it was resolved to receive offers for purchase or charter of the ship, and to advertise her for sale by auction and in the meantime to raise money on mortgage.

Thomas Pemberton Leigh is gazetted to the Peerage.

The London *Times* reviews the lamentable condition of Mexico, and concludes as follows:—"It appears there is nothing left for the United States but to denounce the work they have begun, and direct the land of Montezuma and Cortez, which even under the lash of the slave-driver will not regret the illusory liberty of the Mexican Republic."

The telegraphic communication between England and the Channel Islands had been successfully completed by submarine cable. A prospectus was issued by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. The project is to submerge a cable from Malta to Candia, whence lines will diverge to Constantinople and Alexandria.

As the *Arabia* was leaving Liverpool on the 7th, a man named James Fitter, an American absconder, who was doubling on his pursuers by returning to New York, was arrested by the police and lodged in gaol; nearly $30,000 in American securities were found in his possession.

The *Times* reiterates its objections to the Cherbourg demonstrations, and argues that defensive measures on the part of England are absolutely necessary.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, August 11.

The *Daily News* reports funds flat yesterday at one-sixteenth decline. The supply of money continued large. Paris letters describe the Bourse as exhibiting decidedly more confidence.

The *Times* says Sir Jno. Lawrence, who is on his way home, has accepted a proffered seat in the new Indian Council.

The principal papers publish to-day long narratives of the voyage of the *Agamemnon.* The *Times* asks whether it would not be worthy of the nation to confer some reward on her officers and crew.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails, July 4th, and Madras 10th, arrived at Alexandria. News of little importance. The rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Judpore. Gen. Lugard resigned on account of ill-health.—The Gwailor rebels are believed to be making for Bhurtpore. Maun Singh was besieged at Shagurh by the begum' army.—Gen Whitlock's force had captured Trerosan in Banda.

CHINA.

Pieho, June 9.—A gun boat advanced to Tien Sin without opposition, and demanded both river and great canal.

English and French Ambassadors were located ashore near Tien Sin, and Americans and Russians had followed the Allies up the river.

A mandarin of high rank, the second officer in the empire, had arrived from Pekin, as special Commissioner to negotiate.

Reinforcements continued to be despatched from Hong Kong.

Canton was much disturbed, and several Europeans and Sepoys were reported murdered.

FRANCE.

The French papers teem with accounts of the Cherbourg *fetes* which had concluded.

At a banquet on board the *Bretagne*, Napoleon, on proposing Queen Victoria's health, made a very amicable speech, and said,

That facts proved that hostile passions, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering either the friendship existing between the two crowns, or the desire of the two nations to remain at peace. He entertained the sincere hope that if attempts were made to stir up old resentments, and the passions of another epoch, they would break to pieces upon common sense.

Prince Albert responded; he expressed the most friendly sentiment on behalf of the Queen and said,

She was most happy at having an opportunity, by her presence at Cherbourg, of endeavouring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the two nations—a friendship based on mutual prosperity. He trusted the blessing of Heaven would not be denied it. He concluded by proposing as a toast, the Emperor and Empress.

Queen Victoria left on the 6th, under a triple salute.

The fetes were continued on the 7th, by the inauguration of the Napoleon Dock, and the launch of the man-of-war *Ville de Nantes.* The consumption of gunpowder during the fetes was enormous.

It was rumoured that Napoleon would return the Queen's visit in a private, friendly way at Osborne, during the autumn.

The Empress had ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the new dock, to perpetuate the Queen's visit.

The fetes terminated with the inauguration of the statute of Napoleon the 1st.—The Emperor delivered a pacific speech on the occasion, saying,

It appeared to be part of his destiny to accomplish by peace great designs conceived during the war, and said his Government would not wage war except in defence of the national honour and the great interests of the people.

The Imperial party embarked for Brest on the 8th.

Changes in the diplomatic corps were again much talked of.

The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest; also, on the improvement of the port of L'Orient.

ITALY.

Naples and Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to places of punishment publicly in irons, and the proceedings caused considerable indignation among the people. Government prosecutions were being directed against the advocates of the prisoners.

TURKEY.

The English and French Governments have decided that the prosecution of the Jeddah assassins shall be conducted by Commissioners to be sent out by the respective Governments.

AFRICA.

Late advices from the western coast report that the British steamer "Trident" had brought into port the American ship "Eliza Gibbs," fitted with slave decks and stores.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

August 11.

The weather is still favourable for harvest operations, and another week will secure the bulk of grain south. Of this trade the most inactive is flour; Western Canal at 20s 6d to 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s 6d to 22s 3d. Wheat—White 6s to 7s 3d per 70 lbs; red 5s 6d to 6s 3d. Corn—white 33s to 34s 6d per 480 lbs; yellow 33s 6d to 34s; mixed 33s 6d to 34s. Provisions—Beef in fair demand at 85s to 92s per tierce for prime mess. Pork—fine only is enquired for, and for this quality of prime mess 90s could be got. Lard held firmly, and has advanced to 61s per cwt. Ashes—pots and pearls, steady and quiet, and prices declining. Sugar market firm, at 6d to 1s decline.

Consols 96¼; account 96⅝; fours very steady.

THE OUTBREAK in Southern India.—The "Europa" and "Arabia."

A gentleman who was passenger on the *Arabia* has furnished an interesting account of the occurrence. He states that at 11 o'clock when the collision occurred many of the passengers had retired to rest. All the ladies had retired some time before.—A few gentlemen were on the hurricane deck, and a half dozen were seated in the saloon, engaged in conversation. Strangely enough the theme of their remarks was courage exhibited by persons of different temperaments and mental peculiarities in times of great danger. Individual instances of courage and fear were cited in illustration of opinions expressed.

In the midst of this conversation a loud crash was heard forward, not unlike a clap of thunder, and this was followed by a grinding sound, as of something rubbing against the side of the vessel. The crash startled every body, and the discussion on physical courage was, by tacit agreement postponed indefinitely. Passengers rushed out of their state-rooms in the wildest excitement; several fainted, and hardly any on board failed to betray signs of deep emotion.—Our informant had a lady in his care, and his first object was to secure information as to the nature and extent of the damage.—His impression was that they had struck an iceberg, several of which they had seen the day previous. Going forward he ascertained that the starboard bow of the *Arabia* had come in collision with the port bow of the *Europa*, and learning that there was no immediate danger he went below and stated the fact.

According to the usual custom of steamers in meeting one another, the helm of the *Europa*, on observing the *Arabia's* light, was put hard aport; the officer of the *Arabia* discovered the *Europa's* lights, when he saw that if he ported the helm the *Arabia* would inevitably strike the *Europa* midships. He therefore gave the order to port the helm hard a-starboard, which threw her bows around, and thus prevented a collision which otherwise would probably have been fatal to one if not both vessels. Capt. Stone at once dispatched a boat to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by the *Europa*. The Captain of the *Europa* requested that the *Arabia* stay by and keep her company into St. John's Newfoundland.

Capt. Stone came into the saloon, stated the facts to the passengers and informed them of his intention to comply with the request of the Captain of the *Europa*. But the *Arabia* had hardly got under way when the engineer discovered that the machinery had been damaged, and was compelled to stop the engines. An examination proved that the plummer-block of the starboard wheel had been broken when the two steamers swung broadside to, and that before they could proceed further the engine must be disconnected with the starboard wheel. This caused a delay of twelve hours, and in the meantime the *Europa* had proceeded on her way to St. John's, and as she had probably reached there, Capt. Stone concluded to continue his course to New York with the port wheel."

CONDITION OF THE "ARABIA."

From the appearance of the *Arabia* we should judge that she must have been run into by the *Europa*. Her cutwater is smashed, stem started, and starboard trailboard gone. This, with the exception of a little damage to the rail, and a slight chafing of the copper, is all the injury that is visible forward. The stern of the *Europa* appears to have glanced along the *Arabia's* bow, causing her to wheel over to port somewhat; and then, before she righted, the *Europa* swung round so as to bring her port paddle-box guards against the *Arabia's* starboard paddle-box, smashing up her heavy oaken guards, and knocking the pillow-block out of place. The repairs to the *Arabia* will be completed in time to allow her to sail on the regular day. We are assured that the admirable discipline which prevails on board the Cunard steamships prevented all panic and excitement among the passengers.

Dr. Duff on the Indian Mutiny.

We make the following important extracts from a letter from Dr. Duff, in the *Witness* of Wednesday. The letter is dated Calcutta June 1:—

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE "TIMES."

A powerful journal like the *Times*—a journal which so materially influences public opinion all over the world—has much to answer for in having, *first*, so long and so peremptorily insisted upon it that we had to deal with nothing but a *mere military mutiny*; and it having, *secondly*, when such dictorial averments become purely ridiculous from being outrageously contradicted by facts, striven to suppress, or make light of, or *minimise*, everything tilted to throw light on the real nature, true character, civil causes, and actual strength and extent, of the rebellion. By so acting, it has helped to delude and misdirect British statesmen and the British public—thereby depriving us of that full measure of assistance in quelling the insurrection which a generous nation, thoroughly awakened to an adequate sense of the terribleness of the emergency, would not have withheld; and, what is even worse, misleading all in authority at home and abroad with reference to what is really necessary for the grand work of recovery, reorganization and ultimate pacification. The sore lies in this—that a discovery and faithful promulgation of facts would be apt to reflect somewhat unpleasantly on their watchfulness and wisdom of the authors and advocates of the old system of policy and administration. Hence it is that they labour so assiduously to suppress or misrepresent all that would tell against their favourite system, and, by implication against themselves—concealing or minimising whatever may be thought antagonistic—blazoning in glaring colours, or maximising whatever may be considered favorable to their own cause.

Something of this sort is very noticeable in the mighty effusions of their organ the *Times*. When at last, after months of vain repetition about "military mutiny and nothing else," the fact could no longer be concealed, and any farther attempt at concealing them would cover the author with derision, it was allowed that as soon as the military outbreak was fully declared, and it "became evident that the authority of Government could in many places be defied or overpowered for a time," the mutineers "were joined by that large and dangerous class of every dense population which finds a natural element in anarchy and riot."—From this statement, who could expect that any seeds of dissatisfaction existed among the respectable and ordinarily pacific classes of India? Oh no; we are in pointed and emphatic terms assured that only these two classes—malicious sepoys and rabid desperadoes—constituted the foes opposed to us in the beginning of the insurrection. How, then, came such numbers of other classes, who cannot be accounted "rabid desperadoes," to defy our authority, and cast in their lot with the mutineers? Here is the "*colour de rose*" theory of the phenomenon. "As weeks rolled on, and the overmatched forces of our countrymen were all absorbed in the various contests around the walls of Delhi, the ordinary machinery of Government became partly and in many of the districts of Hindostan, and this suspension of authority suggested to certain disappointed landholders and malcontent tribes the hopes of recovering what they thought their own." To the "rabid desperadoes" will have now to add "ejected tenants and forest marauders," who found on "unexpected opportunity of recovering their estates and renewing their pastimes the disorganization proceeded, and of working their will without hindrance, while one portion of the controlling army was engaged in deadly battle with the other." But according to the express assurance of the great journalist, "beyond these limits there has been no spirit of insurrection exhibited. And, as if this assurance were not sufficient, it is solemnly declared, as "*the greatest fact of all*, that the *immense population of India has displayed a steady and unalterable attachment to our rule.*" "*Credat Judæus!*" may one at all acquainted with the constitution of native society, and its unconcealed feeling towards us, well exclaim. These ejected landlords are spoken of as if rebellion was with them an *utter thought*, instead of being an *outward manifestation* of what had been long cherished, *on account of the wrongs endured by them through the grievous operation of our ill-adapted judicial and fiscal systems.* But so far as the great journalist is concerned, he keeps his readers in profound ignorance of such w

...pose of assisting the present danger to be forthwith, and to bush up or cover over all the signs and symptoms of anything like disaffection among any classes of the general civic population—a policy that would nothing can be more fatuous, and in the end more disastrous.

REVELATIONS AT THE TRIAL OF THE RAJAH OF PACHETE.

At the recent trial of the Rajah of Pachete, whose territories lie on the western frontier of Bengal, abundant evidence of his disloyalty and disaffection was elicited.—His fort had been recently repaired and strengthened with new trenches, &c., and supplied with military stores of all kinds.—Cannon and newly made gun-carriages had been found concealed in various places, and small arms of all sorts in large numbers, while his people were busily engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. Among his papers were found letters from some noted rebels with letters from himself prepared for despatch to them. A bond also was discovered, which had been signed by all his people at night, with many solemn formalities, pledging each other on oath to obedience and allegiance to the Rajah, and binding themselves never to reveal what might come to their knowledge within the fort—*Parwannahs*, or official circulars, in hundreds, were issued by him to various zemindars, had others within his influence, ordering them to collect as many armed men as possible, and repair to his fort; while he positively declined to render any assistance to Government at the time when the neighbouring districts were in a state of disorder and tumult. And though all this did not sustain the charge of *actually waging war* against the Government, which had been somewhat heedlessly preferred against him, it all went so fully to prove disaffection, disloyalty, and treasonable intentions, that, on being acquitted of the specific charge, he was immediately rearrested, to be at once tried again for treason. And those who are best acquainted with the state of native feeling know full well that there are many others who, though they have not so openly committed themselves as the Rajah of Pachete, are, as regards desire and secret intention, if the opportunity offered not a whit better than he. Since, however they have had the prudence hitherto to refrain from all overt acts, they have been dealt with and even boasted of, by the partizans of high-officialism, as "staunch, loyal, and attached to British rule." It was surely far better—far wiser and nobler—for men in the authority tacitly, at least to admit the naked truth, and then resolve on all future plans and arrangements, so to act as to dry up the very roots of disaffection, and implant in their stead the healthier seeds of intelligent loyalty and devoted-ness to the British Crown; though I candidly confess, that I despair of ever seeing such loyalty and devotedness in an Asiatic, however generously treated, unless he first be brought under the ennobling influences of the Christian faith.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

REPLY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 24.

To Hon. D. F. Tiemen, Mayor of New York:

The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—It is indeed one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill and perseverance of the parties entrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

(Signed) B. W. CARDEN,
Lord Mayor of London.

House of Lords.

MONDAY, July 19.

MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE asked the Government if they had received any official accounts of the massacre at *Jeddah*; whether acting in conjunction with France they had taken the requisite steps to obtain reparation; and whether they were prepared to take measures to enforce their demands?

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had telegraphed to Sir Henry Bulwer at Constantinople as soon as he received the despatch announcing the massacre, directing him to permit no trifling on the part of the Porte, but to demand immediate redress and retribution. In the course of last week he received from Mr. Green her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, a full account of what had taken place, from which it appeared that there had been a dispute between the Turkish authorities and Captain Pullen of the *Cyclops*, in reference to an Indian ship, belonging to Indian subjects who wished to change their nationality and assume the Ottoman protection. As it was contrary to law for a British ship to forswear its allegiance to Great Britain.—Captain Pullen interfered, and the matter came before a tribunal, which decided that the ship was English. Notwithstanding this decision the English flag was lowered and the Ottoman flag hoisted, and a general massacre of the Christains followed, the French and English Consuls being among those assassinated. Captain Pullen considered that he had not sufficient strength to take any violent measures, and after taking on board twenty-three Christians and giving the British Consul Christian burial, he left for Suez. Her Majesty's Government had since heard from Sir H. Bulwer, that the Porte were fully alive to the enormity of the outrages and had despatched a Pasha and troops to Jeddah, armed with powers of life and death, to make inquiry and inflict ample retribution. Under these circumstances he believed there was no necessity for the active interference of her Majesty's Government.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved an address praying her Majesty, if it should be her pleasure that the services of the 5th November, 30th January, and 29th May, should no longer be annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, in accordance with the address of the House of Lords, to direct that there be hereafter inserted in the form of prayer and thanksgiving appointed for the 20th June, such form of thanksgiving as her Majesty may see fit for the great deliverance which, by the mercy of God, hath been vouchsafed to this nation, namely the rescue of the estates of Parliament from the conspiracy of the 5th November 1605, the restoration of the Church and monarchy in 1660, the deliverance from Papal subjection and arbitrary power through the landing of King William III. in 1688, of which commemorate the nation is still enjoying the blessing in the security of her Majesty's throne.

The Earl of DERBY opposed the motion and after a short discussion it was withdrawn.

The Police (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, and Lunacies (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

Lord. STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of the School Trustees Bill. He stated that the object of the measure was to enable Dissenters to act as trustees to the Church schools where they were not prohibited by terms of their charter.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the bill was therefore lost.

An exchange says that the Indian chief, Billy Bowlegs, is called by fashionable ladies, William Cruikshanks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway.
For Sale Cheap—S. E. Curry & Co.
Notice—C. Smith.
Boy Wanted
Read! Read!!

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858

The Toronto Election.

The nomination of a member of parliament for Toronto, the representation of which was rendered vacant by Mr. Brown's acceptance of office, took place on Friday last and terminated by the Sheriff declaring the show of hands to be in favour of the Hon. George Brown. Mr. Cameron, the opposing candidate, demanded a poll, and the election will take place on Friday and Saturday next, the 27th and 28th inst. No man deserves so well from the electors of Toronto, as the Hon. George Brown, and we look forward confidently to his triumphant return on Saturday. Were it not that there is a deep feeling of indignation abroad *in the country at the shameless transactions* which have deprived Mr. Brown of his seat, it would be amusing to see the futile attempts of the Ministerial organs to cast discredit on the popularity of the late member for Toronto. As it is, it is a pitiable exhibition to witness the froth and nonsense in which these so-called leaders of the people daily indulge, and the exaggerations and falsehoods with which their columns teem. We doubt not both parties are open to the charge of exaggeration, but it is high time we were rid of such gross misrepresentations as we are now daily favored with, for it is fast bringing disgrace upon our national press. We commend to our readers the pithy and pointed remarks of the last *Grumbler* anent this subject, they will find them worthy of perusal.

Opening of the Good Templars' Hall.

On the evening of Thursday last, the fine new Hall, in Lundy's Block, George street, recently leased by the Good Templars' Society, was formally opened and dedicated to the cause of temperance by a social entertainment under the Society's auspices. About one hundred and eighty persons assembled to do honour to the occasion, a large proportion being of the fair sex, whose sympathies with the cause we were glad to see so strongly marked.—Speeches, songs and recitations were the order of the evening; a most agreeable "half-way house" (to quote a phrase from an *opposite institution*) being the destribution of the refreshments, handsomely provided by the Sisters of the Society. The speakers were earnest and practical, enforcing the claims of the Society in a manner which could not fail of the happiest results. And while the Society was declared to be in a highly prosperous condition, the necessity of renewed and increased exertion was strongly urged, as every day life showed there was still a vast field for energetic enterprise in the Temperance cause. The performances of the Glee Club were highly appropriate and executed with much taste, and came in as a pleasing relief between the speeches, some of which were rather lengthy, a fault which should be carefully avoided in such social entertainments. The night being well advanced when the programme was closed, the volunteer speakers who followed wisely confined their remarks to interchanges of good feeling and heartfelt sympathy with the cause of the Templars. The party separated about half-past eleven o'clock, highly pleased with the entertainment, and happy that occasion had offered for such a pleasant evening.

"The Charivari"

Has had ten days survey of the political world (so much of it at least as can be seen from the *Review* office—for, poor thing, it has not travelled much farther,) and it is really astonishing how quietly it has conducted itself considering the pompous announcement in *Red* with which its birth was honoured, and the awful "mystery" which ushered it into existence. We find few who have seen it, fewer who have read it, and fewer still who will offer to say one word in its praise. It is a puny, miserable affair, with not one article in it with pretension enough to lay claim to wit. We hope, as our Lindsay contemporary has it, it will have "all the success it deserves"!

Wolves.

These ravenous animals are at present prowling about the back townships to an alarming extent. We are informed that in one night last week Mr. John Ross, farmer, in Dummer, lost no fewer than fourteen sheep, and it is altogether unsafe to leave loose for the night live stock of any description. Farmers and others in charge of stock would do well to have to the safety of their property for them bridge are robbers from which there is no return.

&c.—Our Theatricals stayed a visit to Port Hope on Monday last, and there performed to a very poor audience, their talk cheaper instead of being reprimanded was heavily *drained* to meet expenses. Surely this will help to cure them of their ambition to "strut their hour upon the stage"!

The Delay of the Message.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

We have received from a private source undoubted intelligence from Trinity Bay which gives the precise explanation of the present delay of the first message in words across the Atlantic. It is not of a character to create any fear of permanent difficulty in the use of the cable—though it may require material alterations of the instruments now in use. It appears that in the passage of one electric signal across the ocean,—not only is an appreciable time consumed,—but *the signals itself changes*, in a degree, its original character. It is, so to speak, stretched out. A signal, which on a short line would seem perfectly sharp and prompt, takes the form of a long wave and requires from six to ten seconds to declare itself between the beginning of its effects and its end. Between what such a signal would be at an end of a short wire, and what is it at the end of the Atlantic wires there is somewhat the same difference as between the shortest (staccato) blast of a whistle, and a note drawn out with the swell of an organ, to the length of six or even ten seconds. A distinct feature to be observed is the swell of the prolonged signal. It has most force in the middle of its period, and gains and loses that force gradually. Of the length of time which this modified signal requires for passing the ocean, we are not informed; nor do we know that it has been ascertained. It is evident, however, that it must be at least six seconds, the shortest period in which one signal completes its lif.

Now it is well known by Farady's and Wheatstone's observations on long wires that for at least half the period required for the transmission of any signal, the current must be continued unbroken; no new signal must be begun. Otherwise the signal returns to the operator, that being its shortest opportunity to discharge itself. At the shortest, therefore, one signal on the cable will require more than three seconds at the point of starting, and six seconds to record itself. Readers who have the slightest knowledge of telegraph machinery will understand how materially such a modification of the promptness of the signal must affect any form of the apparatus in use. The quickest tap of Morse's telegraph for instance is exchanged with such a signal for a long crescendo and diminuendo wave. In Morse's alphabet, spaces, short taps or dots, or long one or dashes, are variously modified to make the several letters. A word of ten letters may consist of thirty or forty such signs. It will readily be seen how impossible would be for an operator to transmit such a word, until *experiment enables him* precisely to adapt his spaces to his dots and dashes, to tell when a dot ends, and when a space begins. So great is the immediate change *when an instant dot is changed* into a signal six seconds long. We give this illustration merely because it is so simple.—Similar changes in computation and combination will be required for the needle telegraphs or the printing telegraphs. There is no reason why Hughe's telegraph, which is highly and deservedly praised, should escape them more than any other. We must be content to wait till these experiments and new computations have been made. The essential victory has been gained in the transmission of rapid, well pronounced signals from side to side. From those signals an alphabet can be formed, or recording machinery can be driven by them, beyond a doubt. It was not to be expected that the varied apparatus of the short lines should answer the same purpose, without modification, upon one so long. We presume this lengthening of the signal is completely accounted for by the amount of what is called *induction* in so long a line.

Wayside Jottings.

AN ENGLISH TUNNEL ADVENTURE.

If there be *one* thing in creation more, so to speak *inconveniently* convenient than another, or an infliction more antagonistic to comfort than another, the present *mode of English railway travelling must* be that same—setting aside the bore of meeting with people who for miles will only condescend to grunt their occasional replies in disagreeable monosyllables, and upon whom the most ingenious stratagems to cast off the icy cloak of English reserve are fruitless—their "dejected haviour of the visage," strongly betokening a fixed determination, by an assumption of gravity and importance, to resist all attacks of comfort and ease. Setting aside, also, the meeting with persons whose appearance would justly warrant one in coming to the conclusion that their names were either Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson, and the disgust consequent upon the self-confident hems and haha which flank their sentences, who can quietly pass over their first impressions of the jolting and bumping oscillatory motion experienced in each railway jaunt? But I will not dwell upon, suffice it to say, that to all chances I one morning doomed myself, and submitted to a voluntary incarceration in the unshapely compartment of a railway carriage, with a determination of purpose worthy a better object; and having adjusted my wrapper, and folded my arms *a la Napoleon*, I sedulously devoted myself to a philosophic consideration of the probable positions in society of those whom an adverse *fate had ordained* should be my companions in *travail*. Opposite to me was a short-necked ruddy-faced individual of Lambertonian dimensions, who was so intent upon the consumption of an endless sandwich that he never raised his eyes above the level of the huge knot of his comforter, save when, with a mighty effort he raised his weighty arm to assist the act of deglutition with draughts as copious as they were frequent from his capacious brandy flask. Next, and forming a striking contrast to the aforesaid individual, sat a figure which, within the jovial garmound at its side so comfortably enveloped in flush, appeared as if it had been built by subscription and run up by contract. It was thin, gaunt and wiry, painfully reminding one of that pungent acrimonious liquor concentrated essence of aromatic vinegar and making us wonderingly endeavor to solve the problematic question, whether he had not like the ghost of Hamlet, covertly stolen out from some region of parchment *mum* to "sweet the morning air." After having gazed earnestly with mingled feelings of curiosity and disgust for some moments, I experienced the sudden spasmodic jerk which we feel on being aroused from a state of lethargy, and fixed my optical visionaries on a third passenger, a youth, which the genial Albert Smith would have girbe the dignified appellation of "gent." He would alternately survey his person, smooth down his green-colored hair, take a whiff at his cheroot, stare vacantly, arrange his hair, and then, with great apparent inward gratification, audibly strike the ivory handle of his walking cane against his regular row of ...ghty incisors (the species of the genus...fin is not supposed to be blessed with wisdom teeth). There was yet another passenger, but sundry nasal sounds issuing from his distended olfactory nerve gave unmistakable auricular proof of his having—

"Tearless of wrong, reposed his weary strength,"

"in the arms of Morpheus" and sensibly rendered himself happily ignorant of the "stern realities" of life in a railway carriage on a dizzy morning. I had scarcely plunged into the middle of agreeable cogitation, when myself and thoughts were disturbed by a loud shrill whistle, followed by a jolt which gave an unceremonious notification of the starting of the train. This course of proceedure had thrown my head backwards, I therefore, with an uncharacteristic *nonchalance* allowed it to remain, but not without being tormented with numerous misgivings as to the condition of the wheels bolts, &c., which held together the body. Altogether that dashed through the air with the 'celerity of an Atalanta shorn of her graces—little did I contemplate the concatenation of evils to which I was destined to be the miserable victim. I had not sat long before my recumbent position induced a bodily languor, and I was in that interesting condition which precedes the enjoyment of—

"Tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep, when "a change came over the spirit of my dream." A mental obliviousness or semi-consciousness and indefinable darkness spread around me like a shadow; vapours arose, from which arose countless sprites that playfully mocked, and hideous goblin figures (such as a Cruikshank alone could pencil), that hissed me with impunity, waving their elf-locks in contumelous violence before me. My eyes glared like fire-bolts, and my spirit yearned to bestow upon their gibling faces a fitting tribute of my indignation; had they as many lives as claws, like Othello. "I'd stomach for them all."—My irate blood impelled me on to "glut my vengeance" on the tiny monster; but alas! I was physically incapacitated—

"Duller than the fat weed
That rots itself with ease on Lethe's wharf"

I sat appalled, "gazing on vacancy," until I could realise the "darkness visible" which Milton speaks of. My terrors increased; a cold diaphoretic stream coursed down in copious torrents from my head; and anon a fierce incipient heat suffused my frame. I felt my weakness and *despair* conquered anger. Was I, who had hoped to be the Georgium Sidus in the galaxy of literary constellations, to sink thus unresistingly into oblivion; *without one meteor flash*, into a dark and dread infinity of space? Was I to—What's that?—a jerk—a whistle—a wreath of smoke—a storm of light! Hurrah! the "baseless fabric" of my horrid vision evaporates to thin air, consciousness returns, and we emerge from the tunnel in the full blaze of the noon-day sun, at the glorious rate of forty miles an hour.

Rain.

Thank God for rain! How I love to see it! Not such as comes with the dreary, raging tempest, breaking the flowers from their *stems*, and *making the green grass lie* close to the ground in a tangled mass, but the gentle, dripping shower, when no sound is heard save the musical pit-pat of the crystal drops on green leaf or flower.

To me, no music is sweeter than the music of falling water; when a little child I loved to sit for hours by the tiny brook which wound like a silver thread among the grand old trees around my childhood's home and watch the water as it poured over the ragged rocks, forming a pretty little cascade and listen to its rippling melody. The falling of the rain to-day, brings vividly to mind that gurgling waterfall, and again I sit, a little child, on that mossy seat amid the misty spray and cloud-like vapour of that miniature Niagara.

I love to hear the rain fall on the roof of our little cottage; it awakens in my breast many dear memories of the Long Ago, when my life-path was without a shadow, and the earth seemed a bleet elysium of purity and love.

How vegitation revives at the touch of the sparkling drops, and every plant and flower drinks in life inspiring draughts!—And when the sun, bright and glorious, comes out again, how the trees will be musical with bird-songs, and how, in the old forest, a million leaves, laden with pearly glittering beads, will clap their fairy hands with very joy! How God's glorious flowers will smile upon us through their tears, more bright and beautiful than costly, jewel-flashing robes of kings and queens! Then perhaps the radiant bow of promise—a type of Heaven's love and mercy—will span the orient skies and fill our hearts with thankfulness and joy that our world is so very beautiful, and, He who sends the warming sunshine and the gentle shower so good and kind.

Thank God for rain!

ANDREW DOWNING.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF TELESCOPIC POWER.—In Edinburgh, the telescope which I was using had never exhibited satisfactorily the companion of a Lyræ, a star of the eleventh magnitude; but now this little speck of light was shown so brilliantly that I could hardly but suspect some little alteration in the star, until I had looked at the companion of D Equulei, also of the eleventh magnitude, and found it as bright and distant. Then trying further, B of d Aquilæ C of 185 Antinoi, and D of 13 Lyræ, stars of the twelfth magnitude, were seen; also B of 128 Anseris. B of 307 Aquilæ, both of the thirteenth magnitude; lastly even C of 5 Aquilæ and C of B Equulei, which are of no more than the fourteenth magnitude. Here was indeed, an extraordinary increase of the space penetrating power of this telescope—namely from the tenth to the fourteenth magnitude. The stars were not only so much brighter, but also so much better defined than I had been accustomed to at the sea level, that they appeared to provoke one to apply micrometer measurement to them. Had this been the highest point of Teneriffe, there here would I immediately have tried to bring up the Pattinson telescope. But as long as there were more elevated points still, every success on Gujara was only an additional reason for trying such higher levels.—*Tower's Astronomer's Experiment. By C. Piazzi Smyth.*

A fellow who got drunk on election day, said it was owing to his effort to put down "party spirit."

INDIA.

The Bombay Overland Mail has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to July 3rd. The following is the summary of the Bombay Times of that date:—

RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

The occupancy of this important city by Sir Hugh Rose's force was announced to us by the telegraph on the 20th ult., dated Palace of Gwalior, and forms a brilliant termination to the campaign opened on this side of India, and carried with unvarying success through Rajpootana and Central India to the south of Sir Colin Campbell's victories in the provinces of the Ganges.

The march from Calpee to Gwalior seems to have been almost without interest, and was accomplished without a halt until within a day's march of that city. On the morning of the 15th the troops were closing upon the place, unknowing upon it in the direction of the Morar cantonments, which were found to be occupied by the enemy in considerable force, although the previous inconsequence had reported them in no strength. His position was soon discovered, and our troops being thrown into attacking order, with the cavalry and the guns on each flank, H. M. 86th and 25th Native Infantry on the right, and H. M. 71st and the 24th on the left advanced rapidly upon it, pouring in a tremendous fire, and driving the enemy before them. The main body retreated across a bridge, on the other side of the cantonments, with all their guns, upon the town itself, distant about four miles. Had Sir Hugh Rose known the locality, the seizure of this bridge would have here terminated the game. Lightfoot's troops of horse artillery contrived, however, to cut off the retreat of a considerable body, driving them along the left of the cantonments, where they encountered the gallant 71st with whom a severe fight commenced. But though our men were enfeebled by sickness and the privations of the campaign, and the enemy were composed of the very chivalry of Indian troops, it was soon seen that the Pandy was no match for the British soldier. The fight was soon over, the 71st losing seven men killed, and having a considerable number of wounded. It was here that the brave and promising young Neave fell while in the act of calling on his men to charge a body of the enemy, which had taken refuge in a nullah. The troops now took up a position about a mile from the cantonments, preparatory to an assault, the enemy occupying all the heights to the south and east of the town and fort. They were computed at 30,000 strong, and was commanded by Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib, nephew of the infamous Nana. The fort of Gwalior was probably impregnable to any native force, being built after Indian fashion, upon a rock 2000 yards in length and 300 or 400 wide, and had in ancient times the reputation of being the strongest in India. The rock rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 300 feet, rendering the fort almost impracticable to a storming party, though it is easily commanded by mortar batteries, placed where the guns of the fort cannot be sufficiently depressed to reach them. The men fighting with a halter round their necks, the fort possessed the singular disadvantage that there was no way of escape from it when once the entrance was occupied by the besiegers, and the events showed that Pandy had no stomach for holding it under such conditions. During the night of the 16th, Brigadier Smith, with the column detached on a small plain to the south of the heights occupied by the enemy, who moved ont to attack him on the morning of the 17th, headed, it is said, by the Ranee of Jhansi in person. We are as yet without particulars of this engagement other than are contained in a brief official despatch, to the effect that the Ranee was killed, and that Brigadier Smith had captured four guns. The Maharajah Scindia arrived the same morning in Sir Hugh Rose's camp, which was kept under orders to turn out at a moment's notice, in consequence of the heavy firing heard all day in the direction of Smith's brigade. On the 18th the same orders were issued, and the firing increasing, the whole force, with the exception of a guard for the camp, composed of a wing of the 3rd Europeans and some irregulars, moved by a detour to its left, of about twelve miles, to effect a junction with Brigadier Smith, who had in the meantime been reinforced by the arrival of Orr's brigade, arrested on its march towards the Deccan. The morning of the 10th was spent by Sir Hugh Rose in reconnoitring the enemy's position, from which a fire of round shot, shell, and shrappell, was directed upon our troops from break of day. The men were now ordered to encamp, the day being too far advanced for the attack, but the attitude of the enemy becoming threatening the force was ordered under arms, and a general assault made upon his position with the usual result. The only official intelligence of the affair is supplied in a short despatch from Sir Hugh Rose to Lord Elphinstone, dated Palace of Gwalior, 19th of June, announcing the capture of the city after an engagement of five hours and a half; the evacuation of the fort and the pursuit of the rebels by our cavalry and artillery. From private accounts of the engagements we gather that the enemy occupied a range of heights along our front, in the plain beyond which lay the town of Gwalior, skirting the eastern base of the rock which constitutes its fortress. The 71st and 86th Regiments advanced in skirmishing order; the 86th on the left carrying the heights in that direction, and capturing the guns that had been annoying us all the morning, and the 71st advancing with equal gallantry and success on the right. H. M. 95th Regiment, and the 10th and 25th Regiments Native Infantry, supported both attacking columns, by marching on the right of the 86th. A plain about a mile broad, on the left of the heights, was held by the enemy's cavalry, drawn up in line covering their guns. The rifles of the 86th soon forced these gentlemen to retire from the neighbourhood of the heights, but having far outstretched their supports, they were unable to advance into the maidan. The 1st Bombay Lancers now reached the plain, and the 86th and 71st advancing with this support, the enemy retreated in all directions, their cavalry not even drawing a sabre. By three o'clock the plain was entirely our own, and our soldiers were swarming into the town. General Napier, with the Horse Artillery and Irregular Cavalry, and a wing of the 14th Dragoons, was dispatched in pursuit of the enemy; and, to anticipate a little, news reached Gwalior on the 21st that, hemmed in on all sides by pursuing and arresting columns, they were cut to pieces at a place about 30 miles from that city, and scattered to the winds, 25 guns falling into Napier's possession. The town was held on the night of the 10th by the 25th and part of the 10th Regiment, and the next morning the fort was gallantly captured by a score or two of men of the 25th Native Infantry, from the handful of defenders who had chosen to die there. The Maharajah Scindia re-entered his capital the same day, and the Gwalior campaign terminated. Two thousand men are employed by the Prince in erecting temporary barracks for our troops, and a prospect of some suppose new rewards these gallant fellows for their toil. Sir Hugh Rose returns, we fear, to this pestilence, overlooking the command of the Poonah division of the army, a poor reward for services such as his. Let government recall the wretched imbecile who commands the Bombay army without securing its respect, and confer the appointment on Sir Hugh Rose.

REBELLION.

The leaders of this revolt are one by one perishing, and we have learned the death of our old enemy the Moolvie of Lucknow, Ahmoodoolah Shah, during the last fortnight. It seems that he arrived, with a considerable body of cavalry and foot [illegible] on the north side of the Rohilcund territory, about six miles from the city of Bareilly, and encamped on the banks of a small stream. Here he was attacked by a force under the command of Brigadier Jones, and after a short resistance his followers fled in all directions, leaving the Moolvie dead on the field. His head was cut off and carried in triumph to the city of Shahjehanpore, and there exposed on a pole for the inspection of the people. The Rajah of Powyan, who had given the Moolvie shelter in his fort, was killed in the action, and his brother, who succeeded him, has since been hanged. The Moolvie was admitted from our soldiers to perish at the hands of his countrymen. He fell in the engagement, and being deceased, by order of Baldeo Sing, the rajah's brother, his trunk and head were sent to Mr. Money, the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore, as the trophies sparing of his chief. Thus has perished another of the most determined of the rebel leaders of Oude and Rohilcund. The province is now happily offering every indication of a permanent return to quietness. A general breaking up of the rebel bands seems impending, the Mynpooree Rajah having surrendered to Mr. Hume, and Narain Rao and Mudho Rao, two influential men at Bundee. The revenue collections are proceeding so regularly in Bijnour, that its treasury is supplying the wants of Meerut, Deyra, and Mynee Tal, while matters everywhere are tending to a return of order and peace. Khan Bahadoor, Khan of Bareilly, and Ismael Khan, are supposed to have been in the engagement in which the Moolvie fell, and Nazim Ali, the Shahi rebel, is wandering about in the Kilpooree and Roodepore pergunnahs. An important action has been fought at Nawabgunge, on the 13th of June, around which place various scattered bodies of the rebels had been slowly concentrating for the last two months, threatening an attack upon Lucknow, and declaring their determination to recapture it or die in the attempt. Sir Hope Grant marched from Chinhut towards Nawabgunge, on the Fyzabad road, and there leaving his baggage, advanced against the enemy. The rebels were under the command of the Moulvie of Fyzabad, and numbered 20,000 strong. They attacked our troops in the front, rear and both flanks, with much determination, but our guns opening on them at 200 yards, told with fearful effect upon their ranks. The cavalry consisting of two squadrons of the Bays and Hodson's Horse, then charged with the infantry, and killed about 500 of the enemy, capturing also six guns. The total loss of the enemy was about 2,000, and among the slain were four rebel chiefs of note. This victory has cleared the neighbourhood of Lucknow, and the routed rebels have retreated towards Bhowlee.

OUDE.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that Lord Canning has issued the following ultimate Proclamation to the insurgents of Oude:—

"The right honourable the Governor General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principals, seconds and followers engaged in the same, during the past twelve months. To all parties concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects no hope of pardon, on arrest, can be held out. They must pay the forfeit the laws of this and every civilized country have decreed to mere brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offence while they live will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms. To all those who have offered asylum to refugees, or others, being the murderers of Christian British subjects, and knowing them to have been such, or who have been leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the right honourable the Governor General can offer only terms of life; their punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the State. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th day of December next shall have their lives guaranteed to them, after which date, should they continue in arms, or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority in whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil or military. To all others, seconds to principals, zemindars, sepoys, disbanded fugitives throughout the country, or any persons whatsoever in arms against the Government not acting on his own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, the right honourable the Governor General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocation, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and an act of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however still continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Colin Campbell has issued a complimentary order to the troops upon going into cantonments, and active operations of any magnitude are now suspended until the end of the rainy season. The Governor General, it is said, is about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta, with a view of returning to Europe. Among the officers killed at Gwalior, are Lieuts. Neave, 71st Highlanders; Ridley, 14th Light Dragoons;—and Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. We (*Bombay Times*) regret to hear that Mr. H. Russell, the *Times'* special correspondent in India, who has arrived at Simla, is still a great sufferer, and not able to walk, from the severe injury sustained from the kick of his horse.

Brigham Young as an Orator.

A Utah correspondent of the *Colonist* writes:

On Sabbath morning, June 27, Brigham Young delivered a sermon to the Saints in the Bowery, at Provo. As he arose every eye was turned upon him at once, and the stillness of the grave pervaded the place.—The power which Brigham holds over his people is almost incomprehensible. They hang upon his lips with reverence and awe, catching and treasuring his lightest word as though it were a pearl of inestimable value. Having repeatedly witnessed evidences of this worship of the Prophet, I was dreadfully disappointed with his personal appearance. I had imagined a fine-looking man, tyler whose capabilities were dignity and power not enthroned; a man whose presence would inspire respect for his person, even in the stroller or unbeliever.—Nothing of the sort. He is a man a little above the medium height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, with a dull, bullet-looking sort of a head, sandy complexion, and an exceedingly unusual looking mouth. When walking in the wind he slightly wears a great pair of green goggles. With these upon his nose, we would naturally take him for a country schoolmaster. Who had watched the blank years enough to acquire a chronic book-sale. Without them he looks like a superannuated and [illegible] man of the world, who had seen [illegible] of worth and light. His [illegible]

...general disturbance is under consideration by the Government, and that the gates being kept against him he commenced an attack upon the place. The Rajah Jaggernath Sing, glad to avail himself of an occasion for showing his prowess thereby, fell out his force, and completed him in a fight, that is stated to have lasted three hours. The Moolvie was shielded from our bullets to perish at the hands of his countrymen. He fell in the engagement, and being deceased, by order of Baldeo Sing, the rajah's brother, his trunk and head were sent to Mr. Money, the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore, as the trophies sparing of his chief. Thus has perished another of the most determined of the rebel leaders of Oude and Rohilcund. The province is now happily offering every indication of a permanent return to quietness. A general breaking up of the rebel bands seems impending, the Mynpooree Rajah having surrendered to Mr. Hume, and Narain Rao and Mudho Rao, two influential men at Bundee. The revenue collections are proceeding so regularly in Bijnour, that its treasury is supplying the wants of Meerut, Deyra, and Mynee Tal, while matters everywhere are tending to a return of order and peace. Khan Bahadoor, Khan of Bareilly, and Ismael Khan, are supposed to have been in the engagement in which the Moolvie fell, and Nazim Ali, the Shahi rebel, is wandering about in the Kilpooree and Roodepore pergunnahs. An important action has been fought at Nawabgunge, on the 13th of June, around which place various scattered bodies of the rebels had been slowly concentrating for the last two months, threatening an attack upon Lucknow, and declaring their determination to recapture it or die in the attempt. Sir Hope Grant marched from Chinhut towards Nawabgunge, on the Fyzabad road, and there leaving his baggage, advanced against the enemy. The rebels were under the command of the Moulvie of Fyzabad, and numbered 20,000 strong. They attacked our troops in the front, rear and both flanks, with much determination, but our guns opening on them at 200 yards, told with fearful effect upon their ranks. The cavalry consisting of two squadrons of the Bays and Hodson's Horse, then charged with the infantry, and killed about 500 of the enemy, capturing also six guns. The total loss of the enemy was about 2,000, and among the slain were four rebel chiefs of note. This victory has cleared the neighbourhood of Lucknow, and the routed rebels have retreated towards Bhowlee.

OUDE.

LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that Lord Canning has issued the following ultimate Proclamation to the insurgents of Oude:—

"The right honourable the Governor General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principals, seconds and followers engaged in the same, during the past twelve months. To all parties concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects no hope of pardon, on arrest, can be held out. They must pay the forfeit the laws of this and every civilized country have decreed to mere brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offence while they live will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms. To all those who have offered asylum to refugees, or others, being the murderers of Christian British subjects, and knowing them to have been such, or who have been leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the right honourable the Governor General can offer only terms of life; their punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the State. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th day of December next shall have their lives guaranteed to them, after which date, should they continue in arms, or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority in whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil or military. To all others, seconds to principals, zemindars, sepoys, disbanded fugitives throughout the country, or any persons whatsoever in arms against the Government not acting on his own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, the right honourable the Governor General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocation, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and an act of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however still continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Colin Campbell has issued a complimentary order to the troops upon going into cantonments, and active operations of any magnitude are now suspended until the end of the rainy season. The Governor General, it is said, is about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta, with a view of returning to Europe. Among the officers killed at Gwalior, are Lieuts. Neave, 71st Highlanders; Ridley, 14th Light Dragoons;—and Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. We (*Bombay Times*) regret to hear that Mr. H. Russell, the *Times'* special correspondent in India, who has arrived at Simla, is still a great sufferer, and not able to walk, from the severe injury sustained from the kick of his horse.

Brigham Young as an Orator.

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Commercial.

Toronto Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

WHEAT.—Prices have ruled very steadily throughout the week, at the advance noted in our last, and many have been very prepping to take advantage of them. In this vicinity, all the available threshing machines are in great requisition, and during the coming ten days the deliveries will largely increase. Prices range from $1 to $1 20 (5s to 6s) for good merchantable winter wheat. The samples of the new crop continue to be excellent, and but little of this year's growth has been sold below $1 10 (5s

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

SHERBROOKE STREET, PETERBORO.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

Post-Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bequest, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in store the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Pirozolanni Quadrilles.
Les Chinois, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
" British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Mesmerisers do.
The Irish do.
Peas in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do.
The Comic or Bartenbier's do.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tonsil's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ash Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverbelle do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush shoon Troquair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches De Monastere.
Wave of Neddie'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Pariant Pour La Syrie.
Musellader, Brilliant Fantasia.
Seats who has or Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Intellence Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilanta.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Roses and Eyes.
Blue Bayne.
Who wouldn fight for Charlie.
Tar River Deer.
Jessie Fella.
Rowing Ascend.
Bonnie Dundee.
Wandy is the Girl for me.
Lily White Wolves.
The Lass That's been a Sailor.
The Lords of the Forest.
Lots to say Boys.
The Village Bell Gen.
Gilded spade their dream.
The Caledonian National Hymn.
There was my Joy.
The Rose Gardens Rose.
Oh let me be Single, said he.
The Fluttering Heart.
Bonny Dundee.
My Mary Anne.
Ah Bonnie Dundee, unsheathe.
My Sweet Jo.
My Colleen Bawn.
Where's the Cabin Door agoing.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Two Square Piano, Rosewood Cases, Full Compass, Seven Octaves, Iron Frames, Overstrung Bass, Metallic Plates, Grand Action, Double Repeaters, Agraffe Treble, Ivory Keys, Ebony Sharps, Carved Legs and Lyre, Patent Pedals, Fine Tone, Elegant Finish, Warranted for Five Years, Price $300 each.

One Square Piano, Rosewood Case, Full Compass, Seven Octaves, Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, Metallic Plates, Grand Action, Double Repeaters, Agraffe Treble, Ivory Keys, Ebony Sharps, Carved Legs and Lyre, Patent Pedals, Fine Tone, Elegant Finish, Warranted for Five Years, Price $300

1858

DOUGLAS PATENT

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

Volume 8.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 34.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

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Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	3	6
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Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
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Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough, Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

M. S. MACDOWELL,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
OFFICE over A. W. Kempt's Drug Store, George Street, Peterboro.
May, 1856. 18

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Nantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 25th, 1857. 32

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c.,
New Book and Stationery Store,
33 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 26—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1853. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to Charles Dunlop, Dover, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Post Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.
Asthmas Cured for $10!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

there is not incestuous, in, of course, only another way of stating the broad proposition that there can be no incest where there is no consanguinity. But this is merely a question of words. If one party uses the word "incest" only to signify connection with a blood relation, and the other uses it in a legal sense, as in the new Divorce Bill to signify connection between those who may not lawfully marry, it is evident that they will not agree on its meaning. But it requires but little reflection to perceive that the key of matrimonial prohibitions is to be found in the idea of the family or household. Those who are, by the necessities of universal society or the customs of any particular community, thrown into constant domestic intercourse with each other are, for the prevention of scandalous immorality and family dismord, forbidden from thinking of each other as a man and wife. Furthermore, the man's inevitable influence over his own or his wife's relatives is limited by laws which have had the sanction of society in every age. That the man may not marry some of his wife's kindred there seems no doubt. Either the partisans of the bill just rejected must declare that a man may marry his wife's mother and his wife's daughter or they must allow that he has not an absolute and indefeasible right to marry his wife's sister or neice. The more reasonable advocates of the measure have therefore given up the argument of right and other permission for these marriages on the ground of expediency. To expediency, then, we come at last, and on this narrow ground the contest must be waged. That Lord Bury's bill would not give permission to a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother shows how completely we are entitled to treat the matter as one of national convenience and English feeling.

It is fair, then, we believe, to say that the great bulk of the English people are satisfied with the settlement of this subject which was made 23 years since. Without inquiring into the practice of society under widely different conditions, we may urge that in this crowded country, with its great number of single women, and the universal habit of introducing unmarried sisters into the households of their brother-in-law, the permission to form such alliances would lead to evils far out-balancing the benefits to particular parties. It cannot be doubted that the feeling of women in this country is strongly against the bill, and certainly the question is one on which the feeling of women ought to be allowed some influence. When a wife comes to see a probable successor to herself in the sister or niece whom she now receives into her house it is plain that the family arrangements which are so generally throughout the country must receive an unpleasant modification. In the practice of English life the wife's sister, and generally the wife's relatives, have come to be regarded by a man as his own, and thus a chain of relationships has arisen productive of some happiness to the family generally, and of especial advantage to the children. Why should these family bonds be loosened by placing the wife's sister out of the pale of affinity, and thus making her residence under her brother-in-laws roof a source of suspicion, and after the wife's death almost an impossibility?—When we consider the social happiness and security which are enjoyed under the present system, we may well ask if they are to be sacrificed to the desire of a few who think they can find no one to marry but the sister of their former wives? At present no one man in ten thousand of the educated classes, of those who are acted upon by public opinion, ever thinks of such unions; but should they be legalised, there can be little doubt that they would become less uncommon, to the great scandal of the large majority of the people, and to the disruption of many ties. When these marriages were violable, the social discredit which attached to them acted as a sufficient check in the higher and middle classes, but should the law place them on an equality with others, their frequency would soon exercise an important action on society. A change in the law is asked for to gratify two classes—a small and a somewhat larger one The first consists of people of some station whose passions urge them to those alliances the other is made up of artizans in the manufacturing districts, among whom the bad habit of replacing one sister by another has grown up. We cannot think that the claims of either class are so strong as to necessitate a revolution on our matrimonial laws, for no one can doubt that the logical sequence of Lord Bury's bill is the recognition of the marriage by a widower or widow of all the wife's or husband's relatives whatever,—in short, the discontinuance of all restrictions on marriage on the grounds of affinity. If a man may marry his wife's sister as the best person to take care of his children, why not his wife's grand up daughter for the same purpose—why not even his wife's mother? Why may not a widow left with children marry her husbands brother, as their fittest guardian—why not her husband's grown-up son, and so on?—No; these who choose to form these alliances must be content to do so without the intervention of laws which are made for the general benefit of the English people; they must be content with whatever moral sanction is given by the legality of the marriage at its German or American place of celebration, and they must supply by testamentary dispositions the absence of the legitimacy which English law cannot afford to these offspring.

Highland Air.—From the report of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the army, it appears, by the evidence of Mr. Ranald Martin, the great authority on the subject, that all kinds of tropical invalids, whether suffering from fevers or from bowel complaints, thrive best in the *bracing* localities of the United Kingdom.—They recover most rapidly in the Highlands of Scotland during a summer and autumn residence, apparently from an union of the ozone and mountain air—an union which appears to be especially advantageous to sick persons from the tropics.

Daring Surgical Operation.—On Saturday, Professor Syme, at Edinburgh, effected a most wonderful cure for cancer, by cutting out the tongue of a man suffering from that dreadful and hitherto fatal malady. The patient was a native of Northumberland, of from 40 to 50 years of age, and of a hale and robust frame. He walked deliberately into the medical theatre, which was crowded with students. Having been seated in attendance, in pursuance with the arrangements was given out and all and two or three little preliminary work made in the course of the three-quarters of an hour during which the men were seated on the master's knee. The honourable gentleman, but-one by one (20 in number were filled, and we could but a tale [illegible] Professor Syme [illegible] the whole was [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

A Book every Bible Student ought to read.

The writer of which have lately appeared from time to time in the *Free Press* in regard to old Bibles, have had the effect to bring to our notice one of the rarest and most valuable specimens of Biblical literature in the world. This is a volume of six hundred pages containing the whole Bible in the Latin language. It belongs to the Rev. Dr. Duffield of this city. The book is quite entirely of vellum, and the printing is all done by hand with a pen and ink. Every letter is perfect in its shape, and cannot be distinguished by any imperfections in form from the printed letter of the present day. The shape of the letter is of course different from those now in use, but in no other respect can they be distinguished from printed matter. The immense amount of labour may be conceived from the fact that there are two columns on each page, each of which holds only about six letters of being so wide as the columns of this paper. They will average sixty lines to the column. The columns numbering 1,200 we have about 72,000 lines in the whole book. Nothing short of a life time could accomplish such a work.

The date of this book is A. D. 900. It was consequently made 560 years before printing was invented, and is 925 years old. There is probably nothing on this continent, in the shape of a book, equal to it in age. The vellum upon which it is printed is of the finest kind, and is made of the skin of young lambs and kids, dressed and rubbed with pumice stone until it is very thin. It is somewhat thicker than common paper, being a medium between that and the drawing paper now in use. The fine veins in the skin are distinctly visible in many places. A pencil mark was drawn by the operator to guide the construction of each line.—Many pages have those lines visible on the whole surface, no effort having been made to rub them off. Two lines running up and down divide the columns with mathematical accuracy. At the beginning of each chapter, highly colored ornamented letters are placed. Tehse are only marks of the division of chapters. There are no subdivisions into verses, the chapters running through in one paragraph to the end, and no descriptive headings.

This invaluable relic was presented to Dr. Duffield by Lewis Cass, Jun., our Minister Resident at Rome. He procured it of a Greek monk, who brought it from the Greek convent of St. Catherine, at the foot of Mount Sinai. Mr. Cass befriended this monk, who was in trouble; and he, in return, presented him with the volume which we have described. According to the story, it is the work of one of the ancient monk scribes in the convent above named. When it became known that Mr. Cass was parting with it, and that it was going out of the country, the round sum of $3,000 was offered him for it by the monks of the city of Rome. This was of course refused, for the pleasure of placing so inestimable a relic in the hands of one who can appreciate its value so well as our learned divine, Dr. Duffield. At the time of the late fire in the Doctor's house, this book was thrown into the street among others, and came very near being lost. It was picked up on the sidewalk by one who recognized it as one of Dr. Duffield's most valuable relics and preserved it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of a vote at election.

Charlestown as it at present stands, consists of 20 forts and 6 batteries.

Miscellaneous.

BOY WANTED.

A STEADY INTELLIGENT LAD about 14 or 15 years of age is wanted for the Printing business. Apply at the *Examiner* office.
Peterboro', Aug. 20, 1856.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attaches.50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun..50 "
Tom Cringles' Log.....75 "
The Cruise of the Midge.....75 "
Yankee Notions for September.....12½ "

And a host of other capital things at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.
Peterboro', August 26, 1856.

FOR SALE CHEAP

BOILED and Raw Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, and Varnishes, together with an assortment of
PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,
Also Winter Mounted Sperm or Machinery Oil.
S. B. CURRY & Co.
Peterboro', Aug. 24, 1856. 33-6in

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Lowe from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs.....$1,50
Burns's Desert of Sinai, 2 plates.....1,50
Do. Land of Promise, 2 plates.....1,25
Do. Night of Weeping.....0,38
Do. Morning of Joy.....0,38
Do. Story of Grace.....0,38
Do. Truth and Peace.....0,38
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..0,38
Do. Second Day.....0,38
Buxton's Four-Fold Bible.....0,38
Do. Creek in the Rock.....0,38
Brewster's—Here World's then One.....0,50
Bruce's Consolations, gilt 25 cts., plain..0,38
Chalmer's Dr., Illustrations.....1,25
Do. Moral Philosophy.....0,50
Do. Astronomical Discourses.....0,50
Dick, Dr.—Christian Philosopher.....1,00
Dunnett's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated.....0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated.....0,50
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 450 pages.....5,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenanters.....0,38
Gaskell's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel.....1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows.0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption.....1,00
Hewit's Sketch Worship, or Historical account of those who suffered for the cause of them.....1,50
Hodge and Cunningham on Confession.....0,50
Hogg's Memories of Gentlemen.....1,00
Do. Boy in the Cloud, and the Flesh Renounced.....0,38
Do. Morning and Night Watches.....0,38
Do. Providence of St. Paul, with plates.1,00
Do. Works of Jesus.....0,38
Do. Book of Heaven.....0,38
Do. Book of Prayers.....0,38
Do. Family Worship, or Prayers for Domestic Worship.....0,38
Do. Pastoral Premises and Altar Stones.....0,38
Do. Memorials of Early Christian Life.....0,38
Hall Caine's Apostolical Succession.....0,38
Hall's Contrast between Calvinism and Wesleyanism.....1,25
Hamilton, Rev.—Lamb of the Fold and Covenant.....0,38
Do. Church in the Wilderness.....0,38
Do. Family Lectures, St. Joseph, Simon, and Gideon.....0,38
Do. Faith's Views of the Atonement.....0,38
Do. Memoir—The Spiritual Progress.....1,00
Do. Treasury of Scripture Knowledge.....2,50
Hewitson's Memoir of Thomas Peacock.....0,38
Whitty's Lives and Sayings of Eminent Men.....0,38

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1856. 32

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
SAWERS & BURDON,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very cheerfully has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.
THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1856. } 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1847. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

HUNTER STREET, CORNER.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the *Season*.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bouquet, (English,
AT 44 PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Pianoforte Quadrilles.
Les Odeons, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cossac De Beaux Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Beauis Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lecornah Burgis. do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Masqueteers do.
The Irish do.
Pans in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Entertainer's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ash Blossom do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverhair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush abuse Trequair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Fariant Pour La Syrie.
Misanthrope, Brilliant Fantasia.
Scenes who has ee' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah roll me.
Why Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Wha wadna fecht for Charlie.
Ye Ever Dear.
Jessie Fields.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Robbers Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Wolsen.
The Lass that loves a Sailor.
The Lords of the Forest.
Lots be gay Boys.
The Village Bell dan.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Then art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Night.
Oh tat me in the dark tomb lie.
The Fishermans.
The Cheerful Rose.
Strike Rope Strike.
My Mary Anne.
Be Early in the Morning.
The Sporting Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Portions on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES.

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Floyd's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Moss in Egypt."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adams Prisbon.
Oxford Anthems, from Haydn.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Before Jehovahs Awful Throne.
Brock Lammastide.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Normal Inculcant, Popular Canadian.
Rondo in F flat.
Sanctissi Pianoforte.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.
Les Petits Bleu Velent.
L'Anne ah L'Anne.
Hercule Grand Galop.
Serva padrona Alra from Il Trovatore.
Le Bal masque.
Souvenir De Verserie Hompton.
Belong Tel Gen—L'Anne, &c.
Oh Were Poor Ye.
A la o Cano.
Bell Shelly Overture.
Bell Shelly Secondo.
Vega Vega, from Bellini.

Any piece not in stock, procured on shortest notice.

[illegible]

Insurances.

THE ÆTNA AND ÆTNA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN TORONTO:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.
HOME DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
James Maurice, Esq., | A. J. McDonell, Esq.
John Mowat, Esq., | James Hamet, Esq.
AUDITORS
WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston.
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.
LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,600, Paid up Capital, $400,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, | F. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. I. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 30, 1856. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hadlib.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 29th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the House, leaving Mr. Cooper's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A.M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P.M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McCooper's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Edmondston House, Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.
Bridgenorth, June 19, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO',

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to intimate to his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the above well known House, and has entirely refitted and refurnished the same throughout. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1856. 26

LOOK OUT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

AND REMEMBER THIS,—

"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS,
Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,
To any who patronize them.

☞TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.☜
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterborough, July 19, 1856. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 6d per Roll, up to 1/3 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Plastering business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1856. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAILWAY.

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th 1856, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.
Leave Port Hope, 3 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 6 40 P. M.
Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.
Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 30 P. M.
Leave Peterborough, 7 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 9 10 A. M.
Leave Peterborough 2 30 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.
Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West. The splendid Steamer *Rival Lind*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, AT 7 A. M., arriving at Bluevale at 6 P. M. the same day; leaving Bluevale at 6 P. M. the same day evening, Tuesday and Saturday, arriving at Port Hope on Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M., connecting at Port Hope at 5 P. M. To ships for passengers to which Steamer leaves every day.

Port Hope, August 8th, 1856. 32

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1856. 2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1856.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1856. 26

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', } 28
July 26, 1856.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north de of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £300 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Omemee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.
JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1856. } 31

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 16th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 8, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1856. 5

TO RENT.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1856. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Bury,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his Renowned facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Harrow and Broad Axes,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and on shorter notice, he has enlarged in steam power to his machinery.

☞Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.
W. HOGGOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby Caution all persons trusting or harbouring my Wife Margaret Smith, who left my house on the 15th July, 1856, M Harvard, as I will not pay any debt or debts she may contract after this notice.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.
Harvard, August 20, 1856. 32-3in

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1856. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Monnck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 9th, 1857. 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 2 miles from Peterborough, containing 26 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Greer's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1856. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER No.
$3,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s. 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 2½
2,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial.....	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions.....	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 2½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 2½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated.....	0 4
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch.....	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
3,75 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
1,50 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
2,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly.....	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1856. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....		7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note " " "	"	2
3 Steel Pens.....		1
1 Holder.....		1
1 Pencil.....		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....		½
Making a total of.....		1s 9d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY,
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st., Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1856. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cumbala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. B. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1856. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,
SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE,
Corner of Hunter and Aylmer Streets,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in the above place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His years of experience in the practice of Medicine, during many years in which, are such as to enable him to treat all diseases over competing, are invited to call, as his services will be rendered without a corresponding increase of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct. 14, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, about three miles from the Village of Norwood. There has fifty acres cleared, and good fencing, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

For terms, &c., apply to James Hanley, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. B. SCOTT.
Asphodel, 19th June, 1856. 3m

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.——

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the first day of October next next ensuing until the 30th day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.
For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.
For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.
For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.
For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Sixteen Pounds.
For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.
For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.
For the eighth year—Seven Hundred and Eight Pounds.
For the ninth year—Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds.
And for the tenth year the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds.

According to the one hundred and seventy-seventh clause of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

And Whereas—The value of the whole rateable property of the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria according to the Assessment returns of the last financial year amounts to the sum of One Million Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Six Hundred and Ten Pounds.

And Whereas—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—that is to say,

For the year 1858—20 cts of a penny in the pound
" 1859—20 cts " "
" 1860—20 cts " "
" 1861—20 cts " "
" 1862—20 cts " "
" 1863—20 cts " "
" 1864—20 cts " "
" 1865—20 cts " "
" 1866—20 cts " "
" 1867—20 cts " "
" 1868—20 cts " "

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said United Counties to raise by way of loan and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of six thousand pounds, and cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said United Counties.

And be it enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Warden aforesaid to issue any number of Debentures for such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of six thousand pounds, to as many person or persons body corporate or politic as shall agree to advance on the credit of the said United Counties, such Debentures to be under the common seal of the said United Counties signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof and made in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come into operation as said Warden shall see fit.

And be it enacted that the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid and the sum of six hundred pounds being the tenth part of the said sum of six thousand pounds shall also be made payable yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

And be it enacted that the special rate mentioned and above defined shall be raised, levied and collected over and above all other rates for the years above-mentioned upon all the rateable property, according to law as above specified and defined in the said United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria for the purpose of paying the said sum of six thousand pounds with interest thereon, and the proceeds of each special rate so to be raised, levied and collected, shall be applied solely to the payment and satisfaction of such Debentures and the interest thereof until the same are fully paid and satisfied.

And be it enacted that the said sum of six thousand pounds when so loaned by the issuing of said Debentures and paid by the said Warden into the hands of the said Treasurer shall be appropriate and as above mentioned.

And be it enacted that this By-law shall take effect and come into operation on the fifth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria at the County Council Chamber in the Town of Peterborough on the 6th day of October, 1858, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipal Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
Counties Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, July 3rd, 1858. } 36

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, ROBCAYGEON.

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OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
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Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER STEAM POWER PRESS,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858.

Volume 8.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 35.

The Examiner.

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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

HIGGINS, FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Hiott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. BENNETOUN,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

H. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery; &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinnel, Esq.

W. B. BURIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 19th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe-street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Canada—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Ellis Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 12, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King-Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 26—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, East of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature; Sunday Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
24 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 6, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MURRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ACTUARY, Civil Engineer, &c., Scotia Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 30

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers by a term of one year, a Quarry on the river Otonabee. The latter is close to Charles Douglas' grist mill being the [illegible] of the water at the [illegible] and is [illegible] to a superior colony, and [illegible] For terms and other particulars, apply to [illegible] STEWART,
[illegible] Port Hope.
Peterboro', July [illegible], 1858. 27

Arrival of the "African."

New York, Sept. 2.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool 21st ult, arrived at 6 p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED MESSAGE FROM AMERICA.

The announcement of the collision between the "Arabia and "Europa" reached England, per Atlantic Telegraph, on the 20th, and was the first published message sent east through the cable.

The fact that an enquiry could be sent from London, and a reply of some length be received from Newfoundland in 2½ hours, had been demonstrated in the matter of the collision between the "Arabia" and "Europa," and was received with great satisfaction.

A great county demonstration in honour of the successful laying of the cable, was being organized at Killarney, in the shape of a banquet to the Directors of the Company.

A project was on foot for running a railway to Valentia.

The ship "Essex", with 75,000 ounces of gold, had arrived from Melbourne.

Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse "Babylon" won the Chesterfield Handy Cup at York against a field of seven horses.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, it was reported that 35 destitute emigrants, whose passage had been paid from the United States, had been brought to the Liverpool Workhouse; one-fifth of the number were lunatics.

FRANCE.

Some Italians have been arrested at Cherbourg and Paris, and the police were exercising a marked surveillance at the station of the Great Western Railroad.

The government had been informed that Mazzini had left London.

From other parts of Europe there is nothing to add to the accounts, per "Propeller" at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Commercial news has been mainly anticipated.

LATEST.

London, Saturday, Noon.

The bombardment of Jeddah has caused great consetins every where, but still remains uncommented on by the press.

CHINA.

The "Times" publishes the following despatch:—

Paris, Saturday, 9-30, p. m.

The "Moniteur" announces that a treaty has been concluded with China. Ports are thrown open. Christian religion is allowed to be freely practised. Foreign consuls and diplomatic agents are to be admitted to Pekin. An indemnity is paid to England and France.

LONDON MARKETS.

Saturday.—Sugar quiet. Coffee no sales. Tea not affected at present by China news.

Look Out for the Comet.

We learn by despatches received by the last steamer, that the great comet of Chaulan V, for which astronomers have been anxiously sweeping the heavens during several years past, has at length appeared again, after its protracted journey through the distant regions of space and will be very visible to the naked eye. It has been seen from the Paris observatory through its telescopes, and is pronounced by Arago to be none other than the long expected visitor. The first recorded observation of this comet was in the year 1264, and its disappearance took place on the 2nd of October of that year, which happened to be the day on which Pope Urban IV died. After an absence of 392 years, it again made its appearance 1656, and probably Paul Fabricius, astronomer to Charles V, who executed a map of its path, which was published in November in that year. The Emperor considered it as a special omen of his approaching death; but he lived for some years afterwards. It was then described as a great and brilliant star. Its coame was "through Virgo and Proton, past the pole of the heavens into Cephens Cassiopeia." The celebrated Dr. Halley calculated its elements more than a century afterwards, and several others after him. It was expected to return in 1848 or thereabouts, the orbits of comets being somewhat irregular, and their motions being much affected by the ponderous orbs of Jupiter and Saturn. It is probably owing to these retardations that it has been ten years longer on its way than was anticipated.

Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay, in a speech to his constituents, at Tynemouth, compared the British and the French vessels which he saw at Cherbourg:—

"But when I looked over the ships and compared them with our own ships, I said to myself, 'You may bring your soldiers down to your dockyards, but before you can get them in England you must command the Channel.' (Hear.) And you must have a different class of ships to what you now have.' I thought it my duty to examine the ships. I never thought went on board the 'Napoleon,' but of a similar class. My feeling after the inspection of both vessels was that the French ships and the other ships that were destined by Frenchmen for the purpose of invading this country were 2,000 or 4,000 of the finest sailors in England—the magnificent ships belonging to that company who were good enough to give us a free passage to Cherbourg—when I thought these were not more than one-half of the ships owned by the same company—when I looked to the maritime habits of our people—when I looked at the fine class of fellows who commanded them, the stalwart forms of the noblemen and gentlemen of England at the helm, and recollected that these gentlemen could fight in the hour of need as well as their sailors—when I looked at the skill and knowledge of the people to which my esteemed friend referred this morning, I said to myself, 'Well, well, we have nothing to fear from France, even though she have her mighty dockyards and stupendous arsenals opposed to us.'"

Mr. Roebuck, in an address delivered on the same occasion, described what he saw at Cherbourg:

"Her Majesty entered that harbor in the beautiful yacht 'Victoria,' followed by that magnificent vessel, the 'Royal Albert,' that splendid three-decker the 'Ranown,' and four of the handsomest frigates I ever set my eyes upon, and when the forts on every side began to fire their salvos and thunder forth their salutes, the sight was a very imposing one. I saw there countless guns upon innumerable forts; but I saw no industry. (Hear, hear.) It was a sham from beginning to end. There was no life in it. They may be powerful for defence; they are nothing for aggression. (Hear, hear.) So far as defence went for us they were nothing, for we do not intend to attack them. (Laughter and applause.) But let them attack us, and they will find the difference. (Hear, hear.) The sea-sick landsman (Mr. Roebuck) saw that, (laughter and applause;) and the sailor (Mr. Lindsay) verifies the statement. (Applause.) He (Mr. Lindsay) went there, moving about the deck as if the deck were in motion; I, with my head upon my pillow, thinking when I should arrive at Cherbourg. (Laughter.) We did arrive at last, but when we got there I found my friend standing on deck, crossing his arms, with furrowed brow, and looking at those mighty forts. He went away and came back, and I thought his heart was in his mouth. (Laughter.) I said, 'Why, Lindsay, what have you seen?' He says, 'I have seen something that has terribly astounded me.' I saw him next morning, after he had gone to the 'Royal Albert,' and then he was himself again—the man's heart was in its right place—(laughter)—he was no longer afraid. I, as a poor landsman, thought, 'what are these people to do?—There is a mighty force of forts; there are a sight of poor ships. Even for a landsman I discovered that. I think my learned friend will signify the same; they were poor ships. And then I saw, scattered over that mighty basin, the flag of England upon every mast—(applause)—and I saw yachts—three, five, or six, or seven thousand men. I went on shore, and what did I see there? I saw men in peg-top trousers—(laughter)—they put me very much in mind of Cochin China fowls. (Loud laughter.) I saw priests and women, and very ugly women too. (Laughter.) Well, then, I said to myself, is there a man amongst them who dare say his soul is his own? A man next door to me said, 'Take care and mind what you are about; the French colonels will be after you. You are not in England now.' 'No,' I said, 'I know that perfectly well, but still I will speak out what I think.' He said, 'You will do it at your own risk,' and I did it at my own risk. (Laughter.) But I was not in England, and recollect there is a great difference between being able to say that your soul is your own and not daring to speak above your breath—(Hear, hear)—and I will never believe till I see it—and I don't think I shall see it in this world—that a set of intelligent, free-spoken, free-hearted, strong-armed, and hard-fisted men will succumb to any terror from abroad. (Applause.) My honourable friend evidently went with the foregone conclusion in his mind, and I had a foregone conclusion in my mind. I know my hon. friend objects to politics, and I went upon a word—'Alliance.' And when I say that, understand me, I am not talking politics immediately. (Loud laughter.) But this I will say, that England has been insulted; England' Parliament vindicated her; and we—we had Cherbourg *fetes* in consequence. (Laughter.) I am perfectly willing to acknowledge all that, but with my honourable friend I cannot help feeling and thinking that there is something behind. What is all this for? If I go down to Liverpool, I see dock after dock full of merchantmen; I see them coming in from all parts floating into that basin in every breath of heaven, loaded to the very brim with the world's produce. That is England. But at Cherbourg I saw nothing of the sort. I saw a solitary 90-gun ship ready to be launched upon Sunday—(laughter)—and that was France. (Laughter.) That is the difference between England and France. Depend upon it we that are here need not be alarmed by anything that my friend has seen—[Mr. Lindsay: 'hear, hear.']—while we have institutions like the present. And now, I come to the moral of my tale. Depend upon it, that while you have clever fighting heads—you will need to fear no danger that the world affords—(loud cheers)—let him come from France or Austria, or Naples. The free soil of England, washed by the free waves that surround her, guarded by her sailors, is free against the world as ever. (Cheers.) I am but a poor creature, yet I could turn out to-morrow.—(Laughter and cheers.) Depend upon it, every man, woman, and child amongst us [illegible] your name. (Cheers.) You are in England, you stand at the head of civilization, and you need not be alarmed at any Cherbourg. You are England against the world in arms." (Loud cheers.)

Ten Thousand Dollars in the Suds.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An ex-banker of this city, who "went under" during the late financial crisis, and was compelled by "outside pressure" to "shut up shop," and endeavour to realize assets simply sufficient to cover all his liabilities, was thrown into a wild state of excitement on Tuesday last. He was in fact in a condition of mind bordering upon phrenzy. It seems that he has a queer fashion of having his breeches washed. He sends them out to a laundress. Last Thursday the ex-bankers unwhisperables went out as usual—one pair at least—but the washerwoman, from some unexplained cause was dilatory and did not put the bifurcates into the suds as promptly as she was wont. Saturday came and she concluded to lay the job over till the first of the week. Monday she was interrupted, and the unmentionables were again put aside until Tuesday. That morning she resolved to dispose of the contract, and accordingly she prepared the instruments. She got the water hot, the suds made, and held the "breeks" by the waistband, and was about to subject them to the hydropathic treatment, when her hand was suddenly arrested and her heart sent struggling into her throat by a furious rapping at the door.

She hesitated, stood aghast between terror and her washtub, but before she had time to collect her faculties her patron stood before her, his features distorted, his eyes blazing with frantic excitement. Surveying her an instant, he screamed rather than interrogated "have you—have you—washed my breeches? You're ruined me, ruined me; have you washed my"—but suddenly catching a glimpse of the garment still clutched by the suspended hand of the terrified laundress, he leaped forward with nervous energy, and snatched them from her, he ran his own hand hastily along the waistband until he met with something that seemed to satisfy his desires, and sinking into a chair he fairly went into hysterics.

By this time the poor woman found voice and asked him "Why, Mr. ——, what is the matter?" "Oh woman, woman," he sobbed, "what an escape! There are ten thousand dollars in these breeches.—Where's your scissors." The seam of the waistband was ripped open in an instant, and before her astonished gaze she beheld layers of bank bills—of what value she knew not, save that he repeated, "ten thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars! What an escape! What an escape!"

This we are solemnly assured is a veritable incident. The laundress who so narrowly escaped "biling" up $10,000 is an honest German woman, who resides in Mill Street, near Third. We had not time last night to satisfy ourselves respecting all the facts by obtaining an interview with the washerwoman, and per-adventure, should there be something unexplained, we forbear publishing the name of the excited but now happy hero of the story.—*Cin. Com.*

Canadian Affairs in England.

(*From the London Globe.*)

Although we now hear little of Canadian politics, the time is not far distant when we heard more than was good for digestion.—There are some signs of a revival of unpleasant news in consequence of the want of cordial feeling between the two United Provinces, and the discussions in the selection of Government. The long smouldering jealously between French Canada and English Canada has recently broken out in the House of Assembly, when Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, a rebellious memory, appeared as the champion of dissision. He asked the House to affirm the simple proposition—"ring it probably as a feeler, that the political union occasioned great discontent among her Majesty's subjects. No doubt can be entertained that great discontent exists. If the majority on occasions of moment is composed of preponderance of members from one Province the other cries out. Some wiseacres have gone the length of proposing that there shall be a "double majority," in other words, that the majority shall be composed of a preponderance of members from the Upper and Lower constituencies; under which system, we might confidently predict that legislation, except on trivial matters, would be simply impossible. Happily there was sufficient common sense in the Assembly to scout so absurd a solution of the difficulty. Nor would anything have been gained by the affirmation of Mr. Mackenzie's motion.—No vote had been taken on it, because amendments were put in its way. But a vote was taken on one of these amendments which shows an inclination to drift towards dissolution. Mr. Gowan moved that it would be unwise to weaken the Union, but that it would be wise to cement the ties by mutual forbearance and good-will. This sensible attempt at peace-making was defeated by a majority of thirty-three. We regret that it was so. The trite maxim that union is power is as true in Canada as in Great Britain. To use the words of Mr. Harwood, a gentleman connected with both Provinces, "they have made immense progress in material wealth since the Union, and their best interests would be injured by a severance." Nothing would be gained by a disruption beyond the gratification of, what we are sorry to call sectional prids. The Roman Catholics in justice of the Protestant, and the latter relieve the feeling with interest. The English colonist is jealous of the French colonist. These feelings are natural; but he will be a real [illegible] who endeavours to [illegible] them. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

bushels per acre of white wheat, and 14½ bushels of spring wheat,—showing a deficiency of about 40 per cent in winter wheat, and 10 per cent in spring wheat. A fact worth noting is, that the spring wheat called Fife or Glasgow wheat, has entirely escaped injury from rust; and also that all spring wheat sown after the 20th of May, has escaped injury from the midge (or wheat fly,) being too late for the fly, which deposits its ova from the 20th June to the middle of July.—Wheat thus late sown is not forward enough to receive the deposit. A species of wheat, called the Mediterranean wheat, is also said to be free from the ravages of the midge, but does not appear to be highly approved in other respects. The spring wheat called club-wheat is universally condemned, as being subject to rust.

Never before in the history of Canada, has so much injury been done by rust as this year. Many of these reports show that it arises generally, if not always, from want of proper drainage, and of early sowing of early kinds of wheat on well shaped ridges, well water-furrowed, which are a great aid in the way of drainage. It may be, that the influences of hot, damp, close, muggy weather after a drought, are *less sudden* on well-drained, deeply ploughed, well-cultivated land; and these sudden influences are what cause rust, by the greatly increased sap bursting the straw and flowing downwards, instead of rising to nourish the ear. This is more probably the cause of rust than fungi, or insects, to which many attribute this most destructive disease; the straw of rusted wheat will, on examination, be found to be cracked longitudinally.—With regard to the midge, all reports seem to concur that early sowage of early seed on early land, made early by good drainage and well shaped ridges, is the best preventative; but, under present circumstances, I think a cautious farmer would do well to sow one half of his land in winter wheat, and the other half in spring wheat, using the above precaution of good draining, &c.

A Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, a practical farmer has written a valuable little pamphlet, showing from repeated experiments that a dressing of lime spread on the land soon after the grub of the midge has fallen from the wheat ear, and whilst in a soft state is a complete remedy, destroying the grub entirely. This little pamphlet is well deserving the attention of farmers, as lime can be easily procured throughout almost all of Upper Canada, and can be burned without any very great expense, and in addition to killing the grub, will add much to the fertility of the soil. A Mr. Swan, the owner of the farm to which was awarded the 1st prize in Cayuga County, New York, as being the best managed farm, states that he lessened the destructiveness of the midge very materially by sowing a barrel of salt to the acre after the wheat had harrowed.

With regard to other green crops, the reports show an average yield about the same as in other years: rye, 19½ bushels per acre; barley, 19; oats, 31½; Indian Corn, 36½; peas, 21½; potatoes, 124½.—Of these last there are fifteen returns which state that they were free from rot up to the 30th August last, and eight which state that the rot had commenced; the other twelve give no report as to rot, which no doubt they would have done had it been prevalent. There is certainly a great decrease in the extent and destructiveness of this disease, and it is hoped the root will hereafter be more generally cultivated.—The prevalence of the rot has hitherto deterred many from planting.

I may add that there are other counties which have not yet reported, but which are said to be very seriously affected by midge, rust and blight,—viz., Hastings, Prince Edward, Middlesex, Lennox, Addington, &c. The new lands, however, north of Hastings, on the Free Grant Road, are entirely free from midge, and nearly so from rust.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM HUTTON,
Secretary.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

The following official circular has been issued dated the 18th of August:—

"London directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in submitting the following statement to the shareholders, will not disguise their disappointment at the falling off of the traffic during the last few months, and they have taken great pains to ascertain the reason of it. Their information leads them to think that it may be traced to two causes; the one, they trust, only temporary in its operation and effects—viz, the unparalleled stagnation of trade all over the American continent, diminishing the traffic of many railways fully 50 per cent. The other cause, they cannot hope to see entirely removed until the completion of the Victoria Bridge, and the carrying out the grand scheme of a continuous line of railway, available at all seasons of the year, for above 1,000 miles. To secure this important object at the earliest possible period, the directors have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, under which the works on the bridge will be so accelerated as to give every hope of its being opened for traffic in December, 1859, being eighteen months earlier than the period named in the original contract. The extension from St. Mary's to London will be finished this autumn, and the contractors are proceeding with energy in the construction of the line between Stratford and Sarnia, so that it may be open for traffic in September of the next year. The directors have been also strongly impressed with the great importance of advancing the terminus in Detroit, a distance of about 95 miles from Port Huron, by which the Grand Trunk Railway will be placed in direct and close connexion with the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, the Detroit and Milwaukee, and the other important railways, which convey the immense traffic of the western regions between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. The premium of local traffic on this short extension is, however, so great, and the singular advantages of its position so manifest, as to ensure its completion at an early period on its own merits and as a separate undertaking. It will not therefore be included in the present financial arrangements. To effect this object on which the final success of this great enterprise depends, and to secure the prosecution of the works with the necessary vigour, the directors have prepared the enclosed plan, which they trust will meet with the support of the shareholders. It is proposed that the existing debt to be paid off by the new issue of shares, and the remaining portion of the capital be subscribed for by the present shareholders. To effect this object it is proposed that the present capital of £2,000,000 sterling be increased by the creation of 40,000 new shares of £25 each, making the capital £3,000,000 sterling, to be subscribed for and paid up as follows, viz: £20 on Monday, the 20th September, 1858; £20 on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1858; £20 on Thursday, the 20th of January, 1859; £20 on Thursday the 31st of March, 1859; and so in like proportion for the debenture certificates. Upon the bankers' receipt for the first instalment being sent to the London office of the Grand Trunk Company, together with the certificates for amount of consolidated stock to be cancelled, the proportion of 7 per cent debenture capital to which the shareholder is entitled will be remitted to him, together with a certificate, upon which the further instalments are to be paid. A rebate of five per cent will be paid upon all instalments paid in advance.—By order of the London directors.

(Signed) C. P. RONEY,
Secretary.

The Telegraph Cable and its Probable Results.

From the Illustrated London News, August 14.

The main benefits will fall to the lot of Great Britain and America. These nations are almost the sole depositaries of human freedom. They represent the liberty, the intelligence, and the enterprise of our time. Closely united by blood, language, and education, they will become still more closely by interest and friendship, now that they can communicate their thoughts, wants and wishes by means of electricity. Between them will be formed an alliance the most beneficial possible in the present confused and imperfect relations of humanity; and the probability of war will be as far removed into the future as the probability of hostile collision between our globe and any wandering comet of which astronomers may have cognisance.

But if such are likely to be the international results, whilst not one or two wires, but twenty, are throbbing under the waves of the ocean with the messages of trade, diplomacy, and affection, what are to be the results to the British Empire itself?—Distance is practically annihilated between the component parts of that huge dominion; and it will be for our statesmen and leading minds to consider whether that dominion "on which the sun never sets" shall not become actually, as well as theoretically, one. In the early days of our Parliamentary and Constitutional system, and even within the memory of living men, it took as long a time for the member for Caithness or Rossshire to travel from his county town to Westminster, as it would now take him to travel from Quebec or Montreal to Liverpool and London. Great Britain is but small compared with the United States; but the magnitude of the British Empire dwarfs even the gigantic realm of our transatlantic brother. And will not the outlaying portions of that dominion, as soon as they are enabled to hold instantaneous communication with Downing-street, ask to be included in the empire as true component parts, and not as remote colonies, possessions and dependencies? And, while the Parliament of Great Britain shall still continue to legislate for the present isles, will it not at some future time become desirable and necessary that another and a larger Parliament or Congress of the whole Monarchy, inclusive of Canada on the one side, and of India on the other—shall assemble at London or elsewhere to debate Imperial questions in the presence of delegates and members duly chosen and appointed by the people of those regions? Already the Provinces of British America are taking counsel on the means of forming themselves into a federal union under the British Crown, and linking themselves together by railways and lines of telegraph, as the first step towards that consolidation and "solidarity" which they feel to be essential to their prosperity and good government. The more the uses of the transatlantic telegraph are familiarized to Englishmen in distant lands, the more intimate will become the union of the empire, until Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or even British Columbia—the last-born child of a fruitful mother—shall become to the England of the nineteenth century what Cumberland, Sutherlandshire and Donegal were in the sixteenth and the seventeenth. Distance is no longer any obstacle to the fulfilment of such projects; and the legislative unity of the British Empire, accomplished by the agencies of a General Federal Congress, would be more valuable as a means of defence against foreign aggression than an army larger than any possessed by the most powerful despots of Europe, or any three of them. There have been coalitions against England before now. There may be such coalitions again; but even the invasion of the sacred soil of the motherland and its occupation by a successful enemy—were such a catastrophe possible—would not be a fatal blow to British power so united, and binding England and its colonies together by such strong ties as those of common interest and common responsibility. The electric telegraph is of much to them that it will naturally suggest other great ideas. The demand for Parliamentary reform with which any Ministry will have to deal, the question of Imperial Federation, perhaps even plans hereafter to a greater degree for the unity of the British Empire. Of course Red-tape and the obstructive pride will play its opposing part in these great questions; but the time is coming when the Queen's Majesty will be empowered to summon to her Council for the United Empire representatives from every part of her dominions, as she now summons to her Council for the United Kingdom the Lords and Commons of England, Scotland and Ireland. Such a change would be the natural development of the principle of representation, and would be hailed by the colonies as a boon. Whether it will be so hailed by the people of England is another question. Such a change would be a great constitutional change, and would require the most careful consideration. But it is certain that the electric telegraph will bring the question before the people, and that it will be discussed in every village throughout the land. Whether it will be carried into effect is another question

same way. They not only swam with ease, but, in this particular as in others, they seemed to outdo the horses and mules. They appear to be the only remaining test needed to establish the character of the camel as a beast of burden, specially suited for these regions. Lieutenant Beale had started with the determination that the experiment should be no partial one, and he made it a point to subject his camels to trials which no other animal could stand. As to the results, he thus expresses himself:

'In our lateral explorations they have carried, water sometimes for more than a week, for the mules used by the men—themselves never receiving a mouthful to eat of them; they have traversed patiently with heavy packs, on these explorations, countries covered with the sharpest volcanic rock, and got their feet to this hour have evinced no symptom of tenderness or injury; with heavy packs they have crossed mountains, ascended and descended precipitous places where no unladen mule found it difficult to pass, even with the assistance of the rider dismounted, and carefully picking its way. I think it would be within bounds to say that in these various lateral explorations, they have traversed nearly double the distance passed over by our mules and waggons.

'I am going home with all the prejudice attached to doubtful experiments, and with many to our camp opposed to their use, and looking forward confidently to their failure I believe, at this time, I may speak for every man in our party, when I say there is not one of them who would prefer the most indifferent of our camels to four of our best mules, and I look forward hopefully to the time when they will be in general use in all parts of our country.'

The country for eighty miles west of the Colorado, continues a sandy desert, with but little water or grass. At that distance, the expedition struck the Mojave, which were begun to have some water in its bed. Crossing the San Bernardino mountain by the Cajo Pass, they reached Los Angles on the 20th of November. This route is far preferable in every respect to that by the Gila, hitherto followed. It is especially adapted for the sheep-trade—sheep being the chief staple of New Mexico—and is likely to lead to increase trade and intercourse between New Mexico and California.

What particularly adapts the camel for use in those regions is not merely its capacity to endure fatigue and long want of water, but the very coarse and scanty food with which it is content. These animals eat as they go along anything of a vegetable nature they find in their path, bending their long necks and throwing their heads into every narrow crevice of the rocks where grows a cactus or a clump of grass, or cropping the leaves from the branches of trees without in the least slackening their progress. In this respect, as in many others, they have a great advantage over mules or horses, which require food as regularly as man himself. According to still later accounts, the camels were realising the best expectations which have been formed respecting them; and we can fancy that their now thoroughly proved adaptability to exploratory purposes would suggest their being employed in expeditions to the interior of the Australian continent.

Lamartine.

We are happy to find that the "Lamartine Tribute" increases apace in England. At least £1600 sterling has been subscribed in London alone. A Paris correspondent of the Newcastle *Northern Times* then writes regarding the really great man himself:—

"Most of readers must have heard or read of the poet Alphonse de Lamartine, and of his poverty, and how he will be obliged to sell his paternal acres to satisfy his creditors, unless the subscription now set on foot to redeem them is successful. They may also remember an article in the *Times* appealing on his behalf to British sympathy, an article which stirred the bleak bile of the ultramontane *Univers*, and they may have seen a keen attack on the poet in the columns of the *Saturday Review*, saying that a national subscription is not honourable, that he is not worthy of it, because he brought about the revolution of 1848, and that he has dissipated a large fortune inherited from his ancestors, or gained by his literary labours. To these accusations Lamartine has made a long answer. He considers that a public subscription is no disgrace, and that it honours alike the givers and the receiver, 'otherwise the patriot Dupont de l'Eure, Lafitte, General Foy, Lafayette, and the Count de Chambord would never have accepted of such offerings.' If citizens and even princes have accepted of such free will offerings, can it be ignominious in his case? He demands 'Do you know what is ignominious in all this? It is to have the matter discussed. I accept that ignominy, I drink it like water, because what is bitter-sweet to me will be sweet to others. When sorrow is a sacrifice it brings its own reward.' He defends himself next against the accusation of having brought about the revolution of '48. 'History and the *Moniteur* will say that I did not cause the revolution, but, once the revolution was accomplished, I made the Republic, which restrained, softened, and moderated the revolution.' Then as to his extravagance and his debts, he observes—'Leave me my debts (by paralysing the efforts of his friends), but leave me also my character; I have served without hire! As to the pretended dilapidation of my fortune, and my unlimited extravagance, come to my house and judge; I inhabit a small house at the bottom of a court, in an obscure quarter (with a merchant of the Champs Elysées,) and very lately to the charitable Fastberg St. Honore.' Good poet, we made a visit to your small house, and saw you vending books there like an honest man, not feeling disgrace in turning cheapen in your own right. I live on rent of a mountain of the poet's property in the evening a few friends still faithful to me in my advance days. I steal from these some hours of work. I have sold my books—to which I was passionately attached, as the companions of my youth and my travels—keeping only two or three dogs, whose tender fidelity seems a protest against the faithlessness of man. Such has been my life in Paris during two years. In the country I lead a similar existence under wire roofs. A student at night—a peasant, or publicist if you will, during the day—encouraged by a handful of honest and faithful labourers, pushing by my pen-pile in good years, close to my pen-pile in bad years, close to my pen-pile in four hundred francs, bum and gossip old in my house, certain, without regret when necessary, an effort against fortune to be required by me will be made. Only I beg you to believe that I am not ignominious in my own eyes, and that I do not blush for my poverty when I look at those who have dishonoured their fortune."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stolen—Thos. Elliot.
The Colonist.
Valuable Books—Sawers & Murray.
Farm for Sale—Patrick Wood.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1858.

At the Bottom.

When a public journalist descends to the cool and deliberate penning and publishing of falsehoods in order to pander to the fanaticism of a party, he is truly at the bottom of the scale of respectability, and he and his organ are alike contemptible in the eyes of an intelligent community. Self-respect must surely be gone from the individual who parades as his motto "Measures, not Men," and yet under this sign-board publishes such a tissue of falsehoods and ridiculous mimicry of satire as appeared in last week's *Review* as a review of the previous Saturday evening's rejoicings over the Toronto Victory. Ineffably silly and servile to his gracious patrons, as is always the flunkeyism of the *Review*, we hardly expected to find such a devotion to his party as is manifested by the account which the editor chose to lay before his readers of the proceedings referred to. Some of his readers were no doubt highly delighted with the absurdities which he spread before them, and relished the dish remarkably well; others—and these are the greater proportion,—are properly disgusted with the puppyism of this impertinent cur, who will snarl and bite at everybody and everything, that will not servilely lick the dust from off the feet of his masters as he himself is ever ready and willing to do. If the editor of the *Review* cannot serve his condescending patrons otherwise than by malignant falsehoods indulged in at the expense of the community he claims to be a member of, he will quickly find out the true position he occupies and be ignominiously scouted from the society he disgraces by his presence. Let him know this, there is a difference between satire and falsehood, and the people of Peterboro' can distinguish it, and they know also, in what light to view the individual who will wilfully misrepresent them; he is at the bottom, let him take care he is not *pitched out* altogether.

Ashburnham.

Our worthy neighbors of Peterboro' East have at last accomplished their cherished desire of being incorporated under the above cognomen. On receipt of the intelligence on Monday evening the villagers assembled in force for the purpose of rejoicing over this era in their history. A huge bonfire was lit and other demonstrations of joy usual on such occasions were entered into with a spirit worthy of the Ashburnhamites, the excellent brass band of the village enlivening the evening with their spirited airs executed in a highly creditable manner.—A congratulatory address was delivered by Captain Sutherland, who on retiring, proposed three cheers for the Hon. S. Smith, 1st post-master General, through whose instrumentality the Village had been incorporated, which was responded to right heartily. We present to them the right hand of fellowship, and although we do think not a little of ourselves on this side the river, we shall be glad to see in Ashburnham an honest rival on the other side, as the spirit and enterprise of some of the villagers give fair promise of.

Fair Day.

Our quarterly Fair took place on Tuesday last, when the Town presented quite an animated appearance. From early morn crowds kept pouring in from the surrounding country till about noon, when our streets were crowded with a very respectable assemblage. Business generally over Town was dull for a Fair-day, and even in the Market stead there was barely done the usual trade. The show of cattle was pretty numerous, but the produce market was deficient, and from all quarters came the universal cry of a blighted wheat crop, and the horrid ravages of the grasshoppers.—Until evening there was no great display of the usual festivities, but about dusk the evidences became pretty numerous of the tavern keepers having had their share, and a full one, of what business was going. We hear of several robberies from gardens of clothes left out over night, but it is supposed that the thieves are no casual visitors to the Fair, but a gang in Town whose depredations have of late been pretty frequent. We hope our Constabulary will take in proper steps to ferret these pests thoroughly, justice.

[illegible] Agency! Honest [illegible] Wood [illegible] Wood [illegible] Wood

BY-LAW No. CXL.

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to raise by way of Loan the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to issue Debentures therefor and to provide for the payment thereof.

WHEREAS,—The United Board of School Trustees for the Town of Peterborough have made a demand upon the Town Council of the said Town for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing of a School House for the use of the Grammar and Common Schools in said Town.

And Whereas,—It is desirable and would conduce to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough that such School House should be built and furnished.

And Whereas,—It will require the sum of Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years to be computed from the day of now next ensuing until the day of A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say:

For the first year	£310	
" second "	364	
" third "	395	
" fourth "	423	
" fifth "	443	
" sixth "	460	
" seventh "	476	
" eighth "	560	
" ninth "	610	
" tenth "	562	

And Whereas,—It is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds shall be issued payable with interest as hereinafter mentioned for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing such School House as aforesaid.

And Whereas,—The amount of the whole rateable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds one Shilling, according to the Assessment Roll thereof for the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-law.

And Whereas,—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of each loan to raise an annual special rate in the Pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—viz:

For the year

1858—Four pence half-penny in the pound.	
1859—Five pence	"
1861—Five pence three farthings	"
1863—Six pence one farthing	"
1863—Six pence half-penny	"
1864—Eight pence	"
1865—Eight pence one farthing	"
1866—Eight pence half-penny	"
1867—Nine pence	"
1868—Eight pence	"

over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments therein imposed for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of the said Debentures according to the requirements of the statutes in such case made and provided.

And Whereas,—This By-law has been and was approved of by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough at a Meeting assized and held in the Town Hall, in the said Town of Peterborough, on Saturday the 25th day of September, A. D., 1858, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the said Town of Peterborough for that purpose and also in conformity with the requirements of section two and the sub-sections thereof of the Act of the Parliament of this Province 16 Vic. cap. 22, in so far as by the act of the said Parliament of the said Province 18 Vic. cap. 123, the same is made applicable to all By-laws for the purpose of raising money by any Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted,—By the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That for the purpose of raising the said sum of £2,500 now, the same as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being is hereby authorized and required to make and execute Debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, in sums not less than fifty pounds, such debentures to be under the common seal of the said Town of Peterborough, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, made out in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come in operation as said Mayor shall see fit, and all sums of money so raised by the issue of the said Debentures shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Town of Peterborough to be applied by him for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and mentioned and no other.

And be it enacted,—That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer in the said Town of Peterborough on the days of and respectively.

And be it enacted,—That this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of in the year of our Lord, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a By-law which it will be taken into consideration by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough upon the expiration of one month from the 2nd day of September, 1858 being the date of the first publication thereof in the *Examiner* newspaper.

And notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough will be held for the purpose of considering such by-law and for the approving or disapproving of the same on the 25th day of September, 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 30, 1858.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's Rev. Wm.—Leaves from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,00
Blair's Digest of Bleed, 2 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,50
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,50
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and the World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,50
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 20 ets., plain	0,30
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,30
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 336 pages	2,50
Gardiner's Martyrs, Heroes and Saints of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Gaston's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,30
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland to the Disruption	1,50
Howe's Seven Worthies, or Historical account of Canes who believed for the Redemption	1,00
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Maxwell's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Resurrection	0,40
Do. Second and Night Watches	0,30
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do. Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Jerusalem Now	0,30
Do. Scottish Premiers and Alter Times	0,35
Do. Memorials of Scotland	0,50
Robert Grant's Poetical Works	0,50
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Sermons	1,50
Rutherford's Letters of Divine Consolation	1,00
Shoemaker, Mary—Lays of the Highland Glens	0,60
Do. Legends of the Rhine and Other Poems	0,60

Any Book not in stock procured on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

Blank Books, Music and Works	
Stationery, Envelopes, &c.	
Writing Desks, Portfolios, &c.	
Pocket Books, Purses, &c.	
Fancy Goods, Boxes, &c.	
Pens, Pencils, Inks, &c.	

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c., Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 32

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 52

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DUNDAS STREET, CORNER.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bequet, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Fiocolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) &c. do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Muguenots do.
The Irish do.
Pose in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Ratzestcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ash Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverbair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bank shoots Treasure.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're o' Noddle'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Partant Pour La Syrie.
Miserere, Brilliant Fantasia.
Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brilliante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells 'are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Who wishes fleet for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Bottoms Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Waken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor.
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Right.
Oh let me in the dark tomb lie.
The Fishermaiden.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
So Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Bell.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Pleyel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Moss in Egypt."
The Heavens are Telling.
Adeste Fidelis.
Quies Animæ, from Rachel.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Rebecca Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brunel Invokeni, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in B flat.
Morceau Florentine.
Ah Le Mestr, from Rachel.
Les Perles Doux Valses.
L'Amo di L'Amo.
Rosella Grand Galop.
Seven Admired Airs from Il Trovatore.
The Druid's March.
Serenade in Villanelle Mauresque.
Robert Tel Que J'Aime, &c.
Una Voce Poco Fa.
A la o Cara.
Still Sadly Swelling.
Yoga Yoga, from Rachel.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

Music Books, Music and Works	
Stationery, Envelopes, &c.	
Writing Desks, Portfolios, &c.	
Pocket Books, Purses, &c.	
Fancy Goods, Boxes, &c.	
Pens, Pencils, Inks, &c.	

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c., Peterborough.

Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'

June 21, 1858 24

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

$160,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq.

AUDITORS.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.,

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

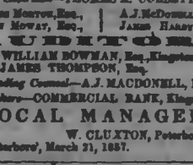
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICES,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company,



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,937,600, Paid up Capital, $480,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Geo. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. B. EDWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Wm. L. PERRIN, Esq. | J. McD. CAMERON, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. F. WALLACE,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 43

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Advisor for Peterboro,—Dr. McNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 20th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Med Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', on the mornings of A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, return and to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth, June 13, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the town people, for the very liberal support his Hotel has received from them. He begs to continued attention to their wants, and encouragement of the House to retain the favorable position which has attended his previous efforts.

Fine Beer

will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good sure shops for the selection of carpets and Oil Cloths always in advantage at the Hotel.

☞ Omnibuses to and from the cars and Boats on the arrival of each train free of charge.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 3-tf

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 20, 1856. 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 27th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.

Peterboro' East, June 6, 1856. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1856. 29

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

LOOK OUT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND REMEMBER THIS,—
"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS,
Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,
To say who patronize them.

☞ TERMS—STRICTLY CASH. ☜

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 4d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Plaistering business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro, April 6, 1858. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAILWAY.

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 3 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 40 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West The splendid new Steamer *Maid of the Mist*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Port Hope at 6 p. m., in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 14, 1858. 32

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE best of the publications for the Sabbath, and a copy or two of each, to be sold cheap for cash, at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ September Number received, price 25 cts.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad, Village Lot No. 16, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Hutchison, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

One Third cash, £200 each, or a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the Examiner office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession,
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and West half of in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 16 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Beer,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs Glover & Robinson.

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, so cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD SUETERS GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has added steam power to his buildings.

☞ Hardwood and Grass in quiet order.

W. ROGGOW.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby caution all persons trading or harboring my wife [illegible] will not pay any debts she may contract after this date.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

Norwood, August 26, 1858. 32-3tf

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hoods and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied at Wood.

A. SHOUP,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Monnet, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 9th, 1857. 16

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 26 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 1, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Gross's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Balbou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 2½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
1,00 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 2
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 6
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
3,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 11
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 7
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 5
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 5
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 5

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 1

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	3
12 Note " " "	3
2 Steel Pens	1
1 Holder	1
1 Pencil	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper	1
Making a total of	1s 9d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY,
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambria," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay.

S. H. CUERY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.;

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Sawers's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE,

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ATHENS STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1854. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST HALF Lot No. 15 in the 11th Concession of Ennismore, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a good frame house, barn, and other buildings thereon. Also a good orchard of grafted fruit trees. The property is situated on the Gravel Road, and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, Otonabee, or upon the premises.

W. B. SCOTT.

Ashfield, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing Gaol Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas,—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the 16th day of October now next ensuing, until the 16th day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows:—that is to say:

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.

For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.

For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.

For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Sixteen Pounds.

For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.

For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.

For the eighth year—Seven Hundred and Eight Pounds.

For the ninth year—Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds.

And for the tenth year the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds.

According to the one hundred and seventy-seventh clause of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

And Whereas,—The value of the whole rateable

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the

[redacted]

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 36.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	2	3	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	7	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the southern of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c. Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 25th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,

39 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Smith's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,

Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to Thomas Bonner, Deseronto, or

GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.

Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $50!

[redacted]

Chester Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

From the Canadian Agriculturalist.

The following statements and calculations relative to the testing of the implements and machines at the Chester meeting, abridged from the *Farmer's Journal* and *Mark Lane Express*, will repay a careful perusal. It appears that the society subjects the implements &c., brought forward for competition to the most careful and rigid testing every third year. On this recent occasion the trial was continued for an entire week, and seems to have commanded the confidence of both exhibitors and the public.

STEAM CULTIVATION.

Cultivation by steam has made little progress since last year at the Salisbury Show. Messrs. Smith and Fowler occupy the same relative positions as heretofore, and the other inventors, with one exception, appear to have merged their inventions in others, or kept them for a time in abeyance.

The general opinion amongst all practical farmers, many of whom had come from great distances to look at the steam ploughing, was, that something more compact was wanted than anything exhibited in the field. Ropes, tacle, windlassas, snatchblocks, anchors, &c., appeared to many of them to be too complicated, and threatening to be too costly, for effecting cultivation by steam, to really economical results. Eight horses, for instance, have to be employed for the removal of all Mr. Fowler's apparatus, and it takes several hours before the whole can be got into working order. Again, it requires four men and a boy to attend the apparatus properly, and even that number is scarcely enough, for to underman machinery of any kind is anything but economical; and these men ought to be intelligent men, much more so indeed than can be expected, as a general rule, to be found in our agricultural districts. It may, however, be said that the man must be educated up to the machine; and if the latter prove itself an efficient and good working agent, there can be little difficulty in accomplishing this object. Many of the spectators also remarked that the friction of the ropes in wet weather must be enormous; and that, after all, the work done is comparatively inferior, that it is only ploughing indifferently, and that it does not accomplish spade husbandry, which we ought to look for when such a powerful element as steam is applied to the culture of the soil. These views were widely entertained, and, in many instances, openly expressed; nor were they the opinions of men who are the victims of prejudice, and who cling to their habits of ignorance and backwardness with a tenacity of purpose that nothing can relax; for the majority are employing machinery of the best description on their farms, and are desirous of adopting steam in ploughing, when they see their way pretty clearly upon the subject. We need scarcely remark that we have little sympathy with many of these opinions, and simply record them to show the precise phase of the question of cultivating by steam. We have great hopes that in a very short period a machine will be brought out which will have the effect of obviating the few difficulties that still impede the application of steam to the successful culture of the soil.

Messrs. Boydell, Fowler, Smith, and Rickett, were the several exhibitors of steam machinery as applied to cultivation. Mr. Boydell has the same monster engine he had at Salisbury—wheels, pattens, pintions, &c., precisely the same; doing about the same work, dragging every possible implement before it, and turning angles occasionally that would puzzle an ordinary waggon drawn by horses. The following alterations, however, in Burrell's Boydell engine ought to be noticed, as they show that the first crude idea is being licked into shape by degrees, and possible may become a standard practical machine. The gearwork for driving both carriage wheels, instead of only one, the new pinion and toothed quadrant steerage, instead of the old rudder-chain and pole, and pieces to be attached to the shoes, to guide and give them a better cold on the ground. There is also an additional force pump, and an extra lifting pump with 30 feet of India-rubber suction-hose, for supplying the tender with water from roadside streams, or field ditches. The price of the Traction-Titan is £800 or $700 without these extra pumps. The power of Mr. Boydell is manifest; the application of that power is another question. Practical common sense must settle that question. Let us however, do justice to the singular invention, and bear testimony to its great traction power. On going out of the yard to the trial ground, the chain connecting the engine with the tender broke, which caused the latter to back with so great an impetus that it upset a van and horse just behind it, but without doing any great amount of injury to either. The engine, with all the apparatus, afterwards ascended a pitched road, with a gradient of one in six, and turned a sharp angle with as much ease as a donkey-cart would, though itself and its tender with water weighed upwards of 22 tons. It then tramped along the high road to a field about five miles distance from the yard, to the astonishment of those who had never seen it before, and the amazement also of several who had seen it upon many preceding occasions. Upon entering the field which was a rich alluvial soil and easily cut, a frame-work of six ploughs, each being independent by leverage action, were attached to the engine, and it turned over the six furrows with the greatest ease, but not with the regularity and working order that good ploughmen like to see. There was, consequently, the usual amount of criticism by the bystanders-on, many of whom had never seen a machine of the kind before, and were comprehensive that their occupation was gone if Orlando could be gone more cheaply from between their practically-applied hands to the culture of the soil.

On another field, where the trials took place, Mr. Boydell's iron baby exhibited more than its usual energy, and certainly did some work that has never been equalled in a single operation. With a couple of Cotgrove's subsoilers and two ordinary ploughs it turned up the soil to the depth of 12 to 13 inches, completely disintegrating it, and leaving the land as though it had been dug by spade-work. The soil was exceedingly hard, and the strength required to break it up and turn it over must have been fully equal to 20 horses at least. Yet the monster engine did it with comparative ease, and created a feeling of astonishment amongst the spectators that is seldom seen, and which was promptly and openly expressed by most of them. With Coleman's eleven-prong cultivator, also, very good work was done, and the implement of whatever kind has only to penetrate the soil, and it is sure to be dragged through, however deep it may be, or however stiff and tenacious the soil. Upon the whole, while the spectators were astonished at the power of the engine, few could bring themselves to the idea of individually applying it in the culture of their farms. It seemed as though it had ran away from a railway station, and was desirous of taking a turn in the fields for the benefit of its health; and were a huge elephant put into a dog-cart, or any other light trap, it would have about the same non-apropos appearance as Boydell's engine has when attached to a plough, or to any other implement employed in the field.

Mr. Fowler's apparatus has undergone considerable change since last year, and is much simplified in its general action. In construction it appears about as sightly a thing as could be desired, and as effective in its working powers as plough machinery, not worked by horse and hand, can be expected to be. A ten horse double cylinder portable engine, with a windlass to attach and detach, and another; and four furrow ploughs, with scarsafier tines to take the place of the plough mould board, are the general features of the apparatus. The great length of rope which formerly added so much to the wear and tear, and to the loss of power in friction over so many pullies, has been considerably modified; nor was this the only drawback to the working power of the machine, for the rope was coiled layer over layer, requiring excessive labour to coil it well, which is now completely dispensed with. The rope now used is endless; and the labour of coiling and the risk of its overrunning itself in uncoiling is therefore at an end, and the quantity of rope used is reduced from one-third to one-half of that required by the old plan, either with a travelling or a fixed windlass. The same rope will also bear a much greater strain, as the pull on it is more equal and steady. The wear and tear is much diminished, and where the cartage is bad, two small engines, according to Mr. Fowler, can be used in combination to produce a large horse power, one being at each end of the field. The adjustment also to the length of any field is easily made, as the rope is in lengths and can be joined together, so that a field from 150 to 400 yards long can be worked with comparative facility. The ends of the rope are coiled on two small barrels on the plough, so that any variation required by the crookedness of a fence can be adjusted by the ploughman. The adaptation also of the plough-frame, heretofore used only as a ploughfor a scarifier and broadshare, is a great improvement; and the making the discanchor self-moving in a more perfect manner than formerly is certainly another. The tackle consists of windlass, anchor, and plough, rope porters, and about 800 yards of rope, capable of working a 400-yard furrow. The windlasses are attached to the fire-box end of the engine, and can be detached at pleasure. The whole is simple and light in appearance, and is constructed almost entirely of wrought iron.

Mr. Smith's (of Woolston) apparatus was about the same as we have seen it on the former occasions. It consisted of an eight-horse portable engine, made by Clayton and Shuttleworth; a windlass upon a carriage exceedingly simple in its construction, made by Humphries, of Pershore; and anchors, pulleys, and snatch blocks, and implements made by Messrs. Howard. The cultivator and scarifier of Mr. Smith, are well known to our readers, both three tined and five tined; and the method of working them by ropes may be thus briefly described. The anchors are iron frames, having strong curved tines, which are drawn into the ground by the strain of the pulleys hooked to them; and the windlass has two drums, with horizontal axles, hung side by side on separate bearings, in a timber frame, strongly constructed, and mounted on four travelling wheels. To keep it in a fixed position, the windlass is linked to the engine by a chain; and the whole is worked by a strap from the engine fly-wheel. In working, when the implement arrives at the headland, the steam is shut off; the pinion in the transverse shaft, being shifted sideways, is out of gear with the drum winding up the rope; and the other drum, which has been paying out rope, is then slipped into gear with it. The whole apparatus is exceedingly simple, and is easily worked. On the first occasion of trying it at Chester, a ridging body of Messrs. Howard was attached to the cultivator, which turned up some excellent work.

Mr. Rickett's rotatory steam cultivator is a new machine. It consists of a ten-horse locomotive engine, with a horizontal shaft behind, driven by pitch chains, and revolving in radial links in the direction contrary to that of the wheels. On the shaft there are tines or cutters which enter the soil at the bottom of the furrow, cut upwards, and either break up or invert the soil. In one or two mechanical details we consider this machine defective; pitched chains do not work well, having too much friction. The rotatory digger is liable to clog, which brings the engine "up," or stops it; and the digger revolves in an opposite direction to the machine's forward course. The result is that all the cutting action of the digger on the soil has to be overcome by the propelling power of the engine; whereas, if the digger revolved in an opposite direction, like a paddle wheel, it would materially help the work to be done. There are also too many shafts, which upset the action of the machine; the steering apparatus is likewise defective, which, however, working easily, so as to begin a new stitch immediately along the one already done. The power used to obtain motion was from 16 to 18 horse; the cylinder 5½ inches in diameter, with a ten-inch stroke. There was about 90lb pressure of steam, and the engine goes nearly 200 revolutions per minute. The cutters in revolving struck against the boiler, which ought not have been the case, had a proper trial been made of the engine before it was sent to the show. We need scarcely remark that the engine stuck fast in the field, to the regret of many, but not to the astonishment of those who know anything of machinery, and who might have safely predicted the results which it produced. Mr. Crawley's set of ploughs, each containing two plough bodies fixed heel to heel, for working up and down the field without turning at the ends, was tried by Fowler's tackle, but failed to do their work in a proper manner.

THE TRIALS.

The trials took place in a field at Blacon, where the soil was very hard on the surface and stiffish below, and fully strong enough for testing the working powers of the implements and engines. It was a clover ley, and could not have been broken up for some time preceding. Messrs. Fowler, Mr. Boydell, and Messrs. Howard (working Smith), tined the several competitors; and as Mr. Rickett was stuck fast in the field below, the interest of the ploughing from day to day was principally concentrated upon the three named. The work done by Smith's implements was as good as it well could be; and every practical farmer who saw it declared that they should desire nothing better for breaking up the soil, and thoroughly pulverising it and cleaning it of its filth; but there were a great number who preferred to have the soil turned over, and could not realize the idea of perfect cultivation without a thorough inversion of soil. The interest, therefore, gradually settled down, with the exception of one or two marvellous feats of Boydell, upon Fowler's operations.

There is one thing, we believe, clearly established by the trial of steam ploughs fixed in a frame—unless the land is pretty even several portions of it are left untouched, for the implements are too rigidly in a line, and have no independent action to touch the sunken portions of the inequalities of the soil. These, therefore, in many instances go uncultivated; and as we examined a great deal of the work done by Fowler, we can fully verify this fact. The fields, indeed, must be laid out specially at right angles and even in surface before ploughing by steam, according to the plan of Mr. Fowler, can be effectually done. We must say, however, that the furrow slice was cut much better than we saw it upon previous occasions, and the soil was fairly inverted; but when compared to good horse ploughing it is much inferior at present, and unless it can be done more economically than the latter, all things being considered, the invention is not yet in operation that it is at all likely to supercede the plough, assuming that the practice of inverting the soil is to be adhered to. The following may be considered as a fair summary of the details involved in Mr. Smith's plan, and in that also of Mr. Fowler:—

SMITH'S APPARATUS.

An eight-horse ordinary farm engine, sufficient to work all the implements. Windlass and tackle easily shifted from place to place. Anchor sufficiently firm for all useful purposes. This is a kind of safety-valve when the implement chances to strike against a root, or a large stone, as the anchor gives way, and thus prevents the breaking of tackle. The ropes being coiled on a windlass, triangular and crooked fields are as easily cultivated as square ones. The turning bow is arranged so to turn ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rollers, or other implements. The trenching plough exposes a greater surface to the action of the atmosphere than the common plough, and cultivators can break any strong land, even in the driest weather; a common plough can also be added to the same apparatus. Smith's anchor, and windlass, and plough, exclusive of the engine, is £187, and is, therefore, within the reach of the ordinary farmer. Any repairs necessary can be done by a blacksmith.

FOWLER'S APPARATUS

Requires an engine nearly double the power of that of Smith's. Windlass must be separated from the engine for removal. Anchor stands great resistance, but should the implement strike against a root or heavy stone, a break down may likely take place. The rope being endless, necessitates anchor being parallel with engine; therefore crooked and irregularly shaped fields cannot readily be ploughed. Must work all double or two-way implements; even a drill must be so; the weight is thus greatly increased. Plough may be worked upon light land, but cannot work to advantage on clay land, nor can it break up hard dry land of any kind. The price of Fowler's apparatus varies according to the power of the engine employed. If for a seven-horse engine the price is £240; for an eight-horse £290; for a ten-horse £468.

Extraordinary Petrifaction of a Body.

A letter in the *Alta Californian*, written by a German physician named Frederick Litchenberger, at Fort Langley on Frazer River, and one of the party, a Prussian named Ernst Flectersiegel, broke open a quartz geode, and drank the contained water of crystalization, a solution of silicia. On returning to the camp he complained of pain and weight in the epigastric region, and his pulse became feeble, the heart beat with violent but very irregular action, and in about fifteen minutes he expired.

Dr. Liebenberger made an examination of the body, and describes its condition as follows:—

On making an incision from a point opposite the xyphoid cartilage to the publis, through the skin, superficial fascia, and abdominal muscles, the peritoneum, a glistening membrane, and 2 lbs of clotted blood, observed that the smaller blood vessels were solid and apparently ossified. The stomach and duodenum were then removed from the abdomen, and on slitting them open with the osterotome I found several hard masses of the size of a hazel nut, looked like gall stones, and evidently composed of biliary matter, but as hard as the hardest quartz. Evidences of food also existed, and a large mass containing fibres of muscle and lumps of undigested potatoes, moulded in the form of the antrium pylori were taken out of the like solidity. The solidification of the contents of the stomach, of the food and the bile—their conversion in fact, into stone, struck me with astonishment, the more so as the coats of the stomach appeared very nearly normal.

I next made an opening into the cavity of the thorax with the costatome, and pushing back the detached sternum over the face, discovered the heart in situ and of a natural color, but it was as hard as and strongly resembled a piece of red jasper, exhibiting here and there those varied colors which give such a beauty to that mineral. By means of a small hatchet, I separated the heart from its connections with the aorta, pulmonary artery and vena cava, and with some difficulty was able to break it in pieces. The right ventricle and auricle was composed centrally of a solid of a dark purple color, which was evidently the venous blood petrified, while the left chamber vied in the colour of their central portions with the richest carbuncle. The larger blood-vessels were all as rigid as pipe-stems, and in some places the petrified blood could be cracked out from the veins, exhibiting a beautiful moulding upon the valves of the latter. The lungs were noticed, on opening the cavity of the pleura, not to be collapsed at all, the usual contractability, due to the elastic fibrous tissue, in their composition, being overcome by the rigidity of the capillaries which kept them firm and expanded.

The pathological specimens exhibited evidences of the presence of silicia. Of this there was no doubt. It, however, was not probable that silicia would not collect in a body, in such quantity, as that it could be obtained for exhibition and consequently some external source must have furnished the excess. I therefore concluded that the water of the goede which my companion had drank, contained an immense quantity of silicic acid in a nascent and soluble condition, that on being swallowed it had entered into an unusual combination with the conjugated acids of the bile, and with the albuminone of the ingesta; that it had also been absorbed by the blood, and formed perhaps a silicate of albumen with that fluid, and that the result had been a silification or petrifaction of those substances for which it had most affinity.

Public Affairs.

(From the Canadian Presbyter.)

It is not exactly our province to discuss matters of political concern. We do not wish to mingle in the strife of political parties. The field we have chosen for ourselves invites us to consider matters of higher import than those relating to the kingdoms of this world. Notwithstanding, therefore, the title of this paper, it is not now our intention to become an inquisitor into the public policy of our Government. Nevertheless, circumstances may arise in the progress of public and national transactions, which demand the serious attention of the professedly religious press of the country. The cry of "politics, politics," ought not certainly to daunt the guardians of morals and piety from either lifting up their voices or wielding their pens against actions and proceedings which violate the plainest commands of God, or which disregard the principles of His Word. There are issues in national affairs which religious men cannot contemplate without alarm. Wickedness and wrong are bad enough when perpetrated in the private circles of society, but when they proceed from the seat of power itself, and are publicly glorified in by the Governors of the country, they have a tenfold more fatal effect upon the community; and unless they be protested against, rebuked, and punished by the public voice, they involve the nation itself in the guilt of dishonouring God.

If, therefore, we find anything like public impiety in high places, silence in regard to it, by those who are solicitous for the maintenance of true religion, is unfaithfulness to their profession, and a pusillanimous betrayal of the cause of truth and righteousness. Now we think we do find impiety in the proceeding of our governors in the political movements of the past month. We find, for instance, our Government, in the execution of a political manœuvre, playing fast and loose with the holy name of God—taking solemn oaths in His presence to discharge duties they do not intend to undertake.—In these circumstances we feel constrained to mark and to protest against such impiety. The plain English of the matter is that, to escape a political inconvenience, our rulers have taken the name of the Lord in vain. Besides twisting an act of Parliament in a way that every straightforward man must say is a perversion of judgment, and which if applied to criminal or civil jurisprudence would render law a mockery; besides this, the majority of the present Cabinet have insulted the Majesty of Heaven by taking a deceptive oath. The law provides that the Cabinet minister may vacate one office, and within thirty days assume another in the same Government, without the necessity of resigning his seat in the Assembly or appearing before his constituents for re-election. But how this has any bearing upon the resignation of an entire ministry, or the formation of a new Government, we fail to see. Yet with an ingenuity more than human, we find this statute twisted in such a way as to screen the new Government from the inconvenient ordeal of appearing before their constituents. The device has the merit of perfect novelty. To comply with the novelty of their own interpretation of the law, the Ministry, except three, resigned for the nonce other offices than those they intended to fill, and solemnly took oath before God (profanely to desecrate their offices); yet the very next morning these offices are resigned, new ones accepted and new oaths taken. In sober judgment, was not this, we ask, a mockery of the name of God?—Was it not a violation of the Third Commandment, which says:—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain"? We cannot conceive of any man, whose moral sense is not vitiated, acting such a part as this, or stamping such proceedings with his approval. From some of the actors we had expected better things. Their position and antecedents led us to believe that they would not thus have wantonly profaned the sacred name of Jehovah. But the old word seems in this instance to be true, which says that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

What blessing can such a Government expect from God? How can its members pray for His approving smile, when, in the act of taking office, they have dishonoured His name? Political necessity may be pleaded in defence, but we have yet to learn that it is a principle of our constitution that "the end justifies the means," or that any political necessity can justify disobedience to a plain command of God.

We besides hold that the magistrate is under law to Christ—that he ought to be guided in all his official transactions by a regard to His revealed Word. No man, and no set of men, could, we are persuaded, so profane God's holy name as our Cabinet have done had they first considered, "What doth God require of us?" If first they have asked, not "does the letter of the law cover our transaction?" but "does the Word of God approve or condemn it?" they would, we are persuaded, have hesitated ere they trifled with the solemnity of an oath. We fear the "kingdoms of the world and the glory of them" have been too strong a temptation to withstand. Let us hope that the nation will not be corrupted by their example, and that amongst the people the time may be far distant when the solemnity of oaths will be tampered with. Reverence for the thrice-hallowed name of God is the bulwark of justice; let this once be broken down, and our national glory as a God-fearing people will be destroyed. The example which has been set before us in our high places may, if it be not rebuked, have a most pernicious influence on the country; we cannot therefore but wish that God would, in some signal way in his providence, stamp this act of impiety with his displeasure.

The Rescued Africans.

A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* gives a very interesting description of the negroes on board the captured slaver, together with a most harrowing account of their sufferings during the middle passage, as evinced by their terribly emaciated and diseased condition. There is a tone of genuine humanity and feeling in the description, which we seldom see in such rabid Southern journals when the "soulless" race are the subjects of remark, and this adds much to the interest of the article. We have not space for the whole but we subjoin some extracts:—

It has already been stated that they belong to various tribes. This is soon apparent from the difference of shades, from their being congregated in separate groups, and the evident inability to converse generally with each other. I observed nothing like general concert of thought or action between them, except in the chanting and clapping of hands; in these all, under the leadership of one man, the largest among them, united.

It has also been noticed that these Africans are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to refer to height; for emaciated as most of them are, no one not better skilled in human anatomy than I am, could conjecture what their weight in health would be. Among the whole number, it struck me that the man above referred to may have been five feet eight inches high—a few more may reach five feet six, but besides these, there did not seem to be any of the men who were five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen, perhaps, of the men, and a few more women seemed in good health and condition.

It is supposed that these exceptions of the former were of such as were not stowed away in the hold, but were employed in working about the slaver. The women, for some unexplained reason, were undoubtedly in better condition than the men.—You have already stated that the latter were wholly nude, and the former nearly so. One of the most singular of the exhibitions I saw was that of a woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of cotton gloves—almost her only covering. There was scarcely any comeliness about them; and the one whose appearance attracted attention was the so-styled princess, whose tatooing certainly gave evidence of great dexterity and skill in the art.

I have no pretensions to science, and must leave the ethnological questions to the learned, who, I trust, are engaged in their investigations. But to even the casual observer, the difference of tribes is quite evident. I was surprised that few or none exhibited the very thick lips and flat nose which we are accustomed to see in the African. The hair would, doubtless, be kinked, but, in accordance with the usage of slavers, it has been shaved, probably at the time of sailing from Africa.

I was struck with their teeth; some were even, as usual. One tribe had the two central upper forteeth cut out in a semi-circle; while in another, the front teeth were sharpened to a point.

The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy for them, and indignation towards their captors. You may read of the horrors of the "middle passage," but the half cannot be told as one view of these unfortunates will tell the tale. Dysentery, dropsy and opthalmia, all I believe, predictions of contact, want of ventilation and want of exercise, are the prevailing diseases. But even where these were not visible the spectacle was harrowing. A skeleton stole down from the end of a doctor's closet, and presented to your view, could scarcely be more descriptive of suffering than most of these living walking specimens of the human frame. The effect was very startling, when you saw them squatting on their haunches, with their knees drawn up *behind* their elbows, in an attitude common to apes and baboons, but which no human frame clothed in flesh can attain.—Some, when sitting and told to rise, did so with great difficulty, and moved with a step as tottering as ever I saw after illness.—The very head seemed like a skull encased in a black covering. It is common to speak of a man being reduced to skin and bone, but one who saw these can scarcely use the expression again.

But if this is to be said of those comparatively in health, what language can describe the sick? I saw one poor creature swollen to the most wonderful size with dropsy; and as he lay on his back, he moved his hands, signifying to one of our party a request for his segar, which, when given to him, he smoked with the greatest avidity. Another manifested similar wants, and replied to our beckonings to come to us, by pointing to his leg, which we construed into inability to move. Two lay near, whose troubles here had ceased in death; while another, the most affecting sight of all—a child of six or eight years, lay on its side in the sun on the stone wharf, with eyes closed, and with no other evidence of life than the slight motion of the stomach indicating breathing. The poor creature, alone and unattended, had raised its head on its little hand as naturally as our own little ones do, and in this touching attitude of suffering childhood, was fast losing the consciousness of a life whose experience had been only that of sorrow and suffering.

As I turned from this spectacle the thought was naturally suggested—for what was all this incurred? In all charity I could only answer—avarice. If ever argument was wanted in proof of human depravity, it was furnished here.

One thing impressed me forcibly—the complete docility, amounting to mere mechanical submission of all these creatures. In the sick ward the physician was applying caustic to the eyes of his patients.—When this painful remedy was applied—and poor creatures they knew not that it was a remedy, or anything but part of the system of cruelty to which they had been subjected—they covered their faces with their hands in pain, and with their heads all bowed in meek submission; and though many were young children, not a sound nor a murmur escaped. The scene was truly touching. To one of any sensibility the horrors of a battle field were less so. I left the scene chastened and humbled, but with gratitude, too, I trust, to Almighty God for a lot cast in a Christian land.

The Rajah of Sarawak.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

There appeared on Thursday in our columns a petition signed by the principal houses in the city of London connected with the Eastern trade. The petitioners prayed that the Queen's advisers would take the case of Sir James Brooke into consideration, and afford to him such support as will enable him to hold his position on the north-western coast of Borneo. There are two reasons why this should be done. In the first place, the British government have already gone so far that they cannot consistently with honor and good faith discard their obligations in the matter. From time to time during the last seventeen years, and notably in the years 1845 and 1846, they have recognized Sir James Brooke's position, and have sought to take advantage of it for the benefit of this country. They have sanctioned the hoisting of a Sarawak flag, and under their auspices the Rajah of Sarawak has maintained good order, repressed piracy, and advanced trade. At the present moment a very considerable number of British subjects are residing in his territory. A company, moreover, has been formed for the purpose of developing the commerce and of working the mineral treasures of this region; the shareholders are British subjects; they have subscribed a large amount of capital, actually paid up, and ask nothing but the protection of the British Government, that they may carry on their operations with security. We have, then, the lives of these British residents, and the fortunes of these British subjects, which must be taken into account when we are forming a decision upon the whole case. What is due to Sir James Brooke himself? What is due to the English residents in Sarawak? What is due to the company of merchants and others who are now risking so inconsiderable portion of their fortunes upon the success of this great enterprise which they have taken in hand?—That is the first portion of the case. We are, however, perfectly aware that it is not very difficult to find reasons for violating obligations of this kind when it is desired to get rid of a troublesome question. A second point then arises, which is this—Is it not to our interest as a nation to retain a hold upon the north-western coast of Borneo? Let us say, for the moment, that Sir James Brooke and the English residents in Sarawak may look to their own security, and the Bornean adventurers to the result of their own enterprise; but still we should consider whether or not it is on the whole for our advantage to secure a permanent hold upon this portion of the Eastern seas. What benefit can we hope to obtain? What is the price which we are called upon to pay for it?

A glance at the atlas should suffice to show that the position, geographically speaking, is of the highest importance to any nation largely engaged in the Eastern trade. If the Dutch should succeed in getting possession of it they would put the last finishing stroke to the great monopoly which they have established in the Indian Archipelago. If we are wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded to us, we secure to all time a powerful entrepot for our ships of commerce, to the seas of the Indian Islands and to the Chinese coast beyond. At the present time the Dutch hold the ports of the Banda Straits—the Straits of Malacca should be ours. Singapore, from its position at the apex of the Malay Peninsula, is, of course, the point most favorable for the establishment of a powerful security towards this end; but if the north-western coast of Borneo should fall into other hands than our own it might prove a fertile centre of annoyance to us at a future day. It has been said by persons imperfectly acquainted with the incidents of weather and navigation in these regions, that the north-west coast of Borneo is too distant from the southern mouth of the Malacca Straits to be of much consequence to our trade. The result really varies with the seasons of the year. The London merchants, who are, generally speaking, keenly enough alive to their own interests, sum up the advantages which they hope to derive from the acquisition by England of this territory in the following words: "The marine command of the southern shore of the Chinese Sea, the possession of an extensive coal-field, the value of which in its power of ultimate supply can scarcely be overrated, the means of establishing and maintaining electric communication with China, the development of a country rich in tropical productions, the increase of trade and spread of British influence and the advancement of civilization in the Eastern world."—*London Times.*

The Heart Beating after Death.

The papers are still discussing the question whether Magee, the murderer, who was hung in Boston, and whose heart was beating when the physicians dissected him, was killed by the rope or the scalpel.—The Springfield *Republican* thinks he died by hanging, and says:

"Supplies of nervous power are kept up in certain portions of the organism and, some of the processes of life continued after the grand nervous centre—the heart—is dead. These will be kept up for a time and then they will cease. Particularly will this be the case where the death is sudden and violent. In such case, under proper circumstances, the whole body does not die together. This, we have no doubt, was the case with Magee. We have witnessed some striking instances of this in animals. We remember a rattlesnake killed by a party mowing bushes near Mr. Holyoke, at eight o'clock in the morning. To avoid all accident with him, his head was cut off, a large stone rolled from its bed, and the head deposited there, the stone or rock being rolled back upon it. At noon four hours after, he was taken up and and his skin stripped from him, when the little company of farmers standing by witnessed an exhibition of the circulation of the blood beyond all power of human experiments. The heart was quietly telling its accustomed rythm, throwing the blood into the arteries, laid bare to the eyes, and beneching off into numberless minor vessels—the heart continued to beat until the flesh began to dry, and "went through the motions" even after there was no effect produced upon the arteries. Was the snake dead, or not? Our opinion is that he was decidedly dead, and never knew anything about his skinning; yet if a snake has a brain and his brain was in his head, it had lain crushed beneath a rock, discovered from the body for four hours.

But we can state a more striking instance than this, as can many who have made experiments, and have not cared for a little cruelty when in the pursuit of knowledge. We have seen the belly and breast of a living frog ripped open, and the heart cut out, while it was throbbing with full life.—This heart beating in the fingers, we have seen layed upon a dry pine board, where it trobbed regularly twenty minutes by the watch. It was then cut away from all the nervous centres, unless there was one attached to it, and seemed to operate by a supply in itself, and capable of being retained, until it was all expended in the discharge of its office. Yet we all of us understand that the moment the heart was gone from the frog, he was dead, without any chance for resuscitation."

A YOUNG MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH. English papers contain an account of the trial and conviction of a young man named John Baker Backwell, for the murder of his grandfather and grandmother. The deceased, John Backwell, was a farmer and a small tea-keeper, living at a little inn called the Cottage Inn, in the hamlet of Coombe, in Somersetshire. He and his wife Betsey lived together. The prisoner was their grandson, and before 1857 he had for a considerable time been living with them, and had slept in a little inner room, entered through the room in which the old people slept. He was aware, therefore, of their habits, and he knew where their money was kept. In 1857 he was away from the neighborhood for some time, and on his return, although he continued in their employ, working in a little homestead which his grandfather occupied, he ceased to sleep at the house, and he lived in the house of his father, at a hamlet called Edgborough, about half a mile off across the fields.

On the day before the murder, the deceased had been talking in the prisoners hearing, of his possessing some £40. About half-past five on the following morning, the neighbors heard a noise like the discharge of a gun in the direction of the cottage. The old man was found lying dead on some straw in the cellar, with a gunshot wound in the head. The straw was burning. In the bed room the old woman was found, her skull beaten in. The house had been ransacked. A gun was found in the kitchen, with a peculiarity about the lock which prevented a stranger from firing it, and there was found in a straw rick, close by a hay knife, which had evidently been washed, and in the pig-sty was found a handle, tied up in a handkerchief, to which blood had been written to the prisoner, a knife which had been lent to him, a £5 note which was suspected to be a note changed, before the murder, by his grandfather, and other articles. The jury, after a brief consideration, pronounced the prisoner guilty. His Lordship then passed sentence of death, holding out no hope of mercy. The prisoner, who had manifested great indifference throughout the trial, felt the truth instantly.

Oliver Cromwell

THURING A PARLIAMENT OUT OF DOORS.

Oliver Cromwell's speech to the Parliament, when he turned it neak and hook out of doors, is worth repeating, as a specimen of the various eloquence of that strong-headed and strong-armed man:—

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies of all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas betray your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than a horse. Gold is your God. Which of you have not bartered away your conscientious for bribes!

"Is there a man among you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? You sordid prostitutes! have you not defiled the sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral and wicked practices you have grown intolerably odious to a whole nation. You who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves the greatest grievances. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this augean stable, for putting a final period to your iniquitous proceeding in this house, and which, by God's help, and the strength He has given me I now intend to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives to depart immediately out of this place. Get! Get you out! Make haste! You venial slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there—the Speaker's mace—and lock up the doors!"

Mr. Morphy's Doings in England.

From Bell's Life in London, Aug. 24.

Since the arrival of Mr. Morphy, the young American Philidor, in England, he has played constantly with all who have wished to present themselves, and his career so far has been one of unmixed triumph. The skeptics who turned up their noses at a boy of twenty being a first rate, are now muttering in bated tones about "exceptions to the usual rule," and so forth.

We candidly own we consider Mr. Morphy a phenomenon, and are delighted to hail in him certainly the finest player since McDonnell and Le Bourdonnais. Results in chess speak for themselves; and great talent is neither to be written down nor inferior talent written up, save for a season. Mr. Morphy has favoured us with the exact score of all the games he has played since he came to the old country, not thinking it worth while to include a number of games played giving the large odds of rook or knight, all of which he has won. Beginning with Herr Lowenthal—while we write the match is not over; but Morphy has but one more party to win. They have played twelve games, of which Morphy scores eight, draws one, and, loses three. With Mr. Barnes of the St. George's Club, Mr. Morphy has played 26 games, winning nineteen and losing seven. With Mr. Boden Mr. Morphy played nine games, winning five, loosing one, and drawing three. Of twelve games contested with Mr. Bird, Morphy gained no less than ten, drawing one and losing one. With Mr. Hampton the American has played and won two games; and of six played against the veteran, Herr Lowe, the American wins six. With the Rev. Mr. Owen, Morphy played five games, winning four and losing one; and then giving pawn and move for a match of five games, won all five, drew two, and lost none! It was agreed that if Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Owen at pawn and move, he was to play a second match at pawn and two moves, which match we shall, doubtless, therefore, hear of in due course, Morphy being remarkably given to carry out all his undertakings. He has hardly yet found time to play with the leading members of the London Club, but we anticipate some good battling yet with their most promising player, Mr. Geo. Medly, destined, we believe, to go far on the chess road to fame. We are glad to say Mr. Morphy is in excellent health and spirits, certainly stouter in form than when he landed on our shores, and much pleased with the kind reception he has met with generally. A few words, now, on the prospect of a match between Morphy and Staunton, respecting which, note that we aim at fact, not comment. Mr. Morphy has thrice challenged Mr. Staunton, and the receipt of his cartel has been thrice courteously acknowledged. The first challenge was in print, in an American chess monthly, from the New Orleans Chess Club, inviting any stake up to $5,000 a side. Mr. Staunton's reply indicated a great desire to play Morphy, but a refusal to come so far; and for this he could not be blamed. Morphy crossed the sea, and repeated his challenge, for the second time, over sone, receiving for answer a polite renewal of Mr. Staunton's wish to play, but a desire to have a "few weeks" preliminary practice, study of openings, and so forth. Mr. Morphy bowed assent, as he does to almost everything, but the few weeks, and a few more, passing without the day being fixed, the initiative here being clearly thrown upon Mr. Staunton, Morphy sent his third challenge in writing, and received a written reply this week. But, unfortunately, this written reply is merely the old "delighted to play," and the rest of it; no day or even month fixed for the encounter. Morphy, perhaps, hardly feels it delicate to send a fourth cartel, but we think his straightway course would be to do so, simply saying, "Will you kindly name the day, or do you decline accepting my challenge." Mr. Morphy leaves all conditions to Mr. Staunton, and will play for any stake, from £100 to £500 on each side. A gathering of chess players takes place at Birmingham on Tuesday next, at which both Messrs. Morphy and Staunton will be present. Unless the day and hour for beginning the match, are then fixed the whole is smoke, and the chess circle must draw their own conclusions.—Mr. Morphy stands, in relation, meanwhile, to Staunton, something like our gallant Brooks did in the Shannon of Boston, when he sent his well-known cartel to the American captain of the Chesapeake:—"Your flag requires a victory such as you would gain in taking my ship, to give you the position in the eyes of nations you pretend to take up. I can remain here but eight-and-forty hours longer, wanting as I do provisions and water. So do run the heroic to come at once and fight if you mean it." It must always be remembered that Morphy is here merely as a traveller, and therefore cannot afford to wait for an adversary all the day of games 1860. If Mr. Staunton declines his challenge, Mr. Morphy will probably run over to Paris to play Harwitz, and from thence on to Germany to encounter Anderssen.

A VENERABLE PRETENCE.—A western paper concludes the following modest announcement: "Wants a situation, a provincial paper to rule in exchange, to take charge of the advertisements by a printer and publisher of forty years' standing. Would accept of a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and other sciences. Is particularly adapted to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the higher branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with the family if decidedly pious. For further particulars inquire of Colonel Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon.

Crops in the States.

WISCONSIN.—A writer in Columbia county, Wisconsin, gives his opinion that wheat, oats and barley in that county, will not give over one-fourth the usual yield. grass is good; potatoes are not; corn generally dull, though not as much planted as usual, and that is late.

A letter from Green Lake, Wisconsin, Aug. 27, says:

"We have had dry cool weather for the last sixteen days, and grain is nearly all in stack. The thrashing machines have commenced their busy tune on every side.—Three varieties of spring wheat are grown here; Canada Club, Fyfe wheat, and Rio Grande. Probably more than half of all sown is of that kind, all of which is badly damaged by rust. Many fields are not cut, some are cut that will not pay for cutting and threshing; others will produce half a crop, and a few nearly a full crop. The other kind named, will yield nearly an average crop, so that on the whole I think that, two-thirds as much wheat will go to market from this vicinity, as last year. This will prove true of the west half of Fond du Lac county, and the county of Green Lake, I presume, many will not agree with me in this estimate, but place it much lower. This town (Green Lake) in 1857 produced 80,947 bushels of wheat, from 4,099 acres, an average of nearly twenty bushels to the acre."

A correspondent in Richmond county says it has been generally conceded among farmers that the wheat crop was not above half the average, and the oat crop but little better, and the thrashing machines are proving that even this estimate was full high. The number of bushels to the acre is small and light. Some farmers have told me that their oats do not weigh more than from 15 to 20 lbs per bushel. The dry weather of July prevented corn from earing well. still it was hoped that the corn and buckwheat would prove to be fair crops; but this hope has been effectually dispelled, by a killing frost which came upon us August 28, which has killed corn while in the roasting ear, and buckwheat just as the kernal was forming. I have ridden to-day through the fertile valleys of Willow and Bear Creeks, and should judge that but little sound corn would go into the crib this Fall, and that scarcely a field of buckwheat would pay for harvesting. Possibly in the northern, timbered portions of the county the injury has been less severe; but in all the southern part, and in the south-west edge of Sank county, where I have been, the frost has been a *black* one. Even our crop is a failure.

Another letter from Green Lake county says, that the Club wheat, which is the kind most sown, will not yield over fifteen bushels, at best, and mostly not over ten bushels, and some fields not harvested. One neighbour leaves 100 acres unharvested, another 40, and many smaller parcels are uncut; from which it may be inferred that much that is cut will be very poor. But little thrashing is done, as our harvest is not entirely completed. The Mediterranean and Fyfe varieties, of which comparatively small quantities were sowed, are better by far than the Club. Oats early sown, are fair, late ones rusted. Corn promises fair; potatoes ditto. Apples, in orchards come to bearing, are fine. Plums (the red wild, our only variety), for the first time in ten years, are a total failure.

In Illinois, the present prospect about corn is that there will be about two-thirds of a crop if the frost holds off long enough for it to ripen.

GRASSHOPPERS.—In this State a vast amount of injury will be done by the grasshoppers. In Oswego county some farmers have been obliged to feed cattle out of their winter stores, in consequence of destruction of pastures by these little pests.

The Peasantry of India.

Before taking my final leave, a few remarks upon the state of the country through which we have just travelled may not be without interest. Let me then, dear reader, put bye swords and round shot, and say a few words about our crops and villages. Perhaps the most singular feature in the rebellion of 1857 (and there are many) is, that while the whole of this side of India has been for ten or twelve months past one vast scene of anarchy and confusion, with the country overrun and plundered by bands of men a thousand times more brutal and rapacious than our Sepoys (bad enough in all conscience), with town fighting against town, tribe against tribe, property a mere matter of might, and with human life counting as next to nought:—notwithstanding all this, the poor ryot of India has gone on *scratching* and sowing his fields just as he had, good man, in 1855–56.—Turn off the Grand Trunk Road, where there are too many proofs of 1857, get away from the blackened walls of police-stations, houses, &c., and you will find it hard, indeed, in a country so magnificently cultivated as that we have passed through since we left Delhi, to believe yourself still in the midst of revolted India.

Large villages everywhere meet the eye buried in crops of every species of grain; and although very many of the villages seemed deserted, lowing cows and playing children tell that the villagers were not far distant. We owe it to our Sepoys, and those who duped them into turning against us, that the villagers begin to fear and run from the white man. Some Mehwattee women hiding among the hills told a servant of mine, when asked why the Mehwattees were in arms, "that they had heard the British Government were going to make Peringhees of them all!" Perhaps if you asked them people what induced them to toil and work, when unable to say who might reap their harvest, they would be unable to answer the question. The ryots of India (I allude to the present generation), ignorant of the history of their own land, the exactions of a Mogul dynasty, and the olden raids of the Mahratta and Pindarees, have toiled in their fields during 1857 in a way which certainly never would have continued. The peasantry may or may not have foreseen the re-establishment of British supremacy; the chances are, that the mass of people believed that our sun had set forever; and I attribute the luxuriant cultivation which we behheld to no political calculations on the part of the gentle Hindoo, but simply to the "hereditary, to-day as yesterday" character of the people of Hindostan.

In those districts in which any numbers of our Sepoys, or other rebels have been quartered, there will be dickens enough to punish the villagers. The Sepoy would be the fattest consumption has been thrown away; and until the next crops can be got in, unless immediate steps are taken to relieve these districts, we must be prepared to hear of distress and famine.—There has been no failure in the crops; the pressure has simply been too great upon this or upon that part of the country; the number of mouths to be fed is actually smaller than it was in 1856, and all that we want is a little equalization of the grain left us.

All our large cities have been sacked again and again, and in many cases by the country people round them; and millions of money, buried by the cupidity of the Hindoo, are now scattered broadcast over the land. The destruction of a village means nothing. A people who live without furniture or household goods can loose little; some grass and bamboos rectify matters in a week. Really it is not too much to say that India itself has suffered little by 1857. I speak of money, houses and the land only, and the people, as a body, are too well aware of the advantages of peace and quiet to be anxious for a renewal of the tragedy of 1857–58. The warlike races, too, must be thoroughly convinced of the futility of their late attempt, and all resistance must shortly cease.

Frightful Railway Collision.

12 LIVES LOST.

The most serious catastrophe that has ever occurred on a Railway in the Midland district, took place last night on the Oxford, Worchester and Wolverhampton line between Round Oak and Brettel-lane station, a few miles beyond Dudley. By it eleven persons were instantaneously killed, another died a few hours afterwards, several more were so severely injured that their recovery is despaired of, others are maimed for life, and a great number were more or less injured. The accident took place under the following circumstances:—On Monday there was a "very cheap Sunday-school excursion to Worchester." A special train was announced to leave Wolverhampton for Worchester at 9 15, "calling at all stations, for the express purpose of conveying the teachers and children of the various schools to Worchester and back." The fare from Wolverhampton and Stourbridge, and all intermediate stations to Worchester and back, was 1s for adults and 6d for children: from Hagley, Churchill, Kiderminster, and Worchester it was 8d for adults and 4d for children; and from Droitwich and Fernal Heath 6d for adults and 3d for children. This extraordinary low rate of charges naturally attracted a large number of passengers, and by the time the train arrived at its destination it had been augmented to 45 carriages computed to contain nearly 2,000 passengers. The return train was announced to leave Worchester at 6 15 p. m. Those having charge of the arrangements determined to divide the train and instead of having one monster train propelled by two engines, to have two trains each drawn by one engine. Accordingly about 25 minutes after 6 o'clock, the first train left Worchester station. It consisted of 29 carriages, closely packed with passengers, and was followed in a quarter of an hour by the second train, consisting of 16 carriages. Each train called at the stations, and all went on well with the first until its arrival at Round Oak, which took place about 8 5. There, either just before the train arrived at the station, which is situated on a steep incline, or when it was put in motion to leave the station, twelve or thirteen of these last carriages became detached from the former part of the train by breaking one of the couplings of two of the carriages, and rolled back down the incline towares Brettel-lane with ever increasing velocity. The guard who occupied the van at the extremity of the train applied his break with all the force of which it was capable, but its power was insufficient to check the retrograde motion of the carriages, which soon attained a very high rate of speed. On arriving at Bughole, a little more than half-way to Brettel-lane, they dashed into the second excursion train, which as before stated, was despatched from Worchester only fifteen minutes after the first, and being a lighter train naturally gained upon it during the journey. The driver of the second train, perceiving the carriages running back upon him down the incline, had nearly succeeded in bringing his train to a stand at the time of the collision, thus considerably mitigating the severity of the crash. But as it was the consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The guard jumped out just before the collision occurred, and escaped without injury; but the effect upon the passengers crowded in the two shattered carriages were dreadful. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe.—Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies other seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general melee, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness, and the dust occasioned by the collision. The terrified passengers who escaped without serious injuries, ran hither and thither in bewilderment, and for a time none knew what to do. A few of the more self-possessed, however speedily bestirred themselves to render all possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and remove them from the rack that bestrewed the line, and messengers were despatched for medical and other aid. It was soon apparent that the loss of life was lamentably great. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered amongst the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured. As speedily as possible the latter were conveyed on stretchers, furnished by the shivered carriages to the various hotels in the neighbourhood; and the next duty attended to was the removal of the dead in like manner. Many of those only slightly injured proceeded onwards by the train, and it it probable that a complete list of the casualties resulting from this sad affair will never be obtained.

Attempted Assassination of a Free Church Missionary.

A letter just received in Edinburgh from the Rev. Dr. Thompson (Broughton Place Church) gives the following painful details of an attempt made on Sabbath last to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Salwartz, Free Church Missionary to the Jews of Amsterdam:—"Amsterdam, August 2, 1856.—Perhaps you may be a little surprised at hearing from me so soon after my arrival in Amsterdam; but I think it only dutiful to write you a few lines with a view especially of their finding their way to the members of the Free Church in reference to what happened yesterday morning to Mr. Schwartz, the excellent missionary of the Free Church to the Jews in Amsterdam. I went yesterday morning at ten o'clock to worship with Mr. Schwartz's large congregation, and to hear him preach. [illegible] a little time on account of [illegible] my way, I was surprised to see the people collecting, all pressing [illegible] of-a-sudden, and in [illegible] Schwartz [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

which will be distributed for educational purposes, but the precise mode of such distribution has not yet been decided.—*Evening Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Life Association of Scotland.
For Sale—Jane Harrington.
Lumber—Shaw & Watt.
Notice—Wm. Eastland.
Boy Wanted—Sawers & Murray.
The Steamer "Fly."
Auction Sale—John Paton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1858.

To Our Subscribers.

Our third year's relationship has commenced, and we are happy to say that the circle of our acquaintances is still widening, and from all our friends comes the gratifying word of approval of our endeavours to furnish them with a family newspaper worthy of the name. Our labours shall be still unwearied in the cause of *the people*, and we hope still to meet the same favour that has hitherto been awarded us. Much may be done by our present subscribers in adding more names to our list, and we rely on our friends to accord us their aid in this respect. We have only to add, that while we are always willing to grant every indulgence in *hard times*, we trust those who have enjoyed this heretofore, will see it their duty to exert themselves towards the redeeming of these favours now.

Life Association of Scotland.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the 19th Annual Report of the above Association which will be found in another column. The "hard times" seemed to have affected their business very little, as this year's business is the largest but one which the Association has ever transacted, and the total is certainly surprising. We believe it to be considerably larger than any office doing business in Canada, which speaks well for the popularity of the system pursued by the Institution. It appears already to have transacted a large business in this Province, and cannot fail to do much better, when money gets more plentiful. Robert Dennistoun, Esq., is agent for the Company in Peterboro', and we should recommend intending assurers to call on him and get the necessary papers.

That By-Law.

The statute 18 Vic., chapter 2, sec. 5, gives, it appears, to the Municipalities of this Province the same amount of control over the annual funds accruing from the sales of the Clergy Reserves as from those derived from ordinary taxation; and, sure enough, our Municipality of Peterboro' have not gone beyond the exact letter of the Act, when they appropriated some £900 the other year to the Union School, that is, to educational purposes *generally!* But Dr. Ryerson declares that all rate-payers have an equal right to share in these Clergy Reserve Funds—the appropriation being, in each case, in exact ratio to the number of rate-payers and nothing else. Wherefore our Municipality have not been just, certainly not generous, in overlooking, upon the occasion above referred to, those rate-payers who are supporting Separate Schools—but as the law protects this exclusive dealing we shall let it pass.

Not so, however, must we treat the new By-law which contemplates the early issue of Debentures in support of the lucky Union School. I therefore begin by asking, how are those Debentures to be provided for? Is it by special rate upon all ratepayers except the supporters of Separate Schools? Or is it by the taxes which are equally levied upon all persons in proportion to their property within the corporation?—What *provision* is there in this By-law providing for the exemption of the property of the supporters of Separate Schools from the payment of these bonds or debentures upon maturity, in the event of their being sued? Must we appeal to the School Acts against Municipal legislation? It strikes me that the Corporation has not been just, and as I said before, certainly not generous, in the late distribution of the Clergy Reserves money—but they ought equally to conform to the letter of the School laws when these laws happen to protect those unfortunate rate-payers whose consciences tax them with the heavy support of Separate Schools. What think you, Mr. Editor?

Yours truly,
A Rate-payer.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1858.

The Atlantic Cable not Working

Cessation of Messages.

New York, Sept. 8.

A communication from Mr. Field says he has received from Newfoundland a despatch, informing him that although the insulation of the Cable is perfect, no message has come over it for several days. The last message he received from England was dated London, Sept. 1. He is unable to state the cause of the cessation of messages, but conjectures that it is the change of the shore end at Valentia, which he was informed was about to be done.

Second Despatch.

New York, Sept. 8.

When the *Africa* sailed from Liverpool on the 31st ultimo, it was known that the connection between Professor Whitehouse and the Atlantic Telegraph Co. would cease on or about the 1st of September. It would therefore appear much more probable that the working of the cable had ceased from some action on the part of that gentleman, or some of his partizans, than that it had ceased for six or eight days from the cause suggested by Mr. Field.

It should also be stated that Professor Thompson was to succeed Prof. Whitehouse in a series of experiments upon the cable, but although his system was regarded as infallible in England, Whitehouse is probably ambitious, it is quite plausible that the latter may be manufacturing intelligence to counteract the Prof. Thompson's experiments.

In connection known at the sailing of the *Africa* that the Directors, despairing of ultimately profits from the operation of

Professors Whitehouse and Thompson, had arranged with Prof. Hughes to take charge of the electric departments of the Company's business, and it was expected that the Hughes instruments would be placed at Trinity Bay and Valentia on or about the 20th or 25th instant, and from the experiments made at Plymouth, there is no reasonable doubt but that Professor Hughes will be able to transmit intelligence through the cable reliably, and at the rate of about 300 words per hour.

Diplomatic Relations.

The visit to Cherbourg.

From the Economist.

It must be owned that never was absolute power, however obtained, used with greater care for the promotion of the interests of a nation, than it has been in the hands of Louis Napoleon. Whether as a ruler, or as an ally, he has never failed to see that his own ultimate interests and security lay in the prosperity of the French people, and the confidence of near and powerful neighbours. His conduct has been both enlightened and far sighted. He has tried to earn and to retain the good opinion of France: and he willingly lent his aid to avert European danger at a critical moment. This is all true, and there is no disposition in England to withhold from the Emperor of the French the credit that is due to the use he has made of his power; still less to discourage that friendly alliance which the true interests of the two nations render so desirable. But what thinking men dislike is, that, untrue to our own foreign policy, our relations are becoming too *personal* to be *national*; and that they are becoming so with a Sovereign and a government whose antecedents and whose principles are less in real unison with those of our Sovereign and our Government than almost any other that could be found in Europe. Every one can see how much the Emperor of the French and his principles of government have to gain by the closest *personal* relations with Queen Victoria and her Ministers; but what England and *free institutions* have to gain by making the Emperor of France an exception to the generally dignified and purely national rules which we apply to our foreign diplomatic relations, we are at a loss to conceive. Do not let us be misunderstood. We are speaking of the two Courts, not of the two nations. It is because the public believe that the real cordiality between the two nations, which must ever rest upon open, frank, and avowed sentiments, may be embarrassed, if not endangered, by intimate personal connections between Ministers and Courts, that they see a danger in such an exceptional departure from the recognized system upon which our foreign relations rest.

Nor can it be said we are without warnings that should induce us to shun this danger. There was indeed a friendly relation between Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria, such as might well exist between two powerful Sovereigns ruling two neighbouring nations. The King of the French paid a visit of state and ceremony to the Queen of England at Windsor. The Queen returned it by a visit partaking more of a private character to the Chateau d'Eu. The two sovereigns met and the two Ministries met. Compliments no doubt were exchanged; but business also, it is said, was transacted. Both the Ministers are still living, and no doubt when their biography comes to be written by those who have access to their private papers, a very different account will be given of the word-of-mouth engagements as to the Spanish marriages. In the meantime it is no secret that on the one side there has been a lasting impression that deception was successfully practised under cover of confidential assurances, which would not have been possible in ordinary diplomatic communications. Again, it was impossible not to see the embarrassment of the personal character of our relations with France produced in the beginning of the present year, on occasion of the dastardly attempt on the Emperor's life. When the debate upon Mr. Milner Gibson's motion took place in the House of Commons, there were no public documents to show the course taken by the Foreign Minister on the part of England. But, when a few days afterwards, Lord Clarendon came to defend himself and the Government, he produced enough in the shape of private letters, and of reported personal interviews and conversations, to satisfy the most fastidious that the honour of England had been perfectly defended. But what Parliament requires, and what the public have a right to expect, is, that the business of the nation shall be conducted in as open and a formal manner, in such documents as can be laid upon the table of the House. One-half of what Lord Clarendon said in private notes, if embodied in a public despatch, would have satisfied the House of Commons and the people of England. Every one in practice knows how to suspect private notes and personal understandings in matters of business, and a nation like England was the last to be satisfied that its interests shall rest upon such basis. The modern theory of foreign diplomacy, which recognises a relation between nations and not between rulers—that is, between the Ministry of two countries, only as the organs for the time being of the people—does not admit of any mode of transacting public business, except

Let us not lose sight of the fact that all the changes which have taken place in the Government of France have arisen from domestic and internal causes, and we may well judge from the tone which the French Government assumed towards England when it saw danger in February, what it would expect from us if more serious danger was threatened. At all events it is not for the public interest that this country should be so much compromised with the Government of France. What England really wants in her diplomatic relations is a firm and dignified, but respectful and conciliatory tone towards all nations, avoiding equally with all that familiarity which tends to aggravate embarrassments when they do arise, and to lower us in the respect of other nations. Of course in all these matters it is to the Executive Government that the country looks. It is well known that a proposal for a royal visit can be made only through the Queen's Ministers, and that, in the first place, a word of discouragement will prevent the matter from going further. It is, therefore, the Ministers of the Crown alone who are to be held responsible for the nature of the diplomatic relations between this country and others, or whether they acquire a mere personal and private character.

Why Farmers are Unhealthy.

Farmers ought to be universally well developed, robust, symmetrical, strong and healthy, and farmers wives and daughters rosy cheeked, full bosomed, lithe, active, graceful and beautiful. If they are not so, then there must be a cause. What is it? A writer in the *Water Cure Journal* says on this point:—"The American farmers breathes pure air all day in the fields, but shuts himself up in a small, close, unventilated bedroom, and breathes carbonic acid all night; he has, or may have, an abundance of the best materials for a wholesome diet—the cereal grains, fruits, vegetables, pure milk, etc., but in utter contempt of these luxuries, he often fills his much abused stomach with pork and deleterious kinds of food, washed down with strong tea and muddy coffee. He eats too much flesh-meat, (of which pork is the worst form), too much butter, too much fine flour bread, too much hot biscuits, poisoned with cream of tartar and saleratus, and too little coarse bread, garden vegetables, fruits and milk. Country cookery (we are sorry to be obliged to say it) is generally bad—even worse than that of the city. Saying nothing of tobacco, rum and whiskey, in which farmers sin in common with other classes, we have certainly found a cause for much of the ill health which pravails among our agricultural population; but there is one other circumstance unfavorable to health which should be adverted to in passing. This is the intellectual and social stagnation which is often permitted to prevail among our farming communities. Farmers read, study, and think too little, and allow their lives to be too monotonous. Perfect physical well-being, as we have seen, requires the constant and pleasurable exercise of the intellect and social affections as well as the body. The farmers need but to study and obey the laws of life and health, as their occupation gives them ample opportunity to do, to present to the world perfect specimens of healthy, vigorous and beautiful manhood. They cannot often attribute their diseases and deformities to their vocation."

Testimonial to Dr. George Lawson.

Dr. George Lawson being about to proceed to America, to occupy the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History in Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, some of his friends resolved to present him with a testimonial of their esteem, more particularly for recording their sense of the services he has rendered to the Royal, the Royal Physical, the Horticultural, the Botanical, and the Arboricultural Societies, and other public institutions in Edinburgh. Accordingly, a subscription was set on foot, and, within a few weeks, upwards of one hundred parties put their names on the list of subscribers.

A meeting of the subscribers was held on Thursday last at the Botanic Gardens, when

Professor Balfour announced the amount of the subscription, and explained the steps taken in regard to the testimonials. Thereafter he gave the following history of Dr. Lawson's career:

George Lawson was born in the year 1827 at Maryton, a beautiful village on the banks of the Tay, not many miles from Flisk, where Dr. Fleming spent so many years of his life, and on whose ministrations, in former years, several of Dr. Lawson's relatives attended. The family, soon after his birth, removed to Dundee, but most of his childhood summers were spent with a relative in a secluded cottage on the Newton Hill, not far from Kilmany. There ample opportunities were afforded for the observation of the wild plants and animals of the neighbourhood, and his solitary rambles on the hill sides were no doubt instrumental in laying the foundation of that love of nature which seemed in after life to grow up with him as a deeply-rooted instinct, rather than as an acquired taste.—During these summer visits to the Newton Hill, although he was not then more than six or seven years of age, his industry speedily filled the cottage with natural products of all kinds from the neighbouring woods and fields; and tiny gardens, cut out of the turf on the hill-sides, were made the receptacles of wild orchids and other flowers from the neighbouring valleys. After a suitable education Mr. L. was apprenticed to a Solicitor in Dundee, with the view of following the legal profession; but his private readings were not confined to "Erskine's Institutes" and "Blackstone's Commentaries." The discovery in the Watt Institution Library of such works as "Loudon's Magazine of Natural History" and "Fleming's Philosophy of Zoology," opened up a more congenial line of thought, and led him to pursue Natural History as a science. The surrounding district seemed to offer many facilities for its pursuit in a practical manner. The Sands of Barry, the Sidlaw Hills, and many other noted localities in the neighbourhood of Dundee, were so frequently quoted in books as stations for rare species, that it seemed probable that he should meet with some objects of interest. And he was not disappointed. His excursions resulted in the addition of many new plants to the district. His first excursion, in 1843, was to the Sidlaw Hills, where he gathered, along with many other plants, &c., *Archemilla alpina*, which had not previously been discovered on the Sidlaw range. For some time his natural history studies were a pursuit alone, and were greatly prompted by the excellent selection of natural history books which lay unused in the Watt Institution Library of Dundee. He soon made the acquaintance of Mr. William Gardiner, the post-botanist of that town, and enjoyed one or two excursions with him, chiefly for the collection of mosses and lichens.—The Jacksons (father and son), were the only other persons in the town who professed regard for natural history, and their acquaintance was made with much mutual benefit. While pursuing his own researches Mr. L. adopted various means to enlist others, in the pursuit of which he found so much gratification. One of these was the establishment of a monthly manuscript periodical, called the "Dundee Natural History Magazine," which was circulated gratuitously to all who would permit their names to be added to the list of local naturalists. This humble publication continued in existence for 18 months and afforded some beneficial results—one of the most gratifying of which was the ultimate establishment of a Natural History Society, consisting of a large number of working members, and which may be familiar to many by name (who now learn its origin for the first time), as the Dundee Naturalists' Association. Mr. L. also acted as Secretary to several literary societies. It may be mentioned that many of the papers which appeared originally in the "Manuscript Magazine" were in after years published in the "Phytologist," and other scientific journals. Having removed to Edinburgh, he was in the spring of 1849 elected to the office of assistant-secretary and curator to the Botanical Society, and at the same time to a similar office in the Caledonian Horticultural Society. He was also elected a fellow, and subsequently assistant-secretary of the Royal Physical Society. His position in these societies brought him in contact with scientific men and afforded many advantages for improvement in addition to those of the University. In 1850, Mr. Lawson published a small volume on Water-lillies, containing a full description, with drawings of Victoria regia, which had flowered in England, and was therefore exciting much attention. In 1854 he took an active interest in the establishment of the Scottish Arboricultural Society, and was appointed Assistant-Secretary. In that capacity he has edited the Society's transactions up to the present time. In the autumn of 1856 he was elected by the Royal Society to the office of assistant librarian—and the catalogue of the Society's library has been completed and printed under his care. While in Edinburgh, Mr. L's great aim has been to qualify himself as a teacher of science. The classes which he has attended in the University, &c., and his private studies, must have been selected with this view. In 1852, he gave a course of lectures on Botany, in connection with Mr. Hope's abstinence movement; and during the two subsequent years conducted public classes of a similar kind in Edinburgh, which were very largely attended. In 1855, he commenced a class for practical Histology, under Prof. Balfour's superintendance, in connection with the botanical class of the University; and is worthy of remark that the three gentlemen who obtained gold medals at the graduation on Monday, have all been students under Mr. Lawson. Last winter, on the unexpected death of Professor Fleming, a committee of the Free Church College was appointed, to make arrangements for conducting the class during the winter session. They selected Mr. Lawson to conduct the Botanical part of the course, and the Zoological part was conducted by Mr. A. Murray, W. S. In 1857 the University of Glessen conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Lawson's writings are very voluminous but almost entirely anonymous. With the exception of a few papers published in the Botanical Society's transactions, most of his writings have appeared in literary journals and reviews, such as "Chambers's Journal," "Chambers's Information for the People," "The Eclectic Review," "Sharpe's Magazine," "Hogg's Instructor," "The Scottish Review," "The Scottish Educational Journal," "The Paladium," "The British Journal," "Titan," "The Leisure Hour," "The Illustrated London News," "Illustrated Times;" also "North British Agriculturist," "Scottish Gardener," "Scottish Florist," "Gardeners' Chronicle," "The Gardeners' Companion," "The Phytologist Annals of Natural History," "Scottish Agricultural Journal," &c. Many papers on sanitary and general subjects have appeared in the "Commonwealth" and other newspapers. In addition to all these, about 150 closely printed folios anonymously in "Bailey's Monthly Circular." Dr. Lawson has been for several years engaged on a work on the "British Mosses," to be illustrated by the nature-printing process introduced to this country by Mr. H. Bradbury. The work is to form the second of the nature printed series of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans; the first of which "The British Ferns," was published some time ago by Moore & Lindley. Dr. Lawson's work is now nearly in type, and will be published in a very short time. Dr. Lawson has recently been elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Queen's College, Kingston, Canada; and he expects to leave the country in a few weeks. In all the situations which Dr. Lawson has filled, he has acquitted himself in such a manner as to secure unqualified approbation. He has gained many friends, and the presentation now made shows that he is appreciated by men of science as well as by his friends—and pupils everywhere. We all know Dr. Lawson's scientific merits. He is enthusiastically fond of natural science in all its departments, and he has devoted special attention to botany. We feel that by his departure from this city we lose one whose place in our various societies cannot be easily supplied. His kind and obliging manners, his modest Christian deportment, his indefatigable zeal, his laborious and painstaking exertions, and his thorough scientific knowledge, have deservedly placed him in an eminent position in the Scottish metropolis, and have secured for him a large circle of friends. He carries with him to the land of his adoption our best wishes and earnest prayers for his success. May he be the means of advancing science in the far West, and may he obtain that support and encouragement which he so well merits. May he be long spared to act as an instructor of youth, and to gain new honours and increased favours. Though about to be separated from us by a wide expanse of ocean, we feel that the announcement this day made of the completion of the telegraph communication between Britain and America will annihilate distance, and seem to make the two countries one. In bidding Dr. Lawson farewell for the present, we trust that our intercourse with him will not cease, and that nothing will ever interupt the kind and friendly relation in which we stand to him. May God bless him, and keep him, and make him an instrument of much good in his day and generation.

Professor Balfour then presented to Dr. Lawson a handsome silver salver, with this inscription:—"Presented to Dr. George Lawson, (along with a purse of sovereigns) on the occasion of his departure from Britain to fill the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, by some of his friends, who thus desire to testify their regard and esteem for him, and their appreciation of the services he has rendered to science in Edinburgh. August 5, 1858."

Dr. Lawson replied in a speech marked by much good taste and feeling; and the meeting then separated.

The Great Eastern a War Ship.—A writer in the *Times* says: "As a commercial speculation the *Leviathan* will probably turn out a total failure. As a war steamer she may be invaluable and irresistible. The length of time required to load and unload her, and the fact that so few harbours in the world are capable of receiving her enormous hull, will deprive her of the advantages which her speed might otherwise have conferred as a carrier of cargo. But an iron vessel, duly strengthened if necessary, for aggressive purposes, propelled both by paddles and by screw, and moving at the rate of 25 to 30 miles an hour, would have a momentum which no ship of the line would be able to withstand. She would not need to carry a single gun; the weight of the guns she might have carried distributed over her surface is fortifying plates, judiciously and scientifically allocated, would render her almost invulnerable. A vessel of this size and speed cruising a few miles off Cherbourg, would make a terrible havoc among any fleet which attempted to issue thence for evil purposes. I may add that more than one officer of the French navy has expressed his surprise that our Government does not at once 'take up' the *Leviathan* for naval use."

How Gold Lace is Made.

In an interesting description of the method of manufacturing gold lace, an exchange pointedly says that gold is *not* gold lace; it does not deserve this title, for the gold is applied as a surface to silver. It is not even silver lace, for the silver is applied to a foundation of silk. The silken threads for making this material are wound around with gold wire so thickly as to conceal the silk. The making of this gold wire is one of the most singular mechanical operations imaginable. In the first place, the refiner prepares a solid rod of silver about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies upon the surface a coating of gold leaf, burnishes this down, applies another coating, burnishes this down, and so on, until the gold is one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. Then the silver is subjected to a train of processes, which brings it down to a state of fine wire, and it is passed through holes in a steel plate, lessened step by step in diameter. The gold never leaves the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutations. It is one-hundred part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end. As to the thickness to which the gold-coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends on the delicacy of human skill; but the most remarkable example ever known was brought forward by Dr. Wollaston. This was an example of solid gold wire, entirely free from silver. He procured a small rod of silver, bored a hole through it from end to end, and inserted in this hole the smallest gold wire he could procure. He subjected the silver to the usual wire-drawing process, until he had brought it the finest attainable state, being in fact a silver wire as fine as a hair, with a gold wire in its centre. To isolate this gold wire, he subjected it to warm nitrous acid, by which the silver was dissolved, leaving a gold wire one thirty thousandth of an inch in thickness—perhaps the thinest round wire that the hand of man ever produced. But this wire, though beyond all comparison finer than any employed in manufactures, does not approach in thinness the fine film of gold on the surface of silver in gold lace. It has been calculated that the gold on the finest silver wire for gold lace is not more than one-third of one-millionth of an inch in thickness; that is, not above one-tenth the thickness of ordinary gold leaf.

Ninety Negroes Arrested for Going to Sunday-School.

From the Richmond (Va.) Despatch, Aug. 24.

The arrest of ninety odd negroes in the Leigh Street Baptist African Church, last Sunday morning, where they had assembled to receive instructions as Sabbath School scholars, has created no little talk in our community, many justifying the course pursued by the Mayor, while others inclined to the opinion that he has transcended his authority. That the facts may be properly understood, we lay them before our readers, as given to us by his Honor. On Sunday, the 15th inst., Lieut. Truehart and Watchman Gilman reported to the Mayor that negroes are to be seen every Sunday morning, from daylight until 10 o'clock, entering the basement of the church, with books in their hands, the officers believing that they were there the greater portion of their time, without being under the supervision of a white person.

With this information before him, the Mayor directed the two officers to go to that church last Sunday morning, and if they found that the negroes assembled there were being taught from books, or if they found them assembled together and not under the immediate supervision of white persons, to arrest the whole party and bring them before him. The officers, on entering the basement, found the negroes alone, some with and some without books—the pastors, the Rev. T. Lindsay, and perhaps other white persons, being in the room above—took them into custody, and carried them before the Mayor, by whom they were reprimanded and discharged.

The Mayor is not at all satisfied that Sabbath schools, even where negroes are taught orally, come under the head of religious worship; and as he believes that such assemblages lead to others of a worse character, will not be apt to yield his opinion, unless overruled by the Court of Appeal. If oral instruction only is given in negro Sunday schools, why are the pupils supplied with books, or allowed to take them to the schools? Do not the laws of the State impose heavy penalties on any person convicted of teaching to read and write? And were not those laws passed to prevent negroes from doing mischief with their learning? Scarcely a week passes that instruments of writing, prepared by negroes, are not taken from servants in the streets, by the police.

Riots in Kilkenny.

The Kilkenny papers give full accounts of a series of rather alarming riots which broke out there on Sunday week, and continued throughout the following day, when it was found necessary to forward a requisition to the military authorities at the Curragh for the assistance of troops to suppress the disturbances. The *cause* is described by a local paper as a "rebellion of the reapers," composed of agricultural labourers of the district, aided by a continent of Connaughtmen and large bodies of peasantry from Tipperary and the King's and Queen's Counties, who, it appears, had entered into an organised combination for the destruction of reaping machines and the prevention of the practice of mowing corn with the scythe. The *Kilkenny Journal* contains the subjoined report of the proceedings:—"We regret to announce that the peace of the city has not only been seriously endangered for some days past, but that acts of violence have been perpetrated in several parts of the county. [illegible] of labourers from this and the surrounding counties, who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery for agricultural purposes. On that Sunday upwards of 4000 persons assembled in our streets, most of them armed with reaping-hooks, yelling in a most frightful manner, to the great dismay of the citizens, who were hourly expecting nothing less than the sack of the city. Fortunately the rioters were allowed to have their own way as long as there were no overt act of violence in the streets, and we think the mayor and the authorities acted with great prudence on the occasion, as a single arrest might have led to a most lamentable consequences.—The mob, we believe consisted principally of disbanded militiamen, from Tipperary, Queen's County, and King's County, with an auxiliary force from this neighbourhood, and it would seem as if there was a certain amount of preconcert and organisation in the movement. On Sunday the city may be said to have been absolutely in their possession, but no violence took place beyond the shouting and yelling we have already mentioned. On Monday morning at daybreak, the streets rang with the rioters, who held a sort of council of war, in which it was decided that all the machinery in the country should be forthwith destroyed, as the only chance of employment for the labourer. After parading the streets for some time, they proceeded at 6 o'clock to Oldtown, about two miles from this city, the residence of a farmer named Walsh and commenced breaking his reaping machine, which they soon smashed into fragments.—Walsh offered no resistance, as he considered it useless, but looked on quietly, and the mob proceeded on their work of destruction without offering him any personal violence. At 9 o'clock they reached Pigeon Park (near Danesfort), the residgnce of M. Howson, a Scotchman, and prepared to attack his machine also. Mr Howson and his family, on the other hand, prepared to defend it; but at the very outset his gun was knocked out of his hand by a blow of a large stone, with which he was struck on the arm. One of his sons seized the gun and ran off with it, but while in the act of doing so he was closely pursued, when he turned round and fired but without effect, upon his pursuers. He was instantly seized, and the gun taken from him and broken; but he suffered no personal violence at the hands of the rioters. We regret to say that his father was not so fortunate, for while striving to defend the machine, he was knocked down, and received several severe injuries in the head and jaw; but though severely hurt, we are happy to say his life is not in danger. While Mr Howson was lying on the ground, his daughter, with the courage of a heroine, seized a pitchfork and held it above him threatening instant death to whomsoever should touch a hair of his head; but she also, after some vain resistance, was speedily disarmed, and received some slight injuries in the struggle. The machine was then broken to pieces, and more disgraceful still, Mr Howson's gold watch was carried off by the rioters.

Autumn Circuits.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, C. B., C. J., C. P.

Hamilton.....Wednesday, 22nd Sept.
Owen Sound....Thursday 23rd "
Milton.....Tuesday, 28th "
Merittsville.....Wednesday, 6th Oct.
Niagara..... " 13th "
Barrie..... " 20th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., C. P

Simcoe.....Tuesday, 21st Sept.
Cayuga..... " 28th "
Brantford.....Wednesday, 6th Oct.
Stratford.....Thursday, 14th "
Woodstock.....Wednesday, 20th "
Guelph.....Thursday, 24th "
Berlin.....Tuesday, 29th "

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Goderich.....Tuesday, 28th Sept.
Sarnia..... " 5th October
Sandwich.....Monday, 11th "
Chatham..... " 18th "
St. Thomas..... " 25th "
London..... " 1st Nov.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Perth.....Tuesday, 5th October.
Ottawa..... " 12th "
L'Original.....Monday, 18th "
Cornwall..... " 25th "
Brockville..... " 1st Nov.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Justice M'Lean.

Whitby.....Tuesday, 21st Sept.
Peterborough..... " 28th "
Cobourg.....Monday 4th October.
Belleville.....Wednesday, 13th "
Picton.....Monday, 25th "
Kingston.....Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

☞ The amount of powder burned during the five days' *fetes* at Cherbourg was prodigious. In honour of the Queen alone, a naval officer stated, 25,000 blank cartridges were fired. Each blank cartridge costing 5f., it follows that £5,000 worth of powder was consumed on account of Her Majesty alone.

Commercial.

New York Market.

New York, Sept. 14.

Flour heavy and 5c to 10c lower, except for round hoop Ohio, which is scarce. Sales 8,500 brls at $3 35 to $4 25 for unsound—$4 86 to $4 95 for Superfine State—$5 30 to $5 50 for extra State—$5 20 to $5 55 for common to good Western—$5 60 to $5 70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull and drooping; sales 150 brls at $5 40 to $8 40 for extra. Rye flour quiet at $3 30 to $3 30.

Grain—Wheat heavy and 1c to 2c lower; sales 12,000 bushels at 114c for red Western and 125c for white Canadian.—Corn also heavy and drooping; sales 25,000 bushels at 65c to 72c for common to good mixed Western. Rye steady; sales 3,000 bushels good at 76c. Oats dull at 45c to 50c for State and Western.

Provisions—Pork dull, but very firm; sales 200 brls at $17 35 to $17 40 for mess—$19 25 for clear—$15 20 for prime. Beef remains steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet but firm. Cut meats dull at 4½c to 6½c for hams. Lard steady and sales of 300 brls at 11½c to 11½c. Butter sells to a moderate extent at 16c to 20c for State and 12c to 17c for Ohio. Cheese rules dull at 8c to 7½c, as in quality.

Groceries—Coffee firm but quiet.—Sugar and molasses both dull and heavy.—100 hhds. Cuba sugar sold at 7c to 8¼c. Stock of coffee 47,744 bags of good to prime Rio at 11c to 12c. Teas are very firm at an advance on late auction.

Toronto Markets.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

There was a large business done in produce yesterday. The market was crowded with farmers, and there appeared to be an unusual disposition to realize. The demand for the principle articles was an unusual active, and wagons moved off the market freely.

Wheat.—Upwards of 6,000 bushels of nothing changed hands during the day. The greater part of the deliveries were mostly on grades usual but there was some splendid samples shown. The prices for good merchantable wheat ranged from 5s 3d to 5s 9d per bushel—the being reckoned for the very best. Ordinary and inferior samples brought from 4s 6d to 5s. Distillery wheat 3s 6d to 4s. The average price for the day for all grades was not over 5s 6d per bushel.

Fall Spring Wheat there is an active demand at 4s 6d a 5s per bushel.

Barley 3s a 3s 6d. Peas 2s 3d a 2s 6d.

Oats rather more plentiful a 1s 10½ a 2s.

Rye 3s per bushel.

Buttter 10d a 1s per lb. for fresh.—

Eggs 6d a 7½d per doz.

Potatoes 2s 6d a 2s 9d.

Apples 3s 3d a 4s per bushel.

Flour continues dull. Nominal quotations—are Superfine $4 80 a $4 75, Fancy $5 25, Extra $5 50 a $6 75, Double Extra $6 per barrel.

☞ The Montreal markets are reported as follows:—Flour—Good qualities are scarce and are readily saleable at our quotations. The stock is chiefly of indifferent grades. Superfine Montreal Manufacture has been sold at $4 80 to $4 90. It is now held at $5. Fancy and Extra have both advanced. The transactions of the week have been large and at improving rates. Unbrandable flour quite unsaleable. Wheat—There is no good wheat under $1 5; $1 2½ has been refused for a shipping lot of Milwaukee Club. The receipts are in excess of last year 516,000 bushels.—Some parcels, out of condition, have been placed at 85c to 86c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1858.

	$	c.	$	c.
Wheat per bushel	0	1	a 1	05
Oats "	0	35	a 0	00
Potatoes "	0	28	a 0	30
Turnips "	0	23½	a 0	00
Beets "	0	20	a 0	00
Onions "	0	50	a 1	00
Apples "	0	00	a 0	00
Flour per barrel	4	00	a 5	00
Pork "	14	00	a 15	00
Mutton per lb.	0	05	a 0	07
Beef "	0	07	a 0	00
Butter per lb.	0	10	a 0	12½
Cheese "	0	09	a 0	10
Eggs per dozen	0	07	a 0	10
Hay per ton	7	00	a 8	00
Wood first quality	2	00	a 2	50
Straw per load	1	00	a 2	00
Cabbage per head	0	05	a 0	07

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Married.

In Rashli, Ontario County N. Y., on Sept. 2nd, by the Rev. S. R. Hughston, Joseph H. Coss, to Ruth A., youngest daughter of Joseph Blodget, Esq.

BOY WANTED.

A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY about 13 or 14 years of age is wanted for the Book and Stationery Business Apply at the Store of SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', Sept. 23, 1858.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS resumed her regular trips between LINDSAY AND MUD LAKE; leaving Kelly's Wharf, Mud Lake, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 A. M., and Lindsay on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 A. M.

Peterboro', Sept. 16, 1858.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale 200,000 Feet of *SELECTED CULLS AND STRIPS*, on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers.

SHAW & WATT.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1858. 36—4t

Life Association of Scotland

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE NINETEENTH Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, Edinburgh, on the 3rd August current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament,—Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the Business; the Report of the Auditors, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance Sheet of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the Affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the Progress of the Association during the past year has been *greater than in any former year*, with only one exception.

The Applications for New Life Assurances during the year were.....1347 for £666,483 stg.
Of which the Directors accepted.....1006 for £550,344 stg.
The Annual Premiums being.....£19,311 stg.

Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for.....£875 10s. stg.
per annum, at the price of.....£9467 7s. stg.

The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for £43,985 stg.

The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly Five Million Pounds Sterling.

The Annual Income is now One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Thousand Pounds Sterling.

The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Reduction of 35 per cent. (7s per £1) from their next Annual Premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other European Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief Towns, and secured the co-operations of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Medical Officers, and Agents there, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The Vacancies in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Managers, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL:
9 *GREAT ST. JAMES STREET*,
J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Merchant.
David Torrance, Esq., Merchant.
Duncan Murray, Jr., Esq., of Gilmepie, Moffatt & Co., Merchants.
Alexander Morris, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Quebec.
Agencies in every Town in Canada.
Montreal, Aug. 28, 1858.

Agents:
Peterborough—Robert Dennistoun, Banker.
Cobourg—Arthur McDonald, M. P.
Lindsay—Samuel McKibbon, Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope—James R. Welch, Merchant. 36—18t.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday,
29th. September, 1858,
AT NOON,
At the Sale Rooms of FRANCIS MURPHY, Walton Street, Port Hope, the following Real Estate:—

1

Under power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Adam Scott and wife to the said Company, Lot No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of Manvers, excepting two acres sold for Village Lots and one acre reserved by Thos. Mitchell. There are about forty acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and one hundred and forty uncleared. On the premises are a frame Grist Mill two and a half stories high, with two runs of stones in good working order, worth £200. Saw Mill, with up and down Saw; a Carding and Fulling Mill; a Lathe and Shingle Mill, all in perfect working order; two Frame Dwelling Houses, Stables, Barns, &c. Also Three Water Privileges.

2

Under power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Andrew Anderson to the said Company. Easterly part of Block A, Town reservation of Township of Otonabee, County of Peterborough, containing 180

BY-LAW No. CIII.

A By-Law to Authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to issue by way of loan the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to issue Debentures therefor for that amount for the purposes thereof.

WHEREAS,—The United Board of School Trustees for the Town of Peterborough have brought before the Town Council of the said Town for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing of a School House for the use of the Grammar and Common Schools in said Town.

And Whereas,—It is desirable and would conduce to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough that such School House should be built and furnished.

And Whereas,—It will require the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years to be computed from the ... day of ... now next ensuing until the ... day of ... A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say:

For the first year	£310	
" second "	354	
" third "	395	
" fourth "	433	
" fifth "	468	
" sixth "	500	
" seventh "	570	
" eighth "	599	
" ninth "	619	
" tenth "	563	

And Whereas,—It is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds shall be issued payable with in event as hereinafter mentioned for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing such School House as aforesaid.

And Whereas,—The amount of the whole rateable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds one Shilling, according to the Assessment Returns thereof for the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-law.

And Whereas,—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the Pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—viz:

For the year

1859—Four pence half-penny in the pound.	
1860—Five pence	"
1861—Five pence three farthings	"
1862—Six pence one farthing	"
1863—Six pence half-penny	"
1864—Eight pence	"
1865—Eight pence one farthing	"
1866—Eight pence half-penny	"
1867—Nine pence	"
1868—Eight pence	"

over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments therein imposed for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of the said Debentures according to the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Whereas,—This By-law has been and was approved by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough at a Meeting called and held in the Town Hall, in the said Town of Peterborough, on Saturday the 25th day of September, A. D., 1858, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the said Town of Peterborough for that purpose and also in conformity with the requirements of section two and the sub-sections thereof of the Act of the Parliament of this Province 16 Vic. cap. 22, in so far as by the act of the said Parliament of the said Province 18 Vic. cap. 123, the same is made applicable to all By-laws for the purpose of raising money by any Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted,—By the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That for the purpose of raising the said sum of £3,500 for the purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being is hereby authorized and required to make and execute Debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, in sums not less than fifty pounds, such debentures to be under the common seal of the said Town of Peterborough, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, made out in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come into operation as said Mayor shall see fit, and all sums of money so raised by the issue of the said Debentures shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Town of Peterborough to be applied by him for the purposes hereinbefore set forth and mentioned and no other.

And be it enacted,—That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer in the said Town of Peterborough, on the ... days of ... and ... days of ... respectively.

And be it enacted,—That this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the ... day of ... in the year of our Lord, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough upon the expiration of one month from the 2nd day of September, 1858, being the date of the first publication thereof in the Examiner newspaper.

And notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough will be held for the purpose of considering such By-law and for the approving or disapproving of the same on the 25th day of September, 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 26, 1858.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 9 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,50
Brown's Concordance, gilt 20 cts., plain	0,70
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick. Dr.—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Stories, illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 288 pages	2,50
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The Way, the Man and Borrowing	0,60
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Soote Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,25
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,60
Mendell's Memories of Communion	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Resurrection	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Daniel, Parts 2	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,30
Do. Memorials of Bonar	0,60
Nahal Grant,—A Highland Story	0,60
McOlhoun's Life, Sermons, Lectures and Essays of Him	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	1,00
Memoirs, &c.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,75
Pastoral Theology, by Angell, Canon, &c.	0,60
Pollok's Course of Time	0,50
Scottish Poets—Sir Gawain Douglas, Translations of Virgil, with Life and Introduction	1,50
Scottish Songs—Songs of Scotland	1,00
Wilson's Spirit of Modern Philosophy	0,75

For Sale at the Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George St., Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 32

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Cadeau, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stabling and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Musical Bequet, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Mosquetaers do.
The Irish do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Ratcatcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Silverhair do.

FANTASIAS.

Gazelle Impromptu.
The Bush aboos Trequair.
La Violette.
Les Cloches Du Monastere.
We're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Partant Pour La Syrie.
Minnelieder, Brilliant Fantasia.
Boots who has wi' Wallace bled.
Premier Nocturne.
L'Italienne Fantasia.
Grand Galop Brillante.
Premiere Etude De Concert'.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Hey Johnny Cope and the Campbells are coming.
Hearts and Eyes.
Ellen Bayne.
Who wadna fecht for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Some Folks.
Bobbing Around.
Sound Britons Sound.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Come again dear dream.
The Sardinian National Hymn.
Thou art my Joy.
The North Carolina Rose.
Up for the Right.
Oh let me in the dark tomb lie,
The Fishermaiden.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
My Mary Anne.
So Early in the Morning.
The Spinning Wheel.
My Nannie O.
I Must Depart.
The Greenwood Ball.
My Gentle Dove.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.

SACRED MELODIES,

WITH VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Pleyel's German Hymn.
Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame.
Prayer from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto."
The Heavens are Telling,
Adeste Fidales.
Cujus Animam, from Rossini.
I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.
Before Jehovah's Awful Throne.
Eve's Lamentation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brunni Jarolami, Popular Cavatina.
Rondo in B flat.
Marches Florentines.
Ah La Morte, from Bellini.
Les Perles Deux Valses.
L'Ame ah L'Ame.
Marcia Grand Gallop.
Seven admiral Airs from H Tauretons.
The Druid's March.
Souvenir De Varsovie Mazurka.
Robert Tel Que J'Aime, &c.
Une Veue Pese Fa.
A to z Cave.
Still Really dwelling.
Rose Softly Blooming.
Vega Vega, from Bellini.

Any piece not in stock, procured on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

100 Popular Songs, Music and Words	25 cts
200 Heavy Repertoire Songs, &c.	25 "
200 Songs of Ireland	25 "
200 Popular Comic Songs, &c.	25 "
200 Negro & Ameliorian Songs, &c.	25 "

at the
NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Burnham's Block, George St. Peterborough.
SAWERS & MURRAY.

June 22, 1858 24

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARRY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & M INE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

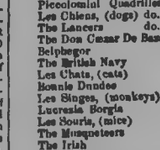
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500.00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,600, Paid up Capital, $450,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUNBAR, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. F. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY!
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858, 43

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. *Rare cash may be.* 16½d.

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth, June 13, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the favourable business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

WILL always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good sheds where the in attention of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance on the visitors.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attended to.

LOUIS ROSEBROOK.

Peterboro', 1858. 2nd

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has sold out his Boot and Shoe Shop to A. ROSS. All debts standing out up to date, May, 21th, must be paid to him, at his Tannery, Peterboro' East.

JNO. CLARK,
Tanner.
Peterboro' East, June 8, 1858. 23

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1858. } 28

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterbo'ro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

LOOK OUT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND REMEMBER THIS,—
"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS,
Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,
To any who patronize them.

☞TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.☜
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

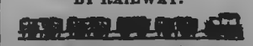
And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1856. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAILWAY.



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 00 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West The splendid Steamer *Maple Leaf*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Port Hope at 6 p. m. in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 16, 1858. 30

CASEY'S LAST'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and is well known, as to another description immediately, is always on hand, for sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ September Number received, price 25 cts.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NIGGER WEDDED,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO RENT.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has added in steam power to his assistance.

☞*Axes Ground and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE CHEAP

BOILED and Raw Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, and Varnishes, together with an assortment of

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL.

Also Whaler Blended Sperm or Machinery Oil.

S. B. CURRY & Co.
Peterboro', Aug. 24, 1858. 35-6in

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SIMCOX,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Monock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 2 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.	PER NO.
$2,25 .. New York Ledger	9s 3d.
2,50 .. Harper's Weekly	6 3½
2,00 .. Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 .. Waverly Magazine	0 6
1,50 .. Yankee Notions	0 7½
2,50 .. New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 .. Flag of Our Union	0 3½
1,50 .. Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 .. Leslie's Illustrated	0 6
9,00 .. Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 .. " Times	0 7½
5,50 .. Punch	0 7½
3,00 .. Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 .. Household Words	1 3
2,00 .. Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 .. Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 .. Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 .. Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 .. Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 .. New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 .. " Weekly	0 3
2,50 .. Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12 Nots " " " "	2
3 Steel Pens	1
1 Holder	1
1 Pencil	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper	1
Making a total of	1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,
SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

Dr. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good fencing, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. B. SCOTT.
Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 34tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—it will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the 8th day of October now next ensuing, until the 8th day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.
For the second year—Nine Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds.
For the third year—Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds.
For the fourth year—Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds.
For the fifth year—Eight Hundred and Sixteen Pounds.
For the sixth year—Seven Hundred and Eighty Pounds.
For the seventh year—Seven Hundred and Forty-four Pounds.
For the eighth year—Seven Hundred and Eight Pounds.

SCOBLES PATENT.

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 37.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	7	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	9	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	5
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,

Barrister at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, Lately occupied by W. H. J. Vhard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

Has removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

Surgeon and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

Architects, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.

CHAS. B. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—3m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Interest will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 25th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PLANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,

Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

Fashionable Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.

Meals at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,

33 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

Fashionable Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

Architect, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,

Near Peterborough.

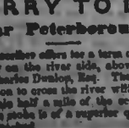
The Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to Charles Dunlop, Esq., or

GEORGE A. STEWART,

Port Hope.

Peterborough, July 16, 1858. 27



Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $20!

An English view of our Telegraph Jubilee in England.

From the London Times, August 31.

We are in a fair way for another unpleasantness with our cousins across the Atlantic. The time, too, there can be no *aunande*; it's all come and gone, and it's now a matter of history, that when America was all enthusiasm at the success of the Electric Telegraph we all took it very easily indeed. They have literally 'piped,' and we have not "danced;" for England and America have been married, and the former has behaved as if wholly unconscious of the ceremony. New York, and every other city to the further West, went off into ecstasies. It was a dozen Anniversaries of Independence rolled into one. There were as many salutes as at Cherbourg; three hundred and thirty-three guns from the batteries; a hundred guns here, a hundred there; a hundred monster rock blasts in the Central Park, and some heavy salutes from the top of the Astor Hotel. All the church bells were rung. Every house was illuminated in that extempore fashion which tells better than our brilliant uniformity. All the world was out in the streets. There were the banners of every nation and of no nation, and transparencies with sentiments, verses, puns, allegories, and devices in which, if England had not quite its due meed of honor, it was not the least forgotten. The Agamemnon was the greatest of kings; Cyrus, the new, made a grander union than that of Medi and Persia; the cable had opened a new Field of usefulness; the Niagara and the Hudson had been beaten the Atlantic, and the union of the two worlds—it reads almost like a profaneness—was actually ranked with the Declaration of Independence. The cable itself is declared to be the wedding-ring of the two cousins, the strongest bond of amity, the deed of eternal partnership. But it is in vain to think of beating our neighbors—now hardly transatlantic—at this sort of description. To wind up the day, there were volcanoes of fire-works, chiefly, as it appears to us, from the top of the large buildings, concluding with the conflagration and destruction of the City Hall, from the roof of which the principal volcano had been discharged.

All this time we did not ring a bell, or let off a squib, or light a kitchen dip, or even walk out into the streets, or do anything whatever in honor of the event. In all England we believe that no one man congratulated his neighbor about it. We were all pleased in our own quiet fashion, and somewhat surprised at so complete a success coming so quickly on the heels of repeated failures. Of course, those who had shares in the Company were delighted to find the quotation rising from 350 to 900. The Queen did her duty, though unfortunately, as it turns out, only the first sentence of her message arrived in time for the first burst of American jubilation. The lord Mayor followed. We cannot charge ourselves with having slighted the occasion.—We sent one of our best men on board the Agamemnon on her first attempt, and he did as much as man could do to tell the fearful tale. It really would not have been common humanity to risk his life a second time in an enterprise of apparently such remote success. When success came at last, we proclaimed it in terms, as we thought, sufficiently glowing. Had we raised our key one note higher, we should have been thought proper inmates for a private lunatic asylum. The High Church pulpits would have denounced our exaltation of the miracles of science and our worship of progress, and the poor cable would have been forthwith stigmatised as an engine of Anti-Christ.

The fault, if fault there be, is in the British public. It is not so intensely interested in this affair as the Americans are. There must be some reason for this, as we are not an unreasonable people. Without the least wish to show a slight, without being even conscious of it, we have betrayed a want of national sympathy very little in accord with so great an event. Among the future marvels of nature, Bacon predicted "communication by sympathy." The communication has surpassed even Bacon's expectations, but it is not with the expected amount of sympathy. This is a question which concerns both the Americans and ourselves.

In matter of fact, this is a greater event to the United States than to ourselves.—They gain thereby instant communication with the whole of the Old World. With them it is the "union of the whole world," as one of their transparencies has it. We gain only the United States and British America. The information to be expected from these places will be chiefly interesting to merchants, who regard the electric wire as a convenience, or a necessity, and not as a new source of pleasure. In other respects American intelligence is often startling, curious, dismal, and interesting as a matter of speculation, but without the sentimental interest which attaches to the event of most States in the Old World.—Scarcely anything ever happens on this side of the Atlantic which is now associated with our reading, our travels, our acquaintance, or our persons. Every novelty is the next step of a train already deep in our recollection. This cannot be as much the case in a new world, which few of us have seen, and which we do not read much of. But the Americans themselves are somewhat to blame for the lesser interest with which we read fresh news from that quarter or hail the prospect of instantaneous intelligence. How many times during the last ten years have the steamers brought us the disagreeable tidings that all the American papers were in a blaze of indignation against this country for some stupid affair that we absolutely knew nothing about. Have we not the conviction forced upon us that American politicians never scruple to raise capital at our cost by manufacturing grievances against us and carrying them to the very verge of war? It is the belief in this country that the Yankees several times asserted war by encroachments which were only not followed by a declaration of war with our full knowledge and consent, and that the Canadian Militia during the Trent affair—

There is even the misgiving that we may have to do this again and again, and that there are American politicians speculating on this game. Now, the English don't like this; they feel somewhat alienated by it, and they don't feel a secure and unreserved pleasure at the sight of an American mail. It may any day bring a new demand, unjust in itself and not improved by the language.

The Americans may like this, they may feel it amusing; they may even find it answer. But, if they choose this line, they must not also reckon on our love and sympathy, as it is now called. A choice must be made in this as in other things. The Americans may appeal to what set of feelings they please, but not to all at once; and if they wish us to be overjoyed at the thought of hearing every morning what they were doing and saying over night, they must adopt their deeds and words to this new and more intimate relation. Our recent proceedings with regard to British Columbia will prove to the whole world our anxiety to avoid all occasion of quarrel; but nevertheless, we should not be surprised if, the interchange of compliments once over, the first real message by the cable were some ridiculous molehill magnified into a mountain by the public press and indignation meetings at New York. May it not be so! May our foreboding be proved needless and discourteous! But it will not unless American statesmen resolve to be more just in their demands and amicable in their tone.

☞ The speed with which the Czar of Russia lately received intelligence of the conclusion of peace with China has excited some attention, especially when taken in connection with the well known intrigues of Russia with the Celestial Empire. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing under date Aug. 24th says:—"On the 19th inst., a courier, just arrived per express train from Moscow, drove up to the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was immediately ushered into the private cabinet of Prince Gortschakoff, and, after a long conference with his Highness, accompanied him out to Peterhoff to be presented to the Emperor. This messenger proved to be Lieutenant Colonel Martynoff, attached to the embassy of Count Putiatin in China. His approaching arrival had been announced by telegraph several days before, and it was rumoured in town that he was the bearer of despatches containing most important and favourable intelligence—that in fine, a treaty had been concluded, by which China resigned all her claims to the territory on the Amoor, and acknowledged that river as the frontier between the two empires.—These rumours have since been confirmed, and were then confirmed by a statement in the official papers, from which it appears that not only has a convention been signed by which Russia becomes undisputed mistress of the Amoor, *but that another treaty has been negotiated opening the Chinese harbours to Russian trade, and conferred upon us the same privileges that England and France have only succeeded in obtaining by expensive armaments.* The former was concluded on the 16th of May, by General Mouraviefl, at Agra, in Mongolia; the latter by Count Putiatin himself, at Tiendsin, from whence the news has been brought by Colonel Martynoff, through China, Mongolia, and Siberia, a distance of 10,000 versts, in the incredibly short space of fifty days. It will undoubtedly be some time before the details of the negotiations that have led to this propitious result will be unfolded to the world; as yet we can only just raise one corner of the veil that enshrouds them: but we may be sure that when they are fully known they will present one of the most piquant chapters in what may be termed romance of diplomacy."

Distinguished Visitors.

Quite a number of distinguished citizens of the United States purpose, we understand a visit to the Province during the Fair.—Among others named are ex-President Fillmore, Senator Seward, Hon. R. McClelland, ex-Secretary of the interior; ex-Governor Medary, member of the National Executive Committee of Agriculture, and President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; ex-Governor Hunt and Governor King, of New York, and the Hon. Horace Greeley. Canada will, no doubt, give her distinguished visitors a hearty welcome.—*Colonist.*

The Queen and Canada.

The London *Times* thus refers to the proposal that her Majesty shall visit Canada:—

"No State without a King, no Church without a Bishop, no land without its Lord." So ran the proverbs of Ancient Europe, and, though these saws of mediæval polity have been rudely shaken by modern institutions, the principles surveyed with extraordinary vitality, even amid the first risings of democracy, and are traceable in their influence up to the present hour. Republics existed long ago in the European commonwealth, but only by accident or through royal sufferance. The Republic of Venice escaped the supremacy of the Western Empire only by pretending to owe obedience to the Eastern; the Republic of Switzerland arose from the opposition of the mountaineers, to the Counts of Hapsburgh under the sanction of their common sovereign, the Emperors of Germany, and the Republic of Holland only assumed the form of a democratic State when every effort of its chiefs to procure a monarch had proved utterly unavailing. The Dutch asked for Queen Elizabeth, or, if that gracious sovereign would not come in person, for one of her dominions. Lord Bolingbroke tells us that even in America royalty was not given up without a struggle, and that the States which now flout the Southern governors of the Union actually sent their agent over to their comrade the young Pretender, to entitle him the title of King then rooted in the peculiar institution.

But even in the United States monarchy crops up in aggregate of dominions, and when the original type of a kingdom is transformed into a vast territorial empire, embracing realms in every quarter of the globe? Even in a more compact inheritance, if the provincial divisions are numerous, the influence of the royal element is sometimes but imperfectly distributed. The people of Brittany had never seen a Sovereign since the days of Henry IV, until Napoleon III. visited them the other day, and most readers will be able to recollect the calculations of a similar kind which have been suggested by the progress of Queen Victoria. We believe, in fact, that George III was never north of Cheltenham in his life, and the actual presence of that popular monarch was mainly felt round the town and park of Windsor, and the neighbourhood of Weymouth. In this, as in many other respects, the British dominions owe much to the reigning Queen; but how is a Sovereign to throw even a glance over an empire on which the sun never sets? Queen Victoria has kingdoms not only in Europe and Asia, like the Czar—not only in Europe and Africa, like the Emperor of the French—not only in Europe and America, like the ancient Kings of Spain, but in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia together. From the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean, in British Columbia and in the Falkland Islands, on the confines of Bokhara and on the confines of Burmah, in Southern Africa and Australasia, may be found territories depending on the Crown of England.

That British subjects in all regions should rejoice at the idea of seeing their sovereign is entirely natural, but such views would be hard to realize. Some time ago a distinguished novelist introduced an Oriental personage in one of his tales who was all for India. Europe was "used up," said he, and the only city for a Queen was Delhi—rather an unlucky choice. Within these few weeks the Americans—both Canadians and States men—have been hankering after the sight of a crowned head. The New York journals are decidedly of opinion that the time is favourable for this novel flight of royalty. The Queen should go to Canada they think. "Let her come by all means," says a New York paper, "and visit her republican cousins too; she would get such a reception in New York just now as never greeted monarch in the world before."—We have not a doubt of our contemporary's sincerity, or of the accuracy of his estimate of American feeling. Canada, however, as is but natural, has outstripped the Union in its aspirations, and we must now surprise our readers with the announcement that, though our North American brethren discern some difficulties in attracting the Queen, a Canadian gentleman has arrived by the last steamer to see if he can't borrow the Prince of Wales.

At Toronto, on the 1st proximo, there is to be a great Exhibition opened—a regular Crystal Palace, not quite so grand as that in Hyde Park, or the Champs Elysees, but of good colonial proportions and similar in design. Now, that these exhibitions should be inaugurated by Sovereigns or Princes has become a kind of fixed principle, and the Canadians think their future King would be the very Prince for the occasion. It will be thought a remarkable illustration of the force and individuality pervading Transatlantic character when we add that this proposal for the loan of our Heir Apparent does not proceed from the Legislatures, the Administration, the authorities, or, indeed, any officials of the colony whatever, but has been undertaken by a private gentleman, at his own cost and on his own responsibility. He put into circulation a petition, procured the signatures of such members of Parliament as happened to be "in town," and, fortified by this public "indorsation," started on his own hook, and has arrived, we are told, by the *Persia* on the prosecution of his complimentary errand.

Mr. John Norris, for that is the name of this independent envoy, will not, we are afraid, tempt the Prince of Wales, but he will learn that we appreciate the invitation, and that we wish every success to the colony and to its exhibition. In fact we have not the smallest doubt but the journals of Canada and the Union are entirely right in predicting for a royal visit to America, when the fullness of time may bring about such an event, the most triumphant and unprecedented success. It is in the very nature of things that it should be so. No people are so attracted by Royalty as Republicans, and it is perfectly possible that even the genuine loyalty of our own colonists might be altogether outdone by the exuberant transports of democracy. Nature is nature even in the New World, and no yearnings are so natural as those for the things of which we hear much and have never seen. An extract from an American paper informed our readers yesterday how the President of the United States got out at a railroad public-house, pitched his coat and neckcloth on the chair, tucked up his sleeves, and "took his turn for a jolly good wash in the bar-room." "We took our admiration," says the editor, "of this scene of Republican simplicity quietly with us into the cars for Baltimore, and mused with some complacency over the sterling honour of being an American citizen."

Very probably; but our fellow-craftsman would have gazed, we suspect, if only for the novelty of the thing, with considerably greater emotion at the Queen of a mighty empire, and the representative of a hundred kings. The most forcible impressions are those made by unfamiliar wonders. Londoners are struck with American forests; Yankees with Westminster Abbey. Perhaps, too, the admiration of dignity and title which seems all but inherent in mankind passion which fluctuates even rampant Radicalism with ready servility, and implants in every class of our society a respect more or less active for the class above it, may not be quite extinguished even in democratic America; and those who have no respect of their own may feel all the more reverence, at least on the account, for the respect of another people. We can conceive, at any rate, that the reception of a British Sovereign on the American continent would, indeed, be a unique event in the world's history, which the Canadians are resolved, if possible, not to miss. There is nothing in the way of such an event are ready to

The Count De Persigny on the Anglo-French Alliance.

Count de Persigny has just delivered a speech, at the opening of the Council General of the Loire, which is certain to become celebrated, perhaps historical. The Count is one of the oldest friends of the Emperor. Twenty years ago he sought Louis Napoleon in exile, and saluted him as the future Emperor of the French. From that day he has been attached to the fortunes of his chief. He had no small part in founding the second empire, and he has participated in its honours and rewards.—He was for some time ambassador to London, and he is known to be higher in the confidence of the Emperor than any other person; his address, therefore, which touched most points of the internal and external policy of the empire, is of great political importance.

M. de Persigny began at the beginning with a justification of his faith in the Napoleon dynasty. France, he contends is monarchical by her history, her traditions, and her whole spirit and character. The question, therefore, is not whether there shall be a monarchy or a republic, but what monarchy, or what dynasty! The Bourbons are effete, and fail to represent the new societies and new glories of France. They are as alien to the French people as the Stuarts formerly were to the people of England. Taking these propositions as proved—that France must be monarchy, and could no longer be so under the Bourbons, M. de Persigny arrives at the conclusion that there was no alternative but the restoration of the dynasty of Napoleon. He defends the imperial system from its antagonists. "I am not ignorant, gentlemen, of the reproaches addressed by some parties to the imperial Government. They cannot deny the great services which it has rendered to social order—the calm which it has re-established in men's minds—and the security which it has rendered to all interests. But they accuse it of a tendency to disinherit the country of its legitimate influence in the conduct of public affairs by founding, as at Rome, a sort of Cæsarian dictatorship, aided by the prestige of the name of Napoleon. Allow me to repudiate this analogy. Between Cæsar and Napoleon there is nothing in common except the glory which founded the prestige of the two names. But the situations are totally different. At Rome the problem was to transfer a society corrupted and disorganised by civil war from a republic to a dictatorship by the destruction of its ancient liberties—while in France, on the contrary, the task of the Napoleons is no other than to continue our monarchical state by a fourth dynasty—not to destroy ancient liberties, but to consolidate new ones." He argues on these grounds that the Government of Napoleon III. is in accordance with the principles and ideas of the revolution 1789—"popular suffrage, the free vote of the taxes, and the irremovability of the judges." As to the restrictions placed upon discussions in Parliament and the press, he says: "In point of fact, gentlemen, these splendid parliamentary struggles, which some people now look back to with so much regret, were most perilous things: for in a country where people were not agreed as to the principle of government, where there were four or five nations in a nation—a Legitimist nation, an Orleanist nation, a Bonapartist nation, and a Republican nation—that is to say, *factions* and parties, the complete enjoyment of public liberty could only have led to the formation of coalitions, and coalitions tending not to the substitution of one set of principles, but to the overthrow of the Government itself, to the immense peril of society. At this day, gentlemen, the most ordinary patriotism suffices to put us on our guard against such folly. Before putting in motion all the machinery of liberty—before giving free scope to every private opinion, let us first found a Government; let us establish a dynasty which, like that in England, shall be secure from party attacks, and elevated above the regions of public discussion. All dynasties require the consecration of time. Time alone can complete the reconciliation of the parties which have so long divided France. The day is not, I trust, far distant, on which this great result will be achieved, when there will be but only one nation in the nation under the throne of the Napoleons, on that day the French revolution will be terminated, and freedom of discussion be no longer a peril or a threat for any one, but will become a benefit for all." Looking to the recent history of France we do not find ourselves in a position to controvert the first half of the foregoing passage, and we can only hope that the promises in the second part may be speedily fulfilled. We give M. de Persigny's arguments without comment, and our sole desire for the French people is that they may be free and prosperous.

We have more immediate interest in the references made by M. de Persigny to the relations between England and France. "A cloud which might have proved dangerous, recently hung over the alliance, but it has happily cleared away. As the Emperor said at Cherbourg, the good sense of the public would defeat any attempt at reviving the animosities of former days, and the interest of the two countries are so closely connected that, says M. de Persigny, "if to-morrow London or Paris were beset, we should each suffer immense commercial losses, and while a catastrophe falling upon Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburgh, would excite only our sentiments of pity, were it London we should be wounded in our interests almost as seriously as at Paris itself. Now, when two peoples have arrived at this point, they are certainly destined to draw together more closely every day their present mutual relations. Let us remember the letter of Queen of France of the English sailors. With England on our western, and Italy on the south, and consequently have nothing before us but Germany, the continent opened to us, it is possible; general peace is assured. Our country can give itself up to all the developments of its activity without any pre-occupation, and complete the work of establishing its institutions without incurring any risk. Elsewhere, we have no material rivalry with England, since she has opened to our commerce as to her own the access to her immense colonies; it is not her fault if, continuing our system of production at high prices, we do not know how to profit by it." Passing on to his personal experience in England, he bears witness to the abhorrence unanimously felt by the English public of the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor on the 14th of January. The disposition, therefore, which seemed to prevail in France to hold this country responsible, in any shape or manner, for such an outrage, produced an instant revulsion of feeling in England, and the change in the passport system, and the addresses of the army, raised irritation to the highest pitch. "Then took place," said M. de Persigny, "what always takes place in a free country, when the national sentiment is once excited—popular passions knew no longer any bounds, and the political situation was dominated by those passions." In conclusion, he declares his conviction that the new instincts of the English and French people draw them naturally to union, and that "in fact there is really no interest, no serious question between the two countries upon which the simplest good sense cannot put the two Governments in accord; and thus that it only depends upon us to maintain an alliance which is so advantageous to both." The friendly allusions to England were received with applause and expressions of approbation from the audience that M. de Persigny addressed, and such sentiments coming from the friend and confidential adviser of the Emperor are calculated to inspire confidence in the continuance of the alliance with this country, and of the peace of Europe.

The Arctic Expedition.

The following letter to Capt. Collinson gives information of the whereabouts of the expedition under Capt. McClintock:—

Yacht Fox, Holsteinborg—Commenced May 3, and closed May 7, 1858.

My Dear Collinson,—Our cruise hitherto has been short and sharp—most lamentably short, indeed, but, thank God, it is not at an end; the real work is only now beginning. We have only got to repeat the attempt this year which failed so signally last year. Our course was finally stopped in Melville Bay, Aug. 18, from which time up to the 25th of April we remained in the pack, drifting southward with it. While beset we have drifted down from 75½ north to 63½ north; the whole amount is 1,194 geographical miles. You will understand what disappointment and anxiety this ill-fortune entailed upon me. For a whole month in Melville Bay our fate hung on a balance. The season was very similar to 1848, when I was with Sir J. Ross; the whole Bay was crammed full of light pack, and there was no land ice. Having previously examined the edge of the middle ice down as far as 72 deg. 20 m.in. without any prospect of success, there was but one course open to me—to enter the pack whenever a favorable opportunity offered, and trust to boring through into the north water. This is what Sir J. Ross did, and, being on the same spot, and also on the same day, and moreover, a very favorable opportunity of long leads opening out, I tried the same plan. We did not succeed; a long run of southerly winds closed the ice together so much that it did not open again. Still I had the precedent of the North Star from which to draw the hope to drift through to the north water, and this, I think, we should have done in time to save our season but for the grounding of some bergs on a bank off Cape York, which it has been our lot to discover. We drifted up within 24 miles of that cape, and subsequently far to the westward before commencing our southern march. But all this you will see in my statement of proceedings and track chart which I have sent to Lady Franklin.

We are thoroughly efficient, but rather short-handed, and I am sorry to add that R. Scott, (the leading stoker,) died on the fourth of December.

We are in excellent health, and the ship uninjured. She leaks a little, and we had to pump her out all winter three times weekly.

Forty tons of coal remain on board, and we will take in as much more at the Waigal. As for provisions, we have excellent in quality, of salt meat 17 months, preserved meat and pemican 13 months, &c.—From this you will see how well provided we are, and how easily we can complete ourselves for a third winter at Beechey Island.

With regard to my future plan I see no reason for departing from my original scheme. If early into the west water I will thoroughly sift the Pond's Bay natives, so as to separate the history of Belcher's abandoned ships from such knowledge as they may possess respecting Franklin's ships.

I hope to look into Port Leopold before visiting Beechy Islands, as the former would be a place to which we would have to fall back. If the launch is injured, I will take a boat from Beechey Island, and leave her there should I go down to Bellot Strait, or at Cape Walker, should I succeed in getting down Peel Strait.

Should I get down to the Magnetic Pole, I will pass on the east side of King William's Land, communicating with the natives, and into Fish River. If I can manage to complete my work in Fish River by ship, it would be an immense advantage to winter near the southwest angle of King William's Land.

Disco, May 24, 1858.

For the early part of this season I shall be among the whalers, leisurely following their motions; but should they not persevere to the north so long as I think desirable, I must then judge for myself whether to persevere or return south with them, and seek a southern passage. I propose either to-morrow morning or return south with them, and seek a southern passage. I propose either to-morrow morning or return south with them, and seek a southern passage. I propose either to-morrow morning

chandelabrum of highly polished red granite from which rise jets of gas to light the apartment. The floor is laid with Minton's tiles, and the appearance of the tomb and the sepulchral chamber, if not sumptuous, is grand and massive. The tomb is stated to have cost £1,100. As the visitor enters the chamber he sees in the distance the sarcophagus containing the remains of *Nelson*. The crypt has been cleansed, throughout, and, after the visitor has inspected the tomb of the great duke, he may find other objects to interest him in several monumental effigies preserved from the ruins of the old cathedral, as well as among the memorials of painters and architects here deposited, not forgetting that of Sir Christopher Wren and his family. The chapel in St. Pauls is open free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and on other days on the payment of sixpence, to defray the expenses of light and attendants.

The Political Morality of Shakespeare's Plays.

Last night, Thomas D'Arey McGee, Esquire, M. P. P., delivered a lecture on the "Political Morality of Shakespeare's Plays," to one of the largest audiences ever gathered together, upon a similar occasion, in the St. Lawrence Hall. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, evidencing the complete influence which his eloquence had attained over his hearers. Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. George Brown, M. P. P., entered the Hall amidst tremendous applause. Mr. McGee also received a most enthusiastic greeting, the whole audience rising to give him a welcome.

Dr. CONNOR, M. P. P., upon motion of J. Hallinan, Esq., took the chair. In a few words he introduced to the audience "Thos. D'Arey McGee, the Irishman, he believed he might say of Canada at the present time." (Loud applause.)

Mr. MCGEE, on presenting himself, was again loudly cheered. Passing westward, he said, to fulfil an engagement of several months' standing, some friends in Toronto desired that he might appear in this Hall in his old character of a public lecturer, and as opportunity served, he was most happy to comply with their request. In so doing he had desired to select a subject which would be a relief to his own mind, as probably it would be to the minds of some present, from other and more familiar topics, with which they and he had been dealing the greater part of the year. (Applause.) We had not in our language any treasure to be compared, in its wit and in its wisdom, to the plays of Shakespeare. There were passages in his comedies which nobody would like to read; the age in which he lived, and the tone of manners in that age, must be an apology for an occasional grossness and coarseness, which was entirely unworthy of his exquisite ideas, of his deep science, of the moral truths, which, in every drama he had written he had inculcated. But in what might be called the historical plays of Shakespeare, the objectionable portions were of rare occurrence. He had given us four or five plays of Roman and Grecian history, and eleven of that class of dramatic writings which by the old playwrights were called histories, embracing almost the whole mideval period of English history. In these plays, the high affairs of politics were the interest of the drama. We had kings and conspirators—we had the mob and the aristocracy—we had the soldier and the civilian—we had learned judges, chief justices, and chancellors, with Jack Cade philosophers—hailing the time when there should be but one law in England, and "seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny;" (laughter)—representatives of every society speaking their own wants in their own special language. Shakespeare's wisdom was equal to his wit, and must always be a source of remunerative enquiry, to learn what were the opinions of this wisest writer in our tongue—he had looked down all the arcades and corridors of our chequered and many-chambered nature—he whose various productions were less a creation of fancy, than a transcript of nature. Such a man must have had views on the constitutional questions of his day. It was hardly possible that his mind, deep and clear on the one side, should be narrow and contracted on the other. In dealing with his mimic world, in creating kings for the stage, and statesmen for the stage, in making them pass their hour before the multitude, he never lost sight of the moral consequences of the example to those who were his spectators. In collating some of the best known of what might be called Shakespeare's performances, in which political interest gave the dramatic interest to the whole, he (the lecturer) found there were certain invariable characters, although presented in many varieties and changes. In the first place, there was no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this great author was a hearty hater of despotism in every shape. He always presented despotism to us either as disease or corruption of the mind, but never pictured it as something in the course of nature—as a thing the despot could not help. In Henry the Eighth we had the vicious and lying King, in Richard the Third, the bloody, audacious and murderous King. The tyranny of Leontes sprang from a sudden jealousy of his wife. In this latter case we had a man who, while in the full possession of his senses promoted peace and happiness throughout his dominions, but so soon as his mind was deranged by one master passion, destroys the welfare and order of Sicilian society. The spirit of justice which pervaded all things, departed immediately, because on the will of one man, driven mad had devolved the maintenance of the previously happy state of things. In the next place we had the despot (Henry the Eighth) accomplishing his purpose under cover of the law. And what made us detest him the more, was, that he observed the letter of the law, while at every step in his prosecution and persecution of the Queen, he was evading the spirit of the laws he invoked. (Applause.) Catherine is summoned to appear in open court, and the King, with great ostentation, points to the able and subtle advocates he has assigned to defend her cause against his own, and his tones serve to protest now and again to Heaven that it is to on account of a scruple of conscience that he desired to put away one wife and take another. (Laughter.) Leontes is fearful and terrible, and makes us fear the result of placing irresponsible power in the hands of an insane man. Henry was hypocritical, and not only fearful but contemptible. In John and Richard, we had despots of an opposite nature. Richard is violent and unscrupulous; John is equally unscrupulous, but fickle and treacherous in his method of attaining his purpose. The dramatist took care to bring each of these despots in the end to an appropriate death. The lecturer then passed on to consider the way in which Shakespeare had dealt with usurpers. They were never predictable. This element in the character he had drawn of Macbeth and the other Hamlet. In both cases they were the usurper of illegitimate power. In Hamlet, what the unfortunate queen was there in those three short days, of the end of the usurpation which he contrived in the murder he had previously wished his uncle, after murdering his father, where he speaks of the King as the thief who had stolen the diadem from a shelf to place it in his own pocket. The play of Henry the Fourth was the only exception to this rule. It was somewhat singular to find, in Elizabeth's time, such sentiments as Shakespeare had put into the mouth of that King when giving advice to his son. He tells him to strengthen himself in the opinions of the people, and to seek their support if he wished to secure his throne. Throughout the plays, no sanction was given to the doctrine of divine right, though it was a very prominent political doctrine when the poet wrote. No monarch ever contended so stoutly for it as James the 1st, and his controversy with Bellarmine attracted great attention.—Shakespeare, on the contrary, though laying down royalty as a virtue, maintained that rulers should be ruled, that there was a law above the individual will of the prince —(applause.)—and everywhere made an appeal from the passion of the sovereign to some higher tribunal. But although nowhere sanctioning the pretensions of divine right, Shakespeare held up loyalty as the very brightest social virtue, a virtue not only of Governors, but also of clowns and court fools. Mr. McGee then proceeded to show what Shakespeare understood by loyalty, as instanced in the character of Kent in *King Lear*, and also showed the way in which the poet had ridiculed the opinions of those who thought the acts of men in power were not subject to criticism. In this he was highly successful, frequently exciting the laughter of the audience, and concluded a masterly lecture, by passing defence of those engaged in politics, and by advising all who wished to study the art of ruling mankind, or to gain knowledge for their own personal advantage to read this greatest of poets. He concluded amidst loud applause.

Mr. BROWN being called for by the audience, said he had not expected to say anything on this occasion, and could only understand the cry which had arisen, as an expression of the wish of the audience that he should propose a vote of thanks to their friend who had given so able a lecture.—(Applause.) In this way he interpreted their plaudits, and was quite sure that every one present must feel deeply indebted to Mr. McGee for the service he had rendered them this night. (Applause.) Mr. Brown concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. MCGEE briefly acknowledged the honour done him; and W. McMaster, Esq., having taken the chair, a vote of thanks were tendered to Dr. Connor for the way in which he presided. The audience then dispersed.

The "Times" on the Canadian Crisis, and a Federal Union of the Provinces.

The Ministerial crisis in Canada has terminated much as we thought it would. Mr. Brown has been unable to form a Government, and the displaced Ministry returns to office with few and inconsiderable changes of its members. There is, however, change enough to enable them to represent themselves as a new Ministry, and thus to get rid of the unpleasant question which occasioned their previous resignation of office. That question, as our readers are aware, related to the selection of a capital for Canada, and involved, as it seemed to us, a question of good faith and courtesy between the Colony and Her Majesty. The Queen had consented, under the advice of the late Ministry, to relieve the Canadian Parliament and people from a very serious embarrassment, and one from which, at the time, there appeared no escape. It seemed impossible to obtain any agreement as to the situation of the future capital of the Colony. Each district naturally looked at the question from a merely local point of view, and therefore no district could obtain a majority. To rescue the Colonial Legislature from this dilemma, the Queen undertook to name the future capital, and fixed upon the City of Ottowa, as lying somewhat remote from the frontier, on the limits of the two provinces, situated in a fine country, as yet imperfectly settled, and accessible by railroad to every part of the colony. We do not pretend to such an amount of local knowledge as would enable us to say whether this selection was the best that could have been made. At any rate, it had one defect,—it conciliated no amount of local selfishness. It was believed that the appropriations had been made for the new buildings required for the permanent seat of the Government and the Legislature, so that the Assembly would have no power to disturb the decision of the Crown be it what it might. Such a precaution may appear superfluous, for we are quite sure that before the award of the Crown was made known, the people and Parliament of Canada would have considered themselves grossly insulted, had any one on this side of the Atlantic insinuated for a moment that they would not faithfully abide by the undertaking into which they had entered.—The result, however, shows that the only mistake was, that too much was trusted to the good faith of the Canadian Parliament. A motion was made in the Assembly rejecting the award of the Queen, and repudiating Ottowa as the future seat of Government. The motion was carried, and the Ministry resigned, but it has now returned to office with a very slight modification, and announces on its return its intention of giving up Ottawa as the future seat of Government.

This, we confess, appears to us to be a rather shabby transaction. The Queen never took the award subject to an appeal to the Canadian Assembly, and the Ministry who involved her Majesty in such a choice were bound, we think, to stand by her decision, and not, by a mere nominal change of members, to seek to combine the retention of office with the semblance of a good faith, which, in substance they have violated. The whole affair gives but a poor specimen of the state of public morality and the feelings which actuate public men in Canada. The truth is, Canadian politics, as we explained on a former occasion, have, in the absence of really exciting questions, degenerated into an attempt to solve the problem of securing to a minority of the English colonists the support of the French Canadians. The means by which this end has been obtained have often not been of a very elevated character, and we are inclined to surmise that the good faith of the Colony has, in this instance, been sacrificed to obtain for the Ministry the votes of those who would insist upon having the capital of the country fixed either at Montreal or Quebec. It is, we fear, only too evident that, from whatever cause it may arise, there does not exist among the public men of Canada at this moment a body of men sufficiently qualified to fulfil the duties either of a Government or an Opposition; that government by parties, in its stricter sense, can hardly be said to exist, and that, by the endless attempts to procure popularity and votes by intrigue, among the public measures are thrown into confusion and the interests of the Colony seriously compromised.

The unfortunate state of affairs in our great Trans-atlantic colony leads us to regard with much favour, though we confess with more favour than hope, the proposition thrown out by the Governor General in his speech proroguing the Canadian Parliament, of a Federal Union between the American colonies. These settlements have arrived at a point of development which seems to render such an union, for the sake of their commercial and material interest, highly desirable. They will before long be united by a chain of railways; they have all easy access to the great arterial communication of the St. Lawrence; they are all, except Lower Canada, thoroughly English in people, language, laws and institutions, they are not divided by any great natural feature; and they have many, and these increasing, interests in common.—Their geographical position is so commanding, and the necessity of opposing the progress of the United States by a progress equally well conceived and energetic so pressing, that it seems impossible to conceive a measure in principle less liable to objection. It will, however, have to contend with the same narrow and local selfishness on which the award of the Crown with regard to the future capital of Canada seems to have made shipwreck, and we are not without apprehension that the colonies may be found unwilling to concur in a measure which is equally for the benefit of all, exactly because it is equal, and therefore no one gains any advantage over his neighbour. There is also another difficulty which encounters us on the very threshold of the question. It is quite clear that the Federal Constitution of the United States of America forms a precedent which cannot possibly be followed in its principle or details by the British colonies so long as they remain, however nominally, part of the dominions of the Imperial Crown. The principle of the American Federation is, that each is a Sovereign State, which consents to delegate to a central authority a portion of its sovereign power, leaving the remainder, which is not so delegated, absolute and intact in its own hands. This is not the position of the Colonies, each of which, instead of being an isolated sovereign State, is an integral part of the British Empire. They cannot delegate their sovereign authority to a Central Government, because they do not possess the sovereign authority to delegate. The only alternative, as it seems to us, would be to adopt a course exactly the contrary of that which the United States have adopted, and, instead of taking for their motto "*E pluribus unum*," to invert it, by saying "*Ex uno plura*." The first step towards a Federation of the American Colonies would thus be to form them all into one State, to give that State a completely organized Government, and then to delegate to each of the Colonies out of which that great State is formed such powers of local government as may be thought necessary reserving to the Central Government all such powers as are not expressly delegated. The Government of New Zealand, ridiculously large and complicated as it is for so inconsiderable a set of communities, forms a precedent well worthy the attention of those who are undertaking this arduous negotiation. Possibly, on a more extended field, with higher objects of ambition and greater chance of obtaining renown and consideration in the eyes of the world, the standard of public capacity might be raised, and men might be induced to undertake the guidance of the destinies of the whole British population of North America East of the Rocky Mountains, possessing those qualifications for the task which we fear have not always been found in the Responsible Government to which the destiny of our fellow subjects across the Atlantic have been formed.

Lake Superior and the North West.

From the Scottish American Journal.

Through the kindness of the owners of the Rescue—a small propeller recently placed on the line from Collingwood to Fort William—we had an opportunity, a week or two ago, of visiting Lake Superior in a direction which has just been opened up for the first time to steam navigation.—The immediate object is to establish a fortnightly mail from Canada to Red River, to which the communication has hitherto been by way of the United States, and at irregular intervals. Besides half-breeds there is a considerable settlement at Red River composed chiefly of Scotch and French Canadians, along with a few English and Irish, the Scotch element being by far the most numerous, next to the half-breeds. These settlers have nearly all reached Red River by way of Hudson's Bay, having come from the north of Scotland, from Orkney and such be Lewes, in the employment of the Company. They have settled down for the most part for farming pursuits, but having no markets for their produce, and scarcely any means of communication with the outer world, their lot has been one of extreme loneliness and privation. Their condition has excited the sympathy of some zealous friends, who have exerted themselves with great perseverance for its amelioration, among whom we may mention Mr. Isbister, who formerly lived in the settlement and is now resident in London and Captain Kennedy the friend of Sir John Franklin, who some years ago at the request of Lady Franklin led one of the searching expeditions into the Artic regions. The establishment of the mail from Canada has been effected through the exertions among others of Mr. Allen McDonnell, Mr. John McMurrich and Captain Thomas Dick of Toronto, and Mr. Dawson, the member for Three Rivers.—Captain Kennedy has himself undertaken in the meantime the arduous task of pioneer on the long and rugged overland route. The hardships he has undergone during the present season have been sufficient to have daunted a less preserving spirit. Just a few days before our arrival at the head of the lake, he had come in with the first mail from Red River. By the present route the distance is upwards of six hundred miles which is travelled by canoe through lakes and rivers with dangerous rapids and innumerable interruptions—where the canoes and its contents have to be carried from one point of navigation to another. When within seventy miles of his destination, Captain Kennedy was obliged, from some cause or other, to leave his Indians behind, and, taking the mail-bag on his back he travelled the remainder of the journey and at a single stretch. It was past midnight when he arrived at the Grand Portage, quite exhausted, and, entering a cabin without awakening any one, he lay down on the floor and fell asleep. During the greater part of the way from Red River, he and his men had subsisted entirely on flour and dried sturgeon. He set out again almost immediately with the return mail.

Such difficulties are necessarily inevitable in the attempt to open a new country, and, of course will be overcome in time.—To represent the natural obstacles existing as any reason why the attempt should not be made, as has been done in this instance by selfish reasons, is absurd; and, fortunately there are men who will not be deterred by such representations. A company has just been incorporated by act of the Canadian Legislature for working up this region, and Captain Kennedy and the Rescue under Captain James Dick, are but the pioneers of a more extensive undertaking. The originators of this laudable movement are almost exclusively Scotch, as the other pioneers in the boundless regions of the North-West have been before them. The first voyageurs who navigated the shore of Lake Superior for purposes of commerce, who carried their canoes across to Lake Winnipeg, who ascended the Saskatchewan fifteen hundred miles to the Rocky Mountains, who crossed the great barrier and travelled westward to the Pacific, nay more who penetrated into the vast solitudes of the north till they reached the frozen ocean itself, were independant Scottish traders, chiefly retired officers in Highland regiments which came to Canada with General Wolfe, or at a later period. Finding their movements oppressed by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose operations had been previously confined almost entirely to the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay, they formed themselves into a corporate body, under the title of the North-West Company. For many long years a bloody feud was waged between the two companies, and many of the combatants on both sides being Highlanders, it was like a revival in the wilds of America of the old hostilities of the Scottish mountains. It was shortly after the commencement of these hostilities that the settlement of Red River was formed by Lord Selkirk, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, chiefly, no doubt, with a view to a supply of provisions for a body of German auxiliaries, the De Meurons, with whose aid he carried on the war against the McDonnells and the Camerons and their Highland followers from Glengary. Strange stories are told of this feud, in which kinsmen met, fought, and were killed or took each other prisoners. Many of the combatants still survive, and it is to be hoped that the annals of the great North-West, embracing an untouched wealth of stirring incident and romantic daring, will find a worthy pen before the time has gone past when the story can be written with interest. The hostility of the rival companies was at length brought to an end, and they were united in one company about thirty years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Ellice, who was originally a shareholder in the North-West Company. This was not the only great public difficulty which Mr. Ellice has had the chief hand in comprising during the course of a long and active life which is still as active as ever. At the present moment there is not a more sagacious or influential man in Britain than Mr. Ellice, and it is doubtless owing in a great measure to his good sense that the Hudson's Bay Company have avoided the error of opposing unreasonable obstacles to the admission of civilization into regions which have been proved to be fit for such a change. We should not be surprised to learn that the shrewd "Hercules," as he is not inaptly nicknamed in the London clubs, has taken shares in the North-West Company, and lent it the influence of his name and position.

We had intended to give some account of our eight days' voyage to the head of Lake Superior, and back to Collingwood, but we prefer occupying our space in conveying a general idea of the great country which lies across the barrier, at the head of the lake, the route by which it is reached, and the means that are being taken to open up both. Of our own trips we need only say briefly, that without any exception it was the most pleasant we ever made. The scenery at every point within sight was magnificent.—In the Georgian Bay which extends for three hundred miles north from Collingwood innumerable wooden islets stud the passage and part of the way there is a range of fine mountain summits on the mainland. The soil is here reputed good, and the country awaits the advenure of settlers. By a river some twenty miles in length, we pass into Lake Superior above Sault Ste Marie, the only sort of settlement we saw on the whole voyage, and a place which must eventfully become of some importance. On the American side there is a fine canal which though only a mile in length, cost a million of dollars; there is also a big wooden fort without any soldiers in it, and with cannon which may be wooden too, so unmeaning does this fortification seem. On the British side nothing has been done for the place; all the way indeed, from Collingwood to Fort William, the Canadian Government have done literally nothing to promote trade and navagation, and there is not a single lighthouse on the entire voyage, except one miserable rushlight near Collingwood, which can scarcely be seen even in the clearest weather. At British Sault Ste Marie, a good landing place is much wanted, and without one any passage trade that may arrive will be sure to go to the other side.

The scenery on Lake Superior is much bolder and more picturesque than on any of the lower lakes. The entrance to the bay on which Fort William is situated is very striking, Thunder Cape running out into the lake nearly a thousand feet perpendicular height. There are several other rocky eminences of considerable height and picturesque appearance around Thunder Bay which remind us a good deal of some of the lochs in the west of Scotland, the dense forest which here clothes hill and valley, and climbs up every crevice in the rocks where it can obtain foothold, constituting the only difference. The temperature of Lake Superior is very cool, the water never rising above 42 degrees. This is accounted for by the lake being 600 feet above the sea level and 1,000 feet deep.—The air is necessarily somewhat chilly, except during the sunshine in the neighborhood of such a vast body of cold water. While tourists, therefore can go nowhere on this side of the Atlantic to get so thoroughly cooled down and braced after the heat of an American summer, they should bear in mind to take warm clothing with them.—with this precaution, there is no place where a stock of fresh health and vigor is so easily within reach of the inhabitants of this part of the country as Lake superior. The change is almost as great as going to Scotland, and is very much of a similar character. To the lover of natural history, there is no place in the world more attractive on account of its geological wonders; and the size and abundance of the fish, including river and lake trout, will make their angler's heart leap with joy. The lake trout are quite commonly taken in the bays by means of trolling-tackle, upwards of twenty-five pounds in weight, while in the smallest brooks, with "a stick and a string and a worm at one end" or a piece of pork or fish skin, which are found to answer better than flies, any angler may pull out dozens of splendid golden-head trout, with flesh as red and fine flavored as that of a salmon.—What the general size of these brook trout may be, we do not know, but in a more rivulet over which one could leap, the average did not seem to be less than a pound and a half. In larger streams we were told the average weight is much greater.—We regret that our opportunities were not limited for ascertaining such facts for ourselves. At Fort William, the Secretary Athenæum Journal, which we were pleased to find at that remote outpost of civilization, promised us a hearty reception from the agent, Mr. McIntyre, and the effect of his hospitality for a fortnight, of which we can only say that we could not avail ourselves, the more especially as in Mr. McIntyre we should have had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of one who performed the feat of the overland journey round the globe in company with Sir George Simpson. We turned from Lake Superior with unsatisfied longing and regret. Once visited it is one of those places to which the mind, when tired of the busy world, must always recur with wild pleasure, to its vast unbroken solitudes, its wilderness of beauty, and its stupendous natural wonders. We are not surprised to learn that there are men who, from choice have spent years on its shores. "D—n your civilization," was the expression of one who had spent much of his life there, and during the intervals had resided in civilized parts of America and Europe, "D—n your civilization; I'm going back to Lake Superior." He felt at home nowhere else.

Next week, we shall direct further attention to the North-West region beyond Lake Superior, with reference more particularly to the results of an exploring expedition, whose report we have now before us.

Emigration Report.

From the Montreal Gazette.

There was printed by order of the House of Assembly, a short time ago, "Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for Canada for the year 1857," which contains much interesting matter not yet made public through the press. The following is an abstract:—

"The number of persons embarked for Quebec from Europe during 1857, was 32,335, of whom 9,151 were children. The deaths on passage and at Quarantine, was 238, leaving 32,091, the number landed in this country. The number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of emigrants was 231; 213 of which were of the ordinary class of sailing ships, and have an average passage of 44 days. The remainder were steamships, 180 of the sailing ships from ports in the United Kingdom. The foreign emigration employed 51 ships, of which 7 were British. The immigration was very free of disease, the mortality of the passengers of the United Kingdom having been no more than one third per cent., chiefly of children. The foreign passengers suffered more, the morality among them having been not quite 1 3 8 per cent. The deaths at sea were on sailing vessels, not a single death occurring on steamers. The increase of arrivals over 1856, was 9,658, or 43 per cent., principally on the English and Norwegians. There was an increase also from Scotland, and a small one from Ireland and Germany. From Belgium and the Lower Provinces a decrease of 837 persons. The number of emigrants admitted for medical relief at Quarantine Station and at the Hospitals in Quebec and Montreal, was 537; of these 40 died. The total number of males who embarked for Quebec was 12,443, divided as follows: farmers and agricultural laborers, 3,518; mechanics, 2,185; merchant's clerks, &c., 327; servants, 134; laborers, 6,279. The total number of emigrants landed at Quebec since 1829 is 901,005, or an average of 31,070 per annum.

1740 persons were aided in their emigration by private individuals, societies, &c., and were paid on arrival £885 10s 8d of which £816 15s 8d was paid through the Emigration. The Wellington Society sent out from England 1062 persons, who received 10s each and a free passage to Western Canada. 33 lads were from the London Reformatory School, and 62 persons were sent by their parishes. Two cases of disaster at sea occurred: the ship Martin Luther, with 499 passengers, was dismasted and carried into Plymouth, where she refitted, and the ship St. Clair, from Tralee, with 227 passengers, having sprung a leak, was abandoned, and her passengers rescued by the Ariel, of Bristol, and taken into Cork, where they were provided with a passage by the Maria. In both cases, though there was much suffering and hardships, there was no loss of life. But though there was no loss of life from disasters at sea, that by the burning of the steamer Montreal was very great. Of 258 emigrants by the ship John Mackenzie, supposed to have embarked on the Montreal, only 67 are ascertained to be saved, and those saved suffered the entire loss of their baggage and property. Much humane attention has been directed to these survivors and assistance presented. The St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, zealously seconded by the sister Quebec society, have taken a most active and efficient course for the relief of the Scotch emigrants. In the course of the season, complaints were made by the passengers in five vessels, of infringements of the Passengers' Act. In three cases, legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained, and in the other two compensation was made to the passengers. The numerous testimonials and complimentary addresses presented to masters of passenger ships on their arrival here, show that the treatment experienced is generally satisfactory. The only case of personal ill-treatment was against the subordinate officers of the E. A. Bright.—Complaints of this kind are of rare occurrence. The masters of the regular traders are generally kind, humane men, and being interested in obtaining and preserving a good name for their ships, provide with every care for the comfort of their passengers. Casual ships are not always so well commanded, but it is seldom that any charge can be urged beyond want of experience in the carriage of passengers.—A very large portion of the emigration to the Western Province still takes the New York route. Numerous complaints are made of the treatment on this route, not only on the journey inland. Emigrants, and particularly families and single females, are cautioned against this route. The passage by Quebec in summer, and Portland in in winter is no longer, and on the whole less expensive, and the inland route by the river and lakes or railway more direct and a good deal cheaper. There is no detention, and any attempt at imposition will be promptly punished. Emigrants are advised when circumstances will permit, to take their passage by steamer instead of sailing vessel. "If the time, health and comfort are considered fully, the steamship will prove the cheapest in the end." The establishment of a regular weekly line will afford emigrants a speedy, safe and regular conveyance. The service performed by this line during 1857 gave general satisfaction. They brought out 1466 cabin and 2631 steerage passengers.

The total expenditure of the emigration department, including the Quarantine establishment, was £11,939. The cost of the Quarantine establishment, £2,803—an increase of £186 over 1856. The expense was equal to 2s 6d. a head on each emigrant. The expenditure of the department, up to 31st December, was as follows:—Quebec, £2,227; Montreal, £1,108; Ottawa, £947; Toronto and Kingston, £3,040; and Hamilton, £1,812. The total direct relief throughout the Province—Transport, £4,725; provisions, £28.5; funeral and other expenses upon the loss of the steamer Montreal, £213; office charges, £160; and sundries, £2,668. The number of persons assisted at Quebec was 4,180. These were forwarded to different places at an average cost of 15s. 6½d each adult. 1,519 of these were Norwegians and Germans. At Montreal 917 were assisted at an average of 2s. 5d., of which 223 were foreigners. No returns have been received of the number of persons relieved in Upper Canada. The total expenditure of the department for 1857 shows an increase over 1856 of £3,928. This has been chiefly incurred for transport and provisions. In Lower Canada the increased expenditure is only £1,414, in proportion only to the increased number arrived. But at Toronto and Hamilton, the extra expenditure has been £1,916, while in proportion to the emigration it should have been nearly £1,000 less. During the latter part of the season the demands for assistance at these two agencies were very numerous, consequent upon the superabundance of labour accumulated there, and the duty of dispersing those unable to obtain employment became extremely burthensome. The establishment of an agency at Ottawa also involved some additional expenditure, but this is likely to exercise an important and beneficial influence in future, and be the means of attracting future emigration to the Government lands offered for sale in the neighbouring districts. The emigrant tax realized this season was £7,248 10s., or an average of 4s 8d on each emigrant. The total expenditure was 7s 9d per head. From Mr. Hawke's report on the Immigration to Western Canada, it appears that the total arrivals in Canada during 1857 were 71,250—32,097 by the St. Lawrence, and 39,123 by the United States. Of these 36,034 proceeded to the Western and 34,186 remained in Canada. Only 2,240 of these settled in Eastern Canada. It is difficult to form any reliable estimate of the amount of property brought into the Province by emigrants. The Norwegian passengers drew, on their arrival, $140,000, equal to $23 per head. The general condition and prospects of those who had been fitted by education and previous habits for removal, are not unsatisfactory. Labourers and agriculturalists have been in general demand. Domestic servants readily found employment at fair wages. A large number of skilled mechanics, such as machinists, tool makers, &c., have found it difficult to obtain employment. The demand for this species of labour is always limited, and new comers are at a disadvantage in finding places for themselves. Some of this class have gone to the United States, and a few have returned dissatisfied to England. The class to whom this country offers the least encouragement, are those who have no business or calling. Persons who are unaccustomed to labour, those whose sedentary employment has affected their strength or who have been confined to a single branch of a manufacture until unable to take any other labour; no such persons should be induced to emigrate, unless previous preparation has been made for them. For merchants and clerks there is really no employment. The country has an over supply of these, and many among the selfstyled mechanics and tradesmen are unfit for any branch of labour the country offers. Persons having capital, with judgment and experience, must possess great advantages in Canada, but there is ample encouragement for all the hardy and industrious.—Farm laborers are the most generally sought for; but no man who possesses health and strength with a determine to take such employment as may be offered him, can fail to obtain a good livelihood, nor within a short time greatly to improve his condition with that of his family. Any laborer who is saving can soon lay up sufficient to buy a lot of land for himself, which, in a few years, may become a valuable farm. The condition of the Province does not promise so favorably for the unskilled laboring emigrant this year, as for some years past.—The commercial difficulties have exercised a depressing influence. Agriculturalists, however, and all who can assist efficiently in the farm work of the country, with plough, hoe, or axe, will not fail to meet with employment at fair wages.

Scottish Controversy.

Among the staple questions of controversy in Scotland for a number of years past, the drinking customs of the country, we are sorry to say, have occupied a prominent place. This is one of those subjects which are sure to come up when the newspapers have nothing else to write about. It is the favourite theme with gentlemen of a controversial turn of mind, like Duncan McLaren and the editor of the *Scotsman*, not to speak of declamatory orators like Sir Archibald Allision, who indulge in loose statements about Scotland being the most drunken country in the world, the population consuming we know not how many bottles or gallons of whiskey per annum, for every man, woman, and child. The subject is an ungrateful one, and consulting our own national feelings, as well as those of our readers, some of whom have clad us for recording in our weekly news incidents tending to show that the same crimes are committed in Scotland as in other countries, we would gladly keep our thumb on it and say nothing about it. But at the present time it is one that all the world are discussing. It has found its way beyond the columns of the Scottish newspapers—the London press has taken it up, the *Times* and the *Saturday Review* and even the New York *Tribune* are writing leaders about it, and it would be ignoring the most prominent Scottish topic of the day were we to pass it over in silence.

We must say, however, that we are not disposed to take side with either party in the positions they have assumed. We have had too much to do with this very subject to take any partizan interest in a question in which such a strong desire is manifested to make facts square with foregone conclusions with reference to a certain legislative enactment. The whole question relates to the working of the measure known as the Forbes Mackenzie's Act, which was passed some years ago, the object of which is to close public houses and hotels, except in the case of *bona fide* travellers, during the entire Sabbath, and after eleven o'clock on week nights. Ever since this Act came into force, it has given rise to constant statistical disputes, the question raised in the first instance being as to the extent to which there had been a diminution in the number of convictions for drunkenness. The controversialists handled the subject so skilfully on both sides, that it was extremely difficult to tell to whom the victory belonged, a result which will not appear surprising to any one who understands the jaggery by which figures may be made to prove anything. The question, we believe, was one which it did not require any hair splitting to decide. A sound conclusion could only be arrived at on a very broad basis, and in order to prove that the Forbes Mackenzie Act was a success such as to justify the importance attached to it, and supporters of it ought to have addressed facts sufficient to have removed the question beyond all doubt. This they were unable to do, and if there was any public improvement even to that limited direction in which alone they laid claim to it, it was very inappreciable that there was good reason to question whether it had not been effected by ordinary causes apart altogether from the operation of the new Act.

The subject that is now giving rise to such a great amount of statistical ingenuity, has reference to the quantity of spirits consumed since the year 1853, the date of the Act, as compared with the previous four years. The question of increase of cost has also come into controversy; the subject is further complicated by the fact of the duty on spirits being increased by nearly a hundred per cent., while the duty on malt employed in the manufacture has been abolished; and there in the difficulty, moreover, of distinguishing the whiskey consumed in Scotland from that exported to England. Here is a pretty complication for our ingenious friends to unravel. Not having before us everything that has been written on the subject, we feel incompetent to pronounce a decision, and we doubt exceedingly if we should be able to do so though we were in possession of all the minutiæ on both sides. Our readers will understand our difficulty when we mention one of the main points under discussion; whether, in seeking to arrive at the increase of expenditure for whiskey, allowance should be made for an increased proportion of water, added by the retail dealers on account of the rise in price? The *Scottish Press* hits upon this idea, not without some shrewdness, and sets down the probable amount of water for which the public pay as so much whiskey, at 1,000,000 gallons.—Mr. McLaren, on the other hand, scouts this idea altogether, and will not admit it into his statistics, by which he endeavours to show that the statements of increased consumption are unfounded. Where there is so much room for ingenuity, and where ingenious men, aiming at opposite conclusions on the same subject, attain them with such an array of conflicting figures, it is hard to say who is right to a hair; but again we must say that the Forbes Mackenzie people, if they have the best of it—which, however, we do not admit,—having it only by a hair, even on their own showing, have no great reason to boast, very loudly or confidently about the beneficial results of their favorite Act.

The question of reforming the drinking habits of the people by means of legislative restrictions on public houses, in one which the public of the United States have before them at the present time no less than the people of Scotland. Here, in New York, we have recently had an attempt made, just as in Scotland, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, but without success; a few months ago the public houses were nearly all closed for a short time, but now the traffic is again being carried on with nearly as much openness as before there was any law on the subject.—Any experience, however, of the working of a legislative act is of no value in the case of a city like New York where law of any kind is little regarded. But in Scotland matters are in a very different position; the laws are habitually respected; yet we find this Forbes-Mackenzie Act not merely evaded or set at nought, but in the larger cities, Glasgow more especially, giving rise to innumerable illicit modes of indulgence which are actually creating new kinds of offences, which form a heavy set-off against any gain that may be imagined to have resulted from the Act. Legal restrictions require to be employed with great judgment and delicacy, for the suppression of any habit which has taken a strong hold of the public, a habit, moreover, which people do not believe to be wrong in itself, but only in its abuse by excess. Now, drinking is in Scotland such a habit, and there are circumstances which palliate it to a great extent. In a climate like this in which we live people may well be sober, and drinking here appears to be nothing more than an idle habit. We have a beautiful, clear atmosphere, in which, if people did not injure themselves by what they eat, depression of spirits would scarcely be known. In Scotland it is otherwise; and much of our countrymen may sigh for their native hills and glens, they cannot forget the "guid auld misty weather," which may sound very well in an exiled shepherd's poetical lament, but is exceedingly damping to all human sensibilities, and naturally provocative of hard drinking as an antidote. We have often wondered that there are so few suicides in Scotland, and are half disposed to think the circumstance may be owing to people following the advice of Solomon as paraphrased by Burns. In the cities, especially on the western side of the country, the depressing effect of climate is greatly aggravated by a low sanitary condition; and we must say that it is a matter of no surprise to us that the people of Glasgow —the lower classes especially, who are confined in such damp, close, crowded dens —should be addicted to drinking deep, and that they should have recourse to illegal devices to obtain liquor when the law attempts to withhold it from them. In such aggravated cases as this, reformers go about their object in a wrong way when they attempt merely to prevent the use of the pernicious stimulant. The only way in which they can attain even partial success, is by obviating or diminishing, as far as possible the necessity which drives people to have recourse to it. The case is a complicated one, and calls for an elaborate remedy—the habit of hard drinking can only be got rid of by substituting some other. What we have said on the point of climate, indeed, may tend to show that there are natural causes not so easily to be got rid of as those of man's creation. This may be so, and as long as drinking continues in this wicked world, our countrymen at home may perhaps be addicted to it to a somewhat greater extent than people in more genial climes. One consolation is that they can drink more with impunity than the people of any other country; and the moral point of view with reference to this matter, is not how much men drink, but how much they get intoxicated. The climate of Scotland, while it certainly does predispose to the use of strong liquor, also gives an unusual amount of strength to resist its injurious effects.—In this view of the case, we revert to the statistics of commitments for drunkenness as throwing more conclusive light on the subject than any mere statement of the quantity drunk; and if these cases could only be got rid of, we should have no particular fault to find with the consumption of so many gallons of the mountain dew.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

There is a lull in the campaign which will last, all Europeans regiments hope, till the cold weather. The Commander-in-Chief is actively exerting himself to bring his soldiers under cover, and prohibits all further action, except in Jeypore and Behar. In Jeypore the Gwalior insurgents, after a series of marches to and fro within the state, which it would be difficult to make intelligible without a local map, suddenly avoided Tonk. On the 9th they had entered the town and commenced the siege of Bheempur, the Rajah's fortress. They had, however, no guns. The Rajah held out gallantly enough, and the approach of Holmes's Brigade, a body of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, despatched, I think, from Agra, compelled them to raise the siege. They fled southward, and invested Rampore, a town belonging to Tonk, and which contains 12 guns and some military stores. These they hope to obtain, but Holmes's Brigade, at the latest date to which we have intelligence (July 11), was only 15 miles behind and these flying corps never stop to think about odds. Col. Napier, at Gwaire, attacked 11,000 men with 600 horse, and had their number been quadrupled would have attacked them all the same. A few of the Tonk soldiery have joined the Losing side, but unless the garrison of Bampore are traitors the rebels must fly again. Their course is expected to be southward, as they do not know that Mhow now contains three European and four or five Bombay regiments. They may *en passant* defeat Kotah; but whatever they do, their career must be short. They are fairly surrounded by British troops and have neither leaders, guns, nor ammunition. Unless joined by some local potentate, they can obtain none, and I would not waste so many words on them but for the uneasy feeling, obviously shared by Government,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.
Money Wanted.
P. H. L. & B. Railway—A. T. Williams.
That By-law—A Ratepayer.
The "Globe" Newspaper—G. Brown.
Axe Factory—R. D. Rogers.
Notice—W. B. Read.
To be Let.
Godey's Lady's Book.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1858.

Arrival of the "North Briton."

Quebec, September 21.

The *North Briton* arrived at 11 o'clock this forenoon, having been detained below over night by the storm. She brings 128 cabin and 92 steerage passengers. Did not see the *Saxon Harlequin* off Kamouraska.

The *North Briton* experienced strong head winds during the whole passage. We append a few items of news by her.

Through the political intelligence generally speaking of the *North Briton* is not of importance, there are some points of marked interest, especially in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Royal mail steamship Niagara* from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The *cessation of signals* through the Atlantic cable, was announced in London on the 6th inst., but no particulars had been given to the public. It was believed, however, from what had leaked out, that the difficulty was near the shore and remediable. The non-working of the cable had caused a decline in the shares—a nominal quotation to £400 to £500 on a par value of £1,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was presented against the European and American Steamship Company.

Queen Victoria visited Leeds on the 6th and 7th instant, and had an enthusiastic reception. After Knighting the Mayor she left for Balmoral.

A grand banquet in honor of the Atlantic cable was given at Killarney on the 7th of September.

Chas. T. Bright, the engineer of the Telegraph Co., had been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Queen Victoria has opened the Town Hall at Leeds. The proceedings were attended with great *eclat*.

The *indemnity* from China to France and England, for the expenses of the war, is believed to be considerably greater than was reported via Russia.

Banquet at London to Mr. McGee.

HIS VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*Reported for the Globe.*)

The citizens of London marked their sense of his public services and their appreciation of his private worth, by entertaining Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M. P. P., at a public banquet, given in the Royal Exchange Hall, in that city, on Wednesday evening last. Mr. McGee had been called from Montreal to London to deliver a lecture, and his presence was taken advantage of by his friends and fellow Reformers in the West, to do him the honour we have named. The arrangements had been admirably conceived, and were well executed under the direction of the efficient committee of which James Daniell, Esq., was chairman. Covers for about 320 gentlemen were laid on four tables, placed longitudinally, a cross table at the head of the hall being reserved for the chairman and the invited guests. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, white and blue drapery, evergreens and p intings. Immediately behind the presidental chair were two large and beautiful oil portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, flanked on either side by British ensigns, and surmounted by the Royal Arms, resting on the Union Jack, which was supported by the flags of England's firm allies, France and Turkey. At the foot of the room was a design not less attractive and ingenious, the subject being the mighty achievement of uniting the continents of Europe and America by means of the Ocean Telegraph. On the eastern side of the room, was unfurled the English flag of a size such as to fitly represent the greatness of the English nation, the American colours being displayed in the far west. The centre was filled up by an exquisitely-wrought flag of Ireland. The Union Jack was connected with the Stars and Stripes, by a link of wire, indicative of the Atlantic Cable and land termini, which passing the Irish banner on its way, made that flag the medium of communication. A graceful compliment was thus paid to the native country of the talented gentleman who was present as the guest of the evening.

At seven o'clock Mr. McGee entered the Hall, and was welcomed by hearty applause. He was accompanied by the Chairman, (Mr. Daniell,) at whose right he sat during the evening, and by Dr. Connor, M. P. P., the late Solicitor General, who was seated on the left of the chair. The chairman was also supported by A. McKellar, Esq., M. P. P., and other influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood. The catering had been left to Mr. McCann, proprietor of the Western Hotel, who won the good will of the numerous company for whom he had to provide, by the excellency of the dinner he had caused to be so well served up. A select band performed several pieces of music during dinner and between the several toasts which were drunk in the interest of the evening. The cloth having been removed,

The CHAIRMAN gave the usual loyal toasts, after which he proposed a bumper to the health of the guest of the evening, which was received with vociferous cheering and which lasted several minutes.

Mr. MCGEE, M.P.P., who was received with another burst of enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and Gentlemen,—I would certainly be very ungrateful if I did not deeply feel the high compliment you, Mr. Chairman, have paid me, and which this large and respectable assemblage have so cordially endorsed. I feel that to the honour you have done me I have, as yet at all events, established no claim. I have neither the authority of office, nor have I accomplished—indeed, I suspect my I have undertaken—anything to justify in a portion of the Province where I am not fully personally known so very emphatic an expression of opinion as has been evinced by the assembly to-night. It is very true that at the close of a lengthened and laborious Session of Parliament, when two or three of the ablest men of her Majesty's loyal Opposition (loud applause)—were deprived of their seats in the House of Assembly, I in common with several other gentlemen who remained after our chiefs had been cut off in an ambush specially prepared for that purpose—(cheers)—it is perfectly true, I say, that the few gentlemen of the Opposition who remained did make the best fight they could offer, and enter the most emphatic protest they could pronounce against the injustice, the wrong, that had been perpetrated. (Applause.) I in common with Mr. Wallbridge, Mr. McDougall, Mr. McKellar, the patriotic representative of Kent, whom I rejoice to see now present—(applause)—and other members of the Opposition, I endeavoured in the absence of those who from age, talent, and experience were the legitimate leaders of the Opposition, to do the best that could be done under our rather disheartening circumstances; and in now acknowledging the compliment you have paid us, I do so as their representative here as I was their colleague on that occasion. I regard this meeting of the Reformers of London and its neighbourhood as a serious and important political occasion. (Applause.) If it is not so it is our fault, because we may make it an important political occasion. A firmer tone, a clearer prospect, a more decided policy for the Reform party of Upper Canada may date from the your banquet at London, on the 15th September, 1858, (cheers). Gentlemen, I believe we are all agreed that it is of the last importance to the present government of this country, as well as to its future growth and development in the ratio of its resources, that we should have a Reform party, just, liberal, firm and co-extensive with all the constituencies of both Upper and Lower Canada, (cheers). I think you will agree with me that the necessity for aggregating to that party every possible source of strength is most urgent, and that there is enough of public work before such a Reform party to occupy it for many years to come, (hear, hear.) Gentlemen, there is one point upon which, at least to start with, we are all thoroughly agreed—we are all agreed in using, in acknowledging, in boasting of, in being proud of the title of Reformers. (Loud cheers.) We desire the political party with which we shall be associated to bear no other title; and, Mr. Chairman, I fervently hope that the day is near at hand, if is not already come, when that single word "Reformer" need not be qualified by the addition of one other word, (loud cheers.) I hope the time is not distant when the common voice of the Reform party throughout the Province will declare that by their politics shall men alone be known—that throwing aside all religious denominationalism, be it Protestant or Roman Catholic—(loud cheers)—and rejoice in the common name of Reformers, having common objects in view, we shall harmoniously do battle side by side for the maintenance and establishment of our common principles, (renewed cheering). The urgency of the case is this, that our present Administration is confessedly most rotten and corrupt, (cheers.) If it were a question of the introduction of great fundamental changes, there might be raised an issue as to time. It might be argued that it was not yet wise to disturb the existing state of things. But when the annual expenditure—the monthly, daily expenditure of the Province, is directed to corrupt constituencies—to suborne the representatives of the people; when the revenues of the Province are funded not to meet our honest debts, not economically so as to enable us to live within our means; when the Estimates are annually stuffed with jobs entered into for the purpose of buying over and rewarding a corrupt Parliamentary majority—when these things are seen to go on day after day, and men are grown proud, and brazen, and insolent, whilst receiving the wages of corruption—when it is openly proclaimed in the organs by whom they are represented that in similar circumstances any other man would act in precisely the same way,—while such practices continue, it is hopeless to expect an honest and an upright Government, (cheers.) It is, then, under these circumstances that I plead the urgency for immediate organization, without one unnecessary day's loss of time, of the Reform strength of both Provinces, on principles common and essential to both, (loud cheers.) Gentlemen, Administrative Reform will never be carried without a vigorous party in Parliament and in the country to indicate the details and make them tests of allegiance binding upon their supporters and their colleagues and the leaders of the party. The vessel of State has been silently accumulating a coating of corruption which impedes her course and threatens her safety, and to use the dockyard phrase, she must be "careened." (Cheers and laughter.) We must apply ourselves, however unodorous the occupation may be, to the work of cleansing her timbers, and show that the ship in which our fortunes and our children's fortunes are embarked, may with safety go on in a prosperous career, (applause.) Administrative Reform can only be effected by party organization, for in no other way is the giant evil, corruption, to be combatted. There is nothing strong enough to put down the diseased desire for bribery which is becoming a general and chronic canker in our system, but earnest determination on the part of leaders in whom the people have hope, and faith, and confidence; and in the establishment of great principles, in which they have still greater hope, and faith, and confidence than in any leader. There is no appeal so strong to the sordid sentiments of our nature—to the deep enthusiasm which lies latent in all men, and which a good cause never invoked from freemen in vain, (loud cheers.) The expenditure of the Province has been trebled since the year 1854. The public offices are encumbered with an immense and unnecessary standing army in coloured clothes—men who are the worst enemies to the really valuable public servant. The heads of departments are mere figure heads; they are only nominal heads. Those of us who have seen the inside of the administrative system, know that the real men who manage the departments of this Province are not the men who are paraded as the head and front; but it is a secondary and silent class who are absolutely the masters. The responsible heads of departments are in reality subordinate to these permanent and immovable heads over whom neither Parliament nor the people can exercise an effective supervision, (cheers.) Gentlemen, oh (been grounds these Administrative Reforms are urgently needed. Then, again, events are coming upon us, in which the Reform party ought to lead, and upon which the Reform party ought to say the first word. I think there is no man who, attentively regarding the present condition and probable future of Canada, can fail to see that we are upon the eve of great constitutional changes, (hear, hear.) I suppose that the minds of public men have been more directed by the recent conduct of his Excellency to the necessity of changes in the Constitution of Canada, than by any other single act of recent date, (hear, hear.) If a Governor General can with impunity be a party to the swearing in of men into two classes of office within 24 hours, addressing to them oaths to discharge duties which they had never inaugural in performance, and if other Governors (cheers) can repeat the outrage, then, I say, we have no security for responsible Government save in a written and exact instrument containing the constitution, (cheers.) It has been said that we have Responsible Government, but it is a very serious question to ponder how we can have Responsible Government without a Responsible Governor, (hear, hear.) We have in Canada no court of impeachment. These Ministers hold office, as many eminent jurists believe, without any other title to the offices than would be possessed by any other twelve men you may meet in the street; and yet Parliament itself is dumb—it has no power to arraign them, to impeach them, to punish them. Because we have no power—because it is possible, as we saw towards the end of July and in the beginning of August, it was possible—by supineness or collusion—by either the active or passive participation of the Executive,—for twelve men who have lost the confidence of the country, and lost even the confidence of most of their habitual supporters in the House—because it is possible that twelve such men as these can go through the farce of resigning, with the understanding that within a week they will be back again in their old offices, and by so doing unseat twelve of the leaders of the Opposition, whose presence in the House was essential to the good government of the country—because these things are possible, I believe we are driven to consider whether the only alternative for securing to ourselves Responsible Government is not that of a written constitution, (cheers.) Gentlemen, there is another question which was broached during last Session, and upon which, if rumour speaks truly, some of those who claim to be the present Government of this country have departed to-day from the port of New York to deliberate with the Colonial Secretary—it is the question of the federalization of the Provinces. This is a question upon which also the Reform party to ought to lead. It is one on which we ought to deliberate and have our minds made up upon, so that our collective strength might be thrown one way. Hitherto this has been an individual speculation; but it was originally projected by one of the most amiable and able public men in the service of the country, my hon. colleague, Mr. Dorion, the senior member for the city of Montreal, (loud cheers.) In the session of 1856-7 he prepared resolutions on this subject with a view to the settlement of the difficulties which then existed between Upper and Lower Canada. This federalization, whenever it takes place, must include the carrying out of the principle which I said last session from my place in Parliament I regarded as irrefragable and unanswerable—the principle of representation is Parliament by numbers, (loud cheers.) On this subject, also, the Reform party should have their minds made up and their energies at work. We should take our own ground early and be prepared to keep it. When Mr. Galt joined the Administration, he stole and carried with him this portion of the furniture of his former associates as a peace-offering to the men whom he has deserted. But it will not avail the party of expediency, the party of corruption, to affect regard for one of the principles of the statesman who preferred to remain, as Mr. Dorion did prefer to remain, honestly in opposition, when a year ago they pressed him to become one of their Ministry and kept back Cabinet arrangements nearly a week in order to induce him to accept office; but who refused to go in among them, (loud cheers.) Gentlemen, because there is an urgent need of, and an immediate necessity for Administrative Reform, without the loss of a single day, indeed, if it can be avoided, it is greatly to be desired that all those who really do believe that our present Administration requires such reform, should come forward and unite themselves for that purpose. Because, also, we have reached a period in our political development in which constitutional changes must be at hand, it is necessary that a great independent Reform party, representing well the feelings of the people, should be organized in order that it may pronounce upon the details as well as upon the principles which are to lie at the basis of those new changes. Both immediately and prospectively, then, it is absolutely essential that without loss of time we should have a united Reform party with a clear and full understanding of our principles and the means by which we expect to attain success. Speaking on this topic you will permit me to make a single remark incidental to the subject. I make it thus publicly, because I received several letters respecting it, which, during the excitement and pressure consequent on the Lower Canada elections, I was unable to answer. I cannot perceive, estimate or understand the tactics of those who contend for the election of a Reformer to the Lower House and are willing to vote for a Tory for the Upper House, (cheers.) The only safe rule would seem to be to carry the principles into the electoral contests for the Upper House which we have insisted on in the late elections for the House of Assembly. No Government in this country can be carried on without the co-operation of both branches of the Legislature. The more largely the electoral element is infused into the Legislative Council the more will it be necessary that the same principles should be avowed by those who act in that co-ordinate branch of the Legislature which are upheld in the Lower House, (cheers.) And my hon. friend the late Solicitor General West, the member for South Oxford, and his late colleagues in the Ministry, will shortly have to consider—for I look upon their return to power as certain—(loud cheers)—as an event that most inevitably happen—they will by and by have to consider how they shall divide the offices with the Upper House; because there is no question that when it comes from the people and is composed on the electoral principle, more than one or two seats—perhaps three or four of the offices (if the heads of the public departments are to continue to have seats in both Houses of the Legislature) will be claimed by the members of the Upper House. We saw in the late case the Upper House rivalling in indecency the House of Assembly in their attempt to condemn unheard the members of the Brown-Dorion Administration. It would be but natural to expect that the corrupt majority of the Lower House, including the two model members—the member for Quebec with the apocryphal and inconceivable majority of 1,500, (laughter)—the member for Russell, or rather the member for Trey, Albany and Rome,—(laughter)—it would be only natural to expect that these men, and others elected by fraudulent and unlawful means, would express want of confidence in honest men, because they knew that no honest men in the House or in the country had any confidence in them, (cheers.) But it is somewhat surprising that the Upper House a body specially organized, and into which it is said that no political hacks ought to be introduced, should sit in judgment and condemn unheard and untried. And, therefore, I apprehend that it does not lie with them as their apologists to say that, in the election for the Legislative Council we ought not to carry out our political principles as steadily and firmly as we did in the election for the Legislative Assembly, (cheers.) That seeing question put to every candidate ought to be, "Are you a Reformer? and will you vote want of confidence in the Draper-Macdonald ministry? If you can't vote for you." Before loyal considerations or personal merits, the first Reform necessity in this country is to Reform the Cartier-Macdonald Administration out of existence, (cheers.) That is the condition precedent of all subsequent Reform in Upper Canada, and if the candidate for the Legislative Council will not vote such want of confidence, he is not deserving of support, (cheers.) No personal merits should take precedence of principle. On no other condition ought a conscientious Reformer to vote for a candidate than that the candidate abides by and upholds the Reform party, (cheers.) Gentlemen, having referred to this matter, I shall allude to another, and then I shall make way for others, because I feel considerable delicacy in occupying an inadequate share of your time. (No, no.) In the path of the Reform party in Canada, urged on, as it is by the important necessities which are felt by the great majority of the people, to the solution of the great constitutional problems which will stir men's minds and feelings to the lowest depths, I perceive no difficulty insuperable or indeed, formidable, but one difficulty stands in the way; and as your guest and one who desires to be your fellow-labourer, I will give you my opinion upon that one—it is the School Question. All other questions are essentially political. In dealing with them we deal by the rules of worldly wisdom; and men of all religious denominations feel but little difficulty in uniting together to dispose of them. But the educational question is a subject of much difficulty. In all countries for many ages past it has been found that this temporal tree with the theological trunk—this vitally important question, descending to the basis of men's religious opinions, and stirring up their emotions, their passions and their prejudices—is surrounded with much difficulty. I say I see in our way but one difficulty of a formidable nature, though I do not consider it insurmountable—that is in dealing with the National School system. Candidly, frankly and fully I will state my views in relation to this question. But before I do so, I would refer to a statement which I have denied in Lower Canada, and which, considering the source from which it came, it is scarcely necessary that I should refer to here. However, I will just say a word upon the subject. The statement is that the Brown-Dorion Administration had designed to send me on a mission of enquiry into the working of the Irish National System of Education. [Laughter.] I never dream't of such a thing until I saw it in the columns of the *Leader* newspaper. [Dr. Connor—"Nor any one else." Cheers.] All the information we need in relation to that system we can obtain from the Parliamentary reports which are published annually. But as to any commissionership, or other occupation, profit, or emolument in connection with the Brown-Dorion Administration, I never once thought of it. It never entered into my calculations, nor did I expect a greater reward for the little part I might have taken on this subject than to see the sectarian war which has unfortunately been too long waged in this country, closed for ever, and an era of nobler and better feeling inaugurated, (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) But, gentlemen, I do believe it is possible, by the minds of our statesmen being turned to the study of the systems of national education which obtain elsewhere, that we may borrow from them very important improvements.—I believe it is possible that a Parliamentary enquiry occupying the minds of our best men, may devise a system of public instruction upon which public schools could be organised, such as would be satisfactory to all classes of the parents of children, and not objectionable to any class of the pastors of the people of this province. (Hear, hear.) My own feelings were never in favour of the school system of the United States, which is too much of a political institution. It teaches pretty nearly the same prejudices that the old Chinese cosmographers taught the youth of the Celestial Empire—that China occupied the centre of the universe, and the other countries of the world were like little plumbs surrounding it.—(Laughter.) The American system has many merits; but its chief detect is its being a powerful and effective political propaganda. It is a political institution for wielding children of foreigners into thorough-going young Americans. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I believe that the system of Catholic France and Austria are such as we should imitate; for like the American system, they partake too much of the character of State machines. Perhaps of all the systems of Europe, the least objectionable one is the Irish National system. (Hear, hear.) It was founded on the Bill of the then Lord Stanly, the present Lord Derby; and though it has undergone many alterations during the last four or five and twenty years, it is the one of which the majority are in favour. It has been liable to abuses in its administration, and it is no doubt susceptible of many improvements; but it has won the suffrages and approbation of a majority of all classes—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) Doubtless this system would not be entirely suited to our condition, but I think that what has been done once in one difficulty, in not altogether dissimilar circumstances, may be done again. I think it is possible that a Parliamentary enquiry, conducted by our ablest men, would make it acceptable to all creeds and classes, and under which our children might be educated together. (Cheers.) I believe this to be possible, and I am willing to devote my best energies to the task of making it possible. (Much cheering.) But, gentlemen if by partizanship or from any other cause, such a system should be defeated—or if, after it had received a fair trial, it should be found oppressive to the minority of any religion, however small that minority, I would never deny them a remedy—whether it is a Protestant minority in Lower Canada, or a Roman Catholic minority in Upper Canada. If they solemnly and emphatically declare in the face of the law and the authorities of the land, that they could not conscientiously avail themselves of the system of education established by Parliament and the country, I would not cut them off from a remedy. Their rights as parents should be sacredly preserved, and any Separate Schools they might desire to maintain, should have the full protection of the law of the land. (Hear, hear.) The difficulty in relation to education being overcome, I see nothing to impede a thorough union of the Reformers of United Canada, which you all heartily desire, and to the preliminary part that has been taken to bring about which, I know I owe the favour of your presence to-night. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it has been charged against those of us who remained in Parliament after our leaders had been entrapped and withdrawn that we conducted ourselves in a manner disrespectful to the Representative in this Province of the Sovereign. I totally and entirely deny the imputation. (Cheers.) It is preposterous—and no one does not understand the distinction is but a mere turn in constitutional history—to speak plainly the grievances of the people and at the same time was perfectly loyal to the Sovereign who presides over and supports the interests of the people. (Cheers.) Are the one things inconsistent—to be loyal and to be liberal? Is loyalty in reality what the enemies of the monarchial principle assert—a piece of servility, of whispering humbleness? Is the Governor General—the shadow of the Sovereign—to receive more than Oriental adulation? When we are hurt in our dearest rights, are we not to be permitted to cry out. (Cheers.) It was the Governor General himself who invited the discussion by despatching a state correspondence to the House. His sending it there was a voluntary act on his part, and after he had done so, it was our right to discuss it fully and freely. We should have been false to our duty if we had held any doubtful speech on that occasion. The fewer our numbers, the more reduced our ranks, the more necessary it was for us to up holdour dearly-bought rights and to speak out energetically on the wrong which had been done. (Cheers.) We regard it as a dangerous experiment on the free institutions of the Province. (Hear, hear. When those constitutional changes which have now begun to be canvassed come, it will be seen—I rest upon the future, for I am conscious of having harboured no thought which is not favourable to the advantage and advancement of the country, and calmly resting upon the future to vindicate, I am in no hurry to vindicate myself. (Cheers.)—these changes are wrought, it will be seen that no man was ever more anxious than I am to preserve the connection so happily existing, for the welfare and benefit of Canada, between us and the mother country. (Loud cheers.) Changes in the constitution will secure our liberties, which have been freely given to us by the Imperial power, and if we do not reap the full benefit from them, gifts it is the fault of the electoral body—it is the fault of public opinion in Canada, which ought to concentrate and consolidate itself, in order to purge the Province of a bad government, and to establish a good and honest administration in its stead. (Cheers.) I feel disposed to say more in relation to public affairs; but I restrain myself. And why? Because we have a most unscrupulous opponent to contend with, and my every word might be distorted by those who lie in wait, to the disadvantage of my friends. (Cheers.) I care not for myself, because for my own words I am alone responsible. We know that they are fully capable of every such meanness. The reforms and projected improvements which have been foreshadowed session after session of Parliament have been systematically stolen by the succession of Coalition, which have of late years misgoverned the country, and more especially since 1854. (Cheers and laughter.)—Therefore, standing in the position of a private in the ranks—neither a member of the late Administration nor a Minister expectant—anxious as an apprentice to faithfully serve out my time, and to earn the confidence of my fellow-subjects in Canada, by my acts rather than by my professions—standing in this position, I do not feel that it would be courteous to you if I were to traverse the whole field of Provincial politics. I trust that at one of the Reform Banquets which will be held at an early day, we shall hear discussed what they consider essential for the welfare of the cause. (Cheers.) As to the past, I may say I have simply endeavoured to do my duty. If I had wavered during the crisis, I should have felt dishonoured, for that was the moment when, few in numbers, reduced in *prestige*, and deprived of those to whom we looked for guidance and example, plain speaking was essentially necessary. (Cheers.) I was anxious that the Brown-Dorion Administration should have had a fair trial, because the line of conduct they would have pursued would have been a practical proof that they desired to close the sectarian war which had unfortunately been waged, and they wished also to put an end to the era of corruption. (Cheers.) I feel that there is no way in which the feeling of the country could be more strongly expressed than for myself, an Irishman by birth, and a Roman Catholic by religion, to maintain that Mr. Brown, a Scotchman by birth and a Presbyterian by religion, should have had a fair trial. (Cheers.) No old sores, no ancient animosities should be dug up for the purpose of impeding him in his trial. (Hear, hear.) I have been happy to observe in the Lower Province, where it was said that Mr. Brown's name would be extinguished, and where his associates would be rejected, that so far from being defeated they have gone back to Parliament with a very much larger majority than they would have obtained had they returned to their constituents without that association. (Cheers.) There is but one exception—Mr. Drummond—and having been in Shefford I state this as a fact, that had Mr. Drummond gone early to the county instead of depending upon him whom he conceived to be his bosom friend, Mr. Foster, who raised the cry of non-residence, he could easily have carried the county with 500 majority.—(Cheers.) The Brown-Dorion principles were not at all at issue, nor did the advocacy of these principles cost Mr. Drummond a vote. I state this as an eye witness, and it will not be denied by any person who was in Shefford at the time. (Cheers.) The feeling manifested in this election both in Upper and Lower Canada is the best evidence that old allies have become new friends. (Applause.) I date my experience in public life from the assembling of Parliament in February. I attentively observed the leading men on both sides, and I was soon satisfied that Mr. Brown had been grossly misrepresented by my co-religionists. (Loud cheers.) On the other hand I was persuaded that what was called the moderation of the moderate party was chiefly a cloak which very poorly concealed an immoderate appetite for public plunder. (Cheers and laughter.) My choice was soon made up, for I early discovered on which side of the House was the real liberality and honesty. (Cheers.) I thank you for the honour you have done me this night. If I should err in the future, I think I may say for myself in advance that it will be an error of judgment. I sincerely desire to see good feeling and fellowship existing between all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects in this country; and because I desire this, I desire first of all a re-union of the Reform Party, and as a natural consequence of that, the speedy return to power of the Brown-Dorion Administration. [Mr. McGee resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheering.]

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.—A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept if profound secrecy, has taken place in an old ruined house at Trier. An immense chest full of gold and silver coins of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. [illegible] the papers and documents contained therein in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have hid here during the period wherein his whereabouts was [illegible] and banishment. It is one of his letters to mention that "his retirement is convenient to the Seine, and the house in question is found to possess subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is distributed by the agents of the pillage-hunt ranged by the party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow. At present the papers and coins remain in the hands of the owners of the house.—*Court Journal.*

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—We understand the 100th Regiment is now under orders for Malta, and unless war comes to a speedy close in India, in all probability the East will be the destined field for their first brush with an enemy. The regiment is full, and is one of the finest in the British army. The regiment, we learn, has received new clothing, accoutrements, and bronze. The drill is rapidly progressing, and the men will soon be ready for the field.—They have also a fine band, a service of plate for the officers' mess, of the most beautiful description.—*Colonist.*

☞ The Halton *Journal* says that contrary to the expectations of many, the wheat crop, in Halton, has turned out a complete failure. Though some farmers realize twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre, the average yield will not exceed from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. The cause of this great deficit is attributed to rust which struck the wheat a few weeks before harvest. The wheat insect was said to be detected in the neighborhood of Campbellville, but subsequent accounts seem to determine the rumour to be fallacious. Farmers agree, however in placing the wheat crop considerably below the average, at least fifty per cent below ordinary years.

☞ A few days ago, Mr. S. Emerson, a very respectable farmer of Hemmingford, met with an accident which resulted in his death. Mr. E. was drawing brick from St. Jean Chrysostome for the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, when in going down a steep hill the pole of his waggon broke, the horses losing all control over it, it ran to the bottom with great velocity, and capsized, crushing Mr. Emerson under the load. He survived only a few minutes. Mr. Emerson had been many years a resident of Hemmingford, and was much respected by all who knew him. He leaves ten children to deplore their sudden bereavment of a good parent.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Sept. 23rd, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 90	a	1 00
Oats "	0 20	a	0 25
Potatoes "	0 20	a	0 25
Turnips "	0 22½	a	0 00
Beets "	0 30	a	0 00
Onions "	0 50	a	1 00
Apples "	0 40	a	0 00
Flour per barrel	5 00	a	5 50
Pork "	14 00	a	15 00
Mutton per lb.	0 05	a	0 07
Beef "	0 07	a	0 08
Butter per lb.	0 10	a	0 12½
Cheese "	0 08	a	0 10
Eggs per dozen	0 07	a	0 10
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Wood first quality	2 00	a	2 50
Straw per load	1 00	a	2 00
Cabbage per head	0 03	a	0 07

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Married.

At Toronto, on Wednesday 15th September, by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, in St. Basil's Church, Mr. Daniel D. Savage, of Peterborough, to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Toronto.

At Edrom, Peterborough, C. W., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. P. S. Warren, W. E. Sanswood, Esq., of Forest Home, Peterborough, C. W., to CHARLOTTE E., only daughter of John Carnegie, Esq.

At Emdale, Williamsburg, C. W., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Boswell, JOHN CARNEGIE, Jr., Esq., of Edrom, Peterborough, C. W., to ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Lieut. Billiard, H. B. M. 5th Foot.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Gilmour, HENRY DENNIS, Esq., late of Toag Mills, Kent, England, to AGNES, third daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., Smithtown, C. W.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.
September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'
☞ October Number received, price 25 cts.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now having manufactured by P. J. AYRES, at his old stand, near the Otonabee Mills, a large lot of

DOUBLE STEELED AXES,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &C., &C.,

of the best quality and workmanship, which may be had either at the Factory or at the subscriber's store, on reasonable terms.

R. D. RODGERS.
Ashburnham, September 23rd, 1858. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

THAT BY-LAW.

THE Statute 16 Vic., chapter 2, section 5, gives, it appears, to the Municipalities of this Province the same amount of control over the annual funds accruing from the sales of the Clergy Reserves as from those derived from ordinary taxation; and most enough, our Municipality of Peterboro' have not gone beyond the exact letter of the Act, when they appropriated some £900 the other year to the Union School, that is, to educational purposes generally! But Dr. Nyerson declares that all rate-payers have an equal right to share in these Clergy Reserve Funds—the appropriation being, in each case, to either ratio to the number of rate-payers and nothing else. Wherefore our Municipality have not been just, certainly not generous, in overlooking, upon the occasion above referred to, those rate-payers who are supporting Separate Schools—but as the law protects this exclusive dealing we shall let it pass.

Not so, however, must we treat the new By-law which contemplates the early issue of Debentures in support of this lucky Union School. I therefore begin by asking, how are these Debentures to be provided for? Is it by special rate upon all rate-payers except the supporters of Separate Schools? Or is it by the taxes which are equally levied upon all persons in proportion to their property within the corporation? What power to them in this By-law providing for the redemption of the property of the supporters of Separate Schools from the payment of those bonds or debentures upon maturity, in the event of their being sold? What we purport to be Board of Trustees must be hopelessly in the dark as to the Corporation has not been just, and as I said before, certainly not generous, in the late distribution of the Clergy Reserve money—but they ought equally to conform to the letter of the School laws when these laws happen to protect the interests of rate-payers whose conscientious ties bind them with heavy pecuniary burdens to support Separate Schools. What think you, Mr. Editor?

Yours truly,
A RATE-PAYER.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1858.

*** *Toronto Mirror* and *Montreal True Witness* will oblige by giving the above a few insertions.

TO BE LET.

A FARM in Otonabee, No. 11, 14 Con., 72 Acres cleared; an Orchard, good dwelling house, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station, the land is of the first quality.
☞ Apply at the Examiner Office.
Peterboro', 23rd Sept., 1858. 37-3

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

AND PETERSBORO' SECTION.

WILL carry Passengers and Freight at Half the usual rates of Fare, from all Stations to and from the *PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION* at Toronto. Return Tickets must be procured in all cases.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

D. McLEOD, *Managing Director.*
A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1858. 1t.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL,
AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character,

Any person sending the CASH for FIVE DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for FIVE TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles especially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the Globe throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.... ...One Hundred Dollars!

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto," can be Registered by payment of one penny; and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not w

BY-LAW No. CIII.

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to raise by way of loan the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to issue Debentures therefor and to provide for the payment thereof;

WHEREAS,—The United Board of School Trustees for the Town of Peterborough have made a demand upon the Town Council of the said Town for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing of a School House for the use of the Grammar and Common Schools in said Town.

And Whereas,—It is desirable and would conduce to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough that such School House should be built and furnished.

And Whereas,—It will require the sum of Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the purpose of such loan and interest for the space of ten years to be computed from the day of now next ensuing until the day of A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say:

For the first year	£310	
" second "	354	
" third "	395	
" fourth "	433	
" fifth "	468	
" sixth "	550	
" seventh "	576	
" eighth "	529	
" ninth "	619	
" tenth "	563	

And Whereas,—It is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds shall be issued payable with interest as hereinafter mentioned for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing such School House as aforesaid.

And Whereas,—The amount of the whole rateable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds one Shilling, according to the Assessment Returns thereof for the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-law.

And Whereas,—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the Pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—viz:

For the year
1859—Four pence half-penny in the pound.
1860—Five pence "
1861—Five pence three farthings "
1862—Six pence one farthing "
1863—Six pence half-penny "
1864—Eight pence "
1865—Eight pence one farthing "
1866—Eight pence half-penny "
1867—Nine pence "
1868—Eight pence "

or and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments therein imposed for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of the said Debentures according to the requirements of the statutes in such case made and provided.

And Whereas,—This By-law has been and was approved of by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough at a Meeting called and held in the Town Hall, in the said Town of Peterborough, on Saturday the 25th day of September, A. D., 1858, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the said Town of Peterborough for that purpose and also in conformity with the requirements of section two and the sub-sections thereof of the Act of the Parliament of this Province 16 Vic. cap. 22, in so far as by the act of the said Parliament of the said Province 18 Vic. cap. 133, the same is made applicable to all By-laws for the purpose of raising money by any Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted,—By the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That for the purpose of raising the said sum of £2,500 for the purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being is hereby authorized and required to make and execute Debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, in sums not less than fifty pounds, such debentures to be under the common seal of the said Town of Peterborough, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, made out in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come into operation as said Mayor shall see fit, and all sums of money so raised by the issue of the said Debentures shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Town of Peterborough to be applied by him for the purposes hereinbefore set forth and mentioned and no other.

And be it enacted,—That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer in the said Town of Peterborough, on the days of and respectively.

And be it enacted,—That this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of in the year of our Lord, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough upon the expiration of one month from the 2nd day of September, 1858, being the date of the first publication thereof in the *Examiner* newspaper.

And notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough will be held for the purpose of considering such by-law and for the approving or disapproving of the same on the 25th day of September, 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 20, 1858.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,30
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Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-fold Estate	0,30
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,30
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Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,80
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,60
Family Worship.—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 320 pages	3,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Reads of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Lamia Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,00
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,60
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Resurrection	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do. Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey, or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser, and After Entrance	0,35
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Rebel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,30
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McCrie's Martyrs of Divine Government	2,00
Nantaith's, Mrs.,—Logic of the Kirk and Covenants	0,50
Pearson's Infancy, Its Amount, Causes and Accounts	1,00
Scottish Tales of the Covenanters	0,30
Scott's Bards—The Choicest productions	1,00
Wilson's Life and Times of Knox	1,00
Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland	1,00
Young's Last Days of Knox	0,75
Do. Life of Knox	1,25

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George St., Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 30

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

VALUABLE WORKS.

AMONGST a large assortment of Valuable Books, the subscribers now offer for sale the following useful and interesting works, suitable as appropriate presents to OLERGYMEN or SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS, or as useful and instructive additions to the Family Library, viz:

KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS;—being Original Readings from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. Morning and Evening Series; complete in 8 volumes; uniform cloth binding,—$1 each volume.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY —Complete $1 25.

RYLE'S, J. C., EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPEL,—For Family and Private use, with the Text complete; Matthew and Mark published, at $1 each volume.

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CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,—$1.

LECTURES delivered in London to the Young Men's Christian Association,—$1.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE

THE South 70 acres of the west half of the 23rd lot in the 6th Concession of Smith.—The land is of the best quality, well fenced and in good cultivation, upwards of 50 acres being cleared of stumps and stones, with a good young orchard bearing fruit. There are on the premises

A New Frame Barn, a Good Log Barn,

Stables and Sheds. Also two Good Wells. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

PATRICK WOOD.

Smith, Sept. 7, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attache.50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun..50 "
Tom Cringles' Log.....75 "
The Cruise of the Midge.....75 "
Yankee Notions for September.....12½ "

And a host of other capital things at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.

Peterboro', August 26, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, east on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.

Bridgenorth, Sept. 10, 1858. 36

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and make payment and SAVE COSTS, as on all Notes and Accounts over due, interest will be charged at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum from this date.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1858. 29-4t

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale 200,000 feet of *SELECTED CULLS AND STAVES*, on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers.

SHAW & WAIT.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1858. 35—3t

THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS resumed her regular trips between LINDSAY AND MUD LAKE; leaving Kelly's Wharf, Mud Lake, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 A.M., and Lindsay on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 A.M.

GOOD'S LAKE BOAT.

THE best of the meetings of the season will now be well known, and the boat for the accommodation of visitors on hand, for sale or to Messrs & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ September Number received, price 20 cts.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
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W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,927,600. Paid up Capital, $430,256.

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TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Bankers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. H. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. *Fare each way 1s. 10½.*

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth, June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country at large for the liberal patronage which the above house has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken that in selection of servants good, careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Terms moderate.

A continuance of the public favor is respectfully solicited.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 34-6

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29/1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Big the Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1858. 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

LOOK OUT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND REMEMBER THIS,—
"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS, Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,

To any who patronize them.

☞ TERMS—STRICTLY CASH. ☜

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

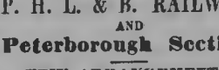
The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1858. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAILWAY.



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 00 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West The splendid Steamer *Maple Leaf*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Port Hope at 5 p. m. in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 16, 1858. 33

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

THE "COLONIST."

THE "COLONIST" HAS A BONA-FIDE Circulation of
TWELVE THOUSAND,
And is therefore
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

TERMS:

DAILY—4d a line for first insertion, and 1d a line for each subsequent insertion.

WEEKLY—6d a line for first insertion, and 2d a line for each subsequent insertion.

N. B.—Postmasters who send advertisements on these terms, will have a commission of 10 per cent allowed them.

The terms of Subscription to the DAILY COLONIST are six dollars a year, payable in advance. For the WEEKLY, the price is a dollar and a half, half-yearly in advance.

To Clubs of ten, the WEEKLY will be supplied at one dollar a year. 35

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ¼ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

TERMS are, £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 13th Concession,
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 26, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves. They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Ranged and Ground to quick order.*

W. MCCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE CHEAP

BOILED and Raw Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, and Varnishes, together with an assortment of

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL.

Also White Mountain Spars or Shantaroy Oil.

E. B. CURRY & Co.

Peterboro', Aug. 24, 1858. 33-3in

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats** and **Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moocck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 25 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
3,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
in Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 28, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12	Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12	Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12	Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12	Note " " " "	2
3	Steel Pens	1
1	Holder	1
1	Pencil	1
1	Sheet Blotting paper	½
Making a total of		1s 9d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambaln," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. R. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 26

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ADELAIDE STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however desponding, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 16, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Buildings, and a never-failing spring of pure water on the premises. The land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES HALL, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. H. SCOTT.

Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the fifth day of October now next ensuing, until the fifth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 38.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Are Two Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 7 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 4

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

B. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough, Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 23, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Hanks and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 32

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWE'S & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete Assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
32 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dupton, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and it is unlimited.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to Gamaliel Bethune, Dover, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthmatic Cured per Post!

[illegible]

The Cruise of the "Betsey."

The last volume which has appeared of the works of Mr. Hugh Miller, contains an account of several geological tours undertaken by the author. They are an illustration of what may be called the cultivated or educated enjoyment of nature which marks the nineteenth century. They show how an eye trained to observe nature can find in her prospects what would never reveal itself to the vague, wandering gaze of ignorance; and they are singularly adapted to awaken and to educate that observational faculty to which they owe so large a portion of their charm. Hugh Miller was peculiarly fitted to perform the task of introducing the general mind to nature, and of teaching it to impress a scientific accuracy upon its perceptions. The observational and the imaginative faculties were in this case very rarely and exquisitely blended. The separating and classifying power of the man of science did not deprive him of the uniting, the coloring, the vivifying power of the poet. By possessing in a highly intensified degree the sympathies which all men share, he was able to lead men on to knowledge in which they might otherwise have felt no interest. His more general sense of the grandeur of nature was combined with an inquisitive in her minute aspects and characteristics. He marked the sunlight striking ruddy along the crag, while seeking to disentomb the fossils at its base; he felt the poetry of the wide sea horizon, the beauty of the long curving line of tinted foam, the majesty of the storm descending on the furrowed sea, while observing the tendrils of coral in the sheltered bay, and noting the shades of color in the delicate bivalve. His descriptions are accurate as those of the geographer, beautiful to those of the poet. His scientific details do not, so to speak, break up nature, and give us an idea of that wondrous whole which fascinated us in childhood, reduced to its elements, and arranged in a museum. He knows the formations underlying the mountain, but he knows the mountain itself in its mass and stability, with the films of mist lying dreamily along its brow. A merely scientific faculty without the corresponding power of imagination is a very poor affair. It can never do more than hod-work. It can help to great results, but in itself it is worthless. It is not desirable that we should represent nature to our minds as a vast museum. It is not well, amid its wild inspiring freedom, amid the magnificent play of its forces, amid its ranges of peaked mountains, its storms, its clouds, its rainbows, to think only of the little lines of system which man has drawn along its surface. It is probably because of this effect that so many scientific works are repulsive and dry. But Hugh Miller ever made science the minister of that nobler imaginative faculty which sees, admires, rejoices in, the works of God in their wholeness. Thus used, science is of an advantage which it is perhaps impossible to overestimate. It imparts definiteness to the conceptions and pictures of the imagination. It displaces that vagueness and that exaggeration which characterize the imagination of the man as distinguished from the imagination of the child, and the imagination of the European as distinguished from the imagination of the Asiatic. The essential liberty and independence of imagination are not thus effected, but the instruments of a more delicate charm are put into her hand, or she is taken to a loftier height, whence to soar into new and still higher regions. This close union between truth and imagination is highly characteristic of the present century. It was first exhibited on a scale of magnitude calculated to affect the intellectual life of the nation by Wordsworth. With a haughty boldness which at the time seemed insolence, he flung aside the old stage properties of the Pope school, the nodding crags, the sylran bowers, the vernal shades, and the rest, and went back straight to nature. By really looking at nature, he discovered in her a greatness and beauty beside which the conventional trappings of poetry showed like a faded tinsel. Once he had filled his mind with nature's facts, once he had seen well her "many gloom and radiance bold," he could cast over her a veil of poetical idealization, woven of delicate association and tender sympathy, and the light that never was on sea or shore; his imagination retained her plastic power, though commencing with the truth of fact, not with the dream of fancy. Mr. Ruskin has furnished numerous examples of the very highest order, of a like exercise of the imagination based on a similar exercise of the observational faculty. He has devoted his whole energies to establish, in the schools and canons of Art, a sound relationship between truth and beauty, between the science that observes and the poetry that sees or imagines. But Wordsworth was a poet in the strict sense of the word, and Mr. Ruskin is a writer on Art, not on science. It may without hesitation be affirmed, that man writing with a distinctly scientific aim has brought as much of real imaginative beauty into his works as Mr. Hugh Miller. He is one of the very few for whom may be claimed the honor of strict scientific discovery, and, with precisely equal justice, the name of poet. To all, therefore, who would desire to form some accurate conception of the laws and processes to which, under the guidance and at the command of God, the earth owes its present formation, and would at the same time retain the enthusiasm, the delight, the imaginative liberty, with which in youth they looked upon the face of the mighty mother nature, we would recommend the works of Mr. Miller.

The volume before us contains "The Cruise of the Betsey; or, a Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides;" and "The Rambles of a Geologist; or, Ten Thousand Miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland." While exhibiting all the highest qualities of the author's style, these pieces are peculiarly adapted to afford instruction and entertainment to the large class of readers to whom we in the outset referred. Mr. Miller had a marvellous style of thought and composition, so distinguished the records of a summer ramble from dull logs and prosy theoretic works. The fluency, finish of style, and exquisite grasp of materials, in the volumes, seem to us beyond praise. It cannot be too much to say that there are few passages in the language to be put in comparison with the description it contains of the island and Scuir of Eigg. But the subjects are such as impart vivacity and variety independent of style of treatment, and afford admirable opportunities for exhibiting the many sides of Mr. Miller's mind. He had an eye for everything, and his fine humour hit off the salient points of a striking figure or an amusing conversation, with a felicity similar to that with which he caught the characteristic features of a landscape, or perceived the direction and dip of strata. His brief voyaging in the Free Church yacht has also an historical interest. Under his vivid pen, the congregation of lonely islanders, whose minister could find no place among them whereon to lay his head, and who might see in the evening the yacht in which he sailed stretching away for safety into the wide Atlantic, rise vividly before us. Mr. Miller's power of bringing a scene within sight of his readers was indeed remarkable. As we read, we hardly think of the words used; we see the thing itself. We are on board of the little *Betsey*, straining and staggering through heavy seas, and almost tremble in the expectation that the leak which has sprung will bring us to the bottom; the huge shadow of the Scuir of Eigg seems to lie at our feet; we see the look of surprise, yet not disconfort, in the face of the old Moderate minister, when, after a long confiding chat, he learns that this companion is the editor of the *Witness*. The book is one that will repay perusal in the study; but of all places in which to appreciate its charms and to benefit by its instruction, the best would be those in which the sights and sounds of nature are present to illustrate,—the hill-side cottage, or the glen among the hills, or the deck of the pleasure-yacht, or the sounding shore.—*Edinburg Witness.*

Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.

From the Louisville Journal.

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe while bengal-lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six thousand dollars, by the proprietors of the Cave, if he would decend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn up. No human power could have induced him to repeat the appaling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright of our city and others, determined no matter what the danger and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock attached to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half-dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost circular, about eighteen feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed, opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and holding the end of the rope in his hand, he let most only let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his limp, and by extending himself as far over as possible, without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rocks and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he helped up almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill-adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was lost in a new and dreadful pearl. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 feet from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labours, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Prof. Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

The hero of the exploit is William C. Prentice, the son of George D. Prentice.

The Effect of the Atlantic Telegraph upon Commerce.

The political importance of the Atlantic Telegraph has naturally attracted the attention of the English public; but there are some questions of another kind connected with it which will have to be discussed and settled. What, for example, is to be its effect on commercial speculation? Is it to be a mere monopoly, disarranging enterprise for the benefit of a few, or are its advantages to be equitably diffused among the whole trading community? So far as we can judge from present appearances, the number of separate private messages transmitted in a day will be comparatively few; and, unless some measure is taken for making public the commercial intelligence received from the other side of the Atlantic, there will of course be a hot race for priority among persons interested in the state of American markets. We hear it asserted [with what truth we do not profess to know] that among the directors and principal shareholders are the representatives of many great firms which trade in American staples; nor need we be surprised that the motive attributed to them is the desire to secure precedence in the use of the wires. If it turns out to be possible for any one house, or set of houses, whether by influence in the company or through the natural advantages of great capital to get the start of rivals in the receipt of American prices current, we shall have a disturbing influence of prodigious force brought to bear upon the importing and manufacturing interests. The displacement will not, however be a healthy one for commerce, for nothing is better established than that mere uncertainties, however they may promote speculations, are so much clear drawback on legitimate business. The best thing which could happen for the interest of the country in general is that the price of cotton at New Orleans, or of corn at New York, should be simultaneously known to every broker and trader in Liverpool or London. The subject ought surely to engage the attention of the Chambers of Commerce in the north. Why should not these bodies effect arrangements for receiving authentic intelligence of the American markets daily or oftener, and for publishing price lists in all the important trading towns in the country? To such messages the Atlantic Telegraph Company might fairly allow priority. We are convinced, at all events, that the more impartial their dealing with the public at large, the greater will be their ultimate profits. The discontent occasioned to the many by any preference the company may give, or may be the involuntary instrument of giving, will be proportioned to the advantage conferred on the few; and the many, in the long run, will find the means of gitting rid of a monopoly, though it may be perfectly legal, and, on the surface, not immoral.—*Saturday Review.*

Will the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Last.

The cable having been laid, questions which have for a time been set aside again become prominent. Among the chief of these is the probability of its continuance. Is it likely to last for any considerable time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes—those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep-sea portion. The former of these need no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that with ordinary precautions submarine cables run but little risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well selected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable, we see no reason for apprehending its destruction. It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favourable to the durability of a cable. We may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic cable is now surrounded by water which is at rest, and at low in temperature as to retain it in security for a long time to come.—*Telegraph.*

French and English at Cherbourg.

A gentleman from Bristol, who was one of the visitors to Cherbourg, gives some instances of the fraternization between the French and English on the late brilliant occasion. The cafes were in the evening always full to overflowing, and always numbers (such was the disproportion between accomodation and visitors) crowded around the doors waiting for others to go in, in order to make room for them to enter; a seat was a luxury that could not always be enjoyed, so numbers stood against the walls with cup and glasses in hand. At intervals up started some Frenchman or Englishman to propose complimentary toasts to the respective nations; fraternization and felicitations were the order of the day. John Bull drank to the Emperor, and Johnny Crepaud to the Queen. One morning about one o'clock, when the festivities had been going on warmly for some time, a Frenchman rose in the cafe where our friend was, and with [illegible] de la Gaula and English—"Messieurs gentlemen," said the spokesman, "I do rise, I do drink *je bois*, to the very good health of de very good Queen of England—ve vill sing the song that the Anglais do sing to be health of her Majeste—

'For he's de jolly good fella,
For he's de jolly good fella,
Which nobody can deny,"

Not a little amused at this rollicking ditty being mistaken from the grave national anthem, the English goined their French brethern in the chorus which swelled and roared like a hurricane, until wild with enthusiasm, the French rushed into the streets and hand in hand went singing the Jolly Good Fellow along the main thoroughfare, until they caught the sound of other voices approaching from the opposite direction.—When the two musical bodies came nearer our informant could hardily believe his ears or his eyes to find the new comers were French mariners, whom a lot of young English yachtsmen had been fraternising with, and who, by the dilligent instructions of the latter were busily singing the air, without being at all conscious of what the words meant, of Rule Britannia. Just fancy French mariners singing and praying for the supremicy on the seas! Indeed the sight of the English yachts in the harbour was the finest sight of all; it showed what hundreds of thousands of pounds young Englishmen of fortune were expending in the favourite and aquatic pleasure of the bold islanders.—*Bristol Times.*

The Confessional.

A country vicar writes to the *Times*—"I thank you also, for the testimony which you have, justly, I believe, borne to the spirit and manner in which the ministerial offices of our Church are discharged—viz., "within boundaries of moral propriety, and almost universally under the goverance of gentlemen-like good taste.' It is a just remark of Dr. Chalmers, that 'a house-going minister has a church-going people. Much of course, will depend upon the character of the visit, which should be strictly pastoral. Although I have been accustomed to go in and out among the people committed to my charge for thirty years, and although I believe I am never an unwelcome visitor, yet I always feel it due to the inmates of the poorest hovel to give a gentle tap at the door, if for no other reason to show that I have no right or desire abruptly and unceremoniously to enter without such a notice. It may also be a useful hint to my younger brethern in the ministry, if I state that I never go upstairs to visit a female parishoner without first inquiring whether it is convenient for me to do so, and where practicable, I manage that a relative friend of the sick person should be present. I would also further remark, that when, according to the rubric of our Church in the order for the visitation of the sick, 'the sick person shall be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter,' it is rather the province and duty of the clergyman to listen to the person who is thus unburdening his conscience than to apply the probe, with a view to ascertain the particular weight which presses upon it.—For nearly 40 years that I have been a ole gyman, and not, I would hope an inactive one, I have never once used the form of absolution prescribed in the order for the visitation of the sick, although I have in it by the bedside of very many dying persons."

A Shooting Affray.

On Tuesday night a shooting affray took place on Church-street, which fortunately did not result in any serious consequences It appears that while a person named Mora was attempting to obtain an entrance into Mr. Irwin's tavern, about half-past eleven o'clock, he was set upon by a number of men and knocked down. Mr. William Lennox, Colborne-street, who was in his stables at the time, hearing the noise, went to the place accompanied by some of his boarders. Observing the parties maltreating Mora, he endeavoured to rescue him. The men then attacked Mr. Lennox and those with him, but a number of persons came to their assistance. The first assailants then attempted to make their escape in a cab, but the others stopped the horse, and one of the party alighted, firing a pistol at Mr. Lennox and his friends, who immediately rushed forward, when several more shots were fired, but they injured no one. The person who had used the pistol then ran towards King-street, followed by the others. One of them named Lynch was captured in Toronto-street, and on being searched a double-barrelled pistol was found in his pocket one of the barrels being loaded. He was then into custody by the constables and conveyed to the police-office. Two persons named McCarthy and Jordan were apprehended subsequently, also charged with being concerned in the affair. The parties were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning and were remanded till Saturday. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Corby and Jordan were admitted to bail. The magistrate, however, would not take bail for Lynch as the charge against [illegible]

Fearful Aerial Voyage.

We gain from the Toledo *Blade* of Friday evening, 17th, the particulars of the fearful ascension of Mr. Thurston:—

A gloom is suddenly thrown over the sympathizing public, by a sad termination to the balloon ascension at Adrian yesterday. We learn the facts from a gentleman who has seen and conversed with most of the persons interested. The balloon, with Messrs. Bannister and Thurston in the car, arose from the inclosure at about 3½ o'clock. It went up steadily and beautifully, taking a southeast direction, and soon became lost to the sight of the multitude assembled at Adrian. After the aeronauts had been up what they considered sufficient length of time, they let the gas escape slowly and made a handsome descent near Knight's Station, (Riga Post-office) a few miles from Sylvania. The aeronauts stepped from the car, and immediately proceeded to unfasten the car, and to remove the netting from the balloon, which gradually turned over, finally resting with the neck upwards. Mr. Thurston got straddle of the main valve, which was a circular wooden box or frame, fixed in the top of the gas sack, (which was very large, containing 25,000 cubic feet of gas,) and was engaged in forcing back the valve, which opened inward, at the same time requesting Mr. Bannister to untie the neck of the bag.—The latter, Mr. B., who was busy with the netting, neglected to do.

The moment the netting was off, the sack suddenly rose, and Mr. T., still clinging to the valve. Mr. B. instantly grasped for the ascending balloon, but Thurston exclaimed—"Hold on, Bannister, she will soon come down again;" for he supposed that his companion had untied the neck of the sack, which would, of course, soon relieve it of the gas, and therefore of its upward tendencies; but he was doomed to a terrible disappointment. Up, and up, the balloon ascended with its precious burden of human life, and, when last seen by the horrified Bannister, was full two miles high, and sailing rapidly to the northward. Mr. B., sick at heart, and dreadfully alive to the extreme danger of his comrade, hurried to Sylvania, arriving in time for the up train (from Toledo, 11:25 a. m.) on which he soon arrived at Adrian with the unhappy tidings.

Mr. Thurston resided at Adrian, and has a daughter there, his wife being dead.—Hopes are yet entertained of his having landed in safety somewhere in the interior, by perforating the sack with his knife, or some other means. Nothing further has been heard from him up to a late hour this morning.

Neglect of British Colonies by British Statesmen.

It is a frequent complaint with the inhabitants of our numerous Colonies that they do not receive from the mother country that amount of attention to which they consider themselves entitled. The great men of Canada and New Zealand find that their very names are strange to the people of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Newfoundland or Tasmania are aggrieved to find that nothing which may occur among them,—hardly even a civil war, if such a thing were possible—would awaken the notice of the English public, or gain more than a passing mention from the English press.—There are few among us who know one or two of the most salient points in the history, the commerce, the politics, or the social life even of our most important trans-marine possessions.

Politicians, amateur and professional, are better acquainted with the affairs of Egypt and the position of the Ottoman Empire than with the most momentous events that may happen in the most valuable of our Colonies. Constantinople and St. Petersburg, not to say Paris and Rome, are infinitely more familiar to all classes of Englishmen than Sydney, Quebec, or Toronto. Nay, it has been more than once whispered that even the Statesmen to whom the seals of the Colonial Office have been intrusted are by no means always impressed with a due sense of the importance of the dominions placed under their charge, and that they are allowed to be deficient both in knowledge and in capacity in a degree far exceeding anything that would be tolerated in a colleague holding an equally high official place. Moreover, the discontented among the settlers in our distant possessions complain that, whatever be the excellence or the errors of the Colonial Secretary, they are depradent on him by the ignorance of three-fourths of the House of Commons, and the indifference of the whole.

In regard to the west important, or at least the largest, of our Colonial possessions, this absence of interest is, perhaps, owing principally to two circumstances—the extreme mutability and uncertainty of political affairs in Australia, and the great distance, and consequently slow communication, which renders us almost certain that before news can be reached from Australia, and an answer returned, the position of affairs, both political and commercial, will be very materially altered. The first of these causes it rests with the Colonists to remove; and we trust ere long their Governments will acquire somewhat more of stability, and their politics will present less forcibly the appearance of levity and confusion which has hitherto characterised them. It is possible, however, that the communication may be made more rapid and sure than it is at present; and if so, it is greatly to the interest both of our Colonial empire and of the commerce between this country and Australia, that no pains should be spared to effect that object.

With a view to induce the Government to take measures for the improvement of the postal communication, an influential deputation [illegible] B. Lytton, and have presented to him a memorial urging "the delays and irregularities" which have hitherto occurred as a reason for the dispatch of an additional mail by Panama, toward the expenses of which New Zealand and New South Wales have voted £15,000 and £35,000 a year respectively. Now that we have telegraphic communication with America, the first summary of intelligence might reach us within thirty days after leaving Australia by the route proposed. The insufficiency of the present mail service appears pretty evident, and the wish of the memorialists is reasonable enough, if it can be conveniently carried into effect.

It is a favorable augury for their success that another deputation waited upon the Colonial Secretary on the same day, from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, offering to establish a communication by the same route with New Zealand and Vancouver's Island. Sir E. B. Lytton gave hopes that the Government would meet the wish of the former deputation; and we trust that they may make up their minds to do so. The increased convenience is well worth an increased expense, especially as a large sum is to be contributed by the party most immediately interested. If the Colonies contribute an annual sum of £50,000, England can hardly plead poverty as an excuse from shrinking from a corresponding exercise of liberality.—*London Star.*

The Last Day of the East India Company.

(*From the London Times, Sept. 1.*)

We are living in the midst of very great events. Within a few days we have heard of the jointing of two worlds and the opening of a third of the human race in the commerce, the society and the religion of the rest. Yet these things pass as every-day occurrences, and we are children, not without reason, for the small interest they seem to excite. "What next?" is always the question, and, in that forward spirit to which the Roman poet ascribed the achievements of his countrymen, "We think nought done while aught remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have found it easy to

"Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

And with equal facility we have broken down that wall of ages which shut up the oldest nation in the world from the rest of the human species. Yet these are events that look to the future, and no man can tell what is comprised in them. This day will have a place in chronologies for another great event, but one which might almost have slipped from notice, for it looks to the past. To-day the East India Company ceases to hold a place among States and Sovereignties. Like the many princes whom it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and titles, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The Company has been only a name, and an income; or only adding to those what India supplied to her conquerors—the modest offices of information and advice. But, as the great Mogul no longer exists even as a name, the East India Company has now wholly ceased from political existence.—This day Queen Victoria becomes the Sovereign of India without any fiction or tradition of the past coming between her and her just titles. We join heartily in the good wishes and the prayers with which the East India Company resigns the sovereignty into the hands of the Queen. That peace shall be speedily restored, and that India may now enter upon a path of improvement in some degree comparable to that of Europe and America, is all that we now hope for. Room for conquest there is none, and its spirit has now received a severe rebuke. But there is no reason whatever, either in the country, or the race, or the Government, why India should not receive all those material improvements which have altered the face of this Continent, and even the New World. It is chiefly for backwardness in these things that the mixed government hitherto adopted for India has been tried and found wanting. Should the simpler government in the name of the Queen be found equally wanting, patriotism itself will hardly regard British rule as a blessing for India.

(*From the Daily News.*)

On this day the Court of Directors of the East India Company holds its last solemn assembly. The 1st and 2nd days of September, 1858, which witness the extinction of the old and the inauguration of the new system of Indian government, constitute an epoch in our national history—nay, in the world's history, second in importance to few in the universal annals of mankind. . . . Its government may have been anomaly—its very existence a sore; but the verdict of history upon the Company will be that which Parliament, after a long and memorable debate, passed upon the conduct of the greatest of the Company's servants—that it "did at the same time render great and meritorious services to this country." No argument, no declamation, no legislative enactment can vitiate the great truth which finds outward expression in the map of India. The Company has given to the Crown two hundred millions of subjects. The conquests may have been fairly or foully made; the country may have been won or worked [illegible] governed; but the Anglo-Indian empire is a great fact, patent to the whole world; and if, after two more centuries of British connection with the East, it is still paralleled to exult in the same great fact, there will be abundant room for national gratitude and national wonder.

THE OWNERS OF THE LONDON "TIMES."—The Boston (U.S.) *Watchman* states that John Walter, M.P., principle proprietor of the London *Times* as supposed holds nineteen shares out of the twenty-four to which they that valuable publication is divided. The publisher who is responsible for all libels, &c., has two shares; Mr. John Delane, the editor, has two shares; and the remaining shares are held by the Walter family, Lord Stanley, and other gentlemen connected with the paper.

The Queen and Canada.

The *Morning Post* contains the following article in reference to the visit of Mr. Norris to England, with a petition inviting the Queen to Canada. The people of this country will appreciate the kind terms in which their loyalty and devotion to the Crown is spoken of, and will be thankful to the *Post* for the faithful and intelligent manner in which our condition, progress, and probable future has been brought by it under the notice of its readers:—

A Crystal Palace for the exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill is about to be opened in Toronto; and the good people of the province, through Mr. J. G. Norris, have certified their devotion to "the Queen of Canada" by entrusting to the hands of that gentleman a petition which respectfully invites her Majesty either to preside in person at the inauguration of the Palace, or to authorise his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the royal family, "to represent her Majesty" at the interesting ceremony which, on the 1st of October, is to take place "in the most important dependency of her Majesty's empire." Etiquette, we presume, would not permit the petitioners to approach the Throne with the formal invitation which they have felt themselves at liberty to prefer to the Prince of Wales, and therefore they merely remind her Majesty of the circumstance that "her Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour the inauguration of similar undertakings in England and elsewhere with her royal presence." Only one inference can be drawn from the words, namely, that the people of Canada, without distinction of creed or party, are anxious to receive the distinguished honor of a visit from her Majesty, and failing in this, to have an opportunity of evincing their loyalty and devotion to the Prince who is destined, at some future, and we hope distant day, to become King of the magnificent province of Canada.

The petition which we published *in extenso* on the 26th of August, has, we believe, been left with the Colonial Secretary for submission to her Majesty; and as it is a document which has received the signatures of all the leading men of the province, no one can doubt that the request which it contains will meet with the gracious and kind consideration of her Majesty. Canada, in the possession of responsible self-government, is only united to England by that link of affectionate attachment to the British Crown and to the mother country, of which, during the war of 1812, during the rebellion of 1839, and since the union of the two provinces, the vast majority of the population has given such marked, such emphatic, such constant, and such noble proofs. The electric telegraph has now connected Great Britain with the continent of America; and whilst the people of the United States and Canada rejoice thankfully and hopefully at the last crowning triumph of science—one which is destined to consolidate the power of the Anglo-Saxon race to an extent the results of which no man can venture to predict—the loyalty and devotion of the people of Canada can now be surely gratified, and the friendship of the people of the United States can now be permanently secured, by the progress of the Queen of Great Britain through "the most important dependency of her empire," and by her visit to that great neighbouring Republic, the citizens of which would enthusiastically hail her presence amongst them as the restoration of that intimate relationship between nations identical in origin, language, religion, and liberty, of which the electric telegraph is the material but imperfect type. If her Majesty should visit Canada she will see a happy, contented, industrious, and loyal people advancing in prosperity at a rate which has never been equalled even in the marvellous progress of the United States. She will see a magnificent country, rich in natural products—a country which at present is the home of three millions of her subjects, and which, half a century hence, will be inhabited by a population which will constitute a great and powerful nation. She will see what the enterprise of Britain in Canada has already accomplished—the vast canals which unite the St. Lawrence and the ocean with those inland seas which penetrate the very heart of the continent. She will see the Grand Trunk Railway, the longest separate line of communication which exists in the world; and she will see the Victoria bridge, a structure with which her royal name has been gracefully and appropriately associated. She will, moreover, see that English institutions, English liberty, English self-reliance, and English loyalty are plants which do not deteriorate in the soil of Canada. The day is not far distant when the rich commerce of the East will be borne from the Pacific, through Canada, to the ports of England and of continental Europe. The day is not far distant when British civilization and British enterprise will stretch from Canada to the far West—to those gold regions the discovery of the wealth of which has laid the foundation of a new British Empire on the coasts of the Pacific. The time which has been chosen by the people of Canada to prefer this respectful request is singularly opportune; and physical science has accomplished a grand and lasting triumph by bringing into intimate union the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race. Then, let this happy and auspicious event be chronicled by the gracious condescension of her Majesty in yielding to the affectionate wishes of her Canadian subjects, and by visiting that great Republic the citizens of which know as well as Englishmen how to appreciate the personal virtues and womanly graces of the illustrious lady who at once adorns and elevates the British throne.

The *Daily News* has also a kind word for us; and, while lamenting that the invitation could not possibly be accepted this year, if appearances go to show that a Royal progress to Canada is not improbable ere long. The indifference with which we, in common with the other great dependencies of England, have been treated, from ignorance, from neglect, is put by our contemporary in a very plain case, the inference more obvious, is future to our interests, to our natural connection with the British Crown.

advanced and daily advancing progress, socially and commercially. Our contemporary says:—

By steam and rail Galway can be reached in about a day. In six days the royal yacht might reach Newfoundland or North Scotia from Galway. Six weeks would amply suffice for the out and home voyage to and from the principal cities of British North America. Such a visit would do more than mere substantial benefits to rivit the loyalty of the colonists to the Crown. Our colonial fellow-subjects feel, and not without reason, that they are scarcely made sufficient account of in the mother country. While the news of foreign states is eagerly run after, comparatively few ask what is passing in our colonies. Illustrious strangers—French Dutch and Russian—are eagerly *fated*, but the most distinguished of our colonists are allowed to come and go with scarcely any notice. And yet how infinitely more important to us are our colonies than any alien nation! How much larger a space ought their leading spirits to occupy in our estimation! This neglect, we have had reason to know, is deeply felt throughout our colonial empire. It was a mistake, when sending telegraphic messages to the President of the United States, to overlook entirely the governors and legislatures of our own American provinces. The undercurrent of resentment which flows from this neglect might be materially checked by a Royal visit to Canada. As far as regards time, we have shown that there are no insuperable obstacles to such a visit. And for our sailor Queen, with all the luxurious appliances of her royal yacht, it would, we confidently believe, be a source of unmingled pleasure. The glorious St. Lawrence would afford spectacles yet ungazed on by any crowned head. Elizabeth—like the poet's *Gloriana*, in whom she was shadowed forth—was contented to receive from her adventurous knights tidings of the strange new world they had visited: Victoria may see it with her own eyes.

The *Court Journal* has the following allusion to the invitation:—

Mr. Norris, the Canadian envoy for the purpose of soliciting a Royal opening of the Canadian Great Exhibition, has proceeded to Osborne on his mission. We need not say that the request made received the most gracious consideration from her Majesty, but there is little doubt that ministers will advise the Queen that the Prince of Wales is not yet old enough to take part in a public ceremonial of this kind. Mr. Norris was in the Isle of Wight at the time of the Privy Council, when the Queen could readily refer the subject to the ministry.

Sir Colin Campbell and the Army in India.

We extract the following from the latest letter of the *Times'* correspondent, which is not otherwise of interest:

The most serious objections against Sir Colin Campbell's tactics have been founded—first, on his presumed sufferance of escape on the part of the enemy; secondly, on the slowness and caution of his movements, either in attack or in pursuit; thirdly (an objection connected with and arising out of the second), his practice of moving with large trains of artillery and provisions, and of enforcing the observance of the practice on all his subordinates. I do not, of course, condescend to notice such objections, or rather charges, flung against the gallant veteran by a very small and disreputable minority of Indian journals. As to this question of baggage and camp followers—it is a grave question in India. In former days, when the sympathies of the population in many districts were not against us, it was ever found necessary to march with trains of provisions organic and inorganic, and of camp followers and animals, which exceed anything in European armies. I did not say far exceed, because I know the Russian camp followers in the Crimea numbered tens of thousands, and that ours were numerous enough, although we had regular corps of armed men to do the work of those people, and the sea which brought us our supplies cut off that stream of men and women which would have otherwise flowed upon us, and also rendered their presence unnecessary. Nevertheless, it may be fairly asserted that, after an army had been a short time in the field in India the camp followers to each fighting man are about six or seven to one. In our march to Lucknow we had 70,000 camp followers. That is enormous. How was the mass constituted, and is it greater or less proportionally than it was in those laudad old times? In Lord Lake's day—I have it on the best written and oral authority—the proportion of non-combatants to soldiers was as 10 to 1. The reduction of that ratio to six to one is a very great gain; and I am assured that the camp establishment of the Commander-in-Chief is smaller than that of Sir Charles Napier, who was thought to have pushed economy of hands and reduction of staff and camp to the verge of inefficiency. On a former occasion I sent you a detail of all the animals attached to our camp. The animals come first, as they are the most important. First, there are the elephants, used for carriage of heavy tents of departments, boxes of departments, records, and public equipage; to each a Mahout, or one man at least. There are attendants on the Mahouts, no doubt, many sprites, for the elephant is a great consumer, and will eat more than his own bulk of leaves and succulent branches in the day, but we don't reckon them. Then there are the camels, two to carry each field tent and equippage, to each couple there may be reckoned one man; next the tents themselves to pitch and strike, to each of these there are two kelassies, or tent-men. Horses come next, each animal requiring the services of two men, one the syce or groom, who cleans and grooms the beast, the other a grass-cutter, who goes out with an instrument like a cheesemen's knife, lays waste the country by cutting the herbage to the very roots to feed it, as there is no grass properly so called till the rains, and hay does not appear to be used. Then men have tents of some kind in bad weather, and sprites in attendance on them. The artillery and siege trains are drawn by horses and droves of bullocks. Then there are private carts, public carts, spare ammunition carts, hundreds of hackeries with grain, and all drawn by bullocks. To every three ordinary bullocks there is one man. The hackeries and their bullocks belong to the representatives of the old "bandjarries" or brinjarries, who formerly collected and sold grain all over India, and were in some sort like the ships which carry corn from Odessa and Taganrog to more populous bread-eating populations. Each pair of artillery bullocks has its own attendant. Then there are the cheoty-bearers, the private servants, the banner-store-keepers, and their dependents and cattle. The private servants in Lord Lake's time were ten to each subaltern, twenty to a captain, thirty to a field officer. Each cavalry soldier has a man to clean his horse—even privates of infantry regiments club together and buy or hire a cotton, or pony, to carry their little luxuries, as well as a man to take care of both. The list is not nearly full. The native soldier grains for himself—the European has his cook, waiter, bullock-boy, bheestie—also to each pair of tat, and sometimes one to each man, and you will hear orders from Private Brown for dinner, which would be worthy of Vitellius:—"See that my cutlet is done brown, and mashed potatis! do you hear? and don't put too much inyons in me curry, or I'll break yer head." Or "Ai shud loike my beef stewed the day—pumpkins in slices, and just a smeek or garlick in the stew wid the rice." Then there is a dhoby, or washerman, to each mess, and one to each officer, and bheesties, or water-carriers to the same proportion. All these are indispensible.—There are also the women allowed to accompany each regimental bazzar, in certain proportions to the strength of the regiment. There are women who follow the army in the capacity of *vivandieres* or otherwise, and there are hosts of itinerant dealers in all sorts of wares likely to be required by soldiers. When the camp is pitched there is a clamour and tumult from the bazzars like that of a large town.—Through the long lines of the streets of the canvas city, the bustle of life resembles that of a fair in full swing, nor do the swarming masses mind anything but the crack of the provost sergeant's whip. Tailors, cobblers, saddlers, smiths, carpenters, ply their trades; heaps of gram, rice and dhal are exhibited for sale; and the eternal tom-tom and the monotonous song begin only to cease when the camp moves again. The tom-tom, the bubble-bubble and the camel unite at night in forming a dreadful chorus. No place is safe from the native musician, and every native is able to play on the tom-tom. The repose of the Head-quarters is invaded by its monotonous rub-a-rub with impunity; it is the invested interest in enjoyment of the Hindoo, which no one ventures to disturb. I have known a quiet street in London to tom-tom and a nasal voice, and often have I wished in camp that I was a Crœsus, and able to buy silence from the army who were making night hideous. The camels furnish a drone to the music, and bubble-bubbles established under the eaves of every tent contribute a haze—a time olong-suffering—close the weary eyelids. You may hang a Hindoo without causing him great mental annoyance; in fact, there are some people who are angry with him for his equanimity of deportment under the tree or at the muzzle of the howitzer, and who maintain he rather likes being executed than otherwise—but woe to the man, the ruler or the race who would touch his hubble-bubble! I have never yet seen a man on the tramp without it. I have known many a good servant leave his master and run away with his cherished source of delight, because he was not allowed to smoke it under the flap of the tent, and to "go somewhere else." In the bazaar, the native's paradise, there is of course unlimited indulgence in that and other luxuries, and the noise which rises from the camp is, as I have said, like that of some vast city. An officer is rarely or never seen in the bazaar. He sends his servants there for anything he may want, and he is lucky if he sees the aforesaid domestic for many hours afterwards. The commissariat do not, as in other armies, provide horse rations, etc., and grain must be purchased from the bazaar people, who are obliged to keep stores of all necessaries. A Babel of voices in many languages, from Madrassee, Sikh, Hillman, Mussulman, and Rajpoot, English, Scotch, and Goorkha, resounds through the multiform and many colored tents, and swelling high above all is a grand tintinnabulary of bells from neck of goat, elephant, and camel, over which again are heard the most utterly diabolical sounds ever uttered from the human throat—the shrieks of the buffalo and bullock drivers.—I fear no native of our Isles will believe it, but the statement is true, that when one of these quadrupeds halts under its load the mode most in vogue among the drivers for exciting it to action is for the particular driver of the affected animal to fall into a violent convulsion, to stamp with his feet on the foot-board of the cart, in little short hysterical pats, while his body, face, and arms are violently agitated, and his open mouth emits the most piercing cries, as if in mortal anguish. Till I became used to it I imagined I was surrounded by perennial murder. But the animal, out of sheer horror apparently, is moved, and yields to those awful suasions—often till it drops dead. For note—your Hindoo won't kill a cow, or let any one else do it if he can help it, but he will lead or drive it to death with the utmost indifference, and will leave it in its dying struggles on the ground without one thought as to the possibility of its being one of his near relations who is enduring the last agony.

The writers and talkers who refer to forced marches in former days forget that they were made under different circumstances and by different men; the populations were not hostile or sullen; the troops were mostly natives, who can find their food anywhere. But until John Bull can live on a handful of rice and a drink of dirty water—until he eschews beef, mutton, bread, tea, sugar and rum, he must sacrifice his mobility to his stomach, and be content with the ordinary movements of grand armies. We are fast enough to prevent the enemy carrying off their guns, and to drive them in disorganized masses before us. As to parting with our heavy guns, by the judicious use of which we have won all our main successes, we might as well discard all the improvements of scientific warfare, go back to its rice and water, and take to bows and arrows. The only serious check we have experienced—such as that under Walpole at Rooer—have been produced by neglecting our heavy artillery, especially it is necessary to avail ourselves of pieces capable of throwing shell and effecting breaches when we engage with an enemy who never stand in the open, unless in very large disproportioned numbers, when our heavy guns teach them to keep at a respectable distance—in a country studded with forts and works, which, however contemptible as fortifications, can resist field guns and afford cover to fight well when assailed from outside their walls by infantry only. Remember Lake's three desperate assaults at Bhurtpore, wherein we lost in vain more men than fell at either Alma or Inkerman. Remember, as the natives do, the repulses—more numerous than most of us think, seeing, as we do, only the broad fact that Hindostan is ours—which we have met before native fortresses. Even in the campaign just over, in addition to the repulse at Rooer or Ekshameer, we saw Franks's division obliged to leave a small fort it had attacked near Lucknow, and although we lost officers and men, that gallant officer, for the want of his heavy guns, was unable to force the gates, and marched off, giving the garrison the occasion to say they had beaten 4,000 English soldiers. But the question is not susceptible of argument in a military point of view. It seems to be forgotten that we are seeking to assert our supremacy, to conquer what we have lost, and that we are fighting merely to kill the enemy. The guilty will be punished when the civil power is restored. No doubt it would be exceedingly desirable to inflict on the enemy tremendous loss, to sweep every rebel off the face of the earth, and to cut their dying throats into submission, to prevent their re-assembling and fighting us again; but it would be unjust to punish the wholesale the demands being of such character, they were to refer them to the Emperor for his pleasure to be made known. After hearing this, the Earl's chair was hurried up, the guard presented arms, and the band played "God save the Queen." The staff also mustered their chairs, and the mandarins were left making speeches, to demonstrate that it was quite impossible that they could ever receive larger powers than those they had just opened.

On June 8th, Keying, who in 1842 deceived Sir Henry Pottinger, came down, having intrigued to get himself appointed joint commissioner. His orders to the populace to annoy the Europeans at Canton induced a military demonstration at Tientsin. He entered into strict relations with the Americans and the Russians.

Some of the letters speak confidently as to the truth of the reports current in the expedition, that the Americans had offered to guarantee that if Lord Elgin would not insist on opening the Yangtze, and would give up the demand for a minister at Pekin, a treaty should be at once arranged. The Russians on the contrary, were said to be doing the utmost to prevent any Europeans but themselves being tolerated at Pekin; and the Americans were loud in their expressions of a virtuous horror of the opium trade, and urged the commissioners to stick to that as their point of conflict. Keying was becoming embarrassing. Fortunately, however, Mr. Wade had found a report from Keying to his master, urging him to make no account of the treaty of Nankin, and describing it as a mere snare to delude the barbarians. The English and French envoys then declined any further communication with such a man, and he was recalled; and the Emperor authorized the commissioners to sign a letter promising a treaty in the terms of Lord Elgin's demands, and couched in language dictated by one of the interpreters.

This letter is the most important step in the negociations, and it is hoped is being superseded by the treaty. The knowledge of the details is not exact, but the following are believed to be the conditions for the basis of a treaty:—

1. Residence of a British minister at Tiensin, with access to the court and direct communication with the ministers. An official yamun for him during his visits at Pekin. All official documents to be written by him in the English language (to be accompanied by Chinese translations until the court of Pekin has procured interpreters.) An English college similar to that kept up by Russia to be allowed at Pekin.

2. China to be opened to all the world. Persons to go whither they please and to do what they please under a passport system.

3. Yangtze to be opened to its commerce from its mouth to its source.

4. Christianity to be tolerated.

5. The indemnity for the war and losses at Canton to be paid for by the two Quangs, and the amount to be agreed on by special commissioners at Canton. The tariff to be corrected; the custom-house system to be revised; and the English to aid the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

6. In proof of the friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England, a special embassy shall be sent to England forthwith.

If this treaty was signed on the 28th of June, then Lord Elgin has fulfilled all our desires and surpassed all expectations.

The "Niagara's" Mails.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1858.

The official announcement at the beginning of the week that all communication between Newfoundland and Valentia had ceased since mid-day last Friday, produced a very depressing effect upon the public mind, and I am sorry to say that up to the present time the cause has not been removed; nor in fact discovered. The only thing certain is that a defect exists somewhere in the cable, and the prevalent opinion of those who have it in charge is, that the portion injured lies within three miles of the Irish shore. It seems that signals continue to be received, but they are too faint and uncertain to be intelligible. Occasionally an entire word is given but never anything approaching to a sentence. An unhappy dispute which has arisen between some of the English Directors and Mr. Whitehouse, "electrician projector, and one of the four original promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph," is understood to have tended considerably to the length of delay in finding out the faulty part, and the supply of at length a temporary remedy. This gentleman, in a letter to the journals explains that as early as the fourth day after the landing of the cable at Valentia, he strongly urged upon the Directors the immediate necessity for protecting its home end; warning them of the impending injury and of the certain interruption of communication that would occur if this was not done. But of this warning he says no notice whatever was taken, nor of a second of the same import that followed it a few days later. Soon afterwards when Mr. Whitehouse was left in sole charge at the Valentia station, the dreaded injury actually occurred, but so near shore as to be easily accessible, and with some hesitation he took upon himself the onus of raising and repairing the faulty part of the cable. Next day the President's message, which was kept waiting in consequence of the defect, was sent through. Mr. Whitehouse again, and in stronger language than before, urged the Directors to protect the slender wire, prepared and fitted for deep sea use only, and liable at any moment to be damaged if not broken asunder by the full force of the Atlantic swell on the Irish coast. Instead, however, of being thankful for the vigilance of their servant, the managing Directors would seem to have taken umbrage at his importunity, and "drew his attention to the fact, that his engagement as electrician to the Company terminated when the cable was laid, and intimating to him that his authority as an officer of the Company had then ceased;" and this, Mr. Whitehouse says, "was conveyed in such a manner as to amount in fact to a summary dismissal." It deserves to be noted that this Mr. Whitehouse is no inferior man and mere subordinate, whom these Directors can afford to treat in this off-hand and unjust manner, as if they wanted to contract their own character and conduct with the spirit of the first message flashed along their Atlantic wire, "Peace on earth good-will towards men," which can only be obtained by individual uprightness among men. Professor Thompson, a Director of the Company, from the very first seems not to share the dishonour in this matter of his co-directors, for at the banquet given to Sir Charles Bright at Kilkenny, he called upon the company present to rejoice that men of the right stamp had been found to project and carry forward the great enterprise, and he added:—"The day before the work was completed it was said to be a chimera. Electricians doubted the possibility of sending the electric current through a wire two thousand miles long, and submerged in the sea to a depth of more than two miles; but the genius of a great man anticipated that difficulty, and to Mr. Whitehouse they must look as the man who had removed the barrier between Great Britain and America."—(Loud cheers.) And yet this is the man of all others who must be sacrificed at the shrine of some offending dignities! The probability is that the public will take the matter up and see that justice is done to a gentleman who has made the nation his debtor.

In the speech from which I have quoted the above sentences, Professor Thompson alluded to the stoppage of communication which had occurred and said—"There could be no doubt that the most serious defect now existed is the cable; and the only question was whether the locality of that defect could be discovered, so if necessary to furnish a new piece of cable." In his own mind hopes and fears alternate dwelt and were about of equal strength; but remembering the great difficulties that had been overcome before in the progress of the undertaking, he was content to wait the time with patience. The strong portion of the cable manufactured for the Valentia shore, was commenced to be shipped from Plymouth on board the *Bulbou*, on Wednesday, and proceeded until yesterday afternoon, when orders arrived to cease operations, but why is not known. Only half the cable or thereabouts, had been shipped at the time of suspension. It is not expected that the nature of the defect in the submerged wire will be ascertained until it will have been taken up and replaced by this much stronger portion, which is about ten miles long. At that distance from the Valentia shore the sea is about a hundred fathoms deep. The time which will be occupied in securing the cable will vary, it is officially reported, according to the weather, from three days to as many weeks. The portion of strong cable required for the Newfoundland shore, will it be said, be only two miles in length, owing to the greater depth of water on that coast.

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO LEEDS.

Monday and Tuesday last were high festivals days for the people of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties. It is computed that no less than four hundred thousand of them thronged into Leeds on the second named day, to catch a sight of the Queen as she went to open the new Town Hall, which has just been erected by the Corporation, at a cost of £100,000. Those who were present at Manchester last year, and also at Birmingham when the Queen went to open the Arts Treasures Exhibition, and the Free Park and Library, affirm that neither display came up in real effect to that just witnessed at Leeds. But as the last good thing is proverbially the best, although not always so in fact, one may suppose that all these Provincial royal receptions were pretty much alike. There was not much novelty in that of Leeds, except, perhaps in the collection in one spot, of about thirty-thousand Sunday-School children on two long galleries between which the Queen passed in her carriage, while these almost interminable rows of the future men and women of the West Riding, blended their infant voices in singing the National Anthem, and various popular airs suited to their character and the time.—The correspondents of the London journals unite in testifying that the effect was universally impressive, far surpassing the more ambitious endeavours of the Corporation to gratify the Queen, and produce an imposing display. The gorgous scene within the Town Hall, however, at the moment it was declared opened, filled as it was by all the rank and fashion of the great county of Yorkshire, and not wanting in grandeur; and when the Queen took General Grey's sword and commanded Mr. Peter Fairburn to kneel and rise with "Sir" prefixed to his name, instead of Mr., the interest of the scene was at its culminating point, the Mayor being one of the most popular and best-liked men of Leeds; and besides he had just before purchased a white marble statue of the Queen for £1,000, and placed it in the entrance of the new Hall for the gratification of the town; and the Queen herself had bestowed upon the statue as she passed words of warm approval of its resemblance to the original, and beauty of execution. Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony the Queen took her departure for Scotland, and arrived at Edinburgh the same evening at twenty minutes after seven o'clock, and at Balmoral next evening.

The shouting of the great crowd in the streets as her Majesty passed through them, both in going to and returning from the Hall, is described as something quite awful in its power,—Yorkshire voices having about double the strength of those possessed by more Southern people; and the fact that barriers of massive timbers bent and burst, though bound with iron, by the pressure of the people as they passed along in compact masses, bespeaks the strength of their bone and muscles as well as of their vocal organs, and loyal appreciation of the honour done them in the visit of the Sovereign—and the more so as it was the first occasion of the kind in the history of the Borough, ancient as it is. It is not a little singular that while no accidents are known to have occurred to any of the countless sight-seers, both her Majesty and family, and the Mayor—the chief personages in the day's ceremonial—were placed in some degree of danger on Monday evening. First the Mayor in driving to the station to meet his royal guest, had both his horses bort and his carriage broken, and was obliged to go in a borrowed vehicle to the station; and next, a curtain of the Queen's bed-room took fire, but of course is was speedily extinguished and no great harm was done.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

A letter appeared in yesterday's *Times* in reference to a plan said to have been submitted to the Colonial Minister for the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Fraser River, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by a chain of communication passing entirely through the British Territory. Instead of 39 days being occupied as at present from Liverpool to Fraser River by way of Panama and San Francisco, it is believed that 17 days would suffice for the passage by this new route. It is endeavoured to be shown that the scheme is perfectly practicable, and taking the Australian mails into account and changing their route, it would be a good commercial speculation, and greatly benefit Canada at the same time.

Railway managers and directors are engaged in an earnest discussion of the proposal which emanates from several scientific men of the fraternity, to substitute coal for coke in railway locomotives. If it can be done it is found that the cost of fuel will be reduced by one-half. On lines of 500 miles with 400 engines the saving of coal over coke would be £30,000 sterling per annum. The only difficulty consists in the consumption of the smoke, and it is believed that this has been overcome by the invention of a cheap and easily worked furnace that can be placed in old engines as well as provided for new ones. If these hopes shall be realized shares will speedily advance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A terrible railway accident is reported to have occurred on the line of railway that connects St. Germain with Pecy, near Paris. A stationary engine drawn the carriages up an incline; the chain on this occasion connecting the carriages with the engine, gave way, and carriages full of people descended the incline up which they had been drawn, and a collision ensued. The result was the death of four people and the injury of twenty; at first it was said that the deaths were seven and the injured fifty in number; but happily this is not so.

The French Emperor, in company with that "angel of grace and goodness" the Empress, has been calling forth the gratitude of the people of Bayonne, by presiding at the inauguration of some new works designed for the removal of a sand bank at the mouth of the Adour, which if ever taken away, Bayonne would rise into a place of great importance. A bishop was present "to bless the sea and the first pile," and the Emperor made a speech after a blessing from Heaven had been invoked upon his Imperial head; after which he went back to Biarritz, where he is now staying. The authorities of the Town had provided for his amusement and that of his fair lady, a most elaborate bull-fight, but for decency's sake it is pleasing to learn that neither royal personages attended the cruel sport, but whether because the opportunity was not suitable or because it was felt to be a scandal to mix prayers and blood is not stated.—The horrid entertainment is described in the French journals to have been unusually exciting, in consequence of the remarkable skill displayed by the baiter of the bull, one Egan "a rising man in his profession."

The Queen of Madagascar, Ranavolo, is reported to be seriously ill, and strong are the hopes that death will take the monster, and leave her amiable and excellent son to inaugurate a new state of things in that horribly migoverned island.

The English Press on Canadian Affairs.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

From the Scottish Guardian.

The remark of Prince Albert some time ago that the representative institutions of this country are on their trial, applies in a very special manner to the state of affairs in Canada at the present moment. The Ministry is eminently unpopular, and not without reason, as in addition to its owing its existence to a coalition of parties, it has within a few years doubled the debt of the colony, doubled also its taxation, and is under the necessity of adhering to a stringent commercial economy, alien to the progress of free trade. The Macdonald Ministry was outvoted in the House of Assembly at the end of July and resigned. Sir Edmund Head, the Governor Governal, confided the formation of a Ministry to Mr. George Brown, whose Cabinet was installed on the 2nd of August. But before the new Ministry had an opportunity of maturing their plans and announcing their policy, a vote, of want of confidence was passed by a majority of the House of Assembly. The constitutional course in such circumstances would have been to appeal the constituency. Mr Brown accordingly proposed to the Governor General to dissolve Parliament. This alternative, by an arbitary stretch of the power and prerogatives of the Crown as administered by the Governor General, was refused by Sir Edmund Head. No Alternatives was left to Mr. Brown and his colleagues but at once to retire. The Governor General offered the post of Premier to Galt, but that gentlemen shrank from the responsibility of attempting to construct a Ministry. No other party offering any prospect of success, the Governor General was necessitated to recall the former Ministry, which was forthwith re-installed in office, with the substitution of Mr. Galt for Mr. Cayley as the Minister of Finance.—The conduct of the Ministers on resuming the Government was not a little startling. According to the constitution of Great Britain and Canada, they were bound on taking office to return to their constituents. But this step they well knew, would have proved fatal, it being certain that they would one and all have been rejected by the electors. In order to secure themselves in power, they resorted to one of the most discreditable subterfuges in the history of representative institutions. It seems that some years ago a statute was enacted to facilitate the management of public affairs, by enabling one department to exchange places with another official, without the necessity of either of them being re-elected by their constituents. The law was intended, obviously to remove obstacles to the progress of the Administration in full working order, and never contemplated the emergency which had now arisen, when the ordinary check provided by the constitution ought naturally to have come into play. Yet, this was the statute under which the Ministry when restored to power sought refuge from their incensed constituents. They all took new offices which they had no intention of filling; but this brought them for the nonce within the operation of the Act, and enabled them to evade one of the safeguards of public freedom; and having all sworn the oath binding them to be faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, next morning (in the words of Mr. Brown's address) "they changed back to their old positions, and swore all around a new set of oaths." A law, therefore, which was framed solely to meet the case of an exchange or transfer of official duty, where only one or two of the members of an existing Cabinet are concerned, was actually employed to evade a constitutional check by a whole Administration, and that, too, by a process of hard swearing which to say the least of it, was anything but decorous. It is to be regretted that these extraordinary proceedings have taken place with the concurrence of the Governor General, who has not escaped the necessity of taken pen in hand, and vindicating the anomalous position he occupies amidst this shifting and shuffling of parties. In a memorandum justifying his having declined to take the extreme measures of dissolving Parliament, Sir Edmund Head says that "he is no doubt to be tried fairly with all political parties; but he has also a duty to perform to the Queen and the people of Canada paramount to that which he owes to any one party, or to all parties whatsoever." It is of course difficult for us to form an opinion on colonial questions, but looking at the matter simply in the light of constitutional law and practice, it seems to us that the Governor General, by refusing to dissolve Parliament, has created more serious evils than he has evaded, and, at all events, no such irregular and arbitrary proceedings would have been tolerated in England for a single hour.

Mr. Brown's policy, so far as it has been sketched, appears to be of a description fitted to secure for him the general support of the Upper Province. The present ministry is upheld chiefly by Lower Canada votes in the Legislature. Mr. Brown maintains the principle of Representation by Population; and on the great educational question, which is by no means adjusted even in Canada, he is opposed to the system of allowing separate schools to the Roman Catholics, being of opinion that certain modifications, the common Schools of Upper Canada might be rendered acceptable to all classes of the community. He is also friendly to establishing commercial reciprocity with the United States, so as to throw open to the trade of Canada the markets and ports of the States. The ministry of Mr. Brown in short, were prepared to enter upon a system of thorough-going reform and progressive improvement, which we would fain hope, will not long be deferred by the feuds of parties. Mr. Brown is a man of character and capacity, and popular feeling runs strongly in his favour in Upper Canada. No doubt he is biding his time. It is creditable to him that in the late session of Parliament he introduced a bill for relieving the Post Office department and Government officials on canals from Sabbath labour, a measure which was defeated by a majority of seven votes.

A Frightful Accident.

A HORSE AMONG THE PEOPLE.

From the Cincinnati Times, Sept. 11.

A frightful accident occurred at the State Fair ground, in Sandusky, yesterday. An excited horse, on exhibition, in a contest for the prize, broke through the barriers of the arena, dashed in among the people, injuring five persons, two so badly that they died soon after the accident. The following are the details:

The arena, a rising ring for the exhibition of animals at the State Fair, is inclosed by a post and board railing, a shingle board running all the way round the circle. Facing the judges stand is an extensive step platform ascending gradually until it reaches a height of some thirty feet. Beneath this platform were arranged one or two booths and a number of seats for visitors. The spot was a pleasant retreat from the sun, and was constantly crowded with fatigued visitors. It was there the damage was done.

About two o'clock, four celebrated Roadsters were brought into the ring in competition for the prizes. It was evident to be a close contest between them, and they attracted great attention. The entire circle was surrounded by spectators, who manifested the greatest interest in the movements of the horses. While running at full trot, one of the horses became unmanageable, and dashing off at his fullest speed, came near upsetting his driver and creating quite a consternation among the spectators. He was finally stopped however, and the Marshal of the ring observing that the animals as well as their drivers were becoming much excited, determined to put an end to the race. He had just given orders to that effect, when the hub of one of the vehicles accidentally raked the wheel of another, and in an instant split and tore from it every fellow.

The horse attached to the broken sulky, a spirited animal, which had already become the favorite of the spectators, was then going at a rapid rate, but with a crash which upset the vehicle to which he was attached, and threw out his driver, he bounded off at a fearful speed. He dragged after him the one-wheeled sulky, which filled the air with dust. As he run fearfully around the circle, the mass of people rushed away from the inclosure though they were called upon to stand still and keep the horse within the ring.

The excited horse suddenly left the track and running over the award aimed directly for the upper end of the ladies' platform.—The crowd that occupied this spot attempted to get out of his way, and a rush was made in every direction, and a number of persons fell or were thrown down. The horse—still dragging the vehicle—hurried on, dashed against the enclosure, broke down the barrier, and pursued his course. Turning suddenly to the left, he bounded in under the ladies platform, where a number of men, women and children, totally ignorant of the cause of confusion, were sitting. As he sprang among them he fell, and his progress was stopped. The scene at this point at that time was fearful—men, women and children flying in every direction, and the latter screaming with alarm.

Those who preserved their presence of mind hastened to secure the horse, which was done, and, somewhat injured, he was conducted to his stable. Several injured persons were picked up. An old gentleman named Mallack for some time afflicted with the palsy, was taken up fatally injured. He was carried into the ladies' saloon and received prompt medical assistance. The horse's fore feet had struck him in the forehead and in the breast. He died, we understand, in one hour and a half after the accident. A lady residing in the country was sitting holding her little girl by the hands. The horse fell upon them, and in rising again, kicked the child in the back. The mother also was carried to the ladies' saloon, and her injuries pronounced not dangerous. She suffered very much.

The child was carried into the Manufacturer's Hall and received every attention. It was about 7 years of age. She was removed with her mother to the City, and died, it was rumored, last night. A young lady, whose name we could not learn, also received some injuries, but after recovering from her fright was able to walk to a carriage and ride home. Quite a number of others were hurt in the rush, but only slightly. The driver of the animal, who was thrown out in the ring, was considerably bruised, but escaped, and miraculously too, with whole bones. At the time of this occurrence crowds of people were all over the Fair grounds. It is considered fortunate that the horse, so soon after leaving the arena, dashed into a spot where his progress was stopped.

Ten Thousand Women Floundering in the Mud.

A Terrible Storm at the State Fair in St. Louis, and the entire scene converted into a Grand Mud-hole.

It must have been one of the most ludicrous, pitiful, terrible and exciting sights ever witnessed by mortal eye, to have seen the consternation, panic and dispair produced at the State Fair in St. Louis last Thursday—where the *Democrat* says there were not less than 25,000 people in the middle of the day—by a storm which came up about three o'clock. There had been two or three dashes of rain before that, but the sky had cleared up again having an unpleasant effects but considerable mud.

By three a long rain began to set in, and the panic began with white pants and crinolines. The mud began to get ankle-deep, and the ladies had to descend the steps leading to the amphitheatre, in order to get to the horses and carriages. This was an excruciating trial, for the steps were muddy and slippery, and at the bottom of them were hundreds of gaping loafers and mischievous boys, watching with a barbarous impudence to take advantage of every improper elevation of the skirt, or to laugh at every such mishap as making a slip, and sliding instead of walking down the muddy steps.

But descend they must, though with mortifications and at the same time indignation upon their faces, with their silk dresses thrown over their bonnets, their skirts stretched up knee high, their crinoline collapsing and bending in every direction in the rain, and their gaiters, hose and underclothes all inspected and canted upon with nature's self-made mortar. Slippers were stuck in the mud, umbrellas were as rare as comets, no one had any time to stop and demand apologies or give any, for being run over or knocked down in the scramble, and omnibuses and carriages were besieged as if it were the last chance to get to kingdom come.

Women and children were caught up by frantic husbands and fathers and pitched into the doors and windows of the carriages. The horses crowded upon one another—men cursed and raved, screams of terror arose from the women on all sides, some were knocked down in the mud others fell sprawling under foot, dresses and bonnets were torn and scattered around—many who were afraid to mingle with the crowd stood upon its verge without shelter of any kind, the rain beating pitilessly upon their finery, streaming down their bare shoulder and necks, washing away their rosy cheek and dark eyebrows—well, we are not equal to the description. It was a terrible suffering and mortification to thousands who were caught in the dilemma.

Robbery at the Bank of Upper Canada.

One of the boldest robberies which has lately come under our notice was committed on Saturday last, at the Bank of Upper Canada. The messenger of the Custom-house, Mr. McKay, having been dispatched to the Bank with a sum of about $4,000 in money and cheques to deposit, he went to the counter, and laying the package thereon, he, as usual, sat down till the money was counted and found correct. The receiving teller, being engaged at the time with another person making a deposit, the money lay on the counter for a short time. The Bank was crowded with different persons, among them four who, it afterwards appeared, had no matter of business there, except that of theft. While the teller was engaged, as mentioned, he saw the money left by the messenger removed. On looking up he perceived the package in the hands of a respectable-looking man standing at the counter. He at first thought that the man was a new messenger for the Custom-house; but shortly afterwards, on looking around the room, he saw Mr. McKay, and then, his suspicions being aroused, he ran around and immediately closed the door leading to the street, ordering back, at the same time, the man who had taken the money and found correct. The receiving teller, being engaged at the time with another person making a deposit, the money lay on the counter for a short time. The Bank was crowded with different persons, among them four who, it afterwards appeared, had no matter of business there, except that of theft. While the teller was engaged, as mentioned, he saw the money left by the messenger removed. On looking up he perceived the package in the hands of a respectable-looking man standing at the counter. He at first thought that the man was a new messenger for the Custom-house; but shortly afterwards, on looking around the room, he saw Mr. McKay, and then, his suspicions being aroused, he ran around and immediately closed the door leading to the street, ordering back, at the same time, the man who had taken the money and found correct. The receiving teller, being engaged at the time with another person making a deposit, the money lay on the counter for a short time. The Bank was crowded with different persons, among them four who, it afterwards appeared, had no matter of business there, except that of theft. While the teller was engaged, as mentioned, he saw the money left by the messenger removed. On looking up he perceived the package in the hands of a respectable-looking man standing at the counter. He at first thought that the man was a new messenger for the Custom-house; but shortly afterwards, on looking around the room, he saw Mr. McKay, and then, his suspicions being aroused, he ran around and immediately closed the door leading to the street, ordering back, at the same time, the man who had taken the money and found correct.

Yesterday great crowds visited the Crystal Palace, for the most part exhibitors.—They might be met with on any part of the road—one carrying curiously shaped parcels, an gingerly as if they were treading on eggs; others driving wheel-barrows before them filled with curiosities; and there was no end to excited females hurrying along with pictures or crotchet work. Cabs containing fancy work, looking-glasses, and pictures were arriving every hour; and carts conveying flour, and fruit trees might be met with on any part of the road. On approaching near the Crystal Palace, it looks very promising, and, from its glittering appearance in the sun, fully bears out its name. At the gate, a large space of ground is inclosed for the convenience of cabs and omnibuses. The grounds inside, leading up to the Palace, and indeed all around it, are neatly laid out with rows of trees. The space allotted to the trotting horses is at the right hand side of the entrance below the gate. The cattle sheds are ranged round the length of the ground along which the road runs, and are put up in the most comfortable manner. At the end of the ground allotted for cattle, refreshment tents for the farmers are erected. Sheep and rams are penned in booths at the right hand side of this ground; and further up, a large quantity of tall cloth is spread out for exhibition. Behind the booking another large refreshment stall is erected, and between the building and the southern boundary more trees are planted, in walks and drives. Before entering the Palace an assortment of wire work and iron railings, from the Atlas Iron Works, are worth looking at; and also a couple of neat carriages. Passing around the Palace, its grand entrance facing the south, is reached. A verandah, supported by iron pillars, serves to distinguish it from the back entrance. But notwithstanding that the grand entrance is placed at the southern side, every body goes in at the eastern end, inasmuch as that faces the city.

The view which presents itself on entering the building is not what is generally called grand or sublime, but it is nevertheless very strange and very pleasing, and no doubt when the exterior are completed, and the articles of exhibition all in their places, the effect will be greatly enhanced. Commencing at the right hand side of the entrance entrance, the first thing that attracted our attention were bundles of chandeliers of the most fantastic shapes which were hanging from the roof. A large portable exhibition for clothing, &c., from Thompson, Keith & Co's, Toronto, stood in the centre,

which looked as if it were only waiting for the opportunity to manufacture gas for all the chandeliers before it. After stumbling over a great many open boxes, we came upon a small machine from Turner & Co.s' which, we found on enquiry would cut straw or wood with equal facility. Several circular saws from the same manufacturers were also scattered about. After duly examining the cutting machine, we turned to a lot of upright posts, turned with skill, and on perusing a card attached to them it became apparent that C. R. Parks, Toronto, was the ingenious individual who exhibited them. A quantity of axe handles, which did not seem to belong to any one in particular, were stretched on the counter a little further off; and beyond them again, a dozen of baby-propellers stood so invitingly ready for use, that it would be dangerous to allow a nurse to inspect them too long. A small churn, standing at the left hand side, worked by a new mechanism—which the owner announced in a small handbill was about to be patented—was an object of fond regard to some farmers who had gathered around, but who could not make out how it worked. Beyond the churn, lay a ruinous apuse, intended for the reception of sundry farming implements, reaching to a department allotted for cabinet-ware. Here a sofa stood ruefully in the corner, and a piano might be observed peeping out of a half-opened case at a dozen odd-looking boxes which might contain coffins, as well as anything else, from their shape. Going on further, a large fire-engine stood in our path, from the hands of Marks & Co., Toronto; and having made our way by it, the northern entrance was reached. At this side of it, some plaster ornaments were displayed, and on the western side a large glass case, reaching to the gallery, displayed the Bible in every language in the world. Having sufficiently admired this curious collection, and studied the peculiarities of several new-fashioned pick-axes and gun-cases, which were knocked about, we stopped to examine some half-opened bundles of grocery scales from Dalley, Ware & Co., of Hamilton. Various weighing machines were here scattered about in confusion, waiting to be placed upright. A lady's beautiful fancy work table, with any number of out-of-the-way drawers, which had by some chance lost its way into this part of the building, was at this time surrounded by a dozen eager ladies, who happened to be at hand; and it was with some difficulty that the exhibitor, who could not speak English plainly, could get it away from them. His name is Gottestrew Fisher, and his work-table is now in the left hand side of the southern gallery, near the corner.

Having now reached to the end of the manufactured articles on this side of the building, we turned our attention to the Horticultural portion of the Exhibition. In this department many of the articles had not yet been placed. On one side of our path were a great many small compartments railed off, for the deposit of bags of wheat or other produce, and on the other were a series of shelves one over the other, which by this time, no doubt, are filled with vegetables of all kinds. When we saw it, there were only a score or two of bags of fall and winter wheat, mixed up with tempting-looking heads of Indian corn, and rolls of butter and cheese that seemed a miracle of good quality. Several large white carrots were also deposited in this department.

Arranged along the western end of the building, were several mammoth pumpkins and brobdignag squashes, together with a large quantity of fall and winter wheat.—On an adjacent stand was china and crockery ware, and further up the same walk were several geraniums. The southern side of the Exhibition is entirely devoted to fruit. Large bunches of grapes, both of hot-house and open air growth, were displayed here, together with some beautiful kinds of apples and pears. The grapes were white and purple, and were in clusters and bunches—the difference between which we learned from one of the exhibitors is, that "a bunch is a bunch, and clusters is clusters."

Arrived at the end of this row we face the northern gallery. This gallery which is distinguished by the royal arms, is fitted to accommodate the choir who will assist at the opening. For the purpose of giving effect to the choruses an organ has been erected. Opposite to it is a raised dais, on which His Excellency and those engaged in the ceremony will be seated. Behind this stand is a collection of peaches, apples and grapes and other fruit, which will be sure to attract much attention; but scarcely so much as some very fine specimens of cabbages which are also in the same department.

On the other side of the dais, going down, a telegraph machine and printing press are placed side by side with a sewing machine. Mr. Dwight has the charge of the telegraph instruments; and the three machines will be in full play during the Exhibition. The leather and harness departments next come under observation. All the articles intended for view were not arranged in the forenoon of yesterday; but several rolls of leather were ready for immediate display, and some half-dozen skeleton horses were harnessed in the most captivating manner. Boot-trees and hides of leather were piled up here in the greatest confusion. Towards the end of this counter was a collection of fine saddles, and farther on were dummy horses, harnessed unexceptionably, and a case of neat whips. Opposite to these a large quantity of draining-pipes, vases, bricks, fruit-baskets and earthenware of every description, were arranged in a showy manner.

Having now walked round the building, there remained nothing to look at down stairs; except some of Taylor's fire-proof safes, a few straggling stores, and the fountain in the middle of the building. The fountain is of Toronto manufacture, and when in play will look very well. An attempt was made in the afternoon to get it to go off, but only a thin stream of water was thrown up, from the centre fount, while the nymphs, immovable, and serene refused to send forth a drop. As we came away, the plumbers were busy putting new mouths and noses on the obstinate creatures, and no doubt they will each throw a brilliant jet of water up on the opening day.

The view from the gallery is very animated, while the articles which are for exhibition in it, comprising for the most part the fine arts, fine leather work, make it the pleasantest part of the building. The Eastern gallery is filled with collections of curious birds, insects and beasts. The first object attracting attention at the left hand side is a large glass case containing specimens of the feathered tribe, from the barn-door fowl to the royal eagle. Beside this is a good-looking beaver, with a stick in his mouth. On the same counter is a case of fish (cyprin) preserving, and also another which is labelled "Insect exhibition here." In the latter case nothing except the difference between the Government and Bureau classes may be noticed. A couple of mosquitoes and small spiders appear to be interesting in their confinement. A case of butterflies is also displayed here, and one of beetles and grubs. A design representing a fox trapping a goose, entitled "The Wolves" is hung in the gallery, as it also a glass case, in which a stuffed fox is represented gazing ruefully after an escaped pigeon.

A case of teeth, looking bright enough to reconcile any one to false teeth, is placed in this gallery; alongside which is a case containing sundry human skulls and bones. The former case is owned by Dr. French, Toronto, and the latter by Dr. Ghent, Hamilton. A radial-winged propeller, stationed further on, professes a wonderful superiority over the clumsy propeller at present in use.

The first batch of the fine arts which we come to is a lot of architectural drawings, representing the public buildings of Canada in unintelligible sections. Passing these, a few nice steel engravings may be seen; and also numberless well-executed pen and ink sketches, pencil and crayon drawings, paintings in oil and water color—all of which are worth individual attention.—Several groups of beautiful wax flowers now arrest the attention They are placed near that part of the gallery set apart for the orchestra, which has been described already. At the other side of the gallery are the oil paintings proper, comprising portraits and landscapes, and holy and secular subjects.

Without waiting to admire the paintings, or stopping to examine the piles of fancy needle work, we must hurry on, and briefly glancing at the worsted and fancy knitting which is lying about, come at once to the southern gallery. Here is a large display of lace, and other ornamental needle and patch-work. A case of turned ivory ornaments is stationed to the left; and beside it, another case of electro-magnetic machines. To the right of a perfumery stand may be seen a plaster plan of the Georgian Bay Canal, by Kivas Tully, Esq., showing the elevations of the districts through which the canal must pass. A number of maps and globes, and other articles for educational uses, are displayed in this gallery. Some haberdashery displayed by Rutherford and Saunders is also conspicuous. The above sketch of the building and its contents, is necessarily imperfect, inasmuch as one half of the articles intended for exhibition were not in their places at the time it was made.

Lord Napier, the English Ambassador at Washington, has been invited by His Excellency, and will, it is thought, be present at the opening ceremony.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Take Notice—T. G Hazlitt.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1858.

Arrival of the "Prince Albert."

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain Watson, from Galway, reached her dock at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was in progress on board the steamer *Bilboa*, at Plymouth. As the cumbrous nature of the cable necessitated caution in the work of storing, it was not expected to be all on board before the night of the 16th, when the *Bilboa* would proceed to the Thames. The shares were steadily maintained at about £500.

The English and French treaties with China had been received

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for the period of six years, for the conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso.

The *Literary Gazette* says there is a well-founded hope that Canada will, next summer, be visited by some prominent member of the Royal Family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

FRANCE.

The political news is unimportant.

The Lyons silk market continued to improve and prices had further advanced.—This favourable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of orders for the American spring trade on a better scale than had been hoped for. Two large cotton mills near Rouen, one occupied by M. Piel and the other by M. Fleury, had been destroyed by fire with their valuable contents.

TURKEY.

Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother Abdul Aziz. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if Abdul Aziz came to the throne by violent means, he would not be recognized by the European powers.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan government had received a notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, were about to be introduced into the Neapolitan States.

England and France had notified Naples of the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

SPAIN.

Reports of the discovery of a new republican conspiracy were current.

The Bank of Valladolid had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The Queen and royal family had reached Corunna, and were received with great enthusiasm.

CHINA.

The French and English treaties had been published.

The French government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in the time past. A division of gunboats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept until the conditions of the treaty have been carried out.

INDIA.

Further details of the Indian news had been telegraphed, but were no later, and added nothing of moment to the despatches per *Niagara*.

FOUNDERING OF THE "ARCTIC" AT SEA!

350 SOULS ON BOARD.

Only SIXTY-SEVEN SAVED!

The melancholy intelligence of the loss of the *Arctic* is established by later night's telegraph report as follows:—

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The bark *Lotus* from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbour on Sunday afternoon, with 12 of the 67 surviving passengers of the steamship *Austria*, burst at sea, on the the 13th September, in lat. 45 1, long 41 30, taken from the bark *Maurice*, Captain Earnest Renaud, on the 14th inst. At a little after two o'clock on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half-speed, at which she continued till the magazine exploded. The engineers, it is said, were instantly suffocated. Fire was next seen breaking through the freight amid-ships, and travelled aft with fearful rapidity. Some persons let down a boat from the port side of the quarter deck, and she was thought to be crushed under the screw. An attempt was made to launch a boat on the starboard side, but it was swamped from the number who rushed into it, and all were lost. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, except a few gentlemen who have been smothered in the smoking room. Many second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greatest number could not be extricated.—The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated. The ladies and gentlemen on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes—some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated, but were driven to it at the last moment. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. The French bark *Maurice*, Captain Earnest Renaud came alongside the steamer at about 5 p. m., and received 40 passengers, chiefly taken off the bowsprit. A few were picked up floating around about 8 o'clock. One of the metallic boats came up with 23 persons in it, including the first and third officers. Afterwards three or four men were found floating on a piece of broken boat. The second officer was taken up after swimming seven hours. He and the third officer were severely burned. One male passenger was burnt frightfully, and several others slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burnt. A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer next morning, and a boat was observed going round the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a few. The *Maurice* had no communication with the Norwegian.

The *Austria* was built by Caird & Co., of Greenock, last year, and was a large and fast vessel. She belonged to a Hamburgh Company, which has not been very long in operation.

The *Austria* had on board:

First cabin—Full passengers	49
" —Children	19
Second cabin—Full passengers	103
" —Children	8
Steerage—Full passengers	211
" —Children	30
Total	420

The crew consisted of about 100 persons, and twenty or thirty more steerage passengers may have been taken on board at Southampton. The first and second cabins were full, making a probable total of 550 souls on board.

The Great North-West.

From Labrador to Vancouver's Island, from Minnesota to the Artic Ocean, is a region of greater extent than the whole of Europe, being upwards of 4,000 miles from east to west, and some 3,000 miles from south to north. This vast territory is traversed in all directions by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, yet we know as little with accuracy of its soil, climate and general capabilities, as we do of those of Siberia; nay less, for the single volume of Mr. Atkinsons has communicated more information regarding the Asiatic dominions of Russia than has been conveyed to us regarding British North America by the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Only one impression has been distinctly conveyed to the public, by the various narratives of travel in those regions that have found the light, namely, that the entire country from east to west and north to south is barren and unproductive in soil, and rigorous in climate, fit only for the abode of Indians and Esquimaux, and producing as the only possible staple of commerce a commodity which must be monopolized as the only condition on which it can be preserved. Rumours, indeed have reached the outer world of quite a different character, and in limited circles it has been known on the best authority that this region comprises vast tracts of country of great agricultural mineral and commercial value, with a climate in some instances of a far milder and more equable character than either Upper Canada or any of the northern States of the Union. These facts, known hitherto only to a few, are now beginning to reach the general public.—The gold discoveries in British Columbia have brought to light the true character of the soil and climate of that country, despite the efforts of our Yankee friends to misrepresent matters in the interest of their own golden State of California. And now we also begin to get at the true state of the case with reference to the immense territory stretching from Lake Superior to the Rocky mountains, and are in a fair way of being enabled to decide conclusively to what extent this region is fit to become the abode of the European race.

We have before us the first documentary result of the expeditions that have been set out to explore this terra incognita. One party under Mr. Palisser was sent by the British Government in the summer of last year with instructions to explore the country west of the Red River settlement, and to ascertain the best route across the Rocky Mountains on British territory. From this expedition there is as yet no published report, but one may be looked for, we believe in the course of the present season. Contemporaneously with the sending out of his party, the Canadian Government last year somewhat late in the season, appointed as exploring expedition under the direction of Mr. Gladman, a retired officer of the Hudson's Bay company, with Professor Hind as geologist, Mr. Dawson as surveyor, and Mr. Napier as Engineer. The instructions to this party were to ascertain the best route from Lake Superior to Fort Garry (Red River settlement), and the blue book before us contains the result of their investigations during last season.

From Lake Superior to Red River there are two routes which have been followed by the traders, the one starting from Fort William, following the course of Kaministiquia River and a chain of lakes across the height of land to Rainy Lake; the other starting from the Grand Portage about forty miles east of Fort William, taking the course of the Pigeon River and a number of small lakes, terminating like the former in Rainy Lake. Which of these routes is most practicable is not determined by the report before us, and the point is not yet settled. It seems probable, however, that the starting place will be from some point in Thunder Bay, at or near Fort William, whence a conveyance road will be carried to Rainy Lake. The selection of a starting point is looked forward to with much interest in Canada, and parties are prepared to go forward as soon as it is decided to commence clearing. In the immediate neighborhood of Lake Superior the soil is poor but a few miles inland it improves, and is capable of growing good crops. At the Catholic Mission on the Kaministiquia, within two miles of the lake, where the land is low and damp, we saw a patch of excellent ripe oats in the last week of August.—Fifteen miles up the same river the soil is so much superior that a quantity of it has been carried down to form the garden at the post of the Hudson's Bay Company. There we saw all kinds of garden produce growing in luxuriance, including splendid potatoes.

From Fort William to Rainy Lake the distance is about two hundred miles. This will have to be crossed by a continous road which can be made without much difficulty or expense, as the greatest height of land is only six hundred feet. Rainy Lake and Rainy River, a distance of 160 miles, are navigable the whole way, with a single interruption caused by a rapid at Fort Francis, a post of the Company at the head of Rainy River. In the event of immediate steps being taken to complete the land communication, we believe the North-West Transportation Company intended to place two small steamers on this part of the line next season. The banks of Rainy River are very fertile, and are covered with the finest timber, consisting of oak, elm, basswood, etc., while the pine is found in abundance on the heights to the east. Professor Hind and Mr. Dawson give the most glowing accounts of the fine scenery and fertile soil of this region, which they state to be admirably fitted for settlement. At Fort Francis, Professor Hind says, "Wheat is sown from the 20th to the 23rd of May; it ripens about the 1st of September. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and, indeed, all common culinary vegetables, succeed well.—Potatoes are dug by the first week in October, and barely is ripe by the middle of August."

From Rainy River to Fort Garry, the present water communication by Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River, Winnipeg Lake, and up Red River, is circuitous, and also dangerous on account of the numerous heavy rapids on the Winnipeg. It is proposed to avoid all this by a road running straight across the country from Rainy River, the distance being about one hundred miles. This part of the proposed route has not been surveyed, or even traversed by any one, chiefly from the difficulty of obtaining guides, the Indians appearing specially desirous not to allow any one to deviate from the route hitherto followed by the traders, more particularly at this point, for some reason or other. This was experienced by all the members of the expedition who attempted to go that way, and when Captain Kennedy recently wished to make the same short cut with the mail, his Indians threatened to desert him on the pretence that there was an impassable swamp in the way. This tract of country has been penetrated to a considerable distance, however, from the side of Red River, without any unusual obstacles to the construction of a road being discovered.

The proposed route, then, from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, on Red River, will be but 460 miles, of which 300 will be by road and 160 by water. Mr. Dawson makes an estimate of the expense, on the supposition that the first section of the line, namely from Fort William to Rainy Lake, will be partly by road and partly by canoe, with a number of tedious portages. According to this estimate the expense of the entire route would be £51,575. But from the Provincial Secretary's letter of instructions to Mr. Gladman it appears that "a continous road" was contemplated for this part of the line. No other idea ought to be encouraged, as by any other mode the travelling would be exceedingly tedious. It is of the utmost consequence, while the Government are about it, that good efficient roads should be made at once, for important reasons which we shall afterwards state; and taking Mr. Dawson's estimate to guide us, the cost of complete communication in the way we have mentioned would only be about £100,000.

We have not got over the impassable mountains, forests and morasses which were to shut out civilization forever from the great regions of the West. When the Canadian Government confided the task of pioneer to a veteran of, we suppose, nearly threescore and ten, it seems to have been their idea that he would never accomplish the task; but they did not reckon on the enthusiasm which gives life even to advanced years, and they overrated moreover, the difficulties that had to be encountered. Mr. Gladman conveyed his party in safety to Fort Garry, and then left them to pursue their further investigations.—What did they find there—in this land which Sir George Simpson and the *Times* have represented in such doleful colours?—We shall allow Professor Hind to speak; and we may mention that, in the estimation of those who have known the country intimately for a much longer period, his statements are by no means too highly colored. The following observations occur in the introduction to his lengthened report, and are fully sustained by the interesting details:

"Of the valley of Red River, I find it impossible to speak in any other terms than those which may express astonishment and admiration.

"The description which I had read previous to my arrival here, certainly did not in any way prepare me for the magnificent country at present occupied and controlled by those whose interests, no one seeks to deny, have been opposed to settlement or communication with what may be termed the outer world.

"I entirely concur in the brief but expansive description given to me by an English settler on the Assiniboine, that the valley of Red River, including a large portion belonging to its great affluent, is a 'paradise of fertility.'

"During my visit to Assiniboia, a district embracing the settlements on both rivers, I paid particular attention to the objections which had been urged against the climate and soil of the country with reference to agricultural operations, and I have no hesitation in saying that erroneous impressions respecting the available area of cultivable land, the soil, the crops, and the climate still exist, and find publicity.

"The summer climate of this region appears to be very well adapted for agricultural operations.

"The summer temperature is nearly four degrees warmer than at Toronto as ascertained by a comparison of corresponding observations.

"Indian corn, if properly cultivated, and an early variety selected, may always be relied on.

"The melon grown with the utmost luxuriance without any artificial aid, and ripens perfectly before the end of August.

"And yet with these natural and most truthful registers of climate, we are accustomed to hear late spring and early autumn frosts deplored, lamented, and held up as one of the great drawbacks of Red River.

"The opinions expressed, at the settlement by different individuals of the soil, climate and natural productions of this country, are often of a very opposite character; and I found invariably that descriptions and opinions were remarkably affected by the relation which the individual bore to the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company.

"In making these statements, I do not wish it to be supposed that any attempt was ever made intentionally to mislead, but the habit of decrying everything not connected with the Fur Trade, appeared to have been a second nature to many of the old residents whose interests are locked up in it.

"All kinds of farm produce common in Canada succeed admirably in the district of Assiniboia; these are wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, root crops, and all kinds of common garden vegetables.

The potatoes, cauliflowers, and onions, I have not been surprised at any of our Provincial Fairs; an enumeration of the weight of some of these productions of the garden and farm will be found in the text, and numerous specimens accompany this report.

"The character of the soil in Assiniboia, within the ancient lake ridges, cannot be surpassed. It is a rich black mould ten to twenty inches deep, reposing on a lightish colored alluvial clay about four feet deep, which again rests upon lacustrine or drift clay to the level of the water, in all the rivers and creeks inspected.

"I frequently examined the soil some miles distant from the rivers along my line of route, as shown on the map, and invariably found the prairie portion to exhibit a uniform fertility.

"The area occupied by fertile prairies I visited and saw, certainly exceeds 1,500,000 acres, and, as will appear from an inspection of the map of Minnesota, the greater portion of the rich and available prairie land in the valley of the Red River lies within British territory, while the valley of the Assiniboine is wholly within it.

"The altitude of the valley of the Red River above the sea is about 680 feet or 320 feet less than the elevation given to it by high authority, and from which erroneous conclusions respecting its climate, in relation to agriculture, have been drawn.

"As an agricultural country, I have no hesitation in expressing the strongest conviction that it will one day rank amongst the most distinguished.

"The present state of society, and the condition of the people in the settlements, is far from being a pleasing or encouraging subject.

"The European and Canadain element have been gradually diminishing for years, and the half-breed population is apparently drawing closer to the habits and tastes of their Indian ancestry.

"That agriculture and all the simpler arts have been discouraged, is but too apparent.

"The interests of the Fur Trade are necessarily opposed to the centralization and settlement of the half-breed and Indian hunters, and it is everywhere evident that these interests have been upheld at a great sacrifice of means, and by the practice of a far-seeing and skilful policy.

"Red River has been settled for forty years, and now contains a population of 7,000 souls, yet no single branch of industry common even in the thinly settled parts of Canada, is practised there.

"Whatever efforts were made in times past, and there have been many, they have determined in failure, and it is difficult to resist the impression that these failures were designed by some one in authority.

"Such artifices appear to have been thought necessary when the controlling authorities were weak, and indeed almost powerless, in the face of a strong but irresolute and uneducated people.

"The valley of the Red River is capable of supplying all the necessaries of life, with the exception of iron, for some years to come. The most important want is fuel but there is much probability that on the Upper Assiniboine and the Little Somis River, one of its affluents, territory coal or lignite, will be found in available quantities."

This has reference only to the Red River and Assiniboine. The entire prairie region of British America, watered by the streams that fall into Lake Winnipeg, extends to upwards of 400,000 square miles, and is all of a fertile character. Both soil and climate are even better on the Saskatchewan than on Red River, and it is a well ascertained fact, and one that is accounted for in accordance with natural laws, that the further you proceed west the temperature in the same latitude becomes milder. That this is really the case is proved by the circumstance that horses and cattle are allowed to go in search of their own fodder on the plains in winter; the hunters pursue their occupation in all the year round, chasing the buffalo on horseback in the month of January; and the very fact that such vast beards of these wild animals, which derive their subsistence exclusively from prairie grass, are found in these latitudes during the winter months, is exclusive proof that fall of snow must be slight as compared with the more easterly sections of the continent. This was ascertained to be the case, indeed by Professor Hind at Red River, where although the cold reaches a lower point than even at Quebec, there is much less snow than at Toronto, the atmosphere being drier; while in summer there is more rain, and the heat is slightly greater, which accounts for the high fertility of the region.—But on the Saskatchewan, as we have said the soil and climate are still better. This is fully borne out, we believe, by a report that has just been sent in by Mr. Dawson, but has not yet been published. He and Professor Hind have been exploring in that quarter since spring, and the result of their explorations, when given to the world, will we are told, place the extraordinary resources of this great country beyond all doubt with the public, as they have long in the minds of those who have had opportunities of access to correct information.

We have now dwelt on this subject probably long enough for the patience of our readers, though not too long if we consider its world wide importance. There is only one point which we should desire to consider further, that is, the means of transit across this region. We observe that the Canard Company have made an offer to the British government to carry the mails to Vancouver's Island *viz* Panama in thirty-two days. In the same space of time the mails might be carried entirely through British territory by the route we have now been speaking of, without the assistance of railways further than those constructed in Canada. All that is necessary is that good roads should be made from Lake Superior to Red River, and from the Saskatchewan to Fraser River, by the routes that are now being surveyed—achievements of no great difficulty so far as is yet known, and which we may now regard as in immediate prospects. Let the British Government do its part of the work with promptitude, and our countrymen of the North-West Transportation Company will do the rest, and supply the means of steam communication over two thousand three hundred miles of water transit, as well as the land carriage over the newly constructed roads. By this means, and without a mile of railway, the distance from Canada to Fraser River, including six or seven hundred miles of road, may be accomplished within twenty days, and in less time, if the roads are found and the Government afford sufficient [illegible] would thus be afforded for opening up those vast fertile regions to British settlers! As to the Americans they are already on the *qui vive*, and preparing to pour across the line from Minnesota.

The Comets.

There are three comets now visible. Of these only one is visible to the naked eye. It may be readily seen by the naked eye on any clear evening, from about quarter-past seven to eight o'clock, although it is, of course, viewed to much better advantage with a telescope, even of a low power, not magnifying more than ten or twenty times. It is now situated near the hind foot of Ursa Major, and is moving toward Arcturus; or, in other words, it is near the horizon, and ranging with the two stars known as the Pointers, the comet being about as far to the left of the Pointers as the North star is to their right. The tail is tolerably well defined, and three degrees in length.

Those who look upon the small nebulous star now visible can hardly realize the terrific appearance of this same object, when, in 1264, it approached the sun with a tail one hundred degrees in length. Its tail came streaming up in the morning several hours before its head, and when its nucleus was in the zenith the train stretched below the Western horizon. Its train was first very broad, but it decreased in width, extending enormously in length. This comet had appeared before in 975, and also it 305, and 104, as mentioned by Chinese annalists. This would give it a period of about 200 years. In 975, its tail was 40 degrees in length, and its nucleus or head was so bright as to be visible in the day time. Its next appearance after 1284, was in 1556, in the month of February. Its aspect was very similar to its present one, being "somewhat paler than the planet Mars, and with a train of four degrees in length." It has been known as "the great comet of Charles V." because it appeared in the year in which his abdication took place. The Emperor Charles V., of Spain, considered it an omen of his death, although he survived it some years.

What rendered this comet particularly interesting was its near approach to the earth, being on the 12th of March only seven millions of miles distant. The orbit of the comet in 1264 was computed by Pingre and Dunthorne, while that of 1556 was computed by Halley, and afterwards by Hind, of the Southville Observatory, Regent's Park, England. It was found that the two orbits agreed, and Pingre concluded that they were the same, and that it would return again in 1848. It was accordingly expected at that time, and its non-appearance stimulated some to a re-examination of the previous calculations. Mr. Barber found that the attraction of the outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschell had retarded it. Mr. Hind predicted its appearance in 1858, after making allowance for the disturbance.—*Colonist.*

A DOCTOR FATALLY OPERATED UPON.—A Strange affair has occurred at Constantinople. A resident physician, Dr. Zalloni, an Austrian, was called in to perscribe for the favorite wife of a Turkish personage and on questioning her in the harem, he found that she was suffering from an inflamation of her bowels. He slightly touched with his finger the part affected, on which a eunuch, who was in attendance, misinterpreting the act, rushed on him, knocked him down, and beat him until he was half dead. The woman's husband hearing the noise hurried in, and being told what had taken place, stabbed the physician in the thigh with a dagger. The blow was so violent that the weapon broke. The wounded physician, bathed in blood, was removed to the street, and left to get home as he could. Dr. Zalloni a few days after died of the injuries he had received.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Smith O'Brien on McGee.

By the following extract from a letter received by me this morning, from the illustrious Irishman whose name appears at the bottom, you will be able, dear sir, to judge of the current calumnies directed against the junior member for Montreal by his political opponents. I would premise, however, by observing that it is as an Irishman and not as a Canadian politician that I desire to be judged in connection with the present production. I dont approve of the policy which would subordinate private honour and public virtue to "party politics":—

CROSSMALINA, COUNTY MAYO, Sept'r 4th, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 12th August has been forwarded to me from Cahirmoyle. In reference to the enquiry it contains I beg to assure you that I had never entertained a suspicion that Mr. D'Arcy McGee betrayed the *confederate party* in 1848. After his arrival in America he wrote an *indiscreet* letter, which was calculated to injure the men who were under sentence of death and transportation, but I feel assurred that this indiscretion was the result of inadvertence, not of any intention to injure us. He subsequently took part in some efforts which were made to induce the President of the United States to intercede with the British Government in our behalf, and I have no doubt that he felt sincerely anxious for our liberation. It has afforded me much pleasure to find that he has taken a prominent place in the Canadian Legislature: and though of course I am not prepared to identify myself with all the opinions which he has in past times expressed, I should rejoice if he were destined to occupy a position in Canada similar to that occupied by Mr. C. G. Duffy in Australia.

* * * * * * *

Yours very faithfully.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
P. E. McKEON, Esq., M. D.,
Peterborough.

Commercial.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Flour dull and 10a lower—sales 800 brls at $3 80 a $4 70 for unsound; $5 20 a $5 35 for superfine State; $5 60 a $5 65 for extra State; $5 50 a $5 80 for common to good Western; $5 80 a $5 95 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.—Canadian also lower with sales of 400 brls at $5 20 a $5 25 for superfine; $5 75 a $5 50 for extras.

Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat buoyant; sales 16000 bushels at 94 for unsound Chicago spring; 106 for mixed Milwaukie club; 122 for red Western.

Corn steady; sales 809 bushels at 70 a 76 for mixed Western.

Oats steady at 44 a 52 for State and Western.

Rye quiet and unchanged.

Pork market opened dull and lower, but closed active at firm prices; sales 1000 brls at $16 75 a $16 80 for mess; $14 75 for prime.

Beef dull and unchanged.

Beef hams and prime mess beef quiet and nominal.

Butter selling readily at 12 a 18 Ohio, 15 a 21 State.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 90	a	1 00
Oats "	0 20	a	0 30
Potatoes "	0 20	a	0 25
Turnips "	0 12½	a	0 00
Beets "	0 20	a	0 00
Onions "	0 50	a	1 00
Apples "	0 40	a	0 00
Flour per barrel	5 00	a	5 50
Pork "	14 00	a	15 00
Mutton per lb.	0 05	a	0 07
Beef "	0 07	a	0 00
Butter per lb.	0 10	a	0 12½
Cheese "	0 08	a	0 10
Eggs per dozen	0 07	a	0 10
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Wood first quality	3 00	a	3 50
Straw per load	1 00	a	3 00
Cabbage per head	0 03	a	0 07

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Parties indebted to me, who wish to avoid paying 12½ per cent interest, will please to settle their liabilities immediately, as I will charge that rate of interest on all Notes or Accounts, due, or accruing due from the 1st instant.

All debts due prior to this date must be settled before the 10th October, or they will pass into other hands for collection.

T. G. HAZLITT.
Peterboro', September, 1858. 36—3t

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.
September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

BOY WANTED.

A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY about 18 or 14 years of age is wanted for the Book and Stationery Business Apply at the Store of SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1858.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'
☞ October Number received, price 25 cts.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now having manufactured by P. J. AYRES, at his old stand, near the Otonabee Mills, a large lot of

DOUBLE STEELED AXES,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &C., &C.,

of the best quality and workmanship, which may be had either at the Factory or at the subscriber's store, on reasonable terms.

R. D. RODGERS.
Ashburnham, September 23rd, 1858. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TERMS OF EASY PAYMENT,
AT THE
COURT HOUSE
IN
PETERBOROUGH,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON
Tuesday, 5th Oct. next,
the undermentioned
LOTS,
in the Town of Peterborough, viz:—

NOS. 1 and 2, south of Edinburgh, and east of George Street.
Nos. 1 and 2, north of Edinburgh and east of George Street.
Nos. 1 and 2, south of Antrim and east of George Street.
No. 2, north of Dublin and west of Water Street.
No. 1, north of Antrim and east of George Street.
No. 1, north of Dublin and east of George Street.
No. 2, north of Antrim and west of Water Street.

TITLE.—A Patent Direct from the Crown.

For any further information apply, if by letter post-paid to the proprietor, JAMES HARRISON, Esq., at the office of the Home District Savings Bank, Toronto.

☞ *The Lots will be divided to suit purchasers.*

1st Sept., 1858. 37—tf.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL,
AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Repeal of the Jesuits' Estates Act, about Confederation, and all other Questions of Practical Statesmanship, engage his earnest consideration.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $4 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning, but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the Cash for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $3 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given, all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the Cash for Five TRI-W

BY-LAW No. CIII.

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to raise by way of loan the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to issue Debentures therefor and to provide for the payment thereof.

WHEREAS.—The United Board of School Trustees for the Town of Peterborough have made a demand upon the Town Council of the said Town for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing of a School House for the use of the Grammar and Common Schools of said Town.

And Whereas,—It is desirable and would conduce to the advantage of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Peterborough that such School House should be built and furnished.

And Whereas,—It will require the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years to be computed from the day of now next ensuing until the day of A D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say:

For the first year		£310
" second	"	354
" third	"	395
" fourth	"	433
" fifth	"	468
" sixth	"	500
" seventh	"	576
" eighth	"	599
" ninth	"	619
" tenth	"	563

And Whereas,—It is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds shall be issued payable with interest as hereinafter mentioned for the purpose of aiding in the erection and furnishing such School House as aforesaid.

And Whereas,—The amount of the whole rateable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds one Shilling, according to the Assessment Returns thereof for the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-law

And Whereas,—It is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the Pound upon the total value of the whole of the rateable property as hereafter described—viz:

For the year		1d.
1859—Four pence half-penny in the pound.		
1860—Five pence	"	
1861—Five pence three farthings	"	
1862—Six pence one farthing	"	
1863—Six pence half-penny	"	
1864—Eight pence	"	
1865—Eight pence one farthing	"	
1866—Eight pence half-penny	"	
1867—Nine pence	"	
1868—Eight pence	"	

for and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments therein imposed for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of the said Debentures according to the requirements of the statutes in such case made and provided.

And Whereas,—This By-law has been and was approved of by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough at a Meeting called and held in the Town Hall, in the said Town of Peterborough, on Saturday the 25th day of September. A. D., 1858, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the said Town of Peterborough for that purpose and also in conformity with the requirements of section two and the sub-sections thereof of the Act of the Parliament of this Province 16 Vic. cap. 22, in so far as by the said Act of the said Parliament of the said Province 16 Vic. cap. 182, the same is made applicable to all By-laws for the purpose of raising money by any Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted,—By the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That for the purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being is hereby authorized and required to make and execute Debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough to the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, in sums not less than fifty pounds, such debentures to be under the common seal of the said Town of Peterborough, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, made out in such manner and form, and payable at such periods not exceeding ten years from and after the day when this By-law shall come into operation as said Mayor shall see fit, and all sums of money so raised by the issue of the said Debentures shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Town of Peterborough to be applied by him for the purposes hereinbefore set forth and mentioned and no other.

And be it enacted,—That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer in the said Town of Peterborough, on the days of and respectively.

And be it enacted,—That this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of in the year of our Lord, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough on the expiration of one month from the 2nd day of September, 1858, being the date of the first publication thereof in the *Examiner* newspaper.

And notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough will be held for the purpose of considering such By-law and for the approving or disapproving of the same on the 20th day of September, 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 20, 1858.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,40
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 20 cts., plain	0,70
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 350 pages	3,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Seven Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Resurrection	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do Words of Jesus	0,40
Do Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and After Shower	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,30
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	2,00
Monteith's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,30
Paterson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,30
Sketch's Birds—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	3,00
Tweddell's Gowks of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Tales and Sketches of Scottish Life, Illustrated	0,75
Do. Life, Genius and Writings of the Rich Harry of Scotland	

SAWERS & MURRAY,
College st, Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 29

Miscellaneous.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

FOOLSCAP and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostlerin attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

VALUABLE WORKS.

AMONGST a large assortment of Valuable Books, the subscribers now offer for sale the following useful and interesting works, suitable as appropriate presents to Clergymen or Sabbath School Teachers, or as useful and instructive additions to the Family Library, viz:

KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS;—being Original Readings from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. Morning and Evening Series; complete in 8 volumes; uniform cloth binding,—$1 each volume.

ALEYN'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY —Complete $1 25.

RYLE'S, J. C., EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPEL,—For Family and Private use, with the Text complete; Matthew and Mark published, at $1 each volume.

BEECHER'S, HENRY W., LIFE THOUGHTS —New edition. $1.

CECIL'S REMAINS & MISCELLANIES—$1.

BAYNE'S ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM—$1 25.

HALSEY'S LITERARY ATTRACTIONS OF THE BIBLE; or a plea for the Word of God considered as a classic—$1 25.

BALDWIN'S REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,—from Eve the wife of the first, to Mary the mother of the second Adam,—$1.

CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,—$1.

LECTURES delivered in London to the Young Men's Christian Association,—$1.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE

THE South 70 acres of the west half of the 23rd lot in the 6th Concession of Smith.—The land is of the best quality, well fenced and in good cultivation, upwards of 50 acres being cleared of stumps and stones, with a good young orchard bearing fruit. There are on the premises

A New Frame Barn, a Good Log Barn,

Stables and Sheds. Also two Good Wells. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

PATRICK WOOD.

Smith, Sept. 7, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature ..... 50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings ..... 50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attache ..... 50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun ..... 50 "
Tom Cringles' Log ..... 75 "
The Cruise of the Midge ..... 75 "
Yankee Notions for September ..... 12½ "

And a host of other capital things at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.
Peterboro', August 26, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.

Bridgenorth, Sept. 10, 1858. 36

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment and SAVE COSTS, as on all Notes and Accounts over due, interest will be charged at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum from this date.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

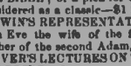
Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1858. 36—4t

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale 200,000 Feet of *SELECTED CULLS AND STRIPS*, on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers.

SHAW & WAIT.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1858. 36—4t



THE STEAMER "FLY,"

HAS resumed her regular trips between LINDSAY AND MUD LAKE; leaving Kelly's Wharf, Mud Lake, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 A. M., and Lindsay on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 A. M.

Peterboro', Sept. 16, 1858.

BOY WANTED.

A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY about 13 or 14 years of age is wanted for the Book and Stationery business. Apply at the Store of

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', Sept. 13, 1858. 3-4t

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£14,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A.J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq

AUDITORS.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A.J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,897,000. Paid up Capital, $430,200.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. R. ROBINSON.
GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq.
HON. J. H. CAMERON.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.
E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
JOHN CARRUTHERS, Esq., M.P.P.
A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 29th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good care taken in selection of servants and Omnibus Coaches always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers to or to the cars conveyed free, and attended to promptly.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Peterboro', 1858. 3-6t

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter, (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Burst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

15 the Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1858. 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

LOOK OUT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

AND REMEMBER THIS,—

"ONE DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO EARNED."

IT is a certain fact which we offer to prove to any purchaser who would wish to visit our immense Stock of

Summer Ready-made Clothing,

That we will offer for sale, (to begin the 16th instant,) at 25 per cent. under the ordinary prices.

SMALL COATS, PANTS & VESTS, FOR BOYS, Of all descriptions, may be had also.

The undersigned, in calling the public attention, will not fail to give

CHEAP BARGAINS,

To any who patronise them.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patters of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1858. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough

BY RAILWAY.

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 40 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West The splendid Steamer *Maple Leaf*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a m., arriving at Port Hope at 6 p. m. in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 16, 1858. 33

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

THE "COLONIST."

THE "COLONIST" HAS A BONA-FIDE Circulation of

TWELVE THOUSAND,

And is therefore

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

TERMS:

DAILY—4d a line for first insertion, and 1d a line for each subsequent insertion.

WEEKLY—6d a line for first insertion, and 2d a line for each subsequent insertion.

N. B.—Postmasters who send advertisements on these terms, will have a commission of 15 per cent allowed them.

The terms of Subscription to the DAILY COLONIST, are six dollars a year, payable in advance. For the WEEKLY, the price is a dollar and a-half, also payable in advance. For clubs of ten, the Weekly will be supplied at one dollar a year. 35

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £200 cash, or a bankable note the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession, Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD,

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves. They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, send at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,

W. MOCOOK.

Peterboro', Sept. 23, 1857.

TO BE LET.

A FARM in Otonabee, No. 11, 14 Con., 75 Acres cleared; an Orchard, good dwelling house, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Rowan Stables, the land is of the first quality.

Apply on the Examiner Office.

Peterboro', 23rd Sept., 1858. 37-3

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$3,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 3d.
3,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 3
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY

In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for		7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note " " "	"	2
3 Steel Pens		1
1 Holder		1
1 Pencil		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper		1
Making a total of		1s 3d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambalo," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ATHOLE STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 16, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 12th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stabling, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to James Hogan, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. B. SCOTT

Asphodel, 29th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

BY-LAW, No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of Loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is desirable to raise by loan on the credit of this Municipality the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.

And Whereas—It will require the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds to be raised by a special rate for the payment of such loan and interest for the space of ten years, to be computed from the fifth day of October now next ensuing, until the fifth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight exclusive of the first and last days by annual amounts as follows—that is to say,

For the first year—Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

For the second year—Nine Hund

OCTOBER

1858

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND TIMES JOB ROOMS
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 39.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Two Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	9
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	5
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without special instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the million of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

W. P. RUSSELL,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 16th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Petersboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Manilla and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits as this agency as per agreement.
Petersboro', May 25th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature; Serious Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
22 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 5, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, Church Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to Thomas Stinson, Douro, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 10, 1856. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.
Asthma Cured for $10!

Overland to Fraser River.

Public attention is at present directed, on both sides of the Atlantic, to the subject of an overland route to the gold regions of British Columbia. In connection with the question of a Pacific railroad, however, the discussion, which has chiefly taken that direction, has reference to an enterprise that can scarcely be regarded as one of immediate interest. A railway over more than two thousand miles of unsettled territory, which is about the distance from Minesota to Vancouver's Island, is a scheme not likely to be realized for a good many years to come; and meanwhile we are in want of a less expensive, if less speedy mode of transit, which, without loss of time, may at once establish overland communication with the remote West, and afford facilities for the settlement of the intervening region. This is a matter of present and practical interest, and the preliminary surveys being now nearly completed, we may approach the consideration of the undertaking as one that should be entered on without further delay.

The territories of Red River and Saskatchewan, comprising the vast fertile prairies of the Northwest, may be reached either by a Canadian route from Lake Superior, or by way of St. Paul, Minesota. By the latter route the access seems to be the most easy and natural, and the Hudson Bay Company have now resolved to import their goods by this line of transit next season, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Sir George Simpson, and Dr. Rae having been at St. Paul within the last few days, with a view to making the necessary arrangements. Parties resident in the locality, some of whom we have had an opportunity of meeting in New York during the past week, are taking active measures to open the route. A steamer is to be placed on the Red River at Breckenridge, between two and three hundred miles to the south of the American line, in the course of the ensuing winter; and next summer it will make the passage between that point and the Red River settlement. Meanwhile, the Northwest Transportation Company, located at Toronto, are prepared to take advantage of the first movements of the Canadian or the British Government, whichever may undertake the task, for opening up the line from Fort William to Red River. As we stated last week, above three hundred miles of road will have to be constructed in this direction. There is a hundred and sixty miles of navigation on the route—at Rainy Lake and Rainy River, on which the Company are prepared to run two small steamers, and, as our readers are aware, they have a steamer already on the line from Collingwood to Fort William.

We are thus brought to Red River by two distinct routes, one from the United States, and the other exclusively over British territory. At this point the two parties propose to combine operations with the view of establishing a line of steamers on the lower part of Red River, Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan, to the head of navigation on the last mentioned stream. The distance by water is believed to be about fifteen hundred miles, with only a single interruption near the mouth of the Saskatchewan; and Sir George Simpson states that the water in the rapids there is sufficiently deep to admit of a steamer being drawn over. After the lapse of another season, therefore, there will probably be at least three steamers on the line from Minesota to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, one on Red River, another on Lake Winnipeg, and a third on the Saskatchewan. Parties desirous of proceeding overland next summer will have to travel from Red River by the Hudson's Bay route across the plains, by way of Assiniboine, in which direction the Company have several trading posts, at which guides and provisions can be obtained. This is a shorter road than the other by nearly a half, but the conveyance by steam will, of course, supersede it.

There are two branches of the Saskatchewan, and the northern branch is the one preferred for navigation by those who have given attention to the subject, for this reason among others, that it is the most direct line to the gold regions. This opinion is confirmed by the remarks recently made by Governor Douglas in addressing the miners at Victoria. He stated that north, and south of Fraser River he believed there were extensive gold fields of great value. Now, on looking at a map of that district, it will be seen that this region lies northwest of Edmonton House, which is at the head of navigation on North Saskatchewan. The distance from the station is certainly not more than two hundred miles, and, from the statement of Governor Douglas, the probability is that gold is to be found much nearer, and, indeed, close to the water-shed of the mountains where the feeders of the Saskatchewan and Thompson rivers rise within a few miles of each other. At this point there is a well-known pass between Mount Hooker and Mount Brown, which is traversed on horseback. According to one of the witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee—an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company—the journey through the mountains occupies three days; and at the western side there is a stretch of table land sloping down in the direction of Thompson and Fraser rivers.

From this sketch it will be apparent that all that is necessary to complete the overland communication with the gold regions, both for passengers and goods, is a road through the Rocky Mountains at the place just referred to. There is no other way of getting across, except by the Kootenais Pass, which is a long way to the south, and cut to the direction of the gold region; or by the head waters of the Peace River, which are further north than the sources of Fraser River. The Pass between Mount Hooker and Mount Brown, is on the direct line not merely to the gold fields, but also to Victoria, by the route indicated by Governor Douglas as the most advisable for the miners to follow in proceeding from the Pacific coast. The witness we have just quoted represents the passage as difficult, but his testimony throughout is so greatly himself that on this point, we cannot accept his opinion as of any value. We could just as soon credit his statement that Mount Hooker is 24,000 feet high, when it is well established that the height of the Rocky Mountains, in that quarter, does not reach exceed 6,000; or that the prairies of the Saskatchewan are covered with moss and marsh, in place of the most luxuriant grass, as we know to be the case. Besides, we have other authority with which to contradict this opinion. The pass has been traversed hundreds of times, and individuals who have frequently gone through give quite a different account of it from this witness, whose evidence, from beginning to end, is a tissue of unscrupulous misrepresentation too gross to serve the purpose for which it was given. It is believed that the construction of a road through this pass would be a work of no difficulty, that it would be easier, indeed, and less expensive than making the road from Fort William. According to the estimate of Mr. Dawson, the Surveyor, the latter work, extending to three hundred miles, would only cost £100,000. Allowing the same amount for the shorter distance from Edmonton to Thompson River, the entire outlay necessary to be incurred by the British and Canadian Governments in opening the communication from Lake Superior to the other side of the Rocky Mountains, will only amount to about £200,000. An undertaking of such great importance, and so little cost, cannot be entered on too soon; and from the excellent spirit shown by the present Colonial Secretary with reference to British Columbia, we believe that no unnecessary delay will occur in doing the little that Government requires to do towards affording the means of communication with the Pacific. Private and combined enterprise from Canada and Minesota will do the rest—will put steamers on the lakes, erect stations on the roadside, and afford every other facility for travel. Settlers will rush in as soon as the roads are opened, or even before then, and ere many years are over we have no doubt there will be numerous thriving communications in this great central region, more especially towards the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, where the soil is fertile and the climate genial, and where, from proximity to the gold regions, an extensive and lucrative trade must inevitably spring up in grain, cattle, lumber, coal—in all the means of subsistence, in short, for which gold miners have usually to pay the highest prices, and which these western plains can produce in unlimited abundance.

Supposing the road ... ers plying, the British mails, as we mentioned ... could be carried by the Overland line quicker than by way of Panama. Let us look into the details, and in estimating the time required we proceed on the assumption that the British Government, with such an object in view, would construct good roads, and be as liberal with the mail contractors in this as in other cases, so as to enable them to secure the utmost speed. We shall take the line from Collingwood, as the preference will of course be given to a route which passes entirely through British territory, leaving the American Government to look after this side of the line.

Collingwood to Fort William	700 miles	2½	days.
Fort William to Red River—Road	300	2½	"
Steam Navigation	160		
Red River to Edmonton House—			
Steam Navigation	1500 "	7	"
Edmonton to Thompson River my.		6	"
Total from Collingwood to Thompson River.		14	days.
Add for journey from Thompson River to Victoria by Road and Steamer		2	"
Collingwood to Quebec		2	"
Quebec to Liverpool		10	"
Total from England to Vancouver's Island		28	days.

This is no doubt the extreme rate of speed, but it is perfectly attainable, and at a moderate outlay. Why, even now, and without roads at all over half the continent, it is stated as a fact by the California papers, that a dispatch from Governor Douglas to the House Government was carried from Victoria to Boston, by means of relays of horses on the prairies, in the short space of twenty-two days. This may be a fiction, but there is no reason why it may not be a fact. Sir George Simpson once made the journey from Red River to Edmonton in thirteen days without being in any hurry.

Here, then, is a practical and practicable idea, and on which, with the requisite enterprise and energy on all hands, may be carried into effect within two years from now, or three at the most. Considering the liberality of the British Government in subsidizing lines of small steamers, to the extent altogether of more than a million sterling per annum, we cannot suppose that they can have any pecuniary reason for hesitation in such a case as this, where British interests are concerned to so large an extent. If £50,000 a-year is given to a line of Canadian steamers, a like amount, we may be sure, and more if need be, will not be grudged for an enterprise that will not merely supply the means of postal communication, but also subserve the grand purpose of opening up a vast intervening region to settlement, which cannot be promoted by any less expensive means. While, therefore, we have no objection to talk over the subject of a Pacific railway, we say let us have something practical and immediate in the way of connecting and turning to account the great means of water communication which nature has supplied in the Northwest. True, it is only open for seven months in the year, but seven month's clear transit is worth having when it will cost so little. Give us the roads in the meantime, and with as little delay as possible; the railroad will come in due time.—*Scottish American Journal.*

An Operative Nobleman.

The Earl of Rosse is the Tubal Cain of the Irish Peerage, a noble Vulcan, a smith and an astronomer, equally at home in the forge or among the stars. Most people have heard of his Lordship, or if they have not heard of his Lordship they have heard of his great telescope, fifty-three feet long, and six feet in diameter, through which the celebrated nebula of Sir John Herschel was first seen in its most distinct aspect of myriad clustering stars; and, last summer, it was asserted that his Lordship had an early private view through this noble monster instrument of the apparition of the hot Wanderer, and this thereby doubled to erect sheds for his cattle. The great telescope stands in the demesne, and is slung between two massive stone walls, something like a pier of the suspension bridge, without the arch connecting the side masonry. The first thing that strikes you is, that it is like a gigantic piece of wooden ordnance, being put together with tremendous staves, like a cask. The instrument is pointed at a given angle towards the heavens, and down in the bottom of the huge cylinder or cask, if you choose to call it such, is the speculum or reflector, the largest that has ever been made, and the manufacture of which, under his own superintendence, was the triumph of Lord Rosse's mechanical powers. In this metallic mirror is reflected the heavenly body under observation, and on a stage near the opening at the top stands the observers at leisure on planet, fixed star, meteor, or nebula, just as the case may be. Here pigmy man reviews the heavenly host; but Lord Rosse is no pigmy. If his father had worn a blacksmith's apron, instead of ermine or sables, the son would have risen from the cinders of the forge to be a Stephenson or a Herschel. The Earl's residence, Rosse Castle, is a most amusing mixture of the forge and the feudal fortress.—The greater part of the structure is comparatively new, but portions of the old castle, which, in the Jacobite wars, stood a brief siege, still remain, and bear upon them traces of cannon ball. The present nobleman has surrounded the building with rampart and fosse, so that, in sudden emergency, it might be turned into strategical account. Fortification is one of the many branches of knowledge to which he has turned his thoughts; but when you got within the line of defences, what a contrast to baronial or military force the objects that met your eye afforded! The genius of Watt triumphed over the imitations of Vauban.—Where cannon might have bristled a tidy steam-engine worked; great lathes turned under the towers that frowned defiance at James's forces; in the stables, where racing stud or war steeds might have been sheltered, a most ingenious and powerful apparatus for polishing the great speculum was fixed; in the corner of a castle yard was a furnace, and close by stood the moulds in which the monster reflector was cast by his Lordship, with face and hands begrimed with sweat and coal dust—an event more important, but not as worthily recorded, as the casting of Schiller's bell. Scraps of iron and smith's coal ... ground, and, instead of the braying of hound and horse ... you smelt the sulphureous deep breathing of a pair of forge bellows, above which rang the measured clang of sledge and anvil; for his Lordship is never idle. When Lord Oxmantown, he represented the King's County in Parliament, and, when attending his duties in London, would sometimes escape from a dull debate to the forges of Birmingham or the ship-building yards of Blackwall. Some amusing, circumstances occurred during these *incognito* visits. His Lordship is a strong-built, mechanical-looking man, and many a time has a brother operative, in admiration of his ability, pressed a bottle of porter upon him. It is even said that he once or twice shared the honest pewter on such occasions with the file-dusted engineer, sooner than part with a clear-headed handicraftsman. One anecdote is well authenticated. He was at some manufactory (the name I heard but have forgotten.) In walking through the works he met with the principal, who, finding him well versed in the subject, and taking him for a practical man, explained some improvements he was about to make. His Lordship discovered a fallacy in the plan and predicted that it would fail; but the other was confident in his calculations; and so they parted. Some time afterwards, when his Lordship was walking to the House of Commons, he was accosted in the street by one who turned out to be his too confident acquaintance, and who said, "I have been often, since we last met, wishing to see you—you were right, and I was wrong, and I am going to make you an offer; my engineering foreman is going to leave me, and if you will come down and construct the work your own way, I will give you a post." "I am much obliged," replied his Lordship, "but I could not accept your offer without consulting my father." "One would think you were old enough," said the other, with some scorn, "to be out of leading strings. And when can you hear from your daddy?" "I can give you an answer at once," said Lord Oxmantown, who saw his father, the then Earl Rosse, approaching. When the latter came up, he was informed of the offer, and, entering into the joke, said he was quite willing his son should accept the post, if it did not interfere with his Parliamentary duties.—"And who the deuce is he? and who are you, old gentleman?" roughly demanded the Brummagem. "I am Earl Rosse," was the reply, "and this is Lord Oxmantown." Eventually the latter consented to look down for a few days into Warwickshire, and gave his friend the benefit of his best advice, which ended, this time, in the thoroughly successful completion of the improvement in hand.—*Correspondent of Bristol Times.*

Dreadful Conflagration at Sea.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER AUSTRIA AND MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED LIVES.

Intelligence has been received of one of the most appalling maritime disasters that has ever been recorded. We received the news a few days ago that a steamer had been set on fire near mid ocean, and on the direct line of the European steamers.—From the descriptions and from the circumstance that the Austria, from Hamburg and Southampton, was several days overdue, it was feared that this must be the unfortunate vessel. These anticipations have been sadly confirmed; and by the barb Lotus, which arrived at Halifax on Monday, we have received the particulars of her terrible fate. The narrative we append below, which was supplied by one of the passengers, depicts the terrible scene. Out of six hundred persons, only sixty-seven are known to have been saved. These were picked up by the French ship Maurice. Twelve of the number were taken on board by the Lotus and brought to Halifax, the remainder returning in the Maurice to the other side. The only chance of any others having been saved is founded on the slight circumstance of a Norwegian bark having been not near the burning ship after the Maurice had left. It is possible that one or two more of the unfortunate passengers may have been picked up, but of this there is not much likelihood. The calamity has of course, excited a great sensation, and further details are looked for with the deepest interest. The Austria was a Clyde steamer, built by Messrs. Caird & Co.; and this was only her second trip. The fire it will be noticed occurred through mere carelessness, but at the same time, carelessness of a kind that it is impossible wholly to prevent.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES BREW.

I took passage at Southampton on the 4th, in the steamship Austria, Captain Heydtmann, which left Hamburg on the 2nd.—We sailed at five o'clock P. M., the evening being a little misty; we in consequence anchored between the Isle of Wight and the mainland; sailed again at four o'clock on the following morning. In weighing anchor an unfortunate accident occurred by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement the anchor ran out whirling the capstan round with terrific force, and hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured, and one thrown overboard; he is supposed to have been instantly killed, as he never rose to the surface.

From the time the ship was laid on her course we experienced a strong westerly winds. On the 12th the weather was more favorable, and on the 13th a speed of 11 knots had been attained, and all were in high hopes of reaching New York on the 18th. At a little after two o'clock, P. M., I was on the quarter-deck. I saw a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some woman ran aft, exclaiming "The ship is on fire what will become of us?" The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from which I infer the engineers were suffocated. I only walked from where I was on the quarter-deck to the waist of the ship, when I saw the flames breaking through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire travelling with fearful rapidity, ... to put the vessel with her stern to the wind. He hesitated—probably did not understand me, as he was a native of Hamburg. I then got a German gentleman to speak to him. At this time I saw some persons letting down the boat on the port side of the quarter deck. What became of the boat I don't know, but think she was crushed under the screw. I then went to let a boat over from the starboard side of the quarter-deck, but the moment we laid our hands on the ropes, there were so many people that crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks. We therefore left it for a few minutes, until the people got out, when we returned, and launched it over the side of the ship when the people rushing into it again, it descended with great violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, all the people being washed out except three, who held on to the sides.—We then let down a rope and pulled up one person, who proved to be the steward. Another in the act of being hauled up was strangled by the rope.

The fire now came on too fiercely to attempt to get up any more from the swamped boat. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop but a number of them got shut in their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter-deck.

In consequence of the crowd, I could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but I was informed that the helmsman had deserted his post, and that the vessel, being left to herself, headed to the wind of her own accord. At this time the scene on the quarter-deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of their husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few persons calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them, that many jumped into the sea. Relatives clasped into each other's arms, leaped over and met a watery grave; two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sank kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant-steward arm in arm followed. One Hungarian gentleman with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blest his six eldest children, made them jump in one after another, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I about this time was standing outside the bulwarks holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping towards me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the ends were tied in her I thought if I could get to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others. I let myself down by a rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. I took out a pen-knife to cut the tackle; the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached I feared the boat drawing towards it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I divided away from the ship and came to the surface near a float which was free upwards. I got on her, and by pressing on one side with the assistance of a wave she righted, but was still pretty full. There were [illegible] on by the waves. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some table boards nailed together as a sheathing for the side. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop, into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German who was swimming strongly; I got him beside me in the boat, and we paddled after the ship with our laths; I now saw a vessel under sail approaching; she reached the steamer about five o'clock P. M., we continued pulling towards them, and about half-past seven o'clock, after being about five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French bark Maurice, Captain Earnest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland to the Isle of Bourbon with fish. She had up at that time rescued forty passengers of the burning vessel, chiefly taken of the bowsprit though a few were picked up floating around. At about eight o'clock one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three, persons, including the first and third officers afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severly burned; one male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned, one in a shocking manner. Captain Renaud acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burned people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except the man at the wheel for a short time. I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed "We are all lost!" He tried to get out a boat, which when let down, was swamped, and ... fell into the sea, ... know. hind. The fourth officer was in the boat. He cut her loss from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed, and several in her drowned. Three or four then escaped on a fragment, and were picked up by the Maurice, as before stated. About the same time one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers and several women.

The men in this boat capsized her two or three times in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned, including some women. They afterwards bailed her out with life preservers cut in two, and pulled to the Maurice, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the bark. Altogether there were sixty-souls taken into the Maurice during the night.

A Norwegian bark came up to the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going around the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few. The Maurice had no communication with the Norwegian. About seven o'clock the Maurice sailed for Fayal to deposit the rescued passengers. At about two o'clock the same afternoon, she fell in with the bark Lotus, Captain Trefy, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Captain Trefy kindly gave me passage. He was anxious to take all the American citizens, but there were such a rush of foreigners into the boats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were foreigners.

The fire is known to have arisen from very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The captain and surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain, under the superintendance of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar was upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost.

Six hundred souls were supposed to be on board, including many women and children.

(Mr. Brew was the only British subject saved. He is in the British civil service, and on his way to British Columbia.)

Arrival of the "Moses Taylor."

NEWS FROM FRAZER RIVER.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF GOLD.

From the N. Y. Herald's San Francisco Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept'r 6, 1858.

During the last fortnight the steamers *Pacific, Sarprise,* and *Santa Cruz,* have arrived from Victoria with news from Fraser River. About five hundred persons have returned, and the number of departures reaches two hundred. A large body of miners had gone to work and were doing well. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Otter* arrived at Victoria from the river, having connected with the Americus boat *Umatilla,* near its mouth on the 20th of August. She brought down thirty thousand dollars in dust.

The following is a summary of the work going on at the mines:—

Messrs. Light & Steele, ... brought down with them 6,000 ounces of dust, the greater portion of which was from the sluice claims on Texas bar.

On his way up the river Mr. Smith counted the number of rockers at work on each bar, and enquired as to the success of the miners in working.

On Puget Sound bar there were forty rockers at work, with three men to a rocker, and all doing well.

On Sacramento bar there were fifteen rockers at work, and few men employed.

On Emory's bar there were thirty six rockers at work, and miners averaging $6 to $8 to the hand.

On Hill's bar 100 rockers and 400 men are at work, averaging an ounce a day to each.

There was little doing at Fort Yale.

From Pike's claim on Pike's bar, above Fort Yale, 80 ounces were taken out in three days.

On the bar above, little else is doing except prospecting.

The accounts from Upper Frazer continued good, but the Indians are very troublesome. Some canoes had succeeded in getting through the Big Canon; one canoe had been capsized and a man drowned.

Another seizure of liquor by the authorities had taken place at Fort Yale.

The weather has been very warm on the river, the thermometer standing at 90 degrees in the shade.

A rise of the water of about fifteen inches had occurred, but when Mr. Smith left the river was at a stand.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, agent of Ballou's Express at Fort Yale, sends up the following:—

Eight companies on Texas bar are making from $15 to $40 per day each to the hand.

Five companies on Emory's bar are making from $8 to $25 per day to the hand.

Fourteen companies on Hill's bar are making $16 to $30 per day to the hand.

Nine companies on Fort Yale are making from $15 to $20 per day to the hand.

Mr. George Barton, agent for Ballou's Express on Pike's bar, took out $45 in one day.

The principal intelligence relates to the Indian disturbances. A number of miners had been robbed and murdered, and their bodies afterwards found floating in the river. The feeling against the Indians was very strong, and it is to be feared hereafter ... little mercy will be shown them by Americans. ... the bravery with the prowess of the Frazer River Indians, and for a long time submitted to the indignities and impositions that few bearing the human form could bear. Their patience was praiseworthy, and could only have been exercised to avoid difficulty. Now that the number of Americans are sufficient to protect themselves it is not likely they will allow ... to ... with impunity.

When the intelligence of the outbreak reached Victoria, Governor Douglass despatched Richard Hicks, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to investigate the matter. From his report, dated Fort Hope, August 22, it would seem the troubles have been settled. He says:—"I arrived at Fort Hope on Saturday, and have visited all the principal mining stations up to Fort Yale; there cannot be less than seven thousand people located on these points, and they are generally doing well. Yesterday morning a report was circulated that forty-two men were killed about Fort Yale, which caused very great excitement. I proceeded to investigate the matter, and found the report to be totally unfounded. It appears that the bodies of three men have been picked up, two of them with their heads cut entirely off, and the other was the person who lost his life by the upsetting of the canoe at this place. It appears that the Indians above and at the Falls have been very troublesome. A company of men, about fifty in number, organized and ... proceeded up the river from Fort Yale, and the Indians challenged them to fight. This was avoided by the American party, and after much talking with the chiefs a treaty was concluded with the Indians, to the satisfaction of all parties. Two men were killed by a party of the same Indians, they not being aware of the treaty at the time. The bodies have since been found and decently interred. I forward your Excellency the above brief statement, as so many flying reports are abroad, and must cause some excitement until contradicted. I have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency that about seven miles of the road above Fort Yale is completed by subscription among the miners. The bridge I will have commenced immediately. I intend to give notice of tenders for the performance of the same."

The agents of the Company have agreed to license one or more steamers to ply from Victoria to and on Frazer River, on the following terms:—

1. To receive and transport no goods to and from Frazer River, except the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company, or such as they may permit to be shipped, and that for the transport of such goods, that freight do not exceed the following rates:—

Victoria to Fort Langley, per ton,	$10
Fort Langley to Fort Hope,	10
Fort Hope to Fort Yale,	5

Return rates to be on the same scale.—2,000 lbs., or 40 feet to constitute the ton.

2. To carry no passengers to or on Frazer River who have not taken out a mining license and permit from the government of Vancouver's Island, and paid one month advance thereon.

3. To pay head money to the Hudson's Bay Company at the rate of two dollars for each passenger proceeding into Frazer river, or taking passage from Fort Langley upwards. A settlement to be made each trip, and an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to be received on board without charge, to attend to such business, if required by the Hudson's Bay Company.

4. That all vessels plying to or on the river to be chartered or owned by British subjects.

5. That permits on said terms will be continued till the Company's license of trade expires, in the month of May, 1859.

The preceding order or law was intended about ten days ago. The conditions are far from liberal, and will help to bring the monopoly into still further bad odour.

Mr. Nugent, the newly appointed Commissioner to Vancouver's Island, arrived here by the last steamer. He will find his mission a very important one. The large number of Americans now in the British possessions are as it were completely at the mercy of the Hudson's Bay Company, who enforce arbitrary and onerous imposts upon them. The boundary question, the restrictions on trade, the Indian hostilities and oppressive mining regulations, are all matters that require attention.

It is generally expected the fever will break out afresh here next month. The bars of the Frazer river will then be uncovered and the rich deposits withdrawn by the miners. When the water is low enough there is no doubt all that has been said in relation to the richness of the new mines will prove true.

Another correspondent writing from Victoria says:—

"We passed Cape Disappointment on our way out of the Columbia River at 6 p. m., on the afternoon of the 28th, and arrived at this place at about 8 o'clock last evening The Hudsons Bay Company's steamer *Otter* is just ready to start for Fraser river, and as I propose to depart in her for the gold region, I have no time to take a fair look at the "city," much less to essay any description. Suffice it to say that a single glance at the place presents abundant evidence of the fact that there is faith here in the richness of the Fraser River bars, although the persistance with which the water keeps "high" has caused the spirits of the multitude to fall very low. The river has fallen a few feet; but even that decline has revealed to the miners on the river claims large remuneration for their toil. Of this evidences are conclusive—the croakings of the discouraged to the contrary notwithstanding. But, as I hope to have more to say of this in my next, after personal observation, I refrain from further remarks upon that point at present. It is unfortunate for this place, and for the future of the Fraser River country, doubtless, that the excitement in regard to it has been so intense, because it has drawn hither thousands who can get no mining claims upon the river, even if they had means of subsistence until the subsidence of the water occurs; and their misfortunes are calculated to cause a reaction as unreasonable as the excitement was itself in the beginning. ... work upon the Harrison river cut is ... rapidly ahead, and will be completed to the Upper Frazer within a month in all probability. ... ers in the communities. That ... opinion, the dry placers, whence the float-gold of the river bars must come, will probably be found, and we shall soon know the extent and value of the new El Dorado The ... part of wisdom, therefore, is to wait a little while with patience, neither dreaming of fortunes to be made here in an hour, nor denouncing as delusive the supposition that mining in New Caledonia will be found highly remunerative. A few weeks at furthest will settle the question; and meantime the evidences before us all favour the most flattering expectations of success.

Goods of all kinds are abundant here, at prices quite as low as in San Francisco, if not lower. The market is overstocked, and must remain so beyond doubt, until a new impulse is given to immigration.

Warming a Tomb.

About ten years previous to the commencement of the current century, the convivial usages of Scotland had assumed a peculiarly aggravated and reckless character. Intoxication, so far at least as the upper classes were concerned, instead of being deemed a vice or even a blemish, was looked upon as a mark of aristocratic virility and good fellowship. Almost any gentleman would as lief have been called a thief or a coward as a milk-sop; and he who with the ripest impunity could put the greatest number of bottles "under his belt," was, *de facto*, regarded as "cock of the walk," and "prince of good fellows." The dinner hour being early, at the period in question, it was no uncommon thing to witness well-dressed men staggering along the streets during broad day-light in a state of mellow elevation. If such phenomena elicited any comment from passing critics, it was merely that Sir John this, or the Laird of that, had been at a party. As for the police or the ecclesiastical authorities taking cognizance of such excesses, the thing was infinitely too preposterous even to dream of. So long as the topers gave a wide berth to murder or manslaughter, the propriety of their conduct was never called in question.

At the epoch under manipulation, Bacchus was no where more religiously worshipped that in Dumbartonshire, on the West of Scotland. Indeed the bibulous prowess possessed by the landowners of that district of North Britain, had long been matter of proverbial notoriety; and people used to talk of Dumbartonshire Lairds as types of everything that was commendable and chivalrous, so far as devotion to the wine-cup was concerned.

There dwelt at the time to which our narrative has reference, in the vicinage of Kilpatrick, on the banks of the Clyde, a landowner named and designated Mungo Mills of Calderwraehaw. The aforesaid village, it may be stated in passing, is famed as being the reputed birth-place of the Saint, to whose special tutelage Ireland is by popular voice consigned.

Mills took it into his head to erect in the church-yard of Kilpatrick a mausoleum or family tomb of ambitious dimensions; and indeed no mortuary hotel in the United Kingdom could challenge any comparison with it, so far at least as extent was concerned. It more resembled a villa than a haven for the departed, and the same three-storied dwelling did not wide even before the completion of the same.

The Thanes of Calderwraehaw belonged to the brotherhood of whom mention has been made above, and the merits and progression of their lately departed proprietor subjects of conversation at the various tea-tables at which he was wont to visit. This became

to pass that when the structure was on the eve of being finished, a waggish co-requisitor gravely proposed that Mills should inaugurate the scene by entertaining therein a select party of his friends and boon companions. None of the brightest were the intellects of honest Mungo owing to the libations which they were constantly receiving, but accordingly the suggestion appeared to him perfectly orthodox and reasonable. Without delay he issued invitations to as many of his convivial confreres as the sepulchre could accommodate, and set about preparing for their entertainment in this novel hospitium.

At the day appointed some dozen of the most devoted and enthusiastic "cup-crushers" which the country could boast of, made their appearance in the kirk-yard of Kilpatrick, and were received with open arms by the hospitable Caldercruicks at the door of his unique monster tomb.

This sombre *pro re nata* caravanseray had been rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Not being endowed with windows a lamp hung suspended from the vaulted roof, which was missioned to burn night and day during the continuance of the Plutonic revel. Within a species of hall or porch was paraded the carcass of a choice ox, slaughtered for the nonce, and in the same locality appeared a *pro tempore* cooking apparatus, the management of which was intrusted to the major domo-and factotum of the host.

Instead of a carpet, the floor of the tomb was spread with mattrasses, and the compartments in the walls designed for the reception of coffins were plentifully garisoned with liquor-replenished vessels. A hog-shead of claret did duty as side-board at one end of the chamber, and was kept in countenance at the other by a cognate ark filled with transcendental brandy. Of nothing in the shape of chairs did the room boast, but substitutes for such appliances were found in the shape of divers kegs of whiskey, the aboriginal virtue whereof had never been sullied by the profane touch of exciseman's gauging-rod!

The lamp being lighted, and the company having assumed their seats, or rather we should say their kegs, the door of the sepulchre was closed, and business commenced in right good earnest. No one in these our degenerate days would credit the amount of liquid stimulants which were consumed with comparative impunity by those devoted disciples of the vine-crowned god. Were puny microscopic glasses would be employed now, "bickers" spacious enough to hold pints were drained to the honor of the Caldercruicks place of sepulture.—Brother Gough in his most imaginative moments never pictured such a purgatory of anti-teetotalism.

For three long days and nights did these wild outre orgies continue without stint or intermission. Sometimes, it is true, one of the party would drop from his perch upon the ready-spread couch, but a very brief modicum of repose enabled him to resume his part in the jollification. If, in the estimation of his associates, the slumber of such a one was unreasonably long protracted, a copious libation of cold water speedily recalled him from the domains of Somnus to the business of real life.

During this period the office of the butler was far from being of a sinecure nature.—Hardly an hour elapsed in which he was not called upon to put his culinary gifts in requisition, and short were the intervals during which the cooking-apparatus [illegible] by shouts for [illegible]

[illegible] ed in midwinter, was pandiculous eventuated the effect of the uproarious, rousering chants which issued from the womb of the structure, chorused as they were by the shot-charged winds. Many a midnight way-farer travelling along the [illegible] Dumbarton viaduct, felt his hair stand erect, and the cold perspiration rain in torrents from his brow, as he listened to the untimeous and unearthly cantations which came surging from that wierd "howl" of mortality. Not a few sceptics in the creed of popular superstition were weaned from their infidelity by the vocalization of the tenants of the Caldercruicks tomb.

There was one incident connected with the doings of that extraordinary convention which merits to be specially recorded.

The capacious appetites of some of the guests having craved for a mess of oat meal porridge, the cook proceeded to concoct the same accordingly. To all appearance the tasty pudding was canonically prepared, but when placed on the board the most sharp-set of the revellers could not manage to swallow a mouthful of the same. There was something unspeakably peculiar in the gritty viands which they could not away with, and by common consent the manufacture was ordered to be cast out of the door, a sentence which was carried into immediate effect.

Some hours after this had been done, the inmates of the tomb were startled by a most extraordinary combination of sounds proceeding from the exterior of the building. On going out to investigate the nature of the concert, a strange sight was presented to the view of the spectators.—Sundry pigs, and geese beyond number were discovered, some lying and others staggering, manifesting all the tokens and signs of intoxication. The cries which they emitted were undeniably of an unsober complexion, and the most casual observer could not fail to gather that the quadrupeds and feathered bipeds were quite as drunk as their "betters."

What could be the meaning of all this?

Certain of the more chicken-hearted of the synod concluded that Providence had made the beastialities tipsy, in order to read the feasters a practical and impressive homily on the enormity of their deliets.—This theory was probably suggested by the sage practice of the ancient Greeks, who occasionally "earned" their bondsmen, to the effect that their incentive antics might impress the rising generation with a salutary "summer" against excess in using the juice of the grape.

On enquiry a more material key was found wherewith to unlock the apparent mystery. In manufacturing the porridge the artist had moistened the meal with "mountain dew," instead of the unsophisticated beverage of our primary ancestors.

It is hardly necessary to add that when the mystery evaporated so did the morals, and that the incongruous jocket proceeded as before with undiminished vim and glee.

A circumstance hardly opposite, marked the conclusion of this grim saturnalian "earning" of death's cold entourage.

One of the party, named Bonhiet of Bonhill, was a peculiarly stolid-looking personage. In obesity he might have competed with Shakespeare's "fat knight," and there was an oily quality about the general expression of his countenance, which closely verged upon the sublime. Whenever his intoxation distorted the slightest tittling of intelligence in his visage, they at once concluded that something extraordinary was on the cards, and "looked out for squalls" accordingly.

During the grisly carnival, Bonhiet had hardly ever absented his seat. He appeared to consider it a solemn religious obligation to imbibe the greatest possible amount of liquor, and so absorbed was the zealot by this duty, that he seldom permitted himself to join in the secularity of conversation. Bacchus seemed perennially looming before his psychologic optic, and he palpably looked on every moment as lost which was not devoted to the worship of the humid myth.

At the fag-end of the third day's session, one of the guests plucked his host emphatically by the sleeve and directed his attention to the appearance which Bonhill presented.

"Caldercruicks!" quoth he, in a tone of maudlin solemnity: "do you not think that Bankier is looking consumedly gash?"

Presuming that our reader has the misfortune not to be a Scotsman, we may explain, episodically, that "gash," and ultra-intelligence, are, as nearly as possible, synonymous terms.

For a season Mungo Mills essayed to silence his interrogitor by a series of winks, elbowings, punches in the side, and treadings upon the toes. At length when all these pantomimics failed to produce the desired effect, he exclaimed in a smothered whisper,—

"Hold your tongue, sir! Mahoun thank the creature for looking gash! He has been with his Maker for the better of two hours!"

Such was the literal fact. In the midst of "quip and crank," and jest and song, the hapless Laird of Bonhill had been noiselessly called to his last account. The catastrophe had been patent to the landlord alone, and he had not deemed the event sufficient'y important to mar the conviviality of the conlave by its promulgation.—*Macgeorge's Tales, Sketches and Lyrics.*

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 18th, arrived at 5 o'clock. The *Alps* from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th. The *Ariel* from New York arrived at Southampton on the night of the 17th. The *Canada* from Halifax and Boston was off Liverpool on the 18th, and would arrive at 5 p. m.

The screw steamship *Hammonia*, which left Hamburg on the 15th for Southampton and New York, exploded her magazine on the first day out, and put back to Hamburgh, five passengers were wounded. She had 293 passengers on board, and would sail again on the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from a correspondent at Valentia, in regard to the difficulty on the Atlantic cable. The view is rather a discouraging one; but it is nevertheless stated that Mr. Henley, who has been for some time back making experiments on the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable, by the use of his powerful magnetic electric machines, which are now on their way from London.

Mr. Lundy, one of the assistants at Valentia, has come to Newfoundland to ascertain the condition of the wire at Trinity Bay, and to arrange a day on which a certain known code of signals is to be sent down at concerted times at both ends, and to endeavour thus to re-establish intelligible communication.

Shares had declined to £420 to £460. Recent experiments induce belief that the [illegible] but it is thought there may be two will be found to exist at a distance of between [illegible] shore; for about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that length the mischief could be easily repaired; but a sudden descent then occurs of 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems to be that at this abrupt point the [illegible]

Mr. Whitehouse writes another letter to the *Times* on the subject of his dismissal, in which he charges the managers with incompetency, and demands a full investigation by the shareholders of the grounds on which he was dismissed.

FRANCE.

A treaty is said to have been made with King Korea, a vassal of China for the establishment of a French commercial settlement there.

RUSSIA.

The grain crops in the Russian territory of the Black Sea, have been destroyed by locusts and hot winds.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The profits of the Bank of England for the six months ending August 31st., were £628,790. Consols closed steady at 2 p. m. 18th at 97¼ to 98¾ for money, and 98¾ to 97¼ for account.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the London Courier.

Up to a late hour on Saturday night the electrician had been unable to discover the precise locality where the interruption of the electric current takes place. In the letter written by Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the Company, that gentleman holds out that the damage which has taken place would be found to be but at a short distance from the shore, and could be easily repaired by the substitution of the larger cable intended for the shore end of the telegraph. This heavy portion of the cable, weighing about six tons to the mile, or rather more than six times the weight of the line which has already been laid, is at present laying at Keyham. It was not taken on board the Agamemnon, for so improbable seemed the chance of the successful submergence of the cable, that it was not deemed necessary to send the shore end to Valentia until the result of the second attempt was ascertained. As soon as the communication had been established, orders were sent for the shipment of the shore end, and the Bilbon steamer was sent to Keyham to take it round to Valentia.—While engaged in putting the cable on board, a message was unexpectedly received to discontinue the progress, and leave it still at Keyham. This message we understand, forwarded from Valentia, as it was found by the electric tests which were applied that the interruption of the communication was not within such a distance of the shore as would admit of the fault being remedied by the substitution of the heavier cable. The shore end of the telegraph is that which is most exposed to the action of the sea, and with respect to which the greatest fears were entertained by the public; but it turns out that this portion is perfect and that the defective part is at a point much further distant from the land. To many persons it will appear impossible, by any mechanical or other scientific arrangement to ascertain the spot at which the continuity of an electric current may cease.—It is difficult enough to conceive the practicability of transmitting to electric spark along two or three thousand miles of wire, or even through a world thereto distance.—But this is done every day, and we have now doubt that the subtle fluid which starts from London will reach Ballinrag or the place to which it is [illegible] and that the railway train will reach its prescribed terminus. But to ascertain the spot at which the lightning leaves its track, and escapes into the depths of the Atlantic, is a task which would appear to be even more difficult than for the manager at the Euston Station to learn, without the aid of telegraph or other communication, the place where the express train had left the line by some unhappy accident, after it had started on its journey to the north. Strange as it may seem, the electrician has the power of ascertaining, by means of the electric fluid itself, the locality and the tiny outlet by which it escapes into the sea. Some time since a most ingenious piece of mechanism was made by which the electricity could be weighed, the fluid being made to act upon a magnet; and this upon the end of a nicely-poised steelyard, would tell with accuracy the weight of the current transmitted from the other end of a wire at a long distance. Following out this experiment, we believe first shown by Professor Farraday, at the Royal Institution. Other electricians have arranged a very sensitive piece of machinery by which the amount of resistance opposed to the passage of the electricity by the conducting wire may be correctly ascertained. The amount of resistance offered through the whole length of the Atlantic cable, or even one half of it, is something very much larger than any which can be marked by the delicate machinery hitherto employed upon shorter distances of wire. The consequence is that the electricians have not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain the place where the cable is defective. Of one thing, however, they are certain, that is, that the fault does not occur within twenty or thirty miles of the land and we are informed that within the first two or three hundred miles the continuity is still perfect and complete. Beyond this distance all is still doubt and uncertainty, and it is idle at present to speculate upon the subject. Should the defect be found to exist in the deep parts of the sea, the public must be content to hear that for the present the Atlantic Telegraph is a failure. It will not be possible to raise the sunken portion of the wire, or repair it, when laid in great depths. Within a few miles of the shore the wire may be under-run; but when it has been sunk at the depth of two or three miles below the surface, the great length of cable which would be suspended, and the resistance which the water would give to its rising, would produce a strain upon the wire much greater than its strength would bear. A cable which would be strong enough to sustain its own weight while sinking might not possess the requisite strength to admit of its being hauled up through the water.

A Capital jeu d'Esprit.

The following *jeu d'esprit* we find in a late English paper. The writer is evidently an American.

All the marine mopsters, big fish and small fry of the great deep, lately met in *convention*, to take into consideration the conduct of the Ocean, and also of Mankind in general. The Whale was elected president, and from his greatness might be termed the Prince of *Whales*. He opened the *convention* by stating that he did not wish to make a speech; he would take up as little *room* and be no *longer* than possible.—(Cheers.)

The shark whispered to the Swordfish that it was not possible for the whale to be much longer, for he was eighty feet now; in his younger days he remembered him a regular old blower.

The Whale contended that, notwithstanding his general size (he might add tears) he was not exempt from suffering. He had been grossly insulted by man—he would say lampooned; not that he would pun upon the use made of his fat, as he did not wish to make light of such a matter. He had been harpooned at least. Men were sarcastic towards him, and his shafts were sharp and pointed. Some of his fellow whales had been very much cut up and exceedingly *tried*. He had lately learned that a substitute for oil had been invented, which might lessen the presecution of whales, but he feared that it was all *gass*. The Whale alluded to a harpoon which lately hit him; it had made a great impression on him, and he feared had affected him deeply. (Great sensation.) Here is feelings overpowered him, and he sat down (on the shark) amid a general blubber.

The Shark rose with some difficulty, and remarked that the *tail* of the whale had moved him; in fact it was very striking.—His own situation was far from pleasant.—He was by *profession* a lawyer, and, he flattered himself, one of the deep kind. (Cheers and laughter.) But business was bad, and he had been obliged to take in a few pupils. He had lately presented a fine opening for a young man who fell *overboard*, but was soon afterwards obliged to reject his suit as indigestible. Unless he had more cases he should leave the law, and open as a dentist, as he was well acquainted with the art of *setting teeth*. He held up one fin as a signal that he had finished.

The Sea Serpent did not wish to intrude upon the convention, as he did not know whether he properly belonged to the fish tribe; did not appear *officious*. All he asked was to be classified with the *Eel*, whom he considered a *slippery character*. (Here the eel was obliged to wriggle.) Lately he was passing a certain species of the eel, when he just happened to touch him; he had been so shocked that he had hardly recovered.

The Eel hastily rose and said he was electrified at these remarks; it was evident that the Serpent was more than half seas over, and if he was not careful would get himself into regular coil. As for his being a "slippery character," he thanked Neptune he did not belong to such a *scaly* set as the Serpent.

The Whale called the Eel to order, and the Eel called the Whale a confounded old swell head, and was then summarily put out of the convention.

The Turtle was suffering from a slight indisposition. He was walking ashore, a short time since, when he met a party of jolly young sailors. The result was that he was flat on his back and was unable to move for some time, and since then he has not felt as lively as usual. There was one thing to which he would call the attention of the convention. He prided himself upon the purity of his political principles; he was the alderman's best friend. The Shark had lately insulted him by calling him a regular old hard-shell.

Here the Shark interrupted him by asking if that was not his aim?

The Turtle replied that he should say nothing more at present, but should have something to *say* before the next meeting.

The Shark, (contemptuously:) *yes, a few* says probably.

The Porpoise did not exactly understand the purpose of the convention, nor whether all the members were present. The Secretary called the *roll*. The Whale called him to order, and was sorry to see him reading about in that disgraceful condition.—His motion was quite out of order, and he appeared to be attempting to get up a revolution. The Porpoise assured the convention that his movements proceeded entirely from the motion of the waves; but still he should move his motion. He then took a back spit, amid cries of "*you're a blower.*"

The President remarked that he should be happy to hear from some of the small fry—the *oyster*, lobster, and others; who if not the bone and sinew" of the tribe, were at least the *muscle*.

The Oyster proceeded to open his case, which was a hard one. He was continually in trouble, and always in some stew or broil He had family troubles also; his half-brother, the *Clam*, was a disgrace to the family, always in liquor, and generally considered a "*squirt.*" Some of his family were very lazy, and spent most of their time in beds. There had also been some rakes among them, creating a great disturbance. He was most respectable himself; his father was quite distinguished, and his maternal ancestor was the *Mother of Pearl*. He went in for his own rights, and did not care whether the rest got theirs or not.

The Jewfish remarked, that was very selfish.

The Oyster continued. There was one of his neighbours—he would not call any names—who was very surly and crabbed; that he was a one-sided individual, and no one approved of his motions.

The Crab protested against this abuse, and said that the rest took advantage of him because he was a "soft." He respectfully retired *backwards*.

Here the Codfish entered and apologised for his lateness, as he had been visiting a school. He thought the Whale was badly off, since men took his oil to make lights of. His own case was the reverse of this; they took his lights and liver, too, for that matter—to make oil of. This might be very good for consumption, but it was confounded bad for him. The most alarming thing he had ever heard of was the consumption of codfish. It might be very good fun for men to cut him open and salt him, but to hang him up afterwards was rather too bad a joke.

The Herring said there had been a disposition manifested to play tricks of this kind in his school, and that lately some of his companions had been badly smoked.

The Shad, too, in his spring migrations up the rivers, had been greatly persecuted, particularly by the members of the Legislature. Men had greatly nettled him, and had nearly driven him insane. He was a superstitious fish, and a most unlucky day to him was fryday. However, he thought his enemies had suffered somewhat in the warfare, and found his tail a regular bonypart.

The Flatfish was not particularly flattering in reply to the Shad, for he did not believe there was a shadow of truth in his remarks.

The salmon, also, had his troubles. He was an aristocrat—here there was a general turning up of noses and some tittering—not of the codfish kind either, and not to associate with the small fry. He spent most of his time in travelling, and in summer went up to the inland rivers, and took his family to the springs and the falls. He had been lately much afflicted and grossly maltreated at the South. Passing up the Savannah river his party had been surrounded by a party of infamous kidnappers, and some of his children had been hooked. It was his intention to inform Uncle Sam and Tom of this outrage, and the *Union* would be dissolved immediately.

Here there was a regular row among the small fry.

The Trout called the Salmon a "Northern Fish, with Northern principles, who had no business poking his nose up South-like Salmon all gammon, and got up no political effect. He was a small fish, but any insult to his native streams he would not brook.

The Flying Fish flew into a tremendous passion, and appealed to the Blackfish, who modestly thanked Neptune that though his back was black his belly was white. Just then there was a great disturbance, also among sundry others of the small fry, who had evidently been drinking.

There was a lot of suckers, who were much inebriated, and one small fish sung at the top of his gills that he was "jolly old sole," and the *convention* like *many* of our *political meetings* broke up in a general row. Therefore it is presumed everything will go on as if nothing had happened.

The Sultan's Financial Reform.

It is the good or ill luck, as the case may be, of absolute monarchies, that their fate depends, in a great measure, if not altogether upon the virtues or vices, the genius or insignificance, the energy or weakness of their Sovereigns. Nowhere has this, perhaps been more strongly illustrated than in the Ottoman Empire. An unprecedented succession, almost without interruption, of Sovereigns of high talents and indomitable energy, raised in two and a half centuries one of the greatest empires of the world, by uniting the dispersed tribes of one race and forming them into a mighty nation. This marvellous structure has no parallel in history except the rise of Rome. As in the latter case it was the genius and power of organization of one town which assembled round it the scattered tribes of Italy and led them to the conquest of the world, so in the Ottoman Empire it was the genius of one family which accomplished a similar marvel in a much shorter time. It was not as with the flood of Teutonic or Mongol conquest, where the class was in the tribes themselves which had only to be directed. The family of Osman had first to inspire this spirit of expansion into the Turcoman tribes which had been broken up by internal dissentions into numerous petty States, and then concentrate their efforts by a powerful organization.

As, then, the rise of the Ottoman Empire is owing entirely to the genius of one family, its decay dates, likewise, from the time when this family, as if exhausted by the long succession of able Sovereigns, produced a long list of weak and incapable members, until, in the last remaining scion, the father of the present Sultan, the spark of genius seemed to be again revived, and the long dormant energy broke forth with new vigor.

The question was whether it would be only the last dying flickering of the flame or a sign of organization. The first 10 or 12 years of the present Sultan's reign left us in doubt; good intentions, mildness of disposition, and readiness to listen to advice, were, perhaps, the most desirable qualities at a moment when the task was to build up the empire on a new basis, provided there was a sufficient guaranty that these qualities should not degenerate into weakness, and then be abused by all who schemed. The last seven or eight years of his reign raised an apprehension, and the last two established almost the conviction, that this danger had not been avoided, that sinister influences had got the upper hand, and that our generation at any rate, had lost the chance of witnessing another revival of the genius and energy of Osman the Black.

A clique in the Palace seemed to have taken possession of the spirit of the Sultan, and by it of the direction of public affairs. Every effort against it ceased only to display the net which had been drawn around the person of the Sovereign. While the ostensible Government was trying to remedy the consequences of an unhappy war, the folly and extravagance of the Palace defied all attempts at economy: while every one was denouncing corruption, the clique placed at will its most corrupt members in the most important and lucrative posts, and every one began to despair of this system, which had its chief supporters amongst those nearest to the Sultan, ever being broken through, unless by some catastrophe.

But the East is not in vain called the land of marvels, and last week may form an epoch in the reign of Sultan Abdul Medshid, for it saw the vicious system broken down with one blow.

All I informed you last Thursday, the Sultan went in person to the Porte to attend the reading of the second Imperial Hatt, denouncing in the strongest terms the extravagance of the Palace as well as the public functionaries, and ordering under the severest penalties, the suppression of useless expenditure and the introduction of economy. But few were prepared to see this general condemnation of extravagance followed so closely by an energetic practical application.

There is a private staircase in the old seraglio reserved for the use of the Sultan, and leading to the state-rooms where the high functionaries on such occasions are awaiting his arrival. These latter were assembled when the sultan made his appearance among them, and scarcely leaving time for the usual obeisances, began a philippic against his brother-in-law Nerneed Ali, the Capudan Pasha, and his four sons-in-law, three of whom was present as members of the Council, and one as Minister of Commerce. He upbraided them in the strongest possible terms for their extravagance—above all his brother-in-law, whom he accused of abusing his position to commit and encourage every kind of disorder, and to conceal the real state of things from the Sultan. He then assured the Grand Vizer of his support, but enjoined him to introduce the strictest economy, without any regard to persons, promising to do the same himself.

Two days after his brother-in-law and all his four sons-in-law were dismissed from their places, and Mehmed Kibrisli, named Capudan Pasha, and Husbdi Pasha, formerly Grand Master of Artillery, President of the Tanzimat, in his stead. Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Foreign affairs ad interim was appointed at the same time Minister of commerce, in the place of Ali Ghalib, the Sultan's son-in-law. Last night again Nizeb Pasha, the Master of the Ceremonies, was unceremoniously dismissed.

But this is not all. An order has been issued that none of the Palace ladies are to go out shopping, and all merchants have, according to the Hatt, been warned not to lend money or goods under any circumstances. A large quantity of jewels bought on credit have been returned with a fair compensation to those who furnished them, so that the price of diamonds, which have risen lately to a fabulous height, has fallen considerably. All the buildings which can remain without being destroyed by the approaching rains have been stopped, and those which cannot are to be covered in temporarily, and then likewise deferred for better times. The commission named to enquire into the expenditure and debts of the Palace and Civil List have likewise not been idle, and have come on the traces of the most impudent speculations. All those who encroach the Sultan say that he is quite another man. [illegible] And what is more, it is [illegible] short all, for the mildness and indecision of his character has become active and energetic; he shows himself master for the first time.

How this sudden change has been brought about one can only conjecture.—The influence which surrounded him never let the truth reach him, and abused his goodness, leading him from bad to worse; we now see the reaction.

One must know to what extent the system pursued hitherto, had produced discontent and indignation in the minds of the people to appreciate the effects which this first beginning of a reaction has had. The most sanguine did not dare to hope for such energy and promptitude, and flattered themselves only with a gradual downfal of the evil. Most people received even with distrust the Imperial Hatt until they saw them executed with vigor. But even those most unwilling to believe must yield to the proofs of the sincerity of the Sultan's intentions, and the most disheartened begin to look up and those who felt surest in their places begin to tremble.

The heart of Kings are inscrutable to common mortals, no there is no use of speculating how long such a vicious reaction may last; the best thing is to take advantage of this favourable turn, and introduce the reforms which are so much needed in the Administration. The most powerful links of the chain have been broken, and it requires only energy and perseverance to destroy those remaining.

The Grand Vizier has now an opportunity such as few men have had in our times in Turkey, to cut at the root of all abuses which every one sees but no one has dared to touch hitherto. The Sultan has done his task; he has emancipated himself from the thraldom of a clique which had got possession of him, he has not spared those nearest to him, he has followed all the suggestions made to him with respect to the changes in the Ministry, he has given full powers to his Sado Azam to reform the Administration and place it on an economical footing.

Now begins the Grand Vizier's task.—He has indeed raised a storm against himself, and has made enemies who may be powerful to-morrow; but he ought to recollect that they will never forget or forgive; and that his only safety lies in destroying their creatures, thus depriving them of the instruments of their vengeance. A dismissal, *en bloc* of the most noted peculators would strike a salutary terror among the rest, for the greatest of encouragement is ther to was impunity. But it would not be sufficient to change persons, but guarantees must be sought against the recurrence of the evil, and this guaranty can only be found in responsibility. *Carpe diem* ought to be his motto, for he may be called to task any day and asked what he has done with the power instructed to him.

More Coal in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax *Chronicle*, of the 24th August, says that a fine seam of coal has been recently opened at Salmon River, about twelve miles from Truro, on the Pictou road. A shaft was sunk on this spot twenty years ago, by the late John Archibald, of Salmon River, and a few chalderons raised, when operations were stopped by the Agent of the General Mining Association. A few individuals in Truro have recently associated themselves for the purpose of making further explorations, and the result has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The old shaft which had become filled with rubbish was cleansed out, and at the depth of thirty-five feet the seam presented a face of four or five feet in thickness, with a few inches of shale on the surface. Within the last three or four weeks, the miners have been engaged in boring about 250 feet to the eastward of the shaft, and at the depth of 170 feet have reached the shaft six feet in thickness.

The coal has been examined by several practical miners, and pronounced of good quality. The success of these operations has created intense satisfaction in Colchester, and shares which were five pound set the out set, have been disposed at an advance, and £100 have been offered for others. It is believed that the coal can be raised at 3s 6d per ton, and being within twenty feet of the public highway, will become available for general consumption in all the surrounding country.

Amateur Histrionics.

We learn that an appetite for private theatricals is beginning to manifest itself among the rising generation of Western Canada. Such a development cannot be too deeply deplored, or too emphatically protested against.

Universal experience demonstrates that the amateur stage is one of the most patent and direct *roads to ruin* with which this world is cursed. The police annals of London (and we doubt not of most large cities,) swarm with proofs to this effect. The man who denies the truth of our assertion can have paid very little attention to the dismal statistics of *Bow Street* and the *Old Bailey*. Of the ill-fated culprits, who yearly appear before these tribunals, belonging to such classes as clerks or shop-keeper's assistants, a very large proportion date their downfall to a craving appetite for the sock and buskin.

Nor is it strange that such should be the case, when we come steadily to look into the tastes and habits induced by such a pursuit.

The aspirant after histrionic distinction, is necessarily thrown into the society of the idle and dissipated. The getters up of a spouting club are in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, worthless, unsettled vagabonds; the rolling-stones of social life, who never gather the moss of respectability and competence. Every community of any extent can furnish specimens of the creature to whom we have references. He may be recognized by his headmark. You can tell him by the lounging style in which he shuffles along the leading streets, his face deformed by patches of filthy hair, and his garments cut after a rakish pattern. In bar-rooms and *free-and-easy* clubs, he is the cock of the walk, and he is looked up to as a pregnant authority in all matters connected with the minor stage. He has by heart a list of every farce and melodrama produced within the last five years, and can tell you all the petty current *on dits* touching the third and fourth rate actors of the day.

It can easily be conceived that the intimate association with such a worthy would have a most pestilential tendency to unsettle the habits of any raw, thoughtless young man. The poor lad, probably fresh from the country, in insensibly led to look up to the loafer as a species of *Sir Oracle* and to ape his characteristics. He comes to regard the stage as the most enviable arena where renown is to be gained, and consequently to view the shop in the most unappetizing light. Instead of studying the details of his trade or profession, his mind is continually absorbed by vague longings after the laurels of the stage; and the desire to realize a decent competence is superseded by a hankering after the *puff puste* gems, and the timber [illegible] diadem of the ruinie monarch.

And what is the consequence, [illegible] a great favour, *purchased with tears never to be repaid,*) he is enrolled as a member of the [illegible] longed for corps dramatic, the demoralizing process progresses with railroad speed. In place of occupying his spare time with solid and instructive reading, the miserable simpleton is engaged committing to memory the turgid trash for the part of which he has been *cast*. Not only are the most precious moments of his life thus fritted unprofitably away, but his mind is stored with a confused mass of literary rubbish made up of spurious sentiment, and of the lowest ribaldry. He becomes opulent in slang-phrases and high-sounding platitudes, calculated to bring down a clap from admiring galleries, and gain the affections of feather-headed chamber-maids and milliners.

As a necessary result of his miserable training, the hapless youth becomes unfit for useful and laudable pursuits. Almost never will you detect the name of such a one in the list of a mechanic institute's committee. Far more seldom is he to be met with in the noble head-roll of Sunday school teachers. We speak from personal and wide-extending experience when we make these assertions. Exceptions may be found, but they only go to prove the rule.

Then again, every public improvement involves a series of preliminary rehearsals, and of these a majority take place in some Thespian house-of-call. Of course decency demands that something must be done for the good of the landlord; and, moreover, every one knows that declamation is a thirst-provoking work! The cobwebs require to be washed down! Besides, many of the magnets of the stage loved their glass! Old Kean discussed his quart of neat brandy during the progress of a five act tragedy; and George Frederick Cook required to be half-seas-over before he *could top his part*. These are high authorities to the budding Roscius, and consequently he does as the "stars" did, and becames erudite in the concoction of *slings, horns* and *cocktails!*

Need we say how naturally all these antecedents led to dishonesty and peculation? The poor witling contracts habits which require more money for their gratification than he can legitimately command. Fatally opportune is the desk or till of his employer, and—but we need not repeat a tale unhappily too common!

Wind we up with a little incident which came under our own ken.

One of our fellow students in the University of ———, was a young man of more than average abilities. For the first session or two, John Primrose (as we shall call him) attracted attention by the skill which he displayed in performing the prescribed exercises of his classes, and even succeeded in carrying off more than one premium.—John's parents, who, though respectable, were poor, had pinched themselves, as Scottish parents frequently do, to give him a college education; and they looked forward with hopeful pleasure to the time when, at the bar, or in the pulpit, their beloved boy would "*gild their humble name,*" and gladden with competence their pathway to the tomb. Often have we met the old man in his son's humble lodging, when he brought from the country a supply of fresh eggs or butter for the student, and a finer specimen of the small tenant farmer we never beheld.

Unfortunately, John, who had a talent for elocution, was induced to join a theatrical association, and being of an ardent temperament, he soon gave himself up heart and soul to the allurements of his new pursuit. Gradually his studies became neglected; instead of praises he brought down the sharp rebukes of his professors; and no longer did the name of John Primrose appear in the annual prize list of his *Alma mater*. By and by, the presence became familiar at drinking clubs, where he resigned for liquor, and the increasing spottiness of his garments demonstrated that [illegible] becoming more and more known [illegible] purgatorialness of penury. To cut a long story short, the promising student degenerated into a ruined, ruinous, spirit-broken man.

Many years after we had lost sight of our quondam class fellow, we chanced, one afternoon, to take a stroll through the fair of P———. In front of a booth where a melo-drama, a comic song, and a pantomime were dispensed for the fee of one penny sterling, a motley group of Thespians were dancing in order to attract visitors.—Guess our feelings when in the midst of these squalid vagabonds (vagabonds by position as well as by Act of Parliament) we discovered our poor friend John Primrose! He was tricked out as a flaunting tragedy queen (females being at a premium in the corps) and with simulated glee was taking part in a reel, his partner being the clown of the company!

Pained and disgusted as we were, an impulse not to be resisted led us to mount the platform, and address ourselves to the sorely fallen ex-student. Poor soul! He recognized us at once, and cried like a child when we held forth our hand, and enunciated his name in a tone of rustic kindness.—Through the strata of coarse paint which incrusted the lost one's face, we could distinctly trace the combined furrows of dissipation and famine; and a short, angry, tearing cough, told plainer than words could do that consumption was busy at work in that exhausted frame!

Just as poor John left us to take his part in the clap-trap drama, and as he pocketed the trifle which we forced upon his acceptance, he directed our attention to a filthy, ragged, drunken old man who was officiating as candle snuffer of the establishment: "*Do you mind my father?*" he hissed forth in accents of indescribable misery and remorse—"*See what I have brought him to! Would you have known the old man again?*"

Let "young Canada" be warned by this lurid beacon, to steer clear of the shoals and quicksands which it indicates.—*Macgeorge's Tales, &c.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cobourg, Port Hope and Peterborough Railway—John Fowler.
Notice—Robert White.
Portrait—Sawers & Murray,
Crystal Palace—Sawers & Murray.
Books, Stationery & Music—Sawers & Murray.
Notice.—A Fowlie & Co.
Diaries for 1859.—Sawers & Murray.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1858.

The Public Works at Bobcaygeon.

Now that the improvement of the navigation at Bobcaygeon is completed, and the communication between Mud Lake and Lindsay supposed to be uninterrupted, at an expense to the people of the Province of some £40,000, it will appear strange when we state that one Monsen Boyd, the owner of a mill property there, disputes the public right to the advantage of the works, which the public money has produced. This Mr. Boyd affects to treat the Government as trespassers, and openly takes possession of all the accommodation of the canal sides and the water course, piling the lumber which is made at his mill all along the canal, at its very edge, so as a person cannot even walk between the canal and his lumber piles; in fact, taking up every piece of available ground for shipment, to the great inconvenience of the public, whose money made the improvements; and this is done under the assertion of right, Mr. Boyd defying the Government to dispute it with him. We next find that Mr. Boyd, by throwing slabs and edges from his mill into the race, which empties at the foot of the lock, has raised a bank, over which it is barely possible now, by the use of capstan and poles, to pass the steamboats which require to run through, although there are two feet of water more on the sills of the lock than is necessary to float them. The working of the gates of the lock also is seriously interfered with, and will shortly be prevented, by the practice Mr. Boyd has adopted of removing the bark and other obstructions which collect in his race, and pushing them into the lock, when they sink and interrupt the free working of the gates, so that in place of one man being able to open them, as at first, they now require five or six, to the great injury of the gates themselves. This Mr. Boyd, it seems by the published report, received from government £200 compensation, and had his mill races completed for him in a most expensive and substantial manner. We now ask the Commissioner whether the money expended on the works, the compensation to Mr. Boyd in money and raceways, was to secure the freedom of the navigation to the public, or whether the whole matter is designed merely for the advantage of Mr. Boyd? Mr. Boyd says he owns everything, and takes possession. The public desire to know what they have got for their money. When the navigation was thrown open in the spring, it was pronounced perfect, nothing more requiring to be done, no whatever of inconvenience is suffered now is through the instrumentality of the assertion of the only Mr. Monsen Boyd. If Mr. Boyd's pretensions are founded in justice, let the people know it, and let it be known that the £40,000 expended on the back waters was for the purpose of constructing a grand entry to Mr. Boyd's mill. But if Mr. Boyd is an insolent pretender and a selfish depopulator of his locality, as we believe him to be, let him be so necessarily dealt with as he has been dealing by his victims. His lordly conceptions must be curbed; the day has gone by when the petty village tyrant can be allowed to exercise a sway over the transient occupiers of the public highway, or when a miserable selfish mushroom imitator of a feudal aristocracy can be allowed to levy tribute from any but his own vassals. If it is a drawback to Mr. Boyd's selling operations that the [illegible] of the canal should be as free to others as to him, that the waters of the canal should be open to float steamboats as well as rowboats, let him suffer it; it is no more than others have had to do under like circumstances; besides, he got £200 in money and perhaps £300 to work, and although it may suit him to shut up the country, then he may work away undisturbed, it can hardly have been contemplated by Parliament, when they voted the money to improve the backwaters that the only improvement to be really effected would be in the raceways of Mr. Boyd's mill.

A very strong current of emigration has set in through Bobcaygeon to the newly opened country in its rear, and it is a matter of the first importance to those settlers to know whether the splendid works of Bobcaygeon shall be considered for the accommodation of the steamboats which carry the settlers and their freight in and out, or whether being finished, they are to be left in the hands of a grasping enemy to their interests, whose whole aim is to shut out every thing that tends to advance the civilization of his neighbourhood. We trust that the Commissioner of Public Works will give the subject the attention it deserves, and either procure the perfect freedom of the navigation at this point for the steamboats and other craft, or else declare publicly, so as there will be no misunderstanding, that the property upon which the Government have expended the public money was and continues to be held in fee adversely to them; and that all who travel that way, without permission of his agregance, Monsen Boyd, are trespassers on his rights.

The Provincial Exhibition.

Canada has asserted her right to a position among the leading nations of the world, by her Crystal Palace and Exhibition of her agricultural and industrial products, at Toronto during the last and present weeks. No doubt we are far behind our great prototype of 1851, or even many of its successors and imitators, but our Exhibition is well worthy of us, and we are proud to point to it as an earnest of our healthy persevering enterprise increasing with our extended resources and future national wealth. Our fatherland across the Atlantic has too long had but an imperfect idea of our worth and capability; latterly, though gradually, have its eyes been opening to our true position and importance, but when the story of our Crystal Palace wings its way across the mighty deep, will old John Bull, our hitherto neglectful parent, will stare with astonishment at the doings of his precocious child and may paradventure be aroused to a true sense

verdict rendered in each. As to the action on promissory notes and mortgages, though they were obviously owing to the brokers of the times, to be brought to trial, none of them were in reality contested, but merely defended in order to gain time for payment, with perhaps one or two exceptions:—

Bank of Upper Canada vs. James Scott et al. Action on Bill of Exchange. Verdict by consent for Plaintiffs—damages £188 11 7. M. Dunsford for plaintiffs, Smith for defendants.

Bank of Upper Canada vs. McDermott et al. Action on Bill of Exchange. Verdict by consent for plaintiffs for £120 14 2. M. Dunsford for plaintiff.

Moss et al. vs. Scott. Action on Bill of Exchange. Verdict by consent for plaintiffs for £109 4 6½. E. Burnham for plaintiffs, Weller for defendants.

Baxter vs. Wallis. Covenant on Mortgage. Verdict by consent for £115 10 0. E. Burnham for plaintiff, Dennistoun for defendant.

Johnston vs. Clen et al. Action on promissory note—verdict for £212 8 1 by consent. E. Burnham for plaintiff, Vinard for defendants.

Ross vs. Fowler. Action on promissory note—verdict for £139 13 9.

Redman vs. Bowie. Ejectment—verdict for plaintiff. E. Burnham for plaintiff.

Fontin et al. vs. Rebill. Action on a promissory note, for money advanced &c. Verdict for plaintiffs by consent for £62 15 8. Dennistoun for plaintiffs, E. Burnham for defendant.

Commercial Bank vs. Scott et al. Action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs by consent for £299 7 2. Dennistoun for plaintiffs, C. A. Weller for defendants.

Commercial Bank vs. Scott et al. Action on promissory note; verdict by consent for plaintiffs for £129 12 8. Dennistoun for plaintiffs, C. A. Weller for defendants.

Commercial Bank vs. Scott et al. Action on promissory note; verdict by consent for plaintiffs for £202 7 11. Dennistoun for plaintiffs, C. A. Weller for defendants.

Bern vs. Russell et al. Covenant on mortgage—verdict for plaintiffs for £144 4 6. Dennistoun for plaintiff.

Morrow vs. Graham et al. Action on promissory note—verdict for £111 14 0. Dennistoun for plaintiff.

Bank of Toronto vs. Ewing et al. Action on promissory note—verdict for plaintiffs by consent for £335 5 9. C. A. Weller for plaintiffs, Dennistoun for defendants.

Bradfield vs. Peplow. Ejectment—verdict for plaintiff. Burnham for plaintiff, Vinard for defendant.

Kelly vs. Boulton et al. Action on promissory note—verdict for plaintiff for £51 4 3. Weller for plaintiff, Vinard for defendants.

Thorndike vs. Davidson. Executor. Covenant on mortgage—verdict by consent for plaintiff for £141 7 10. Ecourse for plaintiff, Hudspeth for defendant.

Finaly vs. Collins. Ejectment—verdict for plaintiff. Lemoine for plaintiff, Greene for defendant.

Kidd vs. Eyres. Action on unsettled account—referred to arbitration for order of the Judge. E. Burnham for plaintiff, Dennistoun for defendant.

Dunsford vs. Armstrong. Action for account—verdict for plaintiff for £15 damages. Philpotts for plaintiff, Hudspeth for defendant.

Moore vs. Jackson. Ejectment—verdict for plaintiff by consent. Hudspeth for plaintiff, Dennistoun for defendant.

Moore vs. Jackson. Covenant on mortgage—verdict by consent for £155 10 for plaintiff. Hudspeth for plaintiff, Dennistoun for defendant.

Lloyd vs. Shotwell, absconding debtor. Action for amount—verdict for plaintiff for £ . C. A. Weller for plaintiff.

Hamilton vs. Sawright. Ejectment—verdict by consent for plaintiff—damages one shilling. Hethrell for plaintiff, Weller for defendant.

Thorndyke vs. Thorndyke. Action for Seduction of plaintiff's daughter—verdict for plaintiff for £100. Philpotts for plaintiff, Powell for defendant.

Bank of Montreal vs. Boswell et al. Action on promissory notes—verdict by consent for plaintiffs for £206 8 0. Dennistoun for plaintiffs, George Dunsford for defendants.

Burn vs. Town Council Town of Peterborough. Action on £300 debenture—verdict by consent for plaintiff for £318 19 2. Dennistoun for plaintiff, E. Burnham for defendants.

CRIMINAL.

William Crozier. Murder. Guilty—sentenced to be hanged on the 18th December next. Judging from the result of similar trials in these Counties, this sentence will in all probability be commuted to a term of years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Patrick Rourk alias George O'Rourk. Larceny. Guilty—sentenced two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Robert Weir, James Weir, Elijah Bowie, William Bowie and John Mitchell. Assault with intent to commit previous felony burn. Robert Weir, James Weir and Elijah Bowie guilty. John Mitchell and William Bowie not guilty. Sentenced to three month's imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of £20 each.

☞ We would direct the attention of the Editor of the *Review* and his confreres of the Mechanics Club to an article which unparalleled in another column, taken from the "Quarterly Review and Literary Journal" by the Rev'd J. MacGregor, the "Bohemian" of Hamilton, entitled "Athletic Education," and would be glad to have their opinion concerning the same.

The Orange Meeting To-day.

The grand demonstration of the people of the County of Peterborough, touching the political conduct of Sir Edmund Head, and his countenance of Governor General, taken place to-day. All lovers of order and popular government will embrace the occasion, to express by their countenance of the movement, which is sympathetic with those already held in other parts of the Province, the abhorrence in which they hold the antiquated and exploded doctrine of divine and indefeasible right among mortals, as well as the forced application of prerogative, in the exercise of a delegated authority by the head of the Executive.

That Sir Edmund Head is an aristocrat dyed in the wool, is well ascertained, and therefore his arbitrary interruption of the rule or custom established for the guidance of the ministers who form his Council, is nothing wonderful; but it will indeed be wonderful, if a people born to freedom, and enjoying the blessings of self-government, should without a murmur, brook the insult to their institutions in which Sir Edmund Head has been lately indulging. It will be a sorry day for Canada, when, forgetful of its position and prospects, it shall tamely submit to have the responsible guarantees of the popular working of its constitution, snuffed out at the there will of a Governor General. Its mission is not as a footstool to an insolent aristocracy, that has already overburdened the land of its growth, but as an example to older countries, from which they may learn how the people of this generation have outgrown the bonds which restrained the action of their ancestors, and proved, by their admirable respect for the laws of their making, and the constituted authority of their choice, how capable mankind are, with religion, morality, education and experience, of performing, through themselves, the functions of government of which, in other ages and in other countries, they have been robbed by an insolent and overbearing aristocracy. Sir Edmund Head and all of his class may rely upon it that loyal as are the Canadian people, their loyalty is reasonable, and its object one which recommends itself; but it does not extend beyond the Crown to the miserable satellites who hover around, blinding themselves with its brilliancy, and watching how, in its name, they can devour and waste the energies and the liberties of a people. Canada has had sufficient acquaintance with this insolent class, who presume in their ignorance to direct and circumscribe the free action of an enlightened race, and now the day approaches when the Crown, in delegating its authority over the dependencies of the Empire, must be advised to make use of such dispositions and qualifications as might be chosen by the Colonists, if the choice were submitted to them. When the Ministers of Great Britain shall have recognized this principle as pertaining to the good government of the Colonial Empire, and the prosperity and contentment of its inhabitants, then will there be strength irrefragible in the bond which unites the offspring to its parent; but, without such a respectful inclination to the wishes of the people of a great and growing country, the security is but uncertain that the bond of union will withstand the occurrence of an opportunity for disruption. We hope, in common with all true friends of our country, that no occasion may arise for the contemplation of such a change, but that whoever is entrusted by the Crown with the patronage of the Colonies, will so exercise it as to let them feel that the kindly feeling of the Empire yearns towards them, and that what offends against their taste shall move the parent heart to destroy. The grievance of to-day is the unconstitutional Governor, Sir Edmund Head. Canada prays that he may be removed, let her be heard. Let England make the sacrifice and the atonement, and so may peace and good will from this Colony to the mother country be proclaimed for ever.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Capital Punishment.

In the Assizes held here last week, a fellow mortal received the dread sentence of death for a crime, the awful responsibility attendant on which, every thinking man must contemplate with sadness of heart.—Was the verdict of the jury or the sentence of the Judge a just one, is not what we wish now to discuss. We will take for granted the evidence justified the verdict, and we know the law compelled the sentence. If the sentence be an unjust one, Jury and Judge are alike free from responsibility; the law says death is the punishment of murder, and if it should not be so in the sight of God, then, are the law makers, and those who appoint them the responsible parties before Him for the judicial murder of a fellow being. This throws the responsibility on the people, have they properly considered this responsibility which rests upon them? What if money is generally [illegible] to the Judge? In this our own Canada, (thank God it is so) the misery is optional and the caprice of a ruler may contribute hope. The stern law stands "Death for Murder," and, also that it should be so in fair Canada, death for crimes also which in our mother land, are now forever exept from this category.

We purpose briefly to examine the different points of this important question with reference to an abolition of death punishments under any and every circumstance. We are not in the opening of the question will the "ordained (foreshad) of God to Moses which in [illegible] the cry a Whose shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Nor is it just here that a matter of current controversy, whether this was a direct command of God to Noah as the representative of the human family, and so binding upon all posterity as a divine institution, or whether it was merely a law forming a part of what is called the Mosaic Economy, but which was repealed by the Christian Dispensation, through the incarnation of our Lord and Saviour, except what was retained of for us in the Gospels of the Evangelists, or whether quite [illegible] only a prophecy indicating that the murderer shall meet his punishment by the hands of men which we abhor not. These various positions we will neither discuss, but we appeal earnestly to the thoughtful perusal of the New Testament, if the whole spirit of the teaching of our blessed Saviour be not in direct opposition to the eye for eye, tooth for tooth, life for life principles of punishments of the Mosaic Economy; and if deliberation, charity and love do not fundamental principles of the Christian religion. We might argument these positions, but we content ourselves with the above appeal to the calm judgment of the careful perusal of the New Testament of Christ.

Another aspect in which the question is viewed is the influence as examples, of death punishments. This involves a supposition which is not always just, viz:—that murder is always premeditated. We know that murders are often the consequences of rashness, of irritability of temper and of the insanity of intoxication; as the example of death punishments potent here, or of any influence at all? Emphatically, no. If a better nature be not a controlling power, capital punishments are forgotten or ignored. Then again with murders which were premeditated, where has been the influence of these punishments? Surely in this respect this argument kills itself. And the influence of the scaffold, who defends this? No one who has witnessed the harrowing scene of an execution and studied the effect upon the mass usually congregated there. Oh no, public executions *are not* beneficial; they are only instructive to the reflective mind who shuts himself up in his closet and gives way to his thoughts; and this is the class who need not such terrible monitors, the class for whom they may be properly said to be examples, are heedless even of the moral power which rightly punishes crime. Again, what influence has this punishment on the culprit himself? An eminent French novelist, writing on this subject says—"Either they dare it with audacious contempt, or undergo it in stupor, half dead with terror, or present their heads to the axe in a state of sincere and deep repentance. Now, (he continues) the punishment is insufficient for those who brave it, useless for the already morally dead, exaggerated for the sincerely repentant."—This is a comprehensive and pertinent argument against the supposed beneficial influence of death punishments on the culprit.

One word more, and let us grant that the Bible, our rule of faith and guide, not only sanctions but commands life for life, and the murderer in being sentenced to death receives only the just punishment of his crime at the express command of God, where, let us ask in that Bible is the authority for man, weak, fallible man, to revoke this supposed decree of Jehovah, and grant a murderer a reprieve from his sentence. If the Bible has anything that justifies blood for blood in one case, it does in all without qualification, and man dare not take from it or add to it; and yet what is the position of our law-givers in regard to death punishments? Verily, a serious one indeed, and we hope that day is near at hand when our rulers and ourselves shall fully appreciate this fearful responsibility, and banish these punishments from our midst. We may if necessary return to this subject again, meantime we commend these remarks to the earnest consideration of the readers of the *Examiner*.

YOUNG CANADA.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

The Forbes Mackenzie's Act in Peterboro'.

SIR,—While the columns of our most able Journals are occupied in discussing the working and practicability of the Forbes Mackenzie's Act, having for its object the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the better regulation of public morality, in a country where it is computed there is a greater quantity of the "wholesome mountain dew" imbibed than by any other people in the world; and as we pause to think and reflect on the almost incredible amount set forth as having been consumed by every man, woman, and child, we would be apt to judge harshly of such a community, and think it hardly possible that such a state of things could really exist. But let us for a moment apply the Divine command, to "Cast out the beam from our own eye, that we might see clearly how to cast out the mot from the eye of our brother," and look at our own position as a people in the same respect, in this our good Town of Peterboro'.

Let us for an instant indulge in a few facts and figures, which you are aware, Mr. Editor, are sometimes very stubborn things, and see how far we are in advance of our Glasgow friends, in point of the liquor traffic, and its effects on the community.

In the first place, there are at present in the Town of Peterboro' 40 duly licensed establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors, exclusive of Peterboro' East.—Presuming then that each of these establishments sells at the rate of 3 gallons of spirituous liquors, and 2 gallons of malt liquors per day, (and that is, we are assured, less than the real average) and making an allowance of 65 days in a year for Sundays, holidays, &c.,—and there is generally a double portion drunk on those days,—then say, for convenience sake, there are only 300 saleable or business days in the year, would amount to 1,500 gallons to each establishment, or 60,000 gallons for the 40! Taking this at the low figure of $1 40c per gallon, makes a total of $84,000. Then taking for granted the population of our Town to be at present 4,500 souls, it would leave to each man, woman, and child enumerated the consumption of 13⅓ gallons, at a tax to their pockets of $18 66⅔c.

In this table there is no allowance made for the amount of money expended in the prosecution of cases arising from its baneful effects; the cost for the amount of time lost through its influence; the support of of an inebriate asylum, (for our County Jail is nothing else) or for the [illegible] expenses attending its maintenance; and which, were it added to the above already enormous sum, would make it at least two-thirds more.

It is we who should rejoice the heavens, and upon the [illegible] groan, so freely and so wrongfully put upon the heads of our "brother Scots," on the banks of the Clyde, and for which they have become so famous.

We can well remember the opposition with which the project for the construction of the Millbrook section of the Port Hope Railroad met with on account of the alleged imposition of taxes upon the people; when in fact we expend as much money in the course of 3 years, 1 month and 7 days, for intoxicating drinks, as would build a direct line of Railroad from this Town to Port Hope, at the same rate which was paid Mr. John Fowler for building the Peterboro' Section, viz:—£2,145 cy., per mile. This is a test for any Municipal Councillors to crack, and a subject for the Rate-payers of Peterboro' to contemplate.

The time for the renewal of Licenses to these "drams of wealth," is at hand. Will not our Councillors weigh the matter soberly and candidly, and think before granting this wholesale robbery of our citizens, whether it is consistent with their conduct as Christians, and their duty as the advocates and maintainers of the public welfare?

Truly we need a Forbes Mackenzie' Act in this our Town of Peterboro', and shall we not have it?

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Peterboro', 11th Sept. 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Below are a few lines suggested by a visit to the sun back Lakes on the Otonabee.

Yours truly,

J. H.

Fair scenes of beauty which long eyes gone,
Were deep secluded amidst the wilds unknown,
But late emerged into human sight,
Like stars ye shine and by no borrow'd light;
An diamonds studded on old nature's dress,
Her looks to brighten and her sons impress,
And link'd like sisters by your liquid arms,
Ye lend a lustre to each others charms.

With growing rapture, I your shores survey,
Delighted with the prospect they display,
And greet the roaring falls and verdant isles,
With admiration these and those with smiles,
And ask why they by Poets were not sung,
Why with their praises has not welkin rung,
Why prose has not felt happy with the theme,
And paid the tribute of a just esteem.

But trace, why blame, unknown your past career,
As are the siblings of your distant sphere,
Else genius, grateful would record your praise,
And charge her sons to crown you with their lays;
Their fancies tickled would your past to grace,
Have throng'd your shores with an illustrious race.

Have mem'd the spot some bleeding Hector fell,
Or aged Solon bode his friends farewell;
Recounted chiefs, who, anxious for a name,
Did ruin nations in the quest of fame,
And mounted thrones so gained by streams of blood;
To wash the guilt, would ask a second flood,
Shewn cities where art had splendid trophies won
And genius shone with radiance like the sun,
And sages wise as Socrates could be,
Indulged in reveries as deep as he.

More happy ye—no annals have to trace,
Less fraught with horror oft—than with disgrace;
Your past is mute, wrong near you was not found
Your shores to tyrants (so forbidden ground;)
Were growl unheard, and love of glory none,
In search of gold, no Dorado ever gone,
And Mammon's tread told where no riches lay,
Nor greens and sorrow's mark'd her dreadful way

But in peaceful slumber for so long,
The winds your music, and the birds your song,
Deck'd round by natures livery—verdant woods,
And kept in vigour by the pouring floods,
With bays and creeks and streamlets all around,
While deep below the finny tribes abound;
And on your bosoms as engraved on light,
Adjacent scenes are present to the sight;
Ye glow with freshness in the earths old age,
A new performer on a time worn stage;
You may array'd in such a rich attire,
Well suit the mind that nature's works inspire,
Your gentle waves could soothe the weary breast
And shady groves a sweetness gives to rest,
The circling bays with blooming flowers bedeck,
Express the cares which in the bosom frets,
A calm ye yield unto the aching heart,
A solace when the troubled spirits smart,
To natures lovers works they must admire,
And ample scope unto the Poets lyre,
And to these toss'd alike by friends and foes,
A sure asylum where they seek repose.

Safe from past records which might mar your name,
You sail times current in the wake of fame,
Your future beaming as Aurora bright,
Foretells such changes as will cheer the sight
When round your shores and with a hearty will
An active race shall all these woodlands till;
And by their skill combined to nimble hands,
Make gentle lawns where now the elm-tree stands,
And valley soften into shady groves,
Where songsters convert and the student roves,
And blooming gardens which enchant the eye,
Adorn those heights where oaks are towering high,
While grazing flocks on lands from waste reclaimed,
And fruitful fields and mansions neatly framed,
Shall give to beauty lustre, wealth to toil,
And make the brow of honest labour smile.

When [illegible] your charming prime,
Your name accord most with your happy state,
Nor less be thought of than it has come late;
Speak of your past as well as present bloom,
On which to wear you safely may presume,
Of both the past and present it partaker,
As well as honour'ble—The Virgin Lakes.

For the Examiner.

Lines on Peterborough.

BY S. M. D.

Swiftly flows the noble river,
Kindly coursing on its way:
Now through forest wild and dreary,
Now through meadows never weary,
Sparkling in the sunlight's ray.

Noble trees o'er arch its bosoms,
Gently waving in the breeze;
And in countless numbers flowers,
For the Indian maiden's bowers,
Perfume sweetly along the trees.

On the banks of that fair river,
'Mid a forest lone and wild;
A rude hamlet's smoke appeareth,
Through the branches green upreareth,
Curling in the evening mild.

Lonely in that forest dreary,
Did they watch the moonlight rays;
Glimpsing downwards through the branches,
And his bark canoe be launches,
Singing songs of better days.

But behold! not lone to wonder,
Thus was left that settler long;
Others came with hopes, and fearing;
Built their hopes amid the clearing,
Now a joyous happy throng.

Clearing, fencing, ditching, draining,
Smiling homes spread wide and long;
Here by industry and tillage,
Quickly grew a happy village,
Singing sweet their evening song.

All day long upon the greensward,
Little children playful run;
And their father hears the laughter,
And he hurries homeward faster,
Happy he his work is done.

Smiling welcomes greet his presence,
Snow-white table plenteous spread;
And at evening prayers ascending,
High to Him for mercies sending,
Gives to them their daily bread.

Thus grew beautious Peterborough,
In the morning of its days;
Onward, onward, still advancing,
Was its motto, brightly glancing,
Glowing in the morning rays'

Now behold our lovely city,
Smiling 'mid its groves of green;
And our streets so broad and level,
Never you'll hear the midnight revel,
All is happy, gay, serene.

See upon that lofty summit,
'Mid the graceful waving pines;
Stands our church to bless the nations,
Mark its handsome situation,
Morn or evening's changing time.

Other Church-spires pointing heavenward
Glitter in the morning rays;
And a stately building crowneth,
Tender Hill, as Vico it forneth,
Thereto Jubilee gently sways.

Through the trees the tombstones glisten,
In the graveyard old so near;
Gems grown are its walks reminding,
Like these paths our footsteps sounding,
Mem'ning onward—ending here.

Street the recent shadows league,
On Lake Cemetery so fair;
Art and nature there combining,
Circling walks, and paths entwining,
Makes a spot of beauty rare.

Hark! what's this comes sounding onward,
Pealing, fearless, through the wild?
'Tis the railways, trade improving,
Shows that here there's something doing,
Early morn, or evening mild.

Noble spirits reign among us,
High resolve and duty stern;
Shows the task to grandeur leading,
Shows that Peterborough's trending,
Ever thus each to honor turn.

Peterborough, striding onward,
Will in history bear a part;
Colleges of fact and science,
Terrible Wisdom's fiery lances,
Beasts of learning, wizards of art.

Canada, with pride shall name her,
And her sister city say:
"She is wealth and honor reigning,
All our homage now is claiming,
She is Queen of Canada."

The Recent Violation of the Constitution by the Gov. General of Canada.

From the Manchester Daily Examiner & Times, September 16.

The last intelligence from Canada has taken English people by surprise. It carries us back to the events of 1837, with which it has remote personal associations.—The leading incidents of the late ministerial crisis have created a painful sensation in that Colony, and will cause much astonishment in the mother country. The conduct of the Governor General which appears to have been eminently unconstitutional, has aroused a storm of indignation which may lead to his recall.

The circumstances out of which all this excitement has arisen, are detailed by newspaper correspondents, whose testimony we must accept, were it not (as it is) borne out by documentary evidence. On the 28th of July, the ministry then in office, known as the Macdonald Ministry, was defeated in the Assembly by a majority of fourteen, and as an almost necessary consequence, the members resigned their functions. The Governor, Sir Edmund Head, under these circumstances, was constrained to ask Mr. Brown, the leader of the popular party in Upper Canada, to found a new Ministry. This gentleman, it would seem, was not quite prepared for the emergency. He did not thus expect to be raised from the position of a journalist, and representative of a constituency, to the real head of a government. But, on the other hand, Mr. Brown was not the man to shirk the fair responsibilities of a situation to which the faithful discharge of minor duties had led him. He agreed to consider the Governor's request, and his Excellency gave the fullest assurance that he would render him every legitimate assistance. Under this promise, Mr. Brown set to work, and to the astonishment of his antagonists, he soon succeeded. Mr. Dorion leader of the popular party in Lower Canada, first joined his political associate, and, between them, these gentlemen formed an administration. On Thursday Mr. Brown received his Excellency's instructions, and on the following Saturday, Sir Edmund Head was informed by the new Premier that he was ready to accept office. This intimation took the Governor, like his former advisers, by surprise. They had anticipated a contrary result, but were not cast down by a first discouragement. Here the battle of tactics commenced, and we are sorry to say the Queen's representative enlisted in the contest. On Sunday, the 1st of August, Mr. Brown received from the Governor-General an extraordinary "memorandum." It had, in the meantime, been currently reported that his Excellency was "personally opposed to the incoming Ministry" and this gratuitous manifesto proved the accuracy of the statement. Sir Edmund Head wished to let Messrs. Brown and Dorion see how very unpleasant he could make himself by stretching his prerogative, and, notwithstanding his promise of assistance, how little they could rely upon his good will. This document said that his Excellency wished Mr. Brown, and the gentlemen associated with him to understand that he gave "no pledge, express or implied, with reference to the dissolving of Parliament;" and the memorandum went on to say, that he would only consent to prorogue the Assembly under such and such conditions. If the latter course were adopted, Sir Edmund stipulated that certain measures should be proceeded with, and become law, without delay. This missive damped the enthusiasm of the Liberal ministers and their friends; but the new Cabinet was not disposed to tolerate such unusual dictation. Mr. Brown acknowledged the "memorandum" by "a note" in which he respectfully suggested that until the Ministers had assumed their functions, "they would not be in a position to discuss the important measures and questions of public policy referred to" in this premature manifesto. Next day the Brown-Dorion Cabinet was sworn in. The same afternoon they met the House of Assembly; and a vote of want of confidence was obtained by a *coup*. The *denouement* instantly followed. On Tuesday, the Ministers called upon the Governor to dissolve Parliament. The Governor refused to grant their request, and they resigned in a body at once. A popular Government was thus ousted by a cabal, with the Queen's representative at its head. After an ineffectual effort to induce a gentleman of no mark to try his 'prentice hand at cabinet making, the Governor General sent for one of his old favorites, and the Macdonald-Cartier administration was re-instated

We come now to the second chapter of this marvellous intrigue. While the short-lived Ministers were put to the trouble and expense of a fresh election, the old Cabinet who had gone out and come in again, were by a trick, for which they are likely to suffer, allowed to retain their seats in the Assembly. This manœuvre was very important. It is doubtful whether the Macdonaldites would have been reseated. A single appeal to the country shews that the constituencies were not inclined to indorse their proceedings. They made a tremendous effort to prevent the re-election of Mr. Brown for Toronto, but that gentleman was returned by a considerable majority.—The struggle was regarded as a test of the opinions of the colonists, and it demonstrates that in the present crippled the Ministers now in office are not popular. On the 28th of August at the close of the election, Mr. Brown had a majority of 150 over Mr. Cameron.

We have nothing to say on the particular questions which form the shibboleth of party warfare in Canada. The antagonisms of race and creed seem more intense in this flourishing country than in any other part of North America; and English journalists are not called upon to take sides in such a bitter controversy. But we are bound to protest against an attempt on the part of a Downing street nominee to destroy the value of representative institutions in an important colony. The "great test of Government question," about which so much bother has been made, is a small matter in the eyes of Englishmen; but the beamless of the Queen's British subjects feels indignation when he is told that one of her viceroys or lieutenants has assumed powers which Her Most Gracious Majesty never claimed. Tennyson has taught us how cleverly allied are poetry and politics; but a declaration of Milton's, which has become a household word among Anglo-Saxon men, should have prevented Sir Edmund Head from indulging in such vagaries as these we lament. Unfortunately there is considerable confusion in the proceedings of the Governor General. The position of support to Mr. Brown while he was forming a Ministry, and the factious opposition to him after the doubtful fact had been realized, can only be spoken of in terms of severe reproof. There is a want of candour and sincerity in this behaviour which cannot be excused or palliated. If the famous amendment of the 91st of July stood alone we might view it as an infelicitous if ill timed

or a simple mistake; but it is not a thing apart. It is indeed not the worst, although the most certain indication of the Governor General's partizanship. The attitude and behaviour of Sir Edmund Head, from first to last, exhibit a mistaken and exaggerated estimate of his duties and prerogative. He appears to have thought he was at liberty to set up his own authority against that of the people of Canada, as expressed by their representatives. If conduct like that of Sir Edmund Head is to be permitted, there is an end to Responsible Government in our Colonies; but we are persuaded that Sir E. B. Lytton will reprove the Governor General, and if he should be called upon to resign, we could not sympathise with his misfortunes. We are reminded that a cousin of the present Governor General, in 1837, drove the Canadas into rebellion, and we know that subsequent good government converted the Provinces into a happy, contented and prosperous colony. It is therefore, a monstrous impropriety for Sir Edmund Head to pursue a course which might, if persisted in, destroy the benefits conferred by his immediate predecessors, and reproduce many of the evils which signalized the career of his relative.

Arrival of the "Nova Scotian."

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived here about six o'clock this evening.

The steamer *Ariel*, from New York, while approaching Southampton on the night of the 7th, ran aground off Stoneypoint; but was got off and proceeded, not having sustained any material damage.

Mr. Bradley, bearer of the United States treaty with China, has passed through France, *en route* for America. He came from America in company with the bearers of the English and French treaties.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, suggested by the cable, encourages the continuance of friendly relations between America and England. It says it does not hesitate to confess that it regards the opinions of the American people of far greater importance than the praise or blame, sympathies or antipathies, of any European state The *Times* also congratulates the American government for the spirited manner in which they are following up the late capture of the slaver *Echo*, but thinks they will not object to let England share in those expensive operations, even at the risk of "entrapment" on American vessels.

The plan for completing the *Great Eastern* consists in issuing new £1 shares to the extent of £330,000.

Money continued easy.

Gold was flowing into the bank in large quantities. £300,000 sterling was sent in on the 30th.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares are quoted at 300 to 330.

Mr. Whitehouse, ex-electrician of the Company had issued a pamphlet on the subject of his dismissal, &c. The London *Daily News* editorially picks it to pieces, and criticises with some severity Whitehouse's pretensions.

An instalment of 25 per cent on the Indian loan was paid without producing any effect on the money market.

The Dublin *Mercantile Advertiser* learns, that it has been determined greatly to extend and strengthen the defences at Spike Island, Queenstown harbour, placing all ports in the highest state of efficiency.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Times'* city article reports funds inactive yesterday, but improved ¼ in price.

The *Daily News* says, a slight stir in us was given by the continued influx of gold. The banks had received nearly half-a-million sterling since the date of last return.

The London papers publish a report by Mr. Varley, electrician, on the present state of the cable. Varley's experiments show that the cable has not parted. Faint signals are still received from Newfoundland, and he speaks of another and more distant fault, the locality of which he cannot estimate without going to Newfoundland.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 21.

It is reported from Algeria that serious disturbances have occurred at Oran, but the Government denies the rumor.

FRANCE.

The French naval station of the Antilles is to be augmented by two small vessels. Trade generally in Paris and departments quiet. Breadstuffs in Paris were quite dull. Wheat was abundant and lower in the Provincial markets.

Vintages had commenced in some sections under most favourable circumstances.

The French Consul General from Venezuela is expected home shortly, in consequence of "unpleasant difficulties" with the Venezuelan Government.

SPAIN.

The election of deputies is fixed for October.

A state of siege will soon be raised in Catalonia.

It is expected that the law on the Press will soon be presented.

The *Times'* Madorian correspondent says the Government has ordered reinforcements of 3,000 men, and all large vessels of war disposable, to be sent to Cuba forthwith.

PRUSSIA.

Several Berlin papers have been seized for publishing articles on the Regency question. The most delicate part of the arrangements are said to have been settled between the Queen and Prince of Prussia. The latter is to assume the title of Co-Regent, with unlimited powers.

RUSSIA.

More Agrarian disturbances are said to have taken place. No particulars. The Emperor and Empress had arrived at Moscow.

TURKEY.

The commission for the settlement of the Montenegrin frontier has completed its labours.

The Doctors are said to have agreed that the epidemic at Benyazi is not a plague, but a malignant kind of typhus.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, 22d Sept.

Breadstuff's market quite stagnant; sales very slow at falling prices. Flour—Western Canal 20s 6d to 21s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 6d to 24s. Wheat—new, unsaleable; prime old without change; white Canadian 6s 4d to 6s 11d; red do. 5s 4d to 6s 2d. Corn—white, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; yellow, 33s 6d to 34s; mixed 33s 6d to 34s.

Provisions—Beef sales better; prime mess 92s 6d to 100s. Pork—mess Western 72s 6d to 77s 6d. Lard—fine 61s to 63s 6d.

Ashes—Both sorts very dull; pots 32s 3d; pearls 32s 6d.

Sugar at steady.

Tea a shade dearer.

Cottons firm at 7⅞ to 8⅛; cottonade 9⅞.

Arrival of the "Hibernonia."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Hibernonia*, from Hamburg, by Southampton, arrived here this morning bringing London dates to the 21st ult.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quite active, and, holders demanding better prices, in many cases an advance of 1 1-8th has been obtained. The sales on the 20th amounted to 10,000 bales.

The London Corn Market has experienced a decline of 1s a 2s. Money is abundant at two per cent. Consols quoted at 97¼a 97⅜ for money, and 97⅜ a 97⅝ for account.

The question of the Regency in Prussia is satisfactorily settled. The Queen withdraws her pretensions in favor of the Prince of Prussia, who assumes the nominal title of Count Regent, but with unlimited powers.

The Comet.

Each evening, this remarkable visitor from the remote regions of space is increasing in brilliancy. Last night between seven and eight o'clock, in a cloudless sky, it was a most conspicuous object—the nucleus being within half a degree of the bright star of Arcturus, and the tail sweeping towards the north-west in a graceful curve, almost reaching the constellation of *Ursa Major*. When first visible to the naked eye, about three weeks since, the comet was almost in a straight line with the pointers in *Ursa Major*, but it is now at a point distant from the position it then occupied by at least thirty degrees. Three weeks ago, Head, the eminent English astronomer, wrote to the *Times* that the comet was then 120 millions of miles from the earth. Looking at the brilliancy it has now attained, we should fancy it has, in the interval, very considerably shortened that distance. Head, while speaking of it as Donati's comet, which was seen in 1760, and again in 1827, having a period of 31 or 32 years, says the elements of the parabolic curve in which it is now moving, are such that probably it may not revisit the sun for several hundred years. Another astronomer calculates that it has a period of several thousand years, the sun of that time will look back upon our age as clothed with the same hoary antiquity as that which in our estimation attaches to the era of the antediluvian patriarchs! We suspect the astronomers, varying as they do in their opinions as to the period in which the comet completes one of its revolutions, from thirty-one years to several thousands, have not yet obtained sufficient *data* to enable them, with any certainty, to enlighten outsiders with regard to the course of our erratic visitant. According to one of the accounts we have seen, it will be nearest the earth and attain the greatest brilliancy on Sunday next, the 10th October. Professor Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, says he has examined the nucleus with powers, varying from one hundred to five hundred, without any evidence being presented of a well-defined planetary disc. It was a brilliant glow of light, darting and dashing forward in the direction of the motion toward the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wonderful and physical feature presented was a portion of a nearly circular nebulous ring, with its vertex directed toward the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperfect ring swept [illegible] half round the luminous centre. By micrometrical measurements [illegible] Professor Mitchell on the evening of the 25th September, the distance from the central point to the circumference of the ring was found to be nine thousand miles, and on the following evening, 26th September, the measurements indicated a decided increase in the radius of the ring, making it twelve thousand miles, giving a diameter of twenty-four thousand miles, if the ring was entire. Through the telescope, and near the head, the tail presented the appearance of a hollow nebulous envelope, under the form of a paraboloid of revolution, the edges being brightest and well defined, while there was a manifest fading away of light towards the central region. Through the vast depth of nebulous matter composing this wonderful appendage, the faintest telescopic stars shone with undiminished brightness. The length of the nebulous tail has been calculated to be fifteen millions of miles. The only comet observed to have a structure resembling this, was that known as Halley's comet, which was last seen in 1836, but between them there is this difference, that while the envelope of Halley's comet is described as a hemispherical hollow envelope, this shows more the shape of a nebulous ring.—*Globe.*

From the London Correspondence of the "Globe."

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.

Mr. J. G. Morris received an answer on Monday last from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to his petition for the loan of the Prince of Wales, at the approaching Inauguration of the Toronto Crystal Palace. The Colonial Minister explains that as the time in which the petition should receive an answer would not permit of his consulting the Provincial Government upon the subject of it, there having been a departure from usage in the mode of its transmission; and having regard to the number and importance of the signatures attached to it, he had considered it his duty to present it to Her Majesty, who had been pleased to receive it graciously. He adds that while under the necessity of declining the request of the petitioners, the Queen appreciates the loyalty to the Crown and the attachment to her person and family which prompted the wishes of the petitioners; and he concludes with an expression of hope on the part of Her Majesty, that the forthcoming Exhibition at Toronto will produce important and useful results to Canada.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Incessant experiments have been making all the week to discover the point in the cable where the defect has occurred that prevents the transmission of the "circuits," which began so well and continued for a while to give joy, and were full of promise to the people on both sides of the Atlantic; but until this morning what amount of success had attended the experiment was not known. It now appears that Professor W. Thompson, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Edward Bright, the gentlemen engaged in the testing, have come to the conclusion that the defect is "a loss of insulation about 270 miles (along the cable) from Valentia." This calculating the amount of shunt cable paid out during the latter days of the submerging operations would place the fault 220 statute miles from shore, or somewhere upon the mountain range, which divides the depth of the Atlantic from the comparatively shallow water leading from the Irish coast. "And," says the correspondent of this day's *Times*, "as the currents received from Newfoundland vary from one two-hundredth to only one nine-hundredth part of the strength they should be deducting the public to state that the fault is other than of

Peterboro', Oct. 7th, 1858.

Wheat per bushel	0	0	4	1
Oats "	0	0	1	1
Potatoes "	0	0	1	0
Turnips "	0	0	1	0
Beets "	0	0	1	0
Onions "	0	0	2	0
Apples "	0	0	1	0
Flour per barrel	0	0	0	0
Pork "	14	0	15	0
Mutton per lb.	0	0	0	0
Beef "	0	0	0	0
Butter per lb.	0	0	0	0
Cheese "	0	0	0	0
Eggs per dozen	0	0	0	0
Hay per ton	7	0

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.—"An old Soldier" says:—"I have served between 20 and 21 years as a soldier in India, in the 32d Regiment and I received a medal and two clasps for the Punjaub campaign in 1845 and 1846-7. It was the practice in my company for the men to go out during the hottest weather, contrary to orders, the effect of which was frequently an attack of sunstroke. The plan which we invariably adopted—it was done unknown to the doctors or officers—was to strip the patient naked, and pour a stream of cold water for half an hour over the whole body, more particularly the head, he was then put to bed, and a stiff glass of brandy or attack administered. I have seen several of my brother soldiers treated in this manner; they all quickly recovered. If, on the contrary, the patient was so unfortunate as to be sent to the hospital to be treated by bleeding—generally from both arms—and leeches applied to the temples, he was pretty sure to die.

A store keeper in Worcester, Massachusetts, advertises ten pounds of sausages for a dollar; whereupon the Boston *Bee* exclaims—"dog cheap!"

VALUABLE WORKS.

AMONGST a large assortment of Valuable Books, the subscribers now offer for sale the following useful and interesting works, suitable as appropriate presents to CLERGYMEN or SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, or as useful and instructive additions to the Family Library, viz:

KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS;—being Original Readings from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. Morning and Evening Series; complete in 8 volumes; uniform cloth binding,—$1 each volume.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY —Complete $1 25.

RYLES, J. C., EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPEL,—For Family and Private use, with the Text complete; Matthew and Mark published, at $1 each volume.

BEECHER'S, HENRY W., LIFE THOUGHTS —New edition, $1.

CECIL'S REMAINS & MISCELLANIES—$1.

BAYNE'S ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM—$1 25.

BAILSEY'S LITERARY ATTRACTIONS OF THE BIBLE; or a pass for the Word of God considered as a classic—$1 25.

BALDWIN'S REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,—from Eve the wife of the first, to Mary the mother of the second Adam,—$1.

CHERVER'S LECTURES ON THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,—$1.

LECTURES delivered in London to the Young Men's Christian Association,—$1.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.
Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1858.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL,
AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The Reporting Corps has been strengthened—the staff of Reporters enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is prepared at the earliest possible moment—the proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

is $5 per annum, payable strictly in advance,—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, carefully intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for FIVE DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every SUNDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed upon large and double sheets, of favorable quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other publication in the Province.

Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper: the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, as prices are altered, receive constant attention.

To increase circulation, on the part of the friends of the Globe throughout the country, it has been decided that the following liberal terms have—

Ten Copies to .....Fifteen Dollars!!
Twenty-five Copies to.....Thirty-five Dollars!!
Fifty Copies to.....Sixty Dollars!!

—any person sending $50 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen free of charge.

Money Letters addressed—"The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto," can be registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be counted from last January.

☞ Subscribers may change the direction of their papers as often as they please, by giving notice to the Publisher, stating the name of the Post Office to which they have been sent, and the Post Office to which they wish them sent in future.

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 15, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now having manufactured by P. J. AYRES, at his old stand, near the Otonabee Mills, a large lot of

DOUBLE STEELED AXES,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &C., &C.,

of the best quality and workmanship, which may be had either at the Factory or at the subscriber's store, on reasonable terms.

R. D. RODGERS.
Ashburnham, September 23rd 1858. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled or d plain.—Envelopes, all sized and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and every thing about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and ... The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain..	0,20
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 320 pages	3,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical accounts of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do. Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,35
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,50
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion	1,25
McCosh's Method of Divine Government.	2,00
Monteath's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,50
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,50
Scotia's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, illustrated	0,25

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1858. 30

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South 70 acres of the west half of the 23rd lot in the 6th Concession of Smith.—The land is of the best quality, well fenced and in good cultivation, upwards of 30 acres being cleared of stumps and stones, with a good young orchard bearing fruit. There are on the premises

A New Frame Barn, a Good Log Barn,

Stabling and Sheds. Also two Good Wells. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

PATRICK WOOD.
Smith, Sept. 7, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.....50 "
Sam Slick's Old Judge, or Life in a Colony.....50 "
Sam Slick's Clockmaker, 1st Series.....50 "
Sam Slick's Clockmaker, 2nd Series.....50 "
Sam Slick's Attache, or Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick's Letter Bag of the Great Western.....50 "
Sam Slick's Wit and Humor.....50 "
Sam Slick's Americans at Home.....50 "
Sam Slick's Traits of Character.....50 "
Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Old Judge, or Life in a Colony, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Clockmaker, 1st Series, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Clockmaker, 2nd Series, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Attache, or Sayings and Doings, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Letter Bag of the Great Western, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Wit and Humor, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Americans at Home, Illustrated.....75 "
Sam Slick's Traits of Character, Illustrated.....75 "

SAWERS & MURRAY'S Bookstore.
Peterboro', August 19, 1858.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

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Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
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WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 24, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500.00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,027,600. Paid up Capital, $429,200.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | F. F. WHITMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUNCAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
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WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LWANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as to any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, having McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A.M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P.M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel, Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.
Bridgenorth, June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support the House has received from them. He hopes by constant attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the favorable business which has attended his efforts hitherto.

WINE ROOM

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken that the accommodation of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars landed free, and extraordinary charges.

LOUIS HARRINGTON.
Peterboro', 1858. 52

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Sonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DEANE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

By the Mills, Peterboro',
July 26, 1858. } 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partners' will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

ROOM PAPER, PAINTING, &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 5d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.
Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8, 1858. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAIL WAY.

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 40 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 5 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time.

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West. The splendid Steamer *Simple Lass*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Port Hope at 6 p. m. in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 16, 1858. 33

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

THE "COLONIST."

THE "COLONIST" HAS A BONA-FIDE Circulation of
TWELVE THOUSAND,
And is therefore
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

TERMS:

DAILY—4d a line for first insertion, and 1d a line for each subsequent insertion.

WEEKLY—6d a line for first insertion, and 2d a line for each subsequent insertion.

N.B.—Postmasters who send advertisements on these terms, will have a commission of 15 per cent allowed them.

The terms of Subscription to the DAILY COLONIST, are six dollars a year, payable in advance. For the WEEKLY, the price is a dollar and a-half, also payable in advance.

The Clubs of two, the WEEKLY will be supplied at one dollar a year. 33

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight acres more or less; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's mills and the Widow Dunbar's Location. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JAMES HARRINGTON.
Bridgenorth, Sept. 1st, 1858. 36

NOTICE.

A LL Persons indebted to the Subscribers for ... are hereby notified that ... SIX DOLLARS ... Interest ... after the ... next, ... Interest ... Peterboro', ... 1858. ... 36-6

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ¾ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £300 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 13, 1858. } 33

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Parties indebted to me, who wish to avoid paying 12½ per CENT INTEREST, will please to settle their liabilities immediately, as I will charge that rate of interest on old Notes & Accounts, due, or accruing due from the 1st instant.

All debts due prior to this date must be settled before the 10th October, or they will pass into other hands for collection.

T. G. HAZLITT.
Peterboro', September, 1858. 28—3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD,

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 3, 1858. 23

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to its assistance.

☞ Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.

W. MCCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1857.

TO BE LET.

A FARM in Otonabee, No. 11, 14 Con., 72 Acres cleared; on Original, good dwelling house, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Hydro Station, the land is of the first quality.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37-3

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow at good security £300 or £400, ... at 8 per cent. ...
September 28, 1858. ... 37—tf

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Silcock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 6th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 3

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 2
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
1,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
2,80 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

BOOK BINDING.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12 Note " " "	2
3 Steel Pens	1
1 Holder	1
1 Pencil	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper	½
Making a total of	1s 6d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

Dr. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE

CORNER OF SIMPSON AND ATLANTIC STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located on this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, being only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 19, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 14th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and fine Timber, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms Liberal.

For further particulars apply to James Hall, Esq., or upon the premises, to

W. HANCOCK.
Asphodel, 10th June, 1858. 24-tf

Miscellaneous.

PIANO FORTE!!

The Musical Bouquet, (Baptista),
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

Les Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chimes, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Cæsar De Bazan Quadrilles.
Belzhegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Marguerites do.
The Irish do.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c',
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER PRINTING HOUSE,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 40.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	7	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

REESOR, FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls in his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Boo: and Stationery Store,
33 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 8, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Donlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.
For Terms and other particulars, apply to CHARLES DUNLOP, Douro, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.
Asthma Cured for $10!
THE UNDERSIGNED is in possession of a quick and certain remedy for that most distressing disease, and purposes, collected with it many supply as far as with the means of being restored to perfect health at a regard of time almost incredibly short. $5 to be paid by advance.
Address, (if by letter, post paid,) to
E. A. BROOKS,
Residence—Corner of Sherbourne and Aylmer Streets.
P. S.—Packages with directions, sent by mail, when desired, to any part of the country.
Peterborough, July 22, 1858. 29

A GOOD PEN
IS A REAL BLESSING.
BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX,
FOR
THREE YORK SHIL INGS,
At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

DIARIES FOR 1859.
WE are now receiving our Stock of Diaries for the coming year. Merchants and others would do well to call early and make their selection.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
Booksellers and Stationers, George Street.

England to America.

And here's a hand, my trusty frien',
and gie's a hand o' thine!

From the London Times, September 29.

The ubiquity and the universal influence of this country were never more signally proved than during the present year. It is a fact on which future historians and orators will love to dwell, that in the year 1858 England not only crushed the most terrible military rebellion of modern times, but opened the vast empire of China to the world, and took the principal part in laying the first ocean telegraph between the Old and New Worlds. If it be added to this that the most promising regions are to be explored at this moment by a British expedition, and that a new Australia has been settled on the shores of America, it would certainly seem that enough had been done within the twelvemonth to satisfy the pride of the most exciting patriot. Unfortunately these great achievements bring us in little love from other nations. The penalty which a country like ours must pay for a political eminence so disproportioned to its extent and population is to be exposed to the envy and railing of other communities. But, as it is the nature of our people to be very little affected by foreign objurgations, so they are disposed to respond readily to any marks of goodwill which appear abroad. Nor do we hesitate to confess that in our eyes the opinions of the American people are of far greater importance than the praise or blame, the sympathies or antipathies, of any European State. Without dwelling on the obvious topics of kinship in race, similarity in laws, and identity in language and religion, we may say that our interests are becoming every day more bound up with the great English-speaking communities beyond the sea, of which the American Union is the most populous, enlightened and powerful. We cannot change the features of nature or sever our island from the community of states which make up the European system, but it is evident that though wars and alliances and the connexion of Royal houses may keep us one of the "Five Powers," yet the progress of enterprise, the current of trade, the family relations of our population with emigrant members, the inter-communication of ideas on practical and commercial subjects, and above all, the common possession of free institutions, must tend to make England feel herself a member of a more widely sundered, active, and happy sisterhood. Anything which elicits good feeling towards this country throughout the American Union, and is likely to obviate those undignified squabbles which every now and then take place between two nations who have no adverse interests must be satisfactory to the English people, as tending to establish that good understanding on which so much depends.

The speech of Lord Napier at the banquet which celebrated the laying of the Atlantic Cable will consequently receive the approbation of every one on this side of the ocean, and we have to thank the Americans for the feeling which prompted the toast of "The British Government and People," as well as to give credit to his Lordship for the eloquence and taste with which he responded to it. Although it may be true that the enterprise is for the moment a failure, and that men of capital and men of science must recommence their exertions before the Old and New Worlds are put in hourly communication, still there is the great fact that a cable has been laid, that messages have been sent, and that several scientific problems have been favourably solved. Although the Americans knew not at the time that they were celebrating only a preliminary and not a final success, still we may take the sentiments uttered as applying to that full realization of the project which cannot be far off, and agree to suppose that the messages between the Queen and the President represented the question of a bond between the two countries which shall never be broken. If this be the case, then, and England is made one with her colonies from Newfoundland to Vancouver, as well as with the free and highly gifted people whose destiny it seems to be to possess the lands of the Spanish race, from the borders of Oregon to the Isthmus, we may indeed look forward to a future widely different from anything that the world has yet seen. As Lord Napier observes with justice "Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations." Indeed, if intercourse follows the same laws as hitherto; if the speed at which news is sent leads to an impulsive demand for more rapid passenger communication, and if the rapidity with which men come and go urges improvements in the carrying of goods,—if, in short, the electric wire tends to hasten the steamship, and the steamship to improve the build and rig and navigation of sailing vessels, we may hope that before this generation has passed away England and the New World may in the opinion of their inhabitants be but one. It has been observed with truth that the United States, though continually extending their territory, have been yearly becoming for all purposes of intercourse smaller than they were. The increase of speed to be travelled over is more than counter-balanced by the decrease of the time necessary for traversing a given distance. When the Union extended only from Massachusetts to Georgia a journey between the two extreme points took longer than a journey at the present day from the Atlantic to Kansas or Minnesota. It may be hoped that in a few years less time will be necessary to pass from England to California than is now occupied by the voyage from England to Halifax; and it is found that facility of communication, and, above all, that saving of time increases travelling to a ratio almost incredible. The number of passengers between England and the States doubles itself in a very short period. What, then, may we not hope when the means of travelling shall be multiplied and indefinitely improved under the stimulus of an instantaneous communication of news?

It is from this increased acquaintance with each other that we anticipate harmony in the relations of England and America, and that consent in action which may become necessary at some conjunctures. No one, indeed, can expect the American people to mix themselves up with the doings of the Old World; for we ourselves feel how gladly we would escape from the entangling alliances, and the acrimonious disputes which our geographical position entails.—But if they care anything for the happiness and improvement of mankind beyond their own territory, they may be assured that in no way can they advance it better than by a cordial understanding with the only first-class State of the Old World which enjoys the rights and practices and the duties of civil freedom. Should feelings of mutual respect and good will take root in the hearts and show themselves in the actions of the two nations, it is certain that victory will have been gained over the force of despotism over which the most sanguine asserters of popular liberty may be satisfied. At present the supposed jealousy of England and the United States is a matter of notorious rejoicing with the reactionary party in Europe, who fancy that they can control England by the fear that in any war she would have her vindictive progeny against her, while American interference can be checked by rousing the ancestral jealousy of the British people against the pretensions of the Republic. If the rejoicings which have extended through the whole length and breadth of the Union are to have a legitimate cause, if these enthusiastic toasts and friendly "sentiments" are to have a result more durable than the fireworks and illuminations which accompany them, it will be through the determination to live on terms of good will and confidence with the British people.

Lord Brougham on Newton.

A statute in honour of Sir Isaac Newton was inaugurated at Grantham, England, Sept. 21, on which occasion Lord Brougham delivered an oration, of which the following is a summary:

We are this day assembled to commemorate him, of whom the consent of nations has declared that man is chargeable with nothing like a follower's exaggeration or local partiality, who pronounces the name of Newton as that of the greatest genius ever bestowed by the bounty of Providence, for instructing mankind on the frame of the Universe, and the laws by which it is governed. (The noble lord was here overpowered by emotion, and paused. In a few seconds he proceeded:)

"Whose genius dimmed all other men's so far
As does the midday sun the midnight star."

But though scaling these lofty heights be hopeless, yet is there some use and much gratification in contemplating by what steps he ascended. Tracing his course of action may help others to gain the lower eminences lying within their reach; while admiration excited, and curiosity satisfied are frames of mind both wholesome and pleasing. Nothing new, it is true, can be given in narrative, hardly anything in reflection, less still, perhaps, in comment or illustration; but it is well to assemble in one view various parts in the vast subject, with the surrounding circumstances, whether accidental or intrinsic, and to mark in passing the misconception raised by individual ignorance or national prejudice; which the historian of science occasionally finds crossing his path. The remark is common and obvious, that the genius of Newton did not manifest itself at a very early age; his faculties were not like those of some great and many ordinary individuals, precociously developed. His earliest history is involved in some obscurity; and the most celebrated of men has in this particular been compared to the most celebrated of rivers (the Nile), as if the course of both, in its feebler state, had been concealed from mortal eye. We have it, however, well ascertained, that within four years, between the ages of 18 and 22, he had begun to study mathematical science, and had taken his place among its greatest masters, learned for the first time the elements of geometry and analysis, and discovered calculus which entirely changed the face of science, effecting a revolution in that and every other branch of philosophy connected with it. Before 1661 he had not read Euclid; in 1665 he had committed to writing the method of fluxions. At 25 years of age he had discovered the law of gravitation, and had the foundation of celestial dynamics, the science created by him. Before ten years had elapsed he added to his discoveries that of the fundamental properties of light. So brilliant a course of discovery, in so short a time changing and reconstructing analytical, astronomical and optical science, almost denies belief. The statement could only be deemed possible by an appeal to the incontestible evidence that proves it strictly true. By a rare felicity these doctrines gained the universal assent of mankind as soon as they were clearly understood, and their originality has never been seriously called in question. The limited nature of man's faculties precludes the possibility of his ever reaching at once the utmost excellence of which they are capable. Survey the whole circle of the sciences, and trace the history of our own progress in each—you find this to be the universal rule. Nor is this great law of gradual progress confined to the physical sciences; in the moral it equally governs. Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees, from its rude elements, the attendance of feudal tenants at their lords' court, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money, the great discovery of modern times in the science of practical politics, has been effected, the representative scheme which enables States of any extent to enjoy popular government, and allows mixed monarchy to be established, combining freedom with order—a plan pronounced by the statesmen and writers of antiquity to be of hardly possible formation, and wholly impossible continuance. The globe itself, as well as the science of its inhabitants, has been explored according to the law which forbids a sudden and rapid leaping forward and decrees that each successive step, prepared by the last, shall facilitate the next. Even Columbus followed several successful discoveries on a small scale, and is by some believed to have had, unknown to him, a predecessor in the great exploit by which he pierced the night of ages, and unfolded a new world to the eyes of the old. The arts offered no exception to the general law. Domosthenes had eminent forerunners—Pericles the last. The art of war itself is no exception to the rule. The plan of bringing an overpowering force to bear on a given point had be tried occasionally before Frederick the Second had reduced it to a system; and the Wellingtons and Napoleons of our own day made it the foundation of their strategy, as it had also been previously the mainspring of our naval tactics. So the inventive powers of Watt, preceded as he was by Worcester and Newcomen, but far more material by Gauss and Papin, had been exercised on some admirable contrivance, now forgotten, before he made the step which created the steam engine anew; not only the parallel motion—possibly a corollory to the proposition on circular motion in the "Principia"—but the separate condensation, and, above all, the governor—perhaps the most exquisite of mechanical inventions. And now we have those here present who apply the like principle to the diffusion of knowledge, aware, as they must be, that its expression has the same happy effect naturally of preventing mischief from its excess which the skill of the great mechanist gave artificially to steam, thus rendering his engine as safe as it is powerful. (A burst of applause.) The grand difference, then, between one discovery or invention and another is in degree rather than in kind; the degree in which a person, while he outstrips those whom he comes after, also lives, as it were, before his age. Nor can any doubt exist that in this respect Newton stands at the head of all who have extended the bounds of knowledge. (Cheers.) The most marvellous attribute of Newton's discoveries is that in which they stand out prominent among all the other feats of scientific research, stamped with the peculiarity of his intellectual character. He not only enlarged the actual dominion of knowledge, penetrating to regions never before explored and taking with a firm hand undisputed possession, but he showed how the bounds of the visible horizon might be yet further extended, and enabled his successors to occupy what he could only descry; as the illustrious discovery of the New World made the inhabitants of the Old cast their eyes over lands and seas far distant from those he had traversed; lands and seas of which they could form to themselves no conception, any more than they had been able to comprehend the course by which he led them on his grand enterprise. In this achievement, and in the qualities which alone made it possible—inexhaustible fertility of resources, patience unsubdued, close meditation that could suffer no distraction, steady determination to pursue paths that seemed all but hopeless, and unflinching courage to declare the truths they led to, how far soever removed from ordinary apprehension—in these characteristics of high and original genius we may be permitted to compare the career of those great men. But Columbus did not invent the mariner's compass, as Newton did the instrument which guided his course and enabled him to make, and his successors to extend, his discoveries by closely following his directions in using it. Nor did the compass suffice to the great navigator without any observations, though he dared to steer without a chart; while it is certain that, by the philosopher's instrument, his discoveries are extended over the whole system of the universe, determining the masses, the forms and the motions of all its parts, through the mere inspection of abstract calculations and analytically adduced. New observations have been accumulated with glasses for exceeding any powers possessed by the resources of optics in the days of him whom to the science of optics, as well as dynamics, owes its origin—the theory and the fact have thus been compared and reconciled together in more perfect harmony; but that theory has remained unimproved, and the great principle of gravitation, with most sublime results, now stands in the attitude, and of the dimensions, and with the symmetry, which both the law and its application received at once from the mighty hand of its immortal author. (Loud applause.) But the contemplation of Newton's discoveries raised other feelings than wonder at his matchless genius. The light with which it shines is not more dazzling than useful. The difficulties of his course, and his expedients alike copious and refined for surmounting them, exercise the faculties of the wise, while commanding their admiration; but the results of his investigations, often abstruse, are truths so grand and comprehensive, yet so plain, that they both captivate and instruct the simple. The gratitude, too, which they inspire, and the veneration with which they encircle his name, far from tending to obstruct future improvement, only proclaim his disciples the zealous because rational followers of one whose example both encouraged and enabled his successors to make further progress. How unlike the blind devotion to a master which for so many ages of the modern world paralysed the energies of the human mind!

"Had we still paid that homage to a name
Which only God and nature claim,
The Western Seas had been our utmost bound,
And poets still might dream the sun was drown'd,
And all the stars that shone in southern skies
Had been admired by none but savage eyes."

Nor let it be imagined that the feeling excited by contemplating the achievements of this great man are in many degrees whatever the result of national partiality, and confined to the country which glories in having given him birth. The language which expresses her veneration is equalled, perhaps exceeded, by that in which other nations give utterance to theirs; but merely by the general voice, but by the well-considered and well-informed judgment of the masters of science. Laplace, when asked at the Royal table in Berlin his opinion of Newton, said that "taking mathematicians from the beginning of the world to the time when Newton lived what he had done was much the better half." "The Principia will ever remain a monument of the profound genius which revealed to us the greatest law of the universe," are the words of La Place. "That work stands preeminent above all other productions of the human mind." "The discovery of that simple and general law by the greatness and variety of the objects which it embraces confers honour upon the intellect of man." I agrange, we are told by Delambre, was wont to describe Newton as the greatest genius that ever existed, but to add how fortunate he was also, "because there can only once be found a system of the universe to establish. "Never," says the father of the Institute of France, once filling a huge place among the most eminent of its members, "never," says M. Biot, "was the supremacy of intellect so justly established and so fully confessed; in mathematical and in experimental science without an equal and without an example, combining the genius for both in its highest degree." The Principia he terms "the greatest work ever produced by the mind of man," adding, in the words of Halley, that nearer approach to the Divine nature has not been to mortals." "In first giving to the world Newton's 'Method of Fluxions,' says Fontenelle, Leibnitz did not like Promotheus, he stole fire from heaven to bestow it upon men." "Does Newton," L'Hopital asked, "sleep and wake like other men? I figure him to myself as a celestial genius, entirely disengaged from matter." To so renowned a benefactor of the world, thus exalted to the loftiest place by the common consent of all men—one whose life, without the intermission of an hour, was passed in the search after truths the most important, and at whose hands the human race had only received good, never evil—no memorial has been raised by those nations which erected statutes to tyrants and conquerors the scourges of mankind, whose lives were passed, not in the pursuit of truth, but the practice of falsehood—across whose lips, if truth ever chanced to stray towards some selfish end, it surely failed to obtain belief—who, to slake their insane thirst for power or of preeminence, trampled on all the rights, and squandered the blood of their fellow-creatures, whose course, like lightning, blasted while it dazzled; and who, reversing the Roman Emperor's noble regret, deemed the day lost that saw the sun go down upon their forbearance, no victim deceived, or betrayed, or oppressed. That the worshippers of such pestilent genius should consecrate no outward symbol of the admiration they freely confessed to the memory of the most illustrious of men, is not matter of wonder; but that his own countrymen, justly proud of having lived in his time, should have left this duty to their successors, after a century and a half of professed veneration and lip homage, we may well be deemed strange. The inscription upon the cathedral, the master-piece of his celebrated friend's architecture, may possibly be applied in defence of this neglect: "If you seek for a monument, look around." If you seek for a monument, lift your eyes to the heavens, which show forth his fame. Nor, when we recollect the Greek orator's exclamation that the whole earth is the monument of illustrious men, can we stop short of declaring that the Universe itself is Newton's. Yet, in raising the statute which preserves his likeness, near the place of his birth, and on the spot where his prodigious faculties were unfolded and trained, we at once gratify our honest pride as citizens of the same State, and humbly testify our grateful sense of the divine goodness which deigned to bestow upon our race one so marvellously gifted to comprehend the works of infinite wisdom, and to make all his study of them the source of religious contemplation, both philosophical and sublime. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Political Prospects in Canada.

We are glad to notice that in England the newspapers are beginning to form a just estimate of the men who at present conduct the Government of Canada, and to look forward to a change of Ministry as necessary and desirable. We felt assured that when the London journalists were aware of the double shuffle by which the members of a new government took office without going to their constituents for re-election, they could form but one opinion of the unconstitutional and dishonorable character of this proceeding. We are not disappointed; and in the article we copy from the London *Times* will be found a very natural expression of surprise at this unprincipled expedient, and an unqualified condemnation of it. For surprise, indeed, there is little occasion as our English contemporaries will own when they learn that the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry of twelve consisted of twelve country lawyers, and the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet of an equal number of gentlemen exclusively of the same profession. The official salaries are more than most of them can make by their profession, not to mention perquisites, which may explain the unscrupulous pertinacity with which they retain office. It apparently requires a revolution to compel such men to relinquish hold of their prey; and Sir Edmund Head seems just to be the sort of person to humour their determination to retain office in the face of public opinion. A change must therefore originate with the home Government. They are now able to judge of the sort of policy to which the Governor-General is lending himself, and of the extent to which his judgment is to be relied on as a safeguard of public danger. We should not be surprised, therefore if Sir Edmund were recalled before the Provincial Parliament meets in January. The present Ministry can scarcely be expected to outlive the beginning of the session, and considering the state of feeling that now exists between Sir Edmund Head and the leaders of the Brown-Dorion party, his presence in Canada, in the event of a ministerial defeat, would give rise to an awkward, if not a dangerous state of affairs. A great majority of an intelligent population of the country cannot forever be set at defiance with impunity. If Sir Edmund Head had at all understood the true position of affairs—if he had not been a partizan, in short—he would have been aware that there was such a majority against the Macdonald-Cartier administration, towards the close of last session, and, as the natural remedy under the circumstances, he would have had recourse to a dissolution. A repetition of that blunder is too serious a risk to run; and, as the Governor-General is now likely to be more confirmed than than ever in his opposition to public feeling the only safe course is to replace him with some one else. It is to be hoped that his successor, whoever he be, may not be above following the example of sound judgment and good sense that is set by the British Sovereign. Canada wants nothing more, and will have nothing less. The stumbling-block over which Governors-General of the Province always fall is that they will persist in making George III. their model, and so insure the certainty of getting to loggerheads with one party or other. If persevered in much longer this will inevitably cause the constitutional form of government, by means of a representative of the Queen, to be abandoned as a hopeless experiment. Let the home Government therefore send out some good-natured gentlemen, who will conduct himself in a discreet way, and not make himself both ridiculous and dangerous by aiming at more power than is exercised by the Queen of England.

Several members of the Ministry, we observe, have recently gone to England, and it is surmised that it is their intention to bring under the notice of the Home Government certain objects which they referred to at the close of the session as being in contemplation. The bad odor just referred to having preceeded them, however, it is scarcely likely that their suit will be much favored, more especially as it is obviously a bid for public support rather than anything. The project of a Federal Union of all the British Provinces is a little too serious to be suggested as an afterthought, and brought forward as a make-shift by a sinking Ministry. Heaven forbid—and we say it with earnestness—that anything affecting the future interests of any people should be entrusted to such hands! To this they would just act as in everything else, with no more serious desire to serve the people's interests than a pettifogger adicted to sharp practice has to serve his client. The recklessness and insincerity of these men in connection with the most important transactions, can scarcely be credited, but we will illustrate it with one case out of several in our possession. They have professed their anxiety to co-operate with the people of Canada in measures calculated to open up communication with the Great North-Western country, to which we have recently been calling the attention of our readers. They could not well do otherwise, for public opinion has been setting strongly in that direction, and Parliamentary votes depended upon their aid being given. A surveying expedition was sent out in the first instance and, last session, a subsidy of £400 per trip was given for carrying a mail to Red River—the Ministry are very liberal with the public money, and will hand it out all round if it is necessary in that way to secure support, as in this case they believe it to be. The object, both in sending out the surveying party and in subsidizing the mail was to open a route by which trade and settlers might be induced to go to the West. To such a movement the Hudson Bay Company is in a position of natural hostility. Three hundred miles of the route lies through Lake Superior, which has barren rocky shores, except at the river mouths, where there is some fertile land, as was pointed out by more than one witness before the Parliamentary Committee in London. If it is desired to open up that country at all, and it is very suitable for mining purposes, it is of importance that these river mouths, the only harbours on the British side of the lake, and the only places where any kind of grain can be raised, should be reserved for settlement. But this Canadian Government professing its desire to open up the country, sending out exploring parties, and subsidizing steamers, actually sold the whole of these places to a rival interest, which, so far as they knew at the time, and so far as they know now, will not allow a single settler or any approach to civilization within their territories. They sold to the Hudson Bay Company the land adjoining all the best harbors and river mouths on the lake, extending altogether to about 50,000 acres for the sum of *fifty pounds!* and they have never condescended to make any explanation of this transaction, or to reconcile it with their pretended zeal for promoting settlement and traffic through these territories. It is alleged that there was a fee in the case and $2,000, if we mistake not, is mentioned as the munificent sum which secured the service of an official person in obtaining this important concession. We do not place any reliance on such rumors, but, judging from open and acknowledged facts, there is nothing too bad to be believed of the present Ministry and, therefore, this may explain the ministerial silence on the subject, if that does not arise merely from habitual contempt of all inquiry. This is no solitary or single case; it would fill a long pamphlet to detail all the reprehensible transactions of the Government that came to light during the last session of Parliament alone. But it illustrates their habitual system of unprincipled double-dealing, of doing and undoing at the same time, defeating the public interest, and loading the country with the expense of this costly kind of jugglery. In this instance that we have singled out, the characteristics of Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier are illustrated to a nicety—the one a man of undeniable talent and smartness, but shifty, unreliable, and unscrupulous in the extreme; the other more remarkable for small brain and near-sighted intellect, rather than any positive moral defect.

Now, such men, we say, are not to be entrusted with the conduct of any important transaction. They will inevitably sell the different parties concerned, sell themselves if placed in any such position. When, therefore, we learn that some of their number have gone to England to promote the two important projects of a Federal Union and an Inter-Colonial Railway, we cannot wish them great success, much as we may feel interested in both these undertakings. As regards the former, they are totally unfit to meddle with the matter at all.—The railway is not such a difficult affair, and we don't mind how soon a grant is pledged by the British Government to carry it into effect; though it is to be hoped, that when made, it will be a little better conducted than the Grand Trunk has just been shown to be by the Liverpool committee. Their success on this application will avail them little, however, as a political move, for it is not merely on any particular question of policy that the public opinion is formed, but on the entire course of their administration, which has been proved and experienced to be radically vicious and insincere, unworthy of the Province, and detrimental to all its best interests.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Attempted Escape of a Prisoner from a Train.

He Jumps off while the train is in full Speed.—The Constable Jumps after him.

It will be remembered that, about six months ago, a man named Thomas Ratcliff inveigled a colored woman, named Bloxam, away from the City, on the pretence that he was about commencing business as a Hotel-keeper in Detroit, where he would engage her as cook. Upon reaching that city, Ratcliffe stated his intention of proceeding on to St. Louis; but Mrs. Bloxam, suspecting something was wrong, declined going farther, and expressed a wish to return to Toronto. Before she left Detroit, Ratcliff succeeded in robbing her of her gold watch, and a quantity of goods and wearing apparel, amounting in all to about $300. Mrs. Bloxam returned to Toronto, and gave information to the Police regarding the robbery. All trace was lost of Ratcliff, until about a month ago, when a despatch was received at the Police Office, to the effect that he had been apprehended in Montreal on a charge of larceny. The Police Magistrate having sent a telegram that he was about to be discharged on Monday last, Constable Webster received orders to proceed to Montreal, with a warrant for Ratcliffe's apprehension on the charge of robbing Mrs. Bloxam. The prisoner being handed over to Mr. Webster, he was hand-cuffed, and both left by the 8 P. M. Grand Trunk train for Toronto, on Wednesday evening. Ratcliff appeared restless, and seemed annoyed at the sharp look-out kept upon him by the constable. At Kingston, where the train waited a short time to allow the passengers to get some refreshments, Ratcliffe wanted to get out also, but Mr. Webster would not allow him. The prisoner's wife had given him a supply of provisions, enough to last the entire journey. Being refused, Ratcliffe endeavoured to quarrel with the constable, and used very hard language towards him, calling the attention of the passengers to his condition. Finding that his keeper was not to be thrown off his guard, he then pretended to be asleep, and continued quiet for about an hour.—He then apparently woke up, and complained that he felt cold, and he was allowed to take a seat, still accompanied by Mr. Webster, in the vicinity of the stove, where he remained quiet for a short time. It was now about four o'clock in the morning, and very dark. The train was approaching Napanee station, and running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when Ratcliff started up in a hurried manner and rushed to the door of the carriage, and succeeded in getting outside. Mr. Webster immediately followed, and caught the handle of the door before it could be closed. A struggle then took place, and Webster managed to pull the door open, but upon reaching the platform of the carriage, he discovered, to his surprise, that Ratcliff had jumped off the train! With a zeal and courage perfectly wonderful, Webster immediately followed, and falling on his hands and knees, fortunately received no injury, notwithstanding the rapid rate at which the train was going. He was soon on his feet, but could find no trace of his prisoner in the darkness. Listening attentively for a few minutes, however, he heard a slight groan, and walking to the place from where he imagined the sound had come, he found Ratcliff lying on his face on the ground. He turned him over, as he did not speak, but soon discovered that his prisoner was also unhurt. He then collared him, and held him till daylight. Having discovered that he was within one mile of Napanee station, he marched his prisoner to that place, where he got assistance from the station-master, Mr. Dryden, to handcuff Ratcliff's hands behind his back. Both took their seats in a freight car which passed Napanee about eight o'clock yesterday morning, and reached Toronto in safety about five o'clock last evening, when Ratcliffe was safely locked up. Mr. Webster deserves the utmost credit for following the prisoner off the train, at the risk of his own life, and the escape of his prisoner and himself from injury is certainly among the most wonderful on record.

The Chatham Slave Case.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE STORY.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., the preliminary investigation in this case, before Thomas McGees, Esq., Police Magistrate of Chatham, was resumed pursuant to adjournment.—Mr. George Duck, County Attorney, conducted the prosecution against the parties charged with forcibly abducting the slave boy of Mr. Merwin—the charge being that the boy was carried off against his own earnest desire to remain with his master. Mr. McLean appeared for the defence. The *Advertiser* states that, after a good deal of evidence had been taken, two white and six coloured men were bound over to stand their trial at the Assizes, which will be held on the 18th inst. One of the white men is a Mr. Goodyear, who, it appears, headed the party that liberated the boy.

An extra of the Chatham *Planet* of Wednesday, gives the following letter, which the Editor says, is "from a person who knows all about Merwin, his antecedents and his intentions. As to its authenticity, there is no room for doubt. The name of the writer is not given now in compliance with his desire; but in its be seen together with the letter itself, in the possession of the person to whom it is addressed."—

New York, 2nd October, 1858.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Editor Planet, Chatham, Canada West.

SIR,—An article copied from the Detroit *Free Press*, and concerning the good behaviour of your townspeople, being extensively copied into our city newspapers, I take the liberty of stating a few facts, both for the encouragement of your citizens to continue their good efforts in favour of the oppressed, and also for the proper and just exposal of Mr. W. R. Merwin.

This gentleman, then, to begin at the beginning, is no Southerner at all, but a Western man, born in Ohio, and who, for the most part of his life, has lived in the Free States. His mother now resides in Illinois; and all his friends, without exception, are Northern people. So much for this "party of Southerners."

Mr. Merwin has only been back from California about 20 months, and since that time has been, and now is in the employ of O. J. Wood & Co., of No. 312 Broadway N. Y., proprietors of Wood's Hair Restorative, as travelling agent, and for the first 10 or 12 months for Job Moses of Rochester, Proprietor of Sir James Clark's Female Pills, &c. Also during the past summer driving a team for these firms through New York and part of Pennsylvania, in one of which States he picked up "the little favourite," so touchingly spoken of by the Detroit *Free Press*, much to the astonishment of one of the firm of O. J. W. & Co., who accidently happened to pass over part of the route Mr. M. had just traversed, and then for the first time heard of the magnificence of his Agent in travelling with a "negro servant." Nothing was said to him however, till his arrival in the city of New York about three weeks after, when he openly taxed him with having this "*free* negro child in his possession and that he was kidnapping, him with the intention of selling him when he got South"—whether he was just about to go—into slavery. He then most positively denied any such intention, saying that the boy was in Mr. Moses' employ to go about with him and distribute Moses' circulars in all the towns he went through, and in answer to a direct inquiry of Dr. Wood, said the boy was no longer with him, tho' at the very time with him in New York. This explanation was accepted as satisfactory, until lo! he turns up again claiming to be the owner of the free boy and purporting to take him South as his slave. One thing more and my statement is finished. Mr. Merwin was it seems rescued from "one of Her Majesty's officers" "by Mr. G. E. Goodrich, the conductor." I hope he is proud of his performance, and still more so, that the punishment Merwin deserved may be meted out to him. Again above all the cries of the little fellow calling to his master for protection was distinctly heard."—He supposed he was in honourable employment, and having very little to do, and the pleasure through the country, and living at hotels, &c., together, with no doubt kind treatment in view of the prospective reward to be reaped by his sale, it is very likely he wished to remain with his supposed master.

Finally the Detroit *Free Press* knew Mr. Merwin to be a travelling agent for the firms already mentioned, and to be no Southerner, and must have known the boy whose fate it so sadly laments to be no slave, but just what he is a deceived and nearly lost free negro child.

This, Mr. Editor, is a fair sample of the statements that occasionally find their way into the papers, wherein by the seeming affection of the slave for his master, this horrible institution of slavery is made to appear a happy one.

Please give the above space in your columns, that your people may feel fully justified in what they have done, and have the happy consciousness of having saved one poor little sufferer's back from the scourge of the slave driver, and fang of the bloodhound.

M. J. M.

The Atlantic Cable.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors to forward for publication the annexed report from Mr. Varley, the Electrician to the Electric and International Telegraph Company. He is one of the gentlemen who has been consulted by the Board in reference to the present state of the Atlantic cable.

Yours truly,
GEO. SEWARD, Secretary.
Atlantic Telegraph Co. No. 22 Old Broad St., Sept. 21.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

London, Sept. 18, 1858.

I arrived at Valentia on the evening of the 5th inst., when I found that no words had for many a day been received through the cable from Newfoundland.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th I tested the cable at intervals in four different ways to ascertain its condition. The following are the results:

1. There is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia, but the locality cannot be more accurately ascertained until a portion of the cable, 20 or 30 miles in length, had been tested against my standard of resistance, and until the log has been consulted to ascertain the amount of slack paid out. I would suggest that the piece of cable at Greenwich be carefully measured and tested against my standard, in order to obtain the most correct estimate of the distance of the fault. Assuming, however, that it is 270 miles, and allowing 33 per cent for slack, it is impossible that the chief defect is in shallow water—410 fathoms.

2. The copper wire at the faulty place above alluded to, does not touch the iron covering of the cable, as is proved by forming voltaic element, which gives rise to the continuous positive current from the copper wire varying very little in tension.

3. The insulation of the wire between

Valentia and the fault is perfect, or at least contains no defect of sufficient importance to be perceptible, or to materially influence the working were the cable otherwise perfect.

4. The copper wire is continuous, and consequently the cable has not parted.—Faint signals, or reversals, are still received from Newfoundland, but the power used will shortly eat away the exposed copper wire in the faulty place by electrolytic decomposition.

The actual resistance of the fault appears to be at least equal to ten miles of the cable, but is most probably greater.

Taking it at its lowest resistance, namely, 10 miles, and assuming that Newfoundland is only using 180 cells of Daniel's battery, the strongest current received thence during my stay was only one 24th part of the force that it should be were there but this one fault. When it is, however, borne in mind that on the other side they are probably using more power, and also that the defect first alluded to probably offers more resistance than that assumed, namely, 10 miles, it is evident that there is another and more distant fault, the approximate locality of which I could not pretend to estimate at this end without being able to speak to Newfoundland.

From authentic data shown to me at Valentia I am of opinion that there was a fault on board the Agamemnon, before the cable was submerged, at a distance of about 560 miles from the one end 640 from the other.

The following are the data in question, but on what occasion they were obtained I am unable to state. They were, however, probably taken when the ships were at Queenstown.

TESTING THE COILS ON BOARD THE AGAMEMNON, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 1,200 STATUTE MILES OF CABLE.

1 When the upper end was disconnected the current entering the cable from a battery was 8.5 parts.
2. When the upper end was put to earth current entering the cable was.....10.5 parts.
3. Current going out of upper end of cable to the earth.... 5 parts.
4. When the lower end was disconnected the current entering the cable was .....8.5 parts.
5. When lower end to earth.. 10.5 parts.
6. Current going out of upper end of cable to earth..... 4.5 parts.

Showing that if there was a fault it was nearer to the upper end, but not far from the middle of the coil.

When 200 miles have been removed from one end of the coil (but from which end I am not at present aware), leaving 1,000 miles, the amounts were:

1.....	7.5 parts	4.....——	parts.
2.....	10.25 parts	5.....	50.5 parts.
3.....	6.4 parts	7.....	6.5 parts.

indicating that there was a fault, by rough calculation, at about 560 miles from one end and 440 from the other.

With the 200 miles of cable, amounts were:—

1.....	3. parts	4.....	8.5 parts.
2.....	40. parts	5.....	11.5 parts.
3.....	39.5 parts	6.....	89.5 parts.

TEST OF THE ENTIRE CABLE ON BOARD THE AGAMEMNON AND NIAGARA—VIZ., 2,500 MILES.

Battery at Agamemnon end.

1 Current entering the cable, the Niagara end being disconnected...45 parts.
2 Agamemnon end to earth...49½ parts.
3 Current flowing out at Niagara end to earth.....15½ parts.

Battery at Niagara end.

4 Current entering cable, Agamemnon end being disconnected.....35½ parts.
5. Agamemnon end to earth....37 parts.
6. Current flowing out at Agamemnon end to earth.....14 parts.

Indicating considerable leakage on board the Agamemnon.

I am always informed that the currents through the cable, even immediately after it was submerged, were so weak that relays were useless, and that not one perfect message was recorded by them, everything that was received being read from the deflections of the galvanometer.

By comparing the above data with those of the new cable now making by Messrs Glasse and Elliot for the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the amount of current which entered the 1000 miles of cable when disconnected at one end should not have exceeded 2 or 2.5 parts instead of 7.5 or 8.5 parts.

The inference by rough calculation, therefore, is that there was a fault offering resistance equal to 1000 or 1200 miles of cable, situated at a distance about 550 miles from one end of the 1200 mile coil on board the Agamemnon.

This, however, cannot be the fault first alluded to, situate at about 270 miles from Valentia, but may have been the one which caused such alarm when the ships were 550 miles from Ireland and when the signals ceased altogether, and never certainly recovered. It is not at all improbable that the powerful currents from the large induction coils have impaired the insulation, and that had more moderate power been used the cable would still have been capable of transmitting messages.

To satisfy myself on this point I attached to the cable a piece of gutta percha covered with wire, having first made a slight incision in the gutta percha to let the water reach the wire; the wire was then bent so as to close up the defect. The detective wire was then placed in a jug of sea-water, and the latter connected with the 'earth.' After a few signals had been sent from the induction coils into the cable, and consequently into the test wire, the electricity burned through the incision, rapidly burning a hole nearly one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

When the full force of the coils was brought to bear on the test wire by removing them from the cable and allowing the electricity only one channel—that of the test wire—the discharges, as might be expected, burned a hole in the gutta percha under the water, half an inch in length, and the burnt gutta percha came floating up to the surface.

The foregoing experiments prove that when there are imperfections in the insulating covering there is very great danger arising from using such intense currents.

The size of the present conducting strand is too small to have worked satisfactorily even had the insulations been sound. With a strand of larger dimensions less intense currents would be required, and both speed and certainty increased.

It is not however, altogether impossible that some intelligible signals may yet be received through the cable, as stated in my previous communication.

C. F. VARLEY,
Electrician of the Electric and International Telegraph Co.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co.

☞ The drought is so great in the province of Aragon, Spain, that the folks have to be watered, and the peasantry fight with each other to obtain water from the Ebro.

By-Law, No. 129.

A By-Law to provide for the appropriation and expenditure of Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds in the construction and repairs of certain Roads and Bridges in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,—That the Treasurer of the said United Counties be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay out of funds in his hands and applicable for such purposes the following sums of money,—that is to say:

For the repairs of the Boundary road between North and South Monaghan the sum of Five Pounds, and that Thos. Eyers be Commissioner for the same.

For the repairs of the Swamp road on the Boundary line between Cavan and Monaghan, north of Tully's Corner, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Thos. Eyres be Commissioner for the same.

For the repairs of the Boundary roads between the Townships of Smith, Monaghan and Peterboro', the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Daniel Hopkins and William Tully be Commissioners for the same.

For the repairs of the Road and Bridge at the Locks at Whitlow's Rapids, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Andrew Jackson and W. A. Scott be Commissioners for the same.

For the repairs of the Communication road from Mud Lake to Pigeon Lake, through Ennismore, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Patrick Galavin and Martin Corkery be Commissioners for the same.

For the repairs of the Boundary line between Ennismore and Emily the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Patrick Galavin and Robert Ford be Commissioners for the same.

For the repairs of the Swamp road in the 3rd and 4th Concessions of Ennismore, the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Patrick Galavin and Martin Corkery be Commissioners for the same.

For the repairs of the Boundary line between Smith and Emily the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Robert Ford and John Walton be Commissioners for the same.

On the Communication road from Peterboro' to Mud Lake the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that William S. Deane and Isaac Garbutt be Commissioners for the same.

On the Road from Peterboro' to Lakefield Bridge, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that J. Fitzgerald, Isaac Garbutt, and Wm. Finlay be Commissioners for the same.

On the road from the 14th Concession of Smith to Buckhorn, the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds, and that Josiah Blewett and Isaac Garbutt be Commissioners for the same.

From Morrison's Hill to the Mud Lake Road the sum of Twenty Pounds, and that Messrs. Fitzgerald and Garbutt be Commissioners for the same.

On the fourth Concession line from Emily Boundary, the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, and that W. H. Moore and John Walton be Commissioners for the same.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th Concessions on the allowance of Road between Lots 24 and 25 the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. J. Girbout and J. Blewett be Commissioners for the same.

On the Peterborough Bridge the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Messrs. Daniel Sutherland and Daniel Hopkins be Commissioners for the same.

On the Court House Hill the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Messrs. Daniel Hopkins and Walter Sheridan be Commissioners for the same.

For the construction of a new Bridge across the Otonabee River, between Douro and Otonabee, Smith and Peterboro', the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that Messrs. W. A. Scott and Daniel Hopkins be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Douro and Otonabee from the Asphodel Town line to Porter's Corner, the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and that Messrs. Lang, Crow, G. Clarke and Patrick Cannon, be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Dummer and Asphodel on the 4th Concession the sum of Twenty Pounds, and that Messrs. Pearce and Crow be Commissioners for the same.

From the East of the 4th to the East of the 10th Concession, on the Boundary line between Asphodel and Dummer, the sum of Eighty Two Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. Pearce and Crow be Commissioners for the same. And from the east of the 10th to the east of the 12th Concessions along said Boundary, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Messrs. Pearce and Crow be Commissioners for the same.

On the Marmora Road, Belmont, from the West of the 12th Concession to the East of the 9th Concession, the sum of Eightynine Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. Pearce and Seawright be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Otonabee and Asphodel, the sum of Thirtyseven Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. Harrison and James Cameron be Commissioners for the same.

On the Side-line between Lots 15 and 16, Asphodel, from the 1st Concession to the East of the 7th Concession, the sum of Thirtyseven Pounds Ten shillings, and that Messrs. Walter Scott and James Stevenson, be Commissioners for the same.

From the Boundary line between Asphodel and Dummer at the East of the 8th Concession, via Norwood, to Hastings, the sum of Fortyfive Pounds, and that Messrs. Pearce and James Bicket be Commissioners for the same.

For repairing the road from Downer's Corner to the Bridge across the Otonabee River, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Messrs. Jackson and Scott be Commissioners for the same.

From James Bicket's on the 1st Concession of Otonabee on the Road leading to Peterborough between Lots 26 and 27, the sum of Ninetythree Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and that Messrs. Jackson and Lang be Commissioners for the same.

On the Road leading from Peterborough to Keene, the sum of Ninetythree Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and that Messrs. Lang and Jackson be Commissioners for the same.

On the Road known as the River Road on the 4th Concession, Otonabee, leading to Allandale, thence to Keene, thence to the Boundary at Asphodel, the sum of Ninetythree Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and that Messrs. Jackson and Lang be Commissioners of the same.

On the Boundary between Dummer and Douro, at Newell's Hill, the sum of Twentyfive Pounds, and that Messrs. Crow and Clarke be Commissioners for the same. And on McHugh's Hill on the same Boundary the sum of Twenty Pounds, and that Messrs Crow and Clarke be Commissioners for the same.

From Warsaw to Couch's Corner on the Dummer Road, the sum of Sixtytwo Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. Crow and Clarke be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Dummer and Douro, from Bread's to Stoney Lake, the sum of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and that Francis Crow be Commissioner for the same.

Through the 6th Concession of North Douro on the leading Road from Lakefield to Dummer, the sum of Thirtyseven Pounds Ten Shillings, and that Messrs. Crow, Clarke, Silas Cox, and H. Watley, be Commissioners for the same.

For the construction of a Bridge across the River Trent at Hastings in Asphodel, the sum of Five Hundred and Twentyfive Pounds, and that Messrs. P. Pearce, Henry Fowlds, and Walter Scott, be Commissioners for the same.

From the 4th Concession line on the West Boundary of Smith on the present travelled Road to the Boundary of Ops and Emily, the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds.

On the middle line of Emily from the Boundary of Cavan to the Boundary of Verulam, the sum of Fifty Pounds.

On the West quarter line of Emily from the Boundary line of Cavan to the South Boundary of Verulam, the sum of One Hundred Pounds.

From the Boundary line of Ops in the 10th Concession to the middle Road of Emily, from thence North to the Government Road in Verulam, the sum of Thirty Pounds.

On the Bridge at Omemee, the sum of Twentyfive Pounds.

On the Boundary line of Ops and Emily, the sum of Sixty Pounds.

And that the Reeves of Emily, Ops, and Lindsay, be Commissioners for the expenditure of the same.

On the Boundary line between Verulam and Emily, the sum of Ten Pounds.

On the Boundary of Smith, Emily and Ennismore, or the Road in lieu thereof, the sum of Twentyfive Pounds.

On the Boundary between Emily and Cavan, West of the middle Road, the sum of Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

On the Post Road from Lindsay to Emily, the sum of Forty Pounds, and that T. Keenan, James Galogly, and P. McHugh, be Commissioners for the same.

From Lindsay to Mariposa, on the Post Road, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that T. Keenan, John Connolly, and William O'Keefe, be Commissioners for the same.

From Lindsay to Manvers, Bowmanville Road, the sum of Sixty Pounds, and that James Pyne, Jas. Galogly, and P. McHugh, be Commissioners for the same.

From Lindsay on the Fenelon Falls' Road, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that T. Keenan, John Connolly and W. R. Dick, be Commissioners for the same.

From Lindsay Boundary on the 6th and 7th Concession line, north to the quarter line, between Lots 25 and 26, the sum of Seventy Pounds, and that John Connolly, Wm. O'Keefe, and P. McHugh, be Commissioners for the same.

On the middle line of Ops, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that James Pyne, Wm. O'Keefe, and P. McHugh, be Commissioner for the same.

On the Western Boundary line of Lindsay, the Sum of Twentyfive Pounds, and that T. Keenan, John Connolly, and Wm. O'Keefe, be Commissioners for the same.

On the Bond Head Road from Lindsay, including the quarter line between Lots 5 and 6 in the 5th Concession, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that James Galogly, James Pyne and P. McHugh, be Commissioners for the same.

On the Eighth and Ninth Concession line, north of the Downeyville Road, the sum of Twenty Pounds, and that John Connolly, Jas. Galogly and P. McHugh be Commissioners for the same.

On the fifth and sixth Concession line south of the middle line, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that James Galogly, James Payne and P. McHugh be Commissioners for the same.

On Simcoe Street, provided the County of Ontario meet the same by a similar grant, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and John Clark and Robert Edwards be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Mariposa and Eldon the sum of Fifty-five Pounds, and that John Morrison and A. A. McLaughlin be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Fenelon and Mariposa the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that W. R. Dick and A. A. McLaughlin be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Ops and Mariposa the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that P. McHugh and A. A. McLaughlin be Commissioners for the same.

On the second Concession of Mariposa the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that A. A. McLaughlin, James C. Mitchell and J. C. Ray be Commissioners for the same.

On the fifth and sixth Concession lines the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that A. A. McLaughlin, S. Metherall and Jas. Mark be Commissioners for the same.

On the ninth Concession line the sum of One Hundred and Four Pounds, and that A. A. McLaughlin, John Clark and Thos. Mark be Commissioners for the same.

On the side line between Lots. Nos. 15 and 16 the sum of One Hundred and Five Pounds, and that A. A. McLaughlin, Thos. Hoover and J. R. Lytle be Commissioners for the same.

On the twelfth and thirteenth Concession lines the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and A. A. McLaughlin and Henry Lapp be Commissioners for the same.

On the Road between Fenelon and Ops west of the River, the sum of Ten Pounds.

On the same road east of the River the sum of Twenty Pounds, and that W. R. Dick and P. McHugh be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Eldon and Fenelon, the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds, and that W. R. Dick and John Morison be Commissioners for the same.

On the Boundary line between Fenelon and Verulam, north of the Lake, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that W. R. Dick and James Dunsford be Commissioners for the same.

On the new Falls Road leading to Lindsay the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that W. R. Dick, W. Powles and D. Willock be Commissioners for the same.

On the second Concession line in Fenelon the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that John Newson and Samuel Rains be Commissioners for the same.

In the township of Bexley or Somerville on or near the River the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that W. R. Dick, A. A. McLaughlin and Boperman be Commissioners for the same.

On the line leading East from the second concession of Verulam to the Boundary of Harvey the sum of Forty Pounds, and that James Dunsford and Jabez Thurston be Commissioners for the same.

On the North Bridge at Bobcaygeon the sum of Forty Pounds, and that James Dunsford and John Hunter of Bobcaygeon be Commissioners for the same.

On the main road from Bobcaygeon to Fenelon Falls the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that James Dunsford and John Hunter be Commissioners for the same.

On a Bridge over the Burnt River, north of the River between Fenelon and Verulam, or on a Road leading north of said Boundary, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that James Dunsford and W. R. Dick be Commissioners for the same.

In the Township of Eldon, the sum of Seventythree Pounds, to be expended by John Morison, Duncan McRae, and Wm. Ashman, be the Commissioners therefor.

On Simcoe Street West of the Township of Eldon, the sum of Twentyfive Pounds and that John Morison and John McDonald be Commissioners for the same.

And be it further enacted, that on the Road from Lindsay on the Newcastle Post Road through the Township of Ops, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that James Galogly, John Connolly, and P. McHugh, be Commissioners for expending the same.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases where appropriations are made in this By-Law for Roads between adjoining Counties, they shall be available only upon the express condition that a like sum be appropriated by such adjoining Counties for said Roads.

And be it further enacted, that where no Commissioners are named for appropriations of Moneys to be expended upon Roads, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves in such Township shall be such Commissioners.

And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer of the said United Counties is hereby authorized and required to pay to the Orders of the several Commissioners the various sums herein specified out of such Moneys as he may have in his hands for that purpose.

WILLIAM COTTINGHAM,
Warden.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
Counties Clerk.

Counties Council Chamber, Peterboro', Oct. 7th, 1858.

The "Times" on the "Great Eastern."

If there is one thing certain in war, it is that it is a race of invention. Every great captain, by land or by sea, has been distinguished for fertility of resource, for his use of new materials and expedients, and for readily availing himself of every opportunity. It is this that lends soldiers to say of the most illustrious names in history, "Oh, they were not soldiers; they were great men; they were adventurers with grand schemes; they were very clever fellows and knew how to use other men; they were well advised and well helped; they were fortunate; but they were not soldiers." We have heard this said of every hero of our school books, from Alexander to Wellington; and the same comment is pursuing the warriors of our day. There is a basis of truth in it which warns us to look out for improved means and improving men.—Cæsar conquered the world by a singular combination of originality and common sense. He made friends with everybody; he looked sharply after his commissariat; he kept on good terms with the Jews, and always met one dodge with another. He was a first-rate engineer; he plated his siege towers with iron, rigged his ships with chains, and, in a word, always did that which answered the purpose, without any sentimental prejudice in favour of mere bloodshed. He fought many a stout battle, hand to hand, when necessary; but he preferred sparing his men. Now, what are we doing in the way of invention? One hears of nothing but three-deckers and steam line-of-battle ships, each one bigger and carrying more metal than the other. That seems the one idea of doing things handsome. Meanwhile the French are, as usual, adapting the means to the end. They are working out a new idea which they may some day find a very serious one. It is nothing less than to run down our liners with what they call floating rams. They propose to case a vessel with thick plates of wrought iron, like one of their Crimean floating batteries, till it is as proof as a tortoise or an armadillo is against common attacks. The ugly monster is to steam into the thick of the enemy's fleet, the shot glancing from its sides or its decks as bullets are said to do from the hide of an alligator or full-grown rhinoceros; and run first into this ship, then into that, making each time such a hole in the side as must send the ship to the bottom. Our old acquaintance, Admiral Sartorious, no mean authority, thinks that two may play at this game, and that we may as well have our rams ready in case the plan should answer. He has long had such an instrument in view, and even urged it upon the Admiralty in the late Russian war, when two or three such rams would have forced the dreaded boom of Sebastopol, and run the gauntlet of all the batteries. So he takes occasion of these gentle hints from Cherbourg to suggest that we may hit on a weapon which will render our old ships of war and Cherbourg itself obsolete.

Meanwhile there is another opportunity which may never occur. It is not every day that a brand new ship, of first-rate construction, an eighth of a mile long, double-skinned, as strong as the Britannia Bridge, and divided into a dozen water-tight compartments, is to be sold for an old song.—Yet such, we fear, is the case with the *Great Eastern*. There is some futile talk of its being offered to a new company, who will take the ship at a bargain, and let the original shareholders have some fraction of their money back again. But they have not even settled where for to put the ship, or even found out any place on these shores except Milford Haven—which sounds almost as distant as New York itself—where they could put the ship. In this dilemma we can easily believe that the shareholders would be delighted to hear of a purchaser at a quarter of the cost, and then all England might put its head together to think what to do with the monster. Why should it not be made a floating battery that would be a match for all the smaller fry of the same species projected by our ingenious neighbors? We only ask the question. It is true the ship would not fulfil the conditions assigned by Admiral Sartorius for the particular weapon he recommends, but it would at least avoid one obvious objection to his project, which is the great quantity of power and work to be done by comparatively so small a vessel. In these days we call 2,500 a small tonnage, and small it would be for a vessel which is to have a very powerful engine, iron sides five inches thick, and twenty guns of the largest calibre. The utmost strength, the thickest plate, the greatest calibre of guns, unparalleled speed, momentum sufficient to run down any man-of-war, three iron towers of observation on deck, a large projecting solid ram fore and aft, screw propellers at both ends, well sheathed and protected, would be a good deal to comprise within 2,000 tons. It would be all everything,—all sides, all deck, all ram, all power, all guns, all iron; and, like a thick-rimed orange or a very big walnut, there would be no space or weight for anything left inside. We may be wrong; but we much suspect that, the project once undertaken, it would be found necessary to double the tonnage, or be contented with half the objects intended.

No doubt the *Great Eastern* would not be just such a thing as Admiral Sartorius has described, but it might be much more effectual. Suppose it cased with iron plates, and then plashed for a foot or two below the water line, and a sufficient height above it. Suppose it then pierced for one row of the heaviest guns that could be worked, with every known improvement and means of working. Suppose the sides to receive as much additional strength as might be thought necessary to carry the ponderous armour. With the calculated speed of 18 miles an hour such a ship would be irresistible. What if any *renseum letter* from the peaceful fold at Cherbourg should presume to butt at the iron mountain, as a sword-fish is said to bury its sword in a whale, and should even succeed in ramming in a few fathoms of the ships side, the eleven bulkheads would wound without going to the bottom. But it would be quite possible to give so much additional strength to the line of great vulnerability as would render such a collision fatal to the assailant. So strengthened and so armed the *Great Eastern* could steam through and through the enemy's fleet, running down everything that came in its way, pouring its broadsides in all directions, much as our ordinary steamers play with the canoes and junks of our barbaric foes to the East. Granting that a ship one-eighth of a mile long might take a couple of miles and, perhaps ten minutes to turn, it might do so without much further hesitation, as it would not have to consult its own safety in the mode and place of collision. The terrible effect of collisions at full speed is too well established by the records of daily disaster to have any doubt as to the result; and we should imagine that the French flock, whether sheep or rams, would be only too glad to get out of the way. We throw out the suggestion, and it seems worth the trial. Ten years hence, when the *Great Eastern* is no longer saleable or no longer exists, Parliament will be asked for a million, to build just such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost two millions to do it. Now we can have three-quarters of the work done for us, and can begin from the waterline.

Capturing a Detective.

An amusing incident occurred yesterday, which certainly deserves a place in the record of "clever captures," lately made by the Police force of this city. It appears that while Sergeant Hastings was attending to some duty at the Union Depot, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, his attention was directed to the movements of a shabby-looking personage on the platform. The Sergeant eyed the man for a moment, and, not liking his appearance, he took up a position in front of him, for the purpose of getting a good look at the stranger. The man was dressed in a rough sailor's jacket, a good deal the worse for wear, with red shirt, and had a pair of blue drugget overalls above his trowsers, which were rolled up in true "rowdy" fashion. Having carefully noted the wearing apparel, the Sergeant turned his attention to the man's face. On doing so, he was surprised to observe that the moustachies which decorated the upper lip of the stranger were beginning to peal off and look a little awry. This discovery caused Mr. Hastings to approach closer to the man, when he observed that the large black bushy beard of the stranger had to a certain extent parted company with his face, and those with which nature had provided him, being of a light sandy colour, were discernable underneath. This was a settler, and the Sergeant immediately made up to the mysterious individual, and without any ceremony placed his hand on his shoulder and solicited his company in one of the waiting rooms. The stranger followed but informed Mr. Hastings that "it was all right," as he was a detective officer from New York State on important police business! This his captor rather doubted, being of opinion that the Empire state would in all likelihood have sent a more respectable looking representative. He accordingly took no notice of the remark, but proceeded to search his prisoner, and the first articles he brought to light were two highly finished revolvers. The stranger was then quietly informed that he must accompany the Sergeant to the Police Office, and he was marched along Front Street.—While passing along, the American reiterated his former statement, but the Sergeant only kept a closer eye on him in case he might attempt to make his escape. On reaching the office the Chief was sent for and interrogated the prisoner, who produced documents to prove that he was Mr. Syndam, a Deputy Sheriff from New York State, and that he was in pursuit of a person who was supposed to have fled to Canada, after committing murder in the States about six weeks ago. Mr. Syndam was immediately released amid a great deal of merriment in which he joined. Before leaving, however, Sergeant Hastings gave him a hint that his "make up" was a "leetle" too extensive, and might lead him into future trouble, and like his whiskers be easily seen through. The Deputy Sheriff left for St. Mary's by the afternoon train, no doubt fully impressed with the activity and acuteness of our police force.—*Globe.*

Mirth.

BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The introductive lecture to the course to be delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Athenæum was delivered last evening, at the Athenæum building, Atlantic street, by Henry Ward Beecher, before a very large and intelligent audience. The subject of the lecture was Mirthfulness. The lecturer adverted first to the ignorance of mankind of mind. Faculties were laid aside like old garments. One age was characterized by the prevalence of one feeling, and another by another. In an age of asceticism, mirthfulness was a sin, men were never afraid of using those faculties which were in rogue to excess, but others they are afraid they would not banish entirely. Men fortified the side which was strong, and left the weak side exposed. It was politic in America to discourse on enterprise, but not on mirthfulness. The lecturer believed that mirthfulness would improve morals, and give the community a healthy tone. But Mirth was compelled to be a vagabond, and never to be found on the bench, in the observatory, the counting room, or the pulpit. It was considered orthodox to sleep in church, but sinful to laugh. By mirthfulness he meant the fire beneath, which produced the sparks of wit. It exhibited itself altogether through the other faculties. It never looked out on the world itself but when the perceptive faculties looked out; if mirthfulness slid its glass before them, the effect was observed in the appearance of the object. Mirthfulness entered a great deal into combination with all the faculties except the passions. The speaker analysed the different manifestations of mirthfulness in its combination with form, color, secretiveness, caution, ideality, imitation, benevolence, &c. Veneration was profited by the flavor of mirth. Was it not more lustrious when in its atmosphere? Conscience was improved by mirthfulness. Mirthfulness was not only one note in the mind, but it entered into harmonic combination with all other notes. If it connected with the higher feelings, it was elevating. Buoyancy, good nature, and cheerfulness were atmospheres in which the mind could not abide save all the faculties were normally exercised. Mirthfulness belonged to that class of feelings which could be called joy-breeders. Its function was to produce pleasurable emotions in all the faculties. The lecturer believed that man's faculties were designed to be fruitful of joy. But the faculties were not to one another responsive of joy. The most wretched thing on earth was man. It was a violation of divine law to be unhappy. Mirthfulness was not to be estimated by its flashes, but from its steady flow, which was far transcendent in its benefits. Anger was often subdued by mirth. More could be done with an angry man by just than by grace. Men oftentimes found more grace in wit than in conscience. Wit brought a man in better sympathy than those who heard him. It worked more for conscience than conscience could work for itself. Care was a low-browed, demon, having neither faith, hope nor trust. It deadened all the vitality of the faculties. Sorrow might have slain its thousands, but care had slain its tens of thousands; therefore cursed be care, and let all the people say amen; and blessed be that bright winged exorcisor which could destroy it. Mirthfulness was an effective ally of earnestness, as there was a liability to excess in earnestness, in which case it was followed by reaction. It was supposed that mirthfulness was an evil because it was heard at midnight revels and in the way of folly. But did not sunlight shine upon the evil as well as the good; and because of that was sunlight bad? It was said that mirthfulness was inconsistent with sobriety. But conventional moral sobriety had no countenance with the word of God. The sobriety which the Scripture contemplated was a Maine Law sobriety. He thought that the better way was to put men in the right position and then draw out the exercise of all the faculties. It was true that by locking a horse in a stable he would not run away; but the true education was to teach him not to run away while he had his liberty. By putting a padlock on all the feelings they would not do evil; but a better plan would be to bury the man at once. [Applause.] Historical influence had brought Puritanism in antagonistical relations with mirth. Mirth associated with vice in the court of Charles II could have no other effect than to bring mirth into disrepute with conscientious men. But we could not fail to admire the motives which induced the wrong more than admire the right thus associated. The lecturer then spoke of the bearings of a more enlarged mirthfulness upon the people of this country. All our troubles we had three times—first in anticipation, second in realization, and third in retrospect. In business a smiling face was of value, but was very unpopular. Clerks were not chisels and saws; even if they were to oil them occasionally it would make them work better. Mirthfulness was essential in the family and with a literary man. Corruption had no sustaining power of itself, and if mirthfulness and ideality could give an earthly immortality to the works of Sterne, Swift, Fielding, Byron, Moore, and others, what could they not do when allied to purity and virtue? There were great defects in our religious manners and mirthfulness would do much to improve them. No feeling could ever be brought up right until we could trust it. It was wrong to suppose that we could have a natural gratification for mirthfulness so long as we feared its manifestations. It was wrong to suppose that a given note in the scale was irreverent as to suppose a given faculty was irreverent. What the pulpit wanted was not solemnity nor intensity, but breadth and naturalness, and it was here in the pulpit, in which men regarded laughter as blasphemy, that the lecturer would assert the dignity of mirth, when it twined itself about the stable pillars of conscience and faith and laid its blossoms upon the blushing flowers of love and mingled its offerings to God with the fragrance of the whole soul. And God would accept it. (Loud applause.)

Hong Kong and Canton.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 21.

The Hong Kong papers delivered yesterday contain loud complaints of the insecurity of life and property in that colony, owing to the political excitement of the times. In the session of the legislative council on the 11th June, the Attorney General called the attention of the Governor to the fact that many Chinese merchants and servants were preparing to leave the colony owing to the present state of affairs, and asked his Excellency if they could not come to any resolution so as to strengthen his hands; to which his Excellency replied that he had no power to do anything in the matter.

A document entitled "An exposition of rules and regulations for the detectment and punishment of traitors," had caused great alarm among the Chinese household servants, many of whom had left, while many more were preparing to leave. It was very evident also, that the proclamations were having an effect with the people who have been accustomed to supply the colony with provisions, wood, charcoal, bricks, &c., as all these articles have lately advanced to extreme rates. The power which such proclamations exercise over the minds of the Chinese is, as the Hong Kong *Register* remarks, astonishing.

The following is one of the proclamations of the Imperial Commissioner addressed to the Chinese soldiery:

1. Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of $5,000

2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of $50.

3. Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of $100.

4. Whoever catches a traitor will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of $20.

5. Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war steamer will receive a reward of $10,000

6. Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow water steamer will receive $2,000 and be recommended for further reward.

The *Register* summing up the situation at Canton, says;—The position of affairs in this city is sad to contemplate. To say that it is held by the allied forces is hardly correct; it were more correct to say that the city is under a stage of siege. The bulk of a few representatives of houses which on the withdrawal of the blockade, went there for the purpose of trade, have returned, and the few fool-hardy men that remain to do so at the peril of their lives. Murders of civilians and soldiers occur every few days. The few Chinese who entered upon trade with foreigners have left; the city is deserted by all except the poor, who cannot leave; and provisions for the garrison can only with the utmost difficulty be obtained. Excepting that supplies can be thrown into it from the river side the garrison will soon succumb from actual starvation. It is with regret that Lord Elgin does not realise this extreme difficulty. It is said he completely ignores Canton—he knows nothing about it—the General and Commissioners must arrange matters there as well as they can, as they have quite sufficient force. Having succeeded in getting the treaty signed, he thinks his mission is accomplished.' It is even said his Lordship does not purpose again visiting Hong Kong, but that he will go to Japan, Manilla, Borneo, and on the Suez in the *Furious*. Well, if he will only send Admiral Seymour to us we shall be content that he should leave. A Treaty—other than that of Tien-tsu—has to be made with the province of Hong Kong, and made with the province of Hong Kong, and the Admiral is the man to do it. The Cantonese care not a fig for the Treaty made by the Emperor—nor for his edicts or his decrees. Canton has always been the head and front of offence, and will remain so until the hatred of the people to foreigners has been crushed out of them by the strong heel of military discipline. To eradicate this feeling, or to bring into subjection 20 millions of people, who possess it, will prove a most difficult task, and until such is done the Treaty of Tien-tsin will be utterly valueless."

The Pacific Railway.

From the Daily News, Sept. 21.

For three centuries and a half attempts have been made to find a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in order to get from Europe to Asia and the great South Sea by a nearer route than by the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. The English Government has spent vast sums of money on this project, but the discoveries of Maclure and the terrible fate of Franklin have put a stop to all further attempts to find such a passage.

It is singular that just as the attempt of the English Government to find a north-west sea passage in the frigid zone should have ceased, a necessity should have arisen for that government to form a north-west land route from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the temperate zone. British North America includes the whole of the American continent northward from the 49th parallel of latitude, with the exception of Greenland in the extreme north-east, and Russian America in the extreme north-west. In the south-east of British North America lie our famous colonies and provinces of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, adjoining the United States territory. In the south-west lie Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, near the United States territory of Oregon and California. British Columbia has a climate far superior to the Canadas, and, moreover, it is likely to turn out the richest gold colony in the world. Thousands of persons are now flocking to it. So prolific are the gold-fields there, and so easily worked, that the Californian authorities and journals are doing all in their power to check emigration from the United States to the British territory, and it is expected that even Australian gold-diggers will prefer picking up gold on the banks of Frazer's River, to mining deep for it in Victoria or New South Wales.

At the present time the mineral treasures along the shores of Lake Superior, the western boundary of Upper Canada, have drawn a population there, and a railroad from thence to the river St. Lawrence, and through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax, will one day no doubt be made by private enterprise. From Lake Superior to Fraser's River the distance is only 1,600 miles across the American continent, and it would now be of incalculable importance if that distance, as well as the space between Lake Superior and Halifax, could be traversed by rail. A vast stream of emigration would then pass from Europe to British Columbia, through the Canadas, and the country along the whole line of railroad would become densely populated, and thus would effectually secure the southern boundary of our American territories. Instead, however, of the Canadian being able to get to British Columbia in a week and the European emigrant in a fortnight, which they could do if a railroad existed across British North America, they are each obliged to go round by the Isthmus of Panama, and to spend several weeks in journeying eight or ten thousand miles to get to the new British gold fields. The United States people who live on the Atlantic seaboard are equally inconvenienced by want of a railroad from the Eastern States to their golden State of California, situated likewise in the far west. Years ago such a railroad was projected, but it is now abandoned as hopeless. Mr. Whitney, an intelligent American, who has devoted a lifetime in urging its formation and pointing out how it could be best accomplished, has declared that from political, social, and physical causes, such a railroad is now impossible. He considers that the only chance of a railway being made across the North American continent is for it to pass entirely through British America, where he admits it could be more easily formed than through the United States territory under any circumstances.

The Hudson's Bay Company's territory consists of a great portion of British North America not colonized. The invested capital of the company is £400,000. Now, it has been proposed that the English government should buy a portion of the Hudson's Bay territory, and convert it into a penal settlement. We should then have a Siberia for our criminal population, and our expensive model prisons and ticket-of-leave system could be done away with. The cost of transportation of our convicts would not be much, and they might be employed in developing the material treasures on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and in draining the morasses, bridging the lakes and rivers, digging out cuttings, and forming embankments for a railroad between Lake Superior and Frazer's River. By the time such a railway was made it would be met by a private railroad from Halifax in Nova Scotia, and the two combined would make millions of emigrants to flock to the gold-producing or fertile valleys lying on one side or the other of the Rocky Mountains.

But great as would be the adv

cible. Nevertheless these difficulties were surmounted by Mr. Brown, who succeeded in conjunction with Mr. Dorion, a leading politicus of Lower Canada, in forming a Government which was likely to possess the confidence of both Provinces. As in England, the new Ministers had to vacate their seats, and to appeal for re-election to their constituents. The ex-ministerial party taking advantage of the absence of the new ministers (an act of sharp practice, which in England would condemn those who had recourse to it to enduring obloquy), and before they had an opportunity even to state their policy, succeeded in carrying a vote of want of confidence against Mr. Brown and his colleagues. Under these circumstances the minister naturally appealed to the Governor General for a dissolution. What can be more reasonable—what more constitutional? That the ex-ministers had not the confidence of the Parliament had been abundantly shown by the repeated defeats to which they had been subjected; and if by any unworthy contrivance, the Parliament had been induced to express a want of confidence in their successors, in so unusual and unceremonious a way, it seemed exactly a case in which one who wielded constitutional sovereign power should have been glad to appeal to the constituencies. That Sir Edmund Head had full right to refuse the request of ministers no one will deny; but it may be gravely doubted if it will ever be by such an exercise of sovereign prerogative that constitutional principles will take a healthy root in young communities. We are well aware that a hundred most plausible reasons may always be given to show that dissolutions, even when most justified by political events, are inconvenient. A general election is always inconvenient, and not least so when party spirits runs high and opposite principles are contending for the mastery. But that inconvenience, whatever it may be, is the necessary accompaniment of constitutional government. It is through such struggles only that free institutions can be firmly established, and retained in unison with progressive public opinion. And, therefore, while we cannot doubt the right which Sir Edmund Head had to refuse a dissolution, we may well question the discretion with which he exercised it.

But the subsequent proceedings throw the gravest suspicion over the whole affair. Mr. Brown being refused a dissolution, of course resigned. The ex-ministers were immediately sent for, and with some slight modifications, were again installed in office. Like their predecessors, they were expected to vacate their seats, and present themselves to their several constituencies for re-election. This would at least, though to a very limited extent, have shown what public opinion was in respect to the contest which was going on in Parliament. But no such thing happened. It appears that some time before an act had been passed to permit a minister to change from one office to another without undergoing a fresh election; and a period of twenty days was allowed to intervene between the resignation of the one office and the acceptance of another. Such a modification in our own law has often been proposed, and whenever a reform bill is passed, no doubt it will contain a provision to this effect. But who in that event will ever come to so monstrous a conclusion as that such a provision of law should be used to enable a whole ex-ministry again to accept office, and to reform a new government without vacating their seats? Yet such is the strained construction which Mr. Cartier and Mr. Macdonald with the acquiescence, if not with the direct consent of the Governor General, placed upon that provision of the law passed for an entirely different purpose. It would be difficult to conceive a more dangerous or desperate experiment upon a high-minded and energetic people, for the purpose of enabling a ministry to retain office. But this is not all. It is impossible for the public not to connect the two acts, that of the Governor General in refusing a dissolution to Mr. Brown, and that of his new ministers in resorting to so unworthy a stratagem to avoid the necessity of submitting themselves to public opinion. Do they not lead to the gravest suspicion, if not to the most direct inference, that both Sir Edmund Head and his new ministers were following a course of policy opposed to the real views and known opinions of the constituencies—and that the latter were not really represented by the existing parliament? If not—if Mr. Brown were really as little in favour with the constituencies, as with the parliament—why decline to let it be seen; if the new Cartier-Macdonald ministry were as great favourites out of doors, as with the Governor and certain sections of the parliament, why should they not have sought the advantage and strength which an appeal even to their own special constituencies must have given them? But the excuse which the Governor General may plead, that whatever may be the public opinion of his conduct, he had at least right on his side, cannot be urged by his ministers for their share in these strange proceedings. They have had the temerity to set upon their own interpretation of the law; that that interpretation will be upheld by the courts of law which are about to be appealed to, against it is at least most doubtful. If it is then it is plain they will have profited by the letter, but in spite of the spirit of the law; and in that case the sooner the law itself is made in its terms to correspond with its spirit the better. But however this may be, we shall be much deceived if so unworthy a disregard of the fundamental security which constitutional government affords does not soon recoil upon the heads of those who have thus set public opinion at nought.—*The Economist.*

The Comet.

To the Editor of the Daily Colonist.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY,
Toronto, 8th Oct., 1858.

SIR,—So much that is at least apparently contradictory has been written lately, in our public journals, relative to Donati's comet, and with that which may be admitted as true and instructive, there has been often so great an admixture of the false and palpably ridiculous, that he would do a good service who would come forward to unravel this net-work, and give out to the world what comet (if any) of past history this one can be identified with. I am not prepared to undertake this task, but it will be a step in the right direction if I remove one opinion that is commonly and erroneously held; and it may not altogether be useless if, in addition, I point out in brief and general terms the process by which these enquiries are made, and show how great are the difficulties with which astronomers have to contend in conducting them.

The propriety of calling this comet after Donatti is founded on the principle of nomenclature that that name is best which embodies fact, and does not imply a theory which may be afterwards overthrown.—Thus the identity of this comet with any formerly seen remains a matter of mere conjecture, it will continue to be called after Dr. Donati, who (during its present visit to the sun) first discovered it at Florence on the 2nd of June, 1858.

It was then seen about 70 degrees east from the sun and with a declination about 1½ degrees further north, and was found to be moving westwards, or towards its perihelion. After passing that point it reappeared early in September.

On the morning of the 15th, some observations taken in our premises with an altazimuth instrument, which, though excellent for its own proper duty, is ill adapted for so delicate an operation, gave as the approximate position of this comet:—

	h. m.	° ′
Right ascension.....	11 24.3	
Declination.....		36 21 N.

or about 4 degrees west from the sun.

For several nights its motion, though towards the East, was more slow than that of the sun, and its declination changed very slowly. From the 27th its motion, both in right ascension eastwards and in declination towards the South have continued to increase in rapidity, as will be seen from the following approximate positions calculated from observations with the altazimuth instrument:—

	h. m.	° ′
Sept. 27, P. A.	11 21	Decln. 33 4 N.
" 28,	12 51	" 42 9
Oct. 1,	13 23	" 27 58
" 2,	13 34	" 26 12
" 5,	14 10	" 19 17
" 7,	14 35	" 13 17

Its daily motion is at present about 13m. in right ascension towards the East, and in declination about three deg. towards the South.

Now, as we know, that, as the body is receding from its perihelion, its speed must *really* be diminishing, this apparent increase of velocity is owing to its nearer approach to the earth.

A little consideration will then make it evident that the motion of the comet is in the direction in which the hands of a watch would move with its face toward the north pole; or in other words, that the motion of the comet round the sun is *retrograde*.

When the comet was first seen by Donati it was by many supposed to be the expected comet of Charles V., whose arrival at its perihelion was predicted by Hind, on the 2nd of August, 1858, *within a limit of two years*. The fact of the arrival of Donati's so near the time predicted for Charles V.'s comet was certainly a presumption in favor of the two being identical, but unfortunately there is this fatal objection to the opinion that the two comets *are moving in opposite directions*; that of Donati being *retrograde*, while that of Charles V. was direct.

The identity of a comet with one seen at a former epoch is inferred from the *general* resemblance of what are termed the elements of the orbit. These elements are certain numbers which define the *position, form* and *magnitude* of the orbit and the *epoch* at which the body passes its perihelion, and also supply the means of determining the periodic time or the time that elapses between two consecutive perihelion passages. The elements of any comet which has formerly been seen ought then to inform us when it will arrive again, and to enable us to determine, when it does arrive, whether it is in fact the same or some other comet that has not been seen before.

This might seem an easy process, but it is in truth far from being so, especially in the case of comets of long period. One obvious cause is the inferiority of instrumental means in the earlier periods of astronomical history when such comets were before visible, and the loss of early records. Another, that comets of long period are more liable to be exposed to the disturbing action of the larger planets, and thus be drawn out of and caused to move in orbits different from those derived from observations made on them near their perihelion. The amount of these disturbances may be calculated, provided that the elements are accurately known; but when astronomers have to search back into remote history for the materials whence to calculate the elements, the requisite accuracy cannot be arrived at.

The elements either of a planet or a comet are not directly observed, but are calculated from at least three but usually from several observed geocentric positions of the body with the corresponding times.—Some positions of the body are better adapted than others for determining these elements correctly, and for a planet these can generally be employed; but as the visibility of a comet is usually of short duration, it is not generally possible to use any choice in the selection of the best positions, and hence another difficulty which astronomers have to contend. Much more might be written on this subject, but I think I have said enough to show, in some measure, how great the difficulties are that attend the researchers of astronomers on the question of new comets, and that it is no discredit to their skill, or to the science of astronomy, that they cannot arrive at conclusions without the possession of the facts from which only such conclusions can be legitimately sustained.

Before concluding, I take occasion to remind you that the calculated positions given above make no pretensions to strict accuracy. This establishment, not being an astronomical observatory, it is not furnished, strictly speaking, with any astronomical instruments, and the instruments employed, though particularly good for azimuths, are quite incapable of taking altitude with tolerable exactitude.

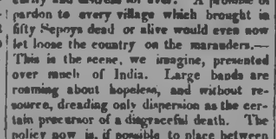
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. KINGSTON.

The Sepoys.

The Sepoys all declare that their cause is in their own eyes hopeless. The British have won the game, and, as their own doom is death, they fight on simply to protect the evil hour. They have lost their military stores. Their guns are gone, and wooden artillery is a poor substitute for brass.—Their firearms are diminishing. The only caps in Behar come from the Delhi arsenal, and are selling at 2rs. a hundred. Men armed with only sticks are told to look for no pay, and the instalments of wages are doled out with a jealousy which speaks of decreasing treasure and increasing distrust. Before the action at Arrah 2rs. were given out to each man, and soon after 1r. more. All too, appear to dread excessively dispersion into little groups. They say that in their own villages they are sure to be caught and hanged, while at the same time no idea of any grand exploit seems to occur to them. Their policy, such as it is, is to hold on to the jungle, "which nobody can eat," and there do nothing, or if attacked, disperse and reunite. If these are not the tactics against which Europeans are most successful, neither is this mood which enables men to win in revolutions. Even despair gives to Sepoys no great resolve. It imparts them only with the courage of otters, who, when the dogs have brought them to bay die half-hidden in their holes. We need only fresco and steady, quiet perseverance to bring this portion of the campaign to a close. The people, pauline as they are, must assist us in the end. They are suffering horribly already. Nine thousand of them have died the last few days, and, with wives and children, are seeking an asylum in the depot of the emigrants to the Mauritius. Six thousand have sailed already, and the colony is willing to accept any number. The mass, however, cannot move, and they will not tolerate the insecurity and distress for ever. A promise of pardon to every village which brought in fifty Sepoys dead or alive would even now let loose the country on the marauders.—This is the scene, we imagine, presented over much of India. Large bands are roaming about hopeless, and without resource, dreading only dispersion as the certain precursor of a disgraceful death. The policy now is, if possible to place between them and the villagers an irreconcilable hate.—*Friend of India.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steamer "Fly."
To Hotel & Saloon Keepers—R. C. Blackham.
Notice—Druid Hall.
For Sale—M. McDonald.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1858.

The Public Meeting.

The Public Meeting that was set down for Thursday last, was postponed until Saturday next, the 16th inst. The inclemency of the weather appeared to have prevented many of the people of the townships from attendance; and of those who were in Town, the greatest part were absorbed in the excitement of the County Show, so that it was considered only fair to the promoters of the meeting, that another and it is to be hoped more happy selection of a day be made for the occasion. Reformers will do well to remind themselves of the importance of numbers, in estimating the value of such demonstrations; they will also bear in mind that their opponents are watchful to turn the meeting to their own account. If, by the overweening confidence of the Opposition they should leave their party insufficiently supported, a victory be gathered to the enemy, it will be as effectual for their purposes as though it were they who called the meeting; and the resolutions which they might pass would receive the impress of the approbation of the people of the County. Therefore, and because of the pleasure it should bring to the active denouncers of an arbitrary Governor, and a fraudulent Ministry to record their testimony against all these things, it is confidently expected that a demonstration in numbers such as no building in Town would contain, will be ready to receive the loyal and constitutional sentiments embraced in the resolutions to be then submitted for popular acceptance.

County Council By-Law 139.

In another column we publish for the benefit of our readers, the new By-law of the County Council, providing for the appropriation and expenditure of Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds in constructing and repairing certain Roads and Bridges in the United Counties.

THE navigation at Bobcaygeon is closed. The deposit from Mr. Boyd's Mill has formed an obstruction below the Locks over which the steamboats can no longer pass. The water level raised by the dam at Buckhorn is quite sufficient, but for the nuisance of the slabs, edgings, bark, &c., carried away in the tail race from Mr. Boyd's Mill, and allowed to accumulate in the passage leading to the Lock. The steamer *Ogemah* is on Sturgeon Lake, and the steamer *Fly* on the lower Lakes. Another month will bring frost that will stop all navigation, and until then the *Ogemah* will probably be continued in use; but, after the experience of this season, it is not likely she will be on the route again; her expenses being so heavy, and her adaptation to the requirements of that settlement so imperfect, that, without a determination to run her at all hazards, no one would be willing to face the prospect. The *Fly* is all right; running quick, at small expense, and being every way suited to the necessities of the settlement, she may be regarded as an institution of the back waters.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The Annual Show of this Society was held here last Thursday on the Court House Green. Unfortunately the day proved wet and stormy, and this, no doubt, was the means of keeping many back who otherwise might have been present as exhibitors or spectators; notwithstanding, a very fair show of cattle turned out, besides a goodly number of agricultural implements, &c. On account of the weather there could be no pleasure for any one lingering on the ground, and we merely gave a cursory glance over what was exhibited. Below we give a list of the prizes awarded. The exhibition of Ladies' work, &c., in the Town Hall, was highly successful for the first of the kind, and we feel sure, from the rivalry manifested on this occasion, that we shall have a keener competition among our fair friends at the next annual gathering. The miscellaneous articles exhibited spoke well for the enterprise and industry of our people, and we doubt not the extensive prize list below will stimulate many others to compete for the honors on the next occasion.

CLASS A.—HORSES.

1st Brood Mare and Foal,	S. Dayell.
2nd " "	Jno. Dayell.
3rd " "	Geo. Lee.
1st Two year old Colt,	Wm. Foster.
2nd "	
3rd "	Jas. Robinson.
1st One year old Colt,	Robert Tully.
2nd "	Wm. Stewart.
3rd "	John Watson.
1st Farm Horses,	Andrew Tully.
2nd "	J. S. Fowler.
3rd "	John Watson.
1st Carriage Horses,	
2nd "	Leon Grimm.
3rd "	Thomas Bell.
1st Single Horse,	Henry Meyers.
2nd "	L. McGregor.
3rd "	Thos. E. Bell.
Pony—recommended for a prize,	Rev. Mr. Beck.

CLASS B.—DURHAMS.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Cow,	John Walton.
" " 2 yr old Heifer,	"
" " 1 " "	"
1st aged Bull,	John Archer.
1st Bull, yearling,	John Walton.
Ayrshire—Bull,	J. Brakenridge
Devon—1st Bull,	E. Drake.
—2nd "	James Wallis.
1st Bull, yearling,	Ed. Brown.

CLASS C.—GRADE.

1st and 2nd Cow,	John Walton.
3rd "	Jos. Walton.
1st and 2nd 3 year old Heifer,	John Walton.
3rd "	M. Walton.
1st and 2nd 1 year old Heifer,	John Walton.
3rd "	Jos. Walton.
Yoke working Oxen, recommended,	Mr. Rolston.

CLASS D.

1st Ram, aged,	R. Brown.
2nd "	Adam Hall.
1st and 2nd Ram, shearling,	M. Walton.
1st Tup Lamb,	Jos. Walton.
2nd "	M. Walton.
1st Ewe and Lamb,	"
2nd "	S. Scott.
1st and 2nd 3 shearling Ewes,	M. Walton.
1st and 2nd 2 Ewe Lambs,	"

CLASS E.

1st and 2nd Large Sow,	R. Winch.
1st Poar,	"
2nd "	Wm. Taylor.

CLASS F.

1st Boar, small,	E. Brown.
2nd "	Jas. Swinton.

CLASS G.

1st Pair Ducks,	Jos. Walton.
2nd "	Paul Helm.
1st Pair Large Fowls,	S. Scott.
2nd "	R. Winch.
1st Fancy Fowls,	W. S. Conger.
2nd "	R. Winch.

CLASS H.—DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

1st Butter—N. Walton.	
2nd " —L. Davis.	
3rd " —R. Tully.	
1st Cheese—S. Manning.	
2nd " Isaac Garbutt.	
1st Fall Wheat—W. Darling.	
2nd " W. Graham.	
3rd " Wm. Tindale.	
1st Spring Wheat—N. Walton.	
2nd " J. Robinson.	
3rd " Thomas Young.	
1st Peas—Wm. Tindale.	
2nd " James McDougall.	
1st Oats— "	
2nd " Wm. Tindale.	
1st Corn—James Edwards.	
2nd " Edward Brown.	
1st Potatoes—James Grieve.	
2nd " R. Tully.	
1st Turnips—John Darling.	
2nd " Joseph Walton.	
1st Carrots—John Darling.	
2nd " William Graham.	
1st Flax Seed—J. Walton.	
2nd " J. W. Gilmour.	

CLASS I.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1st Winter Apples—J. Harvey.	
2nd " J. B. Fowler.	
1st Table Apples— "	
1st Variety Apples—J. Darling.	
2nd " J. Harvey.	
1st Dozen Beets.—Deyell.	
2nd " J. W. Gilmour.	
1st Six Heads Celery— A. Fowlis.	
1st Two Squashes—James Grieve.	
1st Peck of Onions—James McDougall.	
2nd " John Deyell.	
Pumpkins—James Edwards, recommended.	
Cauliflowers—J. W. Gilmour, recommended.	

CLASS K.—FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

1st Horse Hoe—James Hamilton.	
1st Cultivator—Whyte, Hamilton. & Co.	
1st Roller— "	
2nd " James Hamilton.	
1st Double Mould Plow—James Hamilton.	
1st Wooden Plow—White & Hamilton.	
2nd " James Hamilton.	
1st Harrows—John Edmison.	
1st Straw Cutter—James Hamilton.	
1st and 2nd Farm Waggon—D. McDonald.	
" Two Horse Carriage—E. C. Hill.	
" One " "	
Gang Plow—Whyte, Hamilton & Co., recommended.	

CLASS L.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

1st 10 Yards Cloth—Newton & Greene.	
2nd " James McDougall.	
1st 10 Yards Woolen Plaid—N. Walton.	
1st Woolen Blankets—R. Tully.	
Piece of Tweed—Newton & Greene, recommended.	
1st Patch Work Quilt—Margaret Young.	
1st Stocking Yarn—Robert Tully	
1st Side Sole Leather—W. Patterson.	
1st " Upper " "	
1st " Harness " "	
2nd " " " Wm. McBurney.	
1st Kip Skin—W. Patterson.	
1st Calf Skin— "	
1st Deer Skin— "	
1st Farm Harness—R. Walton.	
2nd " Robert Wilson.	
1st Double Carriage Harness—R. Walton.	
2nd " " Jas. Pengelly.	
1st Saddle—R. Walton.	
2nd " Wm. McBurney.	
1st Shoemakers Work—Thos. White, Sen'r.	
1st Cabinet Work—W. Y. Swayne.	
2nd " E. Poole.	

CLASS M.—LADIES' WORK.

1st Worsted Work—Mrs. A. Morrow.	
1st Raised Work—Rebecca Winch.	
1st Braided Work—Miss Edwards.	
2nd " Mrs. Kempt.	
1st Crochet Work—Miss Edwards.	
1st Fancy Needle Work—Miss J. Campbell.	
2nd " Miss E. Morrow.	
1st Velvet Painting—Mrs. Hatton.	
1st Hair Work—Mrs. Cameron.	
2nd " Miss Crawford.	
1st Flowers—Miss Margaret M. Wilson.	
1st Cone Work—Miss Crawford.	
1st Painting in Oil—Miss Morrow.	
1st, 2nd and 3rd Water Colour Paintings—Miss Edwards.	
1st and 2nd Drawing in Pencil—Mrs. A. Morrow.	
1st Drawing in Crayon—Miss Benson.	
2nd " Miss Boswell.	
1st Knitting—Mrs. Conger.	
2nd " Mrs. Kempt.	
1st Bead Work—Mrs. Kempt.	
2nd " Miss E. Morrow.	
Illuminated Painting—T. & R. White, recommended.	
Book Dried Ferns and Flowers of Canada—Mrs. Trail, recommended.	

Smith, Harvey and Emilsmere Fall Show.

The Fourth Annual Fall Show of the Branch Agricultural Society of the above Townships was held in the Village of Bridgenorth, on Monday, the 4th inst.—The following is the list of premiums awarded on that occasion:—

HORSES.

	£	d.
Best Brood Mare and Foal—Thos. Steel,	10	0
Second " (12 entries) Thomas Lee,	7	6
Best 2 year old Colt—(7 entries)—James Nichols,	7	6
Second " Nathan McAmoyl,	5	0
Best 1 year old Colt—(6 entries)—Wm. Preston,	7	6
Second do., Henry Down,	5	0

CATTLE.

Best Milch Cow—(6 entries)—Francis Montgomery,	7	6
Second do., John Archer,	5	0
Best 2 year old Heifer—(3 entries)—L. Davies,	7	6
Second do., John Archer,	5	0
Best 1 year old Heifer—(3 entries)—Fra Montgomery,	7	6
Second do., John Archer,	5	0

SHEEP.

Best aged Ram—(6 entries)—Geo. Fitzgerald,	7	6
Second do., Wellington Brown,	5	0
Best shearling Ram—(3 entries)—Geo. [illegible]		
[illegible]		

Second do., Charles Taylor,	5	0
Best Tup Lamb—(3 entries)—J. Archer,	7	6
Second do., Emanuel Mann,	5	0
Best 2 Ewes and their Lambs, (3 entries,) Emanuel Mann,	7	6
Second do., Wm. Preston,	5	0
Best 3 Shearling Ewes,—(3 entries)—Emanuel Mann,	7	6
Second do., Charles Taylor,	5	0
Best 3 Ewe Lambs—(4 entries)—Thos. Mann,	7	6
Second do., Charles Taylor,	5	0

PIGS.

Best Boar not over 8 months old—(7 ent.) James Nichols,	7	6
Second do., Wm. Elliott,	5	0
Best Breeding Sow not over 8 mo's old, (4 entries) Matthew Warnan,	7	6
Second do., Emanuel Mann,	5	0

GRAIN.

Best 2 bushels winter Wheat—(5 entries) Wm. Darling,	7	6
Second do., Thomas Tindale,	5	0
Best 2 Bushels Spring Wheat—(6 entries) Francis Montgomery,	7	6
Second do., John Robinson,	5	0

BUTTER.

Best Firkin of Butter not less than 50 lbs. (5 entries)—Lewis Davies,	10	0
Second do., Nicholas Walton,	7	6
Third do., James Mann,	5	0

CHEESE.

Best Cheese not less than 10 lbs (3 ent.) Samuel Manning,	10	0
Second do., Lewis Davies,	7	6
Third do., Charles Taylor,	5	0

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

MORE SUCCESSES AGAINST THE REBELS!

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 10.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, captain Leitch, from Liverpool on Wednesday the 29th ult. She has a large and valuable cargo, and 100 passengers.

The news is quite interesting as will be seen from the following synopsis made up from papers brought in by the news yacht.

INDIA.

Later and important news has been received from India.

The Gwalior rebels were defeated on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed; the loss of the British was trifling.

The fort of Pocurie, after thirty hours' shelling, was surrendered to Gen. Napier on the 24th.

A brilliant victory had been gained by 550 police over 4,000 rebels. Three Bengal regiments had been re-armed.

The Punjaub, Madras and Bombay presidencies were tranquil.

India dates are, Bombay, September 7th.

The Calcutta fugitive rebels, from Gwalior, after their defeat, retreated towards Chumbul.

Sir Hope Grant's force was in the neighbourhood of Sultanpore, its movements being impeded by rains.

The 69th and 67th regiments which were disarmed, had attempted to seize the arms of the Fusileers, but were repulsed, and a great many were killed. The British lost five men.

The Gwalior rebels had obtained possession of the town of Japra Patten, which they were preparing to defend.

CHINA.

Later news from China, but it is unimportant.

FRANCE.

Accounts from the vine districts are favourable.

Considerable anxiety was felt throughout France as to the intention of the Porte respecting the decree permitting the importation of foreign grain, which would expire on the 30th of September, and which, if not renewed, would cause the revival of an absolute sliding scale.

The Chess contest between Morphy and Harwitz has been adjourned till the 29th. The score stands, Morphy 4; Harwitz 2.

It was rumoured that the Empress was again enciente.

Prince Napoleon had gone to Warsaw to invite the Emperor Alexander to visit Paris.

The Duke of Malakoff is to be married on the return of the Emperor from Chalons.

Havre, Dunkirk, Diepire, Calais and Boulogne, are to be put in a state of defence. A port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The controversy between Professor Whitehouse and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph continues in the newspapers. The shares of the company were quoted at £315 to £325.

The Liverpool Corn Market Association recommend that corn, flour, and meal be sold by a uniform standard of 100 lbs weight.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour unchanged, with trifling demand. Wheat in moderate demand at slightly lower rates for better classes, and a decline of 1s on secondary and inferior descriptions. Corn dull and 1s lower.

Provision market dull, and prices nominal. Produce market is quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, 28th, Evening.

Sugar unchanged. Coffee steady. Tea, Congou, 10d a 10½d.

London Money Market.—Consols closed at 98¼ for money.

"CITY OF BALTIMORE" AT NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 13.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, arrived this evening.

Letters from Valentia report no improvement in the electrical condition of the cable; the fault, however, did not get worse, for occasionally considerable and distinct reversals from Newfoundland were discernable. The opinion is, that the principal fault in the cable is near the shore, although Professor Thompson's opinion was directly opposed to such a supposition. It was supposed that something could be done towards under-running and repairing the cable during October, which is generally fine weather on the Irish coast. Mr. Henley's gigantic magnetic electric machine had arrived at Valentia, and had been put in operation, and with the aid of this instrument Mr. Henley hopes to be able to work through the cable during some part of each day. Even if the fault should prove irreparable, it was nearly the unanimous opinion at Valentia, that the laying of 10 or 12 miles of thick shore ends of cable would tend materially to obviate many of the difficulties. Beyond the continuance of experiments, nothing was to be done with the cable until preconcerted experiments at both ends had been made. They would, it was expected, demonstrate the possibility or impossibility of working the line in its present defective state. Mr. Whitehouse publishes a lengthy reply to the document recently issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company. He speaks of the Directors as insincere and incapable, and declares that he was sacrificed to private and personal considerations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government have received its fortify Valentia.

The Earl of Elgin is appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath; and Captains Aldham and Preedy of the Atlantic Cable expedition, are made Knight Commanders of the Bath.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Frankford had raised its rates of discount to 4 per cent.

The King of Prussia is not to abdicate in favour of his brother. The Regency is still with the Prince of Prussia. The King can assume his full power if he recovers his physical and mental health. The Regency meanwhile is to be uninterrupted.

AUSTRIA.

The arrangements between the government and the Rothschild and others, French and English capitalists, for the transfer of the Vienna and Trieste and other Railway lines, are understood to have been definitely completed on the basis lately described.

ITALY.

Letters in regard to the late conspiracy at Naples say that it assumed very formidable proportions, including many high persons in it, and having extensive foreign ramifications. It was discovered by the finding of some papers about the person of a man who had been accidentally drowned.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor had given the order of St. Andrew, the highest, to Prince Gortschakoff, as a mark of satisfaction that two such important treaties had been concluded.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe and America. The telegraph now extending from St. Petersburgh to Moscow is to be continued to the frontier of China.

PERSIA.

A conspiracy in Persia against the Prime Minister had failed, and its leaders beheaded.

The Will of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans.

This remarkable document having to be proved in the Doctor's Commons, the *Liverpool Albion* has procured a copy of it, from which we extract the following:—

This is my will. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. In dying I commend my soul to God, and in the name of Jesus Christ I implore His infinite mercy, praying Him to receive me in the eternal abode, there to reunite me with those for whom I have mourned upon this earth. I leave my maternal blessing to my beloved sons, and pray the Lord to guide them through this life, to give them prosperous days, and to grant them eternal felicity when they shall have nobly fulfilled their destinies here below. I bid them here a last adieu, whilst thanking them for the happiness they have contributed to my existence. I entreat the Queen to accept the last expression of my respectful gratitude. I bid farewell to my mother, to whom I owe so much; to my brothers and sisters, for whom I have ever felt sincere affection; to my mother's family, whose tender hospitality has lightened the bitterness of exile of my sons and myself; to my friends and servants, whose fidelity in the midst of misfortune has inspired me with grateful attachment; and, finally, I bid farewell to France, which I have loved so much, and where the happiest years of my life have glided away. I recommend my sons never to forget that the fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom, that it is a guide and beacon in prosperity, and a stay amidst misfortune; to remain ever faithful to the precepts of their childhood, and continue steadfast likewise in their political faith. May they observe it both by their constancy in adversity and exile, and by their firmness and devoted patriotism when the course of events shall restore them to their country. May France, restored to her dignity and liberty, may constitutional France reckon upon them to defend her honor, her grandeur, and her interests, and may she find once more in them the wisdom of their grandfather and the chivalrous qualities of their father. They should ever bear in mind the political principles which have made the glory of their house, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and which their father, as his will and testament bears witness, had ardently adopted. His last directions have been the guiding rule of their education. In quitting this world I recommend my children to the Queen. My beloved son, the Count de Paris, will attain his majority the moment my will shall take effect; yet, notwithstanding this, I count upon the moral influence of the Queen and upon her respected authority to place me in his counsels; I likewise reckon upon her maternal solicitude in entreating her to accept the guardianship of my beloved son, the Duke de Chartres. Such duty will not, I trust, appear to her too onerous, for I beg my brothers to assist the Queen in the administration of the fortune of their nephews. I charge my sons to remain ever closely united; the indissoluble union of the two brothers forming the condition of their strength and mutual happiness. I desire that my eldest son shall, from the day that his legal majority permits him, to take part in the family council appointed to watch over the interests of his younger brother. It is also my desire that those tried and faithful friends who have surrounded my sons, and who, after having been the devoted adherents of their father, have never ceased to give us proofs of attachment in adversity, will still continue to remain about them.

Her Royal Highness then enumerates the articles of property belonging to her, and the relations and friends to whom they were to be given, and thus concludes:—

Whatever the place of exile where my days may close, and whatever the tomb I may happen to find, I request my sons, and in their default, my heirs, to have my remains conveyed to France whenever our family may return to it, there to deposit them in the mortuary chapel of Dreux, beside the tomb of my husband. I here close my last will with an assurance of pardon to all such as may have offended or afflicted me, with an entreaty to all those I may in my turn have offended or pained, not to retain the memory thereof. My last words are for my beloved sons—a prayer and a blessing.

HELENE, Duchesse D'Orleans.
Ebenalt, Jan. 1, 1855.

Another Fire.

It becomes our painful duty to record another fire. On Tuesday night, October 5th, the dwelling house belonging to Robert Porteous, Sr., in Manvers, was totally consumed by fire. Mr. Porteous lost everything belonging to him in the house; and, we regret to add, was so badly burned in making his escape from the burning building, that his life is despaired of. There was no insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ Since the above was in type Mr. Robert Porteous, Jr., called, and informed us that his father died yesterday morning thus surviving his injuries but one week.—*Millbrook Messenger.*

Explosion of the "Hercules."

From the Kingston News, Oct. 10.

On Saturday morning last, at 8 o'clock, the New Steamer *Hercules*, belonging to Messrs. Calvin & Breck, Garden Island, employed as a tug boat on the River St. Lawrence, while towing the steamer *New Erie*, disabled by the breaking of her shaft up the Rapid Plat, about twenty-five miles below Prescott, burst her boiler and sank, causing the death of several persons.—One named Kingsley was found on the wreck quite dead, the *Hercules* not being entirely submerged, and several others are missing, among whom we regret to mention Dexter Balvin, Jun., son of Mr. D. Calvin, one of the owners of the boat, an estimable young man about twenty-two years old; Martin Feeby, the Capt. of the old *America*, and Archibald Cambridge, employed as wheelsman on the *America*. Capt. Miller of the *Herculas*, the engineer, and several of the hands were badly scalded, or otherwise injured. Joseph Valley, one of the hands injured, was on board the *St. Lawrence* steamer on her way to Kingston on Saturday evening. On arrival he was to be sent to the General Hospital. Since the above was in type, a telegraph has been received which states that Captain Miller's recovery from the injury he received is very doubtful. A man is supposed to be in the hull of the *Hercules*. In addition to those mentioned as injured are, D. Doyle, T. Terrion, first engineer, Patrick Malone, fireman, William Longuell, Thos. Christopher, J. K. Tullock, second engineer. Edward Russell and John Crowley escaped unhurt.

Her Majesty's Visit to Leeds.

The royal visit to Leeds is now a matter for history, and in all the long annals of royal progresses in warmth and enthusiasm it should stand the first. Never, probably, has any Sovereign, save an English one, been so received, and but rarely has the same cordial greeting—less to the monarch than to the idol of her people—ever been given to our own Royal Family. A long and extensive experience of these royal progresses and visits fails to recall to memory any occasion of a similar kind where her Majesty has been as enthusiastically received. On the Tuesday the greatest scene along the whole route of her Majesty's procession to the Town Hall was at Woodhouse Moor, where the children of the charity and free schools were mustered to the number of nearly 29,000, of almost every age and every denomination. It was a grand sight—the greatest of all that met the Queen's eye, except, perhaps, at the scene at the Town Hall, though this, again, was quite different in kind, and suggestive of different associations. On the banks of the reservoir which bounds the western extremity of the plain of Woodhouse Moor were collected some 60,000 or 70,000 persons, who had made the best of the vantage ground which was here presented. Tier above tier they rose in dense masses to the height of perhaps 30 or 40 feet, and it may be questioned whether such a multitude was ever before packed into so small a space.—In the centre of the amphitheatre formed by those living walls stood the children, in two huge divisions (including teachers) of more than 16,000 each, divided into districts, parishes, and schools, and distinguished by their orange, crimson, or blue banners. It is almost useless attempting to convey any adequate idea of her Majesty's reception. It would merely exhaust superlatives without effecting any result, for "tremendous cheers" in print and tremendous cheers in Leeds are widely different things. Almost as her Majesty started the clouds broke up, and the sun alone fully as she came upon the moor, amid the children, and the thousand little eager faces which gazed with such intensity not more on her than on the young Princesses with her.—As the *cortege* came in sight, the signals "Prepare to cheer" rose upon every side, but they were needless; the difficulty was to keep the children quiet, for all the children strained their throats, and waved their hats and handkerchiefs with such a vehemence as threathened to make them still more ragged than many of them were already.—Then the conductor waved his wand, and slowly sw

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.
September 29, 1858. 37—tf.

COBOURG, PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON and after the 14th of November, 1858, Trains will run as follows :—

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN

Will leave G. T. Station, Cobourg at	8	A. M.
do do Port Hope	8 30	
do do Millbrook	9 40	
Meets the Lindsay train at Millbrook and arrives at Peterboro'	10.30	
Will leave Peterboro' at	3	P. M.
do Millbrook [meets Lindsay train]	3 50	
do Port Hope at	5	
Arrives at the G.T. Station Cobourg at	6 30	

And connected with the Trains for Montreal and Toronto.

An irregular train will run for freight.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro', October, 1858. 39

☞ Papers to copy—*Peterboro' Review, Port Hope Guide, Cobourg Sun* and *Star, Millbrook Messenger, Omemee Warder, Lindsay Advocate, Victoria Herald, Bowmanville Post.*

VALUABLE WORKS.

AMONGST a large assortment of Valuable Books, the subscribers now offer for sale the following useful and interesting works, suitable as appropriate presents to CLERGYMEN of SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS, or as useful and instructive additions to the Family Library, viz :

KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS ;—Being Original readings from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. Morning and Evening Series ; complete in 8 volumes ; uniform cloth binding,—$1 each volume.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY —Complete $1 25.

RYLES, J. C., EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPEL.—For Family and Private use, with the Text complete ; Matthew and Mark published, at $1 each volume.

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CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,—$1.

LECTURES delivered in London to the Young Men's Christian Association,—$1.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.

Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1858.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE Newspaper since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the STAFF OF REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes ; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality ; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each ; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper ; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
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GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now having manufactured by P. J. AYRES, at his old stand, near the Otonabee Mills, a large lot of

DOUBLE STEELED AXES,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &C., &C.,

of the best quality and workmanship, which may be had either at the Factory or at the subscriber's store, on reasonable terms.

R. D. RODGERS.

Ashburnham, September 23rd 1858. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with Horses, Waggons, Carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. He has several in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very sincerely begs to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro' Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL.
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GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and been fully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travelers will find a quiet and desirable resting.

IF A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and no pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold State	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
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Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts.; plain	0,20
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Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
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Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 830 pages	3,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
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For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George St., Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 30

FARM FOR SALE

THE South 70 acres of the west half of the 23rd lot in the 6th Concession of Smith.—The land is of the best quality, well fenced and in good cultivation, upwards of 30 acres being cleared of stumps and stones, with a good young orchard bearing fruit. There are on the premises

A New Frame Barn, a Good Log Barn,

Stables and Sheds. Also two Good Wells. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

PATRICK WOOD.

Smith, Sept. 7, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature	50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings	50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attaches	50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun	50 "
Tom Cringle's Log	50 "
The Clockes of the Minute	25 "
Yankee Notions for September	12½ "

And a host of other capital things at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.

Peterboro', August 30, 1858.

Insurances.

THE ÆTNA AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

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Peterboro', March 2, 1858. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on same liberal terms as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 2nd 1858. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
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Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL, £2,500 00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICES,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agents for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1858.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1 997 630. *Paid up Capital*, $620,356.

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HEAD OFFICE :
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 44

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—G. MacNab.

AGENT, W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, in his house at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) travellers supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel Bridgenorth. Fare each way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the county as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his late house has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 1858.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DEANE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', July 20, 1858. 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said late firm will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW

Peterboro' July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

PAPER, PAINTS, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop on Brock Street, a large and varied assortment of Room Paper, among which will be found patterns of English, French and American manufacture, which he has just received, and which he will sell at the lowest possible price, for ready pay, or short approved credit.

He keeps constantly by a number of hands, who can be employed in

PAPER HANGING!

And he recommends his Stock and Workmanship to the public.

The Papers range in price from 3d per Roll, up to 17s 6d per roll, and from their great variety, he is sure the most fastidious will find their choice.

The Painting, Glazing and Finishing business carried on as usual.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

Brock Street, Peterboro, April 8 1858. 41

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough
BY RAILWAY.

GREAT WESTERN
P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY,
AND
Peterborough Section.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th 1858, Trains will run as follows :—

Leave Lindsay, 6 40 A. M., arrive at Port Hope, 10 10 A. M.

Leave Port Hope, 2 10 P. M., arrive at Lindsay, 6 40 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 12 A. M., arrive at Peterborough, 2 P. M.

Leave Port Hope, 7 30 P. M., arrive at Peterborough, 9 40 P. M.

Leave Peterborough, 7 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 9 10 A. M.

Leave Peterborough 2 50 P. M., arrive at Port Hope, 6 P. M.

Trains run by Port Hope time

All the above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway, East and West. The splendid Steamer *Maple Leaf*, also runs in connection with P. H. L. & B. Railway, leaving Port Hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Rochester at 6 p. m., in time for evening Trains to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and leaves Rochester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., arriving at Port Hope at 6 p. m. in time for passengers to reach Peterboro' same day.

Port Hope, August 16, 1858. 33

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to give their own account to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

THE "COLONIST."

THE "COLONIST" HAS A BONA-FIDE Circulation of

TWELVE THOUSAND,

And is therefore

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

TERMS :

DAILY—4d a line for first insertion, and 1d a line for each subsequent insertion.

WEEKLY—6d a line for first insertion, and 2d a line for each subsequent insertion.

N. B.—Postmasters who send advertisements on these terms, will have a commission of 15 per cent allowed them.

The terms of Subscription to the DAILY COLONIST, are six dollars a year, payable in advance. For the WEEKLY, the price is a dollar and a-half, also payable in advance.

To Clubs of TEN, the WEEKLY will be supplied at one dollar a year. 35

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres ; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.

Bridgenorth, Sept. 10, 1858. 36

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has brought from Mr. Colton his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 9th, 1858. 35-tf

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ¾ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £200 cash, or a bankable note ; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Omemee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

10th Lot, 12th Concession, Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Parties indebted to me, who wish to avoid paying 12½ PER CENT INTEREST, will please to settle their liabilities immediately, as I will charge that rate of interest on all Notes & Accounts, due, or accruing due from the 1st instant.

All debts due prior to this date must be settled before the 10th October, or they will pass into other hands for collection.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro', September, 1858. 38—3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced ; a good

FRAME LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

Millbrook.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town ; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Perlow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves. They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at moderate prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order.*

W. MOGOON.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

PARTIES are requested to take notice that the Accounts for the last half year are now ready for delivery, and a prompt settlement is requested, as the subscribers are now closing their Book Accounts. Those accounts must be by cash payments or note will be by the 1st of November handed over for collection.

A. POWLES & Co.

☞ Take notice that interest will be charged in future at the rate of 12½ per cent.

Peterboro', October 7th, 1858. 35-tf.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Murdock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows :—

A full set, new 3s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 7
5,50 ..	" " 7 times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

BOOK BINDER.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for		7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note " " "	"	2
3 Steel Pens		1
1 Holder		1
1 Pencil		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper		½
Making a total of		1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambalu," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good fashion, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES HALES, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. B. SCOTT

Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE
PIANO FORTE!!

The Musical Bouquet, (English,
AT 4d PER SINGLE NUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in stock, the following pieces, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Peterborough.

QUADRILLES.

The Scotch Quadrilles.
Piccolomini Quadrilles.
Les Chiens, (dogs) do.
The Lancers do.
The Don Caspar De Banna Quadrilles.

POLKAS.

Belphegor do.
The British Navy do.
Les Chats, (cats) do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
Les Singes, (monkeys) do.
Lucrezia Borgia do.
Les Souris, (mice) do.
The Mesmeteers do.
The Irish do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Royal Lancers' do. do.
The Comic or Ratcatcher's do.

POLKAS.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.---Bronzing,
&c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM's BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 41.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ARE TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	9½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

C. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 29, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
22 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

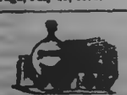
ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 30

QUARRY TO LET.
Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and is easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to THOMAS DUNLOP, Douro, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27



Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $10!

KNOW ALL MEN, that I, the undersigned, am in possession of a quick and certain remedy for this most distressing disease, and persons afflicted with it may apply to him with the full confidence of being restored to perfect health in a period of three minutes thereafter, short. $10 to be paid in advance.
Address, (if by letter, post paid,) to
S. S. MOORE.
Residence—Corner of Shuttlewood and Aylmer Streets.
N. B.—Packages with directions, sent by mail, when desired, to any part of the country.
Peterborough, July 23, 1858. 28

A GOOD PEN
IS A REAL BLESSING.
BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX,
FOR
THREE YORK SHIL. INGS.
At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

DIARIES FOR 1859.

WE are now receiving our Stock of DIARIES for the coming year. Merchants and others would do well to call early and make their selection.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
Bookellers and Stationers, George Street.

The Editor's Story.

BY DR. R. M. BIRD.

"Sir," said Mr. Ticklum, "we were editor and proprietor of the *The Light of the People*—more commonly and familiarly called 'The People's Light'—a paper, sir, extremely well known, and when it came into our hands, and indeed, as we may justly say, for some years after, of the highest repute in the world of letters. Sir, it was a vigorous paper, and it had seven thousand subscribers; more than one half of whom were good pay. It was a rich paper, therefore, as well as a good one, and we were making our fortune by it.

"Sir—when we became the editor of the 'People's Light,' we were acknowledged to be the ablest h[illegible] that had ever conducted it; and we d[illegible], sir—we scorned all affected modesty; as an editor, sir, we have a right to praise ourself. Besides our natural abilities, sir, we enjoyed the advantage of an extensive acquaintance with the public tastes. Our predecessor was an experienced man, and our friend; and when we bought him out, he gave us a deal of instruction on the true principle of nasiduction."

"*Nasiduction?*" said I, interrupting the gentleman, "what is that?"

"Sir," said Mr. Ticklum, "it is a word used among editors, to express their art, that being otherwise without a name. It means, sir, to lead by the nose—or noseleading; and is thus expressive of the object of the art editorial, which is to manage the public.

"Our predecessor gave us the results of his experience on the subject of nasiduction; and, thus accomplished, we entered upon the duties of the 'People's Light' with the skill, the power, and the success of a veteran. We became a shining light in the party—that is, the party we belong to, and we were soon esteemed its chief organ. As a politician, we flatter ourself, our abilities were undeniable; and in the other sphere of editorial vocation we were not found wanting. Our talent for invective was universally acknowledged; we abused our opponents with a zeal that gained us the the love and respect of every member of our faction. If a reputation was to be blasted, a spirit wounded to the quick, a double friend held up to contempt, or an incautious enemy to execration, who was so ready, who was so able to wield the lash of punishment? Nay, if the party itself was to be humbugged, if the interests of the leaders, our great patrons, required a little dust to be thrown in the eyes of our readers, who could effect the purpose with equal address? Sir, we knew how to inflame the rage, and disturb the fear of our subscribers: we knew how to awaken their self-love, their vanity, their pride, and thus lead them to deeds of glory. In short, sir, we were a first rate editor, a man of reputation, sir, a man of power, a man of money—we were making our fortune, and—no thanks to virtue—with none of her assistance. We were a happy man, sir; we sat under our own vine and fig-tree, we warmed ourself at our own fire, we rode our own horse, we fattened our own chickens, and we endured the scolding of our wife, and squalling of our children with equanimity, for we endured them in our own house. As we said before, we were making our fortune; we had a thousand friends to help us spend it.

"Behold how virtue—sir, we say *virtue*, for virtue it was—crept betwixt us and the shunshine of prosperity; hacked to pieces our vine and fig-tree, and put out our fire, sparined our horse, killed our chickens, and brought the sheriff's surliest deputy into our best parlour.

"We had the misfortune, one night, to dream that the devil came to our bed-side, bidding us get up and follow him. This we did, (that is we dreamed we did,) for we saw he was a person not to be trifled with; but we must confess, sir, it was with fear and trembling. We ventured, however, as he led us into the street, to ask, whither he was carrying us? 'To your appointed place,' said he, looking as black as midnight—but wagging his tail, as if pleased with our company. Then taking us by the hand, he made a spring into the air at least ten feet high, and flinging up his legs, and ours too, as we reached that height, he made dive headlong into the pavement, which, instead of dashing out our brains as we expected, yielded to the shock, and away we went through flagstones and gravel, gas-pipes and culverts, the solid earth and still more solid rock, until we gained his infernal dominions about two miles below. Here, sir, we saw sights that made our hair stand on end; and it is our purpose, on some future occasion, to commit an account of them to the press; but at present we shall speak of them briefly, and of such only as are illustrative of our story.

"Pray, sir," said the honourable Mr. Smash, here interrupting the story, "allow me to ask if you can't speak of them in the first person singular? I don't wish to be critical or impertinent, but really, after what I have suffered from the press, I assure you I never heard that grand editorial WE, without feeling as if again undergoing the pangs of castigation; and, upon my honour, sir, the fancy is quite uncomfortable."

"Any thing to gratify our patrons—that is, I mean, to oblige a friend," said Mr. Ticklum, descending from the style professional to the humbler phrase of individuality. With which proof of his condescension and good nature, he resumed his relation as follows.

"A very strange and dismal looking place into which I was led by the devil, my conductor, attracted my curiosity, and asking what place it was, he told me. 'The Place of Public Spirits.' And being pleased with the interest I displayed in his concerns, he proceeded to show me the rarities of his realm, with which I was wonderfully struck. 'This province of my dominions, containing my good Public Spirits,' said he, 'is divided into several departments, or bells, very methodically arranged, each containing a peculiar genus of the damned. For example—you are now passing through the Hall of Politicians, consisting of two rooms, the one containing the politic by ambition—of those who went into public life for the noble purpose of rising to distinction and power; the other appropriated to the politic by covetousness—your base dogs who served the nations with the view of picking their pockets.'

"With that, I looked about me in the first room, a great grotto lighted by fires that were stirred up by imps, and saw the ambitious gentry hung up by the heels against the ceiling, like so many bats in a cave, smoking and broiling, and seeming ever on the point of dropping into the fires below; of which there was the more danger, as each had his bundle of peccadilloes tied to his neck, weighing him down, and the little imps of the fire every now and then saluted them with a volley of red hot chunks, as if trying to knock them from their holds. In the next chamber, a cavern similar to the first, were the politic by covetousness—fat placemen boiling in caldrons of molten gold and silver, bubbling up and down like so many tormented bullfrogs, with little scullion imps that sat stirring the pots, and occasionally tapping each seething sinner over the head, with red hot pokers.

"Truly," said I, surprised at the sight, "I thought politicians were more virtuous people. Have you any of our American patriots here?"

"Oh," said the devil, "a plenty of them."

"With that we passed into the third grot, where were a number of souls, some in great sieves, in which they were seared along with pitchforks and cannon balls at white heat; others roasting at a furnace; and some again being mashed under falling hammers, that ground them to atoms at every blow; while others were flaming in refining pots with white and black flux, that kept them sputtering and flashing in a manner marvellous to behold.

"I asked, what kind of public spirits these were that were handled so roughly?"

"Oh," said the devil, "they are Reformers and Agitators—honest personages now undergoing a process to reform their own qualities—a matter which, in their eagerness to amend their neighbors, they entirely forgot to attend to in the world above."

The next thing that struck me was a multitude of souls, some grovelling along the floors of a dark passage, which we walked through, others cowering away in corners as if to hide them from sight; but all, as I could perceive, having their heads strewn over with live coals, and vipers fastened on their breasts. I asked my satanic guide, who these 'unlucky wretches might be.'"

"What," said he, "don't you know them? and some of your own work, too? These are all small game—the tools and victims of the good fellows you have been looking at."

"Upon which, rapping some dozen or two of them over the shoulders with a stout bamboo he carried, they started up and displayed the countenances of individuals I very well remembered, some of them poor devils, that, being in want of public places, had been employed to do the dirty work of the party, by way of deserving them, as well as their own damnation; some not place-hunters but sovereign citizens, who, by a little drumming at their fancies and passions, had been induced to do the same thing, under the impression that they were playing the part of good and honest citizens, besides sundry persons of better note, some of the men of promise, ambitious to serve the public, when having become obnoxious to, or put themselves in the way of the party, I had helped to bring under the lash of correction, or drive them into the shades of obscurity, where there was little fear of our ever being troubled by them again.

"The sight of these latter persons caused me some concern. Until that moment it had never occurred to me, that calling a man in the public papers 'traitor,' 'hireling,' 'villain,' and so on, and teaching society to think him so, was doing him any mischief, except a political one; but the embers upon the head, and the worm at the heart, struck me with both dismay and compunction. Nor were these feelings much diminished, when my conductor whipped us sundry other sufferers, who fell foul of me with their tongues, upbraiding me with numerous other sins of which I had never made much account before. Some charged me with having made them the victims of sharpers, by lauding speculations which were designed for no other purpose than to gull numbskulls. Here was a soul accused me of cheating him out of his dollars, by commending to purchasers some swindler's ware, of which I knew nothing, except that it was goodnatured to recommend it, while a hundred and fifty opened upon me with full mouth, as their murderer, for having lauded the excellency of a steamboat, by which they were all blowed into eternity.

"But the most grevious part of the spectacle was the multitudes, the very herds of the people who laid their deaths at my door, because of the quack medicines they had taken on my recommendation; for though in an argument with the devil on the subject, I insisted that the notices of nostrums in my paper were puffs written by the proprietors, and printed and paid for as advertisements, and that therefore I had no share in commanding them; he declared I was entirely mistaken, that the giving publicity to such a thing was in itself a recommendation, and I was as much chargeable with their effects as if I had accepted an agency from the compounder, and, myself, supplied the public with death, at a dollar a bottle.

"Having settled this matter, much more to his own satisfaction than mine, Diabolo bade me 'never mind such small ware, (meaning the tails and victims,) but come along and see something of greater importance.' And giving me a jerk, he dragged me onwards until the passage we trod terminated in a great chamber, the floor of which, sinking down like the sweeping sides of an amphitheatre, ended at length in a great bog of quagmire; while at the top, where we passed, were long ranges of galleries running all around. In these galleries lounged a great variety of devils, looking down with interest upon what passed below; while in the quagmire, floundering in it up to the knees, were multitudes of men, great and small, engaged with marvellous earnestness pelting one another with mud. 'Upon my word,' said I, 'I do not understand this at all. What kind of public spirits are these? and what place is it?

"The devil looked amazed. 'Is it possible,' said he, 'that you don't know? that you don't recognize your friends from their amusements? Zounds, sir, this is the hell of editors!' Upon my word, I could not help laughing, it looked all so natural. There they were, indeed, my learned and able contemporaries, bedaubing one another with mudballs, with such zeal and energy as if the weal of the universe depended upon their pastime. Thinks I to myself, 'If a certain place that I know of is no worse than this, it is not so bad, after all.' 'Don't be too sure of that,' said Old Nick, reading my thoughts—'tis all fine fun for a while, but no such pleasant life to lead for ever. And, indeed, as I looked, and observed one gentleman get a ball in the eye, and another a pellet in the cheek, the third a whole mountain of mud on his back, I began to grow melancholy at the thought that the 'Lights of the World' should be so unworthily engaged, thus wasting their energies on one another. Nor was this feeling but a little increased, when Diabolo took occasion to observe, 'he was fond of editors; with other sinners,' said he, 'I have a deal of trouble, and am obliged, on an average, to appropriate the services of at least one imp among a thousand, for the purpose of tormenting them. Editors, fortunately, know how to torment themselves. 'And now Mr. Daniel Ticklum, of the people's Light,' said he, 'you know your place—descend.'

'With that he seized me by the nap of the neck, and tossed me into the thick of my contemporaries, who received me with a shower of mud-balls, which, for all their softness, had such an effect upon my feelings that I considered myself murdered outright, and opened my mouth to cry for quarter, which I received in the shape of a second volley from the whole company. At that moment I awoke and found it was all a dream.

"It was a dream, sir, but the more I revolved it in my mind, the more it troubled and perplexed me. At last, however, I became persuaded it was a vision of warning, sent me by some good angel, (for one would not think the devil so benevolent,) which it became me to improve. I became a new man. Sir, would you believe it, I began to think that, in accommodating my principles to those of my patrons—in toiling to please the party and my neighbours, at the sacrifice of some truth and more independence, I was doing wrong? I resolved to change my course, and act the part that became a conscientious man. I had no idea of going to the devil for my subscribers. I resolved to turn over a new leaf, and pursue that fearless, honest, independent course, for which so many of my worthy fellow citizens called; for, indeed, it was a common subject of lamentation throughout the land, in my day, that we had so few editors of high, fearless independent spirit.

"Sir, when I made that resolution, I had seven thousand subscribers; a week after I put it into execution, I had but two thousand! My first independent remark was a signal of my ruin. And what was that remark? Why, sir, a compliment to an enemy, an opposition candidate—an admission that he was an honest and an able man, in many respects superior even to our own candidate, and worthy of confidence and honour. A few more truths ended the matter. 'Stop my paper!' was echoed in my ears by two thousand voices, and thrown before my eyes in as many epistolary missives. Nay, sir, one half of the three thousand subscribers who never paid their dues, fell into the like anger, and bade me 'stop their papers.' In short, sir, it was a lost case with me; my subscribers left me, my creditors put their accounts into the hands of the lawyers, and my friends, not knowing how else to dispose of me, clapped me into this Asylum.

"Draw your own moral from this story; it is a true one. As long as I was willing to enslave my spirit, to crush my sense of right or wrong, to forget my principles, to devote the energies of my mind to flatter the whims and passions of my patrons, I enjoyed their favour and prospered; the moment I became a man of principle, I lost it. I say again, that men love virtue best in the abstract. The dignity of independence, the beauty of honour, the excellence of principle, are ever in the mouths of men, nine-tenths of whom will conspire together to ruin the editor who reduces them to practice.

Conspiracy and Attempted Escape of 1,500 Convicts from Portland, (England.)

Correspondence of the News of the World, Sept 26.

I found myself, on Saturday the 11th instant, at Weymouth, and, having taken a conveyance to visit Portland, I learned from the driver that the prisoners in the convict establishment there were reported to be in a very dissatisfied state, and were expected to "strike for wages," his belief appearing to be that, besides being well housed and fed, they received the usual rate of 12s or 15s a week. However, having taken up my quarters at Portland, I soon discovered that a dangerous conspiracy was reported to be organised, and expected to break out on Monday, when the prisoners went to their usual work in the stone quarries, out of which the Breakwater is formed. The numerical forces on the part of the authorities were about two hundred civil guards and warders, and one hundred and fifty Wexford militia in barracks, about half a mile from the prison. On the other side, the enemy mustered fifteen hundred strong.

To understand the position, I must explain that the stone has been excavated for a distance of about 500 yards backwards from the prison, and rather lower than the level of the ground upon which it stands, leaving at the curved face, where the work now proceeds, steep irregular walls of rock, varying from ten to fifty or sixty feet high; in some places perpendicular, at others gradually sloping, and in others cut into the form of steps as the stone has been removed. The quarries are also separated into east and west, and middle divisions, by raised tramways, along which the stone is conveyed to the Breakwater in waggons. The Government quarries are also adjoined by free quarries, and the bridge which carries the tramways of the latter overlooks the former. On Monday morning, having pocketed a friendly revolver, I took up a commanding view of the operations. At about a quarter past seven, the convicts might be seen advancing two abreast, in parties of various numbers, according to the working arrangements, and each party guarded by two or more warders, in proportion to its respective strength. The stream poured from the prison gate in regular order for perhaps ten minutes, by which time about a thousand of the most formidable ruffians I ever saw had emerged, (the remainder having turned into the various workhouses adjoining the prison,) unshackeled in any way, and selected for their strength, on account of the nature of the work to be performed. Perfect order seemed to prevail, and the work had proceeded for some time as usual, when suddenly a loud yell was raised, and 30 or 40 convicts rushed from their work, and, as was preconcerted, jumped on a raised tramway, shouting to their comrades to join them, and pressing forward to the point of communication. A picket of 12 Wexfords sprang down the sides of the quarry, charged in close order with fixed bayonets along the tramway in shorter time than I can describe it, and met the band of conspirators, to their utter astonishment and dismay. They halted, hesitated, and then fled, evidently not relishing the cold gleaming bayonet, and the loaded Enfield, and were then driven into a corrugated iron shed, erected for shelter in case of rain, where the warders chained them under protection of the guard.

But, in the meantime, the bugle was sounded, and armed men sprang from behind the rocks and out of places of concealment, and before the main body of convicts had recovered from their first surprise, every salient point was occupied, the communication between the quarries cut off, a cross fire established from every side, and reserves held in readiness to assist in case of violence on any part of the works. The effect was instantaneous; the thrown-down pick and shovel were resumed with deep and sullen curses, and the captured prisoners marched off to confinement. As the day passed on, small spasmodic rushes of desperate men took place, but the swords Warders and the front of the Wexfords repressed any tendency to violence, and they were easily captured.

Some of the convicts admit their plan to have been to rush from all outlaying parts of the quarries, to concentrate in the centre, and arm themselves with the tools, such as hammers, picks, &c., then overpower and murder the guards, burn the prison, plunder the villages, and make their escape to the mainland before assistance could arrive; and had they been allowed a few minutes to concentrate, a most desperate scene of bloodshed would have ensued; but all the arrangements were so admirably made and contingencies provided for by the director, Captain Gambier, and the Governor, Captain Clay, and their plans so prominently and vigorously carried out, that the satisfactory issue described was attained without the loss of one life. On Tuesday all the convicts appeared sulkily quiet, and proceeded to work as usual, but without any appearance of alacrity, when suddenly the same shouting was heard, and a body of between 20 and 30 were seen rushing from the quarry towards the centre. These were promptly met by a body of Wexfords, and the same scene occurred as on the previous day. The conspiracy then assumed the dogged, sullen form of small numbers at a time, or individuals throwing down their tools and walking quietly into the sheds and surrendering themselves. This continued throughout the day, and partially so on Wednesday, when the convicts, apparently no longer being able to resist the conclusion that they were overpowered, this subsided. On Thursday, on walking round, I inquired of an experienced warder if he thought it was all over, to which he replied that he judged from their "phizzyhogs" that it was, as they were all so "down in the mouth." Having ascertained that it was decided to send the captured prisoners to Millbank prison, I was curious to see their conduct and bearing after they had, as they fancied, irretrievably committed themselves in the eyes of the authorities. Accordingly I waited till they were marched out, lightly chained by the hand to each other, and having accompanied them a considerable distance along the road, it was only then that I fully appreciated the extent of the danger which had been averted, or understood what would have happened had they obtained the mastery. I can only compare them to a gang of demons baffled in a conspiracy against mankind, steeped in crime, and openly displaying their ferocity, villainy and impotent rage at the failure of their plot.

The Wexford Militia, under Capt. Piggott and Alcock, also the warders and civil guard, deserve the highest commendation for their steadiness, alacrity and forbearance under most trying circumstances; they endeavoured to carry out to the utmost the stringent orders conveyed to all by the authorities not to fire a shot or sacrifice a life unless the most urgent necessity compelled them.

One subaltern officer, to his credit, expressed his determination to stand between the bayonets of his men and the convicts to prevent any chances of firing unless he gave distinct orders. The sergeant particularly struck me. He was an old Gibraltar stormer, grim as death, and hard as bog oak. I sounded him with a view of ascertaining if he was quite satisfied with the service, when he confided to me that he did not think it right that the prisoners should have "pudden" (pudding) three times a week and the soldiers none. It was very amusing to see his strong sense of discipline struggling with the desire to give vent to his intense delight at the prospect of a scrimmage.

Now as to the cause of this dangerous *emeute*, I heard the prisoners questioned by the warders as to the cause of their refusing to work, and not one complaint did I hear against the discipline or treatment, but the universal reply was, "We won't be put up a by the Government;" or, "We won't be humbugged by Government;" and this I found to mean that those sentenced previous to 1853, and under the Act of 1857, may, by good conduct, obtain a remission of a certain portion of their punishment, while those sentenced under the Act of 1853 must work out the whole of their term, no matter what their conduct might be. Capt. Gambier explained to the whole body, in the kindest manner, that convictions for the same crimes under the Act of 1857 were for longer periods than under the Act of 1853, and that there was no real difference between the term of imprisonment actually inflicted under the two Acts; only that under the Act of 1857, if a prisoner misconducted himself, the authorities had power to keep him a certain additional period in confinement. Now, just to hit the blot if there be one—Have the judges, in passing sentences under the Act of 1857, kept in mind the intentions of the Government in framing it, and its provisions as regards remission; or, in other words, have they sentenced prisoners to five years' penal servitude, under this Act, for the same crime as they awarded four years under the Act of 1853, when there was no remission? If not, they are responsible for a grave oversight. Before leaving Portland I was allowed by the courtesy of Capt. Clay to inspect the prison, and I came to the conclusion that the rules and regulations were such as would gratify the heart of the sickliest sentimentalist, the most maudlin sympathizer with crime, or the most overstrained philanthropist. Everything was as clean and orderly as a gentleman's house—the food unexceptionable, the bread I should prefer to that of a London baker for my own table; the hours of work those of an ordinary labourer; chapel twice each day, a school established in the prison, and daily instruction given to the ignorant; two chaplains in constant attendance, who endeavour to lead their minds towards religion and a better course of life; and a well-ventilated hospital for the sick or injured, with two surgeons in attendance.

The British and Chinese Treaty

The following abstract is published by the British Foreign Office:—

SUMMARY OF THE TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 26, 1858.

Article 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the courts of Pekin and St. James.

Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British minister, his family, and suite at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

Art. 4. Makes arrangements with the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the minister, and the employment by him of special couriers.

Art. 5. The emperor of China consents to nominate one of the secretaries of state, or some high officer, to transact business with the British Ministers either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Ministry in London.

Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

Art. 8. The Christian religion as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tse), but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower valley, no port is to be open for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

Art. 11. In addition to the present ports New-Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow, and Kiung-Chow (Fainan, are to be opened and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the inference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boat not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place the offender to be punished according to law.

Art. 15. All questions regarding the rights to property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of British authorities.

Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary, according to the law of Great Britain.

Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matters of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

Art. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Art. 19. If any British merchant vessel in China waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavor to capture and punish the offender and to recover the stolen property.

Art. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port; and the crews are be furnished by Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

Art. 21 Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong Kong, or on board of British ships shall upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same also if taking refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.

Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of debate. The British authorities to likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

Art. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong must be recovered in the Courts of Justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

Art. 24. British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported, the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

Art. 25. Imported duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. 26. The tariff fixed by article 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be reserved by a Commission of British and Chinese officers to meet at Shanghae, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

Art. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of ten years; but six months notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. 28. It is agreed that within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese Collector of Duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade, shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of two and a half per cent advalorem duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghae.

The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to effect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. 29. Regulates the amount of tunnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tuns burden to pay at the rate of four mace per tun; if of 150 tuns and under the rate of one mace per ton.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade or clearing for Hong Kong from any of the open ports shall be entitled to a special certificate exempting them from all further payment of tunnage dues in any open port in China for a period of four months from the dates of her port clearance.

Art. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within 48 hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tunnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. 31. No tunnage dues to be paid on passengers boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay tunnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. 32 The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light shins as occasion may demand.

Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorised Chinese bankers, either in sycc or in foreign money.

Art. 34. Seats of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendant of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

Art. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out, after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

Art. 36. The Superintendant of Customs shall depute one or more customs officers to a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own, or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom House, and they shall be entitled too no fees from the master or consignees.

Art. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged, in the hands of the Consul 24 hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendant of Customs within a further period of 24 hours; omission to comply with this rule within 48 hours punishable by a fine of 30 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels, but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within 24 hours, without incurring the penalty.

Art. 38 If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendant of Customs, he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. 39. The British merchants must apply to the Superintendant of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

Art. 40. No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods transhipped.

Art. 41. The Superintendant of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

Art. 42. If the British merchants cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an ad valorem duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

Art. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of cargoe, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed.—The British merchant may appeal to his Consul within 24 hours.

Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port paid duty, may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty paid imports to a foreign country, to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of customs duties.

Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrances.

Art. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

Art. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

Art. 50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are, henceforth, to be written in English. For the present, they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. 51. The character "I," (barbarian) not to be applied to the British Government or to British subjects in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

Art. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in pursuit of pirates to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or if, required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

Art. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the other articles of the treaty.

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the date of signature.

Separate articles provide that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war shall be paid to the British representatives in China by the authorities of the Twang Tang province.

The arrangements for affecting these payments to be determined by the British representatives in concert with the Chinese authorities at Twang Tang.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above discounts are discharged in full.

On Thursday, July 29th, an experiment was made in the Westminster road, and witnessed by thousands of spectators, who seemed much interested and astonished on seeing a steam engine traversing the streets of London. The machine was steered by a person who stood in front, and handled a wheel, about the size and appearance of those used in our river

weight, and thus proceeded from the manufactory of Maudsley and Field, along the Westminster road to their wharf close to Westminster bridge, the entrance to which is in the Belvedere road, and here it was guided round with the utmost ease and without a moments delay.

The engine is the invention of a gentleman named Bray, who has attained a pretest. It is adopted to travel uphill or down, and its speed may be increased at pleasure. On this occasion it went through the throng of carriages and people at a walking pace, and it was several times stopped and then set in motion, showing it to be perfectly safe and under control.—*Illustrated London News.*

NEGRO PRINCES AT PARIS.—Three young negroes sons of petty kings in the district of Senegal, were about a year ago sent from St. Louis to the college at Algiers, where they were placed at the expence of the French Government. They already speak French perfectly, and are quite accustomed to French usages. Having recently been brought up to Paris, they were presented to Prince Napoleon, and his Imperial highness three days ago entertained them at dinner. They conducted themselves extremely well, and replied to all questions with a tact and good sense which occasioned surprise. They are named Nafe Marcan and Coury. The first, the eldest is deliciate and of low stature, but he is the most intelligent. Marcan, fourteen years of age, writes french tolerably well; it talks less than the other two, but is gay, and sometimes smiles sarcastically at what his companions say. Coury, not quite twelve, is tall and strong, is goodnatured, but rather melancholy. He says "Nafe is the best instructed of the three, but Marcan is the wisest." The little fellows, notwithstanding their youth, display great tact in avoiding direct replies to certain questions. "Of what religion are you?" asked the Prince to Marcan. "We are not Mussulmans," was the reply. "What then is your religion asked the Prince, turning to Nafe, the most learned of the three. "If French missionaries were sent to our country, we should all be Christians," was the answer. The fact is they are idolaters; though, from mixing with Mussulmans and Christians at Algiers, they have begun to lose their faith in the maternal idols.

Mutiny and Murder on Board Ship.

PENANG, July 31.—On the 17th instant a portion of the crew of the American ship Golden State, lying in the harbor, mutinied while the captain was on shore. It is said that a plot had been formed by a number of them to take the ship some time before arriving here, but that they were deterred from executing it by the fear that they would not be able to get any one to navigate her. On that day the ringleader, on the pretence of being dissatisfied with the food, stood up declared he would not serve any longer, and called on those who agreed to follow him to the forecastle, and those who did not to go below. He was joined by several of the men. The second mate ordered them to work, and on their refusing went for the first mate, who came and gave the same order. A boy replied they would not work. The mate struck him with his open hand. The boy returned the blow, and at the same moment the mate's feet slipped and he fell on the deck. The mutineers seeing this seized hand-spikes, threw themselves upon him, and struck him till his skull was fractured and beaten in. They then dragged him to the capstan, bound him to it, and beat him again. The second mate ran for his revolver, three barrels missed fire; the men rushed on him, and he was also savagely beaten and thrown through the skylight into the cabin. The boatswain's mate was also attacked and severely hurt. The carpenter was the only man who displayed presence of mind and did his duty well. He first locked the cabin where his tools were kept. He then ran up the flag half mast high and rung the alarm bell, and finally seized a musket and placed himself beside the arms warning off the mutineers. Meantime they had resolved to throw the first mate overboard, but the entreaties and tears of the cook induced them to refrain, and they lowered one of the boats and pulled for the jetty. The captain had seen the flag, and, hurrying down took a boat and pulled off. He met the mutineers and ordered them to return to the ship. They continued to pull for the shore and landed at the jetty, but a friend of the captain's had sent for the police, and they were all taken into custody. The first mate died in the hospital on the night of the same day.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.—One "narrow escape" only is told, which is as follows: On Wednesday evening, a married lady, daughter of Mr. Beam, one of the officers in attendance at the Palace, visited the building with her child, a little girl of tender age, and, as the child became sleepy after being there some time, she, by the advice of its father, placed it in one of the exhibition beds on the upper floor, where the little thing soon fell into a sound sleep. Shortly after the fire broke out, Mr. Beam remembered the child; and, as the mother had parted from him previously, he, with great presence of mind, bethought him that he would not know where to go, being unacquainted with the building. He accordingly rushed up the stairs, and proceeded to the spot where the child was left. But on reaching it he found the smoke so dense as almost to choke him, and he had actually to feel the child which he found at length fast asleep and, of course wholly unconscious of its fearful position. He at once caught her up and turned to go down when he met the mother, who had come up by another way, and who was in such a state of distraction that she did not know him. Her feelings on having her child restored, safe and sound, may be imagined, and it was with the utmost difficulty that her husband was able to get her into the open air. She kissed the little one again and again, and nearly went into hysterics from excess of joy. Mr. Beam, who is a very heavy man, about 230 lbs., says that he cannot remember how he got up stairs, but that he almost slid up. He has further remarked, so it is said, that he would not have lost that child for all the wealth inside the Palace. It is believed that, had the child been suffered to remain but a minute longer she would have perished.

The Expedition to Paraguay.

The first ground of difficulty is chronological order was the refusal of the Government of Paraguay to ratify certain amendments to a treaty with the United States, executed at Asuncion, March 4, 1853; and ratified with the amendments in question by the Senate of the United States, June 1, 1854. Mr. John S. Pendleton, who negotiated the treaty, had foolishly yielded to the presumption and petulance of Lopez, the autocrat of Paraguay, by dropping the Constitutional style of this Government, "the United States of America," and substituting "United States of North America" and other variations of the same purport. These had to be submitted to confirm to the diplomatic rules of our State Department, and as there has been a year's delay in the time of completing the American ratification, the time at which the treaty should take effect had to be extended. To Lieutenant Page, then commanding the exploring steamer *Water Witch* in the Rio de la Plata, the treaty was sent by Secretary Marcy to be submitted for a second ratification by Lopez. The latter refused to hold any correspondence with Page, on the ground of his letters not being in Spanish, although fully informed of the object of his mission. In August, 1856, Colonel Richard Fitzpatrick was sent out as a Special Commissioner to procure a final ratification of the treaty; but without success. A letter from the Foreign Secretary of Lopez, Nicholas Vasquez, dated November 15, 1856, conclusively refused to ratify the treaty. One object, therefore, of Mr. Bowlin's mission is to procure, and of Commodore Shubrick's mission to enforce, the ratification.

A second ground of complaint is the treatment of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, represented in that country by Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, some time United States Consul at Asuncion. The Company consisted mainly of Rhode Island capitalists, whose adventure not only embraced the description of enterprise suggested by its title, but all manner of domestic improvements and industry within the State of Paraguay. They embarked in the speculation on the strength of a decree of Lopez, issued in 1845, inviting foreign capitalists and colonists to settle in Paraguay, offering all possible bounties, inducements and guarantees, including liberal grants of land. The Providence Company commenced operations on a large scale; sent out steamers machinery and laborers, bought land, set up tobacco factories and saw-mills, and were but entering on a splendid and prosperous career, when they were encountered by the jealousy and secret hostility of Lopez. These were carried to such length, that not only were the aids of native labor withdrawn from them, the legality of their land purchases denied, but it soon became apparent that no Paraguayan was to be permitted to hold intercourse or traffic with the Americans, without danger of persecution and ruin at the hands of the Government. Added to this, the persons of the Americans were only recognized in the streets to be exposed to insolence and mob violence, the Consular character of Hopkins and his brother failing to afford them any protection. In this state of things there was nothing for the Company but to suspend operations. Hopkins retired. Lopez proceeded to confiscate the property of the corporation, upon the pretence of reimbursing himself for a loan of ten thousand dollars made to its managers; and so extinguished the enterprise. It is a part of the Commissioner's duty to obtain indemnity for these wrongs.

A third matter of complaint arises in an alleged act of disrespect to the flag of the United States. In consequence of the treaties with the several governments of La Plata, consummated in 1852-3, the *Water Witch*, a petty steamer, adapted for the purpose, was sent out to explore those inland waters newly opened to our commerce. The vessel entered upon its task in the spring of 1853. It met with every possible encouragement from the Government and several States of the Argentine Union; it encountered all possible secret opposition from Paraguay. Lieut. Page, the commander, attempted to remove this resistance by friendly remonstrance.—He was told his letters would not be read. And when it was understood that he was disposed to dispense with the licence of Lopez, regarding that of the Argentine Executive as sufficient, the Dictator on the 3rd of October, 1854, issued a proclamation forbidding any foreign vessel-of-war to enter the waters of Paraguay. But the survey of the Parana was too important a part of the objects of the expedition to be foregone; and protected by the permit of the Argentine Government, whose jurisdiction over the river was concurrent with that of Paraguay, the *Water Witch*, on the 1st of February, 1855, passed the junction of that river with the Paraguay, and advanced, hugging the Argentine bank. When about four miles from the junction, it passed in front of the Paraguayan fort of Espira. In its efforts to keep on the Argentine channel it ran aground. It was then ascertained that the only practicable channel lay directly under the wall of the fort. Having got off, the steamer made for the Channel, when, after being hailed and fired into with blank cartridges, it finally received a volley of shot. The discharge was returned, and the firing sustained for several minutes, when, having suffered previous damage and loss, the steamer retreated down the stream. One of the crew was mortally wounded, others injured. That this attack was in violation of the law of nations is the ground assumed by this Government, and the Commissioner is to exact reparation accordingly. He is also to improve the occasion by securing the free navigation of the rivers, as far as Paraguay controls them, for all American vessels, whether naval or mercantile, and to obtain all the privileges granted to the most favored nations.

It is but proper to say that various mitigating circumstances of more or less plausibility are urged for the Government of Paraguay. It is highly probable that, seeing few Americans but Hopkins, and seeing too much of that gentleman's eagerness to enrich himself, and far too much of his presumptious reliance upon the influence of a distant and unknown Government, the Dictator of Paraguay has conceived strong prejudices against the American character, which a closer intimacy with our people would remove. There is also much reason to believe that he entertains the most ridiculous apprehensions of the scope and tendency of our foreign policy. His objection to the style of our Government, as displayed in the Pendleton Treaty, as the best evidence of the belief. Granting these premises, it is hardly fair, it is argued, to go to war to conquer an unfounded dislike, or to oblige a nation to be friendly with us at the point of the bayonet; and perhaps it is not. Then again, it is shown that the final ground assumed by Lopez to ratify the treaty was perfectly fair; namely, that it was better to negotiate a new Convention, covering the outstanding cases of the *Water Witch* and Providence Company. Others, also, put faith in the statements of the Paraguayans who represent the conduct of Hopkins, as Consul, and as agent of the Company, as extremely unfair, arrogant, and dishonest. And a very large party of publicists hold the *Water Witch* to have violated the law of nations in entering waters forbidden to it by a power possessing concurrent jurisdiction.

Certainly, what with the many plausible doubts cast upon the case of the United States by careful men; and what with the unlimited power conceded by Congress, and the unlimited expense incurred in fitting out the expedition, a very serious responsibility rests upon the Administration. Any deficiency in the discretion of the negotiator, any haste or precipitation on the part of the military arm, may involve consequences for which all concerned may be called to an unfavorable reckoning. And if at that moment, it shall be found that the casus *belli* was wholly factitious, that bravado and menace have been resorted to, where pacific means were equally available; that we who approach the capital of a small Republic, as belligerents demanding one; the verdict may not be agreeable to the Administration. There will be those who see striking similitudes in our complaints against China and Paraguay; and striking contrasts in our modes of prosecuting them.—*New York Times.*

Recent English Failures.

Within the past fortnight details have been given of various failures in London and Liverpool. They were mostly connected with the Honduras timber trade, and have more or less presented the old features observed in the majority of cases during the panic of last year. The first on the list was that of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, for £160,000. Then came Messrs. Carmichael, of Liverpool, for £325,000; then Messrs. A. Montgomery & Co., of London, for £81,000, followed by a number of small hangers on. At first some of the friends of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. endeavored to represent that the firm had abundance of assets, and had been permanently stopped merely by publicity having been given to the fact of their having been unable to meet certain engagements on a particular day. Messrs. Carmichael, it was alleged, were of such undoubted solvency that they would get assistance even from the Bank of England. It seemed strange that with the rate of money at 2½ per cent. any respectable firms should find themselves in insurmountable difficulties, and that, supposing such an event to have arisen accidentally in one instance, it should have fatally compromised a whole circle. But the modern commercial world, for reasons best known to themselves, always obey the injunction to think no evil, and between the day of a stoppage and the period for the presentation of the balance-sheet there is never any doubt of 20s. in the pound and a surplus, and that it is a shameful thing for any one to refuse to join in a general chorus of sympathy. Simultaneously with the disasters in the Honduras trade, Messrs. Portelli, Schembri & Co., a house connected with Malta, were announced to have failed, and in this instance, also, there was great readiness to testify to their respectability. The records of insolvency, in fact, like that of a cemetery, seem only to comprise model individuals, the inference thus inculcated, being that sagacity, prudence, and honesty do not commonly bring any regard, and cannot in commercial transactions be relied upon as safeguards. Happily the publication of the hard figures in the reports of accountants tends, although at the cost of destroying a great amount of sentiment, to check this dangerous illusion, and to show that in trade as in everything else, the "unavoidable" misfortunes upon which people set up a claim for consideration are usually the results of improvidence or misconduct. In the Liverpool case which has just occurred it turns out that there has been a regular resort to the accommodation system on the usual magnificent scale—that is to say, to the habit of putting bills in circulation falsely purporting to be drawn for value received. In the other case—that of Messrs. Portelli—the chief partner has deemed it expedient to proceed to the Continent without favoring his creditors with his address. And these are the details which still constitute an ordinary chapter in the mercantile life of England! The question is, how is it that such houses gain repute or credit? Is it possible for firms to go on and incur liabilities ranging from £50,000 to £350,000 without those who trust them having some opportunities for observing if their business is conducted properly? During the late panic it transpired that the fictitious credit obtained by reckless traders was to be attributed almost solely to the operations of the provincial joint-stock banks. If any given house was known to be in favour of one of these concerns it was always assumed that, happen what might, it would not be allowed to stop, and that third parties therefore might safely venture upon any dealings with it. Is this solution open with regard to any of the cases which has just happened, or must we seek for some new one? How came the congeries of accommodation bills lately floating between London and Liverpool to get the character of good paper? These matters are now carried on for years without an occasional hitch, and when the difficulty occurred where was the helping hand? It would be useful if the whole history could be known, but the common desire of creditors to hush up such affairs is said in this instance to be manifested with more than usual keenness. Certain it is that at the meetings of creditors which have taken place not a single resolution has been adopted for the condemnation of the conduct of those who have been parties to the issue and circulation of the fictitious bills proved to be in existence.—The proceedings in such case appear to have been smooth, and a friendly winding up under inspection will finish the affair.—*Times' City Article.*

Who Is He?

Who is Cyrus W. Field? What has he done? Is he a genius? Is he an inventor? Has he made important mechanical or scientific discoveries? Did he make or assist in making the Atlantic telegraph? Did he invent, or aid in the invention, of any of the machinery for paying it out?—Did he render vital assistance in the laying thereof? Has he contributed any mechanical or scientific aid in the enterprise from beginning to end? Has he done anything to warrant him in arrogating to himself personally a grand public ovation, intended to commemorate a great historical event?—So far as we can learn Mr. Cyrus W. Field's career has not pre-eminently fitted him to play a conspicuous part, on any stage whatever, before well-informed and discerning critics. In the great telegraphic enterprise, wherein his name, by some fortuitous legerdemain, has been shuffled to the top of the pack, although he certainly displayed much energy and tenacity in urging it on, he yet seems to have played a speculator's part, risking the money of his creditors, and leaving people holding his paper to go hawking it about the streets on such terms as they might. This is not an unforgivable offence, to be sure, did the offender show himself to be a modest man, and chiefly anxious to atone therefor. But when he writes himself down, or his relations, with his approval, writes him down, as the compeer and brother in science and fame of Franklin, one becomes so disgusted at the effrontery of the proceeding, that the pen cannot be restrained from denouncing such an association of names. And when, in the midst of a grand public ovation, in honor of the laying of the cable, Mr. Field rides along the highways of the metropolis of the New World, with his hat in his hand, bowing to the right and to the left, to the front and to the rear, arrogating all the honors to himself, as though he were the god of the great deep, the genius of the cable, and the Magnus Apollo on the occasion, thereby mortifying his friends and causing the pallikars to grieve, it is time that, like the real hero of a Roman triumph, he were reminded of the proofs of his fallibility.

It is due to ourselves to say, that we have never had any personal dealings, intercourse, or acquaintance with Mr. Field, and that we have no personal ill-will towards him. We have confined our remarks to the naked facts of the case, and spoken of him merely with reference to the ridiculous position into which he has forced himself, or permitted to exhibit him, as "the great man of the age." Out upon such assumption—such impudence!—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Cuba and the Slave Trade Again

There could be little doubt that the immediate result of the withdrawal of the British squadron from the coast of Cuba would be a revival of the slave trade. There has been increased watchfulness indeed, on the part of the American cruisers, as the capture of the *Echo* proves; but, on the other hand, there has been greatly increased activity on the part of the traders, and the case of the *Haidee* is one instance of the success with which the traffic is now carried on.—This vessel, which was found scuttled, the other day, within a few miles of New York, landed nine hundred slaves on the coast of Cuba, not only without interruption from the authorities of the island, but, it is alleged, with their full concurrence in regular form; and it is stated that this is not the only case of the kind that has occurred within the last few weeks.

It is in this way that Spain profits by the lessons she receives from her neighbors.—This is the first result of the *pressure* said to have been applied to her by the British and American Governments. What the nature of this pressure has been has not yet appeared, but it would seem to be requisite that the interference of the two Governments should be exercised in a much more decided way before any good effects can be produced. Advice, remonstrances, even threats, seem to be quite thrown away in that quarter, and it will be very surprising if we do not hear more effectual measures have been taken to exact satisfaction from the faithless Spaniard. The Governments, both of Britain and America, have the strongest claims to redress. Their maintenance of expensive slave-squadrons, for an object which is openly defeated by the selfishness of the Spanish authorities, is either an outrageous mockery kept up to boodwink the anti-slavery sentiment of the people of both countries, or Spain must be called upon in right earnest to relinquish the position which renders their maintenance necessary. How this is to be done we need not say. There is no way now, it must be quite apparent, but the surrender of Cuba to this country. If there is, let it be pointed out. Can the slave trade be suppressed, and the expense of these squadrons saved in any other way? Not that we have heard of. The people who think of nothing else than anti-slavery may prefer to have things as they are. They would, doubtless, feel as if a part of their very creed were taken from them, if there were no longer slavers to catch, and cruisers to catch them. One of their most exciting topics would be forever taken from them, and so they would fain keep up the sport and delude themselves by indulging in this particular branch of negro philanthropy.—The objection of the addition of Cuba to the Union on political grounds can be perfectly well understood; but we can as well understand, and we firmly believe, that this system of regarding every national question through these nigger spectacles is a most pernicious one, and more detrimental to the national interests than anything else that we know of, unless we except the equally fanatical and insensate extreme of the pro-slavery party, as instanced in such proceedings as those relating to Kansas. At the case of Cuba, as at that of Kansas, we do not look through either a Republican or Democratic medium. We consider the best mode of settling a perplexing difficulty, and getting rid of a delusive mockery in the shape of slave hunting, which is maintained merely for the benefit of Spain, and for no good purpose whatever. It costs altogether little short of a million sterling per annum, we suppose, and the continuance of it is merely deferring the suppression of the slave trade by effectual means. That means, the only means possible or conceivable, is to deprive Spain of Cuba. That Cuba must, in that event, fall to the share of the United States, we regard merely as an incident that cannot be avoided. At the same time it will be a source of great gain to this country; for, let people say what they will, such an acquisition, even in the South, must be a source of great additional wealth. Republican politics cannot check American growth in that direction, for, however preferable the regions of the West may be for agricultural settlement, the South will infallibly appeal to the national desire for riches, till the sway of the Republic reaches, without interruption, to the Isthmus, and perhaps far beyond it.

No European power, least of all Britain, has any interest to oppose to such a southward movement. British interest, indeed, is now seen to be rather favorable to the Monroe doctrine, if it is carried out in a reasonable spirit. At the present moment Britain encourages an American protectorate of Mexico. Nor should there be any insuperable objection from that quarter to the acquisition of Cuba on proper terms.—The possession of the island by Spain is regarded as almost the only available guarantee to the British creditor, and the transference of it to America while these claims are unsatisfied, or otherwise unsecured, is looked upon very much in the light of the sale of preferential assignment of assets to a third party by a trader who has not arranged with his creditors. But let the interests of the British creditors be duly consulted: there is no need that they should come to loss if Spain is to receive a hundred millions of dollars for the bargain. One thing is certain, the business will have to be settled, and that before long. America has now commenced to catch the negroes and to send them back to their native shores, apparently regardless of expense.—The cost, direct and indirect, of capturing the *Echo*, and returning her cargo to Africa, cannot be less than a quarter million dollars when all is counted up. Now, whatever Britain may have done for the last forty years in maintaining, at enormous cost, the humbuggery of slave-hunting, Jonathan calculates he won't go into the same line of business, without getting some one to pay the bill in the end. The new Minister will doubtless have something to say about the trip of the *Niagara* to Africa. In such expense to be incurred merely for the gain of Spain, the secret satisfaction of Mr. Buchanan's Black-Republican friends, and the humbuggery of the thing generally? We fancy not; and we are much mistaken if, as the first fruits of Mr. Preston's mission, we do not hear something of this business in a more practical shape than it has hitherto assumed. Things have been tending that way for some time, but now the sooner they come to a head the better.—Let Cuba be sold forthwith to the highest bidder, under the condition of closing its ports against the admission of slaves, as the Southern ports of the United States have been for the last fifty years; let the Governments of Britain and America devote the money they have been literally throwing into the sea, and the ships they have employed on this wild-goose chase, to the more worthy object of effecting telegraph communication between the two Continents; and let Spain, as she deserves, suffer for her perfidy and crime.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Visit to Formosa—The Savages of the Island.

On the *Inflexible's* return to China, commander Brooker made preparations for his projected visit to Formosa; calling at Amoy to obtain interpreters, he proceeded to that island, and visited Kok-si-kan, Taiwan, Apes Hill, and other places on the south and west coast, without gaining any information that he sought. The only wreck known of was that of the *Lirpent*, in 1858-9. The crew of that ill-fated vessel were all murdered except three, who, it will be remembered, eventually got to Hong-Kong. The eastern side of the island was closely examined, its bold coast allowing the steamer to approach within half a mile of the shore. On one occasion a communication was tried to be effected with some aborigines who were seen on the beach, but a heavy surf prevented a boat from landing: however, enough was seen of the savage nature of these people to convince one that any foreigners who have ever fallen into their hands were instantly murdered, the frantic manner in which these savages tore along the beach, brandishing their long shining spears, and waving a long ugly-looking knife, is beyond all description. Fortunately for those in the boat the surf was too heavy for these fiends in human shape to come out, although they made an attempt to get through the surf, so eager were they to attack the boat in spite of being under the protection of the steamer's guns. These savages would not hear of conciliation; money and presents were offered them, but nothing could satisfy them but the lives of the boat's crew. There were some Chinamen amongst them who prevented them from launching a sort of *sampan*; they said their own lives would be forfeited if one "*Tche whan*" (raw savage) was killed. They had never seen white people before or heard of any being on the island. The aborigines are tall and well made, and have a cast of countenance quite different to the Chinese; it has more of the Malay—by no means prepossessing—and their long loose straight black hair flying over their shoulders adds to their naturally wild and ferocious appearance; their complexion is nearly as light as the Chinese; they were quite naked except a small cloth round their loins, which also served to secure their bowie-like knives. The Chinese who were among those savages, wore the appearance of those we see elsewhere; they spoke with the interpreter, at a distance, but appeared to use signs and gestures as well as words in communicating with the aborigines. They have probably been banished from China, and earn their safety by services, which their superior intelligence enables them to perform. Further north, and out of the dominion of these savages, a fine harbour was discovered and surveyed; it is about 40 miles south of Kidnap, and marked on the chart of Formosa as Soosan Bay; this harbour is quite large enough to hold several ships of size and is well protected from the winds in both monsoons—there are three villages in it, inhabited by Chinese and a race of aborigines called Sidk-whan (domesticated savages), a very interesting tribe; even they had a great horror of the aborigines who live in the hills. A few miles north of Soo-an, a beautiful river was explored, the land on either side of the banks is richly cultivated. Every civility was shown by the Chinese and the Sidk-whan people; their curiosity knew no bounds as they had never seen foreigners before. It is a great pity this river has a bar right across the entrance, as it is well adapted for small craft, there being not less than six feet all the way up. From Kilung, a three day's journey was made into the interior of the northern part of the island to search for sulpher mines, which were found in the heart of some hills of 1,800 feet high, where there were hot springs and large quantities of sulphur. The mines have not been worked by authority of the government for a long time. No trace of any Europeans could be found. Huts were closely examined for any relics, but nothing of the kind was seen, and the people who lived near said they had not seen foreigners before. After completing coals at Ki-lung, the *Inflexible* continued round the northern end of the island, communicated with Tamsui, and returned to Taiwan, examining the low coast on the way. On the way back to the Amoy, Makung, of the Pescadore Islands, was visited, but no clue of any description could be gained.

GREAT POLITICAL MEETING at Peterborough.

The Government Emphatically Condemned!

DEMAND FOR THE GOVERNOR'S RECALL!

A RESOLUTION IN HIS FAVOUR NEGATIVED BY THREE TO ONE!

From the Toronto Globe.

The open air meeting for the County of Peterboro' took place on Saturday, in front of the Peterboro' Court House. Shortly after the appointed hour, between 400 and 500 people had assembled, fully three-fourths of whom were in favour of the requisitionists. Among others we noticed Thomas Short, Esq., M.P.P. for the county, William Lang, Esq., Reeve of Otonabee, Andrew Jackson, Esq., Deputy Reeve of the same township, Daniel Hopkins, Esq., Deputy Reeve of Peterboro', Dr. Burnham, E. Burnham, Esq., Dr. McNabb, James Harvey, Esq., James Fife, Esq., William Elliott, Esq., William Armstrong, Esq., Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., Andrew Tully, Esq., Thomas Graham, Esq., Robert Harrison, Esq., Gerrard Patterson, Esq., Duncan McFarlane, Esq., Matthew Walton, Esq., David Armstrong, Esq., John R. Mulburn, Esq., J. W. Gilmour, Esq., D. Sutherland, Esq., William Learmouth, Esq., A. B. Downer, Esq., William Coulter, Esq., John Paul, Esq., F. Ferguson, Esq., James Jack, Esq., John Walton, Esq. William Lundy, Esq., Joseph Dickson, Esq., Malcolm Campbell, Esq., William Rutherford, Esq., William Morgan, Esq., John Tully, Esq., &c., &c. The Ministerialists were represented by Mr. Conger and most of the office-holders and place-expectants about the town. The people from the country were almost to a man supporters of the Opposition. The object of the meeting, as expressed in the numerously and respectably signed requisition by which it was convened, was "to take into consideration the political and financial condition of the country, and to pray for the recall of his Excellency the Governor General."

At the outset the numerical strength of the two parties present at the meeting was tested by the appointment of the chairman. Mr. Lundy was nominated by Mr. John Walton and seconded by Mr. James Harvey. In amendment Mr. Conger proposed and seconded by Mr. S. Strickland, Mr. Robert Dennistoun. Upon the question being put to the meeting, Mr. Lundy was elected chairman by at least five votes to one. It was then agreed that the respective speakers should be restricted to half-an-hour each in the first instance, a quarter of an hour being afterwards allowed them for reply.

Mr JOHN WALTON, in a speech full of loyalty and devotion to the Queen, moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our attachment to her Majesty's person and Government; and our earnest desire is that the connection which now so happily exists between this Province and the Mother Country may be perpetuated."—(Cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAM LEARMOUTH, in seconding the resolution, said that than Canada there was no more loyal colony under the British dominion. (Cheers.) He was happy to see a better feeling prevailing in the country than when he first came to the Province. Canada was at that time ruled by an irresponsible Family Compact; but since then the people had contended for Responsible Government, and having obtained it, he hoped yet to live to see its principles faithfully carried out. (Cheers.) That the rights and privileges of the people had recently been violated by an unconstitutional Governor General no one acquainted with the facts would doubt; and under these circumstances there could be no disloyalty in the demand for his recall. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. SHORT, M. P. P., then came forward and moved the following resolution:—"That we view with alarm the present financial condition of the country. And we feel that we cannot too strongly condemn the reckless conduct of the present Ministry, who, by their extravagance and wasteful expenditure, and for the mere sake of office, have sacrificed those great public interests which it was their duty to uphold and protect." He could assure the meeting that from the opportunities he had had of observation during the last six months, he heartily concurred in this resolution. Before discussing, however, the principles contained therein, he would take this the first opportunity which had presented itself since the Declaration of expressing the pleasure he felt at publicly meeting the electors of Peterboro'. Previous to the election he had placed before them his views unreservedly and candidly, in refence to the leading questions of the day, and the result of the contest showed that the principles enunciated by himself were those entertained by the great majority of the electors of this county. (Cheers.) His pledges were at that time before them; since then he had placed on record his votes on the leading questions of the day, and by those votes he was prepared to stand or fall. (Hear, hear.) Having supported the measures to which he pledged himself, and having throughout the session sought on every occasion, to the best of his ability to promote the great and important interests which were then committed to his care, he came before them that morning with confidence, appealing to facts to show that in no one instance had he departed from his promises and declarations. (Cheers.) If there had been any change of opinion with them since that time, he must emphatically tell them that there had been no change with him. (Cheers.) If he was convinced before he entered Parliament, as their representative, of the necessity for retrenchment and economy, and for more careful administration of the affairs of the country, he was doubly so now that he had had opportunities of obtaining fuller information on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He would here desire to allude to another matter. He wished to say that although he had been one of her Majesty's Opposition who in the late session of Parliament were charged with disloyalty because of the votes they gave on the Seat of Government question, yet he yielded to no man in loyalty or in affection for the Queen. (Cheers.) The Government of the Queen of Great Britain had won—and most deservedly so—the esteem and admiration of the civilized world. Not only had we cause to feel proud of the Queen for the example she had set the country in the domestic relations of wife and mother, but we had still greater cause for pride and rejoicing that throughout her long and happy reign she had at all times and under all circumstances respected the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) Whatever public opinion had been, when it had been fairly expressed, she had endeavoured to give full effect to it—she had always acted as a constitutional Sovereign should do, and she might therefore be said to live in the hearts of her subjects. (Cheers.) While in 1848, the thrones and dynasties of continental Europe were shaken to their very centres, and crowned heads were fain to abandon their thrones or to surround themselves with bristling bayonets to secure their lives, the Queen of Great Britain, strong in the affections of a free people, could pass from one end of her kingdom to the other with only a single policeman—official guardian to protect her, and even that one unnecessary. And why, because her people in Great Britain met, as her subjects in Canada were doing to-day, and considered the affairs of the Government, knowing that their Sovereign was ever ready to accede to their wishes and redress their grievances when brought constitutionally before her. (Cheers.) As free subjects of her Majesty, the people of the county of Peterboro' were met that day to express their sentiments and opinions, and although their views might be distasteful to some, yet he trusted if they were acted upon, the result would be to the advantage of all classes. (Hear, hear.) Meetings such as the present had been and would continue to be called throughout the length and breadth of the land. Expressions of opinion might be fairly invoked, and when they were fairly placed before the Throne in a respectful and constitutional manner, her Majesty would give due effect to them, and use her power to redress the wrongs under which the country suffered. (Hear, hear.) To proceed now to the discussion of the resolution. He wished as briefly as possible to state some of the leading facts that had been brought under his attention during the late session; and those, he thought, were sufficient to convince every right-thinking man that a radical change was necessary in the Government, and that there was well-grounded cause for alarm at the financial condition of the country. The embarrassments which were felt throughout Canada were the result of the recklessness and extravagance of the ministry that had undergone several changes during the last four or five years, and whose last shuffle—clever though they might themselves affect to regard it—was the most disreputable dodge of all. (Cheers.) He must, therefore, be understood, in speaking of the late and present Government, as referring to one and the same, for as to the *personnel* of the Government there had only been a change of two individuals, and with regard to principles, there had been no change at all.—(Hear, hear.) He thought we had even more cause for alarm with Mr. Galt, the managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, as Finance Minister, than with Mr. Cayley, the late Inspector General. [A Voice: "Do you say that Mr. Galt is managing director of the Grand Trunk?] He was not ostensibly so. He had been declared not to be so, because it would be illegal were he to occupy the two offices of Inspector General of Canada and managing director of the Grand Trunk, but at the same time it was well understood that he had just as much influence as before at the railway board, and that he would give as much attention as ever to the affairs of the Grand Trunk; and it was also well known that the Hon. Mr. Ross, another Minister of the Crown, had been and was still the President of the Grand Trunk Railway.—(Hear, hear, and some confusion.) [A Voice: "Assertions are nothing."] It had been said that assertions were nothing, and he therefore proposed to give them some facts relative to the finances of the country. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]—The figures he was about to quote were on the authority of the Auditor General. Mr. Langton set down the gross expenditure for 1857 at £2,315,233, and the total income at £1,458,726—leaving a deficiency for that year to be made up by other means of £856,507. (Hear, hear.) This excess of expenditure must be made good, whilst at the same time public credit was maintained and the public character supported. They would scarcely have supposed, had they not become familiar with the fact, that a Ministry said to be responsible to the people would have taken the course which the Government adopted to make good this deficiency. Mr. Cayley came into power in 1854, and during the period he continued in office certain amounts were authorized to be expended on the public works of the Province, for which the Government had power given them to incur loans. Availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes passed for this purpose, they borrowed money, but not always to the full extent. Notwithstanding this the Acts remained unrepealed. The sum of £150,000 was voted in 1852 above what was actually required for carrying on the works for which it had been set apart, and in 1854, the sum of £350,000 remained under similar circumstances. In addition to these amounts, during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the country was in so prosperous a state that a large surplus revenue arose, by which the Government of the day were enabled to pay off £146,000 of the public debt, for the discharge of which the Hincks' Administration had the power of issuing new debentures, but of which power they did not avail themselves. Mr. Cayley, however, fell back upon all these old statutes to provide the ways and means to make good the deficit for the years 1856 and 1857. But he went beyond that. In 1849 debentures to a large amount were ordered to be issued for the payment of the claims against the Government under the Rebellion Losses Bill. These claims were satisfied, and £68,000 of the debentures authorized to be issued under the Act remained undisposed of. Mr. Cayley, in addition to the funds he had raised in the manner before stated, availed himself of this statute also, and borrowed to the amount of £68,000. These sums represented a total of £714,000, which was new debt added to the burdens of the Province. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry had disposed of this large amount of money in the most extravagant, wasteful and careless manner. Indeed, so reckless had been their management of the finances, that those best acquainted with the monetary affairs of the country asserted that if their ruinous course was persisted in, before this time three years our credit would have gone, and we should be quite unable to borrow any more money either in England or elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) The deficiency for the last year was over £800,000. Well, with the very best arrangements that could be made, and provided also the revenue for the current year was as great as during the past year, (of which he regretted to say there was very little prospect) there would still be a deficiency on the year of at least £600,000. Again,—the Ministry came into power in 1854. The expenses of the Government for the preceding year were $133,933; but by the end of the 1857 they had been more than doubled. They had been raised to $291,691—making an increase in four years of $157,000. (Hear, hear.) The amount appropriated by Parliament for the works on the St. Lawrence was £32,000, and the sum actually spent was £183,744. That amount was expended on what was called the "Baby jobs." (Cheers and laughter.) He now desired to refer to another matter, which in comparison with those figures might be considered of small moment, but which was nevertheless of great importance. A friend of a member of Parliament out West applied to the Governor General, offering to sell to the Government a parcel of debentures issued by the city of Hamilton, and amounting to £20,000. These bonds were of the market value of £80 to the £100; but the Inspector General paid him £97 10s, thereby putting into the pocket of the pliable M. P. P. the sum of £3,500. (Hear, hear.) This was only one of the many acts of corruption proved against the Government before the Public Accounts Committee. During the last four years the Provincial debt had been nearly doubled; and, certainly, whilst so much had been borrowed, the taxes might have been reduced. But what were the facts? Instead of the taxes being reduced, they had been increased, they had been increased from 12½ to 15, 20, and in some cases 25 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Then, too, the largest amount ever paid as interest for public debt and other Provincial liabilities before the advent of the present Ministry to power did not exceed £300,000 per annum, the sum paid last year was £850,000; and with all the reductions that could possibly take place during the current year, not less than £600,000 would have to be raised to pay the interest on the Provincial obligations. (Hear, hear.) There would, therefore, be a necessity of large revenues, and, as a consequence, high taxes would be imposed upon all classes of the community, thus increasing the expenses of living, mortgaging farms, reducing the value of real estate, and driving from our midst all who were fortunate enough to be able to escape from a country which was overwhelmed with debt. Surely these things were sufficient to create alarm, and to call for the condemnation of the imbecile Ministry who had thus brought to the verge of bankruptcy one of the most fertile and most favoured countries in the world. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAM COULTER briefly seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, and a forest of hands having been held up in its favour, and only a few against it, he declared it carried almost unanimously.

Mr. CONGER thereupon stood forth, elevated upon a box, and was reserting upon the very great pleasure he had in addressing the meeting, when an elector asked him what he was speaking to. "To the resolution," replied Mr. Conger. "It has been passed," said the elector. "Then I intend to offer an amendment," rejoined Mr. Conger; and he went on to say that they had been called together for the express purpose of condemning the Governor General, and there was not a single line in the resolution bearing upon the only subject that ought to be brought before the meeting. (Oh! oh!) The whole thing had been a subterfuge and an evasion of the subject. (Cries of "Wait a while," and "We have not half done yet.") He was ready to speak of the course taken by the Governor General; but he was not prepared to discuss the conduct of the Administration, with which this meeting had no more to do than they had to do with an

longed to their forefathers who at the battle of Runnymede wrung from King John that palladium of their liberties, Magna Charta! [Cheers.] If the Viceroy of Ireland acted unconstitutionally, were the people of Ireland so meanly-mouthed that they feared to tell him so and to demand his recall? Not a bit of it. They came forward without hesitation, and condemned him plump and plain. [Cheers and laughter.] Their efforts were unceasing, until the object of their dislike was removed. And ought the people of Canada at this critical juncture in the country's history to be less earnest and less determined? He conceived not. It was their duty to be up and doing, and to suffer not the least innovation upon their rights. (Cheers.) He desired to speak with all proper respect of the Representative of her Majesty. He loved, adored, revered, the Queen as the best Sovereign who had ever ruled over the greatest nation under the sun; and his earnest prayer was that the day might be far distant when the bond which bound us to the parent state would be severed. But when saying this, he said that he had come there that day to exercise all the rights and privileges of a freeman, and without any "beating about the bush" he was bound to say that the Representative of the Queen had stepped from his high and exalted position, and had thereby destroyed his future usefulness in this country. (Cheers.) And he trusted as he believed, that when the truth was brought home to the Queen her Majesty would withdraw Sir Edmund Head and give us a nobleman who would command the respect and confidence of the people, and be more suited to represent to the Crown the wants and requirements of this growing and progressive country. (Loud cheers.) He then moved the resolution:—"That His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, by his refusal to grant the Brown-Dorion Ministry their constitutional privileges of an appeal to the people, and by his sanction of and participation in the recent disgraceful conduct of his present advisers in returning to office, and carrying on the government without the sanction of their constituents and in violation of the law, has forfeited our confidence; and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for his recall, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and that the same be forwarded for presentation."

Mr. E. BURNHAM, who seconded the resolution, said he did so because he believed the Governor General had acted unconstitutionally in refusing the advice of Mr. Brown and his colleagues after he had sworn them in as his counsellors. The request made by Mr. Brown that the people should have an opportunity of determining whether or not the Cabinet which he had succeeded in forming represented their views, was a perfectly right and constitutional request, and by the partizan course the Governor General took in withdrawing from them that just demand he had deprived himself of the respect of the people.—(Cheers.) He held in his hand extracts from many leading London newspapers condemning the Governor General's conduct; but he would not occupy their time by reading them. It was a blessed thing that almost every man in this Province could read for himself; and possessing that privilege, he rejoiced to say that there were few people in Canada but who understood the great issues before the country. (Hear, hear.) It was contended by the advocates of good government that the present Ministry having become corrupt and unpopular with the people, they ought to give place to better men, who on their part had a right to demand every facility for carrying on the Queen's Government. So said the upholders of popular rights in Canada, and so said the people of England through their journals. The British press spoke out plainly and decisively; and declared that high-spirited people like Canadians would not brook the insult to which they had been subjected. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Burnham) had for many years known those who were now assembled. He had been an active politician; but he was not so now. He had retired from political life. Nevertheless, he felt that, setting aside personal comfort and private interests, it was the duty of every man, and himself amongst the rest, at this period in our history to stand forth boldly in defence of constitutional rights and constitutional liberty. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. CONGER supposed that they had now come to the gist of the thing, and as they were entering upon the consideration of the subject for which they had been convened, he had to offer the following amendment:—"That this meeting cannot too strongly condemn the agitation now being attempted throughout Upper Canada having for its object the petitioning of the Queen for the recall of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. That this meeting, regarding as it does, the course pursued by His Excellency in the late crisis as being constitutional, and in strict accordance with Her Majesty's Royal instructions, consider the agitation as insulting to Her Majesty and her Representative, unworthy of loyal men, and injurious to the best interests of Canada, the brightest gem in the British Crown." (Groans, hisses, cheers, mingled with cries of "Oh that's all humbug!") Mr. Conger went on to assert that His Excellency dealt with the Brown-Dorion Government in a candid, upward and straightforward manner, in proof of it he appealed to the present meeting. (Loud and indignant cries of "No, no.") Having read the instructions of the Imperial Government to the Governor-General, Mr. Conger averred that His Excellency had acted in strict accordance therewith.

Mr. STRICKLAND seconded the amendment, and remarked with regard to the Seat of Government that it ought not to be at Montreal, at Toronto or Quebec; but at Peterboro'! (Cheers and laughter.) He admitted that the Governor General had acted in a perfectly constitutional manner and concluded by proposing three cheers for him and three for the Queen. (The meeting gave three cheers for the Queen, but three groans for the Governor General.)

Mr. E. BURNHAM replied to the observations of Mr. Conger, showing how little they were in accordance with the real facts.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, of the Peterboro' *Review* next presented himself, and was received with a storm of hisses and groans.—He desired to detail as briefly as he could the circumstances connected with the negotiations between the Governor General and the Brown-Dorion Administration and he would first have it to say candid man as to whether they ought to pass the resolution or the amendment. [A VOICE—"Bury your speech in the *Review*—it will do quite as well."] (Laughter.) Mr. White then charged the Chairman with partizan conduct, and a disturbance ensued which threatened to break up the meeting; but order was restored on Mr. White apologizing for the disrespectful manner in which he had spoken. The meeting then patiently heard Mr. White utter for half an hour in support of the many arguments employed by the Hincks Ministry during the crisis to vindicate the Governor and the Ministry.—He particularly referred to the Queen's memorandum to justify the course which Excellency had followed, and affirmed that the folly of a policy on the part of the Ministry, Governor-General had sufficient to call for the vote of want of confidence.

Mr. JAMES HARVEY made some pertinent remarks. The time was when the kings and queens of England took parts in politics; but those days have long since disappeared; and if the Queen of Great Britain had been in the place of the Governor General of this Province, she would have acted in a very different manner to what His Excellency had done. Civil war was now happily unknown in England; but if the Governor General of Canada were allowed to interfere in politics, civil war would inevitably take place in this Province. (Hear, hear.). Such a calamity would be deplored by every "good man and true." They, therefore, did right in petitioning for his recall, and in desiring that the next representative of Royalty in Canada would be a man who would mind his own business, and follow the example of his Royal Mistress. (Cheers.)

Mr. FERGUSON spoke in reply to Mr. White, who, he said, had put a false coloring upon every matter on which he had spoken, and set up straws which could be very easily knocked down. For what purpose did the Governor General call in Mr. Brown It was plain to every one's common sense that he called him in by the advice of Mr. Macdonald with the pure and individual object of keeping him and his colleagues out of the House until the old Ministry had done what they wanted. (Cheers.) Then he made this memorandum. Now the Governor ought never to have made the memorandum. His Royal Mistress would not have done so. When the Queen called upon a gentleman to form an Administration no matter if it was Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, or the Earl of Derby, she placed herself in the hands of her advisers; and therein lay the secret by which she governed so peacefully and successfully her world-wide empire. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The memorandum which Mr. White had held up as a great state paper he (Mr. Ferguson) regarded as a most unfortunate document, and maintained that it was the duty of the Governor General to have conceded to Mr. Brown all the privileges which he had given under similar circumstances to his other Ministers. (Hear, hear.) Mr. White had said that Mr. Brown would never have been able to command a majority in the House. He (Mr. Ferguson) on the contrary, asserted that had the right of an appeal been given to the Ministry, they would have received the support and confidence of the people in all sections of the country. (Cheers.) Of that there was incontrovertible proof. [Mr. WHITE—"Shew it up."] He asked if there could be a stronger evidence of it than was presented by the fact of every member of the Brown-Dorion Government being returned to the House? (Cheers.) The present Opposition were also receiving more than an equal proportion of the members who were now being elected for the Upper House; and were the country asked for its verdict, the Brown-Dorion Government would be upheld in Parliament by a very large majority. (Loud cheers).

Mr. CONGER then commenced to speak against time, with the evident purpose, as it was growing late, of wearying the farmers who were present from the distant townships and driving them off the ground. Most of the people, however, maintained their position; but becoming impatient of delay, an end was put to Mr. Conger's eloquence.

The CHAIRMAN having called upon the meeting to divide upon the amendment and resolution, fully three-fourths of those present voted for the resolution. The Chairman, refering to the resolution, said, "I declare it carried." Mr. Conger then affecting a belief that the Chairman had declared the amendment adopted exclaimed, "The amendment is carried."—The amendment is carried!" and called loudly upon his party to cheer. The "boys" at once emitted some very discordant sounds, which were a mixture of yells and cheers, and tossed up their caps; but these demonstrations were completely silenced by the hearty cheers from the other party, when it was announced that the resolution was carried and the amendment negatived by a very large majority.

An attempt was again made by the Conger party to invoke a popular expression of opinion in favor of the Governor General. They a second time associated his name with that of the Queen, for whom three cheers were demanded. The device was however, seen through, and the cheers having been given for the Queen, groans followed for the Governor General.

The meeting then terminated.

The following is the address:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the County of Peterboro', in the Province of Canada, in public meeting assembled,

"MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

"That we approach your Majesty with an expression of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government.

"That we feel proud of the connection which so happily exists between this Province and the mother country, and grateful for the many benefits and for the many acts of kindness which, by means of that connection, we have so often received.

"That because thereof we are slow to complain, and it is only under circumstances of great hardship, and aggravation, and wrong, that we now, and now reluctantly, come before your Majesty, asking your Majesty's attention to our present political condition, and praying your Majesty to investigate the recent unconstitutional conduct of your Majesty's Representative in this Province, of which we so much and so justly complain, and by means of which the peace and prosperity of our country is disturbed, and a great and serious crisis in our government has caused.

"We therefore feel that any longer continuance of Sir Edmund Head as Governor General of Canada would not be conducive of advantage to us, and we most respectfully and earnestly pray your Majesty for his recall.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed in behalf of the meeting.

"WILLIAM LUNDY,
Chairman.

Electricity in Tooth-Drawing.

The application of electricity for producing local anæsthesia in tooth-drawing is creating a considerable sensation. The modus operandi in this described by Mr. Kneely Bridgman, of Norwich. The apparatus is simple, and consists principally of the common electro-magnet machine used in medical electricity, a single cell and pair of plates constituting a Smee's battery, and a small electro-magnet coil with a bundle of wires for graduating the strength of the current. One end of the thin wire conveying the secondary current is attached to the handle of the forceps, and the other end of it to a metallic handle to be placed in the hand of the patient. The instrument touching the tooth completes the circuit, and the current passes instantaneously. The wire attached to the forceps should be made to pass through an intervening boothead, so that the continuity of the wire may be made or broken in an instant, by a movement of the right foot of the operator. The advantage of this arrangement is, that it allows the instrument to be placed in the mouth without risk of producing a shock in coming in contact with the lips, cheeks, or the tongue which would interfere with the quiet of the patient. A hole drilled in the end of the left handle of the forceps and the end of the wire tapered to fit rather tightly allows the substitution of one pair of forceps for another with scarcely a moment's delay. The importance of this subject is so that great numbers will, doubtless immediately have resource to it, so that we may soon expect its real merits to be fully ascertained.—*Athenæum.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Copy of By-law—G. A. Hill.
To the Trade—S. E. Curry & Co.
Property in Ashburnham to Rent—John Craigie.
Important Notice—John Might.
Accurate Portraits—John Nelson.
Public Notice—F. Ferguson.
Notice—Pat. Wood.
Painting and Paper Hanging—R. Stevenson.
Notice—Dr. McKeon.
Orange Dedication.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1858.

The Legislative Council.

Following every new infusion of the popular element into this branch of the Legislature, the anxiety to understand how it will be possible to carry out our system of responsible government is perceptibly on the increase. One of the metropolitan journals, the Toronto *Globe*, approaches the subject, but with so much apparent diffidence in its own judgment, that its readers are still left to work out the problem after the fashion of their own reasoning; while the other great centre lights refuse to accept the occasion, as one upon which to enlighten the minds of the people concerning the working of the constitution in its present shape. Provincial journals are not commonly accepted as authority on constitutional questions, their conductors being classed, with much show of reason, as inferior to the contributors of the metropolitan press. This distinction arises not merely from that peculiarity in the temper of mankind, which inclines them to dispute that with which they are most familiar, and accept, as more reliable, that which comes from a distance, but it also proceeds from the undeniable fact that the city is the field for literary enterprise, and, consequently, draws its recruits away from the ill-requited employment in the country towns. This distinctive feature is so well understood in the profession, that he who, being out of the pale of the upper ten, ventures to stretch his pen out of the record of the passing events of his own neighbourhood, exposes himself to the danger of a general overhauling from his elder brethren; nor will the disparity be removed until the local pride of each division, rejoicing in the possession of a home journal, shall be moved to the support of its paper, to such a degree as will keep its own talent in its own service, and avert the necessity of its possessor looking around for a more genial climate, or enjoying himself in the anomalous business of editorial manager, boot and shoe depositary and dealer in candles. When the electoral element was first proposed as a constituent part of a second chamber, to succeed the nominated body which in every material respect, save that of hereditary descent and judicial character, resembled the first estate of the realm of England, it appeared to us, as to many others, that the change was not such a one as would accord well with the other balances of our body politic. As time wears on, and the difficulties which were then anticipated, come more to the surface, the general public become perplexed, and ask how it is going to work. There is but one answer: it will not work at all. First, because, men elected by the people to legislate for them in the Council, go there with the same powers and under the same obligations as attend those who sit in the Assembly. They are there as representatives, to do that for their constituents which, by reason of their great numbers and separation, they cannot conveniently do for themselves. Now we take it, a representative of a constituent body, like the agent of a corporation, or of an individual, accepts his task, with the understanding that whatever he does in his representative character should be consonant with the feelings expressed or implied of the party he represents. Therefore, if an elected councillor, coming from the people, represents them, and is responsible to them, which no body with any power of reasoning will dispute, (though it was argued by Mr. Conger before the country, on the floor of the House of Assembly, that an elected councillor would represent the property and territory, and not the inhabitants of the country) then, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, which indeed would be nonsense, the Legislative Council is as much the reflector of public opinion as the House of Assembly. Accepting this view, who shall say that the advisers of the Crown are independent of the opinion of the Council? They are as much subject to the opinion of that body as of the Assembly, because the will of their masters, the people, are expressed in each, and, consequently, it must be plain that a question of disputed authority will sooner or later solve in one house or the other; since it cannot be expected that the confidence in the ministry, expressed in one chamber, will be always echoed by the other. When this topic is brought out, there will be a stand still, for, though the Assembly may be overpowered by the threat of dissolution, the Council is not subject to such a course, and will therefore be able to defy all opposition. No confidence need be placed in the moderate tempers of the Councillors. When their passions are aroused, the party they support will give them every encouragement to act with independence, as they are bound to do, by virtue of their relation to the country. Thus, in the matter of supply, it has been the custom to refuse to the Council all interference with the taxation of the people. The reason of this may have been because, representing nobody but themselves, the nominated councillors ought not to be allowed to tax the property of other people; or it may have been that the country was jealous of a stranger hand, indebted to the Crown for the power it possessed, reimbursing its patrons for the favor it received. These speculations are now no longer applicable to the Council. The representative character of its members makes them as capable as members of the Assembly of disposing of the property of the people, and we see no reason, upon which the right allowed to the Assembly, of originating money bills, shall any longer be refused to the Council. These remarks are respectfully submitted to the people, in the hope that they may pave the way to the solution of a question which must soon occupy public attention, and may give rise to the consideration of a written Constitution, an executive directly responsible to the people, or a new political existence. There is one peculiarity of our legislation, upon which we can speak with assurance, it is that our legislators are too prone to alter the existing state of things, for the apparent idle purpose of connecting their names with the records of the statute book. In England, such alterations are made, only upon the gravest necessity. In Canada, the laws are altered, with as little compunction as the By-laws of a debating society. The remedy lies with the electors. Let them eschew demagogues as dangerous innovators; and let them avoid candidates who ask to be elected, not upon their own merits, but upon the borrowed plumage of a party leader. If the first are quacks, the latter are tools.

The Feeling of the County.

On Saturday last the adjourned meeting for taking into consideration the political and financial condition of the country and pray for the recall of His Excellency the Governor General" was held on the Court House Hill. The meeting had been adjourned from Thursday the 16th inst., on account of the unpropitious state of the weather on that day, and though more fortunate in this respect on Saturday last, the day was still lowering and not well suited for an open air meeting. However a pretty large attendance of the farmers from the townships assembled, and notwithstanding the excitement of the Horse Races (got up on the same day and at the same hour by the Conger party here as a dodge to attract attention from the meeting), there was a much larger audience than the ministerialists expected or wished to see, and spite of the hard work and great scheming which they resorted to all along to turn the tables at this meeting the result proved that in the county at large they were *nowhere*. Elsewhere we give the speeches at length as reported for the *Globe* and even the most bigoted of the ministerial sycophants must allow that it could scarcely be possible to have a more faithful report of an open air meeting. As for the balderdash which the boy reporter of the *Leader* communicated to his pay-master, he might as well have written it in Hong Kong, as come here to report the meeting; the respectable few of that party are ashamed of the audacious falsehoods which are published as a faithful report of the proceedings. A factious opposition to the objects of the meeting was displayed throughout by Mr. Conger and his friends, and the *promptings* of a few of the more enthusiastic followers of the X. M.P.P. were sometimes most injudiciously blustered forth by the willing hirelings of whom their strength on the ground principally consisted. A good feeling how ever prevailed generally during the meeting it being only once in danger of being up set and this when Mr. Thomas White Junior Editor of the Peterborough *Review* &c., grossly insulted the chairman, for which conduct however he was glad to make an ample apology, and the harmony of the meeting was happily restored. A considerable fuss was made by Mr. Conger after the passing of the resolution proposed by Mr. Ferguson with the avowed purpose of proposing an amendment but when pressed to produce it he could not conceal the fact that he was prepared with no amendment, and that his interference was a shuffle to stifle the meeting if possible at all hazards. As will be seen by the report published elsewhere the resolutions put before the meeting were carried, and the amendment which Mr. Conger latterly produced voted down. Much chuckling has taken place among the ministerialists over a *lapsus linguæ* of the Chairman, in announcing the amendment carried while before this occurred they were entirely mute overwhelmed by the fact that the division insisted on was only an exploding of their weakness. His little officiousness the X. M. P. P. laboured hard to produce a sensation favourable to his party, but it was of no use, the feeling was decidedly against him and in favor of the resolutions, and from his first attempt, the endeavouring to put his nominee in the Chair, down to the last, the shouting out of the amendment being carried, he was met with nothing but the most unmistakeable rebuffs.

From the fact of this meeting having been postponed and knowing the great exertions put forth by the opposite party to turn the meeting to their account without success we cannot but conclude that the resolutions passed on this occasion is a fair exposition of the feeling of the County. There might have been a larger meeting for such a County, there might have been more enthusiasm outwardly, but the quiet, steady, determined manner in which this expression of feeling has been put before the country, tells better than any noisy demonstration could have done. The feeling here is widely and firmly fixed that His Excellency in his recent exercise of the prerogative, acted very injudiciously, and very unlike what a true representative of our gracious Sovereign would have done, and that consequently he is not worthy of the trust of this important Colony, and ought therefore to be superceded. The feeling is no less strong against the Macdonald-Cartier or Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, and the resolution put by Mr. Short and carried at the meeting is an honest declaration of the general feeling of the County in regard to them.

As for the loyalty of our County, Mr. Conger's amendment was an insult to the intelligence of our Agricultural friends, and we fancy he must have felt this when he heard the enthusiastic cheers which the meeting gave for her Majesty, which most unmistakeably came from the hearts of all.

☞An accident which might have been attended with serious consequences occurred at the new Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon. As the men employed on the building were raising the pole used in building the steeple, it overbalanced and fell with a fearful crash in front of the Church. Happily no one was hurt, and the only damage done was to the pole itself, about 40 feet of it being destroyed, besides a small corner from the building knocked away. A new one will replace the damaged one in a few days, when the work will progress steadily as before. The Church is a handsome edifice and will be a fine ornament to the Town when completed.

Science and Arts.—A Review for the Month.

THE TELEGRAPH v. TIME.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The Transatlantic telegraph has at length been laid, and its two extremities are fixed, the one on the shore of Valentia, in Ireland, and the other on that of St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland. The metallic thread by means of which mankind will henceforth be able to converse from one border of the ocean to the others, communicates without interruption from the old to the new Continent; and in spite of the provisionary character of the arrangement of the electric machines, a day does not pass without several despatches being sent from Europe to America, and from America to Europe, across the mass of Atlantic waters.

The public has already been informed, that on the night of the 9th and 10th of August, a telegram was received at Valentia from Newfoundland at a quarter past eleven o'clock. This hour, which is almost in the middle of the night, seems more suitable for repose and for sleep than for vigilance and labour. The Americans, nevertheless, had forwarded the despatch at an hour when the approach of night had not as yet put an end to general business. The explanation is that Valentia is situated about ten degrees and a quarter west longitude from London, and St. John's, Newfoundland, about fifty-two degrees and a half west longitude from the same city, which gives a difference of fifty two degrees and a quarter between the two points on the coasts of Europe and America. If we calculate as regards time this difference of longitude, we shall find that at St. John's, Newfoundland, the clock is about two hours and forty-five minutes behind the clock in Ireland; so that a despatch which is received at this latter station at a quarter past eleven at night, had been transmitted from Newfoundland when it was only twenty-five minutes past eight in the evening. Let us also observe, that Valentia and St. John's being the two nearest points of the old and new Continents, the difference of two hours and fifty minutes is the least that can exist between any of the cities of Europe and America.

If our globe were entirely encompassed by a metallic threat such as that already laid down between Europe and America, an electric current could make the tour of it in less than a second; and we can therefore fairly say that communications between the most distant points of the earth would be instantaneous. Such a velocity as this makes the motion of the sun, which it leaves far behind, seem slow; for the sun, in its apparent motion, passes over only about 1050 miles (16 deg.) in an hour.

The hour can never be the same in two places at once, however near they may be, when situated under different meridians.—Here is an example, which we will take from London itself. It is well known what is the distance of the Crystal Palace from the Observatory at Greenwich, and also that this distance is further in latitude than in longitude. Indeed, the meridian of the Crystal Palace is only distant from the meridian of the Observatory by some few hundred yards. However, notwithstanding the extreme proximity of the two meridians, the hour of the Crystal Palace, situated at the west, differs sensibly from that of the Observatory situated at the east. We may reckon at ten or twelve seconds the difference of time between these two meridians; so that when it is mid-day at the Crystal Palace, it is twelve o'clock and some seconds more at Greenwich. To take a more extended illustration: Paris is situated 2 degrees 20 min., of longitude east of Greenwich, almost the longitude of Havre; its hour is therefore 9 minutes 22 seconds in advance of that of Greenwich.

If, then, we find such a variation in the time at places situated at so slight a distance from one another, we shall require, now that the telegraph places us in instantaneous relations with the furthest towns of the new world, to regulate with each of them the hours of our communications, so that we need not disturb more than is inevitable the ordinary habits of life. A merchant at New York or at New Orleans, who still enjoys daylight in his own country when we have here with us the night somewhat advanced, is not necessitated to oblige his correspondent in London or Paris to pass the whole night at the door of a telegraph office to await a despatch which has been announced to him, and to which an answer is to be given "per bearer."

New York, situated about 70 degrees 40 minutes west longitude from Greenwich, has its clocks set at somewhat less than 5 hours behind those of London; so that when it is ten o'clock in the morning with us, the hour when our business commences, it is in the great American capital only five o'clock—that is to say, an hour when the greater population is buried in sleep. When the inhabitants of New York think of getting up, it is past twelve o'clock in London; when they are dining in the metropolis of England, they are breakfasting in that of America; and while the people are dining there, we are thinking of going to bed here. Let us take again, by way of an interesting example, New Orleans, which is further removed westward from about fifteen degrees of longitude—that is to say, rendering by time, six hours, or a quarter of a day later than we are in London. Hence, then, a despatch forwarded from this latter town on the 15th August, at three o'clock in the morning, would arrive at New Orleans on the 14th August, at nine o'clock at night! We may likewise send from Europe news dated one o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock in the morning, on the first day of the month, or the first day of the year; and this news will arrive in America on the last evening of the month, or the last of the preceding year. If we should wish our communications from Europe to arrive at New Orleans for the hour in which business is transacted in hot climates, we must ply the telegraph about noon. A despatch forwarded at ten o'clock in the evening, will arrive on the banks of the Mississippi at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the instant when men return to their affairs after the great heat of the day. It is already fully seen by the people of America that they will receive each morning, about 11 o'clock, as they enter their places of business, the heads of the great commercial results of the different capitals of Europe for that day; they will read, by a kind of anticipation, the day's Europe news before their own day commences!

The Americans, with their enterprising genius, it is reasonable to suppose, will not remain satisfied until they have placed the Atlantic in direct communication with the Pacific. New York with San Francisco in California. This last town, situated 123 degrees of longitude west of London, is eight hours ten minutes later than we are; so that the greater portion of its night coincides with our day, and reciprocally our night coincides with the greatest part of their day. In winter, when the day has hardly commenced in England, at 8 o'clock in the morning, it is scarcely half-past 11 at night in California. At San Francisco, the world is about to turn into bed at the moment when, in London, the first streaks of light begin to lace the eastern horizon. The hour, therefore, the most convenient in Europe for interchanging telegraphic communications with California would be from 4 to 8 o'clock in the evening, a time which would coincide with the morning of this distant country.

The region of the globe where the difference of time is about twelve hours as regards Western Europe—that is to say, which has mid-night when he have mid-day, and *vice versa*, is the longitudinal part of the Pacific Ocean studded with islands, and comprised between Behring's Straits on the north and New Zealand on the south. It is a region distant from us 180 degrees of longitude, and which we are accustomed to designate under the name of antipodes. As yet the question of extending the telegraph to these islands has not been mooted; and therefore it is unnecessary to pursue these curious calculations further at the present moment. But what we have said of the great western continent will apply equally to the vast continent of Asia; and if we establish direct telegraphic communications with India, China, and Japan, as there is no doubt we shall, the same calculations will have to be made with a view to regulate nicely the time for despatching these swift and sun-outstripping messages.

Mr. Sydney Waterlow has supplied the Society of Arts with some interesting information concerning the mode by which his firm communicates with its three different places of business. The line of wires commences at London Wall, proceeds to Birchin Lane, a distances of 1,500 feet without support, and thence, by eleven stages, goes on to Parliament Street. He seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining permission of the various house-proprietors to fix his poles on their roofs; the total cost—exclusive of the instruments—he states to be not more than £50 a mile, and calculates that the whole of the police and fire-engine stations in the metropolis might be brought into immediate communication for £5,000. The estimate for a subterranean telegraph was forty times as great as the actual cost of the over-house plan. The whole report is very satisfactory, and it seems quite probable that the roofs of the city of London, viewed from St. Paul's, may soon present, with their telegraphic wires, the appearance of a gigantic game of cat's-cradle.

The coast survey, of which we have from time to time reported progress, is so well advanced that a few more seasons will see it complete. The charts in which the results are laid down are interesting, for they contain not only the shores, isles, inlets, and rocks, but also the sea-bottom all around, out to a depth of a hundred fathoms. Concerning this, Sir Roderick Murchison says: "The study of the configuration of that line is instructive: it shews that the group, although separately broken up into three large and countless small islands, is physically connected on the south-east, through Belgium and Holland, with the continent of Europe; while it is separated from Norway and Sweden by a gulf of ford some hundred fathoms in depth. Probably, it may not be generally known that some of the deep wells in London and Sherness draw their water from a stratum which lies fully 300 feet below the level of the bottom of any portion of the North Sea that intervenes between this island and the coasts of Belgium, Holland or Denmark.—The physical geographer will therefore find, if he examines them, that nautical charts teach something more than the mere depth sufficient for the wants of navigation." In the portion of the survey here referred to, 23,000 casts of the lead were made—averaging 35 casts to the square mile in deep water, and 625 casts to the square mile when within a depth of ten fathoms. The cost to the country, including the soundings, is about £30 per mile of coast-line—a sum which, for such a work, may be considered as moderate.

Sir Roderick brings forward another piece of evidence bearing on the question of a Suez canal. Certain engineers and speculators argue that the Nile no longer brings down alluvium, because the delta does not increase, and therefore there could be no risk of the canal-mouth lifting up. But Captain Spratt's Report on the subject shows that although the delta has advanced to such a point that the stroke of the sea, arising from the prevalent winds, is sufficient to keep it in check, the detritus it still brought down and carried away to the eastward, and forms downs and sand-hills, which, at Kas Burun, rise to a hight of 270 feet above the level of the sea. We notice this fact, because the question has inspired in some quarters national jealousy, and all evidence is invaluable which helps to place it in its true light.

The African mails bring advices from Dr. Hallikan and the Niger expedition. They seem getting on satisfactorily, though slowly. The make may be said of the explorers in Congo; and Dr. Livingston, under date June 26, writes that the *Pearl* had safely passed the bar, and got up the Zambesi—that the launch, the *Ma Robert*, had been disembarked and put together, and that with his party, who were all in health, he was about to start for Tete. "We all look forward with interest," he says, "to meeting with my Makololo, though several have died during their stay by small-pox." The doctor's expedition has our heartiest sympathies but we cannot ignore the difficulties that await him in the shallowness of the river, and the torment of mosquitoes. Already, when the last accounts came away, the party had lost time and temper from these two hindrances. Letters have come, too, from McClintock, the gallant leader of Lady Franklin's searching expedition. He sailed in the spring of 1857 in high spirits; but the first king was adverse and blocked Melville Bay so with ice, that the vessel could not get through, was caught in the pack, and drifted down into Baffin's Bay—thus losing the first year. However, he was making a fresh start, and we may hope that ere now he has reached the region where his explorations commence. Many hearts turn towards him, praying earnestly for his safety in his endeavour to solve the painful mystery which has so long hidden our countrymen and their two ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

A result interesting to astronomers has been derived from the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition, which was at work in South America from 1849 to 1852. One of them was to confirm anew the parallax of the sun, not by transits, but, in astronomical language, by observations of Venus near her inferior conjunction. The reduction and discussion of the mass of observations has been a long and laborious task, but it is now accomplished by Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and he finds the sun's distance to be 96,160,000 miles.

In a paper read before the Royal Dublin Society, some important particulars are given concerning the iron ores of Connaught; and we learn with satisfaction that the working of these deposits is advancing more and more among the industrial resources of Ireland. One thing remains to be done, and then, we are told, Irish iron will be equal to Swedish; it is, to use peat for the smelting. An impression has long prevailed that this is impracticable; but peat is consumed at the iron-works, and in blast-furnaces too, in Bohemia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Russia, and always with marked improvements in the quality of the iron. Even to throw a small quantity of peat into a smelting fire of coke makes the iron better. What is required is to dry and compress the peat; and Mr. Buchan thinks that the best way would be to dig out the peat from the bed, beat it up like mortar, and mould it into hard solid bricks, "Were this fuel used," he says, to conclude his paper, "in the manufacture of iron in Ireland, little anxiety need be felt as regards the quantities of extant coal; iron would be supplied of a quality equal to that of Sweden; the great desiderata as to non-splintering ordance, and the iron plates of vessels of war, would be supplied, and rive a of wealth would be distributed over the land and among the people."

And Ireland is advancing in another way by the immigration of agriculturists from England and Scotland; most from the latter country. It appears from a table lately published, that the number of Scotch farmers who are now settled there, cultivating their lands, is 660; and of English, 96.—And the influence of this new blood is felt not only by the work it does on its own farms, but by its example to neighbours.—The Irish cultivator—if cultivator he was—sees that turnips do actually grow larger than radishes; so large, indeed, that some of the roots excite universal surprise and admiration, and though at first he exclaims: "Ah! you can do it, but I can't"—he at length tries, and finds that the same deep ploughing, the same diligent suppression of weeds, the same methods of drainage, and the same cleanly working system, will prosper as well under Irish hands as under English or Scotch—and once he has made this discovery, he is safe—and he soon sends his produce to market—all roads, by the way, on which there is no toll-bar from one end of the island to the other—and ceases to be one of misfortune's hangers on. There is something eminently suggestive in the fact, that in January, 1857, the number of persons on the books for public relief throughout the whole of Ireland, was not more than 56,094. Here in England, in June of the present year, the number was 833,471—larger than it would have been, in consequence of the commercial panic.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Oct. 21st, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 80	a	1 00
Oats "	0 30	a	0 35
Potatoes "	0 20	a	0 25
Flour per barrel	5 00	a	5 50
Butter per lb	0 10	a	0 12½
Cheese "	0 08	a	0 10
Eggs per dozen	0 07	a	0 10

Copy of BY-LAW passed 4th Oct. 1858.

C. XCVI.

A BY-LAW to alter the boundaries of certain Wards in the Township of Dummer.

WHEREAS it is desirable to make alterations in Wards, numbers 2, 3 and 5; leaving 1 and 4 as they are at present.

The Municipal Council of the United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh, therefore enact.

1. That so soon after the passing of this By-Law as is conformable to Act of Parliament, Ward No. 2 shall consist of the 5th and 6th Concessions, from Lot 1 to 10 inclusive; and of the entire of the 7th and 8th Concessions.

2. That Ward No. 3 shall consist of the entire of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Concessions.

3. That Ward No. 5 shall consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Concessions, from Lot 19 inclusive to the Lake; and the Township of Burleigh.

4. That Ward No. 1 shall consist as at present of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Concessions, from Lot 1 to 10 inclusive.

5. That Ward No. 4 shall consist as at present of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Concessions from the 11th Lot to the 18th inclusive.

F. CROW, *Reeve.*

G. A. HILL, *Clerk.*

Accurate Life-Like PORTRAITS,

TAKEN IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE STYLE OF THE ART.

☞ At greatly reduced prices, to meet the exigency of the times.

MR. NELSON begs respectfully to introduce himself to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country as a Photographic Artist,—late of England,—and being possessed of all the appliances of a recent discovery is able to ensure a faithful likeness, in the most approved style of the art.

Mr. N. promises to hope that he shall by a careful and masterly manipulation and accuracy of likeness justify any encouragement with which he may be favored.

And he would further intimate to those who may favour him with a sitting, that a dark coloured costume is best adapted for effect.

N. B.—Miniatures for pins, rings, brooches, and lockets; and Letter Portraits taken on a variety of materials, for transmission by post.—*Lockets, and Chains of Gold Safe lotion, Engravings and Paintings Copied.*

JOHN NELSON.

Portrait Rooms,—Dixon's Brick Block George St.
Peterborough Oct. 20th 1858. 41.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSON'S old and young,
" Twankay & Twankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba.
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Lumps,
Ground,
Extra ground (for preserving)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, &c. 10s. & lbs. & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, ½ dō. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batty's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (raw Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Casks, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PARS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash Boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON store, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Ethelinth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.

Ashburnham, Oct. 21st

SCIENTIFIC.

THE GEOMETRY OF THE HUMAN FORM.

Man, says Bonomi, is found to be constructed on purely geometric laws, though the beauty of his body and the harmony of its parts are now forever, we suppose, hidden by the labors of the tailor.' A great miracle is a house that widens and widens without any reconstruction, and adapts itself to the fresh wants of every year—that widens and still preserves its original shape and form. Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature: the same proportion obtains in the hand measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. The head, from the chin to the top of the scalp, is an eighth. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second point where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The navel is naturally the central point of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery or the circle which may be described about him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards, according to which all admeasurements are wont to be made, are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the feet, and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks called Telios.

ACIDS.

The sourness of the juice of the lemon and the acidity of vinegar are so well known that the mere mention of them is sufficient to convey a knowledge of the chief qualities of sours or acids in their natural state. There are so many acids that two or three pages of an index to a chemical book are taken up in enumerating them. Every fruit contains an acid; nearly all the metals are capable of forming acids. When coal, wood, paper, rags, charcoal, brimstone, phosphorium, and many other substances are formed, acids are produced. A flint stone is an acid. There is an acid in our window glass, and in many of the most costly precious stones. The air we breathe contains an acid. We create an acid in the lungs by the act of breathing. By a very slight change sugar can be converted into oxalic acid, which is a strong poison. Sugar, by another change, is converted into vinegar. These two illustrations show that a sweet can be converted into a sour; but when sour fruit becomes sweet it proves almost to demonstration that a sour can become a sweet acid. The most powerful acid is that derived from burning sulphur—it is called sulphuric acid, and is one of the most important articles of manufacture. Its acidity is so great that a tea-spoonful is sufficient to make a pail-full of water quite sour. Nitric acid, obtained from nitre, or saltpetre, is of the next importance in the arts, it is so strong that it has long been distinguished by the name of *aqua fortis*, that is, strong water—strong, sure enough, for a nodule of iron, lead, or silver, dissolves in it as sugar does in water. From the number of acids which we find in nature, and the tendency of many artificial substances to become sour, it is evident that sours and acids are essential to our life and well-being. Acids assume all forms and colours; some are liquids, some are gaseous, others solid. The acids of fruits, when separated from the grosser particles that accompany them, are very beautiful and chrystalizable substances. By the ingenuity of the chemist the sour of unripe apples, grapes, tamarands, lemons, &c., may be chrystalized into beautiful snow-white bodies, which, however, when touched by the tongue, at once indicate their origin in their flavor.

OXYGEN.

By the time (writes Septimus Piesse) we introduce the reader to the king of the elements, whose power is universal. The sea, the air, and the dry land would cease to exist without it. It is our friendly ally and inveterate foe. We cannot exist without oxygen, yet it is the ultimate cause of death and decay. It is the giver of light and heat, for no combustible material can burn without it. In fact, were it not for oxygen, there would be a universal chaos of matter; there would be no living thing creeping or growing upon the face of the globe; and the sun would shine only upon a metallic spheroid, such as is, probably the moon and stars. The air, containing one-fifth of oxygen, is the natural source for obtaining it; but to separate it by any direct process, to sift it out, as it were, is a problem as yet to be solved by chemical genius. When we want oxygen for experiments we separate it from some material that has already drawn it from the atmosphere, such as the oxyd of mercury or manganese. The novice may also obtain oxygen from chlorate of potass. It is a very simple experiment. Mix a little chlorate of potass with an equal weight of washed silver-sand; put the mixture into a clean oil flask, and set it over a clear fire. The chlorate will soon melt, and then boil; every bubble is a bladder of oxygen gas, which now invisibly fills the flask. To prove its presence, take half an inch of the sulphuric end of a match, stick it on the end of a piece of fine wire, light the match, and then quickly pass it into the interior of the oxygen chamber; you will then see the intense vivifying effects of the king of the elements; and if you are expert, the wire will take fire when the last of the match is consumed. All the rest you will learn without a book.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN.

Professor Gould, says the Ohio *Journal of Education*, has obtained the sun's equatoral horizontal parallax, showing that the sun is 96,180,000 statute miles distant from the earth, instead of 95,000,000 usual computation.

SLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is, that in early English History, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, died raving maniacs; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three: 1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep. 2nd. That time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate. 3rd. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to arise in the morning the moment they wake of themselves, and, within a fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

Life Association of Scotland

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE NINETEENTH Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, Edinburgh, on the 3rd August current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament,—SIR JAMES FORREST, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the ANNUAL REPORT by the DIRECTORS on the Progress of the Business; the REPORT of the AUDITOR, Mr. W. WOOD, Accountant; and the BALANCE SHEET of the ACCOUNTS, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the Affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the Progress of the Association during the past year has been *greater than in any former year*, with only one exception.

The Applications for New
LIFE ASSURANCES during the year were.....1247 for £666,483 stg.
Of which the Directors accepted.....1006 for £550,244 stg.
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS being.....£18,811 stg.

ANNUITIES on 24 lives were purchased for.....£875 19s. stg. *per annum*, at the price of....£9487 7s. stg.

The POLICIES that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for £43,065 stg.

The TOTAL ASSURANCES since the commencement of the business amount to nearly FIVE MILLION POUNDS Sterling.

The ANNUAL INCOME is now ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.

The POLICY HOLDERS entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a REDUCTION of 35 per cent. (7s per £1) from their next Annual Premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief Towns, and secured the co-operations of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Medical Officers, and Agents there, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The REPORT by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The Vacancies in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Managers, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL:
9 *GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,*

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Merchant.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant.
GEORGE MOFFAT, Jr., Esq., of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Quebec.
Agencies in every Town in Canada.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1858.

Agents:

Peterborough—Robert Dennistoun, Barrister.
Cobourg—Arthur McDonald, N. P.
Lindsay—James McKibbon, Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope—James E. Walsh, Merchant.

36—1m.

PORTRAIT
OF THE
Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.
SPECIMEN
To be seen and orders received at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now on sale at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
Book and Stationery Store, George St.
PRICE 50 cents, or in Guilt Frames, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of
LITERATURE.
PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A large and well assorted Stock of the
Musical Bouquet, &c.,&c.,
which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.
SAWERS & MURRAY
Peterboro', October 6th, 1856. 39

FOR SALE

LOT No. 6, South of Dublin and West of George Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'. Apply to MALCOLM McDONALD, Smith, or the "Examiner" Office.
October 11th, 1858. 40-3in

TO HOTEL, TAVERN, AND SALOON KEEPERS,
IN PETERBORO AND VICINITY.

THE subscriber having made arrangements in New York, Boston and Portland, for the supplying of
Shell, Cod, Lob. and Count Oysters,
is now prepared to furnish parties at wholesale prices to duly competitors, during the season. All orders must be accompanied with the cash, addressed,
R. G. BLACKHAM,
New York Oyster Depot,
Port Hope.
Port Hope, Oct. 11th, 1858. 40-3in

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION any persons against buying or negotiating a Note of mine in favour of Thos. Wilson, for £15, dated about the beginning of September last, as the same was obtained from me under false pretences.
DAVID HALL.
Otonabee, 11th Oct., 1858. 40-3in

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARBY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.
Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500.00 Sterling.
CHIEF *Office*,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,927,600. *Paid up Capital*, $430,356.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel Bridgenorth. *Fare each way* 1s. 10½d.
JOHN POPE.
Bridgenorth, June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 3-tf.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN
SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.
WALTER HUEST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.
Blythe Mills, Peterboro', }
July 20, 1858. } 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.
HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.
HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.
A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attache.50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun..50 "
Tom Cringles' Log.....75 "
The Cruise of the Midge.....75 "
Yankee Notions for September.....12½ "
And a host of other capital things at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.
Peterboro', August 26, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.
JANE HARRINGTON.
Bridgenorth, Sept. 10, 1858. 36

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.
ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858- 39-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is now having manufactured by P. J. AYRES, at his old stand, near the Otonabee Mills, a large lot of
DOUBLE STEELED AXES,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, &C., &C.,
of the best quality and workmanship, which may be had either at the Factory or at the subscriber's store, on reasonable terms.
R. D. RODGERS.
Ashburnham, September 22rd 1858. 37

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.
A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

MUD LAKE TO BOBCAYGEON.

THE STEAMER "FLY,"
WILL run between these places, until the close of the Season. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving Mud Lake at 9 A. M., and Bobcaygeon at 1 P. M.
Peterboro', Oct. 12, 1858.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ¾ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £300 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.
JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Parties indebted to me, who wish to avoid paying 12½ PER CENT INTEREST, will please to settle their liabilities immediately, as I will charge that rate of interest on all NOTES & ACCOUNTS, due, or accruing due from the 1st instant.

All debts due prior to this date must be settled before the 10th October, or they will pass into other hands for collection.
T. G. HAZLITT.
Peterboro', September, 1858. 38—3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good
CEDAR LOG HOUSE,
And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.
The property is three miles from
NORWOOD.
On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.
HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a
FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.
There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water
SAW MILL,
in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to
W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.
J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.
Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.
Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of
The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.
Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.
They also receive orders for all kinds of
COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.
Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.
A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.
Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson
BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the
SUPERIOR AXES
he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers
Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD SURVEYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground to quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857. 41

NOTICE.

PARTIES are requested to take notice that the Accounts for the last half year are now ready for delivery, and a prompt settlement is requested, as the subscribers are now closing their Book Accounts. Those accounts unsettled by cash payments or note will be by the 1st of November handed over for collection.
A. FOWLIS & Co.

☞ Take notice that interest will be charged in future at the rate of 12 per cent.
Peterboro', October 7th, 1858. 39-6in

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water up on the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.
Terms, Liberal.
For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to
W. R. SCOTT
Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.
A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,
Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in
LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,
He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,
WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—
A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.
their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial.....	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions.....	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated..	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch.....	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12	Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
12	Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12	Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12	Note " " " "	2
3	Steel Pens.....	1
1	Holder.....	1
1	Pencil.....	1
1	Sheet Blotting paper.....	1
Making a total of.....		1s 3d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY,
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of
Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,
S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of
Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,
Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.
A CALL SOLICITED,
SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE?
CORNER OF HUNTER AND ALBERT STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.
Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 10, 1857. 41

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 9

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renovated and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them so to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to ensure this object.
T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 38

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs.....	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 2 plates.....	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates.....	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping.....	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy.....	0,40
Do. Savoy of Grace.....	0,30
Do. Truth and Error.....	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..	0,40
Do. Eternal Day.....	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate.....	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot.....	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One.....	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain..	0,30
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies.....	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy.....	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses..	0,60
Dick. Dr.—Christian Philosopher.....	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated.....	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated.....	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 830 pages.....	3,00
Gillilan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.....	0,60
Guthrie's Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel.....	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption.....	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation.....	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland....	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret.....	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement.....	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches...	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do Words of Jesus.....	0,40
Do Mind of Jesus.....	0,40
Do Family Prayers.....	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion.....	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones.....	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany.....	0,40
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story.....	0,50
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion.....	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government.	2,00
Menteath's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant.....	0,50
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies.....	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters.....	0,50
Scotia's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland.....	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles.....	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, illustrated.....	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Plain, Colored, Fancy

AND

Ornamental.----Bronzing,

&c., &c., &c.,

Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the

EXAMINER.

Burnham's Block,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 42.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognised.

Business Directory.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Paralleling executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclided in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. CENNISTOUN,

Barrister at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. D. J. Vizard, Esq.

W. B. RUDIDGE,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.

Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

Has removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidges.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1857.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

Surgeon and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALDRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

MESSRS. STEWART,

Architects, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.

Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Interest will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Communication through the Post Office, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

Fashionable Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.

Meals at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,

Burnham's Block, George-st.

33

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

Fashionable Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

Architect, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET.

Near Peterborough.

The Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and it is easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to Charles Dunlop, Dodo, or

GEORGE A. STEWART,

Port Hope.

Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $20!

Asthma UNDERSIGNED is in possession of a quick and effectual remedy for the aforesaid distressing disease, and will, for the benefit of those afflicted with it, may apply to him with the understanding of having returned to perfect health, in a period not exceeding one month. $20 to be paid

[illegible] (for himself [illegible] for pain) to

[illegible] Grocery of Scantlebrook and Aylmer Streets.

[illegible] with certificate, sent by mail, when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[

Mr. Scott Russell, that the French as well as the English Government are conducting a series of experiments on the practicability of employing iron casings as defences to ships of war; and he expressed the opinion that ships may be in that manner very effectually protected. The use of steel plates instead of iron was stated to have proved a failure, and the opinion, in which most of the engineers who spoke on the subject agreed, is, that it is better to have a softer material externally to cushion the shot, and a harder substance underneath.

A paper on the constitution of comets, in the Physical Section, excited interest, but it was altogether speculative.

And also a paper was read by Dr. Strang of Glasgow, in the Statistical Section, on the water supply of great towns,—its extent, cost, uses, and abuses.

The first *soiree* was held in the evening at the Town-hall, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, and was made the most of on this occasion. In the great hall there were tables extending nearly its whole length, on which were displayed various objects to interest and amuse; in the adjoining *rooms* the Photographic Society of Leeds exhibited some of their most choice productions, and though last not least, saloons for refreshments were thrown open the whole evening. Among the objects of interest in the Photographic department were numerous views of Lucknow, showing the Residency, and all the buildings which have become celebrated by the seige, together with a birds-eye view of the whole town. There was also exhibited a large view of the Forum at Rome at least three feet in length, excellently focused. This, however, had been taken by three operations, but the junctions were so well contrived as not to be visible. On entering the great hall, a sound like that of a penny rattle attracted attention; the noise of the toy being closely imitated by the action of one of the latest inventions in electricity—large induction coil, which charged a Leyden jar so rapidly that the discharges followed each other as quickly as the distinct sounds of a rattle. This induction coil, which was exhibited by Mr. Ladd of London, was excited by only five cells of a Grove's battery, and sparks passed between the points at a distance of four inches apart, presenting a close resemblance to the zig-zag directions of forked lightning. It was one of the amusements of the evening for the visitors to have their cards perforated by the electric sparks thus excited. Among the curiosities displayed on the tables were the patents granted in 1735 and 1758 to Lewis Paul, the original inventor of the cotton spinning machine, which Arkwright has the reputation of having invented, together with autograph letters from Dr. Johnson to the Duke of Bedford, recommending Paul to his notice as the inventor of the mechanism. During the evening the great organ was played by Mr. Spark, *but an announcement was given that it is* still not completed, so that the performer, it was stated, "is unable to produce at present any of those novel and grand effects which are confidently anticipated from this instrument." The suits of rooms were not at all too large for the numerous company assembled, and this first conversatione at Leeds passed off remarkably well."

Newspaper Poetry.

From the Montreal Advertiser.

Two country Editors were vainglariously boasting, as the tribe will, on the special advantages of their rival journals, when one of them knocked his opponent's pretensions into a cocked hat by the announcement—"We keep a Poet."

Now, whether a Poet is as hard to keep as a horse, we do not know, never having stabled any of the genus; but our experience would lead us to suppose that they are not difficult to acquire.

We do not keep a Poet; but we have half a dozen of them for contribution; patient, pertinacious, and not to be discouraged geniuses they are, as our waste basket can testify. Odes and Sonnets, Songs and Elegies, Verses on all sorts of subjects and occasions, to all sorts and conditions of people, and Verses on no occasions at all, and on no discoverable subject, lie in that Purgatory. Intended to delight the world, their fate is to light pipes, and the only wreath that awaits them is the wreath of smoke which they aid to produce, and in which they vanish. They came from nothing, and to nothing they return.

We pray our poetical friends to spare themselves the trouble of fair-copying, and us the pain of rejecting indifferent prose done in rhyme. We have no desire to discourage you from weaving verses day and night if you please, for any kind of literary composition is useful to those who practice it, and the habit of thought which it engenders may produce greater and more solid results than its earliest fruits promised, and if not necessarily in rhyme, yet in reason, which is better; but poetry for publication ought either to be good enough to create admiration, or bad enough to excite laughter. That which halts between these two conditions should be reserved for the select circle of less fastidious friends than a public audience is likely to be. And although it is inexpressibly pleasant to the young author to behold his productions in the dignity of type, yet the pleasure is too dearly paid for when the poet's corner is thus converted into a pillory for folly. We have no desire to act the part of public executioner in such cases, but prefer to sacrifice the condemned in private, making them more useful in their deaths than they were beautiful in their lives. Gentlemen rhymsters, our stock of pipe-lights depends upon the vigor of your vanity.

(Endorsed Peterborough *Examiner*.)

Lola Montez and the Clergy.

Lola Montez seems lately to have taken a religious turn and given a subscription for charitable purposes to a Clergyman in New York. Some of the ecclesiastical authorities having questioned the motives with which the donation was made, the talented lady replies to the insinuations in the following letter which she sent to the New York *Herald*:—

"May I ask the favour of a small space in your paper? I perceive that some of the papers (and I am informed that the bishop and others of the clergy have interfered) are casting reflections upon the little donation which I have offered to make for the purpose of rebuilding a church designed for the free use of the poor. I wish to state that when I volunteered for this purpose I had never seen the rector, the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, but I had heard it stated that his practice is to distribute from his church food and clothing to the poor during the cold months of winter. The idea of a clergyman, in the selfish times we live in, giving food and clothing to the freezing and starving, instead of feasting them on "tr-ets," struck me as being most unheard of conduct in a minister, and I felt a strong desire to give my mite and help to rebuild a church which is to be used for such a very moral, but true Christian, purpose. Nor did I for a moment imagine that there was to be found even in the benighted regions of clerical bigotry and intolerance one so stupid and so shameless as to find fault with a truly philanthropic clergyman for his willingness to receive a donation from me to feed and instruct the poor. I did remember that it was the doctors of theology and the pious folks who crucified the Master, and my wide experience has taught me that it is not to that class of people that we may generally look for good and charitable deeds; but I was not prepared to expect such an insulting interference of bishops and clergy, in what is only a humble offer of mine to help the poor. But I am contented to leave it with thinking minds to say who is the Christian, myself, or the cold, heartless Pharisee who would crush me or any one else for doing good. As I have seen it stated in some of the papers that under these circumstances I might refuse to lecture for that object, I deem it proper to say, over my own name, that I shall lecture, as advertised, at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, and the proceeds will be handed over to the benevolent object before named. And, to my lecture on Rome, I shall add a postscript in relation to anti-Christian and anti-American bigotry and intolerance, and which may, also, as it appears, be used to rob the poor and divest man of his natural rights. With pity for the poor, and many prayers for the "sinners in Zion," I am your obedient servant.

"Lola Montez."

Lord Stanley on Indian Affairs.

A grand banquet was given by the Fishmongers' Company, in their great hall, on the 29th ult. Lord Stanley was one of the guests, and in reply to a complimentary toast, his lordship said:—

I do not stand here for the purpose of reviving, or even of alluding to past controversies, but this I may be permitted to say that, throughout those parliamentary discussions which ended in the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the executive of this country, that change was uniformly represented by me, and by those colleagues with whom I acted, as not being in the nature of a penal proceeding—as not involving any sentence of condemnation against the administration of that great Company whose century of empire has come to an end. I believe the change will be productive of benefit to India. I hope it will lead to a larger introduction into that country of European energy, enterprise and thought: but I cannot conceal from myself, and I cannot conceal from you, that if that change of government has increased the opportunities possessed by the government of this country, it has also augmented in a similar degree the responsibility which lies upon us. (Hear, hear.) We have to guard against a double danger. We have to protect India from the fluctuations of parliamentary politics, and we have to protect England from the more indirect and remote, but perhaps not less real, risk which may arise from the connection of its executive with an executive which is necessarily despotic. I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the insurrection of the last fifteen months is gradually dying out, and so also the exasperation of feeling which prevailed in this country against the natives of India, and which, under all the circumstances, we can hardly regard with astonishment, though we may look at it with regret. I believe I may say that that experiment is dying out with the cause to which it owed *its origin*, and that at no distant time we will be, if it is not so already, in a better and more habitual frame of mind; but we ought to remember that it is not from ill-will or ill-feeling on our part, but from uninformed or misdirected efforts for doing good, that the influence of our government in India is exposed to danger. We regard, and undoubtedly we ought to regard, the natives of India as persons towards whom it is our duty to have a good will, and for whom it is our duty to labour. But that is not enough. It is not enough that we should regard them as objects on which our benevolence may be exercised, as persons to whom it is in our power to make important changes for good. We must look upon them also as being men with whom, and not against whom, we have to work—men with feelings of their own—men, though politically subject to us, with a sense of their own rights, and with a respect for their independence—(cheers)—men who are apt to be all the more tenacious of their intellectual independence and national customs, because of the political subjugation in which they are held.—(Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that, unless we modify and keep within proper bounds that feeling of national superiority—unless we remember carefully, and even jealously respect the very prejudices of those whom we have to rule; above all things, if we attempt to introduce the force and influence of government into that which ought to be matter of private conviction between man and his own conscience—(cheers)—if we do this, or even if we are suspected, upon plausible grounds, of attempting, or desiring to do it, we shall have our efforts at improvement thrown back in our face as insults, and shall end in doing more harm than good. (Cheers.)

Launch of a Floating Derrick.

The Thames has recently seen many curious contrivances in the way of shipping turned adrift upon its tide, but probably one of the most singular in construction and purpose has been launched from the yard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall. Most of our readers will very likely ask "What is a Derreck? Is it a man, or a company, or a machine, and what is the difference, if any, between a floating or a sinking one?" A derrick is a most useful and powerful seagoing crane for raising sunken or stranded ships, and unfortunately unknown here, though the value and importance of its services are so great as to be almost universally recognized abroad. To the uninitiated spectator everything about the huge engainly craft is strange and singular looking in the last degree. It is called a derrick after no less a notorious individual than the first great Tyburn hangman, a man of mark in his way and who for more than a century gave his name to gibbets. From the peculiar crane-like conformation of Derrick's gibbets all similar cranes used on shipboard were called derricks, and the name has even lately been transferred to ordinary "shear legs." How the parent machine becomes possessed of the name of derrick is not so easily accounted for, unless from the fact of one of the first of Mr. Bishop's patents having been erected in the Brooklyn Navy yard, New York, almost upon the very spot where, from the time of the first settlers, a veritable derrick had stood, and done good execution in his day. The whole thing is really a floating crane of gigantic size and power, the hull, its base, being of such a shape as best suits a light draught of water with a counterpoise to the leverage of the crane. It is rhomboidal in shape, flat bottomed, and all of wrought iron of great strength and thickness. The ground part of the hull if we may so term it, resembles in its subdivisions on a huge scale the numerous square boxes of a compositor's type "case." The whole hull, from stem to stern and from deck to keel, is divided into 97 small water-tight compartments, each of which is 17 feet square and 14 high. Those in the centre and immediately under the derrick or crane will be used for propelling and hoisting machinery, and for the cabins of the crew.—All the others are intended to be filled with water in order to counterbalance the leverage of the crane when employed in raising sunken vessels. The total length of the hull is no less than 257 feet, and its breadth 90, or 12 feet broader than the Great Eastern. The tonnage is upwards of 5,000. In a vessel of such a size, and intended for the exertion of immense power, great strength has, of course, been requisite.—This the hull gains in the continued crossing and recrossing of the wrought iron water tight compartments, but in addition to the firmness thus given it is further stayed and strengthened in even a stronger manner than the hull of the Great Eastern. The deck is all of wrought iron of the same strength and solidity as the bottom, and on this is built the "derrick" proper, or crane. In shape the derrick is cruciform up to the arms of the cross, being a triped-shaped iron stand, tied together with wrought iron quads. The cross of the derrick is called the boom, all made of wrought iron, 120 feet long, and weighing 80 tons. The upper limb of the cross is called the king port a wrought-iron cylinder, 60 tons in weight, 50 feet high and 7 feet in circumference, large enough round to permit two players to play a comfortable game at chess before launching. Thus from one arm of the cross the weight is raised by pulleys, which passing over the king port, are brought over the other arm to the body of the vessel.—The whole principle of the machine is, in fact, acquisition and distribution—as fast as the weight is acquired it is distributed over the whole frame of the derrick, and thence throughout the hull equally. Two oscillating engines of 30 horse-power work 10 sets of crabs, independant of each other, the united force of all giving a hoisting capacity, of no less than 1000 tons above the surface of the water. A vessel of ordinary shape, no matter how the derrick was constructed would of course, instantly capsize in attempting to hoist any weight of even 500 tons on one side, and to overcome this danger, the shape and flat bottom of the present hull becomes necessary. When ready for sea its draught of water will actually amount to no more than three feet, though the hull will weigh some 1400 tons. But even with this draught and the flat bottom, a considerable and dangerous "list" to the derrick and would be certain to take place while any great weight was being raised. It is for this purpose that the water-tight compartments have been made, so that they can be filled with water and counterbalance the strain on the derrick. With a sufficient number filled to counterpoise a weight of 1000 tons, the draught of water at the hull will even then be under five feet. The propelling power of such a machine has of course to be constructed with a special view to the peculiar purpose for which it is to be employed. A screw with such a light draught of water, would be out of the question; paddle-wheels of the ordinary width still more so. The machine, therefore, is moved by no less than 50 small paddles, worked by an endless chain. Each of these is only 18 inches wide and about 3 feet in diameter and each only exerts a small amount of force. But working all in concert, like the little legs of a catterpillar, this combined strength will not only enable the derrick to hold its own, but even make more headway against wind and tide. Thus supposing a vessel to strike upon the Goodwin, the derrick can cross any part of those fatal sands, and grappling with the wreck, at once prevent it sinking further till all arrangements are complete for lifting it off and towing it ashore.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

(From the London Times.)

The Atlantic Telegraph, and all that relates to it, the best kind of rope to be used, the best means of getting it down,—the whole scheme, in fact, seems to be slowly drifting back again into those realms of theory and speculation from which it has only so recently emerged. Already there are many projectors and competitors in the field, some to work the old rope, some to make a new. It is not cheering to find that public attention is almost instinctively directed to the consideration of the latter project, and that to the hopes and expectations of the majority, the present wire—laid at such a cost, and with such risks—is already as virtually lost and useless. Among those who have come forward with remedies for overcoming the difficulties of the Atlantic, in case a new rope is required, is Mr. Rowett, who, that there may be no mistake about the matter, expresses himself as willing to contract to lay the cable from Valentia to Newfoundland, everything included, for as small a sum as £182,000, or £200,000 less than the capital expended by the Atlantic Company. Such an offer has naturally directed some attention to Mr. Rowett's plan, which is simply that of a rope-covered electric wire instead of the old mode of proceeding by a wire-covered rope. Mr. Rowett's idea is to have the conductor well and safely insulated with gutta percha, and then simply enclosed without further preparation in the strands of a common hemp cable about an inch in diameter. A piece has already been made,—not with a view of displaying what would be necessary for the Atlantic depths, but to illustrate the peculiar advantages which such a mode of construction gives over the wire cable. This specimen is certainly as light, as flexible, and as strong as could be desired, and these three qualities must be the very *sine qua non* with all future Atlantic telegraphs. The cost of such a cable would be only, as Mr. Rowett alleges, £86 per mile, its weight about 9 cwt. and its breaking strain about 4 tons, or nearly twice as much as could ever come upon it while being submerged—no matter what the state of the weather or how the vessel might be plunging. To this particular rope, as we have said, a certain amount of attention has lately been directed, owing no doubt to Mr. Rowett's offer to take it in working order across the ocean to America for a regular contract per mile. But, beyond the feeling due to such an offer of such magnitude, and made with such confidence of success, neither the proposal nor the rope deserve the notice they have attracted. Mr. Rowett's idea of a rope-covered wire is by no means a new one, and what is more to the purpose, the cable is almost without exception, far inferior in more important requisites to others that were designed some time before this was thought of. It is light, strong and flexible, but so are all such ropes, and so even is the present Atlantic cable (if we may call it so) in a very high degree. The difference between Mr. Rowett's rope and others of the same kind is, that in the former no adequate protection is given to the gutta percha, and never can be given by his method of stranding the hemp, whereas with all others this important point is carefully considered and provided for. For these and for other reasons which show the cable to have been designed and constructed by a person unacquainted with what a submarine telegraph requires, it is of its kind an inferior cable, though it certainly has done good service in directing attention to the general question of rope-covered wires for the purpose of deep-sea telegraph. All the experiments in very deep seas tend to show that the principle of a rope-covered wire is the right one after all. For any depth under 1000 fathoms, a wire rope is best and cheapest; for great depths, 2000 and 3000 fathoms, it becomes the dearest, because the worst and most difficult to submerge. No man who has ever seen a deep sea wire laid but must have been convinced that covering the rope with wire was only making a difficulty which required all the costly apparatus of paying-out machines, breaks, and check tackle to contend against, which, in but too many instances, it has been impossible totally to overcome. Any one, also, who has ever crossed the Atlantic would engage to pay out a piece of common whip cord, without breaking it, from Ireland to America, because in such a case there would be no strain on it, and it could run out as it chose. This ought to be the principle in which very deep sea ropes should be laid down everywhere. A rope-covered wire, light enough to be very cheap, and because light therefore strong, with such a coil running from a steamer going 10 miles or so an hour, a dozen cables might be laid across the Atlantic in a twelvemonth, if no other difficulties exist. It has been urged that such ropes, if moved by currents at the bottom of the sea, would chafe through at once; but, besides that this objection applies equally to wire, there exists proof positive that in the great depths of the ocean the water is as motionless at the bottom as the rocks on which it rests.—During the soundings taken by the Gorgon shells of the most delicate texture, and so small that it was impossible to perceive them without the aid of magnifying power, were brought up. Yet these shells, even to their finest ridges, were uninjured, and had evidently lain without movement in those tremendous depths for ages. Another proof is that, whenever the strain upon the sounding line prevented bottom being at once discovered, and some 100 or 120 fathoms more line were paid out after the lead had touched, it was always known to the foot what surplus had gone over, as the line invariably sunk on the spot where the lead had grounded, and came up in a tangled mass like a ball of cord. Such results could never have been obtained had there been any motion far below the surface.—But a question arises with regard to rope-covered wire, and, indeed, submarine cables of all kinds, if laid at very great depths, and that is how far the pressure or weight of the superincumbent mass of water affects the gutta percha insulator. We may doubt the question whether water increases in density or whether it is compressible, but none can deny that it has weight at least, and that this weight comes upon the bottom of the ocean and whatever rests there. The very minute and perfect shells being found at the bottom does no more to disprove such a supposition than an empty egg-shell shows that there can be no such thing as an atmospheric pressure of 15lbs. to the square inch. In both cases the pressure of water and air is equal inside and out. But in the case of the gutta-percha insulator it is not so, and the water pressing with immense external force would penetrate in many places where the guard-hemp was not at all injured, and so gradually permeate the substance of the gutta-percha as to reach the copper wire and seriously weaken its *conducting powers*. We do not say that such an action does take place, but if it is even possible it would at once do away with the feasibility of such rope-covered wires as Mr. Rowett proposes. In any case his plan of constructing his rope is, as we have said, inferior to many others of the same kind.

Apprehension of a Deserter and Traitor.—On the 22nd of March, 1855, the 7th Regiment of Fusiliers were performing trench duty at Sebastopol, when two of the men, private Thomas Tole, and a companion named *Moore, left the lines* under the pretence of searching for fuel, and instead of returning went over to the enemy. The treacherous information they gave of the position of the company they had deserted from proved a guide to the Russians, who, making a determined attack upon them the same night killed Captain the Hon. Cavendish Brown and thirty men. Tole was not given up with the exchange of prisoners at the end of the war, but went to St. Petersburg. Desiring, subsequently, to return to England, he contrived to obtain a passport, and has been for some time in York. More recently he took up his quarters in Manchester. Several months ago the superintendent of the police had him taken into custody, on suspicion of being guilty of this disagreeable offence, but the evidence failed to prove his desertion. Later correspondence with the commanding officer, however, led to the production of witnesses who could speak more positively, and on Monday Tole was again placed before the City magistrates, when two of his former comrades in the same Company, to whom he was personally known, gave evidence regarding his going over to the enemy, and he was ordered to be delivered over to the military authorities. Tole is a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age.—Tole states that his companion, Moore, died in two days after they had joined the Russians.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Glory Across the Atlantic.

Of all the objects which the Americans pursue with so much energy, there is none that lies nearer their hearts than to win the admiration of England. Even the love of filibustering and the pursuit of "manifest destiny" seem to absorb them less than the desire to stand well with the Old Country. If they bluster now and then about an imaginary outrage, it is more for the sake of showing us how high-spirited and courageous they can be, than from any feelings of animosity. If they weary us at times by incessant boasting about everything belonging to them, we ought, perhaps, to take it as a compliment; for the zeal with which they set forth their own merits is chiefly stimulated by their anxiety lest we in England should fail to appreciate them. And notwithstanding the uneasy doubts of our sensitive kindred, it is undeniable that Englishmen do *try hard to like America*. But somehow our dutiful efforts to love and respect our relations, and their frantic attempts to make us do so, are much less successful than might be wished. We are always preaching to ourselves and one another about the solid ground of union which no superficial differences ought to disturb; but neither blood, nor language, nor love of freedom, nor our common Saxon energy, nor even the more selfish bond of commerce, suffices to waken any genuine enthusiasm. England gets no further than the acknowledgment that it is a sort of duty to feel affection for her cousin, while America can find no better means of stimulating our regard than by vehemently asserting that she, of all countries, is most deserving of our fervent admiration. They seem utterly incapable of looking at anything except in its personal aspect. Facts are assumed, and principles are adopted, not because they are true or right, but because they are American. The justice or injustice of any public act is regarded from the same subjective point of view, and whatever is thought conducive to the interests or glory of the Republic becomes straightway right in their eyes. The greatness of an achievement depends entirely on the share which Americans had, or may be supposed to have had, in its performance, and almost the only purpose for which the rest of the world is recognised, is to render the tribute of its admiration to the citizens of the enlightened Republic. This unlucky weakness of the American character has of late been exposing itself rather more than usual.—There was something so spontaneous and exhilerating about the first burst of jubilation over the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, that it would have seemed ungracious to point at the strong tinge of egotism and the ludicrous exaggeration which were at once conspicuous. Indeed, the first impression which the news created here was something like a feeling of regret that our own demeanour had been so cold and undemonstrative. An unpremeditated burst of vain-glory appeared very pardonable at first, and no one doubted that, on the occasion of the more deliberate rejoicings which were arranged to come off after several weeks' preparations, our friends across the Atlantic would have the grace to acknowledge the large share in the honour of the enterprise which belongs to England. But with the exception of a few formal efforts by some of the victims of the ovation to turn the current of congratulation towards the English officers who were present, there was nothing to suggest that England had any part in the achievement. Considering that the cable was made in England on the plans of English electricians, and laid down under the direction of an English engineer, it does seem strange that the whole glory should be attributed to an American whose merit, so far as we are aware, consisted simply in the energy with which he helped to get up the company. Neither does it seem very intelligible, except on the principle of American egotism, why the Captain of the *Niagara* should be so much greater a hero than the Captain of the *Agamemnon* whose skill and courage were far more severely tried; but Field and Hudson seems to have been almost the only names which the New Yorkers thought fit to inscribe on their banners. Perhaps the tone in which these exclusive honours were disclaimed was even more characteristic than the coolness with which they were tendered to the Americans alone. Capt. Hudson is far too magnanimous to let British effort be underrated, and therefore explains that, "in justice to Great Britain, we are in a measure indebted to her in laying the cable." So qualified an admission is scarcely fair to the country which supplied the scientific staff who directed the whole enterprise, besides manufacturing the cable itself and the appliances for laying it. But we cannot well complain, as the gallant Captain makes his acknowledgments to Providence much the same strain in which he records the measure of his obligation to Great Britain. "The success of the work," he adds, "was not altogether confided to man, but to," &c.. &c. In fact, the picture drawn is that of America, attended on either side by Great Britain and Providence, bringing the old world into connection with herself—a device which we beg to suggest for a Yankee medal. To do Mr. Field justice, he did take some pains to enumerate the distinguished Englishmen who were engaged in the enterprise, but he did not the less accept the lion's share of the credit. Indeed, his head seems to have been so turned by the adulation of his countrymen, that he did not hesitate, immediately after the unfortunate cessation of signals, to publish a letter in which he speaks with some ignorance and much contempt of experiments then in progress on the cable by one of the greatest of living electricians; but then Professor Thompson happened to be an English, and not an American Director. There is something so paltry, and at the same time so American, about this attempt to monopolize the credit of a work which was mainly English, that it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the disposition which chills the sympathy that ought to prevail between the two free countries of the world. But Yankee conceit, if it is the most provoking, is not quite the worst manifestation of their egotism. The same peculiarity which has damaged their manners has begun to corrupt their morals also, and very considerable progress seems to have been made towards a new basis for the science of ethics. Paley's theory, that whatever was universally expedient was right, seems to have been nationalized in America into the doctrine that whatever is expedient for themselves is right. To eliminate red men and enslave negroes, to annex desirable territory and repudiate inconvenient debts, are all acts which are justified on this broad principle; and in a recent atrocity committed in the vicinity of New York, we have on example of the same demoralization, which would be ludicrous enough if it were not absolutely revolting. Staten Island, now a pleasant suburb of New York, was selected, at a time when it was scarcely inhabited, as the most convenient spot for a quarantine establishment. Hospitals were provided for the sick, and these continued in use notwithstanding the increase of the neighbouring population. An epidemic had filled them with cases of yellow fever and small pox, and the Board of Health of the district thereupon met and declared the establishment a nuisance, which any one was entitled to abate. The hint was quite sufficient, and the obvious expediency of getting rid of infection from their own doors seems to have been considered, by a numerous section of the inhabitants, a sufficient justification for using any means that might be necessary for the purpose. An attack was deliberately organized, with publicity enough to attract the regular reporters for the press; the patients—except a few who were forgotten—were dragged out and left all night on the ground, while the gentlemen who were abating the nuisance burned down the hospitals and every scrap of furniture and bedding that they contained. A formal proclamation by the Governor of New York sufficiently authenticates a narrative which seems almost incredible, and though the outrage appears to be regarded by the majority with indignation, the fact that a horde of men could deliberately burn down a hospital, *with the most brutal disregard* for the patients, on the plea that it had been voted a nuisance, is some evidence of the vitiated moral atmosphere of the place where such a crime could be committed. A man must be very far gone in selfishness before he can, with any easy conscience, destroy a lazaretto lest he should catch a fever; but the principle on which the ruffians acted was but a monstrous caricature of the Grand American doctrine of regarding only their own advantage and glorification. Until they can adopt a more cosmopolitan principle, it is unreasonable to ask for the full measure of regard which England would give so gladly as America would receive it eagerly.—*London Times*.

Why is a fashionable lady like a rigid economist? Because she makes a great fuzzle about a little waist.

Progress of Australia.

In 1835, the first settlement was made in Victoria, whence, up to 1851, the population went on increasing gradually until it reached 77,345 souls, in a period of sixteen years; but from that date to March 31, 1858 little more than six years, it jumped, it may be said, to 468,637 souls. The revenue, which in 1851 was only £316,532, derived from all sources, was £3,308,489 in 1857; of which latter sum £1,595,283 was derived from receipts at the Custom-House inclusive of gold export duty. The expenditure in 1851 was £409,598 consequently in excess of receipts by nearly £100,000; but increased population required greatly increased expenditure, and unavoidable outlays for roads, bridges, and other public works. The expenditure in 1857, was notwithstanding, far within the revenue and amounted to £3,163,689. The number of vessels employed in carrying on the export and import trade of the colony has increased 208 per cent, since 1851, when there were 710 ships entered inwards at the Custom-House at Melbourne but 2490 in 1857; the tonnage has advanced between the same dates 438 per cent. from 128,959 to 694,564 tons; and the hands employed 349 per cent, from 7735 to 34,777 men. The exports in 1851 were declared at the value of L 1, 422,909, but at L 18,079,512 in 1857. The imports in 1851 gave a total value of £1,036,439; but in 1857 they were returned at L 17,256,209 the greater proportion of which were from the mother country. As to postal intercourse, which is a safe barometer of the progress of nations, we find that no less than 2,415,933 letters, and 1,333,639 newspapers were delivered inland; and a shipment made to other countries of 1,484,143 letters and 1,648,531 newspapers, in 1857. In reference to public works, these statistics show that in 1851 there was not a single mile of macadamised road made beyond the towns of Melbourne and Geelong; but at the close of 1857 there were 450 miles of road formed, 270 of which were macadamised; 300 bridges erected, and many miles of viaducts constructed, at a cost altogether of L 4,821,848; and without reference to outlays to a considerable extent by district road boards. Two lines of railway have been constructed by private companies. The first from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay, with a branch to St Kilda, at a cost of L 365,240, inclusive of rolling stock, on which the profits are about 10 per cent.; and after deducting expenses and adding to the reserve funds leave 14 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. The other line is that of the Geelong and Melbourne, opened to Williamstown, forty miles, at a cost of L 590,576. Two trunk lines are to be constructed by the Government. Of communications by electric agency no less than 701 miles have been established in the colony, at a cost of L 70,000. There are twenty two stations at an annual expense of £18,000. The lines are to Sandhurst, *via* Castlemain, 102 miles; to Belvoir, Murray River, 194 miles; to the South Australian boundary, near Nelson, Glenelg River, *via* Geelong, Ballarat, &c., 336 miles; to Port Philip Bay, at Queenscliff, *via* Geelong, 70 miles; and to Sandridge and the harbour of Hobson's Bay, 2¼ miles. Such are some of the heads given in the report, and they are sufficient, we think, to show the vast importance of this colony, and the probability there is of a still greater increase in every department; but if anything further is necessary, we will mention that in 1851 there were only six banks and now there are 54, the paid-up capital of which is £5,423,694.—*Mining Journal of Sept.* 18.

Popular Recreation.

To what uses shall we appropriate the Crystal Palace? The question naturally suggests itself to us, as it did to the people of London, Paris and New York. In all these places, the solution of the question was comparatively easy; and the buildings, having answered the purposes for which they were erected, have become of permanent utility to the people.

The musical performances given during the recent exhibition have demonstrated the fact, that our Palace is ill adapted, in its present state, for such purposes; and its distance from the populous parts of the city is another difficulty in the way of appropriating the building to the gathering of large masses. Are these difficulties insurmountable? We hope not; for it would correctly be esteemed a misfortune if the people of Toronto should be shut out from the rational enjoyment and the refining influence of musical performances on a large scale. We understand that the Metropolitan Choral Society would very willingly give a series of grand performances from the works of the great masters during the forthcoming winter, in the Palace, at so cheap a rate as to place the enjoyment within the reach of all—their laudable object being to diffuse throughout the whole community a love for music, and, as far as possible, to wean the people from the gratification of a vitated taste, by setting before them correct models. Of course, this object will never be attained, so long as this society is obliged to charge a dollar for entrance; for comparatively few of our fifty thousand inhabitants can afford that sum for an evening's entertainment. Concerts for the million, at which all classes are admitted for the trifling sum of a sixpence or a shilling, are very common in the large cities of Great Britain, and their excellent moral effect is admitted. The question is worthy the consideration of our sapient fathers in the Council. The people of Toronto are sadly in want of cheap healthful recreation, and all past experience proves that it is good policy on the part of the authorities to supply it as far as it is practicable.

At least we should begin to look in the right direction. Every large city ought to have its parks, its public walks and its fountains, and these should be esteemed almost as essential as a proper supply of water. If our City Fathers cannot give us all we want, let them display a desire to give us what they can; and, as a beginning, we would commend to them the consideration of the question with which this article commences—"To what uses shall we appropriate the Crystal Palace?" A very small outlay would render it better adapted for musical displays; a trifle more would lay a floor and heat the *building*; the *rest would soon* follow.

The Rev. G. Onions is about to make a trial in the Palace, on Wednesday evening next, when he produces the great Oratorio of Handel, "Judas Maccabeus," with about three hundred performers, at the trifling charge of a quarter of a dollar for entrance. He has, at his own expense, made considerable alterations in the building, and will require an attendance of three thousand persons at that sum to meet the expenses already incurred.

Every one who feels as we do, that an experiment of this sort should be encouraged, will make it a point to be present, and in order to enable our readers to enter fully into the spirit of the music, and to appreciate the conception of the composer, we propose, in to-morrow's issue, to give a descriptive sketch of this martial Oratorio. —*Colonist*.

Mr. Bright's View on Emigration.

Mr. Bright has addressed one of his very characteristic letters to certain of the working men of Glasgow, in reply to an invitation from them to attend a meeting in favour of Government aid to emigration.—Weary of the incertitude of their condition as manufacturing hands in the midst of speculative production whose gains appear to oscillate more suddenly and capriciously than ever between those of the gold-finder and those of the mendicant, these poor fellows sigh for leave to go to some less crowded and competitive land, where fortune may not flap her fantalising wings, but where in sickness and in death they may not be haunted with the fear of their children being left to beg. Sick of over-toil, which allows them no leisure to live in the higher and better sense of the term, they would fain that a portion of them might safely hive off to some fresher field of industry, no matter how far off, so that they and their little ones might dwell in peace, and that more room might be left for those that remain behind. Despairing of delusive schemes for forcibly keeping up wages by combination, and incredulous of the oft-broken promises of oligarchy to admit to any share worth having in the management of their common affairs, they seek the means of transferring their labour to regions where they hope to find more liberty, and their energy to the development of communities wherein it will be recognised without jealousy or fear. Their ideas as to the means whereby their object may be achieved, do not seem to be very clear; but in the pursuit of it they would probably be willing to take good advice, if offered in a temperate and considerate spirit. Looking around for aid, it occurs to them that Mr. Bright might be able to help them. It hardly occurs to them to doubt of his willingness to do so. The fortune of his family is one of those that has been made by manufacturing industry. His personal fame rests upon the success of an agitation to promote the physical welfare of the industrious classes generally, but more especially those who dwell and work in towns. His actual position is that of a representative of one of the great seats of creative skill; and his future as a politician professedly lies in further combats against anti-popular privilege and wrong. It was natural that the working men of Glasgow should apply to such a man; and that they should reckon confidently, if not on his presence and counsel, at least on his kindly expression of regret that he was unable to give them. They never were more mistaken. Mr. Bright, in a long and carefully written letter, thinks it his duty not only to say bluntly that he cannot attend their meeting, and that he disapproves of the project they have in hand for escape from their present condition, but he believes that condition to be one that wise men would flee if they could, that few of them without aid were able to do so, and that all of them deserve to be as they are. Were he himself a young man obliged to work for his bread, he would not remain at home. The sweat of the poor man is mortgaged here to pay for the wars of our father's time against freedom; and the soil of the country is so engrossed by means of entail, primogeniture, and the arbitrary power of depopulation, that there is no hope for the humble man's possessing a bit of it. We are certainly not about to utter a word in defence of wasteful and wicked war-outlay in George III's reign; still less do we feel disposed to defend obsolete feudalism in our laws of land. But in the name of justice, why is the reproach of either to be flung in the teeth of peaceable men asking advice and assistance? Again, Mr. Bright declares that the foreign policy of Great Britain had been so complicated with the balance of power in Europe by the folds of quality who have hitherto had the charge of our affairs, that at any moment the fund for wages is liable to be further encroached on for the benefit of the class that fattens on war; and the elective franchise has been, he says, so carefully limited, that the many have little prospect of being able to put a veto on such ruinous courses. Well, but if these things be true, why taunt the unjustly disfranchised with them? Why not rather endeavour to stimulate them to action betimes in the right direction? Why not lead them now in the propitious time of peace to insist upon that share in representative rule that may serve to check the tendency to unnecessary and unwarrantable conflict? For what are great gifts—of speech of energy, of courage, of perseverance—conferred on men like the honourable Member for Birmingham, if when the time is ripe they will not move; if when golden opportunity offers, they choose to skulk and sit apart in scornful science, or muttering whithering words calculated only to drive the long-suffering and forbearing to desperation? But in truth Mr. Bright would not pretend to take his stand upon the grounds already noticed, were there not something beside with which he thinks fit to accuse the working classes, especially of our own day. They were, as he reminds them, acquiescent parties in the national resistance to Russian aggression four years ago. They would not attend to his advice in that matter, and the consequence has been the loss of 40,000 lives and of £100,000,000 of money. It was too late now to argue the question with Mr. Bright; but we shall feel it to be our duty, whenever he or his friends provoke us to look back, to repeat what we so often said at the time—that if they had, instead of vaguely inveighing against all wars, helped cordially to turn the struggle to good account for the rescue and resuscitation of prostrate nationalities, we should have had to bear half the cost and Europe would to-day possess many an additional guarantee against similar conflicts in future. But it is idle in a man like Mr. Bright to assume this tone of judicial infallibility, or to imagine that by mere obstinacy in anti-national crotchets he will be able to frown or scold the world into confessing that he was right and it was wrong. We speak plainly, because we feel strongly what a pity it is that he should throw away year after year in illusions so profitless and and ill temper so unworthy of him. That he may not like our frankness we can readily conceive; but he is not a man cozened by soft words or wheedled by the suasion of compliment. He is one of the few men of the middle class who have shown the courage to stand by their order, and to assert its equality of political claims with the insolent monopolists of birth. None resented more warmly than we did his expulsion from Parliament through the machinations of the late Government, and none were more prompt to hail the early opportunity for his restoration to his legislative place. But we did so not merely as an act of compensatory justice, but as one of wisdom and self-interest in the popular party. Mr. Bright may yet render important service to the cause of progress; nay, it is his duty, and we expect it of him. But that is just the reason why we are sorry and vexed to see him wantonly alienate the sympathies of the working classes, without whose co-operation nothing of consequence can be secured in the way of political advance, and with whose cordial and well-directed aid we might easily obtain all that we desire.—*London Daily News*.

Breaching the Chinese Wall.

(From the London Times)

It has cost nearly as much trouble to bring Lord Malmesbury to reason as if he were a Mandarin. The etiquette which surrounds the Emperor of China is not more formidable than the routine of our Foreign Office. As we suggested last week, the promulgation of Lord Elgin's treaty was not retarded by the absence of the Foreign Secretary from town or by the distance between London and Balmoral, but by a slavish adherence to precedent. The rule is that treaties shall not be made public until after ratification. As the exchange of ratification with China cannot take place for months to come our merchants might have remained all that period ignorant of the conditions that are henceforth to regulate British trade with China, were it not for the interference of the press. The outlines of the convention appeared in the newspapers before they were

secured for them. The right of acquiring landed property will give us a firmer footing in the Celestial Empire. It is the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, and the time has not arrived for calculating the ultimate possibilities.

"The Christian religion, as professed by Christians or Roman Catholics, is to be tolerated, and its professors are to be protected." These words contain all that is provided under this important head. But we assume that our missionaries will have the liberty to travel, to reside, and to preach the Gospel openly. The access gained to so wide a field has already excited the activity of Exeter Hall, and we are assured that there will be no lack of laborers. But while we most rejoice that the Chinese are allowed by their Government to receive Christian teaching, we should like to see more attention paid to spiritual destitution at home. It is undoubtedly a Christian duty to use all means for imparting the saving truths of the Gospel to the heathen, but our zeal will be excessive and ill-directed if it lead us exclusively abroad, or blind us to the necessities of our own people. But this subject is too large for parenthetical treatment, and we pass on to the parts of the treaty affecting commercial relations.

In addition to the present ports, five are to be opened to trade. They are—New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung Chow. At all these places the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river Yang-tse, but there are certain restrictions caused by the presence of insurgents in the Upper and Lower Valley. It may be here mentioned that British vessels of war are to be at liberty to visit all Chinese ports who her open for trade or not, and to receive supplies and make repairs if necessary.—The commanders of such ships are to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality. The tariff of duties now in operation is to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers, and a further revision may take place at decennial periods on the demand of either contracting party. Transit duties are to be fixed, and the rate published in English and Chinese, so that merchants will be protected from the extortion of the Mandarins. Minute provisions are made with respect to tonnage dues, the coasting trade the entry and clearing of vessels, and the payment of import and export duties. These are of considerable interest to the merchants, but to them only, and we should only weary our readers by any attempt at explaining the details. Amongst the miscellaneous articles there is one which deserves especial notice. It is to the following effect:—"All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is agreed that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the same expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original." The object of this stipulation is plain.—Chinese officials have been in the habit of avoiding engagements under cover of philological distinctions, and it seems that the Chinese language favors ambiguity of expression. Our interpreters were also liable to fall into mistakes, and the Chinese were prone to attach one meaning to a document when we intended another. This will be effectually prevented for the future, and the Chinese officials will be compelled to run up their knowledge of English. Lastly, the British Government are to act in concert with that of China for the suppression of piracy. Henceforth, therefore, our armed vessels will have authority to disallow pirates into the Chinese ports and rivers, and to extirpate those ports of the Chinese Seas. Thus greater security will be given to legitimate commerce, and British ships of war enforcing the maritime police of the empire will confer a new influence, and draw closer our relations with China. The indemnity, which forms the subject of a separate article, may be regarded as a fine imposed for contumacy.

The Chinese Empire is no longer isolated from the rest of the world. The wall of exclusiveness, raised against foreign intercourse, has been broken down. We have ceased to be "outer barbarians," and the Chinese Government acknowledges our equality while it feels our superiority. The change is enormous, and much greater than it appears on the surface. Up to the present time the Emperor of China affected to treat foreigners as an inferior and the troublesome race, suing for permission to trade. He granted licenses, and always claimed the right to revoke them. He simply tolerated the barbarians on a point or two of his coasts, and always acted as if he might drive them away at his will and pleasure. All documents addressed to his Government were turned by his officers into the form of petitions. His answers were decrees and orders, drawn up as if addressed to a subject people. Now he is compelled to admit that there are nations greater than his own, and to receive their ambassadors in his capital. He is forced to open his empire to all who choose to enter. He is bound down by treaty engagements that cannot be evaded, and which will be enforced. For good or for evil, the Chinese have been brought into the family of nations, and must learn the meaning of reciprocal duties. We have every confidence that the good will prevail, and that the breach in the Chinese wall is opened for the entrance of civilization and true religion.

General Statistics of Crime.

(From the Times.)

In 1856 19,437 males and females were committed for trial in England and Wales, 3713 in Scotland, and 7099 in Ireland; of these 14,734 were convicted in England, 2723 in Scotland, and 4024 in Ireland. As regards England, 1264 were convicted of offences against the person, 1787 offences against property with violence 10,487 of offences against property without violence, 96 of malicious offences, and 345 of other offences. The crimes in England when convictions were obtained included 31 murders, 126 shooting and stabbing cases, 78 manslaughters, 61 concealments of birth, 11 unnatural crimes and 27 attempts to commit such unnatural crimes, 45 cases of rape and carnally knowing girls under 10 years of age, 13 cases of abusing girls between 10 and 12 years of age, 71 assaults with intent to ravish, 2 cases of abduction, 6 of bigamy, 271 grievous assaults, and 190 common assaults. No unnatural crimes are charged against Scotland or Ireland in [illegible]. 14,734 persons were sentenced at the criminal courts of England and Wales [illegible], 2723 were sentenced in Scotland, and [illegible] in Ireland. 19 executions upon [illegible] took place in the whole of the United Kingdom in the year 1856.—[illegible] males and 641 females were imprisoned as debtors under civil process in the same year, a large increase upon the year 1854, when only 9677 persons of both sexes were imprisoned for debt. Of 113,736 male and female culprits committed in 1856, 1990 were under 12 years of age, 36,859 between 12 and 21, 33,400 between 21 and 30; 37,835 between 30 and 60, 2732 of 60 years and upwards. 33·1 per cent could read or read and write imperfectly, 5·4 could read and write well, and 0·3 were of superior instruction. The average cost of each prisoner in England and Wales (exclusive of convicts and military prisons) was £29 1s. 2d. The expense of the Government convict prisons and hulks in England in 1856–7 was £247,432, including £14,714 for Pentonville Prison, £12,112 for Parkhurst, £30,383 for Millbank, £53,501 for Portland, and £11,621 for the hulks. There were 6376 persons "admitted" to the military prisons in the year 1856, whose average confinement extended to 53 days; 809 of these were incarcerated for drunkenness. £18,746 was the total expenditure for military prisons, and £18,722 the amount of full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued. 73,240 culprits were dragged before the metropolitan police magistrates, for various offences, in 1856, and of these 381 only were of superior instruction; 33,451 were summarily convicted or held to bail. 127 put a period to their unbearable sufferings by suicide in 1856, against 116 and 118 in the two preceding years. The commission of suicide is very regular, 12 suicides were attempted but prevented by the police, and 66 were otherwise prevented. There were 474 fires, of which 27 were extinguished by police.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fresh Arrivals—Sawers & Murray.
Notice—Rev. J. Farelly.
J. J. Marshall.
To Let—John Davis.
Auction Sales—J. T. Henthorn.
Removal—Ormond & Gilmour.
R. D. Baskerville.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1858.

Fatal Accident.

We regret having to record a fatal accident which occurred on the afternoon of Friday last on the boundary line between Dummer and Douro. A number of men were employed repairing said boundary line, when one of them, a young man named Kilcaulay left the rest to fell a tree which had been previously about half cut through, and which stood at some distance from where the gang were working. Though aware of his absence, at the close of the day's work, no particular notice was taken of it, but when night passed without his reappearance, some anxiety for his safety was manifested, and on search being made, his lifeless body was found lying beneath the tree which he had gone to fell. The body was removed to the house of his father, Matthew Kilcaulay, there to await the Coroner's inquest. We have not heard the result of the investigation, but there can be little doubt as to the manner in which deceased came by his death.

☞We have been shown a very ingenious piece of workmanship in the Cabinet line, executed by Mr. John Cabeldu, a young man, a carpenter, for some time past resident in this Town. It is a handsome Writing Desk, made from black walnut, black ash, and mahogany, and in the top of which alone there are no fewer than 521 different pieces ingeniously arranged, the whole forming an elegant design. We understand this handsome piece of workmanship was exhibited at the late show in this Town, but being entered as Cabinet-work, and the maker not being a professed Cabinet-maker it was refused a prize, or even mentioned, although it attracted the attention of the Judges. If such be really the case such proceedings will nip in the very bud the objects of these exhibitions. Ingenious merit should at all times be encouraged, and we are glad to notice the present piece of workmanship, coming from a young man to whom the business is almost a foreign one.

A Curiosity.—We have received from a friend a lithographed fac simile of the signatures of Miss Madeline Smith and her ill fated lover L'Angelier, and shall be glad to show them to any of our friends curious on this point who may call at our office.

Arrival of the "Persia."

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.—ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

New York, Oct. 26.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool at 4 o'clock of the 16th, and the *Vigo* from the same port on the 13th, arrived this morning. The *Vanderbilt* arrived out on the afternoon of the 12th.

A prospectus has been issued for the formation of a company for the Galway line, with a capital of £500,000, in £10 shares.

Lieutenant Higginson, a shareholder in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has applied in the Guild Hall Police Court for a summons against the Company, for its failure to register its list of shareholders; but it was not granted.

The race for the Cæsarswitch handicap was won by *Rarkis*, by a head—the American mare *Princess*, and the *Bremer* running a dead heat for second place. The fact that *Princess* had for a second time run a dead heat for this race, though this time for second place only, was the most remarkable incident in connection with the Cæsarswitch races.

The officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria* had published a letter, claiming that they did all that it was possible for them to do, under the circumstances, and that the captain did the same.

FRANCE.

A mediation of friendly power has been accepted by France and Portugal in the dispute between them. It was suggested that the Portuguese Government should order the *Charles George* to be given up, on condition that the French ships of war should previously withdraw from the Targus, and return to France, so as not to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns.

The decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France was about to be renewed, with certain modifications.

The Duke de Malakoff was married to Madame Peneza, in the Imperial chapel at St. Cloud on the 12th.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,770,000. The discounts had increased £1,350,000.

The latest accounts from Paris say that no doubt was entertained of a pacific solution of the difficulty with Portugal.

AUSTRIA.

A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the bank.

The Cologne *Gazette* says Austria will demand an explanation from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

PORTUGAL.

The free importation of breadstuffs is permitted until the end of May, 1859.

MOROCCO.

The Vice-Consuls of Spain and France at Tetuan, Morocco, have been assassinated. No particulars given. Energetic means to obtain satisfaction were expected. A Paris telegram says that the two ships of war lately sent to Lisbon, would proceed to Tetuan to avenge the massacre.

TURKEY.

The Turks in Candia had again made such a display, that it was feared the massacre of the Christians was intended. Great excitement prevailed. Two additional battalions of troops were to be sent to the Island.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 24th Sept. had arrived at Suez. The disarmed troops at Moultoe mutinied on the 21st August, and their almost total extermination was the consequence.

The fugitive rebels from Pouree were defeated with great slaughter, on the 5th September.

Four emissaries of Nena Sahib had been captured at Gwalior, endeavouring to corrupt the native troops, who informed their officers of them. The culprits were executed. The Gwalior fugitives, after occupying the town of Patun and seizing a large amount of treasure and 40 guns, were again defeated in the field, on the 18th of September, and dispersed in all directions. The British captured 30 guns. A private telegram says that renewed alarm had arisen at Calcutta, so that the troops were kept under arms. 7,000 insurgents were said to be in the province of Calcutta, but avoiding engagements. Their story is pronounced a fabrication.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong mail of August 24 had arrived.

Admiral Seymour had returned from Japan, but Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddah with the steam yacht, which he made a present to the Emperor.

It was rumoured at Canton that one of the Commissioners who met the Ambassadors in the North, and who bear the character for conciliation, had been appointed Viceroy of the Canton Province.

The Town of Canton was spared by the British, though the forts were destroyed.—The report that the place was sacked is unfounded.

The Chinese were coming back by degrees to Hong Kong and Macao.

Trade continued dull at Hong Kong.

At Amoy little or nothing had been done in Teas. At Fuchon there had been a moderate business, and an advance of 10 to 11½ taels. At Shanghai the exports were 8,000,000 pounds short of last year. A very moderate business had been done at former prices.

AUSTRALIA.

A nugget of gold, weighing 2,100 ounces was being exhibited at Melbourne.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

In the cotton market the prices for American were fully maintained.

At Manchester trade was quiet and prices rather easier.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour unaltered.—Wheat in limited demand. Corn neglected and easier.

Pork and beef dull. Bacon dull at former rates. Lard declining.

Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee in good demand. Tea tends upward. Rice dull, but unchanged.

London, Saturday.

Consols closed steady at 98¾ to 98¾. Money 98¾ to 99⅛ on account.

The "Europa's" Mails.

(From the London Correspondence of the Globe.)

London, Oct. 8, 1858.

THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

On Wednesday there appeared in all the Metropolitan papers a paragraph with the above heading, and the fact of its being printed in conspicuous type in several of them, led to the belief that it partook of an official, or semi-official character. The paragraph stated that Lord and Lady Bury, accompanied by his lordship's private Secretary, would leave Galway next day for British North America. And the public were further more definitely informed that his Lordship was crossing the Atlantic "on a matter of great commercial and political importance, being instructed by the Colonial office to obtain the opinion of the Legislatures and people of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on the proposed confederation of the British North American Provinces, which Mr. Cartier and two other members of the Canadian administration are at present in this country to negotiate."—In the *Globe* of the same afternoon, however, there was published a corrected report, which entirely contradicted the alleged official visit of Lord Bury to your shores. "We believe," said the *Globe*, "that Lord and Lady Bury cross the Atlantic for strictly private reasons. Her Ladyship is the daughter of Sir Allan McNab, and the object of the visit is simply to visit Lord Bury's father-in-law." To that it was added:—"That Lord Bury is an acute observer the public of this country well know, and that his opinion in any quarter is certain; but we believe that we have correctly stated the object of Lord Bury's visit to America." This constitutes the whole of the story so far as it is told.

LORD CANNING'S REPLY TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S DESPATCH.

This voluminous and important document will, in all probability, do more to undermine and overthrow the Government of Lord Derby than the cry for Parliamentary Reform. This the Ministers seem to have acutely felt, for although the despatch has been in their possession for several weeks, it was published only two days ago; and it is the opinion of many that Mr. Disraeli's hesitation to appear in public at that time, arises in a far greater degree from the existence of this manifesto of the Governor General of India, than from any other cause. Certainly, Lord Canning's reply to the Secret Committee will be generally regarded in the country as an overpowering censure of the Derby Administration. Lord Canning seems to have seen through the design of the despatch; he knew it was a stratagem to produce a vacancy in the Governor Generalship of India, the post coveted by Lord Derby for his son; and although declaring that it immeasurably enhanced his difficulties, he plainly tells the Cabinet that no taunts or sarcasm, come from what quarter they might, should turn him from the path which he believed to be that of his public duty. Moreover, he distinctly refuses to modify his general policy; and the effect of this avowal is that British India is ruled by a statesman who accuses one member of the Ministry of falsehood; who satirises the others as endeavouring to drive him from office by sneers and innuendos, and who firmly asserts that he shall not change his course at their bidding. Upon constitutional principles, the Premier is, of course, bound to dismiss the Governor General; and the House of Commons is bound at the earliest opportunity, to place upon record its opinion of the Ministerial despatch, which it would have done had Mr. Caldwell's motion of last session been withdrawn. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that the Ministry and the Commons, will stand in direct antagonism with each other on this subject as soon as the House meets. Parliament will probably feel that a debt of gratitude is due to Lord Canning for refusing to take the opportunity recklessly afforded to him by the Ellenborough despatch, to retire from the high and difficult post he occupied in the midst of the revolt, because had he done so, the consequence must have been to fan the flame of revolt, and to strengthen the hands of the rebels.

How a Defaulting Cashier Carried on his Rascality for Four Years.

The Boston *Atlas* gives some interesting particulars of the way in which the defaulting Cashier of the Brighton Bank managed his rascality:—The reason for the resignation of Mr. Robert Woodworth, cashier of the Brighton Bank has become apparent. He turns out to be a defaulter, having made away, as is alleged, with some £440,000 belonging to the Bank. An investigation is progressing by the directors. The Bank is said to be secured against loss by the bondsmen of Mr. Woodworth and by his private property, which has been made over to the Bank to protect it from loss. It is said he has been indulging in fancy stock for some time, and which, as is generally the case, has brought him down. He is a leading Baptist in Brighton, and the revelations are heard with concern by the Church. It was supposed at first that the roguery was of recent occurrence, and this opinion was all the stronger from the fact that the Cashier's books have balanced with the nicest exactness, and the examination of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners in May last, revealed no suspicious circumstances. A few days since the President of the Bank, S. H. Bennett, received an enquiry from the President of the Faneuil Hall Bank, whether he should furnish Mr. Woodworth with $20,000 on New York, on account of the Bank of Brighton. He at once refused, saying if he did it was at their own risk. Mr. Bennett was then informed that they had already let him have the same amount. This led to an investigation, and to the confession of Mr. Woodworth that he had for four years been appropriating the funds of the Bank to his own use, for speculation and other purposes. He had purchased a house in Brighton for $15,000, which was furnished in palatial style, speculated at second hand, given $1,000 towards the erection of the Baptist Church edifice in that town, bought and sold fancy and other stocks, &c. When his rascality was in danger of being discovered he sold his house for $10,000, at the same time discharged a mortgage upon it of $5,000. At the same time he got rid of stocks in the Suffolk Mills. Mr. Woodworth asserts with great emphasis that the Bank will be indemnified. His bondsmen will be called upon, we suppose, as a sacrifice. The directors are disposed to be lenient with their officer. Mr. Woodworth states that he has within a short time lost $7,000 by a real estate speculation in building a block of houses with which the directors had not the least suspicion that he was connected, as the business was carried on in the name of another person. He is temporarily in charge of one of the directors. His friends deeply sympathize in his misfortunes, and will do all in their power to relieve him.—He has a wife and two children.

Superstition in England.

The London *Times* says:—It is a painful duty to have to chronicle in this boasted enlightened age instances of the grossest superstitions prevailing in some of the rural parishes in this country; and we are sorry to say by no means confined to the lower classes. East Thorpe has just presented probably one of the most disgraceful scenes that ever occurred in North Essex since the days of the famous Matthew Hopkins, the witchfinder of Manningtree. It appears that Emma Brazier, aged 22, the daughter of a laborer in the above parish, has lately caused much annoyance by making use of the most violent, abusive and filthy language, under the pretence that she had been bewitched by a neighbour—a Mrs. Mole, 75 years of age, wife of a labourer, and who, with his wife, is of irreproachable character. The poor old woman has been accused by the Brazier family of working marvellous spells upon their live stock, such as causing one of their pigs to climb a cherry tree, and help itself to the fruit from the top boughs. Recourse was had by the girl's parents to a cunning man, named Borrell, residing at Copford, who has long borne the name of the "Wizard of the North;" but her case was of so peculiar a character as to baffle his skill to dissolve the spell. Application was next made to a witch doctor, named Murrell, residing at Hadleigh, who undertook to effect a cure, giving a bottle of medicine, for which he did not forget to charge 3s 6d, and promising to pay a visit to the "old witch," Mrs. Mole and put an end to her subtle arts.—Matters had reached this stage during the absence for a few weeks of the rector, who, on his return was deeply pained to find that, after years of earnest labour, such gross ignorance should still exist in his parish that the belief in the bewitchment of the girl, and the Satanic agency of an inoffensive old woman, was all but universal. Having visited the girl (suspecting from her violent conduct that she was insane,) he called in the relieving officer of the district, who concurred in thinking that she was unfit to be at liberty, and recommended her removal to the union-house for examination by the parish surgeon, at the same time giving an order for her admission, but which the overseers refused to act upon, assigning as the reason for such refusal that there was a man coming from Hadleigh who was expected to cure the girl! The rector next sought the advice of the magistrates, and obtained a promise that the police should have an eye upon the neighborhood. In the meantime the news of the expected coming of the witch doctor spread far and wide, and about eight o'clock there could not have been less than two hundred people collected near the cottage of Mrs. Mole to witness the supernatural powers of the Hadleigh wizard. Drunkenness and riotous conduct were the characteristics of the meeting; and to protect Mrs. Mole from actual violence the rector was obliged to mount guard at the cottage door; for, although the proceeding took place immediately before the parish constable's windows (and he had known of the intention for some days previously,) he never attempted to disperse the crowd, or take any steps to prevent or put a stop to the disgraceful riot. Ultimately two of the police made their appearance, and the crowd dispersed. The woman has since been apprehended for threatening the life or her neighbour, Mrs. Mole, and bound over to keep the peace; and it is to be hoped that no more will be heard of this disgraceful affair.

Communications.

For the Examiner.

Agricultural Show.

List of Prizes awarded at the Fall Show of the Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer Agricultural Society, held at Norwood on 12th October, 1858:—

HORSES.

	$	cts.
1st Prize on Stud Horse to Wm. Christie,	3	00
2nd " on do., James Clydesdale,	2	00
3rd " on do., P. Fitzpatrick,	1	00
1st " on Brood Mare and Foal, to J. Pettegrew,	2	00
1st " on two year old Colt, John Elliott,	1	50
2nd " on do., Jno. Breakinridge,	1	00
1st " on year old Colt, P. Fitzpatrick,	1	50
2nd " on do., L. Lewis,	1	00
3rd " on do., Jno. Breakinridge,	0	50

CATTLE.

1st " on aged Bull, to Jno. Breakinridge,	3	00
2nd " on do, P. L. Dinsdale,	2	00
2rd " on do, Alex. Easton,	1	00
1st " on year old Bull, A. Calder,	1	50
1st " on Bull Calf, Francis Parker,	1	00
2nd " on do, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	50
1st " on Milch Cow, Jno. Stevenson,	2	00
2nd " on do, L. Lewis,	1	50
3rd " on do, do,	1	00
1st " on yearling Heifer L. Lewis,	1	00
2nd " on do, John Stevenson,	0	50
3rd " on do, L. Lewis,	0	25
1st " on Heifer Calf, L. Lewis,	1	00
2nd " on do, do,	0	50
1st " on two year old Heifer, L. P. Dinsdale,	1	00
2nd " on do, do,	0	50

WORKING OXEN.

1st " on yoke Oxen, J. Greenbanks,	2	00
2nd " on do, J. Stevenson,	1	00
1st " on yoke Steers, John Brough,	1	75

SHEEP.

1st " on aged Ram, A. R. Kidd,	1	50
2nd " on do, Alex. Calder,	1	00
3rd " on do, Thomas Parker,	0	75
1st " on Shearling Ram, L. P. Dinsdale,	1	50
1st " on Ram Lamb, Jno. Stevenson,	1	00
2nd " on do, John Breakinridge,	0	50
3rd " on do, do,	0	25
1st " on Ewe and Lamb, A. R. Kidd,	1	00
2nd " on do, L. Lewis,	0	75
1st " on two aged Ewes, A. R. Kidd,	1	00
2nd " on do, L. Lewis,	0	75
3rd " on do, Jas. Beckett,	0	50
1st " on two Shearling Ewes, L. P. Dinsdale,	1	00
2nd " on do, L. Lewis,	0	75
1st " on two Ewe Lambs, J. Breakinridge,	0	75
2nd " on do, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	50
3rd " on do, A. R. Kidd,	0	25

SWINE.

1st " on a Boar, L. P. Dinsdale,	1	50
1st " on Sow and Pigs, do,	1	50
2nd " on do. do,	1	00

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

1st " on Spring Wheat, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	75
2nd " on Fall Wheat, Thos. Parker,	0	50
1st " on Peas, P. Fitzpatrick,	0	50
2nd " on do, A. Calder,	0	25
1st " on Potatoes, Wm. Nicoll,	0	50
2nd " on do, P. M. Grover,	0	25
1st " on Sweed Turnips, do,	0	50
2nd " on do, Francis Parker,	0	25
1st " on White Turnips, A. Calder,	0	50
2nd " on Purple Top Turnips, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	25
1st " on Field Carrots, J. Greenbanks,	0	50
2nd " on do P. M. Grover,	0	25
1st " on Garden Carrots, A. Calder,	0	50
2nd " on do, Wm. Sargent,	0	25
1st " on Beets, J. Greenbanks,	0	50
2nd " on do, Wm. Sargent	0	25
1st " on Parsnips, do,	0	50
1st " on Cabbage, P. M. Grover,	0	50
2nd " on do, Wm. Sargent,	0	25
1st " on Squashes, S. Lukie,	0	50
1st " on Onions, P. M. Grover,	0	50
2nd " on do, S. Lukie,	0	25
1st " on Oats, do,	0	50
1st " on Barley, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	50
1st " on Butter, A. Calder,	0	75
2nd " on do, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	50
3rd " on do, Alex. Easton,	0	25
1st " on Cheese, F. Parker,	0	75
2nd " on do, A. Easton,	0	50
1st " on Corn, Wm. McMullen,	0	50
2nd " on do, P. M. Grover,	0	25

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

1st " on Wooden Plough, Clark & Kempt,	1	50
1st " on Iron do, to do,	1	50
1st " on Horse Shoes, Wm. Sargent,	0	50
2nd " on do, Wm. Nicoll,	0	25
1st " on Manure Fork, to do,	0	50
2nd " on Hay Fork, to do.	0	25
1st " on Pair of Harrows, Wm. Sargent,	1	00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND LADIES' WORK.

1st " on Table, Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, Charles Parker,	5	00
1st " on Cheese Press, William Sargent,	1	00
1st " on Carriage and Buggy, Wm. Nicoll,	2	00
1st " on Woolen Cloth, William Nicoll, Sen'r,	0	50
1st " on Flannel, A. R. Kidd,	0	50
2nd " on do, Wm. Nicoll, Sen'r,	0	25
2nd " on Woolen Blankets, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	25
1st " on Fancy Quilt, Miss Nicoll,	0	50
2nd " on do, to do,	0	25
1st " on Patchwork Quilt, L. P. Dinsdale,	0	50
3rd " on Cotton Coverlid, A. Easton,	0	25
1st " on Raised Work, Miss Williams,	0	50
2nd " on do, Mrs. Plunket,	0	25
1st " on Worsted Work, Mrs. Parker	0	50
2nd " on do, Miss Sargent,	0	25
1st " on Crotchet Work, Miss Greenbanks,	0	50
2nd " on do, Miss Sargent,	0	25
1st " on Fancy Knitting, Miss Nicoll,	0	50
2nd " on do, Miss Dinsdale,	0	25
1st " on Fancy Needle Work, Miss Sargent,	0	50
2nd " on do, Mrs. Parker,	0	25
1st " on Wax Fruit and Flowers, Miss Williams,	0	75
1st " on Painting on Glass, do.	0	50

Temperance Ale.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following resolutions in your next issue, and oblige Peterborough Division Sons of Temperance?

Thomas Donnelley,
R. S.

Moved by Bro. T. Green, seconded by Bro. H. Collins,

That whereas an advertisement has made its appearance in the *Review* newspaper calling the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. Henry Calcutt manufactures strong Beer, Ale, Porter, &c., "*also a celebrated Temperance Ale under the Patronage of the Sons of Temperance of Peterborough*,"—the inference to be drawn from which is, that our Division was consulted in the matter, and that it is a party to and consenting to the truth of his advertisement, be it therefore

Resolved,—That the Sons of Temperance have seen with feelings of indignation the unwarrantable use made of their name by Mr. Calcutt, and do not hesitate to contradict the statement and brand it at once as a falsehood—that the Sons of Temperance of Peterborough do *not* support or patronise his Brewery much less his Temperance Ale:—also, that we feel free to say as much of the Order in Canada.

Resolved,—That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Editor of the *Examiner* with a request to publish the same.

Hallel Chary, return that book.

Our Peterboro contemporary will surely be loyal enough to return the old Koran he borrowed from Governor Head's library. His Excellency is now packing up, and we would advise the Fellow not to endeavour to get up his name as a "Book-keeper" at the expense of being "spotted" as a dishonest one.—*Weekly Comet.*

Literary Extracts.

"Fancy Bread" in Ancient Rome.—The price of bread in Rome, when Pliny lived, seems to have been nearly the same as a little lower than it usually is in our day in London. The Romans made bread of different qualities and prices. Pliny enumerates four descriptions of them, viz.—*Ostreatii* or loaves baked with oysters; *Artodagani*, which correspond with our cakes, or rather rolls; *Speustici*, from the quick mode of the preparation; and *Artopticii* or those baked in ovens, so called from the kind of furnace in which they were prepared. This last must have been of nearly the same quality as our middle sort of wheaten bread, and was sold, according to the calculation of Arbutnot, at the rate of three ashings and twopence the peck loaf.—*Jacob's History of the Precious Metals.*

Stoicism of the Sepoy.—The men to be hung came up to the gallows with the customary indifference of their race, and climbed on to the ammunition carts. The pay havildar arranged the rope round his neck without assistance. Their hands, I remarked, were not pinioned, as they should have been, but when the carts were removed they did not use them as they might have done; they were resolute in dying, and one of them struggled for nearly ten minutes. Often and often have I seen natives executed, of all ages, of every caste, and every position in society, yet never have I seen one of them misbehave at the scaffold; they died with a stoicism that in Europe would excite astonishment and admiration; yet the very same men behave in some instances with the rankest cowardice in the field; crowds of them routed and ignominiously put to flight by mere handfuls of Europeans, few of whom, whatever their conduct in battle, would walk in execution with equal indifference. I have heard of this difficult question in metaphysics being put to one of themselves. "It lies in the legs," he replied, "the whole fault is in the legs; often when we have made up our minds to die, and hear the cheers of the 'Goras' (pale faces), our legs carry us off against our will."—*Dunlop's Indian Adventures.*

Longevity of Literary Men.—The annexed, which announces a sometimes questioned fact, is attributed, in the American professional journal whence we take it, to a distinguished medical authority." "It is a popular error to suppose that scholar and literary men are shorter lived than other men. But the fact is, 'on the contrary, quite the reverse.' Consider for a moment that the *class* compared with what are called the 'professions,' is a small one, and compared with the 'trades,' is very small indeed; and then mark the result. Hardly an eminent author of modern times, but affords an example of longevity. Byron and Keats, it is true, died young; the latter by consumption, the former by irregularities that would have killed anybody. But Wordsworth, Southey, Tom Moore, and James Montgomery, lived to an advanced age. Rogers, at his decease, was above ninety, and De Quincey, Walter Savage Landor, and Humbolt, are still alive and at work, at past three-score and ten. Our own country furnishes similar examples in Silliman, Irving, Halleck, and Pierpoint—all old men, but still strong in strength and mental vigour. The truth is, men often'er rust out than wear out; and there is no doubt that habitual mental employment tends to keep the body young, both in fact and in appearance."—*Knickerbocker.*

How the Cabmen of St. Petersburg are Treated by the Police.—The way in which these wretched men were beaten, both openly and privately, is revolting and abominable. I have seen a gigantic police-soldier walk coolly down the Nevskoi from the Post-de-Police to the Kasan church, beating, cuffing across the face, pulling by the hair, and kicking every one of the file of Ischvostchiks, who with their droshkies, line the kerb. To the right and left, sometimes on the pavement, sometimes into the kennel and under their horses' feet went the poor bearded brutes under the brawny fists of this ruffian Goliah in a gray gaberdine. I saw him remount the Nevskoi to his standing place, quietly repeating his pugilistic refreshment—saw it from a balcony overhanging this same Nevskoi where I was standing with ladies, and with officials in clanking spurs. We had a huge dog, too, in the balcony, and in the saloon inside an Italian music-master was capering with his nimble fingers on a grand piano-forte; while down below the man in gray was feeling the Ischvostchiks. What their offence had been—whether standing an inch too close to, or an inch too far from the pavement, I do not know; but I know that they were, and that I saw them, thus beaten; and I know they took their hats off, and meekly wiped the blood from their mouths and noses, and gave way to not a word or gesture of resistance or remonstrance; but I know that, in the wake of that bad ship Graycoat, there were left such a trail of white vengeful faces, of such gleaming eyes, of such compressed lips, that were I Graycoat, I would as soon pass through the nethermost pit as down that line of outraged men alone at night, and without any police helmet and my police sword.—*Saint's Journey Due North.*

A Despicable Spy.—Cherelles, the perfidious attache of Meuriesere, had been continued in his old office of Secretary of Legation to his successor Chateauneuf, and came to visit Mary, at Chartley, in the beginning of March, under the pretence of bringing her letters from the King and others of the royal family of France; but his real object was to obtain from her the keys to several of her ciphers which had baffled Phillips; these he communicated to his subborner Walsingham. Only the next week the Archbishop of Glasgow wrote to Mary "to warn her not to trust Cherelles in any way, for his most Christian Majesty was informed that he had been gained over by Walsingham to the service of the English Queen, who had given him a gold chain worth 200 crowns." Poor Mary had pathetically expressed her regrets to his caitiff "that she had not a present worthy of his acceptance to offer him;" but of the few relics of her former splendour she gave him a diamond ring, together with her own table-book, in which she had written many sentences with her own hand. This incident was repeated by Cherelles himself, when upward of four-score years of age, to one of Mary's French biographers, to whom he showed the book, which was richly bound in crimson velvet, embroidered by her own hands, clasped with gold, and the corners guarded with plates of gold. "The book was indeed richly bound," he said; "but she enriched it more with her royal hands, and the gracious manner with which she gave it." He spoke, also, of the profit he had derived from some remarkable sentence she had inserted therein," and declared "that no one could see and converse with that illustrious lady in her prison and affliction without edification." There is nothing more remarkable in the personal history of Mary Stewart, than that such record should have been borne of her, more than forty years after her death, by a person who had assisted in weaving the web for her destruction.—*Lives of the Queens of Scotland, &c., by Agnes Strickland.*

The Good Old Times.—Up to the middle of the eighteenth century, gaming continued to be the principal amusement of fashionable assemblies; but after, the establishment of gaming clubs, play was conducted on too large a scale, and was too engrossing a pursuit to be followed in mixed society. Other diversion in which both sexes could take part, were invented about this time. Numerous places of public amusement were opened in London and the suburbs. As the fashionable dinner-hour was at three or four, the evening commenced about seven o'clock. The theatre a card-drum, a ball, and, occasionally, a masquerade, had for many years constituted the varied round of dissipation in the metropolis. But the increasing crowds which annually flocked to London required a sphere of society more extended than the narrow pale of fashion. Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Cornelys', and the Pantheon, were among the principal places of resort for persons of fashion, and those who desired to be so considered. These places were adapted to every taste, and offered dissipation for every day. * * * The gardens on the Surrey side of the river were frequented by persons of fashion up to a recent period; but no person now living has witnessed the debaucheries which were of nightly occurrence at Vauxhall from the time of Queen Anne to an advanced period of the reign of George III. The boxes were scenes of drunkenness and ri

NOTICE.

I HEREBY [illegible] against having [illegible] Male Infant [illegible] dated [illegible] of June last, as the same was obtained from me under false pretences, he not having finished the work for which he obtained the same up to this date.

PATRICK WOOD.

Smith, 12th October, 1858. 41-tf

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSONS old and young, Twankay & Twankay, GUNPOWDER, CONGUO, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra ground (for confect'ers,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arrican, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 5s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums. Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do M. R. Layers & Sultanas in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batty's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Eastern (ease Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, South's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

Life Association of Scotland

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE NINETEENTH Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, Edinburgh, on the 3rd August current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament,—Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the ANNUAL REPORT by the DIRECTORS on the Progress of the Business; the REPORT of the AUDITOR, Mr. W. WOOD, Accountant; and the BALANCE SHEET of the ACCOUNTS, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the Affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the Progress of the Association during the past year has been *greater than in any former year*, with only one exception.

The Applications for New LIFE ASSURANCES during the year were .....1247 for £666,483 stg. Of which the Directors accepted.....1006 for £530,244 stg. The ANNUAL PREMIUMS being ..... £18,811 stg.

ANNUITIES on 28 lives were purchased for.. ....£875 19s. stg. *per annum*, at the price of....£9487 7s. stg.

The POLICIES that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for £43,965 stg.

The TOTAL ASSURANCES since the commencement of the business amount to nearly FIVE MILLION POUNDS Sterling.

The ANNUAL INCOME is now ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.

The POLICY HOLDERS entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a REDUCTION of 35 per cent. (7s per £1) from their next Annual Premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief Towns, and secured the co-operations of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Medical Officers, and Agents there, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The REPORT by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The VALUATION in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Managers, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL:

9 *GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,*

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Merchant.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant.
GEORGE MOFFAT, Jr., Esq., of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Quebec.
Agencies in every Town in Canada.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1858.

Agents:

Peterborough—Robert Dunsterville, Barrister.
Cobourg—Arthur McDonald, M. P.
Lindsay—James McKibbon, Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope—James R. Walsh, Merchant.

86—1m.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL Corps has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of Internal to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.
The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.
National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.
Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.
Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.
Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.
A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.
Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.
&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $4 per annum, payable strictly in advance,—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars

Any person sending $10 for FIVE WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers in arrear that unless they make immediate payment their NOTES and ACCOUNTS will be put in suit.

JOHN MIGHT.

Peterborough Oct. 20th 1858. 41-4in.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the GRAMMER and UNION SCHOOL has been opened after the Summer Vacation with an efficient Staff of Teachers; the Reverend JOHN MCCULLOCH M. A. having been appointed to the vacant Headmastership under very favourable Testimonials as to experience and qualification.

It is hereby earnestly hoped that the PARENTS and GUARDIANS of the young will avail themselves of the services of a Staff of Teachers in every way worthy of Public confidence, and give a hearty support to an Institution so thoroughly Local in its character, and so well qualified to impart the elements of sound secular education.

By order

F. FERGUSON.
Sec'y & Treas J. B. S. T

Peterborough Oct. 16th 1858. 41-3in.

(*Review Copy twice.*)

NOTICE.

DR. McKEON, feels constrained to notify his patients, that he seems to hand his ACCOUNTS for the year to an Agent for collection, at the close of the present Month.

Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1858. 41-3t

ORANGE DEDICATION.

THE members of Orange Lodges Nos. 60, 200 and 454 held in Peterborough, intend to dedicate their New HALL on

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, NEXT,

at 2 o'clock, p. m. The public and the Brethren of the neighbouring Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

Suitable addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

Peterborough, 15th October 1858.—3t

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
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JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARBY, Esq

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

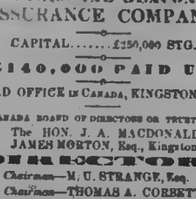
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500.00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997 980. *Paid up Capital*, $430,268.

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VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) is always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel Bridgenorth. *Fare each way* 1s. 10½*d.*

JOHN POPE.

Bridgenorth June 12, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the new occupants, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

GOOD HOUSE

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken that in selection of servants and carvers Gentlemen always in attendance at the tables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and an omnibus on regular

Peterboro', 1858. LOUIS MCGREGOR.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES MCCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

By the Mills, Peterboro', }
July 20, 1858. } 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attache.50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun..50 "
Tom Cringles' Log.....75 "
The Cruise of the Midge.....75 "
Yankee Notions for September.....12½ "

And a host of other capital things at SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.

Peterboro', August 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PORTRAIT

OF THE

Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.

SPECIMEN

To be seen and orders received at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now on sale at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
Book and Stationery Store, George St.
PRICE 50 cents, or in Guilt Frames, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of
LITERATURE.
PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A large and well assorted Stock of the
Musical Bouquet, &c., &c.,
which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Peterboro', October 6th, 1858. 39

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of Lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 5 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the subscriber in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 20, 1858. 30-6in.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.

Bridgenorth, Sept. 10, 1858. 36

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD,

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO RENT.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MCCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of Lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 5 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the subscriber in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 20, 1858. 30-6in.

NOTICE.

PARTIES are requested to take notice that the Accounts for the last half year are now ready for delivery, and a prompt settlement is requested, as the subscribers are now closing their Book Accounts. Those accounts unsettled by cash, payments or note will be by the 1st of November handed over for collection.

A. POWLIS & Co.

☞ Take notice that interest will be charged to Accounts at the rate of 12½ per cent. from Peterboro', October 7th, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats** and **Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

—:o:—

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North-Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1837. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD MCGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,

Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 2½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 3½
1,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated.....	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
1,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE STRICTLY

In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

FOR THE

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for		7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note "	" "	2
2 Steel Pens.....		1
1 Holder.....		1
1 Pencil		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....		½
Making a total of.....		1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY.

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambalu," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. R. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,

NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S

ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE,

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ALMER STREETS,

Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,

PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1857. 41

NOTICE.

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A. POWLIS & Co.

☞ Take notice that interest will be charged to Accounts at the rate of 12½ per cent. from Peterboro', October 7th, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stabling, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MALLOY, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT

Asphodel, 10th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,60
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..	0,40
Do. Eternal Day.....	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate.....	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One.....	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain..	0,20
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses..	0,40
Dick Dr.—Christian Philosopher.....	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 830 pages	3,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.....	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Letherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs said Covenanters of Scotland....	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret....	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches...	0,60
Do Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do Words of Jesus.....	0,40
Do Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A High

NOVEMBER

1858

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER STEAM PRESS,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 43.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	3	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	3

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more moderate prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

A. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

W. B. RUBIDGE,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, &c. &c., &c.
Peterboro', March 10th, 1856.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 25th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST. MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,
Burnham's Block, George-st.
33

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1853. 29—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1853. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,

Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dundas, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the centre of the Town. The stone is of a superior quality, and it is easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to CHARLES DUNDAS, Dorset, or
GEORGE A. STEWART, Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $10!

THE UNDERSIGNED is in possession of a quiet but certain remedy for the most distressing disease, that human suffering, with it very rarely is met with. He will send a sufficient quantity of the medicine, (a portion of some chemically such. 50 to be paid in advance.

Address, (Post paid, or not)
D. D. JOHNSON,
Asthma—Corner of Hawkesville and Arthur Streets.
P. S.—Prescription with directions, sent by mail, when ordered in any part of the country.
Petersburgh, July 15, 1858. 29

[illegible] IN BOIL
IN A SHORT TIME.

BUY OUR DOUBLE GILT PENS, IN BOX.
[illegible]
At Sawers & Murray's, Stationery Store.

Turkey.

One of the few advantages of a despotic Government is, that it can effect its reforms with a celerity that has no example in the history of constitutional States. A pure despotism, centering all power in the monarch, has only to move the monarch's will, and behold changes of the most extraordinary importance are realized as suddenly as if they had sprung out of the ground. As there is said to be no evil without its attendant good, so despotism seems to have ways and means of its own for securing the national progress—ways and means barbarous enough, it is true, though tolerably effectual in the circumstances than the more moderate measures which would be adopted by nations that plume themselves on their constitutional freedom. Henry VIII. could change the religion of England almost with as great ease as the Turks could slaughter the turbulent Janissaries, or the Egyptian the overbearing Mamelukes. In Turkey we see the system brought to perfection. Its whole theory is despotic. It knows no other atmosphere than despotism. Its religion, with a fatalistic providence, points to unity, but it is the unity of the State rather than of the Church—the civil power centralized in the hands of an individual, and he responsible only to assassination. Whether from the natural tendencies of race, or from the peculiar influences of the Moslem faith, or from both combined, and both working together to produce the same result, certain it is that a central despotic and irresponsible power seems to grow quite naturally on the shores of the Bosphorus, and to be accepted as the divine form of political constitution. The Sultan—Padishah unites in his own person the whole powers of the body politic, and round him as the central sun the whole system circulates. There is nothing permanent, nothing that descends from generation to generation, except the one idea of Sultanic unity. One Turk is the Sultan, and all other Turks may take their chance and push their fortunes as best they may. Even landed property is without an owner, and is regarded only as the instrument of taxation. The father may be a Pasha and the son a beggar, or the father a beggar and the son a Pasha. There is one Turk who is the Sultan, and all other Turks must derive from him their favours and their fortunes. It is a feudal system without prescriptive rights. It has offices, but no aristocracy. It is, in fact, an utter democracy gathered round an absolute despotism. That such a system should stand long in the presence of European intercourse and steam invasions is not reasonably to be expected. The Moslem, as such, is certainly doomed, and he has two courses before him. He may adopt gradually the institutions of the more advanced countries of Europe, or he must abandon his position and decamp into Asia, his more native home. But the removal of a population is one of those events which no modern power seems capable of effecting, and the other course is the more probable. The Turk will remain in Europe to be civilized in course of time, and to fall out of his Mahomedan superstitions and despotism, exactly as the European wave flows more and more eastward with its greater commercial and social intercourse.

Already the Western influence has been felt in the dominions of the Sultan, and preparations for change have been going on. The Sultan has been bitten with European tastes. He wishes to combine the luxuries of the West with the incompatable institutions of the East, and the result is not doubtful as to which must prevail. He has launched into expenditure—Asiatic, in the amount of its extravagance—European, in the form of its outlay. With the trammels of Asia still encumbering him, he has endeavoured to become a European monarch, and to ally himself with the community of European nations. But the task has not been easy, and in the meantime it has ended in a crisis. The moment despotism relaxes its hold on the semi-barbarous and uneducated Turks, that moment disorders and mal-administration begin everywhere to prevail. The extravagance of the palace is reflected in a hundred different quarters; and as Turkey is going through its process of transformation from a warlike to a political organization, peculation and plunder have been substituted for the older and more direct system of forcible extortion. The Pasha has found it more difficult to bastinado the money out of the people, than to intercept and misappropriate the revenue. Corruption, as is invariably the case in human history, has begun to substitute itself for violence. Fraud has been taking the place of force, and financial diplomacy, has been doing duty for the old practice of the sword. The change is one that belongs to history. Russia is a little further advanced in this respect than Turkey, and is approaching the end of the operation into which Turkey is now entering. It is such a change as took place in England in the reign of Henry VIII when the war system was superceded by the political system of Society. Happy would it be for Turkey if the next Sultan should turn out a Henry VIII and should officially abolish the Mahomedan superstitions. But here we have the one advantage of despotism, that it can effect changes in a summary manner. The Sultan has found that his candle was burning at both ends—that extravagance was running him more rapidly than the arms of Russia could have done, and he has plucked up a spirit. It may be true that the only requisite to effect reforms, in a despotic country is to enlist the will of the monarch, but that, in fact, is the main difficulty. So many temptations assail on all hands, that the pressure of necessity alone—unless, as in the case of the great Russian Peter there is the presence of commanding intelligence—seems capable of moving the despotic monarch into the right declination.—When once moved, however, he can make short work of difficulties. The man who puts himself into motion or put his subjects into motion, and his necks into the halter, is a powerful agent when seconded with the intention of reform; and the Sultan, by his conduct to it spoken, has at least made a commencement. How long it may last is another matter; but, at all events, every new occurrence of that kind is a new approach to the practices of Western Europe, and strikes a new blow at the Asiatic demoralization of the Turkish empire. The Sultan has made a clean sweep of the maladministrating functionaries—has rated, reviled, and dismissed them. He has even condemned the palace ladies to economy, in consequence of which the price of diamonds has been visibly affected. Like a wise man he has put an end to feminine "shopping," at least where it assumed a taste for diamonds, and has stayed the works of his new marble palace a quarter of a mile long, which would have cost as much money as Scotland annually consumes in alcohol. Turkey has thus taken the second great step in the career of national reform. The first was the destruction of the Janissaries, or the assertion that the civil power will not be overborne by a combination of fraudulent functionaries. The third and most important step will be when the Sultan shall see the impossibility of carrying on the government with a Moslem faith, and shall knock the old faith on the head; and for this latter achievement preparations have already taken place in the resumption of the lands that have been devoted to ecclesiastic purposes. Missionaries have effected nothing in Turkey that has had the smallest apparent influence on the State; but the wave of civilization is rolling eastward, and introducing gradually those political changes which may render a Christian empire at Constantinople by no means so far distant as might be imagined from the character of the Turks. At present they are not particularly favorable specimens of humanity, but, on the whole, are perhaps not worse than the English in the time of the Plantagenets; and if the present Sultan should resolutely persevere in his course of reform, Turkey might not only be regenerated, but might be the great means of carrying European civilization into the regions of Asia, which the Turk could reach better than the European.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

On Strikes.

The population of Great Britain may be divided into the four great classes of landlords, capitalists and labourers; or those who live upon the rents of lands—those who live upon the interest of capital—those who live by the practice of an art which requires a preliminary education or unusual endowment—and those who live by the exercise of labor. These form the radical professions of a country. They are the elements out of which the community is formed, or rather forms itself. The professions may be combined in almost any given degree. The landlord farming his own estate may be at one and the same time landlord, capitalist, artist, and labourer. The capitalist may not only be the investor of capital, but the investor of skill, of intellect, design, invention, improvement—and in this respect be is the artist as well as the capitalist. In this form the British manufacturer presents himself, his constant endeavour being to introduce greater perfection either into the quality of the articles produced, or into the processes by which they are finally made suitable for the market. Whatever he can invent to save time, trouble, or expenditure, or to turn out an article superior either in quality or in suitability to the demand, renders him an artist in his profession. If he is merely a routine manufacturer he is merely a capitalist, and in the long run derives only the interest of his capital and the price of the insurance against the risk he runs.—The artist, again, may present himself in many forms. The clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the banker where not the actual capitalist, the engineer, the shipbuilder—the officer in all professions, whether military or civil, is to be regarded as virtually an artist—as one who practices an art and lives by it quite as much as the painter, the poet, or the sculptor. It is not the object on which the labour is expended, but the fact that skilled labour of a peculiar character is employed, that constitutes the profession of the artist. When art becomes purely mechanical, it sinks into mere labor. If we could hew Venuses and Apollos out of marble as easily as we can pump water out of a well, the Venuses would still have the admirable proportions, but the profession of manufacturing them would cease to be the profession of the artist. No human hand ever represented the forms, lights and shadows of nature with the perfection of a photograph—yet the photographer—the art being mechanical—sinks into the lower ranks of art, and allies himself with the skilled mechanic. Labour again admits of indefinite degrees of refinement. To dig a ditch is a different occupation from that of making a chronometer, yet where the mere skill of the hand and eye are concerned, and not the designing and devising intellect, the occupation is one of labour or mechanical art.

Among these classes, or between any two of them there is possible an antagonistic interest, although the general prosperity will commonly tend to distribute itself, and to equalize its influence. This it will do in course of time. But at any given period there may be an immediate antagonism of interests. The capitalist, as the employer of labor, and the labourer as the employed, may be considered as in a state of social war—exactly as the buyer and the seller—though having remotely certain interests that are identical, have immediate interests which take opposite poles. The beam of the balance which goes up at one end, goes infallibly down at the other, hence the continued endeavours of both parties to secure an equipoise based upon the general returns of the whole combined investment, and of the amount of supply and demand of or for labour or capital. All parties wish to enhance the price of their wares—the employer the price of his capital, the employed the price of his labour. Hence the higgling of the market; hence misunderstandings and disputes, and hence, occasionally, strikes—non-acceptance of the price offered, and consequent cessation of labor.

But although the antagonism between labour and capital is the most familiar and of most frequent occurrence—the one which literally itself most on the notice of the public, it is not by any means the only antagonism that may exist between the above classes. The taxes of the country must be paid; they must be paid by the members of the above four classes, and there is a direct antagonism of interest in the distribution or allocation of the national burthens. If the landlords can succeed in imposing taxation on articles of consumption—if they tax the necessaries of life, or those semi-necessaries which custom has rendered habitual, they place themselves in direct antagonism to the interests of the consumers—enhance the necessary price of labor, and the cost of manufacture, and consequently tend so far to diminish the prosperity of trade. By so doing, they act injuriously to the other classes. If, on the other hand the industrial community could succeed in placing the taxation on the immoveable rents of the soil, the boon would operate to labour as an increase of wage, and to capital as an increase of interest.—At this point we apprehend that the strikes that have hitherto taken place in this country have been injurious to all engaged in them, because at that point there has been a misunderstanding of the true nature of the small remuneration of labour. That remuneration must in all cases be determined immediately by the market price—by the supply and demand. But the reason that the market price is not—in an old country that represents an improved machine, and consequently ought to pay better than a new country for the same expenditure of labour—so high as intelligence judges it ought to be, will manly be found in the fact, that the national taxation is so imposed as to press upon the masses, and to be detrimental at once to the labour that is employed, and to the capital that finds employment for labour. A strike, then, between labour and capital—labour against capital—or, on the other hand, capital against labour—is a strike which certainly involves disasters, and holds out little or no prospect of ever paying its own expenses at any future time. It is based upon a wrong estimate of what is within the human powers. Demand, and demand alone, can by any possibility raise the rate paid for any commodity, and no amount of strikes could create the demand that does not exist. But on the other hand, let the strike be against the taxation of articles of consumption, and a permanent and sure benefit is obtained, tantamount to an increase of wage, and secured for ever after. In such a strike labour and capital ought to combine against landlordism, against those who are consumers without being producers, and who, by the industry of the three classes who produce the wealth, are continually in the receipt of larger and larger revenues. The rents of the soil are, in fact, nothing more than the invested profits of labor, and out of them all taxation ought to come.—But if all taxation did actually come out of the rents of the soil, the object aimed at in the striking of labour would be secured in a two-fold manner, namely, that a much larger quantity of commodities could be purchased for the same price, and also, that the industry of the country would be encouraged in its race of competition with other countries, and, consequently, both labour and capital would find a better market and a more remunerative investment. The next great strike that takes place in this country should in no wise be of employed labour against employer's capital, but of both combined against the system of taxation which maintains a privileged class bound to no labour, and almost exempt from the ordinary duties of citizenship.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

Thomas Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle was born the 4th of December, 1795, in the parish of Middlebie, about half-a-mile from the village of Ecclefechan, in the pastoral district of Annandale. His father was a small farmer, in comfortable circumstances—a man possessing great force of character, of an earnest religious nature, and much respected throughout the district, not less for his moral worth than for his native strength of intellect. After a few years' attendance at the neighbouring parish school where he acquired the ordinary rudiments of education, he was sent to the grammar school of Annan, to make himself master of those branches of learning required to fit him for the Edinburgh University. It was here that he first became acquainted with Edward Irving, his senior by a few years, who had commenced his brilliant academic career before Carlyle went to Annan. From the grammar school of Annan young Carlyle was in due time sent to Edinburgh University, where he was distinguished at an early period as a hard student and a very original thinker. Numberless stories are told of the wonderful extent of his reading at this period, which appears to have been as varied and comprehensive as that of Dr. Johnson, "who could grapple with whole libraries." By the time he had completed the course of study required to qualify him for the Church, his views regarding that profession had undergone a change. For some time he remained uncertain as to what course he would take. After two or three years spent in the teaching of mathematics, in which he had greatly excelled as a student, he became tutor to the late Mr. Charles Buller in 1825–6, and continued in that capacity for a year or two, during which time he wrote the "Life of Schiller" and translated "Wilhelm Meister." It has been frequently stated that Mr. Carlyle commenced his literary career as the translator of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" in 1824. This is not quite correct. He had previously made his appearance in the *London Magazine*, where the first part of his "Life of Schiller" appeared in 1823, and was followed by second and third portions of that admirable piece of biography in 1824. In 1825 the "Life of Schiller," which had been recast and considerably enlarged, was published in a separate form, by Taylor and Hessey, to whom the *London Magazine* belonged. It did not excite much attention, but what notice it received was highly favourable. In 1824 the translation of "Wilhelm Meister" made its appearance. It was published by Messrs Oliver & Boyd, but without the name of Mr. Carlyle, who was then utterly unknown to fame. "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, a novel from the German of Goethe," was all the information which the title-page contained regarding the origin of the book. The translation was at once recognized as the work of a master hand. "Specimens of German Romance" followed. These were published by William Tait, of Edinburgh, in 1827, and consisted of four volumes, one of which contained "Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre," a sequal to the "Lehrjahre, or Apprenticeship." Carlyle had now fairly embarked in literature as the business of life. Whatever the hardships or perils of such a career—and no one has ever painted them in gloomier colors—he had made up his mind to encounter them with a firm and resolute purpose. In 1827, an article on Jean Paul—the first of that brilliant series of critical and biographical essays which has made his name so famous—made its appearance in the *Edinburgh Review*. This was followed up, in the succeeding number, by his celebrated essay on "German Literature," which at once entitled the young reviewer to a place among the first critics of the age. Mr. Carlyle at this time resided at Craigenputtoch, about fifteen miles from Dumfries. Here he wrote his "Essay on Burns." This was also the birthplace of "Sartor Resartus," and several articles for the *Foreign Review*, the first number of which appeared in 1828. It was the fate of the "Sartor Resartus," like that of many other works destined to become famous, to be rejected at first by several London publishers. One of the most eminent, to whom the MS. had been submitted in 1834, returned it with the remark, "that the writer only required a little more tact to produce a popular as well as an able work." In other quarters its reception had been equally unfavourable. Its author finally gave up the notion of publishing it as a book, and sent it in successive portions to *Fraser's Magazine*, where it appeared in 1833–4. In the United States the work excited more attention than it had done in England, and a Boston edition of it appeared in 1836, which has been followed by various other editions of that and all the other works of Mr. Carlyle, including his "Miscellanies," which were collected and published in America before they had received that mark of public approval here. In the summer of 1837, Mr. Carlyle delivered a series of six lectures on German Literature, at Willis's Rooms, to what the newspapers of the day described as "a very crowded, yet a select audience." Encouraged by the success of his first course of lectures, Mr. Carlyle gave a series of twelve in 1838, "On the History of Literature; or the Successive Periods of European Culture." These were delivered at the Lecture room, 17 Edward street, Portman Square, London. Only two other courses of lectures were given by Mr. Carlyle—in 1839, on "The Revolutions of Modern Europe;" and in the following year, on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." Throughout both courses his audiences are described as having consisted mainly of "what may be called the aristocratic intellectual class; still, however, with a leaning to the liberal side, as may be supposed, from their going to hear him." Of the four courses of lectures delivered by Mr. Carlyle, that of 1840 on "Hero-Worship" is the only one he has published. Frequent applications have been made to him from provincial towns, for the delivery of a course of lectures, but all have been alike refused. At the urgent solicitation of many friends and admirers, he had consented to give the four courses we have mentioned, but on finishing the fourth he emphatically declared his determination to have done with that mode of utterance. Meanwhile, his fame as a writer had been rapidly extending during the few years to which we have been adverting. In 1837, "The French Revolution, a History by Thomas Carlyle," brought his name prominently before the public for the first time; all that he had written up to that period having been published anonymously. In the following year, "Sartor Resartus" was at last published, as a book, and in 1838, the first edition of the "Miscellanies" made its appearance in four volumes, containing his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Foreign Review*, *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*, *Westminster Review*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, from 1827 to 1838. In 1839, he broke first ground on the condition of England question, in his "Chartism," which was published at the close of that year, and caused great disappointment among many of his admirers, who searched in vain through the various chapters for any encouragement of their suffrage movements, anti-corn-law agitations, and other popular modes of curing effectually the discontent and misery of the English people. And yet, although condemned by the universal newspaper press of Great Britain for its unpractical character in 1840, "Chartism" is full of what everybody recognises as profound practical wisdom in 1858. What was ridiculed as idle rhapsody at the former period, is now fulfilled prophecy. In "Past and Present," published in 1843, he went still more deeply into the causes of our social disorders, and pointed in the most gloomy colors the condition of England, with an aristocracy which cannot or will not govern, and a Parliament elected by bribery, which prefers wearisome, profitless talk to indispensible work. But it was in his "Letter-day Pamphlets," which appeared in 1850, that Mr. Carlyle first grappled with the leading questions of the day. In these pamphlets entitled "The Present Time," "Downing Street," "New Downing Street," "Parliament," and "Stump Oratory," he uttered some of the boldest and most unpalatable truths that ever were published in this or any other country. His work on Cromwell, on which he had been employed several years, was published in December, 1845, under the modest title of "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with Elucidations," and, as the author mentions in the preface to the second edition, "contrary to expectation, spread itself with some degree of impetus," as might, indeed, be inferred from the fact that a new edition was called for before many weeks after the first was published. A third edition, in four volumes, appeared in 1849, containing large additions in the shape of letters of Cromwell, and other matter throwing light on his biography. In 1851, Mr. Carlyle gave to the world his "Life of John Sterling," a work which has been justly called "one of the finest biographies ever written," but which has given rise to much controversy regarding the worth and tendency of Carlyle's writings.—*Statesman.*

American Literature.

From the Globe.

In a recently published volume of the "New American Cyclopædia," will be found some interesting facts in connection with the making and selling of books in the United States. The American mind is perhaps as well exhibited by such statistics as in any other way. As might have been expected, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stands pre-eminent, having had a circulation of not fewer than 310,000 copies. Such a fact is pregnant with meaning of different kinds. First, it is plain from this extraordinary sale, that the question of slavery excites a vast interest in the neighbouring republic; and second, it seems pretty plain that the anti-slavery cause has not advanced much in consequence of Mrs. Stowe's book, so that we have had a great noise with a very small quantity of wool; a huge excitement with no adequate practical result. Of "The Lamplighter" 90,000 copies were sold; of "Fern Leaves," 70,000; of "Ruth Hall" 55,000; of "Hiawatha," 43,000; "Life of Barnum," 45,000; "Life of Amos Lawrence," 23,000; "Hugh Miller's Works," 50,000; "Benton's Thirty Years' View," 55,000; "Kane's Arctic Explorations," 65,000; "Sear's Wonders of the World," 100,000; "Goodrich's History of all Nations," 30,000; and Harpers' Pictorial Bible," 25,000.

In looking over this list, it is gratifying to find that Hugh Miller's writings have had so extensive a circulation; and this because they teach sound science, sound theology, and beautiful expression. It is gratifying, too, that "Hiawatha" should have found so many readers; for while we do not think it so marvellous a production as some of our contemporaries have pronounced it to be, and are satisfied that its fame will be short-lived, it is nevertheless an elegant composure, and must tend to refine a young reader's taste if nothing more. We suspect, however, that Jonathan's love of poetry was in this case greatly abetted by the fact that the Poet is of his own nation. Could it be shown that there is—we do not say so large—but a proportionate sale of Milton, Cowper and Spencer, we would agree that poetry is admired in the Republic for its own sake. We fear, however that no genuine or general demand exists for productions of the Muse, and that the sale of "Hiawatha" is no proof to the contrary. Jonathan is a man of facts, rather than imagination. It is indeed certain, that on the "Fourth of July" his innumerable "great men" do consume a prodigious quantity of "figures;" and then "the bloody-beaked, lightning-eyed, devastation-spreading, all-conquering Eagle of Freedom, flaps his wings," to the terror of "the lurid and wrinkled hag, the Tyrant England, who shudders on her paralysed throne;" still, in spite of such chaste effusions, which have so often adorned the columns of *Punch*, we submit that poor Jonathan is awfully prosaic. His mind is hard, angular, factual. No man like him for reckoning up the "almighty dollar;" no man like him for describing a labour-saving machine; no man like him for giving you facts about the political movements of his own county or State at the moment in which you chance to speak with him. Still, you must not be too hard on him, and will, therefore, not expect him to be at home in "airy nothings," or to understand anything about eyes in "a fine frenzy rolling."

His love of politics is well brought out by the sale of fifty-five thousand copies of "Benton's Thirty Years' View." His love of facts, generally, is also exhibited in the sale of a hundred thousand copies of "Sear's Wonders of the World"—as paltry a catch-penny as ever was printed, but just the sort of thing, with its tawdry binding and its officious wood-cuts, to take the eye and satisfy the longings of an intensely practical generation, which knows nothing of art or the amenities of literature. But this love of fact does not lead our neighbour to study history; of this he knows nothing, save a very little respecting the last seventy years in the life of his own Republic, and that little of the most distorted kind. Hence, while of Benton's book 55,000 copies were sold, and one hundred thousand copies of Sear's, the "History of all Nations" only found 30,000 purchasers. This lack of interest in the affairs of the world, springs no doubt, from an exaggerated estimate of the importance of his own country. Nevertheless, it is to be greatly regretted; and the American has yet to learn that vastness of territory does not make up true or permanent national greatness. We would add that this sublime indifference to the affairs of the human race outside the North American continent is in nothing more manifest than in the matter of the Atlases published in the States.

The statistics, also, wonderfully bring out the attention paid in America to elementary education. Thus we are told that of Mitchell's geographical books the issue is about *a thousand a day*. In 1837, there were circulated about 300,000 copies of Davis' Mathematical Series, "Saders' Readers" sold to the same extent, and many other school books have an annual sale of from twenty to fifty thousand copies. Of Noah Webster's "Elementary Spelling Book," the almost fabulous number of *thirty-five millions* have been disposed of, and the yearly sale is one *million*. The statistics also show that if he has no poetry, our neighbour has a good deal of music in his soul. The sale of glee-books, instrumental instructors, and collections of church tunes, is enormous. And though we cannot say that American psalmody is quite to our taste, we gladly notice the attention paid to it—only, we would submit that it is too much a "performance" in their churches; while we take decided exception to the abominable habit of giving new names to old tunes, and so altering the tunes themselves that one hardly knows a familiar strain when he hears it sung or played. We cheerfully admit that Jonathan stands alone in inventing "apple-parers" and "husking machines;" but we somehow imagine that the great music-masters of the past would not relish the liberties taken with their works by the music-book maker of the present. We notice, also, a very extensive sale of works on agriculture.

The great book buying is, however, in the matter of "fiction." Under this head we would notice, at present, chiefly the twenty-five cent novels. The sale of these is enormous. Often one of these productions has in this shape a circulation of *two hundred thousand* copies. And, while a sweeping condemnation of fiction would be at once irrational and unjust, we cannot but fear—nay, we know—that the cheap novel of the States is often a most pernicious affair. Besides, in the dissemination of such books we have a direct interest. We find them on the shelves of our booksellers; we find them offered in our railway cars; we find them on the tables of our families. They are very extensively read by the young of both sexes in this Province. We would, therefore, warn papers, and beg them to watch this evil influx; for admitting that many of these tales come from the pens of men of genius and correct principle, it is well known that New York produces by the hundred thousands, stories fitted only to pollute the heart and debauch society; works which, we believe, are doing both to an appalling extent all over the Union. Mr. McGeorge, in his "Tales," says:—"Truly alarming is the epidemic, and unless checked it cannot fail to visit the rising generation with physologic emasculation and decrepitness." And he is correct. But we insist that this is not all, nor by half, the chief evil which these productions are fitted to work. Those, therefore, who can, should exert themselves as they may, and if we can do no positive good, we may, at least, avert great positive evil.

Literary Extracts.

SEVERITY OF OLD NAVAL COMMANDERS.—I can recall with satisfaction that during nine years which I commanded ships of war, I never punished a man for not being "smart," (and Russell, Elliot, Blackwood, Boultbee, Hall, Tucker, Bunbury and others could testify as to what ships were smarter), but I have seen painful instances to the contrary. I recollect, perfectly, every third man, at random, on the fore topsail yard of a ship that I belonged to being flogged for not reefing quick enough, and a fine young fellow, who was aloft being flogged because there was a turn in lift and brace of the maintopgallant yard, when it was crossed:—The captain: why was there a turn in the lift and brace?—Maintopman: I really could not help it sir, I did my best; the yard was run up so quick that I had no time to look carefully. Captain: You should have kept the yard on the right slue; tie him up! My blood curdled as a boy. I could have tied the Captain up if I had had the power. The Admirality, to do them justice, tried to suppress this foolish, cruel, wicked severity.—*Sea Drift, by Rear-Admiral Hercules Robinson.*

ANECDOTE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—Another name which we find in the lists of the officers killed on the king's side is "Master Towneley, of Towneley, a Lancashire Papist;" and connected with this death a family tradition has been handed down, seemingly on good authority, which deserves recital. "Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, married Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in Lancashire, Esquire who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor. During the engagement she was with her father at Knaresborough, where she heard of her husband's fate, and came on the field the next morning in order to search for his body while the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. Here she was accosted by a general officer, to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness, but earnestly desired her to leave a place where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied, and he called a trooper who took her *en croup*. On her way to Knaresborough she inquired of the man the name of the officer to whom civility she had been indebted, and learned that it was Lieutenant-General Cromwell."—*Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. Sandford.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—The police, who were highly efficient throughout the, for them very fatiguing day and night, succeeded for the most part in keeping the people behind the barriers when it was necessary to do so, and the usual bibiarity ensued when anybody attempting to break in upon the line or cross the road was immediately bouted back again by several members of the force. One little boy alone baffled all their ingenuity, for it was utterly impossible to dodge him. His mission was, as he stated very often and very clearly, to vend the second edition of the Leeds *Mercury* with all possible rapidity, but the police not recognising as they should have done, the public importance of that estimable journal, did their utmost to frustrate the object of the devoted boy.—The winged heels of the Leeds *Mercury* youth, himself a Mercury, were however not to be tripped; and it was a perfect farce to see how he evaded his pursuers, to hear from all parts of the forbidden line, "Second edition of the Leeds *Mercury*" resounding in calm, clear tones, sometimes (after a particularly hot but fruitless chase) as a kind of insulting epitaph upon an over-zealous functionary who had been made to bite the dust (of which there was quite enough and to spare) in scrambling after the intangible offender) sometimes distantly uttered as a challenge to tired members of the force as they stood wiping their foreheads, internally debating whether they should laugh or become very fierce indeed. More astonishing than all, however, is the fact that the boy contrived to sell all his copies of the Leeds *Mercury*, but even this success did not content him, for when he had disposed of the last number he must needs appear once more upon the perilous line, and with that species of gesticulation popularly denominated "taking a sight," scream out again, "Second edition of the Leeds *Mercury*," to the immense gratification of the mob, amongst whom, we need scarcely say, he found many warm sympathizers. The police could not stand this, so off they all went after him at once. Their efforts were again praiseworthy but vain, for Mercury, employing a clever *ruse de guerre*, ran towards a fat inspector, who, of course, warmly opened his large arms to receive him, and then suddenly diving, darted under the official's legs, which formed a kind of triumphal arch for his exit, and disappeared amid roars of laughter, in which the police and their officers heartily joined.

ELOPEMENT OF A JEWESS.—Quite a commotion has been produced amongst the Jewish community in this city, in consequence of the elopement of Miss Gertrude Isaacs, daughter of Mrs. Isaacs, of Pritchard street, Portland square, who, on Tuesday, quitted the maternal roof for the purpose of uniting herself in marriage with a member of a Christian family, Mr. Edward Taylor. Miss Isaacs left her house at about half-past eight in the morning, ostensibly for the purpose of executing some commission, in the city for her mother, by whom her return was for several hours anxiously expected. Nothing transpired to show the real motive which had influenced her until two o'clock, when a note was received from her stating that at 9 o'clock she had been united in wedlock to Mr. Taylor, asking her forgiveness, and assigning as a reason why she had acted in so clandestine a manner, her conviction that her parent and friends would never have given their consent to the match.—*Bristol Mercury.*

SCOTCH RADICALISM AND THE CHECKS THERETO.—Aytoun is one of the extremely few Scotsmen of first-rate parts who do live in the ancient laud, and whose genius is fragrant of the soil. And he is a still rarer animal even than such, for he is a Scottish Tory, a Scottish Jacobite, a thick and thin Mariolator, as Episcopalian—finally a Scottish wit! If Scotchmen themselves are rare, *this* breed of them is still rarer. Indeed it never was a very numerous breed in those parts. There was Pitcairne, one or two Erskines, sturdy old Ruddiman, solid Chalmers, fiery Smollett—all Tories, and some of them good wags; and after them came Scott, and Lockhart, and Wilson, and that generation. But the Presbyterianism of the country, and, later still, its huge commercial developement, and the dogged self-independant character formed in the *plebs* by the parochial schools these influences have made, and do make, the Scottish people fearfully Radical! Then take the Disruption, the vastest movement of dissent ever made since the Reformation—*that* tends, year by year, to radicalise the Scot more and more. In short we only know two influences which tend to keep the movement in some check, and these are a certain love of antiquity which flows in the veins of the people, and moderates that disposition to glory in mere material progress, which is so essentially revolutionising, and the presence of a larger number of old families than are common elsewhere. But for these the last vestige of the old Scottish romantic feeling would soon go, and a coarse hard democracy follow, which would first toady the money interest, and afterwards fine itself compelled to fight it. We value then, our humorous and poetic Professor (even if we don't agree with everything he says), because his whole career in a kind of protest against the de-Scotization of Scotia and the vulgarisation of its politics. He is in literature what Lord Eglinton is in public life: one of those who hoist the flag of old romantic Scotland—the Scotland of Crichton, of Sir James Douglas, of the young Lochinvar, of the Ballabs.—*New Quarterly Review.*

THE BIRTH OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—There in the native German element for young Fritz, of whom the centre is Papa, now come to be King, and powerfully manifesting himself as such. An abrupt peremptory young King; and German to the bone. Along with whom, companions to him in his social hours, and fellow-workers in his business, are a set of very rugged German sons of Nature; differing much from the French sons of Art. Baron Grumbow, Leopold Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (not yet called the old "Dessauer," being under 40 yet), General Glasenap, Colonel Derschau, General Flans; these, and the other nameless Generals and officials, are a curious counterpart to the Camaues, the Hautcharwoys and Forcades, with their nimble tongues and rapiers; still more to the Beaucobres, Archards, full of ecclesiastical logic, made of Bayle and Calvin kneaded together; and to the high-frizzled ladies rustling in stiff silk, with

wrapt in its winter cloud coverlids, with its wastes of trampled mud, its poor frost-bound fishing frontiers, pine hillocks; desolate looking, there as Greenland or more so, says Reaching, who travelled there in winter time; hears unexpected human noises, and huge grinding and trampling; the Four Thousand, in long fleet of sledges, scouring across it in that manner. All day they rush along—out of the rimy hazes of morning into the olive-coloured clouds of evening again, with huge, loud-grinding rumble; and do arrive in time at Gäge. A notable streak of things, shooting across these frozen solitudes, in the New Year 1679; little short of Karl Gustav's feat, which we heard of, in the other or Danish end of the Baltic, twenty years ago, when he took Islands without ships. This second exploit—suggested or not by that prior one of Karl Gustav on the ice—is still a thing to be remembered by Hobenzollerns and Prussians. The Swedes were beaten here, on Frederick Wilhelm's rapid arrival; were driven into disastrous rapid retreat northward; which they executed in hunger and cold; fighting continually like northern bears under the grim sky; Frederick Wilhelm sticking to their shirts—holding by their tail, like an angry bear-ward with steel-whip in his hand. A thing which, on the small scale, reminds one of Napoleon's experiences. Not till Napoleon's huge fighting-flight, a hundred and thirty-four years after, did I read of such a transaction in those parts. The Swedish invasion of Prussia has gone utterly to ruin.—*Ibid.*

The Money Kings of Israel in Family Council.

During the last week of September the sheeb of the house of Rothschild held their family council in Paris, and the members from London, Vienna, Frankfort and Naples gathered round the counter of their brother in the French capital.

This sanhedrim of the Jew brokers of Europe meets once every two or three years, generally upon the eve of some public crisis, in order to debate and settle the policy they will pursue in squeezing the money bags of the people, and doling out the needful to the pauper governments of Europe. What the crisis is that has now called them together can only be conjectured. The house has far outgrown the calculations of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, its founder, who limited his operations to borrowing for penniless governments and changing of money between the different capitals of Europe. He made a very good thing of it, and left to his sons a handsome penny. But they have for many years been extensive dabblers in all sorts of speculations, sending out agents to every part of the world; and so widespread are their operations that no one knows, perhaps not themselves, just where they stand. Their credit stands amongst the highest in every commercial community; and yet, when the convulsion does come, it is not at all improbable that the house of Rothschild will prove to be just as hollow a shell as have all the other money-king houses of times past and present. Jew and Gentile are alike subject to the law that rules an indulgence in immense speculations, palatial mansions, expensive agencies, pharasaic charities, pretty opera girls, political intrigues, and fast living. The house of Rothschild has been carrying on these things for a full generation or two, and it may, like many other grand financial machines, have worn out the heart and core, and be nothing but an empty shell, which will some day explode with a great crash.

In the political state of Europe and the financial condition of the world there is abundance of matter for discussion in the sanhedrim of the Jew brokers. A revolution in France would tumble down half the thrones of Europe, and shake all of them to their centres. The house of Rothschild belongs to the old dynasties. It has no sympathy with the Napoleonic thrones whose foundations are being laid in Spain, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, and the Moldo-Wallachian provinces; nor with the democratic feeling that is spreading in England, smouldering in France, and burning for unity in the German fatherland. Whichever turn the coming changes in Europe may take, it is likely to be an undesirable thing to them, for the paper securities upon which their house is built are based entirely upon the willingness of the present and coming generations to pay for the cost of enslaving their fathers. The utterance of a new political principle in Europe either by the people or a Napoleon, may sweep away both princes and their promises. And even without so sudden a blow, the influence of the Jew brokers may wane. Their last sanhedrim was called together when Louis Napoleon found he could dispense with their services, and borrow the vast sums he required directly from the people. The sanhedrim then prophecied that the poor Gentile takers could not carry the French *rentes*, and they must soon sell to the Jews at an enormous loss. But Napoleon obtained all the money he wanted, and the *rentes* have not yet broken down.

In the financial condition of the world there is as much to discuss as in the political. Money is accumulated at the great centres of trade, and there is no employment for it. The customers of the Rothschilds, who deposit largely with them, expect their quarterly dividends. When a similar state of things occurred in 1842, and the rate of interest went down to one and a half and two per cent per annum, this same sanhedrim came to the conclusion that the world required a great war. There must be a general stirring up, said they, and new expenditures and new debts created. The stirring up did not come until 1848, and then not in the way the Jewish sanhedrim wanted it. At that time there was much talk of the many millions the Rothschilds had lost by decline in public securities.—Since then their operations have been multitudinous; their agents everywhere have lived grandly—in a style very different from the modest establishment of Meyer Anselm in the Judah-strasse at Frankfort—and have grown rich. But the prosperity of agents does not always prove the prosperity of principals.

In discussing the financial condition of the world there is one point that the sanhedrim may well consider. The palm of wealth is now passing to the New World—and to New York as its metropolis.—Money goes to where it finds the most active and profitable employment; and in this no nation can compete with the United States. Before many years the Jew brokers of European governments will find that the wealth they have so largely dealt in has slipped through their fingers, and gone into the hands of men who have little faith in the promises of princes, and none in the stability of thrones. The sanhedrim of the money changers would do well to consider this fact, and be prepared to answer the question. What then?—*N. Y. Herald.*

An old lady enrolling a Cambridge man, asked him, How her nephew behaved himself? Truly, madam, says he, he's a brave fellow, and stands close to Catherine Hall (name of a college.) I vow, said she, I feared to think; for was always hankering after the girls from a boy.

The "Persia's" Mails.

From the Globe's London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15th, 1858.

SCOTTISH NOTES.

The Western Bank calamity continues to hang over the heads of the people of Glasgow and the west of Scotland, especially, with the most saddening effect. The £100 call so unexpectedly made would take from some of the shareholders from £30,000 to £50,000, and there is a talk of resisting the payment of every portion of it until the question shall have been tried whether the Directors of the concern be not legally responsible for the losses in consequence of their misrepresentations of the state of the affairs of the Bank. The *Scottish Press* says:—"It is known possibly to others—at least it is known to us—that a select number of the shareholders of the Western Bank believe that, in addition to and irrespective of any claim at law which the general body may have against the directors, they have a special case, as having been induced, by representations, to buy into the concern after it had, in terms of its charter, by the loss of a fourth of its capital, *spso facto* ceased to exist. These shareholders held a meeting in Edinburgh on Monday, when a most encouraging opinion of counsel was received. The counsel were Mr. James Anderson, Q. C., Sheriff Logan, and Mr. Mackenzie. They have been advised in the meantime that the call made by the liquidators may be legally suspended until the question be tried."

The *North British Mail* of yesterday announces the death of the Rev. John Brown, senior pastor of the Broughton Place U. P. Church, Edinburgh, and Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Brown has been ailing some time, and was this year unable to deliver his usual course of lectures in the Hall. Dr. Brown was in his 74th year. I doubt not, many of your readers will remember the cheerful face and white head of this venerable and genial minister.

The following interesting statement was made by Sir R. Murchison, at a soiree given by the Leeds Mechanic Instute and Literary Society:—"In pursuing his observations in the Highlands, it was his (Sir Roderick's) gratification a second time to meet with a remarkable man in the Town of Thurso, named Robert Dick, a baker.—When he went to see him he spread out before him a map of Caithness, and pointed out its imperfections. He (Dick) had travelled over the country in his leisure hours, was thoroughly acquainted with its features, and delineated to him, with flour on a board not simply its geographical features, but certain geological phenomena. Here was a man who was earning his daily bread by his hard work, who was obliged to read and to study by night, and who yet was able to instruct the Director General of the Geographical Society. Robert Dick was a profound botanist. He found, to his infinite humiliation, that this baker knew more of botanical science, aye, ten times more than he did."

Some events of the anti-Sunday League, including its great gun Mr. Baxter Langley, of the *Morning Star*, have been this week to Glasgow to advocate "the opening of public museums, libraries, and botanical gardens on Sundays." They got the City Hall, and the meeting was of the most stormy description. The subject of the lecture was "Sabbattarianism: a heresy of a part of the Modern Christian Church." The Rev. Henry W. Crossley occupied the chair, but the meeting voted by five to one, the arguments of Mr. Langley unsound, and his objects hurtful to the best interests of the people.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

From Prussia there is a full and circumstantial confirmation of the reported abdication of King Frederick William, and the appointment to the Regency of his brother the Prince of Prussia; and it is thought that the change will be very advantageous to Prussia, and scarcely less so to all the nations of Europe except Russia, which will now lose its influence at Berlin.

The question between France and Portugal has resolved itself into the single fact that Louis Napoleon has attempted to revive the slave trade, and that the Portuguese have attempted to bind him by the faith of treaties. The ship *Charles-Georges* was undoubtedly engaged in that traffic which the jurisprudence of Europe has declared to be an aggravated form of piracy. It had on board a cargo of negroes who one and all declared, when examined through the medium of a sworn interpreter, before an authorized commission at Mozambique, that they had not been engaged as labourers, but absolutely kidnapped on the African coast. No attempt has since been made to invalidate this statement; on the contrary, it is proved that the vessel, when captured, was in prohibited waters, that her papers were informal, and that her expedition was illegal. Were the present an isolated case, it might be unjust to impute to the Imperial Government a deliberate scheme of fostering certain commercial interests by once more legalising traffic in human flesh; but it is no secret that the Emperor's policy, during the last twelve months, has been steadily directed towards this object. The affair of the *Regina-Coeli* supplied one remarkable illustration, and that of the *Charles-Georges* caps the climax of apostacy. We are not astonished, therefore, to learn that there is a probability of settling the dispute by mediation; but there is every reason to believe that France hesitates to accept the good offices of England. Our countrymen, it is well known, are too earnest in their anti-slavery sentiments to admit the sophistries which represent that which would be freebooting in the Gulf of Mexico as legitimate emigration in the ports of Mozambique. Consequently, though a straightforward protest has been made by Portugal, and though an appeal has been presented to the public opinion of Europe, France is unwilling to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1856; or, in other words, to submit her claims to equitable international arbitration. Unless she be disposed, however, to withdraw altogether from the quarrel, this is the necessary course for her to pursue; and whatever may be the natural docility of Lord Malmesbury's diplomatic mind, nothing less will satisfy the sense of honour and justice inherent in Englishmen.

Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff, was married on Wednesday to his "young little mustard," Mademoiselle de Paniega. The Emperor and his creatures did their best to make the wedding a splendid, almost *imperial* affair, but the people of Paris are said to have displayed no interest in it. The civil marriage took place at noon, in Paris, and the religious ceremony in the evening at St. Cloud. Some people think that the army is getting the upper hand of the Emperor, and that he feels forced to be lavish of his favours to its leaders. The whole cost of the wedding and the magnificent dowry of the bride, comes out of the National Treasury!

An Irishman lately arriving in London, and passing through Broad Street, observed a glass globe, containing some fine large gold fish. *He exclaimed:* An sure, this is the first time in my life that I have seen live red herrings.

Tyranny in Naples.

The following article from the *Daily News* of Monday, will be read with peculiar interest:—

"Our correspondent at Naples, in his letter which we published on Friday, gave some facts respecting the province of Salerno, which exhibit vividly the system of the Neapolitan Government, and yet he reserves us the description is faint and not to be compared with the reality. In this intendancy, which is only one of fifteen into which the peninsular part of the kingdom is divided, there are no fewer than 12,000 persons whose names are entered on the books of the police, and who for political reasons are under their special care. The first class of these *attendibili*, as they are called, are under such strict surveillance that they may not leave their small commune without the written permission of the judge of the circumscription in which it is included. And even the permit of this magistrate gives them but a slightly enlarged range, the circumscription for which alone it is valid being itself narrow. 'It may be' says our correspondent, 'that a near and dear friend is ill and is dying; it is of no consequence, the regulation is rigid, and it has often happened that a son has been thus unable to close a father's eyes. Hundreds of other *attendibili* of this class have been wrenched from their homes, and set down at a distance, in places where they have no connexions and without knowing the probable length of their compulsory residence which often lasts many years. Such persons cut off from all hope of making a position in life, pass their lives in suspense, nothing in their existence being certain but the obligation to attend at the police office every morning and every night and there inscribe their names in the roll reserved for those of persons in the same pitiable condition as themselves. Campagna Amalfi, Sarno, Sala, Vallo, and other towns contain severally ten or twenty of these *internes* who have not committed any act for which they can be imprisoned but are visited with social ruin because they are so unfortunate as to excite the suspicion of the police.

"Of the other *attendibili*, those of the second and third classes, none are allowed to go even a short distance from home without the leave of the magistrate expressed in writing, leave which may be refused for any or no reason. The merchant whom the caprice or suspicion of the authorities happens to place in this category, must contradict his business and confine his enterprise within the radius of his own circumscription for no matter how urgent his affairs, he is not free to follow them beyond the distance of a mile or two from his own permitted dwelling. Once registered among the *attendibili*, he is, in a measure an outlaw, existing only on a sufferance, a man whom everybody may insult or injure with impunity. The case of the advocate Trajani, with whose corrageous eloquence the British public became acquainted through the reports of the recent trials at Salerno, arising out of the affair of the *Cagliuri*, is an instance of what is happening every day in Naples and Sicily. Trajani was one of the *attendibili*, resident at Vietri. His wife debilitated and declining before his eyes believed that if she could respire the air of Salerno, she should recover. But no prayers or entreaties could induce the authorities to permit him to take her thither. She died, and the advocate, whose career the Government had destroyed together with his liberty, saw his home made desolate. Such is the wanton brutality of the Government, as administered in the province of Salerno. Our correspondent assures us that it is not Salerno that gives the greatest anxiety to the Government, but that similar regulations are adopted in every other province of the monarchy. If Salerno alone has 12,000 *attendibili* a number which must bear a large proportion to that of the entire adult population of the intendancy, we may judge how immense must be the number of victims in the whole monarchy.

"There is not the faintest prospect that the wicked tyranny which prays upon the virtue and public spirit of nine millions of people is abating in rigour or approaching an end. On the contrary, many circumstances combine to show that the system by which the King of Naples has Governed for the last nine years is becoming consolidated."

The Treaty of Reciprocity.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The subject of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British Provinces is at present under the consideration of the New York Chamber of Commerce. It has been brought before their notice by the Hon. Hamilton Meritt of St. Catharines, who complains that by certain Treasury regulations of 12th Feburary last the treaty has been virtually annulled in some of its most important particulars, by the third article of the treaty "it is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty." The first articles enumerated in this schedule are "grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds." But by the Treasury regulations referred to flour made in Canada from wheat the produce of the United States is excluded.—This proceeding in defending our technical grounds. The treaty, it is said, was intended only to secure the free interchange of the raw products of the two countries, and was not intended to afford any facilities to the manufacturing industry of the one to complete *per se* with that of the other. To import into the United States flour manufactured in Canadian mills from Chicago wheat is simply it is alleged, competing with a branch of American manufacture, and it was not contemplated by the Act of Reciprocity to give any such permission.—On the complaint of the American millers in the district where the competition is immediately felt a stop has been put to the importation of such flour, which is simply depriving the British Provinces of the chief advantage they have derived from the treaty.

A defence of this proceeding may possibly be set up on the technical grounds we have mentioned, but such argument can only be characterized as exceedingly sharp practice, while, viewing all the circumstances, this action of the United States Government is shabby and selfish in the last degree. To any fair and candid mind it must be evident that the defence, whatever foundation it may seem to have technically, is in distinct contradiction not only to the spirit of the treaty but to the very meaning of the term Reciprocity. The object was to do away with all distinctions between the two countries as regards certain articles of trade and commerce, with reference to which it has been found inconvenient to make distinctions. These commodities were to be imported freely from the one country to the other just as if unlimited free trade had been established between the two. Limitations were specified in these cases in which it was deemed advisable to have any limitations; and as regards the fisheries, for instance, fishermen of one country were prohibited from catching river fish within the limits of the other. There is no qualification of reciprocity as concerns the land products enumerated, with reference to which the two countries were to be as one. The object was to get rid of all such vexatious regulations as those which have recently been promulgated by the Washington Government, and to set at rest the international difficulties and disputes which are constantly arising out of them. But now the United States Treasury, in obedience to some petty political influence, reopens this fruitful source of discord and justifies it by a contemptible and selfish quibble.

How selfish and barefaced this conduct is, we have only to refer to the working of the Reciprocity Treaty fully to understand. Who are the gainers by that treaty? As regards the fisheries on the north-eastern coast, was it not calculated exclusively for the advantage of the fishermen of Maine and New Hampshire, whatever the result may have proved? Was not the free opening up of the Canadian canals, and the river St. Lawrence a boon to American commerce, for which there has been no return or equivalent? The Government of the United States did indeed engage "to urge upon the State of Government to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States;" but this pledge has either not been fulfilled, or, if so the several States have not taken any action in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal Government. The truth is that the United States monopolize nearly the whole benefit arising from the Treaty of Reciprocity and the proceeding of the Government, which we are now noticing, it is a very shameful attempt to prevent the Canadians from being gainers in almost any form whatever. The New York Chamber of Commerce, we understand, have addressed inquiries on the subject to millers and merchants in the Lake district—on the American side of course—quite an unnecessary proceeding, we should say, for only one answer can be expected from the parties interested in Protection. What is now to be complained of is, that the action of the Federal Government has been guided by such merely local influences. If the whole treaty is to be made minced meat of in this way, at the bidding of local interests, the sooner it is abrogated and the St. Lawrence closed against American shipping the better.—This is an issue not unlikely to be brought about, if such a system is not checked at once. It is very well for a certain class of American traders to do business in this smart way, laughing in their sleeves all the time in the knowledge that they have already the lion's share of the benefit, and resolving, without scruple or modesty, to monopolize the whole. But the Government must act otherwise. The British Government did not consider the feelings and wishes, perhaps not even the real interests of localities, in the fishery regulations and other parts of the treaty; and the American Government must show at least some slight desire to be honourable and high minded, and not altogether subservient to petty local interests. As it is it has regarded the Reciprocity Treaty as a game in which it was at liberty to overreach and checkmate the other party, without any similar move being made in return. Must we be compelled to come to the conclusion that this is the mode of transacting public business that is natural to the country, and in which the leading statesmen in America see nothing that is dishonorable?

The Social Science Congress.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON COLONIZATION.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Oct. 13.

The Association assembled this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the small concert room, St. George's Hall, for the purpose of hearing the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen deliver his address as president of the "Social Economy" section. Our colonies are bound to us by alliances which they will hold sacred and inviolable as long as we ourselves continue to be true and faithful to them.—I am not speaking of alliances negociated by plenipotentiaries, drawn out into protocols, and then transcribed on parchment to be interpreted by Jesuits. I am referring to tacit and unwritten compacts, dictated by ancient attachments, by the sense of interest; and sustained by many inveterate habitudes and perhaps by not a few honest prejudices. They are compacts of which nature herself is the guarantee, and which will therefore remain dear and venerable to the contracting parties, even after many provocations and many contests; for these are after all family quarrels, which, if more bitter than any other, are also more readily and effectually reconciled. The tacit alliance between ourselves and our colonies may be said to be either domestic, or foreign, or religious or commercial. By domestic alliance I mean their and our joint assent to the principle that they and we are all one people, so that no one of us is merely a member of a single realm or province, but that each one of us is also a member of a mighty empire, to the public trusts and honours and emoluments of every part of which we are equally entitled to aspire on equal terms. By our foreign alliances with our colonies, I mean their and our adoption of all the relations, whether of peace or war into which our Sovereign may enter with any other potentate, so that each component part of the Queen's dominions has always the same friends, the same allies, and the same enemies. By our religious alliances with our colonies, I mean their concurrence with us in allowing every one to worship according to the law of his own conscience without incurring on that account any pain or penalty, or civil disability, or political disqualification. And by commercial alliance, I mean the guarantee to be found both in the imperial and in all the colonial statute books, that within their respective jurisdictions every person in the Queen's allegiance shall enjoy an absolute freedom of buying and selling what and where and when and how he likes, unobstructed by any partial law or favour of others, and unburdened by any duties excepting only such as may be imposed with a real and exclusive view to the interests of the public revenue. Such are the four main articles of the great federal compact between the fifty united states of the British empire. But all these articles are not intended for all times. It is evidently possible, I think it probable, that the day will come when our Canadian and our native dependence will easily and deliberately insist on being dependencies no longer, but on being an independent in form and in name as they are already in truth and in reality; and when that demand shall be so made, is there a man among us who would discharge, I do not say a single cannon, but so much as a single bicifer match to resist it? May the union be perpetual; but if it shall cease to be spontaneous and cordial, it will also cease to be valuable.—Our colonies have evidently the power, if they shall ever find the will, to dissolve the federal compact with us, so far as it is either domestic or foreign; but so far as it is religious or commercial, neither they nor we can entirely dissolve it. To a great extent it must, in these respects remain indissoluble. To this hour we maintain a most yet biding alliance, religious and commercial, with the United States. The third generation of American citizens are still, I believe, looking with some yearnings of the heart, and with some filial pride, to the land of their and our ancestry. That they are looking to it with much commercial complacency is not a matter of doubtful belief, but of certain knowledge. Sir James Stephen referred to the Irish emigration of 1847 and the following years, and to its change of the condition of the people who emigrated. There were witnesses who graphically described the Irish emigrants, as, touching the western shores of the Atlantic, they leaped from the wages of half-a-crown to wages of a guinea and a half by the week. Others exhibited domestic dramas, of which the half-cleared wilderness was the scene, the Irish emigrant the hero, and a seat in some municipal or provincial council the splendid catastrophe. Many celebrate the fact, that in the person of the redoubted General Jackson, the presidential chair of the United States was filled by the son of such an emigrant. With one voice they all bear testimony of the thrift, sobriety and diligence, add to the state of comfort in which the emigrants were living.—Mr. Godley assigns to them three daily meals of butcher's meat, and clothing like that of a thriving farmer in the West Riding. But Count Strelezki reaches the climax:—"In the United States, in Canada, and in Australia," he says, "I saw the Irish living as well as the Anglo-Saxons, acquiring their grumbling habits, and thus continually improving their condition!" Tell it not on the banks of the Liffey, lest the Emerald Isle be deserted of all her sons.—Think of O'Connell's "hereditary bondsman," "close buttoned to the chin—broad cloth without, and a warm heart within," grumbling over his sirloin at the hardness of the times, and fattening as he growls! And warm indeed were the hearts of those noble exiles. We know something and have all heard much of Irish eloquence; but neither Burke or Sheridan, Plunkett or Grattan, Curran or O'Connell, have left behind them anything so moving as some of the letters laid before Parliament, in which the Irish in Canada invited their kindred at home to join them there. To their grammar and spelling indeed, belongs only the praise of a bare originality, but the tenderness and the pathos, the gracefulness and the gaity, the quiet humour, and the homely wisdom with which they address themselves to *their* deserted villages, bespeaks them at once as genuine members of the land and as pure scions of the stock of Oliver Goldsmiths. Nor was theirs a mere lip rhetoric. Their invitations were accompanied and enforced by pecuniary remittances, which were made partly through private hands, of whose receipts nothing is publicly known, but chiefly through the greater commercial firms and banking houses of Ireland, who on accounts spontaneously transmitted to the government, debited themselves with receipts which in the ten years beginning in 1848, and ending in 1857 amounted (they to whom the fact is new will scarcely hear it without incredulity) to the sum of £9,937,000. Thus the remittance made by the Irish emigrants to their families at home from the savings of these ten years, far exceeded the ten millions granted by Parliament for the relief of Ireland. Never was a debt more magnificently repaid or more nobly cancelled. " " " Englishmen drink in, with their mother's milk, the spirit of respect for law and lawful authority, and of reliance on themselves and on each other. When they meet in the wilderness they therefore extemporise a free and enduring government on the old English model, in less time than as many Frenchmen would like to draw up their preliminary declaration of the colonial rights of man. An English colony, in virtue of that great federal league of the United States of the British Empire to which I just now referred, draws in its infancy, from England, both capital and population, and receives, in its maturity, from England, emigrants, to render prolific the capital which, by that time, the colony has accumulated. It is the duty and the practice of the British Government to take the best possible security,—first that no such emigrant shall reach the colony in a state of disease or of squalid poverty; and, secondly, that any public funds which may be devoted to the expense of their migration be honestly, humanly, and frugally expended. " " " To the question why and how we colonize, a most discouraging answer has been given by one of our wisest men. It is said by Archbishop Whately, that we have lost the art of colonization.—A melancholy, if indeed it be an accurate statement. For since the peace of 1815, we have sent from our shores more than five millions of emigrants, of whom about two millions have reached Australia and Canada; and these, if the archbishop be right, must have become, not well-settled colonists, but so many aimless vagabonds.—Now he himself (as I have heard him say) is exactly of the same age as the oldest of Australian colonies. In his lifetime these territories were a mere hunting ground, where hordes of native savages chased herds of leaping kangaroos; and in his lifetime they are the abode of more than a million of persons of British birth or parentage. In his lifetime these territories were covered by the primeval forest, and in his lifetime they are now the seat of eight representative legislatures, of as many superior courts of justice, of ten bishoprics, of four universities, of churches, chapels, and schools, counted by the hundred, of miles of road and railway, counted by the thousand, and of seaports thronged with shipping beyond all but British or American example. Or to select one from these eight colonies. It is just twenty-one years ago that I had to lay before Lord Glenelg, then my official superior, a despatch from New South Wales announcing the arrival of the southern cape of that colony of a small body of English adventurers, who seemed disposed to settle on that nameless and uninhabited region. It has now acquired the name of Victoria. It is now inhabited by half a million of freemen. It has now a capital city as large and as populous as Oxford. It has an annual revenue of nearly four millions. It annually exports goods to the value of twelve millions against imports of the value of eleven millions. Or back from Victoria to the antipodean province of Canada. When Dr. Whately entered this world there were not nearly 100,000 Canadians on it. Now there are more than two millions, and they the constituents of a legislature unrivalled in dignity or power by any legislature on earth except the Parliament of this kingdom and the Congress of the United States. Therefore I hold that the great commentator on Bacon's Essay on Colonization is in error; that it is an art which this age has not lost, but has discovered, and that though it be an age of great marvels, it has produced nothing more truly marvellous than the recent growth of our colonial empire. Such is the answer I have to make to the two questions which I proposed at the outset. I have made it rather to elicit time to disclose the truth on a subject of no light importance to us all; for though elsewhere I am a member of history, I present myself here rather a pupil in the great science to which history is or ought to be subservient.

More about "Old Jokes."

From the Saturday Review.

From the earliest to the latest jokers the two themes of the evils of matrimony and the failing of persons have proved inexhaustibly fruitful. However dearly a man may love his own wife, and however ardently he may wish to go to the grave with her hand in hand, he is sure to relish a joke against wives in general. All the old jokes assume as an incontestible basis of wit that husbands are heartily tired of their wives, and as women either do not make such broad jokes, or do not succeed in getting them recorded, all the jokes are against the part of the wives and for the party of the husbands. It is always taken for granted that it is the husbands who lose by and suffer in matrimony, and who feel an unaffected and unconcealed delight when the death of their incumbrance sets them free. We have many stories like that which relates how "in a village of Picardy, after a long sickness, a farmer's wife fell into a lethargy. Her husband was willing, good man, to believe her out of pain; and so, according to the custom of that country, she was wrapped in a sheet, and carried out to be buried. But, as ill luck would have it, the bearers carried her so near a hedge, that the thorns pierced the sheet and waked the woman from her trance. Some years after, she died in reality; and as the funeral passed along, the husband would every now and then call out 'Not too near the hedge, not too near the hedge, neighbours.'" So in the "Joe Miller" collection we read that "a wild young gentleman had married a very discreet, virtuous young lady. The better to reclaim him, she caused it to be given out at his return that she was dead, and had been buried. In the meantime she had so placed herself in disguise as to be able to observe how he took the news; and finding him still the gay, inconstant man he always had been, she appeared to him as the ghost of herself, at which he seemed not at all dismayed; at length disclosing herself to him, he then appeared pretty much surprised; a person by said, 'Why, sir, you seem more afraid now than before!' 'Ay, replied he, most men are more afraid of a living wife than a dead one.'" There would be something quite shocking in the uniformity with which men are represented as wishing their wives dead, and we might be profoundly touched with the misery of the human race, if we did not recollect that all persons are apt to joke on the serious side of their common life, partly because the contrast between the idea which suggested the solemnity and the fact itself is often so striking, and still more because they like to hide most closely those feelings which are the most precious to them, but which, as being most common, are most easily guessed.

So, too, with parsons. However firmly they may be attached to their church and their clergymen, most men like to meet on the pleasant neutral ground of laughing at a parson. And not only the laity, but clergymen also, often even the preachers themselves, agree in thinking sermons fair targets for all the shafts of ridicule. This sentiment is broadly expressed in a story reported by Joe Miller, of "a parson preaching a tiresome sermon on happiness or bliss; when he had done, a gentleman told him that he had forgot one sort of happiness: Happy are they that did not hear your sermon." Joe Miller has also another story. 'A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell a weeping but one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest? Oh! said he, I belong to another parish." The feeling against parsons cannot, however, be so strong as that against wives, for occasionally the parson is allowed to come off triumphant, and have the best of the story. We read, for instance, that "The witty and licentious Earl of Rochester meeting with the great Isaac Barrow in the Park, told his companions that he would have some fun with the rusty old put. Accordingly, he went up with great gravity, and, taking off his hat, made the doctor a profound bow, saying, Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie. The Doctor, seeing his drift, immediately pulled off his beaver, and returned the bow, with My Lord, I am yours to the ground. Rochester followed up his salutation by a deeper bow, saying, Doctor, I am yours to the centre. Barrow, with a very low obeisance, replied, My Lord, I am yours to the antipodes. His lordship nearly gravelled, exclaimed, Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell. There, my Lord, said Barrow, sarcastically, I leave you; and walked off." And, as might be expected, when the transition from the preacher to the thing preached on is so easy, these stories border on profanity, and become mere centres of insipid irreverence. There are, however, exceptions; and there is a drollery about the following, which will perhaps warrant its being quoted. It is said that "a vicar and curate of a village, where there was to be a burial, were at variance. The vicar not coming in time, the curate began the service, and was reading the words, 'I am the resurrection,' when the vicar arrived, almost out of breath, and snatching the book out of the curate's hands, with great scorn, cried, 'You, the resurrection! I am the resurrection'—and then went on."

We will end our notice by extracting a few stories which rise a little above the average; and if they are old to many of our readers, they will not perhaps be so to all:—

When Mr. Hankey was in vogue as a great banker, a sailor had, as part of his pay, a draft on him for fifty pounds. This the sailor thought an immense sum, and calling at the house, insisted upon seeing the master in private. This was at length acceded to; and when the banker and the sailor met together, the following conversation ensued:—Sailor: Mr. Hankey, I've got a tickler for you—didn't like to expose you before the lads. Hankey: That was kind. Pray, what's this tickler? Sailor: Never mind, don't be afraid, I won't hurt you; 'tis a fifty. Hanker: Ah! that's a tickler, indeed. Sailor: Don't fret; give me five pounds now, and the rest at so much a week, I shan't mention it to anybody.

I will save you a thousand pounds, said an Irishman to an old gentleman, if you don't stand in your own light. How? You have a daughter, and you intend to give her ten thousand as a marriage portion. I do, sir. I will take her with nine thousand.

A gentleman that loved everything that was foreign, and was extremely fond of hard names dining at a friend's house, asked him, What the name of the wine was, of which he had just drank a glass at table? His friend, knowing that it was but indifferent, and recollecting that he had bought it at Stocks Market, told him, that it was true Stoke Marketo; upon which he found the wine excellent, and gave it great encomiums.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says the engineers appointed to locate the North Shore line of railway, left Quebec on Thursday morning. They are divided into three parties; one party will commence operations near Montreal, and proceed downwards to Three Rivers; another party will out to work from Three Rivers to the Pines; and the third party starting from Quebec will confined their labours to Three Rivers.

Latest from Fraser River.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes under date of Oct. 5:—

The news from the Fraser River country is favourable. The river has at last fallen. On the 20th September the waters at Fort Yale was fifteen feet lower than it had been for months before; but it had to fall eight or ten feet more to get down to the point where it was last spring when the miners left off mining. The men who went to work are doing well It is expected during the winter a large quantity of gold will be taken out.

The Indians were peaceable, and no further difficulties were apprehended.

Gov. Douglas was on a visit to the mining bars, and had given assurance to the adventurers that ample stores of provisions would be kept on the river, and only reasonable rates allowed to be charged.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived at Victoria from Fraser River on the 20th September, having on board one hundred and fifty pounds of gold dust, the produce of the mines.

The miners on the bars above and below Fort Yale are doing about the same as in my last. On Texas bar, one partner in a claim of four—he owning half—pocketed $560 as his share, after paying all expenses, water, &c., in six days of last week.

A correspondent mentions that dry diggings are being successfully carried on, on the Siwash Gulch, at a spot eight miles from the Lower Canon, and at several other places below the Forks, and that their existence will certainly lead to the discovery of others. Above the Forks they are well known to exist in abundance; and now that provisions can find their way up, they also will soon be extensively worked, and the gold harvest no longer confined to a single fork-stream fourteen miles long, between Fort Hope and Fort Yale; said stream being deputed by 10,000 miners, when there was only room for 2,000, and that too, after the water had fallen.

Among the passengers arriving at Victoria, September 15, was a man having in his possession a quantity of coarse gold taken from Fraser River above the Forks, amounting in value to about a thousand dollars. The gold was in pieces from the value of fifty cents to two dollars was in irregular shapes, not in scales, and presented the dull appearance appertaining to gold taken from dry diggings. None of it was polished by the action of water.

Mr. Nugent the United States Commissioner, is at Victoria.

The *Northern Light* newspaper, published at Whitcom, has been discontinued; the *Gazette* published daily at Victoria, seems to be in a prosperous condition.

A letter from Victoria, dated Sept. 21, says that there can be little doubt that large amounts of gold will be taken from the river "when the water goes down to its west point," but that there will be no very great yield until then. The same letter says:—Collector Hicks, the Crown officer at Fort Yale had received information, upon which he relies, announcing the discovery of a mine of liquid quicksilver. I have been unable to obtain further particulars in relation to this remarkable phenomenon—if indeed the statement in regard to it has any just foundation.

An Electric Cannon.

The Toronto *Globe* says, an American gentleman from Buffalo, bearing the name of Goff, is now exhibiting in the Romain Buildings a cannon which is fired by electricity. It is breech loading, the charges being placed in chambers, after the principle adopted by Colonel Colt. The way in which it is worked is exceedingly simple. A lever placed by the side of the cannon brings the chamber precisely opposite the barrel. When it has gone the requisite distance, it locks, so that there is no danger of firing off the charge in the wrong place. At the instant, also, that it gains a true position, a communication between the battery and the powder is established, and an explosion is the immediate result. The cartridge is guided into the chambers by a tundish, before falling into which the paper is split by means of a knife, in order to prevent anything intervening between the current and the powder. These movements are accomplished by a single stroke of the lever. The battery which suffices to fire off the small model shown by Mr. Goff is also sufficient for a much larger cannon. The number of shots capable of being thrown per minute is at least sixty. We understand that the American Government are in treaty for the purchase of the invention. If its capabilities when in actual service prove as great as may reasonably be anticipated, a more fearful weapon of destruction has never been invented.

Arrival of the "Indian."

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Indian* with Liverpool dates of 26th ultimo, arrived off here about noon to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Defensive works of a very formidable nature have been completed at Fort Matilda on the Clyde.

A letter from Valentia says the shore end of the Cable was about to be laid, and that all the staff at Valentia had got notice to leave the company on the 30th November, unless something favourable turns up.

Parliament was further prorogued till 18th November.

The French officer who threatened to shoot the Newcastle Editor for libelling his father was fined £5.

FRANCE.

A difficulty has arisen between France and Brazil in regard to the property of the French subjects there. The French Consul at Pernambuco struck his flag and appealed to his Government.

The French Ambassador at Rome had, by direction of the Emperor, made strong representations to the Pope against the recent abduction by Catholics of the Jewish child Mortara.

Paris flour market firmer. Wheat dull. Provincial corn markets unchanged. Manufactures well employed, but foreign orders not so extensive as in former years. It is reported that the French Government refused to permit England to act either as arbiter or mediator between France and Portugal.

Business on the Bourse was declining; 3 per cent opened on the 19th at 73 95, was closed at 73 10.

RUSSIA.

Gigantic frauds monopolized attention. Government had paid twelve million roubles overcharge for constructing the Petersburg and Moscow Railway. The contractors have charged for a much longer line than was really laid down. Rolling stock was furnished by an American Company, according to distance, included fearful overcharges on this head. Also many influential persons compromised. Matter expected to be hushed up. Tremendous fires are reported to have occurred at Orel, 500 houses destroyed.

The disturbances in the Eastern Provinces are said to be more serious than represented, and in the Southern Provinces an insurrection of the peasants assumed a serious character.

The Times complains that the part played by Reed, American Commissioner to China, was worthy of his country. When English and French were demanding natural rights for all mankind, Reed begged a treaty for himself and his nation. That treaty contains no provision for free trade through the country; no new ports; no provisions for amended tariff.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree enacts that all steamships plying regularly between Cuban ports and ports of the United States or North America, are to enjoy the same privileges the English mail steamers, with liberty to carry six tons of merchandize without paying light house dues.

PORTUGAL.

Two French men-of-war remained at Lisbon; two British vessels also arrived in the Tagus.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the Prince Regent has decided on proclaiming a political amnesty to all persons compromised since the

the lottery ticket was to be purchased was wrapped up as a parcel, and Steinthal and Mag carried it solemnly out to the Park aforesaid. There it was buried under a hedge, while the Lord's Prayer was repeated, whether backwards or forwards we are not informed, and a Bible was produced, over which earth was magically sprinkled. After these ceremonies the conspirators walked away 300 paces in a straight direction, and came back, as the reader will have surmised, to find that the money had vanished in the interval. Mr. Yardley sent the conjuror to jail, notwithstanding his alleged participation in the risk and the expectancy of first-rate story at any rate, ends well; but some curious features about it remain to be noticed yet. It was stated that the prisoner's practice, principally, if not exclusively, among his own countrymen, was very extensive, and it appeared that there was actually a midwife in the concern, who besides lending her bosom to the charm served as the medium of introduction between the necromancer and his clients. That these clients were furnished from a people among whom education is universal was not overlooked by the magistrate in his address, but the peculiar aspirations to which the sorcerer appealed are undoubtedly striking.—What gipsies or wizards promise their British dupes we need not say; what Herr Steinthal promised Herr Magg we have in evidence before us. The lucky confederates, as the prize of their success, were to marry two sisters, to have large families, both boys and girls, and to carry on a most extensive trade, with all parts of the world Certainly the objects of Prussian ambition are not otherwise than innocent, though they may occasionally be sought through irregular channels.

We are afraid that the conjuring of Essex is below that of Prussia in style and purpose. It is ruder and more brutal, betokening grosser ignorance and more besotted credulity. At a village called East Thorpe the daughter of a labourer declared herself bewitched, and pitched upon a harmless old neighbour as the agent of evil. As the girl seems to have been insane, we cannot build upon her particular delusion but the impression was shared by the family, who averred that under the spells of the witch one of their pigs was seen to slowly up to the top of the cherrytree, and pick the fruit from its boughs. Under these circumstances a witch doctor was sent for, but the case proved too serious for him and a practitioner of great repute was accordingly called in. This man forwarded a bottle of medicine, and promised to attend in person and demolish the witch at an early period. On the evening of his expected visit at least 200 people assembled to meet him, but of the actual proceedings we obtain this information only,—that they all got violently intoxicated, and created a tremendous row. The result, in this respect is so truly British that it calls for no comment; but the story has its ugly traits, nevertheless. It is impossible not to conclude that witchcraft must be pretty popular in Essex when we find a couple of witch doctors living within easy hail of a single village, who are not only well known and in good practice, but whose respective talents are subjected to a discriminative estimate in popular opinion. More, too, yet remains behind. When rector of the parish recommended the removal of the insane girl to the Union for medical treatment the overseers if we are to believe the statement in a local journal—declined the proposal, alleging that a person was expected over to cure her—such "person" being the superior of the two practitioners aforesaid.

We shall be expected perhaps to moralize on the depth of the ignorance which in the middle of the 19th century, and after all our efforts for the diffusion of knowledge these proceedings disclose, and there is something no doubt to be said on this point. But is impossible, nevertheless, that conclusions might be drawn less discreditable to our national progress and yet equally reasonable. All depends upon the extent to which these doctrines are really operative. Absolutely and total eradication of ancient traditions, whether in belief, in customs or in speech, is a thing of incredibitable difficulty. The most effectual distribution of knowledge is sure to leave some angle of territory or some ground of population untouched. We rarely think of such matters, but the probability *is* that all the great revolutions of history remained incomplete and partial for many generations after the date at which they are presumed to have been accomplished. The entire conversion of these islands to Christianity was the work of ages. Paganism lingered for many a year after St. Augustine, and indeed the rites of Scandinavian idolatry were said to be traceable in the Scottish Highlands as late as the last century. British communities long survived the Saxon Heptarchy, and the Celtic language which now lingers in Wales only, was spoken up to the last generation in Cornwall. These are the natural incidences of great changes. It does not follow because we find examples of witchcraft that we have not generally dispelled all notions of sorcery, or that our civilization is really superficial because we meet here and there with these blots beneath the surface. Conjuring and magic may be only preserved, like pigtails, hairpowder, and Hessian boots, in rare instances and outlandish corners. It is, perhaps, evidence of such a fact that when examples do occur they are reported and discussed as events out of the common way, but whether we are justified or not in accepting such a theory it is at least perfectly credible from historical precedent that genuine enlightenment may have been advanced for years without absolutely effacing the vestiges of former superstition.

EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Liverpool to all parts has experienced a considerable falling off during the three quarters of the present, as compared with the corresponding nine months of last year. The total emigration in the three first quarters of this year, including cabin passengers, and those who went out in vessels not under the supervision of the emigrant authorities, has been 66,972 persons, being a decrease of 20,526 on the corresponding nine months of 1857, so that the emigration has so far been less than one half of that of last year. The greatest decrease has been observable in the emigration to Canada; though the passenger trade both to the United States and the Australian colonies shows a very considerable diminution. Nearly one-half the emigrants have proceeded to the United States, and the bulk have gone to the Australian colonies. The number of emigrant vessels which left Liverpool in the nine months, for all foreign and colonial ports was 211 ships, on an average tonnage of 301,589, or an average of 1,429 tons each. They took out in all 56,921 steerage passengers, of whom no less than 32,610 went to the United States; about 15,000 to the Australian colonies 1646 to the Cape of Good Hope; and the remainder to Canada. Of the total number of 56,910 emigrants, 24,393 were English, 4826 Scotch, 28,-200 Irish and 2951 natives of other countries. During the past month the emigration to the Australian colonies has shown signs of improvement, and the vessels now on clearance for Melbourne are filling with passengers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Rev. J. Douglas.
Auction Sale—A. McNeil.
Fall Importations—I. Robinson & Co.
Masters Clementi.
Schedule A—J. Edwards.
Schedule B—J. Edwards.
Schedule B—W. Sheridan.
Notice—W. Cumming.
Counting-House Stationery—Sawers & Murray.
Notice—Bigelow & Robinson
A Farm to be sold in Otonabee.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1858.

The Mayoralty.

The Municipal Bill of last Session of Parliament, directing among other things, the filling of the office of Mayors of cities and towns, by direct vote of the municipal electors is producing a good deal more enthusiasm than was wont to attend the annual civic elections. In Toronto the contest between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Crawford is enlisting the active advocacy of the friends of the respective candidates, and here in Peterborough the inhabitants have awakened to a sense of the importance of their new relation to the head of the corporation. The necessity of honest and capable management of the affairs of the town is now the greater that it has embarked its fortunes in the success of the Port Hope Railway. Up to this, the townspeople are by no means content with the explanation that has been vouchsafed to them, by the parties who, acting under the authority of the Municipality, have received and distributed the money that was payable for the stock held by the Town. A deficiency in one item of £1,500 sterling, is shown to exist, and a suit has been instituted against the person who received the money for the Town, and who, in paying it over, appears either to have retained that portion to himself, or applied it to purposes not binding upon the Municipality. There is also strong evidence in proof of a false relation having sprung up between the railway contractor and one or more of those gentlemen to whom was entrusted the duty of preserving the interest of the Town in the due execution of the contract. These and other circumstances have shown the people how hollow are the professions of honesty put forward by public men who too keenly endeavour to gain the power of conducting the money operations on behalf of the Town. Last week's *Review* contained a very sensible appeal to the people in this behalf, and, for the benefit of our readers, we feel we ought not to pass by the following passage:

The importance of a careful selection will be readily admitted when it is remembered that during the approaching year the finances of the Town will require to be carefully managed; that the parties with whom we hold financial engagements will require to be dealt with in a spirit of justice to the ratepayers, and in this view the selection of some person of unquestioned integrity and intelligence is a matter of the greatest moment. The time to make the selection is approaching, and the ratepayers ought to be enquiring, who will be Mayor?

Those who, like us, condemn the selection of candidates whose *integrity may be questioned* will look with great suspicion upon the candidate whose name every body understands is to follow upon the heels thus put out by the *Review*. It will hardly do to allow proceedings in Chancery to be continued against the Mayor elect for embezzling, or putting to wrong uses the money belonging to the town. If that gentleman should succeed in gaining the favour of the people, their first act should be to take him out of Chancery, and acknowledge his innocence; to prosecute a suit, concerning a matter of which they suppose him morally innocent, which must be the conclusion of every mind, should be re-elected, would be a persecution of the most unaccountable character. However, perhaps the defaulter is not to be brought forward, though we have heard that he has expressed his intention in that way, and asked for support; but if it is not he who is to be the Mayor, the *Review* will probably tell us, to-morrow, who is to be. And, in his selection, if he cannot find one of his own, who can come up to the standard which he has set up, it is to be hoped he will be suited outside the little coterie.

In speaking of the future incumbent, we cannot pass over the present Mayor, without notice. Mr. Stevenson has devoted a great deal of time, that might have been profitably employed in his own concerns, to the affairs of the municipality; and we are authorized to say that he will not be a candidate for election this year. Mr. Stevenson will, however, if elected, sit for his ward in the Council, leaving the Mayor's chair to be fought for by other parties.

Popular Amusements.

Whatever pertains to influence the social condition of mankind is directly within the province of the public journalist to examine into. In whatever light we view man, savage or civilized, infidel or christian, educated or uneducated, in communities or as individuals, we always find a passion for amusements of some nature or other, and it is a fair criterion of the enlightenment and social condition of any community to study the amusements to which they give way. As with individuals and communities so with nations, and thus we estimate the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome, the Bull Fights of Spain, and more recently the Prize Fights and Horse Racing so prevalent on and even encouraged by the present day, as indexes of the barbarity or depravity of the human minds countenancing them. Young Canada enjoys her share, and within the last week or two her shores have been the theatre of one of these brutal exhibitions which arouses the blood to curdle in the veins on perusing the highly coloured accounts with which some journals have embellished their columns anent it. For some time past the Sporting World in and around Buffalo, have been looking forward to a *Champion* Prize Fight. On the 20th of last month this barbarous exhibition came off before an admiring crowd of bullies, blackegs, rowdies and the sporting gentry of our neighbouring Union, at Long Point, Canada East. The details of this brutal business are too disgusting to lay before our readers, suffice it to say that amid the plaudits of the mob, one man was brutally beaten, and the victor perhaps not much less so, and that ere the blood cooled over the excitement of the fight, a fresh challenge for the Championship of America and a purse of $5,000 was given by the unsuccessful bully.

It would seem the law is powerless to put down these disgraceful scenes; but why should it continue so? Are we to be branded as barbarians because a class of fiends in human shape, the offscouring of society, choose to gratify their brutal desires by these prize fights? Surely no, and yet it is hardly otherwise, for the press far from exposing and denouncing the evil influences of these gladiatorial exhibitions are too generally teeming with the most glowing accounts of the late fight at Long Point. We refer more directly to the press of the United States, for from Canadian Journalists the affair has received little or no attention condemnatory or otherwise. But it is incumbent upon us to protest against the acquiesing in such scenes of our Canadian press whether or not our law be powerless to punish the participators in the fight. The voice of the people should be heard, and we cannot suppose for one moment that the sanction of the people of Canada is given to these brutal displays, on the contrary were it heard through the medium of the press as we trust it will be, the strongest language of condemnation and abhorence would greet our ears. We need not dwell on the baneful influences to society of a continuance of these prize fights, they must be apparent to every thinking soul; but we would, ere closing, draw attention to another and perhaps more popular amusement, and one to which we may now ourselves be witnesses almost any week going. We refer to Horse Racing, an amusement perhaps less brutalizing in its immediate results, but more baneful in its extended influence than even the prize fights of bullies. It is becoming very prevalent in our midst, and there is no community yet *enjoying* such amusements but finds sooner or later the demoralizing effects of this sport, being as it is in itself radically bad.

Communications.

The Hundredth Regiment.

☞ The following letter from a private in the 100th Regiment, has been handed us for publication by his friends here. It will be seen the Regiment is well cared for, and that the men are contented and happy in their new sphere. If, as is anticipated, the 100th are for India, we may confidently expect that Canada will suffer nothing from the reputation of the soldiers who have gone forth in her name:—

Shorncliffe Camp,
August 16th 1858.

DEAR BROTHER,—I write these few lines to let you know that I am well at present, hoping this will find you all the same. We sailed from Quebec on the 18th of June, on board the steamship *Indian*, and made a passage to Liverpool in 12 days; we saw Ireland and Scotland, and we can see France every day. This is a fine place situated on the sea shore, 85 miles from London, and 8 miles from Dover, in the County of Kent. I am getting on well, and all the rest of the boys; we have about four hours work every day, and the rest of the time to walk about like gentlemen, with our red coats, white gloves and walking cane. I may also let you know that H——— B———, is here with us; I want you to let mother and Walter know that I am well, and wish them to write and let me know how they are getting along; I want you to write as soon as this comes to your hand and let me know how you are getting along, and how my affairs stand. There are four regiments lying here now and another one coming in two days; there has one left here for India, and it is reported that we will soon follow them, We will soon be ready for the field, we have got served out all our accoutrements and rifles, the best I have ever seen, and every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock we are all marched down to the sea to bathe, you may imagine what kind of a sight it in to see 1,000 men all bathing at one time. I think if you was to see me "with my gun upon my shoulder and my bayonet by my side" you would scarcely know me. I feel quite contented and as happy as a lord with my four pence a day. Give all enquiring friends my best respects, and when you send a letter be sure and put the stamp of the Queen's head on it. Adieu. No more at present, but remains your affectionate brother.

W—— P——.

For the Examiner.

Facts, Dedicated to and Recommended for an Insertion in the next number of the "Charivari."

Our County has spoken—its voice has gone forth,
We still are astride east, west, south and north;
Though the friends of McDonald and poor Cartier,
Did the best that they could between hope and despair;
They marshalled their forces from hillside and dale,
But found to their sorrow that naught would avail;
For our Governor at last, they proposed three cheers,
But, alas for their cause, three groans met their ears;
Then to compromise matters the parties between
The reformers proposed three cheers for our Queen,
Nine I say they were given with a hearty good will,
Till their echos resounded from valley to hill;
Poor Cooper did all that man well could do/
For a traitor so corrupt, and supporters so few;
He stuck to his lastnote and true to his pay,
And who can upbraid him for five dollars a day?
Tom White, Cooper's incendiary and sympathizer too,
Followed suit with his master according to rule;
And grateful for all the small crumbs thrown his way,
Of course 'gainst the Government he'd nothing to say.
Reformers! now what must we think of the men,
Who have only such champions their cause to maintain,
An ex-member hired at five dollars a day,
With a toadying tool his word to obey.

Mr. Cooper gets $5 a day for superintending the North Pole Road, which I believe he goes to examine about once every two months.

PLAINDEALER.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 90	a	1 00
Oats "	0 20	a	0 25
Potatoes "	0 20	a	0 25
Flour per barrel	5 00	a	5 50
Butter per lb	0 10	a	0 12½
Cheese "	0 08	a	0 10
Eggs per dozen	0 10	a	0 12½
Turnips "	0 13	a	0 00
Apples "	0 40	a	0 80
Mutton per lb.	0 05	a	0 07
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a	5 00
Beef per cwt	3 00	a	4 00
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Wood first quality	2 00	a	2 50
Straw per load	1 00	a	2 00
Cabbage per head	0 05	a	0 07

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Died.

At Enniskillen, Darlington, C.W., on the 20th October last, Margaret, the beloved and much regretted wife of Mr. John Cranston, late of Scotland.

WANTED,

A PRECENTOR, for the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, in Peterborough.

Apply to the Rev'd J. Douglas,
Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1858. 43.

NOTICE.

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Peterborough.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector's Roll has been handed to me for the collection of the Taxes of 1858, and the time allowed for Collection is short, as the taxes must be paid on or before the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

I will be in attendance at my office in the Town Hall for the purpose of receiving the same from the hours of Nine o'clock, A. M., to Four o'clock P. M., and would be obliged to all persons concerned to save costs of a second call. The Rate is 2s 9d in the £, which any ratepayer can calculate at his leisure, and if their are errors in the Assessment, the Council is the only source of redress.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd. 1858. 43-4 n.

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Edward Foster to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence Lot No. 5, 13th Concession, North Monaghan, three miles from Peterboro', on the Boundary line between Monaghan and Smith,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1858,

Comprising the following

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &C.:

1 Span of Working Horses, 1 Span Brood Mares, 2 two year old Colts, 3 one year old do. 5 Cows, 5 two year old Heifers, 2 Calves, 12 Sheep.

ALSO,

1 Buggy, 2 Waggons, 2 Sleighs, 1 Ox Cart, 2 Harrows, 2 Sets Coarse Harness, 1 Set of Buggy Harness, (new); 1 Fanning Mill, with all the Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms:

Under $20, Cash; over that amount, 14 months Credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

SALE AT 11 *O'CLOCK, A. M.*

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

North Monaghan, Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BIGELOW & ROBINSON having dissolved Partnership, will sell on

SATURDAY, 13th NOVEMBER,

all their Stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, consisting of a variety of Parlor, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under $5, cash; above that sum 3 months credit by furnishing approved notes.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro', November 4, 1858.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels, Sheetings, Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Pilots, Satinettes, Damasks, Blankets, Shirtings, Cassimeres, Whitneys, Beavers, Stoffes, Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats, Frock and Shooting Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Leggings, and Caps.

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES

All of which they will offer at a great reduction of prices, for Cash or Farm Produce. They would also call special attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Clothing, of the latest styles, the best workmanship and warranted to fit.

I. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1858. 43

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., containing of 100 Acres: 66 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd 1858. 43tf

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dumber's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.
Bridgenorth Sept. 20, 1858. 39

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled, "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria:—*

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	2. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	3. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amounts.	4. DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	5. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE RESPONSIBLE TO SUCH CORPORATION. Real.	Personal.	6. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA. Real	Personal	7. AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE THE SAME. Part of a penny in the £.
By-Law No. 187. A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, for the constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.	Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds, (including Principal and Interest.)	1	£300	1st January, 1860.			£1,356,180	£324,020	1859—6d 0¼d
		2	300	1st January, 1860.					1860—1¾d 1¾d
		3	300	1st January, 1861.					
		4	300	1st January, 1861.					1861—1¾d 1¾d
		5	300	1st January, 1862.					
		6	300	1st January, 1862.					1862—1¾d 1¾d
		7	300	1st January, 1863.					
		8	300	1st January, 1863.					1863—1¾d 1¾d
		9	300	1st January, 1864.					
		10	300	1st January, 1864.					1864—1¾d 1¾d
		11	300	1st January, 1865.					
		12	300	1st January, 1865.					1865—1¾d 1¾d
		13	300	1st January, 1866.					
		14	300	1st January, 1866.					1866—1¾d 1¾d
		15	300	1st January, 1867.					
		16	300	1st January, 1867.					1867—1¾d 1¾d
		17	300	1st January, 1868.					
		18	300	1st January, 1868.					1868—1¾d 1¾d
		19	300	1st January, 1869.					
		20	300	1st January, 1869.					no Debentures yet issued.

Dated at Peterborough this 15th day of October, A. D. 1858.

Walter Sheridan,
Secretary Treasurer.

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:—*

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	2. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	3. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amount	4. DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	5. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE BELONGING TO SUCH CORPORATION. Real.	Pers'l.	6. ASSES'D VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETERBOROUGH. Real.	Personal.	7. AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE SAME.
No. 103. To aid in erecting and furnishing a School-house in the Town of Peterborough.	£3,500	Not decided on, but not less than £50 each.		Not decided on.	£10,600	£30,800	£215,079	£44,075	In 1859 four pence half-penny. In 1860 five pence. In 1861 five pence 3 farthings. In 1862 six pence one farthing. In 1863 six pence half-penny. In 1864 eight pence. In 1865 eight pence 1 farthing. In 1866 eight pence half-penny. In 1867 nine pence. In 1868 eight pence.

Dated at Peterborough, October 30th, 1858.

J. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

SCHEDULE A.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:—*

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF EACH BY-LAW.	2. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES ISSUED AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amounts.	3. AM'T RAIS'D UNDER EACH BY-LAW.	4. AM'T PAID OR REDEEMED ON ACC'T OF SAID DEBENTURE'S	5. BALANCE STILL REMAIN'G OUTSTANDING & PAYABLE ON SAID DEBENTURES.	6. DATES AT WHICH DEBENTURES FALL DUE, AND AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE TO PAY OFF SAME. DATES OF DEBENTURES FALLING DUE.	AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £.	7. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY. Real.	Personal.
No. 41. For the erection of a Market House, &c., in the Town of Peterborough.	Four.	£ 1 for 125 1 for 275 2 for 300 each.	£1,000	£ 400	£ 600	5th July, 1861.	5¼d & 2¾d.	I have no means of ascertaining.	I have no means of ascertaining.
No. 58. For repairing the Streets, &c.	Two.	£ 1 for 300 1 for 75	£ 375	None.	£ 375	2nd May, 1858.	4d.	Do.	Do.
No. 75. For grading Streets and purchasing Land.	Three.	£ 1 for 100 1 for 75 1 for 25	£ 200	£ 100	£ 100	11th Oct., 1857.	3d.	Dd.	Do.
No. 87. For taking Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£150	£ 150	£ 50	£ 100	3rd Nov., 1857.	No rate specified.	£170,968	£49,853
No. 86. For grading, gravelling and making embankment across Spalding's Bay.	One.	£600	£ 600	None.	£ 600	1st Feb'y, 1867.	Average of 2¼d.	£170,968	£49,853
No. 94. For taking additional Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£160	£ 150	None.	£ 150	1st August, 1858.	No rate specified.	£170,968	£49,853
No. 99. For balance of stock in Port Hope, L. & Beaverton Railway.	Fifty.	£250each	£12,500	None.	£12,500	8th May, 1878.	is 7¼d.	£188,507	£48,435

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1858.

JAMES EDWARDS, *Town Clerk,*

Counting-House Stationery.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

Have at present a full stock of every description of STATIONERY useful in the COUNTING HOUSE, to which they would specially call the attention of MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, ATTORNEYS, BANKERS, and others.

They have also a fitte assortment of

COUNTING-HOUSE & POCKET DIARIES FOR 1859.

POCKET AND DESK INKS IN GREAT VARIETY,

among which they would particularly notice the

NEW PATENT ARMSTRONG INKSTAND.

They have always on hand a large stock of Blue, Black and Carmine Inks, Steel and Gold Pens, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, AND CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 26, Lutterworth and at the River.

W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor.

Lutterworth, Oct. 30, 1858.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 43

THOMPSON & RICHARDS.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage and for the confidence of the community, that have been so liberally extended to him for the last eight years, would respectfully inform the public, that he has recently learnt all the new improvements in

HAIR CUTTING AND DRESSING,

and has at present with him Mr. W. C. Whittle, one of the first workmen in his line, in North America.

A genuine article in the HAIR RESTORATOR, which he can recommend to the public. Please give it a trial at his

Hair Dressing and Perfuming Establishment,

GEORGE STREET.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 43

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON

Saturday, 13th Nov. next.

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, two building Lots, 22 feet each, fronting on George Street, and running back 66 feet; the situation cannot be excelled in Town. I would strongly advise parties who wish to carry on Mercantile Business not to neglect this last opportunity: it being part of Lot No. 1, corner of George and Hunter Streets, one of the very best public corners in Town. There are at present six splendid new three storey Brick Stores on said Lot, and driving a very excellent business.

ALSO.

There will be seven other half acre Lots, sold at the same time, situated at the South end of the Town, near the Port Hope Rail Road. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Terms Easy.

The Sale will take place on the premises of the Subscriber.

JAMES T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1858. 42-3in

FRESH ARRIVALS

IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY have made considerable additions to their Stock, and they now respectfully call the attention of the Public to the same, confident of giving satisfaction in regard to price and quality of the Goods offered. Determined to place their patrons on the most liberal terms, S. & M. will at all times sell at moderate prices, and as their stock of Stationery is very full at present, Merchants and the Public generally can buy from them on better terms than usual.

Let all call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. & M. have recently added to their former Stock a new and most elegant assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in every variety of style in Binding prices ranging from 12½ cents up to $4.50 for Pocket Editions. Wesley's Hymns, Church Hymns, &c.

Attention is particularly directed to their stock of Requisites for

SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

Comprising Lesson and Reward Tickets in great variety; Admission Cards, Reward Books and advanced Books for Libraries, well worthy the inspection of Superintendents, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools.

Additions have also been made to their Stock of Books, among which will be found

STANDARD EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Miscellaneous Books in Superior Binding suitable for presents, and a large stock of General Literature.

In their Stationery and Miscellaneous Department will be found many additions to their former Stock among which they may note a varied Assortment of Pocket Inks, Mucilage, with Brushes, Pencil Sharpeners, Letter and Account Files, Parallel Rulers, Pocket Diaries for 1859, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies. A new assortment of Steel Pens, Playing Cards, Colored Paper for Flowers, Perforated Card Board, Pocket Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c.

S. & M. have also received a very large assortment of TOY BOOKS, PICTURES, Interesting Games, Transparent Slates, &c., suitable for Children. Also

A New Assortment of Music for the Piano Forte or Voice.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Every Book used in the Schools in Town and surrounding Townships kept in Stock, and supplied at the lowest prices.

WRAPPING PAPER.

S. & M. have pleasure in informing the Merchants of Peterboro' and others that they have entered into arrangements whereby they can supply all sorts of Wrapping Paper at the mere extra cost of Freight above the Manufacturers usual prices. They trust to have the patronage of all using such papers, as they can be supplied on better terms than they have ever been heretofore.

☞ Call and examine at the New Book, Stationery and Music Store of

SAWERS & MURRAY.

George St., Peterboro'. Oct. 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Rev. Daniel Farrelly are requested forthwith to settle the same with the undersigned, who has duly taken out letters of Administration.

Parties having claims against the said estate are also requested to send in their Accounts properly authenticated, on or before the 1st of December next.

REV. JAMES FARRELLY,
Administrator.

Lindsay, C. W., Oct. 18, 1858. 42-3t

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Pork, Flour, Meal, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos and Spices. George Street, Peterboro'. 4

DIARIES FOR 1859.

WE are now receiving our Stock of DIARIES for the ensuing year. Merchants and others would do well to call early and make their selection.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Booksellers and Stationers, George Street.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

COMPRISING OF,

TEAS,

HYSONS old and young,
" Twankay & Twankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGUO,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,

Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confect'ers,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,

Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,

Redpath's refined.

RICE,

African, Patna & South Carolina.

TOBACCOS,

5s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,

T. DeGlasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,

Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Valtana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, Londons Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whisky in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,

An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,

2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,

500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

Life Association of Scotland

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE NINETEENTH Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, Edinburgh, on the 3rd August current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament,—Sir JAMES FORBES, BART., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the ANNUAL REPORT by the DIRECTORS on the Progress of the Business; the REPORT of the AUDITORS, Mr. W. WOOD, Accountant; and the BALANCE SHEET of the ACCOUNTS, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the Affairs, as at 5th April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the Progress of the Association during the past year has been *greater than in any former year*, with only one exception.

The APPLICATIONS for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES during the year were.....1247 for £966,483 stg.
Of which the Directors accepted.....1066 for £550,344 stg.
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS being.....£18,811 stg.

ANNUITIES on 34 lives were purchased for.....£875 19s. stg.
per annum, at the price of....£9487 7s. stg.

The POLICIES that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 98 for £43,045 stg.

The TOTAL ASSURANCES since the commencement of the business amount to nearly FIVE MILLION POUNDS Sterling.

The ANNUAL INCOME is now ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS-Sterling.

The POLICY HOLDERS entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a REDUCTION of 26 per cent. (7s per £1) from their next ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other ASSURANCE OFFICES, the DIRECTORS have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the DIRECTORS visited the chief TOWNS, and secured the co-operations of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as DIRECTORS, MEDICAL OFFICERS, and AGENTS there, who have already interested themselves much in the ASSOCIATION'S affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The REPORT by the Board of DIRECTORS was unanimously approved. The VACANCIES in the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the DIRECTORS at the Head Office and Branches, and the AGENTS, Medical OFFICERS, MANAGERS, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL:
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Merchant.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant.
GORDON MACKAY, JR., Esq., of Gilmour, Mackay & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Quebec.
Agencies in every Town in Canada.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1858.

Agents:
Peterborough—Robert Dunsmore, Banker.
Cobourg—Arthur McDonald, M. P.
Lindsay—David Billington, Esq., of Sheriff's Office.
Port Hope—James E. Walsh, Merchant.
39—1m.

The Globe Newspaper!

1859.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.
The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.
National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.
Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.
Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.
Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.
A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.
Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.
&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance,—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year."

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.
Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his Customers in arrear that unless they make immediate payment their NOTES and ACCOUNTS will be put in suit.

JOHN MIGHT.
Peterborough Oct. 20th 1858. 41-4in.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the GRAMMER and UNION SCHOOL has been opened after the Summer Vacation with an efficient Staff of Teachers; the Reverend John McCulloch M. A. having been appointed to the vacant Headmastership under very favourable Testimonials as to experience and qualification.

It is hereby earnestly hoped that the PARENTS and GUARDIANS of the young will avail themselves of the services of a Staff of Teachers in every way worthy of Public confidence, and give a hearty support to an Institution so thoroughly Local in its character, and so well qualified to impart the elements of sound secular education.

By order
T. STRICKLAND,
Secy. to Trustees of S. S. & U.
Peterborough Oct. 13th 1858. 41-3in.
(*Review Copy twice.*)

NOTICE

DR. McKEON, finds constrained to notify his patients, that he means to hand in his ACCOUNTS for the year to an Agent for collection, at the close of the present Month.

Peterboro', Oct. 19th, 1858. 41-3i

ORANGE DEDICATION.

THE members of Orange Lodges No. 26, 102 and 404 held in Peterborough, intend to dedicate their New HALL, on

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, NEXT,

at 11 o'clock, P. M. The public and the Brethren of the surrounding Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

Suitable addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

Peterborough, 19th October, 1858. 41-3i

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. U. STRANGE, Esq.
Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARBY, Esq.

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

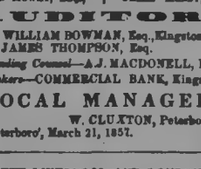
UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500.00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., LONDON. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,227,200. Paid up Capital, $430,266.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., Q. C., P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M. D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Public, that his House at Bridgenorth, (Mud Lake) as always supplied with the best accommodation and entertainment for travellers.

GOOD STABLING, DRIVING HOUSE, YARD ROOM AND STORAGE.

He also runs a STAGE to and from Peterboro' in connection with the Boats, leaving Mr. Gregor's Hotel, Peterboro', at half-past seven, A. M., to meet the boats at Bridgenorth, returning to Peterboro' on the arrival of the Boats, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, enquire at McGregor's Hotel, Peterboro', or at the Subscribers Hotel Bridgenorth. *Rye cent* way 1s. 10½d.

JOHN POPE.
Bridgenorth June 15, 1858.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

Good Liquors

Will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling for 30 Horses & servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the Stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and Baggage Waggon always in attendance.

LOUIS McKEROOW.
Peterboro', 1858. 3-tf.

Business Notices.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Elythe Mills, Peterboro', }
July 20, 1858. } 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners' will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

READ! READ!!

SAM Slick's Nature and Human Nature.....50 cents.
Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.....50 "
Sam Slick in England, or the Attache.50 "
Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun..50 "
Tom Cringles' Log.....75 "
The Cruise of the Midge.....75 "
Yankee Notions for September.....12½ "

And a host of other capital things at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S BOOK STORE.
Peterboro', August 20, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 30-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.

CREAM and Blue Colors, ruled and plain.—Envelopes, all sizes and qualities to match. A very complete stock on hand. Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Stationers, &c., Peterboro'.

PORTRAIT

OF THE

Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.

SPECIMEN

To be seen and orders received at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now on sale at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
Book and Stationery Store, George St.
PRICE 50 cents, or in Gilt Frames, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of

LITERATURE.

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A large and well assorted Stock of the

Musical Bouquet, &c., &c., &c.,

which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.

SAWERS & MURRAY
Peterboro', October 6th, 1858. 39

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the South of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 26, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved is two pairs gain barns, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that portion of country. For particulars of price and terms apply to the Proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 20, 1858. 30-tf.

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ¾ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £200 cash, on a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ November Number received, price 25 cts

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 250 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Sheds, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 9, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan. The Farm is one of the finest in the County, and most favorably situated on the Gravel Road, two miles from Peterboro. The wood land consists of hardwood and cedar, and the whole lot is furnished with a good supply of running water.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply on the Premises to

W. W. BOSWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 8, 1857. 36

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Perlow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

Hardware.

New Stove Warehouse !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have entered into Partnership as Stove-Dealers, Tinsmiths, &c., and respectfully invite public inspection to their new styles of Stoves, consisting in part of

The Improved Burr,
The Star of the West,
The Wide World,
The Commodore,
The Improved Canadian Farmer,
The Buffalo,
The Black Rover,
The King Stove,
The Premium.

Besides a variety of Parlor and Plate Stoves.

They also receive orders for all kinds of

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TIN WORK.

Which their Patrons may depend upon getting done in a manner which will give the greatest satisfaction.

A large stock of TIN-WARE, STOVE-PIPES, and other such articles belonging to their business, kept constantly on hand.

Their premises are on George Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Thomson, and next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson

BIGELOW & ROBINSON.
Peterboro', October 27, 1857. 43

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Harrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro'. Sept. 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

PARTIES are requested to take notice that the Accounts for the last half year are now ready for delivery, and a prompt settlement is requested, as the subscribers are now about to close their books for the season. Those accounts not by such payments or notes will be by the 1st of November handed over for collection.

A. FOWLER & Co.

☞ Notes maible dated hereof will be charged at future at the rate of 12 per cent.
Peterboro' October 7th, 1858. 39-3in.

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	5c 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	5 3½
3,00 ..	Bellou's Pictorial	5 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 7½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated..	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,20 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
3,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12 Note " " " "	2
3 Steel Pens.....	1
1 Holder.....	1
1 Pencil.....	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....	½
Making a total of.....	1s 6d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY,
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambaia," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson,	Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,	Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE.

CORNER OF HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.
Peterboro', Oct, 19, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good fences, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

For further particulars apply to James Mickle, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. B. SCOTT.
Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Lays from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs.....	$1,00
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates.....	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 5 plates.....	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping.....	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy.....	0,40
Do. Story of Grace.....	0,30
Do. Truth and Error.....	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..	0,40
Do. Eternal Day.....	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate.....	0,30
Do. Crook in the Lot.....	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One.....	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 20 cts., plain..	0,30
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies.....	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy.....	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses..	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher.....	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated.....	0,50
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 830 pages.....	2,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.....	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel.....	1,00
Do. The City, Its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption.....	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation.....	1,25
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland....	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret.....	1,00
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DR. HOLYWELL,

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MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

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May, 1858. 19

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Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

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Peterborough, July 13, 1858. 27

Notice to the Asthmatical.

Asthma Cured for $20!

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Peterborough, July 29, 1858. 28 1aw1

Grand Trunk of Canada.

From the London Times, Oct. 16th.

The London directors of this company announce in their report the complete success of the plan for the conversion of £500,000 of the consolidated stock of the company into 7 per cent. debentures, upon a subscription for a like amount of this capital. All those debentures have been appropriated. The section of the railroad from Stratford to London, a distance of 31 miles, was opened for traffic on the 27th ult, thus connecting a most important part of Western Canada with Toronto and the east, by means of the Grand Trunk system. The capital account shows that £9,648,135 had been received and £9,585,839 expended, including £812,787 during the past half-year, leaving a balance of £62,295. The revenue account showed that £218,886 had been received and expended during the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

The report of Mr. T. A. Blackwell, the managing director in Canada, states that disappointment has followed disappointment in regard to the revenue of the company. All past anticipations respecting the traffic of the country had more or less remained unrealized. This had arisen from the unparalleled depression of trade both in the United States and Canada. Small as the receipts had been in themselves, they had not decreased in the same extraordinary proportion as those of other lines similarly located in the States; for while the falling off on the other lines referred to had exceeded in many cases 20 per cent, the decrease on the Grand Trunk Railway had only been 8 1-4 per cent. There were other causes, however—namely, the absence of the proper facilities for developing traffic, of a continuous and unbroken line, increased accommodation at the chief stations for freight, particularly at the terminals, &c. The Canadian Parliament, which showed the great interest taken in the success of the railway, had waived any demand on the company for the interest on £3,111,500 until after the shareholders shall have been paid 9 per cent. on the amount of their shares. Putting this sum aside, the capital of the company authorized stands at £10,788,000 of which the sum of £1,862,000 remains unissued. To this has now been added the £500,000 share capital cancelled by the recent issue of 7 per cent debentures, making the total capital unissued £2,362,400, of which about £1,000,000 will be required for work up to the opening of the whole line in December, in 1859. The whole amount actually raised by shares and bonds, as well as from temporary loans, for the general purposes of the company (including the £3,111,500 Government loan), is £10,918,590. Out of this sum there has been paid to the shareholders for interest on the share capital, £300,000 in cash (of which £180,000 has been allowed by the contractors of the line, according to the terms of the contract) £191,684 in the 7 per cent bonds of the company. It thus appears that the shareholders have received for interest from the commencement of the undertaking in cash about £300,000 in 7 per cent. capital £191,684, and including the interest on bonds and loans the item of interest chargeable to the capital account of the company is, in all, £1,100,000. The annual interest, therefore, payable is £353,676, on the bonds of the company, and £73,000 on the rent of the Portland section, making a total annual charge of £426,676 prior to the payment of interest on shares. This capital has secured to the company a grand system of railways, extending literally throughout the whole province of Canada. The mileage of the different sections may be stated as follows:—Riviere du Loup to Chaudiere Junction 100; Point Levi to Richmond, 56; Arthabaska to Three Rivers, 30; Montreal to Toronto, 333; Toronto to Sarnia, 168; St. Mary's to London, 22; Victoria Bridge and approaches, 6; Montreal and Island Pond section, 143; Island Pond and Portland, 149; total miles, 1,057. The section between Island Pond and Portland was leased for 999 years, at a rental of 6 per cent. on a capital of £1,226,000. Contingent upon the concessions by the Legislature already referred to, and by which the sum of £3,111,500 was placed behind all other moneys raised or to be raised, was the undertaking on the part of the company to assist to the extent of £125,000 in the construction of a different line of railway from Arthabaska on the Quebec and Richmond line to Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and also to subscribe to the extent of £100,000 towards the improvement of certain existing lines, running at right angles with the Trunk, which lines are no doubt destined to be important feeders. The Government relinquished the right of requiring the company to proceed to a point further east than Riviere du Loup, relieving them from the construction of a section of the line which, judging from past experience, would not have been in the least degree remunerative, until, at all events, the lines from the lower provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had effected a junction with it on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The Grand Trunk Railway was a single line throughout of the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, but land had in all cases been provided for a double track, and in several of the larger structures the foundations and the masonry of the abutments had been put in for a double line. The works, inclusive of the plant, &c, had been all constructed under contract, but in many places, from a want of the necessary information and experience in regard to what was required, the line was left incomplete in many important points of detail at the stations and termini from the want of which facilities it may fairly be said that the undertaking had not yet had adequate opportunities of development. For example, while a communication had been established with the shipping at Point Levi (opposite Quebec) there was no railway connection with the commercial portion of Montreal, the terminus, owing to the location of the Victoria Bridge, being placed two miles distant from the business part of the city. The openings of Kingston, Cobourg, and Port Hope were left locked that access to the watercraft at these ports without branch lines was an impossibility. The line at Toronto was so inconveniently arranged, owing to the corporation originally prohibiting a track being carried through the city, that, up to the present time, two distinct locomotive and station establishments have had to be maintained; and the terminus at Sarnia, as located according to the company's charter, was on the bare shore of the lake without any means whatever of intersecting any of the Western traffic passing down the Lake St. Clair, and which all the original calculations of the promoters of this enterprise must have had considerable reference. Thus it would be seen that, although the company had projected a main trunk line, nearly 1,100 miles in length, there were such hindrances to a proper development of the traffic that the deficiency in the past receipts could scarcely create surprise. In short, the line, from being broken in its continuity in several places, and wanting in the necessary accommodation to induce traffic at its extremities, had never been in a position to secure the Western traffic passing to the seaboard; but they were as speedily as practicable making good all those omissions. A little time was only required to prove the Grand Trunk Railway to be the highway from the ocean to the west and *vice versa*. The western section of the line passed through a very fine country, but for the most part through woods of oak and hardwood. The result so far, of the working of the section from Toronto to Stratford, had been of a very satisfactory character, the produce of the land contiguous to the line being in all cases sent by railroad. The middle portion of the line,—viz: between Toronto and Montreal, was of a less satisfactory character. This section of the line runs parallel with the lake and river navigation, and consequently for five months in the year they were in active competition with the steam and other vessels plying between the lake ports and Montreal. For the remaining portion of the year the railway was, of course, without competition. The lower sections of the line, from Montreal to Point Levi, St. Thomas and Portland, may be said to call for no special remarks, excepting their want of connection by means of the Victoria Bridge with the western section. This link was so essential that no correct estimate of the through traffic could be formed until it was completed. At the close of the year 1859 the Grand Trunk system would be a continuous railway from Detroit to Portland and Riviere du Loup, upwards of 100 miles below Quebec, the total cost of which would be as nearly as can now be estimated, capitalising the rent of the Portland section, about £10,700,000, or about £10,000 per mile, including the Victoria Bridge. The total mileage would be increased by the Detroit Extension to 1,114 miles. As £20 per mile per week would, after deduction of expenses, provide for the lease of the Portland road and the interest on the bonded debt, any surplus would be applicable to a dividend on the share capital of the company. Their best energies were now directed to reduction in expenditure, and to show that progress was being made in the right direction, a diminution at the rate of £80,000 per annum had been made in the last half year—the actual working expenses amounting to £11 4s 6d per mile per week for the half year ending the 31st of December, 1857, while for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1858—by far the more expensive half year of the two, the expenses were reduced to £8 18s per mile.—The Provincial Government had granted a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for a weekly line between Liverpool and Quebec and Portland, which would commence next year. The possession of this independent oceanic line would afford the Grand Trunk Railway the most direct and expeditious route between New Orleans and Chicago and Liverpool. He concluded by stating that the proprietors had a line of a character in point of durability and finish of works, quite unexampled on the American continent; while its continuity, coupled with its great length, being under one management, would afford facilities for the transport of passengers and freight possessed by no other line in America. The bridges, stations, and structures generally were built of masonry and wrought iron, wooden erections being the exception instead of the rule. As regarded the permanent character of the plant, it was of the most approved description and in the best working order; and arrangements were now perfecting for the conveyance of all freight likely to be offered, while the breaks remained at Montreal and between Sarnia and Detroit. To complete those links and otherwise make additional arrangements for securing the western traffic, it is necessary that the unissued capital should in some way be realised.

Lord Canning's Policy.

While the public mind of England now renders full and complete justice to Lord Canning, who has defended himself as successfully against the accusation of unjustifiable severity as he had previously done against that of over-clemency, what has the chosen organ of the great English nation—what has that Parliament to whom we confide the protection of the honour alike of the nation and of her heavily-burdened servants done to compensate for the cruel injustice, for the renunciation of our rights, and the betrayal of our sovereignty perpetrated by the Government? We have now the whole of this case before us. We know what can be said against as well as what can be said in favour of Lord Canning; and in what respect has the question been altered from that which was discussed within the walls of Parliament four months ago? Experience shows that the nature of the controversy, its bearings, and its importance, were then appreciated with perfect correctness. Almost everything that could be said from India has already been said in England. The greatest and most flagrant violation of duty on the part of the Ministers of the Crown was brought to light, and the verdict of Parliament solemnly challenged on the issue, solemnly and constitutionally raised. And what was the result? The future historian will record with shame that the Ministry dared to call in question the sovereignty of the Crown, whose servants they nominally are, over a vast province then in flagrant and open insurrection; that in order to disgust a Governor General whom they dare not recall, they loaded him with sarcasms and insults, and, without waiting to hear what he could say in his defence, published their deliberate and violent condemnation of an act of state as irrevocable as it was momentous. These things being so, history will have to tell how Parliament, after we know not how many night's debate, shrunk from expressing any opinion upon them: and that the motion was withdrawn with the approbation of all parties, but more especially of those whose profession it is to search out and eradicate abuses. We observe in the numerous speeches which have been delivered during the recess very few allusions to this subject, and we cannot be surprised that it should be so. The fear of a dissolution, the unwillingness to replace an unpopular Minister, private spite and animosity, triumphed over every consideration of the public interest, and exhibited a Parliament which had just displaced a Minister because he appeared not sufficiently sensitive to the public honour, as willing to leave that honour to be trampled under foot without venturing to place on record the slightest censure of the offence. But, worst of all, such a proceeding might have been pardoned if it proceeded from that rage of party from which if we suffer great evils, we also receive great benefits; but party spirit was never less violent than at this moment, and we must therefore attribute that extraordinary and unparalleled dereliction of its duty on the part of the House of Commons to motives even less elevated and less excusable.—*Times.*

Astronomy.

(From the London Globe.)

Astronomy in these days has become to most people a very cut and dried science. Sir Isaac Newton has told us all about it. There is the sun in the centre, and the planets revolve round it, as we see in the orreries. The grand discovery of gravitation started from the fall of an apple, and ends with it. The sun is a very large orange, the earth a crabapple, and the moon a white currant. With a few trifling varieties, this explains the whole solar system. Ladies' maids understand it all, for it is far easier than needle-work or clear-starching; and though we have heard of one who owned herself beaten by the "procession" of the equinoxes, the whole affair lies within the reach of a village school, from the rotation of the earth's axis to the discovery of the last new planet. The mind contemplates a vast shadowy order of revolving worlds, and is satisfied. The truth leaves so little to the imagination, it establishes so impassable a gulf between us and every other celestial body, that minds bred in the school of life and sentiment recoil from this, the cold certainty of solid spheres moving by iron laws. What have we to do with the planet Jupiter, or even our own moon?—Tell us, if you can, whether they are inhabited; what like beings occupy them; how they live; and, if possible, open communication with them. What are they to us, or we to them? Your discoveries only make matters worse. Desist, and let us imagine what science forbids us to believe. Meanwhile, thanks to the dull, able men, who, with their cold, piercing eyes and subtle algebra, have dissected this great puzzle, not only have illusions vanished, but the very pageant of the heavens has lost its charm. Who knows, or cares to know, the thousand spectacles that astronomer, shepherd, and sailor once watched and waited for? The constellations, the heliacal settings of the chief stars, the planets, their onward and backward paths, the harvest moon, the Milky Way, now brilliant, now turbid, now in many streams, now in one, have become hidden lore to us, who know, as we think, the substance of which all these are shadows. Happily for men of science themselves, to give a motive for further research, and to suggest something beyond a mere eternal order, the fact which they discover is ever in advance of the law which they know. As they scrutinize the vacant places of our new system, or project their gaze deeper and deeper into the infinite, they encounter a strange caprice, a wild variety, shapes as fanciful as those of Flora's own devising, mysterious movements, and the traces of terrible catastrophies. We see stellar systems, or rather universes, exceeding all our notions of magnitude in the eccentric shape of ringlets, horses tails, dumb bells, crowns, discs, and sickles. In our own system, where an eternal law had seemed to prescribe certain planets at certain distances, that law is found to have been rudely interrupted by the explosion of one globe into fifty smaller ones. Even the sun itself suggests the hope, or the fear, of changes affecting its own structure, and the condition of every planet that basks in its rays. We have, then, a celestial history as well as order; events as well as method. In the visible heavens around us there is not only an eternal present; there is a past, and there is a future.

But of all those changes and events, protention yet welcome, there is none so historical, so fearful, or that so bespeaks a still creative hand, as those wondrous visitors, one of whom is to-night, as they tell us, at its brightest and nearest. We all speak glibly of dimensions, and distances, and velocities; but as Ariel or Puck is to slow mortal man, so is this heavenly sprite to the vulgar rank of planets. As he has been seen for several nights past, with his head in the latitude of Arcturus, vertical to Jamaica or Bombay, he has flung a stream of light vertical to the northern part of this island. Even in this hazy atmosphere the spectre has been traced to a length of 40 degrees, which, taking distance and angle into account, cannot stand for less than 50,000,000 of miles. But when we ask who and what this is,—what is his substance, his work, and his law, all are at fault.—Astronomers, new and old, materialists and mystics, enthusiasts and sceptics, mediæval sing-masters and modern philosophers, are all reduced to one rabble of guessers. When they have made head and tail of it their discoveries come to a stand-still. What is a Comet? By numerous tests it has been found impossible to detect any weight in it sufficient to affect the motions of a planet or a satellite. But for this we should have had our own year lengthened and shortened to such an extent as to throw all our chronology out of gear, and superrede the almanac as much as a dissolution does our *Parliamentary Companion*. Our shadowy visitors themselves pay the profoundest homage to our superior gravity; they bow to this planet, they linger for that; they hasten to another; with a series of weak compliances, they change their speed, their orbits, even their winter-quarters in the extra-solar heavens. But all the time, in our dull, material pride, we budge not an inch of our state or our progress for these charlatans of space. Yet the nucleus must have gravity, for how else would it gravitate or retain hold of its tail, if, indeed, it does? Is the tail solid or hol ow? Is there any portion of it dense enough to shut out the light of the smallest telescope star? Even that is doubtful. Yet the bulk of the head itself is sometimes immense—a million of miles across. As for the tail, it defines all theories of gravitation, of light, or of heat. Is it a flame? Is it a smoke? Is it a steam? Is it a bubble? Is the whole affair a baloon, of which the nucleus is the car? Does that stream of light shoot out, as they tell us, at the rate of ten millions of miles a-day, return to the parent stock, or is it left behind? Does it precipitate itself, as some say, back again on the outward-bound nucleus? Is it a mere illusion? We hear a great deal of the heavenly architecture and celestial mechanism. Is it compatible with our notions on those points that a column of impondorable matter fifty millions of miles high should move through space, entire and undispersed, at the rate of two or three millions of miles a day? The Comet of 1843, the most wonderful on record, whisked round the sun, so close to it, that its tail, a hundred millions of miles in length, described in two hours the half of an orbit equal to the earth's. Supposing the earth to have held together during this process, the extremity of it went over as much space in two hours as we do in half a year, travelling at the rate of about three millions of miles in one minute. As this staggers all belief, we must conclude that a good deal of the tail was left behind brushed off in æther, if æther there be while the tail itself was continually restored during those wondrous two hours by fresh issues from the nucleus, which, however, to do that work would have to do the somewhat less speed of one hundred millions of miles in two hours or about one million of miles in a minute. Can anybody now pretend there is nothing to be learnt, nothing more to be discovered in the skies?

It is stated that the periods of two hundred Comets have been calculated, which looks rather like a step towards reducing these vagrants to order and civilization. But there is almost always a hitch as to the actual return of a considerable Comet.—Tell us, if you can, whether they are inhabited; what like beings occupy them; how they live; and, if possible, open communication with them. What are they to us, or we to them? Your discoveries only make matters worse. Desist, and let us imagine what science forbids us to believe. Meanwhile, thanks to the dull, able men, who, with their cold, piercing eyes and subtle algebra, have dissected this great puzzle, not only have illusions vanished, but the very pageant of the heavens has lost its charm. Who knows, or cares to know, the thousand spectacles that astronomer, shepherd, and sailor once watched and waited for? The constellations, the heliacal settings of the chief stars, the planets, their onward and backward paths, the harvest moon, the Milky Way, now brilliant, now turbid, now in many streams, now in one, have become hidden lore to us, who know, as we think, the substance of which all these are shadows. Happily for men of science themselves, to give a motive for further research, and to suggest something beyond a mere eternal order, the fact which they discover is ever in advance of the law which they know. As they scrutinize the vacant places of our new system, or project their gaze deeper and deeper into the infinite, they encounter a strange caprice, a wild variety, shapes as fanciful as those of Flora's own devising, mysterious movements, and the traces of terrible catastrophies. We see stellar systems, or rather universes, exceeding all our notions of magnitude in the eccentric shape of ringlets, horses tails, dumb bells, crowns, discs, and sickles. In our own system, where an eternal law had seemed to prescribe certain planets at certain distances, that law is found to have been rudely interrupted by the explosion of one globe into fifty smaller ones. Even the sun itself suggests the hope, or the fear, of changes affecting its own structure, and the condition of every planet that basks in its rays. We have, then, a celestial history as well as order; events as well as method. In the visible heavens around us there is not only an eternal present; there is a past, and there is a future.

But of all those changes and events, protention yet welcome, there is none so historical, so fearful, or that so bespeaks a still creative hand, as those wondrous visitors, one of whom is to-night, as they tell us, at its brightest and nearest. We all speak glibly of dimensions, and distances, and velocities; but as Ariel or Puck is to slow mortal man, so is this heavenly sprite to the vulgar rank of planets. As he has been seen for several nights past, with his head in the latitude of Arcturus, vertical to Jamaica or Bombay, he has flung a stream of light vertical to the northern part of this island. Even in this hazy atmosphere the spectre has been traced to a length of 40 degrees, which, taking distance and angle into account, cannot stand for less than 50,000,000 of miles. But when we ask who and what this is,—what is his substance, his work, and his law, all are at fault.—Astronomers, new and old, materialists and mystics, enthusiasts and sceptics, mediæval sing-masters and modern philosophers, are all reduced to one rabble of guessers. When they have made head and tail of it their discoveries come to a stand-still. What is a Comet? By numerous tests it has been found impossible to detect any weight in it sufficient to affect the motions of a planet or a satellite. But for this we should have had our own year lengthened and shortened to such an extent as to throw all our chronology out of gear, and superrede the almanac as much as a dissolution does our *Parliamentary Companion*. Our shadowy visitors themselves pay the profoundest homage to our superior gravity; they bow to this planet, they linger for that; they hasten to another; with a series of weak compliances, they change their speed, their orbits, even their winter-quarters in the extra-solar heavens. But all the time, in our dull, material pride, we budge not an inch of our state or our progress for these charlatans of space. Yet the nucleus must have gravity, for how else would it gravitate or retain hold of its tail, if, indeed, it does? Is the tail solid or hol ow? Is there any portion of it dense enough to shut out the light of the smallest telescope star? Even that is doubtful. Yet the bulk of the head itself is sometimes immense—a million of miles across. As for the tail, it defines all theories of gravitation, of light, or of heat. Is it a flame? Is it a smoke? Is it a steam? Is it a bubble? Is the whole affair a baloon, of which the nucleus is the car? Does that stream of light shoot out, as they tell us, at the rate of ten millions of miles a-day, return to the parent stock, or is it left behind? Does it precipitate itself, as some say, back again on the outward-bound nucleus? Is it a mere illusion? We hear a great deal of the heavenly architecture and celestial mechanism. Is it compatible with our notions on those points that a column of impondorable matter fifty millions of miles high should move through space, entire and undispersed, at the rate of two or three millions of miles a day? The Comet of 1843, the most wonderful on record, whisked round the sun, so close to it, that its tail, a hundred millions of miles in length, described in two hours the half of an orbit equal to the earth's. Supposing the earth to have held together during this process, the extremity of it went over as much space in two hours as we do in half a year, travelling at the rate of about three millions of miles in one minute. As this staggers all belief, we must conclude that a good deal of the tail was left behind brushed off in æther, if æther there be while the tail itself was continually restored during those wondrous two hours by fresh issues from the nucleus, which, however, to do that work would have to do the somewhat less speed of one hundred millions of miles in two hours or about one million of miles in a minute. Can anybody now pretend there is nothing to be learnt, nothing more to be discovered in the skies?

It is stated that the periods of two hundred Comets have been calculated, which looks rather like a step towards reducing these vagrants to order and civilization. But there is almost always a hitch as to the actual return of a considerable Comet.—Either it does not come at all, or it comes so overdue that people hesitate to acknowledge it, or when it comes just at the very nick of time it has changed its character so much that its own prophet, after a most solemn announcement, is afraid to recognize his *protege*. For a long time it might be said there was no Comet in the sky. Except the tail of that of 1843, seen by a few fortunate observers, we have had none of any importance since 1811. So, now is the time to attack this wondrous problem. What is a Comet? Does it come to drown us in a deluge, to shroud us in blight, to sadden us with fog, to quicken us with fresh oxygen, or to burn us with fire?

"Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned,
"Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts from Hell,
"Be thy intents wicked or charitable?"

We trust science will set to work to question the nature and office of these fair apparitions. We cannot willingly believe harm of them. Ten yards of low earth mist would utterly extinguish the twinkle of any star in the firmament, yet on Tuesday night Arcturus glittered through a million miles of Comet tail, not only with no reduction of his brilliancy, but with a marked increase, and with bright prismatic hues.—What if we were to be involved for a few minutes or hours, in so pure an atmosphere. Our only fear is that it would never be able to penetrate through this thick overcoat of coarse terrene atmosphere. Possibly, however, we may have to add to our scientific facts, a brush or two from the tail of a Comet. Venus on the 17th of this month will have a narrow escape from the embraces of this celestial visitor. Had he come five days earlier he would have rushed into her arms. What a warm admirer for a virgin planet! The astronomers talk in their usual positive tone as to our security from this danger, and tell us the odds are we fought how many millions to one against it. On the other hand they compute the number of Comets in our system as several millions. To vulgar apprehension the chance of a collision with five million tails, averaging fifty millions of miles, dancing all sorts of pirouettes within the contracted space of the earth's orbit, does not seem so slight. We rather put our security in the fact that we have come to no harm yet by these mysterious visitations. He who made this beautious earth, who made sun and moon—made Comets also—and made them for our own good, not our ill.

Barnum on Money Making.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A very interesting lecture on the shortest and surest way of making a fortune was delivered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday last, by one of the most famous masters of this rather difficult art, the renowned Phineas T. Barnum. A very large audience, probably upwards of 1,500, assembled at the appointed hour to see the great showman, and to hear from his lips the result of his extensive observations, and varied experience touching the important matter on which he had engaged to speak. Like most of the speculations of which Mr. Barnum has had the management, the lecture was a great success. It might have been supposed that a gentleman who is believed to be the cleverest and most successful humbug of the age, would have been a rather unsound teacher and unsafe guide, and that some of the principles of action which he might recommend would be such as a rigid moralist could not altogether approve.

In this respect only is it probable that the lecture disappointed the expectations of many of its hearers. It was as unexceptionable in point of morality as it was amusing in point of style, and received as it well deserved, the hearty approbation and applause of the audience. Mr. Barnum took it for granted that every man whom he addressed would rather be rich than poor (hear, hear,) he need not therefore, waste many words in glorifying money, or in proving that in itself it was a good thing. Nor need he say in refutation of the vulgar fallacy that the money-getter was necessarily sordid and mean; or that goodness was necessarily thriftless and imprudent. On the contrary money-getting (which was commerce) was one of the most useful, and consequently, one of the most honourable of occupations—the parent of civilization, and of innumerable blessings to mankind. The greatest and wisest of men in all ages, from Abraham the first merchants on record, down to the present time, were almost invariably distinguished for their knowledge and their skillful practice of the art of making and of keeping money. As a striking instance of this fact, he referred to Shakespeare, whom he described as being, par excellence, a clever and thrifty showman, whose highest aim was to hit the popular taste, to write such plays as would draw the best houses, and so to put money in his purse—a description of the immortal bard which seemed to take the audience somewhat by surprise, and to find but little favour in their sight. Besides Shakespeare, Chaucer and Scott, on this side of the Atlantic, and Prescott, Bancroft and Irving on the other, were examples of men eminent at once in literature and in this most useful of arts.—Marlborough and Wellington were almost as remarkable for their thrift and economy as for their military genius, and had Washington not been the greatest of patriot soldiers, he might have ranked high as a merchant or millionaire. As there were three ways in which men might become great, so there were three ways in which they might become wealthy. Some men were born rich, some achieved riches; some had riches thurst upon them. He had only to speak of the way men might achieve riches, and he at once admitted that he had absolutely nothing to say on that point which was new. He could only repeat and urge once more the old and well-known rules of prudence and economy illustrating those ancient saws wherever he could by modern instances. The lecturer proceeded in a very forcible manner to state and enforce those rules for making money which he considered most important, interspersing them with numerous anecdotes, which were exceedingly well told and well received.—The rules were such as the following: Be honest; be prompt in making engagements, and exact in fulfilling them; persevere; advertise; tell no more about your business than is necessary; never pass a week-day without reading a good news-paper (a maxim which we beg heartily to enforce,) and others equally trite and equally sensible.—Of the humour of the lecturer it is impossible for us to give anything like a satisfactory specimen, Mr. Barnum concluded his remarks by a very ingenious and amusing defence of humbug, which he deemed to be the art of dressing up an object so as to render it attractive, of putting on glittering appearances for the sake of arresting attention. This was only deserving of blame when the article put forward was not what it professed to be. When the object offered for sale or for show was intrinsically good it was allowable, he contended, to draw attention to it by every legitimate means; and on this principle he vindicated his own conduct, and maintained that he had acted towards the public in an honourable and straight-forward manner. Mr. Barnum concluded his address amid loud applause and, on retiring, was called back to receive the hearty approbation of the audience, voted him by acclamation—a compliment which he acknowledged in a humourous and appropriate speech.

Singular Circumstance.

A correspondent writing from Portage du Fort, C. E., furnishes us with the following account of a rather singular circumstance that occurred lately in the Township of Litchfield, C. E.:—"A man by the name of John McIntosh, who has been farmer for Wm. Cobb for some twelve or thirteen years, went out upon Wednesday to look after a bull that had been gone in the woods for some time. On his way he called into a neighbours house, and told them that he felt very chilly and not well at all. He had left without breakfast. That night he did not come home—the people became alarmed, and as there was no word of him next day, a search was set on foot. The whole neighbourhood was up, and day after day the search was renewed. The surrounding bush was not large enough to wander in over half a day and be lost. Some thought that he was eat by the bears—some that he was murdered—others that he had drowned himself, and the adjoining waters were dragged. All to no purpose. For two weeks this state of things continued, and no trace of the missing man could be found. The people gave up the search as useless. On the seventeenth day, a boy belonging to the last house he had called at came running into his mother, saying—"Here is John McIntosh." The woman (a Mrs. Gilchrist) but not believing the boy, disregarded him, but as the lad continued to assert that it was him, she went to the door, and there he was sure enough, but so weak and emaciated that he could not speak, and begged by signs for the boy to give him a spirit to help him to the house. After some trouble the woman got him to bed, and then sent word to Mr. Cobb. His feet were swollen so much that his boots had to be cut from them. Every one was anxious to hear his history as soon as he got strength to tell it. He stated that he lay the whole time under the cliff of the rock, near a spring of cold water—how he got there he knew not, but his strength left him and he could not leave the spot. He saw one of the men who was on the search, and his dog quite close to him twice, when he made all the efforts possible to draw them as attention but could not, as he had not the least power to speak or move. He thinks that he had tried to leave the place three or four times, but could not. When he awoke (for he had been asleep) on the seventeenth day, he says he heard a voice which said—"Rise, rise, and go home," when he made his way to the house as above stated. He says he knew his feet were swelling, and would have cut his boots open if he had had a knife, but he had none. Strange that a man could live so long without food, and be sensible, as he must have been the greater portion of the time The case is truly wonderful."—*Perth Courier.*

BRAIN AND BODY.—The daughter of a Boston merchant, who applied herself night and day to study, to obtain a medal at the Lite school exhibitions, and succeeded, has been ever since in a state bordering on insanity in consequence of overtasking the brain, and their is little prospect of her recovery. If her brain could have been maintained in a separate establishment, and worked upon independent volition, probably such a disaster would never have occurred. But as things are constituted, it will not do to forget the connection which exists between mind and body. faculties and muscles brain and nerves. The system which is deprived of needed physical recreation, must break down. It is the height of folly to suppose that we can ignore the demands of Nature in any respect, without paying the penalty. It is curious to see the connection between mental and physical faculties. The idea that a man can only get the dyspepsia from the high seasoned provender put upon the stomach, is absurd. He is just as likely to secure that luxury by stuffing his head with Greek and Latin, algebra and geometry, in undue proportions, and at improper hours. The shaky, rattling, disordered, jaundiced, bilious, and bloodless systems, that go, flitting by like ghosts upon every thoroughfare, are standing commentaries upon the false ideas of the day in this respect. It is a peculiarity of this age, that two-thirds of its living skeletons are epitomes of theoretical knowledge upon almost every subject under the sun. This is not invariably the case; but it is the general rule. The exceptions prove that a person can be something more than a dunce, without being somewhat less than a man or woman, and that with proper management, it is possible to secure the most valuable mental acquisitions without sacrificing in their pursuit physical capabilities, and becoming an especial candidate for a madhouse or a consumption hospital.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR IN ERIN TOWNSHIP.—A gentleman from Erin called at our office on Tuesday and gave us the following details of an exciting and dangerous fight with a bear, which took place in that township on Monday the 18th inst, and by which one man narrowly escaped with his life. A farmer named Henry Howe, living on lot 23, 9th Concession, west half of the township of Erin, hearing a noise amongst his hogs at an early hour on the morning in question, he got up and proceeded towards the pen when he discovered a large bear, and at once fired his rifle at it, wounded it seriously. Bruin immediately made of for the woods. A few hours later Howe and two of his brothers went in pursuit, and soon discovered the ferocious brute. The two brothers proceeded in advance and levelled their guns for the purpose of despatching the monster. The guns however, through being wet, missed fire.—Bruin then turned on Henry Howe, who was in his rear, and tore his face in a most shocking manner. Howe's dogs coming to his assistance, the bear let go her deadly hug, by which he escaped with his life, though shockingly mangled. The bear was consequently shot by another party. It weighed 346 lbs. We are glad to learn that the unfortunate man is likely to recover.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

THE GREAT COMETS OF 1811 AND 1858.—It is exactly forty-seven years since our fathers were eye-witnesses of a comet which, until the appearance of the present wonderful celestial visitor, proved the most brilliant of modern times. As the present comet bids fair to outshine in magnitude its predecessor, a few remarks on that of 1811 may be very interesting at this juncture. The most brilliant phenomenon which accompanies a comet is the stream of light which we call a tail. On the 2d of September 1811 the comet possessed no visible tail; on the 9th it had a very conspicuous one, about 9 or ten degrees in length; on the 18th the length was 11 or 12 degrees; on the 6th of October it was 25 degrees; on the 12th only 17 degrees long; on the 15th it appeared to extend 17½ degrees; on the 15th it covered a space of 23½ degrees in length. The apparent length being 22½ degrees, its real extent, taking into consideration the oblique position in which it was seen, may have been 100,000,000 of miles. On the 12th of October its breadth on the broadest part was 6¾ degrees, and about 5 or 6 degrees from the head it began to be a little contracted

a wigwam has left them behind. His host could fortunately read, the books were written in the vernacular, and day by day he was accustomed to read them to his family. Soon the little knot of listeners increased, others of the same caste assembled to hear, and were impressed with what they heard. Directly affairs began to mend and order was restored to Moosonee, these waited on the Church of England missionary, the Rev. A. Medland, and requested instruction. The man, a bricklayer, who first received the religious books became a convert, and was after a short interval baptised. There are now upwards of forty men, women and children who are daily in the habit of assembling for instruction and to hear the Bible read. Moreover, the probationary converts desired that a church should be built in which they might assemble day by day.—One was accordingly designed by Mr. Harrington, a civil engineer at Beerlee, and the converts began to work for its erection. For some time they worked without receiving any wages, but this could not be permitted for long, and each labourer now receives a small sum. The cost of the church when it is completed will not exceed seventy pounds. Moreover, the example of this village has had a good effect on the neighbourhood. At Kuskee Kairah a convert and his family, perhaps afraid of persecution, wished to migrate to Mullinash. When the intended emigration became known the heads of the village assembled, and after some consultation unanimously requested him not to leave. The villagers stated that although they were not prepared themselves openly to embrace Christianity, yet they looked favourably upon that religion. According to the last accounts upwards of forty persons had been baptized. Our correspondent who informed us of these facts says "no motive of personal advantage can be brought against these people, I mean of course worldly advantage, in the step they have taken. It appears as if the spot where the late terrible convulsions broke forth, had been selected for the spring from whence should flow the glad tidings of the gospel of peace. There is no doubt that the people are at this moment more malleable than they were for receiving the impress of our holy religion."

Human Progress.

(From the Times.)

The friends of human progress have no reason to be discontented with the age in which they live. True, the tide is just now receding for a moment, to run up, we may hope, with another wave, and attain a mark it had not before reached. At the present time it would seem to a cursory observer that freedom had been extinguished, and that that nothing remained for us but to prepare in our fast-anchored isle for the siege which triumphant despotism is to carry on against the last stronghold of liberty. But, if the machinery of constitutionalism has been broken or discarded, the tendency which is carrying on States to the recognition of individual liberty and the promotion of individual well-being is still as deep and strong as ever. Indeed, the passions, the littleness, and the vices of man in particular localities, seem unable to counteract the steady progress which is leading the whole race to something higher and better year by year. The pilots of the several vessels may be ignorant, the compass may be lost, the sailors may be drunken, be insubordinate, or despairing; yet happily a strong and irresistable current is bearing them all slowly but surely to the desired harbour. In nothing is this more shown than in the abolition of personal servitude, which is now the acknowledged policy of every civilized government. We shall say nothing of the negro race of the Western world, though it is no small triumph for the abolitionists that no such should have been done within the lifetime of a single generation. But the extinction of serfdom in Europe is a far greater and more difficult achievement.—There may be some argument in favour of holding an inferior race in subjection to one manifestly superior, but it is difficult to defend by any force of logic or authority the servitude of white to white, of Christian to Christian, of Pole to Pole, of Russian to Russian. When like is enslaved by like, when force and not nature has made one man the servant and another the master, a feeling of indignation and pity arises, and we justly refuse to the nation which upholds such institutions the name of civilised. And yet serfdom is a social state so deeply rooted wherever it has obtained that to elevate the peasant and to dispossess the master has hitherto been either the work of ages or of some violent convulsion. In England the whole of the middle ages was devoted to the work, and traces of the system lingered until the days of the Stuarts. In France it cannot be said that the peasant threw off all feudal obligations to his lord until the days of the revolutions, while in Central and Southern Germany, serfdom, such as it exists at the present day in Russia, was not unknown within the last fifty years. If the French Revolution had effected nothing else as a balance to its many misdeeds, it might well rely for a favourable verdict on the impulse it has given to the emancipation of the husbandmen throughout Europe. Formerly, among all Continental nations the name of "peasant" was the lowest which could belong to a man; and this degradation of the tiller of the ground was the necessary result of a system which in the most enlightened regions subjected him to corvee and other burdens, and in less civilised States made him somewhat little better than the beasts he fed and drove. Within the last 40 years the condition and the repute of the agriculturist has been rising all over Europe, and it has been proved by every monarch that the good-will of the peasantry is the best security for his crown and for a powerful position with regard to foreign nations.

The "robust face of rustics soldiers" has been celebrated by every politician as the best defence of a nation, and it is now recognized that the serf who is driven to the ranks can never be in intelligence, devotion, and flesh, what the independent peasant may become. The abolition of serfdom is not merely now the dream of democrats, it is the study of princes; not only the philanthropist who looks for the happiness of the peasant, but the financier who desires fine droppers and the statesman who desires efficient artillerymen, look to the amelioration of the people, to the call, their subjection to rubbish and other feudless burdens, and their immersion in profound and demoralising ignorance more to land ownership. Provisions for the redemption of feudal burdens, and to some extent for the abolition of the Corvees already exist, but the absolute dominion of the Continent should, for the advancement of their own power, seek to remove the bonds of their subjects, and to spread education among the people. It should certainly succeed in destroying European Europe a region in comparison with which the United States would be a paradise, as they will be in a few years, if the present tendency of affairs continues.

SPEECH OF THE HON. GEORGE BROWN,

AT THE

Montreal Banquet.

Jacob Dewitt, Esq., gave from the Chair the toast of the "Brown-Dorion Administration," which was loudly applauded.

Hon. Mr. Brown on rising to reply was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said,—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I confess I have never risen to address an assemblage with more anxiety than I experience on the present occasion; and I am sure that the same feeling of responsibility must have been shared by every one of my colleagues from Upper Canada, when he entered this room and witnessed this magnificent demonstration. (Cheers.) We knew full well—for we had been taught to know it by our fellow citizens in Upper Canada—that the unflinching stand we recently took in defence of the rights and interests of the people are thoroughly appreciated in the section of the country to which we belong; but I am afraid we almost forgot that there was another portion of the community who looked with similar deep interest towards my friend Mr. Dorion and his colleagues from Lower Canada.—(Cheers.) I am persuaded that my colleagues must have felt with me when they entered this room, that there is a responsibility attached to our present position such as we have not before realized; and I am persuaded that they will all join with me in declaring that if we have been of service to our country in the past, we have not only received ample acknowledgement of it, but encouragement to go on in the same course we have taken, by the way in which the citizens of the commercial metropolis of Canada have assembled this night to do us honour. (Cheers.) But well we know that no mere personal compliment is intended by this demonstration—we see it in the encouraging assurance that you in Lower Canada as our fellow-citizens in Upper Canada are perfectly alive to the importance of the constitutional issues which have recently arisen, and that you have assembled to give in your adherence to the great constitutional principles of which we have been the fortunate exponents. Shall I also confess, Mr. Chairman, that in appearing for the first time before a Lower Canadian audience, I had personally peculiar grounds of anxiety? (Cheers.) I well know, Sir, the colours in which I have been diligently painted by my opponents for years past to my fellow-countrymen in this section of the Province. (Cheers and laughter.) I have not now to learn that wherever my humble name has become known in Lower Canada, it has been sought to be used by my opponents as a weapon of reproach, not to say of horror—and I confess that coupled with my anxiety to place before you clearly and emphatically the points of difference that have arisen between the Governor General and his present advisers and the short-lived Administration of which I had the honour to be the head, there was also an earnest desire that I should have an opportunity on this occasion of disabusing the minds of this vast assemblage of Lower Canadian electors of the mistaken ideas which have been so diligently inculcated with regard to myself, and of misapprehension which have existed and which I fear may yet exist to a certain extent in regard to my views. It has been a constant charge against me that I have sought to excite religious discord between Protestant and Roman Catholic—between Upper and Lower Canada. Nothing could be more unfounded—nothing more opposite from the truth. I have simply sought, earnestly and persistently sought, to banish all religious contentions from the political arena by the total discontinuance of all connection between Church and State. (Loud and continued cheers.) I hold that the State should not recognize us at all in our sectarian capacity, but legislate for all men alike as subjects of the realm; and I fearlessly assert that if ever there was a Government formed—if ever there was a body of men bound together by purely patriotic purposes and especially with the longing desire to sweep away the discords which have so long and so unhappily distracted our country—that Administration was the one now before you. (Renewed cheering.) And, Sir, I hesitate not to express the belief that one of the chief reasons why such bitter hostility was shown to that Ministry—the reason why, as Mr. Papineau has so very ably expressed it in the letter which has just been read, we were denied the opportunity of bringing our policy before the country was that our unscrupulous opponents felt that we were prepared to grapple with the civil and religious difficulties which have so long retarded the progress of this country, with an earnestness and determination which could not have failed to render us successful.—(Cheers.) There cannot be the least doubt that in the struggle through which we have gone there are involved some of the greatest constitutional questions that have ever been put before this or any other self-governed people. It is not gentlemen, a question whether one set of men should be in power or another out of power. On the contrary I say this—that had our opponents been placed in the position which we were compelled to occupy—had they been treated in the same manner, we, as constitutional reformers, having the rights and liberties of our country to uphold, would have been bound to rally, and would undoubtedly have rallied, round them in the same way that you are supporting us to-night. (Hear, hear.) The blow aimed at the Brown-Dorion Administration was, as Mr. Papineau justly observes, a blow levelled against the constitutional liberties of the people of Canada. (Cheers.) It has been stated by our opponents, and diligently sought to be impressed upon the minds of the people not only of Canada but of England also, that the breaking up of the Macdonald Cartier Government and the formation of our short-lived administration, arose solely from the adverse vote on the Seat of Government question. Now, gentlemen, I wish it to be perfectly understood—I am glad to believe that it is pretty well understood now, but it cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind—that this is an entire mistake. It was a mere pretext seized upon by the Macdonald-Cartier Administration for the purpose of [illegible] object that those of them [illegible] just witnessed. There was another question about to be brought before the [illegible] upon which there was every reason to believe [illegible] and upon which [illegible] Government took advantage of the adverse vote on the Seat of Government question to [illegible] feeling about to arise would have the effect of [illegible] and put me re- [illegible] All duly [illegible] When the Hon. Mr. Cartier and Mr. Cartier were sent for by the Governor General the [illegible] my colleagues consented to act. I [illegible] was induced to [illegible] their colleagues [illegible] and gave it to the [illegible] (Cheers.) [illegible] Government [illegible] Council [illegible] Cartier [illegible] Council [illegible] Council [illegible] Council

for aged and infirm ministers. He was a very strenuous opponent to all connection between Church and state. Conscientiously disapproving of the recently tax for the support of the clergy in Edinburgh, rather than pay it he allowed his furniture to be seized and sold at the cross. In general politics he was decidedly liberal, but not extravagant, and altogether unobtrusive.—As a husband, a parent and relative, he was most exemplary and greatly beloved. The real basis of all his excellencies and enlightened and ardent piety. He was pre-eminently a man of God.

One of Dr. Brown's last works, entitled "Parting Counsels," was dedicated to the Rev. Professor Taylor, of this city, who was an intimate friend and correspondent of the deceased, and to whom we are indebted for the particulars of this sketch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Found—Thos. Tully.
Cosmopolitan Art Association.
Raisins—S. E. Curry & Co.
Golden Syrup—S. E. Curry & Co.
Window Glass—S. E. Curry & Co.
Gunpowder Tea—S. E. Curry & Co.
Candied Lemon—S. E. Curry & Co.
Oils—S. E. Curry & Co.
Wrapping Paper—S. E. Curry & Co.
Matches—S. E. Curry & Co.
Candles—S. E. Curry & Co.
Board—Mrs. Ridley.
A Card—Wm. Smith.
Board, Board.
Situation Wanted.
J. Haffey's Clothing Store.
Soap and Candle Works—Ogilvy & Hood.
Requisition—John English and others.
Address—A. Sawers.
Dentistry—R. Moore.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858.

The Election of Mayor.

A requisition has been presented to Mr. Sawers, inviting him to accept a nomination for the Mayoralty of this Town for 1859, now at the disposal of the people. Mr. Sawers accedes to the wish of the requisitionists, and publishes his address to the Municipal electors.

The Montreal Dinner.

The banquet given by the citizens of Montreal to the members of the late Brown-Dorion cabinet resulted in a complete ovation. The preparations were upon a magnificent scale, and the number and quality of the guests unprecedented on such an occasion. The great first object was to afford an opportunity to Mr. Brown of meeting the people of Lower Canada upon their own ground. Heretofore, they have only learnt to estimate him by the character they received of him through other channels. Now they have had personal contact with the man; they have heard him speak and have received his expression of principles from his own lips. It must have been very flattering to himself as it certainly is to his friends that his speech established for him a reputation in Lower Canada equal to what he enjoys in Upper Canada. Mr. Brown cannot long be kept from conducting the affairs of the country, and when he is again summoned before his Excellency, there need be no misgivings in the vice-regal breast of the want of union among the Reform party.

Regarding the demonstration as it affects Sir Edmund Head, it cannot be otherwise than damaging before his superiors. The first remedy to be applied in the withdrawal of Sir Edmund, and the appointment, in his stead, of a statesman of the first rank in the empire.

Rhetorical Entertainment.

We were privileged with admission to a complimentary entertainment on Monday evening by a Rhetorical Association for some time in existence in this place. This was their first appearance before an audience, and they certainly have no cause to be ashamed at the success of the experiment. The art of Elocution is one which it would be well our young men devoted more attention to; we do not by this mean to applaud the recitation of comic and entertaining pieces, although undoubtedly this is not unfrequently a desirable accomplishment, but it would be well if our young men in general and this Association in particular, were to devote more attention to the study of the power and properties of language, to a more thorough knowledge and mastery of the communication between individuals, an accomplishment at all times desirable and perhaps more than ordinarily so in a young and growing country like Canada. Comparison may be invidious, especially where the services of all for the entertainment of their guests was heartily given by the members of the Association, but still we do not deem it unadvisable for us to notice particularly the polished and almost perfect manner in which Mr. Hinton unpolitted himself when reciting the celebrated "Defence of Robert Emmet, the leader of the Irish rebellion in 1803." This was a masterly piece of elocution for a young man, and we hesitate not to say it was done ample justice to on Monday evening by Mr. Hinton. The Society has a good model before them in Mr. ——, and we doubt not, from the varied talent displayed on the occasion, but much good will result from their Rhetorical exercises.

[Use or Lime in Agriculture.—The action of lime is two-fold; first, physical and second, chemical. As a mechanical agent upon stiff clays, rendering them friable, and thus more easily penetrated by the roots of plants, and more readily drained, it is of great value. Chemically, it is a powerful agent in the decomposition of vegetable matter, converting it into food for plants. Lime is also useful in destroying many insects and worms which are injurious to vegetation, and in sweetening sour land. Lime is also a constituent of all plants, and is found in the ashes of all vegetables. Hence, if a soil is deficient in lime, it will be unproductive, because it contains one of the necessary elements of food. Lime is found in the soil in the form of carbonate, sulphate, phosphate, silicate, and humate of lime. Lime is also found in the air in the form of carbonic acid gas, which is absorbed by the leaves of plants, and is essential to their healthy growth. Lime is found in the sap of trees, in the form of oxalate of lime, and in the ashes of trees in the form of carbonate of lime. Lime is found in the blood of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the milk of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the bones of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the eggs of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the milk of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the bones of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals. Lime is found in the eggs of animals, in the form of phosphate of lime, and is essential to the healthy growth of animals.

Public Works.

THEIR NATIONAL VALUE.

Neither the experience of the recently past, nor those of the present, afford a very glowing augury to that prosperity which Canada enjoyed for the four years preceding the fall of 1857. The suddenness of the change from what to us was unexampled prosperity to general embarrassment, though entailing upon individuals the most fearful consequences; and, to a certain extent, affecting the entire trade of the Province, has still left comparatively unscathed, all those great interests upon which the country must mainly rely for the development of its natural resources. The epoch in a country's history, that happens to be afflicted by monetary derangement, is sure to be that also of the creation of croakers. Those most accustomed to success are always the loudest in their wailings, and the first to predict universal ruin. They believe the country lost because their gains are temporarily suspended. While the small trader tells you of hard times, and struggles against the difficulties which really beset him, his richer neighbour, revelling in a superfluity of the luxuries of life, proclaims a national bankruptcy inevitable.—As applied to Canada, and with a limited acceptation of the term, a permanent insolvency might be predicted in every day in every week of the year, and in every year since Canada was a British Province.—What more or less are we than a company of borrowers, anticipating the income we hope, some future day, to derive from an estate as yet only partially productive?—Where is our manufacturing capital? Is it not in Europe, or the United States?—What is our importing capital? Is it not in credit; and what is credit but borrowed capital? The negotiation of Government securities—is it not borrowing? And by what capital has our public works been accomplished? "Ah!" say those lovers of the dolorous, "but our public works are not profitable. Indeed—let us see. Their cost stand at something less than five million pounds currency—the gross revenue they produce at about one hundred and two thousand. True, this is barely 2¼ per cent., but are we to measure the value of the Welland Canal, and works of a similar character, by the dry test represented in the money return from tolls? As well might it be said that a road is valueless unless it has a toll-gate. By what possible means could the produce from the Upper Lakes find its way to the East, via Canada, without this noble work? Much has been said, too, about the great cost of the works on the Ottawa. And that they have been costly is not to be denied. But it would puzzle a very ingenious accountant to *put* the sum of advantage they have produced to the export of one of Canada's chief staples. It seems that the malcontents upon these matters never consider that, whatever may be the original cost of our public works, these which placed us most heavily under indebtedness are such as have an almost endless endurance. A canal once built may be said as built for ever. When public works are judiciously undertaken, it is not by the per centage return upon their cost that they can be fairly judged; and those who would so value them, have much too limited appreciation of some of the most important auxiliaries to national prosperity.

There is nothing by which any given era in the world's history has been more strongly characterized than has the present by railway enterprise. It has become incorporated with Governments, has lent its aid in war as well as in peace, and has, as it were, become a cosmopolitan institution.—Amidst this universal acknowledgment of the utility and advantage of railroads, it is surprising to find men of unquestioned business intelligence talking of the affliction brought upon the Province by undertakings which not only have been the means of opening up the country, but have been, both directly and indirectly, the chief source of its prosperity. It is no answer to the fact that three or four years of a prosperous course is succeeded by a revulsion, which has shaken all the nations of the world. If it were true that it is unwise in us to borrow because we have an interest to pay upon the loan by which our railroads are built, it must be silly, in a far greater degree, to create indebtedness through the importation of articles which could be supplied by our own industry, and which, being of a consumable nature, eventually form a loss of the whole investment. Not only have railroads not their perishable quality, but they possess, in addition to the permanence of their character, a source of wealth positively incalculable. It is unnecessary to point out individual localities where the value of property may be largely enhanced, where miraculous prices have been obtained, and fortunes realized. It is enough to know, beyond all doubt or question, that wealth has thus been created. An authority, whose sources of inquiry were conducive to a true deduction, has affirmed that every lineal mile of railroad produced an average of advanced value upon the lands on and near its line to the amount of eighty thousands pounds. To speculate upon the influences arising from these public enterprises, would lead us into a long and unsatisfactory inquiry. One thing, however, is most important, that we live in an age of progress, and have not the choice to stand still, even were we so disposed. The position of our country demands all the aid available. We have experienced, in an slight degree, the advantages of that expenditure which necessarily accompanies large undertakings. These were an advanced price for all the productions of the soil; an investment to business, and a general prosperity. Can a state of things so directly advantageous be undesirable?—It seems to us that to argue upon such an assumption is the height of folly. It is likewise readily apparent that any public desideratum, be it either directly or indirectly, is obtained by judiciously projected work, most of these, as far as Canada is concerned, be a source of national prosperity.—*Colonist.*

[No Man Can Borrow Himself out of Poverty.—If you wish for relief you must look for it, yourself, for it. You must make them and spend less than you did while you were earning to debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink tea for instead of champagne, and live on the humblest of meals. Industry, frugality and economy are the handmaids of wealth, and without the assistance of these you will never be rich. Borrowing will only make you poorer and poorer, and the longer you put off the day of payment the harder it will be to pay.

present in soils, rendering them useful to vegetation, instead of being positively injurious, which they are in their original state. The existence of water in the soil, however, affects the action of lime very considerably. If the land is wet and undrained, lime will not exert the same influence which it would do in the case of thorough drained land. A greater quantity of lime is necessary to produce a given effect, and thus the neglect of thorough drainage entails a considerable greater expenditure in liming than would have been necessary, if the land was either naturally or artificially dry.—*Cameron's Chemistry of Agriculture.*

saved is better than forty times its amount in useless gewgaws. Try our scheme and see if it is not worth a thousand banks and usd valuation laws.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

By the "Indian."

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

From the London Times.

The Indian telegram gives us only the recurring details of a known general truth. You cannot throw down a glass vase, or put your elbow through a window pane, without incurring some cuts and scratches from the fragments before they are all picked up and carried away. We have broken, dispersed, utterly disorganised a force which was sufficient in its integrity to hold 150,000,000 people in subjection, and to defend their country against any outward enemy. We could not kill them all.—With vivid recollections of their treachery and their atrocities we still say, Heaven forbid that such a tremendous immolation should stain our history! We must kill a great many—we have killed a great many; but we may hope to drive a very large portion back to the occupation of tilling the earth. This, however, will only be gradually done. The first process is to break up the organised armies, the next is to hunt the guerilla parties; these will naturally subdivide into gangs of robbers, and with constant pursuit these again will gradually melt away; the members of these gangs will find robbery a dangerous and unprofitable business, and the land will then assume its former aspect of peace and security.—This however, is a process. The end is only to be gained by a succession of labours, and we cannot expect to see it attained at a single *coup*. The news just received is precisely what might have been expected under the circumstances, and we may be thankful that we have not to set against our many small successes one single reverse.

It is remarkable as illustrative of the ignorance and credulity of the enemy with whom we have to deal, that even at this twelfth hour, when the mutineers have no stronghold in their possession, when there is no rebel army in the field, no standard to which the disaffected can turn their steps, little mutinies are still happening. Any body would have supposed that the two regiments of Bengal Native Infantry who paraded without their arms at Mooltan were well informed of the utterly desperate condition of the cause of the insurgents, and that, instead of wishing to cast in their lot with the armed rebels, they would rather have congratulated themselves that they were safe from any share of their terrible chastisement. They must have been told that the rebel cause was prospering, and they must have believed it. Some holy Pundits and fanatical Dervishes must have got among them, and persuaded them that the stories of English victories were all fables, and that their brethren with a victorious army were marching down to their assistance. These were certainly the convictions at Barrackpore. The disarmed Sepoys would not credit the testimony of their own senses against the wild exhortations of their holy men. They had been told, and they believed, that the English troops were marched through those stations, or who were carried by the railway on the opposite side of the Ganges and in sight of their cantonments, were only a small body of men who were marched and counter-marched, and who were carried to and fro, up and down the railway to give an appearance of a force which did not exist. They believed in the approach of Nana Sahib with a powerful army as firmly as the Jews believe in the coming of their Messiah.—We must not wonder, therefore, that small bodies still hold out obstinately, or that we have still to keep armed watch over the disarmed regiments. The audacity of impenetrable ignorance is always formidable, and there is a desperate credulity which counts no odds and seems to thrive best upon impossibilities. In no other way can we account for the mutiny of these Mooltan troops. The gross improbability of such a rising might not unnaturally have caused a slackening of precautions and, it is a very important circumstance that the outbreak was so promptly and severely repressed. The soundness of the Bombay army is still also shown to be proof against treacherous solicitations. It does seem absurd that after recent events at Gwalior even the Nana should be so simply sanguine as to despatch emissaries to the very troops who had seen this stronghold taken, and to attempt to induce them to join a cause which they had themselves found to be so desperate of chances. Doubtless he knows his countrymen best, and where he sees hope we must not lack precaution. The Gwalior fugitives, who could not hold their own behind the walls of the strongest fortress in India, were not likely to be formidable in flight. They are, however, the *debris* of the toughest native force we have met with during all this servile war. The troops of the native Rajah, do not care to oppose them; they easily gather the first native levies to their standards; they occupy the cities that lie upon their line of flight, and only succumb to European forces. Defeated by General Roberts they fled southwards, captured the treasure, the guns, and the city of the Rajah of Jhalra Patan; and then, moving towards Bhopal, were met and defeated by General Mitchell, who took nearly all the guns, and again dispersed the fugitive army. There is a mountainous district south of the scene of this battle in which these mutineers will perhaps find refuge, and where they might probably be blocked up. Even in its flight and its dispersion this body of mutineers has exhibited a fertility of resources and a choice of leaders which make it very desirable that they should be entirely broken up. It is satisfactory to know that forces are being directed from several quarters upon the district they now occupy.

The decisive securing of all the interested parts of Hindostan will, however, soon come. Lord Clyde must quickly be upon the field of action, perhaps he is already there, with 25,000 British Infantry and 10,000 Cavalry, a good portion of which will also be British. There is no rebel force in India which can withstand these troops for one hour. We hope there is no body which can evade them. It is, however, evident that it is not a pitched battle or a great victory which will put an end to these mutinies, or fix in the Indian mind the endurance of future residence. Up to this time the recollections of a mutinous Sepoy are of a chastened character. If he has upon his memory deeds of frightful carnage and charges which none of his race could hope to resist, he has had some bright moments of revenge, and he has also obtained a very considerable quantity of plunder. This latter will eventually be his greatest danger, for when the disposition has ceased, their more complete a Sepoy will be hunted by his own countrymen for the gold mohurs which he is now enthusiastically believed to have concealed about him. Let us hope that this will be his destruction. It is sad, however, yet quite come to this, and the quiet has still, some distance, with those dishonesty must be so [illegible] of plunder, [illegible]

TO AUGUSTUS SAWERS, ESQ., PETERBOROUGH.

SIR,—We the undersigned Electors of the Town of Peterborough, looking forward to the coming election of a person to fill the office of Mayor, and taking into consideration the importance of having at all times an efficient and trustworthy individual in the Mayoralty, and being sensible of the necessity there exists at present for having for our chief Magistrate one who shall unflinchingly assert the rights of the Town, and who by his position and attainments will secure for the office that respect which should invariably attend it, would respectfully solicit your permission to nominate you as one qualified in every respect to fill the office of Mayor with benefit to the Town and credit to yourself, and should you consent to this nomination we shall be happy to exert ourselves in order to secure your return.

We are,
Sir,
Yours faithfully.

John English,	John Maloney,
William Lundy,	John J. Marshall,
Robt. Tanner,	Stephen Stratton,
P. Ryan,	Wm. H. Martin,
James Ryan,	Alex. Mervin,
John Wilson,	Gregory Cole,
Thos. Kennedy,	Wm. Blatchford,
Wm. Croft,	Wm. Irwin,
A. P. Sautry,	George McComb,
Patrick Rudakiss,	James B. Dunn,
John Pye,	F. A. Erskin,
E. Phelon,	John Lapiant,
Thomas Woods,	Edward Gague.
Michael Sullivan,	Peter Goyet,
Edward Tanner,	Samuel Wright,
Tousant Lapiant,	Joseph Smith,
Richard Treawith,	John Hayes,
James Wright,	James Bauvai,
William Mercer,	Pitre Ebrte,
Andrew Mercer,	James Poter,
Francis Mercer,	Thos. Douglas,
Alexander Graham,	Michael O'Brien,
Duncan McKellor,	Charles Cameron,
G. H. Marshall,	Gilbert Dafoe,
James Smith,	L. Lemay,
B. Reynolds,	James Gibbon,
Walter Paterson,	James Wilson,
Robert Graham.	

Peterborough Nov. 10, 1858.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I accept, with great satisfaction, your nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty. The flattering language which you have been pleased to address to me, shall, if I am elected, encourage me to strive to the best of my ability, to earn your continued approval.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant.
A. SAWERS.

TO MESSRS. JOHN ENGLISH, }
WILLIAM LUNDY, and others. }
Peterborough Nov. 10, 1858.

ADDRESS.

TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,

The office of Mayor of the Town being now elective, you will shortly be required to choose some person to serve you in that capacity, for the ensuing year. Several from among you have honoured me with their attention, and have addressed to me their request that I should submit myself as a candidate for the office. I have had great pleasure in acceding to their proposition and have now the honour to express a hope that the good opinion entertained of me by the promoters of my canvass may extend to the electors generally. As I am not insensible of the honour attaching to an office of trust in the gift of the people, neither am I unmindful of the responsibilities which attend its exercise. The position of Mayor, besides requiring very close attention to the management of the finances of the town, and the care of the public property, brings the occupant, through many ways, into direct contact with the people; and it can only be by a firm reliance in the integrity of the man, that the good understanding, which is essential to contentment, will be preserved between them. If I am accepted by you, it will be my anxious desire to satisfy you that your confidence has not been misplaced; but that whatever my deficiencies may be, no share of them shall be classed among wilful errors or negligencies. Viewing me as a new man in the municipal government of the town, it will be remarked that I should enter office without any established reputation for fitness, but it will not either escape notice that I should receive it without any connection to mottos of either debt than my occupancy of the office, and may fairly be expected to look back upon transactions which seem to require explanation. That I should do so, you have my assurance, and in so open a manner as will enable you to judge of their correctness. I disapprove entirely of that system of statecraft which does everything under cover; it may appear to save trouble to those concerned, but to my mind it is better the people should have the trouble of looking into their affairs at all times, and thus become prepared with a remedy that shall avert impending danger. Impressed partially by the public business with surrounding mysteries; honest men give to others the same means of following their official, as wholesome to themselves. I should therefore avoid the system, and in all my dealings in your behalf, nothing would bear a greater price than the commendation that I had deserved your votes.

In soliciting your votes, I have only to add my confidence, I hope to be supported on your own merits alone.

A. SAWERS.

Peterborough Nov. 10, 1858.

DENTISTRY.

A. MOORE, Surgeon Dentist, continues to attend to all orders in his line. He begs to inform the public that he will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH CLEANED and ARRANGED, at his residence, corner of Charlotte and Aylmer Streets, on any Evening other than Wednesday, Wednesdays excepted.

R. MOORE.

Peterborough, Nov. 10th, 1858. 44

FOUND.

ON OX, Strayed into the Subscriber's Farm Yard, on Friday last, the 8th inst. The owner will have it returned on proving property and paying expenses.

THOMAS TULLY.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession, Smith, Nov. 6th, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 26 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, see December *Art Journal*, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 106 Water Street, } Sandusky, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary, Peterboro'.

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street, Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44

BOARD.

A FEW more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, with or without lodging at Mrs. Ridley's.
For particulars apply at this office, or at Mrs. Ridley's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro', November 11, 1858. 44

BOARD! BOARD!!

FIVE or SIX respectable young men can be accomodated with excellent board, at a reasonable rate. Apply at this office.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-6in

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has leased Rooms in the Temperance House, Water Street, where he will carry on his business of

TAILOR,

in all its branches. Work executed in the new cut styles and on the most moderate terms.

☞ A FIT GUARANTEED.

Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, willing to engage as Bookkeeper, can keep Books by single or double entry. For particulars apply at the 'Examiner' office.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-3in

The Best,
THE LARGEST
AND THE CHEAPEST
Stock of Ready-made Clothing,
IN PETERBOROUGH AND ITS VICINITY IS AT
J. HAFFEY'S

ONE DOOR, AND RIGHT OPEN TO THE
John Harvey's, all the Clothing has been manufactured upon the premises, and Warranted.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH STOCK OF STAPLE GROCERIES.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-tf

PETERBOROUGH
Soap and Candle Works.

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled, "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria:*—

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	2. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	3. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amounts.	4. DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	5. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE BELONGING TO SUCH CORPORATION. Real.	Personal.	6. ASSESS'D VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA. Real.	Personal.	7. AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE SAME. Rate of a penny in the £.
By-Law No. 187. A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purpose therein mentioned, for the constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.	Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds, (including Principal and Interest.)	1	£300	1st January, 1860.			£21,079	£24,075	1860—[illegible]
		2	300	1st January, 1860.					
		3	300	1st January, 1861.					1860—[illegible]
		4	300	1st January, 1861.					
		5	300	1st January, 1862.					1861—[illegible]
		6	300	1st January, 1862.					
		7	300	1st January, 1863.					1862—[illegible]
		8	300	1st January, 1863.					
		9	300	1st January, 1864.					1863—[illegible]
		10	300	1st January, 1864.					
		11	300	1st January, 1865.					1864—[illegible]
		12	300	1st January, 1865.					
		13	300	1st January, 1866.					1865—[illegible]
		14	300	1st January, 1866.					
		15	300	1st January, 1867.					1866—[illegible]
		16	300	1st January, 1867.					
		17	300	1st January, 1868.					1867—[illegible]
		18	300	1st January, 1868.					
		19	300	1st January, 1869.					1868—[illegible]
		20	300	1st January, 1869.					

no Debentures issued yet issued.

Dated at Peterborough this 15th day of October, A. D. 1858.

Walter Sheridan,
Secretary Treasurer.

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:*—

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	2. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	3. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amount	4. DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	5. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE BELONGING TO SUCH CORPORATION. Real.	Pers'l.	6. ASSES'D VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETERBOROUGH. Real.	Personal.	7. AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE SAME.
No. 102. To aid in erecting and furnishing a School-house in the Town of Peterborough.	£3,500	Not decided on, but not less than £50 each.		Not decided on.	£10,600	£30,900	£215,079	£44,075	In 1859 four pence half-penny. In 1860 five pence. In 1861 five pence 3 farthings. In 1862 six pence one farthing. In 1863 six pence half-penny. In 1864 eight pence. In 1865 eight pence 1 farthing. In 1866 eight pence half-penny. In 1867 nine pence. In 1868 eight pence.

Dated at Peterborough, October 30th, 1858.

J. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

SCHEDULE A.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:*—

1. TITLE OR OBJECTS OF EACH BY-LAW.	2. NUMBER OF DEBENTURES ISSUED AND AMOUNTS. Number.	Amounts.	3. AM'T RAIS'D UNDER EACH BY-LAW.	4. AM'T PAID OR REDEEMED ON ACC'T OF SAID DEBENTUR'S	5. BALANCE STILL REMAIN'G OUTSTANDING & PAYABLE ON SAID DEBENTURES.	6. DATES AT WHICH DEBENTURES FALL DUE, AND AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE TO PAY OFF SAME. Dates of Debentures falling due.	Amount of Yearly Rate in the £.	7. ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY. Real.	Personal.
No. 41. For the erection of a Market House, &c., in the Town of Peterborough.	Four.	£ 1 for 125 1 for 275 2 for 300 each.	£1,000	£ 400	£ 600	5th July, 1861.	5½d & 2¾d.	I have no means of ascertaining.	I have no means of ascertaining.
No. 56. For repairing the Streets, &c.	Two.	£ 1 for 300 1 for 75	£ 375	None.	£ 375	2nd May, 1858.	4d.	Do.	Do.
No. 78. For grading Streets and purchasing Land.	Three.	£ 1 for 100 1 for 75 1 for 25	£ 200	£ 100	£ 100	11th Oct., 1857.	3d.	Do.	Do.
No. 97. For taking Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£150	£ 150	£ 50	£ 100	3rd Nov., 1857.	No rate specified.	£170,903	£49,853
No. 93. For grading, gravelling and making embankment across Spalding's Bay.	One.	£600	£ 600	None.	£ 600	1st Feb'y, 1867.	Average of 2½d.	£170,903	£49,903
No. 94. For taking additional Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£150	£ 150	None.	£ 150	1st August, 1858.	No rate specified.	£170,903	£49,903
No. 96. For balance of stock in Port Hope, L. & Beaverton Railway.	Fifty.	£250 each	£12,500	None.	£12,500	9th May, 1878.	1s. 7½d.	£168,507	£48,456

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1858.

JAMES EDWARDS, *Town Clerk,*

Counting-House Stationery.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE at present a full stock of every description of STATIONERY useful in the COUNTING HOUSE, to which they would specially call the attention of MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, ATTORNEYS, BANKERS, and others.

They have also a fine assortment of

COUNTING-HOUSE & POCKET DIARIES FOR 1859.

POCKET AND DESK BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY,

among which they would particularly notice the

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

DIARIES FOR 1859.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Diaries for the coming year. Merchants and others would do well to call early and make their selection.

RAWLINS & MURRAY,
Booksellers and Stationers, George Street.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSONS old and young, Twankay & Twankay, GUNPOWDER, CONGUO, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Grouped, Kxtra ground (fine confectioners,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 6s, 10s, ½ lbs, & lb Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Catty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do, M. R. Layers & Sultanas in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Barrey's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (Cognac Brandy,) Martell & D. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 hand & hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash Boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

FRESH ARRIVALS

IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Bibles, Testaments, Church Services,

PSALM AND PRAYER BOOKS,

&c., &c., &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY have made considerable additions to their Stock, and they now respectfully call the attention of the Public to the same, confident of giving satisfaction in regard to price and quality of the Goods offered. Determined to place their patrons on the most liberal terms, S. & M. will at all times sell at moderate prices, and as their stock of Stationery is very full at present, Merchants and the Public generally can buy from them on better terms than usual.

Let all call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. & M. have recently added to their former Stock, a new and most elegant assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in every variety of style in Binding prices ranging from 12½ cents up to $4.00 for Pocket Editions Wesley's Hymns, Church Hymns, &c.

Attention is particularly directed to their stock of Requisites for

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Comprising Lesson and Reward Tickets in great variety; Admission Cards, Reward Books and individual Books for Libraries, well worthy the inspection of Superintendents, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools.

Additions have also been made to their Stock of Books, among which will be found

STANDARD EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Miscellaneous Books in Superior Bindings suitable for presents, and a large stock of General Literature.

In their Stationery and Miscellaneous Department will be found many additions to their former Stock among which they may note a varied Assortment of Pocket Inks, Mucilage, Pith Brushes, Pencil Sharpeners, Letter and Account Files, Parallel Rulers, POCKET DIARIES FOR 1859, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, A new description of Steel Pens, Playing Cards, Colored Paper for Flowers, Perforated Card Board, Pocket Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c.

S. & M. have also received a very large assortment of TOY BOOKS, PICTURES, Interesting Games, Soapstone Slates, &c., suitable for Children. Also

A New Assortment of Music for the Piano Forte or Voice.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Every Book used in the Schools in Town and surrounding Townships kept in Stock, and supplied at the lowest prices.

WRAPPING PAPER.

S. & M. have pleasure in informing the Merchants of Peterboro' and surrounding country that they have entered into arrangements to supply all sorts of Wrapping Paper at the lowest possible cost of Freight, and will be able to sell at usual prices. They trust to have the patronage of all using such paper, as they can be supplied on better terms than they have ever been heretofore.

☞ Call and examine at the New Book, Stationery and Music Store of

RAWLINS & MURRAY.

George St., Peterboro'. Oct. 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Rev. Daniel Farrelly are requested forthwith to settle the same with the undersigned, who has duly taken out letters of Administration.

Parties having claims against the said estate are also requested to furnish the same to the undersigned.

REV. [illegible] Farrelly,
Executor.

Lindsay, C. W., Oct. 15, 1858.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858.

THE success which has attended the publication of the Globe Newspaper since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made in order to render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and, Collegiate—Free from Denominational, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every THURSDAY morning, at $1 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of the finest quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or a long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 3, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THIS Subscriber hereby informs his Customers in arrear that unless they make immediate payment their NOTES and ACCOUNTS will be put in suit.

JOHN MIGHT.

Peterborough Oct. 20th 1858. 41-4in.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels, Blankets,
Shestings, Shirtings,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Tweeds, Whitneys,
Pilots, Beavers,
Kilmarnock Blankets, Hosiery,
Dantasks, Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, Ladies Furs or all Descriptions, Prince Albert Coats, Alma, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

[illegible]
Tweed Coats,
Pants, Vests,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Waterproof Coats,
Leggings,
and Caps.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental Printing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND NORTH AMERICAN
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 45.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ARE TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter [illegible] will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	2s. 6d.
Each subsequent insertion	0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	3 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 4 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. S. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!
ROBERT STEVENSON,
KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Pork, Flour, Meal, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos and Spices. George Street, Peterboro'. 42

DR. MOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 12, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILDER'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1858. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, WILLS AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
33 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ACCOUNTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1857. 29

QUARRY TO LET.
Near Peterborough.
[illegible] Subscriber offers for a term of years, the [illegible] on the three-mile, above the road [illegible] Chemong Bridge, Otonabee. The bridge is [illegible] to cross the above mill being the [illegible] part of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Township, and [illegible] Peterboro'. [illegible] ROBERT THOM BROOKES.
Peterboro', July 15, 1858. [illegible]

The Interior of North America.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has collected facts respecting the interior of the United States, which will command the attention of scientific men and statesmen. The induction from these facts is, that the entire region of the United States west of the 98th degree west longitude, (say the western boundary of Minnesota,) with the exception of a small portion of Western Texas and the narrow border along the Pacific (including California), is a sterile waste of comparatively little value, and which can never be available to the agriculturist. The importance of this statement will be more fully comprehended when it is considered that the line of Prof. Henry which extends southward from Lake Winnipeg to the Mexican Gulf will divide the surface of the United States into nearly two equal parts.

The intense heat and extreme dryness of the region, which will make the Great American Plains a barren waste forever, is caused to a large extent according to Prof. Henry's theory, by the fact that the returning Trade Winds, sweeping over the elevated masses of the Rocky Mountains, are deprived of their moisture; in other words, the heated air which ascends at the equator, saturated with moisture it has extracted in its passage over the ocean, after depositing a portion of its vapor in the tropics at the rainy season, it is further associated by the ridges and mountains which it meets, the vapor being condensed on the windward side by the cold due to the increased vertical height, and it finally passes over and strikes the plains as dry as a sponge which has been thoroughly squeezed. Without moisture there can be no fertility, no agriculture; and a great portion of this wilderness, according to Prof. Henry, is irredeemably barren, for the purposes of agriculture, as the deserts of Africa. If this theory be true it will greatly modify the opinions which have been entertained by politicians and statesmen of the future destiny of the "Great West." Prof. Henry stated these facts to us a few days since, which we confess, greatly modified our ideas of the vast extent of Territory which we had always supposed was yet to be filled with human habitations like the already productive prairie states bordering the Mississippi.

African Desert Plants.

ADAPTATION OF STRUCTURE TO PURPOSE.

The quantity of grass which grows on this remarkable region is astonishing, even to those who are familiar with India. It usually rises in tufts with bare spaces between, or the intervals are occupied by creeping plants, which, having their roots buried far beneath the soil, feel little the effects of scorching sun. The number of these which have tuberous roots is very great; and their structure is intended to supply nutriment and moisture when during the long droughts they can be obtained nowhere else. Here we have an example of a plant, not generally tuber-bearing, becoming so under circumstances where that appendage is necessary to act as a reservoir for preserving its life; and the same thing occurs in Aizoön to a species of grape-bearing vine, which is so furnished for the same purpose. The plant to which I at present refer is one of the Cucurbitaceæ, which bears a small scarlet-coloured eatable cucumber. Another plant named Lerenhea is a blessing to the inhabitants of the Desert. We saw a small plant with linear leaves, and a stalk not thicker than a crow's quill; on digging down a foot or 16 inches beneath, we come to a tuber, often as large as the head of a young child; when the root is removed, we find it to be a mass of cellular tissue, filled with a fluid much like that in a young turnip. Owing to the depth beneath the soil at which it is found, it is generally deliciously cool and refreshing. Another kind, named Mokuri, is seen in other parts of the country, where long-continued heat parches the soil. This plant is a herbaceous creeper, and deposits under ground a number of tubers, some as large as a man's head, at spots in a circle a yard or more horizontally from the stem. The natives strike the ground on the circumference of the circle with stones, till, by hearing a difference of sound, they know the water-bearing tuber to be beneath.—They then dig down a foot or so and find it. —*Livingstone's Missionary Travels.*

How to Increase the Value of a Cow.

Every one who owns a cow can see at a glance that it would be profitable to increase the value of her, but every one can't tell how to do it. We can, and we think that we can make it equally palpable to our readers. If a cow is kept for butter, it certainly would add to her value if the butter making properties of her milk should be improved. In manure or whatever this can be improved just as the yield of a cultivated crop can be improved by what is fed to such, and it is simply a question if it will pay, in manuring the one or feeding the other. Indian corn will add to the quantity and quality of the butter to a very sensible degree, and it is simply a question of dairy economy, by experiment, whether it will add to the profit of the butter maker to buy corn at ten or two cents a pound, and convert a portion of it into butter at 20 cents a pound, or whether the market price of corn and butter keep the ratio between the values of the two articles, which is no [illegible] to the dairy farmer. The plant to which I at present refer is one of the Cucurbitaceæ, which bears a small scarlet-coloured eatable cucumber. Another plant named Lerenhea is a blessing to the inhabitants of the Desert. We saw a small plant with linear leaves, and a stalk not thicker than a crow's quill; on digging down a foot or 16 inches beneath, we come to a tuber, often as large as the head of a young child; when the root is removed, we find it to be a mass of cellular tissue, filled with a fluid much like that in a young turnip. Owing to the depth beneath the soil at which it is found, it is generally deliciously cool and refreshing. Another kind, named Mokuri, is seen in other parts of the country, where long-continued heat parches the soil. This plant is a herbaceous creeper, and deposits under ground a number of tubers, some as large as a man's head, at spots in a circle a yard or more horizontally from the stem. The natives strike the ground on the circumference of the circle with stones, till, by hearing a difference of sound, they know the water-bearing tuber to be beneath.—They then dig down a foot or so and find it. —*Livingstone's Missionary Travels.*

How to Increase the Value of a Cow.

Every one who owns a cow can see at a glance that it would be profitable to increase the value of her, but every one can't tell how to do it. We can, and we think that we can make it equally palpable to our readers. If a cow is kept for butter, it certainly would add to her value if the butter making properties of her milk should be improved. In manure or whatever this can be improved just as the yield of a cultivated crop can be improved by what is fed to such, and it is simply a question if it will pay, in manuring the one or feeding the other. Indian corn will add to the quantity and quality of the butter to a very sensible degree, and it is simply a question of dairy economy, by experiment, whether it will add to the profit of the butter maker to buy corn at ten or two cents a pound, and convert a portion of it into butter at 20 cents a pound, or whether the market price of corn and butter keep the ratio between the values of the two articles, which is no [illegible] to the dairy farmer. The plant to which I at present refer is one of the Cucurbitaceæ, which bears a small scarlet-coloured eatable cucumber. Another plant named Lerenhea is a blessing to the inhabitants of the Desert. We saw a small plant with linear leaves, and a stalk not thicker than a crow's quill; on digging down a foot or 16 inches beneath, we come to a tuber, often as large as the head of a young child; when the root is removed, we find it to be a mass of cellular tissue, filled with a fluid much like that in a young turnip. Owing to the depth beneath the soil at which it is found, it is generally deliciously cool and refreshing. Another kind, named Mokuri, is seen in other parts of the country, where long-continued heat parches the soil. This plant is a herbaceous creeper, and deposits under ground a number of tubers, some as large as a man's head, at spots in a circle a yard or more horizontally from the stem. The natives strike the ground on the circumference of the circle with stones, till, by hearing a difference of sound, they know the water-bearing tuber to be beneath.—They then dig down a foot or so and find it. —*Livingstone's Missionary Travels.*

Railroads and Land Speculation.

The scheme for the construction of an inter-Colonial railway from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, the more closely it is canvassed, does not appear to advance in public favor. The truth is it is scarcely a work for the Colonists to undertake, inasmuch as it does not hold out a prospect of practical advantage commensurate to the cost. To Canada the gain would be accordingly trifling, and chiefly inasmuch as to [illegible] this Province in [illegible] upon itself the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] that it proposed to defy an influence over the [illegible] Ministry. We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Lower Provinces [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tion that claims her release; and so far the present the matter terminates.

THE PORTUGUESE INDEMNITY—OPINIONS ON THE FRENCH PRESS.

It is said that the indemnity agreed to be paid by the Portuguese Government in the Charleston-Georges affair amounts to £7,-000. At first no less than £18,000 was demanded. The widow of the second in command of the Charles-et-Georges, who died in the prison at Mozambique, is to receive £2,000 of the above sum. The articles in the Paris journals on the occasion made by Portugal are very triumphant.—The *Constitutionnel* says that it never doubted what the issue would be. The *Patrie* says, "Portugal has yielded, not from fear, but from wisdom. It has long considered the insufficiency of its army than the weakness of its cause. It was a cause without justice, and consequently without authority over public opinion, and without support in Europe." The *Siecle* avails itself of the opportunity to treat of the right of visit, and the obnoxious interference of one nation with the ships of another in general. It says—"France carrying on the slave trade officially, with the tricoloured flag displayed is an accusation in which it is hard to say whether folly or insult is predominant. That accusation is now disavowed and effaced. The reality of the maritime rights of nations not only better guarantees the dignity of the different flags, but we consider that by leaving to each state greater liberty of action it would be more efficacious against the infamous traffic of slaves."

The Theory of War.

From the Times.

The theory of war has always naturally resolved itself into the two rival branches of attack and defence, the relative resources of which have been constantly varying. Until the discovery of gunpowder the superiority may be said to have rested usually with the defence, nor were strong places often reduced except through treachery, stratagem, or famine. The introduction of artillery into military tactics reversed these conditions, and gave a general superiority to the attack, except in cases of unusual character. Up to a very recent period the utmost expected of a fortress was that it should enable a small body of men to detain and occupy a large body of men for a certain finite time. Beyond this little or no reliance was placed on ordinary fortifications and it was accepted as a law that after a given number of days the resources of the garrison must come to an end.

Of late years the superiority of the defence has been once more maintained, with what truth as regards purely land operations it may be hard to say, but certainly with considerable show of reason as regards shore forts and shipping. Although the broadside of a man-of-war constitutes one of the most formidable batteries known, and although threedeckers could be brought against a fort in far greater strength than land artillery against a fortified town, the difference of material is supposed to be fatal and it is questioned if wooden vessels can ever hold out long enough against the enemy's shot to succeed in battering down stone walls. Such, at least, was the persuasion generally entertained in the late war and the experiment tried at Sebastopol gave a partial confirmation to the belief. Just at this moment, however, the principles of defence have been applied, in a manner entirely novel to naval tactics. Hitherto, war afloat has been distinguished from war ashore by its exclusive dependence on the principles of attack. Two ships attacked each other like two tigers or two buffaloes, nor could the weaker protect itself against the stronger by any resource but that of flight. Excepting the artifices by which ancient galleys were occasionally guarded against the strokes of their antagonists' prows, there has been no attempt made to adopt defensive fortification to floating vessels. All that a ship did was to return blow for blow to manœuvre for advantage of position and endeavour to sink her enemy before the enemy sank her.

The question now raised is whether a ship through still left buoyant enough to float and steam cannot be so protected as to defy the shot of a hostile battery, either afloat or ashore. The theory received a practical application during the Crimean war, at the attack upon the forts of Kinburn; but it has since been revived with great expectations, and is not only regarded with favour by the Emperor of the French, but has been taken into serious consideration by our own naval authorities. Lord Hardwicke whose opinion on such matters is entitled to respect spoke the other day as if he was all but convinced of the success of the new principle, informing his audience that he had himself seen a wrought-iron panel on a ship's side resist the fire of heavy guns for hours together, and it is evident that if a ship could for this length of time be preserved from injury herself she could penetrate into any harbour in the world, and employ her own batteries in knocking down all before her. Obviously therefore, if the principle in question could be really established the tactics of modern warfare, as regards naval engagements and coast defences, would be completely revolutionized. The powers of attack possessed by ships would be in some respects diminished, for, as Lord Hardwicke remarked, they could not carry their iron sides and their broadsides together. They would have to be cut down into floating batteries, but they might be armed with a few very heavy pieces, and these, worked with complete impunity, would silence any antagonist in time.

It happens, however, that the theory has been once more disturbed even before the new principle could be said to have fairly prevailed. The defence made a stride, no doubt, but the attack has already overtaken it. It is perfectly true that in the experiments conducted at one of our ports the resisting power of iron was proved as aforesaid, and it is also proved that three iron side vessels can be built to float with at least as much safety as an old 10-gun brig. All that was needed for the establishment of the new device was that the powers of artillery should remain stationary; but this will not be the case. Everybody knows how the old musket has been superseded by a rifle doing execution with infinitely greater certainty at a far greater distance, and what has been done with small arms can be done with cannon. Nay the fact is already accomplished, for the other day after the iron-clad target had baffled the powers of ordinary artillery, [illegible] to come ashore to try the capacity of a Government gun rifled by Mr. Whitworth. The result was declared by an admiral, for this new enemy himself, to be that although the iron plate at first bent as much as [illegible] and rebounded the theory of [illegible] batteries for some time to come.

We need not therefore, be in any desperate hurry to break up our three-decker and build a fleet of ironsides. How far Mr. Whitworth's cannon may be applicable to most dry service, we cannot tell; but the "gunnery" had never given him an opportunity of applying his invention to practical purposes, for what has been done seems to have been done more with a view to experiment and curiosity, [illegible] and probably for those ends, and, in that experience has been certainly [illegible] something stronger than iron armour must be found before a ship can think of resisting cannon shot. The occurrence, however, is in another way deeply instructive. To get the advantage of rifled cannon we must possess rifled cannon, and the acquisition has yet to be made. The gun which smashed the ship's cairns at Portsmouth was merely an old Government piece, for by some complications of apathy, ignorance, jealousy or caprice, we have never yet carried out the principle which has been so generally established, and applied to enhance those improvements which had trebled the powers of the musket. Rifled cannon, if they can be made practically available, would not only protect our coast defences against floating batteries, but would revolutionize the whole service of field artillery. The weight of guns might be greatly diminished, while their range was greatly increased, and such a change would exert an extraordinary effect upon the movements of an army. In India, especially, there is no saying what might not be accomplished in carriage and transport, if these reforms could be effectually introduced. Be it observed, too, that unless our artillery is put in this way of progress, it will soon be of no use at all.—Rajahs and Begums have no arsenals at all, fortunately for us, furnished with modern arms, nor sharpshooters among their retainers, instructed in the new arts of musketry. Lord Clyde, therefore, could push his guns to the front and clear the way for his infantry with perfect judgment and success; but European armies now possess marksmen who at fourteen hundred yards' distance could pick off every artilleryman at his piece, and silence the best battery ever yet brought upon a field. We do not forget that in so far as rifled cannon could be said to have been tried at Sebastopol they were not thought successful, but the same was the case for a long time with the rifled musket. The theory was well known generations ago, though the rifle, as the ordinary soldier's weapon, is but a year or two old. It seems to stand to reason that what has been accomplished with the musket can be accomplished with the cannon, too, and it would be suicidal folly to overlook such a resource. Even if these guns should not be valuable for range, they must be valuable for force of propulsion, as this trial of strength with the iron-sided ship sufficiently shows. The attack will be more than the defence if we do but avail ourselves of our full power of aggression. In such matters we cannot be left behind. Perhaps some economist or philosopher will ask, what is to be the end of these incessant discoveries in the art of mutual destruction? Why, perhaps, the disuse of the art altogether. As fighting acquires more and more fatality people may be somewhat less willing to fight, and, at any rate, if the old race between attack and defence is maintained in speculation only instead of practice it will be a great point gained.—If an invention of floating batteries can be extinguished by an invention of rifled cannon the process is about as cheap an expression of international rivalry as we can expect on this side of the millennium.

Arrival of the "Vanderbilt."

NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

More British Successes in India.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Lefevre, from Bremen and Havre, *via* Southampton, of the 3rd instant, has arrived off this point. The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at Galway on the 30th ult. The royal mail steamship *Canada* reached Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The *Vanderbilt* left Southampton on the evening of the 3rd instant, and brings 329 passengers. The entire passage has been extremely wintry. On the morning of the 5th they saw a large propeller off the Scilly Islands, bound up the channel. On the evening of the 11th, twenty miles east of Cape Race, saw a large steamer. At midnight on the 12th, thirty miles southward of Sable Island, passed the *Persia*.

The ship *A Z*, from New York for Glasgow, had foundered at sea. All hands saved.

The formation of a new company with a capital of £1,500,000, to lay a submarine telegraph cable from Galway to Quebec, was talked of.

Several gallant affairs had taken place in India, the British in all being successful.

A large amount of gold was on its way from Australia.

Spain was preparing to act against Mexico.

The London money market is unchanged. Consols for money 98 to 98¼, and for account 98¼ to 98⅝.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool cotton market was 18,000 bales, of which 500 were on speculation, and 4,000 were for export. All qualities were ½ lower than at the departure of the *Asia*. The market closed with a declining tendency; the lowest qualities being almost unsaleable. At Manchester all kinds of goods were slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour nominal and unchanged, with a declining tendency. Western canal, 20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s to 22s; Ohio 22s to 24s. Wheat trading downward—very dull, prices irregular and 1d to 2d lower. Red Western 5s to 6s 4d; white western, 6s 2d to 6s 6d; white Southern 7s to 7s 3d. Corn trading downward and nominal. Yellow, 30s to 32s; white, 33s to 33s 6d. European was quoted 1s lower. Rye quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef heavy and quotations barely maintained. Pork dull. Bacon in but little inquiry and prices weak. Lard heavy with more retail; sales at 56s 3d to 58s 6d.—Tallow unchanged. Sugar quiet.

ASHES—Pots steady at 32s. Pearls quiet.

Linseed oil 30s to 31s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 40s 6d.

The Future of Russia.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Never, perhaps, did a man undertake a more gigantic and noble work than that to which the Emperor Alexander has set his hand. It is hardly possible for us to estimate the moral and physical obstacles which his predecessors had to encounter in [illegible] as during a period. The long [illegible] of a policy of violence and repression were in his own minds; the vague dangers of fast disorganizing, and then remodelling, a whole Society, were to be faced; and, most terrible of all, the hostility and unwillingness of a nobility which had sanctioned even the laws of its Czars only by blows, sometimes barred. Yet all this the Emperor Alexander has met with a courage and resolution quite extraordinary in [illegible] Russia. The spirit [illegible] is attributed to monarchs in divers points, according to the moral standard of those who compile it; but there can be no doubt that a property belongs to some who most deserve it. The Emperor Alexander has done everything in the accomplishment of his task with [illegible] and [illegible] which will not hesitate to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

provements of the town, and circulating around us by the investment of capital such a healthy tone as cheers and encourages us to face the coming winter with a confidence which we observe lacking—and perhaps reasonably so—in other places. The private enterprise of our townspeople has been most beneficially at work during the past summer, and we trust we may safely assure our readers that what has been done, is but an index of what will be done, and that as "we have the makings of a large city about us," we shall ere many years have flown over our heads, see a truly flourishing and prosperous City on the banks of the Otonabee, of which we have at present an advanced embryo in our own good town Peterborough. In alluding briefly to the improvements of the past spring and summer, we may notice as perhaps first in importance the Grammar and Union School House, now near its completion on the Court House Hill. This is probably the handsomest building in the county: it is built of white pressed bricks with a stone basement story, and has a fine commanding appearance, the view of which is however, slightly broken in upon by the new Church in Water Street. Nevertheless the site is admirably chosen, and when next year the grounds are all properly cleared and decorated School House Hill will be one of the loveliest spots in Peterborough. The estimated cost of the building when completed is somewhere about £4,000, contracted for by Messrs. MacDonald, Graham and Mitchell, and sub-contracted for by Mr. Brown from Cobourg and Messrs. Clotworthy & Talford of Peterboro. The number of men employed on the School House has been about eight bricklayers, ten or twelve carpenters, four or five masons, and ten labourers. We have next in importance the new Church in connection with the congregation of the Rev'd Mr. Rogers of the Free Church of Scotland. This is a handsome edifice now approaching completion externally, and the congregation expect to be able to assemble in the basement story for worship this fall. As we have already stated it is situated on Water Street; the style of the architecture is the Gothic; it is built of red brick with a basement story of lime stone, and from the south end looking down Water Street is rising a handsome spire the height of which will be one hundred and sixty-two feet, and which will be an attractive mark from every approach to the town. The original plan of the Church has been deviated from, and the cost of the present building is estimated at about £4,000 contracted for by Messrs. Hope and Davidson, stone masons, and Mr. Carlyle for the brick work. The number of men employed is eight bricklayers, four masons, sixteen carpenters and twelve labourers. We have only one regret in regard to this beautiful edifice, and this is, that its site was not on George Street instead of Water Street: the situation would have been even more commanding and the obstruction to the view of the School House would have been avoided; as it is, it is an ornament to our town and speaks well for the liberality and enterprise of the congregation erecting it. Passing down Water Street and almost opposite the Market Square, the Bank of Montreal have erected a substantial and neat brick building as office and agent's residence, which they have occupied for the greater part of the summer. It is built of white bricks two and a half storys high, and cost £3,000. We have next the new Market Blocks built on the Town lots by the lessees as follows: A handsome white brick double-block three storys high on the corner of George and Simcoe Streets, built by W. A. Scott, Esq., and now almost entirely occupied. The low storys are handsomely fitted up as stores and given to the large end of George Street a decidedly impressed and business-like appearance. This fine building will cost somewhere about £3,500: the brick work was built by Mr. Carlyle and the carpenter work by Mr. A. McDonald, and the men employed on the block were about ten bricklayers, ten carpenters and as many labourers. Adjoining Scott's block on George Street is another handsome three story red brick block, built by Wm. Landy, Esq., and Thos. White, Sen'r, Esq., at a cost of about £2,200: the contractor for the brick work as before being Mr. Carlyle, with a complement of hands on the whole building about equal to that on Scott's block. Immediately below White's, A. Fowlie, Esq., and W. A. Scott have begun another block similar in dimensions and style to those next, but it is hardly probable that this can now be finished ere frost sets in. However the work goes forward and when completed will fill the vacant ground on George Street above the market, the next lot below being the proposed site for the new Town Hall, so long talked of, and likely yet to be talked of for a considerable time to come ere the work be commenced in earnest. On Simcoe Street between George and Water Streets, Robt. Nichols, Esq., is erecting a splendid three story brick store with cast iron fronts on the basement supporting the upper storys. This is one of the handsomest buildings in town, and being well advanced towards completion outwardly improves vastly the appearance of the town in that quarter. Immediately in rear of this store Mr. Nichols has also erected a two story stone Steam Mill of large dimensions: the probable expense of these buildings will be about £3,000, contracted for by Messrs. Hope and Davidson, stone masons, and Mr. Carlyle, bricklayer; the carpenter work being under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Robertson. These have completed three stores, six bricklayers, ten labourers, and their carpenters. On the premises of T. T. Dickson, Esq., at the west end of George and Hunter Streets, adjoining Colonel Nicholl's, have been erected three story and basement, which they will occupy themselves as a combined hall, put the probable cost of which would be about £500, employing in the building about six bricklayers, four or five carpenters, and the same number of labourers. We may also notice as one of the important additions to our town in the past season, the magnificent new Hotel and Stores erected by Elias Burnham, Esq., at the foot of George Street; these are now almost completed, and form certainly one of the finest row of houses in town. The estimated cost of the new additions will be about £3,000 and the Hotel will vie favourably with any out of the metropolis. Besides the above there have been the usual additions—and perhaps more so—to our number of frame houses as residences, &c., with a few substantial brick dwellings in the outskirts of the town; and altogether there cannot have been at the lowest estimate less than about £30,000 worth of property added to our town during the past spring and summer, a fact which speaks volumes for the state of our prosperity, forgetting for a while the vast increase to our wealth which the opening of the new Railway must ultimately bring us. We doubt much if a better state of things exists in any other part of Canada, in any town with a population not much over 4,000. Long may this continue, and long may our merchants be able to come as successfully through the fiery ordeal of "hard times" as we rejoice to say has been the case here in the late crisis.

☞ The Charcoals relieved the monotony of our town during the present week by two entertainments of vocal and instrumental music and dancing to numerous and respectable audiences. Those who missed the entertainments certainly missed a treat; there was much genuine humour in the jokes and conundrums propounded, and the nigger character was by two or three of the Charcoals exceedingly well maintained. The performances of the musicians were of a high character, and on the whole the entertainments well deserved the approbation which was heartily awarded them. We would be glad to see our dingy friends at an early period again.

Book Notices.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1859.—Maclear & Co., Toronto; Sawers & Murray, Peterboro'.

This decidedly useful and remarkably cheap publication is again before us. All who have seen the former issues, will hail with satisfaction this annual visitor, and to those who are strangers to it, we may simply say the following from its title page may be safely relied on. It contains "Full and authentic Commercial, Statistical, Astronomical, Departmental, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Financial, and General Information." Its more prominent new features are an able article on the late financial crisis, and the first of a series of sectional maps of Canada, beginning with the County of Essex. We would recommend all to get a copy of this useful publication.

THE RIVAL FAMILIES, or Virtue and Vice; and the Stolen Jewels, or Match-Making Mamma. By Charles R. Williams, Cobourg. Sawers & Murray, Peterboro'.

A Canadian aspirant to literary fame, comes before us in these tales. This is something new for Canada: hitherto flooded by the most objectionable fictions from American pens, we hail with pleasure, the opening of a cheap literature among ourselves, the tone of which will not offend even the most fastidious. Mr. Williams merits praise for the enterprising manner in which he has entered on his literary labours. As a Novelist, he is defective in graphic power, although his imagination is rich; but the interest in his tales is sometimes destroyed by the tameness of his descriptions and the commonplaces which he lingers on. These tales are however not without interest, and they will be perused to advantage by many of our young lady friends, who will find the pervading pastimes for external show, and husband catching cleverly exposed and ridiculed. The moral of both tales is decidedly good, and the book may be put into the hands of the youngest person with safety.

TALES, SKETCHES, AND LYRICS, by the Rev'd R. J. Macgeorge. Toronto, Maclear & Co., &c., &c.: Peterboro', Sawers & Murray.

Mr. Macgeorge, as long and so well known as "Selmser" the editor of the *Streetsville Review*, has published in a collective form a number of the Sketches, &c., which appeared in that journal. It is needless to say anything of the merits of these. They are here in great variety "from grave to gay;" some we have already placed before our readers; all are worthy of perusal, and the master spirit is evident in all from the Legend of Bethlehem, (the first piece in the book,) to the Scarlet Vest, (the last) witty, pithy, earnest and truthful. None can take up the volume without perusing it with pleasure, and for a parlor table no book could be better adapted.

Lovell's Canada Directory.

We perceive that preparations are out for preparing another edition of the Canada Directory corrected down to the latest possible period, with a view to a repetition of this proceeding every two years. The steps required for bringing it out in September next will have to be commenced on the opening of next year. The former edition has given so much satisfaction to those who have used it and amongst British and American merchants and Journalists, created so much admiration of Canadian progress, enterprise and skill, and may be of so much service to tourists, emigrants, writers and others, as to demand a new attempt to continue the publication; and Mr. Lovell notwithstanding a most serious loss and grievous disappointment in his former speculations, has the courage and generosity to offer another effort for a continuance of support. He considers it due to the large number of subscribers to the first volume, (nearly 2,000 in all,) and also of public journals to demand again presenting the work with results of about 1,400 pages containing complete Directories of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, &c., and the number of the merchants and professional people in every principal municipality, which subject from the past, and under the head of Encyclopædia of Canada. There is also a Map of Upper and Lower Canada. The price will be £3 payable on the delivery of the work.—Large as this sum seems, it is as small as the expenses of getting up such a work, and the moderate number that can be sold will allow. Subscriptions for the work should be made as to aid an enterprise connected with the honour and progress of the Province, and as a participation in the public spirited undertaking of a large-hearted citizen. But the work is capable of being made eminently serviceable to most persons in business; and none but those who have for some time had such a book at hand, can be aware of the prevention of trouble, increased ability, and profitable guidance for which it may be used. It is in fact a mercantile library. The experience gained by the compiler of the former edition and the large establishment organized for carrying on this work, will greatly improve the new issue, and should be now secured for the future prosecution of the work. It ought to be the effort of every man of large business every person of competence, every head of an institution, to find out not how he can dispense with this volume, but how he can get another copy of it taken.—*Colonist.*

Orders will be received by Mr. John Lovell, either in Montreal or Toronto.

QUALIFICATION
Of Municipal Councillors and Police Trustees.

In order that it may be more generally known what is required by the Municipal Corporations Act, as qualifications of Mayors, Councillors, and Electors, we transcribe the most important sections concerning them:—

Section 70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayor, members of a Council, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the County within which the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, freehold or leasehold property rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment-Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars or leasehold to eight hundred dollars.

In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars.

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to forty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to eighty dollars per annum.

In Towns—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum, or leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And in Cities—for Aldermen—Freehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to three hundred and twenty dollars per annum: and for Councilmen—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum or Leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this Section, shall not include a term less than a Tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 73. No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler, or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, no Bailiff of a Division Court, no Sheriff's Officer, no Inkeeper or Saloonkeeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a Member of the Council of the Corporation.

ELECTORS.

Section 75. The Electors of every Municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the Electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are naturalborn or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally rated on the last revised assessment-rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors and tenants.

Section 76. In Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the annual value following:

In Incorporated Villages—Twelve dollars;

In Towns—Twenty dollars; and

In Cities—Thirty Dollars.

Section 78. When a Municipality is divided into Wards or electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one Ward or electoral division; and if entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to vote in any other Ward or electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act.

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each of them shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deem ed so rated.

Married.

In Rochester, N. Y. on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. George, Mr. Robert Bryans of Millbrook, C. W., to Miss Emma S. Hoxsie, of the City of Rochester, N. Y.

At the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. John Hebden, Mr. George W. S. Strickland, second eldest son of Colonel Strickland, of North Dorro, to Miss Fanny Shortam, second eldest daughter of Thos. Wade Bothwell, Esq., of Warwick.

The only Reliable Route to Peterborough BY RAILWAY.

P. H. L. & B. & P. H. & P. RAILWAYS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1858, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Lindsay for Port Hope.....6.40 a. m.
" Port Hope for Lindsay.....3.10 p. m.

Peterborough Section.

Leave Peterborough for Port Hope...3.30 p.m.
" Port Hope for Peterborough...11.30 a.m.

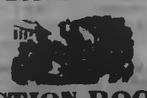
Notice the above trains are in connection with Grand Trunk and other trains at Port Hope for Montreal and other points East.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, Port Hope, Nov. 17th, 1858. 45

TO LET.

THE House and Premises lately occupied by Walter Rutledge Esq., situated on the side of the Smithers Hill. The house is well finished and the accommodations will be convenient, such as Garden, Cellar, Woodshed, Pump &c., for particulars apply to
JOHN J. LUNDY.
Peterborough, Nov. 16th, 1858. 46

PETERBOROUGH



AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

Auctioneer,

and that he will always be ready to act as such to those requiring his services.

He also begs to intimate, that he has opened as Auction Rooms, that Store on George Street, first door North of Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour, Druggists, (Henthorn's Block,) where he will receive for sale by Auction, Goods of every description, on which he will if desired, make advances until such time as said articles be sold.

Punctuality and strict attention to business may be relied on by those entrusting to him Commissions for sale.

Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1858. 45

POSTPONED!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON

Saturday, 13th Nov. next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, two building Lots, 22 feet each, fronting on George Street, and running back 66 feet; the situation cannot be excelled in Town. I would strongly advise parties who wish to carry on Mercantile Business not to neglect this last opportunity; it being part of Lot No. 1, corner of George and Hunter Streets, one of the very best public corners in Town. There are at present six splendid new three storey Brick Stores on said Lot, and driving a very excellent business.

ALSO.

There will be seven other half acre Lots, sold at the same time, situated at the South end of the Town, near the Port Hope Rail Road. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Terms Easy.

The Sale will take place on the premises of the Subscriber.

JAMES T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1858. 43-3in

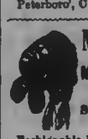
The above Sales have been postponed until

Saturday, 20th Nov. inst,

at the same hour and place.
JAMES T. HENTHORN.
Peterborough, Nov. 16th, 1858. 45

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid all persons purchasing or taking a Note for £30, made by me in favour of Robinson Moore; as I will not pay the same, having received no value therefor.
WILLIAM MOORE.
Peterboro', C. W. Nov. 12th, 1858. 45-3in



Mrs. Eliza Hunter,
MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,
Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.
Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

PIANO-FORTE
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being about to remove to Toronto, wishes to dispose of his splendid SEVEN OCTAVE STODART PIANO-FORTE.
H. HACKE,
Prof. of Music etc.
Peterboro', C. W. Nov. 17th, 1858. 45

STANDARD WORKS,
For Gifts or Public or Private Libraries
AT
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.

Byron's complete works 8vo. cl. with plates			$2.50
Milton's	"	"	2.00
Burns'	"	"	2.00
Do.	"	Morocco gilt	2.50
Scott's Life of Napoleon	"	with portrait	2.50
Do.	"		2.25
Shakespeare, complete with Glossary 8vo.			1.00
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 Vols. in one, 8vo cloth with portraits.			1.50
Baxter's (Bishop) works complete, 8vo. clo.			1.50
United States Magazine, Vols 1 and 2 with numerous wood cuts, 8vo. cloth—cheap			2.50
McCheyne's Life letters & remains, 8vo. cl.			1.50
Scots Worthies by John Howe, complete 8vo. cloth			1.00
Scotia's Bards, beautifully illustrated, 8vo. cloth			2.00
Gilbert's wonders of the world, with illustrations, Gilt			1.50
Professor Wilson (Christopher North's) Recreations $1.25 for			0.75
Talfourd's (Sergeant) Essays $1.00 for			0.60
Macgeorge's (Selemser) Tales, Sketches & Lyrics			1.00
Spurgeon's Cheque Book			1.00
Livingstone's Travels in Africa			1.25
Chamber's papers for the people, per Vol.			0.40
Infidelity, its aspects, causes and agencies prize essay			1.00
Josephus, complete by Whiston, portrait			1.25
Chalmers' (Dr.) Miscellanies, 8vo. cloth			1.50

☞ A great variety of Books at present in Stock in general literature.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
45

DENTISTRY.

A LL sorts of Dentistry are constantly calling on the subscriber. Regular hours devoted to country business. He begs to inform the public that he will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or REGULATED, or TEETH ULEANED and ARRANGED. ☞ Calls to residences, corner of Charlotte and Antrim Streets, on any Evening after all schools, if otherwise engaged.
☞ Terms moderate.
☞ When diseased gums will be washed on at their own residences.
☞ NOTE.—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary charges) 5s 6d each; with Silver, &c., &c., 1s 3d; Extracting, 1s 3d; and all operations warranted.
R. HOOPER.
Peterborough, Nov. 15th, 1858. 44

The Best,
THE LARGEST
AND THE CHEAPEST
Stock of Ready-made Clothing,
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN PETERBOROUGH AT
J. HAFFEY'S
OLD STAND, AND NEXT DOOR TO MR. John Kerr's, all the Clothing has been personally selected upon the premises, and Wholesale.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH STOCK OF
STAPLE GROCERIES.
Peterborough, Nov. 13th, 1858. 45-7

BOARD! BOARD!!

ROOMS or BOARD can be had at the Subscriber's, on the corner of Hunter and Simcoe Streets, immediately opposite the Market Square.
Apply at the Store.
Peterborough, Nov. 15th, 1858. 44-6in

PETERBOROUGH
Soap and Candle Works.

THE subscribers have now on hand, a supply of very superior Tallow Candles, of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade at the lowest wholesale prices.
☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
CAHLVT & HOOD.
Peterboro', 10th Nov., 1858. 44

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has located Rooms in the Temperance House, Water Street, where he will carry on his business of

TAILOR,

in all its branches. Work executed in the newest styles and on the most moderate terms.
☞ A Fit Guaranteed.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-6f

WANTED,

A PRECENTOR, for the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, in Peterborough.
Apply to the Rev. J. Douglas.
Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1858. 43.

TO AUGUSTUS SAWERS, ESQ., PETERBOROUGH.

SIR,—We the undersigned Electors of the Town of Peterborough, looking forward to the coming election of a person to fill the office of Mayor, and taking into consideration the importance of having at all times an efficient and trustworthy individual in the Mayoralty, and being sensible of the necessity there exists at present for having for our chief Magistrate one who shall unflinchingly assert the rights of the Town, and who by his position and attainments will secure for the office that respect which should invariably attend it, would respectfully solicit your permission to nominate you as one qualified in every respect to fill the office of Mayor with benefit to the Town and credit to yourself, and should you consent to this nomination we shall be happy to exert ourselves in order to secure your return.

We are,
Sir,
Yours faithfully.

John English,	John Maloney,
William Lundy,	John J. Marshall,
Robt. Tanner,	Stephen Stratton,
P. Ryan,	Wm. H. Martin,
James Ryan,	Alex. Mervin,
John Wilson,	Gregory Cole,
Thos. Kennedy,	Wm. Blatchford,
Wm. Croft,	Wm. Irwin,
A. P. Santry,	George McComb,
Patrick Redakins,	James B. Dunn,
John Pye,	F. A. Erskin,
E. Phelon,	John Lapiant,
Thomas Woods,	Edward Gagne.
Michael Sullivan,	Peter Goyet,
Edward Tanner,	Samuel Wright,
Tousant Laplant,	Joseph Smith,
Richard Treswith,	John Hayes,
James Wright,	James Bauvai,
William Mercer,	Pitre Ebrte,
Andrew Mercer,	James Poter,
Francis Mercer,	Thos. Douglas,
Alexander Graham,	Michael O'Brien,
Duncan McKellor,	Charles Cameron,
G. H. Marshall,	Gilbert Dafoe,
James Smith,	L. Lemay,
B. Reynolds,	James Gibbon,
Walter Paterson,	James Wilson,
Robert Graham.	George Cairns.
Dr. McKeon.	H. E. Kelly.

Peterborough Nov. 10, 1858.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I accept, with great satisfaction, your nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty. The flattering language which you have been pleased to address to me, shall, if I am elected, encourage me to strive to the best of my ability, to earn your continued approval.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant.
A. SAWERS.

TO MESSRS. JOHN ENGLISH, }
WILLIAM LUNDY, and others. }
Peterborough Nov. 10, 1858.

ADDRESS.

TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,

The office of Mayor of the Town being now elective, you will shortly be required to choose some person to serve you in that capacity, for the ensuing year. Several from among you have honoured me with their attention, and have addressed to me their request that I should submit myself as a candidate for the office. I have had great pleasure in acceding to their proposition and have now the honour to express a hope that the good opinion entertained of me by the promoters of my canvass may extend to the electors generally. As I am not insensible of the honour attaching to an office of trust in the gift of the people, neither am I unmindful of the responsibilities which attend its exercise. The position of Mayor, besides requiring very close attention to the management of the finances of the town, and the care of the public property, brings the occupant, through many ways, into direct contact with the people; and it can only be by a firm reliance in the integrity of the man, that the good understanding, which is essential to contentment, will be preserved between them. If I am accepted by you, it will be my anxious desire to satisfy you that your confidence has not been misplaced; but that whatever my deficiencies may be, no share of them shall be classed among wilful errors or negligencies. Viewing me as a new man in the municipal government of the town, it will be remarked that I should enter office without any established reputation for fitness, but it will not either escape notice that I should receive it without any committee to matters of older date than my occupancy of the office, and may fairly be expected to look back upon transactions which seem to require explanation. That I should do so, you have my assurance, and in so open a manner as will enable you to judge of their correctness. I disapprove entirely of that system of statecraft which does everything under cover; it may appear to save trouble to those concerned, but in my mind it is better the people should have the trouble of looking into their affairs at all times, and thus become prepared with a remedy, that shall avert impending danger. Interested parties in the public business with unremitting assiduity; honest men glad to attend the same means of obtaining their offices, as were open to themselves. I should therefore uphold the ballot system, and to all my dealings in your behalf, publicity would bear a part. I have thus the commencement that I had followed out.

In submitting myself for your confidence, I beg to be regarded as your most humble servant.

A. SAWERS.

Peterborough, Nov. 10, 1858.

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled, "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate bodies" of Debentures issued by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria:—*

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.		6.		7.
TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS.		DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE RESIDING TO SUCH CORPORATION.		ASSESSED VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA.		AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE SAME.
		Number.	Amount.		Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Part of a penny in the £.
By-Law No. 187. A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to issue Debentures for, and to raise by way of loan the sum of Six Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, for the constructing and repairing the Roads and Bridges in the said United Counties.	Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Pounds, (including Principal and Interest.)	1	£300	1st January, 1860.					1859—½d.
		2	300	1st January, 1860.					1860—½d.
		3	300	1st January, 1861.					
		4	300	1st January, 1861.					1861—½d.
		5	300	1st January, 1862.					
		6	300	1st January, 1862.					
		7	300	1st January, 1863.					1862—½d.
		8	300	1st January, 1863.					
		9	300	1st January, 1864.					1863—½d.
		10	300	1st January, 1864.					
		11	300	1st January, 1865.					1864—½d.
		12	300	1st January, 1865.					
		13	300	1st January, 1866.					1865—½d.
		14	300	1st January, 1866.					
		15	300	1st January, 1867.					1866—½d.
		16	300	1st January, 1867.					
		17	300	1st January, 1868.					1867—½d.
		18	300	1st January, 1868.					
		19	300	1st January, 1869.					1868—½d.
		20	300	1st January, 1869.					
									20 Debentures per Issued.

Dated at Peterborough this 15th day of October, A. D. 1858.

Walter Sheridan,
Secretary Treasurer.

SCHEDULE B.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:—*

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.		7.
TITLE OR OBJECTS OF THE BY-LAW.	AMOUNT TO BE RAISED.	NUMBER OF DEBENTURES AND AMOUNTS.		DATES WHEN PAYABLE.	ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE BELONGING TO SUCH CORPORATION.	ASSESS'D VALUE OF REAL AND PERS'L ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETERBOROUGH.		AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE IN THE £ TO LIQUIDATE SAME.
		Number.	Amount		Real.	Pers'l.	Real.	Personal.	
No. 102. To aid in erecting and furnishing a School-house in the Town of Peterborough.	£3,500	Not decided on, but not less than £50 each.		Not decided on.	£10,800	£20,800	£215,079	£44,075	In 1859 four pence half-penny. In 1860 five pence. In 1861 five pence 3 farthings. In 1862 six pence one farthing. In 1863 six pence half-penny. In 1864 eight pence. In 1865 eight pence 1 farthing. In 1866 eight pence half-penny. In 1867 nine pence. In 1868 eight pence.

Dated at Peterborough, October 30th, 1858.

J. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

SCHEDULE A.

Return *as required by the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies;" of Debentures issued by the Town of Peterborough:—*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	
TITLE OR OBJECTS OF EACH BY-LAW.	NUMBER OF DEBENTURES ISSUED AND AMOUNTS.		AM'T RAIS'D UNDER EACH BY-LAW.	AM'T PAID OR REDEEMED ON ACC'T OF SAID DEBENTURES	BALANCE STILL REMAIN'G OUTSTANDING & PAYABLE ON SAID DEBENTURES	DATES AT WHICH DEBENTURES FALL DUE, AND AMOUNT OF YEARLY RATE TO BE LEVIED OFF SAME.		AMOUNT OF VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY.	
	Number.	Amounts.				Dates of Debentures falling due.	Amount of Yearly Rate in the £.	Real.	Personal.
No. 41. For the erection of a Market House, &c., in the Town of Peterborough.	Four.	£ 1 for 125 1 for 275 2 for 300 each.	£1,000	£ 400	£ 600	5th July, 1861.	5½d & 2½d.	I have no means of ascertaining.	I have no means of ascertaining.
No. 66. For repairing the Streets, &c.	Two.	£ 1 for 300 1 for 75	£ 375	None.	£ 375	2nd May, 1858.	4d.	Do.	Do.
No. 75. For grading Streets and purchasing Land.	Three.	£ 1 for 100 1 for 75 1 for 25	£ 200	£ 100	£ 100	11th Oct., 1857.	2d.	Do.	Do.
No. 87. For taking Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£150	£ 150	£ 50	£ 100	3rd Nov., 1857.	No rate specified.	£170,933	£49,853
No. 88. For grading, gravelling and making embankment across Spalding's Bay.	One.	£600	£ 600	None.	£ 600	1st Feb'y, 1857.	Average of 2½d.	£170,933	£49,853
No. 96. For taking additional Stock in Otonabee Gravel Road.	One.	£150	£ 150	None.	£ 150	1st August, 1856.	No rate specified.	£170,933	£49,853
No. 99. For balance of stock in Port Hope, L. & Beaverton Railway.	Fifty.	£250 each	£12,500	None.	£12,500	9th May,	1s. 7½d.	£170,933	£49,853

Dated at Peterborough, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1858.

JAMES EDWARDS, *Town Clerk,*

Counting-House Stationery.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE at present a full stock of every description of STATIONERY useful in the COUNTING HOUSE, to which they would quickly call the attention of MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, ATTORNEYS, BANKERS, and others.

They have also a fine assortment of

COUNTING-HOUSE & POCKET DIARIES FOR 1859,

POCKET AND BOOK MEN IN GREAT VARIETY,

among which they would particularly notice the

[illegible]

They have always on hand a large stock of Blue, Black and Carmine Inks, Steel and Gold Pens, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, BYSONS old and young, Twankay & Hyson,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra ground (for confectners,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 8s. 10s. & 1lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, 1 do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Bontern (case Brandy,) Martell & T. V. Y. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 200 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro' Nov. 16, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now begin issuing (gratuitously to every subscriber) proofs from plate paper, 30 x 36 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person sending Three Dollars (or Dividend,) and Two Cents for postage, will receive a copy of the above splendid picture, after Herring's painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also [illegible] (or Dividend,) and Two Cents, to cover postage of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible] 1, 1858. On the evening of that day the whole will be awarded to the fortunate ones.

For full particulars, see Documents, which will be forwarded to any address, on application to

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Agents for Peterboro',
Bookstore, Hunter Street.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Peterkin, Rice Lewis' Bookstore, Toronto.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the Globe Newspaper since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

CONMERCIAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL Corps has been strengthened—the staff of Reporters enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Steamer. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the Houses of Assembly, of each day are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain—and for free and accounting.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of newsmercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $3 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the Globe throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty do. do. do.....Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars.

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all CLERGYmen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.
Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Shootings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
Tweeds,	Whitneys,
Pilots,	Beavers,
Balinettes,	Etoffes,
Damasks,	Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

[illegible]

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Bookstore, Hunter Street.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
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Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 31, 1857. 13

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,600. Paid up Capital, $ 130,326.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

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Hon. J. H. CAMERON.	DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
GARN. P. WALLACE,	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of by Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hackett.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro' Dec. 1857. 1-tf.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of [illegible] offers for sale that valuable FARM, being [illegible] acres under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS—[illegible]

W. W. DOWELL,
Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1857. 36

Business Notices.

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Bonnets," or Achievement of the Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of HURST & DENNE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1858. 28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to pay of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him, whose accounts are overdue, that in consequence of the amendment in the Usury Laws, TWELVE PER CENT INTEREST will hereafter be charged.

All accounts due from last year, and not paid immediately will be put in suit for collection.

W. B. READ.
Peterboro', 22nd Sept., 1858. 37

PORTRAIT
OF THE
Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.
SPECIMEN
To be seen and orders received at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now on sale at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
Book and Stationery Store, George St.
Price 50 cents, or in Guilt Frames, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

[illegible]

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of
LITERATURE,
PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A large and well assorted Stock of the
Musical Bouquet, &c.,&c.,
which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.

SAWERS & MURRAY
Peterboro', October 6th, 1858. 39

NOTICE.

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Peterborough.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector's Roll has been handed to me for the collection of the Taxes of 1858, and the time allowed for Collection is short, as the taxes must be paid on or before the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

I will be in attendance at my office in the Town Hall for the purpose of receiving the same from the hours of Nine o'clock, A. M., to Four o'clock P. M., and would be obliged to all persons concerned to save costs of a second call. The Rate is 3s 9d in the £, which any ratepayer can calculate at his leisure, and if their are errors in the Assessment, the Council is the only source of redress.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterb oro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 39-4in.

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW SHOP,
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £300 or £500. Apply at this Office.
September 29, 1858. 37—tf.

BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with Board, with or without lodging, on [illegible]
Peterboro', December 11, 1857. 44

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £300 cash or a bankable note for the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession,
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ November Number received, price 25 cts

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half of lot 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 19th 1857. 26.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro'. Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. H. Perlow on Hunter Street.
Also 10 Town Lots for sale or lease.
Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 23

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., consisting of 100 Acres: 60 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Stories.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro' Nov. 2nd 1858. 43tf

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Norwood, and situated between Mr S. Kelly's mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.
Bridgenorth Sept. 10, 1858. 36

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, AND CLOTHING,

WILL be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 20, 11th Con. [illegible]

W. I. HUTTON,
Proprietor
Lakefield, Oct. 26, 1858.

SPRING ARRIVAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moncck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvement's in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. T. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11, 1857. 2

HORSE SHOEING.

BARNARD McGARRITY and WILLIAM MILLER, beg to inform the public, that their horse shoeing prices are as follows:—

A full set, new 6s,
Each remove 6d.

their terms are, if not Cash, well-approved credit.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms:

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER No.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	6c 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	6 3½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial	6 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	6 4
1,00 ..	Yankee Notions	6 7½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper	6 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	6 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	6 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	6 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
3,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 1

BOOK BINDER.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12	Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	12½d
12	Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12	Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	2
12	Note " " "	2
2	Steel Pens	1
1	Holder	1
1	Pencil	1
1	Sheet Blotting paper	1
Making a total of		1s 9d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambalu," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson,
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S
ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL
OFFICE,
COBURG ST. HUNTER AND AYLMER STREETS,
Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,
PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has [illegible] to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, being only those remedies which are safe and reliable. [illegible] over dangerous, but which in all cases as expense will be [illegible] following prominent diseases:

[illegible]

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Arnott's, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 3 plates	1,50
Do. Land of Promise, 3 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,60
Do. Eternal Day	0,30
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,30
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—Moral World in Class One	0,30
Brown's Concordance, gilt 30 cts., plain	0,20
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, illustrated	0,50
Do. Cottage Pictures, Illustrated	0,60
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 530 pages	2,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,60
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Roots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,40
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,40
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do Words of Jesus	0,40
Do Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do Family Prayers	0,15
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mahel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,50
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Sermons	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	1,00
Meeteath's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,50
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,50
Scotia's Bards The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Illustrated	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1858. 30

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 3

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 33

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,
BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be crowned with their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 31

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th May, 1858. 9

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renovated and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, 1st, 1858. 23

ALL ABOARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] that he has purchased [illegible] (Red Lion) and [illegible] the best accommodation [illegible]

[illegible]

Bobcaygeon, June 12, 1858.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

BARNARD McGARRITY & PARTNER respectfully beg to give notice that they intend to carry on the boot business during the winter season, as well as at any other in the Province. Handsmith jobbing of all descriptions done to order. The shop is on Brahams Street near Mr. James Bell's brick dwelling.

Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1857. 50

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND DEMOCRAT,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 46.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Two Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	3	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	9
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!
ROBERT STEVENSON,
KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more modern prints up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. *F. & D.* having lately surveyed, the continues of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney, at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Pork, Flour, Meal, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos and Spices. George Street, Peterboro'. 43

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 12, 1857. 21.

JOHN MAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, in the Building formerly occupied [illegible] Office, east of the bridge.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
32 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.
THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in contemplation to cross the river will bring the quarry within half a mile of the centre of the town. The stone is of a superior quality, and in large request.
For [illegible] other particulars, apply to Cameron Dunlop, Esquire, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

Further by the "Vanderbilt."

A BREMEN STEAMER BURNED.

Wholesale Poisoning in Yorkshire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* from Quebec, October 23d, passed Holyhead on the afternoon of the 3rd, and probably arrived in the Mersey next morning.

The steamship *Hudson* of the Bremen and New York line was burnt at Bremen haven on the night of the 2nd inst. She was to have sailed on the Saturday following, and doubtless had a large part of her cargo on board. There was an insurance of £70,000 at Lloyd's on the vessel.

The new submarine cable had been laid between England and Aldborough and Holland.

The Bank of Vienna had resumed specie payment.

The new Ministry is appointed in Prussia. Prince Hohenzollern, President; Gen. Bonnin, Minister of War; M. Schleinitz, Foreign Affairs.

The crew of the French brig *Anna* which was shipping free negroes from the coast of Africa, had all been massacred by the negroes taken on board.

Great excitement exists at Bradford, Yorkshire, in consequence of the wholesale poisoning by lozenges in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake instead of Plaster of Paris. 15 deaths already; 60 or 70 persons seriously ill.

A letter from St. Petersburg says the Russian Envoy and suit left Kiloka, Chinese frontier, about the 1st of August for Pekin. They were received on the frontier by Chinese officers with carriages, who conducted them to Geria, where they were received by Mongolian officers, who proceeded with them.

Great activity prevails in the Spanish Naval Arsenals in consequence of preparations for the Mexican expedition. The naval force is being augmented considerably by the building of new vessels.

An admiralty steamer was to leave Woolwich, Nov. 1st, for Bologne, with the funeral car used for the interment of Napoleon at St. Helena, which has been completely restored.

The new English Ocean Telegraph Co. is to connect Galway, *via* Quebec, with English possessions on the Pacific. The wire to be used to be of a totally different description from any now in use.

Sir. H. L. Bulwer, British Minister to Persia, was arrested at Pera, on the 20th October, and taken to a police station, in consequence of a collision between his attendant groom and some of the Sultan's suite, while riding in the street.

AUSTRIA.

Several Prussian and other German papers had been confiscated at Vienna by the police.

Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveller, is dead.

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices state that the rebels attacked and captured Seronge on the 30th of September, but subsequently evacuated it and retreated towards Esaughar, which latter place they attacked and captured on October the 2nd. They were afterwards driven from this point by a detachment of cavalry. A combined movement is proposed for hemming the enemy in at Chumberee.

Bombay quiet. More troops arriving. The rebels had suffered several total defeats in different parts of the Oude. They are, however, still ravaging the country in great numbers.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices by telegraph, September 15.—Two ships left Sydney for England with 138,000 ounces of gold. Very rich gold fields had been discovered north of Sydney.

The New South Wales Assembly had granted £50,000 per annum for ten years, towards mail service *via* Panama. Trade dull.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday evening.

English funds heavy and transactions unimportant. Consols closed at 93 to 93¼ for money; 93¼ to 93⅜ for account. Rates of discount unchanged. Illinois Central bonds declined ¾1; New York Central bonds flat. Atlantic Telegraph shares selling at £330 to £360. Sugar active at full rates. Coffee firm. Rice, Carolina, at auction 20s; subsequently resold at 19s 6d. Wheat dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

Cotton has declined fully ⅛ to ¼ on Friday's prices. Sales to-day 8,500 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. Sales yesterday 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

"Sam Slick" on Downing St.

At the Manchester Athenæum Soiree on Thursday, the Honorable Judge Haliburton indulged in a highly sarcastic vein of humor as he depicted "that place in London not put down in the show-books for the stranger, but well worth any one's while to see, and which was called Downing Street." Speaking of the prevailing influence of the spot, he said they would find the air there so drowsy that they could scarcely keep their eyes awake. (Laughter.) Almost everybody in that place is fast asleep.—(Laughter.) The very sentries there have orders from the Horse Guards to keep in perpetual motion, or otherwise they would drop asleep. (Continued laughter.) You have heard a great deal about "Ministers and the assembled aristocracy" upon state occasions under the balcony. In many cases [illegible] (Laughter.) [illegible] I "Ministers" to say that, if a new war [illegible] to Downing Street, he could [illegible] to accompany that message to the Queen [illegible] (Renewed laughter.)—

Boston Correspondence of the "Montreal Gazette."

AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH MOVEMENT.

A transatlantic telegraph is of too much importance to admit of unnecessary delay in its successful accomplishment. During the brief period in which the cable already thrown across the Atlantic was in working order, its importance was exemplified by the transmission of two official messages from the British Government to the North American Colonies; by a new despatch announcing the consummation of a treaty of commerce with China; and by a telegram received in London from Newfoundland, announcing the collision between the Cunard steamers off the coast of that island. These messages together with the congratulatory letters exchanged between the Queen of Britain and the President of the United States, and those passed between the London and the New York directors, confirm that enterprise as a success, defeated in its permanency only by imperfections in the construction and laying of the cable. Experience will overcome these in future efforts, and the next submerged Atlantic cable will triumph over all the obstacles which have combined to defeat the first effort in its ultimate success.

The object of another cable over a new route has been agitated in Boston during the last few days, and the proposed plan meets with great favour. The projector of the new line is Frederick N. Gisborne Esq., a gentleman of great energy and practical scientific knowledge, favourably known as a zealous and successful laborer in telegraph enterprises in Canada, and latterly in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and as the original projector of an Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland.

On his arrival in Boston Mr. Gisborne submitted his plan to a friend who has long been known as an energetic laborer in every enterprise calculated to advance our international interests, socially and commercially who immediately brought the enterprise and its projector before the conductors of the daily Press and a number of the leading merchanes, all of whom cordially endorsed the movement, and recommended immediate action. A public meeting of merchants and business men was called at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday November 8th, at which Mayor Lincoln presided, and the enterprise was fully submitted to the Boston Merchants by Mr. Gisborne.

The course of the proposed route from Boston to Europe is this:—Boston to Cape Ann, in Massachusetts Bay, 30 miles, over which there is now a telegraph line in operation; Cape Ann to Yarmouth Nova Scotia by submarine cable, 200 miles; Yarmouth to Halifax, 200 miles, over territory where there are two lines in operation, thence overland to the extreme north east point of Cape Breton, 320 miles, with telegraph communication now open; from Cape Breton, a submarine cable, 310 miles, to Blanc Sablon in the strait of Belle Isle, and thence about 1600 miles to a point in the British coast.

As the initiatory step, Mr. Gisborne, with the concurrence of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, who hold a perpetual charter and monopoly of telegraphs over that Province, proposes that a company be formed in Boston to lay the cable to Nova Scotia, and there form a permanent union with the Provincial Company, by which the line of telegraph between Boston and Halifax will be reduced to 430 miles against the present circuitous route of 716 miles.

George B. Upton, Esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, and George B. Blake, Esq., one of our most eminent [illegible] of the matter strongly in their remarks before the meeting.

Mr. Gisborne will go on to Canada to secure the right of way and privileges to land a cable at Blanc Sablon—that portion of the coast of Labrador being under the government of Canada. With this right of connection secured, he will proceed to Europe, where with the ready co-operation of underwriters, the liberal aid which the British Government is prepared to extend to a responsible company, in order to secure the advantages of telegraph communication with her British North American possessions and the aid and influence of personal friends and capitalists, he will organize a company with a capital to form a transatlantic connection at Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belle Isle.

It is a well known fact that by this route across the Atlantic the water is of less depth than it is over the more southerly track of the cable already submerged.

This new Atlantic Telegraph enterprise is every way practable, and its successful completion at an early day will not admit of a doubt. The Boston and Nova Scotia line will be laid in May or June next, and across the Atlantic will be completed, in all probability, during the following year.

Mr. Gisborne intends that a main line down the south side of the St. Lawrence and submarine cable to Anticosti, and thence again to Blanc Sablon, shall give to the Canadas a joint interest with Boston in the next Atlantic Cable.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1858.

Lead Mines in Newfoundland.

A Newfoundland correspondent states that the lead mines of the Colony, already become famous in consequence of their richness and extent, are now being worked by an American company, of which Major Ripley, recently of the United States service, is said to be the head. They are included in the purchase of a tract of three square miles for the Atlantic Telegraph Company granted to them by the Government of Newfoundland. The site of the present work is at a place called La Manche, at the head of Placentia Bay, containing about a dozen buildings, consisting of the works and the residences of the officers and employées of the company, with a population of about two hundred. The tract is situated on the water, and a fine wharf has been constructed for the convenience of the shipping. The vein worked is what is called a true cutting vein, with a back one hundred feet high, and above the level of the water, from five to thirteen feet wide, and five hundred feet from the shore. The veins—of which there are many—run through the whole tract, cropping out from a depth of two hundred to five hundred feet vertically to the surface. They lie in hills of metamorphic slate, and have linings of porphyritic elvan. The ore itself is of a pure sulphuret, yielding eighty per cent of metal, and a very little silver. The company is now turning out at the rate of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons of galena monthly, worth $60 per ton, and is capable of turning out three hundred and fifty tons per month, without going below the water level; and this is only from one vein, the contents of which are sufficient to employ a large force for a long time. A stream of water passes along the top of the vein, which gives all the crushing power required. There are trains laid to facilitate the transportation of the ore to the shops and to the wharf, and the whole operation of the ore, unsmelted as yet, in consequence of its richness, is shipped to New York and Liverpool—the latter being, at present, the best market.

IMPETUS TO CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.—As an evidence of the striking impetus produced upon the shipping interest by the new channel of trade opened up between the merchant of the west and England, by the pioneer voyages of American and Canadian vessels during the last two seasons to Liverpool, we observe that the Messrs. A. Muir and Brothers, of Dalhousie, are about entering upon the same trade. The successful voyages of the J.C. Kershaw Dean Richmond, E. S. Adams, and others, with the encouragement afforded by their example have stimulated this enterprising shipbuilding firm to an exertion beyond that of their predecessors. They have already laid at their spacious shipyard in Port Dalhousie the keel of a large vessel to be built for themselves, and to make voyages in their own interest between the upper lake ports and Liverpool. Her dimensions are to be 125 feet length of keel, 26 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, and 13 feet 6 inches depth of hold—as large as the locking accomodations of the Welland Canal will permit. The vessel is to be barque-rigged after the latest improvements, and the model of hull and water lines is so designed as to allow of the utmost attainable speed with the greatest carrying capacities. The Messrs. Muir and Brothers intend to have the vessel launched, rigged, and full ready for sea early next season. The large dockyard at Port Dalhousie presents now a busy aspect, and a large number of hands are employed in getting the vessel ready for planking. The new carrying trade is engaging great attention among Canadian builders and shipowners, and we trust that the Messrs. Muir and Brothers will reap the fruit of their labours in that direction.—*St. Catharines Post.*

COST OF UNDERGROUND.—On the "Premium farm of the Empire State," there are sixty-one miles of underdrain, all put in by the present proprietor, E. J. Sloan, of Rose Hill, near Geneva. The operation has been carried through, in detail, three times and a half in three years, and the whole completed at an expense of $1,500 per mile. Digging, 15 cents; piping, 4 cents; filling, 4 cents; total, 23 cents per rod

Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusiyama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusiyama is painted at the bottom of the delicate China cup from which he sups his tea; it is represented in the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice. He fans himself with Fusiyama—he bends things to you on Fusiyama. It is on the back of his looking-glass, it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and it is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbor. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo you into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate *Diana* changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding ground, but it is fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security. Here too there is a Goyoshi or Bazaar and a better display of lacquer and China than at Nagasaki, but is a Town of no local importance, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and when under the new treaty the port is shut up will sink into its normal condition of a fishing village. At the head of the bay the American flag flaunts proudly; for two years it has waved in solitary magnificence over the exiles who during that period have represented American interests in this remote corner of the globe. Cut off from all communion with their fellow man, and sacrificing in the interests of civilization and commerce the blessings of all social intercourse, their efforts had been crowned with success, and the Ambassador heard from Mr. Harris that he had only returned a few days from Jeddo where he had concluded his treaty, and where Count Putiatine, who had proceeded to Japan direct from the Gulf of Pecheli, was at that moment negociating.—The Dutch Resident at Nagasaki, Mr. Donker Curtin, had also been for some time engaged in negotiating at Jeddo, but had left before the intelligence had arrived there of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and had consequently failed altogether in signing any treaty at all. He was at that time on his return journey overland to Nagasaki.—Had any doubts existed as to the propriety of proceeding without delay to negotiate at Jeddo, they were at once solved by this intelligence, for it became incumbent on the Ambassador to lose no time in securing for Great Britain those advantages and privileges which other nations had acquired or were acquiring, and to place her, without delay, in the position of the other European Powers at that time represented in Japan. As, unfortunately, all the efforts at Nagasaki to procure a Dutch interpreter had proved unavailing, an insuperable difficulty seemed to present itself on learning that the only language in which the Japanese could communicate at Jeddo was Dutch. This obstacle was, however, removed by the friendly act of Mr. Harris, who, with great liberality and courtesy, placed his own interpreter, Mr. Huesken, at Lord Elgin's disposal. During the fortnight's stay of the squadron at Jeddo the services of this gentleman were in constant request, and his readiness to oblige rendered him universally popular, while in his official capacity his knowledge of the people and familiarity with their habits, acquired during a residence among them of two years, must have rendered him invaluable. Simoda is about 80 miles from the city of Jeddo, situate at the extreme point of the promontory which forms one side of the bay, or rather gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reaching a point opposite the port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ship had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborne, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and to proceed as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and to the astonishment of both Russian and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way round a long spit of land which runs out into the bay and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water of which was a guarantee for our own. Beside those rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above mentioned, which are situated on a sand bank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city; the wooded height on which is situated the Castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of descending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and finally urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas generally put forward were amusing and characteristic. It was said the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do without these. The merits and comforts of Kanagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No manner was this settled than the Japanese, in their usual way, became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to progress a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff. It appears that Count Putiatine had been charged by his Sovereign to endeavor to obtain the exclusive privilege of trading with Japan, and only succeeded in losing all the influence he had gained by the liberality of his colleagues, and was obliged to content himself with the privileges which they had already secured. [illegible] had made the greatest exertions to [illegible] Count Putiatine had [illegible] of 74 guns.

The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the Empire of Japan was only in keeping with the unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbour. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of Her Majesty's gun-boats, with 13 ships' boats in tow, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiriting strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed.—Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the *Little Lee* surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, inclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God Save the Queen" as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place, near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback.—The crowd which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained anxiously through the bars, and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter, in other words it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for 10 miles, as closely packed with houses, and as densely crowded with people, as it is from Hyde Park corner to Mile end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarters, containing the residences of 360 hereditary princes, each a petty sovereign in his own right, many of them with half-a-dozen town houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers.

Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter; but are astounded as we reach its furthest limit at the scene, which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, 70 or 80 yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopian in their dimensions. This is crowned in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the Imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two millions and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of 10 miles were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skillfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a water-fall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveller, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately flavored tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, to resign himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skillful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki, towards the evening, a large number of the male and female population might be seen "tubbing" at the corners of the streets.—In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer-by, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingeniously rush to it to gaze at him as he rides blushingly past. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experiences and observations of a residence in the capital of an empire about which the information at home is so very scanty, and which presents, probably, a greater variety of interesting and curious matter to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the globe; while, as if to harmonize with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalised as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of Western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by the resources of the country and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterize them should not have appreciated any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from a conviction that the well being and happiness of the community would not be enhanced by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries; and that very probably, as in China and other the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"At times, in the morning, he partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and then blessed all his sisters and brothers, all of them weeping bitterly. After the mass was over, numbers of persons applied for admission to see him, but, his own consent being asked in every case, was uniformly refused. After that time, until the officer entered his cell to prepare him for the tragedy, he remained most of the time on his knees in prayer.

"The gallows was erected in a small narrow court in the inclosure of the City Prison, a place in which all the executions here taken place for many years.

"At a little after 10 o'clock the coffin was brought inside the walls, and placed in a small building in the courtway. It was a plain whitewood stained box, with a plate on it in the shape of a cross, on which was the inscription:

"JOHN ROGERS,
Died November 12, 1856,
Aged 20 years."

This coffin was deposited in a place out of sight of the prisoner as he came into the court-yard, and there the officers and those who were admitted to witness the scene, stood for two hours in sight of the gallows, and with the coffin by their side, joking, kicking their heels on the flag-stones to keep them warm, speculating on various subjects connected with the approaching execution, telling comic anecdotes, and otherwise manifesting the deep impression made on their various minds by the solemnity of the scene.

The prisoners who are confined in the cells in the front court were by some means provided each with a piece of looking glass, by a dexterous use of which they could command a view of what was going on beneath them.

"The prisoner's mother came to the prison about 11 o'clock, to wait till her son should be executed and his body delivered over to the friends for burial. She was overcome with anguish, and required to be supported on either side by an officer. She was taken to the Matron's room, where she remained till all was over. In this room also were collected all his brothers and sisters, and a number of other of his immediate friends.

"Before the body was cut down, one of the brothers of the deceased, a red-bearded vicious looking Irishman, came into the court-yard and gazed unconcernedly at the dead body of his kinsman, looking on while it was cut down and the cap removed from the distorted face, and then crowded his way through the crowd into the room where the undertakers were placing the remains of the body in the coffin. His brutality was the subject of remark with every one.

Great efforts had been made to prevent the execution. The following are parts of a paper read to the Governor of the State to promote this object:—

"Within the last few years the knife has come to be an established—I had almost said a legalised—institution. Old, deliberate, malicious offenders have aimed stab after stab at the vitals of men whom they sought to destroy. They missed their aim by a hair's breadth, and the offended party has been suffered to withdraw his complaint, leaving the criminal still running loose on society. Nay, when regularly brought before judicial investigation the criminal is suffered to exculpate himself by the payment of a few paltry dollars. Those shameful proceedings in the Court are daily published in the newspapers. Boys read and draw conclusions. They think that that which is so lightly held by our tribunals cannot be such a heinous thing as they might otherwise believe it to be. Are we (society) guiltless?

"Let Rogers be punished—and already has his punishment exceeded a thousand sudden and torturing deaths. But if society is partly to blame—and who will say that it is guiltless?—let us stop short at shedding his blood. And let us from this moment, declare that no impunity, no compromise, no escape shall be permitted to those who use this murderous weapon.—State Prison in all cases for periods corresponding to the moral guilt of each case. Put down the traffic in those weapons, just as traffic in slug-shot is put down; rigidly enforce the laws against carrying them about on the person. Show that we are in earnest about putting an end to the institution, root and branch; and when we have done so, should desperate characters set us and the law at defiance, why hang them, if nothing else will do."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry children—Sawers & Murray.
Coffee ground—J. B. Dunn.
Hot Air.
Burning & Reward—F. Crow.
J. J. Marshall.
Boy Wanted—*Examiner* Office.
St. Andrew's Society—J. McArthur.
Lecture—John Harvey.
Found.
To the Municipal Electors—J. Stevenson

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1856.

The Contest.

Since the public announcement by Mr. Stevenson, of his determination to ask the suffrages of the electors, to the chastisement of Mayor, effluvium of opinion kept very carefully aloof, respecting the merits of the two known candidates. Every body endorses the incendiary conduct of the Council which to this day offends the common sense of its public business, and the dangerous tendency of a coming man to the present head of the corporation. The fault, as imputed, rests with the current year, and by no means attributable to the contents of the books which the treasury of the town is to have. Dissolution of the Municipal Council, and the election of a new one, would not have changed the state of affairs. Nothing that can be done, or left undone, by the present Council, can affect the result of the election. The fault, as imputed, rests with the current year, and by no means attributable to the contents of the books which the treasury of the town is to have. Dissolution of the Municipal Council, and the election of a new one, would not have changed the state of affairs. Nothing that can be done, or left undone, by the present Council, can affect the result of the election. Many men are two siftings and compared at their proofs, there is a vote yet of two average and sequence in the period. In a railway line, running on Belleville for the past of two sections and the present in the period. The Mayor is about the same, and nearly resembling years, but not of the same kind of the present Council. The Mayor is about the same, and nearly resembling years, but not of the same kind of the present Council. The Mayor is about the same, and nearly resembling years, but not of the same kind of the present Council.

Mr. Stevenson is a gentleman of the highest character, and of the most unimpeachable integrity. He is a man of business habits, and of great experience in the management of public affairs. He is a man of the most liberal and enlightened views, and of the most generous and benevolent disposition. He is a man of the most unbending firmness of character, and of the most undaunted courage. He is a man of the most unbending firmness of character, and of the most undaunted courage. He is a man of the most unbending firmness of character, and of the most undaunted courage

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,
CONSISTING OF

TEAS, BYSONG old and young, Twankay & Twankay, GUNPOWDER, CONGUO, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra ground (for confect'rs,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arricas, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 6s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Dozes, ½ do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (ease Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Palls; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &C.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins. 25 Boxes Shelled Almonds. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
Hunter Street, Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 22 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern, (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable prizes of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Parian Vases, Busts, &c., &c.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1st, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to subscribers, and the result published in the Art Journal. Parties wishing to subscribe, will please forward their names at once, stating in what part of the country they reside, and the Post Office address, to

JOHN BOSTON & Co.,
Publishers, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Publishers' Agents, Rose & Co., Toronto, C. W.
Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1858. 44

DIARIES FOR 1859.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Diaries for the coming Year. Dealers and Customers will please call and examine our assortment, at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S,
Bookstore and Stationery, George Street.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Fenwick, Henry Kennedy, Peterboro'.

The Globe Newspaper!

1858-9.

THE success which has attended the publication of the GLOBE NEWSPAPER since its establishment in 1844, is the best certificate of its merits as a public journal, in the estimation of the community. No labour has been spared, and large outlays have from time to time been made to render it a comprehensive and reliable

CONSTITUTIONAL, POLITICAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have been made in past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL CORPS has been strengthened—the staff of REPORTERS enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in sending corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for FIVE DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for FIVE TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political Newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.
Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels, Sheetings, Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Pilots, Satinettes, Damasks, Blankets, Shirtings, Cassimeres, Whitneys, Beavers, Erolles, Merinos, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats, Frock and Shooting Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Leggins, and Caps.

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES

All of which they will offer at a great reduction for prompt pay. They would also call special attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to execute orders in the most fashionable Clothing, at the lowest scales, the best workmanship and material being used.

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1858. BOSTON & Co.

INSURANCES.

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE SPOT:
The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
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JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 31, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,00 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, GEO. DUNCAN, JR., Esq. J. S. HOWARD, Esq. WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. HON. J. H. CAMERON. CAPT. F. WALLACE, | E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq. GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P., A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
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Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacJab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and successful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 3-tf.

VALUABLE FARM, SAW-MILL, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his property, consisting of 230 acres, 60 of which are under cultivation, comprising a

FINE YOUNG GRAFTED ORCHARD.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Barns, Stable, and all other necessary Out-Houses, a good water

SAW MILL,

in good running order. The premises consist of Lot No. 5, and south-east quarter of Lot No. 6, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Smith. The Farm is one of the best in the township, and possesses advantages not to be surpassed in the County, being well watered, and the Saw Mill [illegible] a good supply of running power.

For [illegible] apply on the premises to
JOHN [illegible]
Peterboro', July 8, 1857.

Business Notices.

EVERY SCOTCHMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the best summary of old country news of any paper published in this country, and has besides a series of articles on the "Highland Regents," Archbishops of the Scottish Dominion in Ireland and elsewhere. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2,50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', } 20
July 20, 1858. }

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter,

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.
Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being about to remove to Toronto, wishes to dispose of his splendid SEVEN OCTAVE STODART PIANO-FORTE.

H. HAACKE,
Peterboro', C. W. Nov. 17th, 1858. 45

PORTRAIT
OF THE
Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.

SPECIMEN

To be seen and orders received at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now onsale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S
Book and Stationery Store, George St.
PRICE 50 cents, or in Gilt Frame, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of

LITERATURE.

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A large and well assorted Stock of the

Musical Bouquet, &c.,&c.,

which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.

SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', October 6th, 1858. 39

NOTICE,

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Peterborough.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector's Roll has been handed to me for the collection of the Taxes of 1858, and the time allowed for Collection is short, so the taxes must be paid on or before the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

I will be in attendance at my office in the Town Hall for the purpose of receiving the same from the hours of Nine o'clock, A. M., to Four o'clock P. M., and would be obliged to all persons concerned to save costs of a second call. The Rate is 2s 9d in the £, which any ratepayer can calculate at his leisure, and if there are errors in the Assessment, the Council is the only source of redress.

WILLIAM CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterb'oro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 43-6in.

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 43

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security $300 or more. Apply at this Office.
December 25, 1857. 52-tf

HAT!

A FEW more [illegible] Hat, which will be sold [illegible]
Peterboro', November 11, 1858. 44

Farms, &c., For Sale.

PROPERTY IN OTONABEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Otonabee, situate on Rice Lake and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north of King street, containing 6 acres of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, $200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
19th Lot, 12th Concession, } 21
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. }

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ November Number received, price 25 cts

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 19th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries, situated in the centre of the best business stand in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 23

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south [illegible] of Lot No. 6, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., consisting of 100 Acres: 63 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd 1858. 43tf

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JANE HARRINGTON.
Bridgenorth Sept. 10, 1858. 36

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, AND CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 23, Letherwort-and, on the River.

W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor
Letherwort, Oct. 26, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining Our First Flour and Steamboat Building, having thereon three good buildings on it, the property is subject to any portion thereof. Those wishing to purchase by cash or note at short, will please call on the undersigned, by letter (post paid) or personally.

N. B.—It will be sold [illegible]
Peterboro' July 20, 1858. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 13, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has re-entered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY, he will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 17 1857. 2

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 5½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial.....	0 6
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 6
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions.....	0 1½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 5½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 5½
1,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated.....	0 6
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	0 4
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 11
5,50 ..	Punch.....	0 11
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	0 6
3,00 ..	Household Words.....	0 6
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	0 4
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	0 4
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	0 4
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	0 6
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly.....	0 6
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 5
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 5
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 5

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!
FOR THE
VICTORIA PAPETERIE,
OR
CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS
WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for		25c
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	"	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	"	3
12 Note " "	"	2
3 Steel Pens		1
1 Holder		1
1 Pencil		1
1 Sheet Blotting paper		1
Making a total of		1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR
ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,
BY
SAWERS & MURRAY.
AT THE
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cassbala," direct from China, an assortment of
Gunpowder, Twankay,
S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE AND WELL SITUATED PROPERTY, being a part of Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession of Smith, and within the Village of Bridgenorth, containing eight and one quarter acres; bounded on the front by the Lake, and on the rear by the Main Road leading from Peterborough to Harvey, and situated between Mr. S. Kelly's Mills and the Wharf on Dunbar's Landing. There are on the premises a good substantial HOUSE AND BARN. An undisputed title can be given.

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Bridgenorth Sept. 10, 1858. 36

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W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor
Letherwort, Oct. 26, 1858.

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N. B.—It will be sold [illegible]
Peterboro' July 20, 1858. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Aimoth, Rev. Wm.—Lays from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,50
Bass's Descent of Hume, 3 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 3 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,38
Do. Morning of Joy	0,63
Do. Story of Grace	0,50
Do. Truth and Error	0,63
Do. Man, his Religion and his World	0,63
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Burton's Four-Fold Estate	0,38
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,38
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, gilt 20 cts., plain	0,10
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,63
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,63
Dick, Dr.—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,38
Do. Cottage Fireside, Illustrated	0,40
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 320 pages	2,00
Gilfillan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City: Its Sins and Sorrows	0,50
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,60
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do. Words of Jesus	0,40
Do. Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do. Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promiser and Altar Stones	0,38
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,50
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	2,00
Meatonth's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,50
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,50
Scotia's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Turnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Light and Shadows of Scottish Life, Illustrated	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.
August 5, 1858. 30

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will

DECIDED
1858

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER AND TIMES,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 47.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	2	6	
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	10½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	8
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognised.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more moderate prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough, Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. MOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. H. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
New Books and Stationery Store,
23 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 3, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river Otonabee, where the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq., now stands. The buildings in connection to some degree will better the Quarry which has a face of the extent of the [illegible] of superior quality, and [illegible]

For further information, apply to
CHARLES A. STEWART.
Peterborough, July 7th, 1858. 32

[illegible]

The Mayor of Melbourne in Birmingham.

The Mayor of Melbourne was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of Birmingham on Tuesday night. On rising to respond to the toast, "Prosperity to the British Colonies and our guest, the Mayor of Melbourne," the Mayor met with a most hearty reception, the cheering lasting some time. He said:—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, the manner in which you and this large assembly have honoured me, prevents my approaching the subject with anything like ordinary feelings. But probably no name could have been more fittingly associated with the toast of "The British Colonies" than my own, inasmuch as I have the honour to be a native of Australia.—You have glanced at what the Australian Colonies should be; but in saying what they ought to be, you have said what they really are. For what are they? They are simply the offspring of the British people. (Hear.) I claim to be a British subject, and I claim England as my country.—(Cheers.) In making this claim I believe that I only echo the sentiments of my Australian fellow-colonists. (Hear.) I am, as many of you are aware, a native of that country. My mother was a native before me; and therefore I must say that I am almost thorough-bred. (Laughter.) Be this as it may, we look at ourselves as part and parcel of England, as living under the English constitution; and though we are now only little banlings, yet we ask you to treat us as dutiful and loving children. We have not yet given you any men to fight your battles; you have not yet asked us for them; but I beg to say that if England was in danger to-morrow, there are more than a hundred thousand true British hearts in Australia who would rush to your assistance. (Much applause.) I say nothing of her gold, but I believe that if you required half her wealth to support your war, and maintain the character and honour of England, you would have it readily sent you. (Hear.) No man has been in a better position than myself for knowing the feelings of my fellow-colonists. Some years ago, when difficulties arose with regard to matters at the diggings, and the peace of my city was threatened—for I was then Mayor as I am now—the simple mention of the matter in the newspapers made more than 2,000 gentlemen come forward voluntarily and enroll themselves as special constables. I believe you misunderstood us, or you would have known us long since; and I would direct the attention of the British commercial world to one matter which has done much to deteriorate your interests. For the last four or five years, notwithstanding the large subsidy given by our Colonial Parliament to support a mail communication, a rapid, certain, and direct means of communication is still among the things of the future. The carelessness of England in this respect is felt deeply by your own flesh and blood in the Australian Colonies. I could tell you of numberless instances where mercantile men have had their character blasted as the result of the indifference manifested in this important matter. (Hear, hear.) Having had one or two interviews with gentlemen in office, I believe I may say that the present Government are alive to this, and that we may expect a better state of things ere long.—*As to the progress of the Colony of Victoria*, a few statistics will show you this better than any words of mine. As you are aware, our Colony is a very young one. When I first went to Melbourne from Sydney, twenty years ago, bricks and stones were unknown, there being only a few wattle and daub houses; but in 1851, the revenue of the corporation of the City had reached £85,000. The imports were in the same year £3,000,000, in 1856 they were within £1,000 of £15,000,000.—Their exports were in the year 1852 £6,000,000, in 1857 they were £11,000,000. The revenue of the Colony was in 1851, £400,000, in 1857 it was £2,900,000. Their expenditure in 1851 was £410,000, and in 1857 it had reached £3,250,000.—(Cheers.) We have in Melbourne a full-fledged Corporation—Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. In 1843, when it was established, the revenue of that body was £1,500, in 1854 it was £75,000. They have now streets a mile long, paved with stone brought all the way from Scotland, and some of them will bear comparison with anything I have as yet seen in London.—(Cheers.) Why indeed should Englishmen degenerate wherever they go? I believe that Britain in establishing these Colonies is simply obeying the behest given to the first man, "Go forth and multiply and replenish the earth." Her rule is the most free of any; it is, in fact, the essence of liberty; and I believe that if ever there is a universal tongue, the English will be that tongue. [Cheers.] In Australia the Sabbath-day is well observed; indeed, we are quite Scotch in this particular. [Laughter.] As regards education, I may mention that our Legislature, of which I have the honor to be one, as member from Melbourne, last year devoted £2,000 to that purpose. [Cheers.] On this point Mr. Smith enlarged, and in conclusion went on to say, that when he got back to his own dear city, he should not fail to let the people of Melbourne know what a reception he had met with in Birmingham. He should do what he could for the trade of Birmingham in Melbourne; but he playfully cautioned the merchants and manufacturers present that Australia felt knew the difference between good creditable Birmingham stuff and that which in bygone days went by the name of Brummagem.

Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the company separated.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

THE POLISH CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.—The Burns Club are making extensive preparations to celebrate the centennial day—their next January. The Bostonians of Burns always do such things up well. Gen. Cheever, of the *Atlas*, has a prominent part in making the arrangements. It is expected that there will be many eminent persons present, among them Mr. Everett, if the Boston don't exhaust him.

The Great Poisoning Case at Bradford.

From the London Daily News.

Those who deal in poisons may justly be required to keep their dangerous wares in a part of their shops or stores distinctly separated from anything likely to be used as food, or to find its way into the human stomach. They may reasonably be required to keep them in vessels of such shape and form as to call attention to their nature, and prevent mistake. Who, however whould have dreamt of the substitution of arsenic for plaster of Paris as likely to take place and be the cause of fatal accident? The possibility of such an event could only have occurred to one deeply versed in the adulteration of food and medicine. Plaster of Paris finds its way, and that in no inconsiderable quantities, into the unfortunate stomachs of lovers of sweetmeats. It is cheap, white and heavy; so lozenges and comfits, sugared almonds, and many other sweets, sold by weight, may have Plaster of Paris presenting itself as "alibi" for a portion of the white sugar which should be used in their manufacture, to the pecuniary advantage of the fraudulent maker. Cream of tartar, sulphur, and treacle is a famous household medicine. The sulphur used in this mixture is generally sold by the chemists under the name of flour of sulphur. To cheat the eye and pocket of the purchaser, the flour of sulphur mostly consists of equal parts of sulphur and plaster of Paris. While plaster of Paris is confined to its legitimate uses no danger could arise from its casual proximity to any poison, however like in appearance. Fraud and dishonesty alone create the danger. A chapter of accidents has just developed that particular combination of events likely to prove most fatal to human life. Arsenic substituted for plaster of Paris in the flour of sulphur might have caused two or three deaths, but its substitution in lozenges might multiply these fatal results by hundreds.

Mr. Neale, a wholesale confectioner in Bradford, proceeds in the ordinary way of trade to make a batch of peppermint lozenges. *He must get his living honestly if he can*; but if not, still he must get his living. He manufactures an article which will enable him to undersell the scrupulous tradesman, and yet withal make a goodly profit. We have before us a book of practical receipts, called American, but republished in London. For the honour of London, we are glad to find no publisher's name attached to it. This book with unblushing effrontery gives receipts for simulating or adulterating nearly every article which can be counterfeited or deteriorated. Under the head of "Best Peppermint Lozenges" we have receipts for four qualities below those of finest, fine, and good, the gradation in quality depending on the proportion of plaster of Paris to the sugar. After the fourth quality we are told that "a still commoner article may be made by using more plaster."

Honest Mr. Neale manufactured the "still commoner article," his proportions being 12 pounds of plaster to 40 pounds of sugar. Mr. Neale has a particular friend—Mr. Hodgson, a druggist—who supplies him with material for his trade. But he does not send to Mr. Hodgson and ask for 12 pounds of plaster of Paris. There are secrets in all trades. Mr. Neale might be recognized by a customer, who might wonder what the lozenge-maker could do with plaster of Paris. So, for convenience and secrecy, Mr. Neale and Mr. Hodgson have a private understanding. As the London Arab and pickpocket have their slang, these worthy tradesmen have a symbolical language of their own. Plaster of Paris is called "Daft" or "Alibi." The symbolism of the first term we are at a loss to divine—the latter savours somewhat of the Old Bailey.

Now comes the tragic part of our history. Mr. Hodgson is ill in bed, his shop left in charge of a raw apprentice, who has hardly left school three weeks. Mr. Neale's messenger asks for 12 pounds of "Daft." Ignorant of what "Daft" may be, not as yet initiated in the secrets and mysteries of trade, and that what is plaster for the Italian imageman has a convenient "alibi" for the lozenge-maker, he refers to his master. His master tells him to go into the cellar, into one of the corners of which he will find a cask containing a white power. Instead of one cask he finds two, neither labelled, both containing white powder: he takes from the wrong one, and serves Mr. Neale with arsenic!

This accident—one, however, produced by the combination of fraud, dishonesty, and gross carelessness—leads to a most tragic result. The poor ignorant apprentice is the innocent victim of faults not his own. The petty thief who steals your pocket-handkerchief, the guilty receiver who purchases the theft under the name of a "wipe," are in our eyes a fit parallel for the dishonest tradesman who fills the stomachs of poor children with plaster, and the druggist who countenances the fraud by christening his goods "daft" and "alibi." Mohammedan law would inflict a good bastinadoing. The two former, but the two latter would have their ears decorously nailed to their door-posts.

One Hardaker, a retail dealer, buys some thirty or forty pounds of the poisonous lozenges; retails them in the crowded market-place at Bradford. Every ounce of these horrible condiments contains sufficient poison to destroy a dozen human lives. The result may readily be anticipated. The victims who have died already number fifteen. About 170 more are dangerously ill.

This is no ordinary accident: it owes its origin to dishonesty. The practice of substituting plaster of Paris for white sugar in the manufacture by which a deadly poison has found its way into the stomachs of near 200 persons. Whatever may be the result of any legal investigation into the causes of this disastrous business—whatever the law may be able to punish or punish—enough has on the surface of the case to call for the indignant expression of every honest man's opinion. This wholesale dishonesty of man the removed from procuring want and hunger, is instead a special evil, of which calamities like this are only the physical symbol. Apprentices taught in the mystery of "daft" and "alibi" may speedily graduate in the school of dishonesty till they reach the climax of Waughs and Redpaths. But the adulterator of the poor man's food or luxuries should be held up to public scorn. The rich sufferer from dyspepsia, knowing that he has only to dissolve his peppermint lozenges in a little warm water to discover by the sediment whether they are dosed with plaster, may be careless. Yet Dives, with all his curious knowledge of "death in the pot," may be the victim of dishonesty. The same book which tells us how to make lozenges with plaster, and tint them with "smalts," or ground blue glass, has a receipt for choice port wine. It is so refreshing to an epicurean palate that we quote it: Cider, 80 gallons; elder wine, 20 gallons; damson wine, 25 gallons; red Cape, 15 gallons; brandy or silent spirit, 10 gallons; catechu, 6 ounces; red tartar, 9 ounces; cochineal, 1 ounce. Mix. The mixture will not be much more unwholesome than the plaster lozenges. But perhaps on the virtue of a bottle of wine, purchased with difficulty, the life of some poor fever patient may hang as on a thread. No man can tell what fruit a dishonest seed may bear when nurtured by the spirit of evil.

A Railroad Engine on its Travels,

THE MOST REMARKABLE LEAP ON RECORD.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette, Nov. 18.

One of the most remarkable incidents which we have been called upon to record of late, occurred at the depot of the Little Miami Railway yesterday morning.

About fifteen minutes before six o'clock the engine "Washington," belonging to the Marietta and Cincinnatti road, started down the track some half or three-quarters of a mile, for the purpose of bringing the empty cars to the depot preparatory to making up the 6.15 train, the engine being under control of a man employed about the yard, and not the regular engineer. About half a mile from the depot, the man in charge discovered an engine of the Little Miami road backing down to the depot for the purpose of taking out the morning tram for Cleveland. Fearing a collision, the person in charge of the Marietta engine reversed, and jumped from the machine. A minute after, the two engines came together, when the impetus given to the Marietta engine, together with the force of the reversed power, started it towards the depot with the velocity of a rocket. The down grade gave it additional headway, and it bounded along the track like a fiend incarnate belching forth fire and smoke to the distance of twenty or thirty feet from the track, and literally bounding from the iron rails, threatening destruction to everything that impeded its progress. Experienced judges of the speed of railway trains, who saw this engine on its lightning travels, say that it could not have been going at a less rate than *seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour!* Its final bringing up shows that their calculations could not have been far out of the way.

Upon the track in the depot the morning train, consisting of some four or five cars, had been made up, and about one hundred passengers had already taken their seats. On came the engine with the speed of a destructive whirlwind, directly upon the track leading to the train, until within four or five rods of the depot, when the fortunate accidental change of a switch, drove it upon the other track. Almost before the persons standing by could realize that an engine had entered one end of the depot, the iron steed had bounded through the entire length, demolished an *eighteen inch thick brick wall*, timbers and all, at the rear, leaped across two road tracks—one about *ten feet* below the other—without touching either, and embedded itself in a huge pile of coal in the yard of J. Cochnower! The distance leaped from the wall of the depot to the lamp of the engine, could not have been less than *seventy-five feet!* All this distance, through the demolished wall of the depot, it dragged the tender, loaded with wood, without breaking the coupling.

But for the fortunate change in the switch, which threw the engine upon the opposite track to that on which the Cleveland train was standing, the loss of life must have been terrible. The force which rent a brick wall, eighteen inches thick, for a circle of *fifteen or twenty-five feet*, would have smashed the cars upon the track, into fragments, and a fearful destruction of life and limb must have followed. Had the person in charge of the engine not become frightened and jumped when he reversed the machinery, the accident would have been avoided, and the fact enforces the necessity of permitting none but experienced men to handle machinery which possesses so much power. The regular engineer would have known that he was running upon the time which belonged to the Cleveland train, and would not have started out.

Christopher Benner, a car cleaner at the depot, was also on the "Washington," but jumped off after the engine got under good headway, and was very badly injured. He was the only person who was hurt. The engine and tender were damaged to the extent of some four or five thousand dollars.

DEATH OF A CONTEMPORARY OF BURNS.—Another of the contemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers.—James Neil died recently at Hartford, aged ninety years. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Amongst others we may mention the following:—They were playing together at a match on the Hartford's Paris here. Among the prizes was one for the best tiger thrown. Burns "excited the mirth of the field by appearing with a straw bottom, and the judge declined the prize for his ingenuity. Throughout the whole day Burns kept calling at the boy who ruled him—'Stand on! stand on! if we be weird, we'll no be lost.'"—*Witness.*

Prosecution of Count Montalembert.

From the London News, Nov. 3.

The treatment which Count Montalembert is now undergoing at the hands of the French Government, is not a topic to be lightly passed over by English journalism. It is not our habit, nor is it our duty to be incessantly snarling at the institutions under which a neighbouring and friendly nation is content to lie passive; nor are we disposed to pursue with injurious invectives, a foreign Power with which our own Government is associated in an intimate official alliance. We are too sensible of the responsibility which attaches to the functions of public writers in a free country to risk the imputation of rekindling, by an ill-considered phrase, extinguished animosities between two peoples divided only by a narrow slip of sea, and marching side by side to the great conquests of civilization. Profoundly divergent in all national characteristics, France and England, we are persuaded, are nevertheless destined to advance together in the coming time; and it is because we look beyond the clouds of the present to a brighter future that we seek for the signs of a more enduring alliance than an interchange of diplomatic courtesies and royal greetings. It is because that we are convinced that no alliance based on mutual disrespect and mutual distrust, tempered with undue concessions and unworthy compromises, can last longer than the expediency that created it, and became we hold it to be morally impossible that the public liberties of France should suffer a perpetual eclipse, that we desire to put on record an expression of ardent sympathy with the persecuted liberal party of France, and to assure them that all their regrets, sufferings, and aspirations awaken an instant echo here. *Nihil a nobis alienum.* When we hear of measures of violence directed against a man of blameless life and conduct, whose opinions are essentially moderate, whose motives cannot but be honourable, and whose principles are essentially "legal," we have a right, and it is our duty, to enquire *into the nature of the offence with which he* is charged.

Count Montalembert, it appears from the official announcement in the *Moniteur*, is charged in the first place with an attack against the principle of universal suffrage, and against the rights and authority which the Emperor holds from the constitution. Secondly, with an attack against the respect due to the laws. Thirdly, with exciting to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government. Fourthly and finally, with seeking to disturb public tranquillity by exciting the contempt and hatred of citizens one against the other.

Now, whatever we may think of the comparative heinousness of the first, or even of the third of these charges (in some degree, perhaps, a question of locality), we can have no hesitation in pronouncing the second and the fourth to be nothing less than an official paraphrase for treason and rebellion in their most aggravated forms. Any citizen of a civilized state proved to be guilty of an attack against the respect to the laws, and of wilful incitation to civil war, deserves the severest punishment that the law can inflict. We learn, however, to look upon the indictment, as it is framed by the *Procureur Imperial*, with altered feelings, when we remember that the same terms have been employed and the same articles of the same decree invoked on many former occasions, whether the accused was a member of the *Marianne*, a red republican terrorist, a combatant of February, a rebel of June, or a simple-minded reader of the published works of the prisoner of Ham. Now, to place M. de Montalembert, the sometime Peer of France, the present Academician, the great Conservative and Catholic orater of the National and Legislative Assemblies, in the same category with Socialist and Republican sectaries, is equally odious and absurd. But it enables us at a glance to measure the situation of public liberty and public spirit in a country where a man like M. de Montalembert is classed by the police with revolutionary demagogues.

Let us glance for a moment at the incriminated article itself, published as it is in a Review which includes among its dangerous contributors men like the Abbe Lacordaire and Count Beugnot; and what do we find on a careful reading of M. de Montalembert's report of "A Debate on India in the English Parliament" which can be strained even by the perverse docility of an Imperial Procureur into attack against the laws of France or provocation to civil war.

Count Montalembert came over to London in May, and, as was natural to an old Parliamentary athlete, he attended with zealous and persevering interest those great Indian debates in the Commons and the Lords which drove Lord Ellenborough from office and almost restored Lord Palmerston to power. The debates on Mr. Cardwell's motion especially interested him, and he gave a very lively summary of the principal speeches, and graphic sketches of the leading speakers. Resolved, moreover to be a Roman white at Rome, he rushed off to Epsom on a Derby Day, and watched the unsuccessful running of *Theophilite* with almost the fervor of a native. The description of the course, and of all its moving incidents, is done with a cordial zest and a hearty admiration of our Olympian games. Although the writer is certainly not by nature or inclination what in France they are good enough to call a "sportsman," M. de Montalembert is far more imperial in his criticisms of our public men as they appear in Parliament than we are disposed to be; he is evidently disarmed and charmed in all his appreciations; he has a good word for Lord Ellenborough and for Lord Palmerston (whose policy he vigorously went to attack on Ministerial explanations in days long past), for Mr. James Graham and for Mr. Gladstone, for Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright, though he probably [illegible]

Through the article, which opens with a panegyric of free and fearless trust, he speaks of England with avowed affection, and yet his affection for a country whose language and literature are as familiar to him as the language and literature of France, and whose freedom strikes him as at once a crushing and a saddening contrast, never blinds the conscientious clearness of his judgment. In a generous strain of eloquent warning and reproof, he implores us to rule India justly and temperately, and not to be over confident in our ancient prowess, or even in our "wooden walls," against enemies near home. He assures us we are not loved abroad, and not only are our liberty and stability envied, but our selfish and inconsistent policy in Europe is detested.

Turning to the Legitimatist and Ultramontane journals in France, he scourges with extreme severity the base ingratitude of men to whose ancestors England gave not only hospitality, but a pension, and recalls with loathing and disgust the savage exultation of the *Univers* and *Gazette de France* at the news of our terrible calamities last year. Every page of this admirable essay, we repeat, is stamped with the writer's enthusiastic regard for England as the home of freedom; and it is with painful astonishment that we learn from the *Moniteur* that a regard for England is considered by the French Government as an attack against the laws of France, and a provocation to civil war in the Empire.

Drowned.

It is our painful duty to record the death by drowning of two young men, natives of Belleville, on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant. E. B. BENSON and JAMES G. MOORE, left Belleville in a small skiff for Big Island or Mill Point, intending to return the next day, but when nearly opposite the mouth of Samon River, about a mile from Big Island, the boat is supposed to have been struck by a severe north-east squall, which sprung up about eight o'clock. Cries were heard from the shore for some time but the inhabitants thinking it came from some fishermen near by, paid no attention to them until it was too late. The cries being continued, Mr. Isaac Cole, after procuring assistance, which had to be sent some distance for, launched a boat and went out, the wind blowing almost a gale at the time, and found the boat capsized, with the bottom upwards. As only one voice was heard, it is supposed that he had held on until benumbed with cold, when he was washed off and sunk. Every exertion has been made to recover the bodies, but as yet without success.

On behalf of the relatives and friends of the deceased, we tender to the inhabitants of the Island in the vicinity where the sad accident occurred, their kindest thanks, for their hospitality and generous conduct *to those who spent some days in seeking* for the bodies of the unfortunate young men.—*Belleville Intelligencer, Nov.* 19*th.*

Arrival of the "Africa."

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA

SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

New York, Nov. 26th, 1858.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings Liverpool and London dates of the 13th inst.

Fears are entertained at Liverpool concerning the safety of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which sailed hence Oct. 23rd for Galway, *via* Halifax, and from the latter port on the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Whitehouse, in a recent letter on the Atlantic Telegraph asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated that the system of testing heretofore resorted to in to the last degree fallacious, and reiterates his belief that the fault in the Cable is at no great distance from the shore, and of such a nature as to admit of its being easily and speedily restored.

The submarine Telegraph Cable between Dover and Calais, has been repaired and was again in working order.

A deputation of official gentlemen from the British North American Provinces, including members of the Government of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had an official interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary.

Meetings in aid of the new Reform movement continue to be held in various parts of England.

The cotton factory of Geo. Grant & Sons, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £10,000.

The London correspondent of *Le Nord* says that the English Government have resolved to authorise the engagement of labourers for the French colonies among the coolies of India.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to her Majesty a 12-pounder howitzer, invented by himself. The piece bears the name of the Alliance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the Lever line will succeed in getting a large subsidy from the Emperor, the projected Havre line having withdrawn in favour of the Galway enterprise.

SPAIN.

The London *Times* in its City Article, says, according to a statement received from Madrid, the Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cadiz to proceed at once to Algiers on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably, the commissioners of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships of war to that point, to enforce, on its non-assessment, what it is said happens, that England has previous demands to enforce which will ensure her the support hitherto at least equal to that which may be extended to other cases. A telegraph from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet of eight steamers sailed from Cadiz on the 10th for Tangiers. It is added that the fleet have orders after the presenting of the demands of the Spanish Government upon Mexico, to scour the coast of Africa and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates. Accounts from Cadiz state that the second portion of the reinforcements for Cuba was ready to sail at a moment's notice, completing the expedition to a force of 2,200 infantry, and 500 marines.

ITALY.

An opinion prevailed in Naples that the ports of that kingdom would shortly be opened for the free importation of corn, the crops having proved rather a failure, and prices being on the rise.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russian and Chinese on the 26th of August, at Schongoutschiken Koudga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Consular factory.

The rumour was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Russia in order to make his maritime position at Villa Franca more effectual, desired to purchase the principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It is believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian Ambassador to Japan had arrived at Marseilles with an advantageous treaty which he had succeeded in negotiating.

The emperor Alexander had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms, on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom.

TURKEY.

A telegraph from Beyrout announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and Omar Pacha was maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted. The communication was intercepted between Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandria and Aleppo. The garrison at Beyrout had been sent against the insurgents. The disorder in the Libanus had been appeased by the bishop.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of Oct. 9th, reached London on the 12th inst., but could scarcely arrive in Liverpool in time for the *Africa*. The substance of the intelligence has already been given by telegraph. Lord Clyde had gone to Lucknow, and the Governor General was about to follow him.

Lord Elgin, after arranging the tariff at Shanghae, would proceed to Hong Kong.

Business dull at Canton. Teas firm. A large business done at Shanghae on American account in Green at full prices.

CHINA.

The last despatch received from China announces that Admiral Regnault, after having taken possession of the establishment at Turane, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochin China, and of the entire empire of Annam. Details of the taking of Turane showed that the gunboats destroyed five forts in an hour. Turane had been declared French territory.

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan say the cholera was carrying off a great number of people. It was carried there, it is said, by an American man-of-war, which circumstance, it is said, has prejudiced the people against foreigners.

QUALIFICATION
Of Municipal Councillors and Police Trustees.

In order that it may be more generally known what is required by the Municipal Corporations Act, as qualifications of Mayors, Councillors, and Electors, we transcribe the most important sections concerning them:—

Section 70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayor, members of a Council, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the County within which the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, freehold or leasehold property rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment-Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars or leasehold to eight hundred dollars.

In Police Villages—Freehold or lease hold to four hundred dollars.

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to forty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to eighty dollars per annum.

In Towns—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum, or leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And in Cities—for Aldermen—Freehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to three hundred and twenty dollars per annum: and for Councillors—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum or Leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this Section, shall not include a term less than a Tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 78. No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler, or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, nor Bailiff of a Division Court, nor Sheriff's Officer, no Interpreter or Solicitor, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a Member of the Council of the Corporation.

ELECTORS.

Section 75. The Electors of every Municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the Electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally rated on the last revised assessment-rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors and tenants.

Section 76. In Cities, Town and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the annual value following;

In Incorporated Villages—Twelve dollars;

In Towns—Twenty dollars; and

In Cities—Thirty Dollars.

Section 78. When a Municipality is divided into Wards or electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one Ward or electoral division; and if entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to vote in any other Ward or electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act,

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each of them shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so rated.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS.—The imports into the United States during the fiscal year which closed with last June, were officially valued at $282,613,150, of which $16,274,496, consisted of specie and bullion and $61,044,779 of free goods, leaving but $202,393,975 as the officially estimated or invoiced value of the good that paid duty. This was a falling off from the preceding year of more than Ninety Millions of dollars in the estimated value of imports, that paid duty, and nearly eighty millions in the total value of imports, excluding specie. On the other side of the account, the total export of American produce was valued at $251,351,033,—more than half of it, or $131,386,661, consisting of raw cotton alone.—Foreign produce and merchandise, to the value of $20,660,241, were likewise exported, with coin and bullion to the value of $52,633,147—making the total estimated value of the exports, for the last fiscal year $224,644,421, or $42,031,271 more than the value of the imports. Allowing that $20,000,000 of this sum was required and appropriated to pay the interest, accruing on heavy indebtedness abroad, public and private, it would seem that the United States crawled out of debt to the tune of at least $22,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

☞ The first daily paper published in New York city was called The New York *Daily Advertiser*, and was published March 1, 1785, by Francis Child and Co., No. 17 Duke-street, one door from the Corner of Old Slip and Smith streets. Price four cents. The publication was continued under the same name until 1795. Messrs Child and Co. were materially assisted in founding the paper by Benjamin Franklin The New York *Express* is the direct successor of the *Daily Advertiser*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PAUL MORPHY.—The Committee appointed in New York to prepare a testimonial for presentation to Mr. Morphy, the American Chess champion have fixed upon the choice of a set of gold and silver chess-men, elaborately wrought, mounted on cornelian pedestals, and en suite panied with a richly-inlaid chess board. In addition to this, should the fund warrant it a commemorative medal will be struck, of which Mr. Morphy will receive a copy in gold, and each subscriber to the fund to the amount of $5, a copy in bronze.

ADDRESSES BY MISS MARSH.—During the week, says the *Albion Advertiser*, Miss Marsh authoress of "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memoir of Captain Vicars," &c., has been the guest of Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet, and has been delivering several addresses on religious subjects to delighted audiences. On Tuesday night, Miss Marsh addressed a crowd assembled at Kennet House, choosing as her subject the 15th chapter of *Luke*—the return of the younger son to his father's love. At a more private meeting at Kennet House on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Marsh gave interesting accounts of her work at Beckenham. On Thursday afternoon, she addressed a very numerous assemblage of the women and girls—workers of the Messrs Peto, Tilleseidey—in the school room belonging to those gentlemen. In the afternoon of the same day, a large female audience was addressed by Miss Marsh in the Free Church, Cheshunmede. All three addresses were characterized by a spirit of fervent piety, and were calculated to make a lasting and salutary impression on the minds of all who were privileged to listen to them.

THE YIELD OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—From the first discovery of the gold-fields in Victoria up to the end of last year, the Government escorts had brought down to Melbourne 11,457,472 ounces of gold the value of which is estimated at $215,250,000. During the above period the total amount of revenue derived from the gold fields, in shape of the export duty, was nearly three millions sterling, and it would seem $21,500,000 had been expended [illegible] requiring funds from Melbourne to the Victorian gold fields.

Judges by Popular Election.

From the New York Daily Times.

In and about the time of the elections, it is somewhat difficult to get a hearing for any observations which do not calculate somebody's chances of something, and after having elected a Governor, put Douglas on the high road to the Presidency, "framed a platform," or "indorsed a standard-bearer," every one feels that to condescend to take precautions against having his throat cut or his pocket picked, would be attended with a certain loss of dignity. Two-thirds, for instance, of those in New York who think the comparative chances of Seward and Douglas of being elected in 1860 a subject of surpassing interest, would hardly turn on his heel to put an honest man or a good lawyer on the bench of one of the Courts of this city. And yet, astounding as the assertion may seem, it is of more importance to public morals and public happiness in this State, who it is who shall sit in our judgment seats for the next six years, than who shall occupy the White House for the next term. Everything in the country is of secondary importance to the Judiciary. Congress sits, and Presidents are elected, and armies march and fleets sail, simply that Judges may be enabled to decide rightfully, without fear or favor. The whole machinery of Governments, however ponderous it may be, exists, or ought to exist, in every State, as Sydney Smith wittily said, for the simple purpose of getting twelve honest men into the jury box. Civil society is formed simply that we may not have to collect our debts by inflicting corporeal punishment on our debtors, or to carry a musket on our shoulders all day, in self-defence. If these objects are not achieved, the President is a farce, and the Senate a debating club. If A cannot be made to pay us what he owes us, and if B may beat us with impunity whenever he sees us in the street, we do not care a straw who gets the Charleston nomination, or what side the Anti-Lecompton Democrats take at next election. Any interest we take in the matter, or any one takes in it, is due to each man's anxiety to have his liberty unshackled, and his property secure. Even the sentiment of patriotism, powerful as it is, and much as it may be roused to perform, is based on this lower, grosser, but most natural feeling. Where there is no security, there is no love of country. When we say we love our country, we mean we love that state of things in which we eat and drink, and labor, and trade, and travel, and speak in peace. If we were satisfied that Mulligan might pummel us whenever he pleased, or that Devlin could always fleece our earnings from us, we should become citizens of the world, and be as content, barring the beat and the fines, in having our lot pitched in Oude as in New York.

We think ourselves happier than either Turk or Russian, because we do not happen to have an absolute Prince reigning at Albany; but in point of fact we have hardly a Judge on the Bench who does not inflict on us the sorest curse of tyranny, in infusing uncertainty into the law, throwing doubt over all rights, and over all the remedies for our wrongs. We have in the State of New York about fifty Judges, and certainly every four Judges, or those of each District, without counting the Recorder, City Judge, or those of the Superior Court, are in the habit every term of their Court of pronouncing decisions which are either *not law at all, or are different from the law in other Districts*. In this city even, there is one law in the Superior Court, another in the Supreme Court, and another in the Common Pleas, besides Judge Russell's law, which in many respects is more remarkable than any. We do not mean to institute an invidious comparison, but we state a fact. There is such a variance in the decisions in each District and in each Court, that it amounts to an almost absolute substitution of the discretion of the Judge for both the common law and the statute. The consequence is that every case of any importance has to be carried to the Court of Appeals in order to get a final and satisfactory decision. But as all cases go to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and all others, ponderous machines though they be, are thus degraded into the humble position of referees for the taking of evidence. If the suitor is rich and courageous enough to appeal, he has to wait two years, and justice is thus delayed; if he cannot appeal, he feels that justice is denied him.

The common law has always, both here and in its birth-place, been considered a vague and uncertain thing. It was necessarily so in the beginning, for the simple reason that it was but oral tradition. It was reduced to a system, and principles framed out of it, by a series of able judges administering it for some hundreds of years. By strict adherence to precedent—one of the objections to it, its uncertainty, lost a great part of its force. To have to look for it in hundreds of volumes of reports is, no doubt, a great evil; but to have it lodged in the hands of some score of judges, each judging on his own responsibility, and without any respect for his predecessors, and without paying any attention to his colleagues, is a worse evil still. In England, though there are four courts, all of which weigh heavily on mankind, there is sufficient uniformity in the decisions, and consequently sufficient clearness in the law, to make most people satisfied with one trial. The cases which are carried to the House of Lords are few in number. The reasons are obvious. All the judges of the English Court are men who, when they were at the bar, were in the front ranks of the profession. They were appointed because they had the largest practice and did it the best. A judgeship in the ordinary reward to which a successful lawyer looks forward. He works hard in his early years, not that he may at last own a corner house and lot alone, but that he may have a seat on the Bench. Those who know nay thing of the bar here, know what sort of value a first-rate lawyer places on a Judgeship. If Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord or Dudley Field were at the English bar, they would be sitting in ermine at Westminster and very proud of it. Here they would scorn such promotion. The result is, that the law is administered by men who have hardly got hold of its principles, who have but few clients, and, consequently, little experience, and whose minds have not received a legal training. They administer justice after their fashion, but their fashion is deplorably bad. The Supreme Court of this district has, three times within the last year, attempted to convict a murderer in a very plain case, and every time blundered grossly, and failed miserably. Almost every serious offence is tried twice, at least, owing to the erroneous ruling of the judges on minor points of law. It may be safely said that there is hardly a man on the bench who can conduct a long trial, either civil or criminal, with even fair accuracy. Look at Cagdeen's case; look at Rodgers' case; look at the Willis examination two days ago; look at the Hudson Railroad case; look at the Lowber case; look at all the complaints of the last twelve months—the hopeless mistakes of ignorance and stupidity and chicane which they display.

Some people lay the blame of all this on the law itself, and fancy we should be all right if we only had a good code, like that of France. There never was a greater mistake. There could be no code framed out [illegible] expression. Able lawyers, interpreting in the light of great principles, would, no doubt, make their commentaries as luminous and consistent as the text; but four small politicaggers, elected to the bench by political wire-pullers, sitting in each of eight districts, with two extra courts in the capital, would, aided by Judge Russell, turn the best code that human skill could devise into an engine for the confusion of the simple, and the aid of the knavish.

What we want is certainty. Certainty cannot be had while there are ten courts of equal jurisdiction, composed of lawyers who did not succeed very well at the bar. We do not care even so much for good laws as clear laws—laws we can understand and rely on. The present system is a close approach to wager of battle, or ordeal. As a general rule, litigants might almost as well toss up as plead.

Arrival of the "North Briton."

MORE NEWS FROM INDIA.

REBELS DESTROYED IN GREAT NUMBERS.

THE IONIAN QUESTION.

COLONEL TACHE KNIGHTED.

Portland, Nov. 29.

The steamer *North Briton* from Liverpool on the 17th, arrived at this port at 8 a. m. on the 28th, being ten and a half days' passage.

No news of the *Indian Empire*.

Heavy easterly gales had prevailed around the English coast. Numerous marine disasters with loss of life, are reported. The French mail steamer at Dover, broke from her moorings. She had run over to Boulogne for safety, without mails or pas- No American vessels among the sufferers.

Some anxiety is felt for the ship *Agincourt*, 118 days out from Melbourne, with 283,000 oz. of gold. Five guineas per cent is asked for insurance

The London *Times* in an article on the Atlantic cable, says—"Should any improvement take place when the shore end is fully added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the wire for sometime to come at least. Foremost amongst those who express this opinion is Professor Hughes, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also in the course of a few weeks more be introduced into Australia to work through the first submarine telegraph in that colony, between Tasmania and Melbourne. Hughes affirms himself confident of being able, even now, to signal through the Atlantic cable, and in anxious to conduct all experiments upon the wire at his own expenses. The Atlantic Telegraph Company on the other hand say they have no disinclination to permit Hughes to try his skill; yet strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done. Now however that the matter is made public, Hughes may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Company, in fairness and in duty to the shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal which, whichever way it results, can do them or their cable no injury, but may possibly be of immense benefit." The *Times* then proceeds to explain Hughes' system and its obvious advantages and says his offer should be followed by actual tests, and the sooner the better.

Parliament is further prorogued to January 13th.

The Prince of Wales started on the 17th to visit his sister and the Court at Berlin.

Col. Tache, ex-premier of Canada, had been presented to the Queen, and received the honour of knighthood.

A project has been started by the British Government of the Ionian Isles of ceding five of the Islands to Greece, which was received with marked disfavour by the French Ministerial journals.

FRANCE.

A commissioner from the French ministerial departments was to be named to fix the indemnity from Portugal in the *Charles et Georges* affair.

Paris papers are instructed not to publish extracts from the King of Portugal's speeches on the opening of the Chambers.

Montalembert's trial was postponed until November the 24th.

Several Jews have been appointed members of the Council in Algeria, in order to show that France recognises religious equality.

PORTUGAL.

At the opening of the Cortes, the King spoke as follows on the recent dispute with France.

"Friendly relations have not since last session been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my government and his Majesty the Emperor of the French in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles et Georges* in the waters of the Mozambique. The question being taken from the field of right in which my government sought to maintain it, my government having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorises it to have confidence, it was obliged to accede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of the vessel and liberation of the Captain. All documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination, I hope you will approve the proceedings of my government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Government has received notification from Russia of its intention to terminate the treaty of commerce made between the two countries, in 1846.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 26th, reached Suez on the 8th of Oct.

Several scattering encounters with the rebels are reported, but nothing important. Several actions had been fought near Lucknow. The rebels were destroyed in great numbers. The health of the British troops is very satisfactory. Tantra Topee retreated from Eanapo, first setting the town on fire, and entered Chanderee on the 9th of October. A portion of his forces were afterwards encountered by General Michael, and were entirely routed, with the loss of all their guns.

The plan of the campaign which was about to commence, shows that Lord Clyde intends to surround and destroy, as a military force, the scattered bands of rebels.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Nov. 17.

The question of the Ionian Islands appears likely to assume considerable importance in the estimation of the Paris journals. The *Patrie* says England can especially reassure the pacific[illegible] which the treaties of 1815 have given her over the Ionian Republic, but she must abdicate. Strictly she cannot say to the Ionians,—"I retain a part of your territory, because it is convenient to me." England, the jealous protectress of the liberty of the blacks, cannot affect a free people from the map without the sanction of all the contracting powers of 1815.

Prince Napoleon, in proposing to the Emperor the nomination of the persons of the Jewish religion as members of the Council General in Algeria, says,—"The measure proposed is in conformity with the principles of religious toleration; and in consequence of the numerous modes of worship performed in Algeria, it is useful and opportune to manifest by an act of your Government, that, in the eye of your laws, all creeds are absolutely and completely equal.

Arrival of the "Europa."

GREAT STORMS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

HON. F. BRUCE FIRST AMBASSADOR TO PEKIN.

MORE FRENCH TROOPS TO COCHIN CHINA.

Palmerston and Clarendon on a Visit to Napoleon, &c.

Halifax, Nov. 29.

The royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at two o'clock this day.

The Government had sent two steamsloops to the Chops of the Channel to relieve vessels in distress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 13th of January; but it was expected that the session would not commence until about the 3rd February.

Hon. F. Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, has been appointed first British Ambassador to Pekin. Mr. Bruce was secretary of Lord Elgin's embassy, and was attached to Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842.

Robert Owen, the religious and social writer, had died, in the 88th year of his age.

Another attempt at assassination is reported in Ireland. A magistrate, named Gason, was fired at near Nenagh by a discharged employee, but escaped without material injury.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice of application for a charter for the Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

The 300th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne had been celebrated with Protestant demonstrations in various parts of England. The Bishop of London delivered a lengthy primary charge to about a thousand clergymen of his diocese, at St. Paul's. He condemned the practice of the confessional.

The Great Eastern Ship Company has been duly organized. The *Great Eastern* is to cost the new company £160,000, and £140,000 more is the estimated amount required to finish her.

London, Saturday 20th, A.M.

The *Times'* city article of last evening says, English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, and remained without much change, although there was a disposition to dullness at the close, in consequence of quotations from Paris being slightly less favourable. The abundance of money increases, and transactions have taken place in the discount market at 2¼ per cent. In foreign exchange this p.m. there was a slight decline in rates on Vienna and Trieste On other places they were about the same as at last post. £400,000 in gold arrived to-day from St. Petersburg, and a further similar amount is expected. The whole has been sold for exportation.

FRANCE.

A special decree in yesterday's *Moniteur* establishes a special Bank, charged with the service of Treasury to the great public works of the city, and which will be entitled the Bank Works of Paris.

Reinforcements of French troops have been ordered to Cochin China in consequence of resistance being organized in the interior. Artillery was to be sent as well as infantry, that sent by Spain from Manilla being insufficient. A Brigadier-General is also to go out.

A commission to consider the question of negro emigration has been nominated, and consists of 17 members M. Persigny is President.

Prince Napoleon has issued a decree relieving the press in Algiers from certain offensive additions to the law of the press in France, and placing them upon the same footing as the French journals.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree obliging all bakers in certain towns to keep in reserve sufficient stock to supply their manufacturing wants in bread during at least three months.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon were on a visit to the emperor at Campiegne.

Funds were slightly firmer to-day at 3 per cent; closed at 74 to 85.

ITALY.

A telegraph from Milan states that a new loan of military conscription was producing considerable effervescence.

Letters from Rome assert that all the great Catholic powers had addressed remonstrances to the Pope, for the release of the Jewish boy, Mortara. The Pope had replied that the boy's return to his parents was impossible.

INDIA.

Bombay mail of 25th October had reached England. Details of news quite unimportant. The Bombay market was easy.

The ex King of Delhi had been sent to Calcutta under escort.

The proclamation in which the British Crown assumes direct dominion over India, was expected to be promulgated on the 4th of November. Great preparations were making to celebrate the event.

An explosion occurred at Kurrachee arsenal, as some fireworks were being prepared, and four men were killed. The whole of the rifle and musket ammunition, amounting to a million of pounds, was destroyed.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—R. Spence & Co. quote flour very dull, but steady. Western Canal, 20s; Ohio, 22s to 24s. Wheat quiet, but steady; red Western, 6s 6d to 6s 7d; white do. 6s to 6s 3d; white Southern, 6s 9d to 7s. Corn very dull, and quotations nominal; mixed 28s; yellow 29s; white 32s.

London Markets.—Baring Bros. quote breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. White wheat 6ds; red, 5ds to 6ds. Flour, 22s to 23s. Sugar opened quiet, but closed buoyant, and slightly higher. Coffee quiet. Tea do.

London Money Market. Consols were quoted and closed on Friday at 90¼ to 90¾ for money and ——. Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £126,000.

Mr. Andrew Dickson, late Penitentiary Inspector, left Kingston about ten days ago in charge of some forty juvenile offenders from that Institution, for the purpose of establishing the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix, to the charge of which he has been appointed.

Australia.

We give the following extracts from the Melbourne *Argus*, of August 16:—

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Pending the introduction of the new system of mining which the granting of leases to miners and mining companies will bring into operation, the gold fields are contributing an average yield which will bear comparison with the first periods of previous years.

Three nuggets of the aggregate value of £14,000 are now being exhibited in Melbourne, previous to being shipped. These were taken out in the Ballarat district, and are about to be shipped to London. They are respectively named the "Welcome," the "Little Welcome," and the "Nil desperandum." The first-named specimen of pure gold weighs over 2,100 ounces, and is of angular form, far eclipsing the glories of the once celebrated "Blanche Barkly" nugget.

LABOUR IN VICTORIA.

The labour market is still in an unsatisfactory state. As yet the expected improvement is only prospective. Many of the laborers and mechanics now seeking employment are unable to obtain it without much loss of time, and until the railway works are carried on with vigour, we can scarcely expect to see the Town cleared of the unemployed. Since it was first found that capital was required in mining—that more than a pick and shovel was needed to ensure success in the search for gold, too many men have become dependent on public works for employment, and their numbers have during the last two or three years been rapidly augmenting. Hence the commencement of a national scheme of railways has been looked for as the great panacea, indeed the only remedy for what was allowed to be a growing evil. This feeling was naturally prevalent among the working classes, and no sooner was the railways, or rather one of them commenced than men began to flock into Town from all parts of the country, and even from the adjoining Colonies. The works have not been commenced on a scale of magnitude that will allow of the employment of a tenth part of the men applying and so the disappointment has been great; while those who have been fortunate enough to be taken on are treated with but little consideration, and receive less pay than was expected. As long as the contractors see hundreds of men waiting to fill up any opening that may chance to occur they little care how many leave their service in disgust; but this we believe to be a short-sighted policy on their part, for the present state of things cannot long continue.

Such is the actual state of the labour market at the moment, but there must before long be a change for the better. The second national line of railway is to be commenced this week, and will afford employment to a considerable number of persons who are now idle. On the northern line, also, the contractors must soon take on more men and extend their operations, if they wish to evince the inclination or ability to have the works completed within the given time. They have as yet on the line only about a fifth of the number that must be constantly employed to advance the construction with the speed required by the terms of their contract. Then, in the several branches of productive industry there *must* shortly be a demand for more labour. On the gold-fields many parties and companies are only waiting for the issue of leases to erect machinery and commence mining and the washing of alluvial earth in a manner calculated to afford employment to a much larger number of men than can, under the present desultory system of working, find occupation on the same extent of ground, and with far greater certainty of success. The leasing regulations have been long delayed, but they will shortly be promulgated, and the inauguration of the new system will give much work to mechanics of all kinds, as well as to the working miners and labourers on hire. The shearing season is also approaching rapidly; so that, with these several outlets for the absorption of the present superfluity, we may fairly hope to have a more satisfactory state of the labor market to report next month.

AGRICULTURE.

Some time since fears of a deficiency in the crops of the current year were entertained by a few alarmists among the farmers, and professedly shared in by persons desirous of a rise in the price of grain; but these have now quite passed away. The autumn and early winter were very dry in some parts of the country, and some of the early-sown seed did not vegetate. The hardness of the ground in many places also prevented the ploughing of stiff soils for a time. Altogether, these gloomy prognostications were not without some show of reason, and had considerable effect on those unaware by experience of the rapidity with which growing crops in this country make up for a month or two when a favourable change of weather does take place. Abundance of rain has fallen at different times of late, and all parts have now been visited with a copious supply, so that if the remainder of the season is at all propitious, we may well look forward to at least an average harvest. In many districts the crops already promise well, and in all they are sufficiently advanced and promising enough to justify this expectation

Although this is the dullest season of the year in regard to agricultural affairs, the farmers have not been without objects of interest, apart from home operations, to occupy their attention. Next month is to be held the first meeting of the Council, out of which is to spring, in some form as yet undefined, the Board of Agriculture, with its appropriate department; and representatives have to be chosen, and the whole subject discussed. Then the several long-established societies appeared to be animated with new vigour, and the younger ones through the country to be emulous of the good examples before them, this accession of spirit being doubtless caused by the distribution of the Parliamentary grant in aid, which has placed their finances in a most prosperous condition. As a natural consequence of this ability, coupled with the inclination to launch out in a little beneficial extravagance, ploughing-matches have been very numerous this winter. Those held by the Port Philip Farmers' Society in the different districts around Melbourne were terminated for this season on Wednesday last, in the Royal Park, by a final trial of skill among the prize ploughmen of the year, for a silver Challenge Cup of considerable value. The day was one of the most wet and stormy experienced this winter; but the Governor had promised to present the cup to the winner, and was on the ground at the proper time, undeterred by the wind and rain, which had the effect of making the attendance very select, keeping away all except a few of the most enthusiastic among the neighbouring farmers.—The cup was competed for by five of the crack men, who had to do their work under the most adverse circumstances. Two of them were, however, well rewarded for their day's exertion—one with the cup and the honour of being the best ploughman of the year, the other with a handsome well-finished plough, made for the purpose, and given by one of our Colonial manufacturers as a second prize. After the match several of the ploughs in the field were tested by a dynamometer belonging to the Society, this being the first occasion on which such an instrument has been used here. Although quite new, its working parts not being sufficiently worn or polished to reduce the friction to a minimum, a colonial-made wheel-plough, of a newly improved pattern, came within a few pounds of the lightest draught registered by the best of the English ploughs, was equal to one of Barrowman's, in much better order for such a trial, and was far before some of the ploughs by much-esteemed English makers.

The prize lists for the Spring shows of stock and implements are now before the public, and contain the usual proportion of annual additions to the previously offered inducements to competition. These are looked for as a matter of course. Societies merely holding their own from year to year without an evident degree of progress, would not be recognised as fit to lead the way, or hold the position of advanced guards to a body growing as rapidly in numbers and importance as that of our agriculturists. The first of these shows in point of time, and also the one of most general interest, will be the Port Philip Farmers' Society's exhibition, This is to be held at Melbourne in about six weeks from the present date, and promises to surpass the display of last year as much as that did the exhibition of the year previous. During the past twelvemonths many valuable animals have been imported from England, and, of course, the number of Colonial thorough-bred stock is annually increasing. In the mechanical department, also, there has been no lack of spirit, and we may fairly expect the exposition of both English and Colonial-made implements and machinery far to exceed both in quantity and quality the collection of last year. Next will come the Geelong Society's exhibition, and then, at different periods of the summer, those of the other societies through the country. A project is also on foot among a few of the principal breeders of stock in the interior to get up an autumn exhibition in some central locality more within their reach than either Melbourne or Geelong. The distance at which many of our improving settlers reside from these towns is too great to allow of their stock being sent forward for exhibition, in the absence of facilities for communication; and spring is not a season at which their most valuable animals can be spared from home. So well has the project been received among the stockowners, that it is likely to eventuate not only in the getting up of one show, but in the foundation of a series of annual exhibitions of stock of a national character, to be held successively in different central localities, like those of the National Societies of England and America.

THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT—SAD FATE OF MR. COULTHARD.

A letter from Mr. Babbage, dated June 16, describes the finding of Mr. Coultlard's remains. The body of the unfortunate man lay under a scrub bush, and at a short distance from him his canteen and other bush accoutrements. Upon one side of that canteen is scratched with a nail or some other sharp-pointed instrument the following inscription:—"I never reached water I do not know how long it is since it is that I left Scott and Brooks but I think it Monday bleeding pomp to leire of his blood I took his horse back to look for water and the last thing I can rember is pulling the saddle off him & letting him go until now is not good I am not th shure how long it may be wether 2 or 3 days I do not know My tung is stkig to my mouth & I see what I have rote I know it is this is the last time I may have of expressing feeling alive and the feeling exhu is lost for want of water My ey dasels My tongue burn I can see no more God Help." Major Warburton has also returned to Adelaide from his exploring tour, but he does not seem to have been more successful.

Mr. John Bright.

(From the Times.)

Mr. Bright is an apostle, and every speech he makes is a proclamation of his faith. He must accordingly be judged by rules different from those applied to ordinary politicians. We feel that it is best to consider him as a political Antinomian, as one whose spiritual and intellectual state are such that he disregards, perhaps unconsciously, all by which the usual run of orators are bound. Religious enthusiasts are fond of telling those who argue with them that acquiescence and mental subjection are necessary to the perception of truth. "Only determine to believe," say those reasoners, "steadfastly shut out every doubt, and in time you will come to feel the truth and beauty of our system, as we feel it." This argument, which the Catholic and the Methodist, the Mahomedan quietest and the Hindoo ecstatic, urge with equal sincerity, must in some degree have its counterpart in Mr. Bright's mind. "Men are saved by economy," is the one article of his creed. National extravagance is the sin which is carrying every man, woman and child, not only in these islands, but in every region of the Continent, to destruction. Mr. Bright has ever before his eyes the spectacle of a doomed race. When he wakes in the morning he remembers that so many thousand pounds have become due to the fundholder, so many thousands more have been spent at Aldershott and Portsmouth since he has left his couch. His warm water, he reflects, has been boiled by the victim of a spendthrift Legislature, his boots have been polished by a perverted to the opinions of a bloodthirsty press. That cry in the street is from an overtaxed costermonger, that rattle is from the wheel of an unrepresented Ishmaelite. Even inanimate objects acquire in his sight a hideous vitality. Each successive article of apparel suggests the amount raised on taxable fabrics by the Five Great Powers, and a cup of tea almost chokes him with the recollection that he is helping to support the Channel Fleet. When he takes his walks abroad he sees everywhere pauperism actual or predestined. That old man's tattered coat might have been a whole one but for the Waldersee expenditure; that old woman who is munching bacon on the doorstep might have been dining on beef in a parlor but for the crowning victory of Waterloo. If a cobbler's stall comes in sight Mr. Bright reflects that the man might have been a shoemaker but for the Budget of 1857; if a shoemaker's shop, Mr. Bright asks himself whether the owner will not be reduced to cobbling by the Budget of 1860. A group of children suggest nothing but the imposts on their future consumption. Mr. Bright sees the little victims play regardless of their doom, while all around them wait assessors and preapers, and mutual revenue clerks, and blue-bedecked young Whig secretaries, and all the painful family of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Ah! tell them they are taxpayers," exclaims he to himself as their merry shouts die away in the distance. This it is indeed which grieves the member for Birmingham. All these doomed people are ignorant of their fate. They marry and are given in marriage, they plant and build, they go to bed and rise up in peace, without a thought of the desolation which is to come. An early Christian who watched the Roman populace pouring forth to the amphitheatre to sacrifice to demons and look on bloody spectacles could not view with deeper compassion and horror their moral darkness than does Mr. Bright the economical paganism of his countrymen. And he denounces the world and its wicked ones with all the fiery zeal of a Tertullian. This singleness of idea is the secret of Mr. Bright's energy and passion—his disregard of facts, his obstinacy in preaching the same doctrines in season and out of season, his inability to coalesce with any practical statesman, and the tone of acrimony and invective which leads so many to confound him with the common tribe of Radical declaimers. The member for Birmingham is not a demagogue if by a demagogue is meant one who appeals to popular prejudices and passions for the satisfaction of his own ambition. He is the prophet of a faith which if true will prevail, and if false will fall, carrying with it his own reputation for all but mere rhetorical power. But whether true or false, Mr. Bright believes in it, and preaches it boldly to Birmingham, whether Birmingham will receive it or not.

For these reasons we think it unnecessary to follow the speaker into details. The most ordinary disciple of the late Mr. Croker could tear to pieces the speech we print this evening, and jibbet the remains with the usual irony of capitals, italics, and notes of admiration. This is the treatment Mr. Bright will doubtless meet with in many quarters, but we have no desire to point out what everybody sees, or explain what no one can misapprehend. Thus, when Mr. Bright asserts that wars are entered into to keep up a system of out-door relief for the aristocracy it would be useless to ask whether he believes that any peer has been a personal gainer by the Russian war or the Chinese war, and whether members of the House of Lords have not like other people, paid far more in taxes than they have gained by the promotion of their relatives. We recognize that the speaker is possessed by the holy rage of his theme, and that the stubbornest facts are fused by the glowing heat of his imagination. The great question for us is whether Mr. Bright's theory of external policy is a true one, and whether it is unlawful for a State to develope its power abroad or take a part in the concerns of other nations at the cost of certain sums of money. Of course, there are many who would go a great way with Mr. Bright on the economical question. We may be spending too much money, we may be inclined to too much Continental interference; our army and navy may be extravagantly administered; but the persons merely holding these opinions are to Mr. Bright neither hot nor cold, and fit only to be execrated. He finds that from the days of William III. we have been pursuing an aggressive and reckless course—his ideally perfect England existed under the Tudors, when Spain and Turkey were the leading Empires, and England was just learning to feel its nationality; or under the Stuarts, when religious and political struggles absorbed all the energies of the people.—Since those days—in fact ever since the country has through internal quiet and good government been able to take a place among nations—we have, it seems, been carrying on aggressions against every people under Heaven. Well! it must be owned that Englishmen have gone out from their narrow island and established themselves in other lands often against the wish of the inhabitants; but Mr. Bright is mistaken if he thinks that in any age of the world Colonies were ever founded without some display of force, and some invasion of indigenous rights. He cites the United States, whose trade is so valuable to us, as a proof of the advantages of personal intercourse, but he omits to state that the foundations of those settlements which are now the States were laid amid constant warfare. Where are the red men? Did they all peaceably leave their hunting-grounds? Have there been no wars with Mohawks and Delawares in one part of the country, with Chocktawas and Creeks in another? Did not the saints of the 17th century rejoice in their beds when they had smitten the Indians of Massachusetts and Connecticut? In fact, to the aggressiveness and the absence of peace principles which marked our emigrants two centuries ago we owe the existence of that great Republic which furnishes Mr. Bright with so many examples and arguments. Nor were European wars wholly without a part in building up the fabric of American nationality. Only the spirit of England in resisting the French plan of uniting Canada with Louisiana by a chain of forts prevented the Colonies from being strangled before they gained their maturity. So that national and warlike impulses have had their full share in creating our best customers and our most perfect models. Then there are Canada and the North American provinces, conquered from the French. Mr. Bright says they had never paid the expenses of their capture. As this is a question of fact we may be allowed to differ from him, and say that they have paid them ten times over. Colonization following upon conquest has created a community mainly of our own race, with all the wants of Englishmen, taking our manufactures by millions, and affording a field for the emigration of our poor. Australia was settled peaceably, but only because the natives were few and sunk into the lowest degradation; and the Cape, taken from the Dutch, has been an acquisition of the highest value. With these past or present Colonies spread over the globe, three-fourths of the commerce of England takes place; and we must ask Mr. Bright what would be the state of England if his policy had been pursued from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria; if England had always abstained from trespassing on the freeholds of the race, and consequently our race, religion, language, and manners were confined to this island, with Ireland still a Celtic province, and North America and Australia untrodden wildernesses? But the broad question:—Is England a greater, richer, and more highly-esteemed country now than in the days of Mary Tudor? If it is, then the policy, or rather instinct, of external settlement and conquest has been a healthy one. To the question, "Of what use is Canada or Australia to England?" we would answer with an example from Mr. Bright's model country,—"Of the same use that Wisconsin or California is to New England." Setting aside all considerations which Mr. Bright may consider sentimental, we would say that the extension of our race with its habits and wants into new regions of the world must be, and has been proved to be, of the greatest financial advantage to the old country.

☞ It is estimated that one hundred and eleven millions of passengers pass over the railroads throughout the world, during the year, at an average distance of twelve miles each, or for one man, 1,332,000,000 miles, or enough to carry a man to the sun and back no less than seven times every year.

The Ministerial Shuffle Condemned.

(From the Morning Post, September 10.)

The mail which sails to Canada to-day will convey to the people of the Province the disagreeable intelligence that Her Majesty "is under the necessity of declining the request that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the royal family, should proceed to Canada with the view of opening the Crystal Palace at Toronto." Her Majesty, however, is understood to have expressed her high appreciation of the loyalty which dictated the wishes of the petitioners, and a hope that the proposed exhibitions "will produce important results to Canada." Sir Bulwer Lytton, in the performance of his duty as Colonial Secretary, has managed with the pen of a graceful and accomplished writer, to embody Her Majesty's refusals in terms which, it may be hoped, will sensibly mitigate the disappointment which the receipt of such a communication is sure to create among a people whose devotion to their Sovereign is as intense as it is universal.—We now dismiss this subject, merely adding that the gentleman who was the bearer of the petition to this country, Mr. Norris, discharged his delicate mission with great good taste and judgment; and such would be at any time the fate of any party throughout British North America which would seriously advocate annexation to the United States.

The Canadians are much better off as Colonists of Great Britain than they would be as members of this Union. They do not share our woes—the slavery question. They pay no taxes to support federal leeches at Washington. They enjoy such protection from Great Britain that they are put to no expense for the maintenance of standing armies or the hire of diplomatists. Their foreign relations are paid for by Great Britain. Part of the police duty in their Cities is done by British soldiers at the cost of the British public. Their frontiers are protected by the same British troops without costing them a dollar. Their revenue is all their own. They draw hundreds of thousands annually from England; and they do not send a dollar to the British Exchequer. They could gain nothing by joining this Union; they would lose part of their revenue and all that England does for them. Under these circumstances—fooling of loyalty apart—they would be insane to seek to change their allegiance.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Persecuted Century.

For some time past, it has been a fashion among writers to run down the eighteenth century; and at length the rage has come to a fearful boil over in the new work of Mr. Carlyle. The great difficulty of this eminent author in treating Frederick the Great is, by his own profession, how to "show a man who is a reality worthy of being seen," and yet "keep his century, as a hypocrisy worthy of being hidden and forgotten, in due abeyance." This century, he calls it, of "accumulated falsities"—so false, that it had no longer the consciousness of being so—having "nothing grand in it, except that grand universal suicide, named French Revolution, by which it terminated its otherwise most worthless existence with at least one worthy act; setting fire to its old home and self, and going up in flames and memorable explosions, in a truly memorable and important manner. A very fit termination," he says he thankfully feels, "for such a century.—Century spendthrift, fraudulent, bankrupt, gone at length utterly insolvent, without real money of performance in its pocket, and the rich no declining to take hypothecs and speculities any further: what could the poor century do but at length admit:—'Well, it is so. I am a swindler century, and have long been; having learned the trick of it from my father and grandfather; knowing hardly any trade but that in false bills, which I thought foolishly might last forever, and still bring at least beef and pudding to the favoured of mankind. And behold it ends; and I am a detected swindler, and have nothing even to eat. What remains but that I blow my brains out, and do at length one true action?' Which the poor century did; many thanks to it in the circumstances."

Surely the accusative case is getting into a sad predominance among us, when a whole century can be arraigned on cumulative evidence in this manner.

We humbly presume to think that the eighteenth was a pretty fair century, as centuries go. It brought us no such movement as a Reformation, indeed—the special work of the sixteenth—but the brewer found he could not boil down a black man every day, whatever declension it might occasion in the repute of his beer: and so it is, there is not a reformation to be done every century. Apart from lucky accidents of that kind so thinly sown, looking to what centuries in general are, we rather think well of the eighteenth century; perhaps in some respects it was a better century than our own, which, with more light, has also the demerit of heaping up a good deal more darkness.

Only remember, it was in the eighteenth century that the inhabitants of the world were first generally informed of how it has its relative place and motion amongst the other worlds—of what lightning is—what air is—what ultimate elements the solids of the earth are composed of. It was in this century that men were enabled to add planets to the solar system, and whole legions of new and undreamed-of organisms to creation. It was this century which first really embraced and profited by the inductive philosophy, and began to see with any clearness that there is a fixed order of things in the universe, the study of and conformity to which gives a just economy to human life. This is a poor century, which saw Franklin bring down thunder on the string of a kite at Philadelphia, and Watt bring the foundation of the greatest physical power possessed by man in a little workshop in Glasgow College! Why, what would Mr. Carlyle have of a century, if he disdains these things? What other century, will he tell us, ever did such things for its own children, and those who were to follow after?

It seems, however, to be in vogue to paint that Mr. Carlyle chiefly finds the condemnation of the eighteenth century. It was a century trading in false bills. Was it so, indeed? It was the first century that ever saw through the gross superstitions which had made all preceding centuries believe in sorcerers and jugglers, and condemn old women for witchcraft. It was a supernatural century, working upon appearances till it was sent of all credit. Was it so truly?—To our mind, so far from being an undeserving century, it appears to us just the least so of all centuries. In the previous one, to dissent from the established church, followed, in Britain, certain punishment to every grade of society. In Mr. Carlyle's native country, to discuss presbytery brought down execration—that is, social contempt, loss of goods, and of place in the country; till a change of rule, to set against supremacy inflicted do go wrong in the fields. In the eighteenth century, nearly every such penal consequence to nonconformity in both ends

of the ideal had disappeared. In which of these two kinds of circumstances was it that hypocrisy (not most likely to be practised?) Most men next-a-days have a relish and an approval for toleration. Was there toleration in the seventeenth century? On the contrary, the word was a reproach.—James I. indignantly defended himself against the imputation of being favourable to it. It was formally repudiated by the Long Parliament and Westminster Assembly of Divines as the nurse of all heresies; and when Alexander Henderson, the leading Scotch Covenanting divine, preached to the House in recommendation of his own favourite ecclesiastical polity, he denounced none so much as those who held "that every one should be left to preach, profess and print what he liked." If we look across the Atlantic, we find the same spirit.—There the very men who had fled from intolerance, practiced the fiercest intolerance themselves. Roger Williams, the first enunciator of the principle of liberty of conscience, had to fly from his own state of Rhode Island, and dwelt in the wilderness, exposed to the severities of winter and to starvation. Various Quakers were hanged. Contrast with this the eighteenth century, in which every one was allowed to preach, profess, and print what they liked." But contrast it also with the nineteenth, which should know as much better. Does Clement XIV. suppressing the Jesuits look ill against Pio Nono denouncing all who disrespect the Immaculate Conception? Does Austria, under its prodigious reforms, pale beside Austria in 1856 under the new concordat? Has the liberalism of Catherine II. been well exchanged for the fanatic cruelties and propagandism of Nicholas I.? Is the France of easy-going Louis XV. improved upon in religious freedom by the France of Louis Napoleon? There were as strong convictions in the sixteenth century, as there are, or seems to be, now, and as strong convictions Mr. Carlyle delights.—But, somehow, strong convictions have an unpleasant affinity to burnings, and throat-cuttings, and pestering one's neighbours.—What Mr. Carlyle delights in is ordinarily felt to be at once a general inconvenience, and ineffectual for even the assumedly good ends it proposes. It is highly questionable how far a century is improved by it when it is not put under very strong checks—an article not always very ready at command for the purpose. In fact, we do not know a more formidable state of things amongst mankind than a *malus* of strong convictions; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Carlyle may never be punished with the realization of his desires regarding it.

If we confine our view to Great Britain, we shall see that, in economic and some other respects, the eighteenth was not a bad century. It saw the lose pacific administration of Walpole, in which we threw remarkably well under a system of parliamentary hypocrisy. It gave us India. We lost, indeed, our American colonies; but it was a gain to general humanity, and we may now forget the stupidity of George III in our sympathy with George Washington. During this period the population of England was greatly increased, her wealth probably quadrupled, roads, canals, posts established, a free press created, the national taste regaled with an elegant literature. It gave us Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, Burke, and Burns. Nor were soldiers wanting. Marlborough, Saxe, Frederick, Clive, were far from being common-place people: indeed, it may be asked where are their equals now? Oh, Mr. Carlyle, this a poor country in great men! Look at home, dear sir, and say if the *curta supellex* of historical personages now living gives you a title of reproach.

Finally, as to this same suicide which the eighteenth century is said to have performed upon itself. A bad business truly, and doubtless brought about by real evils, for which some people were to blame, either on the ground of their want of political wisdom or their wicked selfishness. Yet look also at the groping sense of right and the splendid good designs towards mankind at large, which prompted the reforming party. These things, albeit unlucky in their results, are things properly to the credit of the century. It was the first time that a great people demanded to be treated with justice by their rulers, and that, we conceive, is no small matter in the history of this world. Even, then, in this dismal end the century came to, we find something to admire and sympathise with. It seems to stamp our proposition with a final approval, that their have been worse centuries than the eighteenth.—*Chamber's Journal.*

The English Treaty with Japan.

From the London Times.

We are enabled to state the more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo, on the 26th of last August. The treaty in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly that Her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside in Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other.

The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Noo-e-gata, or if Noo-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the West coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the first of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or sojourning generally, they have a tether of some 20 to 30 miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1863, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaca, for the purpose of trade. All questions of rights, whether of property or person, arising between themselves, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and vice versa. Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in either case the British Consul may be sent in the first instance to assimilate arbitrators.

In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce recovery, but neither government will be responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded, the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power. British merchants will be at liberty to visit Japanese ports. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export which last, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported without the payment of an additional duty.

The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. The Treaty is written in English, Japanese, and Dutch, the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one years notice after the 1st of July 1872. All the privileges, immunities and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan, to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

For the regulation of trade, the articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding. The majority of these relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom House, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the first class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale but the property of persons who came to reside in Japan. On the second case, a duty of five per cent. only will be levied, and this class comprises all articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out ships, whaling gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals timber for building houses rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin raw silk, cotton and woolen manufactured goods. A duty of 35 per cent. will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceding classes will pay a duty of 20 per cent.—Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay an export duty of 5 per cent.

The above are substantially all the material stipulations of this important document.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale—Geo. Lee.
Auction Sale Real Estate—Jno. Paton.
Just Received—Cowpar & Ogilvy.
County Council Notice—W. Cottingham
Leonard Scott & Co.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1858.

Mr. Stevenson's Answer.

Mr. Stevenson, by his next friend, the *Review*, gives a general answer to the charges which the people have brought against him, of having assisted to place the Town, by bad financing, in inextricable difficulties; of having introduced his patron, Mr. Clurton, surreptitiously, into the Council; of having received Mr. Clurton, in the character of agent to Mr. Fowler, while trustee of the Town; and of having written to Mr. Wilson in Toronto, a defence of Mr. Conger, intended to induce Mr. Wilson to let Mr. Conger out of the Chancery suit, brought against him by the Town.—Mr. Stevenson's answer is short and conclusive; he says that "Mr. Clurton is not a candidate for the office of Mayor, and therefore nothing is pertinent to the question of the canvass now going forward between Mr. Sawers and Mr. Stevenson, but what is free from reflection upon Mr. Clurton," and, secondly, that "Mr. Clurton owed his position on the railway committee to the Council," and Mr. Stevenson adds that "when these things are remembered the two column article on the contest is sufficiently answered." Now let us see to what extent these answers reach, and what bearing they have upon a review of Mr. Stevenson's course as Mayor. We will first assume, what will surely not be denied, that the Mayor is the head of the Corporation, and, as such, that he is responsible for the acts of the Council, done by his connivance. Thus, if Mr. Clurton, not elected by any ward, is allowed to have the position of a Councillor, by vote of the Council, the Mayor is answerable for their act, because it would be his duty to explain to them the unlawfulness of their proceeding, and, if they persisted it, to refuse to have the intruder's name entered upon the minute book, in which the proceedings of the Board are required to be recorded. But Mr. Stevenson cannot urge this plea, weak as it is, because it does not appear by the minute book, that the Council appointed Mr. Clurton. Therefore he was not so appointed, and Mr. Stevenson, by his answer to this charge, relates a circumstance which is false in fact. He will, therefore, be so obliging as to invent some other apology for recognising Mr. Clurton as Chairman of the railway Committee, than that which, even if true, would avail him nothing. Then Mr. Stevenson's ridiculous assumption that, because Mr. Clurton is not a candidate, therefore Mr. Stevenson ought not to be accused of wrong, is worthy of him alone. No man, with common sense, could make such a proposition. In the matter of the £1,925 share, Mr. Clurton's telegraph to Mr. Conger that the Town Council will abide by that deduction from the £60,000 municipal loan fund debentures, Mr. Stevenson became equally guilty with Mr. Clurton, when he acquiesced in the movement; but we hold Mr. Stevenson alone guilty for the breach of trust he committed when he tried to lay of his friend Mr. Conger by persuading Mr. Wilson to believe on his authority that "a general feeling prevails against following up Mr. Conger."

When Mr. Stevenson condescends to take up these charges in their order, we will deliver to him a new batch of questions, which the Town feels interested in having answered; but, as he seems to be already overwhelmed with these in hand, we refrain from further pressure. The electors appear to be convinced that a change is needed, and, as Mr. Sawers is not open to any charges that, if proved, would make his candidature objectionable, and his general qualifications being admitted even by his opponents, there does not seem to exist any great necessity for adding to the list of objections against Mr. Stevenson, further than has already been so successfully done. Our object is not to torture an unfortunate victim, but only to dispose the public mind to a due sense of his incapacity. Mr. Stevenson will have a years rest, and upon Mr. Sawers will devolve the labor of correcting the errors and supplying the shortcomings of his predecessor. Mr. Clurton will find no back door open to the Council. Mr. Conger will return the treasure, if he can give no reason why not. The people will get their own, and public matters will be so arranged that, by a strict course of open dealing, they will be able to discover, in its first stage, any attempt to convert the municipal council into a secret association. When this is accomplished, much difficulty will be saved to honest men, who desire to do the public business to the public advantage, and much trouble will be saved to the people in the prosecution of their enquiries concerning their affairs. But unless an opportunity be given for such a course, there is no hope for improvement, but a certain prospect of increased confusion and increasing taxes. To continue one's affairs in the hands of an incompetent agent can only lead to ruin. To keep in office men who have proved their incompetence, cannot produce any other result than continued disasters. No argument is so strong against a candidate, than that having had an opportunity to display his aptitude for the office, he has failed to give satisfaction. Such a candidate is Mr. Stevenson. And no argument is so strong in a candidate's favor than that which from observation in analogous circumstances, induces a popular reliance in his ability and integrity. That candidate is Mr. Sawers.

St. Andrew's Day.

This the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Scotland, was duly celebrated in Peterboro' by the Scotchmen of the Town and neighbourhood under the auspices of the newly-formed St. Andrew's Society. The objects of the Society was adverted to in our last issue, and in the carrying out of its organization, the most sanguine anticipations of the promoters have been more than fully realised, as was evidenced by the highly successful celebration which took place here on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Roger, having at the request of the Society kindly consented to deliver a Lecture on the evening referred to, a very attentive and respectable audience assembled in the Baptist Church and listened to a highly interesting and appropriate discourse by Mr. Roger, wherein he alluded feelingly to the cherished memories of fatherland held by every emigrant from the Old World, and advocating the organization of such Societies as the St. Andrew's Society in the land of our adoption, showed how the universal bond of brotherhood which ought to exist among all nations was in no wise endangered by these National Societies, but on the contrary, fostered, encouraged and strengthened. Later in the evening dinner was served in McGregor's Hotel under the patronage of the Society, at which close on one hundred persons did ample justice to the good things provided for them by mine host of the "American", a larger dinner party than any that ever assembled in Peterboro' on any similar occasion. John Harvey, Esq., President of the Society, did the duties of the Chair in a highly efficient and happy manner, James Hall, Esq., filling the Vice Chair in his usual felicitous style. The Chairman was supported by Thomas Short, Esq., M. P. P. for the County. James Stevenson, Esq. Mayor of the Town, and W. S. Conger, Esq., guests of the Society. The Vice Chair was supported by Robert Dennistoun, Esq., and Capt. Sutherland. After Dinner, the usual loyal toasts were given and responded to with a heartiness which expressed fully the sentiments of the audience towards our beloved Sovereign and her family. "The Day and all who honour it" was next given from the Chair, a toast which brought from the audience the most hearty demonstration of satisfaction at its celebration amongst us. Mr. Murray was then called on to give some information as to the organization of the Society, and the success which had attended it, which he responded to by giving a brief history of the Society, explaining its objects and the principles on which it was conducted with reference to other benevolent Societies, and announcing the satisfactory result that the Society had already enrolled seventy-four members, and that from the evidences which they were receiving, they confidently anticipated ere long to have a Society numbering 100 or even two hundred. He also expressed the hope that when the next Anniversary came round they would be honored by the representatives of a St. George's and St. Patrick's Society, sentiments which were cordially endorsed by the audience during the evening. The Vice President gave "The Land o' Cakes" in a humorous and well-timed address which we need hardly say was received with the greatest enthusiasm, followed by the Company singing en masse the National song "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Sawers responded to the toast of "Our Adopted Country" alluding to the position Canada held with reference to the Mother Country. He said the connection between the parent and child was a happy one, and was not likely to be severed, for England had learned a deep lesson in her treatment of the Sister Union, one which she was not likely to forget, and one which would tell with her in maintaining the harmonious connection existing with her and her prosperous Colonies with Canada at their head. "The Literary Men of Scotland," was drunk with enthusiasm after which Capt. Sutherland in a most telling speech gave "Scotland's Heroes" adverting to those far beyond the memory of man, and coming down to the here of the day, the Highland Chieftain in India, Sir Colin Campbell. "Our sister gold Town," replied to by the Mayor; "The Press;" "The Ladies;" "Our Guests," responded to by Mr. Short and Mr. Conger; and "The Agricultural Interests of Canada," responded to by Mr. Jack, who said, "Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The toast which you have just drunk, calls up to my mind many old historic relations to the state of civilization which it is our happiness to enjoy in this age of progress. Your association of my humble name with the [illegible] upon this occasion was an honor to which I had not ventured to aspire, and one which I now feel myself incapable of maintaining without those allowances which I can rely upon your generosity to ever ready to extend to an unpretending advocate of the claims of his profession. But, while I would uphold to the last the rights of my class, if they were made the subject of opposition, I cannot but persuade myself that in such an assembly as that which now surrounds me, they stand in no need of a defender. It is therefore free to me to survey the great field of enterprise as it extends over the world of science, manufactures, literature and the useful arts. What, Sir, I would ask, would the state of agriculture, even at this day, be, were it not that by the improvement of the mechanical appliances now become the necessary accompaniments of field labor, the produce of the farm has been multiplied to an extent only equalled by the natural increase of the population of the land; while by the practical use of labour-saving machines, the cost of its production has been lessened to a point that sets free large numbers of the inhabitants of well-cultivated countries, and thus enables them to engage in other pursuits. Then again, Sir, what avail would it be to the farmer if commerce did not call in the merchant to act as broker between him and the manufacturer, bringing within reach of the farmer the foreign supplies he needs, and finding the best market for his produce. But, Mr. President, notwithstanding the disconnection of the subject, I cannot help taking this occasion to remind Scotchmen of the apathy, they have displayed in contributing to the funds of the Wallace monument. I hope therefore that while they rejoice in their freedom and happiness of to-day, they will not forget that according to human calculation, that prosperous state would have been denied to them but for the prowess of their ancestors." This ended the programme of appointed toasts. Songs appropriate to the various toasts and sentiments were sung during the evening by Messrs. Graham, Brown and Law, and in the intervals between the volunteer toasts which followed the programme, some of the guests contributed to the harmony of the evening by singing appropriate airs.

The Society has every reason to be gratified at the success which has attended their first celebration of the Anniversary of their Patron Saint. We hope they will go on and flourish, and as their objects are decidedly commendable we have no doubt they have the good wishes of the community at large. We trust they will have many returns of the Season, and that they may never be less successful in its celebration than on the present occasion.

Extraordinary and Fatal Accident.

Patrick Faren, the owner of a cab in this town met with his death in a sudden and extraordinary manner, on Monday last. When pursuing his ordinary avocation, he required for some purpose the use of a jack-knife which, it being in a half-open state, he strove to open with a jerk of the hand.—His hands being hampered with the reins, the jerk he gave his arm caused the blade of the knife to enter the thigh, fracturing the left femeral artery, from which wound hemorrage succeeded, terminating the unhappy man's life in a very short time.

An inquest was held before Dr. McKeon, coroner, when the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above.

The deceased was a Roman Catholic, lately come to this town from Port Hope, and was much esteemed for his civility and general good conduct.

We are informed that Mr. Rackett the able and indefatigible teacher and leader of the Rifle Band has made arrangements for giving next week two Concerts of vocal and instrumental music for the behoof of the funds of the Band. He has enlisted the services of some of our best musicians in the district to assist him, as also, a Quadrille Band which he has had in training for some time past. We feel confident the lovers of good music will enjoy a treat on the coming occasion, such as has not been afforded them hitherto in Peterborough. The object of the Concerts is one deserving the patronage of all our townsmen, and we hope Mr. Rackett will on both occasions have bumper houses.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement from those enterprising publishers Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. New York. Their re-issue at such a nominal price of the leading English Magazines and Reviews is a great boon to the intelligent communities of this country, and deserves the liberal support of every reader. The new volumes commence with the New Year and there could not be a better time for subscribing to these valuable Serials. Every family should have one or more of them on their table, the price is within the reach of all, and the matter is unsurpassed by any American productions.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* says the Canada Southern or Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway is being prosecuted doubly. Two Boards of Directors have been organized, and each have let contracts for building the entire road. At this juncture one party got a little the start of the other by raising about £30,000 in cash whereupon the hindermost commences a suit in the chancery, and compels the other to hold on probably until they can catch up. The contest between the two parties interested in this road is quite amusing, and will probably result in neither of them doeing anything.

THE GOUDY TRAGEDY.—We are pleased to record the rapid recovery of the surviving members of the Goudy tragedy. Mrs. Goudy the stepmother of the unfortunate young man, is convalescent. The dangerous wounds upon the head, and the bruises upon her arm have been skilfully healed. Her health has greatly improved, so that she is able to walk about her chamber. Mr. Goudy is also rapidly recovering; one of the wounds upon his head has been entirely healed; the other, and most dangerous, is in a fair way for healing. The brain protrudes very slightly, but is daily going down. Dr. Von Buren, one of the attending physicians, expresses himself in confidence that he will recover, although many wonder most pass before he can possibly recover

A DIFFICULT RECKON.—In Cincinnati a few days ago, Barbara Hammond commenced an outlandish looking old female, who styled herself Madame Bertha Von Grudichan, before the Police Court, to answer for obtaining money under false pretences. Barbara testified that she had paid Madame V. G. two dollars for a recipe which, if faithfully followed up, was to make her the handsomest girl in Cincinnati. The money was paid before the delivery of the indictable document, which Miss Hammond read aloud to the complimentary part. There that a gill of lyman's blood, the yolk of three english eggs, an ounce of gold dust, and a pound of fat as your thumb said, thickened in vinegar." This note puzzled and upset upon the face every night before going asleep.—The effect will be astonishing." Barbara during the deciphering so hard to the gist, remarked that she had been swindled, and took action against Madame Grudichan accordingly.

Communications.

For the Examiner.

The Otonabee Fall Show.

The Annual Fall Show of the Otonabee Agricultural Society was held in the village of Allendale on Monday the 15th instant. Considering the unfavorable state of the weather it was well attended. The prizes awarded are as follows:

HORSES.

Best entire Horse,		William Christie.
2nd	"	"
Best span of Horses,		James Stewart.
2nd	"	Alex. Esson.
Best Mare and Foal,		Henry Bowbell, Esq
2nd	"	John Lancaster.
Best 3 year old Colt or Filly,		George Esson.
Best 2 year old Colt or Filly,		William Nelson.
2nd	"	George Nelson.
3rd	"	"
Best 1 year old Colt or Filly,		John Taylor.
2nd	"	John Lancaster.
3rd	"	Richard Elmhirst.

CATTLE.

Best Durham Bull over 3 years old,		Andrew Shearer.
2nd	"	Alex. Esson.
Best Durham Bull under 3 years old,		George Esson.
Best Durham Cow,		Andrew Shearer.
2nd	"	George Esson.
3rd	"	"
Best Native Cow,		Andrew Shearer.
Best Devon Cow,		George Esson.
Best Durham Heifer, 1 year old,		"
2nd	"	"
3rd	"	Andrew Shearer.
Best Native Heifer, 1 year old,		John Lancaster.
2nd	"	"
Best Durham Calf,		Andrew Shearer.
2nd	"	"
3rd	"	"
Best Native Calf,		John Lancaster.
2nd	"	"
Best Fat Cow,		Henry Bowbell.
Best Yoke of Oxen,		Wm. Fife, Sen'r.
2nd	"	Philip Emerst.
3rd	"	Stephen Nelson.
Best Yoke of Steers under 4 years old,		Andrew Shearer.
2nd	"	Henry Moore.
3rd	"	Thos. Short, Esq.

SHEEP.

Best aged Ram,		George Esson.
2nd	"	James Stewart.
Best Two Ewes,		George Esson.
2nd	"	James Lang.
Best Two Ewe Lambs,		James Stewart.
2nd	"	George Esson.

PIGS.

Best aged Sow,		Henry Bowbell, Esq
2nd	"	Thos. Short, Esq.
3rd	"	"

FARM PRODUCE.

Best Two Bushels Fall Wheat,		James Stewart.
Best two Bushels Spring Wheat,		"
2nd	"	Alex. Esson.
3rd	"	Donald Cameron.
Best Timothy Seed,		"
2nd	"	Henry Bowbell.
3rd	"	Richard Elmhirst.
Best 60 lbs. Potatoes,		David Broder.
2nd	"	John Taylor.
3rd	"	John Lancaster.
Best 60 lbs. Turnips,		P. C. Humphries.
2nd	"	"
Best Garden Vegetables,		James Cameron.
2nd	"	James Lang.
3rd	"	P. C. Humphries.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best 20 lbs. Butter,		James Lang.
2nd	"	Donald Cameron.
3rd	"	Alex. Esson.
Best 10 lbs. Cheese,		Daniel Esson.
2nd	"	"

As excellent dinner was provided by Mr. English to the Directors, Judges, and a number of guests, which was done ample justice to, after the labors of the day.

HENRY BOWBELL, Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am instructed by Friendship Lodge, No. 146, Independent Order of Good Templars, of Peterborough, to request you to publish the following resolution, passed at the last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held at London in the month of October last.

Peterborough, Nov. 23rd, 1858.

W. N. KENNEDY,
W. Secretary.

Moved by R. D. Wadsworth, seconded by D. Billington, that the Grand Lodge returns its thanks to the members of the Press throughout the Province, who have during the past year, of their own accord or by request, published articles in favor of the principles of the order, and that the Press generally, be requested, for the sake of suffering humanity, to plead the cause of the poor inebriate, in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Commercial.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1858

Wheat per bushel	0	95	1	00
Oats "	0	25	0	30
Potatoes "	0	25	0	35
Flour per barrel	4	00	5	00
Butter per lb.	0	12½	0	13
Cheese "	0	10	0	00
Eggs per dozen	0	10	0	12½
Turnips "	0	12	0	00
Apples "	0	00	0	00
Mutton per lb.	0	05	0	07
Pork per cwt.	4	00	5	25
Beef per cwt	3	00	4	00
Hay per ton	7	00	8	00
Wood first quality	1	20	1	75
Straw per load	1	00	1	50
Cabbage per head	0	03	0	07

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

On Sunday the 21st ult., the wife of Bennet Graham Esq., of a Son.

County Councils Notice.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RESPECTIVE FIVE COUNCILS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA.

Gentlemen,

Please take notice that you are hereby required to meet us at the Council Chamber in the Town by Special Mandate, on Tuesday the 14th December next, at noon, for the Despatch of business.

WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, } Wardens
United Counties Peterborough and Victoria.

County Council Chamber,
Peterborough, December 1st, 1858. } 47

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and cheap as well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at HARPER & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ December Number received, price 25 cts.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK,

and the best markets.

SUGARS,—Bright Muscovado and Cuba. Red patna yellow and yellow refined; crushed and dry crushed; ground, extra ground and powdered loaf.

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,—A large Stock of extra fine quality.

TEAS,—Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, English breakfast Congou (imported direct from London); Oolong, &c., all finely flavored and of excellent quality.

COFFEE,—Mocha, Java, Laguyra, Rio; green and roast.

WINES & LIQUORS,—Ales and Porters, a large and well selected stock,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CHAMPAGNES

of very superior quality, and cheaper than ever before offered here; Brandy, dark and pale, Hennessey's, Otards, &c., JAMAICA Rum, DeKuyper's Gin, Old Tom, Scotch and Canadian Whiskies.

RICE,—South Carolina, Patna, &c.
RAISINS,—M. R. Layers, Valencia and Sultana.
Best Zante Currants; Superior Fresno Figs.
Nuts: Almonds, Pistoria, Walnuts, Brazil and Pea Nuts.
CANDLES,—Adamantine, Belmont and Pat. B. Sperm and Peterboro.
SOAP,—Liverpool, Fancy and Peterboro'.
FISH,—Codfish, Herrings, &c., &c.

MACHINERY AND LAMP OILS.

SALT in Barrels and Bags; a large assortment of Sauces, Pickles, Salad Oils, Essences, Spices and general Groceries of every description.

ALSO

a large and varied stock of Glassware, Wooden ware, Willow ware, &c., &c., &c.

The whole having been well bought, will be sold wholesale for Cash at MONTREAL PRICES; and also retail at lower prices than have hitherto been charged in town.

COWPAR & OGILVY.

Peterborough, 1st Dec'r, 1858. 47.

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by public Auction, on the W. ½ of Lot No. 3, Communication road, Smith, at noon, on

Friday, December 10th

the following farming stock and other property, viz:—

7 HORSES.

4 Cows, 8 Sheep, 1 Buggy, 1 Double Cutter, 1 double Waggon, 1 lumber Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill, 8 Tons Hay, 1 large stack Pea straw, 3 Ploughs, 1 double Harrow, 1 double set Harness.

TERMS:—Under $30 Cash, under $40 six months credit, over that amount 12 months credit, on approved Joint Notes.

GEORGE LEE.

A McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*
Smith, December 1st, 1858. 47

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY [Conservative].
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig].
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free Church]
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Liberal].
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory].

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews....	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine....	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints free of U. S. postage.

N. B. The prices in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Our Reprints versus Eclectics, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $2,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in those Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming* copartners with them in the *profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *pantcheon's* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and pay nothing either to the *Foreign Publishers* or to us for the same. As to cheapness nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, by taking these words entire subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the right to which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our works will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be paid, or sent, post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
67. . . No. 54 Gold street, New York.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Will be sold by Public Auction

ON

Tuesday, 14th day of December, 1858,

AT THE

Sale Rooms of Francis Murphy, Walton Street, Port Hope,

At the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

1.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in a certain Mortgage from Andrew Anderson and Wife to the said Company. The Easterly part of Block A, Town reservation of the Township of Otonabee, County of Peterborough, containing 130 acres more or less, 120 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This is a splendid wheat growing farm; beautifully situated on the Rice Lake. Large frame dwelling house, with barn, stables, &c.

2.

Under power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage from Henry Covert and Henry Jones Burton to the said Company. Lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Hamilton, and County of Northumberland, containing 175 acres, 90 of which are under cultivation; a beautiful farm on the South shore of Rice Lake, about half a mile from the Railroad Station.—Good buildings.

3.

Under power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage from Henry Huddlestone Thompson and wife to the said Company. Lot No. 6, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Hamilton, and County of Northumberland, containing 150 acres more or less, 90 of which are under cultivation; a beautiful farm on the South shore of Rice Lake. Two good frame houses, and a frame barn.

TERMS of Sale—Liberal,

and will be made known on the day of Sale or can be learned on application by letter to the Commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company at Kingston. Abstracts of title and Deeds can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or at the place of Sale.

JOHN PATON,
COMMISSIONER.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor.
Kingston, 25th November, 1858. 47

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

RELIABLE ROUTE TO PETERBOROUGH.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, 29th November, 1858, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay for Port Hope,..... 7.30 A. M.
" Port Hope for Peterboro'.....12.40 P. M.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope for Peterboro'.... 8.40 A. M.
" Peterboro' for Port Hope..... 1.20 P. M.

☞ All the above Trains run in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

D. McLEOD,
Managing Director.
Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1858. 47

FOR CHILDREN.

The Children's Paper ..... 12½ cents.
The Play Hour..... 12½ "
Chess or Draught Board and Men... 25 "
Fox and Geese and Board ..... 37½ "
Wolf and Lamb and Board ..... 37½ "
German Tactics and Board..... 37½ "
Paper Dolls, Furniture, &c.

PICTURE BOOKS,

In almost endless variety, printed on Linen or Paper from 1½d up to 6s. Amusement and instruction of every description for Children, at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S
New Book and Stationery Store,
46 George Street.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the Fourth School Section of the Township of Smith. He must have a first or second class certificate.

Apply to the Trustees.
WM. ELLIOT.
ALEX. ROSEBERRY.
JAMES DAVIDSON.

Smith, Nov. 27th, 1858. 46

WANTED,

A PRECENTOR, for the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, in Peterborough.

Apply to the Rev. J. Douglas.
Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1858. 43.

STANDARD WORKS,

For Gifts or Public or Private Libraries

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

NEW BOOK STORE. GEORGE STREET.

Byron's complete works	8vo. cl. with plates		$3.50
Milton's	"	"	3.50
Burns'	"	"	3.00
Do.	"	" Morocco gilt	4.00
Scott's Life of Napoleon	cloth with portrait		2.50
Do.	"	"	2.25
Shakespeare, complete with Glossary	8vo...		1.50
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 Vols. in one,	8vo cloth with portraits.		1.50
Butler's (Bishop) works complete,	8vo. cl.		1.50
United States Magazine, Vols 1 and 2 with numerous wood cuts,	8vo. cloth-cheap		2.50
McCheyne's Life letters & remains,	8vo. cl.		1.50
Scots Worthies by John Howe, complete	8vo. cloth		1.50
Scotia's Bards, beautifully illustrated,	8vo. cloth		2.00
Gilbert's wonders of the world, with illustrations, Gilt.			1.50
Professor Wilson (Christopher North's) Recreations $1.25 for			0.75
Talfourd's (Sergeant) Essays $1.00 for			0.60
Macgregor's (Colesman) Tales, Sketches & Ly

TO THE TRADE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE Subscribers offer a large and complete assortment of

FAES GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS,

HYSON'S old and young
" Twankay & Twankay,
GUNPOWDER,
OOLONG,
SOUCHONG, &c.,
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,

Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, &
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Crushed,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,

Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,

Redpath's refined.

RICE,

Arriana, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS,

5s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,

T D Glasgow & Montreal, Dams, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,

Boxes, ½ do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Boutern (sans Frandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,

An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,

2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,

500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
20 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes.
For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and completed at great cost, Sharpe's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 19 x 24 inches, on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every person enrolling Three Dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Sharpe's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine, also free (on Payment of Subscription to the Association, (or Dependent,) and Western Gallery, of the Association.

Those who do not wish to avail themselves of the Engraving, can have the Art Journal and Western Gallery, for One Dollar a year.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. Burnham, Peterboro', where a great variety of the Association's Works for Sale.

They would also call special attention to the

[illegible]

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1858. 44

DARNS FOR 1859.

WE have commenced the Spring Trade with a large and well assorted stock of

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Booksellers and Stationers, George Street.

The Globe Newspaper!

THE success which has attended the publication of this Journal for the past [illegible] years, and the high certificate of its merits as a [illegible] paper, to the estimation of [illegible] have induced the Proprietors to make such [illegible] as will render it a comprehensive and reliable

COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The gratifying result is that it possesses by far the widest circulation and the greatest advertising patronage in British America.

The efforts which have made [illegible] so successful for past years to keep pace with the progress of journalism, in other countries will be redoubled in the future. The EDITORIAL Corps has been strengthened, and—the staff of Reporters enlarged—and contributions of numerous Correspondents, at home and abroad, will give new interest to its columns. The English and Foreign News is received at the earliest possible moment by Telegraph and Express. The Proceedings of Public Meetings, of the Law Courts and Municipal Councils are accurately reported by stenographic writers, and no expense is spared in guiding corps of Reporters to any part of the country, and transmitting their Reports by Telegraph for publication the following morning. The Debates of the House of Assembly, of each day, are fully and accurately reported in the DAILY EDITION of the following morning, and carefully condensed for the WEEKLY paper. All matters of Trade, Commerce and Navigation—the proceedings of the several Boards of Trade—the arrivals of vessels at Quebec and Inland Ports—and every other subject of interest to Mercantile men is watched with special care and faithfully chronicled and commented on.—The Markets and Prices Current of Great Britain, the United States, and at home, receive special notice. The Agricultural interests command that earnest attention to which their importance entitles them.

The Globe will Continue to Advocate:

The Adoption of Population, without Regard to Locality, as the Basis of Parliamentary Representation.

The Entire Separation of Church and State—the Abolition of all Appropriations of Public Money for Sectarian Purposes; the Restraint of Ecclesiastical and other Corporations from Locking-up Land in Mortmain except for use and occupation.

National Education—Common School, Grammar School and Collegiate—Free from Sectarianism, and open to all on Equal Terms.

Economy in the Public Expenditure, and a Thorough Reform of the Departmental System.

Uniform Legislation for Both Sections of the Province.

Curtailment of the Power and Patronage of the Executive.

A Free Trade National Policy, so far and so rapidly as the Maintenance of the Public Credit will Permit.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a Part of Canada.

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance.—It is published at four o'clock, every morning but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the CASH for Five DAILY Subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy FREE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at $4 per annum in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, each of its columns is given all the matter in the Daily Edition, and the Telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the CASH for Five TRI-WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Is issued every FRIDAY morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in a handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the Continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive considerable attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of the Globe throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up a Club may have—

Ten Copies for.....Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-five Copies for...Thirty-five Dollars!!
Eighty Copies for.....One Hundred Dollars

Any person sending $10 for Five WEEKLY Subscribers, will be entitled to a FREE Copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all Clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed—"*The Publisher of the Globe, Toronto,*" can be Registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the Paper need not wait for an Agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
Globe Office, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1858.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 8, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.
Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Shootings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
Tweeds,	Whitneys,
Pilots,	Beavers,
Satteens,	Kentins,
Damasks,	Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

ALSO, Full or ass't Druggeting, and a Splendid Assortment of Prints.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats,
Frock and
Shooting Coats,
Pants, Pants,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Waterproof
Cloths,
Leggings,
and Caps.

And a general assortment of

[illegible]

All of which they offer at a great reduction for Cash or Short Approved Paper.

They would also call special attention to the

[illegible]

Peterboro', Nov. 3, 1858. 44

DARNS FOR 1859.

WE have commenced the Spring Trade with a large and well assorted stock of

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Booksellers and Stationers, George Street.

TENS AND BEACON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS to be selected from:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Kingston.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—M. G. STRANGE, Esq.

Vice Chairman—THOMAS A. CORBETT, Esq.

JAMES MORTON, Esq. | A. J. McDONELL, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq., | JAMES HARDY, Esq

AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.

Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. $1,997,600. *Paid up Capital,* $450,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON,	F. F. WHITEHORN, Esq.
GEO. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq.	GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq.	A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON,	DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. F. WALLACE,	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 23th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the town people, for the very liberal support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of entrants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance [illegible].

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 2-tf.

BURNING AND REWARD!

THE Council of the United Townships of [illegible] and Burleigh, at a special meeting held for the consideration of those offering rewards, on February the 15th inst., passed a By-law, offering a REWARD of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, in addition to a large reward offered by the Board of Trade, for the discovery and conviction of the [illegible] of the Court House, Gaol, and Registry Office, at Lakefield, on the night of the 14th inst. The Council would recommend [illegible] to offer a reward of [illegible] for the discovery and conviction of the [illegible] of the Court House, Gaol, and Registry Office, at Lakefield, on the night of the 14th inst.

By order of the Council,
[illegible]
Township Clerk.

Lakefield, Feb. 17th, 1858.

SITUATION WANTED.

A [illegible] wishes a situation as [illegible] Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, Nov. 21st, 1858. 44tfs

Building Matters.

EVERY SCOTSMAN

SHOULD read the "Scottish American Journal," published weekly. It contains the earliest news of old country events of any paper published in this country, and has become a repository of articles on the National Records, Literature and Antiquities of the Scottish Highlands in Scotland and elsewhere. The Scottish Regiments in India and elsewhere. For sale at Sawers & Murray's New Book Store, Peterboro'. Price $2.50 per year in advance, or 3d per single number.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', }
July 20, 1858. } 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partners' will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW,

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter.

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. New YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

PORTRAIT

OF THE

Hon'able. George Brown.

PRICE $1. Or in Gilt Frames $3.

SPECIMEN

To be seen and orders received at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A MEMORIAL OF CANADA'S FAIR, 1858.

A BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW of the Crystal Palace, now on sale at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

Book and Stationery Store, George St.

PRICE 50 cents, or in Gilt Frames, $1 75c.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND

THE subscribers have received a new Stock of Books in every department of

LITERATURE.

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A large and well assorted Stock of the

Musical Bouquet, &c., &c.,

which they would direct attention to as being the largest and best assorted stock of the kind ever shown in Peterboro'.

SAWERS & MURRAY

Peterboro', October 6th, 1858. 39

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED on Interest on good security £300 or £300. Apply at this Office.

September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

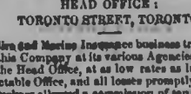
BOARD.

A FEW more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, with or without lodging at Mrs. Ridley's.

For particulars apply at this office, or at Mrs. Ridley's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', November 17, 1858. 46

PETERBOROUGH



AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

AUCTIONEER,

and that he will be ready to act as such in those requiring his services.

Auction Rooms, first floor in Corner Brick Building, Water Street, opposite Dugglas, (Easthorpe Block,) where he will [illegible]

Terms moderate and strict attention to business may be relied on by those entrusting to his Commissions for sale.

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible] Note for £20, made by me in favour of [illegible] Henry, as I will not pay the same having received no value therefor.

[illegible]

Peterboro', C. W. Nov. 12th, 1858. 45-3in

Farms, &c. for Sale.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, south side of King street, containing ¼ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £300 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the Examiner office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession, }
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. } 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.

Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro

☞ November Number received, price 25 cts

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

What Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 10 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., consisting of 100 Acres: 66 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 43tf

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

AND

CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 29, Letterworth and at the River.

W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor

Letterworth, Oct. 20, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is unsurpassed to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—Should be sold altogether or in building lots this month.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Lindsay, July 29, 1858. 32tf

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOOD-

[illegible]

will carry on his business at

THE ARMORY,

[illegible]

☞ A Fit Guaranteed.

Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-tf

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Mats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Walter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. T. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 21 1857. 2

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &C.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger.....	0s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly.....	0 5½
3,00 ..	Ballou's Pictorial.....	0 4
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine.....	0 6
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions.....	0 2½
2,50 ..	New York Clipper.....	0 3½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union.....	0 5
1,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal..	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated....	0 6
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	0 4
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 11
5,50 ..	Punch.....	0 11
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine.....	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words.....	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal.....	1 0
2,20 ..	Mrs. Stephen's Journal..	1 0
2,20 ..	Peterson's Journal.....	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book....	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly.....	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury.....	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly.....	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker.....	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE STRICTLY

In Advance.

Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.

SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

FOR THE

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	3
12 Note " "	2
3 Steel Pens.....	1
1 Holder.....	1
1 Pencil.....	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....	½
Making a total of.....	1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY,

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson,	Young Hyson.
Gunpowder,	Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DR. J. B. ALFORD'S

ECLECTIC, MEDICAL & SURGICAL OFFICE,

CORNER OF HUNTER AND ADELAIDE STREETS,

Near the Residence of James Hall, Esq.,

PETERBOROUGH.

DR. A. would announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has located in this place for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession. His system of treatment is purely Eclectic, using only those agents which are safe and reliable. INVALIDS however despairing, are invited to call, as no expense will be incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Residence—American Hotel.

Peterboro', Oct, 19, 1857. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Ouseburn, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT.

Asphodel, 10th June, 1858. 24tf

DENTISTRY.

A [illegible] Peterborough [illegible] Hotel, [illegible] Peterborough. Nov. 9th, 1858. 44

Miscellaneous.

SCOTLAND'S AUTHORS.

Annotts, Rev. Wm.—Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, or Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs	$1,00
Bonar's Desert of Sinai, 2 plates	1,00
Do. Land of Promise, 2 plates	1,25
Do. Night of Weeping	0,30
Do. Morning of Joy	0,40
Do. Story of Grace	0,30
Do. Truth and Error	0,40
Do. Man, his Religion and his World..	0,40
Do. Eternal Day	0,50
Boston's Four-Fold Estate	0,50
Do. Crook in the Lot	0,30
Brewster's—More World's than One	0,60
Brown's Concordance, over 20 cts., plain..	0,30
Chalmer's Dr., Miscellanies	1,50
Do. Moral Philosophy	0,60
Do. Astronomical Discourses	0,60
Dick, Dr.,—Christian Philosopher	1,00
Duncan's—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, Illustrated	0,30
Do. Cottage Fireside, illustrated	0,60
Family Worship—A series of Prayers adapted to Domestic Worship, by one hundred and eighty Clergymen of Scotland, 320 pages	3,00
Gillilan's Martyrs, Heroes and Bards of the Scottish Covenant	0,60
Guthrie's, Dr., Gospel in Ezekiel	1,00
Do. The City, its Sins and Sorrows	0,30
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland up to the disruption	1,50
Howe's Scots Worthies, or Historical account of those who suffered for the Reformation	1,50
Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland	0,60
Macduff's Memories of Gennesaret	1,00
Do. Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereavement	0,40
Do. Morning and Night Watches	0,60
Do. Footsteps of St. Paul, with plates	1,00
Do Words of Jesus	0,40
Do Mind of Jesus	0,40
Do Family Prayers	0,75
Do. Great Journey or Pilgrimage to Mount Zion	0,30
Do. Faithful Promises and Altar Stones	0,25
Do. Memories of Bethany	0,60
Mabel Grant,—A Highland Story	0,60
McCheyne's Life, Letters, Lectures and Songs of Zion	1,50
McCosh's Method of Divine Government	2,00
Menteath's, Mrs.,—Lays of the Kirk and Covenant	0,30
Pearson's Infidelity, its Aspect, Causes, and Agencies	1,00
Pollok's Tales of the Covenanters	0,50
Scotia's Bards—The Choicest productions of the Scottish Poets with Biographies	2,00
Tarnbull's Genius of Scotland	1,00
Wardlaw on Miracles	0,75
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Illustrated	0,75

For Sale at the New Book Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George st., Peterboro'.

August 5, 1858. 30

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, *to remember* that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, [illegible] department of Pocket Inks, Mucilage, with Bowles, Pencil Sharpeners, Letter and Account Files, Parallel Rulers, Pocket Diaries for 1859, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies. A new assortment of Steel Pens, Playing Cards, Colored Paper for Flowers, Perforated Card Board, Pocket [illegible], Cash Books, &c., &c.

S. & M. have also received a [illegible] assortment of TOY BOOKS, PICTURE [illegible] ing Games, Transparent Slates, &c., [illegible] for Children. Also

A New Assortment of Music for the Piano Forte or Voice.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Every Book used in the Schools in Town and surrounding Townships kept in Stock, and supplied at the lowest prices.

WRAPPING PAPER.

S. & M have pleasure in informing the Merchants of Peterboro' and others that they have entered into arrangements whereby they can supply all sorts of Wrapping Paper at the most extra cost of Freight above the Manufacturers usual prices. They trust to have the patronage of all using such papers, as they can be supplied on better terms than they have ever been heretof

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental——Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 49.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	3	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Over Ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be remembered.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Office [illegible] Walton and Ontario Streets.

[illegible] R. STEWART,
[illegible], Engineers, Land Surveyors, [illegible] Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. R. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857: 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCIENCE, BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.
New Book and Stationery Store,
33 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 8, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 20

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ENGINEER, Civil Engineer, &c., Scotch Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1857. 29

QUARRY TO LET,
Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Dunlop, Esq. The bridge in connection between the river will bring the Quarry within half a mile of the business of the town. The Stone [illegible] superior quality, and [illegible] Apply to the Town [illegible] other particulars, apply to Charles Dunlop, Esquire, or
GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.
[illegible] 13, 1856. 32

QUALIFICATION of Municipal Councillors and Police Trustees.

In order that it may be more generally known what is required by the Municipal Corporations Act, as qualifications of Mayors, Councillors, and Electors, we transcribe the most important sections concerning them:—

Section 70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayor, members of a Council, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the County within which the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, freehold or leasehold property rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment-Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars or leasehold to eight hundred dollars.

In Police Villages—Freehold or lease hold to four hundred dollars.

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to forty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to eighty dollars per annum.

In Towns—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum, or leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And in Cities—for Aldermen—Freehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to three hundred and twenty dollars per annum: and for Councilmen—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum or Leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this Section, shall not include a term less than a Tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 73. No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler, or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, no Bailiff of a Division Court, no Sheriff's Officer, no Inkeeper or Saloonkeeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a Member of the Council of the Corporation.

ELECTORS.

Section 75. The Electors of every Municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the Electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are naturalborn or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally rated on the last revised assessment-rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors and tenants.

Section 76. In Cities, Town and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the annual value following:

In Incorporated Villages—Twelve dollars;

In Towns—Twenty dollars; and

In Cities—Thirty Dollars.

Section 78. When a Municipality is divided into Wards or electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one Ward or electoral division; and if entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to vote in any other Ward or electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act.

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each of them shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so rated.

Robert Burns.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Oct. 22.

The commemoration of a great day is coming upon us in Scotland, with some risk of its unawares or at finding no means prepared. The 25th of January is the First Centenary of the Birth of Robert Burns. It was impossible that the approach of such an occasion should not warm into some kind of action the national affection and admiration; and there are few districts in Lowland Scotland in which it is not already a mooted matter that the day shall not pass unremembered. But looking at all the preparations and proposals, the question rises, is there no way in which what Scotland feels and owes can be even more emphatically expressed and more worthily paid? We put the question not rhetorically, but in hopes of practical reply. There is, we fear, no probability that any form of expression that can be devised will be adequate to the occasion—there is no possibility of what is fittingest that being executed. The man was great, the occasion is great—the first that has ever been, the last that is ever to be.

At such a time it becomes us to remember, if at any time it were possible for us to forget, that a chief characteristic of Burns was his Nationality. Both as a man and as a poet, his soul intensely and thoroughly beat from head beyond compassing to finger-ends. In his richness and fullness of life, whether social or intellectual, he was and is hardly, for ever classified "the truest Scotchman." For many days together he would be content to be nothing else than a Scotchman. Whatever he was glorifying, the passion of his patriotism neither revolted nor cooled—in whatever strain his Muse may sing, on that subject there is never one word of reproach, but always of love and praise. And think how that was requitted—what Burns did for Scotland; and what Scotland did or has yet done for Burns! Nor was Burns' love of country fanatical or narrow—it had no scorn of what was good in others, and no blindness to what was bad in ourselves.—He loves mankind "the warld ower," but "beginning at Jerusalem." Chiefly however, did he show that his love of country was wise as well as warm, by the deep knowledge which he had and uttered of the Scottish people throughout all its sections and in all its moods. Sitting amidst the "hoast-provoking reek" of Mossgiel, or the fumes of the humble orgies at Tarbolton, his glowing eye

"Pierced through
The body of the country, city, court"—

through cottage and castle, hostlery and sanctuary. He thoroughly knew, and though he here and there widely rebelled he deeply felt that stern and religious faith which has done so much to make us what we are. He knew too the evil as well as the good that is in us—especially the evil that mingles with our best and emphatically with our holiest things. "This is superstition here, and that's hypocrisy!"—and they chastised them with scorpions, so that they bowel even now, their offences being ever new and the sting of that lash destined never to wax old.

Thus loving and knowing his countrymen it was his choice or his lot, and it was our great fortune, that he gave all that was his; He had a genius equal to the loftiest themes that poetry ever strained to reach—"whatever there was of highest hope and hardest attempting," he had right to aim at and prospect of achieving. But with all the world, and other worlds, within scope of his "vision and his faculty divine," he looked at and sung of only us, the lowest of us, and only as we are, yet in our inmost souls as well as in our outward life. He might have found his imagination's home in palaces and castles, either on actual earth, or in the air where they would have arisen when he bade but he sought rather "the huts where poor men lie." His Muse might have dwelt with kings and warriors and olden martyrs; but he lays his hands on the Scottish peasant, and in our sight he stands a hero—he opens to us the cottar's door on Saturday night, and there a saint. If not with "daring Milton," far before some who have ventured the same flight, he might have reached the empyrean, bequeathed epics on the loves of angels and the wars of gods; but he saw pathos and sublimity in the passions and struggles which fill the hearts and the lives of the people whose and of whom he was. It was bold yet true that article in his poetic creed—

"What mak's fireside a happy clime
To weans and wife—
That's the true pathos and sublime
O' human life!"

By thus dedicating himself to us alone, he has exalted us and all that is ours. In the light shed from his genius and his memory, the Scottish Peasantry stand dignified, almost glorified, in view of the world. And he did this for Scotland not only chiefly but earliest. Not only more than before any other man, he made Scotland speak for and of herself. There had indeed been many Scotchmen great authors, but for generations there had been no Scotchman writing as and like a Scotsman—some were Anglified, and the rest and greatest were Frenchified. It is fitting we should also remember that Burns did not do this without some sacrifice of self. Writing of Scotland and in the Scotish tongue, he cut himself off from much of the appreciation and understanding of the world without. "You Saxons," wrote Jeffrey when ripened powers and observation had made him patient and ashamed of his first slighting estimate, "cannot relish him rightly—you miss half the pathos and more than half the sweetness—there is no such mistake as that your chief man is in the humor or the shrewd sense; it is in far higher and more delicate elements—God help you!" Hence again is Burns peculiarly *ours*, to know, to love, and on occasion now greatly serves, to honor.

How vast that gift of his whole self specially *to us*—how it has been great enough to fill Scottish hearts and homes, not in Scotland only, but over all the earth—no Scotchman need be told. Perhaps no nation was ever acted on so powerfully by any one writer through several and still continuing generations as Scotland has been by the songs of Robert Burns. "In hut and hall," says Carlyle, in his noble essay, "as the heart unfolds itself in the many-colored joy and woe of existence, the name, the voice of that joy and that woe is the name and voice which Burns gave them. Strictly speaking, perhaps, no British man has so deeply affected the thoughts and feelings of so many men, as the solitary and altogether private individual, with means apparently the humblest."

In this respect Scotland stands proudly beyond compare with either England or Ireland. England cannot be said to have a body of national song—she certainly has not one equal to a song writer. Ireland has many songs, but she has no bard—Moore, who was called "the Bard of Erin," is unread, and neither sings to nor is sung by the Irish people. But Scotland has a store of lyrics, which have given her renown and affection abroad, and are familiar and dear alike to all ranks and conditions of her own people—and for this she is indebted, beyond all other men taken in one, to Robert Burns. An Ayrshire ploughman, unbribed, unencouraged, almost unnoticed, wrote what his heavy successors in the district of his own rank and station, and very many and generations from, have gathered into their memories, and from passage to passage [illegible]

[illegible]

wherever Scottish blood is flowing or the language of Briton is known, his power still grows, and tears and praises more and more wait upon his name.

On the 25th January 1959, it may be, and more than may be, a greater multitude than now, and with greater fervor, shall celebrate the second Burn's centenary. On that day shall they say that the men who lived when the first centenary came were neglectful and unworthy of the opportunity? A centenary celebration is no ordinary occasion—to many it never comes, it comes but once to any. This is the first of a celebration which each succeeding century shall renew—it is the only one that any now living shall see. Surely it is for the generation that lived nearest, and almost was part of Burns' own generation, not carelessly nor meanly to inaugurate a thanksgiving which shall be prolonged by remote generations in our own land and by states and nations yet unrisen.

What is most seemly and worthy to be done on the approaching day, is a question we at present seek to ask rather than to answer. One hint only we venture to throw out, and do so with modesty and misgiving. Bet the Hundredth Birthday of Robert Burns be a National Holiday. On that day let us do no work. Doubtless, questions can be raised as to fitness, convenience, cost—all of which there is yet time to consider. But, in decency, let us hear little about cost. Every now and again, we are called on to devote a day to thanking heaven for a good harvest and similar bounties. Shall we grudge, once in a hundred years, so to thank heaven for Robert Burns?

Law and Morality.

A criminal case, which was noticed briefly in our paper last week and more at length at the time of its occurrence, has just been creating a great amount of excitement in Scotland, which, if it had happened in this country, would never have been noticed at all, probably, either legally or by the public. We refer to the case of the servant girl at Polmont, who lost her life through an attempt to cause abortion. The accidental circumstances, as we may call them, attendant on the affair were marked by a fatality which reflected seriously on the accused. The girl died in the first instance. Then the doctor who had operated committed suicide by taking laudanum; while William Reid the accused principal in the affair, rested under the additional odium of having just been in prison on a charge which, though in the first instance most people believed it to be unjust, every one now thought must have had a good foundation. The public indignation against him was great, and now that we have seen all the evidence, we must say that we think it was not, in the extreme to which it was carried, altogether well founded. People would have it that he had committed murder; the public prosecutor tried him on that charge, and the wonder is that he was not convicted on it. The jury, in a most illogical manner, directed, too, by the Lord Justice-Clerk Inglis, found him guilty of causing abortion, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. As pointed out in a most able and acute article in the *Scotsman*, a journal which always confronts error boldly in whatever connection it meets with it—the illogical and illegal nature of the finding is unquestionable. There can be no sort of doubt about it, in fact, and the wonder is that on the trial so many clear-headed men should have been led into error. It only shows how the generality of men are liable to err when the mind gets heated, or impressions from without are allowed to influence it. That Reid had a share in committing the offence that had such a miserable result, we do not doubt, but the evidence did not go to prove more than the likelihood of his knowledge of the doctor's presence in the house, which involved, of course, complicity to a certain extent, though to what extent it would be difficult to determine.—The probability is that Reid's object, to whatever extent he may have lent himself to the commission of the offence, was with a view to the girl's interest rather than his own—a criminal error, but one not of murderous intent. Yet no language has been strong enough to denounce him even since the evidence has been published, and some of our contemporaries seem to be virtuously rabid because the young man has not been hanged, the grand offence being in their estimation the original one which led to all the subsequent crime and calamity. Really, considering the facts revealed by recent statistics, there would be a great deal of hanging in Scotland if this branch of morality were treated as some of our contemporaries would seem to desire. A little less hypocrisy and inconsistency in suffering to such subjects would be an improvement. We do not admire the virtue that consists in hounding down "one more unfortunate" when he or she may be betrayed with unusual fatality into crime and public exposure. We have been led into these remarks unintentionally; our object was to point out the strong contrast between Scotland and the United States, with reference to offences of this class, to the immense advantage of the former.—Here in New York the sort of service on account of which poor young Girdwood committed suicide are advertised openly and extensively in the Sunday papers, and we cannot express our astonishment at seeing a whole string of them from male and female practitioners, the first time we opened one of these journals! Then it is that national morals differ. What is presently regarded with horror in Scotland is tolerated in Paris thought nothing of. It is possible that the horror may be overdone in Scotland, and in Scotch cases we think the public have been led to give way to unreasonable depression in love and result from the former, and a more lenient [illegible]

[illegible]

The North West.

On Friday last there might have been seen, at the Post Office here, a small box, not much more than eighteen inches long, screwed down and protected with wax, and marked "Red River Mail, No. 1." This small and seemingly insignificant box contained the germ, out of which may spring wonderful, and to this country, most important results. It was the first overland mail to Red River, which left Barrie on Friday, in charge of William Gibbard, Esq., and was Penetanguishene, Gibson's Mills, French River, Killarney, Manitoowaning, La Cloche, Bruce and Wellington Mines, Garden River, reaches the Sault Ste. Marie, and thence by Michipicoton, Nepigon, Fort William, Fort Francis to Fort Garry on the Red River. The mail to the Sault St. Marie will leave here during the season twice a month, and from the Sault to Red River is forwarded monthly. Thus last week commenced the opening journey on a route which, we venture to predict, will ere long be occupied with an extensive business, a long-abandoned pathway is now reopened to regions which have acquired an extraordinary value intrinsically, and relatively an importance which is beyond calculation. At the present time no criterion can be formed of the time necessary to complete these pioneer journeys. The mail contract has only been let within the last week or two, and the route in some places is only as yet known to one or two of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who therefore possess a monopoly of the road, and doubtless will, at the commencement, put some obstacles in the way of the expedition. It is expected that next year our Government, who have taken such hearty hold of this North West route, or the newly organised North West Company, will cut a track of their own, which will much facilitate the progress and efficiency of the route; the building of depots is also contemplated along the route. Means such as these for furthering and securing the safety and security of the mail carriers, will enable them to carry through a winter mail as quickly as the Americans. With regard to the communication with these distant parts of the British empire during the summer, there can be no probable competition; and when the arrangements for the winter service are effected and consolidated by experience, there can be no chance of any successful rivalry in this North West route; and we may expect to see it permanently established as the highway for rapid and speedy communication with the shores of the Pacific and the intermediate settlements. Some of the advantages which we, in conjunction with our Red River friends, already derive from the new arrangements, can be enumerated as follows:—Four years ago a yearly mail arrived at the Red River during the winter season, and the postage of a letter cost ten shillings stg., equal to two dollars and a half currency. Now during the winter, the settlers at the Red River and intermediate places may read their letters monthly, at a cost of 3d, and newspapers carried free, will convey information from the outer world at no longer intervals than a month. Places on this side of the Sault Ste. Marie will enjoy the same conveniences fortnightly at the same cost.—Doubtless others besides the oldest inhabitant of Barrie will remember, when our respected townsman, George Lount, Esq., then postmaster at Holland Landing, sent on the Northern mail once a month, and often found great difficulty in procuring a man sufficiently adventurous and hardy to undertake the conveyance of the mail so far as Barrie.

The present state of accommodation is a wonderful contrast to those bygone times. Who could have foretold the change? and who can be sufficiently prophetic to say what further changes and triumphs over material nature may take place during the next five years. The opening of this route will cleave a path to the fine agricultural land north of lakes Huron and Superior, (already being laid out and large blocks disposed of to Norwegians); the rich lands described by the Canadian expedition at Fort William; the alluvial deposits at Rainy Lake, described by Mr. Gibbard and others, as equal for cultivation and settlement to any lands in the world—the rolling prairies of the Red River and the Saskatchewan Valley. These lands settled and occupied; the vast mineral regions on the shores of the Great Lakes developed, and an abundant population deriving subsistence and gathering wealth in those now unproductive and comparatively waste places of the earth, what will be the amount of traffic then required to accommodate the new state of things? what must be then done with the small box, about eighteen inches in length, which now suffices to hold the communications of the North-Western regions? The diminutive casket, at the bottom of which lies the hope of a world, should be treasured up as a relic worthy of the admiration and curiosity of future years, as a living proof of the mighty changes which will have completely altered the face of the country, peopled a continent, and given a new course to the traffic of the world. We shall not perhaps be considered at all too sanguine when we give utterance to the oft-predicted result of these small beginnings, with all seriousness and confidence, when we say that this finger-path now opened and trodden by our energetic and adventurous friend Mr. Wm. Gibbard, will become the highway of the traffic of what we now call the East—that on the wings of steam, (to speak in prose we should say subsidy), will be carried to and fro the communications and produce of the greater part of the world; that in Vankoughnet's Island we shall possibly see a second Britain, (in the climate, agricultural resources, minerals, &c., with its wonderful fisheries and proximity to the Pacific), and that in Fort William, the present mere depot for the mail, will be a great commercial emporium, the [illegible] of the Pacific, standing [illegible] the Old World and the New, and [illegible] the Occidental and Oriental [illegible] the Old World and the New, and [illegible] the Occidental and Oriental [illegible]

[illegible]

Man With A Petrified Wife.

A few days since, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, a gentleman residing in Rising Sun, Indiana, who had married a second time, wished to remove the body of his wife to a new cemetery. Preparations were made to that effect and laborers opened the grave in the usual manner; but when they reached the coffin they could not lift it, so great was the weight. After obtaining considerable assistance, however, the men succeeded in raising the coffin from the tomb. They then could not resist the temptation of peering into the coffin and learning the reason for the unusual weight, and found instead of the remains of the corpse, a stone figure, the exact counterpart of the woman who had died. The strange story soon spread, and hundreds of persons were present to see the strange spectacle.

The husband took the body of his departed spouse home and has it there now, where it is visited by hundreds of the curious and scientific. The body seems to have been petrified, and to have become a perfect stone woman.

Mr. Barry's Tour and Return.

Mr. Barry has once more returned to London, and the confederacy is dissolved between him and Mr. Goodenough, who departed for Canada about two months since. The former gentleman has spent about eighteen or twenty days in Lapland, and instructed a class of 200 at Stockholm on his way back here. As in England, he numbered several of the Swedish Ministers among his pupils, and gave a grand exhibition in the Royal Riding School before the Crown Prince and his suite. Two subjects were brought to him—one, a well-bred colt of four or five years old, as wild and nervous as a roe deer, and which never had anything but a halter on. This one occupied him forty minutes, and the process of giving it confidence was so interesting that the whole company rose from their chairs almost at the outset, and never resumed them till he rode it round the ring and played with it at his will. The second was a bay, half-bred Arab mare, whose hind feet no man had ever yet been able to shoe, and whom only one groom in Sweden durst approach. Biting and hind-leg vice were her peculiar "vanities," and she was so violent when she was led into the ring and delivered over to him that at one time several of the spectators feared she would have made a summary end of him. The result proved that he had not misjudged his powers, as he brought her cleverly to hand in an hour and twenty minutes. The Crown Prince then stepped forward, shook hands with him most warmly, and presented him with a gold medal as a memento of his victory. The system seems to be creating quite as much enthusiasm on the Continent as it did in England, and Mr. Rarey and Cruiser bid fair to be in modern what Alexander and Bucephalus were in ancient history. We believe that there is every probability of his being engaged by the Government to instruct the army roughriders. A commission has been appointed to investigate his system, and it is understood that they have reported most favourably.—*Illustrated London News.*

PRESENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Several French officers have arrived at Windsor from France with an ordnance of exquisite workmanship, as a birthday present from the Emperor of the French to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The gun is placed in the royal stews until after the presentation, which was to take place yesterday. Several of the artillery, with their horses have also arrived from Woolwich, and are quartered at the Spittal Barracks for the purpose of exercising with the gun before her Majesty and the Court in the Great Park. The engraving on the piece is said to have cost the Emperor upwards of 2000 francs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date 26th November, says: The special meeting of the Cabinet to-day lasted to a late hour this evening. The president is very much depressed by the alarming state of our foreign affairs. He thinks we are on the eve of great events, involving war with Spain, a Protectorate over Mexico, the seizure of Cuba, and danger of a war with France and England. To encounter these grave emergencies, we have no adequate naval force in the Gulf, as that can be sent thither. Our ships are on the Mediterranean in the Chinese seas or on a wasteful and hazardous cruising to Paraguay. The Secretary offers the same gloomy views of the situation, and is of opinion that [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Bright on Parliamentary Reform.

In the speech delivered by Mr. Bright at Birmingham, on Wednesday week, of which we gave a telegraphic summary in our last, the hon. member thus referred to the question of Parliamentary Reform:

I shall take this opportunity of discussing, and so far as I am able with brevity and distinctness, what I think we ought to aim at this moment, when the great question of Parliamentary Reform is before the country. I think I may safely say that this question occupies now something like a triumphant position—and at the same time a position of great peril—triumphant, inasmuch as it has now no open enemies—perilous, inasmuch as, for the moment, it is taken up by those who, up to this hour, have been the most uncompromising opponents of reform. (Cheers.) We have had four Governments pledged to Parliamentary reform within the last few years. Lord John Russell, as Prime Minister, introduced a Reform Bill, and afterwards in the Government of Lord Aberdeen, Lord J. Russell introduced another Reform Bill, and the least said of these two Bills, especially the latter, the better. (Laughter.) The Government which has recently been overthrown pledged itself to the country and the House of Commons to bring in a Reform Bill, but at the time when it came to an unexpected but a not undeserved end—(loud cheers)—no bill had been prepared, so that we know nothing of the particulars of what it is to be composed. We have now a Government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby, who, during his short term of office in 1852, stated, if I remember right, that one of the chief objects of his Government, would be to stem the tide of democracy. (Laughter.) Now, it may be that Lord Derby has entirely changed his mind, that he is as much converted to Parliamentary Reform as Sir R. Peel was in 1846 converted to corn-law repeal. If he is, then our question may be in good hands, but if he is not—and he has never yet acknowledged his conversion—then I think it is but reasonable for us to view his course with some suspicion, and to look upon the question in his hands with some alarm. (Hear, hear.) They all pretend now to be very much in favour of the question of reform, but still they don't tell us much about it. They remind me, in few speeches which they have made upon the question, of the condition of that deplorable American cable, of which I read the other day in the papers that "the current were visible, but the signals wholly indistinct." (Loud laughter.) But having admitted that Parliamentary Reform is necessary, they thereby admit that the present House of Commons does not satisfactorily represent the nation—and it is one step in advance to receive that admission from all those persons from among whom it has hitherto been supposed that Governments could alone be formed in this country. (Hear.) Now I do not believe that the Parliament, as at present constituted, does fairly represent the nation, and I think it is capable of most distinct proof that it does not. Mr. Bright here referred, in proof of his assertion, to the long and anxious agitation that preceded free trade—to the paramount political influences in both Houses of Parliament of the Established Church—to the "superhuman" effort by which Mr. Gladstone imposed the succession tax, though still the legacy duty on land was much less than that imposed on other kinds of property—to the scandalous inequality of the income tax. He next proceeded to show how utterly unequal the present representation was. He drew a comparison between certain boroughs in Yorkshire and other boroughs in that County, showing that ten small boroughs with a population of 80,000, returned 16 members, 8 other boroughs with a population of 620,000, only returned 14 members. He also contrasted 11 members sent from Buckinghamshire with a population of 164,000, with the two sent from Birmingham with a population of 250,000. He showed that there were 22 boroughs in three counties sending members which had only one-half the population of Birmingham.—(Cries of "Shame.") These facts were to be taken into consideration with another, namely, that out of every six individuals we meet only one has the right of voting.—Now, he went on to say, I wish to ask this meeting—and let us try to take a judicial and dispassionate view of the question when we talk of reform—what is that we really want? I hold it to be this—that we want to substitute a real honest representation of the people for that fradulent thing which we call a representation now. [Loud cheers.] But there is a very serious question to be decided before we can almost take a step. When you are about to reform the House of Commons you must eyes to be turned to the House of Peers, or to the great body of the nation? The House of Peers, as you know, does not travel very fast—even what is called a Parliamentary train is too fast for its nerves—in fact, it never travels at all unless somebody shoves it. (Loud laughter. If any man proposes to reform the House of Commons just so much and no more as will allow it to keep pace with the wishes of the House of Lords, I would ask him not to take any trouble in the matter but just to leave it exactly [illegible] it is. (Cheers.) The question between the people and the Peers is one which cannot be evaded. It is the great difficulty in the way of our friends at head-quarters who are for reform, but don't know how to do it. It was the difficulty which Lord John Russell felt. Lord John Russell—I believe you may utter my word for it—has gradually, from association, from [illegible] from his reading and study, and from his position [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

you this day whom you will serve." If the Peers are to be your masters, as they boast that their fathers were the conquerors of yours, serve you them. ("Never.") But if you will serve only the laws, the laws of your country, the great laws on which you have been consulted, you may go on to discuss this great question of Parliamentary reform. I am not going to attack the House of Lords. (Laughter.) Some people tell us that the House of Lords has in its time done great things for freedom. Well, it may be so, though I have not been so successful in finding out where or when as some people. (Cheers.) At least since 1690, or thereabouts, when the Peers became the dominant power in this country, I am not able to discover one single measure important to human or English freedom which has come from the voluntary consent, and good-will of their House.—(Cheers.) And, really, how should it? You know what a Peer is. He is one of those fortunate individuals who are described as coming into this world "with silver spoons in their mouths." (Laughter.)—Or, to use the more polished and elaborate phraseology of the poet—

"Fortune came smiling to his youth and welcomed it,
And purpled greatness met his ripened years."

When he is a boy among his brothers and sisters he is pre-eminent; he is the eldest son; he will be "My Lord;" this fine mansion, this beautiful park, these countless farms, this vast political influence, will one day centre on this innocent boy. The servants know it, and pay him greater deference on account of it. He grows up and goes to school and college; his future position is known; he has no great incitement to work hard, but whatever he does, it is very difficult for him to improve his fortune in any way. When he leaves college he has a secure position ready-made for him, and there seems to be no reason why he should follow ardently any of those occupations which make men great among their fellow-men. He takes his seat in the House of Peers; whatever be his character, whatever his intellect, whatever his previous life, whether he be in England or 10,000 miles away, he be tottering down the steep of age, or he be passing through the imbecility of second childhood, yet by the means of that charming contrivance—made only for Peers—vote by proxy, he gives his vote for or against, and, unfortunately, too often against, all those great measures on which you and the country have set your hearts. (Loud cheers.)—There is another kind of Peer which I am afraid to touch upon—that creature of—what shall I say?—of monstrous, nay, even of adulterous birth—the spiritual Peer.—I assure you with the utmost sincerity and frankness it is not in the nature of things that men in those positions should become willing fountains from whence should flow great things for the freedom of any country. We are always told that the Peers are necessary as a check. If this is so, I must say that they answer their purpose admirably. (Laughter.) With regard to the question of the suffrage which I state is one of the chief points on which I should insist, I have no doubt there are persons, who, on reading my speech, will say, "Subversive doctrine, violent language this. The change which you would propose would endanger many things which we highly value." Now, I beg to assure all those timid people that I do not want to endanger any of the ancient landmarks of our constitution. I do not want to disturb this question of the franchise beyond what has been already sanctioned by Parliament and the country. I do not wish to introduce any new principle or any theoretical opinion which it may be found difficult to adopt. There are many men probably among those whom I see before me who are of opinion that every man should have a vote. (Loud cheers.) They are for what is called "universal suffrage," or "manhood suffrage"—something which represents that every man of 21 years of age, who has not forfeited his right by any misconduct, should have a vote. Let me say that, personally, I have not the smallest objection to the widest possible suffrage that the ingenuity of man can devise. [Cheers.] At the same time if I were now a member of a Government, and had to arrange a Reform Bill for next session, I should not act upon that principle. I will tell you upon what principle I would act. I find in the country great diversities of opinion, and that being the case it clearly is the duty of Government, and of Parliament too, to frame a measure which will fairly represent what may be called the Reasonable [illegible] of the whole country. What [illegible] present in the way of franchises [illegible] the parish franchises. For [illegible] ages past, there has been [illegible] in all our parishes [illegible] have worked unostentatiously and satisfactorily to the country. We have a franchise in our Poor Law unions. We have a corporation franchise, and, with the exception of a stupid provision that people should live in towns three [illegible] before they can exercise it, that franchise may be said to have worked generally satisfactorily to the country. I will not enquire here whether he believes that in all the parishes, all the poor-law unions, and all the corporations, men have not conducted themselves with great propriety, and managed the affairs of their parishes, unions, and corporations satisfactorily? And I should like to ask them whether they [illegible] object to have the same franchise conferred upon them for the election of members to the House of Commons. [Cheers.] There is our great [illegible] path to [illegible] our reformation would be simple and unpretentious. There is another point to which I wish to advert, which is, that [illegible] whatever its dimensions, they would not [illegible] [illegible]

should not be so extensive there as in the boroughs; but there appears to be a general understanding that the next step in counties shall be one short of that. But I think it of great importance that the 40s franchise should be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom as fully as it is to the people of England and Wales. [Cheer.] Whatever changes were regarded as desirable, the ballot, he continued to say, must be a necessary accompaniment, and one which the state of things rendered inevitable. He believed that when the franchise is thus extended, when the apportionment of members to the constituency approximates to a just arrangement, and when they had the protection of the ballot, they would have that kind of representation in the House of Commons which will give to every man who sits there a real constituency, and will fix him with a real responsibility. He believed there was no country in the world that pretends to regular Government where there is less of real responsibility among high officials than there is in England. Mr. Bright here quoted the case of Sir W. Williams, of Kars, who, as he alleged, while he was closely besieged by the Russians, forwarded to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at Constantinople, more than sixty letters or despatches asking for relief, of which his lordship did not take the slightest notice, treating them as waste paper. If Lord Stratford had been a Russian noble, and had so behaved, before taking his seat in the House of Peers, and going on a special mission to Constantinople, he would have had the advantage of going on a special mission to Siberia. [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. Bright concluded in the following words:—This question of Parliamentary Reform, then, is a great and serious question. I want to give a warning to those persons who are now engaged, if there be any engaged, in constructing a Reform Bill for the next session. Let them not bring in a delusive and sham measure. [Cheers.] Universal suffrage, equal distribution, vote by ballot—any of these points may or may not be perilous; but, if there be one thing more distinctly perilous than another to the ruling classes in this country it is that when they are committed to at least a temporary—I wish it were a permanent—settlement of this Bill which, while it offers you something great in the way of constitutional freedom, is found immediately after it has passed to be nothing but a delusion and a sham. [Loud cheers.] It will exasperate all the Reformers; it will render a feeling which is now not bitter, both bitter and malignant, and within 12 months after the Bill has passed and the cheat is discovered we shall be entered in all probability upon another agitation of a very different character from any we have yet seen. [Cheers.] Let us have a real Bill, a good Bill, or no Bill at all. The question at this moment is in the hands of the enemy. We stand the risk of having brought before us what I will describe as a "country gentleman's Reform Bill." (Hear, hear.) The country gentlemen have not been notorious for their sympathies in favor of reform. We have always been carrying on for the last thirty years and more a steady and perpetual war against the predominance and the power of the country gentlemen in Parliament. If we look at their past policy we shall not have much confidence in their proposed measure.—Their wars, their debts, their taxes, placed upon the bulk of the people, their stout opposition to the Reform Bill of 1852,—all this leads us greatly to suspect them; and I confess for my own part that I wish the question of reform was in the hands of Reformers—in the hands of men of whose sympathies with respect to it we could not have, from their past lives, the shadow of a doubt. (Cheers.) I have great fears that until you have a Ministry in which there are men who are equally in favor of reform, and of an honest reform, you are not likely to get any such measure as the most moderate among us ought to be in the least satisfied with. (Hear, hear.) Now I have a suggestion to make which I hope somebody will act upon. The Reformers now are more numerous than ever they were before. Why should they not by some arrangement have their own Reform Bill—have it introduced into Parliament and supported with all the strength of this great national party; and if it be a Bill sensibly better than the Bill that is being prepared for us in Downing Street, why should we not, with all the unanimity of which we are capable,—by public meetings, by petitions, and when the proper time comes by presenting ourselves at the polling booths,—do all in our power to pass that measure into law? [Loud cheers.] I say that we are great in numbers; that united we are great in strength; that we are invincible in the solidity of our arguments; that we are altogether unassailable in the justice of our cause. [Cheers.] Shall we then, I ask you, even for a moment be hopeless of our great cause? I feel almost ashamed to argue it to such a meeting as this. I call to mind where I am, and who are those whom I see before me. [Cheers.] Am I not in the Town of Birmingham—England's central capital; and do not those eyes look upon the sons of them who, not 30 years ago shook the fabric of privilege to its base? [Cheers.] Not a few of the strong men of that time are now white with age. They approach the confines of their mortal day. Its evening is cheered with the remembrance of that great contest, and to rejoice in the freedom they have won. Shall their sons be less noble than they? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] Shall the fire which they kindled be extinguished with you? [Renewed cries of "No, no," and cheering.] Why, I see the answer in every face. You are resolved that the legacy which to you they bequeathed you will hand down in an accumulated wealth of freedom to your children. [Great cheering.] As for me, my voice is feeble. I feel now acutely and painfully that I am not what I was. I speak with a diminished fire; I speak with a lessened force; but as I am, my countrymen and my constituents, I will, if you let me, be found in your ranks in the impending struggle. [The hon. gentleman sat down amid great cheering, which was renewed again and again, the audience rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs in the most enthusiastic manner.]

English News.

An affliction with which newspaper editors have often to contend is the occurrence of periods of scarcity, when it is really difficult to find any contemporary subjects likely to interest the public. Such a visitation we suffer from at present, Sir, with the exception of the President's Message, which has come at the last moment to our relief in a partial way, there has been really nothing in the shape of news for some time past that the public can be supposed to feel any desire to have discussed. The penny bread sheet, however, has always to be filled. We have no intention for the standard lately complained of by some of the London papers, according to which a full number of articles of a certain length could appear in every publication, but we must be allowed to say that we do not like "padding." The compression style of the contemporaries [illegible] the work [illegible] leading articles by the editor's absence or some other private or personal reason not so fit to be stated, is all very well in the remote west, but is not found to answer in civilized cities like New York, where you are always expected to have something to say, though the reverse may be very much the case. The tale of bricks must be made up whether there be straw or not, and so, for want of other and more important topics this week, we string together items of English news.

During the week before the leaving of the last mail the country had been engaged in reviving its veneration for Queen Elizabeth. Her Majesty is rightly regarded as having established protestantism in England; and, without enquiring too curiously into her motive, it is enough that the Established Church dates decidedly from her reign. Constitutional government was unknown in her time; and perhaps among her contemporary crowned heads there was not one more arbitrary than herself. Her indomitable energy and self-will suited the age, and some of her subjects did not think the worse of her for burning and beheading a few score of the others. The battle of the day was fought on religious grounds, between the Catholics and the Protestants; and the Spanish Armada failing, the Protestants gained the ascendant, and kept it ever since, and will keep it forever—for a nation never returns to a former creed.—New ones are possible, old ones impossible. Nothing was, therefore more appropriate than the celebration of the accession of Elizabeth to the throne three hundred years ago, and the more ardent clergymen entered themselves in imparting a decided character to the day. In London sermons were preached in all the principal churches, and a voluminous charge was delivered by the Bishop.

The object of Mr. Gladstone's mission to Corfu is hardly any longer a mystery. Through some means not yet known, the *Daily News* obtained possession of a dispatch from Sir John Young, Chief Commissioner, written in 1857, advising her Majesty's Government to hand over five of the Islands to the Government of Greece, retaining only Corfu as a military station. The object therefore, it is believed, of Mr. Gladstone, is to acquire on the spot a perfect knowledge of all the circumstances, so that his report may be a guide to Ministers in dealing with the question. The islanders, it appears, are discontented with the British Government; and, as there is really nothing gained by retaining them as subjects, some trouble and considerable annoyance would be got rid of by getting rid of them. The population of the whole of the islands is only about a quarter of a million, and some seventy thousand of these belong to Corfu.

The depression in the shipping interest has brought the shipowners in contact with Government. The people of Newcastle contend that foreign States have not reciprocated British trade; and Lord Malmesbury has directed his secretary "to state to the men of Greenock, that he regrets to say that the apprehensions that were entertained by many persons of the probable effect of the abolition of the Navigation Laws have been realized, and that the efforts of her Majesty's Government have hitherto proved unavailing to obtain for the shipping of England that reciprocity of the liberal measures she has granted to other nations which she was entitled to except." The real controvery, says the *Times*, was, "even supposing that foreign countries were not enlightened enough to follow our example, as was only too likely to be the case, did we not gain as a nation by their competition and the consequent lowering of freights, even though they might not be wise enough to secure a similar advantage for themselves? The question of the reciprocity was of the highest importance from the Protectionists view, and quite immaterial to the Free Trade argument."

Several members of Parliament have been speaking to their constituents during the week; but, without an exception, every one made what may be called exclusive reference to the Reform Bill, about which, at present, nobody knows anything. Reform meetings have also been held, generally of the working classes, and with these manhood suffrage seems to hold a prominent place. Mr. Bazley, who, it is reported, is in favour of manhood suffrage, has been elected without opposition for Manchester, in the place of the late Sir John Potter.—*Scottish Am. Journal.*

Death of the Honorable Robert Baldwin.

From the Leader.

We regret to announce the death of the Honorable Robert Baldwin, which took place last evening, at his residence in Spadina. Mr. Baldwin was born in this city, in 1802. His family, father and grandfather, came to this country in 1793. His father, the Honorable William Warren Baldwin, was the son of Robert Baldwin, Esq., of Summer Hill, otherwise Knockmoole, near Corregoline, in the County of Cork, Ireland. When the family came to this country, they originally settled in the township of Clarke, on Lake Ontario, where they were among the earliest settlers. They afterwards removed to this city—then the Town of York—where they took up their residence in Spadina; and there the family resided till the death of the father of the subject of this notice, which took place on the 8th January, 1844. The Hon. W.W. Baldwin, was a medical man; having taken his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh. After removing to York, however, Dr. Baldwin betook himself to the profession of law, which he practised with success for a number of years. He (father of the Hon. R. Baldwin) had represented the County of Norfolk in the Parliament of Upper Canada; and been called to the Legislative Council about six months before his death. On the occasion of the death of Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Hincks wrote: "Our country has lost a friend; and the country, it may be said, will follow him as mourners to the grave. By the removal of one so worthy, so disinterested, so excellent, we have sustained a loss, the magnitude of which it is difficult to appreciate, much more, in this community, to repair. It is not Toronto only that will feel the privation, or drop tears of submissive sorrow over his honored tomb. The sad tidings, like an electric shock, the loss convulsive in its effects becomes expected, will widely extend an awakened interest over regions sufficiently enlightened to appreciate his worth, and sufficiently grateful to deplore his loss." To his son, a cherub of whose life we are called upon suddenly after midnight to write, these words might with equal truth be applied. No public man, in Canada, perhaps, in his day, commanded such general respect as the Hon. Robert Baldwin, who yesterday evening departed this life. His integrity was so far above suspicion that the breath of calumny itself never uttered a word against his fair fame. He commanded the respect of all parties: the offusion of his own was willingly reciprocated. His name, even in the full flower of his life, was a tower of strength: it might easily have been elevated to the chief seat of party rule; while the gratitude of party raised which the gratitude of [illegible]

In stature Mr. Baldwin must have been about five feet nine or ten inches. His frame was of stout build; but the work of disease appears to have begun to undermine his constitution eight or nine years ago. In the spring of 1850 his health had visibly declined; and there being no hopes of a speedy improvement, he was the more anxious to retire from public life, in the following year.

He was of a mild and affable disposition; but he lacked that peculiar style of address which characterizes the man easy of access and of familiar manners and habits. He had few of the characteristics which usually make a man popular with the crowd. He scorned to bend to those petty arts which inferior men find so useful and indeed so indispensable to their success in dealing with the public. He paid small court to even the most prominent of his constituents; and by this means lost something of that ephemeral and local popularity which are necessary to the statesman who wishes to retain undiminished the full strength of his position. His name is, however, inseperably interwoven with the brightest period of our history; the period in which constitutional principles triumphed over the oligarchical system on which the Province had previously been ruled. His was a career that will be the more valued according to the increasing distance at which it is seen; his a lustre that will shine the brighter as time continues to roll on.

Following the profession adopted by his father, he entered on the practice of the law; and the firm was carried on under the name of Baldwin & Soe—till he retired on the 28th July, 1843, when the business was continued by Mr. Adam Wilson. His father and he built up an extensive and lucrative practice; and he must have left behind him a fortune of something like a million of dollars. He owned an immense amount of property in this city. Of the large amount of wealth which he leaves behind, a part went to his father by request from the Hon. Peter Russell.

Mr. Baldwin inherited the liberal principles of his father. He was first elected to the Upper Canada Assembly in 1829, in opposition to Mr. Small; having in the previous year made an unsuccessful run against Mr. Mackenzie, for the County of York. This election took place on the resignation of Chief Justice Robinson; Mr. Baldwin came forward as the liberal candidate in opposition to Sir John Colborne's Administration. His opponent was then Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and many of his friends were well provided for, in one way or another, out of the public. The whole influence of the placemen was cast against Mr. Baldwin. While the election was pending, Mr. Mackenzie wrote: "Our earnest wish is that the election of Mr. Baldwin may prove to the world that the capital of Upper Canada has burst her fetters, and followed the praiseworthy example of her sister city, Quebec, which sent to Parliament an independent citizen, a few months ago, in spite of all the military and civil influences of all the constituted authorities." Sir John Colborne, before his retirement from the government, recommended to the Colonial Secretary the appointment of Mr. Baldwin to the Legislative Council, of which body, if we mistake not, an uncle of his was member. The appointment was, however, not made; and a subsequent Governor wrote to England to discourage the recommendation of Sir J. Colborne.

The Opposition in which Mr. Baldwin, the newly elected member for York—now Toronto—had allied himself had a Parliamentary existence as early as 1820. Even at that time it was respectable, if not formidable, both in talent and numbers; but as yet it could not count a majority of the representatives. But after the election of 1824, the scales were turned; and the Government found itself perpetually in a minority in the popular branch of the Legislature. The election of 1828 brought an additional strength to the Executive Government; and the same anomalous spectacle of a Government ruling in defiance of the constantly expressed wishes of the Legislative Assembly presented itself to the eyes of Mr. Baldwin, when, in 1829, he entered Parliament for the first time.—It was well calculated to impress upon his mind the necessity which existed for changing the system of Government. Subsequent events were not calculated to remove that impression; for although the Executive did contrive to secure the return of a majority of supporters in the election of 1830, events soon showed that this was but a passing accident; for the elections of 1834 again left them in a minority, in which condition the Government continued to be carried on for two years. In the 12 years from 1824 to 1836, the Executive was in a minority in the Legislative Assembly for eight years. During the whole of this time, the Legislative Assembly were persistently passing Bills which were as constantly rejected by the Legislative Council. For these evils Mr. Baldwin declared that he saw no remedy but that of placing the "Executive Council permanently upon the footing of a local Provincial Cabinet, holding the same relative with reference to the representative of the king and Provincial Parliament as that on which the King's Imperial Cabinet stands with respect to the Parliament of the Empire; and applying to such Provincial Cabinet, both in respect to their appointments and continuance in office, the same principles as those which are acted upon by "His Majesty with respect to the Imperial Cabinet." To an elective Legislative Council Mr. Baldwin was opposed, believing that the demand for it would never have arisen if the principle of Responsible Government had been conceded as soon as the Executive found themselves permanently in a minority in the Legislative Assembly. This opinion he never changed. He never concurred in the propriety of constituting, on a new basis, the Legislative Council; and for this reason he thought there would be an incongruity in his consenting to be elected to that Chamber. From the time of Mr. Baldwin's entrance into Parliament, we find the principle of executive responsibility constantly asserted. It was embodied in the address in reply to the speech from the throne, 1829; and again in 1835, it was made the subject of a solemn appeal to the Imperial Government, in an address to the Sovereign, passed by a majority of 21 votes. On this occasion, the Assembly went so far as to intimate their intention to refuse the supplies if their reasonable demand were not complied with. After the resignation of the Executive Council, in 1836, of which Mr. Baldwin was a member, the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of that House that the appointment of a Responsible Executive Council, "to advise the Lieutenant Governor on the affairs of the Province, was one of the most happy and wise features in the constitution and essential in our form of government." In a Message of fifty-five columns only two months afterwards addressed upon this resolution, Sir Francis Bond Head, what he considered the only true principle of Responsible Government, which he contended was "that the Governor of my country is to be carried on in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, which I have ever held. My position, politically, is certainly peculiar; but its peculiarity has arisen out of the position in which the present Parliament has placed the Governor General [Sir George Arthur], themselves and the country, by the course they choose to adopt during the last session; and it is therefore right that it should be distinctly understood that I have not come into office by means of any coalition with the Attorney General. . . . . Whenever I find that the Government is to be carried on upon principles adverse to those I profess I shall cease to afford them any support, and shall cease to be a servant of the Crown." This step was fully endorsed by the country, and Mr. Baldwin was elected for two constituencies, the South Riding of York and the County of Hastings. In September 1842 Mr. Baldwin became Solicitor General for Upper Canada, Mr. Lafontaine occupying the corresponding office in Lower Canada and divided with him the somewhat anomalous dual Premiership. He continued to occupy this position till the rupture with Sir Charles Metcalfe. Taking the same office again in February, 1848, he held it till July, 1851, when he quitted Ministerial life for ever. At different times he represented the town of York, the Fourth Riding of York, Rimouski and Hastings, in Parliament.

Mr. Baldwin married a sister of the late Hon. Robt. Sullivan, who bore him several children. He survived her. A man of charitable disposition, and he has been known to subscribe as much as £100 at a time to a worthy object.

Our Ocean Steam Line.—The initiation of an Ocean Steam Company between Liverpool and Canada, was looked upon by the rival lines, having their termination in the United States, with as much contempt as surprise. The Canard line, with its magnificent subsidy from the Imperial Government and the Collins Line, receiving also a considerable Bonus from the Government at Washington, might well look with disdain at the new competition springing up. They were the giants; their rivals would be pigmies. And for a time they were right.—During the period that the first contractors were tabernacled, what between their own incapacity and the insufficiency of their ships—"tubs," if we remember rightly, was the designation given them—the trips were most irregularly performed; sailing vessels leaving the other side, at the same time, coming in first: and the steamers not coming in at all; until the matter was forced under the notice of the Legislature, and the contract cancelled. Then the company of which Messrs. Edmistone, Allan and Company, are the Montreal Agents, started into existence, and beat the Contractors; and the character of their steamships so fast ordered, possessing every accommodation, rolls the best as to safety and time, has long been established beyond a doubt. We do not know that large discounts on past have been [illegible] the Collins [illegible] we fear, rather, that [illegible] Canard [illegible] trade to make; and public confidence in them to regain; but now that all this has been done, they have a remunerative future before them. On the other side of the Atlantic, as well as on this, their reputation has been established; and we do not think we err, in saying the promise to be as successful in a pecuniary point of view, and to afford as much and as general satisfaction to the travellers who used them, as any line of steamers traversing the ocean. On many occasions we have had to notice the mark of respect, and testimonials of regard paid to the commanders of the different vessels by the passengers they brought out. And it is averred by those who have had experience on other lines, that for accommodation and comfort, kind attention and good company, the boats on this line are unsurpassed.—*Montreal Transcript.*

ARRIVAL of the PERSIA.

LORD NAPIER APPOINTED TO BERLIN.

One of the Princes Coming to Canada.

EIGHT QUEBEC SHIPS WRECKED.

MONTALEMBERT IMPRISONED.

The Spanish Expedition against Mexico.

NO NEWS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

New York, Dec. 12th, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived at 3 o'clock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cunard Company despatched the screw steamer *Kamak* to New York direct on the 4th instant, on the same day with the *Arabia* for Halifax, to be employed in mail services between New York and Nashua.

The *Daily News* denies that Lord Napier has been in any way censured or superceded, and understands that he has been promoted Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, vice Lord Bloomfield, who retires on a pension.

It is considered certain that the *Great Eastern* will be ready for her next trip to Portland by midsummer next.

The London *Times*, in response to the defence by the American press of Commodore Read, reiterates its charges against him, and says that a comparison of the English treaty, which obtains everything, with the American treaty, which obtains nothing, is all that is necessary to prove its assertion.

The same journal has a satirical article on a proposition alleged to be in contemplation at Washington to place a tax on tea, drawing attention to the manner in which a like proposition was treated at Boston in 1773. In American self-imposed tea tax certainly teaches a lesson, and that is that it is not a bad government that alienates the members of a free state.

The British Board of Trade returns for October, show a falling off of nearly £717,000 in the value of exports as compared with the same month last year.

William Loman Oliver, the London stock broker, who was found guilty of forgery and applying to his own use securities and property entrusted to his care, had been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

The rate of insurance on the overdue steamship *Indian Empire*, had advanced from 35 to 40 per cent, even at which transactions could not be effected to any extent.

The *Canadian News* has undoubted authority for saying, that although her Majesty finds it impossible for her and the Prince Consort to pay a visit to Canada, a short interval only will elapse before one of the young Princes will go there.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's of the loss of eight Quebec homeward-bound ships, including the ships *Peerless, Barbara* and *Rankin*; barques *Lady Campbell, Petrel*, and *Claude*, and brig *Wilkinson*. Except in the case of the *Claude*, there was little or no loss of life.

The Tralee *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Valentia, dated the 21st November: "Nothing of importance occurred since my last until Friday, when the weather was so fine that no further pretext could be adduced for not proceeding with the laying down of the shore end of the cable. The vessels accordingly proceeded to submerge the few miles of shore cable, and on making a splice with the deep sea portion about 5 miles off Douglass Head. This operation was easily performed, and it is much to be regretted that the remaining 7 miles of shore cable, left at Greenwich, was not brought here and added to the part now laid down. Had this been done, there is no doubt but the result would have been satisfactory. This is more evident from the fact that after passing the spot where the shore end terminates, some of the men, in their anxiety to continue the undermining of the cable, discovered a kink was discontinued, and it is probable that other defects of the same kind would have been discovered had they proceeded. This cannot be said to be giving the present cable a fair trial. I am not aware that the shore cable has been tested since it was laid down, nor is there any person of sufficient experience here to do so."

The Galway line has concluded a contract with Palmer, Brothers & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of three first-class side wheel steamers, to be ready for sea respectively in June, July, and August next. They are to be of large capacity, and it is said that a guarantee has been given that they shall be equal to the performance of 20 miles per hour, minimum speed, with a consumption of only 70 tons of coal per day.

FRANCE.

The trial of Count D'Montalembert and M. Donnel, editor of the *Correspondent*, commenced on the 24th ult. The speeches of Berryer and Dufaure for the accused, are said to have been magnificent beyond description. The former spoke for two hours and a half, and said the prosecution was unjust, unfounded, ill-advised. When he concluded, a tremendous shout of bravo burst from the lower end of the Court. The President ordered the police to turn out any one they could find who had cried out, but they could not put their finger upon any one. The judges deliberated one hour, and pronounced the following verdict:—Montalembert to be imprisoned six months and pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Donnel, one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. It is stated that Montalembert will appeal against the verdict.

The result of the trial had called forth bitter articles from the English press, and caused a slight depression in the funds at London and Paris.

M. Bastay de la Meurthe, formerly Vice-President of the French Republic, died at Paris on the 24th ult.

It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose any enterprise of filibusters against Central America.

SPAIN.

Senor Ros Dolzoa is said to be appointed Captain General of Cuba, but Cuenlas will remain at Havana until the difficulties with Mexico are arranged.

The second division of the squadron to act against Mexico had sailed.

Much damage is reported to shipping in the Mediterranean during the late severe weather, particularly to foreign vessels. No details are given.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rate of discount from five to four per cent.

The elections had resulted in the complete triumph of the Constitutional party.

AUSTRIA.

Important reductions had taken place in the army.

A rumour was current that the Austrian Cabinet had dispatched a note to the Court of Sardinia, protesting against the vehement policy of Cavour's Cabinet.

ITALY.

The King of Naples is said to have decided that all foreigners employed in his States must themselves be naturalized.

CHINA.

Commissioners from the Imperial Government had arrived at Shanghai to arrange the tariff, &c.

At Canton business is still suspended, but political symptoms had become more peaceful. The stock of tea there was 300 to 500 chops of inferior quality. The exports of tea to date showed a deficiency, compared with last year, of 1,200,000 pounds, and of silk 12,000 bales.

Lord Napier's Recal.

On this subject, we quote the opinions of the New York *Herald* and *Times*.

Recal of Lord Napier—French Influences again at work.—The London *Morning Post* in announcing the withdrawal of Lord Napier, attributes the motive of it to an alleged leaning of his lordship towards the Monroe-doctrine. This assertion, coming from Lord Palmerston's organ, would be subject to suspicion were it not corroborated by facts which have come to our knowledge. For some time past the probability of this event has been manifest to all who have had opportunities of mingling with the members of the French Legation at Washington. The sneers and the contemptuous allusions which they have been in the habit of throwing in reference to Lord Napier's efforts to court Yankee favour sufficiently indicated the feelings of jealousy which his lordship's course had aroused. It required no great sagacity to perceive that the suspicions thus exhibited would create alarm in Paris, and lead, if not to his lordship's removal, at least to a caution or reprimand. The announcement which has just reached us shows that this anticipation has proved correct, and that the Derby Cabinet have had the weakness to withdraw one of their ablest diplomatic representatives, out of a slavish deference to policy and interests.

We do not pretend to be sufficiently acquainted with Lord Napier's views to say whether his opinions on the Central American and other questions involving the chance of foreign intervention on his continent go to the extent which the statement of the *Post* would seem to imply. Taking, however, this statement in connection with the mission of Sir William Gore Ousseley, and the fact of Lord Napier's recall just at the moment when the proceedings of the former diplomatist may lead to difficulties between the two governments, we were justified in inferring that there is some foundation for the assertion. From the conciliatory course pursued by Lord Napier since his arrival here, and the broad and liberal views developed by him in his public as well as private intercourse with our citizens, we think it highly probable that the democratic tendencies of his family have found free expression in his despatches home. There would be nothing extraordinary in the fact that a practical and sagacious minister of the Napier stock should see, in the application of the Monro doctrine, the realization of as important benefits to his own country as to the United States. It does not, we think admit of question that the commerce of England would gain more by the general enforcement of this principle than by the foolish endeavour to maintain pretensions which can only result in a heavy naval expenditure, and the exclusion of her manufactures from the new centres of industry certain to be created by the spread of American population. Mr. Disraeli himself did not hesitate to give free expression to the same opinion, and it is a curious evidence of this revived ascendancy of French influence in Downing-street, to find a minister of Lord Napier's abilities recalled for re-echoing in his despatches the sentiments expressed by one of the heads of the Cabinet which he represents.—*New York Herald.*

The Recall of Lord Napier.—It is rumoured from England, and believed in Washington, where men are by no means incredulous, that Lord Napier has been, or soon will be recalled by his own Government. Of course, this report has given birth to many fledgling stories of the reasons which have operated to determine the actual Administration of Great Britain upon taking such a step. Lord Napier has made himself singularly popular since he came to the country. He has shown a peculiar aptitude for doing the right thing at the right time; and while he has never veiled the colours of Britain, he has paid a wise, courteous, and flattering respect to the eagle of the Alleghanies in all his manifestations. Why then should he be summoned away from a field which he has so eminently adorned? To this query we have no positive response to give. We can only give a very positive reply to the negative reasons which have been adduced for the removal of her Majesty's representative at Washington. It is alleged for instance, that Lord Napier has been called to serve his Queen in another quarter of the globe, because at Richmond and elsewhere he had expressed too strong a sympathy with the progressive advance of the United States. This is simply absurd. Not only the general current of public opinion in Great Britain, but the specific tendencies of the two most prominent members of the actual English Cabinet, are with us in our southward and westward march. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and the British Secretary for India, Lord Stanley, have both, on sundry occasions and on divers places—the one on the floor of the House of Commons, the other at the table of the Lord Mayor of London—gave utterance to sentiments of "manifest destiny" in regard to America and her advance over the Continent, which would secure for either of them a unanimous nomination at a primary meeting in New York city. They are the soul of the Cabinet of Lord Derby. That a diplomatic agent of the Government to which they belong should be punished for echoing the opinions to which they have given such public and notorious expression, is wholly incredible. If Lord Napier has really been transferred to another seat of power, the reasons of the change must be sought in the domestic exigencies of the English diplomatic service, and not at all for the views on foreign policy of the statesmen who now control the affairs of Great Britain.—*New York Times.*

Toleration in India.

From the London Times.

An event has just occurred in British India which, if proof can ever carry conviction, ought to set the active mind at rest on the question of Christian proselytism. In the Presidency of Madras lived a respectable Hindoo, whose son was sent for education to a native seminary of good repute in those parts. Within a short distance from the school was a Christian mission establishment, maintained at the cost, and on the principles, of the Scotch Free Church. To this Mission the youth in question became somehow attracted, and professed his desire to be instructed in the truths of Christianity. His request was, of course, complied with, and, for the space of three months or so he attended the appointed teachers of the Mission. At length, in the beginning of last September, during the absence of the father from home, the boy seized the opportunity of quitting the family abode, and betaking himself to the Mission house, where he was received and supported. The father, on his return, after ascertaining the place of his son's retreat proceeded to the Mission, and demanded that the youth should be restored to him; to which request the Missionaries replied that the lad was under no restraint, and might depart at any moment he pleased. —All appeal, however, to the boy himself proved fruitless, for he persisted in the resolution which he had so practically evinced, refused to return with his father, and distinctly expressed his anxiety to remain where he was. Upon this the father commenced a suit by writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case was argued at great length in the Supreme Court of Madras.

On the side of the youth and the Mission it was alleged that the boy was really 16 years of age—a period at which, by the Hindoo law, the privilege of personal discretion is held to be attained. At any rate, it was said the individual, whether boy or man, was clearly old enough to know what he was about, besides which, as he must already have lost caste, and would naturally be exposed to ill-treatment, common charity suggested that he should be protected in the decision he had made. To these arguments it was replied by the counsel for the parent that the age of the lad, instead of being 16 was 13; that he was therefore under the control and custody of his father; and that, as the father had committed no act by which the paternal rights could be invalidated, they ought to be at once acknowledged by the restoration of the child. It will be seen that in reality there was but one question before the Court—viz., that of the boy's age; for if he had attained his legal majority he was a free agent, and if he was still a minor the father's claim was unimpeachable. In our own land of parish registers and certificates it may appear strange enough that a point like this could admit of so much controversy, but in India the case is different, and certain amusing scenes depicted in the correspondence of this journal may have apprised the reader that a native can often approximate to his own age by conjecture only, and with a very considerable limit for error. In the present case there was rather a remarkable concurrence of testimony to the years of the lad, who it was sworn by three members of the family was 13 and no more, so that the Court accepted this evidence, pronounced for the father against the Missionaries, and authorized the employment of compulsion for the restoration of the boy to his home.

About the justice and propriety of this decision, there will be in England but one opinion. Analogous cases have more than once occurred among ourselves, and most readers' memories will enable them to recall examples of a similar character reported from other countries. In all such instances there is but one rule of right, and that is to administer the law, without respect to religious prepossessions, however righteously they may be conceived. Whether the partialities enlisted in the cause are those of Papist or Protestant, Christian or heathen, makes no difference to the fundamental principle of right, religion does not authorise us to inveigle or kidnap children from their parents, even for the purpose of gifting them with Christian faith. In the Romish Church a different tenet prevails, and Europe knows the consequences. The doctrine that a supreme expediency can overrule the dictates of morality or justice, produces practically only one result—which is that justice and morality are set at nought, while nothing better is established in their room. When evil is done that good may come of it, the evil remains a fact, and the good only a speculation. We may naturally lament that a Hindoo youth impressed possibly with genuine convictions of Christian truth, should be torn, as it were, from the waters of life, and plunged again by our own hands into the slough of error and despair; but we know that we are dealing uprightly in restoring a child to his parents, and that an adherence to uprightness is the best policy, not only for strengthening our administration, but for recommending our faith. An unjust sentence or an arbitrary decree must have done far more damage to Christianity than the retention of an infant proselyte could have done good. That the boy's prospects and principles may remain uninjured is what we are entitled not only to hope, but to expect, for the Court announced that it would protect him against ill usage, and in three years time he would be at liberty to follow, without hindrance, the suggestions of his conscience. In the interval, we have put it on record before the Indian world, that we will administer even-handed justice between Christian and Hindoo, and that the most plausible pretexts will not suffice, even on a question of religion, to seduce us from the path of right.

It is in this respect, indeed, that we may anticipate the most direct advantage from the decision before us. The case, as proving the real integrity of our principles on the subject of proselytism, was a remarkably strong one. The boy, whether of age or not, was so plainly intelligent and self-possessed that counsel founded no argument on the fact, and one of the judges observed that his appearance could hardly be thought decisive either on one side or the other. He had gone to the Mission house without solicitation, and was evidently anxious to remain there; so that here was a convert made to our hands by his own agency and his own will. Yet to none of these considerations did the Court pay any heed. As soon as the simple point of age appeared to be certified the judges concurred without hesitation in vindicating the rights of the father, and even remarked in a tone of disapprobation on the conduct of the Missionaries in receiving such a novice without informing his friends, and in omitting, as was inferred, some species of control against the claims of a parent. It will be hard indeed if such an example should be without its fruits. We are assured that Hindoos are actually sensitive to the import of legal decisions, and this event ought to satisfy them that subject only makes no converts by force, but that we will not cause them, those who may voluntarily seek [illegible] [illegible] to us again, that any overt act of the dominant race is carried on the wings of rumour through every province of India, and set up as a standard for inference and opinion.—Our special correspondent related, but the other day, that certain brutalities alleged to have been practised upon some native carriers would be regarded probably throughout Hindostan as indicating on our part a policy of utter extermination. Now, we only hope that these remarkable faculties of commensuration and deduction may be exercised as comprehensively in a good case as a bad one, and that if a cruel blow or an insulting gesture tells so widely to our disadvantage, we may get a counterpoise of opinion from this public decision of the Supreme Court of Madras. Interpreted by the same standard which is applied to our courts in general, it ought to convince the whole Hindoo world that their religious convictions are perfectly safe at our hands, and that though we are, indeed, professors of Christianity, and would willingly disseminate its unspeakable blessings, we can only do so on such conditions as even the most bigoted or timorous of their number would be unable to condemn.

The Corpse of a Young Girl Restored to Life Forty Eight hours After Death.

From the Birmingham [England] Post.

The young girl whose singular restoration to life has been previously recorded is still living. Having had an opportunity of inquiring into this very remarkable affair we are enabled to give the following particulars: The girl whose name is Amelia Hinks, is 12 or 13 years of age, and resides with her parents in Bridge-st., Nuneaton, and dwindling away under some unaccountable complaint, about three weeks ago, she, as as her friends imagined, died. The corpse was then removed to another room. The body was rigid and icy cold. It was washed, and laid out with the usual deadly accompaniments, penny pieces being placed over the eyes, and the coffin was ordered.

For more than 48 hours the supposed corpse lay beneath the winding sheet, when it happened that her grandfather, a very aged man, came from Leamington to the neighborhood of Nuneaton. On going with a female relation to see the corpse the old man removed one of the copper coins, and although the eyes remained closed he fancied he saw a movement beneath the lid.

The woman with him at first ridiculed the idea, but on looking more closely she too observed a movement. The medical attendant was then apprised of the circumstance; and although he at first treated the matter as a delusion, the application of an instrument to the region of the heart soon convinced him that there was life within the apparent corpse. The body was then removed to a warmer room, and the existence of life soon became apparent. By degrees animation was restored, a loud sneeze placing the fact of her being a living subject beyond all doubt. When speech was restored the girl described everything that had taken place from the time of her supposed death. She knew who had closed her eyes and placed the coppers thereon. She also heard the orders given for her coffin and could describe the various remarks made over her as she lay in her death-clothes.

At first on her restoration, she refused all sustenance and on some aliment being forced upon her, she became frightfully excited, and though in a state of extreme debility, it required great force to hold her. Since that period her conduct has been very strange. She entertains a wish to destroy her father and mother, and on one occasion when they were asleep in the same room with herself, she arose from her bed in the dead of the night, went down stairs for a light, and having first destroyed by burning some needle-work, which she knew her mother "set great store" upon, she set fire to the curtains, and then retired to bed, from which it was thought impossible she could have moved. In fact so mysterious was the origin of the fire that her parents were at a loss to account for it, until the girl herself confessed having been the same. She now lies in such a state that she can neither be called alive or dead, the former state being only ascertained by a careful examination of the pulse. Were it not that there is no motive for deception, and the parents being creditable people, we should imagine there was some ruse in this very extraordinary affair, which is causing considerable excitement in Nuneaton and the neighbourhood.

Andrew the Fisherman, nominally the Patron Saint of Scotland.

How this apostle, brother of Peter according to the flesh, came to be hailed as the especial Saint of the Scots, does not appear. Of his real history, beyond what the gospel instructs us, we know scarcely anything; although according to one tradition, he was crucified at Patræ, in Achaia; to another in some part of "Sarmatia;" both fixing the date of his martyrdom as Nov. 30, A. D. 69. His festival in the Church calendar dates *circa* 359. As the saint is said to have been affixed to a cross of the form of the letter X, that figure became the symbol of the Scottish *labarum*, carried at the head of the "king's host," or feudal army of North Britain in times early and late, up till the date of the Union in 1707. After being laid in the heraldic field over the cross of St. George, the conjunction became that most beautiful of all national standards, THE UNION JACK.

Great as is our regard for St. Andrew in this colony, and much as men of Scots blood and descent have had resource to old country names in designating the towns and villages we have founded, there seems to be no counterpart, either in Britain or America, to St. Andrews in Fifeshire, which was, in the time of the olden church, the Canterbury of North Britain. Traditions current in early Scotland assuming the belief that St. Andrew was really martyred at Patræ, and that relics of his body enshrined and were resorted to for devotional purposes in the fourth century, gave out that one Regulus, (a suppositible word, as a man's name,) a monk in a monastery of Patræ, was *circa* A. D. 370, "warned by a vision in the night, three days before the Emperor Constantine came to the place, on purpose to gather the relics of St. Andrew there deposited, and translate them to Byzantium; Regulus, we say, being admonished in his sleep to visit the shrine of St. Andrew and take out thereof the

wrecked and cast upon the iron-bound coast on a bay of which, St. Andrews was afterwards founded; the relics Regulus bore having been miraculously preserved wherewith to endow the chapel of St. Regulus or Rule, the first humble cathedral of the metropolitan see of Scotland."—*Partly taken from Annals of St. Andrews, in Sir R. Sibbald's "Fifeshire."*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,—J. B. Bisbee.
Railway House,—W. Eastland.
F. G. Callender,—Dentistry.
School Teacher Wanted.
Found,—R. Maloney.
The Witness—John Dougall.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1858.

Our Answer.

Mr. Stevenson's organ, the *Review*, is becoming considerably alarmed about the success of his canvass, if the feelings of the party is to be judged of by the style of the writer. It was but the other day, when Mr. Conger was proposed as the corruptionist candidate, and Mr. Stevenson was rejected as a blighted blossom, that the *Review*, with its accustomed tone, rebuked us in no measured terms the presumption of Mr. Stevenson, in ever having assumed the office of Mayor, and declared that he left it in such disgrace as no man of sensibility could bear to suffer. The moment, however, that Mr. Conger's aspirations were abandoned, and Mr. Stevenson, by an artful and concealed persuasion, had succeeded in procuring himself the acknowledged position of the corruptionist candidate, the tone of the *Review* underwent a gradual change, beginning with the declaration that Mr. Stevenson was not the right man but the best under the circumstances, and it has now reached the point of refusing to receive any complaint against his man and requiring all to express satisfaction with his official conduct. Greatly to the discredit of the press as a body, we cannot but confess that the disposition to support the governing powers against the often well-founded suspicions of the people is made much too manifest, to allow of any degree of confidence being put in their arguments, their statements, or their advice. And so abandoned have some of them become that they do not scruple to jest at the bare idea of a journal being possessed of any, even the slightest particle of integrity. Upon this principle of general debasement, the *Review* presumes to direct the malicious shafts of his morbid fancy against the proprietor of the *Examiner*, and does not shrink from asserting as a fact that he was subsidized by Mr. Fowler to betray the interests of the Town. Such statements unsupported by any other proof than mere assertion, can with equal ease be recorded, against every person who was publicly known as taking part in the proceedings connected with the making of the railway. We make no such accusations, because whatever may be our suspicions, we have no proof to support them. And in the same spirit, we call upon the *Review* to prove his words true, or retract them. But as mud is seldom thrown without some of it sticking, and as the value of character is as a shield against calumny, we will undertake, in the absence of the proof which, being innocent, we know it impossible for the *Review* or any body else to produce against Mr. Sawers, to show by analogy how unlikely it is that he should be open to the charge, and by the same process of reasoning how possible it is that his accuser should be. For this purpose, let an examination be made of any number of the *Examiner*, and how many of those quack advertisements which are the props of the cruelly and rascally betrayers of untold numbers of confiding sufferers will be found in it? Not one! Look again at the *Review*, and what number is without them, even the most disgusting if not the most insidious of them all, that of Dr. Ames & Son. It is the constitution of every man's nature to be guided in his actions by some principle. With one it will be upon the principle of self-interest regardless of the consequence to the rights of others; such an one if he offered his services to the public would do so with the determination to subserve their interests to his, and would not, if he were a journalist, refuse the price of an advertisement however demoralizing or however calculated to deceive the unwary. But when it is proved that common honesty accompanies the man in his journal, may it not be expected that the same principle will sustain him in any other public relation to the people. Will Mr. Sawers refuse to receive the wages of sin, when tendered by the quack advertiser, and then betray his principles by listening to the voice of the charmer when he is raised to a higher position by the expressed wish of the people. The presumption is that he will not. It is contrary to the principles of his nature.

The *Review* reproduces the stale charge that Mr. Sawers [illegible] contracts entered into between Port Hope, Peterborough and the Railway contractors, before the payment of the stock in current [illegible] and not by debentures. At a public [illegible] he was once charged with this and [illegible] obtained leave to explain he justified his [illegible] by showing that the contractors [illegible] had understood our [illegible] to mean £50,000 in [illegible] £30,000 in [illegible] Everything will be done [illegible] to keep him in, but [illegible] light, he flies [illegible] Sawers gets his [illegible] be his extravagant [illegible] the contractors [illegible] Kingston [illegible] Tuesday last,

in small sums, he reduced, but such sale would establish the market value, and injure the credit of the Town in the money market. Mr Sawers upon this view recommended that the Town should realize the £30,000 at once, and become in the comfortable position of meeting their engagements as they fell due. This advice was disregarded, and by consequence we were not able to pay up as the work progressed, and of course Mr. Fowler took the advantage of our laxity, to force the Council into other concessions. It is not honest to charge Mr. Sawers with consequences which did not arise from the following of his advice, but by the neglect of it. Mr. Stevenson and his Council are responsible for the losses we suffered by financial mismanagement. The word "ungenerous" is a fabrication. Mr. Sawers did not use it, nor could he, for as we then had no dealings with the contractors they could have had no claim to generosity. But as nobody believes the reports of the *Review*, no belief will be put in this statement.

In the matter of the taxes of the Town, our account we believe to be correct, as there require to be three shillings and two pence of a rate to meet debentures alone; and when any person reflects upon the absurdity of applying only £100 for the streets and bridges, the fraud of the estimate is clearly seen; but we would like to know what is meant by "General Expenses," which are set down at £553, especially when everything else, even to charities, is particularly described and provided for.

As to the two shillings and sixpence in the pound payable to Government, we cannot flatter ourselves that it will not be demanded. We can see no more rascality in Mr. Fowler refusing to pay us the interest of the £30,000, than there is in the Town of Peterborough repudiating the debt to the Government. With what kind of grace could the Town, after claiming the rent of the road, refuse to recognize the claim of the party who lent it the money that made it. Whether the rent will be got for the Town or not, depends entirely upon the character of the men who sit in Council. The management must be something different than it now is under Mr. Stevenson, or nothing will be made from it.

Respecting the change of securities now possessed by the town over the railroad, since the proposition was never seriously entertained by any one here except Mr. Conger and Mr. Stevenson, it did not seem necessary to treat it in any other than a ridiculous light. As to absurd propositions coming from Port Hope to Peterboro', there is nothing to wonder at, when it is remembered that the present head of the corporation offers such an inviting reception to the approaches of the able leaders of the Port Hope party. There is no disposition it Peterboro' to change their security, unless they improve their condition; and since it was evident that Peterboro' would lose what Port Hope sought to gain, the idea could hardly be said to have reached to a proposition at all. It fell flat at its first inception.

Liberality in the Council.

At the last meeting of the Town Council, Councillor Burnham moved a resolution, voting the sum of one hundred dollars to Councillor James Hall. Mr. Burnham accompanied his motion with some remarks, which were very complimentary to Mr. Hall. He said that Mr. Hall had done a good deal for the Town, in the way of negociating the school debentures, and thought that one hundred dollars was a very trifling sum to present him with. Councillor Harvey would like to see Mr. Hall's bill of expenses while he was engaged for the Council, and whatever it might be, he would agree to have it paid, but he did not like voting blind. No other councillor made any remarks, and the resolution was agreed to.

It is right the ratepayers should know something about this business, and we therefore propose to tell it to them. The Mayor, Mr. Stevenson, had, on two occasions, given checks to Mr. Hall, to defray his expenses incurred in these journeyings, one $40.89, the other for $50, without the authority and without the knowledge of his Council. No minute was entered upon the book, so that when Mr. Burnham proposed giving Mr. Hall the $100, the Council, not having their attention called by Mr. Stevenson to the checks he had issued, was persuaded into letting it pass.

What a beautiful insight this gives of the way in which the Mayor has been accustomed to do the duty of his office! Checks issued without being recorded, and himself taking advantage of his illegal acts, to get his friend a gratuity of $100. It is understood that the compliment is to be returned, by the Council voting $400 to Mr. Stevenson. Why did not Mr. Stevenson correct Mr. James Harvey, when he must have observed, by what he said, that he was under the impression that it was all Mr. Hall was getting? The reason was that Mr. Stevenson had laid it out to trick them into voting the double payment. And all this, while poor people's things are being sold for the merest trifle, on account of taxes they are unable to pay. Better, if there is money enough in hand, to stop the Collector coming upon these unfortunates, thus wring from their misery a forced and arbitrary tribute to men who stand in no need of charity, and who the people do not feel disposed to reward.

Many wickednesses have been committed by the Council, but this wanton act of the Mayor, in suppressing the truth, beats everything we have yet discovered. But if Mr. Stevenson is elected, at the coming election, then indeed we may look for [illegible] Everything will be done [illegible] to keep him in, but [illegible] light, he flies [illegible] Sawers gets his [illegible] be his extravagant [illegible] the contractors [illegible] Kingston [illegible] Tuesday last,

It is worth remarking that Councillor Burnham has paid no taxes for three years. Who better able to vote away the people's treasure?

The Town Councillors Relish Champagne.

Looking over some papers in the clerks office, we stumbled upon the following account, furnished by Mr. Caisse, and ordered by councillor Bradfield to be paid by the treasurer; and we find that it was paid accordingly

Peterborough, June 16. 1858.

James Stevenson, Mayor, and Mr. James Hall and Mr. Hopkins ordered.

May 21st.

To 63 dinners, at 50 cents.....$31.50
" 25 bottles of champagne at 2.50. 62.50
" Lemonade and Cigars..... 3.00
June 1st.
" 12 bottles of Champagne at 2.50. 30.20

$127.00

To be paid by Treasurer
C. Bradfield

Our readers will stare as we stared on view of the document. $127 for two jollifications!

Some will remember that about that time holders of checks upon the Town Treasurer were told there were no funds; but there was no such answer for the purveyor to the Council. He got his money at once.

Now, what, we will ask, was the character of the public reception of the people of Port Hope on the occasion of their visit at the opening of the Railroad? It was perfectly shameful. Not a thirst quenched, nor a hunger satisfied by any public provision. Not even a Mayor and corporation to bid them welcome. And what was the character of the reception of the people of Peterboro' when they returned the visit to Port Hope? A grand public reception; to eat and drink for every person of every class and grade. Nothing was wanting to make the visitors feel that they were received as a community, without any respect to their condition in life. But when a select party visited the Town, Mr. Mayor Stevenson very properly ordered on the champagne; but very improperly ordered other people to pay for it. Guests of the Town were invited, among them ourself and the editor of the *Review*, to make it more imposing. Nobody, however, but the initiated knew that it was for the people to pay, and therefore with quieted consciences they eat and drank with appetite. How different it would have been had they been whispered to that it was wrung from the people, without their knowledge and consent, we need not say. This affair come off on May 21st and forms Item No. 1.

The thirsty Councillors appear to have returned to their debauch on June 1st; but not having been called to that entertainment, we cannot speak of it. Perhaps the *Review* can?

We will say, incidentally, that we believe, if the Council had by an open and straightforward course appropriated a moderate sum of money, to be distributed among the saloons, tavern-keepers, and provision-dealers, for the entertainment of the guests from Port Hope, on the day of opening, not a word of censure would have been heard; but instead of that, they preferred to appear economical, even to niggardliness, and the while receive some of their friends in a sumptuous manner, privately, but at the public expense. We take credit to ourselves for procuring a copy of the bill. But for us it would never have seen the light. We believe, however, that we are still at the surface. If we could dive deeper, the mine of corruption will be found all the richer. The people must wait until the new Mayor shall undertake the instructive researches.

When Mayor Stevenson was asked the other day to explain item No. 2 in Casse's champagne bill, he stumbled upon the expedient of making John Fowler! pay for it. Why not let him pay for all? The expense is the same. It amounts to this, that if the Mayor and Council expect him to pay their grog bills, he will surely require them to pass his contractor's bills. And if the people could only be got to believe it, the affectionate understanding between Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Fowler, which authorizes the Mayor to charge his grog to the contractor, has been the great cause of all our difficulties with the contractor. He naturally felt that, in plying the Mayor, he was reducing him into the subjection of a servant, and imposing on his entrapped victim, conditions which would be revolting to a freeman.

The County Council is in special session. There seems to be an embarrassment arising out of a mixture of Mr. Sheridan's bank account with that of the Treasurer.—Nothing has been done yet to reduce the confusion, but before our next publishing day it is expected that it will be made apparent. Mr. Clarke leads a hand. We shall much regret to be forced to publish unpleasant things of Mr. Sheridan, but fear there will be no help for it. He cannot claim exemption, any more than another.—The truth, so far as we hear it, must be told.

☞The Concerts on Thursday and Friday evening, were well attended, and gave universal satisfaction. The Brass Band have learnt a number of new tunes, which they execute with remarkable skill. The Quadrille Band played very perfectly, and the singing and accompaniment were equally good. The performers were several times called back to repeat. After the performance, on the second night, was gone through, the Quadrille Band very good naturedly remained, to play for the company of dancers and waiters, who desired their accompaniment.

☞The convict Crozier, against whom sentence of death had been recorded at the last Assizes, has had his punishment commuted to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, for [illegible] the sentence to be carried into effect in Kingston [illegible] Tuesday last.

A correspondent writes to us to express his disgust at certain lines in the last *Review*, headed 'Religious trouble in Keene.' In addition to the objections he has taken to the subject matter of discussion, we will add that the editor of the *Review*, in inserting the lines, entirely over-reached the bounds of decency and propriety. Apart from the indecency of allowing his columns to be made use of to cast ridicule upon the clergy, every body must feel disgusted at the indelicate introduction of a young lady in the offensive manner he has permitted.—We believe the editor of the *Review* is a father, and we put the question to him, if he had a grown up daughter insulted in the manner this young lady has been insulted, he would not seek out the cowardly editor and horsewhip him. Public men are public property, and can not complain at what is said of them in their public relation; but the clergy of every church are allowed to be in private, and sacred in their characters against the ribaldry of the press. Females also are invested with this privilege, and none but an unfeeling brute would tear it away.

We have much pleasure in stating that our Cobourg friends have at length determined on extending their Railway along the River to Perry's Mills. The requisite quantity of iron is now at their Depot, to complete the extension which we understand will be laid down forthwith. We wish them a rich harvest for their enterprise. Success to Cobourg.

The nomination of candidates for Mayor takes place on Monday next, the 20th inst., in the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is hoped that there will be a large meeting, as much will be explained. Mr. Stevenson has not offered any answers, satisfactory or unsatisfactory, to the questions which have been addressed to him through the *Examiner*, nor has the *Review* undertaken the task for him. He will avail himself of that day to develope his resources. Mr. Sawers is also most anxious to bring prominently before the people the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the present management of the Town affairs, and to meet his antagonists face to face.

☞The Town Council, on Monday night, appointed, for Returning Officers for the coming election on Monday, January 3rd:—North Ward, James Lince, at Evans' shop; Centre Ward, Robert Rowe, who is to choose his own polling place; South Ward, Ivan O'Bierne, Lane's cabinet shop; East Ward, James Edwards Town Hall.

Gold Digging.

The last accounts from Fraser River are melancholy in the extreme. The miners have generally abandoned their locations, and, in many instances, in extreme penury, have betaken themselves to other callings, or have availed themselves of the charity of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and made the best of their way home to California. After waiting all summer for the waters to subside, they discovered, late in the autumn, that the falling of the streams was simultaneous with the formation of ice; and therefore that, so far as wet diggings were concerned, the Fraser River mines were a failure.

The newspaper which contained these disheartening accounts published side by side with them glowing accounts of the richness of the gold mines of Kansas. Persons who have spent the summer at Pike's Peak write that next season they will return to the gold mines of Kansas and will make fortunes.

The simple truth is, that the soil of nearly all North America is more or less impregnated with gold. Wherever there are mountains, gold is found in their valleys and in the beds of the streams which course down their sides. There is, for instance, gold in abundance in Lower Canada, near the boundary line between that Province and the United States. Gold has been found in great quantities in Maine and New Hampshire. In Virginia one or two gold mining enterprises are being actively prosecuted. The two Carolinas contain gold mines of decided value. In Georgia one of the finest gold mines in the world is being worked—whether profitably or not is another question, and one which does not involve the amount of the precious metal contained in the mine. For years quantities of gold have been dug in the Southern States, and sent to the mints. Gold we know exists in Tennessee, though perhaps in small quantities; it has been dug from the earth in Iowa and Wisconsin. In Arizona and Sonora it is known to abound. In Mexico, it would have been a principal article of export but for the greater plenty of silver. In Nicaragua, Honduras, and New Grenada, the Indians have for a couple of centuries been in the habit of bringing gold-dust down to the sea-shore to exchange for knives, looking-glasses, buttons and rum. All along the Californian coast the metal has been abundant; the best authorities state that it is equally plentiful in Oregon and Washington Territory. The Indians of the Hudson's Bay have been, for a hundred years, in the habit of getting it out of the beds of streams and carrying it to the factors' depots. In a word, there is hardly a spot on this Continent, with the exception of level plains, far from mountain ranges, which does not contain gold.

It by no means follows that the precious metal can every where be extracted with a fair profit to the miner. So far as the experience of mining teaches, wet diggings can never be permanently profitable. In California and Australia large sums have been made by the owners of lucky places in the bed of auriferous streams. But for every successful digger in a wet place twenty equally energetic and industrious diggers have starved. Wet diggings are altogether a matter of luck. The stream carries down a certain quantity of gold. It may deposit it here, or there—a hundred miles from its source, or five hundred, or a only a hundred yards. All is chance. The miner who chances to locate upon gold-bearing sand may make $10,000 or $10 out of his location; he has no principle to guide, no criterion. All is pure luck. So much the more wide-they diggings, though they have proved very profitable in Australia. They are, it must hardly be said, the beds of streams of which the waters have dried up. They have been, at one time, the channels of large rivers hastily to wash it, but in running off they have left on the sand flats, and in the crevices of the rocks, the gold which they have washed down from the hill-tops. [illegible] There is no test but actual exploration with pick or rocker.

The only gold mines which can be safely relied upon are quartz veins containing the precious metal imbedded in the quartz. These are, it need hardly be observed, gold deposits of an earlier date than wet or dry diggings. The gold found in quartz was ejected from its cradle when that quartz was in a liquid or incandescent state. And according to the age of the quartz is the quantity of the gold contained in it. Geologists can calculate to a nicety how much gold will be found in a quartz vein, simply by the appearance of the quartz. Such gold mines are more difficult to work than plain sand diggings. The quartz must be crushed, and the metal extracted with quicksilver. Care must be taken to lose none of it. The quartz must be crushed fine enough, or some of the gold will remain attached to the stone; it must not be crushed too fine, or the gold particles will escape with the stream of water running through the crusher. This, as can readily be imagined, is a less tempting system of mining than plain diggings; but gold seekers may rest assured that it is the only system which will secure permanent and reliable returns for the outlay incurred.—*Harper's Weekly.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Meeting in Douro.

At a meeting of the rate-payers of the Township of Douro, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, 13th inst., Charles Dunlop, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Carnegie, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the meeting was called together for the purpose of considering a resolution of the Township Council appropriating the sum of £250 from the Township funds in aid of Schools.

It was moved by Robert Brown, Esq. and seconded by William Reid, Esq.,—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we are labouring under unreasonable taxation."—*Carried unanimously.*

Moved by John Carnegie, Esq., seconded by James Blackwell, Esq.,—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we the Rate-payers shall take a legal opinion as to the best means of redressing our wrongs, more particularly with regard to the vote of the Municipal Council of a thousand dollars in aid of education."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Secretary of the meeting gave explanation of the result of an examination of the Township Treasurer's books.

It was then moved by E. Brown, Esq., and seconded by John Gregg, Esq.,—"That whereas it may happen in the prosecution of our rights in the Law Courts costs may be incurred for which persons will become personally liable; therefore, be it resolved,—That Messrs. A. C. Dunlop, Robert Brown and John Richardson be a committee to perfect the arrangements on behalf of this meeting, and to institute a law-suit to recover our rights, and that a list be opened, under which such as are willing may subscribe their names as a guarantee of their participation in the payment of such supposed costs."—*Carried unanimously.*

A list was then opened, and many names attached, after which the meeting broke up.

To the Editor of the Examiner,

SIR,—You seldom treat your readers to a poetical piece selected or otherwise, but when you do we are sure of having something that is worth reading. I read also the *Review* (for about the same reason only as I suppose you yourself do), and not long ago I observed a scurrilous stricture upon lines inserted by you in the *Examiner*. I heeded it not, treating it only as it deserved with contempt. But my attention has been directed back again to this circumstance by the publication of a string of verses in last week's *Review*, which the editor is prudent enough not to designate poetry, but which by his insertion of them reflects on his judgment in regard to matter, style of execution and the spirit which dictated such sentiments as are therein expressed. Verily, sir, your contemporary is lost to all sense of propriety when he admits such worthless trash into his columns as these verses referred to. I enjoy a good piece of poetry and would like to see more of it in your own columns, but save me from the despicable stuff which the *Review* now too frequently contains. I am reminded also of the barefaced plagiarism which appeared in the *Review* some weeks ago in the shape of lines professed to be written by an "R. B." on the death of a young lady in town. I would not willingly allude to this under the circumstances, but surely, sir, it is too much to see one of our favorite hymns paraded in the *Review* as original, by the man who is so fastidious in criticising others.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Lines

COMPOSED ON THE DEATH OF A GOLD-SEEKER ON HIS WAY TO CALIFORNIA.

Lay up nearer brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer,
When thy arms around me fold.
I am dying, brother, dying,
Soon you'll miss me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying
'Neath the Ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me, brother, hearken,
I have something I would say
E'er the vail my vision darken
And I go from hence away!
I am going, surely going,
But my hope in God is strong,
I am willing, brother, knowing
That he doeth nothing wrong.

The above lines fell out of a case of unclaimed goods which has been lying in the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Depot for upwards of two years. The MS. bears evidence that the above is incomplete, another stanza at least being contemplated. Our object in giving publicity to these lines is in the hope that they may lead to the ownership of the unclaimed case of goods.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

FOUR HOUR, Dec. 9th 1858.

SIR,—This morning I happened to be at the Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Road Station, when the 8 o'clock Train was leaving for the last named Town, and was much gratified to see the passenger car so well filled with Ladies and Gentlemen travelling north.

Upon enquiry to my astonishment I ascertained that out of the large number of passengers only two of them purchased tickets, all the rest being *dead heads*; and on making further enquiry as to this system of *dead heading* passengers on the cars, I regret to find it is but too general a practice.

It appeared that the Directors are not satisfied with travelling free on the road and only on the business of the Company, as well as their own private business every few days, but they must make up a large party of their friends and cronies, and have them carried free over the Road. This is a course of dishonesty which in my the head of this extremely objectionable, and should

cease at once, or how long are the Ratepayers of this poor unfortunate Town, to be plundered by a few self made Rail Road managers. Better by far, that the trains should cease running on the road, than to be kept up at such great expenses, to accomodate a few favored families and their friends, to enable them to travel at other peoples expenses. The Directors and managers should not travel free on the road except on the business of the Company.—They have no just right to go free on their own private business as some of them are constantly in the habit of doing.

While they are managing other peoples affairs, for which they are well paid, let them be just before they are generous. If not, then I say, throw open the road free to every one, and give all an equal chance.

Yours truly
A RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Please allow me a space in your valuable paper, as you are always desirous of conveying to the public the chiselling and cunningness of Municipal Corporations, in levying taxes on the Rate-payers to pay the unnecessary and exorbitant expenses brought upon them.

In this Township this year, the taxes were found when the Collector went around to be on some people double what they were the previous year, and on the Collector being asked the reason why they were so, he was unable to answer. The alarm spread rapidly; the people made up their minds to attend the meeting of the Township Council, which was held on the 7th ult., to ascertain if possible the cause of the increase in the taxes, as the County tax was less than on the former year.

Some of the aggrieved parties asked the Reeve, Mr. George Clarke, the cause of the enormous increase in the taxes. Mr. Clarke's reply was that he "did not know, that he was not the Council," although he had sanctioned the different items that formed the Assessment Roll. The Councillors were then each asked in their turn the same question, and each as promptly answered that "*they* did not know." Mr. Robert Casement, the Clerk and Treasurer, was asked if he had any knowledge of it, as he was the person who had made out the Assessment Roll, but he gave no better satisfaction than the Council.

The Rate-payers immediately suspected that something was wrong, and insisted that the Reeve should call a special meeting on the following day, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the grievance. The request was granted. The Rate-payers without further delay employed Mr. Weller, Q. C., to attend in their behalf, to try if he could ferret out the evil. Mr. R. Casement, Clerk and Treasurer, presented him (Mr. Weller) with a copy of what he called the "items that formed the aggregate of the Assessment Roll." In this document was discovered part of the chiselling, in the shape of an item of $1,000 for School purposes, that never was asked for by the Trustees of Schools, as they had sent in their requisitions for the full amounts they required for the Schools, and which was already on the roll for collection. The other item that made its appearance was $472 for incidental expenses which were always paid out of the Tavern and Grocery licenses, fines, &c.

The case is still in the hands of Mr. Weller, and it is to be hoped the guilty party will suffer. The total amount raised fraudulently, and not required, is $1,472.

I sincerely hope that this may be a warning to other Municipalities, that they may not be imposed upon by dishonest Municipal officers, and that they see to it that their business is in the hands of trustworthy men.

R. J.

Douro, Dec. 15, 1858.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 85	a	1 00
Oats "	0 25	a	0 30
Potatoes "	0 25	a	0 25
Apples "	0 40	a	0 80
Flour per barrel	4 00	a	5 00
Butter per lb	0 12½	a	0 13
Cheese "	0 10	a	0 00
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a	5 25
Beef per cwt	3 00	a	4 00
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Wood first quality	1 50	a	1 75
Straw per load	1 00	a	1 50

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Died.

On Friday, 10th inst., ELIZA, wife of Mr. GEO. MADDEN, Smith, in the 35th year of her age.

NEW
BOOT, SHOE,
AND
LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlane's Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterborough, Dec. 16th 1858. 4d.

RAILWAY HOUSE.

PURE ENGLISH

COAL OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, also, a large assortment of Goods, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Peterborough, 16. Dec. 1858. 49-4in.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *filling*, both gold and platina, it being a business not cried out by the professors.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, smell cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, than Gold or Platina.

Public information is invited to the above, Rooms over Mr. Chapman's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED a School Teacher in School Section, No. 6 Township of Smith 1st Class. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

[illegible] Chairman.
[illegible] Secretary.
JOHN THOMAS. } Trustees.

BOUND ADRIFT.

THE subscriber found a Red Heifer, coming three years old, on his premises, in June last, where it has remained ever since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. MALONEY.

Douro, Dec. 16. 1858. 49

TERMS OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS
FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
WEEKLY EDITION

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
4 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependant on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE!!
FOR
1859.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,75 ..	New York Ledger	6s 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	6 3d
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	8 7
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	3 1½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	6 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	6 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	8 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	1 7½
2,50 ..	Punch	6 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
2,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
3,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.

Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 3

HOUSE TO LET,

THE Dwelling House at present occupied by the Subscriber, adjoining Mr. Boyd's, Smithstown Hill. There is an excellent Well and good Sheds on the premises.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858. 48-3in.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber about one month ago, one red and white heifer coming two years old, one red steer calf. The owner is requested to prove property and take them away.

DENNIS DWYER.

Lot 10 in 7th con. Douro, Dec. 9. 1858. 48.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
For Old and Young.

GIFT BOOKS; Toy Books; Games; Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Handsome Papier Machie Blotters, &c., &c., &c., at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S.

A Beautiful Pocket Edition of the
HOLY BIBLE:

WITH Marginal References and Plates, handsomely bound in best Morocco for THREE DOLLARS.

A Very Chaste Pocket Edition of the
HOLY BIBLE,

With Marginal References, and Church of England Prayer Book in one Volume, in Flexible Binding for $2.00.

These and many other beautiful editions of the Holy Bible, Church Service, Prayer Book, &c., &c., forming the most appropriate Presents for the CHRISTMAS SEASON, at the New Book and Stationery Store of

SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.

Peterboro'. Dec. 9, 1858.

MATERIALS FOR FLOWERS.

ROSE LEAVES in great Variety.
" Stems and Petals "
Variegated Tissue Paper, all shades.
White and Coloured Tissue, "
Spools of Wire, &c. &c.

SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.

MERCHANTS.

HAVE you tried the New Ink Stand, "*DRAPER'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT*" now used in all the Public Offices in Town? It is decidedly the best! For sale by

SAWERS & MURRAY,
Peterborough.

TO THE MUNICIPAL
ELECTORS
OF THE
Town of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,

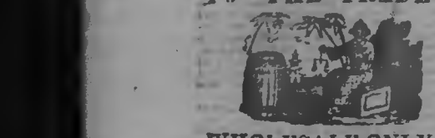
By an amendment in the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada, the Mayors of Towns and Cities are made elective directly by the people instead of through the Council as heretofore; and the duty therefore devolves upon you in addition to the election of Councillors to represent your different wards, to choose some person from among you to act as Mayor.

Having received a requisition numerously and most respectably signed, to allow myself to be nominated for the office, I have complied to the request, and now offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

In consenting to their request, I have not closed my eyes to the responsibility of the position, and it is only because the large number of persons who have come forward to solicit my services, justifies me in the belief that I may rely upon their earnest assistance and support in the duties of the office that I have consented to accept their compliments.

The prosperity of the Town depends materially to the Mayor, and we shall look to the interest manifested by the candidates for the office, as to the best criterion of their fitness for the position. [illegible] I shall endeavour to [illegible] the affairs of the Town, and to [illegible] the Municipal Council [illegible] the Mayor, I shall [illegible] the Council [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] the Council [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] the Council [illegible] the Mayor

TO THE TRADE!



WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSONS old and young,
" Twankay & T'wankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina.

TOBACCOS, 8s. 10s. & lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal Dums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, & do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Saltana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

RATE'S Refined Sugar House Golden
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes.
For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
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WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split.
For sale by
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CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles.
For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 24 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting Team Dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Rooms (of Dusseldorf) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, consisting fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to February 1, 1859. On the evening of that day pictures will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, see Prospectus, &c. Any person can act as Agent, and receive Subscriptions. Specimen copies of the Engraving, Prospectus, &c., may be seen at the Office of

C. M. Clarke, Secretary C. A. A.,
or Gleason's Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.

Or, Wholesale Agents, 168 Water Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Book Seller, Peterboro'.

FARM FOR SALE.

E[illegible] from the Village of [illegible]. There are fifty acres cleared, and [illegible] a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

For [illegible] apply to [illegible]

W. R. SCOTT

Ashbodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
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3.
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4.
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EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews....	$3 00
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As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *patchwork* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers or to us* for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, by taking these words *entire* subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
47. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Property in Ashburnham, TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for a short or long term, that desirable SALOON stand, situated on Lot No. 6, South side of Elizabeth Street, in the Village of Ashburnham. The size of the ground is sixty feet square, and a good building for a dwelling house is attached to the Saloon. The property is immediately adjoining the Station of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN CRAIGIE.
Ashburnham, Oct. 21st, 1858. 41

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Shawlings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
Tweeds,	Whitneys,
Pilots,	Beavers,
Satinettes,	Ticks,
Denseks,	Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats,
Frock and
Shooting Coats,
Vests, Pants,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Waterproof
Coats,
Leggings,
and Caps.

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES

All of which they will offer at a great reduction of prices, for Cash or Farm Produce.

They would also call special attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Clothing of the latest styles, the best workmanship and warranted to fit.

L. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 5, 1858. 45

BOARD.

A FEW more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, with excellent lodging, on Hunter Street, on reasonable terms.

Apply at the Office of this paper.

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£110,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

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W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 31, 1857. 13.

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Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1858.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,607,200. Paid up Capital, $430,256.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 49

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hackab.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the city carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 3-tf.

QUADRILLES,

POLKAS, VARSOVIANAS,
WALTZES, SONGS, DUETS,
&c., &c., &c.,

IN THE

Musical Bouquet.

A LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND;

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PURCHASED,

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S
MUSIC STAND,
George Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 2, 1858.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, heretofore known as the firm of Hurst & Denne is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said firm will be received by the said Henry Denne, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DENNE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

By the Mills, Peterboro',
July 20, 1858. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW.
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

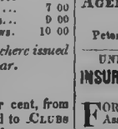
NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf



Mrs. Eliza Hunter,

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.
September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

BOARD! BOARD!!

FIVE or SIX respectable young men can be accomodated with excellent board, at a reasonable rate. Apply at this office.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-6in

FOR CHILDREN.

The Children's Paper	12½ cents.
The Play Hour	12½ "
Chess or Draught Board and Men....	25 "
Fox and Geese and Board.....	37½ "
Wolf and Lamb and Board.....	37½ "
German Tactics and Board.....	37½ "
Paper Dolls, Furniture, &c.,c	"

PICTURE BOOKS,

in almost endless variety, printed on Linen or Paper from 1½d up to 5s. Amusement and instruction of every description for Children, at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S
New Book and Stationery Store,
46 George Street.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK,

and the best markets.

SUGARS,—Bright Muscovado and Cuba. Redpath's yellow and yellow refined; crushed and dry crushed; ground, extra ground and powdered loaf.

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,—A large Stock of extra fine quality.

TEAS,—Hyson, Imperial, Souchong, English breakfast Congou (imported direct from London); Oolong, &c., all finely flavored and of excellent quality.

COFFEE,—Mocha, Java, Laguyra, Rio; green and roast.

TOBACCOS,

of all sizes, and best Brands.

WINES & LIQUORS,—Ales and Porters, a large and well selected stock,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CHAMPAGNES

of very superior quality, and cheaper than ever before offered here; **Brandy**, dark and pale, Hennessey's, Otards, &c., JAMAICA RUM, DeKuyper's Gin, Old Tom, Scotch and Canadian Whiskies.

RICE,—South Carolina, Patna, &c.
RAISINS,—M. R. Layers, Valencia and Sultana. Best Zante Currants; Superior Eleme Figs.
Nuts: Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil and Pea Nuts.
CANDLES,—Adamantine, Belmont and Pat. B. Sperm and Peterboro.
SOAP,—Liverpool, Fancy and Peterboro'.
FISH,—Codfish, Herrings, &c., &c.

MACHINERY AND LAMP OILS.

SALT in Barrels and Bags; a large assortment of Sauces, Pickles, Salad Oils, Essences, Spices and general Groceries of every description.

ALSO

a large and varied stock of Glassware, Wooden ware, Willow ware, &c., &c., &c.

The whole having been well bought, will be sold wholesale for Cash at MONTREAL PRICES; and also retail for lower prices than have hitherto been charged in town.

COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', 1st Dec'r, 1858. 47.

PROCLAMATION!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers that his

ASSORTMENT

will be ready for delivery at the close of the

CURRENT YEAR,

when he would call their attention to the

[illegible]

Farms, &c., For Sale.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now as well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ December Number received, price 2½ cts.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing 1 acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE TERMS are, £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in installments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
10th Lot, 12th Concession,
Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORTH WOODS,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro'. Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 8

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 16 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., consisting of 100 Acres: 66 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 42tf

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

AND

CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 26, Letterworth and at the River.

W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor
Letterworth, Oct. 30, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 20, 1858. 26-tf

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.,**

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 18, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.
Monaghan, Jan. 11 1837. 2

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

FOR THE

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12 Note " " " "	2
3 Steel Pens.....	1
1 Holder.....	1
1 Pencil.....	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....	½
Making a total of.....	1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY,

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.
June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,
NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DEVTISTRY.

AS many persons are constantly calling on the undersigned during hours devoted to another business, he begs to inform the public that he will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH CLEANED and ARRANGED. Put his residence, corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets, on any Evening after six o'clock.

☞ Wednesdays excepted.

☞ When desired parties will be waited on at their own residences.

PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary cavities) 5s 6d each; with silver, &c., &c., 1s 3d; Extracting 7½d.; TOOTH ACHE cured for 7½d.; and all operations warranted.

R. MOORE.
Peterborough, Nov. 10th, 1858. 44

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features."

48

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, assure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of JANUARY, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c.

48

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, December 6th, 1858, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 7 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 10.40 a. m.

Leave Port Hope 12.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 4.10 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 8.10 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 10 a. m.

Leave Peterboro' 1.10 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 3 p. m.

The Morning trains meet at Millbrook, 9.30 a. m.
The Afternoon " " " 5.30 p. m.

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, Three and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and Millbrook dep't.

☞ All the above Trains run in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. TWOMEY, D. McNICOL,
Superintendent. Managing Director.
Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858. 49

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,

CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and put, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 49

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in June last, one White 2 year old Heifer; also Black do.; one Spotted Steer, 1 year old past. Whoever will return the above to the Subscriber, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM McMULLEN.
Otonabee, Lot 33, 11th Con., }
December 6th, 1858. } 48

CIRCULAR.

THE Ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Peterboro', intend to offer for sale, on

TUESDAY, the 21st December,

in the basement of the New Church, all the goods remaining from their Bazaar, with the additions they have since received, and refreshments.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858. 48

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, }
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 25

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 9

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

Auctioneer

and that he will always be ready to act at such to those requiring his services.

Having had a long experience in the business as a Auctioneer in Toronto, and also in Montreal, (Goodwin's Stock), Gross's Commission Emporium, (Goodwin's Stock), Hope for the necessary for him to merit a share of every description which he will dispose of to the best advantage. Public sales will be held at the Auction Rooms every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when all parties wishing to dispose of goods will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Peterboro', 1857. 1858. 1859.

PETERBOROUGH

Soap and Candle Works.

THE subscribers have now on hand, a supply of very superior Tallow Candles, of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

COLLYT & HOOD.
Peterboro', 16th Nov., 1858. 44

STANDARD WORKS,

For Gifts or Public or Private Libraries

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

NEW BOOK STORE, GEORGE STREET.

Byron's complete works 8vo. cl. with plates				$2

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 50.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are TEN SHILLINGS in ADVANCE, for ONE YEAR; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion £0	3 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 8
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given *in writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 44

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,

ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.

GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Port Hope, May 22, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of LITERATURE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,

38 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MEDER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 26—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MURRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 18

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

CIVIL ENGINEER, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

QUARRY TO LET,

Near Peterborough.

THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the river side, above the residence of Charles Rubidge, Esq. The bridge in connection to cross the river will bring the quarry within half a mile of the centre of the town. The stone is of a superior quality, and it is easily worked.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to Charles Rubidge, Esquire, or

GEORGE A. STEWART,
Port Hope.

Peterborough, July 15, 1858. 27

[illegible]

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX, for

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

at Sadler's Literary Stationery Store.

TO LET.

THE [illegible] lately occupied by [illegible] Esq., and on the [illegible] Hunter and Simcoe streets. [illegible] Apply to

[illegible]

QUALIFICATION of Municipal Councillors and Police Trustees.

In order that it may be more generally known what is required by the Municipal Corporations Act, as qualifications of Mayors, Councillors, and Electors, we transcribe the most important sections concerning them:—

Section 70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayor, members of a Council, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the County within which the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, freehold or leasehold property rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment-Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars or leasehold to eight hundred dollars.

In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars.

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to forty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to eighty dollars per annum.

In Towns—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum, or leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And in Cities—for Aldermen—Freehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to three hundred and twenty dollars per annum: and for Councilmen—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum or Leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this Section, shall not include a term less than a Tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 73. No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler, or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, no Bailiff of a Division Court, no Sheriff's Officer, no Inkeeper or Saloonkeeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a Member of the Council of the Corporation.

ELECTORS.

Section 75. The Electors of every Municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the Electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are naturalborn or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally rated on the last revised assessment-rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors and tenants.

Section 76. In Cities, Town and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the annual value following:

In Incorporated Villages—Twelve dollars;

In Towns—Twenty dollars; and

In Cities—Thirty Dollars.

Section 78. When a Municipality is divided into Wards or electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one Ward or electoral division; and if entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to vote in any other Ward or electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act.

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each of them shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so rated.

Which Car is the Safest.

The frequent speculations in the newspapers whether the forward, the binder, or the middle cars of the trains are safest in case of accident, cause a great deal of uneasiness among the over-sensitive traveling public. One person will not enter a forward, because if the locomotive should explode, the danger would be greater than in the last car. Another will not get into the last car from fear that it will be run into by the following train; or that it will be thrown off the track by the lateral motion of the train when going at high speeds; and then again the middle cars may be crushed, etc., etc. Now it is a lamentable fact that no position in the train will insure you from accidents, any more than walking on the left or right hand of the street will prevent you from being run over by a runaway horse; or save you from having your hat and head crushed by a falling brick. For the comfort of those railway travellers who are so sensitive upon this point of safety we can state that it has been computed by accomplished statisticians, from the actual results of the past few years, that the chances of a passenger being maimed or killed by an accident on the railway is only one to several millions against it; and as a further comforting reflection, they may rest assured that under the more systematic and careful management—of railways, the chances for being [illegible] are growing less and less daily. There [illegible] are growing less and less daily. There [illegible] are growing less and less daily. There

The British and the French Fisheries.

HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

From the British American Journal.

The serious nature of the difficulty with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries, and the great importance of the interests involved, render it desirable to acquire a full and accurate understanding of the entire question in dispute. The Convention concluded between the British and French Government last winter, was the result of tedious negotiations during a period of nearly twelve years, in the course of which the French displayed great perseverance in pursuit of those objects which the Convention ultimately yielded, and for conceding which the Colony repudiated it in such a decided manner. In the official documents by which these negotiations were carried on is the only complete explanation to be found of the origin of the present embarrassing state of affairs, and having examined them with this view, we now propose to communicate to our readers the essential history of the the case as clearly and concisely as possible.

The basis on which the French now claim their rights of fishing on the coast of of Newfoundland is contained in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and that of Versailles in 1783, which have lapsed during the war, were restored in their original force by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. By the Treaty of 1783 the French had assigned to them the right of fishing on the western coast of the island, from Cape Ray, passing to the north as far as Cape St. John on the east. This included about the one half of the entire coast of the island, on which the French on virtue of the treaty, have asserted an exclusive right of fishing, in theory at least, if not always in practice. In the course of time a question has arisen as to whether this right was intended to be an exclusive one. From the Declarations which accompanied and explained the treaty of Versailles, the French view of the case would appear to be the correct one in the abstract His Britannic Majesty promises "to take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting *in any manner by their competition*, the fishery of the French," and for this purpose a pledge is given to "cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there (namely on the coast of Newfoundland, within the limits specified in the treaty) to be removed." That the word "competition" here made use of was intended to apply to a concurrent right of fishing there can be little doubt. It was so understood at the time by the French, who translated "competition" as "concurrence" in their counterpart to the British declaration. In an Act of Parliament for carrying out the treaty, and in the proclamation of the Governor of Newfoundland in accordance therewith, the same view is implied, and provision is made for the removal of ships and boats, and of fishing works of every description from within the prescribed limits.

So far the French right here is clear enough. But the season during which they are entitled to fish only extends from April to October, and the settlement of British subjects on any part of the coast, for purposes that do not interfere with the exercise of this temporary right, is not prohibited. Moreover, the French themselves have not been particular in enforcing their rights in cases in which the violation of them inflicted no particular harm on themselves. Where it has been their interest to be exclusive they have been so, and they have shown a constant desire to encroach beyond the limits assigned to them in any direction where they have found it profitable to do so. They have accordingly allowed the settlement of British subjects and to a certain extent the carrying on of fisheries by them, in places where it was not an object of self-interest to exclude them. Hence the origin of the British settlements in St. George's Bay, the population of which collected from Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and other quarters, now amounts to about 1,500, or did so previous to the recent forcible measures for their removal by the French naval authorities. These people were permitted by the French to fish in the bay for salmon and herring, a privilege of very little consequence, and one for which in many cases the settlers paid by a portion of the produce of their fishing, and by such services as they had it in their power to render to their annual visitors from France. There was no right of "concurrent" fishing, as the term is usually understood, and as regards the cod fishing, the most valuable of all, that has not been carried on in the bay, the fish not frequenting it in sufficient numbers for the purpose.

It is necessary that the precise position of affairs in St. George's Bay should thus be explained, for herein is the germ of the difficulty. The French in consideration of the permission they have been graciously pleased to extend to the British in this quarter, have attempted to get up a case, in virtue of which they might either obtain valuable concessions for themselves, or extend their fishing grounds without formal concession at all. In particular their hearts seem to have been set on the straits of Belle Isle, north and south, and the adjoining coast of Labrador. In the south straits they had been in the habit of fishing until 1841, when they were restricted again to their proper limits within a certain distance of the Newfoundland coast, which they had gradually encroached in the direction of Belle Isle. From this time forward they seem to have been bent on extending their fisheries to the north, where the cod fish are both larger and more abundant than on the Newfoundland coast. At Belle Isle, in particular, they have been anxious to have a right of landing on the island, with the convenience of the fishing on both sides. To this the British colonists have always been opposed, and on the most important grounds. The principal of these we find stated in a document issued by the Legislature last spring, embodying its reasons for rejecting the treaty with France:

"The fish which supply the Straits and the Labrador fisheries consist for the most part of two large shoals, one of which, entering the Gulf of Cape Ray, in April and May, passes through the Straits down to the Labrador shore, and the other coming from the eastward somewhat later in the season, strikes Belle Isle, and proceeds onward in the same direction. If, therefore, the French be permitted to occupy their large salmon and spread their batteries round Belle Isle, it cannot be doubted that the effect which we too surely know has by such means been produced elsewhere on our own coast will be reproduced here, both shoals of fish will be intercepted on their way to the Labrador, to the great injury if not to the entire destruction of our fisheries on that shore."

The French have also had an eye to their fisheries on the south of the Island, where [illegible] are confined by want of built [illegible] in the habit of resorting [illegible] British fishermen on that [illegible] has not quite sufficed [illegible] to buy as much [illegible] without any legal re- [illegible] consent of not being [illegible] which it for them-

This, then, was what the French desired to obtain by all their negociations, and tried to steal sometimes irrespective of negociation. They wished to fish on the coast of Labrador and in the straits of Belle Isle, with the privilege of using the strand for curing fish on that island. They wished also to be at liberty to procure bait as best they might, and without legal restrictions, on the south coast of Newfoundland. When they attempted, a year or two ago, to take this liberty without leave, they referred to their having given permission to English vessels to fish in the Bay of St. George as an equivalent on their part, so equivalent as to the precise value of which our readers have just been informed. The French claims, in short, were exorbitant, and even Sir Anthony Perrier, who was appointed to negotiate the matter in Paris some years ago, and who in so doing showed a considerable leaning to the French side, declared them to be "totally inadmissible." As given in his Memorandum of July 21, 1852, the offers and claims of the French Government were as follows:

"On the part of the French Government concession to British subjects of the right to inhabit St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, and to fish there in common with the French citizens, or in other words relinquishment of the exclusive right of fishing in that Bay, guaranteed to France by the Treaty of 1783.

"On the part of the British Government:

"1st. Concession to French citizens of purchasing and fishing for herring and caplin on the south coast of Newfoundland, without being subject to any tax or retribution whatever.

"2dly. Concession to French citizens of the right of fishery, without curing on shore, during two months of each year on the following points on the coast of Labrador, viz, Green Island, L'Anse a Loup, Black Bay and Modeste Islands.

"Recognition of the right of French citizens to fish at Belle Isle in the Straits, which right they exercised without its being put in question until 1841."

These claims were regarded as totally inadmissible by Sir A. Perrier in 1852, and in the following year, mainly through our exertions of Mr. Archibald, then Attorney General for Newfoundland, who represented the interests of the colony and the British fisheries, the negociations seem to have been entirely broken off. They were afterwards renewed, however, and in 1857 the colonists were astounded by the information that a treaty had been entered into by which the whole of the French claims were conceded, they receiving in return a confirmation of the privilege, commercially of no value, of forming settlements in St. George's Bay, and of fishing there. Mr. Labouchere's dispatch to the Governor, which announced the conclusion of this treaty, is the most abject apology in the shape of a State paper that can possibly be conceived. It is simply an adoption and endorsement of all the French excuses for the treaty, dwelling on the rights of the French on the coast of the island and their claim to have them respected, magnifying the importance of the concessions affecting the settlements and agriculture of St. George's Bay, slurring over and making light of the important rights that had been conceded by the British Government. A more provoking document never announced a more reckless disregard of the most valuable rights of a community; and no wonder that the colonial legislature and the colonists were indignant when they received it. They might have had some reason, perhaps, to expect a settlement of the question in disregard of their interests. This had been threatened some time before in a dispatch from the Foreign Office, in which it was stated that "Her Majesty's Government might find themselves compelled, in justice to the interests of the mother country, either to leave to the colony the future expense of the protection of the colonial fisheries or to negotiate with France, without further reference to the colony, for the adjustment of differences, the continuation of which is fraught with serious danger to the amicable relations now subsisting between Great Britain and France."

On being again appealed to by France the British Government, then under the administration of Lord Palmerston, with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office and Mr. Labouchere in the Colonial, did negotiate without further reference to the colony, and concluded a treaty in direct violation of its most valuable and cherished rights, a treaty which, if it had been carried out, would have rendered Newfoundland in a few years worthless and untenable as a British possession. The spirit and determination of the colonists, however, prevented this, and the treaty was rejected by the Legislature, whose co-operation in passing certain acts was necessary to give it effect. Thereupon, the French, in the following season, that is to say, during the late summer and autumn, proceeded to remove the British inhabitants of St. George's Bay, thus carrying out the threat by means of which they contrived to exact the treaty from the British Government.

Thus the matter stands at present. All parties in Newfoundland, we may be sure, and in the other colonies on the east coast, which are largely interested in these fisheries, are determined as thoroughly as ever to any concessions which would admit the French to their fishing grounds, or give them any increase of facilities in those they occupy already. If the competition were on equal terms the case would be different, and this jealous and exclusive spirit would not be called for. But British or American fishermen cannot compete with the French under their system of bounties, which is so profuse that the average for each man employed is about £14 for the season, nearly enough to pay the entire wages. Then again the French modes of fishing are very destructive, so that, apart from the question of competition in the market, it is almost useless to attempt fishing in the same waters with them. For these reasons the colonists set their faces, with a determination which nothing can resist, against any increase of fishing privileges to the French. What may be the issue of the difficulty, as concerns the southern coast of St. George's Bay, it is difficult to say. The commercial importance of that part of the question is not so great as the French from interested motives have represented it, and as the British Government seems to have been prevailed on to believe. Still the proceedings of the French in removing the inhabitants, many of whom have been located for more than half a century, can scarcely be submitted to without injury and disgrace. It must be remembered that the cause of these operations is British soil, within four days' sail of the British islands, already one of these islands we might almost say, and daily becoming of greater importance from more rapid and frequent communication. The steps required by the French are entirely of a [illegible] character [illegible] colonies [illegible] will [illegible] but [illegible] colonists [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] other [illegible]

Arrival of the Arabia.

THE "INDIAN EMPIRE" SAFE.

MONTALEMBERT PARDONED BY THE EMPEROR.

HE REFUSES IT, AND STILL APPEALS.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH ARMS IN INDIA.

Halifax, Dec. 16, 1858.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, arrived here at seven o'clock this evening.

The *Arabia* reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship *Ariel* sailed from Southampton on the 1st instant for New York; she took out the following news:

The steamship *Indian Empire* reached Broadhaven, County of Mayo, Ireland, on the 26th ultimo; all well on board, but her fuel was exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and woodwork was consumed. She was also short of provisions. The ship had to for a week within a day or two's steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

An influential deputation of commercial men had waited on Lord Derby to urge him to extend a protectorate over Sarawak. Lord Derby discouraged the project.

James Davis & Sons, extensive leather and boot exporters in London, had failed; liabilities very considerable.

None of the English papers containing Montalembert's trial were allowed to enter France.

The ten deputies of Corfu had protested against the statement that the inhabitants desire incorporation with Great Britain, and say they wish annexation to Greece.

The London *Times* continues editorially to hold up the corruption which prevails amongst officials in the United States, as a warning against the adoption of universal suffrage. It likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canadian system.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent, says that it is asserted in political circles, that the British Cabinet has sent a circular to all European ports, stating in most explicit terms that it does not share by any means the views stated in Sir John Young's dispatch, surreptitiously obtained and lately published respecting the Ionian Islands.

An influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the Corn trade, has been held at Liverpool. Resolutions were adopted in favour of making the weight of 100 lbs. the standard weight in all sales of grain, flour and wheat. It was proposed to adopt the system throughout England on the first of February.

Much anxiety was felt for the troop ship *Bombay*, with 300 soldiers on board, bound for India; she was dismasted and lost some of her crew as she was proceeding around Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling the storm in a most distressing condition, but still making good headway under jury masts for Plymouth.

The Prince of Wales visits Rome this season *incognito*.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against ribbonism and other secret societies.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d instant announces that, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2nd of December, the Emperor rejoiced Mr. De Montalembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him.

The London *Times* obtains this as a triumph of the English press; but at the same time censures the Emperor for numerous instances of vacillating that he has displayed.

Paris, Friday.—M. De Montalembert writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: "I appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and, if necessary, demand you to insert this." A letter from Montalembert to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Independance Belge*, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty. Montalembert lodged a formal appeal against his sentence on the 2nd instant.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian elections resulted overwhelmingly in favour of the Ministry. The Chambers are almost entirely liberal.

TURKEY.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Kamulieu at Bucharest, by means of a fulminating shell.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syros and Cape Kilios had been successfully laid. That between Candia and Egypt had broken.

CHINA.

The Cochin Chinese were concentrating 20,000 men around the capital against the French and Spanish forces.

Consul-General Rapel and Bishop Diaz were at Japan.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails to October 23rd, and Hong Kong mails to October 5th reached England on the 20th ultimo.

The typhoon at Shanghae was of unprecedented violence, lasting hours and overpowering in force, and sinking vessels high on shore. About [illegible] Chinese were drowned, [illegible] several Europeans.

The Bombay mail of the 6th had been received in London.

The [illegible] commenced on the 20th [illegible] Bombay troops [illegible] many distinguished [illegible] engage-

ments are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy. On the 20th the rebels were defeated near Mundgoor. On the 31st the fort of Berwah was taken by storm, and on the same day the strong fort of Beria was captured. On the 23rd a detachment was assailed by a thousand rebels, but were repulsed with loss of men and guns. On the 27th the fort of Rohez was taken, and on the 29th Banee Madho with 20,000 men was captured with loss. Tantia Tepee was a fugitive, his force having been routed with the loss of all their guns and 600 killed. The number of rebels was still very large, at the lowest estimate 50,000, but they are scattered about the country in small bodies.

A proclamation in which the British Crown assumes the entire command over India, and promises an amnesty on certain conditions, was read throughout India on the 1st November, and is said to have given great satisfaction to all parties.

Tantia Tepee had applied to know on what terms he could surrender.

London, 2rd.—Barry Brothers quote breadstuffs dull. Wheat slightly lower.

Liverpool Market.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report that there had been large arrivals of breadstuffs from the United States. Flour was very dull and nominal; Western Canal 17s to 20; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 20s to 21s; Ohio at 21s to 24s. Wheat dull and 1d lower; red Western at 6s 6d to 6s 8d; white Western at 6s to 6s 3d; white Southern at 6s 6d to 7s. Corn was slightly lower and freely offered, mixed at 26s 6d to 27s; yellow at 28s; white at 30s to 31s 6d.

The Sons of Robert Burns.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23, 1858.

* * * Last night, Thursday, Mr. T. gave a dinner party, which I enjoyed so much, as you will believe when I tell you that I went to the dinner table on the arm of Colonel Burns, son of the celebrated poet, Robert Burns, and sat next to, and conversed with him all dinner time. Next but one to him sat "Willie" Burns, the eldest son of the poet—that is, older than his brother, Colonel Burns, although the *latter* appears to be very much older; he seems quite infirm, but tells me that he will be sixty-four years old only, next month—his hair is as white as snow, and his hand trembles very much. His brother, the eldest of the twain, is much stouter, his hair grey, and his step firm. I can hardly believe yet that he is the older, although Colonel Burns assured me that himself was the younger. He spoke of his father, of his mother, of Scotland—had lived in India thirty years, never during that time having had a day's sickness. He talks of and sings his father's songs. He sang the air which Robert Burns wrote to his mother, a very sweet thing, and "John Anderson my Jo."

I felt so anxious to send you their autographs, that when I found we were to meet them, I told W. we must get them. He was detained at the office, and had only time to stop at a book-store, where they had not such a copy of Burns as he wished to send you, and he said he did not like to ask them to write on a piece of paper merely. Mr. T. had a "Burns," and they each wrote in it and signed their names. We took our copy (which he said he would send you), and they wrote the same in that. Colonel Burns further took up a piece of paper, upon which he wrote a verse; I immediately made up my mind to secure it, and thought to myself—now if I can only manage to get their names to that, I shall be all right. The coveted paper was placed upon the table, and I made up my mind that as chance offered I would seize it, when W. stepped up, took it, and placed it in the book, at the same time giving me a very knowing look.

Dinner was announced, and Col. Burns gave me his arm. After dinner, when the gentlemen had retired to the parlor, Mr. Aikee, whom the Messrs. Burns were visiting, was talking with me. (Mr. Aiken's father was Robert Burns' most intimate friend; Mr. A. is Colonel and Willie Burns' most intimate friend; and Mr. A.'s daughter Annie and Colonel Burns' daughter Annie are most intimate friends.) I got up and took the book off the table, and took from the table the piece of paper, and said to him, "Now if I had only their signatures how glad I should be. Mr. H. has their autographs, but I want them for myself also." Mr. A. called out, 'Here, Willie Burns." The old gentleman came over to us, and I held out the paper, saying, "Mr. Burns, please sign this paper for me; I want your writing, too—this is your brother's." He sat down by me, and wrote some remarks on the lines his brother had written, and signed his name; and then Colonel Burns came over where we were, and took up the paper and signed his name too. Smiling, he looked at me for an instant, and went on making the curious hieroglyphics you will notice on the paper. I said to him, "What is that?" He replied, "James G. Burns, in Persian." He speaks the Persian language fluently. He was an East Indian officer, of a different rank from his brother, for very many years. They now live in Cheltenham, having retired from the army. If Robert Burns were living, he would be a hundred years old on the 25th of January next, when the Centennial Anniversary of his birth-day will take place. The elder brother remembers his father's funeral, and that comprises about all his recollections of him personally. I shall preserve the paper and send it to you; it will be something to have and to show which every one cannot boast of.

A Hell.

The gambling place in Washington owned by Pendleton who has lately died, is described in a letter to the N. Y. *Courier* thus:—

This House had a greater notoriety than any other in the country. As a fashionable hell it had no rival in Washington. It was reserbeche, exclusive, and aristocratic. To a large class of our public men, its interior was known as a dining-saloon, where generous wines and other potable liquids contributed to revive the mind after the fatigues of official labors; and where agreeable conversation and the abandon of sociality aided to calm the excitements of political life. To many or to most of its frequenters it was, however, known as the Hell of the Bleeding Heart, while the proprietor, a person of gorgeous imagination, loved better the gilded appellations of the Palace of Torture; and the few who were commissarily unemployed in wearing the blind goddess, accepted the name.

E. H. P. was at the head of his profession. He died too young for his fame, for he was gathering reputation that would have honor the highest fame. His establishment in Washington, called the Monroe Hall, did not engross his entire genius. He had branch establishments in Baltimore and New York. As a professional man the rules were rigid, and the conduct was upright. He was never by a chance admitted on his premises, [illegible] which [illegible] was [illegible] which [illegible] was [illegible] never to play for anything but cash. He was somewhat noted for his ostentation, for, indeed, display was a part of his capital, and accordingly "sported" an equipage which quite cast the most aspiring into the shade, and by the elegance and magnificence of its ensemble provoked multitudes of persons of refined tastes to enquire for the apartments of its owner. Few visited those hospitable halls without having occasion to remember it. The professional life of the subject of this notice extended through a period of a quarter of a century. The fortunes and salaries of many gentlemen of distinction passed through his hands, but his surest gains were from the hands of men who had no fortunes and no distinction. He belonged to an elevated family of Virginia, and he had his distributive share of the "best blood of the State."

The walls were hung with spirited and meritorious pictures, the art of carving was carried to great perfection in the sideboards, secretoires and tables, which served the various purposes of the establishment. The dining and supper-tables were loaded with plate of the pure metal. The cooking would not have shamed the genius of Soyer, and it is universally admitted that the wines were such as only had been selected by a connoisseur. This incomparable provider had ten thousand dollars invested in his cellar and closet. It is unnecessary to describe the rooms further than to say that they were lofty and well-proportioned, and that their walls were covered with pictorial transfers from the world of mythology and allegory, executed in the highest style of the upholsterer's art.—Carried away by the excitement of description, I have left to the last the most important point, the audiences which nightly assembled to see and to take part in the entertainments of the house.

They consisted of candidates for the Presidency, senators and representatives, members of the Cabinet, editors and journalists, and the master workmen of the third house, and Lobby. Pendleton's, in its palmiest days, might be called the vestibule of the Lobby. Its most distinguished professors might be found there. They lent money to their clients when the "animal scratched too roughly," that is to say, when the play ran against them, and they became "broke," as they sometimes did. E. H. P. himself was an operator in the lobby. His professional position gave him great facilities. He assisted in the passage of many useful bills of a private nature, involving considerable sums of money. A broken-in parliamentary voter is an inevitable retainer of broken voters.

But let us look at Pandemonium with its denizens and victims in action. Dinner is over. The evening has set in, the gas is lighted, and the game has begun. A suite of three handsome parlors has been thrown into an oblong hall. In the front room adjoining and overlooking Pennsylvania avenue sits the proprietor with compressed lips indicating that he can endure the despair of other men with unflinching fortitude, but possessed withal a certain ease of manner and a gentlemanly exterior. He is engaged at a game of "short cards," probably "set back eneabre" with Senator ———, Mayor A——, Captain T———, and Contractor P———. Around on the sofas and in various attitudes of careless ease sit or lounge members of Congress quietly discussing the days proceedings, the prospects of parties, and the character of public men. A fire-eater has just declaimed that in his opinion "Bill Seward, if elected, would make as safe and conservative a President as the South needs." Another remarks that though he shall vote for it, the Kansas bill is a piece of dangerous quackery. A few officers of the army add to the number and variety of the groups which occupy this apartment. He e all are drinking, smoking, and talking, generally on a light and jocose manner. Servants are gliding about with segars, toddies, cocktails, and "whiskey straits" on little silver trays. Among them are two old Virginny niggers, very obliging and popular, who pick up many quarters and halves, and not a few "white fish" representing one dollar each.

But let us go further into the recess of this "peculiar institution" of the Metropolis, let us enter another and the last of its Dantean circles. As you move, flashing and gorgeous mirrors repeat and multiply the form of the guest. In the third room the game is progressing with silent energy. The company around the faro table is playing mostly with counters of red circular ivory, called fish or chip, each of which represent five dollars. A few who are nearly "broke" are using the white ones of one fifth this value. The players are silent as the grave because some of them are in "great luck" and large piles of red chips are standing up different cards to abide the event of the deal, which indicates that they have been won from the bank; but alas! the close of the deal is unfavourable, and before the little silver box from which the cards are drawing yield the last of the pack the most of the red piles have been drawn to the bank side. But some of them have doubled, and the owner draws them down as his capitals for the chances of the next deal. If he has great good fortune and some prudence, he, the possessor of the red piles before named, may leave the house with a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, but the chances are that between midnight and dawn the gamesters will all retire minus the money which they have brought into the place, and all they could borrow from their friends. There are, however, exceptions. The largest amount ever won from the proprietor of this house was $12,000 from a stake of $100.

The largest amount ever lost by one person, at one time, was $8,500, but this was the case of a Collector of the Customs at a Lake port who had lost on previous occasions, over $100,000, and who, six months thereafter, was a declared defaulter for $200,000 and a fugitive from the law. The story of the winning of $184,000 by a Senator at a single sitting, is not only not true, but there never has been any approach to such an occurrence in Washington.

Night after night throughout the session this scene is reproduced until adjournement *sine die* ensues the fall of the curtain upon the last act. Most of the habitual players are then "dead broke." If members of Congress, the President of the Bank is bound by a sort of *lex non scripta* of the group, to frank them home. He usually takes an assignment of some part of their pay or mileage for the next Session. But it not unfrequently happens that the gentleman thus supplied borrows off to another gaming house, and takes the hazard of another turn of the cards. In this he loses all credit, and cases have been known of members being detained there, hapless victims of their own infatuation for many years. It is well to draw a veil over the sufferings, the dedications and crimes, the ruin of individuals and families which result from the engrossing passion which here found means and opportunity for indulgence.

A COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—The Fulton Herald contains a population of only twenty-seven men, women and children, and yet the State Assessment Roll presents the following salary appropriations to the officers of the county:—Governor, £800 per annum; magistrate, £400; chaplain, £400; surgeon, £100; surveyor-general, £300; first clerk and acting colonial secretary, £300; second clerk, £150; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, £96; school-master £32; magistrate's department, £192; total, £2836 a-year. It is understood that all the salaries are pocketed by three or four persons.

The Army Clothing in India.

A pattern specimen of the recently adopted new clothing for our troops in India, which is being sent out now with the regimental draughts to that country, is on view at the War Department, Pall-mall. Both in shape and material it is of the simplest kind, and seems to combine in an unusual degree those many qualifications that are rightly deemed essential to the comfort of the men. Hitherto the Infantry, and we believe the Cavalry also, have been supplied with a loose kind of shooting jacket, made of course red flannel or serge, with dark ordinary trousers of the same material. It is now intended to replace them with tunics with new jackets and trousers, different both in colour and material. The present pattern is made of a very strong description of corded jean of a grayish slate hue, similar to those "carkee" tunics which have been so often described by our special correspondent in India. It is is made to fit the wearer loosely, and is without braid or ornaments of any kind beyond a simple shoulder-strap, with the regimental number in white cotton figures, and a few stout brass buttons down the front. The trousers are of the same material and colour, made close to the waist, but fitting very loosely round the hips and legs; so that the whole costume gives the greatest possible freedom of action to all the movements of the body. Those of our readers even the least versed in military matters can at once appreciate the value of such a dress to the soldier when on the rapid and forced marches which seem likely to be the chief features of the approaching campaign against the rebels. The strength of the new material is also a great recommendation, while its pale gray neutral colour, so hard to distinguish at a short distance, will afford the wearer a protection against sharpshooting which he would never experience in the staring red tunic now worn. It now only remains to adopt this or some other dress as the recognized uniform for all Her Majesty's troops stationed in warm climates, for we trust that we have seen the last of the old style of things, when the Infantry were required to face a Canadian winter or an Indian summer in precisely the same clothing. It is only now that the Government have admitted that there is a difference in the temperature of Lahore in July and Newfoundland in December, but now that the fact is acknowledged let the change which it suggests be fully carried out in all branches of the service.—*London Times.*

India.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we (*Times*) have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Calcutta to the 9th of October, and from Hong Kong to the 28th of September.

The following is from the letter of our Calcutta correspondent:

October 9.

The cold weather is coming on apace, and the campaign is to commence in the last week of October. Lord Clyde has already gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters for the season, and the Governor General is about to follow. The Commander-in-Chief keeps his plans secret; but, as far as I can learn, the campaign is not to be on an enormous scale. The actual work in clearing Oude will be intrusted mainly to two columns, which will enter simultaneously from the north and south.—The first descending from Rohilcund under Col. Troup, will clear Mahomedee and Bareitch, driving in the rebels towards Lucknow. The second, commanded, I believe, by Sir Hope Grant, will clear Azinghur and Gorackpore, now infested by powerful gangs of dacoits, and then, pouring into Gonda, drive the section of the rebel force which has found shelter there towards Lucknow. The garrison of the capital will at the same time be increased, and strong bodies of troops stationed at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and other points along the river frontier. Very little fighting is expected, although the "Imperial Armies," as they call themselves in Oude, number some 68,000 men. They are chiefly armed ruffians with little discipline, and though formidable in a row, will not stand up long before an Enfield. The Hindostanees are said to be weary of the fight, convinced that their cause is gone, and sick of the field and its defeats. A native, however, never does the thing he is expected to do, and as the leaders, such as Nana, the Rajah of Gonda, and a few more, must be excepted from any amnesty, they may persuade their followers that it is merely a trick, or that we are completely beaten, or that the Russians are marching through the passes, or anything else sufficiently opposed to the evidence of their senses. The armed chases feel themselves beaten, but not subjugated. For instance, Rohilcund is reported as quiet. The Commander-in-Chief, accordingly, ordered one wing of a regiment from the great force there cantoned to Cawapore. He was immediately informed that the authorities would not answer for the safety of the Division if any of the troops were withdrawn. Rohilcund, it must be remembered, has not been placed under Sir John Lawrence, as originally intended; the regulations were abolished only in the Delhi division, and the detested civil courts and equally detested native revenue officers are all at work again in Rohilcund.

The effect of this recurrence to the old system your readers will, perhaps, best understand from the very important paper enclosed. It has been published by the Delhi *Gazette* as a manifesto issued by the King, but it was in reality circulated by Prince Feroze, and most probably written by one of his secretaries. Its authenticity seems to be everywhere admitted, and it is, I believe, the real statement of grievances which has appeared on the native side. It is elaborate, not to the fighting classes, but to the people, and expresses clearly the secret hopes of the landholders and the rich. Two or three points in it will require a little elucidation. For instance, it may seem almost incredible to the good folk at home, who give their guineas and half-guineas to all sorts of societies, that a whole class should consider a request for a subscription as a great political grievance. It is, however, a fact. I have heard the complaint fifty times in Bengal, where, besides more enlightenment, the people have some spare cash. The landholders look on these requests preferred by their rulers simply as unjust taxes, as extortions, under a smooth name. This is more especially the case in the North-West, where the enormous power of the collector magistrate, resulting from the peculiar land tenure, renders his frown a matter of the last importance to the Zemindar. The way the grievance works is this:—The magistrate asks a landholder for a subscription, say to a road, and is refused. Naturally he is annoyed; but, of course, as an English gentleman, beyond perhaps expressing an uncomplimentary opinion as to the intellectual position of the landholder, he does nothing. His Amlah, however, instantly marks the expression of his face, and sets down the landholder as a man who may be fleeced. Thenceforward the luckless Zemindar never knows that there is justice in the land. He can never get near the European. He is assailed on all sides with false complaints. The magistrate's mind is poisoned by incessant insinuations, and, unless the Zemindar is rich enough to buy up the whole office, or daring enough to imprison some Amlah's family, the Zemindar will be ultimately ruined.

Englishmen, again, may scarcely understand the complaint about the artizans.—The artizans have prospered wonderfully under our rule, and everywhere they are turning their mud huts into little brick houses. Still, it is a curious fact that the wrongs of the artizans are a grand topic of native declamation. The moon are better off as a mass, but they have lost the great prizes of life. All the manufactures requiring the highest order of skilled labour, the fine work in gold, and silver, and steel, and mosaics, and silk, and muslin, have perished, or are perishing out of the land. I doubt if there are 10 men left who can inlay ivory. The highest order of architects are gone also, for the British Government builds only ugly structures of brick, and as to the men who made damascened arms, Sheffield and Manchester have eaten them up. The loss of the great princes is felt by thousands who would never have gained them, and, coupled with the immeasurable native belief in protection, adds greatly to the discontent. No native can see why "Europe goods" should not be prohibited.

Lastly, as to the jumma, or land-tax. Writers in England are always asserting that India is lightly taxed—that the tax is, in fact, a rent, and that its amount is not equivalent to half-a-crown a-head. This is all true in Bengal Proper. The Delta has grown immensely rich since its permanent settlement, and as the rates are unalterable, they now appear even mischievously light. It would be true of the North-West, in a degree, did taxation fall on property, or even on the whole population. But it does not. It falls only on a class—the agricultural—and in practice only on that section of that class which own land. The consequence is that the rent—if you will have it a rent—is a rack-rent.

It is the fatal inequality of our North-West taxation, and the horror entertained by all classes of our courts which feeds the rebellion. How long, I ask you—for it is time to have done with generalities on this subject—could a rebellion last if opposed by 7,000,000 of armed peasants of the same class and breed of the rebels? It is because they are passive that the dacoits exist, and they will remain passive till we remove their two grievances.

The reports from almost all parts of the country speak favourably of the health of the Europeans. The Government deserves great credit for the rapidity with which they have been housed, and the admirable character of the temporary barracks. For the first time, I fancy, in the history of the British army, the existence of the men's wives has been properly recognized, and a separate room, 16 by 20, provided for every married couple. Great pains, too, are taken to keep the men from drink, and if the stock were abolished by order, instead of being, as at present, kept in the kit, and produced at inspection under a penalty of a fine of 1s, and if the winter clothing were a little less excellent and heavy, the men would have little to desire. When will the clothing authorities understand that a cloth coat lined with thick serge, and trousers which stand alone, are fitted for a Canadian winter, but not for Indian cold weather.

It is settled, I understand, that Sir John Lawrence proceeds to England, in January, and that he will be succeeded by Mr Montgomery, now Chief Commissioner in Oude. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West will also, it is reported, be filled up, probably by Mr. Edmonstone. It has been vacant since the death of Mr. Colvin.

Some valuable statistics have been published of the returns from the three Indian Railways. The Bengal line has returned:—

	Mileage.	Receipts per mile.
Jan., Feb., March,	121	£363 6s.
April, May, June,		360 3s.

Being an equivalent on a cost of £12,000 a mile, and with an expenditure of 46 per cent on working expenses, to a divisible profit of 6¼ per cent. In Bombay the returns were:—

	Mileage.	Receipts per Mile.
Jan., Feb., March,	88¼	£122 8s.

I am not aware of the cost of the Bombay line, and the expenses are heavy there, but those returns must still owe a dividend over the guarantee. In Madras, again, the returns are:—

	Mileage.	Receipts per Mile.
Jan., Feb., March,	81	£122 8s.
April, May, June,	81	100 10s.

This, I am told, is equal to a dividend of 2 per cent. The rates in Madras are too high for the pockets of the people, and the local Government has been advised to lower them. The railway company resist in spite of the evident prosperity secured in Bengal and Bombay by third-class passengers.

The comet is now blazing in the sky, to the horror of the natives, who, like our fore-fathers, consider it a presage of famine. It became visible in Calcutta first about the 25th of September, a great triumph for Mr. Hind.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We learn from the Montreal *Herald*, that on Saturday, a workman employed at the bridge, by accident fell into the river. He was a good swimmer, and in hopes of rescuing him, three of his fellow workmen at once leapt into a boat close by and pulled hard to overtake him. Though the current was strong, and a considerable quantity of ice floating about, still the unfortunate fellow managed to keep above water, expecting every moment, no doubt, that the boat was about to rescue him. But in this he was fatally disappointed. Owing to some cause or other, the boat became filled with water to such an extent that one of the three men, in order to keep her afloat, was compelled to begin to bail out. In the meantime, the object of their solicitude appeared manfully to support himself, and at last had the satisfaction of seeing the boat close on him. His companions at once made an effort to drag him up, but before they had the gratification of effecting their purpose, the exerted swimmer, most possibly from coldness and fatigue, when almost within their grasp, sank to rise no more. Two more did not cause their exertions till the length of time which had elapsed from his disappearance told them that all human strength to recover their luckless fellow-workman, would be unavailing. The body, as yet, has not been discovered. The deceased was a powerful swimmer; a'so, in spite of current, cold and ice, as well as the inconvenience of his working habiliments, he could not have managed so long to keep himself above the surface. This is not the first, and we are afraid it will not be the last accident of this kind, which, through some cause or other, must take place at the Victoria Bridge.

Considerable anxiety has been felt respecting the fate of a new iron screw steamship called the Cuba, of 1,200 tons burden, leaving from the Thames, which was reported to have foundered off the Land's End during the recent heavy easterly gale, and it was feared that many of the crew had gone down with her. She belonged to Messrs. Robinson, of Mark Lane, the agents of the St. Petersburg Steamship Company, and was understood was on a passage from Waterford and Cardiff to London. She had taken in part of a cargo of coals at Cardiff, and was making round the Land's End to pursue her course round the English Channel, when she encountered the heavy easterly wind. She laboured fearfully for some time, and at length sprang a leak, which entirely baffled all efforts. The chief mate, Mr. Thomas E. Marsh, perceiving there was no chance of saving the ship, with the steward and 11 hands, took to one of the boats, and abandoned the vessel, leaving Captain Appleton, the master, and the crew, fifteen in number, on board, in the act of leaving in another boat to follow them; but whether they succeeded in getting away, the mate is unable to state, the darkness of the night and fearful weather that prevailed preventing them seeing the unfortunate steamer a few minutes after they had left her. The sea had extinguished her fires, the ship was quite unmanageable, and the water was two feet above the chief cabin (saloon) deck.

Trial of Montalembert.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

"The Revolution," said Vergniaud, "like Saturn, is devouring her own children," and the Empire is destroying the first and noblest of its ornaments. The *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, successful as it was over the Chambers and the constitution, utterly failed to conciliate to the Throne of the new Emperor the support of men who had achieved character and position under the preceding 30 years of liberty, too lightly prized while enjoyed to be deeply regretted when lost. Almost alone among the class to which he belonged, M. de Montalembert at that trying moment stood forward to give his moral and intellectual support to the Imperial Throne while yet reeling from the convulsion which established it. He did not wait to see whether the new institution would take root in the soil of France; he did not wait to see whether the nation that had done and suffered so much and so vainly for its own liberties and the general rights of humanity would tamely bow beneath the iron rod of a master, but obeyed the strong impulse of his nature, which led him to throw himself heart and soul into the scale that bore the Emperor and his

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House & Lot For Sale, or To Let—J. or B. Halliday.
Notice—T. Ridout.
The "Weekly Globe"—Sawers & Murray.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Company—T. Ridout.
Orange Dedication.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1856.

The Nomination Over.

MR. SAWERS SHOWS THE SHOW OF HANDS!

MR. STEVENSON DEMANDS A POLL!!

The Corruptionists Discomfited. Honest Men Look About!!!

The nomination for Mayor took place in the Town Hall, on Monday last, in presence of a large concourse of people eagerly intent upon hearing the addresses of the candidates, and of determining for themselves the claims they were respectively expected to put forward for the confidence and the suffrages of the electors.

The Clerk of the Town, Jas. Edwards, Esq., who acted as Returning Officer, opened the proceedings by reading an essay of some length and much interest, his subject being the inestimable value of self-government and the duties and responsibilities incident thereto. The electors were then called upon to choose their Mayor.

Mr. W. A. Scott came forward, and without giving any reason for his selection, proposed Mr. James Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Morrow.

Mr. William Landy proposed Mr. Sawers, on the ground principally that the affairs of the Town appeared to be in great confusion, and that a particular party who are held in strong suspicion of unfairly dealing with the taxpayers, were making use of Mr. Stevenson, forcing him forward against his expressed wish, with the secret purpose of covering their past guilt, and protecting themselves in their schemes of the future. Mr. Landy expressed his confidence in Mr. Sawers, as a man who would do his duty independently of party, and exert himself in the work of uprooting corruption, which has now grown to such enormous dimensions. Mr. Landy's remarks were highly applauded by the audience. Mr. Wm. O'Donnell seconded the nomination of Mr. Sawers.

Mr. Archibald Haggert proposed Mr. Thomas White, Jr., seconded by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson.

Mr. Stevenson then rose to address the electors. He said he again appeared before them to ask them for their suffrages, and that now the office of Mayor was in the gift of the people, he would be more dependent upon them. He stated there were three distinct grounds, upon which he founded his claim to support. The first, that having already filled the office for two consecutive years, greatly to his own loss by the neglect of his proper business, he conceived he had acquired a right by possession, as well as by purchase, and ought not to be dispossessed. The second, that he had not received, directly or indirectly, any reward for his past services, nor did he claim or expect any. And the third ground was that the interests of the Town were also the interests of himself. He said that a great cry had been raised about the liabilities of the Town. Much of this was imaginary, or the fabrication of his opponent, who is the enemy of the Town and the detractor of its fair fame. The taxes of the Town far from being burdensome, are comparatively light, and are rated at only two shillings and nine-pence in the pound. He would not run down its credit like his opponent: On the contrary, whenever he was enquired of, he told a fair story; that was the way to sell debentures. After another year there will be an income from the Railroad, which has already cost us at least £37,000, and of that we owe the Government £20,000, which we will not be asked to repay until the road yields a profit. Of this he was certain, he had been told so by members of Parliament.—The Contractor declares he will pay nothing. When it was proposed to him (Mr. Stevenson) by the people of Port Hope, to change the securities we held on the Road for way of another class, he told them it was useless to ask the Town Council to do such a thing. The Town has been for some time fairly hard up. Members of the Council have been running about from place to place, trying to borrow money, now at Montreal, then at Toronto, and different other places, and they could not get it. His own name was on bank paper, to the amount of $2,000, in the Bank of Montreal, and in the other, he could [illegible] till the amount it was on for. The Town has now £4,000 of debentures on hand. He said he did not run down his opponent, but still he believed he could compete favourably with him. A short time since, Mr. Sawers published an article in the Examiner, stating that next year's taxes would be seven shilling and six pence in the pound. Did Mr. Sawers think that would be allowed over by the electors?—[illegible] first gentlemen sell your debentures in Montreal, after making such a statement? You can scarcely estimate the injury that was doing to the Town by making statements that have appeared in this paper; most if not all of the principal [illegible] of the Town have come under the [illegible] pen. No one, however [illegible] in any he, is opposed his [illegible] But only in this disposition [illegible] which other people are [illegible] responsible in such a way [illegible] Examiner circulates [illegible] Two Municipal papers [illegible] Mr. Stevenson then [illegible] not necessary for him to say much more, he left it to others who would follow him, to explain his position, which they would be better able to do than he was himself. He spoke of his letter to Mr. Wilson of Toronto, counsel for the Town, in the suit against Messrs. Conger and Whitmarsh, wherein he suggested that as there was a general feeling against following up Mr. Conger, and as his own opinion was that Mr. Conger was innocent of the charge, he ought for the present to be let free. Mr. Stevenson said that the remarks which had been made upon that letter were not fair. Mr. Burnham drew the resolution in the Council, upon which the letter was grounded. Mr. Burnham is the legal adviser of the Council. Mr. Stevenson said he did not approve of the resolution, but the letter is in accordance with it. He did not write the letter himself, he only signed it, and therefore is not responsible for it. Mr. Edwards, the clerk, wrote it by his directions, and he (Mr. Stevenson) showed it to Mr. Burnham, who said it was all right. Then there was a great fuss made about an item of supply in the estimated expenses of the coming year of £553. That would be easily explained. It was this, that at the end of the last year the Council found itself in debt, and took advantage of an old debenture for £400, which they sold.—This is the way that came. A great deal has been said about the Railway Committee, and that there was no resolution in the minute book to appoint it. I will show you that there is. This is it, (reading from the minutes,) moved by Mr. Hatton, seconded by Mr. Hogan, "That William Clexton and Elias Burnham be requested to act conjointly with the Mayor, and Messieurs. Poole, Hopkins, and the mover as a delegation or Committee to confer with the Council of Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company with the view to assisting them to construct a Branch railway from Millbrook to Peterboro'." If there was any mistake made, it cannot reast upon me. I am not responsible for the reports of my committee, my business is to act impartially to the committee. The dinner and drink at Coins's Hotel was a very paltry affair. I did not order it, I only agreed to it when it was ordered.—The people of Port Hope received us handsomely, and the little matter we gave them in return was not worth talking about. My opponent was asked to it. He would not have said anything about it, if he were not now a candidate. If any one wants to know what kind of a man my opponent is, I would recommend him to take a trip on his steamboat, as I have done, when he set me to work, carrying in wood along with himself, and I was like to die. He has no more respect for a person in a black coat, than if he was dressed like a common man. Hardly any one but knows he is not accommodating to his passengers. Mr. Stevenson here ended his speech, and was allowed to sink quietly into his seat.

Mr. Sawers took the platform amid great cheering. He said that when he came to the meeting, he anticipated great embarrassment in dealing with his opponent, because he felt that it would be expected of every candidate who came forward, to occupy himself with the task of fortifying his own position, & not of raising himself, by lowering his neighbour; and, as Mr. Stevenson was now Mayor he was still a public man, and could not well be separated from the criticisms of his opponent. But since the door had been so widely thrown open, by the course his opponent had thought proper to take in respect of him, Mr. Sawers said he did feel a greater measure of relief, than he could possibly have desired. Mr. Stevenson moved cautiously; he commenced with laying down a rule of propriety which every body would accept, and immediately departed from it, by addressing himself to a close examination of his rival upon some points, too which were more ridiculous than interesting. Mr. Sawers then proceeded, saying that he came before the town without any deception as to his motive, not professing indifference publicly, and soliciting support privately, as in too commonly the custom; but openly declaring his purpose to be supported, if he could persuade the electors to support him, and in return to do his duty manfully, fearlessly and faithfully. He would first call their attention to a letter of Councillor Burnham's in the last *Review*, wherein Mr. Burnham made a mis-statement as to his having paid taxes for the last three years and as to his having assisted Mr. Sawers to pass upon the council an overcharge in regard to the expenses of a journey on town business to Toronto. In the last *Examiner* Mr. Burnham had been told that he was of all men the best able to vote a present to Mr. Hall of $100 because he had not paid his taxes for three years.—He answered that it was not true, as would appear by application to the collector. Mr. Sawers showed that he had applied to the collector and received from him an abstract showing Mr. Burnham's unpaid taxes for 1856 to be £3. 10s. On for 1857 £22. 19s. On and for 1856 £16. 10s. On in all amounting to the sum of £47. 19s. On which being uncontradicted, he described as great injustice; for while these sums were unpaid, poor people, unable to pay, had their little things seized upon and brought to the market square for sale, and Councillor Burnham could laugh at their hardships.—The Collector was not to blame, because he was overruled in such matters by his superiors. Mr. Burnham had also intimated that he had exonerated an overcharge through the Council at the instance of Mr. Sawers by giving him $10 more than he was entitled to: this was disproved, but an argument was founded upon the baneful importance of Mr. Burnham, showing that if he would not hesitate to betray his trust as a Councillor in favour of Mr. Sawers, neither would he [illegible] Mr. Hall, or any other [illegible] The chairman [illegible] Examiner's were given [illegible] Mr. Stevenson [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] Mr. Stevenson then [illegible] charge one dozen of the champagne to John Fowler, leaving ninety seven dollars on the town, although the town has paid the whole amount, and thereby assumed the debt. Such cooking of accounts reflected very severely upon the treasurer as well as the mayor. The treasurer ought not to have charged it because the mayor told him to do it, and the mayor should not have attempted such a collusion, for the mere purpose of deceiving the eye. Mr. James Hall was very much complimented upon his success as a chairman of finance. He was not entitled to credit for what he had done. Long ago, and frequently he was told, and the mayor too, in the school board that there would be no money forthcoming when the payments to the contractors would be coming due, but they always answered with much assurance that the provision would be ready. Yet the payments were not met, the contractors were used by their creditors, the town assumed the costs of suit, and at last when not a day was to be lost Mr. Hall went to Toronto, carrying with him a quantity of town debentures, under the peremptory orders of the council not to return without the money, no matter at what price he might obtain it. The effect of such management was most damaging to the town now and prospectively, now because our money is wanted, and in the future, because it discourages contractors from undertaking its works. The idea of meaning that check of $100 to Mr. Hall to be subject to a deduction of the $90 he had already got, was all nonsense, and only occurred when the town rose in arms against it. What right had they to assume that Mr. Hall's bill was exactly $100? He never brought one in. Mr. Stevenson, too, had issued his checks to Mr. Hall one in June, for $40, and another in November, for $50, without the authority of his council, and without after he had done so, applying to them for an indemnification in the shape of an after resolution. Here Councillor Hopkins, who was immediately behind the speaker, said the statement was false, and Mr. Sawers should not allow himself to make false statements. Mr. Sawers offered the minute book containing the proceedings of the council to Mr. Hopkins, that he might correct him, if he was in error, but the councillor very prudently declined to point it out. (Great cheering.) Mr. Stevenson had complained of the construction of his letter to Mr. Wilson, and partly denied it. This is absurd, his signature makes it his, but the argument shows how willing he is to be led by others who want to make use of him. He ought not to have written that letter, it was not true that there was a general feeling against prosecuting Mr. Conger; that gentleman had first told us he paid over £1,925 to Wolford; then, when Wolford denied receiving it, he said he had paid it as back interest to the government, and when the government showed this to be false Mr. Conger very magnificently directed them to find out, without any more such impertinent applications to him. Who can believe Mr. Stevenson sincere in the prosecution of that suit when he writes that he believes Mr. Conger innocent? Mr. Sawers declared that, if he was elected, the suit should be followed up with the same energy as though it were his own individual business. It is too bad that numbers of ratepayers should have taxes imposed upon them, to make good the defalcations of this person. Mr. Cluxton is another of the tribe. He gets on to a railway committee, he owing no responsibility to the ratepayers, not being a concillor, and exercises the highest functions of their office, reporting to them upon accounts and getting them to pass resolutions to pay them. And Mr. Stevenson the mayor thought it so proper, he allowed the stranger, Mr. Cluxton, to be chairman, on the committee or delegation of which he was a member. Next, this Mr. Cluxton, having the appointment of trustee for the town, informs the council that he has accepted a power of attorney from Mr. John Fowler, under which he feels himself bound to do his utmost for his client, Fowler, against the town; and urges the appointment of some person by the council, to see that, in the settlement of their differences no injustice shall be done the town. The mayor, instead of rebuking the traitor, accompanies him in his treasonable practices, and sanctifies them with his official dignity. Mr. Sawers then spoke of the proposed new town hall, to be erected on the market square immediately opposite Mr. Burnham's new hotel; he said that however much he desired a handsome town hall, yet the state of the finances of the town was such, that no movement whatever ought now to be made in that direction. He spoke his mind on this subject, because, although it was not at present a question before the electors, he knew there was a conspiracy abroad to set it agoing, after the election, which the council could do, without obtaining the special sanction of the ratepayers.

Mr. Thomas White, Jr., then came forward, but as he declared after he had spoken that he had no intention of standing, but merely desiring the opportunity of showing his enmity to Mr. Sawers, while that gentleman was not free to answer him, we do not give any portion of his discourse. There is no great manliness in attacking a man when he cannot defend himself, unless honest men would take such an opportunity; but as Mr. White heaps out of Mr. Sawers' way at other times, we suppose he could not deny himself the safe gratification when it offered. Mr. White retired in favour of Mr. Stevenson, to whom we hope he may prove a joyful companion.

The returning officer called for a show of hands for Mr. Sawers, when a few were held up. He then called for a show for Mr. Stevenson, when, notwithstanding that members of his friends had left when Mr. White was speaking, a perfect forest was upraised. Mr. Sawers was declared elected. Mr. Stevenson demanded a poll, and the meeting dispersed.

Fatherhood Unmasked.

Councillor Burnham and Councillor Brailford publish a card in the last *Review*, their declared object being to establish that the resolution of the Town Council, granting $100 to Mr. James Hall, is not intended as giving that sum in addition to former grants. These gentlemen need not try to deceive any longer. Mr. James Hall demanded a check from the Treasurer for $100, under the authority of the resolution. That showed Mr. Hall's understanding of the matter. The treasurer, by direction of the Mayor, James Stevenson, Esq., issued a check upon the Commercial Bank of Canada for $100, and delivered it to Mr. Hall. That showed Mr. Stevenson's understanding of the matter. And if this is disputed, we will give the place where, and the time when, all this matter was concocted. Mr. Thomas White, Junior, will, we hope, not drive us to any unnecessary explanations, for he is involved in a plain matter of verasity. Our information is unimpeachable. The villainy of that single hole is enough to corrupt the morals of a nation.

Mr. Inspector Beavis.

There is something very fascinating about power, something tempting in public employment. Mr. Thomas Beavis has got a delicate and important office, and Mr. Thomas therefore puts on important official airs. It is of some consequence to his continuance in office, so he thinks, that Mr. Stevenson should still be Mayor. So, when, a short time ago, he was applied to by one —— Pye to get the balance of a cheque for the Surrey School transferred to him, without paying anything more, the Inspector had to be informed as to the disposition of the applicant towards the candidates for Mayor. "Who are you voting for, Mr. Pye?" blandly asks the official. "For Mr. Sawers," says he. Then says the other, "There is nothing to be done for you."

Now Mr. Thomas Beavis may be given to understand that he has nothing to do with the election, except as an individual. Whoever is Mayor, there will be an Inspector, and the public interest may not suffer, even though the miserable, snivelling, Tommy Beavis should go to the wall.

Besides being Inspector, Mr. Beavis has been getting snug little street-mending contracts, nobody but himself being called upon to offer for them. Nicely done they are said to have been, too, as all such matters are, when left to the discretion of the contractor. Mr. Beavis is a fit instrument for the corruptionists, it is by such men as him that rotten Corporations are sustained.

Many persons who were unable to leave their occupations on the day of the Nomination, and who would still like to hear explanations from the candidates own mouths, in presence of each other, have expressed a hope that, on some evening soon, a meeting may be called in the Town Hall, by mutual agreement among their friends. Mr. Sawers will be very happy to meet Mr. Stevenson in this manner, and will yield to him the choice of position, either to lead or follow.

Legal Pettifogging in Council.

The consequence of neglecting to collect taxes before they get too old, and the consequence of a pettyfogging lawyer in the Council, were exposed in a marked manner at the County Court last week. The late Judge Hall had not, at the time of his death, paid the taxes on the mill property which he held up to 1856, for the year 1854 and 1855. After his death, the trustees of his estate were sued by the Town, for the amount, about £40. Mr. Burnham, who Mr. Mayor Stevenson recognizes as the legal adviser of the Corporation, was asked by one of the trustees, to leave the matter to arbitration, and save costs, which Mr. Stevenson had agreed to, but Mr. Burnham did not like to lose a chance of making co ts, so he advised the Council there was nothing to arbitrate upon. He persuaded them to keep on, and the case came to trial. He got a verdict, but points of law sit in the way, and in all probability the Town will now lose the debt and pay the costs.—That's the advantage of allowing a lawyer to vote money into his pocket in Council, and of allowing taxes to fall in arrears, as is also the case with Mr. Burnham himself. No wonder Mr. Burnham thinks the people ought to be satisfied with Mr. Stevenson. He surely should be.

A Century Ago.

We are continually reminded by every one of our exchanges of an event, dating one hundred years back, a time far beyond the memory of living man, yet from the event to which we are now about to allude, a period of history to which attention is at present directed from all quarters of the civilized world. Our sympathies as an individual are strongly with that interest now manifested in this occurrence of a century ago, and we feel that not a few of our readers are no less closely interested in this circumstance than ourselves. Apart from this however, we feel justified in now turning to the contemplation of an event from which has resulted consequences of such deep moment to mankind generally. That such an influence has and doth still flow from this event of a century's standing, the present universal interest in the subject is ample evidence, and shall we then by silence ignore a participation in the beneficial results acknowledged to have been the fruits of this interesting event; [illegible] honestly not, and we record then our admiration and esteem for the character, and our deep reverence for the memory of the humble Scottish Ploughman, Robert Burns. He—nature's noble, and Scotia's noblest son—was born on the 25th of January, 1759, and ever, we believe nearly all the civilized world—wherever the influences Scot, has found a home, (and where has he not?) will the coming 25th of January be duly celebrated as the first Centennial Anniversary of this humble, yet noble Ayrshire Peasant. Who that knows the name of Burns needs be told of the mighty influence he has exerted not only over his countrymen, but, also, if not directly from himself and his writings, at least through his countrymen, over every nation, exhibiting the blessing of civilization? Perhaps 'tis only the Scot that fully appreciates and is influenced by his mighty genius; yet if he has created that Shakespeare has exercised an influence as extended and varied as the dissolution of his writings, it will surely be admitted that Burns has had an influence no less extensive and varied, [illegible] not an example to the appreciation of the genius itself, as by a contemplation of the [illegible] in a full cause kindred spirits with the Bard. This is not the place to enter upon a dissertation as to the influence of Burns' writings upon his fame granted it is an acknowledged fact. The propriety of a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of such a man, will not be questioned, at least by the Scotch part of any community. We think none, whatever their nationality, will be disposed to assail the celebration upon any grounds whatever. Our purpose at present is to ask if the coming opportunity of honouring the memory of Burns is to be passed over amongst ourselves. Our Scotch friends are numerous and influential, as was evidenced lately by the successful establishing of a St. Andrew's Society, and on the occasion of the celebration of the St. Andrew's Day, allusion was made by one of the speakers to the coming anniversary of Robert Burns. The suggestion was then thrown out that the Sons of Scotia in this district should bestir themselves to do honour to the memory of perhaps their noblest brother.—Now is the time for action. The day approaches when over the whole American Continent, in Europe and in Australia, the kindred assemblages "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood" will do honour to the memory of their national Bard. A hundredth Anniversary of Burns, none of us shall ever see again. Let us not loose sight of such an interesting occasion to do homage to the genius of one of Nature's Nobles.

Mr. James Jack, the speaker at the St. Andrew's Festival already alluded to, also drew a touching picture of "Scotland weeping o'er her thistle," and appealed to the Scotch of this section of the country to redeem themselves from the stain of having remained silent in regard to the National Monument, proposed to be erected on Abbey Craig near Stirling, to the immortal hero, Wallace. It has been suggested to us to revive this subject, and we do so with pleasure, and trust that Burns and his Anniversary will be duly honoured on 25th January next, and that then also will be taken, some steps to afford to those who wish the opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with the Wallace Monument Movement.

Our apology—if any be needed—for introducing these matters shall be brief. Not a few individuals have expressed to us their desire to have these subjects agitated, and as our own sympathies are fully with them, and believing that to a great extent they are topics of universal interest at the present moment, we offer these remarks to our readers, hoping a committee will at once be formed to arrange for a celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Robert Burns, in our own Town, Peterboro'.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—A letter appeared in the last number of your paper, signed a "Ratepayer," and written at Port Hope, in which the writer complains that on a certain specified occasion, the Directors of the Railway, with their friends, made an excursion to Peterboro' without paying their fare,—and he learns it to be inferred, that they were in number enough to fill or nearly to fill a passenger car.

The facts are simply these, and your correspondent was well aware of them at the time he wrote. Mr. Ward, the elder, a gentleman universally known and as universally esteemed and respected,—being now in his eighty-ninth year—and having never been on a Railway,—expressed a desire to take a trip over the road and visit Peterboro' once more before he died. The circumstance being communicated to the Directors, three of them proposed to join the party, one of whom was the President of the Company. These three gentlemen, accompanied by their wives,—with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward and the old gentleman formed the party. Your correspondent the "*Ratepayer*" was upon the platform as the train started, and had he expressed any desire to form one of the party, would have been cheerfully included. The whole trip was accomplished without the cost of an extra farthing, to the Railway Company,—the public in general, or the "*Ratepayer*" in particular.

Your correspondent, not satisfied with suppressing the fact, which would have enabled the public to judge of the merits of his complaint,—must needs indulge, in a little characteristic misrepresentation. He says the Directors are "*well paid*" for the services connected with the Railway, and that therefore they should be compelled to pay fare over the road like any other "*Ratepayer*." He knows this to be untrue,—that there is not one of those he assails, in receipt of one farthing compensation for their services, and he knows that they have devoted years of labour and toil, and anxiety, in building this Railway and securing the trade of the back country for this town,—whilst he and others like him have been sitting quietly in their offices, attending their own private affairs,—nothing or losing as may happen, fortunes in the trade in which they are engaged,—and taking no further interest or part in the work, than by eternally grumbling at the Railway, the Directors and everything connected with it.

It seems to be the misfortune of almost every community to be cursed with a few of those unhappy individuals. Port Hope has however more than its share. With a very high estimate of their own importance and capacity, (in which the community at large by no means acquiesces,)—with much assured by the contemplation of the merited neglect with which they are treated by their fellow-citizens,—without a particle of public spirit or the faintest glimmering of enterprise in their composition, and incapable of appreciating it in others—the progress and improvements—even the little amusements and enjoyments of those around them, are to them, a constant source of annoyance and vexation, and they become a nuisance to the community in which they reside. Of this class is your correspondent a "*Ratepayer*."

It may be proper that I should state, that all the Directors are furnished with "passes" over the road, and that the same system prevails upon every railway in this province and on this continent, although in many instances Directors, in addition to the courtesy of a free pass, are paid for their services, which is not the case here. In no case, the Directors are the only persons who have contributed anything out of their own private means, towards the construction of the Railway,—and to their efforts and exertions is to be attributed, that the road has been commenced to its present completion, without calling upon the public for any further assistance, or for all of which they are the party in default. What right then has it to complain that the Directors are entitled to a free ride? And who is there in Port Hope or Peterboro' who would object to their taking a reasonable and enhanced remuneration like Mr. Ward over the road, on the regular train, thus avoiding any expense to the Company—when it is well known that opportunities have been offered to the whole population of both towns, to ride free over the road, on excursion trains, made up expressly for the purpose,—and run at the sole expense of the Company?

A DIRECTOR.

Port Hope, 20th Dec., 1856.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following is from the Tribune's Washington correspondent:—It is said a movement will soon be made in Congress authorizing the President to send a commissioner to Mexico, to negotiate a treaty of alliance with Juarez, giving him material aid in consideration of commercial advantages and cessation of territory. Mr. Cushing is talked of as commissioner.

DIFFICULTIES.—There is nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and I suppose, the life of every man who has worked with head or hand, has been one long contest with difficulties, and most of us would be the men we now are, if we had timely allowed difficulties to overcome us. —*Sir H. Holmes.*

Book Notices.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PAPER. Toronto: Jas. Campbell; Peterboro': Sawers & Murray.

An exceedingly cheap and beautifully got up paper for children, containing reading matter suitable for Sunday or week day. The illustrations are truly magnificent for such a publication. We believe it is already extensively known among Sunday Schools, and certainly a more appropriate Sunday School paper could scarcely be produced.

THE ART OF BEAUTY—By Lola Montez. Montreal: John Lovell; Peterboro': Sawers & Murray.

A re-print by Mr. Lovell of this popular little treatise. An immense number have already been sold, and it is a work really worthy the attention of both sexes and all ages and conditions.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 23rd, 1856.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 95	a 1 00	
Oats "	0 25	a 0 30	
Potatoes "	0 25	a 0 25	
Apples "	0 50	a 1 00	
Flour per barrel	4 00	a 5 50	
Butter per lb.	0 12½	a 0 15	
Cheese "	0 10	a 0 00	
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a 5 00	
Beef per cwt	3 00	a 3 50	
Hay per ton	7 00	a 8 00	
Dry Wood	1 50	a 0 00	
Green Wood	1 00	a 0 00	
Straw per load	1 00	a 1 50	

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to
J. or R. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1856. 50.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT,
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1856. 50

The "WEEKLY GLOBE" OF FRIDAY, DEC. 17th,

CONTAINS an interesting Sketch of the Life of the Hon. Robert Baldwin. Description of the Funeral, &c.
NEWS BY THE PERSIA [illegible]'s Visit; Count Montalembert's Trial and Sentence; the Galway Line; Lord Napier recalled.
Meeting of Parliament; Orangemen Proscribed Recent Appointments to Office; the State Trials; the Great Northern Railway; the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; and other Canadian news.
The Doings of the Filibusters, and other United States intelligence.
An interesting Story, Varieties, Markets &c., &c.

For sale by—
SAWERS & MURRAY,
Peterborough.

Remittances by Mail.

Price $3 a year. Six copies for $16; ten copies for $15; twenty-five copies for $36; eighty copies for $106. Address the publisher, Toronto.
Toronto, Dec. 14, 1856. 50.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY & BEAVERTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, IN PORT HOPE, on
Tuesday, the 20th January, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,
THOMAS RIDOUT,
Secretary.
Port Hope, 15th Dec., 1856. 50.

ORANGE DEDICATION.

THE members of Orange Lodge No. 122, Smithtown, intend to dedicate their NEW HALL, on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Public and the Brethren of the neighbouring Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

Suitable addresses will be delivered on the occasion.
Smith, December 20, 1856. 50

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has just opened out his Stock of Boots and Shoes, recently purchased in Toronto, which he has made to suit the times and extent thereof.

[illegible]

RAILWAY HOUSE.

PURE ENGLISH
COAL OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale also, a large assortment of Goods, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.
Peterborough, 16. Dec. 1856. 49-tfn.

F. G. CALLENDER,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intends visiting this old residence in this Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in advance of competitors as to assistance and knowledge, (except the Steel plate system, which I deny a substitute can be found by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a fresh approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above Rooms over Mr. Chanter's Store.
Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1856. 49

TERMS OF THE
MONTREAL WITNESS FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
WEEKLY EDITION,
2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to
JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE!!
FOR
1859.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$3,25 ..	New York Ledger	0c 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 3½
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 7½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
2,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
2,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
2,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
3,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1856. 2

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
For Old and Young.

GIFT BOOKS; Toy Books; Games; Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Handsome Papier Mache Matters, &c., &c., &c., at
SAWERS & MURRAY'S.

A Beautiful Pocket Edition of the HOLY BIBLE:

WITH Marginal References and Plates, handsomely bound in best Morocco for THREE DOLLARS.

A Very Chaste Pocket Edition of the HOLY BIBLE,

With Marginal References, and Church of England Prayer Book in one Volume, in Flexible Binding for $2.50.

These and many other beautiful editions of the Holy Bible, Church Service, Prayer Book, &c., &c., forming the most appropriate Presents for the CHRISTMAS SEASON, at the New Book and Stationery Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.
Peterboro'. Dec. 8, 1856.

MATERIALS FOR FLOWERS.

ROSE LEAVES in great Variety.
Stems and Petals "
Variegated Tissue Paper, all shades.
White and Coloured Tissue,
Spools of Wire, &c. &c.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.

MERCHANTS.

HAVE you tried the New Ink Stand, "*DRAPER'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT*," now used in all the Public Offices in Town? It is decidedly the best! For sale by
SAWERS & MURRAY,
Peterborough.

TO THE MUNICIPAL
ELECTORS
OF THE
Town of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,

By an amendment in the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada, the Mayors of Towns and Cities are made elective directly by the people instead of through the Council as heretofore; and the duty therefore devolves upon you in addition to the election of Councillors to say annual your different wards, to choose some person whom you vote to act as Mayor.

Having received a requisition numerously and most respectably signed, to allow myself to be considered for the office, I have decided to do this request, and now offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

In coming to this request, I have not sought you to the disparagement of any other person, and it is only because the large number of persons who have come forward to publish my services, justifies me in the belief that I may rely upon their cordial support and support in the duties of the office that I have consented to accept their requisition.

[illegible] of the Police magistrate, [illegible] Peterboro' and [illegible] duties of the office [illegible] Mayor, [illegible] to the duties of the office, as managers of [illegible] I should therefore avoid the [illegible] and [illegible] my duties in such a manner as to [illegible] I have discharged [illegible]

In submitting myself to your suffrages, I beg to be [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] votes.

Peterborough, Nov. [illegible]

RAILWAY HOUSE.

PURE ENGLISH
COAL OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale also, a large assortment of Goods, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.
Peterborough, 16. Dec. 1856. 49-tfn.

F. G. CALLENDER,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intends visiting this old residence in this Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in advance of competitors as to assistance and knowledge, (except the Steel plate system, which I deny a substitute can be found by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a fresh approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

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9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
2,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
2,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
2,00

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE Subscribers offer a large and well-assorted stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS,

SYSONS old and young Hyson, Twankay & Twankay, GUNPOWDER, CONGOU, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,

Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra ground (for confectioners,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,

Java & Mo; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,

Redpath's refined.

RICE,

Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS,

6s. 10s. & 12s. & 1s in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES.

T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,

Boxes, ½ do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Bottled Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Capers and Pickles.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Chateau Boutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Found & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,

An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,

2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; seat of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,

200 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Belmaza Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

DALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED Soap. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premium Engravings, &c., &c.

THE Cosmopolitan Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having been reorganized and confirmed by their Second Annual Meeting, on the Wednesday in the Exhibition week, will issue to subscribers only (an luxury under none can be obtained) an elegant line engraving, 22 x 28 inches, on the following

---

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, 4 miles from the Village of Norwood. This farm is well watered, has a good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to James Mason, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT.

Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 34tf

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews....	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews...	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints free of U. S. postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Our Reprints *versus* Eclectics, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *patchwork* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers or to us* for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, by taking these words *entire* subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
47. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

FOUND.

THE subscriber found a Red Heifer, coming three years old, on his premises, in June last, where it has remained ever since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

B. MALONEY.

Douro, Dec. 16, 1858. 49

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber about one month ago, one red and white heifer, coming two years old, one red steer calf [illegible] to claim [illegible] and take them away.

DENNIS DWYER.

Lot 10 in 7th. con. Douro, Dec. 9, 1858

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Sheetings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
Tweeds,	Whitneys,
Pilots,	Beavers,
Satinettes,	Hosiery,
Denzaks,	Moleskins, &c.

Shawls, Dress Goods, Varied Hats, Caps, and Trunks, by the Package; also a Splendid Assortment of Prints.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats, Frock and [illegible] Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Hats, Waterproof Coats, Lambs' Wool Shirts, &c.

And a general assortment of [illegible]

All of which they are in a great variation of prices, for Cash or Farm Produce. They would call particular attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to [illegible]

Insurance.

TIMES AND HERALD

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£500,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

The HON. J. A. MACDONALD,
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JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro',
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 12.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

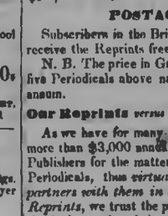
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,600, Paid up Capital, $620,266.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

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HON. J. H. CAMERON.	DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Robinson, DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurances disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hoolan.

AGENT,
W. K. MEAD.

Peterboro', July 26th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL.

PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House, to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

Good Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling and Sheds attended by careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 3-tf.

QUADRILLES,

POLKAS, WALTZES, VIANAS, SONGS, DUETS, &c., &c., &c.

IN THE

Musical Bouquet

AND OTHER SHEET MUSIC,

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

New Book and Stationery Store,

George Street.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Hurst & Deane is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Deane, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HURST,
HENRY DEANE.

The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Hurst, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Hurst's Mills, Peterboro',
July 2d, 1858. 29

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to Reform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 30

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 29-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter,

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. New York BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.
September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

BOARD! BOARD!!!

FIVE or SIX respectable young men can be accomodated with excellent board, at a reasonable rate. Apply at this office.
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-6in

FOR CHILDREN.

The Children's Paper	12½ cents.
The Play Hour	12½ "
Chess or Draught Board and Men	25 "
Fox and Geese and Board	37½ "
Wolf and Lamb and Board	37½ "
German Tactics and Board	37½ "
Paper Dolls, Furniture, &c.	

PICTURE BOOKS,

in almost endless variety, printed on Linen or Paper from 1½d up to 5s. Amusement and instruction of every description for Children, at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

New Book and Stationery Store,

George Street.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK,

and the best markets.

SUGARS,—Bright Muscovado and Cuba. Redpath's yellow and yellow refined; crushed and dry crushed; ground, extra ground and powdered loaf.

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,—A large Stock of extra fine quality.

TEAS,—Hyson, Imperial, Souchong, English breakfast Congou (imported direct from London); Colong, &c., all finely flavored and of excellent quality.

COFFEE,—Mocha, Java, Laguyra, Rio; green and roast.

TOBACCOS,

of all sizes, and best Brands.

WINES & LIQUORS,—Ales and Porters, a large and well selected stock,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CHAMPAGNES

of very superior quality, and cheaper than ever before offered here; Brandy, dark and pale, Hennessey's, Otards, &c., JAMAICA RUM, DeKuyper's Gin, Old Tom, Scotch and Canadian Whiskies.

RICE,—South Carolina, Patna, &c.

RAISINS,—M. R. Layers, Valentia and Sultana. Best Zante Currants; Superior Fresco Figs. Nuts: Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil and Pea Nuts.

CANDLES,—Adamantine, Belmont and Pat. B. Sperm and Peterboro.

SOAP,—Liverpool, Fancy and Peterboro'.

FISH,—Cod, Herrings, &c., &c.

MACHINERY AND LAMP OILS.

SALT in Barrels and Bags; a large assortment of Scours, Pickles, Salad Oils, Brooms, Spices and general Groceries of every description.

A large and varied assortment of Glassware, Wooden ware, Willow ware, &c., &c.

The whole having been well bought, will be sold wholesale or Cash at moderate rates; and also retail from the above Stock.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 30-tf

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the Village of Norwood, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Norwood, Aug. 1858. 32

PROCLAMATION!

THE [illegible]

Farms, &c., For Sale.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the monthlies for the Ladies, and now so well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ December Number received, price 25 cts.

PROPERTY IN OMEMEE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No. 10, north side of King street, containing ½ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and outbuildings, with every convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £300 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

10th Lot, 12th Concession, Otonabee, Aug. 18, 1858. 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.

Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858. 42tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th cons. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced: a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground to quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM in Otonabee, Lot No. 14, 11th Con., consisting of 100 Acres: 66 Acres cleared; a good Dwelling House, Orchard, Barns, Stables, &c., within ten minutes walk of the Keene Station.

☞ Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 45tf

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

AND

CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 28, Lutterworth and at the River.

W. H. ROWBOTTOM,
Proprietor

Lutterworth, Oct. 20, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 4, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to purchase to great bargains, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 30-tf

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the Village of Norwood, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Norwood, Aug. 1858. 32

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.,

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Manor, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS

RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will as prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. T. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 2 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11 1857. 2

BOOK IRELIF.

ONLY ONE QUARTER DOLLAR!

FOR THE

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive	3
12 Note " " " "	3
3 Steel Pens	1
1 Holder	1
1 Pencil	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper	1
Making a total of	1s 9d.

NOW SOLD, FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY.

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambalo," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the best possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,

NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DENTISTRY.

AS many persons are constantly calling on the undersigned during hours devoted to another business, he begs to inform the public that he will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH CLEANED and ARRANGED. His residence corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets, on any Evening after six o'clock.

☞ Wednesdays excepted.

☞ When desired parties will be waited on at their own residences.

PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary cavities) 5s 6d each; with Silver, &c., &c., 3s 9d; Extracting 1s 3d. TOOTH ACHE cured for 7½d., and all operations warranted.

E. MORRIS.

Peterborough, Nov. 18th, 1858. 45

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 45

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, ensure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 45

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
G. S. BERRY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, December 6th, 1858, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Lindsay, 7 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 10.40 a. m.

Leave Port Hope 12.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 4.10 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 8.10 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 10 a. m.

Leave Peterboro' 1.10 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 3 p. m.

The Monday Mail coach at Lindsay, 5.30 a. m. The Saturday [illegible] 5.30 p. m.

Leaving Beaverton from Lindsay road, Port Hope, 2 hours 10 minutes after arrival of cars, and Peterboro' about [illegible]

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. S. [illegible]
Superintendent.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,

CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 48

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in June last, one White 2 year old Heifer; one Black do.; one Speckled Steer, 1 year old past. Whoever will return the above to the Subscriber, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM McMULLEN.

Otonabee, Lot 23, 11th Con., December 6th, 1858. 48

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED a School Teacher in School Section, No. 6 Township of Smith 1st. or 2nd. class certificate to commence teaching early in January. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

SIMON CULLEN,
MATTHEW MOIR,
JOHN THOMAS. } Trustees.

Smith, Dec. 16, 1858. 48.

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG. 19

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 26

RITCHIE'S HOTEL.

BOSCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has erected and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visiting and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Boboaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 6

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1851. 21

PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENDERS, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken and opened as

[illegible]

and that he will always be ready to act on such terms as may be agreed upon.

[illegible]

PETERBOROUGH

Soap and Candle Works.

THE subscribers have now on hand, a supply of very superior Tallow Candles, of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

GUILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro', 19th Nov., 1858. 44

STANDARD WORKS,

For Gifts or Public or Private Libraries

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, GEORGE STREET.

Byron's complete works, 8vo. cl., with portrait	$2.50
Milton's " " " "	2.50
Burns' " " " "	2.50
Do. " " 5 Library calf	4.00
Scott's Life of Napoleon, cloth with portrait	2.50
Do. " " " "	2.50
Shakespeare, complete with Glossary, 8vo.	1.50
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 Vols. bound, are cloth with gilt edges	2.50
Potter's (Bishop) works complete, 8vo. cloth	1.50
United States Magazine, Vols 1 and 2 with numerous wood cuts, 8vo. cloth sheep	2.00
McCheyne's Life letters & remains, 8vo. cl.	1.50
Scott Worthies by John Howe, complete 8vo. cloth	1.50
Scottish Bards, beautifully illustrated, 8vo. cloth	2.50
Gilbert's wonders of the world, with illustrations, Gilt	1.50
Professor Wilson (Christopher North's) Recreations $1.25 for	0.75
Tolfourd's (Sergeant) Essays $1.00 for	0.60
Macgregor's (Rob Roy) Tales, Illustrated 4 Lyrics	1.00
Spurgeon's Gems—New Volume	1.00
Livingstone's Travels in Africa	1.25
Chambers's papers for the people, per Vol.	0.40
Infidelity, its aspects, causes and agenc

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.—Wrapping,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER.
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1858.

Volume 3.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 51.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Two Dollars in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion .... $ 3 0
Each subsequent insertion 0 3 0
Five to ten lines, first insertion 0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion 0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion 0 per line 0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion 0 0 3

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing; verbal orders cannot be attended.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Boots, Glasses, Pots, Flour, Meal, Mackinaw, Spices, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Oatmeal Pearls, Axes—Cockeys, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Land Agents,
Office near the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. H. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Painter, &c., would most respectfully intimate that a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more modern patterns up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Buildings, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Viard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Baldrige's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Carman, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumbermen Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Corner—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MESSRS. STEWART,
ARCHITECTS, Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Land Agents. Office, Mill Street, Port Hope.
GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. B. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 23, 1857. 21.

JOHN HAWDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 26—3m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 23

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PAINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
RESIDENCE—Corner of Hunter and Water Streets, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Simcoe Street, Parkersburgh, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, Science, Blank Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.
Mrs Book and Stationery Store,
30 Burnham's Block, George-st.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 6, 1856. 28—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUME, Agent.
May, 1856. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scotch Buildings, George Street.
Peterboro', July 10, 1856. 30

QUARRY TO LET.
Near Peterborough.
THE Quarry on the above farm is now open, and will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, who will be happy to show the Quarry to any person wishing to rent the same.
THOMAS A. STEWART.
Peterboro', July 14, 1858. 32

TO LET.

QUALIFICATION of Municipal Councillors and Police Trustees.

In order that it may be more generally known what is required by the Municipal Corporations Act, as qualifications of Mayors, Councillors, and Electors, we transcribe the most important sections concerning them:—

Section 70. The persons qualified to be elected Mayor, members of a Council, or Police Trustees, are such residents of the County within which the Municipality or Police Village is situate, as are not disqualified under this Act, and have, at the time of the election, in their own right or in the right of their wives, as proprietors or tenants, freehold or leasehold property rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment-Roll of such Municipality or Police Village to at least the value following:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars or leasehold to eight hundred dollars.

In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars.

In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to forty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to eighty dollars per annum.

In Towns—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum, or leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And in Cities—for Aldermen—Freehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or Leasehold to three hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and for Councilmen—Freehold to eighty dollars per annum or Leasehold to one hundred and sixty dollars per annum;

And so in the same proportions in all Municipalities and Police Villages in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

The term "Leasehold" in this Section, shall not include a term less than a Tenancy for a year, or from year to year.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 73. No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler, or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, no Bailiff of a Division Court, no Sheriff's Officer, no Inkeeper or Saloonkeeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a Member of the Council of the Corporation.

ELECTORS.

Section 75. The Electors of every Municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the Electors of every Police Village, shall be the male freeholders thereof, and such of the householders thereof as have been resident therein for one month next before the election, who are naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and who were severally rated on the last revised assessment-rolls, for real property in the Municipality or Police Village, held in their own right or that of their wives as proprietors and tenants.

Section 76. In Cities, Town and Incorporated Villages, such real property, whether freehold or leasehold, or partly each, must have been so rated as of at least the annual value following:

In Incorporated Villages—Twelve dollars;

In Towns—Twenty dollars; and

In Cities—Thirty Dollars.

Section 78. When a Municipality is divided into Wards or electoral divisions, no elector shall vote in more than one Ward or electoral division; and if entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to vote in any other Ward or electoral division.

79. In case both the owner and occupant of any real property are rated therefor, both shall be deemed rated within this Act.

80. When any real property is owned or occupied jointly by two or more persons, and is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each of them shall be deemed rated within this Act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so rated.

To the Municipal Electors of the Town of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,

I address you this morning, because of the appearance in this morning's *Review* of a letter from the Town Treasurer, Mr. Edwards, reflecting upon my credibility in the matter of a statement concerning the payment of money to Mr. Hall by the Treasurer. I prefer writing over my proper name when addressing myself to you, rather than over a fictitious signature, because, first, I am willing to be held responsible for what I publish, and, secondly, because I feel that I am not deprived of the confidence which I entertain people are ever willing to repose in those who they have not even had reason to suspect. When you read Mr. Edwards' letter, I can entertain the indignation with which, if you put faith in him, you will, as members of an honest community, regard the object of his reproach. Mr. Edwards has been entrusted by you, gratuitously, as a man of truth, and by the office of Treasurer ought, one would think, to shrink him above the temptation to do a mean action. You will now judge between us. It is for you to say, if the evidence herewith published, whether I stated falsely of Mr. Edwards, when reported in the *Examiner* and for which I am willing to be held responsible; or, whether Mr. Edwards in the *Review* wrote falsely of me. One or the other must eventually be the greater contemptible falsehood; and, as I am upwardly to be your Mayor, you, of having your interests served; or else, be compelled to fill the office of Treasurer. He tells you that something occurred between us before a reliable witness. I am glad he has proclaimed the words of that gentleman's testimony. I pass my reputation with the evidence which he produces. That gentleman is A. Morrow; let his evidence bring the blush to the cheek of my unscrupulous accuser, and it be a warning to them for the future, and let it have the weight which Mr. Edwards has claimed for it. But if corroborative evidence be asked then read the statements which other equally reliable witnesses have subscribed to, and if any more is needed, there is in reserve an evidence which strikes at the root of the tree, but which I do not insist upon, because the possessor of the information, is not in a position to venture before the public, lest his honesty entail upon him consequences which in his present position would be serious to him, depriving him perhaps, of a situation which he could not afford to lose. Mr. Edwards may have regretted to appear publicly, as he says, in a contest wherein he should remain neutral, but a sense of duty and a regard for truth are very strangely expressed, where his own witness proves the falsity of his accusations.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant.
A. SAWERS.

Peterborough, Dec. 24th, 1858.

P.S.—Although of infinitely less importance than the charges of Mr. Edwards, I take the opportunity to be the means of setting Mr. Beavis right before you, in respect of a pretended statement of John Pye in the last *Review*.

Yours, &c.,
A. S.

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—The statement in the *Examiner* of this morning that "the Treasurer by direction of the Mayor, James Stevenson, Esq. issued a check on the Commercial Bank for $100," is not in accordance with truth Mr. Sawers himself being witness. He stated to me last night in answer to a question, and in presence of a reliable witness, that *I did not* say that the check in question was issued by the Mayor's authority, and to satisfy him I invited him, if he chose to come and inspect the Mayor's checks, which he refused to do. A man so anxious for truth, should not first make a verbal statement and then publish the opposite.

The facts are these: Mr. Hall when in the office on the Tuesday morning following the passing of the resolution, asked me for the amount, and I gave him my check on the Commercial Bank for $100, *without* the authority of the Mayor for doing so, believing that the resolution authorized the Mayor to issue his check and not anticipating anything to the contrary.

The Mayor shortly after told me that the resolution was illegal not having the usual money resolution suspended, and that Mr. H. was only entitled to the difference between the sum formerly paid and the amount now authorized to be given, and consequently his check could not issue.

I immediately waited upon Mr. Hall and told him I had given him the money wrongfully, as the money resolution had not been suspended at the passing of the resolution and the Mayor refused to give me his check —Mr. Hall replied he would refund me the money and keep me safe and he has since done so.

I exceedingly regret having been thus called upon to interfere in this public manner in a contest, when I have been anxious to remain neutral, but a sense of duty and a regard for truth, would not allow me to permit a statement reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, when I was to blame, to pass uncontradicted.

I am Sir, yours, &c.
J. EDWARDS,
Treasurer T. of P.

Peterboro', Dec. 23rd, 1858

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Peterborough, Dec. 24, 1858.

SIR,—In answer to your application for my report of what was said by you and Mr. Edwards, on the evening of the 22nd instant, in regard to the sum of one hundred dollars which Mr. Edwards said he had paid to Mr. James Hall; I have to state that I entered your office with Mr. Edwards, at his invitation, that he said to you that you were not to understand that Mr. Stevenson gave a check upon him in favour of Mr. Hall, but that Mr. Stevenson's order was verbal. You said it was of no consequence whether the order was written or verbal, so long as it was given, when Mr. Edwards and I left your office together, Mr. Edwards agreeing distinctly that he had a verbal order from Mr. Stevenson to pay Mr. Hall the money.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

SIR,—Having read Mr. Edwards's letter in the *Review*, denying that he told you that he had Mr. Stevenson's authority to pay Mr. James Hall the sum of one hundred dollars as per resolution of the Town Council, we feel ourselves called upon to say positively that he did state to us that Mr. Stevenson directed him to pay the one hundred dollars to Mr. Hall, and that had there existed in any mistake about it, Mr. Edwards was subjected to a close examination and in particular the statement that he had paid Mr. Hall the $100, and under the Mayors direction. This conversation and statement took place about 3 p. m., of Wednesday, December 22, in the Examiner office, and was afterwards directed to Mr. Sawers as we

ABEL MURRAY.
ABEL GRAHAM.

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—In answer to your enquiry of the Examiner as the effect that I had made use of any position as Librarian [illegible] to influence Mr. John Pye [illegible] Mr. Stevenson or the surveying service for the Shipyards, I refrain from replying to such a charge, but to end. Such a conversation as that alleged to have taken place between Mr. Pye and myself never did take place.

Yours truly,
THOS. BEAVIS,
Inspector.

Mr. Beavis has shown me the above letter, and the *Examiner* containing a report of the alleged conversation, and I hereby declare that such a conversation never took place between us.

JOHN PYE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I have seen in the *Review* of December 24, a letter from Mr. Thomas Beavis, Inspector, with a piece attached to it bearing my name. The conversation that took place between Mr. Beavis and me on the occasion referred to was not unlike that published in the *Examiner*. It was like this: I wanted Mrs. Savoy's licence transferred to me and asked Mr. Beavis to do it, giving it to him for that purpose. He returned it to me on another day unchanged, and calling me into a side room asked me who I was going to vote for. I said, for Mr. Sawers. Mr. Beavis asked what was the reason I would not vote for Mr. Stevenson, had he ever done me any harm? I said no, but that I thought Mr. Sawers was the fittest man of the two for the office.

The way I came to sign what is in the *Review* is this: Mr. Beavis came to me with a piece of paper, having writing on it, which he tried to read, and could not, I and another tried and could not. Mr. Beavis then said he would get a copy that he could read He went to the door and turned back with the same writing, saying it would do well enough as it was. I then signed it, knowing not what it contained. I would not have signed what I have read over my name in the *Review*.

JOHN PYE.

Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1858.

The above was read over to John Pye and signed by him in my presence.

JOHN J. LUNDY.

Curious Action of Damages.

On Friday, a novel action of damages was brought before Sheriff Jameson at the Small Debt Court, in which Mrs. Wilkie sued Mrs. Veitch (both residents in the village of Slateford) for £12 damages, as compensation for injury done to her feelings and character, in consequence of the defendant having stated to some of the villagers that she had broken her pledge as a member of the Slateford Teetotal Society, by purchasing and being under the influence of whiskey or brandy in a public-house in Slateford. In answer to a question by the Sheriff as to the relevancy of the charge the agent for the pursuer said that the defender, in the statement complained of, had charged his client with a moral offence, which was not only calculated to damage the character of the pursuer, but rendered her liable to loose her situation as Secretary of the Teetotal Society in question.—Evidence was led on both sides, in the course of which it came out that, although, various parties alleged to having on one occasion seen the pursuer in a state which they considered the worse of strong drink none of them could state the dates so specifically as to prove that this had taken place within the period of her having become connected with the Abstinence Society of which she was an office-bearer.—Several of the members of the Society was also produced as evidence for the pursuer, who all declared that they had never witnessed anything to lead them to the conclusion that she had been unfaithful to her pledge. It transpired, however, that in the Slateford Teetotal Society the members are allowed to partake freely of ginger cordial —a circumstance which seemed rather to take the Sheriff by surprise; and he somewhat staggered several of the abstainers by asking them if they were aware that that beverage contained a large infusion of spirits After hearing evidence, he found that the action was a relevant one, and that to allege that Mrs. Wilkie, being a member of the Total Abstinence Society, had broken her pledge, was a libel likely to affect her feelings, character, and prospects. He considered, however that the latitude allowed by the Slateford Society to its members to indulge in ginger cordial, in which there was a large quantity of spirits, ought to diminish the amount of damages; and he therefore decerned for 5s damages, with £1, besides the usual Court expenses.

By late advices from South America, we learn that the States of Peru and Ecuador are on the eve of a war, the Government of Peru having decreed a blockade of the ports of Ecuador. One of the grounds of war stated by Peru, is that Ecuador has contracted the alienation of extensive territory belonging to Peru. Four ships-of-war were immediately dispatched towards Paita in the vicinity of Ecuador, after this decree was issued, having on board some 900 infantry and cavalry, to operate in the north. A New York correspondent quoted by the London *Globe* refers to the important letter in regard to an English settlement on the Amazon, recently published in the New York *Times* and adds: "This statement has no such foundation that the Government of Ecuador recently ceded to its British creditors certain tracts of land on the Amazon and Napo, over which Her Majesty, supposing the land to be absolutely yielding to British authority, has of course sovereign rights; but it is not quite true that a new British colony has been erected in the dark, nor that one is likely to be founded on the Upper Amazon just yet. Authentic documents relating to this subject have recently come into my possession, but their wide compass absolutely prevents a repetition of their contents being sent before the next steamer."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "I understand that the members of the British Legation have confidentially asked the purpose of the British Government to construct a railroad from the head-waters of the Mississippi River to the waters of the Pacific in the Fraser's River region.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, has introduced into the American House of Representatives a bill for the construction of a central Pacific railroad, with one branches, from the Missouri River; one starting from opposite Iowa and the other from opposite the Missouri, and both converging within two hundred miles of that river, and passing thence to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The alternate sections of land to be donated are of six miles breadth on each side, and the contractors are also to get a subsidy of $12,000 a mile—the amount to be afterwards reimbursed to government in the shape of transportation of mails and troops. This bill is drafted on a comparatively economical scale, and yet it proposes to give away thirty millions in money, and thirty thousand square miles of land. The bill was referred to the select committee on the Pacific Railroad. Another bill for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, has been introduced into the Senate, and has already been debated for several days.

Health, Strength and Exercise.

We are happy to learn from many sources that the passion for athletic or healthy exercise is rapidly spreading over the Union, and that it has become the rage of late in the most fashionable circles of our cities. It is principally on account of the ladies that we rejoice in this. Of all investments of time, trouble, or money there is none which brings in such a glorious per centage of health or happiness as the devotion of one hour a day to calisthenics or gymnastics. When this is done for a few months, under a competent teacher, in a regular scientific manner, its effects are marvelous. A little regular training of this kind, steadily adhered to, will benefit more by the hour than common walking will by the week. In fact, of all exertions known there is scarcely one which is so far from being generally sufficient as walking. It is good, but only good for limited range of muscles.

Calisthenics is a *science* not inferior in any respect to any department of physiology so far as the practical application of knowledge is concerned. This fact is not generally appreciated. According to the crude old fashioned ideas of "exercise," it was thought that any one did full justice to health who walked a certain number of miles per diem, while miscellaneous tumbling around in a gymnasium as caprice suggested, was the *ne plus ultra* of physical accomplishment. Certain amusements were also endorsed a "good exercise"—unfortunately all of these latter were expensive, many connected with dissipation and "sport," and scarcely any of them adapted to women.

Meanwhile, the Germans found out that the number of persons in this generation who pursue sedentary callings is infinitely greater than in the last, that there is a great increase in the proportion since the world has gradually turned from war to industry, and that there has also been a fearful increase in neuralgia, complaints of females, and in short in all ailments resulting from want of exercise. In this country where we have worked the hardest, strained the mind most, and lived most in close air, the results have been worse than in Europe, as Miss Catharine Beecher's little book abundantly testifies. Well, the Germans learning all this, devised a remedy; it was in certain easy exercise, calculated to develop little by little all the muscles, and strengthen day by day those functions of the body on which health most depends. The most learned anatomists and physiologists contributed their experience. The higher gymnastic forms at present a gradual but effectual cure of numerous diseases, and may be ranked as a system, just as hydropathy is. It has this advantage, however, that beyond an hour or two a day, of *time*, it costs as nearly nothing as medicine well can.

Calisthenics are exercises without apparatus beyond a common cane or club, a pair of dumb-bells and a few similar trifles.—They consist of divers expansions of the limbs and muscles, and are neither violent nor painfully fatiguing. *Gymnastics* require apparatus, and are intended for complete and powerful development. No persons of a delicate frame or ad anced in life should attempt gymnastics, until they have passed through a course of Calisthenics. If possible, this should always be under the care of a *scientific* teacher. Where one cannot be had, a class may be formed, and instruction obtained from books. Mr. Sedgwick, of this city, editor of *The Gymnast*, may be referred to for information on this subject.

For the sake of the weak, the suffering, and the unhappy, we hope that this subject may meet with due consideration. What is the sure preventive of liver complaint? Exercise. What prevents and cures dyspepsia? Exercise. What is the *only* cure for incipient consumption? Fresh air and exercise. And the physicians accordingly says, "take plenty of exercise," and the patient begins to walk! whereby, perhaps, about one-twentieth part of the whole muscles are called into play which the health requires. She will not learn Calisthenics—that is too violent. What she wants at first that steps in judicious instruction in exercise, under a teacher who will gradually—very gradually—lead her from dependency and weakness and sickness, up to strength and confidence and health.

The exercise may seem strange, but we know that as we write, the strongest men in the country, and those capable of performing the most extraordinary feats of muscle and of destruction, are to be found in our cities among gentlemen frequenting gymnasia—We trust that the time will come, when every village in America, and probably every small town will have its regular devotees to health and strength, meeting in regular classes. It will be better for our young men than attending in bar-rooms, and will be found in every way productive of good.

A correspondent in Albany, gives us an interesting account of the doings of the Legislature there. We could be happy to receive it any time, from Indian or gentleman, (we regret that it is a matter more appropriate to the latter than to the latter) accounts or anecdotes, either humorous or serious, and of feats of strength and exercise.

The Mobile *Mercury*, in a very well-written article advocating the perfect development of the physical system, caustically remarks, while commenting on the evils of prize-fighting, that even a prize fight is, however, virtually excelled in cruelty, by the absurd rivalry and excessive study encouraged in some seminaries where *every thing* is done to stimulate the brain and nothing to strengthen the body of the pupil. "Indeed," remarks our contemporary, "perhaps it *would* be more humane, and the consequences would be more advantageous to literature, if they were pounding each other instead!" The fact is, that the gross dissipation of "sport" among men arises from the neglect of exercise by all classes, and its monopoly by a few men of leisure. Let *everybody* go to exercising, and we shall soon see the now prevalent affinity between vulgarity and strength scattered to the winds.—*Ladies American Magazine.*

The Comte De Montalembert.

Charles Forbes, Count de Montalembert was born in London on the 10th March, 1810. He is the representative of an old family at Poitou, and his father was a Peer of France and Ambassador at Stockholm from the Court of Charles X. His mother was an Englishwoman. At the outset of his career he was an advocate for the union of Catholicism and Democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle, and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union called *D'Avenir*.—His opposition to the existing Government brought him at last before the *Police Correctionelle*; but during the process his father died, and as M. Montalembert then became a Peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the Upper Chamber by which he was condemned to a fine of 100f. His defence pronounced before the Chamber, may be considered as the beginning of his political career; but he was prevented, by his not having attained the legal age of thirty, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the Pope greatly increased the severity of M. de Montalembert's orthodoxy, and both by writing and speaking he made himself thenceforward known as the great champion of Catholicism. He published his famous "Life of Elizabeth of Hungary" in 1836. In 1842, he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villemain, and in the following year he published his "Catholic Manifesto." He married, in 1843, the daughter of a Belgian Minister —Mdlle. de Mercde—and, after a short absence from France, he returned to deliver in the Chamber of Peers his three celebrated speeches on the liberty of the Church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. In 1847 he established a religious association, to work in favor of the Sonderbund. He also made himself notorious for the active part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities; and on the 10th of February, 1858, he had a solemn funeral service celebrated at Notre Dame to the memory of O'Connell. After the establishment of the Republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and there acted sometimes with one and sometimes with another of the parties that divided the Assembly. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. But at the end of the session he supported M. Dufaure in a bill for the restriction of the press, and was loud in his approval of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected by the department of Doubs for the Legislative Assembly. He there distinguished himself principally by the part he took in preparing the law to restrain the suffrage within narrower limits, by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the President. When the *coup d'etat* came, he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the Deputies; but he nevertheless was named a member of the Consultative Commission, a distinction he declined, and was elected in 1852 into the Corps Legislatif. As a French biographer laconically but happily expresses it, "*il y representait presque seul l' Opposition.*" At the last election, in 1857, he was defeated in the department of the Doubs by the Government candidate, and had since retired from public life until this article in the *Correspondant* brought him again before the world.—*Continental Review.*

A Royal Squabble in Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes thus:—You may perhaps be interested by the following extract of a letter just received from Berlin:—"The Princess of Prussia above all is behaving admirably just now, and with an exhilarance her best friends did not believe her capable. She stays away from the Capital at this moment in order to show that her husband can act without her, and to induce people to be less afraid of her imperial relations. If it had not been for the poor Queen's deadly hatred of her sister-in-law we should have had the Regency long ago. But all is going on admirably. The Queen's hatred was a terrible one, and its latest cause is the following: The Princess of Prussia, some years ago, was on the eve of obtaining from the Queen the pardon of some rebels in Baden. The Queen came in and upbraided her character for her Democratic tendencies and thirst for popularity. The Princess answered that the murders of the rebels in question had saddened her, and that she could not undo that appeal. To some distinct remarks made upon this by the Queen, the Princess then emphatically "Ah, Madame! you seem you are ignorant of what supreme fools I" This was just too, and how just how, the Queen felt it herself on the cool reflection of the grief of the Queen at being addressed, and her envy of her grandmother for being the mother of the one we see Crown. The Queen of Prussia is sister to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria.

THE BOY MORTARA.—The *Civilta Cattolica* publishes an explanation of the refusal to return the boy to his parents, which is supposed to be semi-official. It is a long and laboured document, and full of those painful perversions of scripture to which we are accustomed on writings on this side of the question. The writer extols the wisdom and gentleness of the Church, and fulminates anathemas against those who stand up for the sacredness of natural relationships, whom he accuses of descending to the level of the beasts, in whom the parental affections predominate. He insists very much that the mission of our Lord was not to send peace, but a sword. But as M. Paradol well remarks in the Debats, "the only sword in your hand is the sword of France, without which, far from being able to tear a poor Jewish child from his parents you could not defend yourselves against your own Christian people."

Berryer the Advocate of Montalembert.

Referring to the person and speech of M. Berryer, the *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—

"You are probably aware that in France M. Berryer has been long considered, by most people, as one of the greatest of French orators since the time of Mirabeau. In person he is rather under than over the middle size, but his features are full of experience, and reflect all the fire and passion which burn within him. There is something fascinating about his glance; and the look with which he surveyed the Procureur, seated on his lofty bench, as he entered the Court, after a few minutes' absence, seemed to take the measure of that functionary's intellect. His whole person is eloquent. The effect of M. Berryer's impassioned rhetoric cannot be given by the most skilful short-hand writer, for its forces lies in those qualities which cannot be transferred to paper. Who can give the exquisite intonations of that rich and melodious voice, or the graceful energy of the action? That action and that voice are never so much displayed as in the fire of his declamation. Other orators may be interrupted by the applause of their hearers, but M. Berryer is listened to with almost breathless silence, as if they feared to lose even one note of that deep voice, or miss one single wave of that arm. His voice is heard distinctly, whether it be low or high; and when it ceases you long to hear it again, and hesitate by the slightest movement to break the spell. The variety of his intonations cannot be surpassed, whether his words be simple and familiar, bold, or rich with ornament. In sarcasm he is powerful, and his person swells under interruption. During his speech, when alluding to "official and non-official gag" on the press, he was interrupted by the President, who thought proper to remind him that the renown he had won at the French bar was won by his defence of the laws, that the "warnings" given to the press from time to time were authorised by the law, an attack on which he would not tolerate, as it was a repetition of the offence he was at that moment prosecuting. M. Berryer effected his object in an indirect but far more forcible manner. He went over the charges one by one against his client, and scouted the notion that a mere statement of facts which were matter of history, the admiration of the institutions of another country, though not the same which existed in his own, could be tortured by any perversion of ingenuity into an attack on the Imperial Government of France. He read the incriminated passages one after another, and completely swept away the flimsy reasoning of the Procureur. He went over the early history of his noble client, his eloquence as a writer and an orator, his high character free from the slightest stain, his consistency, his devotedness to his principles, his unshaken fidelity to the cause of religion and freedom, his great talents as a public man, which, even without the advantages he possessed of noble birth and ancient lineage, would alone have won him distinction among his most ancient contemporaries. M. de Montalembert did not calumniate his country, for he declared that France could support liberal institutions as well as England; but it was when he came to the passage of the article, where he observes that "every man who sees in a Government something else than an ante-chamber, etc.," that M. Berryer was overwhelming. It did not follow that the Imperial Government was an ante-chamber; it referred to those men under whatever *regime*, under every form of Government, no matter who was king, President, or head of an Empire, were ready with their fulsome adulation to every one in authority—protesting fidelity to them to-day, and when fallen trampling on them to-morrow, and offering on the morrow the same unmanly incense to those who overthrow them. Such men were to be seen in the ante-chamber of every king and every minister. They were seen in those of Louis XVIII., in those of Charles X., in those of Louis Philippe, and those of the Republic. They were ready to insult those they formerly bowed down before, and to bow down before those they had formerly insulted. Such men belonged to no particular regime—they infected all alike; their own principle was base subservience. They were ever the same men, the same fawn, and were to be found at all times.

As M. Berryer buried his withering sarcasm in terms that made the wealth ring again, with flashing glance and arm uplifted above his head, a thrill ran through the hall, and all involuntarily acknowledged the irresistible charm of the orator's eye, voice, and action. The looks of some were directed to one corner of the hall, where it was supposed one or two were sitting, who, perhaps, felt the lash, and who seemed to shrink from the gleam of the sparkle.

M. Berryer's speech included two hours, and exhibited throughout power abundant. When he ceased a burst of applause arose in the outer chamber part of the hall; it was rapidly spreading in the whole audience, but was at once checked by the usher.

A London Clergyman and his Wife.

CRUELTY AND SEPARATION.

At the Divorce Court, London, on Saturday, the case of Marchmont versus Marchmont was heard. This was a petition for a judicial separation, promoted by the wife of Mr. Henry Marchmont, on the ground of cruelty. Mr Sergeant Pigott said that the petitioner had been the widow of the late Mr. Lockett, who for many years had been the keeper of an hotel (the Cock) in Thread-needle street, where he accumulated a considerable fortune. Such was the confidence he reposed in his wife that he bequeathed to her the whole of his property. The respondent, who was the minister of an independent congregation at Islington, became acquainted with her in Dec., 1856, and he soon afterwards made her an offer of marriage. She at first declined his proposals, but he had recourse to a species of threat which sometimes took effect on the timid people—he said that unless she became his wife he would destroy himself. The petitioner went with him to see his mother, who was at the point of death, and in consequence of a few words from the dying woman, coupled with what had fallen from her son, the petitioner consented to become Mrs Marchmont. The marriage actually took place on the same day that Mrs Marchmont, senior, died. The petitioner was a Roman Catholic, but the respondent did not seem to think that that constituted any objection to the match; and the nuptials were accordingly solemnized at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, on the 17th of October, 1857. During the honeymoon the respondent commenced his ill treatment of the petitioner. At first he began with words; and very unpleasant they were to pass between man and wife. Mrs Marchmont would herself narrate the history of her married life, and the jury would be then able from her statement to draw what inference they pleased with regard to the motives that had prompted the respondent's very remarkable behaviour—Mrs Caroline Maria Marchmont; I was married to the respondent on the 17th of October in last year. I had known him from the previous December. I was a widow at that time, and I had at my disposal about £50,000, which my first husband had left me under his will. The respondent proposed to me in February. I did not accept his proposals at once. We were married at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Mr Marchmont was a minister. We were not married anywhere else —was not his wife. After our marriage we went to see his mother, who was dying, and then we went to Tunbridge Wells. I took Mr Marchmont's little boy with me, for he was just then exceedingly ill. The next morning we heard of the death of Mrs Marchmont. The Wednesday before we were married I had lent Mr. Marchmont's father £900, and he had had from me £110 before. I also lent Mr Marchmont £100. We remained at Tunbridge Wells about five weeks. The first Sunday after we were married Mr. Marchmont went to town, and I told him to bring his other two children back with him, which he did. On the 18th or 19th of November, he told me to go and hang or drown myself. The children were present. On the next day he said he should leave me; and he told the children to take off the things I had bought for them, and to put on their own. On the 21st he called me a liar, and he said that something was "a lie, a ——— lie." Some time afterwards he told me he wished to be separated, and asked me if I would give him £10,000. At first I could not think he meant it; but he told me to write to my trustees on the subject. I accordingly prepared a letter instructing them to make arrangements for our separation on the terms he had proposed, but he would not let me send it. The day after our marriage I had given him £100; and on the 9th of November I had lent him £91 to pay his solicitor at Cambridge. We went to Dover about the end of November. On the 11th of December he told me that if I was not a mean-spirited thing, or worse I should not stay with him. I replied that if he would allow me to go and get my bonnet I would go away at once; and I went upstairs to put on my things. He came up and spoke to me in a violent manner, but I went down with my bonnet in my hand, and left the house. He came after me and told me to go back and "pay the ——— bill," or he would throw me into the sea. He seemed very white, his eyes flashed fire, and he looked almost as if he would kill me. Some people, however, were coming up, and he went away. I walked about till dusk, for I did not know what to do. At last I got into a Canterbury omnibus; but when I got half way I got out and returned by another 'bus. I then went home and wrote a note to him. He sent me a kind reply, and I stayed with him. The next day he insisted on having a cheque for £1000, and another for £15. He made me take all the things out of my pockets, and wanted the notes I had by me. He held his fist up in a threatening manner, and I yielded at once. He often told me to go to the devil, and called me such names as "cur," and "cad," or "dirty slut." Towards the end of December he asked me to make it all up. I said, "Then give me back my £900 directly," and he did so. We were friends till the next morning, when we went to market together. In the afternoon we walked out with the children. Sidney, the eldest child, took hold of his papa's hand, and his sister Mary Ann pushed him off. I observed that it would be better if neither of them took Mr. Marchmont's arm. The respondent instantly said they should not carry the knife, and threatened to knock me down—He clenched my teeth violently under his, and he would give me in charge, and called me a "thief" and a "cad." I appealed to get away, and gesticulated, but I did not like to strike him. He then left me, and I stayed [illegible] I stayed [illegible] I stayed [illegible]

countenance of his wishing to be separated of [illegible] him. At 9.30 he returned.—He was in the habit of bring out without the [illegible] and I [illegible] and I was up the whole night. On the 20th of December he ordered me to buy him [illegible] because [illegible] he said positive he felt that he was going to have an humour, and that he prayed he might not be. He told me, that he was like Mount Vesuvius, and that he felt the passion bubbling within him till it must come out; he could not help it. On the 28th of December we left Dover for Ostend, Antwerp and Brussels, and on the 7th of January we returned to Dover. On Sunday the 10th, he got up very early and in a very ill humour. When I returned with the children from church he told me to go to bed, and he said the sooner he saw me their the better. (Laughter) He again wanted me to let him have £10,000. He ground his teeth at me and called me "[illegible] spitfire cat." He then got ill, but shortly afterwards he broke out again. He said that I had £50,000, and he did not see why he should not have half. The servant was just then coming in to lay the cloth, and I repeated to her what he had said least he should make me agree my acquiescence to such a proposal. After dinner he told me I might go away if I liked. I went, but he followed me and told me that if I would not return he would drown himself. He then went on to the pier, I walked about for a long time, and at last I went on to the pier to see what had become of him. When I found him, he told me he was only waiting for it to get dark, and then he would drown himself.—(Laughter.) On the 12th we went home to my house in Percy place, Chapham road. On the 21st of January he was writing in the study and he asked me for a wax candle. Not thinking he was in a bad temper, I observed that if he would turn to the light he would be able to see for a long time yet. He instantly went into one of his passions, and said, "You're drunk, you drunken old faggot." He then rushed up stairs, and broke into my room. Then he returned, and took my account-book from me. He put it into the fire, but I recovered it though I burnt my fingers in doing so. He then tried to get it from me, and in the struggle it touched his face and blackened it a little. This made him exceedingly violent; he said that if I were a man he would spit in my face, and force me to fight a duel with him. After this he said to the children, "if that woman speaks to you, spit in her face." A number of people were collected round the house by the noise. I wanted to get out, but he followed me and tried to carry me back. I think I screamed. He took the children from me, and when I went into the parlour he thrust me out. I then went towards the back door, but he followed me in a passion, and struck me a violent blow on the forehead with his flat hand. I was doing nothing but trying to get out of his way. I spent the evening in the kitchen, and slept in the servants' room. In the course of that quarrel, he said he wished that God might strike him dead if ever he kissed me, or me if I kissed him again. Afterwards, he wanted to make it up, but I told him of the speech, and would not. Subsequently to this he desired me to take opera tickets, which I did. Soon after a quarrel occurred about a Newfoundland dog, in consequence of which he slept several nights on the sofa; and he refused to go to the opera after all. Some days later he told me to go to my solicitor and make an amicable arrangement for our separation. He told me that he had consulted his attorney, who had informed him that it was quite sufficient that he had found his little son in my bed. He asked me if I had seen my legal adviser; I had not, but seeing that he was growing violent, I said I should make an appointment with him. He said, "If you tell him that I struck you, I will torment you as long as I live, and shorten your life." The next day, when I declined to go out with him in the carriage, he said he should not mind swinging for me. I was so alarmed that I ran out of the house, and went for protection to a neighbour, Mrs Watson's. While I was there he wrote two letters to me, but I did not comply with his request. I went to my sister's, but finding her ill, I proceeded to the house of my niece, Mrs Walmsley. The letters I received from the respondent are as follows:—

"My dearly beloved Caroline.—If you still refuse to see me, I of course am powerless. This, my darling, is my last letter. Only see me two minutes, and then I will leave you peacefully. Don't refuse your husband, who loves you to distraction. If you refuse I shall go God knows whither—I do not. Think of what I have borne since last Thursday—more than tongue can tell. If you see me I will not say one word to reproach you. I only wish to bear a word of forgiveness from your lips. Of course I cannot stay in this neighbourhood, even today, if you stay where you are. I will take you to your trustees, to your lawyer, to your sister—anywhere you ask if you will only go with me. I will not enter your house while you are in it, if you will but go and see the children once more before I remove them. God make and keep you happy, Caroline. To me life without you is a burden, and the world a desert. Shall the last note of intercession be in vain from your husband? Heaven protect and bless you. So prays your devoted though despised and hated "HENRY."

Feb., 1858.—My dearest Caroline,—Do you think I deserve this? Pray see me and let me tell you how sorry I am for having caused you any pain; and then, if you wish me, I will leave you and make no further effort to see you again. My heart is almost broken by sorrow, mortification, and anxiety. I love you with my whole heart, in spite of any severity of manner that I may have shown towards you. God is my witness that I am thoroughly sincere in these professions. I love you beyond my own love for you. It was the dread of a separation—the thought of which I cannot endure—that made me appear severe. Come home with me, my own darling, and I will still do, as I have always endeavoured, to make you happy. Consider seriously the consequences of refusing to see your own husband, and that in the house of a lady who is a stranger to him. Do not, for your own sake, for the children's sake, put estrangement between our persons. Remembering my deserved love, the opportunity of such a reconciliation as you are now having. A fat outlook as one you have if you object.—Your loving husband,

"HENRY."

Respecting contempt.—My husband came to see me by stealth. There were fresh plots between Mr Walmsley and him; and he then dragged me down with such violence up stairs to the cab he had brought with him. He was in such a state that he could scarcely articulate, and he clenched his fists. Dr Dowse. What did he say to you? Witness. Am I obliged to tell it? The Court? Yes. Witness, with great reluctance, repeated the words, but they were too great to be written or printed. The witness continued—I screamed, and he said he had even my mouth and nose [illegible] me. He pushed his mouth as hard that he thrust my tongue down my throat. I thought I should be choked. I thought I should die. I did not struggle. He said, 'Tulips is out.' That is my cue. Sweet Rose! Poor Tulip! Will they ever be united! Alluding again to the esoteric commotion which his interview with the magistrate had caused him, he informs his wife that "the dreadful reformation had returned," and expatiates with a melancholy satisfaction on the probability of its putting an end to his sorrows. The curious contrast between these letters, and the evidence of Mrs Marchmont seemed to be generally regarded as placing the writer's eloquence in a ludicrous light; so that those passages which were of unequal warmth, solemnity, or pathos, called forth loud demonstrations of mirth, and in some degree disturbed the gravity of the bench itself.—The correspondence was, however, wound up by an anti-climax, with which the narrative of Mrs Marchmont had nothing to do. The respondent observed, "As I part with great regret that my letters have lost their weight with you, will you send them all back to me? . . . Anonymous letters were beginning to pour in upon me. I have just paid twopence for one." This naive statement was received with roars of laughter.—At the conclusion of Mrs Marchmont's evidence in chief the case was adjourned to Monday morning.

MONDAY, November 22.

Mrs. Caroline Marie Marchmont, the petitioner, added to her evidence that, first and last, her husband had received from her upwards of £2000, but about half of that sum had been lent at his instance to Mr. Marchmont, sen.—Cross-examined by Mr. Macaulay: My income at the time I contracted this marriage was more than £2000 a-year. He told me that he had £200 a-year. There was no arrangement as to our household expenses, except that he was to keep the carriage and pair of horses. The three children were sent to school, and I promised to pay for them the first year. I had known Mr. Marchmont about eight months before we married. I had been living in my house, No. 10 Percy place.—I had a niece living with me, who has since been married—Mrs. Uzzielli. Mrs. Walmesley, my other niece, is the daughter of my sister, Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis had lived with us at the hotel, in Threadneedle street. She has also a large fortune.—My husband's property was brought to Percy place, but I paid for his wine—£350. That was sometime before we were married. He came to me and said he was in debt; and I lent him the money. At Tunbridge Wells we lodged with Mrs. Bennett, at Jordon House, at the foot of Mount Ephram. I became unwell, and kept my bed. He stayed in my room with me, but he did very little for me—he was writing all the day long. The lady of the house nursed me. Never commanded him in my life—he would not bear that. Never said to Mrs. Bennett's niece that I hated marriage, and that I would not live with my husband.—Never said that Mr. Marchmont should wash, dress, and undress the children himself. He might have done it a few times, but it was because he liked to do it. Did not say that there should not be a fire for the children; there were fires for them.—Never said in reference to any little payments at Tunbridge, that he was trying to cheat me. The marriage party took place at my sister's. He told me he did not wish any member of his family to be invited.—At that time he did not own his brother-in-law, and his mother was dying. I had a conversation with him about his age. My sister drew my attention to his age, inserted in the marriage certificate, which was ten years younger than I thought. When he came in, I said, "Henry dear, you must tell me how old you are." He said, "Well I am 35. I never deceived you except in this matter, but I thought if I told you the truth you would not have had me."—(Laughter.) I knew he had had nine children. He did complain about having to spend his honeymoon in a sick room; and in consequence of that I wrote to my attorney to alter my will, in which I had previously left him half my property. I might have complained of the wine he gave me when I was ill. I never called him a "——fool." At Dover we lived at the house of Mrs. Byder. The circumstance which led to his calling me "a mean-spirited thing" must have been something that had happened a day or two before—perhaps when he said he would have the £10,000.—Mr. Macauley: If he said he would have it, why did he not have it?—Witness. Because he could not get it. (Laughter.) I never told him that he might go to the devil. I never made use of such an expression in my life. He said that he would send for a policeman and say that I was insane. What he said about Vesuvius was as I have stated. He did not say, when I charged him with behaving coldly, "Ah, but my coldness is only like the snow on Mount Vesuvius!"—(A laugh.) I may have given him money in very small sums when we went to Belgium; he ought to have taken money himself. I did not promise to pay the expenses of the trip. I did know that he might have left me if I had let him have much money. Did not forbid him and his children more than two meals a day when we were abroad.—When buying a box at Dover I might have told him to mind his own business, but if I did it was not said unkindly. My house in Percy place was not a very large one. I had there two servants, named Tobin and Lewis. It had been understood between us that a larger house should be taken, and we had looked at several. We looked at one, the rent of which was £200. I never told him that I would not be bothered with his things, for the house was mine. I did not forbid him to bring in a chest of drawers; I wished him to bring one. I had one of the children to sleep in my room to protect my life; that child is almost six years old. Did not say when the Newfoundland dog was brought home "I have dogs enough; I have four of you already." I did say when he was cutting some roast beef for the dog, that there were enough without having dogs. I did object to have a governess for the children, because there was no room in the house for one. He said he would rather be broiling in hell than feel as he did when the children came home. I did not reproach him with extravagance on the 21st of December, when the candle scene took place. He called me "a drunken faggot;" but he did not say I must be mad or drunk to refuse my husband a halfpenny candle, and look him out of his own room. I may have said to him "D—— you," once or twice. He did not afterwards come to me in the dining room, and say he hoped the storm were over. He did not pour out some wine and water for me, nor did I at that time throw wine and water over him when he had called me a dreadful name. He knew Mrs. Uzzielli before he knew me. Mrs. Uzzielli introduced me to him. She has told me that my temper was intolerable; and I replied that whatever it was he knew of it before he married me, and I could not change it. I never told him that his companions at Stoke Newington were a blackguard gang of hypocrites, but he told me that I should be "frustrated" if I were to go to the theatre. When he struck me on the forehead he did not merely push me, and say, "Get away, you insolent little creature." My forehead was thrown back from the blow. I did not perceive the green colour; he asked me to get them. I bought 12 guineas' worth, but he never ate them. On the 1st of February he told me that it would serve me right if he were to do something to get a divorce from me. When I went to Mrs. Wellesleys, I said I would not go home again till I saw him at my feet. I did not apply to Tobin that I would not go back till I was fetched. He tried to stop my mouth when I was in the cab, and hooped my teeth.—I was screaming at the dreadful names he was calling me. I begged the cabman for God's sake to stop, or I should be murdered. [illegible] and then a [illegible] guard," and —— cut-throat." When we reached the station I did not call him "a wretch," "a brute," or "a blackguard." I did not say before the police-sergeant, "You wretch, you tried to strangle me; but if I had said so it would have been true. I never said to him "I suppose you have had a nice time of it with your nasty —— while I have been away." I used to frankly tell him and he knew it. I may have complained to Tobin that he went away after kissing the children without giving me one kind look, but I never resigned that to her as a reason why I left home. Mr. Godwin was the solicitor who drew up the marriage settlement, and whom I first consulted about Mr. Marchmont had the business to speak of that gentleman and myself in such disgusting terms that I resolved that I would never see him [Mr. Goodwin] again. A letter written to him fell into my hands; and after that I ordered the servant to show me her masters letters before she gave them to him. I did not charge him with having improper intercourse with other women during my absence. I had a different opinion of him then; but I think he is that now. He showed me one letter, which purported to be from a young lady asking him to recommend her as a governess. He at first offered to let me answer it myself, but he would not allow me to answer it afterwards when I wished. If he had, it would have relieved my mind. I remembered his asking me to lend him 14s to pay the coachman, and I reminded him that he had promised not to ask for more money until November. I went to the window and told the servant not to pull down the blind. He snatched my purse out of my hands and put it in his pocket. There were neither sovereigns nor cheques in it. We then drove to a shop in Newgate street where he accused me of having left him seven times in six months, and of having lived with another man. On our way to Newgate street he had called at a money-order office, and I slipped out of the carriage and ran away. He saw me again in Newgate street. He told me to go to the Mansion House if I had any charge to make; but I did not know how to act. I went away from him that day. On the 24th of May I returned home in consequence of what I heard about the child. (The witness repeated her denial of having charged her husband of having improper intercourse with other women, and continued:—) I perhaps rode out with him afterwards, and made it up, because I am of too forgiving a temper, and he knew very well that one kind word would bring me round. He would not let me see my friends and relations. I wanted to have a party after my wedding, but he said if any relation came he would go out. On the 4th of June he was angry at my having been at my lawyer. He did not accuse me of carrying on a course of deception, nor did I call him a —— liar. I did not insist upon his giving up the chapel before I married him, but I wished him to do so, and offered to build him another. He told me I should be "bonneted" if I went to the chapel; I suppose because I was a Roman Catholic.—Sir. C. Cresswell: Very likely.—Cross examination continued: When he caught me in the garden, after I had escaped from the house, he flew upon me like a tiger.—When we were in the house I did not swear at him and say, "You murdered your mother and now you want to murder me." I was locked in all day and became ill. He did not attend upon me. He slept in the same bed with me that night, but remained at as great a distance as he could from me. He did not sleep with me on the Sunday night. I lived at Mr. Mitchell's for nearly three months—that is, within a few doors of my own house, where my husband is living.—The Court rose at five o'clock.

The French Government and the Bakers.

(From the Daily News.)

It would be easy, were we so inclined, to cite a score of instances where the French Government has unwarrantably meddled with existing interests in defiance both of constitutional forms and economical principles. The latest illustration consists in its interference with that most useful class of the trading community, the bakers.—Though aware that in some respects the parallel will scarcely apply, we would fain ask what would be the astonishment felt in this country by the community at large and the bakers in particular, were an Order in Council to make its appearance, intimating that, pursuant to some long-forgotten act of Parliament, every baker carrying on business in a given list of 161 of the most populous towns and cities, is required immediately to lay up a reserve of grain or flour equal to three months' consumption. Should we not rub our eyes and fancy we had gone back to the days of the Pharaohs? Yet astonishing as it may appear, this is practically what is ordered to be done in France, without further form of law than an Imperial Decree in the *Moniteur*. If the bakers have not the requisite amount of capital at their disposal, they are directed to borrow it, and it is vaguely suggested by the Minister that they will doubtless obtain it from the local capitalists or municipalities. The Government is even sagacious and considerate enough to obviate another impediment to the proposed arrangement. The bakers do not possess granaries or storehouses of sufficient capacity. In such cases, new storehouses are to be erected by the municipalities, and the bakers are to pay rent. Such are the literal provisions of a Decree, possessing all the force of law, which has been promulgated within the last few days throughout France. The population of the 161 towns comprised in the Decree, is stated at some seven or eight millions and a half of persons. A very moderate computation values at three millions and a half sterling, the quantity of grain and flour which is to be then compulsorily stored up. Moreover, it is apparently proposed to extend the ultimate operations of the Decree over a much wider area. [illegible] people will at once be ready with a string of objections and questions. How are the bakers to get the money? The answer is, they must look to the municipalities. But where are the municipalities to find the money to lend the bakers? They may, perhaps, [illegible] with? The Government has the answer ready—they may pay. How, then, do the municipalities propose to raise the money? Why, by a tax, of course. What guarantee is there that the bakers will be taken up? Supposing that they are prosecuted, as a matter of course, for not having taken up, or not having stored, the quantity of grain that very likely he cannot obtain the assistance of capital in the [illegible] on the security of the [illegible] of trade? Will not the [illegible] of quantities of [illegible] of grain [illegible] or in [illegible] quantity of flour [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Indeed it fell mightily strange that Mr. Edwards, even if he had been mistaken in his apprehension of his examination, did not, at some time, before or after publishing his assertion of falsehood in the *Review*, seek to correct such a wrong impression, in a more friendly manner. There was no interpretation of Mr. Edwards by the *Examiner*; he was represented as having done no more than he was ordered to do. What reason then could he have had for changing his disposition to Mr. Sawers? He had been friendly with him; when he admitted that he had paid Mr. Hall, under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Sawers told him he would publish it, and all Mr. Edwards asked was, that it should not go abroad that Mr. Stevenson had signed a cheque ordering him to pay Mr. Hall, because Mr. Stevenson had given his order verbally. Now it matters nothing whether the order was written or spoken, unless people will consent that nothing can bind Mr. Stevenson, short of writing; which is a very poor compliment to pay him. But the article published was in exact accordance with the version of Mr. Edwards. What then was there to effect so great a change, as next day appeared by his letter in the *Review*? We can conceive nothing, and if there is, we hope that, although Mr. Edwards has since avoided us, he will not let to-morrow's *Review* appear without his explanation. Mr. Sawers is relieved from the charge of guilt which his unscrupulous adversaries would thin fasten upon him, and now that there is abundant evidence that Mr. Edwards told the truth, that he said he paid the money by direction of Mr. Stevenson, what sort of appearance does the denial wear? Will the *Review* repeat what he said last week, that Mr. Edwards COMES FORWARD PROMPTLY AND BRANDS MR. SAWERS AS A LIAR!

"A Rate-payer."

Mr. Elias Burnham writes over the signature "a Rate-payer," to the electors; his subject being the abuse of Mr. Sawers. A fortnight ago, Mr. Elias Burnham was reminded that he had not paid his taxes for three years, and that therefore it was no burden upon him to vote peasants to his brother Councillors. Mr. Burnham over his proper signature denied the fact, and referred us to the Collectors roll for proof. We examined the roll, and proved our statement by naming the three several years for which the taxes remained unpaid, and their several amounts. Here Mr. Burnham, as Mr. Burnham, dropped his remonstrance, as Mr. Burnham, dropped his remonstrance, the impeachment of error being referred back upon himself. But he reappears, immediately over a fictitious signature, the more so, that, paying no rates he cannot be classed as "A Rate-payer." Mr. Burnham is a Councillor, and for that reason, if for no other, he is deserving of notice. It would require much more time and space than can be afforded, if every objection that could be taken to his address, were considered; only the prominent points therefore will be grappled with. Now, Mr. Burnham, you charge Mr. Sawers with "having as a School Trustee compelled the Council to raise some £14,000 to aid in building a School-house." On the part of Mr. Sawers we deny the charge, without any qualification, and call upon you for your proof, which of course you can get by examining the School minutes. Next, Mr. Burnham, you accuse Mr. Sawers with "abusing the Council for treating hospitably and decently the officials and other gentlemen interested in our Railway, from Port Hope." Here again we join issue for our client. Mr. Sawers distinctly approved of the public men of Peterborough receiving the "officials and other gentlemen" from Port Hope; but here is the difference: Mr. Sawers did not approve of the working man's taxes, being drawn upon, to pay the bill. When the working men of Peterboro' understand that they are receiving the working men of Port Hope, he will be the last to exclaim against the outlay of their own money. You know, as a Councillor, Mr. Burnham, that the taxes contributed by any other class, than the working man, a mere drop in the bucket; and you ought to know, as a lawyer and a gentleman that it is not honorable or just to take his contributions, and apply them to any other purpose than the public use. But, Mr. Burnham, what interest can the working man take in the enjoyment which he is not allowed to share? It is all very well to say that you received the gentlemen of the neighboring Town; they certainly do not throw its population or chief attraction any more than others of their class do in Peterborough. You complain of Mr. Sawers that "he owns no property in Town except his press and types" you build upon that that [illegible] in common with our interests will be nothing to lose but everything to gain, and in this view he has the assurance to come before the ratepayers and to ask them to place him in the most important position of trust in the Town." Your promises, Mr. Burnham, are not correct; Mr Sawers owns a lease of the building which he does his business, and he [illegible] you. Or do you consider that [illegible] connect us for have misled [illegible] perhaps you look upon the free- [illegible] the only class who should manage [illegible] affairs. Do you, or does Mr. [illegible] only the taxes upon the premises you have put him in possession of? Is it [illegible] Sawers? Then is he, and not [illegible] interested in the good management [illegible] the interest of those premises is [illegible]? Mr. Burnham, you profess to [illegible] interest; your denouncement of the tenant who commonly pays the taxes, and your championing of the landlord or freeholder, your [illegible] with Railway facilities [illegible], has, do you deem, by that homely [illegible] "assurance," when you apply it to a [illegible], combined by the laws of the land, with ranks to form the principal, caused? Also, you assure that the owners of the soil are the community at the back? Who makes your properties valuable? Is it not the people? You cannot occupy all your ground. But you are no unprincipled class. You would have your system taken and make you rich. You would have them toil, and you would take every [illegible] they owe [illegible] of spending themselves, and give it exclusively to your own class. That has been of your municipal Reform, and perhaps it is a type of your political Reform. You respect that Mr. Sawers got from the Council, by your assistance, the sum of $30 for going on deputation of the Town to Toronto. Mr. Sawers has repeatedly denied that charge; the last time at his nomination:—Be so good, Mr. Burnham, as to offer proof of your assertion, so persistently adhered to. Your word may pass among those who know its value; there are others who have not had the advantage of testing it. You called upon Mr. Sawers to prove that you had not paid your taxes for three years, and he proved it to your satisfaction. You became silent as to that. Now, silence Mr. Sawers by showing that he got $30 for *one journey to Toronto*. The organ of your party comes out to-morrow. If you have not already seen the bill, you will find it in the Clerk's office. Your last charge, Mr. Burnham, is that Mr. Sawers got $40 "which he says, *for he produced no voucher*, he advanced for the Town."—When you are in the Clerk's office satisfying yourself that Mr. Sawers got $30 for going to Toronto, it will not be much trouble to turn to a certain letter addressed to the mayor by Mr. Eccles, of Toronto. You will therein find that Mr. Eccles acknowledges to have received the money, and if you will consult your own memory, you being the law advisor of the Council, will recollect the circumstance under which the debt was contracted. There is one question I may be allowed to ask you on parting. It is this: Are you not leagued with Mr. Stevenson and opposed to Mr. Sawers more for this reason than any other, viz: That Mr. Stevenson will go for commencing the new Town Hall, and thus raise the value of "Burnham's Block," even though the £12,000 is to be assessed on the outer parts, as well as the market neighbourhood; while Mr. Sawers refuses to commit so gross and flagrant injustice upon the distant ratepayers, at a time when debentures are sold at something like 2) per cent discount? Let us hear from you to-morrow, and take care that you do not do as you did about the taxes. Your law practice has been productive of little practical benefit to you, if it has not taught you to stick to an untruth.

Mr. Treasurer Sheridan.

This fidgety little gentleman has felt it necessary to deliver an address to the County Council, in which he complains of what he is pleased to call "the slanderous attacks and foul insinuations" of the *Examiner*. When the Council met, a fortnight ago, the fact of their being called together in special session was recorded by us, but the *Review*, in its remarks upon our notice, states falsely, when it says that we connected the embarrassment of the Treasurer's accounts with the cause of their meeting. We gave no reason for their then sitting, but only incidentally stated that there was an embarrassment arising out of a mixture of Mr. Sheridan's Bank account with that of the Treasurer. Now, although it may suit tendies of the *Review* stamp to carry favor with public officers, it does not suit our leanings at all, for we are very suspicious of their intentions. Therefore, as Mr. Sheridan desires it, we will give him the benefit of a small corner of our mind. You know, Mr. Sheridan, that there was an embarrassment in your accounts, and if there were proof wanting we have it in your address. You there state that you have been in the habit, for the seven years that you have been Treasurer, of keeping, in one account, large sums of money belonging to yourself and other individuals, and seven different kinds of deposits of public money. All these several kinds of accounts, your own, your friends' and those with the public, have been deposited in the bank in your own name. You say you have pursued this course for convenience, you are now going to [illegible] it, and keep the money of the Counties separate from your private account. Pray tell us, Mr. Sheridan, how it does [illegible] what was found to be such a convenient method for the last seven years, is now to be changed? You know very well that an investigation did take place, and that, singularly enough, it happened during the temporary absence from the Council room of one of the Reeves, who, above all the rest, had a desire to look into your accounts. You claim credit for the use of your name on behalf of the Counties. Can you not balance this, by using the County money when the Treasury is flush? Has not Dr. Ryerson set you an example? You say your vouchers are all right. Very likely they are, but what of the large balances at the credit of your name? Did you neglect to put your own balance out to interest for fear of issuing the public money along with your own; or did you consider the public money at the credit of your name to be at your disposal, for your own advantage, until called for by the public exigencies? This latter supposition is most in accordance with a remark you make that you have given bonds for the safe keeping of the public money. Your deposit account is worth a consideration, which if you do not get at the Commercial Bank, will not be refused elsewhere. But if you do get it, and look upon it as a perquisite of the treasurery do not think of changing your banker, Mr. Clinton is such a discreet young man, you could not be better suited. You invite the inspection of the best book keepers for their approval of the mode and system of your book keeping. Will you extend the liberality of your offer to an examination of your bank account? If you will, your invitation will not be long unaccepted, and, if the result of the investigation does not prove that you have used the public money for your own advantage, then you shall have the fullest acknowledgment of your financial abilities, perseverance, and industry, as evidenced by an extraordinary accumulation of wealth out of very insufficient means.

Inspector Beavis.

On our first take in a nice little affair in which Mr. Beavis figures rather largely. We had made a statement that Mr. Inspector Beavis was using the influence of his office to force tavern-keepers and saloon-keepers to vote for Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Beavis at the instance of some person, of whom it is to be hoped that he knows more than he does of his handwriting, for that he could not read, carries to Mr. John Fyfe, the party instanced by the *Examiner*, a document for him to sign; how, will be seen by reading Fyfe's explanation. The *Review* and Mr. Beavis dare to make use of their scandalous fiend to "brand Mr. Sawers as a liar." While Mr Beavis having what purports to be Fyfe's statement to shown to him, he is subpoened and calls it [illegible] Fyfe [illegible] Mr. Beavis [illegible] present of course have his recommendation disposed of; he could not have been persuaded to "brand Mr. Sawers as a liar" were he not an honest witness. That witness' testimony carefully explained and read over to him before signing, condemns Mr. Beavis in very strong terms, and re-establishes Mr. Sawers' credibility:

[The letters will be found on the first page.]

Now, what decency is there in the Inspector going about prostituting his office by asking Municipal favors from those over whom he has a lawful control; and what hypocrisy must it not be in Mr. Stevenson to profess to desire the reduction of the number of tavern-keepers, and the prominent watchfulness over their conduct, at the same time that his emissaries, and those clothed with official power, go about seeking interviews with them in private rooms, and suggesting the protection of Mr. Stevenson over their interests. When the Inspector is refused, he puts the very significant question: "Did Mr. Stevenson ever do you any harm." What does that mean, but that he has no disposition to interfere with their calling, or interrupt their proceedings? Shame! Inspector Beavis. Let Mr. Stevenson stand or fall, do not prostitute your honourable office, to prop up his hypocrisy or his sycophancy.

Fire.

Early on Tuesday morning, a devastating fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Stenson, at the corner of Water street and Hunter street. The tenants upon the property were Mrs. Hunter, dressmaker, Messrs Paplow and Milburn, provision storekeepers, and George Hicks, saloon and boarding-house keeper. Every thing was lost. The fire is not accounted for, but was doubtless an accident. Mr. Stenson, who came here sixteen years ago, and by thrift had accumulated what built up these premises, which were yielding him a handsome income, finds himself at an advanced age, but little further forward in the possession of this world's goods, than when he first cast his lot among us. His case like that of his tenants, who likewise lost all they had upon the premises, is very deplorable.

By the gross negligence and wanton abuse of the public property of the town by the Council, not only was it impossible for want of appliances to suppress the flames that rose from the building which was on fire, but it was equally impossible to protect adjoining buildings; and had there been the least wind, it could not have been otherwise than that a larger circle would have been swept bare. For some time past the organization of a fire company has ceased to exist. Had there been such a force, the Council might be excused for reposing confidence in their oversight of the fire department, but since there is none, it must manifestly have been the duty of the Council to make provision for the keeping of the engine in working order. They can compliment each other, reward each other, and drink each others healths in champagne, provided by the people, and against the consciences of a very respectable number, who refuse in any manner to countenance the use of intoxicating drinks, but they cannot apply themselves to the real work of protecting the town. But not only was there the most unwarrantable neglect of duty in allowing the engine, which is said to be a very excellent one, to remain unpacked; the most extraordinary part remains to be told. Not an axe, not a rope was to be found. They had been lent out and had not yet been returned. The rope is said to have been in use at the drawing up of timbers for the different houses which have lately been erected. The question then is not only of general negligence of the Council in the performance of their proper duties, but of the daring of the individual who authorized the removal of the ropes and axes. It seems that easy Mr. Stevenson has been in the habit of accommodating his friends with the use of the public property, forgetting the while that, when he gives what is not his own, he commits a robbery upon another. Gentlemen who are ambitious to become leaders among the people, should first instruct themselves that every man's interest is in their keeping, and therefore, that nothing should be granted to the request of one, but what if granted, will not be a tax upon the others. Mr. Stevenson persists in ignoring this doctrine; the Council offer him no opposition; it is left to the electors to deliver them their mind.

Opening Services.

The opening services in connection with the new Presbyterian Church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Roger, took place on Sabbath last in the basement story of the building, when the Rev. Mr. Smith of Bowmanville officiated in the morning to a very large and attentive audience; the Rev. Mr. Scott of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, of the Baptist Church, in the evening. Collections in aid of the funds of the Church were taken up at each service, the whole amounting to the handsome sum of £36. It is pleasant to see such harmony existing among the clergymen of the different denominations in town as was manifested on this occasion. It speaks volumes for the pastors and augurs well for the influence they will exercise over their respective flocks. More unanimity of this description would work better for the elevation of the social and moral condition of the community than almost any scheme that could be propounded.

Temperance Anniversary.

On Tuesday evening Peterboro' Division Sons of Temperance held a tea-party in the Division room to celebrate their Anniversary. By the politeness of the managers we were invited by the distributor. After the tea and edibles were served round and positions of, thanksgiving was offered up, when Mr. Robinson Rutherford was elected to the chair. Having delivered himself of some very appropriate remarks, a choir which was stationed at one end of the room enlivened the meeting by their eminent efforts which were highly applauded. Speeches were then delivered in aid, and with the music, filled up the time most agreeably. Among the company, we noticed Councillor Carlyle, a member of the order. It appeared strange, after reading in the editorial columns of the last *Review* that "not one member of the Council can be got to repudiate his share of the responsibility" in the champagne dinner ordered by them to be paid for by the people, Mr. Carlyle said not one word in contradiction to that statement so publicly made by Mr. Stevenson's organ. Can it be that this guardian of the working classes did so far forget his duty as to feed the rich at the expense of the struggling and neglected poor? can it be that those apostles of temperance have one theme for the Division room, and another different one for the Council? We do not believe either; neither do we believe that Mr. Stevenson had any authority for casting such a slur upon temperance societies. It is perhaps not our place to take our hosts to task for their absent mindedness, but we do so with the good intention of moving the members of the Society, who are Councillors, to deny what we believe to be a foul aspersion against the integrity of their temperance principles, and their devotedness to the sacred rights of the unpretending working man, whose education and habits are not supposed, by their insolent taskmasters, to qualify them to do more than pay for the entertainment of their friends.

The Municipal Election.

Next Monday and Tuesday will be the days of polling for the Mayor and Municipal Councillors. So far, the principal part of the discussion has been about the candidates for the mayoralty. It is as necessary, however, that proper persons be brought forward as Councillors, and no doubt, by Monday, our party will have a list of candidates that will be a guarantee of the honesty and ability of the new council. The friends of Mr. Stevenson, as well as himself, are using great exertions to favor his return. They are heard of canvassing the wards in every direction, and at all hours. It will be remarked that these are not the tactics of Mr. Sawers and his friends. They are equally anxious to obtain the suffrages of the electors; but they conceive that as both of the candidates are perfectly well known, it is sheer impertinence to annoy voters, by parading before them the virtues of the one and the vices of the other. Mr. Sawers relies upon his claims to be acknowledged as the defender of the rights and interests of those who are least capable of defending their own, and therefore he will not weaken his position by allowing it to appear for a moment that it is disputed. He is conscious of his strength as well as of his right, and awaits with calmness, the day of trial. The character of the support either of the candidates will receive is very plainly marked out. On the side of Mr. Stevenson are ranged publicans and office-expectants, "corruptionists, upstart gentry and offshoots from the growth of the old country; the aristocracy and the mobocracy. With Mr. Sawers are found the prudent dealer, the honest artizan, and such as have been born with iron and not silver spoons to their mouths; whose palates are not accustomed to champagne, but whose pockets nevertheless are always laid under contributions to provide luxuries for the idle and dissolute asserters of superiority. That Mr. Sawers has the best of it, even his opponents do not dispute. When he does succeed, he will owe it to the firmness of that great body of honest and determined opponents of corruption, who are always ready to withstand the enemy, and give their support to the candidate who practices as well as professes their principles.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Examiner.

Mr Stevensons Address.

Electors do some pity spare,
To ease my doubts and fears:
Remember I have been your Mayor:
Two Consecutive years;
Consider too my scanty pay
For unremitting toil.
Perhaps a slips might drop my way,
Or scamp of trifling spoil,
I never swerved from what was right,
In my official task,
Though I have fed the rich by night,
Granting what they might ask.
The ebbs of rank I strive to gain
Successful I must say;
To puff cigars and drink champagne,
For such your taxes pay.
But mark a rival is at hand,
I feel his dread embrace
True Mr. Sawers means to stand,
Against me in the chase,
Do not dismiss me for his sake,
Here you his kindness try,
I took a passage up the lake,
On board his steamer "*Fly*":
His imminent brought me near to death,
And blistered all my hands;
My easter that he did not scan,
Nor dint of deepest black,
He used me as a common man,
His trashing trading quack.
Could you support tee Sawers stamp
Before a goat like me?
Then the poor—the rich he changes,
But both I am quite free.
His simple statistic tale is told,
I love the civic chair,
In statute-mouth—to epitch hold,
Miss pattern for a Mayor!

Contrast the difference of his virile mind;
Friends for the poor, rank wealth in left behind;
The high or low is one to him in all,
He views alike the cottage and the hall;
He screams no clashing of your public cups,
To support two ends the object of his pro-,
No rank nor station fore-them from his path,
From thrones lowest to him that holds the cath.
He may have faults but is them one without,
His perquisite tokens few will ever doubt;
A perquisite—creeping he no scrip-scrapes,
From his treasurerial seat he no-scrapes,
In short if you wanted a man to do the needful
And bring to light deeds that thought lurking
Uproot misdemeanors of darkness, safe
Choose from your long list my humble

A Rambler.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I observed in a late number of the *Review* a request addressed to a reply to "Many Ratepayers" and knowing the object of inquiry is only an example of the whole question, and characteristic of the author, who is an expert at shuffling and throwing dust in people's eyes.

"Ratepayer" did not complain that old Mr. Ward or any one else had ridden free over the road to Peterboro', and would not have known that he did do so, if "Director" had not supplied the interesting information, or cared whether he did or not. It only proves the assertion of "Ratepayer" that many people act in the continual habit of going *dead head* over the road. That is what is complained of, not only by "Ratepayer," but by very many others also; it is the common talk in the streets of our Town. Descending to personalities, as "Director" does is no answer to the question, and if he thinks the Town is cursed by having its affairs looked after, he must be prejudiced to have his opinion, but I might tell him nevertheless that the people have who feel as much interested in the success of the road will express their opinion, whether this nobody Director approves of it or not. It is notorious here and elsewhere that some one allows a great many people to travel free on the road, and if this system is to be pursued, again I say throw open the road free to all.

Does "Director" mean to be understood that *some of the Directors receive any pay* for their valuable services?

The less that is said the better about the means contributed by the Directors to build the road. There is sufficient known about that.

Your correspondent would be better employed in removing the corrupt practices on the road, than writing falsehoods in order to humbug the people.

RATEPAYER.

Port Hope, Dec. 27, 1858.

Book Notice.

CANADIAN HOMES; or the Mystery Solved—By the author of "Simon Seek." Montreal: John Lovell; Peterboro: Sawers & Murray.

All who have read 'Simon Seek' will turn with pleasure to this little volume. The 'Mystery' in the difficult task of ameliorating the condition of the working classes, and the author has through the medium of an interesting tale propounded his views on the subject, which he admits are not novel, but which he has placed before the reader in a most attractive and effective style.—The little volume will beguile an evening most profitably, and we think the author loses nothing by his second appearance in public.

Married!

On Thursday evening the 23rd inst., at the residence of William B. Read, in Peterborough, by the Rev. J. Douglas, Mr. WILLIAM J. McOLAVERTY of Berwick, C. W., to JULIA ANN BOOKER, of Osnabruck, C. W.

On the 27th December, in this Town, by the Rev. J. Cameron, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of Peterborough, to MISS ISABELLA MILBURN, of the Township of Smith.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 30th, 1858.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 95	a	1 00
Oats "	0 25	a	0 30
Potatoes "	0 25	a	0 25
Apples "	0 60	a	1 00
Flour per barrel	4 00	a	5 50
Butter per lb.	0 12½	a	0 15
Cheese "	0 10	a	0 00
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a	5 00
Beef per cwt	3 00	a	3 50
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Dry Wood	1 00	a	0 00
Green Wood	1 00	a	0 00
Straw per load	1 00	a	1 50

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

SIMON SEEK,

or Canada in all its shapes, by Maple Knot. Price 50 cents.

CANADIAN HOMES or the Mystery Solved, by the author of Simon Seek, price 25 cents.

On sale at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

New Book Store George street.
Peterboro', Dec. 29 1858. 51.

Mr. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.

Peterborough, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons found trespassing on North West quarter of Lot No. 16, 4th Con., Dummer, after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

JAMES McINTOSH.

Dummer, 20th Dec., 1858. 51

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1858. 51

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858. 50.

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY & BEAVERTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors of this Company, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, IN PORT HOPE, on

Thursday, the 13th January,

at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,

THOMAS BIDOUT,
Secretary.

Port Hope, 10th Dec., 1858. 50.

ORANGE DEDICATION.

THE members of Orange Lodge No. 139, Peterborough, intend to dedicate their NEW HALL on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The public and the Masters of Sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend.

Further arrangements will be announced on the evening of the

Peterboro', December 23, 1858. 50

MUSICAL!!

Every Lady may have a large assortment of the best Music for the Piano-Forte, at almost nominal prices by calling at the Book and Music Store of

SAWERS & MURRAY,

where there is at present a great variety of pieces to select from, published at the Musical Repository Office, London, and prices only 6d per single No.

QUADRILLES.

Piccolomini Quadrilles.
The Don Cossac De Baton Quadrilles.
Balaclavar &c.
Russia Dundee &c.
The Mangeuvres &c.
Pass in Review &c.
The Cabinetta &c.
Bobbing Around &c.
The Beggar's Opera &c.
Juvenile Ball &c.
The Bridal &c.
La Fille du Regiment &c.
The Standard Bearer &c.
Margaret of Anjou &c.
The Far West &c.
La Fete des Lilies &c.
Arabian Nights &c.
Jack the Giant Killer &c.
The grand Quadrille of all Nations.
Kratzwick. &c.
The Pantaverine. &c.
The Swiss. &c.
Le Postillion &c.
Francis the 1st. &c.
Quadrille from Meyerbeer's New Grand Opera "Le Prophete."
The Henry Russels Quadrille.
The Neapolitan Quadrille.

FANTASIAS.

La Violette.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.
Grand Galop Brilliante.
Wife o' Nodder.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Scotch Air—Caller Herrin.
Miania.
Far, far upon the sea.

POLKAS, WALTZES, GALOPS, VARSOVIANAS, &c., &c.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's &c.
The Bobbin' Around &c.
The Original &c.
Ash Mamma &c.
The Minnie &c.
The Silverhair &c.
The Bobbing Around Polka.
Old Dog Tray &c.
The Lady Fair Scottische.
The Pic Nic &c.
Magic Fan &c.
Spray of the Ocean, Waltz.
The Rustenia, &c.
Dustt, Begone Dull Care &c.
&c. When a Little Farm we keep.
do. I know a bank.
Minnie; Old Folks at Home &c.
Annie Laurie; Blue Bells &c.
Vilkins & Dinah, Waltz.
Balmoral, &c.
Pretty Airs for Little Fingers.
The Rippling Rill Varsovianas.
Sound the Loud Timbrell.
Ernani Involami, Popular Cavatina.
Vogs Vogs, from Bellini.
A ta o Caro.
Hercule Grand Gallop.
Ah Le Morte, from Bellini.

POPULAR SONGS,

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah call me.
Who wishes fresh for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Lets be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
There ort my Joy.
Up for the Right.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
So Early in the Morning.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.
Lizzie Lindsay & My heart is sair.
The Male, the Sowing Main.
England, dear England by Chas. Mackay.
Lilly Lee and Chorus.
Who would not happy be.
I love to dwell in the bosom's cell.
Lucy Neal & Lacy Long.
Lillie Dale.
Caller Herrin,
Far Far upon the Sea.
Nancy Till.
Fare thee well & if for ever.
Buffalo Gals.
The English Emigrant.
Harry Bluff.
The Fairy Harp—by Mackay.
Who's dat Knockin &c.,&c.
John Brown.
Duncan Lee by Eliza Cook.
The old old Story by Eliza Cook.
Lord Lovel.
When the Kye Comes Hame.
Land Ho!—Russell.
Wae'ts Heart & Highland Mary.
The Canadian Sleigh Song.
Beautiful Star in Heaven so bright.
The Soldiers Wife, by Russell.
The Tight Little Island.
The Brook Song.
The Piper's Daughter.
Mary O'More.
Oh Boy's carry me 'long.
The Mermaid's Cave.
Sally in our Alley.
Why chime the Bells so Merrily.
Land! Land!! Land!!!
Emma Snow.
Hawthorn & the Ivy.
Tom Bowling
The old Church Bell.
The Laird O'Cockpen.
Hail Smiling Morn.
Sir Harold the Hunter.

N. B.—Music from any Publishers at the published price, procured on the shortest [illegible]

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
OF
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George St. Peterborough.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competitors as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth with platina, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

The "WEEKLY GLOBE"

ON

FRIDAY, DEC. 17th,

CONTAINS an interesting sketch of the Life of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, Description of the Tycoon, &c.

NEWS BY THE PERSIA.—Queen's Visit; Count Montalembert's Trial and Sentence; the Galway Line; Lord Napier Confined.

Meeting of Parliament; Gazetted Promotions; Appointments; Letter to Office of the State Paper; Census Returns Shewing Increase in Land, Income and Stock; and other Canadian news.

The Debate of the Fifteenths, and other United States intelligence.

An Interesting Story, Vindication, Markets &c., &c.

For sale by—

SAWERS & MURRAY,

Newsvendors and Bookstall.

NOW READY.—Price 5s. per Month.

NEW
BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlane's Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at very low rates for CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. J. DENNIS.

Peterborough, Dec. 16th 1858. ©.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Beaverton Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS BIDOUT.
Secretary.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.

Port Hope, Dec. 16, 1858. 50

TERMS OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting two subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE!!

FOR

1859.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,25 ..	New York Ledger	6c 3d.
2,50 ..	Harper's Weekly	6 3½
2,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	6 3d
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	6 1½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	6 3½
2,00 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	6 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	6 4
2,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 6
3,50 ..	" Times	6 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	6 7½
2,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 6
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
2,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
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Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 2

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TO THE MUNICIPAL

ELECTORS

OF THE

Town of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,

By an amendment in the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada, the Mayors of Towns and Cities are made directly by the people instead of through the Council as heretofore; and the duty therefore devolves upon you, in addition to the election of Councillors to represent your different wards, to choose some person from among you to act as Mayor.

Having received requisitions numerously and most respectfully to allow myself to be nominated for the office, I have acceded to the request, and now offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

In according to their request, I have not thereby cast to the responsibility of the position, and it is only because the kindly manner of you, upon whom have cause forward to solicit my suffrages, that I am led to the belief that I may safely place those interests in your hands and support in the duties of the office upon I have consented to accept their responsibility.

The proper discharge of the Police regulations of the Town is a duty paramount to all others, and one that must be strictly attended to, and I have the means and will be prepared to enforce them. Should I be honored with your votes, I will not be by challenge to your Police, which would bear a peculiar stamp, but I will be prepared to do my duty, and I would have it distinctly understood that I feel determined to do so.

In presenting myself before you, gentlemen, I beg to be regarded as your most humble servant.

Peterborough, Nov. 15, 1858.

NEW
BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlane's Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at very low rates for CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. J. DENNIS.

Peterborough, Dec. 16th 1858. ©.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Beaverton Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS BIDOUT.
Secretary.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.

Port Hope, Dec. 16, 1858. 50

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Wholesale Grocers, HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

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JANUARY

1859

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The Examiner.

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BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, Lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

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GEO. A. STEWART.
CHAS. H. STEWART.
Port Hope, May 23, 1857. 21.

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Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Looking Glass of all sizes, Room-Papers, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

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INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

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FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
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Queen Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
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May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

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Peterboro', May 23, 1856. 20

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THE Subscriber offers for a term of years, the Quarry on the River Otho, above the rapids of Charles Dundas, Esq. The privilege is considered valuable to any one who will supply the County with limit stone of the finest quality. The stone is of a superior quality, and is [illegible]. For terms, &c., apply to
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Peterboro'.
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ONE DOLLAR PER [illegible], IN ADVANCE.
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Opposite A. Stewart's Stationery Store.

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[illegible] STEWART.
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1856.

President Monroe and his Doctrines.

(From the N. Y. Daily Times.)

If there be any sense of earthly things in souls set free, the late President Monroe must look with mingled scorn and surprise upon the scope of his mortal labors. With scorn, certainly, at finding that the lapse of thirty years has made men so wise; that grave national questions are handled now, as in his time they were, in the spirit of sixpenny partisan passion; and that the highest office in the land has become a mere Court of Appeals for Tammany Hall, in which the squabbles of New York wire-pullers takes precedence of the most important debates of war and peace as between the nations of the world; and surely with surprise, to find that he himself is playing a part he never dreamed of in his country's history; that his venerable ghost (left sleeping quietly so long within the borrowed grave to which his country's prudent economy consigned her chief's remains) has been invoked to stand before the Secretary of State's office and warn all foreign intruders off these premises, doing a kind of mystical policeman's duty towards all the kingdom's of the earth.

In the year 1823, Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, was advised by Mr. Rush, then our Minister at London, that the Holy Alliance of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, having resolved to set the European house in order by knocking Riego and the Spanish liberals on the head, had also determined to bring America to reason, to re-establish the Castilian sway in the New World, and to strike down, in every place within their reach, whatever Power dared assert itself as founded on the right of the people to self-government. This determination, however veiled, was a virtual denunciation of the tenure by which the House of Hanover held England, as well as of the claim of the United States to an independent existence. England had, therefore, abstained from and protested against the joint action of the other Powers; and, through her Premier, Mr. Canning, she advised America to do likewise. Inspired by his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, who was always ready to take up the gauntlet of despotism whenever he found it thrown down on either side the Atlantic, Mr. Monroe responded to the appeal of England, and gave the rulers of Europe to understand in the mildest terms compatible with truth, that "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

"With the existing Colonies or dependencies of any European power," said Mr. Monroe, "we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the American Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great considerations and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." * * * *

"It is impossible," he continued, "that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either Continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold any such interposition in any form with indifference."

Again, in December of the ensuing year, 1824, Mr. Monroe alluded to this subject, for the purpose of asserting the completeness of the organization of the New World. The old "open territories" of the American, over which, with a sublime disregard of the heathen aborigines and their disputing rites, the Pope had exercised no absolute authority, giving them away to his faithful sons, were now, said Mr. Monroe, to be considered as closed. No Power was henceforth to take such liberties as those Catholics had taken with their newly pre-discovered. We had either exterminated or suppressed the natives to that degree that we, with our Spanish friends to the South of us, had ourselves become the genuine natives. Henceforth we should require to manage our own affairs, and to settle our own waste lands in our own way. This was a discreet, decisive and authoritative proclamation. In fact it opened a new era in history. It announced the formation of an American system, which might undergo many modifications, but which must find its own law, and be within itself what Europe was and is—a self-admired, self-controlling world of diverse interests, balancing and influenced under the operation of influences native to the several States. It was in this way the corollary of the declaration made the year before, and, as well be seen, had less reference to American beyond our limits than to Europe. It had, indeed, nothing to do with "manifest destiny," as now commonly understood—with the extension of the area of Freedom—with conversion, or with fraternization.

Judge, then, whether we are not right in saying that the shade of President Monroe would indeed be startled with its propriety (if there be propriety in shades!) on finding what the "Monroe Doctrine" has become on the lips and from the pen of General Lewis Cass. For General Cass speaks in no vile authority for declaring that we could not peaceably behold the cession of a Protectorate by a European Power over any independent State of Mid-Continent, even at the request of that State. The appeal is idle. Not to speak of the stultification which such language involves from the fact that we have looked peaceably on upon two such Protectorates, one in Hungary and one in Nicaragua, in any three short but ten or twenty years, the doctrine of this Monroe will bear no such construction. It was conceived in a very different spirit and for a very different end. We do not believe that General Cass has seriously meditated either and meant that—we believe, soberly and truly, that the one must come and will, when any Protectorate but that of the United States, over an American nation, will be impossible; and when the flag of this country will be recognized throughout this Continent as the symbol of peace and the guarantee of order. But we look for the advent of that time to a policy as unlike that of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass as any politician can be; to a policy of justice abroad and law at home; to a policy constitutional at once and progressive, clearing away the incumbrances of the past by reforms in the sense of freedom, and opening the vistas of the future by bold assurance of absolute right.

Burns—Real Fame.

In one of my wanderings I happened to pass the month of January, 185– in a Benedictine Monastery at the base of Mount Etna. The superior of the establishment was one of the most perfect gentlemen, and the best informed priest I ever knew. As is pretty general in the order of Benedictines, he was a younger son of one of the noblest families in Sicily; and interest united with merit had elevated him thus high while yet a very young man. To this similarity of age, and in some measure of tastes, do I ascribe the most fraternal intimacy which soon subsisted between us. Never shall I forget the days we spent together. One evening is now present to my mind's eye as if actually passing. Conversation and reading had caused the early part of the night to wear rapidly away, to the nearly total forgetfulness of the storm without. As it grew late, however, the hurricane increased, so as to excite an almost painful feeling; and its natural associations of melancholy were deepened in my imagination by the hollow booming of the priory bell as it was occasionally half swung round by the blast. In the apartment of the youthful monk, however, all was comfort. The suite consisted of two chambers, the exterior, except in extent, little distinguished from those of the brotherhood; but the inner, in which we were seated, still more capacious, exhibited, in its walls, hung round with tapestry and ancient paintings—its massive cabinets, and high-backed chairs of dark and richly carved chestnut wood—the very ideal of monastic elegance. Over this antique garniture, a pile of fagots blazing in the high chimney, from a huge but picturesque stand of iron, threw a cheerful light, reflected in a thousand flickering shadows from the polished or broken surfaces upon which it fell. We had drawn our seats towards the hearth, consequently somewhat in advance of the table at which we had been reading, and still covered with books and papers. An illuminated missal lay open, and near it a silver bell and crucifix, while a bronze tripod of veritable Greek workmanship supported a lamp in the centre, showing, amid all these intellectualities, my substantial cold supper, where wine—true *lacryma Christi*—was not forgotten, with the prior's simple omelet in the remote corner. But with all these external appliances, both seemed to indulge in that quiet, unobtrusive, though, perhaps, somewhat selfish enjoyment, arising from the internal sense of security in the midst of danger and discomfort. It was probably this sentiment which caused me almost unconsciously to ejaculate—

The storm without might rair and rustle,
Tam didna mind the storm a whistle.

"That's Burns," exclaimed the prior, to my astonishment. Burns known to a monk at the foot of Mount Etna! That surpassed all my preconceived notions. The prior, doubtless observing my surprise, exclaimed that he knew only these two lines, but that they had excited a strong desire to know something more, concluding with the question, "Is it possible to procure a Latin translation?" I suppose my expression was not altogether consistent with perfect politeness at the idea of the rhymes of the Scottish ploughman writhing under the infliction of classic hexameters of Horatian lyrics, looking in my face, hastened to add, in an extenuating tone, "I should esteem it the most curious work in our library."—"And assuredly, my dear father," rejoined I, laughing, "such a volume would prove the greatest curiosity in any library."—"Nay, nay," interrupted the prior, perceiving himself to be getting deeper and deeper into some absurdity, though what he knew not, "hear my story out:—

"Two years ago, upon a night of storm similar to the present, the superior, for I was then but sub-prior, and myself, were seated together as we two now are; but," glancing his eye, with a half conscious smile, round the apartment, "this chamber then showed somewhat less of propriety. From a dull enough tete-a-tete, we were roused by a loud knocking at the outer gate, and in a few minutes a lay brother, despatched by the sacristan, announcing the arrival of strangers, who requested shelter. The situation of our house, on the rude bridle-road between one of the principal fruit and wine districts and Syracuse, exposes us to frequent visitors of this nature. From my smattering of languages, I was, as usual, deputed to see the guests accommodated in the refectory. They were six in number,—an English and Scotch merchant, partners to a firm at Palermo, and who were known to me; an Irishman, making the tour of the island, a German architect, with an American and a Frenchman, officers of an American vessel lying at Messina, completed the company.

"These gentlemen had been proceeding in opposite directions; but happening to meet in the vicinity of our establishment, had been recommended by their guides to turn aside with us for the night. I found them intelligent and well-informed on most subjects, [illegible] and [illegible] on every possible topic. Politics, trade, literature, successively became subjects of discussion and of quarrel. But all preceding topics had been as nothing compared with the rage of words which arose on the publication of their respective stations, the American claiming [illegible] the [illegible], by the prior declining with which he offered to [illegible] the guests rapidly proceeded to the appointments [illegible] by the Rules [illegible] convert the Refectories of Sleeping into dormitories, when the Scot, who had been among the heaviest, stood up, and, in a tone of defiance, repeated the lines you now quoted. The verse, however, appeared as a sedative on the spirit of strife; for the Englishman good-humouredly called out—"Ha, Stewart, on your hobby!—there, at least, you think you have the advantage, and I confess we possess no national poet who, like Burns, comes home to the bosoms of the poor, yet awakens the admiration and sympathy of the great." "Pardon me, replied the Irishman, "you speak, of course, only as respects England; the beauty of our national poetry is felt and allowed by all ranks; but I willingly acknowledge the merit of Burns." "None of you," interrupted the American, "ever felt his real power; read or listen to his strains in our deep solitude of forest or savannah, and think that five thousand miles of ocean separate you from the country of your forefathers, the home and sanctuary of the poet's imagery—then talk of feelings. No, no, you would be silent. I am," continued he, "myself a Yankee, as you contemptuously term it; and I am proud of being a genuine son of America; but my mother was Scotch. Often, when a child, have I sat upon her knee while she wept and repeated from Burns. For his sake, and for hers, I love the country of my mother. Whole generations feel as I do, and when every other tie is broken between Britain and America, Burns, and such as Burns, will teach our children's children that they are come of one race."

"Even the Frenchman," resumed the prior, "had heard of Burns as uniting the descriptive powers of Delile with the simplicity of La Fontaine; while in Germany, where English literature is generally known, the architect told us Burns had been described to him as combining the power of Goethe with the sweetness of Gelert. Collecting some idea of his character from these remarks, I, willing to say something, observed to the Scotsman, that I supposed his poet resembled the Sicilian bard Meli; and in this comparison found I had come as near as our more artificial literature permits. In short, we discovered that, in our admiration of a man of genius, we had; at least, one common feeling, and thenceforward the evening passed away in the most cordial and entertaining conversation.

"Now, my good friend," concluded the prior, with a smile, laying his hand on my shoulder, "why I should esteem the works of your Scottish bard the most valuable curiosity in our library arises from this—that I could point them out to our visitors as a volume, on the merits of which when from the most distant countries, and of the most opposite sentiments, coincided—although they in nothing else agreed."—*Edinburgh Specutor.*

The Campaign in Oude.

LORD CLYDE'S PROCLAMATION.

October 26th, 1858.

The Commander in Chief proclaims to the people of Oude, that, under the orders the Right Hon. the Governor General, he comes to enforce the law. To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people. The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in towns and villages.—But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves. Their homes will be burned and their villages plundered. This Proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots. The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence.

CLYDE.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

ANOTHER AND STILL MORE HORRIBLE ACCOUNT.

Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times* in India, gives another narrative of the massacre at Cawnpore, by an eye-witness and survivor, which throws a new light on this horrible event:—

"Some time ago a half-caste Christian, named Fitchett, presented himself for admission into the police levy before the local authorities at Meerut. His tale is as follows:—When the mutiny broke out he was a musician in the band of one of the native Infantry regiments at Cawnpore, and in the general massacre he saved his life by proclaiming that he would become a Mahometan, which he did by an easy process almost on the spot. He remained in the Nena's force, with which he did duty. On the 15th of June, when it became known that the British were advancing, a Council was held by the Nena, at which it was resolved that the women and children at the Bheebeegher, numbering about 200, were to be murdered. The news went rapidly through the Town, and the men of the mutinous 6th native infantry entered the enclosure, proceeded to take from our unfortunate countrywomen any articles of value or trinkets which they retained on their persons. It so happened that by some means not ascertained, four English gentlemen were at this time with the women and children in the enclosure. These have been identified beyond doubt, namely, Mr. Thornhill, magistrate and collector of Futtehgurh; Colonel Smith, 10th Native Infantry, and Brigadier Glasse. The identity of the Colonel has not been established, but is probable that he was one of the Commissioners. At half-past four o'clock a carriage was brought to these gentlemen at the Bheebeegher Ghaut, a native officer of the mutineers desired to see them, and they [illegible] to speak to his [illegible]. They walked quietly along the road, suspecting nothing, and when they had got on for some the Americ[illegible] were [illegible] from behind, [illegible] and cut them down on the spot. Meanwhile preparations were being made for the execution of the orders of the Nena and the council. There was some difficulty in getting instruments for this horrible butchery. The Sowars wished to save themselves from the defilement of blood—the infantry were equally averse to the task—but at last some soldiers of the 6th Native Infantry were compelled to go inside, with orders to fire on the poor helpless crowd. They fired in the air, or did so little harm that it was evident the views of the sensuine could not be accomplished in that manner.—They sent into the town, therefore, and the Sowars brought out two of the common butchers of the bazaar—two Bhooreeas, men of a wild, miserable, gipsy like caste, and a villaiytee, who were armed with hatchets and talwars and ordered to go in and kill every soul in the house and enclosure, while all egress was strictly watched by the Sowars outside. It was a long and dreadful butchery. Fitchett, who was near the place, declares that the assassins entered the enclosure about half-past five p.m., and that it was ten p. m. before they came out to announce that their work was accomplished. Once, he says, a butcher appeared with his sword broken in two, received a sabre from one of the Sowars, and returned to continue his hellish labor. The Nena was in the hotel close at hand, and when he heard that all were dead, he gave orders that the doors should be closed for the night and guards put over the place. That night the Nana gave a nautch—a kind of ball—to his friends. Early on the morning of the 16th the Nena gave orders that the doors should be opened, and that all the bodies should be flung into the well within the compound; but as it was far too small to contain so many bodies, it is probable that some were dragged away to other places or were thrown into the Ganges. On the 16th Fitchett fled with his new friends to Futtehgur, and here occurs a most interesting part of the story. He declares that he frequently saw Miss Wheeler, the daughter of the General, at Futtehgur, and that she travelled with a Sowar, who had taken her from Cawspore—nay, more, that he was shown into the room where she was, and ordered to read extracts from English newspapers which the rebels received from Calcutta, he being employed for the purpose of translating the news, in which, particularly that relating to the progress of the war in China they took great interest. She had a horse with an English side saddle which the Sowar had procured for her, and she rode close beside him, with her face veiled along the line of march. When the British approached Futtehghur, orders were sent to the Sowar to give Miss Wheeler up, but he escaped with her at night, and it is supposed he went with her to Calc[illegible]. [illegible] that the unfortunate young lady may be still alive, moving about with Tantia Topee, and that we may rescue her from her unhappy fate. There is another Christian half-caste still alive, who became a Mahometan at the same time, and under the same circumstances as Fitchett, in pursuit of whom the authorities are now most busily engaged. Line upon line, here a little and there a little, we shall soon know nearly all that can be known about that 'bloodiest picture in the book of time.'"

The Prosecution of the Canadian Ministers.

From the Scottish American.

Readers who have given attention to our articles on Canadian politics will be aware that a prosecution has been recently pending against the Canadian Ministers for having illegally taken their seats in Parliament towards the close of last session. The circumstances of the case will be remembered. The Ministry of Mr. Macdonald being defeated on the sent of Government question, gave in their resignation. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Opposition, was called to form a Government, which he did; but the Governor, after a vote of want of confidence in the new Ministry, which was passed in the House, refused the advice given to him to dissolve, and Mr. Brown and his colleagues thereupon gave in their resignation, their acceptance of office having in the meantime, however, caused them to vacate their seats in Parliament. The old men were again called in, each individual taking a different office from that which he formerly held. A few hours after, regardless of their oaths to perform the duties of their new offices, they all went back to their former places. The object of this movement was to obtain the benefit of an enactment which provides that a member of the Council changing from one office to another shall not be liable to vacate his seat in the House, if the interval between his resignation of one office and acceptance of another has not been more than one month. The pettifogging nature of this proceeding was obvious enough to all impartial onlookers. Its unfairness, considering that Mr. Brown and his colleagues had all incurred the necessity of a new election by their acceptance of office, was very glaring. The impression left on the minds of outsiders interested in the course of Canadian politics was that the "shuffle," as it was termed, suggested ill for constitutional government in the Province, which above all things requires for its just and successful administration a liberal and honest interpretation of the law, a strict adherence to the spirit of the system, and an honorable treatment of political opponents. The merely legal character of the transaction was of exceedingly little importance. If it was in accordance with the letter of the law, it was undoubtedly a violation of its meaning and intent, and one which denoted that the Administration was in the hands of pettifoggers, and not statesmen. As to this there could be no room for any difference of opinion, and there was room, except among excited partisans in the Province. For ourselves, it was only this, and some other transactions on the part of the Ministry equally questionable as to their character, that [illegible] us to take decided ground in regard to public affairs, which we fully intend to maintain in every case in which the Ministry for the time being, whether Conservative or Clear Grit, or people-was, it all attempts [illegible] of liberal statesmen [illegible].

The first sentence on the proceedings of Ministers has now been delivered in the Court of Queen's Bench 'did the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto. The decision, as we anticipated, is favorable to the Ministry. We cannot say that the exposition of the law in either Court is as lucid as we should wish in such a case. Chief Justice Draper summed up the verdict when he said "I do not think we can take judicial notice of what has thus been pressed upon us." It would have been well if the arguments of the judges had been confined to establishing this single point, and they had avoided any discussion of the legal merits of the case otherwise. Neither party could then have had any occasion for dissatisfaction, and there could have been no possible reflections on the impartiality of the judges. They should simply have disclaimed their jurisdiction, but as it is they have treated the question on its merits just to a sufficient extent to leave a disagreeable impression of a desire on their part to befriend the present Ministers. Yet Mr. Draper is constrained to admit that the statute not only did not contemplate such a case as that brought before the Court, and to acknowledge that he is still further from thinking that if a proceeding had been anticipated the provision in the act would ever have been adopted. But all this, he adds, is matter of opinion. What is the application of all law but matter of opinion, on which even judges may differ? It is the opinion of Chief Justice Draper that the Act was not intended or meant to cover such proceedings as those of the Ministry. Then how in the name of logic does he come to be of opinion, or to give any countenance to the opinion, that the Ministers have not violated the Act? Evidently it would have been better if the Chief Justice had confined himself to disclaiming the jurisdiction of the Court in the case. His province, we suppose, is to distribute law and not equity, in which case, certainly, the application made to him for redress was directed to the wrong quarter. The question was essentially one in which appeal was made from the most literal and restricted view of the letter of the law to its actual meaning and intent. It is not surprising that the Courts should confirm the legality of the course adopted by a dozen of legal gentlemen, acting on their own behalf; but no one is say the more likely to be of opinion that the proceeding called in question was a gross violation of those constitutional principles which, and not the mere matter of the law, members of the Government are bound above all things else to observe.

Management of Reformatories.

[illegible]

The interest which has been awakened by the establishment of a Reformatory Prison for each section of the Province, is asking for further information respecting the system which is going to be pursued. The mere separation of juvenile criminals from others is, though necessary, only a *negative* good—an avoidance of a contaminating process in connection with one that is positive. But much more than that is hoped for, and obtainable; and there is abroad a reasonable desire to know that attention has been given to the principles and methods from which the recovery of vagrant and criminal youth may be expected.

There are questions relating to this branch of social science which have engaged the attention of officials, philanthropists and deep thinkers in Britain, but have not come popularly understood. The degree in which punishment is to be pursued in Reformatories, or in which it is to be supplanted by a remedial course, is the primary consideration to be entertained. Are the confirmed children and youth to be released from all that is painful, so far as is compatible with penitence, instruction, and amendment? Or must the discipline to be employed be a carrying out of the awarded punishment as well as a means of restoration? If the infliction of the legal penalty is to be secured what forms of chastisement are to be used besides detention? It appears to be essential to have in operation a dealing with *individuals* rather than with *classes* amongst those young culprits—for in restoring moral sensibilities, and implanting those that are moral and religious, the temperament, and ideas, and habits of each such child will be found to be peculiar. Even in the matter of punishment in common jails it is found that little can be done to any good purpose without regarding the cases of prisoners separately. To take from one man his books would be torture; by another it would be unnoticed; solitary confinement, that almost makes the communicative being mad, is no punishment to the misanthropic; here is a man who may be controlled by the prospect of a higher or lower position on the prison books and there another who has lost all self-respect and is ready at once to take the lowest rank: some enraged prisoners seem to be as much beyond impression from corporeal punishment as are enraged bull-dogs. The great theory appears to be first to discriminate between the *impressible* and the *unimpressible* and then with the former class to find other than carrying tastes or passions which may be called into the service of discipline and reformation. Amongst youth, few should be considered incorrigible—and a close and continued observation will put an enlightened observer into possession of a clue to the retreats within, to which the most stubborn will in a child has resort. But in view of such a course being required with all the juveniles of our reformatories, how necessary it is to have enlightened principles and good plans in the systems put up, and patient, intelligent sympathetic, governors, more minded administrators for carrying systems into effect! The more reformatory performance of their service will not be a real performance of it at all.

It is certain that [illegible] and [illegible] employment, and the learning of some [illegible] and [illegible] business, must pervade the whole economy of these institutions. Experience on [illegible] point is quite in harmony with theory and [illegible] that useful [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] with the system is perfectly [illegible] of [illegible] to be [illegible] a place [illegible] of taxation [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] number of cases is on the increase, that we scarcely [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at present [illegible] the office of Comptroller [illegible] city of New York. This office is equivalent to that of Treasurer [illegible] Board of Education. Recently a vacancy [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] per annum, which is sole[illegible] duties [illegible] some New-York editor gave to [illegible] Spinnerdom [illegible]. Within the last week it has been raised to $7,000. But the [illegible] Wood, Comptroller of [illegible], has stated quite as to become remark that the Comptroller, has an oppor[illegible] [illegible] a hundred thousand dollars [illegible] [illegible] accordingly in no consideration, and the Democratic candidate [illegible] [illegible], who was fortunately defeated, certainly fell at the time a situation in which the legal emoluments were [illegible]

[illegible] before us are, we hope from the same in reply to the comments uttered by Mr. [illegible], we would by no means adduce them as affording reliable grounds of objection to [illegible] extension of popular government. We are most confident, the hope that the Administration of this country will be purged of those [illegible] corruptions without any material organic change in the form of government, or simply by the infusion of a new spirit and integrity into the existing part thereof, the public government, which has only to the intelligence and honesty industry the sway to which they are entitled. Already the necessity for this is strongly felt, and those more indicators of public tendencies, the leading daily journals, have all been pointing very decidedly in this direction. We say then, that the disorders and corruptions from which American society now suffers are not inherent in the system of government, and are not to be held as a warning against popular government, or as a plea for resisting the natural and necessary progress of the [illegible]. For ourselves we should have proceeded to use this public mind in that and directed towards some other reforms [illegible] more pressing kind. But since the question has been mooted, is best better be settled at once. By all means deprive [illegible] of unjust ground of complaint. Mr. Bright, we notice, is said to be alarmed lest an early settlement of the question may be carried through which would destroy his prospects of one of those well developed agitations which is make use of the expression by which he and [illegible] and the Brighton men, would "cause the thrones itself to rock on its foundations." We are glad to notice that the matter is to be taken up in a practical manner, and in what we conceive to be a right spirit, during the next session of Parliament. The franchise is to be extended and the inequalities of the existing system are to be removed. There is no reason, we believe, why the example of America should stand in the way of such extension, if any qualification be retained of the industry and intelligence of the new classes that are to be admitted to the privilege of voting. In Britain the only shared public opinion is too well organized and the rights of property too well represented through the press, for any ground of fear lest the democratic element should acquire undue influence. After all there is no country, however popular the form of its constitution, that is governed by the mass of the people. That is the evil here; it would be a blessing that the people did govern themselves. No more will the masses ever govern themselves in England. They will and the power to [illegible] class of men who are at the head of society in England now will continue to rule while they have the public spirited desire to do so, as long as the press continues pure, independent, and high-minded as it is now. The virtues of a country are secondary to and dependent on its social arrangements, and in America it is only because we have too little respect for position of any kind that we have allowed the worthless and unprincipled to ride roughshod over us.

Burns.

Memoir of the Sister of Robert Burns.

From the Ayr Observer.

Our obituary list of to-day (Tuesday) contains a name which will arrest the notice of very many both here and at a distance, and, at this particular time especially, excite regret and sorrow—the name of Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of Robert Burns the poet, and the sole surviving child of that family circle of which he was the elder brother. She expired quite unexpectedly at her cottage near Ayr, on Saturday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Isabella Burns, or as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th June 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday would have completed her eighty-eighth year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age:—Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William, John, and Isabella. About the year 1775, or 76 she was married, at Mossgiel, Mauchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow, in 1813, and whom she thus survived for the long period of forty-two years. Her husband was an orphan, who had been brought up by an uncle, Mr. Campbell, Roughdike, parish of Sorn, and he assisted him in his work on the farm. On his marriage with Miss Burns, his brother-in-law, Gilbert Burns, who had by this time taken a lease of the farm of Dinning, in Dumfriesshire, on being appointed factor to Lord Blantyre, took Mr. Begg with him as overseer, where they lived for upwards of nine years. Here their first eldest children were born, and, being near the Academy of Mauchline, were sent to it. Mr. Begg afterwards became the tenant of Barlea, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, under Mr. Hope Weir, of Blackwood, and Captain Charles Hope, now of Lochend, Dalkeith, the present Earl of Hopetoun. Here, on the death of his uncle, Mr. Begg succeeded to the management of the property, which, however, he conducted till the period of his death, when it was taken possession of by the trustees for the behoof of the heirs. His widow and family, after residing for a short time in Mauchline, removed to Ayr, where they lived for a number of years. Here their eldest children, Robert, Agnes, and Isabella, went to the Academy of Mauchline, and were taught by Mr. Gilbert Burns, who had by this time taken a lease of the farm of Dinning, in Dumfriesshire, on being appointed factor to Lord Blantyre, with whom they lived for upwards of nine years. Here their

familiar and easy communication one with another as that a man or boy eager for knowledge, in the valley twelve miles off, and should occasionally trudge to meet him, that the one might impart his learning in one branch of acquisition to the other. Yet this is a distinct and most important feature of this society. On the other hand it is not to be supposed that these honest men, however zealous, should as a rule succeed in establishing and maintaining their own institutions of themselves. It is obvious that combination must materially diminish their cost, in itself a vital consideration: and that experience, which is essential to the success of all combination, is especially so when its object is to diffuse the results of experience and of reflection. But the student of the pleasant and profitable history of this Society does not stop here in his learning. He finds with interest and pleasure that the Parent Society at certain stated periods invites the more eager and enterprising members of the local societies to submit themselves to voluntary examination in various branches of useful knowledge, of which examination it takes the charge and arranges the details, and invites the successful candidates to come to Manchester, to receive the prize and certificates of merit which it impartially awards. The most successful of the competitors in the last of these examinations are now among us; and those little marks of recognition and encouragement, I shall have the pleasure of giving them presently. I have looked over a few of the examination papers. They comprise history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, decimal coinage, measuration, mathematics, social economy, the French language—in fact, they comprise all the keys that open all the locks of knowledge. I felt most devoutly grateful, as to many of them, that they had not been submitted to me to answer. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) For I am perfectly clear if they had been, I should have had mighty little to bestow upon myself to-night. (Laughter.) And yet it is always to be observed, and seriously remembered, that these examinations are undergone by people whose lives have been passed in a continual fight for bread, and whose whole existence has been a constant wrestle with those twin gaolers of the daring heart—low birth and iron fortune.—(Applause.) I could not but consider with extraordinary admiration how these questions important questions, have been replied to, not by the men like myself, the business of whose life is with writing and with books, but by men the business of whose life is with tools and machinery. Let me name a few of the most interesting cases of prize-holders and certificate gainers who will appear before you. There are two poor brothers from near Chorley, who work from morning to night in a cotspit and who, in all weathers, have walked eight miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which they have gained distinction. (Hear, Hear.) There are two other poor boys from Bolington, who began life as pacers at a shilling and eighteen pence a week, and the father of one of whom was cut to pieces by the machinery at which he worked, but not before he had himself founded the institution in which this son has since come to be taught.—These two poor boys have taken the second class prize in chemistry. (Hear, hear.) There is a plasterer from Bury, sixteen years of age, who took a third-class certificate last year at the hands of Lord Brougham, and who has exerted himself so strenuously since that he is again successful in a competition three times as severe. (Hear, hear.) There is a waggon maker from the same place, who knew little or nothing until he was a grown man, and who has learned all he knows, which is a great deal, in the local institution. There is a chain maker, in very humble circumstances, and working hard all day, who walked six miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which he has won a famous place. There is a moulder in an iron foundry, who, while he was working twelve hours a day before the furnace, got up at four o'clock in the morning to learn drawing. (Hear, hear.) "The thought of my lads," he writes in his modest account of his work, "in their peaceful slumbers above me gave me fresh courage; and I used to think that if I should never receive any personal benefit, I might instruct them when they came to be of an age to understand the mighty machines and engines which have made our country, England pre-eminent in the world's history." (Applause.) There is a piecer at mule (frames, who could not read at eighteen, who is now a man of little more thirty, who is the sole support of an aged mother, who is the arithmetical teacher in the institution in which he himself was taught, who reports of himself that he made the resolution never to take up a subject without keeping to it, and who has kept to it with such an astonishing will that he is now well versed in Euclid, and in algebra, and is the best French scholar in Stockport. (Hear, hear.) The drawing classes in that same Stockport are taught by a working blacksmith, and his pupils will receive the highest honors of to-night. (Applause.) To pass from the successful candidates to the delegates from local societies, and to content myself with one instance, there is among their number a most remarkable man, whose history I have read with feelings that I could not adequately express under any circumstances, and least of all when I know he bears me—who worked when he was a mere baby at handloom weaving until he dropped from fatigue; who began to teach himself as soon as he could earn a few shillings a week who is now a botanist, and acquainted with every production of the Lancashire valleys; who is now a naturalist; who has made and preserved a collection of the eggs of British birds, and stuffed the birds; who is now a conchologist with a very curious and, in some respects, original collection of fresh water shells; who has also collected and preserved the mosses of fresh waters and of the sea; who is worthily the President of his own literary institution, and who was at his work till three last night as foreman in a mill. (Hear, hear, and applause.) So, stimulating has been the influence of these bright examples and many more, that I notice among the applications from Blackburn for preliminary test-examination papers, one who gravely describes himself as two years of age; and, with equal gravity, describes his occupation as "earning a little child." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Nor are these things confined to the men. The women employed in factories, in millinery, and in domestic service, have begun to show, as it is fitting they should, a determination that they should not be outdone by the men. The trustees of Preston, in particular, have so honourably distinguished themselves, and their, in their valedictory papers, such an admirable knowledge of the need of household management and economy, that if I were a working bachelor of Lancashire or Cheshire, and if I had not cast my eye or set my heart, on any lass in particular, I should positively get up at 4 o'clock in the morning with the determination of the iron-moulder himself, and should go to Preston in search of a wife. (Hear, and laughter.) These instances, and many more fully pressing, always circumstances are surely justice to the working of this Association—that any number of speakers could possibly present to you. Surely, the presence among you of those indefatigible people in the Association's best and most affecting triumph, in the present and the past, and in its noblest stimulus to nature in the future. As its temporary mouthpiece, I would beg to say to that portion of the company who attend to receive the prizes, that the Institution can never hold itself apart from them, can never set itself above them—that their distinction and success must be its distinction and success, and there can be but one heart beating between them and it. In particular, I would most especially entreat them to observe that nothing will ever be further from the Association's mind than the impertinence of patronage. (Applause.) The prizes and certificates that it gives are mere admiring assurances of sympathy with so many striving brothers and sisters, and are only valuable for the spirit in which they are given and received. The prizes are of money simply because the Institution does not presume to doubt that people who have so well governed themselves, know best how to make a little money serviceable.—(Hear, hear.) Reverting once more to the whole collective audience before me,—of the advantages of knowledge I have said, and shall say, nothing. In the city of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, both so remarkable for well-taught men, that were superfluous indeed. For the same reason I rigidly abstain from putting together any of the shattered remain of that poor clay image of a parrot which was once always saying without knowing why, or what it meant, that knowledge was a dangerous thing. (Hear, hear.) I should as soon think of piecing together the mutilated remains of any unfortunate Hindoo who has been blown away from an English gun.—Both creatures of the past have been, as my friend Mr. Carlyle, rigorously has it, "blasted into space," and there, as to this world, is an end to them. So I desire, in conclusion, only to sound two strings. In the first place, let me congratulate you upon the progress which real mutual improvement societies are making at this time in your neighbourhood, through the noble agency of individual employers and their families, whom you can never too much delight to honor—(hear, hear;)—elsewhere through the agency of the great railway companies, some of which are bestirring themselves in this matter with a gallantry and generosity deserving of all praise.—Secondly, and lastly, let me say one word out of my own personal heart, which is always very near to it in this connection.—Do not let us, in the midst of the visible objects of nature, whose workings we can tell off in figures; surrounded by machines that can be made to the thousandth part of an inch; acquiring every day knowledge that can be proved upon a slate or demonstrated by a microscope—do not let us, in the laudable pursuit of the facts that surround us, neglect the fancy and the imagination, which equally surround us as a part of the great scheme. (Hear, hear.) Let the child have its fables—let the man or woman into which it changes always remember its fables tenderly—let numerous graces and ornaments that cannot be weighed and measured, and that seem at first sight idle enough, continue to have their places around us, be we never so wise.—The hardest head may co-exist with the softest heart. (Applause.) The union and just balance of these two is always a blessing to the possessor, and a blessing to mankind. The Divine teacher was as gentle and considerate as He was powerful and wise. You all know how He could still the raging of the seas, and could hush a little child. As the utmost results of the wisdom of man can only be at last to help to raise this earth to that condition to which His doctrines, untainted by the passions and the blindnesses of men, would have exalted it long ago, so let us always remember that He has set us an example of blending the understanding and the imagination; and, that following it ourselves, we tread in His steps and help our race on to its better and best days. (Applause.) Knowledge, as all followers of it must know, is a very limited power indeed, when it informs the head alone. But when it informs the head and the heart too, it is a power over life and death, and the body and the soul, and dominates the Universe. (Great applause, during which Mr. Dickens resumed his seat.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Burns' Centenary.
Wolf Certificates—W. Sheridan.
1859—A. Fowlis & Co.
Fines & Forfeitures—W. Sheridan.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

Who will be Mayor?

CAN THE HEAD OF A COUNCIL BE ELECTED?

That Mr. Sawers' friends may understand the grounds of his claim to be declared Mayor of Peterborough, we submit the following remarks, premising that his reliance on his indefeasible right operated to prevent any exertion to secure votes at the poll:

At the nomination two candidates appeared; one of whom, Mr. Stevenson, was then Mayor, the other, Mr. Sawers, whose qualification is not excepted to. The question is whether Mr. Stevenson was or was not disqualified by statute, whether, in the capacity of Mayor, he is or is not an officer of the Municipality. The Municipal Institutions Act came into force on Dec. 1, 1858. Section 403 recites that "The Head and Members of the Council, and the officers, by-laws, &c., of every Municipal Corporation existing when this Act takes effect shall be deemed the Head and Members of the Council, and the officers, by-laws, &c., of such Corporation, as continued under and subject to the provisions of this Act." Thus, after December 1, 1858, the Mayor among the rest, became subject to the provisions of the Act of 1858.

Section 120 describes the Mayor to be "the Head of the Council, and the Head and chief executive officer of the Corporation" whose duty is among other things "to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers."

Section 72 declares that a Non-judge of any Court of civil jurisdiction, no police magistrate of a House of Correction, no officer of any Municipality, no bailiff of a Division Court, no sheriff's officer, no innkeeper or saloon-keeper, no person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, reeve, deputy-reeve, or township councillor), and, no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a member of the Council of the Corporation."

By section 120 the Mayor is classed among the officers of the Corporation, and, by section 73, no officer of any Municipality shall be qualified to be a member of the Council; therefore the Mayor is ineligible. Superficial or unlearned readers may imagine that the portion of 73, enclosed by a parenthesis, releases more persons described in that section, than such as are receiving an allowance from the Corporation.—The grammatical construction of the sentence will not bear so liberal an interpretation. If it was intended that the Mayor should not be included among the disqualified *officers* of the municipality, the legislature would have excepted him then, as it excepts him further on when disqualifying such as receive any allowance from the Corporation. The reason why it was necessary to except the Mayor from the operation of the disqualification on the ground of allowance, is that, as the Mayor may receive compensation, under the law, he would although he resigned his office, before election, be still disqualified as the receiver of allowance from the Corporation. To free him from this disability, an exception is made in his favor, but in order to ensure to his benefit, he must also have parted with his office. And as if to show even more clearly its intention, the legislature, by section 148, enables the Mayor to resign, without first obtaining the consent of the Council, lest by refusing their consent, they might defeat his purpose of re-election.—When such a vacancy occurs, the Council, or its remaining members, shall elect from among themselves a qualified person to fill the office. But a member of a Council, other than the Head can only resign with the consent of the majority of the members thereof.

The Town Election.

The municipal elections are now over. The mayoralty is disputed. The Councillors are, for the North Ward, Messrs. Conger, Carlyle, and Whyte; for the South Ward, Messrs. Fowlis, Barnham, and Hogan; for the East Ward, Messrs. Kennedy, Henthorn, and Morrow; and, for the Centre Ward, Messrs. Scott, White, and Read. Of their qualities we have yet nothing to say; several are disqualified by statute, but, if the ratepayers are satisfied, and the councillors choose to take the oath of office, they will be of the council for the year. They are mostly new to municipal office, and may turn out better than is expected of them. Let them have a fair trial.

Universal quiet reigned throughout the election, although Mr. Stevenson and his friends adopted a course which was calculated to lead to disturbance, several of the Gateways being thrown open by them, free to all drinkers. Every thing is said to be fair at elections. A doctrine very dangerous in its tendencies, as leading men, otherwise honest, into immoralities of the worst description. It has, however, been very fully developed by Mr. Stevenson, in bribery, circulating false statements of his opponent, and by general corruption. Under those circumstances he will not surely complain if his wickedness should fall upon his own head, and that all his unworthy efforts should be in vain. Mr. Sawers will checkmate him at the end, and will of course be entitled to the reward of his honesty. Every thing that, during the canvass, was advanced against Mr. Stevenson was supported by proof, and was pertinent to the occasion. While every thing brought against Mr. Sawers, wanted proof, or, like Mr. Edwards' letter, was immediately disproved. Mr. Stevenson will yet learn that, even at elections, honesty is the best policy.

Mr. Carlyle, writes to Mr. Sawers, in the last *Reviews*, telling him that he was guilty of "impudence in attending the Sons meeting for the purpose of making a little capital," and Mr. Carlyle adds "But when you state that you were *invited by* the managers, I mean to tell you that it is not true. You were an intruder there." Whether Mr. Sawers was invited or not must be determined by what is considered an invitation. A member of the Division, of great respectability in the town, met with Mr Sawers in a store at 7½ p.m., and, putting a ticket into his hands, told him that he was sent to bring him up to a tea meeting. After a little hesitation, Mr. Sawers consented, and was conducted into the room, by the gentleman who conveyed the invitation to him. He was there very kindly treated, and felt himself highly flattered by the compliment. After two or three gentlemen had spoken, the chairman announced that one of the candidates for the mayoralty was in the room, and ought to be asked to express himself upon the subject of temperance, to which the meeting signified approval, and Mr. Sawers then addressed them. It is very unpleasant to Mr. Sawers to have to excuse himself for what one of his entertainers considers an intrusion; but since the Division does not seem to look upon it as their duty to protect their guest, he is forced to give this explanation.

☞ The returning officer will declare the election to-day, at noon, in the town hall.

CANADIANS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—A correspondent of the *Mercury* gives the following particulars of "Quebec men" who have lately been promoted in the British Army:—"Ensign Stephen J. Sewell, one of the heroes of Jhansi, and son of our (Quebec) Postmaster, to a Lieutenancy without purchase, in the 90th Regiment. Ensign James E. Vaughan, at present stationed in India, son of Captain David Vaughan, to a Lieutenancy without purchase, in the Rifle Brigade. Ensign James Le Rondeau, son of J. F. Rondeau, Esq., to a Lieutenancy, by purchase, in the 9th Regiment. Mr. Richard Pemy, a son of Dr. Percy, has passed the usual examination before the Military Board in Montreal necessary to obtain a commission."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a man named Alexander McBrine was engaged at Mr. Tebb's building St. Catherine street, opposite Wellington Terrace. While on the scaffolding with a young man named Grant, putting up the cornice, he directed a carpenter, Pasquette, to remove a support to further the work. The latter expostulated, but at length complied. The scaffolding was now kept in its place by one brace only. As anticipated by Pasquette the scaffolding gave way, and McBrine along with Grant was instantly precipitated to the ground; Grant fell on his feet, receiving but little injury; McBrine fell on his side, breaking his leg, his head at the same time striking the ground. The concussion ruptured several blood vessels in the head, causing almost instantaneous death. —*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR LAKE ERIE.—We learn from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, an excellent authority on such a subject, that it is contemplated to place a line of steamers on the lake route between Buffalo and Cleveland, and another between Buffalo and Detroit, the coming season. These lines will run in connection with the Southern Michigan; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati; Cleveland, and Pittsburg, and Michigan Central Railroads —arrangements having been made with the respective companies. It is clearly apparent from such an arrangement that the object of the Western Railway Companies is to combine with the roads at the East for carrying trade of the Western States.—There can be no doubt that the Great Western Railway will still command a large portion of the travel and traffic: yet this movement argues a state of things altogether unexpected, and the result of the combination must be that the greater portion of the business will be done on the lakes next year.—*Spectator.*

RUMORS OF WAR.—There are continued rumors of a warlike tendency, which have not been checked, but rather the contrary, by the evasive articles in the semi-official press; the publication of letters from Turin in an evening paper, said to be written by a confidential friend of M. de Cavour, and which are not over re-assuring; the reproduction in the *Patrie* of certain suspicious articles in the Italian press; the report of a communication addressed to the district generals in the departments asking for information on the state of their military equipments, arms, ammunition, etc.; and, lastly, the rumor of an approaching journey of a confidential friend of the Emperor to Italy. These things—true, unfounded or exaggerated—occasion disquietude in the public mind, which the affair of M. de Montalembert is not calculated to diminish. —*Paris Correspondence of the Times.*

THE SEA AT GREAT DEPTHS.—Popular ideas with regard to sinking of bodies in the sea, have heretofore been vague; for the reason, perhaps, that the laws which govern their descent, and which are derived from the well known laws of fluids, have never been fully defined in their application to the depths of the ocean. Some imagine that ships which founder at sea sink to a certain depth, and there float about until broken to pieces, or thrown upon some bank beneath the sea; and indeed, a certain writer in England has published a book sustaining this absurd notion. Others, again, believe that the buoyant force of the water at great depths is enormous, and due to the whole pressure of the column of water above, and that all bodies which are lighter than water at the surface, will, if sunk to the bottom, rest deserted from the sinker, shoot upward with a great velocity; or in other words, that the density of the water increases directly with the depth. These views are erroneous. It is true the pressure increases with the depths, to the amount of 15 pounds upon every square inch for every 34 feet in depth; but the density is not thereby sensibly increased, owing to the incompressibility of the water; so that neither the buoyant force, nor the resistance to the motion of any body, are sensibly increased from the surface to the bottom. At the depth of 3,000 fathoms, for instance, the pressure upon a square inch is nearly 8,000 pounds, but the column of 18,000 feet of water is only shortened about 60 feet; the density is thus but slightly increased; but the effect of this enormous pressure upon compressible bodies, in air wood, &c., is to condense them in to a smaller bulk, by which they may be rendered heavier than water, and will sink of their own weight. A piece of wood cannot float at the bottom of the sea, but a very slight extraneous force will bring it to the surface. —*Sill. Jour.*

Arrival of the "Fulton."

Halifax, January 1.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived here on Friday night.

Lord Abercrombie succeeds Lord Napier at Washington.

INDIA.

Lord Clyde attacked Amorha on the 9th November. The Rajah submitted. On the 10th the fort surrendered; on the 11th the Sepoys fled from Seharee, which was captured by the English.

Fort Semree in Oude was taken by Brigadier Eraligh, on the 9th.

Tantia Topee in Salpoora Hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded from Indore.

Nov. 23d, Nathe of Banga separated from the rebels, is going over to General Mitchell's camp *en masse*.

Indore Samee, Newarree, the remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government.

Arrival of the "American."

PROJECTED INVASION OF IRELAND.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF ITALY.

Halifax, Jan. 3, 1859.

The *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, 2nd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 12th ult., Lord Stuart Worthy presiding. The report showed the total total receipts of the Company on capital account had been £307,420, and the expenditure £304,946. Twenty-six miles outstanding liabilities. Five shares to the value of £75,000 had been issued to projectors in purchase of their original rights and privileges. The chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company. The cable had been submerged to the distance of 11 miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The grapnels, from want of funds, were unable to proceed further operations. They had appealed to Government for a guarantee of five and a half per cent. on £600,000 of new capital, with which to construct and lay a new cable; but no decision had been received. He urged upon the proprietors that immediate and energetic action was the only way; and moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Whitehouse, late electrician of the company, called attention to the establishment of another company, formed for establishing telegraphic communication with America by the southern route, and having half its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the condition under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the chairman said that, pending negociations with the Government, the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. Whitehouse withdrew the subject, and an adjourned general meeting for February was unanimously carried.

The reform movement was progressing.

An influential meeting of shipowners was held in London, to take into consideration the ruinous condition of British navigation, attributing the cause to the repeal of the navigation laws, and praying that ships of non-reciprocity countries be placed as nearly as possible on the same footing in British ports as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the invasion of Ireland by members of the Phœnix Club, the Cork *Constitution* says:—Treason was carried much further than suspected. There were daily and nightly drillings; pikes were manufactured, arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. The Government was not a minute too early in interfering. A body of military and militia had been distributed through the western portion of the county of Cork to prevent insurrection.

The Belfast *Mercury* says there is little doubt that the Phœnix Club is entirely seditious, and made up of the dregs of young Ireland. Seventeen persons had been arrested at Belfast, in addition to those at Cork. Government was expected to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of the prisoners.

Mr. Guernsey, indicted by the Government for stealing the Ionian despatches lately published in the *Daily News*, has been tried and acquitted.

A prospectus has been issued in London for the Madras Navigation and Canal Company; capital fixed at two millions is to be issued, the Indian Council having guaranteed five per cent. on that amount.

A prospectus has also been issued of the Canadian Landed Credit Company with a capital of two hundred thousand pounds, the object being to encourage the flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of land.

The Government of New South Wales has deputed an agent to visit England and confer with the Colonial Office in conjunction with other representatives of the Colonies, on the best means of establishing a mail service *via* Panama.

LATEST.—The *Times'* (Satu.day) city article says that funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited further tendency on depression, and finally closed ¼ below official quotations. The weakness of the market is generally attributed to speculative realizations, capitalists at the same time being probably sensitive with regard to the effects to be apprehended from the disposition to keep the demand of India and the Colonies within reasonable limits.

FRANCE.

A meeting was to be held in Paris on the 30th ult., for regularly constituting the Suez Canal Company. It was positively stated that *bona fide* subscriptions had been obtained for the full amount of the nominal capital.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that Montalembert has read a letter from Count de Chambord, congratulating him on his independent attitude, and expressing the sympathy of the head of the Bourbon dynasty.

The Bourse had been heavy, but subsequently improved.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal Antonelli having declared war upon foreign correspondents, stopped their letters, and threatened to turn them out of the city.

A letter from Turin states that the condition of Italy grows every day more serious. An impression is general that a political crisis is at hand. It is from a high source that rumours of warlike tendency proceeds. it is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the Tuileries.

The correspondent of the *Times* says her who were on furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and notice has been issued that the military authorities want horses for cavalry and artillery. Necessary supplies were being set into fortresses in Italy, so that if an attack be made on Austria she will not be taken by surprise.

There were rumors at Frankfort of a new Austrian loan.

PRUSSIA.

The Order of the Black Eagle was conferred on the Prince of Wales, who has returned to England.

RUSSIA.

A powerful army is said to be formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

CHINA.

The London *Times* in a leading article, gives interesting details of the progress at Shanghai of Lord Elgin and the Chinese Commissioners. The demeanour of the latter has been such as to confirm the belief that the Court of Pekin is resolved to carry out the provisions of the treaty with entire good faith. The progress is of the most satisfactory termination of every question in dispute, and gives himself to anticipate that the vexed question of the opium trade will be settled upon a basis which shall prevent its becoming the cause of future difficulties.

Mr. Reed the American Minister was working harmoniously with the British Commissioner upon the tariff question.

Money in active demand, and minimum rate in all quarters of two and a-half per cent. At the Indian application continues to increase. Exchange with Russia has suddenly become less adverse for that country, the difference in the week being about three-eighths. Bullion of an approaching kind have consequently become current, Bullion for continental active demand. The amount for the East will take out £324,000.

The Daily West city article says a fall in building Companies railway shares formed a feature of the day.

Some of the Paris journals mention the rep. of this a reduction of the rate of discount of the Bank of France to one and a half per cent, is not improbable.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times*, that Gov. Medary of Kansas Territory, with the sanction of the President, has ordered the military and the enlargement of the disturbances in the territory near Fort Scott.

Important dispatches were received yesterday from the Gulf of Mexico, which led to a long consultation between the President, Gen. Cass, and Mr Preston, the new Minister to Spain.

The *Herald's* correspondent says, it is understood that the Liverpool Consulate will soon be vacant, Mr. Tunker having signified his intention not to remain.

The *Times'* correspondent says, that the official report relative to the late troubles in Kansas was considered in Cabinet on Tuesday, when it was determined to adopt a course which should bring Montgomery and Brown to speedy justice, and orders for that purpose were immediately despatched to the Marshal of that territory.

THE FILIBUSTERS WRECKED, AND RESCUED BY A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—A sloop arrived here from Ruatan, reports that the schooner *Susan* landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon, Nicaragua. The arms had been abstracted from the arsenal at Leon, and are now in the possession of the Democrats at Chanandega and Subtiaba, who are awaiting the advent of the Americans, in order to declare against Martinez. Chatres, a relative of Gen. Valle, was at Orilleval on the confines of Nicaragua. All Honduras was ready, as were also a large number of Democrats in Nicaragua, to unite with the Americans. Col. Natzmer had been sent forward by Col. Anderson, in order to complete the political arrangements with the Leonares.

LATER.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following, dated Belize, Honduras, December 30th:—The schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef, 60 miles from Belizee, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. Capt. Maury endeavoured to charter another vessel to carry his passengers. Gov. Seymour tendered the British steamer *Bantisk* to convey the passengers to any Southern port of the United States. An American captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance. The passengers will return to Mobile.

LATEST.

The British war steamer *Basilisk*, arrived in Mobile Bay this morning, with 100 shipwrecked passengers of the schooner *Susan*, who were taken on board on the 26th, by order of the Governor of Belizee, and treated gentlemanly by the British officers. The passengers have since arrived at Mobile. On landing, a procession was formed and the Nicaragua flag hoisted. Capt. Maury was called out, and made a speech to the crowd. There was much excitement.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Jan. 6th, 1859.

	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 95	a 1 00
Oats "	0 25	a 0 30
Potatoes "	0 25	a 0 25
Apples "	0 50	a 1 00
Flour per barrel	4 00	a 5 50
Butter per lb	0 12½	a 0 15
Cheese "	0 10	a 0 00
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a 5 00
Beef per cwt	3 00	a 3 50
Hay per ton	7 00	a 8 00
Dry Wood	1 00	a 0 00
Green Wood	1 00	a 0 00
Straw per load	1 00	a 1 50

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

BURNS' CENTENARY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of persons interested in the celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of Burns' birth will be held in McGregor's Hotel, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the necessary preliminaries and appointing a Committee to carry out the same.

Capt. Sutherland in the Chair.

Peterboro', Jan'y 6th, 1859. 1

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY & BEAVERTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Port Hope, on Tuesday, the 25th January, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS BIDDULPH,
Secretary.

Port Hope, 13th Dec., 1858. 6

A RETURN OF FINES & FORFEITURES

RECEIVED from the Magistrates of the Town and Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the 1st day of September, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1858, inclusive.

(Published by Order of the Counties Council.)

1st Sept. 1857.	William Wagoner,	J. P.	1 50
10th Nov. "	A. & Fraser,	J. P.	10 00
" " "	J. W. Dunsford,	J. P.	2 50
14th Dec "	Lewis Davis,	J. P.	1 00
1st Feb. 1858.	A. & Fraser,	J. P.	17 00
2nd " "	A. & Fraser,	J. P.	10 00
29th May "	Samuel DeVeber,	J. P.	1 00
22nd July "	A. & Fraser,	J. P.	10 00
21st Sep. "	Timothy Coughlin,	J. P.	1 00
19th " "	[illegible]	J. P.	10 00
24th Dec. "	[illegible]	J. P.	1 00

$88.00

Walter Sheridan,
Treasurer.

31st December, 1858. 1

MUSICAL!!

Every Lady may have a large assortment of the finest Music for the Piano-Forte, at almost nominal prices by calling at the Book and Music Store of

SAWERS & MURRAY,

where there is at present a great variety of pieces to select from, published at the Musical Bouquet Office, London, and priced only 6d per single No.

QUADRILLES.

Pleasicomial Quadrilles.
The Don Cæsar De'Bazan Quadrilles.
Sulphegor do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
The Mesmerisers do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Caledonia do.
Bobbing Around do.
The Beggar's Opera do.
Juvenile Ball do.
The Ermani do.
La Fille du Regiment do.
The Standard Bearer do.
Marquess of Anjou do.
The Far West do.
La Fete des Lilias do.
Arabian Nights do.
Jack the Giant Killer do.
The grand Quadrille of all Nations.
Kenkydock. do
The Pantomime. do
The Swiss. do
Le Pantillion do
Francis the 1st. do
Quadrille from Meyerbeer's New Grand Opera "Le Prophete."
The Henry Russels Quadrille.
The Neapolitan Quadrille.

FANTASIAS.

La Violette.
Two Musical Sketches, Mendelssohn.
Grand Galop Britania.
Wo're a' Noddin'.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Fantasia on Bohemian Airs.
Scotch Air—Caller Herrin.
Minnie.
Far, far upon the sea.

POLKAS, WALTZES, GALOPS, VARSOVIANAS, &c, &c.

Guy Fawkes' Polka.
The Laughing Eyes Polka.
Tomtit's do.
The Bobbin' Around do.
The Original do.
Ask Mamma do.
The Minnie do.
The Sitzerhair do.
The Bobbing Around Polka.
Old Dog Tray do.
Star of the Ball Redowa.
The Scotch Polka.
Now you must Polka.
Excursion Galop.
Chevy Chase Galliop.
Come per me Sereno.
Though poor my state.
Bonnie Dundee,—Piano only.
La Napoleonienne and L'Imperiale.
Kossuth March.
Ah yes my love.
La Calamalea.
Mazeppa.
Deserto Sulla Terra & Core di Zingaro.
Old Dog Tray.
The Lady Fair Scottische.
The Pic Nic do.
Magic Pen do.
Spray of the Ocean, Waltz.
The Lancashire do.
Dusty, Inegune Dull Care me.
do. When a Little Farm we keep.
do. I know a hank.
Minnie: Old Folks at Home &c,
Annie Laurie; Blue Bells &c.
Vilkins & Dinah, Waltz.
Valmoral, do.
The Jubilee for Little Fingers.
Sound the Loud Varsovianna.
Krasni Tavolarsi, Pommli.
Vogra Vogra, from Bellini.
A te o Caro.
Hercule Grand Galliop.
Ah La Morte, from Bellini.

POPULAR SONGS,
WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS.

Why did my Sarah sell me.
Who wishes for'at for Charlie.
For Ever Dear.
Dinah is the Girl for me.
Lilly Willy Woken.
The Lass that loves a Sailor,
The Lords of the Forest.
Love be gay Boys.
The Village Maiden.
Thou art my Joy.
Up for the Right.
The Camptown Races.
Strike Men Strike.
So Early in the Morning.
There's Fortune on before us Boys.
Lizzie Lindsay & My heart is sair.
The Main, the flowing Main.
England, dear England by Chas. Mackay.
Lilly Lee and Chorus.
Who would not happy be.
I love to dwell in the bosom's cell.
Lucy Neal & Lucy Long.
Lillie Dale.
Caller Herrin.
Far Far upon the Sea.
Nancy Till.
Fare thee well & if for ever.
Bonnie Gals.
The English Emigrant.
Happy Bluff.
The Fairy Harp—by Mackay.
Who's dat Knockin &c, &c.
John Brown.
Duncha Lee by Eliza Cook.
The old old Story by Eliza Cook.
Lord Lovel.
When the Eve Comes Home.
Land Ho!—Russell.
Wae's Heart & Highland Mary.
The Canadian Boat Song.
Beautiful Star in Heaven so bright.
The Soldiers Wife, by Russell.
The Tight Little Island.
The Brook Song.
The Piper's Daughter.
Mary O'More.
Oh Boys carry me long.
The Mermaid's Cave.
Sally in our Alley.
Why chime the Bells on Merrily.
Land! Land!! Land!!!
Emma Favre.
Hawthorn & the Ivy.
Tom Bowling
The old Church Bell.
The Laird O'Cockpen.
Sir Harold the Hunter.

N. B.—Music from any Publishers at the publ shed price, procured on the shortest notice at the

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
OF
SAWERS & MURRAY.
George St. Peterborough.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWS to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that the visit to which intimation was given in his advertisement on the first Monday in each month, for the week, ensued to universal satisfaction of the gentlemen, in defiance of competition on the same week and thereabouts, (except about such which, it being a subscription list circulated by the proprietor of [illegible] to insert. Teeth on [illegible] Gold, Platina, and Silver, in the most approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than usual, and fitted to last. He regrets to inform the public that he cannot remain in Peterborough more than a month, being here weighty.

Public testimonials to be seen at the above Rooms over Mr. Chenet's Store.

Peterboro', 8th Dec., 1858. 6

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

IN RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would state, that

CASH PURCHASERS,

would find it to their advantage to call, and to peruse their Stock of

HARDWARE, &c

will be largely, better assorted and at lower prices than formerly, as they have now adopted to a greater extent the CASH system.

In future, accounts will not be opened or continued except under special agreement.

Parties whose Notes or Book Accounts are over-due are requested to call and settle immediately.

Always on hand,
Iron and Nails of all sizes and qualities.
House furnishing, Ironmongery,
Mechanics Tools, &c.
Agents for the sale of Nicholl's Axes and Chips Tools.
Straw Cutters, Moderator Lamps.
Carriage and Buggy Furniture, &c.
Window Glass in 8, 10, and 12 Glass.
Sperm Oil, Olive Oil, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, Seal Oil, chloric Mineral Sperm Oil.
Varnishes of the best description.
Peterborough, January 5th, 1859. 1

PORT HOPE, LINDSAY & BEAVERTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Port Hope, on Tuesday, the 25th January, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS BIDDULPH,
Secretary.

Port Hope, 13th Dec., 1858. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers propose to keep Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month, the Monthlies for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms, viz:

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		$ c.
$2,50 ..	New York Ledger	0 [illegible]
2,50 ..	Merry's Weekly	0 [illegible]
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4 1
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 7½
2,50 ..	Flag of our Union	0 [illegible]
2,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
6,50 ..	" " " Times	0 7½
6,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chambers Journal	1 0
2,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	1 0
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	1 0

PAY I

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, Hyson old and young, Young Hyson, Twankay, Gunpowder, Gunpowder, Gouchow, Souchong, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Manzanvde, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A Dry Crushed & Icebox Loaf, Lenvee, Ground, Rice ground (for confectioners,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, SYRUP, RICE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast. Redpath's refined. Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 6s. 10s. | 12s. & 1s in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bacon, Canty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, | do. | do. M. R. Layers & Cabinets in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batty's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret Eastern (ease Brandy), Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lemon & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 800 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Salmon Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins. 25 Boxes Shelled Almonds. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, For Sale by

44 S. E. CURRY.

Tea.

Gun[illegible] HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Super Rosin, Card and Split. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by

S. E. CURRY & Co.

Hunter Street, Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1856. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having increased and improved on itself, thereby proving its great merit, "The Village Blacksmith" will now have sole right (to subscribers only) on every plate copied, 20 x 30 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting Three Dollars, will receive a copy of the superb steel Engraving, after Hartley's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also one Bronze Picture of admission to the Reception (or Drawing-room) and Western Galleries of this Association.

Every effort will be given to the fulfilment of the above liberal offer, and the Engraving, Journal, &c., &c., are already in the hands of the Subscribers, and may be seen at their residences.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that day the Engraving will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars see Cosmopolitan Art Journal, which is issued monthly, and can be obtained from any Subscriber, or on the receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., Bronze Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronze Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y. } December 6, 1858.

Subscriptions received by S. E. Tetterson, Hunter Street, Peterboro'. 48

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT.

Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 3447

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
4.
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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews....	$3 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

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As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *patchwork* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers or to us* for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can four plain of paying $10 a year Blackwood's leading British Rand these words *entire* Magazine are not obliged to be guided by subscribers in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

47. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

FOUND.

THE subscriber found a Red Heifer, coming three years old, on his premises, in June last, where it has remained ever since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. MALONEY.

Douro, Dec. 16, 1858. 49

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber about one month ago, one red and white heifer coming two years old, one red steer calf. The owner is requested to prove property and take them away.

DENNIS DWYER.

Lot 10 in 7th con. Douro, Dec. 9, 1858 48.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Shootings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
Tweeds,	Waliseys,
Plain,	Reevers,
Satinets,	Beaver,
Doeskins,	Moleton, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats, Pilot Coats, Blanket Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Shirts, Waterproof Cloaks, Leggings, and Caps.

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

All of which they will offer at a great reduction of prices, for Cash or Farm Produce.

They would also call special attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Clothing of the latest styles, the best workmanship and warranted to fit.

L. HERRICK & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 9, 1858. 45

HOUSE

A NEW cheap Cookstove, also in the basement, a cook stove, with an oven large enough to bake [illegible] at once. Apply at this office, or at the residence of the subscriber, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', November 24, 1858. 46

Insurances.

TIMES AND BEACON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£200,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE in CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

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W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,897,600. Paid up Capital, $450,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. [illegible] R. CAMERON.

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TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hamilton.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. 3-tf.

QUADRILLES,

POLKAS, VARSOVIANAS,
WALTZES, SONGS, DUETS,
&c., &c., &c.,

IN THE

Musical Bouquet.

A LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND;

As FOR SINGLE NUMBERS,

AT

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

NEW BOOK STORE,
George Street.

Peterboro', Dec'r 2, 1858. 46

ALMANACS AND DIARIES

FOR 1859.

CALL and make your selection from a very large assortment of the above, at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S,

New Book and Stationery Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Dec'r 9, 1858.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between us and known as the firm of HUNT & BOSTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, and by, the said firm, will be settled by Henry Boston, who will grant receipts for the same.

WALTER HUNT,
HENRY BOSTON.

The business will hereafter be conducted on by W. Hunt, who respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage.

Blythe Mills, Peterboro', } July 26, 1858. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between HENRY MORROW & ALEX. MORROW, both of the town of Peterboro', under the firm of Morrow & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts owing to the said partners will be received by the said Henry Morrow and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by him.

HENRY MORROW,
ALEX. MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I would take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business carried on by the firm in the same premises, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of my customers, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', July 1st, 1858. 26

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which toney are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter,

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £300 or £900. Apply at this Office.

September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

FOR CHILDREN.

The Children's P.....	12½ cents
The Play Draught Board and Man....	25 "
Fox and Geese and Board.....	37½ "
Wolf and Lamb and Board.....	37½ "
German Tactics and Board.....	37½ "
Paper Dolls, Furniture, &c.	

PICTURE BOOKS,

in almost endless variety, printed on Linen or Paper from 1½d up to 5s. Amusement and instruction of every description for Children, at

SAWERS & MURRAY'S

New Book and Stationery Store,

46 George Street.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK,

and the best markets.

SUGARS,—Bright Muscovado and Cuba. Redpath's yellow and yellow refined; crushed and dry crushed; ground, extra ground and powdered loaf.

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,—A large Stock of extra fine quality.

TEAS,—Hyson, Imperial, Souchong, English breakfast Congou (imported direct from London); Colong, &c., all finely flavored and of excellent quality.

COFFEE,—Moche, Java, Laguyra, Rio; green and roast.

TOBACCOS,

of all sizes, and best Brands.

WINES & LIQUORS,—Ales and Porters, a large and well selected stock,

PORTS, SHERRIES,

CHAMPAGNES

of very superior quality, and cheaper than ever before offered here; **Brandy**, dark and pale, Hennessey's, Otards, &c., JAMAICA RUM, DeKuyper's Gin, Old Tom, Scotch and Canadian Whiskies.

RICE,—South Carolina, Patna, &c.

RAISINS,—M. R. Layers, Valentia and Saltana. Best Zante Currants; Superior Eleme Figs.

Nuts: Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil and Pea Nuts.

CANDLES,—Adamantine, Belmont and Pat. B. Sperm and Peterboro.

SOAP,—Liverpool, Fancy and Peterboro'.

FISH,—Cod fish, Herrings, &c., &c.

MACHINERY AND LAMP OILS.

SALT in Barrels and Bags; a large assortment of Spoons, Pickles, Grind Oils, Essences, Spices and general Groceries of every description.

ALSO

a large and varied stock of Glassware, Wooden ware, Willow ware, &c., &c.

The whole having been well bought, will be sold wholesale for Cash at MONTREAL PRICES; and also retail at lower rates than have hitherto been charged in town.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterborough, 1st Dec'r, 1858. 47.

PROCLAMATION!

THE subscriber begs to inform his customers that his

ACCOUNTS

will be ready for delivery at the close of the

CURRENT YEAR,

when his Books will be closed, and no accounts re-opened except on special agreement.

He respectfully requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing they will save costs.

☞ His pressing needs will be felt at our return, for Cash only.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 7th Nov., 1858. 43

MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

Firms, &c., For Sale.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE best of the magazines for the Ladies, and now as well known, as to render description unnecessary, is always on hand, for sale at SAWERS & MURRAY'S New Book Store, Peterboro'

☞ December Number received, price 25 cts.

PROPERTY IN ONEMEE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in the flourishing Village of Omemee, on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad, village Lot No, 10, north side of King street, containing ½ acre of land.—The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house and store, now occupied by Mr. John Henderson, a dwelling house adjoining, also a large workshop, and stabling, with every other convenience attached. The buildings are all new, and well put up.

If the above is not disposed of before 20th of OCTOBER, NEXT, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Terms are, £200 cash, or a bankable note; the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to John Henderson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor, in Otonabee, or at the *Examiner* office, in Peterboro'.

There will be no difficulty as to title.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

19th Lot, 12th Concession, } Otonabee, Aug. 12, 1858. 31

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.

Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MOCOCK.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, [illegible] Dry Goods, the other [illegible] both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 16 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', June 2, 1856. 22

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 29, 1858.

GULL RIVER!

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

AND

CLOTHING,

Will be kept for sale at moderate prices for Cash by the Subscriber on Lot 28, Lutterworth and at the River.

W. H. BOWBOTTOM,
Proprietor.

Lutterworth, Oct. 20, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 28-tf

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has leased Shaws's to the Temperance House, Water Street, where he will carry on his business of

TAILOR.

In all its branches. Work executed in the newest and most approved fashion.

☞ *Fit Guaranteed.*

Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1858. 44-tf

Mr. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, on and after [illegible] in the large room over Mr. Lynch's store, on Journey's Lot, where those desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the art practically and scientific exercise will receive instruction in the use of the Sword, Foil, Single Stick, &c., &c.

Application to be made to the Actl. master at the School.

Peterborough, Nov. 20th, 1858. 51

Miscellaneous.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.

Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

CABINET ROOMS

RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 6th, 1857. 18.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN ELIGIBLE LOT OF LAND, on the Gravel Road, about 3 miles from Peterborough, containing 35 acres, being part of the eastern portion of the North-East quarter of Lot No. 7, 11th Concession North Monaghan, on the West of John Green's Tavern, and adjoining it. Apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BELL.

Monaghan, Jan. 11 1837. 3

LOOK HERE.

ONLY ONE QUATER DOLLAR!

FOR THE

VICTORIA PAPETERIE,

OR

CHEAP PACKET OF WRITING MATERIALS

WHICH CONTAINS

12 Sheets fine ruled Letter paper usually sold for.....	7½d
12 Sheets fine ruled Note paper "	4
12 Large sized Envelopes adhesive "	3
12 Note " " " "	2
3 Steel Pens.....	1
1 Holder.....	1
1 Pencil.....	1
1 Sheet Blotting paper.....	1
Making a total of.....	1s 8d.

NOW SOLD FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

BY

SAWERS & MURRAY.

AT THE

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Burnham's Block George-st, Peterborough.

June 22nd, 1858. 24

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambala," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Clergymen, Teachers, and others interested in Sunday Schools is respectfully invited to our large and varied assortment of

Reward Books, Tickets, Admission Cards, &c., &c., &c.,

Especially adapted for Sunday Schools, and which we will sell on the most possible terms.

A CALL SOLICITED,

SAWERS & MURRAY,

NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

Burnham's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

DENTISTRY.

AS many persons are constantly calling on the undersigned during hours devoted to another business he begs to inform the public that he will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH CLEANED and ARRANGED. That his residence, corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets, on any Evening after six o'clock. ☞ Wednesdays excepted.

☞ The desired period will be waited on at their own residences.

PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary cavities) 5s 6d each; with Silver, &c., &c., 1s 3d; Extracting 7½d; TOOTH ACHE cured for 7½d, and all operations warranted.

E. MOORE.

Peterborough, Nov. 10th, 1858. 44

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 48

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, ensure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 48

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OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address

C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.

December 6, 1858. 48

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, December 6th, 1858, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 7 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 10.40 a. m.

Leave Port Hope 12.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 4.10 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 6.10 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 10 a. m.

Leave Peterboro' 1.30 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5 p. m.

The Morning trains meet at Millbrook, 9.30 a. m.
The Afternoon " " 1.40 p. m.

Mixing Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, to Hastings and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. D. BRAMLEY, Managing Director.

Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858. 48

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,

CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 7, 1853. 48

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in June last, one White 2 year old Heifer; one Black do.; one Spotted Steer, 1 year old past. Whoever will return the above to the Subscriber, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM McMULLEN.

Otonabee, Lot 32, 11th Con., } December 6th, 1858. 48

BOOT & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 3

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, } Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.

Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,

Cobourg, August, 1857. 25

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,

BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 51

PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

AUCTIONEER

and that he will always be ready to act as such to those requiring his services.

He also begs to intimate, that he has opened an Auction Room, that Store on George Street, first door North of Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour, Druggists, (Heathcote's Block,) where he will receive for sale by Auction, Goods of every description, on which he will if desired, make advances until such time as said articles be sold.

Punctuality and strict attention to business may be relied on by those entrusting to him Commissions for sale.

Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1858. 49

RAILWAY HOUSE.

PURE ENGLISH

COAL OIL,

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, also a large assortment of Goods, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WILLIAM EASTLAND.

Pe

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic. and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 2.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Two Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines, and under, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

W. M. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the international Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SAWERS & MURRAY,

HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, &c., &c.

New Book and Stationery Store,

Burnham's Block, George-st.

93

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ACTUARY, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 29

A GOLDEN PEN

IS A REAL BLESSING.

BUY ONE DOZEN GILT PENS, IN BOX, FOR

ONE QUARTER DOLLAR,

At Sawers & Murray's Stationery Store.

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

IN RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would state, that

CASH PURCHASERS,

would find it to their advantage to call, and in future their stock of

HARDWARE, &c

will be larger, better assorted and at lower prices than heretofore, as they have now adopted in a greater extent the Cash system.

In future, accounts will not be opened or continued except under special agreement.

Parties whose Notes or Book Accounts are overdue are requested to call and settle immediately.

Always on hand,

Iron & Steel of all sizes and qualities.

Heavy furnishing, Ironmongery,

Blacksmiths Tools, &c.

Agents for the sale of Hoosick's Axes and ship Tools.

Stove Ovens, Kettle or Lamps.

Cartridge and Sporting Furniture, &c.

Patent Gun Caps, No. 10, Pretty and Glass Gun Cotton, Gun Oil, Sealed and rust Lizard Oil, Whale Machine Sperm Oil, Varnish, &c., &c.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1858. 1

The "Great Eastern" Steam Ship.

It is a matter of no small congratulation to all who take an interest in the development of British science and British enterprise that the success of the *Great Eastern* steamship is now on a fair way of being realized. This is no ordinary speculation or every-day venture. To have abandoned the noble ship in which so much of the national hope and pride were embarked, to lay a mass of useless iron, it were altogether too sad a result of the genius which had carried through the project up to the eve of success. It would have been an indelible stigma upon our commerce, and our science. To have rescued the great ship from the ignoble destiny which was all but assured for her should be a matter of just pride in each one of that small band of public spirited and far-seeing individuals who, amidst all the difficulties and discouragements of the work, have never "bated of heart or hope," and to which now the credit is due of having resuscitated the enterprise and restored it to so firm a basis of commercial security.

The very favourable terms upon which the new Great Ship Company has entered into possession of its magnificent property are an earnest of the good future which awaits the enterprise. To have obtained for £160,000 which cost originally nearly three times that amount is a very capital omen to begin with. The greatest and strongest vessel in the world is also, to her new proprietors, the cheapest. Six months more will decide whether she is the fastest, and upon the point of her speed will turn the whole question of her profitableness.—Should the calculations of her builders be realised, and the trial trip across the Atlantic give a rate of sixteen knots an hour (which is the lowest estimate), the new shareholders will have ample reason to be content with their bargain, and may look forward with confidence to the most satisfactory returns upon their venture.

At first sight it may appear that a vessel of 22,000 tons, carrying 8,000 tons of cargo, is too large for any existing line of traffic; that she will be unable to procure the necessary amount of freight out and home to ensure a profit; and that no markets are to be found large enough to supply her demands and consume her importations. But a little reflection will convince us of the fallacy of such ideas. It may be admitted that there are not many paths of commerce in which the great ship could possibly travel; yet there is one line and one traffic, at least, as suggested by some leading members of the new company, which offer the most favourable prospects even to a vessel of the size of the *Great Eastern*. That traffic is the trade to the East.

On looking at the whole import and export trade of Great Britain, it is impossible not to be struck with the fact that the main line of commerce is that which takes its way round the Cape of Good Hope, towards India, China and Australia. The traffic of all these countries follows nearly in the same track, at least so far as the island of Ceylon. On this fact the projectors of the new Great Ship Company have founded their scheme for her employment—a scheme which appears to be as sound and substantial in its basis as it is undeniably bold, far-sighted, and original in its conception. The total amount of tonnage entered outwards from British ports to the countries eastward from the Cape of Good Hope during the ten months of 1858 was no less than 964,000 tons. The estimated present value of the whole exports eastward from Great Britain amounts to £30,000,000. Naturally, therefore, the present course of commerce points out the Eastern as the proper line of employment for the *Great Eastern* steamship. But to take the greatest possible advantage of the Eastern trade, it is necessary that the great ship should be employed, so to speak, only in the great trunk line of communication, which is the line between Great Britain and Ceylon. She would there combine the carrying trade of India, China, and the Eastern ports, with a considerable portion of that of Australia. Supposing the speed of the monster vessel to average only fifteen knots an hour, there can be no doubt but that she would attract to herself as large a portion of the traffic as to afford her full cargoes, at remunerative rates, both outward and homeward. The port of Trincomalee, selected as her European terminus, offers every facility for such a purpose. The voyage to it from England would occupy but thirty days. From it to Calcutta is distant (by steam) only four days; Madras, two; Hong Kong, ten; and Sydney or Melbourne but fourteen. At the terminus, Trincomalee, the *Great Eastern* might transmit her cargo to smaller steamers for India, China and Australia, taking from them in return the valuable products of all these countries as a back freight to England.

That the *Great Eastern* upon this line would command a portion of the traffic to yield to her proprietors a remunerative return may be confidently anticipated. To the merchant the value of time need not be dwelt upon. To the shippers whose business is with India or China it is of special importance, as by the overland route news of the markets can always forestall the arrival of the goods. Hence the heavy rates of freightage so gladly given for the limited accommodation afforded by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.—Now, should the great ship fulfil even the most moderate of the anticipations as to her rate of speed, and be able to land goods in Calcutta within thirty-five days of their shipment in London, in Hong Kong within forty, or in Melbourne within forty-four, it is certain that she will take up, at higher freights, a large amount of goods now conveyed in ordinary vessels. Of the whole Eastern tonnage all that portion which will bear a minimum freightage of £5 per ton may be fairly calculated upon as cargo available for the great ship. Of such are the silk and silk piece goods of India and China, averaging from £2,000 to £3,000 per ton in value; indigo, from £500 to £1,000 per ton; tea, coffee, spices, saltpetre, hardware, shellac, &c., of the value of between £100 to £300 per ton. Among the export goods individually valuable to pay the higher rates of freightage may be reckoned the principal manufactures of Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds—woolens, silks, satins, velvets, millinery, haberdashery, oilmen's stores, and hardware; besides the costly productions of France and Germany. A few facts and figures deduced from reliable official returns may serve to give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the traffic which already exists available for the purposes of the Great Ship Company. Of the export trade to the East the registered tonnage to Calcutta alone in the eleven months of 1858 was 228,030 tons, of which 75,000 tons may be assumed as bearing a freightage of £3 per ton. The tonnage to Bombay for the same period was 147,997 tons, of which 50,000 can pay £3 per ton. Ceylon, China, and Singapore make up some 49,000 tons more. The goods already sent to the East by the overland route are not included in these amounts, nor the cargoes to the Mauritius, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, &c. The greater portion of the overland goods traffic the great ship might reasonably look to have; while it is fair to presume that she would also attract a considerable portion of the exports of Australia were a line of branch steamers to be laid on from Trincomalee to the Australian ports.

The import trade to the East is even more valuable than the export, and could well afford a higher freightage in return for speedy transport. The Aberdeen clippers at present obtain from £8 to £12 per ton for the carriage of fine teas from China, in which trade they will be utterly unable to compete with the *Great Eastern* should she reduce the voyage from 80 to 40 days. Upwards of 50,000 tons of tea may be calculated upon from China, should the freight not exceed £6 to £7 per ton; while from Calcutta the export of tea, the produce of Assam and the Himalayas will, in a few years, reach a considerable amount. A large portion of the gold from Australia would also form a portion of the great ship's homeward cargo should she reduce the Australian voyage to forty-five or fifty days. The passenger traffic, also, from the East and Australia—at present by far the most remunerative of any in the world—would form a very considerable item to the credit of the great ship; while for the transport of troops her capabilities are such as always to command a preference from Government over vessels of smaller burden.

The establishment of a branch line of steamers to act as feeders to the *Great Eastern* is all that is required to procure her sufficient cargoes, even in excess of her demands. The question of speed being once settled it is safe to predict that a total revolution will be effected in the commerce of the world. Other vessels of the size and capacity of the great ship will be required to maintain the constant stream of traffic which will flow along the Great Eastern trunk line. And large and remunerative as is the existing trade of the East, it will bear no comparison to the magnitude and value of that which will be created by the employment of these monster vessels. With the daily increase of European enterprise in the East, with new fields of speculation opened out in China and Japan, with the development of the Indian railway system and the influx of European capital and industry into that country, with the increasing civilized communities in Australia, and a British army in India henceforward to be twice its former strength, not only are there just and ample grounds for believing that the *Great Eastern* will prove a profitable speculation to her proprietors, but that ere long a fleet of such vessels will be found necessary to carry on the commerce of England with the rich, busy, and populous countries of the East, representing a population exceeding four hundred millions.

The Mortara Case.

We extract the following interesting narrative from the New York *Times*:—

THE MORTARA ABDUCTION—THE TRUTH COMING OUT.—The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa contains some details of this distressing and scandalous affair which have not been published before, and which show the cruelty of the proceeding in a most unmistakeable manner. Little Edgar, who is six years and ten months old, was taken forcibly from his parents by some of the Popes *gendarmes*. They lifted him up from the ground and carried him in their arms out of the house, down the steps and put him into a carriage, without heeding the distress of the child's parents or the astonishment of the bystanders. All the way from Bologna to Rome he did nothing but cry and beg them to take him back to his papa and mamma. The brigadier (a sergeant of *gendarmes*,) who was with him tried to put a chaplet and cross round his neck, and the boy opposed it with all his little strength, refused to kiss it, and begged them to give him instead a *mazzara*. This is a sort of reliquary on which the name of God is inscribed, and which Jewish children are in the habit of wearing. All this was written to an influential person at Bologna, and confirmed subsequently by the child himself to his father during the interview at which the rector of the Catecumeni was present. In one of the visits which M. Mortara, the father, was permitted to make to his son, he told him he expected to obtain the Pope's permission to take him back to Bologna, and the poor child, overjoyed at hearing this, hoped it would get be long before, and that he should not mind sleeping in the carriage for the three days it would take to get home again. The father was a dealer in gold lace and brocades, and who has no other means of supporting his family was of course compelled to leave Rome and return to Bologna, where his business required his presence. He told his son and the rector of his intention, and of his speedy return. At his departure, the rector, in violation of his promise, refused to admit any Jew whatever into the College, and it was precisely at that time that the journals devoted to ultra-Catholicism proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of Europe how the child was filled with the fervour of his call to such a degree as to wish to devote himself to the conversion of the Jews. Zeal like this at the age of six years and a half is edifying indeed! The *Armonia*, an organ of the priests at Turin, in a recent number does not scruple to publish certain spiritual effusions put into the boys mouth to this effect, but in which none of our readers can believe. In the meantime, the afflicted father having arranged his affairs at Bologna started once more for Rome, and his poor wife, whose distress of mind since the child's abduction has been intense, decided accompanying her husband. But when they had reached Rome they were told that their son had been removed to Alatri—a place rather more than fifty miles off—and thither they resolved to go, though the mother was exhausted with anxiety and fatigue. As soon as they arrived at Alatri (as we learn from a correspondent who has sent us these details), they obtained the service of a woman to guide them to the house of the rector. This worthy was absent at mass with their son. The father left his wife at the rector's, and went to meet the rector on his return with the boy. The rector was accompanied by a brother of his, and when the father approached the gates of the church this churchman slammed the door in his face. The father then went and stationed himself in the street waiting for their coming out of the church; and, in fact, after some little time, the rector and his brother, and young Mortara did come out. Instead however, of advancing to meet him, they turned off by the opposite street, dragging the child along, who, from time to time, turned round to look at his father, and struggled to get away that he might come to him. M. Mortara returned to the rector's house, where he had left his wife, and there, for two hours longer, they waited for the son's return, but to no purpose. Looking out of a window, M. Mortara then perceived that two *gendarmes* were watching in the street. Thinking they might be waiting there for him he left the house with his wife and walked up to them to see what their intentions were. These men did not speak, but they followed M. Mortara and his wife wherever they went. A few moments later, the Jew and his wife perceived that they were being stared at in a menacing manner by the inhabitants, and soon became aware, by the cries they heard, that the people had been taught to believe that the object of their coming there was to murder their own child. Calumny, as we see, is always a favourite weapon with the priests. Seeing what danger they were incurring, the unhappy parents took refuge in a hotel. An officer of the gendarmerie, called a marechal, and an inspector of police, entered, and demanded their passport. As soon as it was held out to them, they seized and kept it, desiring M. Mortara and his wife to repair forthwith to the Governor's.—This official told them he was not ignorant of the motive of their coming to Alatri, but it was all of no use, for without a fresh permission from the Pope they would decidedly not be allowed to see their son, and he thereupon desired them to quit the town within the space of two hours. So they returned to Rome; and here they met, it is true, with more humane treatment, for the Secretary of State gave his word to the mother that the child should be recalled to Rome, and that she would be allowed to embrace him. On the 11th of October she was in fact enabled to see her child, and the poor woman, in a letter she wrote to a friend of hers at Bologna, thus describes the interview:—"This morning I and my husband went to the Catecumeni, and they told us that the rector and my dear child had just arrived: we mounted the flight of steps, and very soon after that we had our darling Edgar in our arms. As for me I kissed him over and over again, weeping and sobbing, while he answered my kisses and embraces with his whole soul; greatly excited and shedding tears, the little fellow struggled between his fear of those who have him in their power and his immense love of us, but this at last triumphed. He cried out quite loud that he wanted to go home with his parents to his brothers and sisters. I told him to remember that he was born a Jew as we were, and that it was his duty always to remain one. He answered, 'Yes, dear mamma, I shall always take care to say the Shemang every day.' I added that we had come to Rome to see him again, and that we should not leave the city without him, at which he appeared glad and happy. All this took place in the presence of the rector and of his brothers and sisters."

What sort of a heart must his be who can withhold its sympathy from this bereaved mother?

Let those pseudo-religious journals, the partizans of the Inquisition at Rome, gainsay the facts above stated, if they dare, supposing that any sense of shame be yet left alive in them.

Further by the "America."

The Times' Indian Correspondence.

INDIA.

The following is the letter of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent:—

November 10, 1858.

"The Proclamation was published all over India on the same day, the 1st Nov. It has therefore been for a week in your readers' hands, and I need therefore say nothing of its terms. On this side of India it has been received with unmixed and cordial approval. The press is for once unanimous in its praise, and I have not yet heard a single distinct or intelligible attempt at criticism. Even the paragraph about Christianity, the point on which the greatest diversity of feeling exists, has been accepted as a fair and satisfactory solution of the question. Her Majesty, while pledging herself to toleration, still expresses her belief in a faith which is regarded in India, as the Established Church used to be in Ireland, as a standard of purity as well as a means of salvation. A question whether politicians of home yet understand how intense is this feeling among large classes of Europeans in India. A very large majority, particularly of officials, who will hear anything else from England, carry out any line of policy, or obey any orders, will not hear the slightest hint of what they deem the "anti-Christian" policy. A direct order, for instance, to abstain from contributing to missionary funds, would produce a direct refusal to obey; and, if necessary, resignation from scores of the best officers in her Majesty's service. For the rest the different parties write in praise of the proclamation. All, whether opposed to amnesties or not, allow that a wide amnesty was the fitting commencement of a new reign. On the only remaining point of dispute—annexation—there is no bitter controversy. The anti-annexationists are delighted with a paragraph, which they consider a pledge against further acquisitions, while the annexationists declare it is not half so strong as the Parliamentary resolution of 1813, and that neither pledges nor resolutions will stop a tidal wave. Native opinion is, if possible, more strongly pronounced. The natives in Calcutta, and in all stations from which we have yet heard, illuminated with the greatest good will, and in Calcutta at least without the slightest official pressure. Our native editor (the *Brahmkur*) places at the head of his paper in addition to the English and Hindoo dates, the day of the 'Victoria era,' and the Queen's name, which admits in Bengalee of the equivoque it would convey in Latin, is the basis of dozens of complimentary puns. On the 3rd instant, a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was called, to consider a Loyal Address to Her Majesty, and the following speech by a native merchant sufficiently conveys the national feeling:—

Bambo Rungopal Ghose said, "Gentlemen, since I came into the room I have been requested to second the resolution which you have just heard read. I consider it a privilege and an honor to have been requested do so. I feel that I am in a somewhat false position, inasmuch as I see around me many of higher rank and of greater influence among my countrymen, who would have more worthily and ably represented the native community on the important occasion, than I can pretend to do. But at the same time, my intercourse in life has been so much with Englishmen, and I know so much of the vast resources, the great power, and the great goodness of the English people, that I do not think myself altogether incompetent to offer an opinion on these points (Cheers). If I had power and influence, I would proclaim through the length and breadth of this land—from the Himalays to Cape Comorin—from Beramapeotra to the Bay of Cambay,—that never were the natives more grievously mistaken than they have been, in adopting the action foisted upon them by designing and ambitious men that their religion was at stake—for that notion I believe to have been at the root of the late rebellion (Cheers).—They do not understand the English character (hear, hear), they do not understand the generosity, the benevolence of the governing power,—the even-handed justice with which that power is willing and anxious always to do that which is right between man and man, without any reference whatever to the fact whether the men hold to the governing or the governed class (Loud Cheers). If all this were known, where would be the rebellion in this land? Certainly there would have been no such outbreak as that which recently shook the foundations of this Empire. The only remedy is education. Nothing has distressed me more, among the late acts of Government, than the positive prohibition against incurring any expense on the score of education (Hear, hear). Lord Wm. Bentinck, a name which must ever be remembered with reverence, in his reply to the address which we presented to him on the occasion of his departure from India, said, after enumerating all the evils, all the oppressions all the grievances under which India labors, that the first remedy was education,—that the second remedy was education—that the third remedy was education (Cheer-). Bube came round to the point. I read the proclamation of her Majesty with very great pleasure—with awakened feeling—and with tears when I came to the last paragraph (Cheer-). A nobler production it has not been my lot ever to have met with in my life. The justest, the broadest principles are enumerated therein. Humanity, mercy, justice breathe through every line, and we ought all to welcome it with the highest hope and the liveliest gratitude (Cheer-). Depend upon it, when our Sovereign Queen tell us, 'In your prosperity is our strength, in your contentment is our security, and in your gratitude our best reward,' the future of India is full of encouragement and hope to her children (Cheer-). What could have been nobler or more beautiful—what could have better dignified even the tongue of a Queen, than language such as that? Let us kneel down before her with every feeling of loyalty: let us welcome the new reign with the warmest sentiment of gratitude—the deepest feeling of devotion." (Cheers.

"Genuineness of Asiatic feeling is always a problem, but I have little doubt it is in this instance sincere. The people understood an Empress and did not understand the Company. Moreover, they have a very decided notion that the Queen has hung the Company for offences which must have been great, and that fact gives them hope of future justice. Lastly,—I am speaking of the masses, and repeating actual opinions uttered in my hearing,—they think her Majesty incorruptably, and I am afraid a little ridiculously, honest for accepting her predecessor's debts. Immediately after the proclamation appeared a *Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing a change in the form of the promissory note, which completed native satisfaction.

"The effect of the amnesty will not be known just yet, and it is useless to predict. The prevalent idea, however, is that it will be accepted by all except a few who are too deeply compromised to believe the offer is offered in good faith. How far they will be able to influence their followers remains to be seen. As yet no surrenders have been reported, and the columns are advancing.—Brigadier Evans, with a brigade from Rohilcund, is nearly at Seetapore, which he is to occupy. Sir H. Grant is moving, but with a heavy baggage train, upon Behar. The rebels beaten in little skirmishes, but not as yet in any great engagement are preparing for fight, or flying across the Gogra, and my next letter will, I hope, announce the final advance of Brigadier Rowcroft, who, moving from south-east to north-east beyond the Gogra, will drive the rebels into the trap prepared for their extinction. Throughout Oude they appear to have lost heart, and scarcely wait to be attacked. They are brave enough—some of them, at least—but like some European troops, they need hope to make them fight well, and they shrank with something almost of cowardice from the immeasurable superiority of the Enfield.—That weapon has been worth an army.—The bare fact that its range is three times that of Brown Bess has given the Sepoys a sense of hopelessness which usually is produced only by actual defeat.

"In Central India, Tanti Topee, still alive and unsubdued, is reported to be moving towards the Deccan, whither according to our spies, he is always going the moment they lose the trace. A number of the servants of his ally, the Nawab of Banda, recently gave themselves up at Saugor, and gave a curious account of his position.—They say he has plenty of treasure, which is true, and 15,000 regular soldiers which is false. He has, however, no ammunition and no guns, except a few rounds in the Sepoy's pouches, and has issued an order to his men not to fight if they can avoid it. The fugitives are cumbered with women, and perfectly aware that escape is hopeless and that they have only to keep on marching till they die or starve. The amnesty will, probably, give them the courage to disperse.

In Shahabad, also, the rebels are in full flight. It is quite useless repeating the incorrect or half correct reports of skirmishes which reach us here; but the general result is sufficiently intelligible. The rebels have been driven out of Shahabad towards the Rhotas hills. They have lost, chiefly from the terrible rapidity which they were pursued by Sir Henry Havelock, upwards of a thousand men, and are not only quarrelling but fighting among themselves. By the last official accounts Hurkissen Singh had been killed, and Umar Singh, the only leader of any real importance from his feudal authority, had fled. The remainder will, it is believed, try to reach Oude in two and threes. Messrs. Burn & Co., the railway contractors, have engaged to cut down the Jugdespore jungle, twenty three miles long by three broad, and have commenced the task. On entering it it was discovered that the rebels, with an imbecility they do not often display, had thrown up an earthen entrenchment some six miles round, which, when built, they had neither numbers to garrison nor hearts to stand by. The jungle was their true defence, and the axes of the railway men will soon clear that away. I scarcely think Omar Singh will return, and the campaign in Bahar may be considered over.

"It is believed that a decree will be issued disarming Behar, as Mr. Montgomery is disarming Oude. I told you in my last letter he had determined to carry out this policy at once and effectually, and the proclamation is stern enough.

"Nothing short of the most determined severity will induce the nobles to surrender their cannon, and cannon are wholly useless except for rebellion. There is more to be said for the swords while our police is so corrupt, and in practice I suspect that the edict will only be enforced vigorously against firearms. Swords do not matter much against the Enfield.

"The telegraph from Galle to Madras, through the submarine cable across the straits of Manaar, is now open to the public. A bit of the coast line between Madras and Calcutta is still imperfect, the bamboo posts put up in extreme haste, and for a special purpose, having rotted away. The overland mail of the 9th October was, however signalled from Galle to Calcutta, via Bombay in 24 hours. The line from Kurrachee to Bombay is also complete, and there is not now an important city in India from which intelligence cannot be flashed to Calcutta in 12 hours. If you remember that India is as large as Europe, Russia included, that the entire country is within the range of the tornados; that our lines are all above ground; that we have just regained the North West; and that the first idea of a mutineer is to cut the wire which conveys the 'lightening mail,' you will appreciate the energy and services of the department. All is now ready for the Red Sea telegraph, which is watched with extreme interest, notwithstanding a very general though vague notion that it will prove an infernal nuisance.' Indian merchants are too speculative altogether to appreciate certainty, while Indian statesmen abominate the idea of being puppets pulled by a wire.

"The Parliamentary return of our revenue has been, of course, for months in your hands. I may notice, however, that it bears out the conclusion I reported to you three months ago. The deficit for 1857 58 is stated there at £9,500,000. That of 1858 59 will be larger; for, though the million-and-a-quarter stolen by the mutineers will not recur, there is a huge addendum to be made in the shape of the cost of new levies. Add the value of Government property destroyed which must be replaced, the claims for compensation, and the cost of refilling the arsenals, and you have a loss of at least £25,000,000, sterling in the two years. There is then the old deficit of 1857, £2,000,000, and the cost of 45 additional regiments of Europeans. No mode of calculation will reduce the deficit below £9,000,000 a-year, to be met out of a revenue as yet unknown. This, and a reorganization, will be the primary difficulty for Lord Stanley to meet, and if he succeeds without crippling our military strength—that is, without putting the empire—he will have well earned the right to be considered the first of modern Indian statesmen. On this side of India he is already trusted as no President since Dundas has been."

MUTINY ON BOARD A CONVICT SHIP.—The Bermuda *Gazette* gives the following particulars of an attempted mutiny on board a convict ship which had arrived at the place:—Wednesday last, considerable alarm prevailed in the colony by the information that the Convict Ship *True Briton* had arrived in a state of almost open mutiny. The most prompt and vigorous measures were taken by His Excellency the Governor to tranquilize the public mind by the summary trial and punishment of the ring-leaders, 12 of whom, upon the evidence of the Surgeon and military guard, were severely flogged on deck in the presence of their companions. It appears that before the Ship had been many days at Sea, a daring conspiracy was formed to break into the magazine, and after surprising the Guard to try and seize the ship. They had managed to cut through the bulk heads and flooring, so as to effect an entrance into the hold, when they were fortunately detected by the discovery that the spirit-room had been broken into during the night. The fact of their becoming intoxicated was no doubt the means of saving the ship. As soon as their intention was discovered, every precaution was taken on board, the cannonades on the Poop were kept loaded, and an attempt to cross the barricade was defeated by finding the Guard doubled and all on the alert.

The Cuba Question.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS BY THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says, the House committee on foreign affairs have now under consideration a proposition for purchasing Cuba, but the prospect for a favourable report is not very flattering.—It is understood that the committee on ways and means propose in their modification of the tariff, to transfer brandies and other liquors which now pay thirty per cent. to the fifty per cent. schedule. This single chance will add one million dollars to the revenue.

The administration has authorized the marshall of Kansas to offer a reward of $250 each for the capture of Montgomery or Brown, and to increase his posse to any number desired.

A letter from Havana states that the schooner *Kate Ellen*, formerly of Portland, and brig *Rufus Sewell*, formerly of New Orleans, have both been captured on the African coast by British cruizers.

Fire in Montreal.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH BURNED.

The Montreal *Pilot* of the 5th instant informs us that, one of the greatest, if not quite foremost of the architectural piles of our city, which but a few hours ago reared its stately head, like a secular oak, fitted to brave the storms of centuries, is now spread abroad on the earth, a shapeless mass of smoking ruins. That noble fane, the Catholic Church of St. James, virtually exists no more. The first outside signs of the consuming flame within manifested themselves soon after nine o'clock last night. About half-past nine an alarm was given, when a considerable body of firemen arrived, but all their attempts to reach the scene of combustion were fruitless, mainly owing to the dense smoke which all but filled the whole interior, blinding the vision, and preventing the respiration of every one who attempted to approach. There was, therefore, nothing for it then, but to play at random on remoter parts of the ground floor, whence the clouds of smoke proceeded; and, for a short time, this seemed to be done with good effect, but at length the flames, hitherto confined, it is supposed, to the substructure of the edifice, burst through a central opening, into the grand area, in so furious a manner, that all further attempts to control the conflagration became utterly vain. Before midnight, the destruction of the stately "Bishop's Church" (popularly, but erroneously so called,) was all but complete. Our readers may remember that it stands, or rather stood, in St. Denis street, on the site of a pre-existing building, of the same appellation, which was consumed in the great fire of 1852; and that it was not considered to be completed so as to be fit for public use, till within the last few months. The pecuniary loss incurred by this deplorable event, is very great, as we are informed, upon official authority, that the building and fittings cost £22,000, and that the money value of the property deposited in the sacristy, and used in the services, including sacramental plate, vestments, &c., —not a particle of what was combustible being saved—may be fairly estimated at £2,500 more. Only £6,000 of insurance, effected with the London and Liverpool Company, partially covers all this loss. So far as can be ascertained, or rather guessed at as probable, the fire originated in the heating stoves, seated in the basement of the church; but whether its spreading was due to mal-construction of the apparatus, or the carelessness of those whose duty it was to attend it, remains to be looked into, as assuredly it will be.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Twelve Buildings in Memphis-street, between Adams and Washington streets, were burned yesterday. Loss nearly $300,000. Forsyth & Jamieson and Sturges & Son are among the losers. Several persons were injured by the falling walls.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—It appears from documents which have been communicated to the House in response to a resolution that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector at Mobile, has been in progress since April last, in relation to the Wanderer distributers. In response to the Collector's inquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked distributers, the Secretary telegraphed on the fourth instant, that the principals should be prosecuted, and desired the Collector to furnish him a list of those who arrived in the British vessel. The Secretary of the Navy also transmitted copies of the instructions given to Commodore Melancton. He was directed not to seize any vessel or act on mere suspicion. He is commanded not to interfere on land or on any harbour for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expeditions.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

(*From the Times.*)

Electric communication with the New World is an object not likely to be abandoned. A year or two ago it was joined with aerial travelling and self-supporting combustion in the sneers of the practical; now it is at least a possibility. A message has been sent to the New World and an answer received within two hours and a half. Although for the moment disappointment has produced a kind of stupor, yet it cannot be doubted that we will soon have an attempt to renew the enterprise. It is said that the Atlantic Telegraph Company is about to apply for a further subsidy, and to endeavour to sink another cable in the course of next year. The advantages of this route, if we may call it so, are obvious. It joins Ireland with Newfoundland, the wires from Trinity Bay are carried directly to the United States territory, and in half an hour from the despatch of news from Valentia it might be known, not only in New York, but in New Orleans, Chicago, or even further West, in the new cities of Minnesota. The direct line between the two great civilized continents, Europe and North America, must always have the preference, the only question being the possibility of laying and preserving the cable in one long length and through such vast depths.

In the meantime another project not less ambitious has just been laid before the public. We had long since heard of a scheme for crossing the Atlantic by a wire stretching from Caithness to Orkney and Shetland, thence to Iceland and Greenland, and so Southwards along the frozen coasts of Labrador. But the Company of which we speak have adopted, not the Northern, but the Southern route. They propose to reach the United States by a line sunk between the African Coast and Pernambuco, in Brazil. Were this line intended only for communication with the United States and Canada the projectors would certainly have much difficulty in bringing sensible men to adopt their circuitous course, which involves a great many thousand miles of wire and a multitude of repeating stations. But their own notion is to make communication with Brazil and the West Indies and the African coast their principal object, the transmission of intelligence to the States being incidental or supplementary. However this may be, here is their proposal:—The line would start from Falmouth, and "touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent (with a branch to Cadiz and Gibraltar), the Canaries (with a branch to Madeira), the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands of St. Paul and Noronha, it will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazils. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian Territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demarara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian Islands to New Orleans in the United States, where it will join the network of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies." The line would run up the Brazil and Guiana coasts, across to Trinidad, pass along the semicircle of Islands to Porto Rico, thence to Cuba, and across the Gulf to New Orleans. The character of the project may be understood from this sketch, which requires no amplification of ours. We cannot agree with the prospectus, "it offers probably the most efficacious and practical method of opening telegraphic correspondence with the United States of America," for a telegraphic line of 9,000 miles to New York would certainly be a most unwieldy instrument of communication. Telegraphic communication with the African Coast, Brazil, and the West Indies, not to speak of the Pacific Provinces of South America, would, however, be insured by such an enterprise as the one we are discussing, and, should the traffic of these countries be of sufficient importance to warrant the investment of the required capital, the scheme would have a solid basis. This, of course, is a question for the future shareholders.

The scientific details we are unable to discuss. Of course the great recommendation is, that nowhere is there any space to be traversed equal to the distances between Valentia and Trinity Bay. The longest cable, that between Cape de Verde Islands and St. Paul, would be, we are told, only 890 nautical miles. It must, however, be remembered that these Islands rise up in mid-Atlantic precipitously from vast depths; and that the danger of a break in the cable is not to be measured solely by its length. It is also urged in favour of the new scheme that the decreased length of the cable will allow stronger and more frequent currents to be sent through it. The risk also will be less, inasmuch as a break at any point need not cause the abandonment of so great a portion of the cable. This, then, is one of the schemes which have followed the first attempt to lay a telegraph between the two worlds. We notice it because there is reason to suppose that in a year or two there will be plans afloat for electric communication with pretty nearly every region of the earth. The Red Sea cable is in process of manufacture, and within a twelvemonth we will probably be in daily communication with India. The Atlantic Company will soon be in the field again, while Companies for telegraphs to China and Australia are already at being.

It is for the Government to decide how far it will assist these schemes. Our ques

opinion a fatal check. We wish [illegible] graphic communication all success, and shall [illegible] and therefore [illegible] of Great Britain [illegible] correspond [illegible] Bay on [illegible] [illegible] ago we [illegible] supply to the [illegible] enterprise based on the principles of Free Trade. If a cable is wanted across sea or [illegible] let any company [illegible] English, French, or American shall [illegible] the money to lay it and to receive the profits that arise. No national interest should [illegible] the public of Europe invested in such schemes of cosmopolitan usefulness. But to a great system of guarantees and subsidies, we decidedly object. There is, indeed, one exception. The telegraph to India is a matter of Imperial policy. That vast and distant province is inhabited by millions of suspicious and unexpected Asiatics, and at any moment political disturbances may demand the attention of the Home Government. Not far from 100,000 European troops are now employed within its limits, a host of civil servants are continually requiring advice or orders, there are continually Governors or Generals in doubt or danger. In such a case, and on grounds merely of public policy, the Government may, without passing beyond its proper functions, guarantee a system of communication. But telegraphs abroad from everywhere ought not to be made at the responsibility of Government. If sub-oceanic communication be feasible, companies for the construction of lines will find shareholders without the assistance of the States. If the communities interested are not confident enough in the success of a scheme to take up the shares, it had better be abandoned. Government interference will only create monopolies and hinder the development of the science. To give a Company an exclusive right to telegraph the news between two countries, guaranteeing them a good per centage, and we may bid farewell to progress in rapidity, accuracy and cheapness. We trust that neither of the two schemes for communicating with the New World will receive further help from Government.—The Atlantic Company have already had State assistance, in the value of, perhaps, £100,000; it has also a large guaranteed income from the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic so long as its line is in working order. This may be defended on the ground of the originality and risk of the undertaking; but no guarantee upon the capital of the Company should be granted. The best kind of cable, the best paying one therefore, and the proper method of using it, will soon be determined, and then the construction of a line will be merely a matter of ordinary calculation. There will be no more reason for the State to guarantee its capital than when a Lancashire cotton spinner builds a new mill. By the policy of subsidies and guarantees we shall only raise the public expenditure, while we change the ground of telegraphic enterprise from health and vigour into a state of lethargic feebleness.

Government Arrests in Ireland

On Sunday, the 12th, considerable excitement was caused by the general report that a Ribbon Lodge had been captured at Belfast. The facts are as follows:—At 6 o'clock, a party of police, fully armed, surrounded a public house in Coromac street, kept by a woman named McKee, and arrested some 15 persons who were there assembled, on the charge of being members of an illegal society. The prisoners were immediately marched to the police-office, where Mr. Tracey, resident magistrate, and the inspector and sub-inspector of constabulary were in attendance. The committal was made out, and the men were immediately marched off under a strong escort, and lodged in the County of Antrim gaol. The men who were arrested are believed to be all Roman Catholics, and, of course, the report goes that they were members of a Ribbon Lodge. They are of the class of working men, and of ages ranging from mere lads to gray-haired men. Mr. Wm. Sharman Crawford in a letter to the *Times* attributes the instigation to Ribbonism to the land system of Ireland, the land laws by which this system is maintained, and the consequence resulting therefrom.

We have already published a telegram announcing the arrest of fifteen members of a secret society, having for its object the invasion of Ireland by American fillibusters. The prisoners, three of whom are attorney's clerks, and the rest rather respectable, are charged with being members of an illegal secret society, and with illegal drilling with fire-arms, pikes, and other weapons. There are a great many other persons accused of being members of the same society. On Saturday, the 11th, the police, acting upon information supposed to have been supplied by the same approver who gave evidence upon which the arrests were made at Skibbereen and Bantry, apprehended nine persons in Kenmare, on the charge of being members of the Phœnix Association. They are young men of the respectable class, such as clerks, shopkeepers' assistants, &c.—Two parties against whom warrants have been issued, managed to make their escape. The prisoners were duly dispatched to Tralee, under a strong escort of police, for committal. On Saturday evening, Mr. Laurence O'Sullivan, assistant to Mr. Richard Linnegan, apothecary, Killarney, was arrested on a warrant charging him with being a member of a secret society called the Phœnix Club. At a subsequent period of the night the following arrests were made:—Patrick Cronin, assistant to Mr. John Martin, grocer; Daniel Murphy, assistant to Mr. John Martin, grocer; Daniel Murphy, assistant to Mr. Coglin, grocer; and Joseph Murphy, assistant to Mr. Lewis. The above were all about 20 years of age.

A Cork paper in noticing the recent apprehension of members of the Phœnix Club, amounting altogether to 60 persons, says that "treason was carried much further than any one not engaged in it suspected." It seems there have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured, arms have been landed from America, and the use of them has been taught. The very day after the arrests, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig they lay down, but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude out of which they have been frightened, and went on with their manœuvres. A rumour prevails that it is the intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of the suspected parties.

The Belfast *Mercury*, in speaking of the Phœnix Club, says:—"There is little doubt that the organization is entirely seditious, and made up of the very dregs of Young Irelandism. It is perfectly ridiculous to attach any importance to the secret and criminal associations of such elements. To endeavour to magnify the incoherent schemes of a few madmen into a formidable conspiracy, is a rank absurdity. The club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. This was the ostensible object for such an unprecedented visit from the American militia; but, coupling their intention to come, with the fact of an illegal society being established in Ireland to receive them, it is evident to us that they only wished to 'feel their way.' Colonel Ryan was to command them, and their stay in Ireland was to be something about six weeks.—During that time they were to encamp [that was the military work employed] in the south and in the north. Great things were no doubt expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavoured to spread an amount of disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked around them. In fact, there cannot be a doubt of the object of their intended visit, and the result now proves it. The British Government at last have very properly put a stop to their coming, and since they have been stopped, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against illegal societies, and the recent arrests of the members of the Phœnix Club have closely followed the proclamation."

Brutal Murder in Hamilton.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Inquest.—Verdict of Wilful Murder Returned.

On Saturday one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders which it has ever been our lot to record was perpetrated in Hamilton. The victim is a woman named Eliza Welsh, said to belong to Toronto, and the murderer is a man named John Meagham, or Mitchell, who passed as her husband. The murderer, for so we must term him, has lately been employed in the vicinity of this city in the capacity of a railway labourer. The facts of the awful tragedy, so far as our reporter could learn on the spot shortly after the fearful occurrence took place, are as follows:—It appears that Mitchell left on the afternoon of Thursday by the train for Hamilton, accompanied by the woman Welsh, with whom he cohabited, and an infant about 3 months old. On reaching Hamilton, they proceeded to a small tavern, situated on the north side of York street, between Bay and Park street, kept by a person named Morden. The unfortunate woman told the landlady of the saloon that her husband's name was Meagham, and that he was on his way to work on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad. As the parties presented the usual poor appearance of labouring persons out of work, they were in consequence not treated as very welcome guests. They stayed, however, at the house, paying for their bed and providing themselves with food, and whatever else they were in want of in the best way they could, until Saturday morning. Between nine and ten o'clock on that morning the wife came down stairs, and, procuring some tea, she returned to the bed-room, where she had left the man who called her wife. She had hardly entered the room, when the landlady of the saloon, Mrs. Morden, was startled by a loud scream from the bed-room. She immediately rushed up stairs to learn the cause, when she was horror-struck at seeing the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and struggling with the man, who was holding her down to the floor. Upon seeing Mrs. Morden enter the room, the woman endeavoured to call out, and tried to speak to her; but the only word which could be distinctly heard by the landlady were "Neighbors!" and "Murder!" and almost immediately afterwards she expired. The words were evidently meant to signify that she had been murdered, and to get assistance from the neighbours. Mrs. Morden also states that when she opened the door of the room, the murderer was still busily engaged doing *something* to the throat of the woman; but that she (Mrs. Morden) was so much frightened and excited by the fearful scene which met her eye, as to be unable to see what he really was doing. She instantly gave the alarm, and a large number of persons, accompanied by the police, were soon in the house, and Mitchell was taken into custody. It is reported that a servant girl belonging to the tavern accompanied Mrs. Morden to the bed-room, when they heard the screaming, and that deceased informed the girl that it was her husband who had done the deed. Mrs. Morden also states that when Mitchell was discovered, he commenced to inform her that his wife had committed suicide; but that the woman, who could not speak from want of blood, held up one of her hands, which was badly cut as if to contradict his statement. On a search being made for the weapon with which the deed had been perpetrated, a razor, with marks of blood on it, was found in the bed close by where the woman was lying, and the bed-clothes were thickly coated with blood, as were also the clothes of the man and the woman. The gash in the woman's neck is one of the most fearful character. It is very deep, and seems to extend over fully three-fourths of the surface of the neck, being from the back part of the head round under the chin.

Mitchell, on being taken into custody, was securely handcuffed by constable Montgomery, and taken to the lock-up to await the result of the

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Roseborough, assisted by Coroner Bull held an inquest on the body of the unfortunate woman in the afternoon. The prisoner gave his name as John Mitchell, which he said was his right name, that of Meagham being a patronymic by which he was better known. He also stated that the name of deceased was Eliza Welsh. She was not married to him, but had lived with him as his wife for a length of time. She must have been somewhat older than the prisoner, who gives his age at twenty-seven, but he has the appearance of a man thirty-four years of age. He is a very dark complexioned, thick-set man, about five feet six inches high, and of a very repulsive appearance. He was quite cool and unconcerned as if nothing particular had happened, and seeming not at all inconvenienced by the handcuffs with which constable Montgomery who made the arrest, had provided him.

Two witnesses swore to the fact, that the woman told them before she died, that Mitchell had murdered her. In corroboration of this she had a desperate cut on the right hand, between the thumb and forefinger, which was of itself pretty strong proof that she had not committed the act herself.

The Coroner having concluded his charge the jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of wilful murder against John Mitchell.

The prisoner says, that the woman cut her own throat, on being told that they could not lodge at the house any longer.—They had some words, he said, before she did it; but all the circumstances, as well as the positive evidence of eye-witnesses, and the dying declaration of the woman herself, are in direct contradiction of his statement. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses at the inquest, that the parties were both sober at the time the murder was perpetrated. After the jury brought in their verdict, Mitchell was taken in the County jail on the Coroner's warrant, where he stands committed for trial at the next assizes on a charge of wilful murder.—*Globe.*

The Irish Conspiracy.

THE ARRESTS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Times' Correspondent.

The arrest at Skibereen and Bantry of 15 persons charged with being members of an illegal society has created some excitement here, although the event could not have been altogether unexpected, inasmuch as so far back as the end of October the existence of unlawful associations in the west of Cork and part of Kerry was distinctly announced in some of the respectable Dublin journals. Indeed, the fact was made plain in the celebrated correspondence between the editor of the *Nation* and Mr. Smith O'Brien and it is now said that from that time the Government have not been inactive, a close watch having been kept upon the parties on whom strong suspicion rested of complicity with the foolish conspiracy which has thus prematurely exploded. The following particulars of the capture of the 15 very green Nationalists are taken from the *Cork Examiner* of yesterday:—

"BANTRY, Tuesday Night, Dec. 7.

"The truth of your judicious and truly excellent articles on the results of secret organizations has been fully and plainly illustrated to-night in this peaceable little town by the unexpected arrest of three respectable young men—boys I should rather say, as the oldest cannot have attained his 20th year. They have been arrested on sworn informations made, it would appear by some fellow who is at present in safe keeping in Cork. The parties arrested are Messrs. Dennis Sullivan, Jeremiah Cullinane and Timothy M'Carthy, all members of respectable families of the town, who have been thrown into a state of the greatest terror and affliction by a proceeding so summary and unexpected. Report is that 14 other arrests of a similar nature were to-day made in Skibereen also. Reappears that all will be removed early to-morrow to Cork to undergo examination there in the course of a week, before some tribunal or authorities constituted for this special purpose. It is said they will be detained in Cork Gaol (bail being refused) until the assizes. It is to be hoped that the suddenness and unpreparedness of the measures adopted will not be unfairly availed of to their prejudice, by depriving them of the advantage of competent legal assistance. Of their guilt their nearest friends, it appears are unaware, and utterly disbelieve that they have in aught committed themselves in any manner to justify those proceedings.

SKIBBEREN, December 8.

Our town this morning presented an unusual appearance indeed. Numbers of our respectable townsmen and women might be seen with hurried steps and palpitating hearts running to the police-barracks, several arrests have been made during the night; 12 were arrested in their beds—all respectable—though misguided young men. They have been forwarded on three coaches to Cork gaol, under a large police force commanded by Sub-Inspector Potter.—They were arrested on warrants signed by Mr. Fitem Maurice, R. M., on oath appears, an information sworn by a man named Sullivan, from Kenmare, son to a person, it is said, in W. S. Trench's employment, and sent specially to become a member of the society to enable him to betray his associates. As far as I can learn, the parties arrested are Dan M'Carthy, jun., Jeremiah Donovan (Rossa,) John Stack, jun., M. Moynahane, Patrick Downing, Eugene M'Carthy, M. Downing, Jeremiah Driscoll, John Shea, and others whose names I did not learn. Immense crowds gathered round the coaches as they left, and strangely enough, they were loudly cheered by the people, men and women, until out of sight, the prisoners themselves joining in the cheers. No one here believed in any serious conspiracy nor do many yet. Your articles on the subject was very good. There is a further examination of the prisoners in Cork on the 14th.

A despatch, dated from Belfast last night, supplies later particulars. The writer says, "The number of persons now in prison charged with being members of an illegal society is 17, one having been arrested late on Saturday night in his own house. I understand that the information which applied to the lodge meeting in widow M'Kay's public-house, included the names of two other persons who have not yet been taken into custody, and the police are supposed not to be unaware of members of other lodges meeting in the neighbourhood of Smithfield and the Pound. The greatest excitement prevailed in these districts when it became known that arrests had been made, and the more so, as the precision with which the police acted in making the arrest, leads almost irresistibly to the conclusion that the informer must have been an active member, when he could take not only the names of those who would be present, but also their residences. The prisoners all lived within a few minutes' walk of the public-house in which they held their Sunday evenings' assembly, and it is therefore presumed that the lodge, whose deliberations were so unceremoniously interrupted is but one of several with which we are favoured in the 'Northern Athens.' The most absurd rumours are in circulation regarding the affair, but most of them are unworthy of notice. It is a remarkable fact, however, that both here and in Skibbereen lawyers' clerks were found to be most deeply implicated. I am informed that one of the Roman Catholic priests warned the people in St. Malachi's Chapel, on Sunday evening, after the arrests were made, against having anything to do with such illegal societies. It is almost impossible to believe that a society with ramifications so extensive, as the information could exist unknown to the priests; but, in this town at least, they never hinted at it till it was no longer a mystery. If they be in earnest, such combinations cannot exist contrary to their permission. At the police-court this morning, Mr. Tracy, resident magistrate, who made out the committals, mentioned that a great deal of the crime of Belfast was to be attributed to drink, and that this was the cause of the trouble into which so many people had got on the previous night, and out of which they were not likely to get in haste. No further examination has yet taken place that I am aware of."

There are some curious revelations in yesterday's Cork *Constitution* respecting the arrest of the Clubbists in the southern districts. According to the Cork paper, "the treason was carried much farther than any one not engaged in it suspected." And further:—

"There have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured, arms have been imported, and the use of them has been taught. All this was not for nothing, and Government was not a minute too early in interfering; but it did wisely in waiting until satisfactory evidence was obtained. The very day after the arrests, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig they lay down; but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude out of which they had been frightened, and went on with their manœuvres.—If rumour be correct, shopmen in Bantry and Skibbereen are not the only shopmen who were aware of what was going on, and people who until Thursday last supposed themselves safe, feel very uncomfortable in the prospect of disclosures that may affect them. A hundred militia left yesterday for Bantry, and a party of militia or of military will, for the present, be distributed through the west of the county. But why should this arrangement be temporary?

Would it not be well for the magistrates to memorialise for the permanent location of a military force? Except at Kinsale, there is not a soldier in that vast tract of country. The police are few, and the Coastguard fewer. And, see the consequences! Arms have, we understand, been securely landed from America, and a few weeks ago a vessel, it is stated, ran into Dunmanway Bay and landed a Cargo of tobacco, which was carried off and the ultimate destination of it has not we believe, been ascertained. We cannot blame either Coastguard or Police for this; for they are too few in number and too far apart for the duty to be done. Now, however, that preparations for an insurrection have shown Government how little appearances are to be relied on in Ireland, and that they find a portion of the population in treasonous correspondence with brother disaffectionists in America, the country ought not to be left dependent on so feeble a protection."

The *Cork Reporter*, of yesterday, contains the following intelligence. The visit of Sir Mathew Barrington is believed to be significant as confirmatory of the rumoured intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of the suspected parties:—

"Sir Matthew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, arrived from Dublin yesterday, by the first P. M. train and proceeded at once accompanied by the Mayor, to the Tuckey-street police-station, where they remained for a considerable time in consultation with Mr. Brownigg, the new sub inspector, and Mr. Humphreys, petty sessions clerk. It is our, of course, is busy with its thousand tongues, and we hear of intended arrests in Cork—nothing more, perhaps, than an inference from the movements we have just chronicled. We understand that it is in contemplation to hold a magisterial inquiry this day into the conduct of the alleged members of the Phœnix Club, who have been lately arrested and imprisoned. As yet, we have been unable to ascertain whether the investigation is to be public or private. So much public anxiety has been excited, and so many conflicting rumours are in circulation, that we sincerely hope the authorities will decide upon the expediency of holding a public inquiry. We have been informed that Mr. M'Carthy Downing has arrived in town in order to conduct the prisoners' defence."

At the tail of this statement, the *Reporter* this announces what it calls, "Warlike Preparations against the Fillbusters in the West:—

"A large detachment of the Staffordshire Militia, about 120 men, will proceed from Cork this day to occupy the temporary barrack recently hired at Bantry. We understand the army contractors for provisions have been notified to be ready with large supplies for the western towns upon the shortest notice. The artillery at Ballincollig are held in preparation for movement, should necessity arise, at an hour's warning."

Good News From Fraser River.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* at the gold diggings writes as follows:—

Victoria, Nov. 15, 1858.

The oft-quoted maxim that "When matters are at the worst they will mend," has been singularly verified in this region by recent experience. A month ago the crowds of miners who rushed hither on their way to California, driven from Fraser's River by the discovery that *all* the claims on that stream did not become richer as the water receded, sent our thermometer of popular feeling down to zero, and all was despondency. Even the few who based hopes of a "reaction" in the Spring on the fact that many of those returning had been comparatively successful, and that nearly all assigned as a reason for leaving dread of apprehended rigorous Winter weather, were damped in their ardor by the general depression. It was, therefore, matter of surprise to all when a steamer arrived from Fort Hope, some three weeks since, with large orders for goods, an event which had been followed up by similar ones to the present time.

Simultaneously with the improved business prospects comes encouraging accounts from the diggings. It now appears that all the banks and beaches of the river between Forts Hope and Yale will pay well in sluice mining, and it is a matter of extreme surprise that so many Californians should have idled away months last summer without digging deep enough to discover this fact. Now ditches are being dug, shafts sunk and the town of Fort Yale itself staked off into mining claims.

From the Upper Fraser (now that the Lillooet trail is through) accounts are also encouraging. The road-cutting party has been settled with by the Government on terms much more liberal than were called for by the original agreement, and most of them have gone to work in the vicinity of Bridge River, where they intend to stop through the Winter. As that vicinity is comparatively an open country a rigorous Winter is not apprehended, and those who should know assert that the Lillooet trail will be passable all through the winter season. When it is taken into account that those on the river below its junction with Thompson are paying at the rate of a dollar a pound for provisions, (supplied by the river route *via* Fort Yale,) and that higher up, the miners who receive their provisions by the Lillooet route, will be compelled to pay sixty to seventy cents per pound for provisions all through the winter, it cannot but be conceded that the diggings which will support men under such circumstances, and afford them sufficient extra inducement to continue at work, must be good.

But these diggings are bank diggings, and although affording more regular and extended operations than the river bars, they do not come up to the extravagant accounts which reached California in May last, for this reason: In January, February, and March, the river is at the lowest stage, and the bed-rock can be reached—a point which none of the new-comers have attained. Last winter many Oregonians spent months on the Fraser, packing through their provisions from the Dalles. Most of these returned to Oregon in June, and did not intend to revisit the Fraser till the season for good river diggings should return again. Thus it will be seen that the diggings upon which the original accounts were based have not been worked by any of the new-comers who reached Fraser's River after the first of last June. Recent discoveries, though less extravagant than the first accounts in point of richness, are much more promising for the country, as they show an extent of the gold fields not hitherto suspected, and establish an analogy between British Columbia and California in every respect, except the quartz lodes, few of which have as yet been found in the former region, though individuals who have been through the country north of the Fraser, and traversed the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Georgia in that vicinity, assert that region to be rich in auriferous rock and coarse gold. This is a point which next year, when the Hudson Bay Company has no longer the power to prevent traders from following and supplying prospecting miners, will be decided.

I send you herewith copies of the proclamation shortly to be issued in British Columbia, providing for the government of that region. The indemnification document is a curious paper, and worthy the attention of persons interested in noting the difference between republican and monarchical institutions.

I should have mentioned above that our market is now bare of many articles in great demand, and large quantities of which were *re-shipped* to San Francisco less than a month ago. To show the character of the panic that prevailed here, I may mention that large quantities of *bacon* (worth thirty-five cents per pound here now) were sent to *Columbia River* at that time—action equivalent to the proverbial absurdity of sending coals to Newcastle. This scarcity would soon be followed by a glut were it not for the fact that at this season the coast is very dangerous for small sailing vessels, and orders must be supplied from San Francisco by steamers; which mode, being expensive as a matter of freight, and limited in carrying capacity, will not be likely to accumulate over-stocks before Spring.

After several weeks of "busy preparation" the American residents of this town gave Mr. John Nugent a dinner a few nights since. I inclose you a copy of the proceedings, as well as the document which the "Special Agent" has addressed to Americans sojourning in this colony. The latter is a fine specimen of Buncombe composition.

The British Minister at Washington.

An erroneous report received by telegraph from Halifax, was published in the daily papers of Saturday, to the effect that Lord Napier was to be succeeded by Lord Dunfermline as British Minister. The despatch said Lord Abercrombie; but as the present Lord Abercrombie is a minor, it was supposed that Lord Dunfermline, late Mr. Abercrombie, the British Ambassador at the Hague, was the person indicated. As Lord Napier is going to the Hague, the report of Lord Dunfermline coming here did not appear improbable, but it turns out to have been a mistake. Lord Lyons, as formerly stated, is to be the successor of Lord Napier, and his arrival is expected by an early mail.

In connection with this subject there has been quite a series of ludicrous statements, some of them ridiculous enough. The "English organ" in the first place gave its readers to understand that Lord Napier was going to Florence for the benefit of Lady Napier's health. It disclaimed, indeed, any authority for this statement, which it put forward only as a speculation, but then we know from our contemporary's manner that when he makes such a disclaimer he means to give his readers to understand, in a delicate, indirect way, that he is speaking under inspiration from the Embassy at Washington. Next it appeared that Lord Napier was going to Berlin, and that statement was followed by one, which now turns out to be correct, that his destination is the Hague. There have been as many conflicting reports regarding the cause of his Lordship's removal. From the other side we were told that it was on account of his alleged sympathy with the Monroe doctrine; from Washington we learned last week that it was because of an undue leaning to the Pro-Slavery party of the South. Both stories may be disregarded till we have some better foundation for either than can be discovered in his Lordship's past conduct, which we believe to have been in all respects discreet and impartial. His change to the Hague, probably, is only in accordance with diplomatic routine, and from considerations not in any way connected with the performance of his duties in this country otherwise than favourably. It is matter of general regret that Lord Napier is to leave so soon, for scarce any British Minister to Washington has ever earned such universal and cordial esteem both among Americans and his own countrymen.

There has been one thing in Lord Napier's conduct which it may not be out of place to notice in this connection, seeing we have referred to a contemporary who would fain be thought the organ of the British Embassy. Lord Napier has never given encouragement to the supposition that the British representative in this country has any organ for the expression of his opinions, least of all a journal that does not profess to be American. Any information which his Lordship has had to communicate has been handed to the agents for the leading daily papers, and one such piece of information was a very positive statement to the effect that the journal in question did not represent the views of the British Embassy. Yet our contemporary, notwithstanding this severe snubbing, continues to maintain an air of confidential knowledge, while disclaiming that he is a mere tool. A journal which assumes such airs seldom possesses the knowledge it pretends, and in the case of the *Albion* this is sufficiently manifested from the unbroken succession of blunders it has made on every question of importance that has arisen. We do not know whether to be most amused at the gross error it committed with reference to the "Outrages," which it defended in an authoritative manner as all right, simply carrying out the policy of suppressing the slave trade,—at its perplexed leaping from one side of the fence to the other, and then back again, in the matter of the Canadian "shuffle," winding up the other day with a promise to reconsider its views on the subject,—at its knowledge of the state of Lady Napier's health,—or at a laughable blunder into which it has just fallen, to the indignation rather than the amusement of its Provincial readers, the announcement that the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in British America had offered a prize for the best snow-balling (!) when the well-known exercise of running on snow-shoes was the object which the Commander-in-Chief proposed to encourage. Our contemporary may flatter himself with the notion that people regard him as an "organ," but they only quiz him when they talk so. For ourselves, we never can think of the *Albion* except as "the organ," the idea is so funny, in connection with such extraordinary blunders as the above.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Mr. Sicotte, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works in Canada, has resigned on account of differing in opinion from his two colleagues with reference to the Seat of Government question.

The North West Exploring Expedition.

Mr. Hind returned from his last exploring expedition to the North West territory about ten days ago, accompanied by Mr. Dickenson, engineer, Mr. John Fleming, surveyor, and Mr. Hime, artist. Mr. Hind was accompanied by Lord Campbell and Mr. Ashley as far as Chicago. Lord Grosvenor, a few days before the party left Red River, took a fancy to go on a buffalo hunt, and started off on horseback, with a half-breed guide, on a journey of several hundred miles, although the thermometer was below zero. The young gentleman's love of sport must be strong where he could leave his companions when they were about to return to civilization, to go off upon such an expedition.

Mr. Hind and his party thoroughly explored the neighbourhood of the Assiniboine and traversed the south branch of the Saskatchewan some hundreds of miles. He used canoes going one way and for the other took horses, by which he secured a more thorough knowledge of the country than the fur traders who travel by water entirely. The company's people have always reported the Saskatchewan as running through a sandy plain utterly unfit for cultivation. Mr. Hind's people almost filled the flasks of the river to be sandy, but say that five miles from it the land is even richer than on the Red River. The climate is much milder, and vegetation most luxuriant. From the accounts of the hunters, it would appear, however, from the slope of the land at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains in the finest part of the territory. The snow is said never to lie deep there, snow shoes being unknown to the Indians, and it is a well timbered country. This is the locality, also, in which the coal beds exist. Mr. Hind did not penetrate so far, but he had undoubted proofs of their existence. At Fort Edmonton, and other western posts of the Company, they used the coal for their forges. It would appear from Mr. Hind's researches that the hopes of finding good coal on the Assiniboine have proved groundless. Lignite is found, but not in such quantities as to be found profitable. There is, however, over the whole country, sufficient wood for building and fuel during the first settlement of the country, and afterwards there are ample stores of timber to the north for which there are easy means of transportation to the prairies.

In the way of transportation it is believed that Mr. Hind's party made a discovery. They found that an affluent of the Assiniboine approached within a very short distance of the Saskatchewan. If the two streams could be joined, there would be a very great saving in distance. The only route previously explored was, by the lake, to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and thence past the barrier of the falls, up the river. The northing and the southing would be saved, by the newly discovered route, since this branch of the Assiniboine runs almost due west from Red River. At the highest point at which Mr. Hind saw the Saskatchewan, it was half a mile broad and seven feet deep.

Some of the Indians who had guided Captain Palliser and his party over the Rocky Mountains, arrived at Red River just before Mr. Hind left. Capt. Palliser himself was to winter at Edmonton House, and resume his explorings in the spring. Two companies of Americans were in the territory on their way to Fraser River. They were ordinary emigrants, travelling with wagons drawn by oxen. They were not very well provided with food, and had suffered some hardships. They would probably winter at Carleton House. There is no doubt that they will be followed by numerous companies in the spring, the route being far superior to any other overland track yet discovered.

Mr. Hind and his party travelled by dog train from Fort Garry to Crow Wing, and made the transit in fifteen days. The reports of the expedition will be drawn up immediately and submitted to Parliament when it meets.—*Toronto Globe.*

A Bible Over 900 Years Old.

(*From the Detroit Free Press.*)

THE articles which have lately appeared from time to time in the *Free Press* in regard to old bibles, have had the effect of bringing to our notice one of the rarest and most valuable specimens of biblical literature in the world. This is a volume of six hundred pages, containing the whole Bible in the Latin language. It belongs to the Rev. Dr. Duffield of this city. The book is made entirely of vellum, and the printing is all done by hand with a pen and ink.—Every letter is perfect in its shape, and cannot be distinguished by any imperfections in form, from the printed letters of the present day. The shape of the letters is of course different from those now in use, but in no other respect can they be distinguished from printed matter. The letter is about the same size as that in which this article is printed, which will give an idea of the difficulty of forming so perfect a work. The immense amount of labour may be conceived from the fact, that there are two columns on each page, each of which lacks only about six letters of being as wide as the columns of this paper. They will average sixty lines to the column—the columns numbering 1,200. We have about 72 000 lines in the whole book. Nothing short of a life-time would accomplish such a work.

The date of the book is A. D. 930. It was consequently made 500 years before printing was invented, and is 928 years old. There is probably nothing on this continent in the shape of a book equal to it in age.—The vellum upon which it is printed is of the finest kind, and is made of the skin of young lambs and kids, dressed and rubbed with pumice stone until it is very thin.—It is somewhat thicker than common paper, being a medium between that and the drawing-paper now in use. The fine veins in this paper are distinctly visible in many places. A pencil mark was drawn by the operator to guide the construction of each line. Many pages have these lines visible on their whole surface, no effort having been made to rub them out. Two lines, running up and down, divide the columns with mathematical accuracy. At the beginning of each chapter, highly colored ornamental letters are placed. These are the only marks of the division of chapters.—There are no sub-divisions into verses, the chapter running through one paragraph to the end, and no descriptive headings.

This invaluable relic was presented to Dr. Duffield by Lewis Cass, jun. our Minister resident at Rome. He procured it of a Greek monk, who brought it from the Greek Convent of St. Catharine, at the foot of Mount Sinai. Mr Cass befriended this monk, who was in trouble, and he, in return, presented him with the volume we have described. According to his story, it is the work of one of the ancient monk scribes in the convent above named.—When it became known that Mr Cass was parting with it, and that it was going out of the country, the round sum of $3,000 was offered him for it by the monks of the city of Rome. This was of course refused, for the pleasure of owning so invaluable a relic in the hands of one who can appreciate its value so well as our learned divine Dr. Duffield. At the time of the late fire at the Doctor's house, this book was thrown into the street among others, and came very near being lost. It was picked up on the side-walk by one who recognized it as one of Dr. Duffield's most valuable relics, and preserved it.

Quack, Quack, Quack.

From the New York Tribune.

Long before the days of Pancakes, unhappy Man, with his aches and his ills, and his general most delightful heritage of physical woe, was made the sore spoil and victim of quack-cadgers. Nor has the world, in this regard, very much improved since. A great many people who would at once detect any other quack, are thoroughly humbugged by the quack of pill or of potion. They give implicit credence to the gibberish of every medical mountebank, and it makes but little difference whether he be a fool who believes in his own medicines, or a knave who would not himself take them without strenuous resistance. The case of Bennett vs. Bennett is now pending in the courts of New Haven, from which the complainant seeks a divorce from the respondent, her husband, upon the ground of cruelty. The respondent is a manufacturer of pills, which are calculated for the region of the liver, but will answer for the adjoining parts. The complainant, in order to show that the Doctor was a notorious, consummate and most accomplished liar, put in a pamphlet put out by him; and it is to the unparalleled and really sublime mendacity of this Pill-pamphlet that we wish to call attention of Amateurs of Lying. In the course of this wonderful work, Dr. Bennett stated to an invalid public, and especially those who wept their childlessness, that he was at one time, without offspring, while the languishing health of Mrs. Bennett forbade him to indulge in the hope of paternity which would otherwise have gilded his waking hours and filled his sleep with rapturous dreams. But the Doctor is a man of tremendous science. He invented a pill of such power, force and virtue that, after taking it, Mrs. Bennett, in an incredibly short space of time, became the mother of "twelve blooming, healthy and interesting children." At the head of this passing and almost incredible narrative of truthfulness the Doctor placed a wooden cut, in which he was represented with a baby in his arms, and Mrs. Bennett was represented with a baby in her arms, while around his legs and her skirts, were gathered ten other children, making, we may be sure the prettiest work of art ever designed to illustrate the virtues of a pill. Divested of romance, the solemn truth was that, so far from taking the Doctor's medicine, the Doctor's wife, who knew too well what it was made of, and was in fact obliged to visit in making it, would as soon have swallowed henbane.

Having used up his wife by thus restoring her to health, the Doctor as he states in the pamphlet, next tackled his father.—He signs this little medicinal idol with great unction and pathos. He represents the elder Bennett, aged 95, in a woodcut, reading the Bible. He then narrates that the said senior Bennett, "a number of years ago was very sick." He was attended by "eight celebrated doctors night and day," and they for once the wonder is that he lived for twenty-four hours. The household is in despair. The dying man then delivers a speech, in which he states, that, although he had spent incredibly large sums in making Dr. Bennett jr., a doctor, yet that the vagrant practitioner was now in foreign lands, acquiring by personal observation, a knowledge of Indian Vegetable Remedies. "Tell him when he arrives," said the dying old Bennett, that I leave to his mother the sum of $2,000,000, together with all my vessels." He was taken with a shortness of breath; the neighbors were sent for, and praying was commenced, 'a rumbling noise' was heard in the street. 'Twas the youthful Bennett, M. D. A rumbling noise was heard in the distance, 'like a mighty chariot wending its way with great speed *nearer and nearer, when all at once*" [exquisite bull!] "a beautiful coach stood before the door, out of which alighted a noble and elegant looking man." This was young Doctor Bennett. He kissed his mamma, and she fainted. He rushed to the bed side of his dying papa. He hastened back to his coach, which was freighted with "plants and roots," such as are always used by the red men of the forest" when they feel unwell. Young Bennett gave old Bennett a root and an herb. Old Bennett began to feel better in just two hours. He kept up the doses. He kept the system regular. And the result was that the ancient person entirely recovered, and lived to be ninety-five, and the grandfather of young Doctor Bennett's twelve children.

The mystery to us is that such incredible nonsense as this should impose up anybody—even upon the poor people whose understandings are impaired by disease. That people are thus daily cheated, we are sorry to believe. But it is not of on that we have the chance of exposing such cruel knavery; and it is a ch nce which we have to the best of our ability improved.

The past and future of Mexico

From the London Times, Dec. 7.

When, some four centuries ago, the enterprise of Spanish navigators opened the vast continent of America to the admiration of Europe, the civilization of the New World was found to be concentrated in two spots, and two only, of that enormous territory. One of those favored regions was Peru; the other was Mexico. It was in Mexico especially that art, politics and science had received their greatest development. All the rest of North America, from the shore of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi, was desolate and barbarous, diversified only by swamp, forest, or prairie, and populated by savages without knowledge or laws. Mexico alone redeemed the character of the new continent and presented to the eyes of the invaders a spectacle so marvellous as to satisfy even the expectations which the great discovery had raised. There the Spaniards found an organized State, an ancient polity an opulent capital, an exalted dynasty, a formidable priesthood, and a people well skilled in mechanical and decorative arts. So great in fact was the proficiency of the workmen, so elaborate the system of government, and so impressive the whole evidence of wealth and grandeur, that for some time the civilization of Mexico was superior to that of Europe. Although, indeed, the researches of modern inquirers have enabled us to apply some corrective to these ideas, it is really probable that in certain respects the Spaniards found Mexico more advanced than Spain; and we have been recently assured, on the authority of a comprehensive history, that this assertion was the necessary incident of geographical and natural advantages. Such was the situation and configuration of Mexico that it could hardly fail to make progress; and all that was discovered there in the shape of national wealth or political order represented the extraordinary opportunities which nature had provided.

Such was the picture given of Mexico 300 years ago. Our foreign intelligence of yesterday gave us another sketch of the present; yet it exists at the moment, and it would be hard to imagine a contrast more surprising. There is probably no spot in the entire American continent, from the Arctic seas to Cape Horn, which presents such a spectacle of disorganization and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] ordered than the Mexicans of [illegible] the old seat of American civilization there is now no government, no recognized polity, no order. Life and property are insecure, and through the [illegible] political revolution, or as the consequence of a [illegible] conspiracy, has prevailed permanently, from the utter inanity and break-up of all the institutions designed for their protection.

We cannot find in any European history—not even in that of Spain itself—any parallel or illustration of the present state of things in Mexico. The country is split into factions, but no faction has any principle, nor does it seem to be so much as anticipated that there is any party, or any leader of a party, by whom the anarchy or predominance the existing anarchy would be terminated. When in the year 1824, a Republican Government was definitely substituted for the dominion exercised by Spain, room was left for contests between Federalism and Centralization,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual School Report—Wm. Clarton.
Annual Statement—Wm. Hall, A. Sawers.
Notice—J. Jobb Gilbert.
Patent Medicines—A. Hamilton.
Materials for Flowers—Sawers & Murray.
Cures—Murray.
Entertainments' Celebrated Remy—Sawers & Murray.
Abbott Register of Rural Affairs—Sawers & Murray.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANY 12th, 1859.

Meeting of Parliament.

Parliament is to meet on the 29th and it seems that a decision is immediately to be come to on the question of Ottawa as the future seat of government. The Ministry are understood to be prepared to stand or fall, according as the Queen's decision is accepted or rejected. The continued cry of disloyalty is still applied to all who refuse to approve of the choice of Ottawa. The Ministerialists pretend that the Queen herself has made the selection, and that, therefore, it cannot be gainsayed, without offering a direct affront to Her Majesty. "Probably the Queen never heard anything about the matter, but that it was settled in the usual way by her Secretary of State. There can be no good reason supposed for a departure from the ordinary rule of the Colonial office.—Neither the Queen nor the Colonial Minister know anything of themselves about the local advantages of the rival claimants for the seat of Legislature, and therefore it would perhaps have been wiser for the Secretary to refer the matter back to the people of the country. There is no immediate necessity for a disposal of the question; the alternating system is certainly inconvenient, but a temporary inconvenience is to be preferred to a permanent waste. If any change is made in the territorial disposition of the North American Provinces, it will of course affect the Capital, and, in no other combination, that at present exists in this Province, can Ottawa have any attraction as a political centre.—If, therefore, Ottawa is rejected and the present Ministry resign, another Ministry without doubt be got together who will agree upon a further delay upon the Seat of Government Question, rather than sacrifice the future interest of the Province to a present expediency. If the Capital cannot be obtained for a Western city, and it must be established, then let Montreal, which will be within range of a larger confederation, receive the distinction. The buildings will not at any rate be thrown away, neither will a federal union be thereby endangered.

The New Council.

On Monday, the new Council organises, if there can be a quorum got, which we believe there cannot. In the North Ward, Mr. John Whyte, finds his property qualification insufficient, and will therefore abstain from claiming his seat. In the South ward, Mr. Hogan, a saloonkeeper, is disqualified. In the East, Mr. Kennedy is disqualified, as assessor; and Mr. Morrow has not such a property qualification as will justify him in taking the oath. In the Centre Ward, Mr. W. B. Read is disqualified, as auditor; Mr. Scott as being lessee of town property; and Mr. White, as not possessing the property qualification. The Mayor, Mr. Stevenson, may sit, until removed by the judge's decision; the matter of his disqualification being now before the Court. It is to be hoped that disqualified Councillors will not offer violence to their conscience; but rather pass the book, and give no occasion for the further interference of the Court in this election. Out of the twelve elected Councillors, only five at the outside, can take their seats, conscientiously. Of these, Mr. Burnham is doubtful he being the legal adviser.

New School Trustees.

An election of School Trustees was held yesterday, when the North Ward chose again the outgoing trustee, Mr. Conger: the South Ward sent back Mr. Ferguson. In the East Ward, Mr. Nicholls went out, and refused to sit again,—Mr. John Kennedy was returned. In the Centre Ward, Mr. Fortye went out, and refused to be re-elected. The returning officer, Mr Robert Rowe, with utter shamelessness, closed the poll in three minutes after the time for commencement. Mr. Rowe receives £10 0 0 a-year, as a Pensioner upon the Town, and therefore may have thought himself bound to serve Mr. James Stevenson, by preventing any other candidate than Mr. Thomas White, Jr., from being proposed, unless the parties were punctual to the minute. Three minutes can hardly be called a reasonable time to wait for an opposing candidate. The election can be readily upset. It is to be hoped it will be, and some other returning officer than Mr. Rowe, appointed. He is too much of the partizan, to conduct it upon fair manly principles. Mr. White calls him, and he calls himself to Mr. White.

Official dispatches confirm the impression that the difficulties in Utah are far from being healed. Outrages committed, or supposed to have been committed, by the Mormons, have incensed the troops, and the question whether Saints and Gentiles can live together may yet require to be settled at the point of the sword. It is thought that the army will be enabled to occupy Salt Lake City.

We have from Washington rumors to the effect that a formidable protective movement has been inaugurated by the iron-masters—a general organization of iron-masters having been held for the purpose at the national capital on Monday.

The Manchester School.

From the Times.

The country has been pretty well accustomed to the audacity of statement—distinguishing speeches of the Manchester school, but on Tuesday last Mr. Milner Gibson carried every one of his predecessors in the hardihood of his assertions and the incredible impudence of his appeal. The great Duke of Wellington is not yet forgotten, and most people will be prompt enough to remember that one of his last public acts was to beseech the attention of the Government and the public to the defenceless condition of the country. Point by point in his memorable letter to Sir John Burgoyne he showed how steam had bridged the Channel, how the navy could no longer present an insurmountable barrier, how our coasts were unfortified, and how our military establishments had been allowed to decay. "I am bordering," added that famous soldier, "upon seventy-seven years passed in honour. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert." It would be strange indeed if these impressive words had yet faded from the public mind; but Mr. Gibson either thinks so, or is willing to take the chance of the matter, for, being in want of some authority to support the Manchester policy of cutting down the estimates and pooh-poohing the national defence question, he actually appealed to the Duke of Wellington himself!

"During the Duke of Wellington's time," said Mr. Gibson, "in 1835, he thought £11,000,000, or £12,000,000 a year sufficient to defend the country." Such an assertion is enough to rouse the great warrior from his grave. The Duke not only never thought that such votes were sufficient votes, but he was the first to call the attention of the country to their insufficiency. For a long time in private, and at length, when his feelings could be restrained no longer, in a public letter, he urged upon those in power the imperative necessity of taking instant measures for the national defence. When he penned his celebrated address to Sir John Burgoyne, in 1847, things were far from being so bad as they had been in 1835. All the three services were in a better condition. Between 1835 and 1847 the expenditure upon the Army had been increased by about half a million, that upon the Navy by more than three millions. Yet even then the Duke looked upon the country as without any sufficient means of protection. We had no defence, he said, and no hope of defence, excepting in our fleet, and if the fleet could no longer be expected to maintain absolute command of the Channel, we "should not be safe for a week after the declaration of war."

But the Great Duke went even further than this. For a considerable time after the peace of 1815 he was in office himself, and therefore responsible at first sight for the state of things against which he was protesting. Even the estimates of 1835—that favorite year of Manchester economists—did happen to be produced during the brief interval of a Tory Administration in which the Duke of Wellington bore a part. But did he therefore think this provision made by these estimates "sufficient to defend the country?" No; he had placed his views to the contrary on public record. "I have in vain," he wrote to Sir John Burgoyne "endeavored to awaken the attention of different Administrations to this state of things, as well known to our neighbors (rivals in power, at least former adversaries and enemies) as it is to ourselves. I hope that your paper may have been attended with more success than my representations have been." Of the sufficiency of our military establishments in 1847, when the Army, be it understood had been augmented by fully 15,000 men, above its number in 1835, he simply spoke thus:—"The whole force employed at home in Great Britain and Ireland would not afford a sufficient number of men for the mere defence and occupation, on the breaking out of war, of the works constructed for the defence of the dockyards and naval arsenals, without leaving a single man disposable." And he then proceeds to state what, in his opinion, is the least that should be done. He takes this estimate of 1847—itself a considerable augmentation on that of 1835—and he asks for an increase of the regular army at a cost of £400,000. This being done, he requires the embodiment and organization of 150,000 good disciplined militia, "and then," says he, "I will engage for the defence of the country, old as I am." This was the very *minimum* of what, in his judgement, national security demanded. He felt and he owned that it was so barely sufficient that he might be deemed foolhardy for accepting it. "But I know," said he, "that I shall get nothing better, and I may get this."

It is in the face of these facts and declarations—notorious, public and accessible—that Mr. Milner Gibson has appealed to the Duke of Wellington's authority for the assertion that the establishments of 1835, when the whole number of effective Infantry of the Line present in Great Britain amounted to exactly 11,693, were "sufficient to defend the country." We say nothing about the change of affairs in Europe or India since that period. When the Duke was writing there had been no modern revolutions to convulse the Continent, no Eastern War, to set nations once more by the ears; *steam had not absolutely* by metamorphosed the entire navies of States nor had military tactics been changed by a new system of projectiles. The Duke was living in an order of things which, though it dates but twelve years back, we may already term old fashioned, and yet he expressed himself as we have seen. Even if he had really been of opinion that the standards of 1835 or 1847 were sufficient for the national security at that time, his conclusion would not be applicable to the state of things under which we live; but, considering that he even then recorded his judgment to the contrary in the most emphatic and earnest warning which words could be made to convey, it does astound us that even a Manchester orator could publicly quote the great soldier's authority on behalf of the estimates of twenty years since.

The fact is, that in this matter Mr. Gibson and his friends are directly at variance, as they well know, with that very opinion which they profess to represent—the opinion of the people. The persons who really disbelieve in the possibility of an invasion, or who, though not disbelieving it, would run any risk for the promotion of their own political theories, are exceedingly few in numbers. Those who would buy the country off from the necessity of defending itself by any sacrifice of principle are fewer still. The reasons—the millions—are true Englishmen at home, as the Manchester politicians before now have found out to their cost. Mr. Bright made a clean breast of it the other day, and owned that 99 people out of every 100 differed from those views of his, which he modestly thought the only true ones. So, as the country is not to be left defenceless, as is the very fault in which Mr. Gibson spoke he would have found nine-tenths of his audience prompt to demand that the national security should be placed beyond any question, he was fain to declare that an expenditure of £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 was ample for the purpose, and that the Duke of Wellington thought so. What this argument was worth we leave the people of Ashton and the public at large to decide for themselves.

The Iron Trade.

This time last year. There is nothing so necessary to the strength of a nation or to its material development as this convenient metal, which can be turned to so many purposes and worked into such various conveniencies and forms. It is not, however, found in equal quantities everywhere, and even when found it requires abundance of charcoal, or its substitute, coal, to bring it into use. It scarcely exists in a virgin state, but is widely diffused in forms that hardly pay for the smelting. In our southern counties there are vast districts containing iron ore which was worth smelting so long as the forest existed, and the cost of carriage from the middle and north of England clogged competition from that quarter, but it would be madness to attempt anything with our southern ironstone now, and the most rabid Protectionist of Kent or Surrey would not venture to ask Government to protect his iron against Derbyshire or Wales. In France the iron ore is neither so abundant nor so rich as in this country, nor is there anything like the same supply of coal. Nature has given that country many great advantages, and a situation only second, if second to our own; but she has placed her far below ourselves in the supply of these useful, though vulgar materials. The French, however, are an industrious, ingenious, and enterprising race. Give them the material, and they are as likely to bring it to perfection as we are, and will so become formidable competitors. In this case common sense suggests that everything should be done to cheapen the supply of raw material; and we can even imagine a very ambitious Government offering a bounty for the importation of good iron, to supply the natural deficiency, and place the French manufacturer on a level with the English. What has been done, and what will probably continue to be done to the end of the chapter, is the very contrary of this. Everything has been done to strangle France, first by stopping, then by narrowing and clogging, the inward current of this most precious of all metals. By existing decrees, on every ton of pig iron or bar iron imported into France there are levied duties of 50 and 70 per cent., or more than half its value; and even iron rails, so necessary to the development of France, are only admitted at or near 40 per cent. of their value. Ten years ago, in 1847, the make of pig iron in France was a little under 600,000 tons. Under Protection it has diminished. In 1858 it fell to about 470,000 tons; in 1849 and 1850 to little more than 400,000. In 1852 it had recovered to above 500,000 tons. The make in the best of these years was less than one-sixth of our own, and it follows from a simple calculation that besides exporting immense quantities, we annually use at home 160 lbs per head of the whole population against only 36 lbs used in France. This use of iron has long been agreed upon as the best test of material advancement, inasmuch as it enters into all work, agricultural and manufacturing; buildings, and railways, and shipping, whether for commerce or for war. It appears then, that we use four times as much as France per head of the population, and therefore make four times the progress in material things. —*London Times.*

Austria and her Enemies.

[*From the London Times.*]

THE situation of Austria's Italian Provinces does not improve. All attempts at conciliation have been useless: the Milanese and Venetians have been attracted by neither the visit of an Emperor nor the administration of an Archduke. At the present time, too, the political position of Austria is by no means easy. The speculations that have been rife within the last week or two concerning a speech of King Victor Emmanuel the policy of the French Emperor, and the designs of Russia, are not quite unimportant. There is certainly no reason to suppose that Sardinia intends to go to war next spring or France to help her, or Russia to send a force into Austrian Poland. But still Austria has incurred the ill-will of these three Powers; and, though the late reports may have been the work of speculators on the Bourse, still they would not have taken this form unless there were some ground for believing that they would be accepted as probable. The very fact that they had acquired such consistency as to oblige the *Moniteur* to contradict them, shows how unsafe, in the opinion of the world, is the Austrian position in Italy.

We do not, however, believe that there is any present danger of a disturbance in Europe. The discontent of the Italians, and the necessities of the French Emperor, are, no doubt, causes of disquiet. A little ambitious State like Sardinia would probably accept a quarrel without reluctance, and Napoleon III. has 500,000 soldiers whom he has exalted into the masters of his people, and whom it may become necessary some day to employ more gloriously than as a police. Should the designs attributed to these Monarchs be attempted, and should Russia's vindictiveness against the Viennese Court overbalance her dislike of parvenu and liberal potentates, Austria would no doubt be in considerable danger. But the principles of peace are now too securely established, and the advantages of peace too thoroughly appreciated, for Europe to be lightly convulsed. The experience of the past, too, seems to show that Austria would be no contemptible enemy even to a combination of three powers with a rebellious province of her own. The Austrian troops have fought at greater disadvantages, and the Austrian State has surmounted at least equal dangers. Whatever may be the hopes of a disaffected province, or the designs of secret and patient ambition, it is not likely that the present tranquillity of Europe will be disturbed by any war either of empire or nationality. But, if anything is likely to keep up the apprehensions of the world, and to encourage plots by proving that they are anticipated and feared, it will be the renewal of such violent and inquisitorial proceedings as that of which the Austrian police has just been guilty. Austria must hold her own in Italy by the strength of her armies in open field, and not by the machinations of spies and gendarmes.

We have important news from Fraser River. Governor Douglas had issued proclamations, declaring the organization of the new Government of British Columbia, and the regulation of the Territory by English law; publishing the revocation of the act of 1838, granting the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company; and announcing the royal mandate of indemnification to the Governor and all other officials for acts done before the establishment of legitimate authority in British Columbia,—a measure of protection against future legal proceedings.

Decadence of Ship-building in the United States.

From the New York Times.

It is not in the nature of a Yankee to give up and cry "beat;" or, at least, we loyally delude ourselves with such an idea. Our favorite figure, which is supposed to represent the true spirit that animates us on all points, is that of a sailor nailing the colors and flinging to the mast-head, to indicate that we will never cry beat. And there has never been a phrase which so impressed itself upon the heart of our people as the dying exclamation of the brave Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." It has been repeated so often, and has become so familiar, that we fear it is beginning to lose something of its force and significance, and that we shall give up the ship even while we repeat the immortal injunction. We are not only giving up the ship figuratively, but literally, and by and by we shall have no ship left. As long as ships were built of wood we had no competition to fear. Though we imported the copper, the cordage, the sails and the iron which were necessary to their construction, we could still build ships better than any other people, because our forests furnished us the best timber for their spars and hulls. With our live oak, our yellow pine, locust and cedar, we needed no protection to save us from the effects of our untaxed competition with other maritime nations. We could not only supply all our own necessities, but build ships for the rest of the world; which we did. But the advantages which had been so prodigally bestowed upon us by *nature, to make us* the ship-builder of the world, have suddenly lost more than half their value by the substitution of iron for wood; and we are now looking supinely on while Great Britain has vaulted into the proud position which we once occupied. The great power has become the ship-builder of the world by means of her abundance of iron. The vast fleet of wooden ships is daily diminishing, and the new class of vessels is taking their place. In a few years more a wooden ship will be regarded with the same curiosity with which we now look upon an old stage-coach.

At present we make a very respectable show with our wooden ships, and a considerable number will be required for many years to come to convey heavy freight on distant voyages. But we are building no new ships, and the ship yards from Maine to Maryland are being dismantled and broken up; and this great business, which has been our boast for fifty years, will soon be nearly extinct. It is concluded that we cannot compete with Great Britain in building iron ships, solely on account of the dearness of iron, and there appears to be little chance of the relative value of the material in the two countries being changed; so that the inevitable consequence of this condition of affairs is a relinquishment of the whole business of our great rival.

How to escape this degradation is now one of the most important questions before the country. Degradation it would be of the most mortifying and humiliating character, for a country like ours to give up one of its most valuable manufacturing interests upon which its maritime rank chiefly depends, and become dependent upon a rival, nation for the means of navigating the ocean. A proposition has been made by certain parties, to avert the danger from us, by admitting British-built iron ships to be purchased duty free, by American citizens; and the *Journal of Commerce* seems to be among the advocates of this policy. *It would be simply* dealing a death-blow to our shipping interest, which is now nearly in *articulo mortis*. But while there is life there is hope, and it is not becoming in us to yield up so great a prize while there remains any possibility of retaining it in our own hands. If iron-built ships can be imported, or purchased, duty free we may never again hope to see another American built steamer.

There is, however, one method by which we may save ourselves from the impending misfortune, and that is by allowing a drawback on the iron used in the construction of iron steamers. If a drawback is allowed on salt used in curing fish, and on other articles which are exported, why may it not be allowed on iron used in building a ship, which otherwise could not be built here?—We cannot look for an immediate reduction of the duty on iron, and the manufacturers of iron among us are even clamoring for an increase of that duty. Our shipowners are fully alive to the true condition of this question, but they look on in hopeless dismay at the constant increase of foreign built iron "marine," which are taking the freighting business out of their hands, while they are unable to make headway against the fearful odds with which they have to compete. If the plan were adopted which we have suggested, the business of iron-shipbuilding would at once be commenced here; and the impetus it would impart to other trades would create an increased demand for the production of our own furnaces, so that in time American iron would be produced more cheaply than the foreign.—There is no other difficulty that stands in the way of the business of iron ship-building in this country but the cost of the raw material, and as that can be so readily removed without danger to any other branch of industry, there is no reason why we should permit this great business to be monopolized by our only rival on the ocean.

A WRITING TELEGRAPH.—A. Moigno in a late number of *Cosmos*, gives an account of a telegraph which transmits drawings or fac-similies of written dispatches.—Signor Bonnelli is the author of this adaptation. His process is to write the dispatch, or draw the sketch to be transmitted, on a metallized or conducting paper on non-conducting ink. It is then placed on the transmitting machine, and passed by clock-work under a number of fine conducting wires, arranged in line like the teeth of a comb. These conducting wires (there are 60 in Bonnelli's machine) are insulated separately in a gutta percha cable, which is stretched between the two places in communicating. At the other end they are spread out in the same comb form. Under this receiving comb is passed, by means of similar clock-work, a chemically-prepared paper, the yellow color of which is changed to green by the action of the magnetic currents which pass over the wires. When the wires at the transmitting end are passing over the insulating ink, they of course convey no fluid, and make no change in the color of the receiving paper. The message appears, therefore, in yellow letters on a green ground, the letters being composed of lines, the sharpness of which depends on the distance between the wires. Ten wires would be amply sufficient to convey phonographic writing written at verbatim speed. The conducting paper used by M. Bonelli is of tin surface covered with silver or copper, and the ink used contains oil. The receiving paper is dipped in an alkaline dynamist.

The Toronto *Globe* asserts that it is the intention of the Ministry to dissolve Parliament in the event of a defeat. They adhere to her Majesty's choice of Ottawa as the seat of Government, and intend to try the question again.

Setting Type by Machinery.

At length the problem of setting type by machinery appears to be solved. Requiring, as this operation does, the exercise of the most careful attention, it would seem as though it could not be performed by any automatic invention; but Mr. Alden has overcome the obstacles. Composition is performed by the ordinary *modus operandi*, which there any one learned and forgot. In the interior of the apparatus is a "register-ink wheel, capable of holding sixty ems, upon which the types indented by the compositor are first arranged, and are transferred from it to the groove in front of the keys, there to be taken, justified &c. This wheel, revolving five times a minute, enables a skilful compositor to set up thirty six thousand ems in ten hours—thus doing the work of three men. The distributing process is performed in the same time. The type are collected by conveyors "from a "stick" at the right hand of the compositor. The selection is directed by the nicks in the type, into which they are fitted, no two having a similar nick. Thus a letter a can be taken by only one arrangement of conveyors, and the other cannot possibly be taken. For book work Mr. Alden's invention is admirably adapted; and it may be to a considerable extent in newspaper offices. But where a great variety of letter is employed, it could not be adopted to so much advantage.

The inventor, Mr. Timothy Alden, is a native of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and a practical printer. About twenty years since he took charge of the *Farmer's Gazette*, a paper published at Barre, Worcester County. There, as is usual in country offices, he was publisher, editor, and foreman. He used to declare that he would do away with the wearisome work of composition; and from day to day for years he employed his moments of leisure, if such men can be said to have leisure, in devising how the work could be performed by machinery. He has at length succeeded. A machine was constructed, the works of which, though comparatively rude and imperfect, accomplished the desired object. The labors of composition and distribution were performed simultaneously, and more correctly than is often done by the printer. The imperfections were remedied in a second machine, the work of Messrs. Reere & Co., at the corner of Canal and Centre Streets, and now little further improvement appears to be necessary before the invention shall be introduced into large printing establishments.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The cars have ceased to run on the Northern railway, from Toronto to Lake Huron, in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties of the company.

Henry L. Ellsworth has given, by his will, all of his large property, except about $100,000, to Yale College. It is estimated that the College gets $700,000.

A couple of shocking railroad catastrophies happened on Friday on the road from Columbus to Macon, Ga. The most disastrous was caused by the train running off the track in consequence of a culvert having been washed away by heavy rains. Between twenty and thirty lives have been sacrificed.

John Nugent, Special Agent of the United States, had published an address to all Americans in the Colony, in which he censures the British officials for their unlicensed rudeness and the Courts for ignorance. The publication of this document had produced a remarkable effect, the British residents regarding it as an insult to them.

We learn from Central America that the British fleet at San Juan del Norte has been reinforced by two vessels of war, one a ship of the line. Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister, who was in ill-health, had arrived at Aspinwall and crossed to Panama, and on the 8th inst. embarked on board ship bound for Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The New Year's festival in the city of New York was signalized by an unusual degree of violence. No less than three murders are reported, together with a number of stabbing cases. A most desirable place for a residence!

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, Saturday, January 8, 1858.

Taking into account the day of the week, the arrivals of farming produce generally to-day were light. From the subjoined quotations, it will be seen that is not a few the market prices evince an advancing tendency.

WHEAT.—The arrivals continue very light, in the face of an improved demand. To-day the quantity offering did not exceed some 300 bushels, and prices underwent a still further advance. Prime fall wheat sold at 6s a 7s, the highest price paid at this point for a considerable time past.—The average rate for this quality was about 6s 7d.

SPRING WHEAT sold at 5s a 5s 4d per bushel.

BARLEY was in demand at 3s 6d a 4s per bushel.

PEAS 3s 6d a 4s per bushel.

OATS have again advanced, and were to-day in excellent demand at 2s 7d per bushel.

POTATOES are in demand at 2s 6d a 3s per bushel.

EGGS are getting still scarce; and were such a rarity to-day that 1s 6d per dozen was paid.

BUTTER (fresh) is plenty at 10d a 1s per lb. Tub butter shows symptoms of an advance in present rates. But we still quote No. 1, at 15c per lb; No. 2, 12½c, and ordinary 10c.

CHEESE (American) is still worth $9 a $10 per 100 lbs; Canadian $7 a $8.

HAMS $11 per 100 lbs.

BACON $9 per 100 lbs.

PORK is still quotable at $5 50 a $6 per 100 lbs, without much probability of a decline in current rates. Should the present cold weather continue, prices will remain firm at prevailing rates, if they do not advance. A good deal of light pork continues to be brought forward.

BEEF.—In this market rates have declined in consequence of a glut, which took place yesterday, when there were large arrivals of beeves from Whitby and elsewhere. Prime beef now sells at $4 50 a $5 per 100 on foot. But it is likely that, quotations will find a higher level are long should the glut not continue. Slaughtered beef sold in wagons at $3 a $6 for fore quarters, and $6 for hind quarters.

VENISON is in pretty good supply at $3 a $5 for good bucks.

CALVES are dearer, being more in demand, at this time of year. Some-sized, tolerably fat go to-day at $6 each. At present they are quotable at $4.

SHEEP are also dearer, and now commanded $3 50 a $4 each.

LAMBS are worth $2 each.

TURKEYS were plentiful and offered at 5s a 7s 6d each.

GEESE were sold at 2s 6 d. each.

APPLES $3 a $4 per brl.

HAY is worth $9 a $10 per ton.

STRAW $7 a $9 per ton.

TENDER

Of the Finance Committee, to the Joint Board of Public and Grammar School Trustees, of the Town of Peterborough:—

The Finance Committee in accordance with the usual custom at the close of the year, beg leave to submit a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Estimate to the 31st of December, also a statement of the Building Fund, to the present period with their report thereon, as required by the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 81, Sec. 13, and the Regulations of the Board of Trustees.

The Committee would first [illegible] estimated expenditure for 1858 was made up as [illegible] $3,200 00

To which Tuition Fees were put down at..... $900 00
Government Grammar School grant at 600 00
Government Common School grant at..... 160 00
And as required by Assessment..... 1,030 00 — $3,240 00

Of the sum required to be levied by Assessment, the Board asked the Council in order to enable them to keep their engagements with the Teachers and others to pay in $400 on the 30th June, $400 on the 30th September, and the remaining $1,200 on the 31st of December.—Your Committee regret to announce that their request has not been complied with, the result of which is that the indebtedness of the Board for previous Bank accommodation has been but little reduced, and now stands at $4150—after frequent renewals—the last of which has again expired, without the Board being in a position to take this liability up.

On all other matters of Finance connected with the ordinary management of the Schools, your Committee have pleasure in stating that they are satisfactory; and that there are but few outstanding accounts in comparison with former years; one cause that has greatly aided to produce this change, has been the liquidation of incidental charges monthly, out of the Tuition Fees; and the payment by the Board for matters of a similar nature as they arose.

Your Committee regret they cannot announce the completion of the new School Buildings contracted to be finished on the first of November last. The work however is well advanced, and the Architect having recently inspected it and expressed his approval of what has been done, it is hoped the Board will be able to obtain possession of the premises complete in the early part of the ensuing Summer.

The accounts show an expenditure on the new Buildings of £1,304 7s. 3d., and receipts of £4,322 18s. 8d. Of the latter sum £1,000 has been recently paid by the Town Council, out of £2,618 asked for, to finish the Building, over the Chairman's [illegible] £1,618 to be yet paid by the Council under the agreement.

Your Committee have pleasure in stating that the Council have succeeded in making a sale of the whole of the School Debentures, and your Committee can see no reason now to apprehend any difficulty in [illegible] the requisite £1,618 as soon as required, to meet the demands of the Board when called upon by the Building Committee, on behalf of the Contractors, and for furnishing the Institute with suitable fittings.

It will be observed from the accounts that the Contractors are paid up in full, according to the certificates of the Superintendent of Works and the Building Committee at the request of the Contractors have advanced the sum of £228, with the view of affording them every possible aid, pending the issue of the usual certificate from the Superintendent, and which if demanded now by the Contractors, your Committee have every reason to believe would fully cover the advance allowed to.

On the general condition of the Schools, your Committee may remark, that for the first six months or more of 1858, the same vigorous and healthy vitality was not so apparent in the Schools as in previous years, while the number attending fell away from 250 and upwards down to 200, and sometimes under that number. This state of things was greatly to be regretted, and caused much uneasiness to the friends of the Schools.

Latterly your Committee have pleasure in stating the Schools would appear from the Monthly Visitors reports—have rallied, as the number steadily increases, which from the efficient staff of Teachers under the charge of the Board, is what might reasonably be expected, it is apparent that the Schools are again gaining in popular favor, and it is believed that under the present able management they will continue to do so, by imparting a sound secular education to the young of both sexes in this rapidly growing Town and surrounding neighborhood.

WILLIAM CLUXTON,
Chairman

Peterboro', Jan. 12, 1859.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of Income and Expenditure for School Purposes within the Town of Peterborough for the year 1858, as required by Law:

RECEIPTS.

1858.		
Dec. 31.	By Monthly Tuition Fees rec'd,	$629 96
"	By Balance on Town Tax, for 1857, rec'd,	700 00
"	By Town Tax for 1858, $3000 rec'd,	900 00
"	By Grammar School Grant, do.	400 00
"	By Common " "	241 78
		$2,871 74

N. B.—Due from Town Council on Assessment of $1,100 00

EXPENDITURE.

1858.		
Dec. 31,	To Balance at debit last ann't.	$ 3 11
"	To Salaries paid in full to date,	2,167 63
"	To rent paid in full, 1857,	100 00
"	To Mo. Expenses paid by head master,	111 43
"	To paid for fuel	49 00
"	To paid on Notes renewed,	170 00
"	To paid Discount and Costs on pro. Notes,	44 90
"	To paid sundry acc'ts, 1857,	144 46
"	To balance cash, per Bank account,	21 03
		$2,871 74

STATEMENT OF BUILDING FUND FOR NEW SCHOOL PREMISES

The Building Committee in Account with the Board of Trustees.

RECEIPTS.

1857.		
Nov. 13th,	By Received from Building Fund,	£250 0 0
1858.		
March 8th,	By " "	242 0 0
July 7th,	By rec'd Balance of Fund.	605 0 11
August 31st,	By Instalment on Denny's Mortgage of Lot sold in South Ward,	52 14 1
Sept. 17th,	By proceeds Rent £125,	123 9 4
Nov. 22nd,	By " " £50,	49 14 1
"	26th, By Town Council of estimate of £2,618,	1,000 0 0
		£2,322 18 5

N. B.—There is due and unpaid by Town Council to the Board of Trustees £1,618 or $6,472 on the sum estimated to complete the New Buildings.

EXPENDITURE.

1858.		
Dec. 31,	To paid Contractors, on Certificates, Superintendent Works,	£1,829 13 3
"	To paid Contractors in advance,	228 0 0
"	To paid labor, levelling around Building,	42 11 0
"	To paid Architect on account for plans, &c. &c.	25 0 0
"	To paid Superintendent Com. on £1,820 13 3	45 4 10
"	To paid Architect pro. cent of visit to inspect work,	2 10 0
"	To paid on account of Note on Renewal,	11 8 2
"	To paid Secretary for services to date,	20 0 0
"	To balance cash on hand for Bank Book,	18 11 2
		£2,322 18 5

We certify that we have examined the above accounts and compared them with the vouchers and find them correct.

WM. HALL,
A. SAWERS,
Auditors.

Peterborough, Jan'y 11, 1859.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Jan. 13th, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	0 95	a	1 00
Oats "	0 50	a	0 52
Potatoes "	0 25	a	0 25
Apples "	0 50	a	1 00
Flour per barrel	4 00	a	5 50
Butter per lb	0 12½	a	0 15
Cheese "	0 10	a	0 00
Pork per cwt.	4 00	a	5 00
Beef per cwt	3 50	a	4 00
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Dry Wood	1 50	a	0 00
Green Wood	1 00	a	1 25
Straw per load	1 00	a	1 50

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

MONTALEMBERT'S

CELEBRATED Essay on the COLONIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND. Price 25cts. For sale at SAWERS & MURRAYS.

ANNUAL Register of Rural Affairs for 1859. Price 25cts,
McLEAN'S Canadian Almanac for 1859.—Price 12½ cts.
COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES, still a few left at
SAWERS & MURRAYS

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to notify all those indebted to him by
Note or Account,
that all debts remaining unpaid at the end of the current month, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Ashburnham, Jan. 7th 1859. 3-dis.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.
ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 3

MATERIALS FOR FLOWERS.

ROSE LEAVES in great Variety.
Roses and Pinks
Scented Cotton Paper, all shades.
White and Colored Tissue.
Spools of Wire, &c. &c.
SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons found trespassing on North West quarter of Lot No. 19, 6th Con., Dummer, after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.
JAMES MACKENZIE.
Dummer, 30th Dec., 1858. 6

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!! FOR 1859.

THE subscribers receive every Saturday the Weekly Periodicals in the following list, and on the third Saturday of each month the *Monthlies* for the next ensuing month, all of which they are prepared to supply on the annexed terms.

Orders respectfully solicited.

PER YEAR.		PER NO.
$2,26 ..	New York Ledger	6c 3d.
2,00 ..	Harper's Weekly	0 4½
3,25 ..	Waverly Magazine	0 4
1,50 ..	Yankee Notions	0 1½
2,50 ..	Flag of Our Union	0 3½
1,50 ..	Scottish Amer. Journal	0 3
3,25 ..	Leslie's Illustrated	0 4
9,00 ..	Illustrated London News	1 0
5,50 ..	" " Times	0 7½
5,50 ..	Punch	0 7½
3,00 ..	Harper's Magazine	1 3
3,00 ..	Household Words	1 3
2,00 ..	Chamber's Journal	1 0
3,00 ..	Godey's Lady's Book	1 3
3,00 ..	Atlantic Monthly	1 3
2,50 ..	New York Mercury	0 3
2,50 ..	" " Weekly	0 3
2,50 ..	Rural New Yorker	0 3

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE STRICTLY
In Advance.
Back Nos. must be paid for when ordered.
SAWERS & MURRAY.
Peterboro', June 23, 1858. 3

A Beautiful Pocket Edition of the
HOLY BIBLE:
WITH Marginal References, and Clasps, handsomely bound in best Morocco for THREE DOLLARS.

A Very Cheap Pocket Edition of the
HOLY BIBLE,
With Marginal References, and Church of England Prayer Book in one Volume, in Flexible Binding for $2.50.

These and many other beautiful editions of the Holy Bible, Church Service, Prayer Book, &c., &c., forming the most appropriate Presents for the Season, for sale at the New Book and Stationery Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY,
George St., Peterboro'.
Peterboro'. Dec. 8, 1858.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to connect at a Branch from Mosquito Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS BIGOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 22, 1858. 6

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this and the surrounding townships, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Farlinger, on George street, where he intends to keep and offer for sale a large and select Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,
both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at very low rates for cash, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. J. [illegible]
Peterborough, Dec 16th 1858.

MUSICAL!!

Every Lady may have a large assortment of the best Music for the Piano-Forte, at almost nominal prices by calling at the Book and Music Store of
SAWERS & MURRAY,
where there is at present a great variety of pieces to select from, published at the Musical Bouquet Office, London, and price only 6d per single No.

QUADRILLES.

Pincolensini Quadrilles.
The Ton Cmsar De Banan Quadrilles.
Belphegor do.
Bonnie Dundee do.
The Musqueters do.
Puss in Boots do.
The Caledonia do

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS,

HYSONS old and young
Twankay & Imperial,
GUNPOWDER,
OOLONG,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,

Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,

Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,

Redpath's refined.

RICE,

Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS,

&c. 1's, ½ lb, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,

T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bear, Cutty and Fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,

Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & clusters in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy, Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskay in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,

An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,

2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,

500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &C.

25 Drums Solaena Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
10 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov., 16, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 29 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

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Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Premium Tickets of admission to the Exhibition (or Rooms,) and Western Gallery, of the Association.

These will also be given to the Subscribers several valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Statuettes, &c. &c., from celebrated American and other Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, see December *Art Journal*, price 25 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
348 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, William Olley, 143 Water Street, } Agents
Cincinnati, Ohio. }

Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson Esq., Secretary, Peterboro'.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession (La Auphode), three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water up to the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.
Terms, Liberal.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Mason, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to
W. B. SCOTT.
Auphodel, 19th June, 1858. 42tf

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

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BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming co-partners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *patchwork* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers or to us* for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, by taking these words *entire* subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

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THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public generally to a large and carefully-selected stock of

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which they are just opening at their Store in Harper's New Brick Block on George Street, consisting in part of

Flannels,	Blankets,
Sheetings,	Shirtings,
Broad Cloths,	Cassimeres,
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Pilots,	Beavers,
Fashiontoes,	Rivetts,
Pumadis,	Moreens, &c.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CAPES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND A SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS.

Also, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Over Coats,
Frock and
Shooting Coats,
Vests, Pants,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Waterproof
Coats,
Leggings,
and Caps.

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES

All of which they will offer at a great reduction of prices, for Cash or Farm Produce.

They would also call special attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

of their business, where they are prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Clothing, of the latest styles, the best workmanship and warranted to fit.

J. ROBINSON & Co.
Peterboro', Nov. 2, 1858. 43

BOARD.

A FEW more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, with or without lodging at Mrs. Bibby's.
For particulars apply at this office, or at Mrs. Bibby's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro', November 11, 1858. 44

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of every superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

At the Late Stand of Messrs. Gilmour & Co.

GOLDY & BROS.

Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Insurances.

TIMES AND ÆTNA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

MAKE PAID UP.

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WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

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Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

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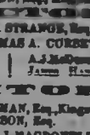
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,000. Paid up Capital, $620,000.

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Wm. L. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace,	

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
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SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

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TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hackett.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the Stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1858. 5-tf.

PETERBORO

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. STEPHENS, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country that he has this day taken out a license as

AUCTIONEER,

and that he will always be ready to act as such on reasonable terms.

His office is in Hunter Street, (but he has opened an Auction Room on Water Street, near Post Office, for the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furniture, Stoves, Tinware, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Ready-made Clothing, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Buffalo Robes, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Agricultural Implements, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Grain, Flour, Potatoes, Produce, Real Estate, Mortgages, Notes, Bills, Accounts, Debts, Shares in Joint Stock Companies, Steamboats, Vessels, Boats, Canoes, Timber, Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Heading, Wood, Coal, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Rails, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Carding Machines, Factories, Foundries, Tanneries, Distilleries, Breweries, Potash Kettles, Pearl Ash Kettles, Stills, Vats, Tubs, Pails, Barrels, Kegs, Casks, Hogsheads, Puncheons, Pipes, Tierces, Boxes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Portmanteaus, Saddle Bags, Whips, Spurs, Bridles, Saddles, Harness, Collars, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Robes, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Stair Rods, Curtains, Curtain Fixtures, Window Blinds, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Picture Frames, Engravings, Lithographs, Maps, Charts, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Surveying Instruments, Drawing Instruments, Paper Hangings, Wall Paper, Window Paper, Fancy Paper, Writing Paper, Printing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber Stamps, Seals, Seal Presses, Copying Presses, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Bill Books, Order Books, Receipt Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Diaries, Almanacs, Blank Books, Printed Books, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm Books, Sermons, Lectures, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Plays, Dramas, Farces, Comedies, Tragedies, Operas, Songs, Ballads, Music, Musical Instruments, Pianos, Harmoniums, Melodeons, Accordeons, Flutinas, Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Bugles, Trumpets, Cornets, Trombones, Bassoons, Drums, Fifes, Tambourines, Triangles, Cymbals, Jews Harps, Tuning Forks, Metronomes, Gymnastic Apparatus, Dumb Bells, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads, Gun Cases, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, Shooting Jackets, Shooting Boots, Shooting Shoes, Shooting Caps, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Ales, Beers, Porters, Cordials, Spirits, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Alcohol, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Tea Caddies, Tea Chests, Tea Boards, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Butter Knives, Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Table Knives, Dessert Knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Pomatums, Hair Dyes, Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Turpentine, Camphine, Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Burners, Lamp Shades, Candles, Candlesticks, Candle Moulds, Candle Wicks, Soap, Soap Dishes, Soap Boxes, Soap Moulds, Soap Cutters, Soap Stands, Soap Kettles, Soap Ladles, Soap Stones, Soap Barrels, Soap Tubs, Soap Pails, Soap Boilers, Soap Frames, Soap Racks, Soap Shelves, Soap Boards, Soap Scrapers, Soap Scales, Soap Weights, Soap Measures, Soap Gauges, Soap Testers, Soap Presses, Soap Cutting Machines, Soap Stamping Machines, Soap Wrapping Machines, Soap Packing Machines, Soap Boxing Machines, Soap Labelling Machines, Soap Shipping Machines, Soap Loading Machines, Soap Unloading Machines, Soap Weighing Machines, Soap Measuring Machines, Soap Gauging Machines, Soap Testing Machines, Soap Pressing Machines

FEBRUARY

1859

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Plain, Colored, Fancy
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Ornamental.----Bronzing,
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Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 5.

The Examiner.

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Business Directory.

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MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

V. M. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

S. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 16th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

IN RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would state, that

CASH PURCHASERS,

would find it to their advantage to call, and in future their stock of

HARDWARE, &c

will be larger, better assorted and at lower prices than formerly, as they have now adopted to a greater extent the CASH system.

In future, accounts will not be opened or continued except under special agreement.

Parties whose Notes or Book Accounts are overdue are requested to call and settle immediately.

Always on hand,

Iron and Nails of all sizes and qualities.

House furnishing, Ironmongery,

Mechanics Tools, &c.

Agents for the sale of Mowatt's Anne and other Stoves.

Stove Gutters, Mechanics' Lamps.

Carriage and Sleigh Furniture, &c.,

Paints, Oil and Putty and Glass.

Lamps, Oils, Olive Oil, Refined and raw Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, Shaker Standard Sperm Oil, Wicks, &c., &c.

Peterborough, January 9th, 1859. 1

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the week, and will perform all operations in the profession, by the different modes of application as to insensibility, (except taking teeth only without pain), in which he guarantees not less used by other Dentists. He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Gold Plates, in a manner that cannot be surpassed, being done from moulds, much cheaper than the usual mode, and to be equal in appearance and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth.

Further information is invited to the above, Rooms over Mr. Chisholm's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

The Earl of Carlisle's Address to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on Punishment and Reformation.

On the return of the members from their visit to the Akbar reformatory ship, the Earl of Carlisle proceeded to deliver his address to the members of this department. He said,—As I did not invite myself into the place which I have now the high honor to fill, and which confers upon me at once the privilege and the duty of presiding over the counsels of the Punishment and Reformation Section at the present meeting of the association, I will now enlarge upon the inadequacy of my pretensions to such a distinction. This responsibility must wholly rest with those from whom the invitation proceeded. It appears to me that I shall best enter into the spirit of the functions which thus devolve upon me, if, in now offering some remarks of my own, I entirely forbear from meddling either with the history or philosophy of the reformatory movement or system. The history has become matter of general notoriety; and several of those who are now here have been among its most prominent actors. As to the philosophy, I do not doubt that this also will meet with admirable exponents during our approaching session, attended as I perceive it to be by many reformatory worthies, with Mr. Adderley to head them,—one who has practically and legitimately taken the lead on the subject; it may, at all events, suffice that I feel myself unequal to such high argument, and I think that it will be more acceptable, as I am sure it will be a politic course, for me to confine myself, as much as I am able, to such points connected with this all-important subject as happen to have in some measure fallen under my own personal experience and observations. It has so occurred that I have been brought into some contact with reformatory processes, as applied both to adult and juvenile criminals; to the adult, during the period of my holding the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the juvenile, at my own Yorkshire home. I begin, as would seem more decorous, with the Viceregal experience.—My task, however, upon that head is materially lightened, and might indeed have been wholly superseded by the very full and very able statement which was delivered at the last meeting of the association by Mr. Hill, the learned Recorder of Birmingham, who is justly esteemed a foremost authority upon the whole subject of prison discipline. It appears that Mr. Hill, thus pre-eminently adapted to the office by his talents, his experience, his zeal, and his benevolence, had been induced by what had reached him respecting the system pursued in the Irish convict prisons to inspect minutely the different establishments in that country; and to test the soundness of the principles adopted by what he could ascertain of their actual operation. It was inexpressibly gratifying to the friends and well-wishers, but above all to the founders and originators of the system, to find that a man like Mr. Hill should have thought himself warranted to declare, as the result of his investigations, that the board of directors of Irish convict prisons had practically solved which had so long perplexed our Government and our Legislature—"What shall we do with our convicts?" To such a verdict I can have little indeed to add beyond the slight supplement with the intervening period may furnish, and the small gleanings derived from my own personal opportunities of approach. The opening of my recent term of my administration in Ireland was nearly contemporary with the first experiments in the system of convict discipline which has excited so much attention in that country. Whatever may be the merits of that system in the main features of its conception, and whatever the success obtained in its practical working, the credit as the responsibility, most principally rest with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Captain Crofton. He has been largely aided by the practised experience and intelligent zeal successively of Captain Knight and Captain Whitty, and throughout by the benevolent ardour of Mr. Lentaigne: he has been perseveringly seconded, as I know he will be most ready to admit, by the different members of the Irish Executive, and by the singular exertions and adaptability of some of his officers and agents. No one, however, who has watched the progress of the proceedings will fail to acknowledge the pervading influence and inspiration which have been derived and caught from the perseverance, the enthusiasm, the determination to succeed, the disbelief in the possibility of failure, which have distinguished the administrator in chief; and looking back, as I now can do, to the series of our conferences and expeditions in connection with this object, as among the most gratifying recollections of my official career. I feel most happy in having the opportunity of publicly recording my admiration, my regard, and my gratitude. It can hardly be a secret to those who have taken an interest in matters relating to prison discipline that statements of rather a controversial character have recently been put forward by Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton, upon the respective merits and tendencies of the English and Irish systems. Speaking upon general grounds, and under the influence of old official associations, I should have been naturally inclined to deprecate any disposition to invest one portion of the public service with a quasi-antagonistic character between departments; but upon a field of enquiry so wide, so important, so imperfectly defined, as this whole new philosophy of prison or reformatory discipline, forced too upon our attention, in part by our growing population, in part by our stationary number limits, in part by our colonial and geographical relations, and most of all peculiarly by the increased spirit of conscientiousness and reasoning benevolence which happily distinguishes our age, I think it is a ground for satisfaction that there should be such a thorough sifting of opinions, and even if repulsive such a collision of authorities, as to learn the least risk of preposessions, partiality, or mistake, and the best chance of ascertaining and adopting truth. Colonel Jebb comes into these honourable lists, recommended by a long series of active and meritorious exertions: Captain Crofton flushed with the achievement of a recent and brilliant success. Assuming, indeed, for the moment that the Irish experiment has been entirely satisfactory, I have always felt that the persons entrusted with the responsibilities of English or Scotch administration must decide upon the moment or extent for similar experiments in England and Scotland. It is certainly not impossible that there may be circumstances in the condition of these countries, or even in the national character, which would yet insure corresponding results from the same methods. My own means of observation have been almost wholly confined to Ireland, and it remains for me to state as succinctly as I can the impressions left upon my own mind. Mr. Hill, in the able paper already referred to, has sufficiently explained the successive stages or gradations of imprisonment now subsisting in that country, and which constitute a sort of criminal or convict hierarchy, beginning with Mountjoy Prison in Dublin, for the early periods of every sentence, and for the further detention of the wholly unpromising and unclassed; thence passing to Spike Island for the able-bodied, to Philip's Town to those better adapted to handicraft, both being appropriated to associated labour and cellular dormitories: ascending from Spike Island to Camden Fort, at the entrance to Cork harbour, where a greater degree of reliance on good behaviour is exhibited, as, for instance, allowing some of the men to form the crews of boats despatched about the harbour upon the business of constructing the fortifications; and, finally, culminating in Smithfield prison, in Dublin, or on the commons of Lusk, intended to form the intermediate stations and transitional periods before emerging into the outer world and entire freedom. Smithfield and Lusk, in fact, constitute the distinguishing novelties of the Irish system, and it is with Smithfield mainly that the neighbourhood of my own residence naturally brought me into the most frequent contact. As I know that too great reliance ought not to be placed upon the mere outward demeanor of prisons on any superficial symptoms that may attract the eye, it may be well just to recapitulate, in passing, the dry actual results which it has yet been possible to obtain of the working of the system since its very recent origin. It appears, then, that from the month of January 1856, up to the latest date to which accounts have been made up, the number of the discharged from the intermediate prisons is 1,327, of whom 511 were discharged unconditionally, and 816 on tickets of license. Of the 511 unconditionally discharged, only five have been recommitted to convict prisons. Of the 816 discharged on license, only 45 have had their licenses revoked, out of whom 15 were so dealt with for keeping bad company, drunkenness, or failing to report themselves; the re-convictions amounted to 30, which is under 4 per cent. The majority of these last 816 cases, have been made the subject of special reports from the police charged with the supervision of prisoners discharged on license, and, therefore, so far the whole truth is known concerning them. Captain Crofton augurs most favourably of the effects of this system of police supervision, as it has been tested in Ireland in the cases of prisoners discharged on license, and would evidently wish to apply it, in great measure, equally to those discharged unconditionally. On the first blush our prepossession might naturally be rather against such a proposition, as militating against the freedom of the subject then under no sentence of law. However I think that society is clearly entitled to give the full benefit of its scruples on the side of its honest members against those who, by the ascertained commission of crime, have rendered themselves legitimate objects of suspicion; and Captain Crofton insists very powerfully that this supervision, when rationally and discreetly exercised, has, within his own experience, proved to be, and in the nature of things is calculated to be, of real service to the well-disposed convict himself, as both coming between him and temptation, and as affording confidence to those who might be disposed to give him employment. Of the palpable repugnance of the ill-disposed convict I think we are bound to take little heed. On this head I will quote a passage from his recent notes in answer to Colonel Jebb:—"When I further add, that from 50 to 60 discharged convicts are under constant notice in the city of Dublin, and that among them are those whose evil and daring deeds have formerly made them but too notorious to the police; that many of these have for upwards of two years been in daily work; that I am in the habit of constantly and regularly communicating with the police for the purpose of checking and correcting any report I may receive, it will, I think, be evident how much the intermediate system and its training have accomplished, not alone, but in conjunction with the firm, judicious, and not inquisitorial use of the police." The proportion of criminals reckoned capable of profiting by admission to the intermediate prisons is still considered by Captain Crofton to amount to about 75 per cent of the whole. The improvement adverted to by Mr. Hill in the bodily health of the prisoners, as having decreased in two years from a mortality of 8 per cent, in 1854, to one of 2 per cent, in 1856, still happily subsists, or rather advances. The last annual report of the directors for the year 1857 states that the mortality has been 45 deaths in 2,342 prisoners, averaging 1·8 per cent. on the entire prison population. Feeling then a right to be thus encouraged and corroborated (by actual results and dry figures, I may the more safely seek to convey the impression derived from ocular observation. I never made a visit to Smithfield during the hours allotted to the evening schooling, and lecture without being most pleasantly impressed by the propriety and alertness of demeanour, and by the general absence of all sullenness or sullenness of the countenance or manner which distinguished the prisoners. I may here, perhaps mention that although I stood among them on these occasions with the full power of giving immediate pardon and freedom to any or all of them, and although occasionally anything particularly striking in the bearing or expressions of some among them might have tempted me to an exercise of partiality in their behalf, I never once allowed myself to interfere with any sentence except in the regular routine, upon the recommendation of the responsible authorities. After a complimentary passage devoted to Mr. Organ, the lecturer at the Smithfield and Lusk Reformatories, and another to the general good conduct of the prisoners in those institutions, the noble earl proceeded to notice the hold which Mr. Organ endeavours to establish upon the after careers of discharged prisoners.—The Law, he said, provides a map of this country of Dublin, upon which are marked the various stations where they are employed, or where there is a likelihood of employment being procured for them. He visits these stations frequently, either for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct and position of the men, or of securing fresh employment. Of 60 discharged prisoners now in the city of Dublin, not one has been out of employment for more than a few days except from failure of health. In many cases as may have been anticipated, the labour has been of a description not much sought after by those whose previous lives entitle them justly to greater latitude of choice, such as vitriol works and the like. This, however, speaks volumes for those who prefer even such labour to dishonesty and a recurrence of crime: it speaks surely not a little for the system which has thus trained and reclaimed them. As a mark of the influence Mr. Organ has been enabled to obtain over the men, even after their period of confinement is over, he has generally induced them to place £1 or £2 in the hands of their employers for a security, not so much for their honesty as for their regularity and continuance at work; and in case of the man having no earnings, or next to none, to his credit then to consent to a corresponding stoppage, for a certain time, from his wages. Having quoted at some length from the letters of discharged prisoners who had obtained honest employment, addressed to Mr. Organ in proof of the excellence of the system adopted by that gentleman, his Lordship continued:—My remarks have hitherto chiefly applied to male prisoners. The treatment of female prisoners will probably be rendered more systematic when the large metropolitan prison at Mountjoy, especially intended for them, shall have been completed. It can never become so easy in their case to apply the same number of progressive stages which public works out of doors make available for the men; but the system of draughting off the best behaved and most promising female prisoners into refuges has been tried with the happiest results. The Government have been fortunate enough to find establishments where this pious office has been voluntarily undertaken both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities of Dublin. Of the Protestant establishment, beyond rendering a just tribute to the conscientious care with which it appears to be managed, I need say but little, for a reason which certainly ought not to give any umbrage to the community, —I mean the very small number of prisoners who have hitherto belonged to that persuasion. The care of the Roman Catholic prisoners of this class has been undertaken by the ladies of the Sisterhood of Mercy at Galderbridge. Feeble and wholly inadequate, indeed, would be any words of mine to do justice to the unremitting self-devotion and cheerful alacrity with which the manager of the refuge, herself well-born and refined (I ought, I suppose, to confine myself to her assumed name of Sister Mary Magdalen), with her coadjutors, discharges this labour of great love. To prove that I am not using the language of mere compliment, an idle sentiment, I may present the following results, which, I believe, have never yet been given in so complete a form, at least from the first opening of the St. Vincent's Reformatory, in April, 1856, down to the present month,—152 have been received; 67 are at present there; 85 have been disposed of—you will remember that these were women, for the most part reared and steeped in crime, and from general experience, if discharged in ordinary course, would have given no hope of reformation; 21 have been sent to the situations in Ireland, and are ascertained to be doing well; 26 are in the colonies; 2½ have returned to their homes; 16 married, and are now living respectably; 8 were received by their parents; 5 have been received into an asylum; 2 have been married in Ireland, and are well reported of; 6 have been sent back to prison. So that out of the whole 86, there are only 6 to whom subsequent misconduct can be traced. I should be inclined, then, to sum up somewhat thus, the principles which pervade the system of convict discipline in Ireland, and which form the groundwork of whatever success it has obtained. At the outset the strictest form of penal discipline, the least amount of communication, except with the few privileged persons, and the lowest scale of diet consistent with health; subsequently progressive stages of employment and treatment, give scope to hope, stimulus to exertion, and room for the display of meritorious habits and trust-worthy qualities; finally, at the last stage (intended to form the transition to freedom), actual tests of obedience and honesty, and what I certainly should be disposed to put the chief strain upon, the surrounding of the prisoners, by the choice of agents adapted and qualified for the purpose, with an atmosphere of sympathy, encouragement, and beneficent influences: the power of individualizing them, and bringing the battery of advice and persuasion to bear upon their special cases; the causing them to feel that there are those in the world who care for them, and will watch their course, and glory in their good conduct. The proper agents for such a ministry of reformation may be difficult to find, but I am confident they are to be found; indeed I may say, in Ireland, they turned up for us ready for use as soon as they were wanted. To give proper verge for such a system to work, sentences of imprisonment ought to be of adequate length. I believe that the discretion of remitting the later periods of actual imprisonment, upon the condition of strict supervision and liability to re-imprisonment, might be advantageously extended. From all I can hear of the results of the experiment in Ireland, the supervision of discharged convicts by the police works extremely well both as a guarantee to the public, and a protection and preventive to the late criminal. The mode in which this whole difficult and momentous subject has been dealt with in Ireland has now, for the second time, been brought under the notice of the National Association. It has been made the subject of distinct inquiry from foreign governments, and I sincerely trust that its benefits will, before any long lapse of time, be extended to other communities and over wider fields. I now turn to the subject of the reformatories established for young criminals in England. The establishments in Scotland, to a great extent, have more the character of Ragged or Industrial Training Schools; but about these I have no details to give. The act authorising institutions in Ireland, corresponding with those now existing in England, was only passed in the late session of Parliament. The first report of the Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Great Britain has recently been issued; and it is of happy omen for these institutions that they are placed under an overlooker who brings to the work so much congenial experience and so much genuine benevolence as Mr. Sydney Turner. We learn from his report that 40 English certified reformatories have come under his inspection, and he gives a brief but interesting suggestive summary of their respective conditions. I have the less need, however, to dwell upon the contents, as they are probably in all your hands, and especially in Liverpool, where Mr. Turner states that the Reformatory Act has been more extensively applied than in any other place. I have as yet only had the opportunity of seeing four reformatories, and three of these only very cursorily; these three are Calder farm near Mirfield, established by the thoughtful benevolence of Mr. Wheatley Balme, most happily situated in a meaded range of hills, overlooking the valley of the winding Calder, and happier in the more important elements of kindly and efficient management; next, one yet in its infancy, at Adel near Leeds, where the lads are still employed in the rougher parts of the building work, and in reclaiming a piece of stony moorland, with an obvious will and vigour, which promises as well for their health as it speaks well for the wholesome moral influence of the master set over them; another, at Market Weighton, is appropriated to Roman Catholics; it now contains 85 boys, and ultimately will have accommodation for 200; it is built with more attention to architectural effect than any establishment of the kind I have yet seen, and is managed by a staff belonging to the confraternities of the Roman Catholic Church, apparently with a devotedness which so often distinguishes these bodies. The remaining school to which I have referred is nestled among my own meads at Castle Howard, and I can say with truth that I regard it as one of the chief attractions of a place not deficient in its adornments. The main cause of the success which the institution has hitherto obtained—for it must be remembered that, with respect to all of them, we are as yet speaking only by the light of very early experience—as well as of its special attraction for myself, is undoubtedly to be found in the character and qualities of the superintending chaplain, Mr. Fish. I have already borne my testimony to the merits of Mr. Organ, and I should wish to dwell for a moment on those which exhibit a large amount of correspondence and of contrast with them. I feel the less hesitation to indulge in this line of remark from the thorough conviction that the speedy success of all reformatory influence, whether upon the adult or youthful criminal, must, under the divine blessing, be mainly dependent upon the men who are employed as the conductors and agents. The same single-minded devotedness to duty, the same straightforward simplicity of character, the same tenderness of sympathy for the working classes, among whom they have both spent their young years of toil, distinguished alike the Church of England chaplain and the Irish Roman Catholic teacher; but the appearance and the disposition of the Englishman have that mild, mellow, pensive character which would seem to have retained something of the sadness which familiarity with scenes of suffering, and contact with rude and bitter tempers, might naturally have imparted; while the moods of the Irishman were so impulsive and racy of his own soil, of its quick-witted humour and gleaming pathos, as to make one of his common grammar lessons as entertaining as any play. I think it not unimportant to show that the minds of various textures may be drawn into the service of mercy, provided there be the indispensable ingredients of earnestness and discretion. Whether there be good reason or not for indulging in the hope of a large amount of adult reformation, there is every ground for expecting palpable and extensive results in the matter of juvenile reformation. I believe it will be found that all those who have most considered the subject, as well as been most engaged in its practical operations, entertain the conviction that in by far the greater number of cases of youthful crime the training of the children has been such as to give a criminal direction to their habits, and that they have thus become what their parents or their circumstances have made them. The distinguished president of the first provincial meeting of the National Reformatory Union held at Bristol in 1856 (Lord Stanley), put the case of 100 criminal children thus:—Born of dishonest parents, 60; born of profligate parents, 36; born of honest and industrious parents, 10. The Castle Howard Reformatory statistics nearly confirm these proportions. Sixty-four have passed through the school, and are now inmates. Of these there are:—Born of dishonest parents, 39; born of profligate parents, 23; born of honest and industrious parents, 12. I will add these very brief illustrations which, I think, throw considerable light upon more than one branch of reformatory inquiry. It shall be that of the very first they committed to the Castle Howard School. He had been a worker in a cotton mill, the foreman of which apparently discovered special aptitudes in him extending beyond his work, so he kept him when the other hands were dismissed, and taught him to pick pockets!—For two years our boy Tom regularly picked pockets on the pier of Hull, and at the High Church, giving the proceeds to his instructor. In return he was comfortably lodged and fed, and often taken to the theatre. He remembers instances of robbery from the person, the aggregate proceeds of which exceeded £200, all of which were perpetrated before he was convicted at all. When once he had been caught, convictions followed in rapid succession until they had reached seven, at which point the Castle Howard School was opened in his person. After the treatment of two years, partly there and partly at Calder Farm, he is now pursuing an industrious and honest career. From this short narrative I would deduce the following points:—The exposure of young children to corrupting influences; the great expensiveness of even the most youthful crime, as evidenced both in amount of undetected plunder and the cost of repeated prosecutions and convictions; and, the most important of all, the hopefulness of the reformatory process, which I should have felt myself less emboldened by this single instance to lay stress upon, if I had not the authority of the Superintendent for stating that the large majority of cases already completed, of which he has been cognizant, have been equally satisfactory. I am aware that many of the farmers in my neighbourhood are not only willing to avail themselves of the labour of the boys while they are still inmates of their school, but are ever anxious to take them into permanent service upon their discharge. There have been some very pleasing instances of boys making restitution after their discharge to persons whom they had previously robbed. The chaplain of the jail at Hull writes:—"The effect of the reformatory movement on the juvenile criminals of Hull has, I think, been of the most beneficial character; some weeks ago, we had not a single boy in gaol." I believe that similar satisfactory testimony can be given from other districts, but I have deemed it best to confine myself to my own. There are several points connected with reformatory tactics which must be considered, so to term it, as still afloat, and upon which I am willing to hope that our present gathering may be destined to shed light. A prominent one is the amount of reformatory accommodation which ought to be supplied. This, however, for its adequate solution, hinges upon another, probably the most important and the most difficult of all that await decision. What ought to be the condition of admission? Ought the once convicted, ought the twice convicted, ought, in any case, the wholly unconvicted to be admissible? It certainly appears to me that, with a view both to the due protection of the money, partly at least received from the State, and to the inadequacy of the accommodation as yet provided for the criminal class, it would not be right to allow any admission except of an actual convict. Then, with respect to the once convicted, though I can conceive cases where it might be so desirable to remove a child from evil influences and companionships as to overcome all other scruples, yet, as it is the duty which the reformatory owes to the State to operate preferentially upon the most hardened and abandoned classes, and as there also may be many cases where a boy or girl may have lapsed or been led into the commission of some isolated fault or act of lawlessness without any such perversity of temper or will as to make them fit associates of the thoroughly depraved, but yet, which some short, sharp instrument would probably be the best method of cure, it seems to me that, at all events, till there is more than sufficient room for the aggravated cases it would be advisable to make a plurality of convictions the general condition of admission. On this head the chaplain of the gaol at Hull has remarked, in a letter addressed to our superintendent, "It has always appeared to me unreasonable, as well as unnecessary, to send a boy to a reformatory for a first offence, except in extreme cases where such cunning or depravity is exhibited as indicates a most deprared disposition." In our own case, we manifestly want increased accommodation in any view of the case. It appears from some returns we have obtained from the East Riding House of Correction at Beverley, and from the Hull borough gaol, that the boys convicted during the last three years under 16 years of age there are,—convicted once, 275; twice, not included above, 58; more than twice, 42. Of these 50 have been sent to reformatory schools. The total number convicted more than once is just 100; so that, supposing none to have been sent to reformatories who had not been twice convicted, 50 would still remain at large in the Riding. In like manner, Mr Shepherd, the Governor of the Wakefield prison, has recently said that he knew of more than a hundred West Riding cases for which he could not find room in a reformatory.—I believe that different opinions are entertained respecting the best sources of supply for the maintenance of the schools. In some instances local rates have been already resorted to. It is obvious that such a resource cannot be called in without some sacrifice of independence on the part of managers and superintendents. Probably different methods may be suitable to different circumstances; time and experience will develop their own exigencies, and I am not aware that they are yet ripe enough for any further appeal to legislative provisions. I feel that no doubt can be entertained either of the propriety or expediency of the aid of the Government being given to meet voluntary efforts and subscriptions. Whether the withdrawal of the grants hitherto made by the Committee of Privy Council is justified on the ground of the necessity of two separate streams of supply proceeding from the State, I will not take upon myself to decide; but I think that in any case there has been reason to regret the abruptness of the determination. It behoves the managers and friends of the schools all the more to strain every nerve to make them as independent as they can of all extrinsic aid beyond the still remaining grant from the Home Department. I cordially embrace conclusions at which I believe the collective thought and wisdom which have been exercised on this subject had already arrived, that the relations of the State to the reformatories which have been established should embrace inspection, but exclude interference, except of course, in case of patent and obvious abuse; and that it would be inexpedient to lay down any rigid or undeviating rule of management, such for instance, as any exact scheme of rewards and punishments, to what extent corporal punishment should be applied, and the like. The great essential condition is to procure the right men for superintendents or masters; the interior details will best be confided to their discretion, acting upon the materials with which they are called upon to deal. It appears to me next desirable powers of levying contributions from the parents of children placed in reformatories should be enforced as extensively as possible. A most important and pregnant subject for consideration is the after disposal of the pupils.—Their ever best security against relapse to evil courses and dangerous associations would probably be found in emigration.—Could the State be properly called upon to contribute to this end, at all events, in aid of private effort? Boys may, in many cases, be fit to go out as emigrants, before it would be safe to discharge them at home, within reach of old haunts and comrades, so that a more than corresponding saving in the State contribution to their maintenance would be thus effected. Some of the inmates will unhappily continue unfitted either for emigration abroad or for employment at home. I think it well worthy of reflection whether, for the thoroughly incorrigible and unmanageable, it might not be desirable to have a more exclusively penal reformatory. I am informed that Mr. Sydney Turner has recommended the employment of the prison at Parkhurst for this purpose. Consideration must, of course, be given to the lawful duration of sentences; but it clearly would be conducive to the general welfare that the periods of detention should be sufficiently long to admit of the full process of reformation, and that as few as possible should be let loose anew on society till it has been thoroughly accomplished. I may sum up what I have thus imperfectly said on both branches of my subject, by stating that the same principle of treatment appears to me to apply alike both to adult and juvenile reformation, as might have been expected when human nature supplies the material to be worked upon in either case, with whatever modification of degree and circumstances. The almost indispensable condition of success seems to be that the criminals, of whatever age or description, should be brought together in such numbers, and under such arrangements, as admits of their being—to use a term which, I believe, is now understood—individualized; of their being each, in his own person, the subject upon whom influence, argument, advice, sympathy, are brought to bear; that before they are restored to a world which would naturally look upon them with distrust and suspicion, they should have had the opportunity of submitting to some trustworthy test their altered resolutions and dispositions, and that throughout this whole reciperative process the machinery upon which, under the blessing from above, we can mainly rely, in one human heart mainly acting upon another human heart.

The Right of Visit.

From the London Examiner.

What is the right of search but the passport system of the sea? Well, but the claim of search has been abandoned, and all that is asked of the Americans is some means of identifying the vessel with the flag she carries. What is this, however, still, but the passport system of the sea? Will you let a boat come alongside and ask civilly for the ship's papers? asks England. No, replies the United States, our vessels must be free to traverse the seas without let or hindrance. And we believe we must confess America to be more in the right than our prejudices prepare us to admit. All our arguments for identification of the nationality with the flag are precisely the arguments used in defence of the continental passport system. We advocate a Police for the seas analogous to the French and Austrian Police for the land. We want to know who is who at sea. We hold it desirable that our naval *gendarme* should have power to ask all mercantile vessels the question: Who are you, and what are you? The Americans claim for ships at sea the same freedom of passing without question or interruption as of men on land, and maintain that the evil of an occasional abuse of the flag is less than that of the frequent interruption of vessels which would result from the enquiry proposed. It must be borne in mind that a ship has something of a corporate character, and does a man relish being stopped with the question, Who are you, and show that you are not a thief? But how are piracy and slave-dealing to be discovered and prevented, if no inquiries can be made to ascertain whether vessels are entitled to the colors they show? How is the thief or cut-throat discovered on land? The capture is generally made at the risk of the officer, if there be error, but how seldom does error occur? And the practised naval officer is not less shrewd than the detective in discovering the signs and tokens of a guilty traffic. We do not, then, believe that much will be lost by the abandonment of the right of search, or of visit and inquiry; but whatever may be the value of these things, certain it is that we must submit to do as best we may without them, as other nations will not consent to a stricter sea policy, and we cannot go to war with all the maritime world in order to put down the slave trade. It is not agreeable to the national pride to surrender any power or pretension once asserted, but so it must be. Time was when the foreigner in our waters was compelled to lower his footstep in homage to the British flag. That time-honoured usage we were obliged to abandon. The right of search followed, and now is denied the request to see the ship's title to her flag.

Rumors of the 'London Times' Supplement.

From the Boston Evening Courier.

It may not be generally known that the London *Times* has long daily published an extra, or "supplement," as it was formerly called—we believe that the name is now dropped,—containing only advertisements. As a general rule, with us, this part of a newspaper has not a deep interest; but in a city like London and in a journal like the *Times*, the reader will find entertainment and instruction. On the first column stands the record of births, marriages, deaths; following these are advertisements of sundry funeral companies, stating the scale of prices for which they will bury the dead, giving them the following styles from which to choose:—"Best class funeral with hearse and four, two coaches (pairs,) full equipments, shell, lead coffin-case, &c., £30; Tradesmen's funeral, hearse and pair, and coach and pair, £6 6s.; Artisan's funeral, hearse and one, coach and one, £3 13s." In England it seems tradesmen and artisans are content to carry even into the grave the distinctions which separate them while in the flesh. A few advertisements of monuments and tombstones take us naturally back again into the world, and introduce us to the two columns of amusements which follow. There are announcements of magicians, equestrians—including "The Great United States Circus,"—balls and casinos, dissolving views, Shakspearian readings, concerts of all sorts—including some companies of negro minstrels—pictures lectures and masked balls, by our old friend Julien. But here a well known name meets our eye:—

"*Barnum on Making Money—St. James' Hall.*—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mr. P. T. Barnum, of New York, will have the honor of addressing a London audience for the first time, upon the Science of Money Making, in the course of which he will introduce all original definition of humbug, sustained by experiences, arguments, examples, anecdotes, and illustrations, vindicating his theory. Doors open at 7, commencing at 9 precisely. Carriages may be ordered at a quarter to 10. Stalls, 3s; balcony, 2s; body of hall and gallery, 1s.

We shall look with interest to learn what success Peter the Great has met with. Miss Julia St. George appeals to the British public for patronage; her entertainment consists of miscellaneous songs and recitations; she quotes a line from some poet:—"The comic and the serious, the tender and the warlike, proceed from the same versatile mind!" This strikes us as a little worse than any of the "critical notices" of our own land.

Looking farther we learn that we can "dine economically, and yet like a gentleman," for two shillings at a tavern in Bow Street. Numbers of carriages and horses are to be sold, and, in London as elsewhere no one seems to sell because he wants money, only by reason of ill-health, or contemplated absence. Next we find many columns of boarding-places and apartments to be let; all varieties of circumlocution are tried, to escape from the disagreeable imputation of "keeping boarders," or "taking lodgers";—

"A married gentleman, having a larger house than he requires, wishes to engage with either one or two ladies."

"Imatints archer! Could not one suffice?"

"An agreeable gentleman is also desired to complete a cheerful social winter in a warm, well regulated house, with liberal domestic arrangements."

A startling heading of "Neglected Education" is only a prelude to the mild announcement that the advertiser will receive two sisters who desire instruction. The following is suggestive:—

"*To Widow Ladies.*—A gentleman, widower, about giving up housekeeping, is desirous of finding the comforts of a permanent home in the house of a widow lady of good position and means, where there are no other inmates or children."

Looking on we find that a young physician wishes to buy a practice. Two others are willing to sell. The balance seems to be in favor of poor humanity. Several married couples desiring places as servants, advertise that they are without incumbrances." What can they mean? Can this word be in their minds a synonym for *children!*

There are four columns of people wanting places—principally governesses, coachmen, valets, gardeners, and governesses. As an additional inducement to hirers, most of these parties except the poor governess, of whom it is expected as a matter of course, state that they "would not object to make themselves useful!" The ladies' maids are particularly obliging; they are kind enough to say that they "would not object to travel," which considering their generally delicate organization, is a great concession. A number of these advertisers, principally the cooks, boldly say:—"Good character." But a majority, with the kind of humanity which inspires some of us when we call ourselves miserable sinners, only claim a good character for the few years immediately preceding their offer of themselves, thus we see, 5 years good character?" 2½ years good character?" but "12 months" is the very lowest mark, as the retailers say to bargaining ladies. One cook advertises that she is accustomed to Jew's cooking," and hopes to save her bacon in that way. Our grandmothers always told us that if we only behaved well we should be handsome; but this theory seems to be at variance with English ideas for we continually see 'Cooks—good plain.' Several nursemaids advertise that they "understand their duties," a somewhat desirable quality.

Among the personal notices we find the following:

"If Jim, who left his wife, and said he would return when a better man, will let his mother know where he is, he will hear of something to his advantage."

The supposition is that 'Jim' never found his moral nature sufficiently healthy to warrant his return. There was certainly a falsity about this parting speech of Jim's; if his wife was a good one, how could he expect to become better when absent from

by? If, on the other hand, she was so bad a wife that he could only improve by having her, why should he not stay away altogether. Then, too, another thing puzzles us; why does this summons to return and hear something to his advantage come from his mother and not from his deserted wife? It looks a little as if, by this vague phrase, the mother wished to inform him of Mrs. "Jim's" decease. In conclusion if a copy of the advertisement sheet of the *Times* falls in the way of our readers, they ought not to look contemptuously upon it; nor liften it to last years directory, a literary work not generally attractive; for a hasty perusal of some announcements therein contained will show many curious peculiarities of English life.

(The following letter has been sent to us. We suppose that the *writer* intends us to publish it.—*Ed. Colonist and Atlas.*

GEORGE BROWN TO A. A. DORION.

Church Street, Toronto, 26th Jan. 1859.
1 o'clock A. M.

My Dear Dorion,—I have just returned from the two celebrations' of the Burns' Centenary Anniversary, and should I live to be a hundred years old, I must solemnly declare I never will go to another. Both affairs passed off very differently from what I expected they would, and I must confess very unsatisfactorily. In the first place, although everybody was invited to be there at *sharp* 6. our pompous little Mayor did not make his appearance, and at a quarter past 7, a motion was made that the *business* should be commenced. Fortunately we had a *live* baronet, whom we moved into the chair, and Sir James Hay kindly consented to preside till the Mayor should arrive.

The company showed much dissatisfaction as to the arrangements. Being under the impression that the Banquet was to take precedence, many had in consequence *not dined*, and when they found that *speaking* was to come on before *eating*, many declared that they would prefer five minutes' treat of Mrs. Webb's repast to an hour of D'Arcy McGee's 'feast of reason,' or to Mr. McLauchlan's *Lyrics*, which they were quite sure were not suited to their *taste*.

"Long ere the appointed hour, the stewards were busily engaged in conducting the guests to their seats, and before proceedings commenced all the room was occupied.—Down the aisle and surrounding each doorway were heaps of compressed crinoline and broadcloth, rendering ingress and egress equally impossible. It was no use pushing and looking sulky, and grumbling, the walls could not expand, neither would the seats, the crinoline was confined in the smallest possible space, so the pressure had to be borne; those so inconvenienced deriving much comfort from the knowledge that they would be first in at the supper."

In the absence of little Wilson, the Mayor, Sir James Hay introduced Dr. McCaul to the company, who opened the proceedings with a very nice speech; but there were certain allusions and quotations which a certain *Highland Laird* of six feet and more *inches* in height declared (looking at D'Arcy) was a hit at *our* party The quotation from Burns was as follows:—

"The King may make a belted Knight
A Marquis, Duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
For a' that an' a' that"

"Now, Sir Edmund," said the Laird, "has made some queer *Honorables*, but he could not make them *honest* men."

Whilst McCaul was speaking *little Adam* came into the room and apologised for the absence of the Governor General, who being expected to be *present* at both celebrations, wisely abstained from going to either. Adam then burst out in a fit of oratory, and amongst other incidents mentioned that this 1859 was also the anniversary of the taking of Canada from the French, when D'Arcy pulled him by the coat tail, and he launched forth into the praise of Burns, and informed us that he (Burns, not Adam) was very fond of women and whiskey. McLachlan spoke next, and was followed by McGee, but the impatience of the company became so great that the doors of the "Banquet Room" were opened, and the *real business* commenced "Castles of Sugar" were stormed and taken; "Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were overturned" lions rampant and couchant" were devoured; "hon-hons and turkeys, *ices and salmon*, "hams real and unreal" went the way of all flesh; the usual toasts were given and *when* the "health of the Governor General was proposed *I* entered the room. The cheering was great, but whether for me or the Governor I could not scarcely ascertain. However, I *bowed* but said nothing. Dancing then commenced, but as I do not dance I left for the Rossin House, where the more respectable portion of the community had assembled, and I arrived there just as Sir John B. Robinson was replying to the toast of "The Bench and Bar of Canada, and (fixing his eye upon me) he made the following remarks as to the duty of the Bench:—

"The course to be taken by those who occupied a seat on the Bench was perfectly clear. They should first make up their minds according to the best of their ability upon the question brought before them, and then deliver their judgment. It was not their duty to attend to any political consideration whatever. Neither was it their duty, nor should it be their object to conciliate any particular party." (Hear.)

Here was a *speech in the heart* which I did not expect, and that fellow Connor when *he* spoke endorsed all that the Chief had said, but you know his *brother-in-law Blake* was mixed up with the toast.

My toast was, "Our Universities and Schools," and I had prepared to pitch into Egerton Ryerson like a "thousand of bricks' but the Doctor was not present, and I was compelled to go off in praise of Scotchmen generally, and of Burns in particular. I also stated that it was but a few years since the Prime Minister of England was a Scotchman; and was upon the eve of hinting what *Scotchman besides* John A. was once Prime Minister of Canada; but I didn't.

Chief-Justice Draper in *honied* tones followed me in a speech upon the scientific institutions of Canada, and I fear that my braying did not chime in very musically with the language used by the two Chief Justices.

Connor's toast came off next, "The Genius of Song," and a pretty song he sung.—Here are his words, he must have been drunk! He would have remark that from one end of Canada to the other the honorable gentlemen who sat upon the Canadian Bench were not regarded with greater admiration and respect than by the bar of the Province. He was not peculiar in saying this, inasmuch as some of the ablest men from the Universities of the old country who had visited Canada had declared that the honorable gentlemen who adorned the Bench of Canada would be an ornament to any bench in the world. What are we to expect *from him?* I was completely astounded, not thinking somebody for Mowatt's *guardian*, when he gave the "Press" but his speech was rank Grit and water affair, (as usual) that I doubt if the reporter will give him more than *some* lines in the *Globe*.

I did not feel comfortable amongst the *set* who were assembled, this knocking of elbows against Chief Justices, Vice Chancellors, Chancellors, Professors, and other *gentlemen*, is not to my taste; and had I not seen Mowatt, John Bell and Terry O'Neil, amongst the guests, I should not have sat down at the table although I had paid for my ticket.

The wine and whiskey toddy which I drank has given me a racking pain in my head. I hope however, a few hours sleep will enable me to rise and look after a note for $200, which falls due to day. (By the way should Holton not arrive before 3 o'clock, I shall draw upon you, for $300, and before the draft matures you can draw upon me at 60 days, and as the House will be in session at that time, I shall be in funds)

I shall have a few minutes to add to this letter before the post leaves if I had occasion, in the meantime believe me,

Faithfully yours,
G——e B——n.

A. A. Dorion, Esq., Montreal.

P.S.—9 o'clock, p. m. | Holton has arrived, but I have not succeeded in getting a rise out of him, so I have sent the draft.—You need not be apprehensive about the payment, you can leave word with Patrick to stop it out of my Sessional allowance.

I wrote a feeling note to Sicotte, but whether or not he *knew* the *writing* on the superscription, it has been *returned* to my address unopened. *Now* I know that the Seat of Government question is to be introduced into the speech. There is likely to be a new election—*I* shall not *run* for Toronto.

Mr. Sellar the Secretary of the St. Lawrence Burns' Anniversary, has just been to inquire whether D. McGee's travelling expenses should be paid out of the proceeds of the Banquet—as he finds that D'Arcy will be paid for his trip up by the House. He thinks that he is *also* to be paid for travelling up to give a lecture on Thursday night, and D'Arcy threatens to go back to Montreal if he is not paid his expenses from Monday till Saturday, at $6 per diem.

G. B.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

A few minutes after the departure of His Excellency, the Speaker took the chair.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet moved,—"That the House do take into consideration the speech of His Excellency on Monday next."

Hon. Mr. Morris hoped the hon. gentleman would, according to custom, allow a day to interrene.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet had no objection if such was the desire of the House.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere would be glad if the consideration of the speech were proceeded with on Monday next. There was no use in losing a day. The country could not afford the expense.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said it was the duty of the Government to be prepared to proceed with the business on every occasion, and to curb expenditure as much as possible. But where there was any general expression of feeling on the part of the House, the Government would not feel itself bound to yield.

After some further conversation, Mr. Vankoughnet's resolution was amended by the insertion of the word "Tuesday," which was accepted.

Hon. Col. Prince laid upon the table a petition from Mr. Ure and others.

The Standing Committees for the session having been struck, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The second session of the present Parliament was opened on Saturday afternoon. With the exception of about 40 all the members were in their seats. The following were present:—Messrs. Aikins, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin Biggar, Brown, Bureau, Burton, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Caron, Bayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Daly, Dionne, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferres, Finlayson, Foley, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Gould, Gowan, Harcourt, Harwood, Heath, Hebert, Hogan, Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Labelle, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Loranger Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar McMicken, Merritt, Morin, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Sidney Smith, H. Smith, (Speaker) Somerville, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Webb, White Wright.

Many of the members sat on different benches from those occupied by them last session. Hon. Mr. Drummond, took the seat hitherto filled by Mr. Mackenzie.—Mr. Hogan was in Mr. Wallbridge's place; Dr. Connor in Mr. Hogan's; and Mr. Wallbridge in Dr. Connor's.—Mr. Bell was in Mr. Christie's seat, and Mr. Biggar in Mr. Bell's. Mr. Morin and Mr. Dufresne exchanged seats, the former crossing over to the Opposition, the latter to the Ministerial, side of the House. Hon. Mr. Cayley, Hon. Mr. Sicotte, and Hon. Mr. Loranger sat together on the three front cross-benches on the Ministerial side. Immediately behind them was Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, who retains the old seat. Hon. Mr. Galt took the seat by the side of Atty. Gen. Cartier, vacated by the retirement from the Ministry of Hon. Mr. Sicotte and on the two benches behind them were Hon. Mr. Rose and Hon. Mr. Sherwood.

The speaker took the chair shortly after three o'clock immediately upon which the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod commanded the attendance of the House in the Chamber of the Legislative Council. Thither the Speaker preceded, accompanied by many of the members and proceeded by the Sergeant-at-Arms. On their return—

ELECTIONS DURING THE RECESS.

The Speaker informed the House that during the recess he had received certificates of returns of the following hon. members who had been elected to sit in the House in the place of members who had vacated their seats:—Hon. Mr. Galt, for Sherbrooke; Hon. Mr. Lemieux, for Levi; Charles Alleyn, Esq., for the North Riding of Wellington; Hon. J. S. Macdonald, for Cornwall; Hon. Mr. Foley, for the North Riding of Waterloo; Hon. Mr. Sherwood for Brockville; Hon. Mr. Brown, for Toronto; Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, for Portneuf; Charles Joseph Laberge, Esq., for Iberville Hon. Mr. Dorion, for Montreal; Shellaton-Conner, Esq., for the South Riding of Oxford; Hon. Mr. Mowat for the South Riding of Ontario; Asa B. Foster Esq., for Shefford; Hon. Mr. Drummond for Lotbiniere; and Michael Harcourt, Esq., for Huntingdon. The Speaker also informed the House that he had received certificates of returns of members, pursuant to his warrants issued during the recess, in the following cases:—Hugh Finlayson, Esq., for the East Riding of Brant; and George Caron, Esq., for Maskinonge. The Speaker likewise informed the House that he had received a notification according to law of a vacancy in the North Riding of Wellington, occasioned by the death of Charles Allan, Esq., and that he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new election.

THE NEW MEMBERS TAKE THEIR SEATS.

Hon. Mr. Brown, and Hon. Mr. Dorion then formally introduced Hugh Finlayson, Esq., the newly-elected member for East Brant, and conducted him to his seat.—Michael Harcourt, Esq., the member for Haldimand, was escorted to his seat by Hon. Mr. Foley and Hon. Mr. Drummond. Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Webb conducted to his seat Asa B. Foster, Esq.; the member for Shefford. And George Caron, Esq., the member for Maskinonge, was brought in by Hon. Mr. Loranger and Hon. Mr. Sicotte.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO JUSTICES.

Atty. Gen. Cartier brought in a Bill (*pro forma*) to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed to be Justices in this Province.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speaker informed the House that when the House waited upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy and which he then read to the House. (The Speech will be found elsewhere.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Mr. Alleyn laid upon the table copies of despatches and other documents connected with the seat of Government.—

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the Speech of His Excellency be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Carried

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the votes and proceedings of the House be printed for the use of members, and that no one but such persons as Mr. Speaker shall appoint shall presume to print the same.—Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the usual Standing Committees be appointed:—1st, Privileges and Elections; 2nd, Expiring Laws; 3rd, Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines; 4th, Private Bills; 5th, Standing Orders; 6th, Printing; 7th, Contingencies; 8th, Public Accounts—with power to examine and enquire into such things as may be referred to them by the House, and to send for persons, papers, and records.—Carried.

Atty. Gen Cartier gave notice that he would on Monday move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare lists of members for the Standing Committees.

The House, then, at five minutes before one, adjourned until three o'clock on Monday.

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my duty, on the present occasion, to call your attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada.

The Legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be selected, solicited Our Gracious Queen, by an address of either House to exercise Her prerogative in making such selection.

An Act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of Her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds.

This Act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed.

The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge Her gracious compliance with the Address which you yourselves caused to be presented to Her.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that the commission for the settlement of the Seignorial tenure will shortly close its labours, and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the Censitaries.

The Municipal Law of Lower Canada requires revisal and consolidation. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character, the British Colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence, which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year just expired shall be laid before you as soon as possible. I regret that the financial and commercial depression which has weighed upon us, in common with our neighbors, has not wholly passed away.

But it is gratifying for me to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our Revenue.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement respecting the debt due to the Imperial Government, and the sinking fund connected with it, of a character highly advantageous to the Province, has been effected in England. The papers relating to this matter shall be laid before you.

In asking at your hands the supplies for her Majesty's Service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly and advantageously applied.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

The important work of the revision of the Statutes is, I am happy to say, nearly completed, and Parliament will soon be required to pass such a measure of consolidation as you may see fit to sanction.

I believe that I have summoned you to meet on the present occasion at the time most convenient to yourselves. So much beneficial legislation on important subjects has been dealt with in the last few Sessions that I shall hope to congratulate you on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual.

With this hope I now leave you to your Parliamentary labors."

The ceremony of opening Parliament being completed, the Governor General took his departure, and was followed to the entrance to the House by his staff. When the carriage drove off, escorted in the same order as it had arrived, his Excellency was saluted with cheers, followed by groans and hisses.

Tuesday, Feb. 1

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

HON. MR. SICOTTE'S RETIREMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

After the disposal of the usual routine business, the Speaker desired that the Order of the Day for the consideration of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session might be called.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte then rose and said—Before the Order of the Day is called, I believe for the information of the House, that an explanation should be given to the House as to the cause which led to my retirement from the Government. I am about to submit to the House a statement of facts which has been agreed upon between the two parties, setting forth generally the issues relating to the question which finally had the effect of causing my resignation from the Government. Of course, this statement of facts was agreed upon as simply marking out the General action of the Government so far as I had anything to do with it. To prevent any mis-statement or misunderstanding, I will read the statement of facts agreed upon between the Government and myself. It is as follows:—"The Government of which Mr. Macdonald was leader, and Mr. Sicotte a member, having been defeated on the vote against Her Majesty's decision, resigned, and Mr. Cartier having been recently charged with the reconstruction of a Government, a difficulty at once arose with respect to the Seat of Government question. Mr. Sicotte contended that we were no longer bound to stand by the Imperial decision after the vote of the House—that we had sufficiently vindicated the law by upholding the decision in the House once, and retiring on the adverse vote, and that the House having expressed an opinion against the decision, we should abandon it, and that he considered that any policy on that question contrary to the vote of the House, would be a violation of the right of the majority to rule. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Vankoughnet both contended that if it was right once to uphold the Queen's award, it must be right again, and that the mere fact of a majority of the House of Assembly having differed from us on the particular vote which was taken was no reason for our changing our own opinions or altering our course—that our duty was to try and change the opinion expressed by the House and not to yield to it—and that, at all events, the law could only be altered by Parliament, and not by one branch of the Legislature. Mr. Sicotte did not take this view; but as it was agreed to take up earnestly the subject of federation, and to press its consideration upon the Imperial Government and the sister colonies, it was arranged that the matter of the Seat of Government should lie over until it was ascertained how this project was received, and what advance it was likely to make before the commencement of another session. Mr. Scotte reserved to himself the right to retire in the event of the Government determining, as a policy, to uphold the Imperial decision, and Mr. Mcdonald and Mr. Vankoughnet declaring that unless the the policy of maintaining the Queen's decision was adopted, they equally would retire. On this understanding between Messrs. Cartier, Sicotte, Macdonald, Vankoughnet, Galt, and Ross, Mr. Cartier's Government was formed. After the return of Mr. Cartier from England, and after the receipt, subsequently, of despatches from the Colonial Office, on the subject of a federal scheme, it was agreed by all the members of the Government, Mr. Sicotte included, that it was necessary the Government should have a policy on the Seat of Government question, and should announce it to the House. Mr. Cartier states his policy to be to uphold the Queen's award. Mr. Sicotte declined to accede, and, after much discussion, finally retired from the Government, and sent to the Attorney General East the following note:—

"Toronto, 24th Dec., 1858.

My Dear Sir,—I did not give my assent to the policy and principle contained in the proposition which you laid before the Council relating to the question of the Seat of Government, viz.—to maintain the decision of the Imperial authorities, and the choice of Ottawa.

"In consenting to join the administration after the vote of the House on that question, I did declare that I refuse to acquiesce in any action which did not take that vote into account, and I did tell my colleagues, that in case the Government should decide to ask the Legislature to maintain, against the decision of the House, the decision of Imperial authorities, I believe it would be my duty to retire.

"After the decision of the Council, it is my duty to put my resignation at your disposal, and to ask you to make it known to His Excellency.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "L. V. SICOTTE."

The hon. gentleman then repeated the foregoing explanation in French, after which he said he desired to correct an error which had crept into one of the printed despatches that had been laid before the House. It occurred in the communication of His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary. By a mistake made by the printer, or the copyist, the words "The Government *felt* bound to carry out the Queen's decision" was made to read, "The Government *feel* bound to carry out the Queen's decision." He (Mr Sicotte) did not intend to supplement the explanations he had made by a speech, inasmuch as he would have an opportunity before the debate closed, of expressing his views more fully on the whole question.—(Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. Cartier quite agreed in the statement of facts made by the hon. gentleman. He moved that the Order of the Day be now taken into consideration.

The Peach Crop Destroyed.—The lovers of good fruit will regret exceedingly to learn that the peach crop of Western New York, was destroyed by the excessive cold of the 10th inst. Besides information from fruit growers in various parts of the country, shows that on the examination of many hundreds of fruit buds all were found dead. It is a well established fact that the fruit buds of the peach, ordinarily, cannot endure more than about forty four degrees of frost, and consequently when the thermometer sunk to 12, 15, or 20 degrees below zero, the germ of the peach will be destroyed.

Mr. Bright and the British Aristocracy.

The London *Saturday Review* has stood prominently forward in opposition to Mr. Bright's views on the Reform question. The following article expresses somewhat strongly the sentiments of the liberal Conservative school of politicians represented by the *Review*; and the vigorous ability with which it is written tempts us to quote it entire, though it is somewhat lengthy. It is not less interesting as affording an illustration of the high and responsible position now held by the press of England, compared with that of public men, than as a reply to Mr. Bright:

When we had occasion to discuss recently the question of an Anonymous Press, we pointed out that the existing system of journalism was necessary—if for no other reasons—for the purpose of correcting and counterrailing the mischiefs which flow from the cowardice of public men. This point is one which the present aspect of politics tends remarkably to enforce. *The Times*, in the course of the week, has with much justice pointed out that the defence of the constitution against the demagogues who are laboring to subvert it from its foundations has been left wholly to the press. The profession of journalism is often reproached with an absence of that sense of responsibility of which the politicians of the platform and the hustings flatter themselves they enjoy the exclusive monopoly. We invite our critics to compare the conduct which has been pursued with regard to a question so vitally affecting the interests of the country as that of Reform by the press on the one hand, and by the politicians who claim to direct public opinion on the other.

We are about to have a Reform Bill, which is more or less to be an organic change in the supreme power in the State. It is not our present intention to discuss the merits or expediency of such a change. The point to which we desire to direct attention is the manner in which this capital question has been dealt with by the whole class of Parliamentary politicians. Those who have studied Mr. Bright's orations must have been struck with the fact that the single argument by which he demonstrates the popularity of Reform is deduced from the rival manœuvres of the leading men in the House of Commons. Everybody, he says, had admitted the necessity of Reform, for there is no party leader who has not promised a Reform Bill. This is the sorry substitute which he is obliged to put up with for that popular fervor which his mendacious and inflammatory libels on everything that is English have failed to evoke. If the secret motives of these pledges whose authority he emphatically parades were really laid bare, we doubt whether they would much tend to establish his argument. If it be, indeed, the pressure of popular opinion which has induced the Conservative leaders to throw open to their bitterest foe the gates of the fortress which they undertook to defend, the fact would entirely cut away from beneath him the stock invectives of the Birmingham demagogue. If the public voice is unanimous in favor of Reform, and if all the public men in the country, yielding to that opinion, have become Reformers in spite of themselves, what becomes of the argument that popular feeling is wholly misrepresented, and that the existing constitution is a fraudulent deception by which the will of the people is deliberately defied?

Mr. Bright, however, belongs to that school of logicians who are always wanting to eat their cake and have their cake. He does not see the absurdity of insisting in one and the same breath that all Parliamentary politicians are pledged to Reform in obedience to public opinion, and also that public opinion, in the present state of the representation, is wholly inoperative in Parliamentary politics. When a gentleman has the advantage of inventing all his premises, he might be expected at least to take the trouble of squaring his conclusions with the imaginary facts from which he pretends to deduce them. If Mr. Bright's assertion, that the premises of future Reform Bills, which have been so lavishly scattered by successive Governments are the result of popular pressure, were the truth, or anything like the truth, he would, indeed, lose the benefit of his favorite dogma that public opinion is suppressed, yet he might still retain his demonstration of the strength of the feeling which had extorted a universal though reluctant acquiescence. But he knows just as well as every body else, that the batch of embryo Reform Bills which have been tossing about for the last six years are not the fruit of popular pressure, but the offspring of rival jealousies and the contrivances of contending factions? Why did Lord Palmerston promise a Reform Bill? Was it popular pressure, or profound conviction, or inevitable necessity which forced it on him? It was none of these things, but simply that he was afraid of Lord John Russell. Why did Lord Derby surrender the Conservative camp by an ignominious capitulation? For no other reason but because he was afraid of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, because, in short, he chose rather to throw overboard his party and his principles than endanger the tenure of his Administration. And so we are treated to the spectacle of all these courageous and consistent politicians bidding against one another, not for popular support, but for the favor of Mr. Bright, whose principles they detest, and who, we must say, not without reason, very heartily despises the men who truckle to him with an insincere servility. It might, perhaps, have been but decent that the leaders of a party which pretends to preserve rather than to destroy, should at least, if they thought an organic Reform indispensable, have stated the defects which they proposed to remedy, and the principles of reconstruction on which they intended to proceed. As it is, it stands on Lord Derby's confession that the constitution is in a state which requires a thorough overhauling, but the nature of the repairs which are to be done he leaves the public to learn from Mr. Bright.

Taking for granted that there is to be a Reform Bill next session, let us ask whether the public have been fairly dealt with by the men who claim to influence public opinion. Why is Mr. Bright to be left by those ardent Reformers as the sole exponent of the principles of Reform? Have not we a right to know from Lord Palmerston whether the Bill which he had in preparation, and the principles of which he had of course thoroughly satisfied, included electoral districts, ballots, and household suffrage? Why does not Lord Derby let the people of Glasgow know whether the object of the Reform which he has promised is to put an end to the House of Peers, to place in other hands that "portion of the public rev[illegible] at present entrusted to the Church of England," and to compel the subdivision of landed property, so that every Scotch weaver may have the allotment of a deer forest?

The *Times* has but half the mark when it rebuked the insolence and want of spirit with which the aristocracy had permitted the libels of Mr. Bright against their order to be recorded without remonstrance and without refutation. It is not the aristocracy alone that he has attacked. His calumnies are directed against the whole property and intelligence of the country. The principles which he has enunciated are those of a man who is bent on subverting the whole framework of political society. The doctrines which he preaches are those which history and experience have proved to be destructive of property, liberty, and order. When he tells an ignorant and excitable audience that the House of Commons has uniformly laid the burden of taxation on the poor, while it exempted the rich, he says that which he knows to be false, and which he intends to be mischievous. He knows that in the very first Parliament in which he himself sat, Sir Robert Peel, as the political leader of the landed interest, imposed the income tax upon the wealthier classes, in order that he might lessen the burden which pressed upon the industry of the people. He knows that, since that period, the spirit of that legislation has been systematically and self-denyingly pursued. Of the burdens of the poorer classes there has been no increase; and it is, as Mr. Bright very well knows, by the voluntary acceptance of extraordinary imposts on the part of the enfranchised classes that those burdens have been greatly and beneficially diminished. He tells an assembly that knows no better, whose judgments he distorts by his mendacity, and whose passions he inflames by his rhetoric, that they had no part in the increased expenditure which is defrayed by an unjust taxation. Yet he knows that the sanitary measures and the educational rates of the last ten years have been passed exclusively from a regard to the interests of those whom he labors to mislead. No doubt there have been men returned to Parliament who, in the calculating selfishness of a commercial inhumanity, have been insensible to the claims of justice and dictates of mercy. But it is convenient for Mr. Bright to forget who it was that labored to defeat the Ten Hours' Bill—a measure which we believe did more both for the moral and physical interests of the operatives whose cause he hypocritically pretends to plead, than all the platform platitudes which he vents in a month. Mr. Bright tells the populace, on whose ignorance he calculates, that the late war was got up by the enfranchised class for their own benefit, at the expense of those who are deprived of the suffrage. He knows full well that the cost of war was defrayed for the most part—indeed, almost altogether—by a tax which could hardly by possibility fall on any individual who had not a vote.

It is these audacious and malignant falsehoods which have aroused the indignation and disgust of the intelligent classes from the lowest to the highest, throughout the country. But there remains always in every people an immense mass of the ignorant and misinstructed, who are the natural prey of the demagogue. It is to these that Mr. Bright addresses himself, and it is on their support that he relies. What, then, is the duty of men who claim a title to public confidence on the ground of their practical knowledge of public affairs and their devotion to public interests? Is it not to counteract the effects of the poison thus dishonestly spread? We are told that the working classes want the protection of the ballot from intimidation and corruption. But where are they to find protection from the worst of all intimidation and the vilest of corruption—the corruption of the demagogue who defrauds them of their judgment by pandering to their passions? Public discussion, which is the great safeguard of free countries, is the sovereign remedy against the pestilence of lying tongues. Men who have the means of encountering these scandalous falsehoods with the refutation which they deserve, have no right to decline the responsibility which their position imposes on them. They have no right to sacrifice the public interests to their own selfish advantage. While politicians are hanging back for fear of damaging their partizan positions, the English press has done its duty. When the institutions of the country are being reviled, when the cause of liberty is being undermined, when truth is grossly violated, and justice shamefully outraged, we have not stopped to consider whether it will be advantageous or not to our personal interests to strike at the defamer of his country. There is, indeed, one exception to the interested cowardice which has been so disgracefully prevalent. The very singularity of the instance makes it the less necessary to mention the sensible and courageous speech of Mr. Lowe at Kidderminster. Let it be remembered that on the formation of public opinion at this moment will depend the form which the impending change will assume. The issue before the country is nothing less than this, whether we are to exchange our regulated liberty for an unmixed democracy—in other words, whether we are still to be a free people or to fall into one of the two conditions which France and America respectively exemplify. The formation of that opinion will ultimately depend upon the course taken by those who assume to instruct the public mind. We ask whether in the performance of that duty, it is the press or the public men who have shown the truer sense of the responsibility which their position imposes on them?

Austria and France.

(From the Continental Review.)

There can be no question but that the probability of Austria and France coming into speedy collision on the plains of Lombardy becomes every day greater. There are numerous stories current to show how open the separation between the two countries has become, and the Emperor, rarely as he allows his policy to be divined from his personal conduct, is said to have been much more explicit than usual when addressing Baron Hubner, the Austrian Minister at Paris. But it is not by the diplomatic differences of Emperors and Ministers that the chances of an impending war are really to be calculated. The state of Italy is such that some explosion is sure to take place before long. The upper classes of the Lombards are now in a state of open disaffection, and numberless signs are given that the breach between them and their masters is not to be bridged over, and that they are preparing to try once more the issue of a struggle. Austria answers their attacks with increased severity on her part, and the daily life of the two nations in Italy has become one unending series of petty skirmishes. The Italians have given up their favourite luxury of smoking, lest the tobacco duty should swell the Austrian revenue.—The Arch Duke could not give a ball on Christmas day, because no one would go. Directly he appeared in his box at the opera the audience would have retired *en masse* had not the police prevented them from quitting the theatre. On the other hand, Madame Lestori has been refused her passports for Naples because she is supposed, in the character of Judith, to have appealed to the patriotism of the Italians. The University of Pavia has been practically broken up, because the students were suspected of revolutionary designs. Everything is ripe for an outbreak, and the most serious of all symptoms is, that those who have most intercourse with the Italians promise their support, that if they will but avoid partial and unconnected insurrections in the winter they shall be rewarded with a great war in the spring. There is a definite time fixed, until which the Lombards are asked to wait, and it will not be easy to hold them in any longer if the spring comes and they find themselves disappointed.

But we must not look only to the Lombards. The Italians might revolt and be crushed. Austria is not weaker than she was, and she has often come out the conqueror from Italian revolt. But we must add to the interests of Italy the interests of France. There is nothing which Louis Napoleon could do which would hold out so great a promise of advantage to him, as to quarrel with Austria, and assert himself to be the champion of Italian independence. It would give occupation to his army; it would take off the attention of the French public from the great difficulties under which the empire is labouring; it would give him popularity with the nation that is most prolific of the assassins whom he dreads, and it would help to throw over the empire that mock of liberalism which it is one of his greatest wishes to import to the system with which his name is connected. It is also tolerably certain that Austria expects war. A military council has lately been held at Venice, and it is supposed that this can have had no other object than to provide for the military defence of the country. The Arch Duke has retired to the fortress of Mantua, and every possible means is taken to enable Austria to take the field with advantage.—She has even taken the strong measure of compelling the Italian municipalities to buy the Government Buildings in the larger towns—a measure which can have no other object than that of ensuring the safety of these buildings in an insurrection, by making them the property of the insurrectionists.—It is possible that the Austrians might be driven out of those towns, and then return to them if the tide of fortune turned. In this case they would find the advantage of a possession by which all the public buildings were kept safe for them.

It must also be added, that Austria refuses all concessions. She has only very lately created new feelings of bitterness in Lombardy by an increased severity in the laws of conscription. And generally throughout the Peninsula she will not permit any change in her own policy nor in the policy of those to whom she sets an example. This is more visible, perhaps, in the Papal States than elsewhere. The Papal Government is as bad as a Government can be. It does not protect life or property; it allows bandits to pillage the population openly; it squanders money; it represses all life, hope, and thought; it subjects all families of respectability to a constant, petty, tyrannical interference; it makes life a burthen to all who are fitted by nature, by sentiment, and education to turn life to useful and honourable ends. This state of things is maintained solely by the presence of foreign troops.—If it said that France has recently offered to withdraw from the occupation, and to insist on some concession being made to the just demands of the unhappy inhabitants of the States of the Church. But Austria would not agree: the French may go away if they please, but she will stay there and keep things as they are. Austria, in fact, has no answer to any demand or entreaty, but that she will not yield or alter, and that if she is attacked she will defend herself. And if this is thought a dangerous and short-sighted policy, it must be remembered that it is not very easy for a nation like Austria to make the change that is required. She is wound up with the extreme Catholic party. To support clerical government, or even clerical misgovernment, is not only regarded as part of a traditionary policy, but as a private religious duty, by those who govern Austria. They would be yielding to the Evil One, favoring heretics, infidels, and and all the wickedness of the world, if they allow laymen to govern priests and revolutionists to board authorities. Englishmen are so entirely without these feelings, they so utterly disbelieve in the claims on which clerical usurpation rests, they are so accustomed to speak their mind freely, that they hardly makeallowance for the sincerity and earnestness with which the dominant party in Austria cling to its belief. Even when we look merely to the secular policy of Austria we may see how dangerous any manifestation of vaccillation must be to her: her empire rests on success. There is nothing to bind her heterogeneous elements together except the consciousness of each of them that she is their stern, unalterable, unconquerable mistress. In 1848 the Slaves saved the empire because they thought it was a good thing and worth saving, a source of glory to them and their race. But if the Italians were humored, they were supposed to be dreaded; and if the empire was afraid, it would sink in the estimation of its supporters.

If war breaks out in Italy, what is England to do? We think her course is plain. She could not think for a moment of actively aiding Austria, so long as the only question at issue was the freedom of Italy. As little could she think of taking a part in the war as an ally of France. We have had quite enough of alliances in which France reaps the glory, and we have to find the money and do the hard work. The notion, also, of England and France joining together to promote liberty is a chimera. If liberty in France means the empire, we cannot help to spread abroad a liberty so unlike what we mean by liberty. Nor can we again join France as champions of international law and the rights of nations. Louis Napoleon has chosen to trample on international law, and to violate the first rights of independent nations, by her conduct towards Portugal. What England must do is to stand strictly neutral. If the Austrians, as is possible, provided they are not threatened by Russia in their rear, succeed in holding their own in Italy, we shall pity the Italians most sincerely, but we shall have no call to intervene. If the Austrians are driven out of Italy, then will be the time for England to come to the siege, and to insist, in conjunction with Prussia, that the war should not be carried into Germany; and also that Italy shall be left to her own princes and governments according to her unfettered choice, and that she shall not merely change her masters and become the tool of France instead of the slave of Austria.—We most heartily wish that the struggle between Austria and the Italians could be delayed until France is free. We dread the effect of imperialism on the Italians after they have assumed a nominal independence. But we cannot disguise from ourselves that it is hard for desperate men to wait with the patience of a long-sighted policy. The struggle may come sooner than the best friends of Italy wish. If it does come it will be the part of those friends to counteract the evil effects of this precipitation to the utmost of their power.

Military Adventures in India.

From the Times Special Correspondent.

On the 21st we had another night march. We started from our camp before Roy Bareilly at 1 a. m. I had no opportunity of visiting that very ancient and remarkable town except on one night, and I much regretted that I had not seen a place so venerable and interesting when I heard, too late, of its antiquities and ruins. Our advance guard of Carabineers went wrong, or we did not go right. The guns stuck in the narrow streets of the town; the column was unable to move for more than two hours. It was long after 3 o'clock in the morning before we were clear of the wonderful labyrinth of deserted

your faults, he who trusts and treats you well is ever sure of your willing obedience in camp or quarters, as he may rely on you in the shock of battle. And yet the British soldier had something to try his good temper that day. We crossed the Sie about 9 o'clock; our tents were up and pitched about 12 o'clock, after a march of 9 or 10 miles. At 1 p. m. orders came round for the force to start at 3 p. m.—a short rest. Eyre leigh reported the enemy to have actually fallen back upon Dhoodia Kera. We had turned south from Roy Bareilly, and were now marching south and west towards the Ganges. At 3 o'clock the force was once more in motion, Carabineers, police, Field Battery, Irregular Horse, 5th Fusileers, Delhi Pioneers, and marching rapidly through an extremely luxuriant country, reached Oonaie, or Woonaie, at nightfall, though it was some time after dark before our baggage and tents were up. We dined by moonlight under some trees, and most of us either bivouacked or crept into the small servants' tents, called pall tents, instead of having our canvas cottages pitched so late. We are in the Byswarrah country—the land of the Bys or Rajpoots. From the little hamlets which dot these wide sealike plains of corn and forest came the materials from which the great bulk of our Bengal army was constructed. Thither they flew when treason had done its worst, and thus it was that every talookdar was able to assemble his little corps of trained Sepoys from his immediate neighborhood. During the little periods of the feeble rule of the Oude Nawabs and talookdars had been in the habit of enlisting armed men with whom they garrisoned their fortresses and jungle fortresses, in order that they might resist the troops of the King, or make aggressions on their weaker neighbors. The existence of one fort, and of one force compelled the creation of another, and thus Oude was studded with castles, such as they were and such as I have tried to describe them. The power of the talookdars was absolute over life, limb and property, for, practically it had no effectual limitation. They were proud of their order, jealous of their privileges, and by marriage strengthened their connexions, so far as the Hindoo law would allow them. Such were the arrogant, haughty race who were suddenly called upon to surrender their powers by a foreign official, and to submit the very titles by which they held their estates to scrutiny. We can readily fancy how a Montmorenci, a Fitzgerald, a Percy, or a Howard would relish the position. Many of the talookdars were deprived of estates which they had held for half a century. Others were justly ousted from the more recent acquisitions of fraud or force; but in no case could the result be favourable to our rule, for we did not substitute for the incensed proprietors any class which would in emergency aid us, even if it were disposed to forget that gratitude is only an expectation of favors to come. I have seen a paper written by a native of Oude for one of our officers, which shows, at all events, the native opinion in reference to some of the causes of the dislike which is too evident and notorious for us to deny. Lord Canning and Mr. Montgomery may flatter themselves that the mass of the people are with us.—Let them go out into the villages with an armed force and see. Let them judge whether, in this contest, the sympathies of the people, ground to the earth as they have been by native taskmasters, is against their chief or against their present rulers. Now, this native says that, among other matters after annexation, Hunwunt Singh, of Kalakunker, was brought into court by a Mahomedan gentleman who claimed the land on which the fortress of Rampore was built, as having been the property of his ancestors in times gone by. The cases were adjudged against Hunwunt Singh; and his hostility, which up to his recent submission was bitter, is accounted for on that ground. Bauset Singh, of Simurpaha, we are told, was ridiculed by one of our officers, and was jestingly told to climb up a tree to see if the King of Oude was returning to Calcutta. The proud savage on his return to the fort poisoned himself. Rugonauth Singh, of Khijoorgnou, was insulted to such a degree that he vowed he never would live on his estates again, and moved his residence to Allahabad. The whole order of talookdars are naturally against the power which controls them, and reduces the country to order and quiet. I have only further to remark that the various clans were strengthened and kept alive and active by marriages with races foreign to Oude, for the Hindoo code does not allow any marriage between the remotest relations—one of the reasons, perhaps, why this extraordinary race constantly maintains its full numbers without any addition by adoption, conversion, or conquest. Bainie Madhoo is one of the greatest of this race. He has refused every favor; he has risked vast possessions, independence, life itself, on the issue of a most unequal contest; and now we have fairly dogged him to his last stronghold. Here, with his back to the Ganges, his Brahmins tell him he may nobly die, and he declares he will do so—just as old Nirpart Singh, of Rowrah, who is a cripple, says that God has taken one part of his body, and that he will give the rest to his faith; and then flies with all speed to live to fight another day.

Ecclesiastical Swindling.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

A singular case of swindling was three days ago submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire.) A man named Bourasseau, after being a monk of St. Laurent-sur-Sevre, a naval gunner, coachman in a house of Jesuits, servant to a lady of rank, and a concierge, entered in 1856 as monk in the monastery of Notre Dame de Bon Secours at Marseilles, founded specially for providing for indigent sick, and he assumed the name of Brother Raphael. In May, 1855, the Bishop of Marseilles authorized him to go about France to collect subscriptions for the community, and he got himself presented to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz; he too obtained from the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain to his Majesty, a letter of recommendation to railway companies, by means of which he was allowed to travel at a reduced rate. He made a large collection, but (as was afterwards discovered) he, instead of handing it over to the community, abstracted 1,600f., and a silver watch, which he deposited in his own name with a tradesman at Marseilles. Some time after the Bishop of Marseilles authorized him to make new subscriptions in the north of France, and on getting to Paris he obtained the protection of the late Archbishop Sibour. He was, on the Archbishop's recommendation, admitted to distinguished families, and he pretended to see visions. "I see the Virgin, the saints, and the angels!" he used to cry; "they speak to me and encourage me." But suspicion was aroused, and the subscriptions he had received to collect were withdrawn. He then went to America, and at Quebec, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., he represented to Protestants that he had abandoned Catholicism; to Catholics that he was authorized to collect money for the establishment of Mussulmen, and he obtained money from both. The Bishop of Marseilles hearing what he was about, wrote to say that he was an impostor. At the end of November, 1855, he sailed for New Orleans, but was wrecked; he then gave out that by that disaster he lost 75,000f.—He afterwards visited the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Guadaloupe, and raised subscriptions in both; in the latter island with the authorization of the Bishop whom he imposed on.

In August, 1858, he arrived at Brest with a considerable sum in his possession, and from that place he went to Marseilles, where he asked the tradesman who had received his first deposit to accept a second one. He then applied for readmission to the monastery of Bon Secours, and, in the hope that he would give up the money that he had received in America, it was granted. But nothing could be got from him and he was expelled. Towards the end of 1856 he had obtained admission to the Dominicans at Lyons, but being found to be devoid of all religious principle, he was, at the end of four months, turned out. He was next heard of at Montpelier, where he bought a house for £5,500, and lived in it for some months. He afterwards went to Lyons, where he endeavoured to obtain admission to the Order of the Freres de la Sainte Bellay, but did not succeed; he, however, was accepted in another community in that city, but did not stop in it long. Afterwards he went to Caen, where he was received in an orphan asylum, but was expelled in a fortnight. He then entered a similar asylum in Bourray-les-Rouen, and stopped there two months. He afterwards returned to Marseilles, then went to Nantes, then obtained hospitality in the monastery of La Trappe, at Bellefontaine, then in a monastery at St. Martin de Beaupreau, and then from the cure of Cholet. In all his peregrinations he solicited and obtained subscriptions for Notre Dame de Bon Secours at Marseilles, and he appropriated the whole to his own use. At Cholet, a commissary of police from whom he solicited a gratuitous passport on the plea of poverty, questioned him, and not being satisfied with his answers had him searched. A sum of 2,200f. in gold was found on him. The commissary arrested him, and all the preceding circumstances were then brought to light.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—James Ryan.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 3rd, 1859

The Parliament.

Parliament met on Saturday last, when Sir Edmund Head delivered his opening speech. There is nothing in it remarkable, beyond the peremptory demand that Ottawa shall be confirmed as the Seat of Government. In the Legislative Council the answer to the speech was carried in favour of the Government by 23 to 12. In the House of Assembly no decision has yet been come to, and until the vote there is taken no one can tell what the issue of the Session may be. If they affirm the selection of Ottawa, the Ministry will have every thing their own way; if not, there will be a new election. Appearances seem to indicate that Ottawa will be upheld. If the vote were now re-considered, Montreal would, in all probability, be selected.

The Municipal Law.

Almost everywhere, difficulties have arisen in the way of electing persons qualified to sit in the Municipal Councils. The object of the framers of the Act having been, to prevent the slightest opportunity in a Councillor of favoring his own interests by his public position; the consequence, in effect is, to lessen very materially the number from which they may be chosen.—To remove this inconvenience, without injuring the very wise provision of the original framers, it will be only necessary to reduce the qualification of Councillors. There is no reason why the trust of acting as Councillor should not be permissible to those who are entrusted with the power of making a Councillor. If it is safe to allow a £5 holder to vote for a man, he ought also to be held capable of being the man. In Parliament there ought to be no property qualification, as is now the case in aristocratic England; and, for the same reason, whoever is a Municipal elector, ought to be eligible, before the law, to be elected. Were this remedy applied, much of the inconvenience we are now suffering from, would be removed, and the right of citizenship would be more evenly and more equitably enjoyed.

Boiler Explosion.

A sad affair occurred, on Tuesday last, at Peplow's mill, in this Town, by which a young man, by the name of Edward Perry, lost his life. The mill is supplied with water power and steam, and, on this day, both were being used to drive it. In the afternoon an explosion of the boiler took place, by which the whole of the furnace end above the flues, was blown out, striking, in its passage, the fireman, who appears to have been sitting in front of the furnace, and occasioned his instant death. The boiler was imperfectly constructed, the end plates being much too thin to compare in strength with the shell, and never sufficiently braced Of the three braces containing the part torn away, one seems to have slipped its key, as it shows no signs of violence, and the other two were wrenched off. No certain theory is suggested as the cause of the explosion; it may have been shortness of water, or it may have been the overpressure allowed by the sticking of the safety valve. But, whatever the cause, this is certain, that the boiler never had but a very limited capacity for resistance of pressure.—These cheap made articles should not be permitted in such situations; neither should they be let run, without a second safety valve, both to be kept in good working order, and a steam gauge beside. And as a further security, their sufficiency should be tested occasionally, by cold water pressure, to a much greater height than they are let blow off at. Such precautions, though involving expense, would be a great means of preventing such accidents as these which rarely happen without involving loss of life as well as property.

Mr. Heathfield's concert came off with great eclat, on Thursday last. The lady performers sang with bewitching sweetness, taking the house by storm, the audience expressing their delight by repeated *encores*. Mr. Rackett executed some beautiful pieces in a masterly manner, on the French horn. Mr. Templeton Brown sustained his reputation. Mr. Heathfield and Mr. Sheridan played very nicely on the flute, and Mr. James Gallon displayed his loyalty, by bringing up the rear in "God save the Queen"—a mighty defender.

A Lady Lecturer.

Although quite common in the United States, it has not, hitherto, been usual for ladies to lecture, in Canada. There is, therefore, naturally a prejudice against their appearance on the platform. *Not*, however, on *all* occasions; for ladies of the highest rank (such as the Countess of Eroll) and of the greatest respectability, lend the valuable aid of their "most sweet voices," and their musical knowledge and taste, in those delightful Concerts with which, from time to time, the public are regaled.

If the lady be in every respect capable of the effort, there can be no reason why she should not read in public her own composition, as sing or play in public the compositions of another. The only objection is that it is not usual—it is not fashionable. Well, what of that? Was there not a time when it was not usual for ladies to make themselves up into the shape of an Isosceles triangle, by means of demi-semi-quiver bonnets and Brobdignagian petticoats? And who, now, would be hardy enough to ridicule such an exhibition? If it be not usual for ladies to lecture, let one or two commence, and if they succeed let others follow the example, and thus by degrees it will become usual and fashionable; and the great objection will be done away. But there must be a beginning. Our gracious Queen does a great many things that Queens in former days did not; the last thing we heard of, was that she had given orders for a most beautiful pair of skates for her own use. So we shall soon see the Balmorals balooning it on every mill-pond in our world-wide Empire.

We do not pretend to advocate what is commonly meant by the expression "Woman's rights," but for women, as well as for men, we are in favor of the old British cry "Fair play, and no favor."

We are informed that a highly esteemed lady, for some time resident in Port Hope, where she has been engaged in the responsible but unremunerating task of teaching, has been lecturing in the Town Hall, Port Hope, on the subject of "Education."—The Rev. Dr. Shortt, Rector of the Parish, was in the chair; and a most respectable audience testified their warm approbation of the Lecture.

Mr. Gordon, the able Principal of the successful Union School was present, and expressed himself highly pleased. He thought that Mrs. Fry gave the comparative advantages and disadvantages of Public and Private Schools with great lucidness and effect. Another very successful lady teacher present expressed herself warmly in favor of what was said by Mrs. Fry. In fact we have heard but one expression of opinion from those who were at the Lecture. Even those who attended the lecture merely from respect and friendship to Mrs. Fry, but with the usual prejudices against lady lecturers, acknowledged that their prejudices were overcome by their presence at Mrs. Fry's lecture.

Several good judges, who are well acquainted with Mrs. Fry have encouraged her to seek in literature a more congenial and more remunerative employment than the drudgery of teaching children affords. Having read her compositions, and being aware of her talents as an accomplished, pleasing, and effective reader, they have suggested that she would succeed and be very useful as a public lecturer; and the trial has proved that they were right in their advice.

We believe that the inhabitants of Peterboro' will soon have an opportunity of testing the question for themselves. It is Mrs. Fry's intention soon to repeat her lecture on Education in this Town. Her terms are very low, and we trust that notwithstanding the hard times, a numerous and intelligent audience will testify their approbation of our Pioneer Canadian Lady Lecturer.

American Antiquities.

The first of a series of lectures upon the Antiquities of America, was delivered on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Historica Society, New York, by Dr. de Hass. The Hon. George Folsom occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker, alluding to his long devotion to Archæological research, and to his familiarity with the subject. Some half dozen diagrams were suspended on the walls, illustrating the formation and peculiarities of the ancient mounds or tumuli of the West and South, which formed the main feature of the discourse. Dr. Hass came forward amid great applause. In the great valleys of the South and West he said, far removed from the abodes of civilization, and the pathways of ordinary travel—buried up the depth of an unbroken wilderness, lay sleeping in solitary grandeur, hidden beneath the growth of centuries, vast and mysterious monumental remains of a people who had forfeited from the face of the earth without leaving more than a vestige of their history behind! These ruins were all alike objects of wonder to the adventurous Spaniard and intrepid pioneer—the one, as he threaded his way through vast solitudes of tropical forest—the other through the illimitable wilderness of the great West. There they had stood in solitary, dismantled ruin; and there they still stood, hoary chronicles of ages long past, bewildering the imagination as it wandered in quest of their history and builders. Who were they that erected them? Whence came and whither went that race?—When were these monuments built? how constructed? for what purpose designed? These are questions that had long been asked, but as yet had not been satisfactorily answered. The Red man, who for centuries had roamed over these great plains and valleys, could say nothing concerning the origin and history of the mysterious remains which loomed up amid the solitude of the wilderness. In profound and melancholy admiration, the simple minded savage stood before the venerable monuments, and gazed and pondered, and turned away! A favorite hypothises with some was that the mound builders of America flourished contemporaneously with the Ancient Egyptians.—Admitting this, how very different has been that of the more advanced nations of the South—the builders and dwellers in the great stone cities of intertropical America, which bewildered us by their size, and mystified us with their wonderful history.

On the discovery of America by the Europeans, the most astonishing evidences of former semi-civilization were found throughout the pathway of conquest.—Through the shadowy mist of the story of Anahuac could be traced the tradition of a long line of victorious kings. Huge monumental piles, of great antiquity, rose up on every hand. The ruined city; the pyramid and temple; the broken column; the tryliph and metope; the ancient military way; the *via sacra*, and consecrated *tinchi*; the accurately drawn line and tumuli of faultless symmetry and giant proportions; the most beautiful and elaborate sculpture in stone—household gods—the Lares and Penates—wrought from the finest and firmest materials; the most exquisitely worked ornaments of porphyry, turquois and other valuable stones; terra cotta of the fine texture and high finish; knives of obsivian, or *itzli*; axes of granite and copper, these with many other objects of great interest, pointed to a people who had been swallowed up in the all absorbing past. The impulse given to the study of Archæology by the researches of Cowlinson, Layard, and others abroad, and by the investigations of many of our own countrymen, had the effect of directing inquiry to the subjects of our local antiquities. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these interesting memorials had already been utterly destroyed, and they must all sooner or later, perish under the march of improvement. The lecturer glanced at the Spirit of archæological research abroad—in Egypt, Nubia, Assyria, Chaldea. Nineveh and Babylon were more familiar to us, through the zeal of Layard and Rawlinson, than many of the living cities of Central Asia. The researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson had placed his name high on the list of the worlds benefactors. His discoveries had fully confirmed the divine record, and he had been enabled to trace, by means of monumental descriptions, oriental history from the time of Abraham's departure from Ur. of the Chaldees down to that of Alexander the Great, a period of two thousand years. An important fact stated by this distinguished archæologist at a meeting in London, was that whenever history came in contact with that of the Jewish people, there was an absolute coincidence between these records and the details of scripture. The striking features revealed by the examination of mounds and temples had been an unprecedented quantity of terra cotta coffins. The antiquities of America, stretched from the regions of the great lakes of the north and west to Central America, and Peru on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west. In the whole of the vast territory lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, and stretching from the unexplored regions of the far North to the rippling surface of the Southern Gulf, these silent and mysterious remains abounded. Spread over the immense intertropical regions, extending down into the ancient home of the Incas, we found the most wonderful vestiges of extinct civilization. The vast inter-mountain country watered by the Rio Gila, the Rio Colorado and other large streams abounded with these monuments, remarkable for their character, extent, and the mystery which surrounded them. At a distance of twelve hundred miles north-westward from the seat of the Azetec Empire, were found extensive remains of ancient cities. The number of mounds in the United States might safely be estimated at one hundred thousand. These were coilal, pyramidal, or pacrform; truncated pyramids, or terraced elevations in the vicinity of mural remains; squares and parallelograms. They were almost invariably of earth. The animal-shaped mounds peculiar to Wisconsin were tolemic, or emblematical, and not to be regarded as true antiquities. These tumuli abandoned in the greatest number, and were of the largest abandoned size, in the central division of the Mississippi Valley. In the North they were generally small; in the South in some instances of great size, but less numerous. They were found in almost countless numbers along the principal tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, occupying the finest and largest bottoms, indicating that their builders were an agricultural people. They bore a strong resemblance to the mounds of tropical America, of Siberia, Tartary, and the whole of Northern Europe and Asia.

Dr. Hass exhibited several specimens—stone arrow-heads, axes, and charcoal mingled with what was supposed calcined bones of human beings—which were found at the bottom of these vast mounds. A small tablet taken from the Grave River mound, in Marshal County, Virginia, and curiously inscribed, was an object of much attraction.

A Submarine Boat.

(From the London Times.)

An American invention has just been brought to this country, with a view to its being disposed of either to this or any other European government, and which, if it does one half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers out of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts of Cronstadt and Cherbourg. It is nothing less than a submarine boat made only for working under water, in form much resembling the shape of a porpoise, but capable of being made large enough to contain 8, 10, or 15 men if necessary, with a proportionate quantity of explosives. In a kind of specification which has now been laid before this and the French Government the patentee says he has invented and constructed a submarine boat, navigating about eighty tons, in which he has, with others, sunk in Lake Michigan, and remained under water four hours, without any air tubes or other communication leading from his boat above the surface of the water, and propelled the boat in and near the bottom of the lake for several miles, at the rate of about three miles an hour. He has, while in his boat and under water, by means of mechanism working through its side, sawed off timbers 14 inches square. He can sink his boat from the surface to most instantly, either to a few inches or feet from the surface of the water, or to 100 or more feet, and again rise quickly or very slowly to or near the surface; go forward, back, or sideways, or come up bows first or otherwise, as may be required. He can attach powder torpedoes to the outside of his boat on the deck or sides, and proceed under water out to sea, in any weather, to an enemy's ship in sight, fix or anchor the torpedoes, simultaneously or at intervals, and retire, still under water, out of danger from the explosion, and out of reach from the enemy's guns. He can also convey powder torpedoes inside his boat 100lbs. (or more) weight, and when under an enemy's ship, pass them out of the side of his boat through his patent hatch, and fasten them to a ship's bottom, and fire them as above-named. He can enter an enemy's harbour under water and make surveys, only showing above the surface a sight tube, no more than half an inch in diameter, and retire still under water, and proceed outside to sea and make his report to the commander of a fleet or ship. He can go out to sea, meet a hostile fleet, go under their bottoms, fix torpedoes to go off by clockwork, or bore holes in their bottoms, and come away unseen. With a large boat he can carry a 12 or 24 pound (or even larger) gun in the forward end of his boat near the top, so rigged that he can load in 100 feet depth of water, rise near the surface, sight the horizon for an enemy's ship, and if one is in sight take the course for her and proceed towards her, even within a stone's throw, rise quickly, so near the surface as only to show the muzzle of the gun through the outside port-hole valve, aim at the ship near her water line, fire, then instantly sink to reload, and rise at another point to fire again and repeat. If required, with a large boat, he can remain under water with several men with him, and do service at sea off or in harbors for several days, without landing or showing one inch of his boat above water. If the boat is required for pearl fishing he can work all day on a pearl bed, raking up and stacking in pearls and suffering no inconvenience from impure air, and as the boat is provided with light or deep water work, he can move about on the bottom like a fish, and see pearls where a diver would not.—If the boat is required to visit wrecks and remove treasures or goods, it is so constructed that he can saw, bore, or make fast chains or ropes to any point of a wreck, and if required, one or more persons can, while under water, go out of the boat through the side hatches, enter a wreck, or do other service, and return inside of the boat again without inconvenience.

Curiously enough, the gentleman who has come over here with this invention, and who, though not the inventor, is part proprietor of the patent, was instructed not to offer it to the British Government until it had first been offered to the Emperor of the French. The reasons for making such a distinction arises from the notion which our Transatlantic cousins entertain of the red-tape system of the English government and their slowness to adopt any sudden or great improvements. That this idea is hardly well founded is shown from the fact that when this invention was first brought under the notice of the Secretary of the United States Navy, he merely wrote to the inventor by way of *badinage*, that the American ships were required in the water and never wanted to go under it. The proffer to the Emperor of the French received even less attention, as no answer was returned to the letter at all. Contrary to American expectation, when the invention was brought a few days since under the notice of the English Board of Admiralty, it received prompt and full attention, and Sir Baldwin Walker has already had interviews with the gentleman to whose care was entrusted the disposal of the patent. Nothing definite has yet resulted from these audiences, though, as the cost of building the submarine boat is very small, we believe that one will eventually be constructed in this country, and if it only fulfils half what the patentee expects of it the invention will be purchased by the British Government.

A Terrific Cavern.

Mr. J. W Atkinson, F. R. G. S. delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society a few days ago, and in the course of his lecture described a fearful cavern with which he met in the course of his travels. While travelling on the steppe, near the foot of the Alaton mountains, he said he came to the brink of one of the dry river beds frequently found in those regions. This was the evident trace of the sudden disruption of a mountain lake by a fearful earthquake at some period. Traveling along the bed of the stream he came to a deep valley, about 15 miles long and four miles wide, surrounded by mountains varying from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in height. This had been a deep mountain lake, proved beyond all doubt by the sand and shells spread over its bed. "I also found continued Mr. Atkinson," "the water line on the cliffs, showing that the depth was 560 feet. Nearly opposite to the gorge by which we had entered there was another in the mountains to the north. On reaching it I found this was also a deep and narrow ravine, and no doubt formed by the earthquake; through this the water had rushed, draining the lake and had formed the great watercourse on the plain. We shortly entered the chasm which I found was about twenty yards wide covered with fallen rocks, among which a torrent was foaming with great fury. Our way was a rough and dangerous one; sometimes several hundred feet above the stream and then descending nearly to the level of the water. At last we reached a spot beyond which to all appearance we could not proceed. We were now a little above the torrent, which was hidden from our view, and close in front of us the rocks rose up like a wall to an enormous height. A loud roaring of the water was heard, which induced me to suppose it was rolling over a deep fall. The old guide told me it was Shaitan's Cavern swallowing up the river. The mouth of the cavern was formed by a rugged arch above 50 feet wide and 70 feet high. The river entered this opening by a channel cut into the solid rock: it was about 30 feet wide and 19 feet deep. A ledge of rocks, about 12 feet wide, formed a terrace along the edge of the stream, and just above the level of the water. When my astonishment somewhat subsided, I prepared to explore the cavern by placing my packet of baggage and my rifle on a rock, and the two Cossacks followed my example. The guide watched these proceedings with great interest, but when he beheld us enter the cavern he was horrified. Having proceeded about 20 paces, the noise caused by the falling water was fearful, and a cold chilling blast met us. From this point the cavern extended both in width and height, but I could form no idea of its dimensions. We cautiously groped our way on in the gloom for about 80 yards from the entrance, when we could see the river bound into a terrific abyss,—' black Erebus,' while some white vapor came wreathing up giving the spot a most supernatural appearance. Few persons could stand on the brink without a shudder; the roaring of the water was dreadful as it echoed in the lofty dome.—It was impossible to hear a word spoken, nor could this abyss be contemplated long: there was something too fearful for the strongest nerves when trying to peer into these horrible depths. We turned away and looked towards the entrance; for a distance the sides and arch were lighted up, but the great space and vast dome were lost in darkness. I sat down about 50 yards from the entrance, and in the twilight made a sketch of the scene. Having emerged from the ravine, we looked down on the last low ridge; this appeared about three miles across, and at a distance beyond we saw the fire of our companions blazing brightly.

An Extraordinary Case of Ossification.

The Portage County (Ohio) *Democrat* gives the particulars of the ossification of the joints of a citizen of that county, a Mr. Perkins, now forty-five years of age, which certainly is one of the most extraordinary cases we ever heard of. The *Democrat* says:

Until he was eleven years old he enjoyed robust health. At that time the family had removed to Kirtland, Lake County, in this State. In June of the year he was eleven he was thrown from a horse and hurt one knee, and then going into the river to bathe he took cold in the injured part; inflamation ensued, and the cartilages and ligament were destroyed, and ossification took place. After this had transpired, the uninjured knee was attacked with inflamation, and finally became completely ossified.—Then joint after joint passed through the ordeal, until he is now in the condition mentioned. The same disease commenced at the roots of the finger and toe-nails. The nails came off, and a new substance resembling nails grew out at right angles for his finger and toes, full half an inch.

His jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years; and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture though which he talks and receives his food. His food is all prepared for him in a suitable manner, and has always retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous.

Twent-four years since he became blind in one eye, and for twenty-three years he has been totally blind. All his other senses remain as perfect and acute as those of any other person.

His limbs remain near the size they were when he was hurt. His head and body have attained the full size. His neck is nearly as large as his head, and measures nineteen inches in circumference, while his wrists measure only four and a half inches. His weight is about one hundred pounds.

His body is in a semi-reclining position, and he is not affected by heat or cold as much as persons ordinarily. He is always cheerful and is very fond of talking. His intellectual powers are fairly developed for one in his position, and his memory excellent. It is said of him that he can tell the names and ages of a large proportion of the the town of Mantua with accuracy. He does not sleep more than persons in good health, and is not troubled with sickness, aside from the disease which has taken possession of him. He talks freely of death, and at times entertains different opinions upon the subject.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Annual Report of the County Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the County Agricultural Society, was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 29th January, at 12 o'clock. The report being read and adopted, it was resolved that one of the local papers be requested to publish it in their next issue, when the following Officers and Directors were chosen for the year:

JOHN WALTON, *President.*
JOHN HARVEY, *Vice President.*
E. BROWN, *Vice President.*
J. W. GILMOUR, *Treasurer & Secretary.*

JOS. WALTON,
W. H. MOORE,
ISAAC GARBUTT,
EM. MANN,
JOHN CARNEGIE,
ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN WHYTE.
} *Directors.*

It may not be the part of your Board to discuss upon the gloom that now pervades the community for, who need be reminded of the present financial distress, yet they cannot refrain from expressing their regret that the commercial embarrassment felt through the Province upon their taking office, still exists; and among the Agriculturists, is felt more severely than even last year. The hopes then entertained of an average harvest, which would in a great measure mitigate the ills felt, gave some encouragemet; but these hopes are crushed. Another harvest past, and the yield much less than that of 1847, has left its effects, the consequences of which are easier told than averted.

Fall Wheat has been much injured. In some cases barely justifying the labour of harvesting and threshing, in other cases half the usual amount, and in few instances has the yield exceeded or even amounted to 20 bushels an acre.

The same may be said of Spring Wheat, and even to a greater extent has the cereal failed. As in former years the early-sown Fall Wheat generally succeeded best.

In the year 1857 the midge was the principal cause of the failure of the wheat crop. This insect appears to have caused comparatively little injury the past season.—Rust has been at work; but even were this the only disease that affected the wheat, a much greater yield would have been secured. Though from either of the above causes the yield of wheat would have been much lessened, yet what seemed to be the most serious enemy was a sort of blight of a very unusual character, blasting whole fields at one swoop. In examining ears affected by this blight there will be found in the same ear good sound pickles and chaff enclosing the barely formed grain, showing the peculiarity of this disease in selecting as it were so nicely the subjects of its attacks without any apparent reason; hence the common remark that the wheat, although so small in quantity, is fair in quality; the imperfectly formed, blighted grain, being blown out in the cleaning.

Many conjectures have been formed as to the cause of this blight, but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. There is room for theorising and speculating on the subject, and every means should be used to discover if possible the cause of this and every phenomena that has a bearing upon agriculture, as thereby sound means may be discovered that would lessen the ills of such visitations. From the observations of the past it is found that wheat sown early is less subject to attacks from its various enemies, and better able to withstand them when made. Good farmers taking advantage of past experience have this season made most determined efforts to get their wheat sown early, and your Board venture to say that never was there in this County such a breadth of wheat sown in the early part of September as this year. The grasshoppers considerably injured the early-sown wheat, yet it is hoped that success will follow this effort made by farmers, prompted by observation and experience.

Peas are a fair average crop, and in general a good sample.

Oats are a very light crop, owing in a great measure to the depredations of the grasshoppers. About the latter part of harvest these creatures made their appearance in myriads, eating almost everything before them, and Oats were destroyed by them to such an extent as in some cases to render the crop next to valueless. Even what the grasshoppers left is very light, the grain not being properly filled, and in but few instances have oats yielded an average crop.

Hay is not heavy, but the harvest being very favourable it was well secured, and if the quantity does not equal that of former years, it will be made up to a great extent by a superior quality. The after math was scant from the ravages of the grasshoppers, and for the same cause the pastures were very bare, consequently the produce of the dairy after harvest has been very deficient, farmers requiring in some parts to commence feeding their cows in the beginning of October, such was the scarcity of grass. Cattle in general have suffered much from this cause, and were not in such good condition as was desired at the commencement of long and dreary Canadian winters.

Potatoes have been excellent, yielding bountifully and of superior quality. The culture of this root has been attended with unusual success this season. May it be the beginning of a series.

Turnips have been this year a failure.—The fly in the beginning of the season was very resolute in its work, injuring the plant in its early growth, and so unsparing it that often twice and even three times had fields to be plowed up and sown over again. The plant was thus weakened and retarded in its first stages of growth. Towards the end of the season the grasshoppers commenced their work upon the leaves of the turnip, devouring the tender and fleshy part of these organs. They at length became such adepts at the work of destruction that not satisfied with the leaves they next attacked the neck of the plant, which they seldom left until it was entirely eaten through, then separating at once the neck from the tuber. The plant thus deprived of its principal and almost sole means of collecting nutriment was stopped in its growth; and the root stripped and unnatured was of no value.—Although some places have altogether, and others but partially escaped the ravages of these intruders, yet the deficiency of this vegetable is general and its want much felt, as farmers in this vicinity have of late depended much upon Turnips for the proper wintering of their cattle having recently cultivated pretty generally and rather largely this highly esteemed root.

The events of the past two years may lead to serious inquiry and reflection. The failure of the Farmer's staple crop, and that upon which he almost altogether depends, has plunged him into great difficulties. From these circumstances the wisdom of continuing thus to depend upon wheat for his returns naturally forces itself upon his consideration. It is an established fact that when the midge has made its appearance in any locality, it generally continues to hold possession, doing more or less injury until it is starved out, by discontinuing the raising of wheat and thus depriving it of its natural food. This fact alone would lead to a doubt as to the prudence of continuing the growth of wheat to such an extent as formerly. When added to this the many other difficulties attending the culture of this cereal, it becomes a matter of careful enquiry whether the farmer might not more profitably pay greater attention to the cultivation of the other products of the farm, neglecting wheat culture to such an extent as circumstances might dictate. A few years ago when scarcely anything could command money but wheat and perchance pork, this matter would be surrounded with difficulties; but things are now changed, there is a Cash market almost at our doors for all kinds of produce.

Your Board would also call your attention to the fact that the Province is dependant to a very large extent upon foreign exports to supply you with the general products of the farm, and that it will require a large increase in the growth of these articles before the supply will equal the demand, a reference to the imports of the United States for 1857 will show this:—

Animals	$570,033
Butter	39,897
Cheese	152,269
Eggs	18,658
Firewood	64,218
Lard	58,739
Meats	903,264
Poultry	8,045
Tallow	277,569
Vegetables	65,803
Seeds	123,412

The above figures are very suggestive, but your Board would say nothing, more than simply recommend them to your consideration.

Another matter naturally suggests itself from this subject, and, to which simple allusion may be made, the importance of all Canadians and especially the farmer, encouraging any Branch of industry and home manufacture, that can be profitably engaged in, as thereby a greater demand for all products will be created, and he need raise only such articles as are best adapted to his locality, and this would be a direct advantage to him. Indirectly he would participate in the general prosperity of the Province which would arise from an increase in profitable manufacture.

The annual Spring Show, was held in the month of April, at which there were sixteen entries. The animals exhibited were by no means of a superior class. In this County, there is great need for improvement in this class of stock.

The usual Fall Show was held in October. Your Board, in order if possible, to create and promote a greater and more extended interest in the Society, enlarged the premium list, by increasing the premiums offered for Farm produce, Vegetables, Farming Implements, Domestic Manufactures, and adding a department altogether new, viz., Ladies work and fine arts.

The day of the exhibition was exceedingly unfavourable, the morning being very wet, yet the show was good, the animals shown were on the whole excellent. Although the introduction of many articles into the list of premiums, had not engaged the public attention, until it was too late to make up such articles in time for the Exhibition, yet even this department was not a failure. It also proved that our Mechanics, Ladies and others, are quite competent by their united efforts, to make a very creditable show. Your Board scarcely anticipated much more for the first season, than simply to direct the public mind to this new feature in their operations, and induce timely preparations in future. Your Board would highly recommend a continuance of this enlarged premium list as they feel satisfied it will add much to the prosperity and welfare of your Society.

There were in all 286 entries.
Amount offered as premiums $261.
Amount awarded $204.

Your Board purchased 16 bushels of clover seed which, together with 11 bushels on hand from last year, was dispensed of to members of the Society at costs and charges.

There are 172 members in your Society for the year, a considerable increase on last year, but far short of what it ought to be.

The Treasurer's account shows a balance in your favor of $99.06.

For the Examiner.

Wilkie Christian Missions in Canada.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held on Friday last, in their place of worship, in this town. After reading the report, from which it appears that the increase of the last year, was 4, Missionaries, 10 Chapels, and about 1000 members, a meeting was addressed by Messrs Hodle, Cameron (Baptist), Roach, Roberts and Hooper, who ably presented the claims of Missionary Societies, and urged the Congregation to increased liberality, in view of the great work yet to be accomplished. Proceeds of the Meeting £15.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Examiner.

The Indian's Lament.

BY ——.

It was a summer's evening, and balmy was the air.
I wander'd out up Ures hill, to view the scene so fair;
Many a song, and jutting rock, my pathway did assail,
But fearlessly on, on I trod, and reach'd an airy vale;
Can words describe the beauty then, I looked on with delight,
No! no! I feel but cant express, its true poetic sight;
Before me lay one waving fields, and pastures green and wide,
Many a clump of noble trees, and parterres side by side.

To the right—there stretched a lake, crested with islands green,
Whilst the declining sunbeams back, sent rays of gold it seem'd;
A forest dense and black as night, the eastern hills adorn,
One wigwam's smoke there slowly curl'd, for others seemed to mourn;
But while I pensively did gaze, on nature's calm sublime,
An aged man slowly approach'd, with brow furrow'd by time;
His tread was firm, his form unbent, but snowy white was his hair;
With many sighs he gain'd the top, but saw me not so near.

Then he turn'd him 'round as 'twere, to bid his last goodnight,
The moon had risen o'er the trees, with silvry radiance bright,
One searching look he gave to me, as silently I stood;
"And why dost thou paleface" he cried, "on my last hours intrude?"
"Nay, nay, old man I know thee not, nor wherefore thou hast come,
But if thou will, ah! tell to me the griefs that weigh thee down?"
"Come then," and beckoning with his hand, as hidden pain's he fel',
"I'll take thee where a bete sleeps, I'll show thee to my bed."

Through winding paths he 'e'm ed, by deep half hidden caves,
We gain'd at last a lofty mound, with one lone Indian grave;
"There rests the eagle of his race," he murmur'd softly low,
Then stepping back he gazed at me, waved to the hills below;
"Oft many moons

Murder in Ops.

It falls to our lot once more to record another of those dreadful tragedies, which have of late become so prevalent in our country. A spirit of blood-thirstiness seems to be on the increase, and we arrive at the conclusion that the many commentations of justice, passed upon the guilty, has proved, to a fearful extent, the production of capital crimes, in our community. The knife and revolver are the inseparable companions of many of our rising population; and, when the passions are inflamed with intoxicating drinks, a recklessness of conduct, and disregard for human life predominates, we sincerely believe, in consequence of the mitigation of punishments, before alluded to. How long this is to continue, we know not; but, for the peace, well-being, and good government of our country, we hope to see the laws of our land executed with firmness; and, unless extenuating circumstances can be shown, we would gladly see the law carried out to its fullest extent; though we do not, in all cases, advocate the extreme penalty of the law, which has become a mockery and a jest with the disturbers of the peace, not only in this County, but throughout the Province. We hold, however, that he whoever he may be, that wilfully takes a fellow creature's life should be placed beyond the reception of the crime. In the matter which has called forth these remarks, we find again the beautiful effects and deadly results arising from the establishment of low groggeries. Year after year, they are on the increase. Had not the Burke's hovel, which is dignified by the title "Saloon," stood in the way of the unfortunate deceased and unfortunate prisoner we would not have to record the name of another to the—too long already—bloody list, and two families would not have to weep their loss. We refrain from making any comment upon the prisoner, as we subjoin the principle portion of the evidence, taken before the Coroner, Dr. Irons, on Friday last, the 21st inst., on view of the body of the deceased, at the dwelling of Arthur Collins, of Ops.

Since the above was written, we learn that a petition is going the rounds on behalf of Murray. Who is it, we ask, that desires peace, would subscribe to such a document? It implies a tampering with justice, and is, in our opinion, reprehensible in the extreme. If mercy be extended to the prisoner, let justice first be recorded.

Dr. Fidler, of Lindsay, being sworn said—On examining the body of Patrick Conser I found five wounds on the left side of the chest, one about an inch in length between the second and third rib slanting upwards and penetrating the left ventricle of the heart; another about an inch in length and further back, penetrating the upper part of the left lobe of the left lung; a little lower, between the fifth and seventh ribs, there was a large wound two inches in length. The cavities of the chest were filled with blood; the two other wounds were still lower, penetrating the integument, but being situated over the ribs did not cause any internal injury. I believe that any one of the three wounds was sufficient to cause death.

Bridget Burk, sworn—Said that four men, one of whom was the deceased called at the house and had liquor about the hour of eight or nine o'clock in the evening of the 20th inst.; keeps a saloon in Lindsay; Arthur Collins was with deceased at the time, so was Patrick Collins and Phelix Murray; Murray treated after the deceased had treated; deceased asked Murray to pay his (deceased's) treat as he had no money. Murray said he would pay for it; deceased then said to Murray "do you recollect when you said you would daub my face at Mr. Carew's"; Murray replied "I am your gossip, and I am not going to fall out with you." After that deceased went out and returned without a coat; deceased struck Murray once in the face when Murray staggered; none of the other men were in bad humour; they then left; Murray did not appear angry; heard Murray say after they left the house "Oh, Arthur! oh, Arthur!" saw deceased knock Murray down outside near the sleigh; did not see anything more.

Thomas Burk, sworn, said—I have heard the evidence of Bridget Burk and corroborate the same, with the exception of what transpired out of doors, of which I know nothing.

Patrick Carew, tavern-keeper, of Lindsay, being sworn, said—Two Collins, Patrick Conners and Phelix Murray, were in his house on the evening of the 20th inst., all four appeared to be harmonious and sober; no angry words passed between them; they left together; about an hour after Murray returned when deponent washed Murray who said he had been beaten by the lads who were with him; Murray said, "there is one of them worse hurt than I am?" deponent then said, "you can stop all night;" saw a scratch on his forehead, wanted to dress it; Murray said it would not signify; washed all his head and saw no marks; felt his head closely and found no cuts, but bruises.

Arthur Collins sworn—said he was at Mr. Carew's in the evening of the 20th inst.; Murray came in soon after, and asked for a ride home; and something to drink but not much; deponent and Phelix Murray, together with the deceased and Patrick Collins entered the sleigh for the purpose of coming home; on reaching Burk's saloon Murray and Conners wanted to go in and drink; the night was dark; Conners called for a treat; Murray called next; Conners had no money to pay for his treat; Murray called for another treat and paid for both; Murray and Conners had some words; does not know how they commenced but the words were angry; Murray said that Conners might not impose upon him there because he (Conners) had back; he said if he (deceased) had back, he (Murray) had a revolver; Murray put his hand in his pocket; deponent was sitting beside him, but did not see him draw anything therefrom; Murray tried to get up three times; did not say anything in attempting to rise from the bed on which he was seated only that deponent could not hold him; Conners was then outside doors; Murray rushed after him; deponent followed out, and saw Murray and deceased in holds; heard no words from Conners; after Conners fell witness knocked Murray down Murray asked witness was he going to beat him; witness replied not; Murray then got up and made back to the town. In the meantime the horses had left the place and went home; they were pursued by witness's brother, Patrick; when he returned with the horses, the deceased was placed in the sleigh; the horses were not two minutes away; witness was looking for his cap in the meantime, and did not think Conners was so badly injured; after leaving the place where Murray and Conners were engaged, with Conners in the sleigh, witness, after travelling about three miles, discovered that Conners was dead; could not say when placing deceased in the sleigh whether he was insensible or not; shook deceased in the sleigh but got no answer; did not see a knife in Mitchell's hand; did not follow Murray, nor did his (witness's brother) after Murray left for the town; could not say whether Collins (witness's brother) was worse of liquor or not, Murray was the most sober; believes that he (deponent) was as capable of doing business as properly as now; Murray is never drunk; Murray and Conners have had a spite to each other for some time past; in Carew's, on Monday last; Murray said he would dirty his (Conners') face; heard him say these words; could not say whether he struck Murray after Conners fell, more than once, thinks he was within five yards of the place where Conners and Murray were scuffling; Murray drank two or three times in Burk's that night.

John Douglas, of Lindsay, Constable, sworn—said Mrs. Conners, wife of the deceased, came to him between the hours of seven and eight o'clock this morning, and complained that her husband had been killed and that Phelix Murray had committed the dead; deponent asked her how he was killed; she said he was stabbed five times with a knife; deponent went after Murray and met him; arrested him; and took from him the knife now presented at this inquest.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Patrick Conners came to his death by means of several wounds inflicted by a knife in the hands of Phelix Murray, and that the said Phelix Murray is Guilty of the Wilful Murder of Patrick Conners."—*Omemee Warder.*

MAJOR SIR HARRY HAVELOCK.—Among the various exploits which have conferred honor on the British character during the present insurrection in India there are few more extraordinary than that which has been recently performed by Major Havelock, the son of the illustrious General whom the nation delights to honor. He accompanied the force under General Douglas to Jugdespore. After some minor skirmishes, six columns converged to shut the enemy in but they contrived to break through and make their escape, scarcely firing a shot. Their number was computed at 4,500, horse and foot, all Sepoys and mutineers. On the 18th of October it appeared certain that they were making for the Soane, and it was equally certain that if they were able to get into Behar and to reach Cya the havoc committed by them would be fearful. Brigadier Douglas intrusted 200 cavalry to Major Havelock to follow them and check their movements. He started without tents, baggage, followers, or regular supplies, and in the course of six days pursued the enemy 200 miles, and with the aid of Colonel Turner's column had three skirmishes with them, in which upwards of 500 were slaughtered, and the whole body of rebels driven into the Kymore hills, and the district brought completely into our possession. The chief Umer Singh, escaped capture only through the exhausted state of the horses, of whom more than 60 perished through this tremendous exertion. There are few examples in our military history in India of such a march under such circumstances, or of such complete success.

A Practical Joke.

A few years ago, a butcher, who had purchased a calf not far from Lewes, in Sussex, sat with it on a horse at a public house door. A shoemaker, remarkable for his drollery, knowing that the butcher had to pass through a wood, offered to the landlord to carry off the calf, provided he would treat him with a six-pennyworth of grog. The landlord agreed; and the shoemaker setting off, dropped one shoe in the path near the middle of the wood, and another near a quarter of a mile from it. The butcher saw the first shoe, but he did not think it worth getting down for; however when he discovered the second, he thought the pair would be an acquisition, and accordingly dismounted, tied his horse to the hedge, and walked back to where he had seen the first shoe. The shoemaker, in the meantime, unstrapped the calf, and carried it across the fields to the landlord who put it in his barn. The butcher, missing the calf, went back to the inn, and told his misfortune, at the same time observing, that he must have another calf cost what it would, as the veal was bespoken. The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn which he would sell him. The butcher looked at it and asked the price.—The landlord replied, "Give me the same as you did for the calf you lost, as this, I think, is full as large." The butcher would by no means allow the calf to be so good but agreed to give him within six shillings of what the other cost, and accordingly put the calf a second time on the horse. Crispin, elated with his success, undertook to steal the calf again for another sixpennyworth, which being agreed on he posted to the wood, and there hid himself. When the butcher came along, he bellowed so like a calf that the butcher, conceiving it to be the one he had lost, cried out in joy, "*Ah! you are there!* Have I found you at last?" and immediately dismounting, ran to the wood. Crispin taking advantage of the butcher's absence, unstrapped the calf, and actually got back with it to the publican before the butcher arrived to tell the mournful tale which he attributed entirely to witchcraft. The publican unravelled the mystery; and the butcher after paying for and partaking of a crown's worth of punch, laughed heartily at the joke.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 9.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.

Leave Port Hope 3.20 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.

Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.30 p. m.

Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " " 5.30 p. m

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. D. McLEOD, General Manager.

Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4.

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DENTISTRY.

A[illegible] respectfully solicits the notice of [illegible] to his system of performing dentistical operations. He begs to inform the public that he will be in PETERBORO' for the following periods, viz:—[illegible] at TRAFFORD, or TENTH GLENELG and ASHBURNHAM, [illegible] his residence, corner of Hunter-street and Aylmer-street, on every Monday after the second, [illegible] every subsequent.

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TEETH—on Pivot Plates with Gold (soldered cavities) to fit each; will silver, &c., &c., to fit; [illegible] TOOTH ACHE cured for [illegible]; and all operations warranted.

E. MOORE. 44

Peterborough, Nov. 10th, 1858.

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PICKLES & SAUCES, Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

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Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (ease Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Found & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 Hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

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Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

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25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins. 25 Boxes Shelled Almonds. For sale by

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100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by

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25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.

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Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

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Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

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Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
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Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

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THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

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Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

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PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. BENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

Auctioneer,

and that he will always be ready to act on such to them requiring his services.

He also begs to intimate, that he has opened an Auction Room, that Store on George Street, first door North of Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour, Druggists, (Hamilton's Block,) where he will receive for sale by Auction, Goods of every description, on which he will if desired, make advances until such time as said articles be sold.

Punctuality and strict attention to business may be relied on by those entrusting to him Commissions for sale.

Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1858. 46

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorised, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested, are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter,

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow on good security £200 or £300. Apply at this Office.

September 23, 1858. 37—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1858. 50

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Mr. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.

Peterborough, Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterborough, Dec. 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 2-6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to notify all those indebted to him by

Note or Account,

that all debts remaining unpaid at the end of the current month, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Ashburnham, Jan. 7th 1859. 2-6in

NOTICE.

MRS. DUNBAR, has commenced business in the

Millinery, Dressmaking,

AND

STRAW BONNET LINE,

☞In the House next door to Mr. Sweastons Bakery, Ashburnham.

Ashburnham, Jan. 15th 1860. 3.

LOST.

ON Friday, 24th ult, a **Small Bundle of Papers,** tied with red tape. The finder will confer a favour by leaving them at this office.

CHARLES PERRY.
Peterboro,' Jan. 15th 1859. 2.

HATS! **HATS!**

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

Farms, &c., For Sale.

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞*Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MCCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

TO LET.

TWO NEW BRICK STORES fronting on George Street, one for Dry Goods, the other for Groceries. Both finished in the newest and finest style of workmanship, and elegantly painted and varnished, equal to any in Town; the basement stories are well lighted and perfectly dry, and warranted against frost. Application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', Feb. 1st, 1858. 5

TO LET.

That Splendid Three Story Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow on Hunter Street.

Also 18 Town Lots for sale. Terms easy.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro', June 2, 1858. 22

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT
Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 2-tf

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moncck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprocedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 9th, 1857. 16.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 46

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,

CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

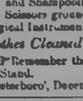
EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 48

BOOTS & SHOES



THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL, Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River**, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DUNDAS STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambaia," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson.
Gunpowder, Twankay,

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 25

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY [Conservative].
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig].
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free Church]
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Liberal].
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory].

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews....	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 6.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0 7 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 3

☞ Advertisements without *instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

W. M. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more recent prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Painting, Glazing and Varnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS. Office in Scott's Buildings, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of [illegible] Township now included in the County of [illegible] will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rutledge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' 9tf.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

JOSEPH HEAVYSIDE

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.

Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would state, that

CASH PURCHASERS,

would find it to their advantage to call, and in future their stock of

HARDWARE, &c

will be larger, better assorted and at lower prices than formerly, as they have now adopted a [illegible] system.

In future, accounts will not be opened or contracted under special agreement.

Parties whose Notes or Book Accounts are over-due are requested to call and settle immediately.

Always on hand,

Iron and Steels of all sizes and qualities,

Heavy Shelf Hardware, Ironmongery,

Mechanics Tools, &c.,

Agents for the sale of Hoyt's Saws and other Teeth.

Stove Grates, Moderator Lamps,

Carriage and Buggy Furniture, &c.,

Paints dry and in Oil, Putty and Glass,

Boiled Oil, Olive Oil, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, Bleached Sperm Oil, Varnishes, &c.

Peterborough, January 5th, 1858. 1

F. C. CALLENDER,

Surveyor and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity for the past 10 years, [illegible] to inform the public that he has [illegible] Peterboro', where he intends to remain for the future, and [illegible] to continue to do [illegible] and carefully, (except [illegible] days, each month,) at [illegible] Peterboro', Oct. 21st, 1858. 39

The Earl of Shaftesbury's Address to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on Public Health.

You will find the matters which must be brought under sanitary arrangement will be divided into two great aspects—the physical and the moral: in detail, they may be considered apart; but they cannot be considered apart as not to be frequently, constantly, nay, perpetually brought into contact.—They act and re-act upon one another in a way quite indivisible. A low moral state will bring on intemperance, and with intemperance all that dreadful catalogue of disease and crime which ever follows in the wake of intoxication. But those habits of drinking are engendered by foul air and the disgusting and depressing influence of the localities in which the people live; by a defective supply of water, by its deleterious quality. Therefore, although a moral and physical influence may in detail be considered apart, they must when you come to deal with them, be taken in and violence, and corruption, and ignorance, and everything that is inimical to God and man, as also a political and social aspect. I am quite convinced that there is a time coming, and that at no great distance, when we really shall be in want of hands for all the industrial, social and military purposes of the country. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, it becomes a very serious consideration, politically speaking, that there should be in the country so few who survive a mature age. It is a fearful thing that all the elective powers, that all the powers of Government should be consigned to young persons, for all will admit that the gravity and experience of persons of mature years are necessary to keeping the whole working system in order. These things concern in a great measure the national honour and the national character. How constantly do we have it written by those who have the courage to do it, from kindness and sympathy for England wishing to tell her of her faults in all gentleness,—and how often it is written in newspapers abroad, and said in speeches in foreign countries, that our poor are in a very sad condition. I do not deny their sad condition, because we could give very satisfactory answers for it; but this is really a very strong argument why we should introduce those sanitary arrangements which we know full well will tend to the diminution of pauperism, and present to [illegible] a state in which [illegible] a progressive, and a hale population. The circumstances of this country are such that there is no reason whatever for pauperism. If the population were all in that state in which we desire to make them, the wages of the laborer, the demand for labour, and the conditions to which the working man is subject are such that there is no reason at all why they should not abide with the very highest, the very best, and the most affluent population of the world. I would now draw your attention to a part of the remedies we propose, because these remedies are well worthy of your consideration, and you will see that many of them have been tested by experience. There is no doubt that there may be many subsidiary causes for those events; but, we shall find that the main evils to which I have alluded arise from two causes—from bad water and from bad air. Wherever we have applied the remedies of good water and good air the circumstances have ensued which we predicted, and in ever instance, depend upon it, they will be found to have the same result. We should first, as far possible, regulate the building of houses, the width and construction of streets. I have seen the greatest possible effect produced by destroying a court which was a *cul de sac*, by knocking down the end house and making it a common thoroughfare. You must also erect houses for the people to live in, or ad pt old houses. These, as they have been seen by proof, have been most effective in their operation. There has been no measure more productive of good results than the registration of common lodging houses. Although in the whole population of London there are from 50,000 to 60,000, sleeping nightly in the common lodging-houses, there has not been for the last few years one single case of fever engendered in those houses. You must look too, very attentively to all regulations affecting quarantine, and enquire most minutely whether quarantine is not to be found in the regulations for cleanliness of ships, of towns, and of the country at large. And among your other remedies you must exert to parks and playgrounds. Not only are they beneficial as open spaces, but they are greatly beneficial as affording wholesome amusement, relaxation, and pleasure. The mind must occasionally be amused as well as the body cared for; and I have often thought there was a good deal of truth in what was said by the well known Dr. Jackson, of Christ Church, who when asked whether he would wish to have his college consist of the profoundest and ablest students replied, "No, I would have no such thing. There must be a certain number of dull men always to amuse the reading men." Whether you would like to see that carried out in the Queen's College and other places I cannot say; but of this I am sure, that the principle was correct—that there must be a degree of amusement for all who are engaged in constant work, whether it be of the head or whether it be of the hand.—There is great advantage in the Saturday half-holiday, and I should like to see gymnasiums attached to every one of our schools, for I believe that such exercises ought to be an essential part of education.—I should like to see every woman of the working classes have some knowledge of cookery, for I am certain, from experience of the working classes, that they are too often more improvident and wasteful than the destitute people of the land. It appears from a variety of causes one of which is my [illegible] in illustration of which I will tell you a story. I came to the Town connected with [illegible] and [illegible] its northern portion. They although [illegible] any wages, and were brought to the door of families, with a magnificent supply of fish of the coast; and I said to one of two women, "Why don't you get fish and make a dinner of that?" and the answer was, "Oh, they are so nasty, they have no taste at all." But if, instead of a Lancashire woman, it had been a French woman, with a couple of sous in her pocket, she would have bought some savoury herbs and made a dinner of fish fit for a Royal t ble. Read Soyer, and the effect he produced in the Crimea, and you will see this proposition is not to be set aside with indifference. The London Ladies' Association for the diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge among the people is an admirable association. They have put out two treatises: one is "How to Manage a Baby," and the next "How to feed a Baby with a Spoon." These things are of very great importance in the domestic life of working men and working women; therefore none of them should be despised. All these various associations should have their branches to diffuse this humble and most useful knowledge; and depend upon it there will be far more decency, happiness and general employment. These are some of the evils and the remedies, of which many will be accepted and many rejected; but [illegible] Public Health Act showed in Evesham that the town might be as healthy as the country; it shows a marvellous reduction of mortality which is 17 in 1,000 when the mortality of rural districts amounts to 21 in 1,000. It is the same in Croydon; and in Liverpool, I am informed—greatly to your honour, that the sanitary arrangements save 3,500 lives a year as compared with former times. Surely it is a matter for deep and solemn consideration when we are told that the preventable mortality in this country amounts to no less than 90,000 a year. Let us say 40,000, that is four lives an hour. We may be told these things are but in the course of nature, and we ought not to interfere; on such we will turn our backs. We may be told these things are costly, but we may safely answer that it is disease that is expensive and it is health and is cheap. There is nothing economical but justice and mercy towards all interests temporal and spiritual, of all the human race. I have also heard it said that we ought to trust a great deal more to spiritual appliances, and that we ought not to think so much of the perishable body. My answer to that is, that spiritual appliances, in the state of things to which I allude, are altogether impossible. Make every effort—push them forward—never desist—lose [illegible] in such a state in things you will in the end be utterly baffled. But when people say we should think more of the soul and less of the body, my answer is, that the same God which made the soul also made the body. It is an inferior work, perhaps, but never the less, His work, and it must be treated and cared for according to the end for which it was created—fitness for His service. I maintain that God is worshipped not only by spiritual, but by material things. You find in the Psalms—"Praise him sun and moon praise Him all ye stars of light." If St. Paul, calling our bodies the temples of the Holy Ghost, said we ought not to be contaminated by sin, we also say that our bodies, the temple of the Holy Ghost, ought not to be corrupted by preventable disease ought not to be degraded by filth when it can be avoided, and ought not to be disabled by unnecessary suffering. Therefore all that society can do it ought to do to give every man full, fair and free opportunity to exercise his moral, intellectual, physical and spiritual energies, so that every one may be able to do his duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him.

A Brave Sailor.

The Dutch merchantman *Cassandra*, was wrecked near the port of Hakoda in Japan. One life was lost, that of a Norwegian sailor, who endeavoured to rescue a lady who was on board. "To save her, he slung under a hawser, which they succeeded in securing from the ship to the rocks, and received the lady on his knee. Then they both holding on to the hawser, worked themselves towards the rocks, he lifting their united weights, and she sliding the bow line on which they went a few inches shoreward with each succeeding lift. Of course man's strength could not bear up against this exertion long; it was simply a question of time, and if that time was long enough they would succeed, if too much they must fail, and to fail seemed certain death. When half the distance had been accomplished, the failure came. A heavy sea struck the vessel, caused the hawser to vibrate like a sharp string and as it happened just as the lady was pushing along the slack bowline she lost her hold and fell backward; at the same time the sailor, unexpectedly relieved of her weight fell in the opposite direction, and they were both covered by the breaking sea. Several pieces of bamboo were thrown from the ship, and as the lady rose, supported three other sailors, who sprang overboard and swam to her assistance. The poor Norwegian, however, never came to the surface—he was doubtless, too exhausted to make the exertion. The next morning his body was drifted on the beach, and upon examination his cold brave hands were found torn and mutilated; he had held bravely on to the last."

The Monroe Doctrine.

From the London Times January 13.

"The standing policy of the United States is presumed to be embraced in the principles of James Munro, who, from 1817 to 1825, was president of the great transatlantic Confederacy. The "Munroe doctrine" forms a staple of American diplomacy and is produced on all fitting occasions as a solemn text for the customary determination of argument. For all this, we doubt very much whether one person in a thousand knows what the Monroe Doctrine means. . . . In the mouth of young America, the "Monroe Doctrine" implies that no European power has any real business on the American Continent, or at least on

his government, upon handing in to the Inspector for Toronto. He (Mr. Smith) was described as a renegade. His reputation was completely taken away—if it could be taken away. (Laughter.) In short he was glorified as a "white-washer." [Laughter.] Hon. Mr. Morris, the Postmaster General for the Hincks Government, was at first charged with official misconduct, and five years afterwards they had taken him to their bosoms and appointed him to fill the Speaker's chair in the Legislative Council. Day after day the senior member for Toronto had maligned both branches of the Legislature, the Government, the head of the Executive, and the Judges by declaring them corrupt. He thanked the Hon. member for South Oxford [Dr. Connor] for having given his late colleagues a stinging rebuke for the course they had taken in regard to the Judges—it was a gentlemanly thing for him to do so and he would not injure his reputation in his profession.—[Laughter.] The hon. gentleman went on to say that although he had voted against the reference he would uphold the decision of the Queen. He conceived that Her Majesty had been advised correctly. This country had many advantages, those of a free press, railways and other facilities.—He thought that this country would attain a high position. With regard to the School system he would say that the Superintendent had pursued a course that satisfied a majority of the people of Canada. It was very well to attack him. If a man repudiated a debt then it was not time to attack him. How many men had paid their debts when they owed them? [Laughter] He did not think that the character of the Superintendent would suffer by the accusation of the junior member for Montreal.—As to the school system he thought it was as near perfection as possible. The Chief superintendent had enquired into almost every school system, and done more for the education of the people than any other man in the Province. With regard to the policy of the present Government he would say that they had a policy upon the Seat of Government, upon the Federal Union question, and upon all measures that now come before the House. The Opposition should not condemn them after they had declared in a clear manner their policy. The present Government had been honest and come before the House declaring their policy manfully. But he would ask, had the Government of August last a policy? and if they had, he would like to know what it was. He and his colleagues did not care what course the members of the opposition would take. The present Government would abide by the decision of Her Majesty; and if he was not much mistaken he hoped that the majority of the House would take the greatest pleasure in doing the same.

Hon. Mr. BROWN rose to make an explanation on what had been stated with regard to Hon. Mr. Morris. He understood the Postmaster General to say that while he [Mr. Brown] and the senior member for Montreal were on the committee appointed to enquire into the charges brought against the Hincks administration, that they charged Hon. Mr. Morris with official misconduct.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I read the resolution.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Yes; the hon. gentleman read it so as to give the impression to the House. But he stood up to declare that no such meaning was attached to it.—When the hon. gentleman got up with the papers in his hand, he should have quoted correctly from them, and not have acted with him had done for the last ten years,—producing such impressions by quoting parts of sentences which the context would not justify. He would read the resolutions which the hon. gentleman had garbled—deliberately garbled. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman read a portion only of the second resolution. The first resolution was as follows:—"Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that all after the word 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted: "By the evidence taken from this committee it is shewn that Mr. Inspector General Hincks and Mr. Postmaster General Morris, while members of the late Administration, were interested in the purchase of public lands, at an auction sale specially ordered and regulated by the Executive Government." The second resolution read thus:—"Mr. Dorion moved in amendment that all the words after 'That' be expunged, and the following inserted: "In the opinion of this committee evidence has been adduced in the course of this investigation which establishes official misconduct of a grave character on the part of Mr. Inspector General Hincks and acts on the part of Mr. Postmaster General Morris, Mr. Receiver General Tache, and Mr. Attorney General Ross with their positions as responsible Ministers of the Crown, and calculated seriously to injure the public service.'"—Where were the words "official misconduct" as applied to Hon. Mr. Morris? [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. SMITH had no doubt that it would be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Hincks and the country to know that the opinions of the hon. gentleman had changed very much with regard to the character of the Hincks Government.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Not in the slightest degree. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. McGEE said the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Public Works had this afternoon and last evening made charges against himself which it might be necessary to dispose of in a very few words. One of the charges was that of inflicting upon the House a speech on personal matters, and which was not called for by any public necessity at present existing. It was quite time that he did take the first opportunity he had after the opening of the session, on meeting those who were the authors of the slanders which have been dealt out against him during the last six months, of giving such explanations as would vindicate his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it; and which, were these slanders believed, his usefulness as the representative of his constituents would be irreparably injured. He said he had come to Canada one of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants who had arrived here to reclaim the wilderness, and not as the Postmaster General had attempted with the small sophistry which was the only substitute for argument which could be discovered in his remarks—(laughter)—not as that hon. gentleman had attempted to represent to reclaim and alter the institutions of the country. In no other sense was the word "reclaim" intelligible, and he trusted that at least he made himself intelligible when he addressed the House. He had hoped that having once disposed of these various charges in a general way, he would not have had to return to them. It was his earnest desire that personalities might not be made the staple of discussion; but he would say this, that it was not the fault or misdemeanor of the Commissioner of Public Works—(laughter),—or the most theatrical of the Postmaster General—(renewed laughter)—that would introduce him from [illegible] when interested in this House.—(Hear, hear.) The pretext (Government seem to be agreed in putting also but to attack the Members of the Brown-Dorion Administration. That application seemed to be to abuse that Administration as much as possible. They spoke in such a way as to lead people to think that there were two Governments in the House. The Prosecutor-General, for instance, had said that night that the discussion now going on in the House would enable the people to decide between the two Governments.—What two? was that? Did the hon. gentleman, in making that remark, feel that legally, if not technically, according to the spirit of the law, *de jure* if not *de facto*, the Government of this country was on his [Mr. McGee's] side of the House? Did the hon. gentleman feel that if certain influences had been brought to bear, the hon. gentlemen of the Brown-Dorion Administration would now be propounding their policy on the other side of the House? He [Mr McGee] thought that the scheme of the present Government became quite clear, through their attacks on himself, the senior Member for Montreal and the senior member for Toronto. Their tactics were quite plain. They reminded him of a certain solicitor who, on the brief which he sent to counsel, wrote the words, "No case, but abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The Postmaster-General had been rather severe in his remarks in relation to a statement of his, to the effect that there was a large number [some two or three hundred thousand] of persons in this country who sympathized with him, under what he [Mr. McGee] called the unmeasured abuse that had been heaped upon him. With reference to this matter he would say, that he would not be precise as to figures. He did not exactly remember whether he named 2,000 or 3,000 that night, but so much he knew that there were a great many persons who shared with him the indignation he had adverted to.—These persons said, "Here is an emigrant, one of the same origin as ourselves, and who came to this province to make a home for his children. How is it that he is attacked by a Government pretending to be liberal and just to all subjects of Her Majesty?" Mr. McGee then went to say that he had been attacked for his "Irish antecedents," of which the Government journals knew very little indeed, and about which he had no inclination to enlighten them. [laughter.] He had been attacked for what had been styled his "Irishism" and "ultra Catholicism." To this he would reply, that no man could rise and put his finger on any paragraph he had written, or quote any words of his in which he had attacked the religious convictions of any man. [Hear, hear.] The newspaper which he had published for some time was in the library of the House, and he invited the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to find in it one sentence disrespectful of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. [Hear, hear.]—The persons he had alluded to as sympathizing with him said that the present Government attacked him [Mr. McGee] on the grounds mentioned, because he was in a conspicuous place; that the Government had the same feeling against them, but did not express it, because they were in private life. It was for this reason he was sure he had their sympathy, and he was not at all alarmed at the prophecy of the Commissioner of Public Works. As long as he [Mr McGee] did his duty, he felt quite confident that he would have whatever measure of sympathy and co-operation he deserved. While he was up he would refer to the fact, that the hon. member for Champlain [Mr. Turcotte] had on two or three occasions selected him as an object for description, and held him up as a Catholic fanatic just as he was holding up the hon. member for Toronto as a Protestant fanatic. He [Hr. Turcotte] seemed to be in that it was no matter whether he was a Catholic or Protestant, his house being equally distant from the Protestant and Catholic Churches. He [Mr. Turcotte] had a religious position of his own; and, balancing himself upon his light and airy toe, he looked down with contempt upon hon. gentlemen on the one side and on the other. His idea seemed to be that "Providence was on the side of the Government." Mr. McGee compared Mr. Turcotte's recent attacks to the proceedings of the Chinese, who, on the first English invasion, came out with human faces covered with hair, beating kettle-drums, and sounding gongs. Just as little as the Europeans minded these Chinese, did he [Mr McGee] care for the hon. gentleman's appearance of determination. He would say, in answer to Mr Turcotte's assertion, that he had never used the word Orangemen in any of his speeches in the present session, and that he had never gone round the country exciting Ribbonmen against Orangemen. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, he had always condemned any such association as that of Ribbonmen. [Hear, hear.] He [Mr McGee] now called upon him [Mr. Turcotte] to name one single place where he had excited Ribbonmen against Orangemen. Mr. Turcotte making no reply, Mr. McGee went on to say that he had never been connected with any such institution as that referred to. The Postmaster-General had been pleased to allude to a debate in that House in which he [Mr. McGee] made some reflections on his [Mr. Smith's] peculiar style of speaking English. He expressed his regret if he had given the hon. gentleman any pain in that way. One very often spoke in the heat of debate what in cooler moments he could not approve. He admitted that it was not his place to point out the hon. gentleman's defects in that respect. Still it was quite certain, and he hoped the hon. gentleman would excuse him for saying so, that if he had made the remark, it was not altogether a mistaken one. It may have been out of temper, and out of place, but it was certainly not out of the mark. He believed that it took place in a debate in which he charged the Government with being a government of corruption, and the hon. gentleman with doing his best to corrupt his mother-tongue. The fact was undoubtedly true, and having said it as a fact, it was not in his power to retract it. He would be disposed to pardon the hon. gentleman's unsound English provided he were sound in his principles.—Often an indifferent position might be excused, if there was general honesty to support it; but when one heard bad principles enunciated in bad English, it became doubly provoking. The hon. gentleman was not only incorrect in his manner, but also in his matter. He [Mr. McGee] repudiated the comparison which the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works imagined to be a great goad-send to him, when, in his feeble style he had the prurience evening referred to the case of Lord Derby, who, he stated, immediately after assuming office had fully explained the principles on which his ministry was formed. Now, the fact was exactly the reverse. Lord Derby merely explained the general spirit, but not the principles upon which he had taken office.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Did he not indicate his intention of bringing in a measure of Reform and his policy respecting the difficulty with France?

Mr. McGEE—The leading up the breach with France could not be called a matter of policy but of negotiation, such as a change of postmaster or the like, which did not involve any inquiry of policy or principles. But what was the fact with regard to Lord Derby's proposed measure of reform? Why, he had only up to the present time given any explanation of his nature. In proof of that assertion, Mr. McGee alluded to the rebuke which Lord Derby administered to the Lord Mayor of London, who, during the course of the annual dinner given by that functionary to His Majesty's Ministers, took the opportunity of expressing his hope that that measure of Reform which it was the intention of Government to bring before Parliament would be such as would meet the wishes of the country. The reply given by Lord Derby was, that he would make it known when the proper time came, and that he could not possibly gratify the curiosity of his Lordship on that particular. Mr. McGee then instanced the Maynooth question as another point on which Lord Derby refused to commit himself and his prompt correction of the mistake into which Sir Culling Eardley had fallen regarding his Lordship's views on that subject. The hon. gentleman had not stated the case in his speech of last night as it actually stood with regard to those matters. With respect to the Seat of Government, the hon. gentleman at one time said that the reference was made to Her Majesty in virtue of her prerogative, at another time, as an arbitress, and that it was all the same to him in which of the two views it might be looked at. Again, the ministerial journals strenuously insisted that Her Majesty had acted in the matter as an arbitress. But he asked how could that be. How could subjects appoint their Sovereign as an arbitrator? The power to make the decision must be invested in Her Majesty by virtue of her prerogative. For, how could the people of Canada give to Her Majesty power which she had not?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Her Majesty acted as a third party.

Mr. McGEE asked who was the second? An arbiter could not be chosen by one party. There must be two. The hon. gentleman was silent. If, after the recess, the hon. gentleman would oblige him (Mr. McGee) with an answer to that and some other questions to which he begged to direct his attention, he would confer on him (Mr. McGee) an additional favour.

It being six o'clock, the House adjourned till half-past seven.

After the recess,

Mr. McGEE again rose. He said when the house adjourned he had concluded what he had to say in relation to the course which it had seemed fit to the hon. the Postmaster General to pursue, with the exception of one single point. The hon. gentleman had drawn the attention of the House to certain passages in an old historical lecture, delivered several years ago. The main point, the thread of the argument, he (Mr. McGee) believed if it were to be discussed in this House, he could maintain. But he would like to know what relation had quotations from a lecture in relation to the history of the great religious event of the 16th century, to the question of the Seat of Government, as mooted in the address, and as treated in the amendment of the hon. member from St. Hyacinthe. His (Mr. McGee's) religious opinions, unless he obtruded them upon the House, which he trusted he never should be guilty of doing (hear, hear,) had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Ottawa. Whether he believed a little more or a little less of the ancient and common stock of Christian doctrine than the hon. gentleman, it could have nothing to do with the selection of a Seat of Government for Canada. [Hear, hear.] The Postmaster General declared, that for his part he desired to see religious dissentions put an end to, and the Commissioner of Public Works, in whose footsteps he followed, also declared that he desired nothing of sort, and pursuing altogether apart from the subject, quotations which could have no other effect except to perpetuate those dissensions [hear, hear], he asked why did we not bury them? He first played the part of resurrectionist, and then called upon others to bury that which he had brought from the grave [hear, hear.] The Postmaster-General said that for his part he was in favour of the School system as it was. That hon. member would do well to remember under what pretensions he was returned to this House. He [Mr. McGee] held by mere accident in his hands one of the hon. gentleman's electioneering placards, issued the last time he was a candidate. The document was headed,—"Protestantism in danger; come to the rescue—vote for Smith." [Loud laughter.]

Atty. Gen. CARTIER.—Ah, ah, ah!—That is very good.

Mr. McGEE proceeding.—"Mr. Burnham is supported by Father Smith," a Catholic clergyman in the town of Cobourg, "who boasts he can return Mr Burnham by holding up his right hand." "Remember the civil butcheries of Rome." This was one of the documents which the Hon. Postmaster-General, who is opposed to religious dissensions, had put forth,—"It is part of a deep laid scheme to bring Canada under the dominion of the Pope, by means of Separate Schools." [Loud laughter.]—This was the placard and the platform of the hon. gentleman when before the electors.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said he was in favour of maintaining the present School system in its integrity; and had declared the same sentiments before his constituents.

Mr. McGEE challenged the hon. gentleman to deny the genuineness of the document, which had been circulated by hundreds through the Riding. No! The hon. gentleman did not use the language of the placard personally; because no man, whatever miserable strattling of a pretence he might have towards the character of a statesman, would dare, in his own proper persona to utter such sentiments as those. No! He put them on the corners of the streets, and the market place, and gave them to his friends to circulate through the riding. Those documents had inflamed the public mind, and to that inflammation the hon. gentleman owed his return to this House. If there was one member more than another who came here in consequence of a better, religious cry; it was the Postmaster General. (Cheers.) When the hon. gentleman spoke last, he had dwelt upon the great discrepancies which had formerly existed between members on this side of the House. In the last sessions of Parliament the hon. gentleman had himself voted for Representation by Population, without any "checks," without any "balances," and yet he, forsooth trusted others with inconsistency, although his colleagues were utterly opposed to him on this important question. But perhaps by (Mr. McGee) was drawing more attention to the hon. member than he deserved. (Hear hear.) The hon. gentleman happened to be Postmaster General and a member of that very extraordinary combination Cabinet appointments, and so long as the three, devised a fictitious importance from the position he occupied. (Cheers and laughter.) He (Mr. McGee) came over to the "middle" member for Montreal. In the course of the address which that hon. member delivered to the House, in the opinion of every unprejudiced man, he had very successfully demolished whatever pretensions he might have had when he entered Parliament. The learned member for Quebec-Mr. Burnby, Mr. Pelletier and the first to oppose Mr. Dorion. Mr. Pelletier's address was published on each day, and Mr. Pelletier disappeared on the day following. (Laughter.) Mr. Beaudry then took Mr. Pelletier's address, and striking off Mr. Pelletier's name, he attached his own signature to it; and in this Beaudry-Pelletier-Cartier-Rose address—(laughter)—the "inalienable right" of Montreal to be made the capital of Canada were set forth. But the people of Montreal were not deceived by the "species of humbuggery" which at Kingston the Attorney General West designated the system his Government had acted upon in playing off one city against the other.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. McGEE—If the hon. gentleman will give me 48 hours, I will get an affidavit from at least fifty citizens of Kingston to prove that, upon the hustings, he used these precise words.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I did not.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—Let us have the affidavits now—come. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGEE—You shall have them next Tuesday night—if the Postmaster General does not intercept them. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. GALT—How long is this debate to last, pray?

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman might have made it short r by two days had they been prepared with their resolution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McGee then went on to say that the member for Montreal on the other side of the House stood in such a position before his constituents and the country, that he obtained confidence under the impression that the local interests of his constituency would be promoted by his election. But the hon. gentleman had done all in his power to vote in votes against Montreal with reference to the Seat of Government. Thus he had been untrue to his constituents, and been the instrument of rival men. He had taken the fee from both sides; from one side the portfolio of public works, and on the other side the membership for Montreal. This was the hon. gentleman's position, and was it for him to talk of conscience? Mr. McGee then referred to the old scrap-book of Mr. Mackenzie, from which the hon. gentleman opposite had read extracts. He did not admire or envy the position of the man who had collected such trash[illegible] condemned the course he had taken in that House.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—I don't care for the opinion of Vercheres.

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman only cares for opinion when it happens to coincide with his own. He (Mr. McGee) asked the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rose) whether he was not expected by his constituents to advance the local interest of Montreal by using his influence to take the Seat of Government there?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Go on, go on.

Mr. McGEE—Silence gives consent.—Was it not on the strength of that expectation he obtained a majority over the rejected candidates. There was a very respectable prejudice, a little antiquated he would admit, in favor of a man's adhering to his promise. But the hon. gentleman had totally disregarded it. He had broken faith with his constituents, and if he acted up to his professions he ought to resign his place and leave it at their disposal. The hon. gentleman had talked a great deal about his conscience, and said, that he would follow its dictates, no matter what the result would be. It was evident that he had ceased to represent the opinions and wishes of his electors. In fact, he represented nobody but himself. He ought to be called the member "for Conscience."—He was doing his utmost to prevent Montreal from becoming the seat of Government, his constituents for the purpose of thwarting their wishes. The hon. gentleman had said he never went to any of their public meetings. But he would tell him why. If he did, he would raise a hornet's nest about his ears. Right well did he know that his best course was to lie low, and, riding at the anchorage of the Public Works until the storm would blow over, at last make his retreat to the locality whose interests he had preferred to those of his constituents. The hon. gentleman was fond of quoting English examples. With his permission, he also would quote one which exactly suited his case. Mr. McGee then referred to the course Sir Robert Peel had taken towards his constituents when he had made up his mind to grant Catholic Emancipation. Having received their support principally on the grounds of his previous resistance to the Catholic claims, he then thought it his duty to place his resignation in their hands. Would the hon. Commissioner for Public Works follow that example? For no consideration would he (Mr. McGee) act as the honorable gentleman had done. He (Mr. Rose) had been elected on the express understanding that the local interests of his constituents should be cared for.—If such understanding had not existed, he would have found himself at the last election out of suit, and as far behind as the hon. Premier himself, who, in truth, was almost as far as any person well could be. But he [Mr. McGee] need not have gone to England to find examples which the hon. gentleman ought to follow in consequence of the position in which he has placed himself towards his constituents. There were examples nearer home—in their own city. When, in 1843, it was moved and carried that the Seat of Government should be taken to Kingston, what did Mr. Moffat, member for Montreal, who refused to advocate the opinion of his constituents, do? He resigned. Was the hon. gentleman opposite disinclined to discredit the example of one of his constituents?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Should Mr. Moffat's approbation or disapprobation be taken as a guide for my conduct?

Mr. McGEE approved of the course which Mr. Moffat had pursued. In some respects it was a question of feeling. If the hon. gentleman did not adopt Mr. Moffat's theory, he should at least follow his example.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Perhaps the whole Ministry ought to resign?

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman ought to resign, but evades it by a species of humbug. Mr. McGee then referred to the case of Mr. Harrison, who, after having done his utmost to continue the seat of Government at Kingston, and disapproving of the resolution by which it was transferred to Montreal, immediately sent in his resignation as a Minister of the Crown, accompanied by a memorandum to his Excellency the then Governor General. Had the hon. member pursued the same course in relation to the Seat of Government? [illegible] exactly an example deserving the attention of the hon. gentleman opposite. [illegible] Commissioner of public works, [illegible] and his colleagues had done [illegible] at Montreal—that they had never given it to be understood that they were in favor of that city as the Seat of Government. He would show that such was not the case.—When the senior member for Montreal was before his constituents for re-election, the Premier was busily employed, in writing against him himself. He [illegible] could find it convenient to support him, but if not he should [illegible] part of [illegible] Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Pelletier and the first to oppose Mr. Dorion. Mr. Pelletier's address was published on each day, and Mr. Pelletier disappeared on the day following. (Laughter.) Mr. Beaudry then took Mr. Pelletier's address, and striking off Mr. Pelletier's name, he attached his own signature to it; and in this Beaudry-Pelletier-Cartier-Rose address—(laughter)—the "inalienable right" of Montreal to be made the capital of Canada were set forth. But the people of Montreal were not deceived by the "species of humbuggery" which at Kingston the Attorney General West designated the system his Government had acted upon in playing off one city against the other.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. McGEE—If the hon. gentleman will give me 48 hours, I will get an affidavit from at least fifty citizens of Kingston to prove that, upon the hustings, he used these precise words.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I did not.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—Let us have the affidavits now—come. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGEE—You shall have them next Tuesday night—if the Postmaster General does not intercept them. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. GALT—How long is this debate to last, pray?

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman might have made it shorter by two days had they been prepared with their resolution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McGee then went on to say that the member for Montreal on the other side of the House stood in such a position before his constituents and the country, that he obtained confidence under the impression that the local interests of his constituency would be promoted by his election. But the hon. gentleman had done all in his power to vote in votes against Montreal with reference to the Seat of Government. Thus he had been untrue to his constituents, and been the instrument of rival men. He had taken the fee from both sides; from one side the portfolio of public works, and on the other side the membership for Montreal. This was the hon. gentleman's position, and was it for him to talk of conscience? Mr. McGee then referred to the old scrap-book of Mr. Mackenzie, from which the hon. gentleman opposite had read extracts. He did not admire or envy the position of the man who had collected such trash[illegible] condemned the course he had taken in that House.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—I don't care for the opinion of Vercheres.

Mr. McGEE—The hon. gentleman only cares for opinion when it happens to coincide with his own. He (Mr. McGee) asked the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rose) whether he was not expected by his constituents to advance the local interest of Montreal by using his influence to take the Seat of Government there?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Go on, go on.

Mr. McGEE—Silence gives consent.—Was it not on the strength of that expectation he obtained a majority over the rejected candidates. There was a very respectable prejudice, a little antiquated he would admit, in favor of a man's adhering to his promise. But the hon. gentleman had totally disregarded it. He had broken faith with his constituents, and if he acted up to his professions he ought to resign his place and leave it at their disposal. The hon. gentleman had talked a great deal about his conscience, and said, that he would follow its dictates, no matter what the result would be. It was evident that he had ceased to represent the opinions and wishes of his electors. In fact, he represented nobody but himself. He ought to be called the member "for Conscience."—He was doing his utmost to prevent Montreal from becoming the seat of Government, his constituents for the purpose of thwarting their wishes. The hon. gentleman had said he never went to any of their public meetings. But he would tell him why. If he did, he would raise a hornet's nest about his ears. Right well did he know that his best course was to lie low, and, riding at the anchorage of the Public Works until the storm would blow over, at last make his retreat to the locality whose interests he had preferred to those of his constituents. The hon. gentleman was fond of quoting English examples. With his permission, he also would quote one which exactly suited his case. Mr. McGee then referred to the course Sir Robert Peel had taken towards his constituents when he had made up his mind to grant Catholic Emancipation. Having received their support principally on the grounds of his previous resistance to the Catholic claims, he then thought it his duty to place his resignation in their hands. Would the hon. Commissioner for Public Works follow that example? For no consideration would he (Mr. McGee) act as the honorable gentleman had done. He (Mr. Rose) had been elected on the express understanding that the local interests of his constituents should be cared for.—If such understanding had not existed, he would have found himself at the last election out of suit, and as far behind as the hon. Premier himself, who, in truth, was almost as far as any person well could be. But he [Mr. McGee] need not have gone to England to find examples which the hon. gentleman ought to follow in consequence of the position in which he has placed himself towards his constituents. There were examples nearer home—in their own city. When, in 1843, it was moved and carried that the Seat of Government should be taken to Kingston, what did Mr. Moffat, member for Montreal, who refused to advocate the opinion of his constituents, do? He resigned. Was the hon. gentleman opposite disinclined to discredit the example of one of his constituents?

Hon. Mr. ROSE—Should Mr. Moffat's approbation or disapprobation be taken as a guide for my conduct?

Mr. McGEE approved of the course which Mr. Moffat had pursued. In some respects it was a question of feeling. If the hon. gentleman did not adopt Mr. Moffat's theory, he should at least follow his example.

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Hon. Mr. DORION—And why was not greater interest taken in the subject by the people of Montreal?

Mr. DUNKIN—Because they were of opinion that the decision ought to be in favour of that city, on public grounds.—[Hear, hear.] Last session he brought forward a motion in favor of the city of Montreal, although he was free to confess that he had at the time little [illegible] of carrying it; and he would now be happy to see any reasonable prospect of that motion being given effect to. He, however, felt it to be his duty to vote for the Address and to do what he could towards carrying out the Queen's decision. The hon. gentleman then passed in review the action of the House last session on the Seat of Government question, and proceeded to criticise the amendment proposed by the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe. The first part of the amendment stated strongly that the vote of a majority of this House ought to be upheld, but contrasted as was the Legislature of Canada, it was not desirable that they should too confidently assert the Parliamentary omnipotence of this House. It should be remembered that the vote of another body, partly elective in its character, had to be considered; and he feared that when the Legislative Council was purely elective, collisions would take place between them, were not the greatest forbearance exercised on the part of both Houses.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY.—How, on your own principle, can the Government go to Quebec in the face of the vote of the Upper House. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. DUNKIN would reply to the question before he resumed his seat. He preferred the course taken by the Government last year than that now proposed by them. He saw no necessity for calling upon the House to sustain the Queen's decision. It was the duty of the Government to maintain her Majesty's decision until [illegible] Legislature should pray the Queen to reconsider her award. However, they had taken a different, and, he thought a more rash course. But that was their look-out not his. He would not discuss the side issues which had been dragged into the debate. The Government might have done wrong in the course they had taken on what had been called the "double shuffle," [hear hear, and they might deserve an ignominious defeat because of many of their other doings—upon that subject he would give no opinion—but he did say this, that if the Government were to be turned out, they should be defeated for some wrong act they had done, and not for maintaining the Queen's award, in the making of which they had no voice. At length he stated that the House had every Parliament but one been involved in grave difficulties in selecting a city for the Seat of Government; at last, in sheer desperation, it was sent for settlement in England, and now there was a project on foot to set aside the Queen's award, and to leave it still an open question. Now, a great deal had been said about the Queen's award being the personal act of Her Majesty. For his part he had no doubt the Queen in fixing upon Ottawa as the Seat of Government, acted upon the advice of her Cabinet. [Hear, hear.]—He admitted that the decision in favour of Ottawa was not to be regarded as the [illegible] opinion [illegible] but he contended that this did not make the award [illegible] less binding. He held that Her Majesty's decision had the force of law, and something more than law, for it had been given by the Queen in a capacity higher than that which Her Majesty ordinarily acted towards the Province. They could not turn round and reject the award without branding themselves not being disloyal, but with being ignorant; and if they wanted to undo what had been done, they should undoe it in the same manner in which they had done it.—They should pray the Queen to name some other place. He was in favour of Montreal being the Seat of Government, but as he felt persuaded that a resolution in favour of that city would not carry, he was now desirous of its being located in Ottawa, believing that to be the second best city in the Province; but in the meantime he would not vote for the Government going to Quebec unless it were shown to him that its being taken to Quebec was necessary to the preservation of good faith. The leaders of the Brown-Dorion Government had stated that a place would have been selected by them for the Seat of Government, simultaneously with the settlement of the question of Representation by Population, and it was well understood that Montreal was to be that city. But had the question been kept in abeyance until Representation by Population was conceded, then the members of that Cabinet would have snapped their fingers at Montreal and Lower Canada, and have asked "Don't you wish you may get it?" In the event of a federation of the Provinces, which would undoubtedly include the Red River and the Saskatchewan, Ottawa would be the most advantageous city for the capital; and therefore there could be no force in the argument that it would be impolitic to select that city in view of the federation of the Province.

Mr. HOGAN moved, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge the following amendment to the amendment of Hon. Mr. Sicotte:—"That the said motion of amendment be amended by leaving out all after the word 'that' and insert in lieu thereof, 'the said paragraph be amended by inserting the following after the word 'Canada:'—'And we feel it our duty to express our devoted attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and our gratitude for the interest she has taken in the welfare of her Canadian subjects, by selecting the city of Ottawa as the future Seat of the Provincial Government; but we would at the same time, respectfully beg leave to submit to your Excellency, that the Federal Union of all the North American Colonies having been mooted by your Excellency's constitutional advisers to the Imperial Government, and also to the Governments of the other Colonies,—which, should a union take place, might be desirous of having a voice in the selection of a Seat of Government,—it is inexpedient at present to take any steps towards the erection of public buildings at Ottawa."

The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven until three o'clock on Monday.

TWO YEARS WITHOUT EATING.—There is a lady now residing in Minnesota (not formerly of this city, who for the past two years, has lived entirely without eating! Her age is twenty-eight, she is the mother of three children, and enjoys moderate health. She has the use of all her faculties is not emaciated, and apparently robust, and yet she does not take into her stomach a particle of food of any kind, save a cup of coffee three times a day, this [illegible] only substance, she also chastly, usually occupying the countenance she with others at the table.—Minnesotian.

Provincial Items Respecting the Encouragement of Commerce.

In New York City, the greatest commercial centre on the Continent of America, where every branch of trade is represented, it is inevitable that a portion—and no doubt a large portion—of commercial transactions should be of an inferior character.—The maxim upon which commercial transactions are based, to "buy cheap and sell dear," not unfrequently induces the merchant to purchase his goods on the sole recommendation of cheapness, overlooking in some important qualities which constitute a good article. The patrons of this class, influenced by a similar motive, to buy cheaply, are the real sufferers, since they are the consumers, and consequently, the bearers of the intrinsic value of the articles purchased. It is to this class we wish to address a few words of advice. It may be safely predicated that a good article in any particular line cannot be produced without a certain amount of labor, involving a corresponding expense. And although the improvements in labor-saving machinery may have lessened the cost of making many kinds of useful products, yet the merchant, as well as manufacturer, knows—and the purchaser should know—what it costs, to a fraction, to produce a good article. The tariff of prices are almost universally published to the world; and if a man, by his ingenuity, can invent something which reduces the cost of production, he avails himself of the greatest publicity to make it known.

No man in the commercial world is so purely and disinterestedly benevolent, that he engages in traffic for the sole benefit of others; on the contrary, we find it a general rule that the inciting motive in to increase his gains.

Now, if a merchant advertises that he will sell his goods at a price far below the recognized standard, we may reasonably look for the cause; and we shall find it in almost every instance to be in their inferiority. The materials or mode of construction will be found to be faulty. We will not apply a harsh term to such a class, but each one will form his own opinion of their merits. Impressed with the importance of the subject, we have been at some reference to many of the more prominent and universally-used articles, and we have no doubt they will prove valuable to many in making their purchases.

Where it is impossible for purchasers at a distance to inspect the goods they are compelled to buy, we know of but one guarantee for the genuineness of the articles purchased; and that lies in the standing and stability of the houses with whom they may deal. There are commercial establishments in this city who have a reputation to lose—not one to make, as they have already established themselves in the respect and confidence of the public. Such concerns may be established by self-interest, if by no higher motive, to deal fairly and honestly by their patrons, whether near or distant; and a moment's thought on the part of buyers will show them that it is for their interest to purchase of a large wholesale house in preference to obtaining their goods from second or third hands.

Following is a list of prominent adulterations and frauds in articles of commerce:

CLOTHING.—In the manufacture of clothing an important fraud is perpetrated, which falls heavily in its effects upon the consumer. In making these goods in their proper integrity, the wool or cotton is taken in its pure state, and after being passed through the various processes of manufacture[illegible] through the fibres being fresh and natural, and imparting to the garment the quality of durability. The fraud consists in taking old clothes, or those which have been partially worn, and subjecting them to a cutting process, until they are rendered of a pulpy consistency; and then, by mixing a sufficient proportion of new cotton or wool, to make this mass adhere, it is manufactured into cloth in the usual manner. After being finished, it is subjected to a high pressure, which renders it smooth and likely to deceive those not versed in its manufacture. On being made up and worn, however, it is found to give way in a short time, not lasting frequently one-third or one-fourth the time of a good article.

WINE AND SPIRITS.—From their high value and general use, as also from the difficulty of detecting the chief mixtures added to them, these articles—according to the New American Encyclopedia—are almost universally adulterated to some extent; while many that are sold have no right to the name they bear, being spurious imitations made up entirely of ingredients wholly foreign to the country which produces the genuine wine. The substances added with a view of preserving wines, are sometimes poisons—lead and copper both being used—the former in the state of litharge. In England the favorite port wine is thus most shamefully treated, besides being manufactured on a very large scale, after a variety of curious recipes, from thousands of pipes of spoiled cider imported for the purpose, bad brandy, and infusion of logwood and other dyestuffs. The Champagnes, which are more in demand in this country, find here as ingenious imitators; and from our native ciders with a due mixture of cheap French wine, sugar, brandy, and a little lemon or tartaric acid, more Champagne is bottled and set off with showy French labels, than ever crosses the Atlantic. If gooseberry wine is easily obtained, it is used instead of cider for making champagne. The impossibility of supplying the demand for French brandy, and the consequent high price of the article, have led to its extensive manufacture in France from very cheap materials. The materials for adulterating and concocting French brandies are water, and spirits obtained from molasses, beet root, and more particularly cheap whiskey, which is sent from this country in large quantities to come back brandy. Burnt sugar gives the desired color, and the fine flavor is made to suit the taste by skilful admixtures of essential oils and distilled work, which is the refuse, skins and pips of the grape left after the distillation of the wine. This stuff is actually imported into England, to be distilled with molasses for making brandy. Gin is largely adulterated with water, and as the effect of this is to make the liquor whitish and turbulent, other substances must be added to correct this and "fine" the gin. These are alum, carbonate of potash, and the poisonous acetate of lead. To restore its strength and pungency, cayenne in the form of tincture of capsicum, or grains of paradise are employed; and its peculiar aroma is happily preserved by some extraordinary compounds called "gin flavorings." These are made according to established recipes, the ingredients of which are juniper berries, coriander seeds, almond cake, angelica root, liquorice powder, calamus root, and sulphuric acid. The common whiskey of the country is largely diluted in the distilleries with water, and then to restore the strength the lye of ashes, which is prepared for the purpose, is added in sufficient quantity to give the liquor the character which is expressed by the common name by which it is called, of "rot-gut."

Drugs are frequently adulterated to an extent which is truly alarming. In July, 1858, a law went into effect in this country, forbidding the importation of adulterated and dangerous drugs. But while the effect of this law has been to exclude foreign adulterations, the manufacture of them at home has been greatly increased. In the first year after its establishment, it appears by the report of Dr. J. M. Bailey to the New York Academy of Medicine, that over 30,000 packages of drugs, comprising Peru

yrotic odor, often have a solution of copper added to them, to preserve their original color in a fresh state.

Isinglass suffers by the addition of gelatine, which is considerably of less value than isinglass.

Malt Liquors are not adulterated to the extent generally supposed. Bitters salt and water, tobacco decoction, cocculus indicus, and sulphate of iron are used.

Mustard is an article which it is next to impossible to obtain pure. It always contains turmeric; in most cases, wheaten flour and sometimes rape-seed.

Pepper, both white and black, is very subject to adulteration. It is often mixed with powdered husks of mustard, which are openly sold for this purpose, as are also the sweepings from the pepper warehouses, under the name of P. D., or pepper-dust; and yet an inferior kind of this adulteration is sold under the name of D. P. D., signifying the dust or dirt of pepper-dust. There are shops used for this purpose licensed, mustard-seed, wheaten-flour, pea-flour, and ground rice.

Pickles are put up with sulphuric acid and copper, the first to increase the sharpness of the vinegar, the second to render the vegetables green: and this article is often used in poisonous quantities.

Sources of almost all kinds have for their base, simply, molasses and salt. Sometimes, charcoal and oxalate of lime are added. Tomatosauce is subject to coloring and for this purpose the earth called bole Armenian is generally used. Essences of lobsters, shrimps, and anchovies are also colored with the same earth.

Sugars are deteriorated with an animalcula of the Acarus family, a spontaneous product of the sugar itself. Cheap, coarse sugars are most liable to be infested with this insect. The London Lancet Commission have come to the conclusion "that the brown sugars of commerce are, in general in a state wholly unfit for human consumption."

Tea is largely adulterated, not only by our own grocers, but by the Chinese themselves, who are in the habit of substituting the leaves of several other plants for those of the genuine tea. Catechu, a powerful astringent; logwood, black lead, starch, mineral green, verdigris, and Dutch pink, all of which are poisonous, are used to give a peculiar color or colors as to different kinds of tea.

Vinegar has for its native principle acetic acid, which, combined with large proportions of water, constitutes genuine vinegar. When too much water is added, resort is had to sulphuric acid to replace the acidity which has been lost. Chili and grains of paradise are also used to give pungency, while burnt sugar is used to color. The dark-colored vinegars are usually the least pure. Vinegar is naturally of a bright amber tint.

A Negro Burned Alive.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

The following account of the burning of a negro at the stake by a mob, for the murder of his master, is given by a correspondent of the Mayesville *Eagle*. It took place at Troy, Kentucky:

On New Years' day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the County seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about three o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, a brother-in-law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods box before the store door, and addressed the people for about 15 minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did they would do their duty, which he believed and knew, and they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to act as example to them, and show them what will be the result of all such conduct if there should ever be such again. Then he closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the crowd followed.—On arriving at the jail they found the Sheriff and Jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose. They then commenced with sledge-hammers, crow-bars and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail, and brought forward their victim (the negro murderer.) They marched him to the centre of the jail-yard, drove down a large stake and chained him in an erect position, head and feet fast to the stake. There was an abundance of fine split wood and shavings piled around him—this consumed some half hour. During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time and never do as he had done. Then the torch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he commenced to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams I ever heard come from any human being. I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left, the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1,500, or 2,000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or 300 negroes.

The Newly Invented Breech-loading Gun.

Since the account of the experiments made at Chatham with the newly-invented gun, the invention has attracted a great amount of interest, the model having been inspected by several of the most eminent officers belonging to the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, with other persons qualified to give an opinion, all of who an unanimous in pronouncing it one of the most valuable inventions of the day. The model, rubbish in of brass, and only four inches in length from the breech to the muzzle, has been subjected to the most severe tests, and always with the most complete and satisfactory results. The inventor, Mr. Robert Warry, Armour Sergeant of the 3d battalion at Chatham, has made repeated experiments with it in the presence of a large number of officers connected with Chatham garrison the results being as satisfactory as they were astonishing. The model gun, although of the diminutive length stated, propelled the balls to a distance of 300 yards, being effective execution at 100 yards. With the greatest ease, the gun is made to fire 10 rounds per minute, and on two occasions, 30 rounds were fired in seven seconds less than five minutes, the shot at each discharge, striking an object placed at a 100 yards distant. Notwithstanding the startling results which the model has given, Mr. Warry has not yet patented an end of the close of the experiments as it was at the commencement, the opening of the breech admitting a cartridge of the ordinary length, the gun thus entirely dispensing with the system with reversing from the opening of cartridge, caused by the present system, which it is well known will in a short space of time, render a piece of ordnance almost useless. Mr. Warry is now engaged in completing a model of his breech loading cannon, of much larger dimensions, for the purpose of submitting it to the Duke of Cambridge. This gun is of wrought iron and 18 inches in length, the interior of the bore being rifled on the same principle as the ordinary Enfield rifle-musket. The ball to be used, will be the ordinary shaped rifle-bullet, which, however, will be covered with composition coating of a peculiar character. The inventor expresses his confident belief that this cannon will throw a ball fully two miles, doing effective execution at 1,000 yards, the gun being loaded and discharged at the rate of five rounds per minute.—*London Review.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—A. Sawers.
Credit Sale by Auction—Geo. Weatherhead.
Agricultural Foundry—J. Hamilton.
Dissolution—Sawers & Murray.
Lecture—Mrs. Fry.
To House-Keepers—O'Dell & Co.
The Daily *Globe*.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 16th, 1860.

Parliament.

The House of Assembly is still occupied with the answer and amendment to be given to the Governor's Address. The two parties seem so equally divided, that no certainty can be arrived at concerning the fate of the Ministry, until the vote is taken.—There is a great talk about honor and loyalty, in accepting the Queen's decision; but quite as willing to re-open the case, upon application, as an honest Judge to give a new trial, upon grounds shown. The result of the debate must soon become apparent, and we hope that when the vote is taken, victory will be declared for the opponents of the Ottawa choice.

The Conger Trial.

The Court of Chancery is about being engaged, with hearing the complaint of the Town of Peterborough against Mr. Conger and Mr. Whitmarsh, in the matter of the £1825, which were missing, when Mr. Conger made his deposit of the proceeds of the Loan to the Town out of the Municipal Fund, with the Treasurer of the Town. The Mayor and other parties, witnesses and lookers-on, are now in Toronto, anxiously waiting the issue, which, with their kind offices, will, not improbably, be against the town. This is why Mr. Conger was so anxious Mr. Stevenson should be elected Mayor. He knew that he could depend upon his countenance, at the trial. The Town may look forward to the pleasant prospect of paying a huge bill of costs, instead of getting back their own property. By and by, when they are sufficiently compromised, the townspeople will see the profit of looking after their corporation affairs, as they are always obliged to do in their own private concerns. Until then corruption and trickery may run riot. We hope to be able to lay particulars before them, next week.

Regulation of Voters.

Mr. Wilson, of Toronto, gives his opinion in the *Globe* upon the effect of Clerks of Municipalities not complying with their duty, as imposed by the Registration of Voters Act, of publishing before October 1, in each year, certified lists of voters. He thinks that the Clerks neglecting their duty in this particular, the electors are not thereby deprived of their right of voting, but only that the Clerks themselves are to be made suffer for the consequence of their neglect. This opinion will be interesting to some of the Municipalities in this neighborhood.

Mr. O'Dell is now exhibiting, in this Town, his newly invented washing machines. They can be seen at Welsh's Hotel. We are quite satisfied of their economy, and general value, besides the great saving of hard and unpleasant labor to the washer-woman. Every housekeeper should make haste to procure one; as to being able to afford it, they have only to remember that they pay themselves in a very short time.

Mrs. Fry will deliver a lecture, this evening, in the Town Hall, on "Education." The friends of the young, and especially the ladies, will, no doubt, patronize the lady lecturer, in such numbers, as her claims to attention, and the interest of the subject matter of her discourse, demand. Mrs. Fry has been very successful in her lectures so far. We hope to be able to add Peterboro' to her list of admirers.

Extraordinary Suicide in New Orleans.

A MAN BURNS HIMSELF ALIVE—HIS TAKES POISON IN A TOMB.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 26th gives the following remarkable story of a suicide:—

Sylvester Rupert, 37 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and by trade a ship engineer, lived with his wife and two children in a house on Pradido street. In October last the yellow fever, then prevailing, counted among its victims the youngest child of the Ruperts—their Lizzie, about four years old, and the particular pet of the father. This was a blow from which the father never recovered. Not able to buy a tomb, he had the child buried in the Greenwood Cemetery. The grief proved heavily upon him. It was his only thought; and having out of his regular employment, he found complications in his grief. He bought a burial lot and some shrubs and other material, and with his own hands, and alone in the cemetery, built him a rustic tomb.—He had set the stones to make the tomb a stylish one; so in its worth or entrance he placed a wooden frame and on this he fitted a piece of board, and secured it with screws in its four corners. On this board with which he enclosed the vault, (in lieu of the usual brick and mortar or marble slab,) he had carved nicely with his knife the burial inscriptions of his child. The tomb finished, he disinterred the child's body and placed it there. He fastened the board with screws, in order that he might afterwards have no trouble in removing it when he felt like gazing upon the decaying remains of his child. This employment, finished, it was his habit to visit the cemetery, open the tomb, and look at the corpse of his pet. He always carried a screw-driver in his pocket with which to remove and replace the lid of the coffin. Neither the haggard aspect of the shrinking little corpse, nor the foul odour of its decay, could repel him in his morbid grief. His visits were frequent and sometimes his wife went with him. He frequently complained to her that he could not get work; and this inability doubtless fostered the despondency which was drawing him to death. He frequently spoke of having no faith in the future, and of death as a desirable thing.

On Wednesday he went to the cemetery with two shrubs which he had purchased, and planted them in front of the tomb. On Thursday when he left home, he told his wife that if he had no better luck in finding work, she would never see him again. He also said something about a place in which to rest. That evening, or that night—for no one saw him in his gloomy proceedings—he visited the cemetery, taking with him his screw-driver, an iron trunk handle, a small rod of iron, a piece of wire, some new screws, and a large vial of laudanum. Unscrewing the board of the tomb, he threw away the screws, and filled the screw-holes in the board with clay. With the new screws he then secured the trunk-handle to the inside of the board. This work, of course, had to be done outside of the tomb. Pushing his child's coffin aside he got in by its side, taking with him his poison and the other articles with which he had provided himself. His hat he placed upon the coffin; his coat, which he had taken off, he wrapped around a brick for a pillow. He shut himself in with the board, by means of the handle he had screwed to it; the board fitting outside the wooden frame. The iron bar, which was of the proper length, he placed across the frame inside. The thickness of the frame would not allow the bar to pass through the trunk handle on the inside of the board; so he secured the bar and handle by means of his wire, coiling it through the one and around the other. He did not succeed in fitting the board squarely upon the frame. One corner of it caught upon the brickwork outside the frame; this he did not discover, however, owing to the darkness of the night; and but for this circumstance his fate would probably never have been discovered, or not at least for many years. Having thus hid himself away, as he fancied, beyond mortal discovery, he drained off the contents of his laudanum bottle, composed himself on his back, placed the coat and brick beneath his head, and went to sleep, and off into the unknown region of the suicides. As he did not return home on Thursday night, his wife feared the worst, remembering well the tendency of his late conduct and the tenor of his parting words. On Friday morning she arose early and went out to the cemetery. She looked all around but failed to see her husband. She went and looked at their tomb, and was about to leave, when she happened to notice that the board did not fit snugly into the frame as usual. Looking closer, she discovered the end in the holes; and putting her hand on the board found it was standing loosely. She pulled it out a little and the first thing she saw was the dead face of her husband. She fainted away, and lay in the grass she could not tell how long. She recovered at last, got up and informed the sexton, Mr. Merritt, of her discovery. The latter went and looked at things, and sent word to the coroner; and the inquest was held, as we have stated, on Saturday. The coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts as plainly apparent—suicide by laudanum.

A Poser for the Lawyers.—After hearing a tedious will case at Dublin on Saturday, Master Litton amused the gentlemen of the long robe by requesting their opinion on the following point, on which he had been consulted on that morning:—The governor of a gaol not a hundred miles from Dublin, was on Friday arrested and incarcerated in his own gaol for a debt of £600, the attorney for the plaintiff demanding and obtaining a certificate from him that he was in custody. Now, in execution of his duties as governor could he go beyond the walls of the gaol without being liable to arrest for escaping from prison under the above committal? Counsel seem quite pasted as to the law of the case, there being no precedent, but would consider it, and talk with his lordship on it on an early day.

Adventures of a Lady's Leg.—A surgical instrument-maker, named Bechard, yesterday brought an action before the Civil Tribunal against Madame Alexandreske, a Wallachian lady, to obtain payment of 1,055f. for two artificial legs. He represented that the lady, having had one of her legs amputated, had ordered him to make two artificial ones. He made one, and it answered very well; but she was not satisfied, and almost every day wanted some alterations made. He humored all her whims. He frequently hinted that he should be glad to receive payment, but she always carefully avoided the subject. At length he heard that she had run into debt with several tradesmen, had not paid any one, and was about to leave France. He at once hurried to the Hotel Louvres, where she was residing, and asked for his money, but she said that some new alteration was necessary in the leg, and he took it away.—When he returned, two days after, she positively refused to receive either him or the leg, and notified that she had got another leg by another maker. He, therefore, claimed payment both for the leg she had tried, and the other she had ordered. In answer to the action, Madame Alexandreske through her counsel, represented the facts in a very different light. The leg had never been perfect, and the alterations she had ordered to be made in it were necessary.—Having awakened to leave the Hotel Louvres to reside in the Rue du Helder, the landlord was greatly irritated, and told all her tradesmen; and amongst them the plaintiff, that she was about to leave France without paying anybody. The plaintiff, when he heard of this, happened to be at a wedding party in a restaurant, but he immediately hurried to the Hotel, bounced into her room, demanded payment, and, without waiting for an answer, took the leg from a cupboard, and carried it off, banging the door after him. Two days after, hearing that, instead of leaving France, she had taken an apartment in the Rue du Helder, and that she was perfectly respectable and perfectly solvent, he went back the leg, but after his former conduct, she refused to take it, or have anything more to do with him. Her counsel remarked, that under the circumstances she was perfectly justified in her refusal. He added that the poor lady had met with several tribulations since her arrival in France. First, she had lost her leg; next, some personated her that she ought to have the limb buried in Pere la Chaise, and charged her 100f. for burying it and erecting a little monument over it; and thirdly, she employed a notorious public to write her letters, but, as ill luck would have it, the man was a poet, and instead of obeying her orders, he passed his time in writing a poem on her amputated leg. She dismissed him, and he then had the impudence to cite her before the Judge-de-paix for 100f. for his poem. The Tribunal decided that the plaintiff, in carrying off the leg, had relieved the lady from the contract which she had entered into with him, and it dismissed the action with costs.—*Gotignani.*

The Queen and the French Soldier.—Julien Antran, the French soldier who was sent to this country by the Emperor in charge of a piece of ordnance as a present to the Queen, and who, it will be remembered, had his leg broken by the box of the limber-waggon falling upon it on the 15th of November last, is now perfectly recovered from the accident; and on Saturday he had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort by Colonel Howard Vyse, who conveyed him to the Castle in his own carriage. The presentation took place in one of the private rooms of the Castle, but without ceremony, there being present only Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Colonel Howard Vyse, 2d Life Guards, and the French soldier. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort conversed with Antran for some time in his own language. The Queen enquired into every particular relative to the accident, and asked the soldier if he had suffered much, and upon his replying that he had scarcely suffered anything, Her Majesty observed that she was pleased to find that the reports in answer to the enquiries which she made since the accident had proved to be correct. The Queen listened attentively to the soldier's minute detail of every occurrence since the accident, and afterwards inquired if he was satisfied with the treatment he had experienced whilst at the White Hart Hotel, to which he gave the most satisfactory answer. The Prince Consort also conversed with him, and as he was about to leave, the Prince observed that he was sorry that he would bear with him to France a painful reminiscence of his visit to England; when the soldier replied, "Oh the contrary, for that he felt more than compensated for his accident by the generous kind treatment he had received from the English people during his stay in this country, but more particularly so by the honor he had now received in being presented to Her Majesty and her Royal Consort." Previously to Antran's presentation, her Majesty had kindly sent to him a splendid gold watch and gold chain. Antran is a sergeant-major, 14th Regiment Horse Artillery, at Vincennes, where he superintends the manufacture of ammunition for the garrison at Paris. He is now merely waiting for the necessary documents to authorise his proceeding to his own country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Important Temperance Convention.

A meeting of delegates from the different Temperance organizations in the County of Peterborough, was held in the Good Templars' Hall in the Town of Peterboro' on the 3rd of February, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance League or Convention for the County of Peterborough.—The following representatives were present:

Springville Total Abstinence Society—Rev. Wm. Bleib.

Friendship Lodge, No. 146, I. O. Good Templars, Peterboro'—W. Johnston, Jos. Spencley, sen'r., W. H. Martin, D. Pentland.

Peterboro' Division, No. 45, Sons of Temperance—Rev. W. Scott, Jos. Ford, James Brown, sen'r.

Otonabee Division, No. 313, Sons of Temperance.—Thos. Ryan, G. Stewart.

Keene Division Sons of Temperance.—J. Anderson, P. McNeil, R. Spiers, John Wallace, T. Lockhart, R. McIntyre.

Band of Hope Division, Sons of Temperance, Smith—R. Chown, T. C. Fitzgerald.

Division 76, Sons of Temperance, Smith—James Morrison, J. T. Milburn.

Anchor of Hope Lodge Good Templars, Ashburnham—John Mitchell.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. George Stewart appointed Secretary.

Moved by J. Spencley, seconded by W. H. Martin—That the delegates from the different Temperance organizations now present do agree to form themselves into a County Convention or League for the purpose of carrying out the principles of Total Abstinence.—*Carried.*

Moved by J. Spencley, seconded by W. H. Martin—That this Association be designated the "Abstinence Union of the County of Peterborough," and be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and seven of a Committee, who shall meet the delegates from the several Temperance organizations throughout the County, and that the officers do draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws, embracing the object and management of this Association, and submit it to this meeting if practicable.

The Officers and Committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Wm. Scott, President; Wm. Johnston, Vice President; D. Pentland, Secretary; and W. H. Martin, Treasurer. Committee—Rev. W. Blain, Springville; Jas. Anderson, Keene; Thomas Ryan, Otonabee; Thomas Millburn, Smith; J. Ford, Joseph Spencley, R. Rutherford, Peterboro'.—*Carried.*

The President and Committee then retired to consider the business referred to them. When they returned the President reported the following resolutions:

1. That every Total Abstinence Society in the County of Peterborough shall be considered a Branch of this Association, and that each about three delegates, who shall be members of this Association for business purposes, but any member of any Temperance organization shall have the privilege of attending any of the meetings of the Association.

2. That the object of this Association is to keep in view the great cause of Temperance and use every lawful and legitimate means to promote the principles and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

3. That a Roll Book to be procured for each branch of the Association, and a general one for the Association itself, in which shall be enrolled the names of all persons joining the Association, and that these do constitute the members of this Society.

4. That each Branch of this Association shall devise such means and adopt such measures as shall secure the largest possible number of names to the Total Abstinence pledge.

5. That a meeting of this Association be held once every three months for the purpose of receiving reports from the several branches, and to consider such other means as may be efficient toward the great object which we have in view.

6. That collections be made by the several Branches and by the general Association in such manner as may to each seem practicable, for the purpose of carrying out our designs, by lectures and tracts.

7. That such other regulations as may by the Committee be deemed prudent, be prepared and laid before the next meeting of this Association, which shall be convened in Peterboro', at half-past 1 o'clock, on the last Tuesday in February, in the Hall of the I. O. of Good Templars.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously accepted.

Moved by Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Ford—That as laboring in the power and duty of the Legislature to deal with the Liquor question in one affecting both the moral and religious interests of the community, still being convinced that no restrictive measures will prove efficacious, unless they be sanctioned, upheld and enforced by the moral and religious public; be it therefore

Resolved,—That an energetic and united effort be made to promote the great object of Temperance organizations by holding a series of public meetings at suitable places throughout the County for the promotion of the Temperance cause, and that the Pastors of the various Churches, and others in the County, be requested to aid in stimulating professed Christians to a proper discharge of their duty towards their God and society in relation to the crying evils and sin of intemperance.

Resolved,—That the Secretary of this Association do request the Reverend gentlemen of this County to consent to give at least two Temperance Lectures during the season at times and places best suited to their convenience.

Unanimously adopted.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Ford—That the Editors of the *Examiner* and *Review*, *Canada Temperance Advocate* and *Canadian Visitor*, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Scott, and Rev. Mr. Blain, for their valuable assistance at this meeting.

That the thanks of this Association be given to Mr. Wm. Johnston, chairman of this meeting, for the very able manner in which he has conducted the business of this Convention.

Carried.

The Association then adjourned to meet again on the last Tuesday in February.

W. Johnston, *Chairman.*
G. Stewart, *Secretary.*
Peterboro', February 7th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—As I am about negotiating for a lease of the Cobourg Railway, and that the business is likely to be a great deal more next Summer than it was last, I now take the opportunity of informing the inhabitants of Peterboro' that I will use my utmost endeavours to do their business to their entire satisfaction over the Cobourg Railway. I intend chartering Mr. Short's steamboat to run across Rice Lake with passengers, until the whole of the bridge is filled up.—It is my intention to push the Chemong road up to Strickland's, and across from there to Chemong Lake at as early a day as possible, when I intend purchasing Mr. Sawers' steamboat "Fly," which is able to do all the business on the back-lakes for some time to come, and which I shall use as a feeder to the Cobourg Road, and kill the Lindsay supply to the Port Hope Road from the back-lakes.

[illegible] amicably with the Port Hope people. If you noticed an article in the *Atlas*, I think you will not be surprised at me taking hold of the Cobourg road. I intend building the station of the Millbrook Branch at the southern limits of the Corporation when I get the Cobourg road put into good working order, so as it will be able to do all the business that it will be required to do. I expect the filling in of the Lake will commence next month, and go on more vigorous than ever, as all the cars, steam excavator, &c., are on the place, and I am about arranging for the use of them. I think the road will be running about the first week in April, as at will be that time before the ice is out of Rice Lake.

If Port Hopers intend having a share of Peterboro' business, they will have to pay a little more respect to the inhabitants of Peterboro', and not kick up a fuss because some of the Peterboro' people are elected Directors; they will likewise have to treat me a little different to what they ever have done, or they will find I can put them to a little inconvenience. They talk of their fine harbour, but what will it be without the Peterboro' business. I guess their harbour debentures will not be worth 10 cents on the dollar; and if they are not, they can only blame themselves for being so selfish. They got me to take £10,000 stock in their broken-down road, and then wanted to prevent me from having anything to do in the electing of Directors. They want to ride over both Peterboro' and myself. They appoint their own Station-master for Peterboro', likewise all the officers along the line, without asking any questions from either Peterboro' or me. They will find that such high-handed work will not do; they will have to alter their course, or they will regret it.

Yours truly,
John Fowler.

Cobourg, Feb. 2, 1859.

For the Examiner.

Loyal Orange County Meeting.

At the Annual County meeting of the Loyal Orange Association, held in the Orange Hall this day, the Worshipful County Master, Edwin Poole, Esq., in the chair; the following resolutions were carried unanimously, viz:—

Moved by Bro. Wm. Johnston, County Treasurer, seconded by Bro. John Kennedy, District Master,—That whereas a circular has been received by the County Master, of the County of Peterborough, purporting to be a copy of an Act of Parliament, to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Canada, and being circulated for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the members of the Association upon the necessity of the said Act of Incorporation, Be it therefore resolved,

1st. That the members of the Loyal Orange Association, have hitherto opposed the incorporation of it Lodges in Canada, and are still of opinion that such incorporations are highly injurious to the liberties of our Country, and detrimental to the moral and religious improvement of our fellow-countrymen of the Roman Church, we therefore submit that the one sentiment, of giving to our grand "vantage" ground of opposition to them, by uniting in Act of Incorporation for ourselves.

2nd. That the tendency of all such incorporations, is to place the power in the hands of a few, creating a set of tyrants, who alike "lord it" over the consciences and property of those who are members of the fraternity as "brethren," as the case may be, and being therefore opposed to the great principle of liberty of conscience, which it is the grand boast of our Association to maintain.

3rd. That the Orange Association has now existed through several generations, without such incorporation, and prospered exceedingly, the Lodges have still been enabled to obtain good Lodge rooms, and from all appearance will continue on, as it is an Association that has little or no funds to invest, and never was intended to be such an Association, therefore this County Lodge sees no necessity for such incorporation.

4th. That this County Lodge is of opinion, that the Society does not need the Act of Incorporation, to give power to sue its members for arrears of dues, as they now have sufficient power in their own Rules and Regulations, to deal with such members, and a member who would need to be sued is not likely to be of much good to the Society, so that it would be better to deal with them in conformity with our rules, than to adopt a known evil for their benefit.

5th. That this County Lodge regrets that there are members of said Association, (with other parties outside of the Society) who have striven in and out of Parliament, and are now striving by obtaining such Act of incorporation, to wield a political influence throughout its members, and we will hail that day when such members are no more connected as brethren of said Association, (if they continue in that course) which we hold to be non-political, and purely a religious and Loyal Association.

6th. That this County Lodge, in view of all the evils which it believes would arise from an Act of incorporation, without any benefits which can be seen to be obtained by it hereby gives its unqualified disapproval of the movement, and declares the act not only unnecessary, but highly dangerous to the interests and existance of the Association.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the current year:—

Bro. Edwin Poole, County Master,
" William Rea, " Dep. Master,
" Jno. Kennedy, " Secretary,
" Wm. Johnston, " Treasurer,
" John Graham, " Chaplain,
" Geo. Johnston, " G. D. of Cer.

Moved by Br. William B. Read, seconded by Bro. James Robb,—That the Editors of the *Review* and *Examiner*, be requested to publish the above in their next issue.—*Carried.*

JOHN KENNEDY,
County Secretary.

Peterborough, February 7th, 1859.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bushel	1 20	a	1 40
Spring Wheat "	1 10	a	1 20
Oats "	0 50	a	0 55
Potatoes "	0 25	a	0 30
Apples "	0 80	a	1 00
Flour per barrel	6 50	a	7 00
Butter per lb.	0 12½	a	0 15
Cheese "	0 10	a	0 00
Pork per cwt.	4 50	a	5 50
Beef per cwt	4 00	a	4 50
Hay per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Dry Wood	1 00	a	1 50
Green Wood	1 00	a	1 25
Straw per load	1 00	a	1 50
Turkeys	0 50	a	0 60

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

NEW BOOKS!

The Subscriber has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, [illegible]

Wesley's Hymns, &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stantley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Benning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Convert and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Families from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Phillip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—M'Duff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Mabel Grant
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Diary of a Physician, 3 vols.
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Esther
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buccaneers—Scott
United States Minister, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talboot
Wilmot's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Wesley
Lectures on the Romanists
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Lessons, &c.—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Romanism—Cobbin
Female Characters of Scripture—Miss Hyde
Essays in Rhymes—Jones
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Adventures of the Bible—Sidney
Spurgeon's Sermons
Death's Jest Book
Wife Wanted—White
Forbidden Books
Last Hours—White
Land of Promise—Bonar
Burning Bush—Fry
Pastor " "
The Heart of Mid-Lothian
Dick's Philosophies
Pastor—Pollock
Young Men's Library
Wandering Children, Illustrated
Roman Repentance—Morris
Cousin's Question—Farrell
Captain Hall's Stories
History of [illegible]—Taylor
Gospel Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Pastor's Beauty
Christian Mothers
Indian Rebellion—Dr. Duff
Young Womans Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Rending without Tears
Daily Bible, 3 Vols—Kitto
Dodridge and Revival—Winslow
Prison World of Europe
Memories of Bethany
Passages from Home Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 18 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmsted's Astronomy
Ebenezer's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
Phrenology, 100 eng.—Combe
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Farm Yard
The Garden
Tassel Horton
Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Opie on Lying
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Greatness of the Soul—Bunyan
Eternal day
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
English Hearts and English Hands
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Rod
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Helen of the Glen
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allina—Kennedy
Life of John Bunn
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Charles Roussell
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Messages from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Eyland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Eddy Ellerslie and the Mine
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cawper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Hierdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Charles Vavasour
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Rory O'Moore
Robert Macaire
Capt Blake
Phillip Rolls
Martin Chuzzlewit
Bleak House
Sketches by "Boz"
Barnaby Rudge
Dombey and Son
Christmas Stories
David Copperfield
Frank Mildmay
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Midshipman Easy
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Harris Trial
Wary fox's Commis
The Ruined Family
Pe Rum
The False Heir
Benvenue
Rienzie
Agincourt a Romance
Allen or the Mysteries
The Great Beggarly Statement
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Daubert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Asmodeus Discount
The Wanderer
The Disowned
Rush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Quentin or the Kings Pist
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A White and his consequences
Night and Morning
The R—— Family
Asmus Hall
Leonora
Headsmany or the Rover
The Pioneers Compliers
Rienzi in Rhymes
The Sinners
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Ernest
The Commissioner
Rents
John Halifax Gentleman
Sir Roger
Shirley, a Tale
The Professor, a Tale
The Land of the Saxons
Jack Shellington, and those Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Peter Jack
Monsieur Tonsonthen
Harry O'Donnahoe
Diedrich Knickerbocker
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Rattin the Reefer
Twelve and Three Quizzes
Packs of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Scarletown
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
Countess Fleming
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yara
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Grey
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Tool
Canadian Homes
Bess Woodville
Quintin Matsys
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Bee King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffoin
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of

The Paraguay Expedition.

LOPEZ PREPARING FOR WAR.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Buenos Ayres, on the 12th of November, says:—

"I am able to lay before you some items concerning the last point—the Paraguayan preparation for war. The first defences worthy of the name are two or three leagues above the confluence of the rivers Paraguay and Parana. At what is called the Tres Bocas (three mouths of the Paraguay) there is a small station, but of too little force to be considered. But there is, a little higher up, a range of defences called Humaita, that is intended to command the river perfectly. It consists of a range of batteries extending along the shore for a distance of a mile-and-a-half, and mounting about one hundred and fifty guns. The breast-works are made of timber in front, filled in with clay from behind, making such an elevation for the guns as directs them towards the middle of the narrow channel. The bank here is about fifteen feet above the water. About the middle of this line of unsheltered guns there is a covered battery, mounting thirteen guns. The walls and covering are of brick. The embrasures or openings for the guns are bevelled from the outside instead of from within, making a large target around each gun, and making the wall so weak that a cannon ball hitting anywhere near the gun would knock the bricks over the heads of the gunners. Across the river from this line of batteries they have recently cleared away a heavy frost, and as that side would command the river for a greater distance than does the one now occupied, the probability is, that our expedition will find guns on both sides. The river at that point is narrow, and the channel is so narrow that turning round is out of the question, and so close to the Humaita fort is it that you could stand on ship board and toss a biscuit on shore. Below the fort, and on the same side, the ground is covered with low trees and tangled brush, almost impenetrable. Here and there in this forest, within sight of the river, little patches have been cleared. There is at this point also such a bend in the river that a ship does not see port until nearly upon it. But vessels that can throw shells two miles, as ours can, could lie under cover of that forest and that bend, and the range of batteries is such that a shell would have a width of target of a mile and a half, so that not a shell need be lost. Does not Lopez foresee all this, and are not these patches of cleared forest places where guns will be planted to annoy the shell throwers? Back of the defences directly on the river bank there are placed breastworks, at irregular distances, and pointing some down the river and others up, with reference to a retreat from the river side, and to be used in case of an attempted landing by the attacking party. The number of soldiers within easy call of this fort is about 12,000. They have not the skill or power in a conflict that we find in the troops of the leading nations of the world, but they are by far the best troops in South America. Their liberal mixture of Indian blood makes them far more formidable in battle than the pure Spanish. They do sometimes get into confusion, but they don't run or retreat, unless ordered. No Paraguayan leaves his post and lives another day. Every lance, lasso or knife in the republic is commissioned against him in summary execution. They are wanting in experience in using heavy guns, and the foreign instructors whom they have employed will not engage in actual conflict, being relieved from that obligation by contract. But they are not wanting in savage ferocity, or in fatal skill in the use of the 'bolas,' the 'lasso,' and the lance; and 40,000 men can be concentrated at one point upon very short notice. For distant Gaboto they are not prepared Judge Bowlin will doubtless be detained at or below Humaita until it shall please Lopez to let a negotiation commence. The result of it can only be conjectured. The sentiment here is, that he will offer a serious and tedious resistance.

The Public Lands in Canada.

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

We have had numerous enquiries addressed to us with reference to the price of land in the British Provinces, and the conditions of settlement. We have been unable to answer these enquires for two very good reasons, because the prices have recently been undergoing a change, and because information on the subject was not very accessible. The difficulties of obtaining land in small quantities for reasonable prices in the Western States, arising from the circumstance of the wild land fit for occupation being nearly all in the hands of private speculators, has we suppose prompted these inquiries. When such prices as ten, twenty, and even as high as thirty dollars an acre are demanded for wild lands, intending settlers not unnaturally look about them for some location where they can buy farms without having to sacrifice the whole of their hard-worn earnings in the purchase of the mere surface of the earth, which they have to reclaim and cultivate, on which they have to build, to sow and to reap, before they can obtain any return for their outlay. From the "Regulations for the Sale and Management of the Public Lands" just issued, we now learn on what terms land may be obtained in Canada. The Government offer to dispose of it either in large quantities *en bloc*, at half a dollar an acre, the purchasers being at the expense of the surveys, or in township lots at seventy cents per acre for cash, or one dollar on time. Objection has been made to the first of the proposals on the ground that it will give encouragement to speculation, but we question if it will do so more than the system practised hitherto of leaving the public lands to be jobbed away at the will of public officials without any fixed price at all. If the conditions of settlement specified in the regulations are enforced the speculation will be nothing more than a legitimate trade in land, and the Government is certainly justified in adopting means of this kind to secure the aid of private capitalists in promoting the settlement of the country. Much better that any one desirous of engaging in such an undertaking should be enabled to purchase a tract of unsurveyed country by paying down the price of half-a-dollar an acre, than that the public lands should be left as plunder to be granted away for a mere nominal price to the favorites of the Government for the time being. Having, therefore, no partizan motives in opposing the present administration, we cannot but regard this regulation as the most expedient they could have adopted, and we hope it will be honestly carried out in so far as the enforcement of the conditions of settlement are concerned.

With reference to the sale of land in lots, we have only to point out the great advantages that are offered to industrious settlers. First-rate land, for all the handy groups whose, of course, included, is offered at seventy cents an acre, if the money is paid down, or one dollar in three equal annual instalments, free from interest. Additional to all this, the settler is allowed to select his own lot, and if he prefers it, he may have a free grant of 200 acres on condition of settlement within three years. It is this last privilege that we have to complain of. It is this that will prevent the land from being brought into cultivation, and it is this that will cause the settler to be put to the greatest expense in the matter of reclaiming the land, and bringing it under cultivation, if it ever does cost. But this has its advantages also, as settlers in the West, who have to pay such exorbitant prices for lumber and land, are well aware. For a working man and his family—and none but such should think of going into the bush—an uncleared farm in a good locality in Canada offers a certain prospect of comfort and prosperity. It is a very rough work at first, demanding considerable courage of spirit as well as energy of body. But if the settler is a man of the right sort, he fights bravely through all his difficulties, and in a few years he has the satisfaction to see the wilderness around him, not exactly blossoming as the rose, but yellow with golden grain, or green with pastures where the cattle feed. All this is his own, and surely it does not demand any unusual bravery for a man to fight his way by a few years self-denial and ordinary labor, to a possession like this, which to a man whose heritage is all comprised in his two stout hands, may surely be deemed an independence and a fortune. If he has worked well his farm at the end of ten years is worth fifty fold what he paid for it, and he can get the price when he pleases. He has in addition his stock of cattle and implements, and it may be hoped a tolerable Bank account.

Such is the prospect that may be held out to the stout working man who has a family to assist him. Canada does not want any other class, certainly not at present, unless men of capital, for whom there is always an opening. The best men for the country, those who cannot fail to do well in it and for it, if they are well doing themselves, are the industrious hinds of Scotland. With their own hands, and those of their wives and children, they want little money to start with. This class may do well if they arrive in Canada with the matter of sixty pounds in their pocket.—And they could not come at a better time than now, if they have the money, that is to say, for they will not readily get employment at present. But now is the opportunity to commence operations on one's own account. Everything is cheap, which is an advantage to the beginner, and better times will come by and by, bringing an increased demand and higher prices. Our advice, however, does not extend beyond the class we have specified. The only kind of labor for which there is encouragement at present is that which can be directly applied to reclaiming the wilderness.—*Scottish American Journal.*

A Revolution in Ship-Building

THE WINANS STEAMER.

The new steamer, of whose building and novel hull so much has been said by the papers, has turned out to be no myth but a fact and the vessel has already been tried experimentally on the water. Whether it will be another chimera like the Ericson failure, or prove in reality that which the projectors hope, cannot yet be ascertained, but the enterprise has been carried to a completion, and the Messrs. Winans, the owners, are exulting in the successful results of the trip. Steam was recently applied to the machinery of this singular craft at the wharf at Baltimore and the vessel steamed out into the Chesapeake. After three or four hours of testing her sea-going qualities the steamer returned to her moorings with the satisfaction of all on board. The owners, a lieutenant of the navy and a few scientific gentlemen were present at the trip, and they all concluded that the vessel had not disappointed the most sanguine friends of the scheme. Some fifty-six pounds of steam—only half the pressure allowed her—were applied, and the vessel made 13 miles an hour, a speed not usually felt on other steamers at the same speed and in the same sea. At the next trip her qualities will be fully tested and the greatest speed brought out in the roughest water before the most eminent builders and nautical men of the country. If successful for all the purposes intended a new era will commence in navy architecture, and a revolution in steam-navigation. The press is full of comments upon this extraordinary application of curved lines, and we borrow for the benefit of our readers a few ideas concerning this remarkable ship, whose structure is so much at variance with our ark-like notions of the present race of watercraft. All preconceived notions of the shape of a ship are set at defiance in her construction. She is shaped like a cigar, pointed alike at both ends, round alike at top and bottom. The part out of water is shaped exactly like the part in. She has no duck, no masts, no sails, no bulwarks.—She cannot ship a sea for there is no thing to catch it, and when a wave dashes over her it must run off "like water off a duck's back." She cannot capsize and sink for whether right side up or wrong side up, or on her beam-ends, she would float equally well. Every part of her presents an arched surface to resist the waves, and her great length and sharpness are expected to enable her to attain great speed. It is anticipated that she will work especially well in rough weather, being adapted to go safely through a wave if she cannot go over it, and as for "getting in the trough of the sea," she will be as safe there as anywhere else. All the world knows that a tightly-corked bottle, thrown overboard in a storm, will come safely ashore, though the ship itself is wrecked. The man who goes to sea in the new Winan's steamer, is in much the same condition as if he was corked up in a bottle.

The propelling power of this extraordinary craft is to be neither a paddle wheel or screw, but a compound of both. It revolves completely round the outside of the largest part of the vessel, amidships, and is expected to give her a velocity unattainable by ordinary steamers. Against these anticipated advantages there are some drawbacks, relating chiefly to the comfort and convenience of passengers. Her narrow cylindrical shape will offer few facilities for "spacious well-lighted saloons," and her curved surface (it is not a deck) few inducements for a promenade. Nor can she take aboard any great amount of freight, besides her coal. But if she proves as successful as her inventor hopes, in respect to speed and safety, passengers will entrust themselves to no other sort of vessel, and demand more of the whalelike looking craft will be launched to make up the number what they lack in capacity, and meet the requirements of the ever-going public.

FOR SALE.

50 BARRELS PRIME MESS BEEF for Sale on Reasonable Terms.

JAMES RYAN.

Peterboro', Feb. 2, 1859. 6-3t.

DENTISTRY.

A MANY persons are constantly calling on the subscriber, during the short visits he has annually made to this section of the country, to attend to the operation of Dentistry, that he has concluded to remain permanently in Peterboro', and devote his PRACTICAL attention to that branch of the profession. He will be found at his residence on the corner of George and Aylmer Streets, on any day when he is not absent on professional business.

☞ Terms moderate.

Peterboro', Nov. 10th, 1858. 44

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSONS old and young, Twankay & Twankay, GUNPOWDER, CONGOU, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Crushed & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra ground (for confect'ers,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, SYRUP, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

RICE, Redpath's refined.

TOBACCOS, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,

PIPES, 5s. 10s. & lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

RAISINS, T'd Glasgow & Montreal, Bums. Cutty and fancy Pipes.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Boxes, & do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

WINES & LIQUORS, Pottle's Thime, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

Oil Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls, nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins. 25 Boxes Shelled Almonds. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by

44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by

S. E. CURRY & Co.

Hunter Street, Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 26 x 32 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription,

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern, (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

These GIFTS are given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Easts, Statuettes, &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that day committees will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, specimen pages, &c., &c., send, prize by mail, 25 cents, (which amount will be allowed to parties subscribing,) to the Publishers, 11 Chambers st. 10 cents in postage stamps will do.

C. L. DERBY,
348 Broadway, N. Y.

Eastern Office,

Or, Western Office,

Subscriptions received by E. B. Walker and Hiram Storey, Peterboro'.

INSURANCES.

THE ÆTNA FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:

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Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:

W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.

Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 24th, 1857. 13

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

PRESIDENT, J. S HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

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CAPT. P. WALLACE.	

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL.

PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1858. 1-tf.

PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTSON, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has this day taken out a license as

AUCTIONEER,

and that he will always be ready to act as such in the Town or in the country.

☞ Sales attended at Auction Rooms, Hall's Corners, George Street, Peterboro', or at Sales of Stock, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., &c., in the country, on as reasonable terms as any other Auctioneer.

Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1856. 46

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect said fees, under the Market By-law by which they are controlled, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

Mrs. Eliza Hunter

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,

Opposite the Grammar & Union School, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Fashionable Bonnets and Cloaks made on the shortest notice. NEW YORK BONNET SHAPES kept constantly on hand.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1858. 45-3m

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by altering the line of route for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board;

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.

P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.

Port Hope, Dec. 13, 1858. 50e

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

MR. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application [illegible]

Peterborough, Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterborough, Dec 16th 1858. 49

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.

P. & C. L. R. Co.

Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to notify all those indebted to him by

Note or Account,

that all debts remaining unpaid at the end of the current month, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Ashburnham, Jan. 7th 1859. 2-6in

NOTICE.

MRS. DUNBAR, has commenced business in the

Millinery, Dressmaking,

AND

STRAW BONNET LINE,

☞ In the House next door to Mr. Swanstone Bakery, Ashburnham.

Ashburnham, Jan. 15th 1859. 3.

LOST.

ON Friday, 24th ult, a Small Bundle of Pamphlets, tied with red tape. The finder will confer a favour by leaving them at this office.

CHARLES PERRY.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th 1859. 3.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats & are now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Wool Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied on Usual.

A. BECOR,
Hunter, St.

Cobourg, March 16, 1858. 12

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

The Illustrated Journal, a copy of first elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the Art Journal, with the other premiums of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features," &c. 46

Farms, &c., For Sale.

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.

Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 43tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 on 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

WOODWORD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £8 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.

Dummer, July 10th 1857. 38.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be remitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufactures in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*

W. MCCOCA.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved: has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.

Smith, July 20, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 20-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure [illegible] superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT

Asphodel, 19th June, 1858. 24tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 2-tf

CABINET ROOMS

RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.

Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 46

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address

C. L. DERBY,
348 Broadway, N. Y.

December 6, 1858. 48

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 8.40 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.20 p. m.

Leave Port Hope 3.20 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterborough Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.30 p. m.,

Leave Peterboro' 5 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 6.30 p. m.

Monthly trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m.
Afternoon " " " 6.50 "

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 2 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. C. WILLIAMS, D. McLEOD,
Superintendent. General Manager.

Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,

CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 48

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or other approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & McGRATH.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.

Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.

Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,

BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS

FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The Witness has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not of nature with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, while the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters, orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor, "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambria," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson,
Gunpowder, Twankay,
Congou, Souchong.

W. H. GUNN, & Co.

Peterboro', 20th June, 1858. 25

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 7.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Business Directory.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes, Pegs, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c. &c. Also—Prunes, Currants, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; Glover Street, Peterboro'. 4

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. H. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!
ROBERT STEVENSON,
KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more second grades up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Paperhanging executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
Water Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Commissioners for Taking Affidavits, &c. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. BENNETOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Ylcard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1858.

MR. JOHN MONAR,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALSEO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.
Ontario Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

JOHN MAWSON,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Kingston, Ontario, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOSEPH NEWTON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the Bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 10, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter St., Peterborough, CANADA West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Town Statesman.*
Peterboro', June 8, 1856. 28—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ACCOUNTANT, Cloth Engineer, &c., Scott's Chambers, George Street.
Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 29

1859.
A. FOWLIS & Co.,
BEG RETURNING THANKS to their customers for the liberal support during the last year, would ask, that
CASH PURCHASERS,
would bear in mind the advantages to call, and inspect their stock of
HARDWARE, &c
which the Proprietors, having entered and at lower prices than formerly, as they have now adopted the CASH system.
A. FOWLIS, Hunter St. East.
Peterboro', January 1st, 1859.
Parties from Hunter St. North Accounts are requested to call and settle immediately.

ALSO
Stoves of all sizes and qualities.
Tinware, Japanned Ware, Britannia Ware, Iron Ware, Lamps, Oils, Glass, Putty, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Horse Brushes, Combs, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Steelyards, Weights and Measures, Coal Oil Lamps, Chamber Lamps, Hall Lamps, Bird Cages, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Shot Flasks, Gun Worms, Gun Screws, Gun Cleaners, Gun Locks, Gun Barrels, Gun Stocks, Gun Mountings, Gun Materials, Gun Repairing, Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Sledges, Hammers, Files, Rasps, Chisels, Punches, Drills, Taps and Dies, Screw Plates, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Washers, Iron, Steel, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Sheet Brass, Wire, Rope, Chain, Cordage, Twine, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Emery Paper, Glass Paper, Grindstones, Emery Stones, Oil Stones, Whetstones, Scythes, Scythe Stones, Scythe Rifles, Scythe Snaths, Reaping Hooks, Hay Knives, Hay Forks, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Mattocks, Hoes, Rakes, Cradles, Grain Cradles, Grass Cradles, Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Tinsmiths' Tools, Gunsmiths' Tools, Shoemakers' Tools, Saddlers' Tools, Harness Mountings, Saddlery Mountings, Saddlery Materials, Saddlery Hardware, Coach Mountings, Coach Materials, Coach Hardware, Carriage Mountings, Carriage Materials, Carriage Hardware, Sleigh Mountings, Sleigh Materials, Sleigh Hardware, Cutter Mountings, Cutter Materials, Cutter Hardware, Waggon Mountings, Waggon Materials, Waggon Hardware, Cart Mountings, Cart Materials, Cart Hardware, Plough Mountings, Plough Materials, Plough Hardware, Harrow Mountings, Harrow Materials, Harrow Hardware, Cultivator Mountings, Cultivator Materials, Cultivator Hardware, Horse Rake Mountings, Horse Rake Materials, Horse Rake Hardware, Fanning Mill Mountings, Fanning Mill Materials, Fanning Mill Hardware, Churn Mountings, Churn Materials, Churn Hardware, Grindstone Mountings, Grindstone Materials, Grindstone Hardware, Scythe Stone Mountings, Scythe Stone Materials, Scythe Stone Hardware, Oil Stone Mountings, Oil Stone Materials, Oil Stone Hardware, Whetstone Mountings, Whetstone Materials, Whetstone Hardware, Emery Stone Mountings, Emery Stone Materials, Emery Stone Hardware, Grass Cradle Mountings, Grass Cradle Materials, Grass Cradle Hardware, Grain Cradle Mountings, Grain Cradle Materials, Grain Cradle Hardware, Scythe Rifle Mountings, Scythe Rifle Materials, Scythe Rifle Hardware, Scythe Snath Mountings, Scythe Snath Materials, Scythe Snath Hardware, Reaping Hook Mountings, Reaping Hook Materials, Reaping Hook Hardware, Hay Knife Mountings, Hay Knife Materials, Hay Knife Hardware, Hay Fork Mountings, Hay Fork Materials, Hay Fork Hardware, Manure Fork Mountings, Manure Fork Materials, Manure Fork Hardware, Shovel Mountings, Shovel Materials, Shovel Hardware, Spade Mountings, Spade Materials, Spade Hardware, Axe Mountings, Axe Materials, Axe Hardware, Hatchet Mountings, Hatchet Materials, Hatchet Hardware, Adze Mountings, Adze Materials, Adze Hardware, Mattock Mountings, Mattock Materials, Mattock Hardware, Hoe Mountings, Hoe Materials, Hoe Hardware, Rake Mountings, Rake Materials, Rake Hardware, Cradle Mountings, Cradle Materials, Cradle Hardware, Carpenters' Tool Mountings, Carpenters' Tool Materials, Carpenters' Tool Hardware, Coopers' Tool Mountings, Coopers' Tool Materials, Coopers' Tool Hardware, Blacksmiths' Tool Mountings, Blacksmiths' Tool Materials, Blacksmiths' Tool Hardware, Tinsmiths' Tool Mountings, Tinsmiths' Tool Materials, Tinsmiths' Tool Hardware, Gunsmiths' Tool Mountings, Gunsmiths' Tool Materials, Gunsmiths' Tool Hardware, Shoemakers' Tool Mountings, Shoemakers' Tool Materials, Shoemakers' Tool Hardware, Saddlers' Tool Mountings, Saddlers' Tool Materials, Saddlers' Tool Hardware, Harness Mountings, Harness Materials, Harness Hardware

The Wolford and Peterborough Railway Job.

(*From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 14.*)

On Saturday last evidence was taken in the Court of Chancery, by Mr. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, in the cause "The Corporation of the Township of Wolford *vs.* Cooper and others," on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cooper, Q.C., and Mr. Boyd for the defendants.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor Spragge sat in the Court of Chancery yesterday, and resumed his evidence in the cause "The Corporation of Wolford *vs.* Cooper and Wilson." Mr. Cooper said he returned to Peterborough on Thursday night, and found that Mr. Wilson had been examined and cross-examined by Mr. Boyd. He had not seen the evidence, but he supposed it was all right. He had been examined in chief,

cent debentures at 20 per cent discount —five per cent more than Mr. Conger had sold the fourth debenture for. Five other debentures were paid by the consul at 17½ per cent discount.

Mr. Hatton, a member of the railway committee and also of the Peterboro' town council in 1857, corroborated the statement of Mr. Clanton with regard to what passed at the meetings of the railway company and of the Council when Mr. Conger was present. Mr. Conger stated that the person who held the debentures was to get £1,500, and he further said he supposed there was back interest on them. Mr. Conger also said he thought it would be to the interest of the town to purchase these debentures as other municipal debentures were not at that time saleable. After the debentures had been obtained, I knew where they had come from. Mr. Conger sent me in the street in December and showed me Mr. Whitmarsh's receipt for £1,551. Before that time no enquiry had been made by one of the newspapers as to where the debentures came from.

To Mr. Hester—Mr. Conger said he supposed from the fact of the debentures having been issued for sometime there would be on them arrears of interest. Mr. Conger is a friend of mine, but I am not better acquainted with him than many other gentlemen present. I will not swear that Mr. Conger showed me the receipt in December; but if it was not in December it was shortly afterwards—it might have been early in January. The sale of the debentures was effected in November. I saw the receipt before I heard any dissatisfaction expressed with regard to the transaction.

This closed the evidence, Mr. Roaf having no witnesses to be examined.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, February 11.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

After the presentation of petitions, the following notice of motion given by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, was called :—"For an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, stating that the Executive Government of this Province, having announced their intention to take such measures as may be necessary to ascertain if a Federal Union of the British American Provinces is calculated to strengthen the interests of the British Empire, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of those Provinces; it is imperatively necessary to represent to Her Majesty that such union can only be desirable to this Province, as well by consulting the interests of the empire, as by terminating the differences which have so long and unhappily subsisted between Upper and Lower Canada; and in order thereto, and for the purpose of restoring that harmony so essential to the prosperity of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and to the safety and good government of Canada, it is necessary that the Legislative functions of the Parliament of this Province be divided, so as to enable the same to be exercised separately by Upper and Lower Canada; and therefore praying Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, so to alter the Act of Union of these Provinces as to admit of such separate and distinct legislation, and provision being made for the security of public debt and engagements, that the revenues of the Province may then be appointed to each section for their separate use, founded on such just and equitable principles as Her Majesty may deem proper to recommend for the consideration and decision of the Parliament of Canada."

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere withdrew the motion, and gave his reasons for so doing, but in such a low tone of voice that we are unable to report the commencement of his speech. Towards the conclusion of his remarks, he said there was one question which had greatly accumulated strength of late, and which he did not think was viewed with sufficient precaution by the members from Lower Canada, of French origin. He alluded to the question of Representation by Population. This question acquired strength every day. Every year it was accumulating as an avalanche, ready to overwhelm the best interests of Lower Canada, if some sure stop were not put to it before it came into operation. He was not one of those who were prepared to place the interests of Lower Canada at the mercy of a majority from Upper Canada. He had lived long enough to be aware that the possession of power was often used to the disadvantage of the weak by the strong; and although it was said this question could be satisfactorily settled by checks so as to protect the interests of Lower Canada, he feared if the subject were not taken up at a very early period, and put an end to, that his Lower Canadian friends would find that checks would be established, but that they would find themselves checkmated. He thought the question was of easy solution by the establishment of a Federal Union between Upper and Lower Canada, as a preliminary step to the federation of the whole. And he thought his hon. friend (Sir E. P. Taché) his colleagues and compatriots would be far safer under the Ægis of the British standard than they could be made by the assurance of checks to be applied to the greatly increasing power of Upper Canada.

Hon. Col. Prince alluded to the fact of his having in 1851, while a member of the other house, presented a petition in favour of Federation, and went on to declare his convictions that before many years had passed, Canada would with the consent of the Mother Country declare herself independent.

Hon. Mr. Morin gave notice that on Monday he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will be pleased to inform the House at what date the Address of this House to Her Majesty for power to select its own Speaker was transmitted to Her Majesty, in compliance with the prayer of this House to His Excellency on the 16th of April last, and whether any answer to the said Address has been received by His Excellency.

The consideration of several bills was postponed, and the House adjourned.

Mutinies in the Bombay Army.

[*From the Times' Correspondent.*]

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.—The rumor that the Nana had succeeded in escaping from Oude and crossed the Ganges, even upon the public of this Presidency like a clap of thunder. The worst fiends of the Mussulmans in the rebel camp assembled together under the leadership of Furrun Shah, and rushed from Oude, leaving the Nana to negotiate, as he might, for his own safety. [illegible] and Furrun Shah, [illegible] seems clear that the passage of the Ganges by Furrun Shah and the Nana was accompanied by Feroze Shah in the [illegible] Feroze proceed to succeed—[illegible] Shah had [illegible] Oude, [illegible] the north of Oude, especially in the Bareyly districts, the rebellion has been kept [illegible]

[illegible] drive by subedhars, or Hindu land owners, in the north the leaders were mere adventurers. Khan Ali Khan, late subedar in the East India Company's service; Feroze Shah, the last Prince of the house of Delhi; Fuzl Hog, the Moulvie of Delhi, and a host of minor fanatics, sepoys, and subalterns, in the service of the late Court of Lucknow. Feroze Shah, whose headquarters were at Seetapore for many months, had also rallied to his standard Sukhur Shah, a district officer in the pay of the Begum, who incurred the displeasure of the Princess of Oude by the rapacious exactions in the district of Sundeela, and by withholding contributions due to the exhausted exchequer of Boeree.

On the 1st of December Brigadier Troup, who had already beaten Feroze Shah on the 19th of November, met him again in the neighbourhood of Biswa, where he occupied an advantageous position. The rebels endeavoured, as usual, to outflank us with their numerous cavalary, but a vigorous charge from our horse and the crushing effect of the artillery produced the usual result, and Feroze Shah retired. Rallying the whole of the Mussulman chiefs of those parts, he then conceived and executed the bold movement of retiring to the Ganges. A direct road lay open to him southwards through Sundeela. He had to ford two small rivers, to cross the Goomtee, avoid the column under Barker north of him, pass by Sundeela, and cross the Ganges. All this he did successfully in six days, and on the evening of the 6th of December he encamped on the Doab, *within twelve miles of Kunnooj.* From the North, as we proved by the event, he had little to fear. Brigadier Showers, who pursued him from Agra, was too late; but Brigadier Herbert, from Cawnpore, was more successful. There was also a small detachment at Etawah, commanded by a most indefatigable magistrate, Mr. Hume. That gentleman having under his orders about *four hundred* Etawah Horse, started on the 6th in the direction of Bela. On the 7th he learned that Bela had been plundered, and that Feroze Shah was besieging Hurebanpore, the fort of a friendly zemindar, situate near the banks of the Admee, a tributary of the Urruad Nuddee. He advanced towards Hurebunpore early on the morning of the 8th, and attacked Feroze Shah with great vigor. It was a bold enterprise. *Audaces fortuna juvat.* The motto unhappily was not realised. Lieut. Doyle and several Sowars were killed, and Mr. Hume retired into Hurebunpore, while Feroze Shah pursued his march towards Pulhpoond and Ooriyah. Already Brigadier Percy Herbert was advancing towards the latter point from Cawnpore. He entered Ooriyah on the 10th instant, just after the rebels had left it.—Lieutenant Angelo, thrown forward in pursuit, caught up their rear eleven miles distant, killed some men, and took the only small gun (zambouk) that Feroze Shah could boast of. On the 11th the pursuit continued from Ooriyah northward along the left bank of the Jumna, but the main body of the rebels had crossed the river before Lieutenant Angelo, with the Towana Horse, came up. A few men, however, were killed, and several horses, camels, and some baggage captured. The quicksands, which rendered the Jumna below Etawah particularly dangerous, prevented Brigadier Herbert from attempting the passage. The rebels accordingly proceeded across the tongue of land formed above the junction of the Jumna and Chumbul, crossed the latter river at Palee, the Sind at Lobor, and made their way across country due west towards Duttiah and Runnode. The nearest force at our command was that of Sir Robert Napier, at Gwalior. That officer received intelligence of Feroze Shah's approach on the 13th. Some excitement was created by it in Gwalior, and a small detachment of troops was thrown into the city. Sir Robt. in person assembled the remainder, and with a column of 300 men, including portions of the 14th Light Dragoons and 71st Highlanders, marched almost due south 140 miles to Runnode, where he arrived before the enemy on the morning of the 17th. A little after dawn Feroze Shah was seen advancing from the eastward towards Runnode, and his force was completely surprised by a charge from the 14th Dragoons, who issued unexpectedly from an orchard and dispersed them. Feroze Shah, however, soon rallied his men, and advanced towards the Mhow and Goona roads. Avoiding Colonel Seudamore's brigade, moved from Seepree to Amora to cut him off, he crossed the road, and is now on his way to Kotah, where he hopes to meet Tantia Topee. Our knowledge of his intention to reach that point is received from the reports of spies captured after the action of Biswa in Oude. Whether he will ever join Tantia Topee is doubtful. The chief, it is true, has shown a determination to enter Rajpootana again, but he will require more than his own energy to evade the numerous detachments sent out against him from Baroda, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow.

In my last letter, after describing the action of Chota Godeppore, I informed you that Tantia Topee had gone to the northeast of Buroda. It was then made evident that he had no intention of trying his fortune in Guzerat. On the 5th of December he was past Dohad, at Simrae, and on the road to Banswarra. The Bheels, who are out in this quarter, instead of aiding him, seem to have been anxious to secure some of his wealth. They broke up the roads before him thinking to impede his progress, but with cavalry, elephants, and camels only, Tantia does not care for roads, and the only result produced by the Bheers was to retard the movements of our columns. On the 10th, Tantia Topee, still flying north, entered Banswarra, and took a day's rest, and on the 11th, *frightened* by the approach of a brigade under Colonel Somerset from Rathan, he proceeded to Soloomber, an isolated place encircled by hills in the heart of the Aravalli range. Fears were entertained at one moment for the safety of Oodeypore, and measures were taken to make it safe. As for Tantia, the latest news I have obtained places him at Durihad, eighteen miles west of Partaubghur, on the 18th. Captain Hutchinson has telegraphed from Partaubghur that there are three roads to Durinhad—one to Mungere, one to Chota Sedree, the third to Partaubghur. It was expected that Tantia would choose the latter, on which he will be run into the open from the Neemuch direction. The attempts hitherto fruitlessly made to communicate the Royal Proclamation to the men in his camp have at last been successful, and good results are expected in consequence. I have before me a paper which is the declaration of 3 Bersh [Mussulmans] caught by Tantia, at Rajghur, on the 3rd December. The Mussulmans all assured Tantia to give up the game, saying that, if assured of their lives, they would willingly give up their plunder and surrender. It is easy to conceive what effect the Proclamation must have upon such men.

There is [illegible] fear of what our neighbors [illegible] either of [illegible] from Tantia Topee [illegible] the Tapee, but if such [illegible] would [illegible] there are ample forces at hand to put it down.—[illegible] with the [illegible] dissipated by rebels. General Whitelock has been [illegible] to concentrate his troops towards Nagode to destroy a gathering of rebels, the silhouetting of the head lately separated from the Nawab of Banda. Another force is to be assembled at Gwalior to put down a gang of insurgents at no great distance, who hold a fort not to be attacked without breaching artillery. The Nagpore districts and Berar are disturbed by the rebels whom I have described as endeavouring to force the passage of the Nerbudda above Hoosungabad. In spite of all efforts 2500 of these got over into the Ellichpore districts, where they are easily kept in order, not put down, by Brigadier Hill's Hyderabad Contingent, 4000 strong. The rebels of those parts, in conjection with the Rohillas of the Nizam's frontier, are yet likely to give considerable trouble.

The natural order of my narrative has taken me far away from Oude. I will now revert to the events in that portion of our empire. After the action of Biswah the brigades of Troup and Barker united on the 3rd of December, and proceeded to assist Lord Clyde's combined movement for the reduction of the Beraitch district. At the latest dates the joint column was on the banks of the Chowka, above Goorbux Sing's fort of Bhatolee, and only separated from it by the stream. Lord Clyde, with the head-quarters, proceeded from Lucknow to Beyram Ghaut, on the Gogra, just below the fort of the Chowka, and Sir H. Grant held Gonda, 20 miles to the eastward, after an action in which Dabee Buksh was worsted and deprived of all his guns. I have no direct intelligence of the reduction of Bhitowlee, but I presume it has been reduced from the fact that on the 21st of December Lord Clyde, with the head-quarter camp, was at Barnitch. He had completely surrounded the Begum's force. The Begum herself had sent in to sue for terms. Numbers of Sepoys flying from our columns had crossed the frontier into Nepaul, where they were surrounded by the troops of Jung Bahadoor. Nana Sahib, forced to a precipitate flight from Churdu, 30 miles north of Barnitch, had fled to a jungle fort northwest of that place. Such in substance is the news from Oude, which shows that the work of pacification there is well nigh complete.

In Behar, though Umraur Sing, Seadha Sing, and Hurkissen Sing are still at large, their followers have all abandoned them.

The Prospects of War and Insurrection in Italy.

[*From the London Times, Jan.* 20.]

In all the discussions which the late continental crisis has provoked, it is taken for granted that the Austrian provinces are on the point of revolt, and that this magazine of Italian discontent may be expected at any moment to explode. Both the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia have presumed the world to be convinced of this great fact. Victor Emmanuel, speaking under the censorship of Napoleon, is not insensible to the "anguish of Italy," and the warlike journals of Paris and Turin are full of the defiance which the people of Milan are hurling at their oppressors. But observers on the spot, and notably the correspondent whose able letter we print to-day, can see no signs of this approaching outbreak. The Milanese in 1859 are pretty much what they have been any time during the last ten years—very full of murmurs and sneers against the Austrian rule, very skilful in putting petty slights on the Austrian authorities, and not careful to confine the social war to the sterner sex, great in deserting opera boxes when an Archduke happens to be present, or affecting to be engaged earnestly in conversation when an Austrian lady might claim a recognition of her presence. They know how to wear a hat seditiously, show aspirations of liberty by the tie of a cravat, or express their views of an Italian future by puffing only Piedmontese cegars. But this is all, and it is nothing more than they did last year, and will probably do for many a year longer.—Any appearance of a meditated rebellion does not exist. A placard may be posted up during the night by a man who runs on immediately, or a patriotic cry may be uttered when there are only Italians to hear it; but that there has been any braving of the Austrian power, any menace of popular rising, any refusal of obedience to the police or the taxgatherer, is the grossest misrepresentation. Whether voluntarily or not the French and their ally have imposed on the credulity of Europe; but how the Sardinian monarch, who must remember the events of 1849, can believe in a popular insurrection in Lombardy passes conception. The people are no better nor braver than ten years since, and they are more completely held down by the Austrian army.—Since the campaign of Novara the Austrian army has been vastly improved, a more rigid discipline has been introduced, a grand system of fortifications completed, and the chief cities placed at the mercy of strong citadels or military posts. Then, railways have extended themselves from the heart of the monarchy to Milan, so that as we have seen, enormous reinforcements can be thrown into Italy within a few days. Austria, intrenched in positions long since chosen and strengthened, could bid defiance to a far superior invading force of regular troops, while it is most certain that a popular rising would be put down in forty-eight hours. All this we cannot doubt that the Sardinians, from their constant intercourse with the Austrian provinces, feel more keenly than the French; and it is not surprising to find that they have always looked on a French intervention as the first step in any effective movement. While loudly proclaiming the imminence of a rebellion, the Turin papers have always avoided counselling a war unsupported by a foreign Power. Although it is possible that France was a believer in the Milanese rising, we must acquit Sardinia of any such delusion.

The strong pressure put on the French Government has accordingly removed all danger of disturbance. Leave the Sardinians and Lombards alone, and there is not likely to be a breach of the peace. Like Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strahan at Walcheren, they will stand with sabres drawn, waiting for each other. The Sardinians will scream the frontiers when the Lombards rise, and the Lombards will rise when they behold the Sardinian bayonets on their soil. We do not blame either party; men are not bound to rush into conflict where sacrifices and ruin are certain, and the Lombards, at least, have given sufficient proof that they are worthy enemies on the field of battle. But we trust that this fall of ranting ambition will have its effect both at Paris and Turin, and that the Italian subjects of Austria will be no longer excited by false hopes spread abroad by rulers who have now learned that the world will not allow its peace to be trifled with. The Emperor of the French has still the power to effect some good in Italy. What every thinking man might have seen from the beginning, has indeed come to pass—a jealousy has been created which will make all the efforts of the French Government suspected for some time to come. It may be that Italy has been thrown back ten years by this disastrous blunder. But we must hope for the best, and opposed Treaties, as the ultimate to be an Italian Power, to quite correctly with Austria to carry out such changes in the Lombardo-Venetian state [illegible] Austria has of late given sufficient pounds of humanity to conciliate these provinces; and, indeed, it can hardly be supposed that a neighbouring State can desire to keep up permanent armies for the oppression of its own subjects. The late danger will make the Court of Vienna anxious to render its rule more tolerable; and any frank concert between the two Empires to reunite Italy and give contentment to the people will be seen with pleasure by a public which has already visited with its reprobation the planners of a European war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DENTISTRY—R. Moore.
THE "WEEKLY GLOBE."
HOTEL FOR SALE—T. Chambers.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 17th, 1859.

The Wolford Debentures.

MR. CONGER IN A TRAP.

At last, people are able to form some idea of the manner in which the debentures, withheld by Mr. Conger, have been disposed of. To-day, we re-print a letter addressed to the editor of the Peterborough *Review*, in March last, which the writer says, he was prompted to address to the public, on account of an alleged mis-statement of Mr. Geo. Brown in the House of Assembly. It is put forward as "a simple relation of facts." And that relation is, in effect, that in September, 1857, Mr. *Conger* "incidentally" heard that the Township of Wolford was possessed of an amount of unappropriated debentures, and, upon enquiry, he ascertained that, by getting the consent of the Government to an exchange of their security upon Wolford for a new security upon Peterborough, accompanied by a release to Wolford, there would be no other obstacle to a surrender of the debentures. That a by-law in accordance with a proposition, made and accepted upon the above terms, passed the Council of Peterborough; resolutions, giving authority in the matter to their Reeve, were passed by the Council of Wolford; the consent of the Government to take the security of Peterborough in place of Wolford obtained; and on the 26th October the debentures were surrendered by Wolford into the hands of Mr. Conger. He emphatically denies that any new debentures were issued, and gives the public distinctly to understand that the government had nothing more to do than put the name of Peterborough upon their books, in place of Wolford. And, by way of accounting for the missing debentures, he says that they were spent in satisfying the government for the liabilities of Wolford, on account of interest accrued since the issue of the debentures to them; that there may be no dispute about the truth of the quotation, the entire letter will be found in another part of this paper. When this letter was first published, we hesitated to put any confidence in any of the statements, because we well knew that some at any rate could not be true: as for instance, we knew that debentures issued under the Municipal Loan Fund Act for a purpose named, could not be applied to any other. Therefore there could be no privity of contract in such a matter between Wolford and Peterborough. The government and the borrowing municipality were alone parties capable of contracting; there could be no third party to the bargain.—Peterboro' might say to Wolford that, before the government could have debentures to issue, theirs must be cancelled, and therefore ask them to surrender, but there could be no interchange between themselves. And, as to interest, there could none accrue, until the municipality had paid the debentures away, because there could not until that occurred be any one to claim. Interest would be charged in the books against the municipality to which the debentures were issued, in anticipation of a demand from a third party, supposing them to have been used, but as soon as the debentures were accepted back by the Government, it became clear that there had been no use made of them, and, upon being cancelled, the charge in the books would be extinguished. This being Mr. Conger's case in March 1858, five months after the transaction had been closed, one will naturally expect that it is still the same case, to day, one year further on. But, on reading the evidence taken in the Court of Chancery, its contradiction is so very pointed, that reconciliation is utterly out of the question. In Mr. Conger's evidence there, he repudiates having dealt with the corporation; he says "*I never understood Mr. Whitmarsh to be the agent of the Corporation in the matter;*" "*Mr. Whitmarsh refused to tell me what municipality held the debentures.*" "*I understood he was to receive the £1500 for himself.*" "*He did not represent that he acted for any one but himself.*" Then his statement of the manner of receiving the debentures contradicts the very essence of his letter, and establishes Mr. Brown's position. He says "*The debentures were surrendered to the Receiver General who issued new debentures in their stead.*—These comparisons may be made useful, in weighing the opposite testimony of Mr. Conger and Mr. Whitmarsh. These two gentlemen have chosen to swear to statements of fact, which are directly opposed to each other. Every thing relevant to their depositions becomes interesting in such a collision of things. Of Mr. Whitmarsh we will say, briefly, that he made use of his position as the agent of the township of Wolford, to compass a fraud upon the Town of Peterborough, by which he [illegible] being benefitted to the extent of £1545. His morality is [illegible] and would not have been valued [illegible] although he admitted having received £1551, which Mr. Conger says he paid him. It does not seem therefore, that he had any inducement to add perjury to his other crime. Had he refused to admit having taken anything, then, the two would stand upon even footing. Mr. Whitmarsh swears that what he received of his share of the plunder was £745, in fifty nine fifty's, and three ten dollar bills. Mr. Conger swears that he paid him, in cash, the whole sum of £1551, and shows a receipt. Upon this receipt, we may remark that it is quite reconcilable with Whitmarsh's story. Two persons are supposed to conspire to defraud a third, on shares, one of whom we will suppose to be the next friend of the intended victim. The friend says to his "pal," you give me a receipt for all the property, so as I may show it to the man I do business for; that will prove to him that I didn't keep it, then you and I will divide the spoil. In such a game as this, a receipt for part won't do, it were better to have none at all, it only raises suspicion, and does not cover the swindle. A remarkable circumstance too about the receipt, is that it is in Conger's handwriting, and signed by Whitmash, individually, and not as agent in the matter for Wolford. As to which of the parties who gives such conflicting evidence is to be believed, there is not matter of much difficulty. Whitmarsh is a sort of honest rascal, he confesses to what every one must admit a reasonable share of the plunder, and is not shown to have any object in committing so fearful a crime as that of perjury. How, then does Conger stand? Compare his letter with his evidence. Consider all the subterfuges and evasion he has practised.—Then reflect upon the consequence of an adverse decree, and charity itself cannot say, when, to free *him is* to condemn the other, that Conger's evidence outweigh's the evidence of Whitmarsh. It is a pity some other parties who gave evidence at the hearing had not considered better what they were saying. For instance there is Mr. Cluxton, called by Mr. Conger, who stated that in the Municipal Loan Fund Account kept by him, while Treasurer, he had made an entry of the then missing debentures as "bonus to Wolford," but that afterwards he had erased those words, at the instance of Mr. Conger, who did not think them sufficiently explanatory, and, on examination, we find that he has supplied their place thus: "per surrender by Mr. Conger." A much more satisfactory explanation! The fact is that "Wolford" was the trouble they wanted to get rid of. It was dangerous to let it stay there, after Conger changed his tune. Mr. Cluxton will live a long day before he brings starvation upon his family, by the exercise of his moral propensities.

Parliament.

The House of Assembly agreed, by a majority of five, in a full house, to adopt the proposal of the Government, to accept Ottawa as the future Seat of Government.—So far, it would seem, the question is settled, the Legislative Council having already pronounced favourably upon it. In the matter of going to Quebec, until the buildings at Ottawa are completed, the question was rejected by the House by a vote of *fifty-nine to forty-seven.* Now, we shall see what kind of stuff the Council is made of. Will they refuse the supplies?

It is understood that the Commercial Bank and the Toronto Bank are endeavouring to obtain possession of the corner of Water street and Hunter street, church property now leased to Mr. Robert Stenson, and upon which his buildings were lately destroyed by fire. The object of the banks is said to be with the intention of erecting premises suitable to the purpose of their respective agencies. Both of them are very much in need of proper accomodations, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank, it will no doubt introduce another very necessary step in the way of separating its management from the direction of a person engaged in mercantile pursuits. The Commercial must feel as other banks have, the injury it is to its interest to allow a "merchant to have the supervision of the operations of its other customers.—Besides the natural jealousies of trade, a suspicion will always lay upon such an agent that the benefits of his banking system are more open to some customers than they are to others. From such suspicion the Commercial Bank, unfortunately, for itself, has by no means escaped.

The Church Society.

A Meeting of St. John's Church was held, on Tuesday evening, in the Church, with the object of establishing in this neighbourhood, a branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. After church service, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Beck, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by the delivery of an eloquent and doctrinal address, in which he enforced with great emphasis, the duty of his parishioners in the matter before the meeting. The venerable the Archbishop of York, Dr. Bethune, moved the first resolution, and supported it by a speech of much warmth and Christian truth. Several other clergymen advocated the same, throwing light upon the subject, and encouraging the audience by their zeal. The meeting was dismissed, after prayer, apparently much edified by the instruction they had received, and fully persuaded of the efficacy of the doctrines of the Church of England. A Committee of Six Ladies and Three Gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions, in aid of the good cause; whose call, it is hoped, will be liberally responded to by all devout conformists. The Church of England, now that it is thrown more upon its own resources by the loss of the Reserves, will need more nourishment from its Members, and more activity in its Ministers, than it was wont to receive.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

The Town of Peterborough, Plaintiffs, and
Wilson Seymour Conger, and E. H. Whitmarsh, Defendants.

The answer of Wilson Seymour Conger, one of the above-named Defendants, to the bill of complaint of the above-named Plaintiffs:—

In answer to the said bill I, Wilson Seymour Conger, say as follows:

That I was, in the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and for some time subsequent thereto, a member of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and while in that capacity became aware of the fact that the said Council were anxious to procure Municipal Loan Fund debentures to the extent of Thirty Thousand Pounds, being the amount subscribed by them in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company. That having met with the defendant Whitmarsh about that time, and having mentioned our necessities to him, he informed me that he knew of £25,000 Municipal Loan Fund debentures issued 12 or 18 months before, and held by some municipality not then named by him, which he could procure; which I communicated to the members of the Town Council and others interested therein, who urged that I should take steps to procure them. That in a subsequent conversation with the defendant Whitmarsh he informed me that he would undertake to procure and surrender the said £25,000 Municipal Loan Fund debentures to me, free of all charges or incumbrance, for the sum of £1,500 sterling money of Great Britain. That I at once communicated the facts aforesaid from Toronto, where I then was, to Mr. Clugston the treasurer of the said Town of Peterborough, and on the third day of October, I received from him a telegraphic despatch with the words and figures following—that is to say:

Peterborough, October 3rd, 1857.

To W. S. Conger, Esq., Toronto:

Would not like to lose the money even at that rate. Do better if you can possibly; and try to get him to leave the offer open for ten days to give us time to consider.

(*Signed*) WILLIAM CLUXTON.

That on the same day the said E. H. Whitmarsh reduced his proposition to writing, in the shape of a letter in the words and figures following—that is to say:

Toronto, October 3, 1857.

Sir,—I am the holder for one of the township Municipalities of £25,000 currency, of Municipal Loan Fund debentures, which debentures are issued in sterling money. These debentures I am willing to surrender on being paid the sum of £1,500 sterling, and the municipality being relieved of its liability on account thereof. Please inform me whether your municipality will take them on these terms.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. H. WHITMARSH.
To W. S. Conger, Esq.

That on the same 3rd day of October, I wrote a letter to the said E. H. Whitmarsh, in answer to the letter just set forth, which was as follows—that is to say:

Toronto, October 3, 1857.

In reply to your memorandum of this date, I beg to say that I accept on behalf of my Municipality of your offer, provided the Government consent to the exchange, which shall be brought under their consideration.

Your obed't servant,
(Signed) W. S. CONGER.
To E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq.

That having so concluded the arrangement referred to I returned to Peterboro'; and having made known to the Council, of which I was still a member, the particulars thereof, they highly approved of my acts, and a By-law was duly prepared by the said Council and approved by the ratepayers of the Town, authorizing the borrowing of the said sum of £25,000. And I was deputed to proceed to Toronto for the purpose of procuring the sanction of the Government to the said By-law and transfer of debentures as aforesaid, which I accordingly did, and on the 28th day of November secured the debentures and paid to the said E. H. Whitmarsh out of the proceeds of three of the said debentures the sum of £1,551 5s. currency, and took from him a receipt therefor in the words and figures following—that is to say:

Received from the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, per the hands of W. S. Conger, Esq., the sum of £1,551 5s. currency, being the proceeds of three debentures for £500 sterling each, as per agreement of the 3rd October, for the surrender of £25,000 Municipal Loan Fund debentures.

(*Signed*) E. H. WHITMARSH.
Toronto, 28th November, 1857.

All of which acts on my part were highly approved of by the said Council of the Town of Peterboro', and sanctioned and adopted by them.

And I say I know not whether the said sum of £1,500 sterling, was in reality due by the Township of Wolford to the government, but I was informed by the said E. H. Whitmarsh that the said Municipality was liable for a much larger sum which I believed to be so due; and as evidence of its being so due I found on visiting the Receiver General's office, two or three days previous to the surrender aforesaid, the account in the books of the Receiver General of the Province, as follows:

Balance of interest on £25,000 due 1st July, 1857, £500 6s. Contingent expenses and interest accumulated on arrears up to 1st July, 1857, £64 18s 8d. Interest on £25,000 due 1st January, 1858, £1,564 19s 2d.

And I deny that I know no back interest or amount for sinking fund was asked by the Government, or that I have defrauded or aided or assisted in defrauding the Plaintiffs of the money in the said bill mentioned, or any sum of money, or that I derived any profit, emolument, benefit, or advantage from or through the transaction aforesaid. And I submit that as against me the Plaintiffs show no equity in their said bill, and make no case for the consideration of this Court, and that the Plaintiffs' remedy, if any they have, is in a Court of Law.

And I claim the same benefits and advantages as if I had demurred to the said Bill for such and other causes.

And I pray to be hence dismissed with costs.

H. SCALE.

The defendant, W. S. Conger, on the 5th day of November, appeared before me at my chambers in Peterborough, and signed the foregoing answer in my presence, and thereupon was sworn before me that he had read the said answer and knew the contents thereof, and that the same was true of his own knowledge, except as to matters which are therein stated to be on his information and belief, and as to those matters he believed it to be true.

(Signed) W. S. CONGER.
(Signed) C. A. WELLER,
A Commissioner, &c.

IN CHANCERY.

Between

The Corporation of the Town of Peterborough, Plaintiffs,
AND
Wilson Seymour Conger and Eleazer Hurlburt Whitmarsh, Defendants.

The answer of Eleazer Hurlburt Whitmarsh, one of the above-named Defendants to the Bill of Complaint of the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough,

In answer to the said Bill, I, the said Eleazer Hurlburt Whitmarsh, say as follows:—

That I deny, that the defendant Wilson Seymour Conger made the statement to the Plaintiff's Council in the Bill stated with my knowledge or assent, and I was no party to the making of any such statement by any other person, and was not privy to any such statement being made. That I neither knew nor suspected that any false or untrue statement was made to the Plaintiffs, in respect of the matters in question in this suit, and if any untrue statement was made, I was no party thereto. I deny, that it was agreed between Wilson Seymour Conger and me, that the Plaintiffs should pay whatever the Township of Wolford had paid, or was liable to pay to the Government, for, or in respect of the said Debentures in the Bill mentioned. The amount to be paid to me was a fixed sum of £1500, out of which were to be paid all charges which the Government made against the said Township of Wolford, in respect thereof, and any other charges they might require to be paid to leave the amount received by the Plaintiffs free from all deductions, excepting the said sum of £1500. The said amount so to be paid to me, was to be paid irrespective of the amount to be paid to the Government. And if the Government were to make no charge at all, I believe the transaction was so understood, both by myself and by the said Wilson Seymour Conger. If he ever represented to the contrary, he did so without my knowledge or consent, and I was not, and could not have been a party to any such representation. I deny that I did, in fraud of the Plaintiff's in conjunction with the said W. S. Conger, or with any other person, or by myself contrive or arrange the delivery up of the said Wolford debentures in the bill mentioned, and the issue of the new debentures in the place of them, or contrive, or arrange any other matter or thing whatever, in fraud of the Plaintiffs, but I did at the instance of the said W. S. Conger, so arrange the surrender of the old debentures, as to facilitate the Plaintiffs in obtaining the issue of new debentures to them, and to prevent any other municipal body from obtaining them; I did so *bona fide*, and not fraudulently, and I say that I was no party to, nor was I privy to any contrivance or arrangement to defraud the Plaintiffs on the part of any other person. I deny that I have myself defrauded the Plaintiffs, or have been privy to any fraud practised upon them by any other person; if any such has been practised, I deny that save as hereinafter mentioned, I have ever had any debenture or other property of the Plaintiffs in my possession or under my control. I was paid the said sum of money by their agent, W. S. Conger, under contract made by him with me. In the course of my negociating with the said W. S. Conger, I was not guilty of any misrepresentation, or concealment, and I conducted myself honestly and fairly toward him as the Plaintiffs agent, and towards the Plaintiffs, through him acting on their behalf. I deny that I ever was the agent of the Plaintiffs, or in any manner entrusted by them. I never acted for them in any way or in any matter connected with the transaction which has given rise to this suit, and I was not in any judiciary position towards them.

The said W. S. Conger, as I understood for the protection of the Plaintiffs, arranged all the payments that had to be made in respect of the said Debentures, and then handed me the balance of the £1500, and I gave him a receipt for the full amount, as I placed confidence in him that he had properly applied the residue. He has repeatedly affirmed that he did not retain for himself, or misapply any portion of it, and if such assertion is incorrect, I have no knowledge thereof. The sum of $302 93, part of the said sum of £1500 agreed to be paid to me by the said W. S. Conger, was by him enclosed in a letter, signed by me and sent to the Receiver General in payment of a sum which had been charged to the Township of Wolford, and which was to have been paid out of the said sum agreed to be paid to me. The said sum was returned to me by the Deputy Receiver General, because of the irregularities in the mode of its transmission. I communicated to the said W. S. Conger, its return to me, but he gave me no instructions how to dispose thereof. I have the amount and am prepared to deal therewith as this Hon. Court, or as the Plaintiffs may direct, and have always been prepared so to deal therewith. Excepting the said sum of $302 93, I deny that I am liable to account to the Plaintiffs for any sum of money; If I am liable to account to any body at all, I submit that I am liable only to the Corporation of the Township of Wolford.

JOHN ROAF, JUN.

The Defendent, Eleazer Hurlburt Whitmarsh, on the 15th day of November, 1858, appeared before me at my Chambers, in the City of Toronto, and signed the foregoing answer in my presence, and thereupon was sworn before me, that he had read the said answer, and knew the contents thereof, and that the same was true of his own knowledge, except as to matters which are therein stated to be on his information and belief, and as to these matters he believed it to be true.

(Signed) E. H. WHITMARSH.
(Signed) A. N. BUELL,

To the Editor of the Review.

Peterboro', 12th March, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—On my return to Town yesterday, I learned that Mr. Brown the senior member for Toronto, had in a speech of his delivered a few days before, charged *the ministry with issuing £25,000 of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures*, contrary to law, for the purpose of buying up the electors of the County.

A simple relation of the facts, which I give below, will show the *utter absurdity* of such a charge.

Some time in the month of September last, the town of Peterborough—not the County—determined to subscribe for £30,000 stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to enable that Company to build a branch of their road to Peterboro'. Soon after the passing of the By-law, it was discovered that Municipal debentures were unsaleable, and that money must be obtained by some other means or the work stop. Having incidentally heard that the Township of Wolford, had some 18 months before received £25,000 sterling, of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, which they had not used, I at once made enquiry, and found they were willing to surrender them upon being relieved from all responsibility; to this proposition I agreed provided the Government would consent to the change of security.

A By-Law therefore was introduced into the Town Council of Peterboro', passed and ratified by the people, and the consent of the Government obtained for the exchange of the Security. The Municipality of Wolford in the meantime passed resolutions authorising their Reeve to surrender the Debentures, and take up their By-Law, which was done on the 26th of October, and on the same day the Debentures were handed over to me, it will thus be seen that the Government had no control over these debentures, and really nothing to do in the matter except guaranteeing to the exchange of security. As to the Municipality of Peterborough, it should be remembered that at the time of the surrender of these debentures, the Municipality of Wolford were in arrears to the Government for something more than £1500 sterling, for interest, sinking fund, &c., &c., which they were not willing to lose.

I am, dear sir
Your obd't servant
W. S. CONGER.

THE FARMING MANIA.—The demand for Land to hire has seldom been so general. Any desirable farm has been eagerly sought after, and offers of rent made correspondingly to the *furor*. There appears to be little calculation gone into by parties making offers. The excitement resembles somewhat that of the railway mania of 1844-6. The rents for land agreed upon within the year bear no relation to the prospects of the profession. The disastrous harvest of 1856-7 has operated seriously against the position of many farmers, and arrears of rent have arisen, showing the hazardous character of the profession of the tenant farmer. Neither a cheaper system of cultivation nor a newly-discovered source of cheap fertilisers has been presented to account for the rents offered.—*North British Agriculturalist.*

Method is the very hinge of Business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of the family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes duty.

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Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

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AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

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LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

PETERBOROUGH

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Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1858. 6

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NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary, trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858- 39-tf

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE
REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW SHOP,
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1858. 50

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

MR. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.
Peterborough, Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND
LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of,

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterborough. Dec 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to notify all those indebted to him by

Note or Account,

that all debts remaining unpaid at the end of the current month, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

LEWIS GLOVER.
Ashburnham, Jan. 7th 1859. 2-6in

LOST.

ON Friday, 24th ult, a **Small Bundle of Papers,** tied with red tape. The finder will confer a favour by leaving them at this office.

CHARLES PERRY.
Peterboro,' Jan. 15th 1859. 3.

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 13

Agricultural Foundry!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farming Community, and the Public at large, that he has concluded to meet the hardness of the times, in some measure, by reducing his prices, *FOR CASH ONLY,* upon articles of his manufacture. He has on hand a good supply of

Ploughs, Harrows, Scufflers, Turnip-drills,
HORSE-RAKES, LAND-ROLLERS,
CULTIVATORS, CHURNS,
STRAW-CUTTERS AND TURNIP-CUTTERS.

He also desires to call attention to three particular kinds of Ploughs; the

Scotch Canadian, Canadian Farmer,
AND THE
Farmer's Friend,

Any one of which cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to practical Farmers.

☞ Repairing of all kinds, & good assortment of

CHEESE PRESSES, STEEL WIRE, AND WASHING MACHINES.

Call at the "Agricultural Foundry," before making your purchases, and satisfy yourselves of the advantage of buying from him.

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', Feb. 10, 1858. 6

Farms, &c., For Sale.

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered throughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN BAYER.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 43tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MCCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of Norwood. There are 80y acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality.

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises, to

W. R. SCOTT
Asphodel, 18th June, 1858. 24tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 6th, 1857. 18.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 46

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
348 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 46

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 9.05 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.

Leave Port Hope 2.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.30 p. m.

Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.30 p. m.

[illegible] 12.30 p. m.
[illegible] 5.30 p. m.

Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope to meet and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and proceed same day.

Connect the above Trains with the connecting lines Grand Trunk Railway.

M. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
R. McLEOD, General Manager.
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,
CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.

Peterboro', December 2, 1858. 49

BOOTS SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables,
Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. } 1

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 29th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keeps first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 31

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE
MONTREAL WITNESS
FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
WEEKLY EDITION
2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 6 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The Witness has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All business orders, and remittances to be addressed, post-paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Cambria" a large assortment of

Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyson,
Twankay,

Which will be sold low for Cash by

R. E. CURRY, & Co.
Peterboro', 29th June, 1858. 28

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s

REPRINTS OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY [Conservative].
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig].
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free Church].
4.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 8.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Are Ten Shillings in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognised.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

☞ Advertisements without *written instructions* will be inserted until *forbid* and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in *writing*, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

DENTISTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now giving his entire attention to DENTISTRY, and will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH ARRANGED, Upper has residence, in the brick cottage three doors west of Poole's Cabinet Warerooms, Hunter-street.

PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or oval) cavities) 5s 6d each; (no other Filling recommended.) Shattering 7½d. All operations warranted.

M. MOORE.

Peterborough, Febry 17th, 1859. 7

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendance, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,
Commission, Shipping, Forwarding
AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Lumber Merchants, &c.,
Port Hope, C. W.

Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.
Peterboro', May 26th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

IN RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would state, that

CASH PURCHASERS,

would find it to their advantage to call, and in future their stock of

HARDWARE, &c

will be larger, better assorted and at lower prices than formerly, as they have now adopted to a greater extent the CASH system.

In future, accounts will not be opened or endorsed except under special agreement.

Parties whose Notes or Book Accounts are over-due are requested to call and settle immediately.

Always on hand,
Iron and Steels of all sizes and qualities.
Horse Furnishings, Ironmongery,
Hoopskirt Tools, &c.
Agents for the sale of Nesmith's Axes and edge Tools.
Straw Cutters, Mathematical Lamps.
Carriage and Buggy Furniture, &c.
Prime City and No 1 Oil, Putty and Glass.
Boiled Oil, Olive Oil, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, winter bleached Sperm Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.
Peterborough, January 5th, 1859. 1

The War Question Not Settled.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

I am enabled to state with confidence that most extraordinary efforts have been made at the Tuileries, both yesterday and to-day, to turn the Emperor from his purpose, and to induce him to take advantage of Austria having yielded on the theoretical question of sending troops to Belgrade to announce to the world, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that a *casus belli* is no longer upon the cards. All the indications of the day (the article in the *Constitutionnel* and the rise at the Bourse only excepted) tend to show that the efforts of the peace party in the Cabinet have not been successful. On the contrary, the care and haste with which the public is informed through various indirect channels that the question now settled with Austria leaves others of more importance still unsolved, is a very remarkable system of a determination to keep a sore open. The true question to every reflecting mind is not whether Austria may avoid with more or less adroitness, affording any pretext for the commencement of hostilities, but whether the French Emperor will ultimately judge it for his own interest to give employment to his vast army on the plains of Lombardy. The *Debats* remarks sagaciously, and with as much point as is prudent, that the settlement of the Servian question leaves to the French journals which openly advocate war "the task of finding some other diplomatic difference sufficiently serious and sufficiently ripe to lead to the hope of a speedy rupture." There is every likelihood that the ingenuity of the journals in question will be equal to the occasion. The *Siecle* this morning tells the *Pays* roundly that it will "find out more every day;" that it the *Pays*, has not the voice of the *Siecle*—meaning the call for war. The *Patrie*, which till lately has taken rank as a peace journal, is this evening singularly careful to show that the latest news from Vienna leaves a variety of other difficulties open. It says openly that the serious difficulties relate to Italy, which be it remembered, we told semi-officially some days ago was not in the Emperor's mind when he spoke to M. Hubner on New Year's Day. The *Patrie* now says that there is no wisdom in denying the existence of complications which exist: "on the contrary, let us accustom ourselves to look them in the face so as to appreciate them calmly and dominate them authoritively. In a word, let us be

The *Presse*, which, long before the public had taken alarm, knew, by secret information, of the storm which was brewing, and wrote war articles which passed almost unperceived—the *Presse*, which is supposed to represent the ideas of those unofficial councillors who, in all probability, know *more of what is passing in the Emperor's* mind than his recognized ministers says, in an article headed "Politics and the Bourse":

We seek in vain the meaning of these violent alternations of fear and hope which agitate the Bourse. Yesterday everything appeared lost; to-day all is saved. Where, we may well ask, are the forewarning signs *of the tempest*, and where are the indications of the return of fine weather which have alternately disturbed the impressionable imagination of of the financial world? What new light has burst upon the situation? Will the Austrian incident be disentangled without a rupture by the supple hand of diplomacy or must the Gordian knot be cut by the sword? The whole question *remains in* just as much uncertainty as ever, and no one is in a position to affirm that the solution has advanced a single step either in one direction or another. What then is the meaning of all these heedless impulses which rush from the extremes of unjustifiable panic to unreflecting confidence? Let us beware lest behind these great movements of rise and fall there should be some of those artful manœuvres which take advantage of, if they do not invent the thou-and contradictory rumors, the origin of which is always unknown to the rerecity of which it is impossible to ascertain. Articles published in journals which pass rightly or wrongly as organs which receive semi-official communications are no sufficient guaranty for sensible men to believe that all difficulties are suddenly at an end. As to ourselves, we are not in the secret of the gods, we shall not cease to recommend to the interests to which we are now addressing ourselves the utmost prudence, and moreover that salutary distrust which avoids the snares set for the credulous and unwary on the perfidious territory of the Bourse. we repeat, that there is no change whatever in the situation,—there is another *Constitutional* article, and that is all. A celebrated orator once said in the tribune, 'Everything is possible in these days, the most unexpected things happen.' The events which the present generation have witnessed prove this not to be a great truth. Let us therefor be prepared for every contingency; let us hope for peace, for immense interests are involved in it; but let us await war itself with firmness, if war is to ensue from the present complications. Let us look war in the face without desiring it, but without fearing it; and let us never forget that if war entails ever regrettable calamities, war has sometimes served, and may again serve, the cause of justice, civilization, and liberty."

The article in the *Constitutionnel*, signed "A Renee," after announcing the recognition by the Porte of Prince Milosch, (an event already recorded in your columns) proceeds to state:—

"The Austrian Cabinet has decided on taking into account the observation submitted to it by all the Powers on the subject of the orders addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops at Servia.—If we are well informed, it results from the explanations offered by the Vienna Cabinet that it fully acknowledges at the present day the importance and the bearing of Art. 29 of the treaty of Paris, and regards all idea of an intervention which should not have been previously concerted with the other Courts. Austria has, it is said, the intention, in offering eventual assistance to the Porte, to leave to the latter the task of coming to an understanding with the people

The Last British Outrage—the Right of Search again.

From the New York Times.

The "British outrage" on the Coast of Africa, which we reported in yesterday's *Times*, so far as the facts are known to us, is the natural and legitimate consequence of General Cass' admission, in the late discussion on the right to search, that a foreign cruiser boarding an American ship may be likened to a policeman making an arrest. The boarding, said a secretary, may take place whenever the cruiser has "reasonable grounds for suspecting that the vessel he is overhauling is sailing under false colors, but it takes place at his own risk. If it be found that he was mistaken, and that the vessel is a lawful vessel on a lawful errand, *he is liable in damages for a wrongful act*, just as the policeman is liable, in case he should arrest the wrong man, for false imprisonment." A policeman, acting in good faith, however, is never deterred by the legal consequences annexed to an error of this sort from verifying his suspicions. He knows perfectly well that in nine cases out of ten the victim will not seek any redress, *and that, if he does seek it, no jury will* award larger damages than are necessary to indicate that the officer had made a mistake. General Cass' parallel may, unfortunately for his own view of his position, be pursued to the close. The British cruiser, once recognized as a policeman, he becomes entitled to a policeman's immunities and indulgences from first to last. He may board and search *in good faith*. If the surmises on which his action is based are proved to be correct there is nothing more to be said—if incorrect, he acknowledges his error and offers to pay damages; but no government can exact exemplary dam-

charge of a duty which they have since acknowledged to be legal. The actual damage done is all that can be fairly claimed and when this comes to be computed in money, in a mere case of boarding and detention, the sum is rarely large enough to inspire great caution.

The fact seems to be that General Cass, in the correspondence of last Summer, was bent rather on putting a stop to the British proceedings in the Gulf, than on settling the Right of Search question in a satisfactory manner. The "outrages" of which we were then complaining, were a general onslaught on American commerce in those seas. Most of the boardings were made *apparently without any discrimination* whatever. To insist, therefore, that no vessel should be boarded unless there existed reasonable grounds for suspecting her of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was to put a stop to the practices of which we complained, at once; for with regard to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand with which the British cruisers fell *in* the Gulf of Mexico, there was not the shadow of a pretence for such a suspicion. But the establishment of this rule unfortunately does not seem to have settled the question, in the minds of the British at least. In certain localities, as for instance on the coast of Africa, the weight of presumption is not in favor of, but against vessels carrying the American flag. After what has occurred in the case of the Wanderer, it is hard to say where suspicions of British officers cruising in those seas cease to be "reasonable." If three or four months ago, we were asked to select a case to illustrate the extreme of unreasonable suspicion, we should certainly have selected that of a private yacht, owned and commanded by a Southern gentleman, and ostensibly sailing on a pleasure trip; and yet even in this case, suspicion has been proved to be capable of justification. Such a vessel, belonging to the Yacht Squadron of this City, and sailing under its colors, and owned by one of "the Chivalry," has actually been engaged in kidnapping on the Gold Coast. We know that there are large rumors of American vessels constantly engaged in the same quarter in "the odious traffic," that they carry our flag, and that they are not distinguishable by any peculiarity or rig or build, or pretension. Under General Cass' illustration, it would be difficult to select many vessels in the course of a year which a British officer may not board and search—not always lawfully, because he cannot always find damnatory proof, but always with excuses which he may fairly and successfully urge in mitigation of damages.

It would be hard to imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things, or one better calculated to ensure collisions, and brood ill-feeling and animosity between the two countries. It does not help to suppress the Slave-trade, and it gives our own officers on the Coast of Africa the air of cruising not for the prevention of the, traffic but the protection of the slavers against British cruisers. As long as our rights are left doubtful, or, in short, as long as any discretion with regard to our vessels *is left in the* hands of men over whom we have no control, or as long as we are jealous with regard to the exercise of that discretion, the main attention of our African Squadron must, of necessity, be not to the slavers, but to the pursuers. The question ought to be settled in some way. The policy to which Governments are so much addicted, and Mr. Buchanan's more than any, of providing for to-day and letting to-morrow take care of itself, when applied to the international relations, both friends and pretensions dissentions. There is but one way of settling the matter satisfactorily, and that is to prohibit the boarding of vessels carrying the American flag by foreign cruisers, suspicion or no suspicion. There must be no loophole left, if we want to avoid quarrels or recrimination. General Cass must revise his correspondence on the right of search, strike out the comparison of cruisers to persons personating policemen. In short, if we desire to place an absolute and definitive stopper on "the visit," we must lay down the law that foreign cruisers stand not in the position of real policemen erring in the performance of their duty, but of sham policemen committing a gross outrage. We must take the acts of which we complain out of the category of trespasses, for which the perpetrator is liable in a civil action for damages, and place them in that of a criminal offence, punishable by the criminal courts—or, in other words, by war. In the present position of this matter it forms a chronic—and because chronic, absurd—source of contentious and ill-feeling between two great nations. As the Cuban business does not seem to prosper, we recommend Mr. Buchanan to turn his attention to this little matter.

French Fashions at the Tuileries.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan 20, 1859.

The fashionable season was *inaugurated* last week by a grand reception and ball at the Tuileries. At this first ball, which usually fixes the fashions for the winter, it was remarked that the circumference of the ladies toilettes had not diminished; if there was any change since last winter it was on the side of augmentation. It was also remarked that there was a greater profusion of precious stones, *especially of rubies*, which seem to be coming into fashion again. We will soon arrive at that point where a woman will not be well dressed unless she carries a quarter of a million francs on her shoulders. Last winter it was a question whether the basket was to be continued or not—whether it should be augmented or diminished; were the robes to *have points*, were the corsages *to be opened a cœur*, or were the robes and the coiffures of the first Empire to be adopted?—This years robes, hoops, and corsages are smothered in the more important question of diamonds and rubies. The feminine world agree on this one point, however, that to reach the maximum of the *comme il faut*, to make their rivals die of jealousy *as much money as possible must* be put into precious stones and laces. The stones are

glances of jealous eyes, the laces grate the more harshly on fretted nerves the longer *they trail on the floor*. In this duel of the diamonds it is the poor husband that gathers the lamb's share: he meekly accepts his part of the triumphs with the air of a man who wouldn't if he could help it.

The Emperor ingeniously lends his aid to this spoliation of the husbands of Paris, whether in the interests of the commercial classes, or in order to keep his companions poor and needy, or as an act of pure gallantry, I will not undertake to say; but not content with giving a large ball every fortnight, with an intermediary concert or theatrical representation, he is going to give two weekly receptions for the public functionaries and their families, who will be divided into two set and received on alternative nights. His latch-string will be literally always out. But then an invocation to the Palace is equivalent to an order, and must be obeyed; and as it is not etiquette for a lady to wear the same robe twice, nor the same head dress, not even the same setting of diamonds, you see where this excessive hospitality is going to lead to—just as if there were not already enough official brigands within the purlieus of the Tuileries without forcing new motives for illicit grabbings at the public crib.

The Destitution of the Wealthy.

"If tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and agonise at every pore,
Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in aromatic pain."—POPE.

(To the Editor of the London Weekly Times.)

SIR,—The great mirror of the age, a largely circulating newspaper, holds up to every scene its own presentment, and very various are they. Our most distinguished contemporary has lately applied its great photographing glass to two very different sets of objects—the Destitution of the *Rich*, and the destitution of the Poor. Berkeley-square and Cow Cross-street have been brought into juxtaposition, and we find that each has its miseries.

Berkeley-square so loudly bewails the want of a dinner as Cow Cross-street does the withdrawal of its Irish loaf, and the sympathies of the true philanthropist are appealed to because England labors under the *odium* of having but one sauce and a hundred religions. It is a difficult thing for the most enlightened of us working men to pass the lofty houses of the rich, to catch glimpses of mere entrance halls that look like saloons, to see through the perhaps yet unclosed shutters a superbly dressed party sitting round a table covered with silver and flowers, or glass and gold, with as many *servants* as guests, and a flood of light shedding itself on the richest furniture and rarest pictures, and not to imagine, that if there is joy to be found upon earth, this is its resting-place. It is hard to stifle rising queries as to the inequalities of creatures so apparently equally formed as ourselves and the diners, or to quell the envy which privation may almost be allowed to indulge in towards excess of luxuries. Yet the columns of the paper I have alluded to have just put forth a hideous complaint from these apparently happy creatures. Columns that would make reasons in an ordinary booth, have been devoted to the wailings of the want of a dinner—that is, such a dinner as a gentleman of a thousand a year can eat. It appears that the high and mighty, the lofty great and grossly idle, of the luxurious classes perish in the midst of want. They live in the mechanism of enchantment, and realise the fables which most tell of the wicked. They have plenty and cannot eat; their opportunity destroys *riches* into the gorge so that the stomach loathes them, and

the great leader writer denounces them as abominations and vile productions. It seems that to dine completely every day of one's existence requires an income of £5,000 a year, which is to be spent all upon one's self, without the incumbrance of a family, and without the interference of any other fine tastes, whether Christian or heathen.—According to the income-tax returns, therefore, but a few thousands out of *every thirty* millions can ever dine at all—at least decently. To us therefore, fellow workmen, not repine that so many of us do not always dine, for it is evidently a luxury granted to the extreme few. Let us be contented, with the many calling themselves our betters, to eat and not to dine.

Others, however, do not seem inclined to *share our contentment and resignation*; and a gentleman of a thousand a year is exceedingly troubled that he cannot have a dinner to-day. This, however, I imagine, is not a matter of real appetite, but pride. He lives in Gower-street, and is greatly mortified that the well-to-do traders of that locality should not be able to dine in the same manner as the lords of Berkeley-square. *He, however, puts his sufferings* into very pathetic language, and tells us that he frequently goes out to dine under the false pretence of dining, but that he for ever finds roast beef and boiled turkey, lamb and chickens, fish and fowl; and a pretence at real dining, in some made dishes called *entrees*. Then he has to wait until he is served, and in the end loses his temper at the cruel treatment; and, indeed, he is so angry at the thought of his endurances, that he abruptly concludes his letter to the editor in a towering passion.

The end and aim of the whole correspondence is to show that fowl and ham, ducks and green peas, roast beef and mealy potatoes, saddle of mutton and pigeon pies, breast of lamb and sucking pig, turkey and chine, goose and apple sauce, are all barbarisms that the modern man of wealth will not any longer be doomed to feed upon. He will rather starve, as the Cow-cross mother and her five children do. An irreverent tongue might, in its inconsiderate haste or hunger, say, "And so let him," but the workhouse dependant is humble, and may, perchance, pity him; and a working philosopher, like myself, feels the infinite distinction which cookery makes between the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. It is a mystery of a most solemn kind to know how such a being as myself became located in the same planet as the G. H. M. of Berkeley-square, seraphic cook and divine

stomach, digestion, and all other processes seem the same, but, alas! how absurd the idea of likeness. The elements do not differ any more; the creatures of earth and heaven are not further part. What do I know of eating and drinking beyond the coarse feelings of hunger and thirst? Why, I never dined in my life. I have eaten my lamb without melon; my capron had no *marrons*; my ducklings no olives; there was no pineapple to my *vollaile sante au supreme* (whatever that may be.) My humble tripe has never been served *a la Russe*, nor has it been varied by thirteen other *plats*. I am a perfect beast, as degraded as Nebuchadnezzar was grazing, or a Fedgee chief when tearing out the entrails of his enemy to glut at once his vengeance and his appetite, at least in the eyes of G. H. M. Indeed, what must such *sublime beings think of the wretches who* drink porter to their beef-steak and onions, when he is horrified at the thought of Rhine wine with roast beef, Hermitage with lamb, Moselle with wild-fowl, or Champagne with fish? What errors, what crimes against taste might all of us fall into if we were admitted into the halls of our lords. But they happily live in a region remote from all *vulgar thoughts. Enwrapped in a perpetual* steam of the most savoury odors, they live alone to eat; reversing with the utmost contempt of the moralist, his axiom that they should merely eat to live.

It may a little console us when ruminating on our bread and cheese rations, that the scientific diners are very much circumscribed, and that a really good dinner can *only be safely counted* upon by one who has £30,000 a year, with many man cooks, every appliance, and a fixed number of covers for every day, including Sundays in the year. When I reflect on my profoundly humble culinary condition, I feel I dare not even approach the door of the back kitchen of such an establishment—that it is even a kind of blasphemy for such as me to look down the area of such an earthly god. No wonder classes are separated; it is cookery that divides them. Pride of ancestry dwindles into insignificance, as regards its force, before the pride of the pantry. The lowly are no longer kept down by genealogies and rent-rolls; they are no longer warned off the precincts of the great by ancestral pride and supercilious menials, but by *menus*, penned with the choicest crowquill, revealing the dinner.—Cooks, not chamberlains, preserve the dignity of the great, and make us poor wretches feel that we may creep about and find ourselves very dishonourable graves, but there is a divinity in cooking that hedges the governing class into a parterre of good living that we cannot—that we dare not—enter.

Being thus shut out irrevocably and irremediably, there is nothing left but to submit. We must abandon dining altogether and very much circumscribe our eating. As we cannot share the Destitution of the Wealthy let us try to sympathise with the Destitution of the Poor; and, leaving Berkeley-square, take a turn in Cow Cross-street. Our sympathies have been so much racked by the sufferings of the thousand-a-year gentleman who loathes his friend's dinner, that we have, probably, but little left for the following group of distress:—The scene is laid in "Turnmill-street, a riverside locality, where a few dingy shops sell brandy, and on the thrones of one or two are seen 'cuttings' of bacon mixed up in little piles with fragmentary refuse of butchers's shops known among the poor as 'pieces.' On the right is a passage like a doorway called Glasgow-alley, the entrance to which is generally blocked up with boys and girls of every age—in every grade of infancy and misery. Each house in the court seems full; rooms have lights in the rooms, some have not, but through all the broken windows stuffed with rags and paper, the voices of men, women, and children, in tones of suffering, entreaty or complaint, can always be heard, for every little den is occupied by many members of poor families. The stairs which gave access to the upper portion of these tenements are so foul and crazy that the visitor dreads to trust himself upon *them, for they are only* used to bear the thinnest and most emaciated forms. Let us however, ascend one, and take the first case we meet—any will do—one is sure to be a sample of all the rest. Groping your way up the steps, then, you enter a room where the ceiling is broken; the walls are foul and dirty, but, nevertheless, all parts which can be washed are scrubbed as white as labour can make them. Pacing too and fro with weary steps is a tall, thin woman, hushing an infant on her breast that is ill with scarlet fever. Huddled together near a dim fire of rags and cinders, the material of which they had been all day long collecting, are two poor little girls; in the corner of the room is an old mattress, which was sent them a few days since by a benevolent gentleman, but beyond this there is not a vestige of furniture or food in the place. The woman's tale is soon told, for it is a very common one. Her husband had been out of work a month, and while still wearily looking for it day by day, he slipped upon a piece of orange peel and fractured his ankle badly. He is in the hospital, and she is allowed two shillings a week and two loaves by the parish. Two shillings pay her rent, and the two loaves barely keep life within herself and children. When we saw them it was on Monday night, and none of them had tasted food since Sunday morning, when they had two pound of bread among them all. Yet the woman was full of hope, for she had a bread-ticket that would give her a quartern loaf next day, and they counted the minutes with hungry anxiety till the time of that little plenty should arrive."

The universal paper that admitted the pathetic account of the miseries of the wealthy in their dinner privations also gave the foregoing picture of the vulgar miseries of the poor; and it tells that it "is an every day sample of distress—London is full of such." And, indeed, the intelligent recorder gives us several more, which, however, can have but little interest for those who have just been lacerated by the distressing account of the miseries of the wealthy—how £30,000 a-year cannot absolutely secure every delicacy every day of the year; how £5,000 a-year is an uncertain [illegible] and how £1,000 a-year leads only to such repasts as put the possessor in a continual fever of disappointment and irritation.—Such woes entirely obliterate the common and vulgar miseries of Turnmill-street; and we should not say much for the head and heart of the low-born creature who moaned over the woes of the starving mother and children, whilst he withheld his more enlightened sympathy for the sufferings of *the* Berkeley-square and Gower-street diners-out.

As it may be daily expected that other miseries of the wealthy will be forcibly blazoned in the immortal broadsheet, I shall not attempt to raise any emotion on the general dwellings of the poor of the Clarkenwell district. I expect some connoisseur of upholstery and house building *will lay bare the Destitution of the Wealthy* in this respect, and in an equally pathetic way, as G. H. M. and his correspondents have shown their culinary woes.—Indeed we may still remember a very moving account of the distresses of royalty even as regards its nursery; and there are still extant some heartrending letters on the household miseries of the blood royal, who *were nearly perishing on ten thousand a-year*. However as the miseries of the lowly would be entirely obliterated by the sadder woes of the wealthy, it may be as well to get the start of them and give the vulgar account first. Here is another picture from the same paper:—

"Leaving the Cow-cross we again wander through alleys, visiting house after house, where every room discloses fresh scenes of woe, and where hunger and sickness seem to reign supreme, and ravage unchecked among their miserable occupants. We have gradually described a complete circle from the place at which we started, and are now again near the Field-lane Ragged School, where you can just hear the monotonous chant of the hungry infants, drawing forth, 'Twenty pence are one and eight pence,' and so on upwards until they reach amounts in pence which the poor children will never know save in their multiplication tables. Near here stands a wretched house, the old and broken stairs of which are almost dangerous to mount.—At the top garret of all, upon a floor so frail and shattered that it is no longer safe for say, six a poor woman with an infant across her knees and three children huddled close to her for warmth upon the floor around her. The place is deadly cold, for there is no fire in the room, but as the child is sick and dying, the mother has borrowed a small candle from a neighbor, and by its dim light watches in silence the painful working of her infants features. Her case is very sad."

One of these various miseries cries aloud for remedy, and is even deserving of mention in a Queen's speech and the notice of a Reformed Parliament, but whether it be the *Destitution of the Wealthy, or the Destitution of the Poor*, is not necessary to be declared by

LITTLEJOHN.

Colonial Governors and Government.

We have already mentioned the appointment of Mr. Dundas to the Government of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Dundas has for a number of years been in the British Parliament for the County of Linlithgow, in the Conservative interest. He has not at any time, however, taken an active part in politics. The only speech of his we can call to mind was a very brief one about four years ago, which surprised for him at the time the title of "Twenty-four pounder Dundas." The occasion was a debate, or conversation rather, in the House with reference to the disturbances in London in connection with Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading bill. Mr. Dundas thought "the trial of a twenty-four pounder on the pavement" would have brought the mob to their senses. The foolish suggestion was loudly execrated by the press of all parties. This is the only time Mr. Dundas has ever figured in public that we can recollect, and his appearance on this solitary occasion was not, one would think, specially adapted to recommend him to the appointment of Governor in a colony making the experiment of popular institutions. Mr. Dundas, we believe, is a very estimable individual in his own way, but it is not a way that specially qualifies him for the delicate task with which he has now been intrusted.—That twenty-four pounder speech suggests unpleasant ideas as to how the speaker may conduct himself under circumstances requiring above all things that his mind should be free from any of the entanglements of arbitrary doctrines and ways of thinking.

We do not refer to this matter with a view to prejudice Mr. Dundas in the minds of the islanders. Possibly enough he may prove quite a favorite among them, and we hope he will. Our only object is to point a moral on the subject of Colonial Governors; and the moral is that they ought to be of a different stamp from those now selected. In the American colonies, at least, we have happily seen the last of the military Governors, who are the very worst of all. But in the change from retired officers of the army to the failures in British politics it cannot be said that there has been any very decided improvement. To gratify the desire of the Sancho Panzas for islands to govern, is not much better than inflicting military Don Quixotes on the communities. What is there in the art and practice of government in new countries, with constitutional forms of administration recently inaugurated, that the narrow heads who are unable to make way in the field of home politics should be almost invariably selected for the office? In England it seems to be *generally supposed to be* adequate to the task. We were amused the other day by the remark of a correspondent of a Scotch paper, that Mr. Dundas, although he had been a nonentity as a member of Parliament, "would make a very good Governor!" A sarcasm was perhaps intended. The remark, however, expressed the idea practically acted upon in Colonial appointments. Except in an occasional rare instance like that of Lord Elgin the most unfit men are sent to govern the Colonies,—

way of their being the right men in the right place. In nine cases out of ten we have the square man in the round hole; the man of narrow intellect and red-tape notion, where breadth of view and intuitive sagacity, and practised tact are necessary—those qualities, in short, which make what we call a sound man. Among the most favorable specimens of the class usually chosen have been the Heads, Sir Francis and Sir Edmund, both clever men—the one a brilliant writer, the other an acute one—but yet both of them far from being the sort of men who should be made Governors of free colonies, as those who believe in phrenology might almost tell from a preliminary observation.

The Governors now forming the only link, it may be said, that binds the different Provinces to the parent State, the selection of the right men to fill the office is of the last importance. Unfortunately it is not a very easy thing to get good men to accept such appointments; for there are few able men who will abandon their prospects in the world of British politics for any colonial appointment, however honorable or lucrative. Were a more numerous class of talented men induced to devote themselves to the public service, perhaps this difficulty might be overcome, but certainly the present race of politicians who consider a London residence among the necessaries of life are not likely to be induced to incur what they reckon the discomfort of life in a colony unless as a matter of necessity.—Doubtless the blanks may in some cases turn out in good prizes and men who have not succeeded in British politics may prove excellent Governors nevertheless. But we must look to the general rule in such cases, which is certainly not calculated to afford a supply of Governors likely to strengthen the connection with the mother country. In the case of responsible government there is a difficult part to be played, requiring above all things much tact and knowledge of the world. Without such qualifications a Governor only imperils British connection, for every time he commits an error people are naturally led to speculate on the uselessness of an office which causes irritation and annoyance without yielding any apparent practical benefit. No doubt under the constitutional system the Governor must more and more tend to become a mere nonentity, but it would be well to have men with sense enough to recognise this inevitable tendency and the discretion to steer their course accordingly. How this is to be obtained in the case of all the separate colonies it is difficult to see, and hence the desirableness of removing at as early a period as possible the distinctions that now separate the Provinces into so many independent governments. A statesman of the first class could no doubt be found who would be proud of a great confederacy, or one of the royal family, if possessed of royal judgment like the present sovereign, would very fitly occupy such a position. The Lieutenant-Governorships would then properly be abolished, and a risk of dissatisfaction would thus be avoided which, it cannot be concealed or denied, is a serious drawback to the present system of sub-divided government.

Bankruptcy Laws.

(From the Times.)

A Reform of the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency is one of the measures projected for discussion during the present session. We rather hope for a settlement than believe in it. We cannot forget how often this subject has been brought forward, how often it has been remitted for enquiry, how often the enquiry has proved barren of result. We now have in presence mainly two systems,—the one is Lord Chelmsford's; the other that one which is based on the recommendations of various important commercial bodies—in fact, the legal and the commercial schemes. The general impression appears to be that Lord Chelmsford's voluminous proposition on the subject will scarcely bear discussion. We need, above all things, simplicity, and here is complication; clearness, and here is obscurity. On the other hand, it is much to be apprehended that if the question were decided according to the *wishes of commercial* men the Bankruptcy code would virtually cease to exist. What they ask for seems to be in the main the sanction of a competent court to obviate arrangements. What they chiefly appear to dread is publicity. But it may be said, why, since the Bankruptcy Laws are principally devised for the protection of traders, should not their desires be accepted as conclusive on the subject? Have they an interest in this matter which is adverse to the general interest of the community? The answer to this question certainly is that, as a class, commercial men are more vitally and more deeply interested than other persons in a due administration of the Bankrupt Laws; but yet, so great is their horror of publicity, they would sooner put up with losses. They had rather leave fraud to run its course unchecked than submit to the exposure of their own mistakes. Their argument is, that if they choose to manage their own concerns in their own way—to write off a loss rather than communicate the fact to the public—it is their own business, and concerns nobody but themselves. A merchant in the course of his business enters into some unfortunate speculation, undertakes some enterprise which results in a dead loss, but; while still remaining solvent he has a perfect right to keep the story of his reverse to himself. Why should he injure his own credit? By parity of reasoning, if in an unguarded moment he has given trust to an adventurer, and thereby suffered damage, is he bound to come forward and proclaim the fact to the world? Are we to have no middle course open to him between submitting to the entire loss of his debt and full exposure of the circumstances in the public journals? It may well be that if notice be given of the loss he has incurred his own creditors may be inclined to run him hard. He may not find the same facilities for discount and the same ample credit as before, because it will be believed that he is embarrassed by the loss. There is something plausible in this at first sight, but the reasoning breaks down in face of

gives a false appearance of solvency is complete, which enables men, who, by their own imprudence have been defrauded to slip their own necks out of the collar at the expense of others, cannot in the long run be advantageous to the community at large. Which is best—that trade should rest upon a sure or upon a rotten foundation?

Now, we are not defending the Bankrupt Laws as they stood, nor as they stand,—We can well understand that the traders should have shrunk from bringing their claims before a tribunal where such frightful complications existed. There also used to be the great argument on the score of expense. The assets under the good old arrangements used to be swallowed up in costs. Why should a man undergo all the discomfort, and loss of time, and exasperation of prosecuting a claim before a Court which in the end either could not or would not afford him relief in the only form which he appreciated—a substantial dividend?—This argument, however, has lost much of its force in our own day. We do not believe that the Bankruptcy Law, as administered by the present Commissioners and Official Assignees, is fairly obnoxious to the reproach of being an expensive system.—The concerns of a bankrupt's estate will be as fairly and economically wound up in Basinghall-street as under any system of private arrangement which could be devised. But then there is the publicity! It is difficult to see how this can be avoided with fairness to all parties and to the public, who are not parties at all to the transactions between the bankrupt and his creditors.—What certainty is there that there shall be no undue preference—that there shall be punishment inflicted for positive offence against the criminal law, unless the bankrupt be examined and evidence received in open court? Surely it will not be contended, if a bankrupt has not surrendered, has not discovered all his estate, has not delivered up his books, has destroyed or falsified them, has concealed available property, has obtained goods *under false pretences* when he was hopelessly insolvent, or has given false testimony in the course of the investigation into his affairs, that he ought not to be punished? If this be so we may as well give up our criminal law altogether, for it would then be assumed that punishment does not operate to deter from crime. Should it be left to the discretion of his creditors whether he should be punished or not? Scarcely so, for in that case every rogue who was entering upon a career of fraud would buoy himself up with the expectation that his creditors would avoid the trouble and expense of a prosecution. The only way in which justice can be administered is, by a competent and impartial Court. How far commercial men of the highest standing and of the most unimpeachable character can go in the concealment of crime when such a course appears calculated to promote their own interests we know by lamentable proof. It was but the other day that such an instance occurred in the city of London has not yet recovered from the shame.

To-day we have subjected this subject for remark because the House is not sitting when Parliament will reasonably the despatch of business and there is no measure of merely domestic import which should receive a hearing or more serious attention from the Legislature than this one of the Bankrupt Law. We have, therefore, a special reason for bringing the subject to-day under the notice of our readers. Mr. Commissioner Fane, one of the Bankruptcy Commissioners, has for

the laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency. His observations will be found in another portion of our journals this day. We do not endorse these views in all particulars; but, proceeding as they do from a gentleman who has had such extensive experience of the subject on which he treats, they are at least worthy of attention. Mr. Commissioner Fane, perhaps, pushes to extreme the judicial view. He is for complete publicity in all instances; but it can scarcely be doubted that, if he admitted no exceptions to this rule, he would oftentimes defeat his own object. The keystone of his proposition is, that where private arrangements are proposed the minority of the creditors should not be found by the majority; nay, that the voice of one dissentient creditor should be sufficient to enforce publicity. Commissioner Fane's theory it is best, perhaps, to state in his own words. "There is nothing so agreeable to an insolvent and his creditors as secrecy—nothing so disagreeable as publicity. The debtor is only too often a knave, the creditors almost all victims of their own readiness to give credit without inquiry. The debtor hates to have his knavery, the creditor hates to have his folly exposed. They are in a conspiracy against honest men, and their engine is secrecy." This view will, no doubt be distasteful enough in the city. It is greatly to be feared that, until the public opinion of commercial men runs to an overwhelming degree on the side of fair trading, anything like a sound system of bankruptcy law will be an impossibility.—Where all parties are determined to evade the law or set it at defiance success will generally crown their endeavors. Were the public opinion of the country sound upon commercial fraud there would be no great difficulty in framing a law to reprase it.

Lola Montez In Liverpool.

On Monday night Lola Montez appeared before a Liverpool audience as a lecturer. She read her paper with deliberate distinctness, and forcible enunciation, in a rich mellow voice, quite free from harshness, and plaintive even in emphasis and exclamation.

Lola Montez said the difference between the English and American people was less marked in the New England States, the populations of which were almost entirely descended from English Americans, but became more and more observable as you moved westward among new settlements, where they had a people whom we could not here originate. Though the better class of Americans were proud of owning Great Britain as their home, it was not unnatural that they should be found scolding each other and indulging in the strange contrasts of habits and customs. Prominent amongst these, so disgusting to an English lady, was the almost universal habit of spitting, prevalent in the States, of which indeed the spittoon was one of the institutions; but though the question of saliva might fairly occupy the attention of diplomacy for the next quarter of a century, in place of Mosquitto quarrels, it was happily gradually disappearing in the drawing-rooms of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. Volatile and enthusiastic in their feelings, the Americans were easily thrown into a state of universal feverish excitement, during which they literally worshipped their idols, and as easily relapsed into a state of calm, in which their indifference was as profound as their enthusiasm had been ecstatic. In illustration she referred to the reception given in America to Kossouth, who was afterwards plunged in such an abyss of infamy and abuse as no man ever rested on before—[hisses]—they first made a god of him, and then converted him into a demon.

On the laying of the Atlantic cable, the Americans took to themselves all the glory; there was a telegraphic wit driving, and the people danced with a kind of galvanic delight; the "mighty Cyrus,"—[laughter]—was almost deified; but now his three days' glory—[laughter]—was gone. The Americans had more activity and go-a-headitiveness—[laughter]—and spirit than the English, who, however, had more strength and substance. Indeed, the characteristic of the American was "speed," whilst that of the Englishman was "strength." The American was formidable in attack—the Englishman in defence. The Englishman, though beaten, was still formidable, but a beaten American was good for nothing.—The no-capital principle was a peculiarity of America. A broken-down tradesman could enter the learned professions of law or medicine with three months' study, and be at the head of his profession in six months afterwards—[laughter],—and these professions are made of broken-down merchants, horse jockeys, prize-fighters, and adventurers. The element of "speed" entered even into religion, which, like everything else went by steam, its professors travelled by an express railway train to glory. There was no place in the world where public opinion was so great a tyrant, and where an unpopular cause was branded with so much infamy. The time of a woman's gaiety in America was when she was unmarried.—"But," said Lola, with suggestive emphasis, "when the choice is made,"—[roars of laughter]—good bye to her freedom and happiness. She must be submissive to her husband, become a good wife, and so forth. If I were a man—[renewed laughter]—I, said if—I would prefer an American girl to flirt with, but I should choose an English girl to marry—[applause]. Courting is a delightful affair in America. I dare say men think it so in this country, but they have not been in America."

She attributed the diversity of religious sects in the States to the prevalence of the cheap press, and the reading habits of the people. Beyond their smartness and versatile enthusiasm, however, was to be seen, when age had sobered down the eccentricities of youth, the great and glorious spirit of liberty with which the heart of American people was baptised. The accessibility of the highest posts to the humblest, exalted the ambition of all, and expanded the energies and intelligence of the people to an extent of which they had little conception; and though there might be social customs in America that would shock English notions of propriety, they were only the dust gathered on the garment as she rolled onward in the pathway of nations, which would be removed as she grew older; and England might well be proud of such a young republic. Not only was she bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, but she was their only true ally in the church of civilization and freedom. Their newspapers may fight and quarrel, and diplomacy might intrigue, but they might rest assured that the American would never let the quarrel go further. At present there was a great smell of bunkum but little of powder, and it was to be regretted that amongst American politicians at that moment there was scarcely a genuine feeling of patriotism. The maxims of American statesmanship were—first, "How to get into office; second, how to keep in office; third, the country is a great and glorious one, and is able to take care of itself, and therefore we have nothing to do but to take care of ourselves.'—Such were the maxims of the present race of politicians, whose cunning blinded their sagacity, and who looked only to their own aggrandisement instead of the welfare of their country; but as in the past, when the destinies of the people were guided by a Jackson, a Webster, a Colhoun, and a Clay, so in the future would arise some true-hearted men equal to the task before them; and whether the permanent institutions of America retained the form of a republic or took that of a representative monarchy, they would find there the home of freedom. She would be their most powerful ally, and, united, who could fear either France or Russia, with the world besides? (Applause.)

The reading of the lecture lasted an hour. Lola Montez retired immediately amidst loud applause, prolonged until she returned to acknowledge it; and it was then announced that she would again appear before a Liverpool audience in the same hall, and deliver her lecture on "The Comic Aspects of Fashion."

Wholesale Robbery—Mother and Daughters.

On Wednesday, at the Marlborough-street police-court, Emma Smith, aged nineteen, Ellen Smith, thirteen, and Emma Smith, thirty-eight, were charged, the two first, who are the daughters of the latter, with stealing a vast quantity of property, consisting of valuable foreign toys, jewellery and other articles, belonging to their employer, Mr. William Henry Cremer, importer of goods, and proprietor of the German Fair Bazaar, Regent-street, and the mother with receiving the said property with a guilty knowledge.

Mr. Cremer said: The two younger prisoners have been in my service for about three months as stallwomen, each in a different room, and having different counters. I should state that during the temporary absence of the younger of these two, a young female, who has part charge of a counter, accidentally made a discovery through the upsetting of the prisoner's bag, which she had placed on one side to take away, and communicated with me in consequence.—By my direction, nothing was then said, and all was kept quiet until seven in the evening, when I called both prisoners, and questioned them as to my property seen in their bag. I told them that certain articles from stock had been found secreted, and expressed a wish to see the pockets of the younger.—She replied she had only her money, and began fumbling in her pocket as she sat down; insisting, however, she gave up the small china ornaments produced, and the dozen wax figures, and other articles were found in her bag. She said she was going to pay for them. I said, "No, you were going out of the building with them." I then told them I should accompany them home, and examine their lodgings, to see if they had anything there belonging to the establishment. They both assured me nothing would be found, for they had never taken away any property. Finding me determined, they submitted, and as we went I again questioned them, and they persisted they had never taken anything. Of three keys in the younger prisoner's pocket, she said one was that of her work-box. She added, when reaching their residence, No. 41 Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, that I should only find a few presents from their grandmother, godmothers, uncles, and friends. I was shown into a back room, which was in a wretched and miserable condition, by the eldest prisoner, their mother, and the first things that met my view were two figures on the mantelshelf, imported by myself. The youngest prisoner said she had bought them of Mrs. Cremer. From the abject state of poverty indicated by the place, I doubted that being so, and told them so and why. Permission granted, I looked into a cupboard, and found, but in a very dirty state, the box of china tea service produced, and this varied lot of foreign toys. I had explained to the eldest prisoner that something unpleasant had occurred respecting her daughters, and she had gone up stairs. She had now been a long time absent, and I caused her to be called for.—After this had been done repeatedly, she made her re-appearance with two workboxes, one of which was locked. On opening both, they were found to contain articles of perfumery, chains, &c.; in one was the papier machie portmonnaie produced, which, with the rest, I identify. Ellen said it was her grandfather's present; one of the articles, I know to have been stolen a few days previously. I asked if they would tell me how they came by the bottles of expensive perfume, and Ellen said a gentleman had given them to her. On further search I discovered five more bottles of perfume; these, she said, she had taken from her counter.

The prosecutor then described various other articles found, also his property. Besides all this property, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, there was a very large quantity of wearing apparel for ladies' wear, and bought evidently at shops, as they, the younger prisoners, have gone home; and on this subject I must add, with embezzled money for goods sold over the counter by them—money unaccounted for. The most serious part of the affair is, that recently I gave admission to the children of the British Orphan Asylum, and a treat to them at the same time. I took much interest in this, being a life governor in the charity, and while these poor orphans were around the orchestra, the prisoner Emma, the younger, came in the greatest apparent alarm, and declared she had all her stall cleared of toys and other things by the children who had surrounded it. I was quite certain that nothing of the sort had taken place, and I now produce same boxes and other property, then alleged to have been stolen by the children, among the articles found at the prisoners' residence, amongst which was a quantity of goods from the different glass-cases. I told the mother I would afford her the opportunity of coming to the bazaar, and accounting for the property being found in her possession, if she were able; but she replied she felt far too agitated then, and that she should not leave home. I took possession of all the property I could identify, and afterwards communicated with the police, and with the officers went a second time to the house, where still more property was discovered, and I gave them all three into custody. I find I have been robbed since the younger prisoners have been in my service to a fearful extent, and that there is besides a considerable deficit in money accounts on the two younger prisoners' parts. It should be mentioned that the lodgings of the prisoners presented a scene of poverty little in keeping with the large quantity of valuable dress found there.

The prisoners declined to put any questions to the prosecutor. A gentleman, who said he was acquainted with the prisoners, and lodged at the house, hoped opportunity would be given for legal advice. Mr. Beadon said, certainly. It was a most important case, and he should remand it for a week.

The Chances of War.

There appears to be some abatement of the war panic, although we are unable to discover any appreciable change in the situation. We said at the commencement of the recent discussions, that whatever might be the personal ambition of the Emperor Napoleon, or however strong his desire to shed a halo of military glory around his dynasty, there are considerations which must make him pause before he ventures to draw the sword. The Cabinets of Europe are averse to war, for none of the old monarchies are in a position to bear the drain of men and money. They are all embarrassed by financial pressure and internal discontent, and they have enough to do at home. It may be regarded as certain that the whole diplomacy of power is exerted for the preservation of peace. Napoleon III. might disregard remonstrances or entreaties coming from abroad, but he is not indifferent to the opinions of France. The French people are not deficient in military ardour, but they do not like interruption of trade, war taxes, and an exhausting conscription. It has been said that the Emperor has been entreated to avert these evils from his country. The mere apprehension of war led to a panic, and we are told that at a recent Cabinet Council one of the Ministers declared that if the same state of things continued for a month there would be no more than a thousand failures in Paris. A correspondent in that capital writes:—"I am assured that the reports of the Prefects of Departments, received up to the latest date and purporting to give the sentiments of the population of their respective districts, are decided in their reprobation of war. These reports, it may be remembered, emanate from men who might suppose it to be to their interest to flatter whatever they thought prevailed in the highest quarter; but, even under such circumstances, they do not venture to make statements which could be at once contradicted.—These reports, then, if I am correctly informed, set forth not merely disapprobation, but horror, among the population at the bare notion of a war for Italy, which would soon become European." From these premises it is argued that the Emperor Napoleon, if he ever seriously contemplated a campaign in Italy, has abandoned the idea. Austria, too, has yielded on the Servian question, and diplomacy whispers that all causes of misunderstanding have been removed.

But still preparations are going on at Toulon, orders are given for a large supply of coals for the navy, and rumors are current that more than a hundred vessels are required to be ready to serve as transports. Still, the Paris papers continue to discuss the questions of peace or war, and fluctuations are rife on the Bourse. It is rumored that General Lamoriciere has offered his sword to the Emperor, and that Pelissier and Canrobert, although opposed to war, do not like to see rivals coming into the field. General MacMahon is holding festival at Algiers, but the whole African Contingent is held ready for embarkation. These are not peaceful signs.

It is suggested that the key of the situation is no longer held at Paris, but at Vienna. Austria has consented to abstain from interference in Servia, and so far she is pacific. In Italy, however, she is gathering her military power, apparently resolved to meet Italian discontent with more rigorous suppression. The Lombards are mute and tranquil, because they expect war. In Piedmont the speeches of public men and the newspapers are full of warlike fervour. The troops have been called in from the outposts and from the island of Sardinia to be concentrated between Turin and the frontier of Lombardy. Garibaldi is organizing volunteers, a national guard of fifteen thousand men has been called out, and officers and soldiers who fought in Rome and Lombardy in 1849 have received commissions. Defiance of Austria is the ruling sentiment in Piedmont. "Now then," says one newspaper, "we have a war decided at last. We shall, before long, find ourselves side by side with the red trousers, and the white coats in front of us; the matter is very nearly certain." The Austrians are converging on the frontier of Piedmont, and the officers say that at the first sign of revolt they are to march against the Sardinians. An outbreak may happen in Lombardy at any moment, Austria and Piedmont would be immediately engaged, and the French would soon be in the field. Our contemporaries who cry "peace," are at least premature. A leading journal hints that in the event of war in Italy, England would join in a European combination against France. Not so. What England could or might do we will not venture to predict, but we known what she will not do. England will not join with Austria for the oppression of Italy.—*London Times.*

The Missing Ballet Girl.

A ROMANCE IN THREE CHAPTERS.

There are still multitudes who are not free from the delusion of the stage, and to whom the drama is for the time a reality. They go to the theatre not to lounge or to criticise, but to be moved, to be aroused, or to be amused. They do not care to unmask the actor, but resolutely believe in the character of the hour. They grieve with Desdemona, they pity Othello, and they execrate Iago with true honest feeling, and without a thought of the Miss Smith, the Mr. Brown and the Mr. Robinson who represent the mighty creations of Shakespeare. They enjoy the pantomime thoroughly, heartily, and with genuine laughter, and they do not refuse their admiration to the more refined and gorgeous burlesque. When the stage is covered with troops of fairies they forget for the moment, that the graceful forms floating before their eyes in clouds of semi-transparent gauze are only "the ladies of the ballet." As the lithe and agile figures move rapidly through the intricate mazes of the dance, soar aloft without visible support or break into variegated groups, enveloped in floral wreaths, the imagination of the spectator transforms them into veritable denizens of fairy-land. It seems impossible that they can live and move like ordinary human beings, with the same wants and the same joys and sorrows. When the green curtain falls upon the last resplendent scene, the young go away with a vague notion that the fairies they have been privileged to look upon depart to the "dazzling realms of love and light," or to some other region of fairy-land, to be fed upon nectar and ambrosia, and to recline upon rose-leaves until again summoned before the footlights by the wand of the enchanter. But there is another side to the picture. The fairies of the ballet do not always wear gauze and spangles or reflect the brilliant rays of coloured lights. Who would recognise them in the close bonnet, the coarse dress, the thick shawl and the clogs in which they emerge from the stage door. After all they are mortal; they are poorly paid, and they often return to mean home, where perhaps, a sickly mother, with two or three young children, mainly depends upon the earnings of the ballet girl. And they do not escape scandal—but here we pause merely observing that we believe they are misunderstood and maligned as a class, and that there may be found among them numerous examples of virtuous poverty struggling with temptation. At the best their lot is not enviable, and it is often pitiable.—But turning from generals to particulars, we come upon a romance got up perhaps unintentionally, by one of their number, and which has created a sensation in London for more than a week.

The first chapter opens in the Lambeth police-court, before Mr. Norton the magistrate and he is addressed by Mrs. Ann Newell She is a widow now residing in Stangate, Westminster, but she has seen better days. Her husband was a tradesman, who for many years carried on business in Clare-market and who died leaving her with three little girls, wholly unprovided for. Her application to the magistrate concerns the eldest daughter, Jane Newell, now in her eighteenth year. It appears that soon after the death of the father, Jane then sixteen years old, was engaged at the Olympic Theatre as a dancer, at twenty shillings a week, and subsequently migrated to Her Majesty's Theatre, when that house was re-opened by Mr Lumley. At the latter establishment she gave such evidence of talent, that M. Massot proposed to take her as a pupil; and, with the consent of her mother she was articled to him for three years. When Mr. Lumley retired from the theatre, M. Massot desired that the indentur s should be cancelled, and after some negotiation, the apprenticeship was prematurely brought to an end When that was effected, however, all the theatres had completed their engagements and Jane Newell could not obtain any employment in her occupation. The family of course, suffered from the loss of her earnings, and the mother tells the magistrate that she supported her children by needlework, and that Jane helped by doing some embroidery. All this is bad enough, but the worst comes, for Jane disappeared mysteriously on the 5th of January, and the mother cannot find her. The girl had been desponding. "We had a tolerably good meal," says the mother, "on the day when my poor child eft, of some bits I bought in the New-cut; but the poor child was very low-spirited for having no engagement. On the night of Tuesday week she addressed me, saying, 'Oh, mother, what are we to do for the four months I am to be out of a situation? We had better take a pennyworth of something that will put us out of our misery. We had better be in Heaven than in this wretched state.' To which I replied 'Oh, Jenny, don't think of such a thing; you know there is a God above us." In the evening she left taking a note her mother had written to a lady in Soho-square. The note was not delivered and Jane Newell did not return. The mother has sought her everywhere, at the police stations, at the hospitals, without success. She speaks highly of the moral rectitude of the girls character, and she is overwhelmed with grief. Mr. Norton is touched, he gives assistance from the poor-box of the court to the afflicted mother and he requests the press to assist by publishing her case. In less than four-and-twenty hours the history of Jane Newell as told by the mother, is known all over the metropolis. Aid is offered from many quarters, managers write to offer engagements if she can be found, and subscriptions flow in from the benevolent. One manager sends two sovereigns enclosed in a letter, in which he expresses his satisfaction that the case has been made public as "it will satisfy the numerous readers of the newspapers that artists of this description, who unfortunately have no other occupations to follow, continue as virtuous on the stage as in any other situation that females have recourse to for obtaining a livelihood." Days pass without tidings of Jane Newell and public sympathy continues unabated.

We are still at Lambeth police-court, in the second chapter; the time, Monday last. Jane Newell appears upon the scene. She is "tall for her age, of a graceful figure, with rather fair complexion, and dark hair and eyes" The appearance of the heroine is in her favour, but "her manner in making her statement is rather gay and forward." She tells a most extraordinary and incredible story to the following effect:—On the evening she left her mother's house, and as she was passing over Westminister bridge on her way to Soho, she met one Emily Hobbs. Now Miss Hobbs had belonged to the ballet at Drury-lane Theatre, and Jane Newell had known her for a twelvemonth. The greeting was cordial, and the two talked over their prospects. Emily Hobbs was also without an engagement, but she had one offered to her at Plymouth, which she would not accept. She advised Jane to "keep up her spirits," and conducted her to the Red Lion public-house, in Parliament-street, where she gave her a glass of sherry. Only one glass, for Jane refused a second, which was proffered to her by her generous friend. It happened curiously enough, that Emily was also going to call upon a lady friend, and invited Jane to accompany her. This "lady friend" was a Mrs. Ellis, residing in Seymour-terrace, Pimlico, and thither the two went in a cab. Mrs. Ellis was fortunately at home, and she received Jane Newell with exuberant kindness. Emily Hobbs spoke apart with the lady of the house, and then went away. Mrs. Ellis at once took Jane to her heart. It was too late and she could not return home that night. She was to make the house her own, and to be the companion of her mistress. By staying there she could do more for her mother than by taking an engagement. She was installed in "a very nice apartment, indeed," and consented to remain with the good Mrs. Ellis. This lady lived in very fine style, keeping a footman and two women-servants the other intimates of the house were Miss Stanley, a dressmaker, and a little boy, Mrs Ellis's son. She did not preserve strict seclusion, for gentlemen sometimes called, and were shown into the drawing room.—Jane Newell was not introduced to them, and was chiefly occupied with crochet work After she had been in the house for ten days it was proposed to her by Mrs. Ellis that the visitors should be introduced, but the girl firmly declined the opportunity of making their acquaintance. All this time she was a prisoner, though well treated.—Once she went out with Mrs. Ellis to Brompton, to buy a bonnet. She wrote one letter to her mother, and gave it to the servant to put in the post-receiver, but it never reached its destination. On Saturday she went by the leave of Mrs. Ellis, to Her Majesty's Theatre, "thinking she might hear of her mother there," and asked for her practising dress. The fireman showed her a newspaper containing a report of her mother's statement at the police-court, and she told him that she had been married for three weeks, and resided in St. James's-square. On Sunday evening she returned to her mother. She solemnly declares "in the presence of her God" that nothing of an improper character occurred while she was in Mrs. Ellis's house. Such is the story told to the experienced magistrate, and he refuses belief. He will investigate, and meanwhile, he withholds the money sent to him by benevolent persons for mother and daughter. If Jane Newell's statement be true, the law will lay its grasp on Mrs. Ellis.

Again at the police-court in the third chapter. Other persons appear, and the plot thickens. Mrs. Ellis is there in obedience to a summons. She is middle-aged, "dumpy" in figure and expensively dressed. A Mr. Smith accompanies her—"a man at least fifty years of age, with his face covered with hair, and in the garb of a gentleman"—to be afterwards hooted by the crowd assembled in court. Emily Hobbs cannot be found. Wagborne, the summoning officer has made diligent inquiries at all the London theatres, and cannot discover any trace of such a person. Jane Newell is called and cross-examined by a solicitor on behalf of Ellis. She admits that the tale about Emily Hobbs is a fiction. It comes out that Smith took her to the house of Ellis. She knew the character of the place, and conformed to its customs. She was not pure when she went there. A letter is produced written to her "dear Mrs. Ellis," in which she promises to stay with her altogether "with my mother's consent." She confesses much more that will be found in the report, and we will pass by the details which cover mother and daughter with shame. Mrs. Ellis is dismissed, and the curtain falls on a painful and unexpected *denouement*.

It is terrible to contemplate a mother, however deep in distress sharing the wages of her daughters infamy, but over them we may throw the veil of charity, for we know not how sorely they may have been tempted. There are others who may not escape our execration. Mr. Norton is of opinion that "much misery and consequent immorality arises from the manner of employing persons at theatres," and he recommends managers to look sharply after the persons to whom the making of engagements is entrusted. There is a large amount of truth in his remark so far as it goes, but the evil lies deeper. Mrs. Ellis is able to live in a handsome house, to keep a footman and other servants. Whence does she derive her income—who are her employers? She is a traitor and a disgrace to womanhood, but she is only the agent and instrument of the vicious wealthy. Her occupation is loathsome and degrading, but are not the purchasers of her services also her accomplices? The indignation of the world is every ready against the fallen, let it be turned on the tempters. There is a hideous ulcer in the heart of society, and it is stimulated and fed by men who stand in the highest places. Enough has been said about the vices of the poor, and reformation to be effectual must begin from above.

The Begum's (or "Queen of Oude") Counter Proclamation.

The Begum of Oude has issued a counter proclamation, written in the finest Court Persian. The document is headed by a fine regal seal, and is in all respects, a regular oriental State paper. The following translation, though very cleverly made, is said to be still deficient in the subtlety and elegant diction of the original. It is remarked that its production affords sufficient proof that Queen Victoria's proclamation had reached Buraech, and that it was producing an effect which the Begum's party found essential to neutralise or destroy.

TRANSLATION.
(By order.)

"At this time certain weak-minded, foolish people have spread a report that the English have forgiven the faults and crimes of the people of Hindostan. This appears very astonishing, for it is the unvarying custom of the English never to forgive a fault be it great or small; so much so that if a small offence be committed through ignorance or negligence they never forgive it.

"The proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858, which has come before us is perfectly clear; and, as some foolish people not understanding the real object of the proclamation, have been carried away, therefore we, the ever abiding government parents of the people of Oude, with great consideration; put forth the present proclamation, in order that the real object of the chief points may be exposed and our subjects be placed on their guard.

"1. It is written in the proclamation that the country of Hindostan which was held in trust by the company, has been resumed by the Queen, and that for the future the Queen's laws should be obeyed. This is not to be trusted by our religious subjects, for the laws of the company, the settlement of the company, the English servant of the company, the governor-general, and the judicial administration of the company, are all unchanged. What, then, is there new which can benefit the people or on which they can rely?

"2. In the proclamation it is written that all contracts and agreements entered into by the company will be accepted by the Queen. Let the people carefully observe this artifice. The company has seized on Hindostan, and, if this arrangement be accepted, what is there new in it? The company professes to treat the Chief of Bhurtpore as a son, and then took his territory; the Chief of Lahore was carried of to London, and it has not fallen to his lot to return; the Nawab Shumshoodeen Khan on one side they hanged, and on the other side they took of their hats and salaamed to him the Peishwah they expelled from Poonah Sitara, and imprisoned for life in Bithoor; then their breach of faith with Sultan Tippoo in Agra. Under the pretence of administering the country of the Chief of Gwailor, they introduced English customs; they have left no name or trace of the chiefs of Behar, Orissa, and Bengal; they gave the Rajahs of Furruckabad a small monthly allowance, and took his territory, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Azimghur, Joonpore, Goruckpore, Etawah, Allahabad, Futtehpore, &c. Our ancient possessions they took from us on pretence of distributing pay and in the 7th article of the treaty they wrote an oath that they would take no more from us. If, then, the arrangements made by the company are to be accepted, what is the difference between the former and the present state of things? These are old affairs; but recently, in defiance of treaties and oaths, and notwithstanding that they owed us millions of rupees, without reason, and on the pretence of the misgovernment and discontent of our people, they took our country and property, worth millions of rupees. If our people were discontented with our royal predecessor, Wijid Ally Shah, how comes it they are content with us?—And no ruler ever experienced such loyalty and devotion of life and goods as we have done. What then is wanting that they do not restore our country?

"Further, it is written in the proclamation that they want no increase of territory, but yet they cannot refrain from annexation. If the Queen has assumed the government, why does her Majesty not restore our country to us when our people wish it? It is well known that no King or Queen ever punished a whole army or people for rebellion; all were forgiven, and the wise cannot approve of punishing the whole army and people of Hindostan, for, as long as the wrong-doer's punishment remains, the disturbance will not be suppressed. There is a well-known proverb—'A dying thief is despairate.' (*Marte lupa ne hearta.*) It is impossible that a thousand should attack a million, and the thousand escape.

"3. In the proclamation it is written that the Christian religion is true, but no other creed will suffer oppression, and that the laws will be observed by all. What has the administration of justice to do with the truth or falsehood of a religion? That religion is true that acknowledges one God and knows no other. Where there are three Gods in a religion, neither Mussulmans nor Hindoos—nay, not even Jews, one-worshippers, or five-worshippers can believe it true. To eat pigs and drink wine, to bite greased cartridges and to mix pig's fat with flour and sweetmeats, to destroy Hindoo and Mussulman temples on pretence of making roads, to build churches, to send clergymen into the streets and alleys to preach the Christian religion, to institute English schools, and pay people a monthly stipend for learning the English sciences, while the places of worship of Hindoos and Mussulmans are to this day entirely neglected; with all this, how can the people believe that religion will not be interfered with? The rebellion began with religion, and for it millions of men have been killed. Let not our subjects be deceived; thousands were deprived of their religion in the north-west, and thousands were hanged rather than abandon their religion.

"4. It is written in the proclamation, that they who harboured rebels, or who were leaders of rebels, or who caused men to rebel, shall lose their lives, but that punishment shall be awarded after deliberation, and that murderers and abettors of murderers, shall have no mercy shown them, while all others shall be forgiven. Any foolish person can see that, under this proclamation, no one, be he found guilty or innocent, can escape. Everything is written, and yet nothing is written, but they have clearly written that they will not let off any one implicated; and in whatever village or estate the army may have halted, the inhabitants of that place cannot escape. We are deeply concerned for the condition of our people, on reading this proclamation, which palpably teems with enmity. We now issue a distinct order, and one that may be trusted—that all subjects who may have foolishly presented themselves as heads of villages to the English, shall, before the 1st of January next, present themselves in our camp. Without doubt their faults shall be forgiven them, and they shall be treated according to their merits. To believe in this proclamation, it is necessary to remember that Hindostani rulers are altogether kind and merciful. Thousands have seen this—millions have heard it. No one has ever seen in a dream that the English forgave an offence.

"5. In this proclamation it is written, that when peace is restored, public works, such as roads and canals, will be made to improve the condition of the people. It is worthy of a little reflection, that they have promised no better employment for Hindostanees than making roads and digging canals. If people cannot see clearly what this means, there is no help for them. Let no subject be deceived by the proclamation.

"(A true translation.)

"Secretary to the
"Chief Commissioner of Oude."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, February 18.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. A. J. DUCHESNAY remarked that on perusing the list of the votes and proceedings of the honourable House, of the previous day, he perceived that his name was altogether omitted on the lists of the members who voted in favour of his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Dessaulles,) disapproving of the appointment of the General Committee of Elections: and the name of an hon. member who was absent he believed, from ill health—appeared on that list. He could account for such a mistake by the hurry of taking down the votes; but he could not account for the total omission of his name on the list of proceedings, when the Clerk could have seen him at his seat during the whole sitting. He would, therefore, ask of the hon. House leave that the Clerk do correct the errors that he complained of, in as efficient a manner, as he could do it.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Hon. Mr. DESSAULLES laid upon the table the report of the Committee on Contingencies—Adopted.

Hon. Mr. DESSAULLES moved for an Address to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to issue a warrant in favour of the Clerk of this House, for $40,000, to enable him to meet the contingent expenses of the House—Carried.

THE AMENDED ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER laid his warrant on the table ordering that the following gentlemen should constitute the General Committee on Elections:—Hon. Messrs. Taché, Archambeault, Tessier, Campbell, Harmannus Smith and Ferguson.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved against the list of members read by the Clerk as competent to serve on Election Committees, but, after some words of explanation from Mr. Vankoughnet, withdrew the motion.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMEET.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET rose to reply to a series of questions placed upon the notice-paper by Mr. De Blaquiere. To the first asked, "if it was the intention of the Executive Government to remove the Seat of Government to Quebec in the present year, notwithstanding the decision against such removal taken by the Legislative Council on the 3rd instant, and communicated to His Excellency the Governor General by Address, in reply to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the present session of Parliament,"—in answer to this, Mr. Vankoughnet said the Government of the day had seen no reason to change the opinion which induced them to recommend his Excellency to place in his Address that paragraph relating to the removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto to Quebec; that while they feel great difficulty had been thrown in their way by the vote of the House, they could not forget that the Address had been carried in the other House by a number of votes, more than double those by which it had been lost in this. Besides which the question of removal was one of prerogative on which the Ministry was competent to advise His Excellency, and neither he (Mr. Vankoughnet) nor his colleagues had seen any reason to depart from the advice previously given He believed the hon. gentleman who spoke against the removal of the Government to Quebec, admitted that the members of the Cabinet were bound, in honour, to redeem the promise they had given, and it seemed to him that the obligation was still binding upon them. The second question demanded; "in what manner the funds necessary for the removal to Quebec, and for the other great expenditure connected therewith, are to be supplied from the Public Treasury; and whether the consent of the Legislative Council to this appropriation will be required previous to any expenditure of the same?" Until the Finance Minister had made his explanations and sent in his estimates to the other branch of the Legislature, he (Mr. Vankoughnet) could not inform his hon. friend in what manner the necessary funds for the purpose would be supplied. As regarded the consent of this Council, it had the same opportunity to deal with money bills now, as it always had. His hon. friend also suggested "if the Executive Government will take the necessary steps for immediately carrying out Her Majesty's decision as to fixing the Seat of Government at Ottawa, by quoting the public buildings there as provided for by the Act of the Legislature?" Her Majesty's Government would, and the Executive Government had already commenced the necessary step for the purpose.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Married Women's Separate Rights of Property.—(Hon. Mr. Morris.)

To allow verdicts to be returned in civil causes where the jury may not be unanimous—(Hon. Mr. Patton.)

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER moved the second reading of his bill to restrain the issue of municipal debentures beyond a certain amount. The hon. gentleman explained the principle of his Bill to be, that when municipalities had issued debentures to such an extent as would occasion a taxation of two-and-sixpence in the pound, they should not be allowed to extend their liabilities further. This would not prevent the carrying out of improvements, but would in a measure, render those improvements dependent upon the increase in population or wealth of the localities interested.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said a few words in favour of preventing municipalities "running riot," to use a sportsman's phrase, and instanced the county of Essex as likely to be benefitted by such a measure.

The motion was carried and the Bill referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Patton, Perry, Seymour, and the mover.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 18.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER moved that this House do concur in the report of the committee appointed to report on the Standing Committees of this House.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY moved in amendment that the name of the Hon. Mr. Brown be added to the list of members composing the Committee on Public Accounts. He said the object of his amendment was to remove the gross injustice which the hon. gentlemen on this side of the House feel to have been done to them and to the public service at the omission of the names of certain hon. gentlemen who ought, according to the usual practice, and in consideration of the services performed by them on the public accounts, to have their names placed upon the list. He had not mentioned any hon. members whose names had been omitted besides the hon. member for Toronto, because he thought he would leave it to other hon. gentlemen to bring in amendments to that effect. It would be recollected that during the last session of Parliament a long and laborious investigation of the public accounts was entered upon by the Committee. Among the gentlemen who performed the chief services were his hon. friends on the right and left and the hon. member for Huntingdon. Now, it so happened that the number of members on this side of the House had largely increased since last session, and therefore it appeared strange that the number of members of the Opposition on this committee, should have been apparently intentionally and most improperly, reduced. During the last session of the House we had upon the Public Accounts Committee seven members of the Opposition, and in view of the increase on the Opposition, he thought they might justly claim an increase from seven to ten. Instead of that their number has been reduced to five. (Hear, hear.) The most active, the most efficient, and the most hard-working members of the Committee of this side of the House have been struck off altogether.—There had always been a disposition on the part of this House, as well as on the part of other bodies occupying a similar position, to remedy, irrespective of party feeling, any grievous injustice enacted for the benefit of parties. Without attempting to cast reflections on his own position, he could hardly help referring to the action taken by the House during the last session with regard to the appointment of the Election Committee. As soon as the House observed what appeared to be an injustice, they proceeded at once to rectify the wrong, and the result was that the Committee was composed of an equal number of members from both sides of the House, and, through the operations of that Committee, the contested elections were proceeded with. He supposed it was improper to refer directly to the action of the other branch of the Legislature upon very similar points within a recent period. There, the example set by this House was followed, and, irrespective of party feeling of any kind, that House proceeded at once to remedy the apparent injustice attempted to be done there, by promptly and by a large majority directing that the warrants ordered by the Speaker should be quashed, with the view of selecting a more impartial Committee, representing both sides of the House. This side of the House, he was aware, could not claim that there should be anything like equality. It had not been the practice to have an equality of members from both sides of the House on Committees struck under the control of the Government. But they could claim, as a matter of justice a fair proportion of hon. gentlemen of the Opposition in each Committee, and particularly in the Committee on Public Accounts. Referring to the list, we found seventeen members altogether. Of these seventeen, there were at least eleven decided supporters of the present occupants of the Treasury Benches, and only five of the Opposition. The names of the Hon. Mr. Brown, Messrs. Somerville and Hogan had been omitted, whilst the names of Messrs. Dunkin and Jobin had been added. He trusted that, if the motion he proposed was resisted, there would be a sufficient sense of fair play on the part of the hon. gentlemen supporting the Administration to see that the wrong is not attempted to be inflicted. And for what reason had those names been omitted? Had not those gentlemen been the most faithful and the most energetic in the performance of their public duties during the last session? His hon. friend on his right (*Mr. Brown*) was well acquainted with all matters relating to public accounts, and so was his hon. friend on his left, (Mr. Hogan) who displayed great energy in all matters that came under his supervision, and extorted from his political opponents even the warmest praise, and the most deserved thanks for his duties. And there was his hon. friend from Huntingdon, (Mr. Somerville) whose business it had ever been to have such matters come under his supervision. Why were these three gentlemen excluded, who exhibited the greatest fidelity, and were most prompt in their attendance and who on that occasion displayed that peculiar talent which fitted them for the discharge of such duties. Why should this be done, but for the purpose of giving the Government that absolute power and control over the officers of that Committee which they ought not to have. He disagreed with some of his hon. friends as to the propriety of striking off the name of the Inspector General. There was no impropriety in this, more particularly as he had but recently attained to office. But he regarded with a great degree of feeling the position of the action of the Government, by which the names of his hon. friends had been omitted on the list. Above all things, he contended that the Committee within whose province it comes to investigate the Public Accounts should be free from all party bias. (Hear, hear.) The members should be selected from the business men of the largest requirements, and disposed to be regular in their attendance, and their appearance upon the Committee should largely tend to subserve the public interest.—Now, no person who observed the fidelity with which his hon. friends performed their duties last session, could fail to be dissatisfied with the action of the Government.—What would the country say? The people would no doubt say that the names of his hon. friends had been omitted for the purpose of preventing that rigid investigation which they commenced last year, but which, through the instrumentality of the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches, they were unable to complete.—With these remarks, he would conclude, believing that they were sufficient to show that great injustice had been done to his hon. friends.

Atty

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—He resigned. In conclusion he would say that the hon. gentleman could not complain of the statement of the Government as not being explicit enough. If the name of the hon. member for Toronto were added to the committee, the Government would view it as a vote of want of confidence. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought it very unwise on the part of the Government to exclude the hon. members for Toronto and Grey from the Accounts Committee. It appeared as if it was always their policy to exclude from that committee those who were pre-eminently the guardians of the interests of the people. Mr. Mackenzie, after being appointed one year had been left out the year following. In 1857 the committee was composed wholly of the supporters of the Government.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—Who was it that left out Mr. Mackenzie? It was Mr. Hincks.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—No. It was your own Government. It was found necessary to omit his name. No doubt Mr. Mackenzie had been found exceedingly troublesome. In 1857 the committee took the word of the Government that the Public Accounts were all correct. No one would dare to deny that last year by the exertions of the hon. member for Toronto, who was on that committee, information had been obtained which alarmed the people of the country, and showed that there was something wrong. He contended that the hon. Inspector General had no right to a seat on that committee. If he had, he would have it in his power to explain everything in his own way. But why should anything be concealed from the country, and why should the hon. gentleman be so anxious to use his influence in stifling all enquiry. If he were to be charged with misconduct, and were at the same time a member of the committee, he would be placed in an awkward position. In fact he would be judge in his own cause, which was contrary to every principle of justice, as well as common sense. Mr. Macdonald then read over the names of the gentlemen composing the committee as proposed by the Government and remarked that while twelve had been selected from the supporters of the Ministry, only five had been chosen from the Opposition. That being the case surely the interests of the Inspector General and the Government would be well enough taken care of. If the Government had been desirous of giving the hon. member for Toronto a greater prominence in the country than he already had, they could not have taken more effectual steps than the proposal to exclude him from the Committee in question. The Attorney General West has stated that if the hon. members for Toronto and Grey were put on that committee the Government would resign. It was certainly very manly in the hon. gentleman to say so. But would hon. members who desire a full account of the finances take issue with the Government? Were the people of the country to have no voice in the matter? Hon. gentlemen would find to their cost that the very attempt to stifle inquiry would arouse a spirit in the country which would probe everything to the bottom.—He considered that the five gentlemen who were selected from the Opposition might as well absent themselves from the Committee as attend it. (Hear, bear.) No greater benefit could have been conferred on the country than that which last year accrued from the labours of the two hon. gentlemen whom the Government now attempted to exclude. Was the most important Committee to be wholly in the hands of the Ministry? He regretted the Government had taken such a stand. At the same time he was very glad they had put it on the narrower footing of a vote of want of confidence.

Hon. Mr. GALT said that in opposing the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo, he could scarcely be supposed to do so, from the position in which he stood, as being personally connected with the Public Accounts. He desired to say that he recognized most fully the duty of discharging whatever public obligations might devolve upon him; but whilst he was prepared to place himself voluntarily in a position which would involve in many different ways, the loss of his self-respect, he felt bound to say that the opportunities he had as a member of that Committee during last session of watching its proceedings were such as to create in his breast very painful feelings.—The course of examination adopted by the hon. member for Toronto was not such as in his (Mr. Galt's) judgment was calculated to elicit information. They resolved themselves into accusations, and if the investigations before a committee were to be carried on in that way, there would be an end of all useful legislation, both by the House and by the Committees. For his own part he felt it to be a duty to give to the House the fullest information with regard to the financial affairs of the Province; but he conceived it was no part of his duty to be subjected to questions such as no one would venture to put to him except under the sanction of a Committee of the House.—(Ironical cries of "Hear, hear." He had no objection as the Finance Minister of this country, to meet any charge which might be made against him on the floor of the House, because then he would be in a position to give an answer; but if the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo were carried he (Mr. Galt certainly would not consider it consistent with his ideas of self-respect to place himself in the power of Public Accounts Committee. (Renewed cries of "Hear! hear!") He was prepared to go still further and to say that he believed a committee such as the Committee of Public Accounts, was destructive and subversive of the principles of Responsible Government. (Oh! oh!) He repeated that a committee conducted in the way in which the Public Accounts Committee was last year conducted, was subversive of the principles of Responsible Government. (Hear! hear!) He said so deliberately; because everything connected with the whole legislation of the country was discussed before that committee. It was ably and ingeniously done by the hon. member for Toronto, essentially from a party point of view, and who made use of the information thus obtained for party purposes. It was done in the most unscrupulous manner, and it was done for the express purpose of damaging the Inspector General [Mr. Cayley.] The Government were not responsible to the Public Accounts Committee, but to the House; and he conceived that it was impossible for the Government to omit if investigations were prosecuted before a committee in the same spirit which actuated some of the members of the Public Accounts Committee towards the close of last session.—He did not desire to occupy the time of the House in discussing a matter which might be regarded as personal to himself. At the same time he wished it to be understood that he would not consent to hold the office of Inspector General for a day if the constitution of it should be altered by the Government excluding the hon. minister Toronto, was not adopted; for he would never permit the hon. member for Toronto to pursue the same course towards him as he pursued last session towards the hon. member for Renfrew. [Ironical cries of "Hear, hear."]

Hon. Mr. DESJARDINS was astonished, and was certain that the country would be astonished, at the declarations of the Government upon this occasion. (Hear, hear.) He knew nothing of what had taken place before the Committee of Public Accounts, and from what he knew of the hon. member for Renfrew, he was certain that if any charges of want of integrity or honour had been brought against him, these accusations must be unfounded; but that Responsible Government should be endangered by the organization of a Committee like this, appeared to him to be one of the most astounding declarations ever made by a Government. (Hear, hear.) It was doubly astounding when it came from a gentleman who had been one of the first to insist upon such a Committee, and when that Committee was composed of twelve Ministerialists against five members of the Opposition—a majority in favour of the Government such as he would venture to say was never before heard of on a Committee of this kind.—Surely, the hon. gentleman had formed strange notions of Responsible Government! He said, that the manner in which the investigations had been conducted was subversive of Responsible Government, as if the majority of the Committee was not responsible for the manner in which the investigation should be conducted. (Hear, hear.) The Premier got up and said, "Now I have my majority at my back, I dare you to put the member for Toronto on the Committee!" This was a threat which would resound from one end of the country to the other, and produce its due effect upon the public mind. (Hear, hear.) The Premier, too, when addressing the House in French characterized the conduct of the member for Toronto last session as being scandalous.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—And so it was.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—Could it be possible that a man who had conducted himself in such a scandalous manner should have been sent for by his Excellency, and entrusted with the task of forming an Administration? (Hear, hear, and laughter.)—If the hon. member for Toronto, when on the Committee, had put improper questions, it was competent for the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Galt) to have declared them to be such.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—All the questions were put through the Chairman himself.—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—The Premier had complained of the reports of that Committee having been published in the *Globe* without the authority of the Committee.—He (Mr. Drummond) never heard of but one such instance, and in that case the report was published by the Chairman himself—it being in all probability intended to pave the way to the position which that hon. gentleman now occupied, and, for that purpose, to oust the former incumbent. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Drummond) implored the House, for the sake of the credit of the country, not to reject the names of those who devoted so much of their time and attention last session to investigations in the Public Accounts. It was of the utmost importance that they should be on the Committee. If they were not on, it would be said throughout the country, in England, and wherever anything was known of the public finances, that there was something in the Accounts of the Province respecting which the Ministry dared not permit an enquiry. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that there were any secrets, but the hon. gentlemen on the other side were taking the very best course they possibly could take to make it appear to the public, that there were secrets which they would not suffer to be divulged.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. NOTMAN had not addressed the House upon any one of the important subjects which had been brought before it since the commencement of the session; but he could no longer remain silent when an act of gross tyranny and oppression such as this was attempted to be forced upon the House. The premier had called upon his followers to commit a great wrong; and if they rejected the amendment of the hon. member for Waterloo, he [Mr. Notman] would advise them to go a step further and expel not only the hon member for Toronto from the committees and the House, but, if they found them so very troublesome, the whole of the Opposition also. Where could be found the man to whom the country was under greater obligations for the ability and attention which he had devoted to the finances of the country than to the hon. member for Toronto? [Hear, hear.] The Province was more indebted to him for his efforts in this direction than for all the liberal measures he had brought into the House valuable as these were. And why was he excluded? Surely he could not be all-powerful on a committee on which there were twelve Ministerialists. The attempt was one of the worst that could be conceived for gagging the members of the Legislature, and would raise a storm of indignation, throughout the country which the Ministry would not be able to allay. In justice to the Opposition and to the country, the hon. gentleman ought not to be excluded, and he hoped the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo would be sustained—even if it should be at the loss of the Administration. [Cheers.]

The amendment was lost on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Clark, Connor, Cook, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Finlayson, Foley, Foster, Gould, Harcourt, Hartman, Hebert, Hogan, Howland, Jobin, Langevin, Lemieux, J. S. Macdonald, Mattice, Mcdougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Monroe, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Walker Powell, Ross, Rymal, Somerville, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, White, and Wright—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, Bellingham, Benjamin, Burton, M. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Coetlee, Daly, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fallowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gowan, Harwood, Heathe. Lacoste, Le Boutillier, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Ross, R. W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, S. Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Turcotte, Webb, and Whitney—60.

ARMSTRONG'S LONG RANGE GUN.—A trial of this gun has been made upon the floating battery *Trusty*; the effect of the firing was so severe as to start, in every direction, the plates in the parts fired at.—Some further account of the performance of the gun have come to hand, from which it appears that Mr. Armstrong, in one of his experiments, loaded and fired his own gun one hundred times in 130 minutes, and every time he fired he struck a target nine feet square, placed at a distance from him 1,300 yards. He deems it quite possible to sink a ship of war, however powerful at a distance of three miles from the gun, and his piece of ordnance has already propelled a shot over five miles of ground. It is possible indeed, with this gun, to hit objects out of common sight range, and a distance once calculated by daylight, or object five miles away, can be struck with unerring and mathematical precision during the darkest night. To obtain the range by daylight is the only necessity; a thing which can be done however, with as great certainty as the gun can be fired; and this object once arrived at, the firing of the gun, and the destruction of the object, becomes a matter of arithmetical calculation. One proof of the gun's accuracy of range seems to be a test such as was never before applied to a piece of ordnance. The side of the Trusty was divided into separate targets, each one of which was consecutively hit by the artilleryman, according as he was directed to change his aim. Its destructive effect needs no other comment than that given above, although its facility in firing shell alone places it above any other gun manufactured. The shell of Armstrong's fired by his "long range" gun, does not explode immediately on concussion, but strikes its object, passing through it where it is possible, and then explodes. On firing at a target, for instance, behind which was exposed another at a distance of some yards, the shell passed through the first, and exploding on reaching the second one, completely shattered it to pieces. Against a ship of war the result obtained by this shell would be most tremendous. Entering the bows or stern, it would likely travel midships, and, exploding there, would rip the vessel to pieces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Encourage Canadian Literature.
State Fire Insurance Co.—Jas. Hall.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 24th, 1859.

Parliamentary.

The great event of the week, at Toronto, has been the deliberate rejection of Mr. Brown's name from the list of persons, to compose the Committee on Public Accounts. Mr. Cartier made it a test question of the popularity of the Ministry in the House; and insisted that, if Members decided to allow Mr. Brown's name to be added, there would be no course open but to resign. A vote was taken, and by a small majority Mr. Brown was rejected.—If the Accounts are all right, Mr. Brown could not make them wrong, neither could he damage the Ministry by exposure.—If they are not right, however, it may have been necessary to exclude him, to preserve secrecy, but the country will look with great suspicion upon the movement.—No matter about Mr. Brown's inquisitiveness. Let it be ever so searching and disagreeable to the heads of departments; he was still sent there to assist in keeping things in order, and, as the recognized chief of the Opposition, he ought to have been especially welcome. Mr. Cartier and his supporters will yet bitterly regret this false step.

Heeling.

Our friends of the Free Presbyterian Church, held a social meeting of the Congregation on Wednesday, the 16th inst., in their newly erected Church—the basement of which is now fitted up for Church service, until the upper part is finished. The meeting was numerously attended, and the ladies of the Congregation had everything desirable provided for the "inner man," in the form of all the etcetras which are the requisites at a tea party. The main object of the meeting was, we understand, for the purpose of bringing the numerous adherents of the Free Presbyterian Church on a more social footing with each other, which we have no doubt was a success in this instance. The Rev'd Pastor of the Congregation presided over the meeting.—Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen of the Congregation, showing the financial condition of their affairs, and how matters have been conducted by the Building Committee in erecting their new Church. Messrs. Wm. Hall, James Harvey, D. Sutherland, Wm. Johnston, A. Fowlis, G. Couper, and the Rev. Wm. Blain spoke at considerable length. Capt. Sutherland, we understand, was particularly pointed in returning thanks to the ladies of the congregation for the energy they had displayed in raising funds through the means of their Bazaar to aid in constructing the new Church.

Such meetings as these are worthy of imitation amongst a Christian community of Church-going people, as they serve to promote harmony, good feeling, and unity, in the adherents of the Church that adopt the method of uniting together in a social, as well as in a religious point of view.

The Town Printing.

On 31st January a motion was made in the Town Council, by Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Toole,

"That the Printing for this Council be let by tender for the current year, in the same manner as for the County Council, and that the Mayor be instructed to advertise for tenders in accordance with the foregoing.—*Lost.*

Why was this motion lost? The printing accounts of the Town run well up to £100 a year, and every one will understand that if the work were given by contract, it could be got done cheaper than now. But it would not suit jobbing Councillors, to let this patronage out of their hands. They are afraid of the press, so they seek the means of conciliating it, by sops. If the printing were done by contract, the power of the Mayor and Councillors to enforce silence or to chain a whiteworking, would be gone. They would then have to pay out of their own pockets, to those who would receive it; a very different thing from paying it out of the pockets of other people. The Council ought to lend no support of this kind; if they act right, they may defy the press; if wrong, they ought not to be let buy immunity with the people's money. It is remarkable that there is this year no printing committee on the list, but that the Finance Committee performs its functions. Mr. Thomas White in on the Committee; in the Report of their proceedings will be seen how satisfied he is that his own bill is correct; but his neighbour must submit to further examination. Does it occur to Mr. White that the law has provided against the contingency of a Councillor voting money into his own pocket, by requiring him to deny on his oath that he has any dealing with the corporation;

Where was his conscience when he took that oath? For our part, we tell the Council plainly that if they choose to harrass the creditors of the Town, there is a course open to enforce payment with costs, and if an order for payment is not made at there next meeting, legal proceedings will be taken to compel payment. Last year, the printing bill of this office due in January, was not paid until November, and there was no grumbling on our part. This year they may rely upon it, we are not going to dance attendance on their mightinesses.—And if we do printing for the town, we want it in a straightforward open manner, in competition with others, not by trying which can belord the Mayor the most.

Railroad Still Closed.

Great disappointment is felt from the discontinuance of the train on the Port Hope and Peterboro road. The rolling stock is under seizure, and the company does not seem able to loosen the hold of the Sheriff. The embarrassment although but temporary, is very destructive of the credit of the concern, and damaging to the interests of the Towns because parties making advances for the lumber and other produce of the upper country will be inclined to dwell upon the circumstance as a possible cause of failure in their customers in getting in time to market. If, as is represented the pressing liabilities are but light, it would surely be within the power of the directors, by some means, to set them aside, and certainly it is of the utmost importance, that an effort should be made. If however they expect Peterboro' to lend a hand, as being one of the sufferers there will be a miscalculation. Cobourg is still within call and if there is a spark of life left in her, now is the time for her to make advances. As the old lady "facetiously expressed herself," "We have two roads, and we have one road"—Sheridan.

The Conger Suit.

The *Review* declares Mr. Conger to have been straightforward and consistent throughout the debenture transaction, and with the greatest coolness instances his letter to the ratepayers of Peterborough. He does not republish that letter, however. Consistent! Well if it is consistence to say, in a letter that he was dealing with the agent of the Township of Wolford; and, in Chancery, that he never understood Mr. Whitmarsh to represent himself as acting for any municipality; and again in his letter to the Council, that he was acting for the Government as back interest; and in chancery, that he considered the money to be owing to Mr. Whitmarsh individually, to whom he says he paid it to his own use and benefit. There is consistence in Mr. Conger's conduct throughout, but it is such consistence as none but a hardened deceiver would practice. Confute this, if you dare, *Review*, by republishing Mr. Conger's letter.

Town Council.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1859.

A communication from Mr. Dennistoun, claiming the sum of $100, for Mr. James Harvey, as compensation for injury to his lot, on the corner of Hunter and Water streets, by water, was read and referred.

A communication from Mr. Jas. Hamilton complaining of the Railroad on Bethune street as a nuisance, and demanding compensation therefor from the Corporation was read and referred.

A communication from the Receiver General's office, demanding immediate payment of the arrears of interest on account of the Municipal Loan Fund account was read and referred.

Mr. Conger laid upon the table a petition, signed by 233 inhabitants of the town, asking that the Council may take steps to suppress the evils resulting from the unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors.

The Auditors' report was read by the Mayor, and with the abstract of receipts, expenditures and liabilities, laid upon the table.

The following report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment was read, received and adopted:

Your Committee have had under their consideration accounts from

Ormond and Gilmour, sundries,..	$ 5 40
T. & R. White, printing and stationery,.....	141 45
Sawers & Murray, stationery,...	7 99

which they have examined, found correct, and now recommend should be paid out of the first moneys applicable for that purpose.

The account of Mr. Sawers, for printing, your Committee cannot undertake to audit until it is furnished in detail, showing number of lines, insertions, &c.

The account of Robert Henderson for two days attendance in the Town Hall during the East ward election has not been allowed, as your Committee find no authority for the charge.

Your Committee have examined the claim of 13s. 8d., being overcharge on taxes on town lot No. 13, south of Sherbrooke street, and find that the taxes were first paid to the Sheriff, with costs, and afterwards to the Collector, Mr. Cumming. Your Committee therefore recommend that Mr. Cumming should return the amount to Mr. Bradshaw.

Your Committee have also had the Memorial of E. Carry & Co. before them, asking to have a portion of the sum paid for shop-licenses during the past year refunded, on the ground that they only enjoyed the benefit of said license for a portion of the year.

Your Committe find, upon enquiry, that it has been the practice heretofore to charge full price through whether for the whole of the current year or not; but, although they are not prepared at this moment to say that they approve of the practice, just as the transaction occurred before their advent to office they do not think it proper to interfere.

The attention of your Committee has also been directed to the Account of A. Fowlis and Co., in which these gentlemen claim to be paid the sum of £25, deducted from them, contrary to agreement, on the sale of two Debentures.

Upon examination, your Committee find a resolution passed on the 18th October last that Messrs. Fowlis & Co. were to have these Debentures, or their proceeds, in payment of their Account, at 25 per cent discount, claiming a difference of the amount claimed. Your Committee are of opinion, that Messrs. Fowlis & Co. are, looking at the matter, as recorded in the books of the Council, clearly entitled to the sum claimed.

Your Committee cannot, however, but express their regret, that their predecessors, the Finance Committee of 1858, should have found it necessary to leave them so considerable a legacy as the settlement of accounts contracted by them during their term of office, and which should have been disposed of before the close of the year.

(Signed) W. S. Conger. A. Fowlis!!! W. B. Read. Thomas White, jun.!!! (The names, with notes of exclamation, passed their own Accounts! Did they scratch backs?)

Committee-room, Feb. 21, 1859.

A Report from the Special Committee appointed to define the duties of Officers, and fix the salaries of Officers for the current year, was by the Chairman, handed in, received, and adopted.

The Report recommended, as License Inspectors, Thomas Beavis and John Haggart, with salaries of £15 each.

Assessors: Thomas J. Heathorn and Robert Rowe, salary £15 each.

High Constable, Wm. Cumming, salary £60, and the free use of the house on the market square.

Town Clerk and Treasurer, James Edwards. Salary £100.

The Committee also recommend that the Mayor should act as Police Magistrate.—Salary £25.

C. A. Weller, Esq, was appointed Solicitor to the Town.

Mr. Conger moved, seconded by Mr. Morrow,—That a By-law to make further provision for the Inns and other places of public entertainment be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Read,—That a memorial to Parliament, praying the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law be read a first time.—Memorial read, and again, passed, and ordered for presentation to the Legislature.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That a cheque do issue for the sum of of Seventy-five Pounds to enable the Mayor to pay costs incurred in the Chancery suit now pending, and that it be referred to the Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Council adjourned till Friday, at 7 p. m.

Arrival of the "Prince Albert."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 18.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain Waters, from Galway on the evening of the 5th inst., has arrived here.

The advices by this arrival are from London and Liverpool to the evening of the 4th by mail, and to the 5th by telegraph, and are one week later.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd.

Breadstuffs were quiet but firm.

Provisions also firm.

Money market slightly easier. Consols for money were quoted at 94¼, and for account 95.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on February 3rd.

The speech commences with congratulations on the state of the country and on the progress made in India. On foreign affairs it says, "I receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of our public treaties, and contribute so far as my influence can extend to the objects of general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.—The conclusion of the treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete establishment of friendship between the two countries. The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages, and great satisfaction is expressed at the abolition by France of negro emigration on the coast of Africa, and that the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system. In respect to Mexico, the speech says:—"The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost extent in regard to wrongs and indignities to which British subjects have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the Commander of the Naval forces in those seas, to demand, and if necessary to enforce, reparation." Increased expenditure on the navy is asked on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures proposed are Parliamentary reform and a new Bankruptcy Law.

Addresses in response to the speech were agreed to in both Houses.

Earl Melville in the House of Lords and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question and other matters of interest. Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumors were still in circulation, but nothing decisive was known.

FRANCE.

France continues her warlike preparations.

It was rumoured that the Duke of Malakoff would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in London by the Duke de Montebello.

Prince Napoleon and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse fluctuated considerably and declined nearly one per cent after the Queen's Speech.

Great anxiety was felt in regard to the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature, on the 7th. It was rumoured that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

The Minister of the Colonies had decided that the emigration of Africans should be superseded by Chinese.

There were rumours prevailing of extensive warlike preparations, including 3,000 men for the navy.

The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the King of Sardinia's daughter was celebrated at Turin on the 20th, and the bridal party started forthwith for Paris.

Turin letters say that matters looked slightly more pacific there.

The Austrian six millions loan had been introduced in London. It bore 5 per cent interest. It was quoted at a discount for some time, but suddenly improved, and closed at a small premium.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Government had decided upon a loan

It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, widow of the late Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing news that the Brazilian Government had offered its mediation with Paraguay; and that the American commander had accepted the offer, and that a Brazilian Admiral had gone to Paraguay on the mission.

The Melbourne mails of the 18th of December had reached England, and gold valued at £568,000 was on its way there.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for New York on the 2nd inst.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, 5th.

There was a debate in the Commons last night on the encouragement of the growth of Cottons in India.

Political disquietude is decreasing.

The Bombay mail of January 11th has been telegraphed. Various British successes are reported, including the defeat of Tantia Topee's forces.

PARIS, Friday evening.

Bourse much depressed—3 per cent's have declined to 66¼.

The *Prince Albert* had a boisterous passage, and is slightly damaged. She has nearly a full compliment of passengers, among them Wm. Smith O'Brien of Ireland.

John Oliver is returned to Parliament for Galway.

The Imperial and Royal Marriage.

We stated in our last that Prince Napoleon had left Paris on his way to Turin. The prince arrived there at three p. m. on Sunday; he was received at the terminus by Prince Carignan. The concourse assembled to await his arrival greeted him with shouts of "Viva Napoleone," "Viva il Re," "Viva Francia," and "Viva Italia." The prince drove direct to the royal palace, and was received at the foot of the grand staircase by the king and his ministers. In the evening a grand representation took place in the Theatre Royal in honor of his Imperial Highness.

The first interview between Prince Napoleon and the Princes Clotilda took place on Monday afternoon. In the evening the prince was present at a ball given by the President of the Council at the palace of the Ministry.

A correspondent at Turin gives us the following:—The great and special topic of the day is the proposed marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda, eldest daughter of the King Victor Emanuel.—This event is certain and imminent. The first proposals of marriage came last year from the Tuileries, but were not received altogether with favour; and this year the gravity of circumstances, a seriousness that is at the present extreme, has cleared away every intervening obstacle. The sole condition imposed by King Victor Emanuel has been, that the future bridegroom and bride should first see and become acquainted with each other. Hence the coming of the Prince. The betrothed Princess is only sixteen years of age, not remarkably beautiful, but graceful and animated. The Prince is thirty-seven years of age, and his expectations of ever becoming heir to the throne are remote. Under these circumstances it is natural that people should talk of a kingdom, to be procured by war, for a scion of the Napoleonic house. Where? you will ask. On former occasions I have commenced my [illegible] with confidence of absolute knowledge. This time I will merely present to you the political picture, in which discerning people here believe they behold the proximate future of Italy.

THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

The approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon with a Princess of Sardinia has naturally combined with the critical aspect of Italian politics to render the House of Savoy an object of extraordinary interest in the eyes of Europe. In the popular cries of Lombardy the King of Sardinia is saluted as the future King of Italy, and the peace of the Continent for the next generation appears now to depend on the policy of Piedmont. To satisfy the curiosity which such circumstances are calculated to excite we subjoin a sketch of the events by the course of which a petty principality, originally neither royal by rank nor Italian by connexion, has been brought into a position investing it with at least the credit of such remarkable destinies.

Europe contains no more ancient or long-descended family than that represented by King Victor Emanuel, who but a year or two ago was welcomed by the hospitalities of this metropolis, after the conclusion of the Crimean war. Even the Capets of France cannot compete in antiquity of extraction with the Princes of Savoy.—When the first of these princes became conspicuous enough for historical record, Canute the Dane was ruling in England, and Edward the confessor was a child; but, though that period is upwards of 800 years ago, it by no means coincides with the origin of the Sardinian family. The house, in its own sphere and fashion, is believed to have been invested with the attributes of chieftainship long before, and it is only when its fortunes had already become established that we obtain the first glimpse of its dignities. Its territorial position was extremely curious. In the ancient distribution of Europe a strip of country was left between the massive kingdoms of France on the one hand and Germany on the other, which could hardly be called independent, and which was yet without any definite allegiance. In the north its principal feature was the Duchy of Lorraine; in the South a state, which was sometimes called the kingdom of Burgundy, and afterwards the Kingdom of Arles. This kingdom of Arles included among the constituent provinces the States of Burgundy, Dauphiny, Provence and Savoy, and it would be hard to say to what superior government they really belonged. In theory, notwithstanding the prevalence of the French race and language, they probably pertained to the Germanic empire, and it was certainly in that empire that the kingdom of Arles, at its extinction, was presumed to merge. France, however, in the end acquired Dauphiny, Burgundy, and Provence, as, indeed, in a more recent generation, she acquired also Lorraine; but the Principality of Savoy did not fall to the same lot. By good fortune it escaped absorption altogether, maintained its own ground, and, in the early part of the 11th century produced as we have said, its first recognized prince, who already represented a long line of ancestors.

The first title assumed by the House was that of Maurienne, which was exchanged about a hundred years later, for that of Savoy, and we may probably trace in this alteration of style an assumed submission of authority from a special district to the whole of the province. Here, then, just after the King William Rufus had been shot in the New forest was planted the House of Savoy; territorially on the French side of the Alps; politically in relation to the contested dependence of the Empire

Crown. With Italy it had no connection save that of opportunity or temptation; but as there was nothing to be made out of France, and the family from its establishment was always making something somewhere, the Counts of Savoy cast their eyes towards that fertile plain at the foot of their hills to which its situation had given the name of Piedmont. When the kingdom of Lombardy had been broken up into Ducal States, Piedmont, intervening between the region of the Milanese and the eastern frontier of Savoy, was occupied, in great part, by the Marquisate of Montferrat, and with this Government the Counts of Savoy struggled for ascendancy. They very early gained ground. Before the 12th century had concluded the Counts of Savoy were lords also of Aosta, of other minor baronies, and, as regards titular distinction, of Piedmont itself, though they were certainly not then in possession of the whole territory. In the next century one of the prosperous and thriving family crossed over to England to become Archbishop of Canterbury, and a visit which his brother the reigning Count paid him leaves some traces even to the present day of the remains of the Savoy Palace in the Strand. As time wore on, and the acquisitions of the House still continued, it was currently said in the medieval proverbs, that Europe contained only one King, one Duke, and one Count—the King of France, the Duke of Burgundy, and the Count of Savoy, no other specimen of any of these orders being comparable with models so excellent. The House of Savoy, however, soon exchanged this designation for a higher one. In the 15th century they were made, by the *fiat* of the Germanic Emperor, dukes instead of counts, and dukes they remained till three hundred years later they were transformed into kings.

All this while, as will have been observed, the territorial nucleus of the House stood on what may be called "No Man's Land." It was not that the county of Savoy pretended to absolute rights of sovereignty—such rights were never advanced in those days—but the Savoy County was certainly not French, certainly not Italian, and only German by vague and indefinite allegiance. A curious illustration of its compound nationality was given in later times by one of its most famous heroes—the Prince Eugene of Marlborough's wars, who used to sign his name in three languages—"Eugenio von Savoys." Still, the chief efforts of the family were always made on the side of Italy, and ultimately with success. Two critical periods of European history—not unlike each other in their general features—contributed to bring the House of Savoy into the position which it now fills. The first of these is characterised by the campaigns of Louis XIV., the second by those of Napoleon I. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the European Powers were allied in arms to prevent the acquisition by the French Monarch of the great patrimony of Spain—a patrimony which included large provinces of Italy. Victor Amadeus, then Duke of Savoy, sided with the allies, and was rewarded at the close of the struggle, not only with the Montferrat portion of Piedmont, but with the Kingdom of Sicily, which for a year or two he actually retained. It was afterwards found convenient to resume this portion of the allotment, and then Sardinia was given to Savoy in Sicily's place, the Royal title going with it, as before. A century later came another desperate struggle between Europe and France, and then Sardinia was reimbursed with the ancient territories and magnificent city of Genoa,—the *Janua*, or gate, as the name implies, through which the Gauls or French found their way into Italy.

Such is the history of this remarkable family [illegible] of the creations of the last war, ranks youngest among the Royal Houses of Europe and yet in antiquity of princely pedigree is a match for any. The Counts of Savoy were dignified and distinguished princes before either the Hapsburgs or the Hohenzollerns attained any prominence at all. They are now kings; and, though their state is far from being of the first class, and is constructed of strange materials—though the cradle of their race lies in one country, dominions in another, and the title in a third, they are still conceived to enjoy extraordinary prospects, and are undoubtedly regarded with uncommon interest and favor. Something no doubt, of all this fortune they owe to the very anomaly of their situation. It was once said of a Duke of Savoy by a famous diplomatist, that his geographical position prevented his being an honest man, and the hereditary acquisitiveness of the house has been now and then exercised, it is true, with some sharpness of practice.—One prince, though he left nine children, got himself declared Pope; another secured after the breakup of the Crusading expeditions, the titular sovereignties of Cyprus and Jerusalem; a third, the Victor Amadeus of whom we have previously spoken, not only fought hard for Spain and the Indies, but lodged with the House of Commons, after the expulsion of the Stuarts, a distinct request for the Kingdom of Great Britain, founded on his marriage with a descendant of Charles I. Yet, until the awards made by the treaties of Vienna, no extension of dominion seems to have ever given the House of Savoy any discontented subjects, and, though the cession of Genoa provoked great jealousies and some remonstrance, still the House of Savoy represented, at any rate an Italian, and not a foreign Government. Such, at least, it had come to be considered, for the court had long deserted Maurienne and Chambery for the more purely Italian atmosphere of Turin, and the original French province of Savoy was almost invisible behind the broad territories of Piedmont. Since that time more substantial sympathies have been excited by the constitutional progress of the State, and Sardinia not only represents a vigorous Italian power, but a free Italian community. Its position is strange. It is almost as if some small Welsh Prince had been left undisturbed by the Plantagenets in the recesses of Carnarvonshire or Cumberland, and his representatives had found themselves a thousand years afterwards with pretensions to the Empire of Britain. Yet it is especially remarkable that those prospects, marvellous as they are, may, if they are reasonably interpreted and peaceably pursued, prove really to have some foundation. Sardinia will not command the sympathy of Europe in violating treaties on pretexts of patriotism or nationality, but if she continues steadily in the career of political civilization and freedom the natural course of events can hardly fail to insure her progress in influence and power.

Arrival of the "Kangaroo."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The *Africa* arrived at her dock about nine o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on Feb. 5th.

Her advices have been anticipated by the *Prince Albert* at St. John's.

She brings 50 passengers, among them Baron Vogelsang, the Russian Minister.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, 5th.—Funds opened yesterday at 4 decline, and closed 4 lower than Thursday. Quotations of [illegible] all other descriptions show a decline. There was also a great fall in French funds yesterday, equal to ¾, making a decline of 1¼ since the two days, and fully 2¼ since New Year.

The *Daily News* argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer that the position of foreign affairs is most critical. The Ministers are unable to furnish authoritative information respecting the intentions of the French Emperor. It is felt more clearly than ever that the preservation of peace depends upon the will of one individual. The *Times'* article says the complications in that war is intangled to be prevented. The discussion in Parliament has had a very discouraging effect, which was greatly aggravated by the plot in Italy. All the other city journals are also speculating on the war question—announcement of the attempt of Sardinia to make a loan, and the Imperial pantion. The *Times* says in its leading editorial:—"The torch of war but once lighted, no one can tell when it can be quenched. To England there seems but one duty—that of urging energetically that without war or any other disturbance of the general peace of Europe, Italy shall be free." In another part of the city article of the *Times* it is presumed that the Sardinian loan is intended to be raised at Turin, but if that be impracticable then at Paris under French guarantees. In London it would scarcely be entertained for a moment. The fall in 5 per cents since the first of January has already been equal nearly to 10 per cent.

Advices by telegraph state that fighting has commenced in Montenegro. The Russians had been repulsed in the attempt to take the town of Gheliepik on the Circassian coast.

Died:

On the 12th ultimo, at Bath, England, JANE SAWARD Esq., aged 73 years.

At the residence of his father, Peterboro' C.W. on the 29th of December last, WILLIAM ALBERT, son of William McBarney, aged 17 years and 9 months.

He was of pattern worthy of imitation by all young men who wish to be good and great.—He lived in the enjoyment of Christian Religion and he died in the full enjoyment of the Christian Faith. His death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—Com.

Birth:

At Peterborough, on Wednesday the 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. James S. Douglas minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church, of a son.

Encourage Canadian Literature.

A N original story by a Canadian Authoress, entitled

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW,

is commenced in the current number of

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE,"

and will be continued in Weekly parts till completed. The scene of the early part of *The Old World and the New* is laid in England, but the chief personages of the story emigrate

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 10 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for five weeks, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in a manner of competition as to moderate and durability, (except filling teeth with platina, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

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IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 48

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Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
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Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laura Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Allaine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Mabel Grant
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Diary of a Physician, 3 vols.
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Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
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Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
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Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Gutherie
Lost Senses—Kitto
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Thomas—Tulloch
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History of Enthusiasm—Taylor
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Phillip's Lydia
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Flora, or Self Deception
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Life of Joseph—Bonar
Life of Abraham—Bonar
Life of Jacob—Bonar
Life of David—Bonar
Life of Solomon—Bonar
Life of Elijah—Bonar
Life of Jonah—Bonar
Life of Daniel—Bonar
Life of Paul—Bonar
Life of Peter—Bonar
Life of John—Bonar
Life of Christ—Bonar
Life of Moses—Bonar
Life of Joseph—Bonar
Life of Abraham—Bonar
Life of Jacob—Bonar
Life of David—Bonar
Life of Solomon—Bonar
Life of Elijah—Bonar
Life of Jonah—Bonar
Life of Daniel—Bonar
Life of Paul—Bonar
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Lowest Thou Me
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Ralph Gemmell
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Life of John Hess
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The Commandment with Promise
Charles Roussell
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
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Herold
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Shirley, a Tale
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The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
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THE SUBSCRIBER offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

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" Twankay & Twankay,
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SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,
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Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
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Yellow Refined,

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TOBACCOS,
5s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,
T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

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Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

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Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

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Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & J. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co,
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

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25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.

For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
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100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
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25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
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ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street, Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1856. 44

NEW FEATURES.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE
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SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its 6th year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 26 inches, on the following

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An elegantly Illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

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For full particulars, see Dissolving Art Journal, prize list, terms, Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 10 cents to postage stamps or coin. Address

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Peterboro', March 21, 1857, 19.

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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

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Insurance Company,

CAPITAL £500,000.

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FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
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Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1854. 2-tf.

PETERBOROUGH

AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT G. HENTHORN, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding County, that he has this day taken part a House as

Auctioneer,

and that he will always be ready to act as such to those requiring his services.

He also begs to intimate, that he has opened an Auction Room, (that Store de George Street, that three Doors North of Messrs. Gemmell & Chesnut Brogden, (Humphrey's Block,) where he will receive for sale by Auction, Goods of every description, on which he will if desired, make advances until such time or said articles are sold.

Punctuality and strict attention to business may be relied on by those entrusting to him their favors.

Peterborough, Nov. 17th, 1858. 46

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caines his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW SHOP,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.

Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Actincorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1858. 50

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

MR. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.
Peterborough, Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterborough, Dec. 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 2

LOST.

ON Friday, 24th ult, a **Small Bundle of Papers,** tied with red tape. The finder will confer a favour by leaving them at this office.

CHARLES PERRY.
Peterboro,' Jan. 15th 1859. 3.

HATS! HATS!

THE **New York and Canadian Style of Hats** is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of **Fur Hats** and **Cloth Caps, &c., &c.**

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

Agricultural Foundry!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farming Community, and the Public at large, that he has concluded to meet the hardness of the times, in some respect, by reducing his prices, *FOR CASH ONLY*, upon articles of his manufacture. He has on hand a good supply of

Ploughs, Harrows, Scuffers, Turnip-drills,

HORSE-RAKES, LAND-ROLLERS,

CULTIVATORS, CHURNS,

STRAW-CUTTERS AND TURNIP-CUTTERS.

He also desires to call attention to three particular kinds of Ploughs; the

Scotch Canadian, Canadian Farmer,

AND THE

Farmer's Friend;

any one of which cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to practical ploughmen.

He has also on hand, a good assortment of

CHEESE PRESSES, STEEL HOES, AND WASHING MACHINES.

Call at the "Agricultural Foundry," before making your purchases, and satisfy yourselves of the advantage of buying from him.

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', Feb. 16, 1859. 6

THE partnership lately existing under the style of SAWERS & MURRAY, in the flour and millstone business, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on January 22nd, 1859. The business is continued by Mr. Sawers, who will pay and receive for the late firm.

A. SAWERS.
ALEX. MURRAY.
Peterborough, 7th Feb., 1859. 6

Farms, &c., For Sale.

TO LET.

A handsome BRICK COTTAGE, on Simcoe street. The building is new, and has been papered thoroughly. The conveniences are such as cannot fail to make a pleasant residence.—For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DAVIS.
Peterborough 27th Oct. 1858 42tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 100 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £7 10s an acre. From one-third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of Lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building ts, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel, three miles from the Village of [illegible]. There are fifty acres cleared, and good Stables, and a never-failing spring of pure water upon the premises. The Land is of a superior quality

Terms, Liberal.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MILLER, Otonabee, or upon the premises to

W. R. SCOTT
Asphodel, 10th June, 1858. 24tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Moocck, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 48

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

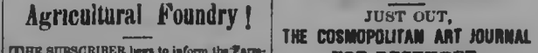
JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 10 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 9.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 2.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 p. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.30 p. m.

Morning train crosses at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " 3.30 p. m

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞ The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
D. McLEOD, General Manager.
Peterboro', January 25, 1859. 4.

Miscellaneous.

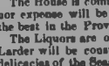
BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,
CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EAST SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleansed on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.
Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 48

BOOTS  & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to secure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 3

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL, Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the **Otonabee River,** where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,

PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE
MONTREAL WITNESS
FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
WEEKLY EDITION
2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters, orders, and remittances to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "MORNING WITNESS," Montreal.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from

MARCH

1859

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notic. and in the latest style, at the Office of the
EXAMINER STEAM PRESS,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 9.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any Time Subscription in Advance, for One Year; no shorter time will be recognized.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines and under, first insertion 2 6
Each subsequent insertion 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 3 9
Each subsequent insertion 0 10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line 0 5
Each subsequent insertion 0 2½

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

DENTISTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now giving his entire attention to Dentistry, and will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH ARRANGED, at his residence, in the brick cottage three doors west of Peel's Cabinet Warerooms, Charlotte Street.

PRICES:—For filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or small cavities) 3s 6d each; (no other Filling recommended.) Extracting 7½d. All operations warranted.

M. MOORE.

Peterborough, Feb'y 17th, 1859. 7

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Better, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Segars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vicars, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1858.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALDRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

Offices—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

Peterboro', 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.

Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

1859.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

RETURNING THANKS to their customers for their kind support during the last year, would solicit a continuance of the same.

CASH PURCHASERS,

HARDWARE, &c.

Will be sold at Toronto wholesale cash or approved credit prices.

Peterboro', Jan. 1859.

Spring Circuits, 1859.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, after the present term, will be held as follows:

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Brockville.....Tuesday, April 5.
Perth.....Tuesday, April 12.
Ottawa.....Tuesday, April 19.
L'Original.....Tuesday, May 3.
Cornwall.....Monday, May 9.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Whitby.....Monday, March 21.
Cobourg.....Monday, March 28.
Peterborough.....Monday, April 11.
Belleville.....Friday, April 15.
Picton.....Wednesday, April 27.
Kingston.....Monday, May 2.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Milton—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns, Monday, March 14.
Niagara—The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, Tuesday, March 15.
Welland—The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, Tuesday, March 22.
Hamilton.—The Hon. Chief Justice Draper, Thursday, March 31.
Cayuga—The Hon. Chief Justice Draper, Wednesday, May 4.
Barrie—The Hon. Mr Justice Richards, Tuesday, May 3.
Owen Sound—The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards, Tuesday, May 10.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE DRAPER.

Guelph.....Monday, March 14.
Berlin.....Monday, March 21.
Stratford.....Friday, March 25.
Woodstock.....Monday, April 18.
Brantford.....Tuesday, April 26.
Simcoe.....Tuesday, May 10.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

London.....Tuesday, March 15.
St. Thomas.....Tuesday, March 29.
Chatham.....Tuesday, April 5.
Sandwich.....Tuesday, April 12.
Sarnia.....Tuesday, April 19.
Goderich.....Tuesday, April 26.

TORONTO.

THE HON. SIR JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, BT., CHIEF JUSTICE, MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Of which all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, Gaolers, and other Peace Officers, are requested to take notice.

By the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.
Hilary Term, Feb. 8, 1859.

A Hint to the Ladies.

A Paris correspondent sends us the following alarming statement:—

Notwithstanding the announcement of various brilliant marriages in the upper class of Paris life, the vestibule of the lenten season being the usual temple of Hymen at this period of the year, it is marked by those who make social questions a study, that the few sections of this metropolis (which in all are about a dozen), inhabited by the well-to-do families, do not contribute to the list of unions chronicled at the respective mayoralty registers, in anything like the *proportion* which occurs in the quarters tenanted by the industry and commerce of the town. The habits of display and the lavish expenditure required by ladies in their notions of what is requisite for an 'establishment,' have become so colossal, that bridegrooms have been alarmed and have become scarce. To discourage extravagance ought, in self-defence, to be the task of the gentler sex; but it is feared that the fatal consequences are of their own fostering, of course unawares.

The very weapons employed by ladies to ensnare the rougher sex are turned against themselves. While the fashions of an extravagant court are copied in all ranks of society, men are afraid to undertake the responsibility incident to wedded bliss.—Crinoline is the great enemy of matrimony. Prudent men, in looking to the expense of modern skirts, are impelled to calculate the cost of dressing a wife so that she shall be "fit to be seen." In sober seriousness, excessive expenditure is the great vice of our day. The frauds and the failures of the last year or two, from Robson and Redpath to Waugh, had their origin in the prevalent mania for show. The fair sex are chargeable with encouraging this foolish and dangerous passion, and the effects are resolving on themselves. They need to reflect that everything false is in bad taste, and that there is no weakness more fatal to comfort and real respectability than that of "keeping up appearances." The evil began with the ladies, and with them must begin the reform. When they discover that it so nearly touches their own interests there may be some ground for hope.—*Times.*

The Prince of Wales and Canada.

In January last, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales commenced his military career by presenting colours to the 100th (the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot, at Stoneykill Camp. The Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished staff. After the regiment had been duly paraded, and the usual formalities had been gone through, the Royal Highness, on presenting the colours said:—

"Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenburg, and Officers and Soldiers of the 100th Regiment.—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding an appointment in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is composed of the sons of those brave men who, in the year 1812, fought so gallantly for the defence of the province, and by their valour and devotion to their country, materially contributed to the successful issue of the contest in which they were engaged. The words which I have addressed to you, and the ceremony which we have just gone through, bear a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour, I not only recognize emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

After the ceremony the Prince of Wales left for Dover, where he arrived the same evening at half-past five o'clock, to embark for Ostend on his visit to Rome. The *Morning Post* in commenting upon this speech, says, "These words were addressed to men the representatives of that brave and devoted race who 1812, almost single handed, beat back the invading armies of the United States, and who have since organized a system of domestic defence, which enables England safely to entrust the protection of Canada to the people of the province," and the writer concludes by expressing a well-founded conviction, that the people of this country will respond to the few appropriate words which the Prince of Wales addressed to Canada, and join with his Royal Highness in wishing for the 100th regiment "all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which they have entered."

The Canadian Leaders.

(From the Scottish American Journal.)

In our frequent references to the politics of the British Provinces, Canada more especially, we have it in view to interest our readers in the States as well as our Colonial friends. Our principle in selecting subjects is to take up only such as have an interest beyond the locality. In point of fact we find that we have scarcely ever chosen a subject of remark which has not been discussed simultaneously or subsequently by the British press, with whose sentiments we have been glad to notice our own have been in accordance. By way of further interesting our readers in the states on these subjects, so far as Canada is concerned, we shall now introduce them briefly to the two leading politicians of the Province, who as fellow countrymen may be supposed to appeal somewhat specially to those clanish feelings which our English friends, not without considerable truth in point of fact, lay to the charge of us Scotchmen, though the charge, as we have elsewhere remarked, is one that should not carry with it any blame from *that* quarter.

Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Geo. Brown, the two men who are by far the most active and influential among their contemporaries in Canadian politics, have as little in common as it is possible to conceive in two natives of the same country. The wide difference between Edinburgh and Glasgow has often been remarked.—Though these cities are only forty miles apart there is a greater difference than between Glasgow and New York; and in like manner between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Brown, both Scotchmen, the one a native of *Glasgow* and the other a native of Edinburgh, there is as little difference between two men of distinct and dissimilar races. Yet they both bear evident enough traces of the national character, though in Mr. Macdonald's case these are less obviously marked in consequence of residence in Canada from early childhood. The first peculiarity in the personal appearance of the Attorney-General is a striking likeness both in feature, expression and figure to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a photograph of Mr. Macdonald, which came in our way before we saw the original, we were much struck by this resemblance. The only difference was in a certain wide-awake, knowing expression, an arch outlook for the main chance—"Disraeli looking round a corner?" we exclaimed. And true enough this is pretty much Mr. John A. Macdonald in his own proper person, and in character as well as appearance. He is a very clever man, what in America is called an uncommonly smart man,—ingenuous, rapid, full of resources, resolute in making use of them, and exceedingly apt, alike by his ingenuity and resolution, to baffle any opponent who may attempt to thwart him. That he is also unscrupulous in his proceedings occasionally we are bound to add, in recollection of recent Ministerial movements under his advice, which we have had occasion to notice unfavourably as they occurred. As a debater, he is ready and effective, more so than any other speaker in the House; the words come lightly and softly from his tongue, but in some cases with very savage and destructive intent, and with corresponding effect when the attack it not overdone. His health is delicate, his features are thin, and worn, with an expression of bright rusty intelligence in languid repose; the hair dangles over the forehead as in the case of the illustrious Ben; and there is the same stoop of the chest, and a weakness also of the lower limbs, giving altogether an appearance of physical fragility, which renders the intellectual life and vigor all the more interesting. Mr. Macdonald is by profession a lawyer, too shifty and unscrupulous, too anxious to carry his point, whatsoever it be, in particular about the morals, and more interest we fear, on attaining objects of secondary importance, than banking the opportunity, then on concerving and building up the interests of the country.

Mr. Brown, not having yet been in office, is not so open to such reasonable criticism, though he certainly does not escape that of his political opponents in Canada. If by no means, a moral rule in politics matters to the same, as his own private character is known to be clean and pure, there is no doubt that, although, as the Conservatives allege, his Reform views are not so extreme as they were when he first entered public life, he is still the head of the Clear Grit party, and the leader of the Opposition, after having failed in his attempt to form a Ministry on the retirement of Sir Allan M'Nab and Mr. Morin. Mr. Brown is a native of Edinburgh, and has all the characteristics of the Modern Athenian. He is a man of great energy and ability, and has manifested much power in pronouncing his views, and in bringing together an opposition party for their support. On the single question of the Catholic interest and influence he has somewhat modified his tone, but in that respect we think he has effected an improvement without descending to any compromise that may not be fairly classed among legitimate political expedients. Both in appearance and style of disposition he is, as we have said, entirely the opposite of Mr. Macdonald. He is full of fire and vigor, both physical and mental; a tall six foot two figure, with a remarkably Scotch face, particularly about the mouth and chin, which are expressive of great firmness and determination; an open gray eye, and forehead slightly bald in front; altogether a man in whose person and countenance, in attitude and expression, unusual animation and force of character are strongly marked. Our knowledge of Scotchmen in prominent positions is tolerably extensive, but we do not know of any one who has the force and determination of the national character more strongly pronounced than Mr. Brown. That a man of this stamp should be led into extremities is perhaps natural, and the position of Canadian affairs is such that extremes are scarcely avoidable. Moderation is all very well when comparative trifles are in dispute. But in Canada the questions at issue are of a very vital character, and the manifestations of a determined disposition are therefore pardonable. So far as Mr. Brown is concerned these do not go beyond statements of facts strongly put. His style of speaking is declamatory, but he declains facts and figures, which is a style of declamation not easily set aside. His statements are frequently challenged by his opponents and by the Government press, but we have not been able to discover any justification for the wholesale charges of inaccuracy which have been brought against him. We should be quite prepared to find a man of his disposition occasionally misled by his zeal for his own views, to which he naturally imparts a strong personal character that cannot fail to be aggravating to his opponents; but taking a candid view of matters, and placing his statements side by side with those of his opponents, as we have occasion to do almost weekly, we cannot find any grounds for impugning his accuracy in the manner to which the opposite side have recourse, apparently from not having anything better to say. Mr. Brown is proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*, which is not edited by him personally, however, but by his brother, and in which he seldom writes, his duties as a member of the Legislature and leader of the Opposition occupying all his time except what little he can spare for the oversight of business affairs.—He and Mr. Macdonald are within a few years of each other in point of age, the latter being over forty, and Mr. Brown somewhat under that age.

Life in Australia.

The following passages are extracted from a private letter from Melbourne, dated the 9th of November last:—

POOR GENTLEMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

As far as emigration from England is concerned, a man who cannot use the pickaxe and shovel, or some such tools, had better remain in England. From what I can hear, it is easier to do well in America than here. Gold mining is much altered from what it was. Instead of the gold being found near the surface, every day it is found to be more necessary to sink two or three hundred feet for it, and then, after working at a hole for six, twelve, or eighteen months, as likely as not, except to experienced men, there may not be enough to pay the first cost, very frequently nothing at all. Hundreds of men who followed mercantile pursuits in England are wandering about the streets of Melbourne and Sydney with nothing to do, and not knowing how soon they may be turned out of their lodgings, which they cannot pay for and for which they are already in debt. A friend of mine told me that a surgeon who not having sufficient capital to follow his profession had called to beg a crust of bread, He had *offered to break stones* on the road but was refused work because his hands were not hard enough, although he asked only to be paid what his labour was worth. There are hundreds like him. Or, worse than this, disheartened, they lose their self-respect, take to drink, and become pests to themselves and all who are unfortunate enough to know them; or, perhaps, they end their days in a lunatic asylum or a prison. So much for a poor gentleman in Australia.

AN OVERLAND EXPEDITION WITH STOCK.

We left Melbourne February 18, 1858, by steamer, and reached Sydney 21st February; it is about 600 miles northward from Melbourne. The harbour is exceedingly beautiful, being formed by seventeen or eighteen small bays which meet the eye one after the other striking from the Heads of the town. The land on all sides rises up, not very suddenly, and is covered with evergreen trees, and studded with the villas of the Sydney merchants, &c. There is nothing worth saying about the town, but the botanical gardens are the finest I have seen. They occupy a promontory between two of those bays, are well laid out and stocked, and are generally crowded on a Sunday. After buying horses and drays, tents and bedding, we left Sydney, March 2nd, for Bathurst, on a river of the same name, and the principal town of Morodon Bay district, about 200 miles from Sydney, and is near enough to the tropic for many tropical trees and plants. Reached Bathurst March 8, bought a few more horses, &c., and on March 10 began our land journey, which was not to end till we reached Victoria. From March 10 to August 10, I never slept in a bed. Our destination, after having Bathurst, was to station called Talgia, on the Landsmire river, Darling Plains, 121 miles, which we reached March 18, camping out, as it is called, every night, and which I will explain presently. The road to Talgai, from Brisbane, runs over a range of hills which follow the coast of Australia from north to south about 100 to 300 miles inland. In places they are exceedingly steep. Where we crossed them the road was obliged to wind about so much that from the foot of the rise to the top, it was between four and five miles, and in places so steep that drays coming down are compelled to have fastened behind them trees as thick round them as a man's body, and often much thicker, to serve as a clog, and even this is not sufficient sometimes. Our drays were nearly being smashed by one coming down, with six bullocks as hard as they could lay their legs to the ground. They had lost command of the dray, and there was no help for it but dash along as hard as they could till they got to a more level part of the road. Fortunately this was just before where we had drawn up to allow our horses to rest a little. On one side of the road the hill sloped off so steep for several hundred feet, that if they had not kept the road they would most of them have been killed. They were, however, an intelligent set of bullocks and came down safe.

We were detained at Talgia, branding 14,000, till the evening of March 22nd.—On March 23rd we started with them for Victoria. They were driven in four flocks with two shepherds to each. Our party consisted of four English and four German shepherds, a cook, a horse driver, the superintendant, and myself, rode on horseback, the rest were on foot; our bedding consisted of two or three blankets; our houses, a tent and a tarpaulin thrown over the dray. Those who could afford it had a change of boots, trousers, socks, and shirts. These, with flour, tea, sugar, casks for holding water in case of need, a spade, an axe, and sundry other tools, with over coats for rough weather, were carried on the dray. A sheep was killed every day or nearly so. There were twelve of us to eat it, besides numerous dogs. Every hundred miles or so there are stores along the road, which furnish overlanders, as men travelling with stock are called, with what they require, and are paid by an order on a merchant in *Sydney, who gives an order back on their* house for the purpose. The super left me in charge of the Talgai sheep to go for 600 more at another station. He met me again when I was one hundred and twenty miles on the road. The order of proceeding is as follows:—At daybreak we breakfast, the men tie up their swags—that is their bedding, and at sunrise I walk through the sheep, dividing them into four as even flocks as possible, and send them along by the road, two flocks on each side.—About two hours after the dray starts, and I ride on to look out a camping ground for the night. On an average, a day's journey is about five or six miles, though sometimes we are compelled, for want of water or feed, to go ten and twelve miles. When we have any doubt of water we carry it in the casks. The sheep feed the whole way, and are mostly at or close to the camp before sundown. They do not walk more than they would do on a station, when feeding. In the summer time they lie down for two or three hours in the middle of the day.—When the dray arrives at the camp the horses are turned out to feed till the next morning; their fore-legs are strapped together with a chain a foot long to prevent their walking too far in the night. The cook lights the fire and bakes bread, and prepares supper. At sundown the sheep are driven to the camping ground, and five or six large fires lighted round them, which are kept bright till daybreak. The men watch by turns, one at a time. The night is divided into three watches. After supper the men sit round the fires, or, if the weather is warm, lie on the grass smoking their pipes, yarn (tell tales), &c. play tricks on one another, or quarrel, as the case may be, till they are tired, and then they turn in or roll themselves up in their blankets.—The fires are for the purpose of fencing a kind of yard for the sheep, which soon become accustomed to it, and, if they are not disturbed, lie quiet the whole night, if they have had plenty to eat in the day time.—Sometimes they will take a fright and run out of the camp, and nothing can stop them. This is very awkward in a dark night. The fires are also serviceable for keeping the native dogs away, who frequently make havoc of the sheep, scattering them in all directions. The men sleep on the ground, in the tent, or under the dray, or by the fires. The more careful will pull small boughs off the trees and lay on them. If properly done this makes as comfortable a bed as a mattress, and it keeps the sleeper off the ground, and in wet weather he will be quite dry, if the tent does not fall down, as it frequently does when well soaked with rain, wetting all the blankets and clothes. In such cases there is nothing to do but to grin and bear it. Fortunately it does not often rain so long together, but blankets, &c. can be dried in the sun or by the fires for the next night. The super and overseers sleep with the men. This is the general routine. Sometimes, however, one or more of the flocks take the wrong road, or going too far from it, lose themselves. It is then the duty of the overseer to find them and bring them to the camp. Sometimes the men will allow the sheep to separate, and 400 or 500 will be left in the bush. Sometimes the horses cannot be found. We lost two.

The super, or overseer, must see all these things, and if the super cannot do what is necessary—they must! As I have to leave writing till to-morrow, I will here say that the sheep were delivered in the Murray on the 10th August, being twenty-one weeks from the time they left the station. There is a track nearly the whole way to place on a turnpike road. The country was so dry that for 200 miles they walked over all the grass and water-courses. A year ago I saw them so filled water, that we were frequently unable to cross them, even when bringing bullocks overland. I was once on the Narroon (west the water not up to my horse; other times dogs and four stages separate, and the other goes to within one foot and a half

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Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET never would be driven by popular motives to that which he believed was not desirable for the country. He desired to make allusion, not in a spirit of partisanship, but merely for the purpose of calling them to the attention of hon. gentleman. In this House, at any rate, no one ever questioned for a moment the propriety of the changes which took place. Nor was it much questioned until newspaper articles were written and spread over the country with a view of exciting the popular mind. In the other branch of the Legislature, though questioned, the course taken by the present ministry was sustained. He (Mr. Vankoughnet) never had the least doubt of its propriety. His own opinion was, and he believed he might say also the opinion of the Attorney General West, that they might at once have returned to the seats they originally held. In that view, he was happy to say, the courts of law had concurred. It was asked why they did not do that. Simply because there was one word in the Act which might possibly have interfered with their course. When the Speaker of the other House, who had drawn up the Bill, was appealed to, he said he supposed the word had crept in by mistake; that was all the information which could be got from him. At all events the ministry felt they were within the spirit of the law and determined to be within its letter also. No one could forget how anxious the House was that the business of the country should be proceeded with. If he (Mr Vankoughnet) had proposed to this House to resign—if he had placed his resignation in the Speaker's hand—the only course open to him, since his seat was not vacated by law; if he had asked that the business of the country should stand still while he (Mr. Vankoughnet) went back to seek re-election from his constituents, it would have been refused by an almost unanimous vote of the House—such a proposition would have been laughed at. Hon. gentlemen might yield to popular clamour and feeling, but we were here to correct popular prejudices. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to argue from a speech of Lord John Russell, that the law which provided that ministers should go to their constituents, was merely on the question of receiving an emolument from the Crown, not upon the policy of the Government.—Lord John Russell had advocated the abolition of this law, as also had Hallam, who was also quoted by the hon. gentleman. Hallam contended that the fate of a Ministry should not be placed in the hands of one constituency, but in that of the whole House. The hon. gentleman at great length dwelt upon the inconvenience attendant upon the practice of sending members back to their constituents, inasmuch as it was sometimes prejudicial of great injury to the country, and declared the path of his opinion in a few words to be, that to compel a member who took office to return to his constituents, was not called for by the constitution, and was not only not in accordance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament, but entirely contrary to it. He knew that such a declaration would cause him to be much misrepresented; and if he were ever foolish enough to seek re-election, would be used against him; but he spoke what he believed to be right, and did not fear the consequences.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said it was perfectly evident from the declaration of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that until the Augean stable was thoroughly cleansed—until the whole "pack" was turned out—the country would never be satisfied.—The feeling which prevailed was not the mere result of newspaper discussion; the cry rang throughout the country. He was perfectly sure of this, whatever might have been thought in England, that no man in public life in Canada could introduce a bill for the abrogation of this principle and receive the approbation of his constituents. (Hear, hear.) The people felt that the Ministry had dishonestly treated their opponents.—We had heard a good of late about the loyalty of Canada to our gracious Queen; but a greater stab had been given to that loyalty by the course the Ministry had pursued than a hundred rebellions with a premier at the head of each. He sincerely thanked his hon. friend for bringing in this bill, and would give him a hearty support.

Hon. Col. PRINCE could not vote in favour of the Bill before the House, as it did not go far enough. The original Act, which provided for members going to their constituents upon the acceptance of office, contained an atrocious clause which prevented a Queen's Counsel holding a brief for Her Majesty if a member of either House, which clause ought certainly to be repealed. He was not in favour of the abolition of the law which compelled acceptors of office in Parliament to return to their constituents, considering it a constitutional safeguard to which the people were entitled.

Hon. Mr. DESSAULLES thought that, before proceeding by Bill, resolutions disapproving of the way in which the present Ministry had returned to their offices should first have been proposed, and he (Mr. Dessaulles) had in fact intended to move such resolutions, with the view of founding a Bill upon them. He was sorry his hon. friend (Mr. Campbell) had not pursued that course. The opinion was universal throughout the country that the act of the Ministry in coming back to their places without seeking the sanction of their constituents was wrong in the extreme, and that such things should by all means be prevented hereafter. He did not believe the bill now before the House would have that effect. He wanted also to prevent any and every change of offices by Ministers; and unless this were done in his opinion, there would be continued heart-burning in the country would continue to be divided and by such shuffles as we had witnessed in August last. He had no hesitation in saying that if he were told to-morrow that a personal acquaintance with all the Ministers that they were going to resign, and that a new Ministry had been formed, he would not know a single individual in their Cabinet. He would have been a very much surprised indeed if Mr. Cartier had not been found in the Cabinet. He knew of no case of the kind in the history of the British Empire, where the Ministry had returned to their seats without seeking re-election. He would rather have seen the Ministry resign their seats—have taken the same course as the Brown-Dorion Ministry had done—and then returned again to their seats. It would have been a very much better effect in their favour. He would have [illegible]

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

REFORMATORY PRISONS.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIRE inquired of the Ministry what had been done in the establishment of the Juvenile Reformatory Prisons in Upper and Lower Canada, in pursuance of the Act of last Session; and if it was their intention to appoint immediately the permanent Inspectors of the said Prisons at Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET replied that Reform Prisons had been established at both places. The one at Isle aux Noix had been organized early in the fall, the other, Penetanguishene, in December last. At both places Inspectors or Wardens as they were called, had been appointed, and were now in charge of the establishments. The Warden appointed to the Isle aux Noix had formerly been one of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, at Kingston; and his great experience had induced the Government to transfer him from the one place to the other. At Penetanguishene preparations were being made for the reception of convicts. It was thought by the time the Spring Assizes commenced, early in March, the establishment would be ready for the convicts it may be found desirable to send there.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the law of securing the independence of Parliament. The hon. gentleman explained that it was his wish not to prevent Ministers executing an internal change in the Cabinet, but to prevent Ministers after they had resigned office going back to their old places without the consent of their constituents. It was impossible in discussing the propriety of the Bill now before the House, to avoid alluding to the circumstances which took place last session and which, in his judgment, made an alteration in Act of Parliament. Those circumstances were fresh in the memory of hon. members. He thought however much this House might differ as to the course pursued by the Ministry, they must all agree upon this, that the operation of the existing law was on that occasion most unfair as between the two great parties with which Parliament was divided. We had on the one hand the members of the Brown-Dorion Administration holding office only a few hours, forced to their constituents, driven from the House at a time of very great importance to them. On the other hand we had the members of the present Administration returning to office without being obliged to go to their constituents, and enjoying the very great advantage of being present in Parliament and voting in the House. It was usual, and had been, found an advantageous and a proper restraint upon persons in public life, that when men did accept office they should obtain the approbation of their constituents. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that whether the course taken by the present Administration was in accordance with law or not, it had caused the greatest dissatisfaction among the people.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN seconded the motion. Of the necessity which existed for the passage of such a law there could be no doubt. Anything which tended to weaken the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government was productive of the most injurious consequences. That the members of the present Administration in the country had perused, although in [illegible] conscientiously, had taken advantage of a law which was not intended for the purpose, was the opinion of a great part of the people. He had much pleasure in [illegible] the motion of the hon. friend (Mr. Campbell)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, February 24.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The members composing the General Committee on Elections were sworn in.

Upon motion of Mr. E. P. TACHE the petitions presented against the return of certain members were referred to the committee.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON introduced a Bill to repeal certain sections of the Common Law Procedure Act relating to Bills of Exchange.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL reported from the Select Committee, with amendment, the Bill he had introduced to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors from Saturday night until Monday morning.

Hon. Col. PRINCE complained that the Bill unjustly prevented the labouring man from taking his glass of ale, and from smoking his pipe on the Saturday night after his hard week's work. We had no right to assume in legislating, that the majority of men who went to taverns and saloons spent the greater part of their earning there on the Saturday night, and he [Col. Prince] knew that such was not the case. There were no clubs, no reading rooms, where respectable men could meet and associate together, for the exchange of ideas. What was a man to do? Was he to walk about the streets all day with a face as long as a Methodist preacher, who had lived on cold water all day. The hon. gentleman contended that the hour of closing on Saturday night should be ten o'clock, instead of seven o'clock as proposed in the bill, and that the words "travellers while travelling and sojourners while lodging at," the place where liquors were sold be excepted from the operation of the Act.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL was afraid if such alterations were made the mischief they hoped to avoid would be as rampant as ever He had no desire to legislate for one class of the community and to let another go free, but it must be admitted that the abuse has been so great, an alteration was necessary. The hon. gentleman also objected to the amendment proposed by Col. Prince, upon the ground that where the same words had been introduced into the Act in England, they had opened the door to great abuses, owing to the difficulty of interpreting the word traveller.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS said he agreed with the hon. and gallant Colonel that the taverns ought not to be closed before 10 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said they might just as well keep the taverns open all night The Bill would remedy a very great evil if carried as it now stood.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET agreed that if the Bill were to be effective, the taverns must be closed at seven o'clock. He proposed an amendment to the third clause, that all proceedings taken under the Act should be begun within twenty days from the date of the offence.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL accepted the alteration and the report was adopted.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

The War Question.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

From the Times Correspondent.

TURIN, January 26.—The war party appears to be a little less confident this last day or two, and the public generally seems inclined to take a more pacific view of affairs. The difference, however, is but a shade; there is no revival of confidence, and all business is at a stand-still. The commercial class is, anything but well pleased at this state of things.

At this moment it is not uninteresting to give a glance at the state and arrangements of the Piedmontese army. The conscription here includes all men on their arrival at 21 years of age, the number of whom is computed to be annually about 18,000. Of these the first 9,000 drawn by lot compose what is called the first category, and are incorporated in the army. They serve five years under arms, and eleven under the colours—that is to say, that at the expiration of their five years' service they return to their houses, taking with them their uniforms and weapons, and remain, for six years liable to serve when called upon. The Piedmontese army of trained soldiers ought therefore, to consist of 90,000 men, 45,000 actually serving and 45,000 having served and ready to re-join at a few day's notice. But, allowing for deaths, incapacitation by illness and accident, soldiers who become only sons by the death of a brother, and are therefore exempt, &c., it cannot, I think, be correctly estimated at more than 85,000 men of this category. According to the existing law, passed in 1854, the second category comprises all young men, liable to the conscription, who are not included in the first. Previously to that (and reckoning from 1839,) only a portion of those who drew a favorable number (beyond the 9,000 taken) were liable to be called upon to serve until they completed the 25th year. The existing second category, or reserve, may be reckoned at about 30,000. These are called out annually, for a short term of drill, which does not make soldiers of them but gives them some rudimentary knowledge, smartens them up a little, and qualifies them to be incorporated, in case of need, and in judicious proportions, in regiments of trained soldiers. If we estimate the Sardinian army, including both categories, at 112,000 to 115,000 men, it will be about the mark, and this is a great deal more than the country can afford.

The *Univers* addresses some unpalatable truths to the partizans of war:—

"No motives exist for a war. All the arguments brought forward in its favour are disproved by historical traditions and the right of nations. At no period did Italy form a compact nation; even under Roman rule it lived only a municipal life. To the recollection of that rule it owed its glory and prosperity in the middle ages; its inheritance is still valuable, and it would run the risk of foolishly forfeiting it by accepting a political unity which would reduce its ancient states to the rule of departments or provinces. Frenchmen are familiar with the road to Italy; there exists no land where they have fought more often. What has been the result of all these invasions? The fine campaign of General Bonaparte had no other consequence than to deliver up the Republic of Venice to Austria. We lost Italy by our defeats under Charles VIII. Louis XII., and Francis I. The Milanese territory had been in the possession of the House of Austria for above 150 years. The Austrian soldiers, at Montebello, Campo-Maggiore, Palestro, and Magenta, [illegible] Frenchmen [illegible] Italy [illegible] Austria [illegible] Austrian [illegible] Austrian [illegible] Austrian

that light, showed form flatter before me like some receding angel in the soft morning twilight. Observe, I am writing of a type, simply. Not even as a type do I dare to risk voting any further this tall, fine-looking thoroughly womanly Miss Gwin whose whole dress trimmed with flowers, whose whole dress trimmed with flowers, heightens the youthful charm of the young lady whom "Jotkins," drunk as usual, o "one of Bedad, flown with insolence and wine," has just been engaged to be married. And on the whole I shall abstain from naming anybody else. New York was here, also Philadelphia, and especially Baltimore. Will any chemist have the kindness to analyse Baltimore, and discover what its secret potencies are for enchanting "the female form divine?" Meanwhile descending upon the sublunary fact of *toilette*, I am forced to say that, though there were, of course, some charming exceptions, the fashion as a rule did not dress well. To dress well a woman needs to study first the requirements of her own person, next the circumstances under which she is to appear and lastly the impression to be produced on others. By blending these objects she reaches that ideal of perfection to which dress may be brought when fancy is chastened and directed by thought. How few ladies dress well, and what is dressing detestably but the most intense self-shows in refusing the thought necessary to create that grace of design and harmony of colour which makes a well dressed woman a refreshing delight! How rare for instance in *France*, where they understand dress, to see, as we saw last night, ladies of thirty-five and forty-five dressed with the *naivete* of school girls, clashing in every curve with angular forms and bristling like a bundle of open pen-knives. We saw several ladies of even greater age exhibiting necks from which the charms had long since taken wings, and arms more like sticks of sealing-wax than coral. It is the remarkable harmony between the characters of the dress and the requirements of her age which imparts to the appearance of the French woman from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Marrais, from the fashionable women of Paris, to the fisherwomen of Boulogne, a certain pleasing unity which is the characteristic of Gallic grace. This effort to please may be rooted in vanity, but it is a blessed vanity which teaches to adorn and beautify life. Impudent men may be trusted with that forwardness which belongs to them for forcing their merits on the world, but women with her *delicacy* of feeling must make dress a symbolic language, almost speaking the character of her mind. Then we had some unfortunates who were fearfully overdressed. One lady from *New York* appeared like a mail with all her fortune on her back. Her naturally handsome proportions was positively obscured with jewelry, and she looked dingy with diamonds and sinnees.

But notwithstanding the crowd of distinguished persons who thronged the room to-night, *crush-ring it perhaps the most brilliant* ball that Washington has seen, it would be idle flattery not to state that the gathering lacked that peculiar *cachet* which marks similar occasions in *Europe* where such reunions comprise the sovereigns of the nation in rank and mind. But here the people are their own sovereigns, and officials at Washington, with some exceptions, more resemble clerks than statesmen. There is more about the men of sinewing self-handedness than of the aroma of cultivated society.

As it was, the women completely carried away the honors to-night. After all, it is but natural that where institutions do not favour the entrance of the best men into public life, the woman element, so brilliant everywhere, should utterly out-dazzle the other sex, and make the most masculy woman appear an angel by the side of a tobacco-chewing deputy. But, apart from this, there is much in the American woman to make her show to advantage in elegant society, as she always does in Europe.—There are doubtless, many who, had they remained in Europe, would perhaps at this time be the wives and daughters of English baronets, or eminent barristers, or something of that kind. But, on the whole, they spring from the glorious working class.—There is no "*embarras d'ancetres*" about them. They are not incumbered with family pedigrees, which generally produce a kind of feudal cramp in the nature, and confine it within an agony of reserve and restraint. Wherever reserve or restraint are more here, this is assumed, not natural, and like all that is not natural, vulgar. Around the women to-night there was a charming *vive les jeux, vive la bagatelle*, ineffably delightful. There is something exquisitively refreshing in a fine plebeian girl with a nature of imperial independance that can cope with Queens and Duchesses. We saw some charming specimens of this class, with a high-bred Duchess Georgiana curve of the neck, and the head most sweetly set on.—But though they were called the Hon. Miss So-and-so, or Mrs. Senator So-and-so, they were only shop-a damsels in disguise, semi-Grecian, semi-Parisian, fond of laughing, dancing, flirting, passionately fond of strong men who have made their mark, but wished with a smile for any fancy man in distress, even for Jenkins. There were some splete looking ladies, under whose cloak of decorum there lurked the natural female demon of sprightliness. There were some big-hearted, broadchy looking Massachusetts ladies, stout uncompromising Emersonians, but they trance ideutalized amid the crowd, and came back to earth the moment dance or supper was announced.—What with some such ladies looking of the 24th century, and some of the sunny Southern who looked of the 15th, the 19th constituted a kind of charming balance,—rich in fascinating wealth.

Further by the "Canada."

THE THREATENED WAR ON THE CONTINENT!

Opening of the French Legislature!

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR!!

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOSTILITIES IN AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.

FRANCE.

The session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th instant, with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing epidemic, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger; and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and referring to his peaceful policy as a proof of his assertion, he proceeded as follows:—

"To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? The necessity, I repeat, to restore France to her true position, to support treaties duly sanctioned by her with England, and to regulate with the Continental Powers all questions without up-rage questions, according to the requirements of our times and the dignity of France. It was in conformity with these principles that I made at Bordeaux the declaration, "The Empire is Peace." I was anxious to prove by that expression, that although the heir of Napoleon the First had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to the alliance with England I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of all statesmen, of every shade of opinion. Also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past, even the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice and the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion. Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all the points in dispute. I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutu l good will.—The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary—I speak it with regret,—have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has not been completed without many difficulties, which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and I, if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply, that the interests of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed, but the natural consequence of the community of *interests* of the two countries and of the friendship of the two sovereigns. For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order *cannot be obtained* except by foreign troops, gives just cause of anxiety to diplomacy. *This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to the belief in war. Some may invoke it with all their* hearts without legitimate reason, and others in their exaggerated fears endeavour to show to France the dangers of a new coalition; but I shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice and of national honour, and my government will not allow itself to be led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be provocative or pusillanimous. Far be from us, then, these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions, as peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume then calmly the usual course of your labours. I have explained to you the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months both at home and abroad. You will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm, but conciliatory.—Therefore I confidently rely upon your support, as well as that of the nation, which has entrusted its fate to me. It is well known that I never shall permit personal interest or petty ambition to guide my actions. When supported by popular sentiment we ascend a throne and acquire no grave a responsibility, we rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motives of our actions, as our last judges, are God, conscience, and posterity."

The speech was variously commented on by the press: notwithstanding its pacific language, its effects on funds was not favourable. Prior to the delivery of the speech on the 7th, the Paris Bourse was excited and buoyant, and the rentes advanced one to one-and-a-half per cent. Subsequently a decline took place, and after the publication of the speech the rentes were quoted only at one quarter higher than on the previous day.

The London Exchange sympathized with Paris. *Consols before the speech* advanced one-half, but a re-action ensued, and they closed only a quarter higher. On the following day both markets fluctuated slightly, and a firmer tone prevailed.

It is stated that at a recent ball at the Tuileries a lady fainted, or, from some cause of a similar nature, confusion ensued. The Emperor and Empress fled from the throne and made their way as precipitately as possible across the *salon*, the Empress gathering up her petticoats with her hand as best she might, and looked as pale that her best friends said that "it was death-like to look at."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"A law-suit of no ordinary interest is expected to occupy the attention of one of the civil courts next week. All money-lenders of Lond n will remember that some twelve years ago Prince Louis Napoleon, when desperately hard up, was continually endeavouring to raise the wind upon a mortgage of alleged claims upon the French Government in respect of the property of his mother, Queen Hortense.—Prospectuses setting forth his title to countless millions, which he offered to the public in shares of convenient amount, were profusely circulated, but met with small favour from the moneyed interest, either in Houndsditch or elsewhere. It is however, now stated by M M. de Cock and Terwangne, bankers, of Antwerp, plaintiffs in an action brought again His Majesty Napoleon III., in his courts, that, in 1847, one M. Aristide Ferrere obtained from Louis Napoleon for valuable consideration, an assignment of all his [the prince's] rights and credits against the French Government, as the representative of Queen Hortense, his mother Pursuant to this assignment, title-deeds valued at 10,000,000 francs were deposited with M. de Prime, a French notary in London. M. A. Ferrere, in order to render his security readily negotiable, divided the ten millions in 100 shares, of 100,000 francs each. Two of the shares were deposited with the plaintiffs by way of mortgage, for money owing to them by Ferrere. Ferrere had never paid his debt, and now Messrs. Cock and Terwangne, availing themselves of the French law, which allows the sovereign to be sued in the civil courts, like any other citizens, bring their action. One difficulty in their way is that, in 1852, the Prince President, when he confiscated the property of the Orleans family, declared in the Moniteur that he would release the State from all his claims to his mother fortune. The plaintiffs contended that the release can not be binding upon them as purchasers for a valuable consideration; but that, in all events, the Emperor having cancelled the shares which were negotiated with his sanction and privity, is personally liable to them. On the other hand, the validity of the assignment to Ferrere is contested by the Emperor."

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna despatch says that *Austria has consented to withdraw from the Roman States on conditions of a similar step on the part of France.* The *Daily News*, noticing this matter, hints that Austria's motive in making the proposal, may be to stimulate subscriptions to the six million loan now being raised.

Letters from Vienna mention the probability of another four million sterling loan being brought forward if the present negotiations are successful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attorney General Whiteside has been elected to Parliament, unopposed, by the Dublin University.

The *London Times* has a playful editorial on the proposed appropriation of thirty millions of dollars by the United States for the purchase of Cuba, and strongly recommends the system to the notice of the Emperor Napoleon. It says that America has certainly deepened the science and enlarged the jurisdiction of money.

It was reported that Archbishop Cullen would be made a cardinal, to permanently reside at Rome.

The Prince of Wales had paid a formal visit to the Pope.

The discount market continued steady, and the supply of money abundant. The rates for first-class bills were 2 to 2¼ per cent.

The London *Daily News* says, the rumoured delay in the production of Sir John Packington's plans for providing for the defence of the country by the navy, is caused by important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has received the partial sanction of the government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications, placed at intervals along the seaboard.

The ships *Norfolk*, with £160,000, and *the Clutha* with £48,000, had arrived from Australia.

The Stock Exchange was comparatively steady, but without material improvement, the fluctuation of the three days being scarcely one-quarter per cent.

FRANCE.

Paris letters continue to dilate upon the Emperor's speech. The London *Times'* correspon lent says:—"If any slight change supervened upon reflection, it is perhaps more in favour of a pacific than warlike interpretation. The same uncertainty prevailed, but without any increased alarm."

The same authority says, that the allusions to peace in Count de Morny's speech to the Legislative Corps were received with restrained cheers.

The *Daily News* says the latest news is altogether warlike.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th opened buoyantly, and advanced one-half per cent, but a reduction took place, and the advance was nearly all lost. On the 10th the market opened firm, but closed dull and lower. On the 11th the market was dull and depressed, the appearance of a pamphlet by Girardin, entitled "La Guerre," causing some uneasiness. The three per cents declined a quarter, closing at 68f. for money, and 67f. 95c. for account.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a *decrease in specie of one* million francs, and an increase in deposits of twenty-three and a-half millions.

ITALY.

Milan letters describe continued military preparations on a large scale, especially in artillery.

RUSSIA.

It was stated that the Russian army would shortly be concentrated on the Austrian-Gallician frontier, and that the tone of the Russian journals towards Austria was daily becoming more severe.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The reply of the Queen of England to the petition of the Parliament for a union of the islands with Greece is, that she declines to accede to the request.

TURKEY.

Kibritza Mahomued Pacha had been dismissed.

The Porte will protest against the election of Couza as Hospodar in Wallachia.

PERSIA.

It was reported that the populace at Herat had *expelled* the English Commissioner.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of January 9, and Hong Kong of December 30 had reached England, and the American portion of the same is on the *Canada*.

The campaign in Oude was considered nearly over. The rebels were hopelessly beaten everywhere.

The Governor General had issued a decree for disarming the whole of Upper India.

Small fortifications are to be erected at every station in the Northwest, so as to render the seizure of treasure simultaneous, and the massacre of Europeans both difficult and hazardous.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived here at two o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Jura* which was to have left Liverpool simultaneously with the *Canada* anchored in the Mersey for the night, owing to a fog, and was run into by a Dublin steamer. She lost her figure head, cut water, and had to go into dock. The cargo is not damaged; She was expected to sail about the 12th.

The House of Lords debated the Right of Search question. Lord Malmesbury said that the code of instructions for the *suppression of the slave trade*, agreed to by England and France has been submitted to the United States. Disraeli promised to bring in the Reform Bill on 28th Feb.—He also announced that the government would not give an unconditional guarantee to the Atlantic or any other submarine telegraph.

The naval estimates are only increased about one million sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—Breadstuffs generally dull and drooping. Flour; barrels nominally unchanged, sacks 24 cheaper per central. Wheat dull and rather easier; red western 8s 9d a 9s 3d, white 9s 7d a 10s, southern 10s a 10s 3d per central. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed and yellow 5s 10d a 6s 2d, white 7s 1d a 7s 6d.

Provisions generally unchanged. Pork quiet, but firm; lard quiet, but held for 60s; cheese firm, sales 28s 6d, parels 29s; sugar quiet, but steady.

London consols 93¾ to 93¾. Money and account steady.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged; sugar, from mess cutes 6d dearer; cotton and hid well supported.

Wire rumors cautious, but rate quieting has prevailed.

The French budget shows an increased expenditure of 231,000,000 francs. The estimated increase in the revenue is 62,000,000 francs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—R. B. McDougall.
W. Toole.
Cobourg & Peterboro' Railway Time table
—J. H. Dumble.
Board.
To Advertisers—Globe.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1859.

Orangemen in Toronto.

There appears, in another part of this paper, a report of certain proceedings, taken at a full meeting of Orangemen, in the St. Lawrence Hall, at Toronto, on the 24th of last month. The meeting was remarkable, from the number attending it, the high social position of the chairman, the ostensible object for which it was convened, and the unconcealed determination of the leaders, to enforce political submission from ordinary members. The honorable John Hilyard Cameron, a Queen's Counsel, took the chair, and entered into a defence of the Orange Institution, claiming for it a purity of motive, and for all and every one of its members, an innocence of outrage, which it was far beyond the power of man to gainsay. Before commenting upon the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and accepted by the other members, a duty we take upon ourselves without any hesitation, as a resolvent of public opinion, we desire first to draw attention to the commendable disposition manifested on the part of both Protestants and Roman Catholics at this time, to take an enlarged view of the circumstances of their political and social relation. United, in nearly equal proportions, as to aggregate numbers, and interspersed among each other, in such a manner as make each capable of giving pain or pleasure to his neighbor, the thought cannot but be acceptable to every true patriot, that peace and good-will should continue to be the prevailing characteristic of the intercourse in every neighborhood. To preserve this state of feeling, so happily subsisting, the essential condition is that there be a reciprocal forbearance, and a mutual respect and confidence; without them the apparent peace will be but a truce, open to infraction upon the slightest opportunity.—The Orange Institution, called into existence by the extremities to which an ambitious but numerically weak party in the land of its nativity, was then reduced, by an exasperated foe, while it sheltered itself under the plea of necessity, and confined itself strictly to the repression of assault from without, and the *legitimate* support and comfort of its own members, had an apology for the erection of an independent power within the Kingdom, which under other circumstances, however, might be objected to it. There are seasons of alarm, when by the natural timidity of mankind, they rush with precipitancy from the appearance of danger, and by their preponderance create that danger where they expected peace. In the first years of the settlement of Upper Canada, no wonder need be expressed at the introduction from Ireland, of a branch of the society which the protestants of that country had been accustomed to venerate, as the means under which they had been enabled to preserve themselves, in the midst of an unsettled population. They emigrated with the traditions of their ancestors, and the recollection of their own adventures, strongly impressed upon their memories, and when they met their traditionary oppressors, on neutral ground, bethought themselves of the expedient of their long cherished association to preserve anew the landmark which should divide them, while its traces could be discovered. Such without doubt, is the origin of the exotic plant, in this Province. Let us now look calmly into it, and try to discover the advantages it brings in its train the benefits it scatters over the land, the peace and mutual good-will it would fain establish between its own, and the great number who are either looked upon with indifference, or who, by proscription, are especially held in aversion. To read Mr. Cameron's address, which proceeding from one of honourable, whose intelligence, social superiority, and comprehensive power are unsurpassed by any in the order, one finds that they claim respect especially from the protestant portion of the community: wherea, an honorable mind would claim that they should have the *respect* of such as by their opinions are incapable of membership. To please ones own party is the work of no great effort, since they are already predisposed; but to be respected by those who from the nature of things, cannot approve, is not too high an object of ambition. Mr. Cameron regards the Association as the means of rallying loyal courageous Protestant men around the Throne. Is the Throne, then, in danger! And, is it a means of safety, to tell one half of the natural defenders of the country, by implication that they are traitors and enemies of the State? Who does England look to in times of distress, to man her navy, and fill her regiments? Does she not them turn, as well to the Roman Catholic as the Orangeman, and has she not always had reason to be proud of her Irish troops!—Let us beware how, instead of cherishing a jealous honor, we refuse the meed of praise, lest, when, if ever it should unhappily arise, that the Throne is in danger, our words be returned upon us, and a high spirited people withdraw in our day of tribulation by refusing to battle in a cause that contemplates only their degradation. Mr. Cameron throws out the idea not only that Orangeism is the special preservative of the British constitution, but that another principal feature consists in its fidelity to the Anglican Church, or, as he styles it, "the religion upon which the Throne is based." Dissenters, therefore, still find themselves neighbored, when enrolled in its brotherhood. So far, we have approached the subject generally; let us now consider particularly the professed object of the meeting. The report, and the resolutions passed, describe it to have been for the purpose of denouncing the Council and Police Commissioners for rejecting the applications of members of secret societies to appointments in the Police force of the city. Abstractedly, it would appear tyrannical to proscribe any man or any class of men from office, because of their opinions, and none but the strongest reasons ought to be allowed to provoke such a course. If however, men prefer to bind themselves together for mutual protection, independently of the law of the land though still entitled to its shelter where they obey it, they cannot with justice complain if citizens who are not regarded equally by them, should prefer to see the laws carried out by unbound hands. Mr. Cameron declares that Orangemen are to stand by each other on all just occasions, and adds that what is a just and what is an unjust occasion is left to the determination of each man's conscience. Now, to stand by each other implies that there is somebody else to be withstood, and that is what the public are concerned with. We all know what prejudice is, and with unenlightened minds how difficult to remove it. Public opinion has spoken out in Toronto, and for the sake of peace merely asks of the applicant for civil power, that he shall renounce those private obligations he has voluntarily assumed, and free himself from a possible conflict between his duty to society at large and his private engagements. The real motive of collecting the meeting is seen at the close of Mr. Cameron's speech. He conjures his brethren to go to the polls without division; and the meeting responded to his call. It is to be hoped they will reconsider their decision, as nothing they could do, would tend quicker to bring the Order into contempt, than the position, once fairly assumed, that it is a secret political association. Mr. William Hopkins added a couple of brilliant sentiments to the Speech of the Honorable Chairman. He condemned Orangemen for voting at Municipal Elections for Roman Catholic Candidates; and set up the monstrous doctrine that a man, being once an Orangeman, was always an Orangeman. As to voting for men of opposite persuasions; that, each one may decide for himself; but they will hardly succeed in confining a man's opinions, so as that he shall not be allowed to separate himself from what he subsequently disapproves A subject cannot break his allegiance to his native land—he carries it from his birth to his grave; but the will, which was free to separate him from the mass, is as free to release him from servitude.

One of the Resolutions expresses the hope, that Country Lodges will hold meetings of a similar kind, that there may be no difficulty when an election comes on, of putting the machinery in motion, to make the Orange vote tell as one man. Gentlemen of the Gowan stamp are arranging themselves to make use of the promised millenium. One gentleman in this County, a discarded M. P. P. whose character has suffered lately in the Court of Chancery, is said to have made application; but whether or not his morals will come up to the mark, we have not heard.

New License By-Law.

This very splendid production was passed by the Town Council, on Monday evening. The price of license is, for a saloon, tavern, or hotel, $70 a-year; for beer-house, eating-house or ordinary, $20; for shop license *where* not less than a quart is sold, and then not drank on the premises, $60; for a billiard table, $20; bowling alley, $10; for a temperance house, $10. Before a licence can issue, for an hotel, tavern, or saloon, the consent of the owner of the house must be first obtained, agreeing thereto; and a certificate from three freeholders or householders of the Ward, as to the character of applicant, and the public necessity for the establishment. No drinking allowed after 11 p. m., until sunrise next morning; and no drinking between Saturday night and Monday morning. This arrangement will be rather inconvenient on occasion of public dinners; but since certain enthusiasts are bent upon reforming the world by a by-law, the experiment must be tried. It will not last long, the thing is too absurd; it does not follow because a man arrives at his hotel at 11.05 p. m., and asks for a drink, that therefore he means to get drunk. If such persons would look after their own morals first, their interference with other people's would be more tolerable; but the man who brought in this by-law is not in a position to preach morality. His officiousness is disgusting. He does not seem to understand his position in this community, since he gave his evidence before the Court of Chancery.

Parties applying for licence, to be joined by two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the "Board of Inspectors," in a bond *of two hundred Pounds*, for the due observance of the obligations, thereunder the By-law. This is a beautiful arrangement. First, the applicant gets a certificate establishing his character; then he is to be treated as a rogue and vagabond, and made to find unreasonable security for good behavior. Such a requirement could only proceed from the assumption that his business was likely to prove a nuisance; whereas his certificate establishes that the public convenience will be promoted. Two Inspectors, at $60 a-year each are appointed, because two applied; one, under the surname of the Mayor; the other under the ring of Mr. Cooper. The public pay for the accommodation.

Many persons, not subscribers to this paper, have been disappointed and grieved o copy of *Mr. Cooper's letter*, to complete only the sentence in Chancery. Both documents are republished in this issue.

Baptist Sabbath School Anniversary.

Our friends of the Baptist Church in Peterboro', held their usual Sabbath School Anniversary on Thursday last. The Chapel which was tastefully decorated with evergreens was well filled with a respectable audience. After prayer by the Rev. J. Cameron, pastor of the Church, the was served, and the abundant variety of "good things" reflected great credit on them who supplied them. The Chair was taken by W. Hall, Esq. After some appropriate remarks by the chairman, the report of the School for the past year was read by the superintendent, Mr. D. McDonald, which showed it to be at present in an encouraging and prosperous condition. After some interesting pieces were repeated by a number of the scholars, very suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Lloyd, of Port Hope, and Roberts, Blain and Scott. The Choir, under the superintendance of Mr. H. Graham did much to enliven the exercises of the evening. Altogether the meeting seemed to give general satisfaction, and we think all went away feeling a deeper interest in the very important work of training the young in religious knowledge.

Opening of Imperial Parliament.

On Thursday, her Majesty the Queen opened parliament in person. The doors were opened at noon, and several peeresses were in their seats before one o'clock. Shortly after that hour the foreign ambassadors and ministers, and other great officers of state entered the house.

A regiment of foot guards was stationed opposite the entrance of the House of Lords with their state band; and the horse guards lined the road from Buckingham-palace to the houses of parliament.

Her Majesty and his royal highness the Prince Consort, attended by the master of the horse and the mistress of the robes, left Buckingham-palace shortly before two o'clock in the state carriage, and proceeded through the park to the House of Lords.

Owing to the fineness of the day a very large crowd was drawn together to witness the procession. The whole of the windows whence a view could be obtained were crowded with well-dressed ladies. On her Majesty arriving at the House it was immediately announced by a discharge of cannon, the trumpets sounded, and the procession entered the house, led by the heralds *in their state tabards*; the yeomen of the guard lining the avenues. Then followed the Lord Chancellor, the great officers of state, &c. Her Majesty proceeded to the throne, and took her seat, all the peers and peeresses rising, but taking their seats on her Majesty's command.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered the royal speech to her Majesty, who commanded the Commons to be sent for. They immediately appeared at the bar, headed by the Speaker attired in his state robes, when her Majesty with her usual distinctness, read the following speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—In receiving, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that in the internal state of the country there is nothing to excite disquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness.—Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year; and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

"The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, wherever they have ventured to encounter my forces: and I trust that at no distant period I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great empire, and to devote my attention to the improvements of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

"On assuming by your advice, the direct government of that portion of my dominions I deemed it proper to make known by proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but who might be willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed that a copy of the proclamation should be laid before you.

"I receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute so far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.

"I have concluded with the sovereigns who were parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856, a *convention relative to the organization* of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Those Roman provinces are now proceeding to establish, under its provisions, their new form of government.

"A treaty of commerce which I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and which will be laid before you, is a satisfactory indication of the complete re-establishment of those amicable relations which, until their late unfortunate interruption, had long subsisted between us, to the mutual advantage of our respective dominions.

"The measures which, in concert with my ally the Emperor of the French, I thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China, have resulted in a treaty, by which further effusion of blood has been prevented and which holds out the prospect of greatly-increased intercourse with that extensive and densely-peopled empire.

"Another treaty, into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan, opens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly civilized country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners. As soon as the ratifications of these treaties, shall have been exchanged, they will be laid before you.

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of negro emigration from the east coast of Africa, against which an unavoidable feeling, however guarded, in the commencement of the direct trade, my government has never ceased to address to his imperial majesty in eight successive, but friendly, representations.

"This wise act on the part of his imperial majesty believes me to hope that negotiations, now in progress at Paris, may lead to the total abandonment of the system and to the substitution of a duly regulated supply of the unfortunately free labour.

"The state of the republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has hitherto led to every forbearance to its unjust faults, in regard to outrage and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at or the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length made a peaceful appeal to reason, which I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of my naval forces in Mexican waters, and I consider it necessary to enforce due reparation.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I have ordered that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

"The universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British navy; but I am persuaded you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Your labours have in recent sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that bills may be submitted to you without delay for consolidating and amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; for bringing together into one act of statutes, in a simplified form and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

"Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in parliament, and I cannot doubt but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration, proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

"These and other propositions for the amendment of the laws, which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and I earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to ensure the stability of the throne, the maintainance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people."

At the close of the speech the royal procession was reformed and returned to Buckingham-palace.

The Lords afterwards stood adjourned until five o'clock.

Lord Brougham on the War Crisis.

At a recent meeting of Parliament Lord Brougham spoke as follows:

He heartily agreed with his noble friend opposite, that, in the present critical state of affairs in Europe, it was of the utmost importance that there should be no difference between the government and those on the other side of the House, but that their lordships should, with one heart and one voice, concur in the principles which had that night been laid down. Having lately come from France, it might be necessary that he should state his entire adoption of those principles, lest his silence should be misconstructed—not in France, where there was the most entire unanimity of opinion among all ranks and all classes—(hear, hear) but in Sardinia, where it might be supposed that he did not share the opinions which had been so generally expressed, more especially as the course he took upon a former occasion in the other house of Parliament had already been referred to. It was then his fortune to land on the attack which was made upon the Holy Allies, as they were called, for intermeddling in the government of foreign countries; and he had been asked how he, who complained of the three gentlemen of Verona,—Prussia, Austria, and Russia—for having undertaken to put down the constitution in Spain, could abstain from objecting to the proceedings of Austria in Italy, and especially to the thraldom in which she was said to hold the Lombards. His answer was short and clear. The objection taken to the proceedings of the Holy Allies was aggravated, no doubt, by the circumstance that they were endeavoring to pull down a free, constitution in Spain; but the gravamen of the charge against them was their interfering in foreign affairs at all—(hear, hear,)—their undertaking to perform the duties of the police of Europe; and if, by the of those accidents or inconsistencies to which despotism was subject, it had happened that they had interposed to support a free constitution against tyrannical rulers, the argument would have been precisely the same. They had no right even for that good cause, to interfere with the affairs of another State. He would put a case which applied to the present subject. Suppose the Holy Alliance, instead of attacking the constitution of Spain, had thought fit to support the Genoese against Sardinia, the object of those who attacked them would have been precisely the same. They would have said that they were sorry that the Genoese were subject to the Sardinians, but that that was the result of the treaty arrangements of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and that in the very fit language of her Majesty's speech, "the faith of treaties must be maintained inviolate," and that, under the false pretext of supporting the liberties of the Genoese, the Holy Allies had no right to interfere with the arrangements of the Vienna treaty. Now, it must be observed, that with all that was said against the Holy Allies they had at least no interest in the proceedings which they undertook. It was not with any view to their own aggrandizement or to the increase of their territories that they interfered. It was in order to put down, upon principles which were false and ever to be reprobated, the constitution of Spain; but at least, it was not for their own aggrandizement that they undertook that task. He wished he could say the same with respect to Sardinia at the present moment. The pretence was to favour the oppressed Italians, but we feared that under that pretext lurked no small disposition to enlarge the territories of the Sardinian Kingdom. No one could rejoice more heartily than he did at the establishment of a free constitution in Piedmont; no one could more admire the conduct of those who, in spite of many obstacles, maintained that constitution; and it was with a grief which he shared with his noble friend behind and his noble friend opposite, that he saw the departure from the sound honorable, and straightforward principles which had heretofore regulated the conduct of the Sardinian Government. He hoped and trusted that the universal reprobation, or, if that were too strong a term, universal sorrow which was felt at their departure from a sound and righteous policy would cause them to think twice, and more than twice, before they persisted in it. With respect to France, the whole interest, differing as it did most essentially from its position forty years ago, when it had no resources, no manufactures no description of capital, no railways, no commercial speculation, either of home or foreign trade—the universal feeling of all classes and all parties against any breach of the peace; and the universal good faith of the French government, of which we had recently had so signal proof in the passing of the Address and the Budget, left no room to fear that the French would, for the sake of any petty object, disturb the peace of Europe. He was sure that the noble lord opposite would, on reflection, see that the time was not one for a war between Sardinia and Austria could long be confined to Lombardy.—Sooner or later it must end in a general European war. Such a calamity as that it really frightened one to contemplate, and he heartily joined with his noble friend who had addressed their lordships in expressing a sanguine hope that no such misfortune would befall us. [Hear, hear.]

Birth.

At Peterborough, on the 26th February, the wife of WILLIAM BOMFORD, P. L. Surveyor, of a daughter.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "DAILY GLOBE,"

HAS NEARLY

An Large a Circulation as any two other daily Papers

IN UPPER CANADA UNITED!

It is taken by Merchants, Millers, Manufacturers, Lawyers, Hotel Keepers, &c., in every quarter of the country, and as a medium for advertising sales of Merchandize, Real Estate, or anything in which business men of the wealthiest classes are interested, it is altogether unrivalled.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

HAS a circulation larger in proportion to the population amidst which it is taken than any other journal in the world. It goes among the farmers and mechanics, and rural population generally, and is unequalled as a medium for advertising farms for sale, and articles which are in universal request.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is now publishing an original story, by a Canadian author, entitled

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW,

And its usual interesting Miscellany of Politics, News, Literature, Commercial Intelligence, &c.

The *Globe* may be purchased on the day of publication at

"The Examiner" Book-store, Peterboro'

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $25; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, February 28 1859.

REQUIRED.

A LADY in the North end of the Town, has vacancies for two gentlemen. The house is conveniently situated and very comfortable. Terms, 4s per week. Enquire at this Office.

Peterborough, March 3rd, 1859.

NOTICE.

TO all parties indebted to R. B. McDOUGALL, either by note or book account that is now due, are informed that their ACCOUNTS are now in Mr. Donaldson's hands for collection, any not settled after the 15th day of March, will be placed in suit without further notice.

R. B.—I have a large and well assorted stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, Clothing and Millinery, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries, which will be sold low for Cash.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, March 1st, 1859.

W. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order, best door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY

Spring Arrangement, 1859.

On and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:

Montreal time.

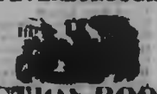
Leave Cobourg at 8 a. m. arrive Peterboro' 10.30
" Peterboro' at 11.30 p.m. arrive Cobourg 3.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Board holders of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. having become proprietors, are desirous to make it a first class road. A large portion of Rice Lake Bridge is permanently embanked, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted with the present season. The Rolling Stock has also been thoroughly repaired, and in its very efficient condition. Parties patronizing the C. & P. Railway, will have their merchandize transported with promptness, and at reduced rates.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, March 1st, 1859.

PETERBOROUGH



AUCTION ROOMS.

ROBERT O. HENTHORN,

F. G. GALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KEEPS on hand a large assortment of Mineral Teeth, for the practice of which he has had extensive experience, and can, on the most reasonable terms, warrant the work prepared by him to be of the best quality, and to give satisfaction to the wearer. Persons having lost their teeth by decay, disease, or accident, may have them replaced by a substitute that will be found to restore the appearance of the mouth, and enable them to masticate their food with ease and comfort. Persons having decayed teeth may have them filled with gold, which will be found to be the most durable substance for the purpose. Children's teeth regulated, and those that require it filled with gold. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Teeth cleaned and scaled, which removes the tartar that destroys the enamel, and causes the gums to recede from the teeth. Persons having a sensitive tooth, which is painful to the touch, may have it filled with a composition that will not affect it in the least. Persons having a tooth broken off, or partly decayed, may have it built up to the original size, and rendered useful for mastication. Persons having a tooth that is decayed, and the nerve exposed, may have it filled with gold, and the nerve preserved in a healthy state. Persons having a tooth that is decayed, and the nerve destroyed, may have it filled with gold, and rendered useful for mastication. Persons having a tooth that is decayed, and the nerve destroyed, may have it filled with gold, and rendered useful for mastication. Persons having a tooth that is decayed, and the nerve destroyed, may have it filled with gold, and rendered useful for mastication.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clanton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 50

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

Persons wanting to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "The Village Blacksmith," and the *New Dominion*, with the other premiums, at once, and thus secure the $2, before the 1st of January, 1860. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 48

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

Church Services, Prayer Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Fun Pictures of the Bible
Water Bunting
Words on the Road
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Mrs. Hargrave
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Hagenby's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Communicant's Companion
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Faithful Promisers and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allen—Kennedy
Life of John Hess
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Charles Bosanell
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Blessings from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Eddy Ellerslie and the Mine
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Bowbar's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Charles Vavasseur
Marion Bernard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Rory O'Moore
Robert Maxaire
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollo
Martin Chuzzlewit
Bleak House
Sketches by "Boz"
Barnaby Rudge
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
David Copperfield
Frank Mildmay
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Midshipman Easy
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Hearts Trial
Weary foot's Cousin
The Ruined Family
Pelham
The False Heir
Devereux
Rienzie
Agincourt a Romance
Alice or the Mysteries
The Great Hoggarty Diamond
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Dacbert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Arabella Stewart
The Woodman
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Gowrie or the Kings Plot
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The Hungry Family
Annah Neil
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Sir Theodore Croughton
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
John Halifax Gentleman
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Stepmother, a Tale
The Last of the Barons
The Athelingar, the three Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dickon's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Rattle the Reefer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Packs of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Daneloyne
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard
Tyrconnel or the Court of the Stuarts
Governess
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Severnli
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Derrit
Life Thea
King of the Winds
Peters-Chester
Vivian Grey
Rosamond's Daughter
Constance
Scotland Yard
Caroline Lamb
Caroline Percy
Lady Chesterfield
Lady Jane Grey
Queen Mary
Queen Elizabeth
Mary Queen of Scots
The Young Chevalier
Lives of the Queens of England
Lives of the Princesses of England
Lives of the Tudor and Stuart Princesses
Lives of the Lord High Chancellors of England
Lives of the Lord High Chancellors of Ireland
Lives of the Lord High Chancellors of Scotland
Lives of the Judges of England
Lives of the Chief Justices of England
Lives of the Lord Mayors of London
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Dublin
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Edinburgh
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Glasgow
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Cork
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Limerick
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Waterford
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Belfast
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Derry
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Kilkenny
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Wexford
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Kilkenny
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Wexford
Lives of the Lord Mayors of Kilkenny

STATIONERY

A. SAWERS.

Examiner Book Store,
Peterboro', Feb. 16th, 1859.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, HYSONS old and young, "Twankay & Young Hyson, GUNPOWDER, CONGUO, SOUCHONG, &c. In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba, Redpath's Crushed, A. Dry Granulated & broken Loaf, Loaves, Ground, Extra-ground (for confect'ers,) Yellow Refined,

COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP, Redpath's refined.

RICE, Arrican, Patna & South Carolina,

TOBACCOS, 8s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS, Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES, Batley's Tales, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Leaud & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS, An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS, 2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 16, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Hearing's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 24 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb steel Engraving, after Hearing's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

for December, containing a handsome Engraving, after the Famous Picture of Ary Scheffer, in the Louvre, Paris, entitled "The Temptation," and Weekly Catalogue of the Association.

The Engraving will also be given to the Subscribers on all the Back Numbers of the Art Journal, (except the two first numbers,) which contain the necessary forms of application to be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1857.

THE COLONIAL
Life Association Company,
ESTABLISHED 1846.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson Esq., Secretary, Peterboro'.

Insurances.

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 600 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P. | Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
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CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:

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BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
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AUDITORS

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Kingston,
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
Standing Counsel—A. J. MACDONELL, Esq.
Bankers—COMMERCIAL BANK, Kingston.

LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office. Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro', March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. KASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,397,800. Paid up Capital, $439,300.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. H. Boulton, Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. J. S. Howard, Esq. Wm. L. Forster, Esq. Hon. J. H. Cameron. Capt. P. Wallace.
B. P. Wentworth, Esq. Geo. Crawford, Esq. Jesse Cashmore, Esq. A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D. Duncan McDougall, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODGOODE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

THE COLONIAL
Life Association Company,
ESTABLISHED 1846.

AGENT,
W. S. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 30

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS coming to purchase Cattle in Market here, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and intend to conform to the Market regulations. All persons interested are respectfully requested to pay the fees imposed on the Market Square, and thus save me unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

T. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has brought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW SHOP,
CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS.
Peterborough, Oct. 27th, 1858. 42

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15. 1858. 50

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

MR. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.
Peterboro', Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterborough, Dec 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 2

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of Fur Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SECOR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 19, 1858. 12

Agricultural Foundry!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farming Community, and the Public at large, that he has concluded to meet the hardness of the times, in some respect, by reducing his prices, *FOR CASH ONLY*, upon articles of his manufacture. He has on hand a good supply of

Ploughs, Harrows, Scufflers, Turnip-drills,

HORSE-RAKES, LAND-ROLLERS,

CULTIVATORS, CHURNS,

STRAW-CUTTERS AND TURNIP-CUTTERS.

He also desires to call attention to three particular kinds of Ploughs; the

Scotch Canadian, Canadian Farmer,

AND THE

Farmer's Friend,

any one of which cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to practical ploughmen.

He has also on hand, a good assortment of

CHEESE PRESSES, STEEL HOES, AND WASHING MACHINES.

Call at the "Agricultural Foundry," before making your purchases, and satisfy yourselves of the above statements by giving him a

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', Feb. 10, 1858.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING!

JUST OUT

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

AND THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

THIS splendid engraving, after the celebrated picture by Hearing, is executed in the highest style of the art, and is sent, with the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing a handsome Engraving, after the Famous Picture of Ary Scheffer, in the Louvre, Paris, entitled "The Temptation," and Weekly Catalogue of the Association, to all Subscribers who remit THREE DOLLARS.

Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to

R. S. PATTERSON, Agent.
Peterboro', Dec. 6, 1858. 48

Farms, &c., For Sale.

HOTEL
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that well known Hotel and premises in Peterboro' now in possession of Mr. Lewis Casson. The Hotel runs One Hundred and Twenty feet on Water Street and Sixty feet on Hunter Street, is a Brick Building and has every accommodation for

First Class Travellers and Boarders.

The STABLING will hold Fourteen Horses comfortably.

From the manner in which this Hotel has been conducted by Mr. Caisse, for the last five years, the proprietor feels that it is hardly necessary for him to expatiate upon its advantages, as Travellers are the best witnesses.

A LIBERAL Term for payment will be afforded, if £500 or £600 is paid at the time of purchase.

☞ Lands suitably situated would be taken in part payment for the remaining sum.

Possession can be given on January 1st, 1860.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,
THOS. CHAMBERS.
Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1859. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD.

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £2 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

AXES BY STEAM

THE subscriber invites public attention to his increased facility of making the

SUPERIOR AXES

he has so long supplied to the community, and begs to assure his patrons that he will be unremitting in his efforts to retain for his work the good reputation it has hitherto enjoyed. He offers

Narrow and Broad Axes,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

EDGE TOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, as cheap as they can be purchased here or in any other market, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.

His premises are located on GEORGE ST., opposite the OLD BURYING GROUND, and to enable him to supply his manufacture in sufficient quantity, and at modern prices, he has called in steam power to his assistance.

☞ *Axes Jumped and Ground in quick order,*
W. MOCOCK.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 39-tf

NOTICE.

MRS. DUNBAR, has commenced business in the

Millinery, Dressmaking,

AND

STRAW BONNET LINE,

☞ In the House next door to Mr. Swanston's Bakery, Ashburnham.
Ashburnham, Jan. 15th, 1859. 3

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

CABINET ROOMS
RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 26th, 1859, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 8.30 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 12 m.
Leave Port Hope 3.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive in Peterboro' 12.30 p. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5 p. m.

Morning trains circle at Hope, 12.30 p. m.
Afternoon " " " 5 p. m.
Hope, 2 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and 1 hour.

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.
D. McPHERSON,
General Manager.
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN & CLARKE'S OLD STAND.

Professor Lee,
CHAMPION HAIR-CUTTER

EASY SHAVING, Fashionable Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing neatly executed. Razors and Scissors ground and set, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments put in order.

Clothes Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.

☞ Remember the place.—Brown & Clarke's old Stand.
Peterboro', December 7, 1858. 48

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Bunnell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

PETERBOROUGH LIVERY STABLE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is always ready to furnish them with horses, sleighs, carriages, and every thing required at a Livery, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. His horses are in fine condition, and everything about his establishment is in good order.

He very reluctantly has to withdraw from the long credit system, and begs all who may favor him with their patronage, to remember that he can only continue to accommodate the public, by them, in turn, enabling him to keep up his business, that is, by ready pay.

THOS. EASTLAND.
Peterboro Livery Stables, Hunter Street, Jan. 1st, 1858. 1

UNION HOTEL.
Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.
Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 42.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

☞ Omnibusses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL,
BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1859. 8

HASTINGS' HOUSE,
PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, every thing will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE
MONTREAL WITNESS
FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION
2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
4 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly gratis, except in a case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper is invariably stops when the time contained for expires.

The *Witness* has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and is in no case more so ever dependent on their voluntary agency.

As advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessarily, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters, Money, &c., Post-paid, to be addressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "Montreal Witness" Montreal.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Dunbrody," Capt. Cann, from China, and Shipments of

Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Twankay,
Gunpowder,
Souchong,
Congou,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices by

W. H. GIBBS, & Co.
Peterboro', 20th June, 1858. 25

LENOARD SCOTT & Co's.
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints free of U. S. postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Our Reprints versus Eclectics, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming co-partners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other *patchwork* publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and pay *nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers* or to us for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, by taking these works *entire* subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also to the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any one of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
47. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

PLASTER. PLASTER.
VIENNA PLASTER!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Farmers of Canada, and all concerned in the use of Land Plaster, that he is now prepared to supply all who may favor him with their patronage with the above named article.

Fresh ground and daily received by Railroad from the extensive Mills of Messrs. Rankin & Co. in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, New York.

A constant supply of this PLASTER will always be found at the Plaster Mines, in the Village of Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River, New York.

The following analysis of this Plaster prepared by the most eminent chemist in the city of New York is proof of the superior qualities of this Plaster over any other in the State of New York:

"This certifies that I have analyzed a specimen of Vienna Plaster, and also a specimen of Cayuga or Onondaga Plaster, and find them to yield respectively as follows:—

Vienna Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	70.92
Carbonate of Lime	4.45
" of Magnesia	1.50
Alumina	2.44
Silica	1.84
Protoxide of Iron	.31
Water	18.33
Loss	.20
	100.10

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
New York, March 19, 1854. Chemist.

Onondaga Plaster.

Sulphate of Lime	69.30
Sulphuric of Lime	1.01
Carbonate of Lime	6.30
" of Magnesia	1.00
Alumina	2.20
Silica	2.40
Water	13.10
Loss	.34
	100.00

Cayuga Plaster.

PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Plain, Colored, Fancy
AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing;
&c., &c., &c.,
Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
[illegible]
Burnham's Block,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 10.

The Examiner.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Examiner is Advanced One Year; no Paper will be Discontinued.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders to discontinue must be given in writing, verbal orders cannot be recognized.

Business Directory.

W. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

DENTISTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now giving his entire attention to Dentistry, and will be happy to attend to all parties desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, or TEETH ARRANGED. He has his residence in the brick cottage three doors west of Post's Cabinet Warerooms, Hunter-sts Street.

TERMS:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or small cavities) 5s 6d each; for other Filling recommended,) Extracting 1/3d. All operations warranted.

S. MOORE.

Peterborough, Feby 17th, 1859. 7

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

V. H. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!

ROBERT STEVENSON,

KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

G. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the international Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' 6ct.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets

JOHN MAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Post Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ROBERT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.

Chatham, July 23, 1856. 39

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY

[illegible]

Spring Arrangement, 1859.

ON and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

The State of Europe.

THE STATE OF EUROPE JUDGED BY M. GUIZOT.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

The organs of public opinion should not forget that they are not only responsible for what they say, but for what they suppress; and that this silence is a heavy responsibility when it might have been useful or possible to break it. If we could for a moment believe that we were interdicted from expressing the public sentiment upon the serious question of foreign policy which just now pre-occupies all the world, this forced silence would afflict our patriotism, but it could not wound our honour, and we should consider ourselves freed from a duty impossible to fulfil. But we do not think it so; we are persuaded, on the contrary, that no one can with displeasure see us obey our conscience in telling the truth upon a question which affects the greatest interests of France.

We do not accuse the French Government of wishing for war, still less of seeking it, and we believe its denial upon this point to be very sincere; but we fear it may one day find itself engaged therein without desiring it. We see that some journals are prodigal of baneful counsels, and try to make the government partake of their illusions. They represent the deliverance of Italy a task as easy as it would be incontestably glorious; they show beyond the Alps an ally whose power they overrate; they show another beyond the Vistula whose sincerity they guarantee; and, to complete the description, they paint the rest of Europe as pacifically disposed, while fully armed, to look upon the dismemberment of the empire of Austria with a mixture of secret satisfaction and selfish terror. We are certain that the French Government, at least as well instructed on the state of Europe as the enlightened public, is proof against these gross allurements, and, as a pledge of this, we have its pacific assurances, recently given to us. The Government knows that they wish to deceive it in representing Austria as a contemptible adversary; it knows also that they seek to mislead it in deluding it with the neutrality of Germany. If necessary to take sides, the Germanic Confederation, without doubt, will choose Prussia as a guide; and the inaction of Prussia is much less certain than they affect to believe. No one is ignorant that the advent of the liberal party in the Government of that country, and the establishment of the regency of the Prince of Prussia, have not had the effect of separating Austria and Prussia. Quite the contrary, for not only have this party and its leaders a vivid sentiment of the military honor of their country, but they are also notoriously penetrated with those ideas on the union and solidity of the whole of Germany, of which the Assembly of Frankfort was the instructive but impotent organ. When lately an Austrian journal invoked the support of Prussia in the name of all Germany, representing the common country as equally well defended on the banks of the Po and the borders of the Rhine, who will guarantee for us that these words had not an echo in the heart of Prussia, and did not answer to its strongest passions? But her interests as well as her passions, her alliances and her interests, impel her to this side. It is no mystery that the marriage of the Prince of Prussia with the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria has only been the sign of reconciliation between the two countries at the moment when England found herself conforming in opinion with Austria upon so many contested points of the treaty of Paris. It is in this, however, that those who wish to drag the French Government in their train triumph; and, with an incomprehensible security to those who see clearly, they cry out that they are assured of the neutrality of England. Is it not, in the first place, a singular presumption to be assured of anything in regard to a country whose affairs are not in the hands of any one and the conduct of which is changed at will? One may, however, predict, rather let us say it is easy to see that the mood of the English public does not justify this confidence in her neutrality. Habituated for a long time in making vows for the liberation of Italy, in cursing the Government of the Pope and the King of Naples and criticizing Austria, the English public have been surprised to find a question which they considered far off dropped suddenly upon them. It has appeared to hesitate a moment between its avowed sympathy for Italy and their great anxiety for the equilibrium of Europe, which is the invariable foundation of English policy. But not more than eight days were necessary to show those who know the English public to which side it inclined; and, in supposing matters to be more advanced than they really are, the Government, sufficiently warned, has more time than necessary to form its plan, and decide England to follow it. Without saying more, we think ourselves able to affirm that those who promise English neutrality to the French Government are deceiving it, or are themselves deceived. Russia then remains whose concurrence is boasted of as certain and irresistible. We do not, without extreme distrust hear it said that Russia—so rudely tried by the last war, so pledged to industrial enterprises which require time and peace, so distracted especially by domestic reforms which resemble a revolution—shows at this moment any eagerness to stir up a general war. We would more willingly believe in her neutrality than her co-operation. But would this concurrence even be a sufficient compensation for the non-concurrence, and, in this case, certain dissensions of Germany and England? And is it a very engaging prospective to show us one half of Europe in arms against each other? We believe that Russia holds to peace more than to thought; such words as say, but agree strongly than almost entire Europe, which, in taking war, would believe itself to be pushing to a social necessity.—And, since these who so blindly push on France to undertake the war allow that she will be dismembered, adding to these fears the absolute certainty, we must confess that the whole of Europe has conspired as one, and nothing to gain in this great trial. A single doubt in the completion of this rule, and may think that it has some interest in unsheathing the sword. This doubt may think that it has everything to gain in a war since it may come out from it prodigiously aggrandized; it might flatter itself with having nothing to lose, as, in any case.—Europe would not permit it to be sensibly diminished. If conquered by its own hands or by our, never will there have been for a little State a more fruitful victory; if it should lose its new battle of Novare, it may hope to be free from a war contribution, and the Powers which would have seen its defeat with pleasure, would not suffer it's existence to be endangered, nor its future too seriously compromised. Can as much be said for the generous ally who would have sheared its fortune? Piedmont, which has never concealed its desire to drag us along with it, forms natural and ill disguised vows for war.

This avowed disposition, joined to the means of action which it possesses in Upper Italy, and to the hopes it has there excited appears just now to be the greatest danger which menaces the peace of Europe. The belligerent party of Piedmont finds natural support in our country among these Utopians, unbridled partizans of universal peace which they are always ready to break up by a general war; among the insupportable artizans of our future regeneration; among all those, in short who believe themselves interested, for a crowd of good and bad reasons, in the *bouleversement* of Europe.—Thence springs the concert of noise, excitement and false rumors; thence those fine promises of alliances or neutrality, which have for their object but to seduce the French Government, at least to compromise it, and to represent it as too far advanced to withdraw without embarrassment. This is the whole policy of the enemies of peace; it is not very profound, but it would not be the first time that improvidence and audacity, aided by change, shall have decided the fate of peoples. For ourselves, we have faith in the pacific declarations of the French Government. We are convinced that it will not give ear to those who wish to drive it into a blind lane, to choose between the ensir of its own honour or that of the national interest. We are certain that it will not allow the fortune of France to be jeopardied in the hands of short sighted agitators. Whatever may happen, we do our duty to the Government and the public in telling the truth. If we yielded to the narrow spirit of party, of which we are sometimes accused, we should hold another language, or rather, we should keep silence we have loved better to speak as becomes intelligent and sincere men, who in this crisis wish to show themselves faithful interpreters of public opinion and devoted friends to their country. We need not add that if our hopes be deceived, and if we must submit to this trial, we who have never hidden our sympathy for Italy, we will follow without an afterthought, and to the end the banner of France, while making vows, as all good Frenchmen then should do, for victory and peace.

The Sinews of War.

In these days, battles must be fought on 'Change, before they can shake hill and valley with the murderous thunder. Ambitious despots, strong in bayonets, must still bend the neck to the chaffering Jew. What saith his majesty King Rothschild—shall it be peace or war? Here is the question to be answered: the question in comparison with which, the gloom or gladness of Napoleon's mood are insignificant gossip. Not upon the "awful hook" of an iron duke is the world suspended, but upon the arched bridge of the rich Israelite.

In the midst of the rumours of war which have lately disturbed Europe, thousands of sagacious "practical" men have emphatically declared that bloodshed was an impossibility just now—a luxury beyond the means of bankrupt France and Austria. Let them squabble, said these "practical" men: let them count their soldiers, but where are the sinews of war?

Where are the sinews of war with which Theophilus Jones, the spendthrift, goes to the Derby; gives dinners at which "G. H. M." might sit without being disgusted; keeps hunters; and risks his hundreds at loo? He knows that his fortune is gone; that his father is implacable; that his rich aunt has shut her doors upon him. Still he races, and dines and plays! For, are there not the Jews? It is merely a question of per centage. In his palmy days Theophilus borrowed at some five per cent; well, now he contracts debts at forty. Theophilus will dine, and race and play until he has reached cent per cent. Then for rackets on the Surrey side of the river, and a sermon from a commissioner of insolvency.

Now Theophilus is only a mean copy of the Emperor of Austria. The moneylenders by whom Theophilus is supported are simply shabby shadows of the great house of Rothschild. Some time since Austria borrowed a million or two, taking ninety pounds for one hundred pounds; now Hapsburg—his credit being a little threadbare—will borrow some six millions sterling, taking eighty pounds for one hundred pounds. He must have money, and he borrows it at the price his money-lenders ask for it.

We have now, in the London money-market, a proposition made by Messrs. Rothschild for the loan of six millions of English money to Austria. Austria owes already two hundred millions sterling, and her revenue is only twenty-eight millions; but she can borrow, or the cotton forsaken would not have undertaken the present business. We entreat our readers to examine carefully the position of borrower, and lender, and agent. The borrower is threatened by France and Sardinia; and we may add, by Russia. Austria's iron rule in Italy has, at length, estranged the peace of Europe. Her brutal banishment have disorganized the Roman States, and lead northern Italy with a vengeance that cannot be longer considered as tributaries. The cry of oppressed Italy has given an excuse for war to the Queen of France and to the ambitious head of [illegible] neighbours. The avenging sword is at Austria's throat; and she turns to England to give the sinews of war to her armed hosts. She speaks in our market-place through a member of the English House of Commons.—Through that same member who, during the Crimean war, had the effrontery to help the enemy of his adopted country. Through that same member whose house has sucked the life-blood of Spain, has realized millions from the craving necessities of a misgoverned people.

To be neutral is one thing, but to abet and sustain the wrong side is another. Unquestionably, England should hold aloof from the designs of France and Sardinia, while they appear to be mainly influenced by personal ambition. It is when the time comes for the settlement of the Italian question, that English influence would be used with salutary effect. When the question arises—shall the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces be erected into a kingdom for Prince Napoleon, or be added to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel? But English troops could not appear on the continent without widening at once the circle of the struggle. We could afford only a few regiments; our physical help, therefore, would be of little avail to the cause of freedom. On the other hand, by remaining neutral, by keeping ourselves strong and prosperous, we might, the war at an end, speak with high authority to the conquerors. They would be exhausted—and our support would be of the first importance to them. Then our voice might be raised in the cause of freedom, and to the confusion of those ideas of family aggrandizement, which, it is our firm belief, dominate the mind of Louis Napoleon.

But shall we, in the outset, strengthen the hated Austrian? Shall we give anew to the arm that every lover of freedom should help to unnerve? When a money-leader, who sits in our House of Commons, in the greedy pursuit of per centages, endeavours to drain six millions of English money into the Hapsburg bankrupt treasury, shall we not speak loudly against this shameful bargain?

Let the reader mark the cunning with which the money-lender plays his game.—On the 7th of this month Louis Napoleon is to speak to his legislative marionettes on his plans and wishes. The money-lender will have his money before the imperial mouth is opened—before the oracle sounds the command for battle. Therefore subscribers to Austria's loan must pay their money by eleven o'clock on the important 7th. Let Louis Napoleon then clatter about Italian independence to his enslaver nation as he lists; Austria will have the gold that shall make her bold for the onslaught. In this way speaks Baron Rothschild—*liberal* member for the City of London. And still men will see in the millionaire something to worship; in the soulless loan-contractor, an English representative man.

For ourselves we see in the baron an agent ready to arm Austria, that she may still oppress Italy. The money-lender, who has no higher principle than the production of per centages, is not likely to be scrupulous. If he would lend to the Austrian—the foe of Italian freedom—why should he refuse the means to build a fortilla at Cherbourg?

In the one case the money is intended to stifle liberty in the south of Europe; in the other it would serve to raise the shrine of the world's freedom. Well, profit, not honour, is the game of the Rothschilds; and we applaud the pursuit of profit, for we keep a Rothschild in the English House of Commons.—*London Times.*

The Age of British Statesmen.

(From the London Spectator.)

"Are there any young men in public life in England?" asks our contemporary. It is a question not without interest, and it seems of peculiar import at the present time. The subject is started by turning over the leaves of that useful little book, "Who's Who?"—a sort of address-card case for everybody. In spite of one's personal knowledge, which might suggest the fact, it almost surprises one to find that all our eminent politicians are men advanced in life. For instance, Gladstone and Disraeli are still called rising men,—men of great "promise,"—and Disraeli especially is thought by certain solemn red-tapists to have attained his present post by rare luck and improper rapidity. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a middle-aged gentleman of fifty-three, and Mr. Gladstone is only four years younger. Mr. Disraeli also has been twenty-one years in Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone has been eighteen years a Privy Councillor. Amongst all the Privy Councillors of the Queen there is not a man under thirty; and there are seven men under forty, (for we exclude the Duke of Cambridge, who attained the rank by birth.) If we call forty "middle-aged" we should then find of the two hundred and thirty-one right honorable gentlemen all but eight are above the middle term of life,—all but eight grave and reverend seigniors. The eight youngest Councillors are not all of that volatile and juvenile turn which might be expected. Lord Stanley is the very youngest Councillor of the Queen; the public regard him, however, as a man more grave, more solid than his father, and he has the heaviest responsibility of any member of the Cabinet.

Young Cabinet Ministers are very rare; excluding Lord Stanley, there was Lord John Manners, who joined the Cabinet at thirty-four, the Duke of Newcastle at forty-three, and Mr. Sidney Herbert at forty. These three are our youngest public men of Cabinet rank; but in that rank, though not in connection with home office, is Lord Dalhousie (who was Cabinet Minister at thirty-one, and is now only forty-three), and Lord Canning, who is only forty-six. At the other end of the illustrious roll-call we find that the Queen's oldest Councillor is the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was called to the Privy Council in 1806 (the year Pitt died), and the next is Lord Palmerston, who this year completes half-a-century in the Councils of the Sovereign. The oldest man in the Privy Council is Lord Lyndhurst. Reading the political controversies of last year, we also find that against no man were there so many charges of "levity," "indiscretion", "flippancy," as against the late Premier—all but one, her Majesty's most veteran adviser. Are all our old men young, and all our young men old? Mr. Disraeli, in one of the fiercest debates of 1852, appealed to "the generous and the young at both sides of the House.' In the present Parliament, the young men under thirty are but a minority of fifty; of that fifty there are many who at present give public promise of politicial eminence. Amongst the few are Lord Bury, the Honourable George Byng, Sir John Ramsden, Lord Ingestre, the Honourable W. F. Denison, and Lord Robert Cecil. Even if we add the Honourable Wilbraham Egerton and Lord Raynham, there are but eight rising young men in a House of 658. This gives point to the complaint that the large boroughs send us too many middle-aged mayors and manufacturers. . . .

When Talleyrand heard talk around him of Young Italy, Young France, Young England, he said, "What! are we to have governments of bibs and tuckers?" But we more nearly realize the appreciation of one of the leading counsel in "The Clandestine Marriage" who, hearing that a junior is forty, says, "I wish you success, young gentleman." All our young men are forty.

OYSTERS; HOW TO RAISE THEM.—The Paris Correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* sends for the delectation of cis-Atlantic oyster eaters, the intelligence that M. Corte, the well known naturalist, has addressed an interesting report to the government on the oyster fishery, and the best manner of increasing the supply of this valuable shell-fish. The government ordered him to stock Saint Brieuc Bay with oysters. "I have brought to Paris," says he, "one of the apparatus for the collection of oyster fray (the germ of the oyster) with specimens taken from every bank. The young oysters which cover it are already one-ninth of an inch thick. In eighteen months they will be ready for market.—There are 20,000 oysters on a single apparatus, which is no larger than a wheat sheaf; these 20,000 oysters will fetch, when ready for market, 4000f. This crop will be inexhaustible, because as many apparatus may be immerged as the government pleases, and each adult furnishes between two and three millions of embryo oysters. M. Coste intends covering 36,000 acres with oyster beds in three years; the expenses will be only 10,000f. a-year. He declares the experiment made in Saint Brieuc Bay conclusively proves that wherever the bottom of the sea be not liable to the deposits of mud, industry guided by science, may farm out the bottom of seas fertilised by its care, more abundant harvests than the earth affords. I therefore propose stocking the whole Atlantic and Mediterranean coast of France, the whole Mediterranean coast of Algeria and Carnicia, and the salt-ponds of the South of France."

Marriage Ceremonies in England and Ireland.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A WEDDING.

On Sunday morning a very disgraceful scene presented itself at the parish church Southover, at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony. Three couples, connected with the working classes, presented themselves about ten o'clock, in order to be united in wedlock, but the clergyman did not arrive till half-past ten, at which time the bells commenced ringing for the morning service, and the congregation began to arrive. It appears that one or more of the contracting parties had rendered themselves obnoxious to the popular feeling by a case of decided jilting, and this feeling was manifested in a shameful and irreverent manner. The matrimonial service was being conducted while the bells were ringing, and this in itself caused some confusion, but the confusion rose to complete disorder—if not to an actual riot—by the conduct of some persons in the church. In the sacred building were placed loaves of bread to be given away to some of the poorer parishioners, according to ancient custom. Some of these loaves were broken up, and the pieces thrown at the newly-wedded couples as they were about to leave the church. On coming out they found a large mob collected outside, who assailed them with tufts of grass, cabbage-leaves and sprigs of ivy, torn from the venerable walls for that purpose. These disagreeable missiles followed them for a considerable distance past the Crescent, towards the residences of the married pairs. One of the bridegrooms—who with himself and bride had been the most vigorously assailed—turned to remonstrate with the riotous crowd who were following them, and while holding them thus for a short time in check, his bride made the best of her way home, following, in this respect, the example of the other two couples who had preceded them. It is satisfactory to know that no personal injury resulted from this most disgraceful proceeding, but the garments of the assailed parties—particularly those of the two who seemed to be the most obnoxious to the mob—suffered damage. We refrain from giving the names of the parties concerned in an affair which has scandalized the whole parish, as it will probably be investigated before the proper authorities.

STARTLING NUPTIAL DESCRIPTION.

The other day, a farmer named Quigley, residing in Kilcommon, in the King's County, was married, and after returning from the marriage feast, at an early hour in the morning, to his house, accompanied by the bride, his friend came of his farmhouse assembled, and a soldier attended to his head decoration, intimating that the nearest visitors would be the ruin of him, married or single? Not a very pleasant welcome. It is said that the bridegroom was almost boldly married to a young woman in the neighborhood, whom he obtained for a larger fortune, which has increased her friends, who have instituted such a rather peculiar method of proclaim. The fellow ope-

BANISHMENT OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI TO RANGOON.

The ex-King of Delhi has been banished to Rangoon, whence he will be sent to Tenasserim, a station 300 miles in the interior, in the vicinity of the Karen territory, and believed to be the most desolate and dreary in British Burmah. It seems that the Indian Government fully intended to have sent the old fellow to the Cape of Good Hope; but the colonists positively refused, on principle, to allow any state prisoner to be landed there, declaring that they did not care whether the convict was a king or a cooke. The ex-King and suite landed at Rangoon on the 9th of December. He is represented as being a sallow, miserable, decrepit wretch, entirely devoid of the majesty and dignity of exterior of an Indian prince. He was landed in one of the steamer's boats in charge of a lieutenant, and after being assisted up the steps of the quay by a couple of sailors was placed in a hack carriage. The two sons, equally devoid of anything striking, or even respectable in appearance, and dressed in plain ordinary clothes, as generally worn by native menials, accompanied their father in the same conveyance. The females, muffled up in the coarsest quilts, were not visible; their little delicate feet however, peeped out from slippers that had seen the light of other days. The whole party took their seats in hired conveyances and were taken to the main guard in the cantonments by a file of European soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Osmon who is in political charge of the royal cortege. During the voyage in the steamer Megara, Jumna, the "interesting youth," and the only one of the family not a condemned convict, occupied his time on board in squabbling with his mother, who accused him of purloining the family jewels. On one occasion this scion of royalty got very drunk, and was assured that if he repeated this sort of amusement he would be provided with a separate cabin, and nourished with bread and water for a while.—The youngest son, who is about 15 years of age, seemed to be a favourite among the crew, who gave him every indulgence, and by their freaks caused a good deal of merriment.

DEATH OF THE KING OF AVA — ALLEGED DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Intimation has been received in Bombay of the death of the King of Ava, and that his successor has declared war against the British nation. The first part of this intelligence is probably true, but the latter is more than doubtful, and may have originated in the fact that the heir to the throne was at the head of the old war party.

The Rebellion in India.

THE SIEGE OF MUJIDIAH—CAPTURE OF THE POST—LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT TO LORD CLYDE.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Bombay to the 10th of January. The Begum of Oude sent in on the 21st December to Lord Clyde, or rather to Major Barrow, the political agent, to sue for surrender. But the suit was not followed by the act; and it was discovered late on the 21st of December, that the rebels had evacuated the intrenchments of Nanparah, taking the Begum, a prisoner as it were, among them. There was nothing for it but to proceed with the reduction of the districts.

THE MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF TANTIA TOPEE.

Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah are both aware of the terms of the amnesty, yet neither of them are inclined to surrender. On the contrary, they have effected their junction on the Chumbul, north-east of Kotah, and are rapidly marching with hostile intent to Madhorajpore, whence they threaten Jeapore. That Tantia should, in a fortnight, have been able to baffle five or six columns thrown out in pursuit of him, and march from the vicinity of Oodeypore to the neighbourhood of Jeypore, is one of the startling proofs of the rapidity with which native marauders can march, and shows that the old Pindarries survive in full vigor.—Nor was this prodigious feat of locomotion performed in a direct line. It was accomplished by a variety of zig zag movements, which had been rendered absolutely necessary by obstacles which arose on every side. On the 19th, as you were informed by my last letter, Tantia was at Durriabad, in the vicinity of Pertaubghur, manœuvring to pass into Kotah. The line of road at right angles north of the Chumbul was watched by several columns echeloned between Rutlam and Neemuch. Tantia Topee first endeavoured to break through in a Northerly direction, and he marched to Bhindur. Major Rocke's Neemuch column headed him there, and he withdrew. A little to his right lay the Sindree Pass. He tried to break through there, but Somerset's force was at hand, and he retired again. On the 24th he reappeared near Pertaubghur and made a desperate effort to pass. Rocke's column, however had made forced marches after him and occupied the road, so that an action was inevitable. Unfortunately, Tantia was misinformed as to our force, and thought he had only to deal with a detachment of cavalry. I say unfortunately, because had he known that the whole of Major Rocke's column composed of infantry, cavalry, and part of Boulton's battery, was at hand, he would have hastened in attempting to force his way through the pass leading from Pertaubhur, above Mundesaure, to the Chumbul and the chance would have remained to us of hemming him in and encircling his ill-disciplined army. Tantia, however, fancying he had to deal only with the cavalry, entered the passage on the 24th, and was totally surprised by Rocke's force, whose artillery, under Captain Bolton, opened upon him at short range with considerable effect. Tantia did not attempt to resist. He fled, and leaving some men and elephants in our hands, swept by our force and rapidly proceeded to the eastward. It was now the turn of Col. Somerset to pursue. He despatched Col. Benson with the 17th Lancers. Tantia did not relax for a moment in his efforts to fly. He got to the Chumbul, crossed it before his pursuers and, still running east, Zeerapore, in the territory of Holkar, 100 miles south east of Neemuch, on the 26th of December. Col. Benson followed him almost as rapidly as he fled, caught him at Zeerapore, after a forced march, and fought another action, in which the rebels lost more men and elephants. Still Tantia escaped and fled. He now abandoned his easterly course, and retired rapidly to the northward. On the 1st January Colonel Somerset had again caught him at Barauda, or Jharred, near the Chumbul, some 60 miles north-east of Cotah. This feat was performed by a forced march of five days, without tents, and with very little food.—Col. Somerset's strength was, however, too numerically weak to do more than disperse the rebels. His force consisted only of two companies of the 52d, under Captain Bottone, four guns Royal Horse Artillery under Paget, 150 of Beeva's Camel Corps, and a part of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, under Capt. C. E. Bingh. Had the detachment been three times as large the rebels would have been destroyed to a man.

In a pursuit, in the course of which the Horse Artillery getting rather wild, Lord Clyde put spurs to his favourite charger to bring him to some sort of order. In doing this his Lordship's horse came down and threw Lord Clyde heavily to the ground, dislocating his shoulder and hurting his face. He rose instantly, but the accident was evidently severe. Dr. Gordon and Mr. Maclennon were close at hand, and the limb was restored to its place in two minutes; but the shock was very great, and Lord Clyde was unable to resume his seat. The pursuit continued, notwithstanding this unfortunate event but Gen. Mansfield told it to pursue, and he shared the rebels with his cavalry and infantry for four miles, when they got into jungles and darkness ended it.—One of the guns taken was a nine pounder. On the 28th, Lord Clyde, leading the division, marched on two columns, seven miles, and came before the fort of Mundisher, or rather stronger position than any thus the rebels had found in Oude. It was girt by a deep dry ditch, flanked, and crowned capable of withstanding sudden assaults. Lord Clyde, however, after reducing it to its present strength, and causing the Rebels to be invited to a parley between two commissioners out of the direct line of fire, determined to take the place from three sides.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY March 3.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Hon. Mr. DORION begged to call the attention of the House to a matter of great importance. In the session of 1857, a law was passed to amend the judicature acts of Lower Canada. That law provided for certain changes in the constitutions of the Court of Queen's Bench. The number of judges was to be altered from 4 to 5, and the quorum from 3 to 4. Since that time the appointment of the 5th judge had never been made in order to constitute a Court of Appeal. The consequence was, that a great number of cases remained undecided, there being a difference of opinion between the four judges. In the Superior Court a vacancy occurred through the death of one of the judges, and although six months have elapsed, the vacancy has not been filled up, in consequence of which there was almost a total cessation of the administration of justice in Lower Canada. In fact, from information he received since he gave notice of his motion, it appeared that the term of the 1st of March had fallen through for want of a quorum. He thought it was the duty of the Government, whenever a law was passed, to put it into execution without the least delay if possible. It was the dereliction of duty on the part of the Government not to execute the law by appointing Commissioners to codify the laws which was passed in the same session. We have been told that within a year or two we should have a new code of laws. Well the Commissioners were only appointed a few weeks before the opening of the present session. Mr. Dorion then went on to say that the Court of Queen's Bench was so far disorganized as to lead to a total failure of the administration of Justice in that Court, not from any want of desire to administer justice on the part of judges, but because they found that under the present law they were incompetent to decide cases on account of there not being a quorum to do so. He then referred to the district of Ottawa, being some 250 miles in length, where a vacancy occurred some five or six months ago, and which had not been filled up.—Was it impossible to find a judge. Or did the Government hold appointments over the session in order to secure votes. (Hear, hear.) He considered it to be a complete dereliction on the part of the Government, to leave the district of Ottawa without a resident judge for five or six months. He hoped, therefore, that the motion he was about to make, would be supported by the whole House. The non-appointment of judges to fill the vacancies who just now were severely felt that at any other time, because one of the judges of the Superior Court had been ill for the last eighteen months and almost always absent from his duties. In consequence of this the judges of Montreal had been obliged to go from one district to another [illegible] all duties to be performed in Three Rivers, Montreal and Ottawa districts, all during the month of March. It was quite impossible that they could do all in the time. It was impossible that they could be in all the courts at the same time. The consequence was that a great number of cases were left undecided, and the whole judiciary of the Province would have to shrug up their shoulders in commiseration of them. (Great laughter.) If the fact was as stated by the hon. gentleman, it only showed the necessity of having a fifth judge appointed.

Mr. DORION—That is precisely my object. Why was not a fifth judge appointed.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER—Well, I will come to that point. He might inform the House that the appointment of a fifth judge was at present under consideration by His Excellency, as also the appointment of a Judge at Ottawa. There were to admit, [illegible] to the one—(laughter) but certainly not those which the hon. gentleman has had the generosity to allude to. In charity, he supposed it had been wanted that these appointments were held up by the Government as baits to influence the votes of some hon members of the House. Well then he hoped that these hon. gentlemen would show their consistency by voting against the motion. They would thereby prove that they repudiated the declaration that the members who supported the Government were actuated by such base feelings and motives. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He (Mr. Cartier) had no hesitation in saying that if the judges made use of such language—if they decided the other day that they could not sit in the Court of Appeal because one of their colleagues had been appointed to assist in the codification of the laws of Lower Canada—they had committed an error in law. (Hear, hear) But he knew them too well to be induced to believe that they ever uttered such words. If, however, it did turn out that they had used such language, he (Mr. Cartier

Toronto Public Library

had the very dishes distributed over and always to be found at executions. The drenching rain of the previous day and night, combined with the trampling of feet, had occasioned a complete slough in the vicinity of the gallows' platform, and numbers of the people who had come there had their position in front of an early hour, and remained there till late in the forenoon.

At about half-past 7 o'clock, O'Leary's sister was permitted to see him, although it was thought that Thursday's visit was her last, but the unhappy girl would not be contented unless she again cast her eyes on her unfortunate brother. The interview was painfully affecting. They threw themselves into each other's arms. His sister's distress deeply moved the heart of O'Leary. He cried bitterly, and deplored his unhappy fate. The Rev. gentleman again prayed with the culprit, until about half-past 9, when the executioner made his appearance to perform the task of pinioning. He bore the trying operation with great fortitude, after which, at the earnest solicitation of his sister, she was again admitted to the cell. She was now more composed, and prayed with her brother, after which they took leave of each other for ever in this world. She then left the prison; but shortly afterwards returned to the door, crying bitterly.

Fleming also underwent the ordeal of pinioning with much firmness.

HOW THE CONVICTS SPENT THE NIGHT.

To all appearance the wretched men passed the midnight hours—their last on earth—in a composed and tranquil state of mind. Fleming was attended throughout the night, by Mr. Davey and others, with whom, until four o'clock, he engaged in fervent prayer. He then expressed a wish to rest himself for a while, and having thrown himself upon the bed, the gentlemen left him. He slept peaceably until half-past 5, when he again awoke and once more received the consolations of religion. Shortly before 8 o'clock he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Marling, who remained with him until he had done with everything pertaining to this world.

The other culprit, O'Leary, sat up throughout the night. At ten o'clock he asked for a light, saying that he could not sleep, and he continued in silent meditation and prayer until about half-past 6 in the morning, when Father Rooney was admitted into his cell, and the rev. gentleman attended him in his last moments.

THE EXECUTION.

Soon after 8 o'clock, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff arrived at the gaol, and the next hour-and-a-half was occupied in making the remaining preparations for the execution. Mr. Jarvis mounted the scaffold in order to see that all was secure; the ropes were brought; firmly knotted and hung athwart the beam, much, as it would seem, to the gratification of the crowd without, as testified by the noise they made. Several gentlemen, who ventured to show their heads above the wall, learned conclusively that their personal appearance was by no means such as to prevent the possibility of their being mistaken for criminals of the worst kind.

As the morning wore on, the clouds became a little less threatening, and the sun breaking through the gloom, banished for a while the thought of rain; a few minutes before ten o'clock, however, a heavy shower fell, but it lasted only a few moments. The time fixed for the execution of the condemned men was between eight and ten o'clock, but Mr. Jarvis determined to give them as long to live as possible, it was not until a quarter to ten o'clock that they were led out to execution. Fleming, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Marling and Mr. Davey, walked first, followed by O'Leary, attended by the Rev. Mr. Rooney and the officers of the law. The countenances of the prisoners appeared frightfully pale, but they walked with firm steps to the scaffold. Fleming mounted first and without hesitation; but when O'Leary came to the ladder, he manifested a slight reluctance which was however but momentary, and he then steadily ascended to the fatal drop.

On reaching the summit, the miserable felons were conducted to the places assigned them under the beam—Fleming being on the north, and O'Leary on the south side. The clergymen stationed themselves by the side of the culprits; the hangman being close at hand. This little functionary was dressed in light clothing, and wore a large mask. It is stated that he was committed to gaol a short time ago on a charge of disorderly conduct. He will receive about $90 for his unenviable work.

Father Rooney then addressed O'Leary, and said:—John O'Leary, do you wish to say anything before undergoing the punishment of the law?

O'Leary replied by reading to the crowd, in a loud, firm tone of voice, a written statement, which was in effect as follows: My dear friends,—The report having gone abroad in the newspapers that I have not expressed contrition for my sins, and that I have made no confession, I beg leave to contradict it before you all. From my inmost heart I do feel contrition for all my sins, and particularly for the crime for which I am now about to offer my life, and for which I would resign a thousand lives if I had them. For what is this life to the life in the world to come? I also tell you, my dear friends, that I have made my confession with, I hope, as good a disposition as I was capable of, so far as human being could do. And I would not at this moment change my position for that of the Queen of England, because I feel confident that I am prepared—I hope—to meet my Creator with a clear conscience. Therefore I trust in His mercies, as I will participate in His glories before the setting of this day's sun. I humbly beg, therefore, my dear friends, that you will pray to the Lord that He may have mercy on my soul!

To this request the spectators with one voice responded—"Amen."

Father Rooney then dropped down and made an act of contrition.

O'Leary did so, and on being asked if he wished to say anything more, he replied that he did not.

Father Rooney—Are you satisfied with the efforts made for you by your friends?

O'Leary—I am. The wretched man said the priest then knelt in prayer, whilst the executioner adjusted the rope. That had been done, the culprit said—I forgive every body in this world, and I hope the Lord will forgive every one of us. My dear friends, pray, I beseech you, that the Lord may have mercy on my soul!

The people manifested a response to this petition, and a woman in the crowd exclaimed,—"May the Lord in Heaven have mercy on his soul!"

The executioner and Father Rooney prayed together until the fatal bolt was drawn.

In the meantime, Fleming knelt in silent prayer with the Rev. Mr. Marling, who had performed the same kind office which he had discharged in the case of his unfortunate companion. Fleming until the executioner adjusted the rope. That had been done, the culprit said—I forgive every body in this world, and I hope the Lord will forgive every one of us. My dear friends, pray, I beseech you, that the Lord may have mercy on my soul!

—"Politics" [illegible] their eyes!" The executioner did so. After the [illegible] beverage

Hall clock) at that instant pealed forth the hour of 10. The Sheriff gave the preconcerted signal—the bolt was withdrawn—the bodies fell with a dull, heavy sound, which sent a shudder through all who heard it—there were a few struggles—and all was over; the wretched men had paid the penalty of their crimes.

The bodies remained suspended for a little over half an hour, and were then lowered, placed in plain coffins, and removed to the hospital within the prison. A post mortem examination was afterwards made by Drs. Richardson and Bethune, when it was found that the necks of both men were broken. The appearance of the bodies evidently showed that both of them must have expired instantly. The brain of each was weighed, when that of O'Leary was found to be 3 lbs, and that of Fleming 3 lb 4 oz. The body of O'Leary was claimed by and handed over to his brother-and-law and sister in the afternoon, and conveyed from the prison in a hearse. That of Fleming not being claimed by his father, Rev. Mr. Marling took charge of the body, so that it might receive decent burial, at the request of a number of those who had interested themselves in behalf of the unfortunate youth during his life. The remains was removed to the Necropolis in the afternoon.

Fortunately, executions are not of frequent occurrence in Canada; and this being the case, it was feared by many that some accident might happen through a want of experience. The fear was groundless; all the arrangements being as complete as if the officers of the law were thoroughly *au fait* in such matters.

OUTSIDE THE GAOL.

The crowd outside the jail had appeared a good deal excited as the hour approached, and every part of the work on the scaffold was watched with great interest. The placing of the cross beam, and more especially the attaching of the ropes, created quite a sensation; the length of the drop soliciting much remark. At this stage of the proceedings, some unseemly conduct took place among the multitude, every one being anxious to secure the best place to view the awful tragedy about to be enacted. Pushing, and crowding, and hooting was the result. Many, who had taken their stand on waggons and on large piles of stones near the scaffold, were, by the swaying of the crowd, forced from their stations, when down they fell amid the mud, giving on such occasion the signal for a cheer, and a loud burst of laughter. The most noticeable fact outside, perhaps, was the large number of females present. Old women with their gray hairs, mothers with babes in their arms, young women and girls, all were represented. As usual a great number of those who are known as "unfortunates" were present, but hundreds were to be seen who certainly belong to a better class of society. So far as the male portion was concerned, the merchant and laborer competed for the best place to get a sight of the grim preparations, while the light-fingered gentry were as usual moving about, attempting to ply their vocation even here—beneath the gallows. It did not transpire whether they were successful to any extent in their nefarious attempts, but it appeared from their movements that they were on the alert. The detectives being about in plain clothes, no doubt had a salutary effect.

Immediately after the unfortunate men had been hustled into eternity, the greater portion of the vast multitude quietly dispersed. Many however, lingered to see the bodies cut down and the scaffold removed.

About thirty of the new police were present at the scene, under the charge of the three sergeants major, to preserve order.

THE CHURCH STREET MURDER.

It appears likely that Fleming knew something of the death of Cunningham, who it will be remembered, was found shot in an alley leading from Church-street some months ago. He stated to the Rev. Mr. Marling that William McKay (of the young Canadian saloon) and Cunningham, had early in the evening, been drinking at the Peru saloon; the latter having in his possession some fifteen or sixteen dollars. McKay with others, stopped at the Peru until near midnight. Cunningham left some hours previously, and was not seen again until met by Fleming and McKay as they were proceeding down Colborne-street home when they found him staggering along the side-walk, evidently intoxicated. McKay offered him assistance, and leaving Fleming alone, the pair passed on to the alley where the body of Cunningham was afterwards found. They had not long been absent when Fleming heard a shot fired; and McKay immediately afterwards made his appearance, running at a rapid pace. Fleming asked what was the matter, but was told with an oath, it was none of his business. This statement was communicated to the Police Magistrate, and also to the Attorney General, both of whom pointed out that it was perfectly valueless, as there was no witness to corroborate the story. It is not altogether improbable that the prisoner thought by making some statement of this kind, that the Executive might be induced to reprieve him, at least for a time. If so, the result has proved he was wrong in his calculations.

STATEMENT OF FLEMING.

The subjoining letters, containing an account of Fleming's life, and his religious sentiments and feelings, were written by him in his cell, according to their respective dates; and, by his own request, are now published:

TORONTO, February 24, 1859.

My short experience of the consolation of true religion, and the workings of the Spirit of God on the human heart, is briefly this:—Since my arrest, I have read the Bible over twice. I was fully convinced by the grace of God, of the errors of the religion in which I was brought up. What few doubts remain on my mind were removed by the kind instructions of Mr. Stewart, (city missionary,) who has been visiting me for some time. Mr. Davy, (Wesleyan city missionary also, has administered religious consolation. I feel now that I am a different person in every respect, to what I was when in the world. I see things in this world in a different light to what I formerly did. I see that this life is but a resting place, to prepare us for a better and more glorious world, where we shall live for ever. Therefore if we but serve God here on earth, the short time we have to stay here. I feel that our Lord Jesus Christ died for sinners, and that by his blood alone I can be saved from everlasting destruction. I forgive my persecutors freely, as I hope to be forgiven. I feel I have been a great sinner, and do not deserve to be among the blest; but still I hope that the Lord God will show mercy even unto me, if I but trust in his all-merciful power. I feel there is no medium anywhere where the Spirit of God's grace is. Even in this cell I feel calmer than at first, and feel perfectly prepared to say fate which it may please God to bestow upon me.

JAMES FLEMING.

TORONTO, March 2nd, 1859.

I was born in Galway, in Ireland, of Roman Catholic parents. I was christened in a common school in Ireland, and in a Jesuit School in Toronto. I was brought up a Roman Catholic. I left Ireland about 1850, and came to New York and Toronto. I left school at 15 years of age, and went in the capacity of a "messenger boy" in the Grand Trunk Telegraph Office, Toronto. I was shortly promoted from "messenger boy" to that of attending the battery, and from that to "assistant bookkeeper." I had about this time learned to operate, and was then promoted to the capacity of assistant telegraph operator.—About this time I had commenced reading novels and bad books, and going to theatres; also indulging sometimes in taking a little liquor. I have never been really intoxicated in my life more than three or four times. I am now fully convinced that these along with getting into bad company, have brought about my ruin. I would here advise all young men that carrying deadly weapons will be their ruin, as it has been mine. Take my advice, as one at the point of death, and do not indulge in any of the above-mentioned practices, as you value your life or liberty. After my arrest, I bless God that I ever saw Mr. James Davy, who gave me good advice and religious instruction. The first time he came to the gaol while I was there, he called me to him,—while I was leaning against one of the pillars, smoking and chatting to the prisoners—and advised me to repent my sins, and make my peace with God. I answered him evasively, not exactly understanding the plan of salvation at the time. I noticed him at my trial, sitting a short distance from me, and was happy to see him. The next visit I had from him was a few days after the trial. I now began to see my full necessity of repentance, while convinced by the Spirit of God or sin, righteousness, and of the judgment to come. I commenced to pray and ask mercy from God. Mr. Davy continued visiting me, and on February 11th, while he and Mr. Wallis were reading the Scripture and praying with me, I was unable to roll my guilty soul upon Christ as the Saviour of mankind. When I got off my knees in the cell I was enabled to say that God, for Christ's sake, had pardoned all my sins; and I told them and the turnkey, that I was not afraid to die that moment. I have been endeavoring from that time to the present to believe in Christ, to the salvation of my soul. I also have to tell you that I feel earnestly for O'Leary who is in the next cell to me, and have prayed to God to have mercy upon him and save him. The few hours that I have to live, I am trying to look to God for a deeper baptism of the Holy Ghost. Oh, that He may grant it to me for his name' sake! I sincerely hope that Mr. Davy and I shall meet each other in the kingdom of heaven.

JAMES FLEMING.

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM HUGHEY.

The man whom I murdered first came to my house as a boarder, and after some time living with me obtained such power and influence in the family, that his word was sooner obeyed than my own. Intimacy having arisen between him and my wife which I thought too familiar, I ordered him to depart, which he failed to obey. I was accustomed to drink occasionally. I have led a very sinful and wicked life.—About nine years ago, I became the subject of religious impressions, and experienced a change of heart, which lasted for three years. This change was brought about at Lore's Wesleyan Methodist Meeting House, King, Canada West. During this time I met in class, but on moving to Whitchurch, I discontinued it; and from this period of my life I date my backsliding from God. After this I indulged in liquor more freely than before, and in some measure discontinued attending public worship. The man Ramsay and my wife used to walk out together frequently: but nothithstanding this I never suspected that anything was wrong till I was informed of it by my children. About harvest 1858, I reproved my wife for her conduct towards Ramsay, but abuse and misconduct were the result. A "chopping bee" was held at our house the day previous to that on which the fatal act was committed, but Ramsay was not there till the evening, when whiskey was freely used by nearly all, I myself becoming intoxicated to unconsciousness. The whiskey was brought by Ramsay and my son in the afternoon. No ill feeling preceptibly existed among any of the company throughout the evening. A little before dawn on the following day (the day of the murder) I retired for a while to rest, and after rising, again asked for whiskey, which I then drank and seeing it was done, desired to go four miles to Mitchell's Corners to buy more, but having no money, and my relative not supplying me with it, I was compelled to desist from drinking. My mind excited by drink and jealousy, was everything but in a proper frame. Ramsay at this time was cutting shingles. I was doing nothing. I know nothing of taking the axe, nor have I any recollection of striking the man.—After the blow had been given, my wife screamed loudly, which brought me too a little. Ramsay walked across the room to the bed, where he laid himself. I then retired and rested myself for a little while, during which time the doctor arrived. I then felt conscious I had done the deed; but I am convinced I did not do it with any intent to kill him. The act was committed at nine in the morning, and after dark I was arrested. Ramsay lived till half-past four P. M. I was immediately committed to Toronto gaol. After my trial, Mr. Davey, Wesleyan City Missionary, visited me, and faithfully spoke to me about my soul. I was hard, but at and after prayer, weeping was mixed with misery. The second visit he brought me a Testament and a pair of spectacles. I immediately read the Word of God, and the Spirit of God revealed to me that I was a vile and miserable sinner. On Friday, 11th February, Mr. Davey and Mr. Wallis were present, and during their stay I was enabled to cast my all upon the atonement of Christ, then and there realizing I was a sinner saved by grace divine. I still feel happy in the love of God, and now experienced such a change as must be felt by the soul, it being beyond description. I am prepared for the worst, God is my help and support. I am determined to cling to Christ, and show by my walk and conversation that I am born from above. I look for down the dismal of sinners, that I may be kept. I would humbly return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General and his advisers, for the clemency with which they have been pleased to favour me in my awful extremity. I also [illegible] for getting up a petition in my behalf. The Lord reward them abundantly for their kindness.

To the truth of God I owe my conversion to my brother, Mr. James Davey's instrumentality, and bless God that ever he was constrained to publish to me the good news of salvation through Christ Jesus.

[illegible] having requested me before my execution, some of whom are now witnesses to these [illegible] I pray God to bless all, every one, amongst his

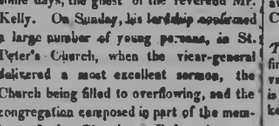
WILLIAM X HUGHEY.

Corrodior, west wing of Toronto Gaol, 4th March, 4½ o'clock, A. M.

Before
JAMES WALLIS,
JOHN ROGERS,
JAMES DAVEY,
JOS. HIGGINBOTHAM,
W. HY. JEFFERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Sophia Hunter.
THE DAILY *Globe*.
NOTICE—Mrs. Dunbar.
FOR SALE OR TO TRADE—William S. Reid.
NOTICE—George Read.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th, 1859.

There is little of interest in the Parliamentary debates this week. Mr. Inspector General Galt's tariff meets with much opposition. It would be rather difficult to suit every class of traders and consumers in the matter of imposition of duties. We are not inclined to scrutinize over closely. The difficulties of his position ought to be taken into account. Mr. Galt, in our opinion, is neither a truckler, nor a fool, and therefore he claims respect.

Mr. MOWAT has introduced into the House of Assembly, a measure to remove the necessity of empanelling Juries to try undefended issues. It will not pass the House. There is quite too much new legislation. Such changes should not be made until the country feels the pressing inconvenience of existing forms.

Little Lake Cemetery.

The proprietors of the Little Lake Cemetery are anxious to know, for what reason no meeting was called by the Secretary, in last January, as by law required, for the purpose of electing officers. There must now be a considerable amount of funds on hand and it interests them to know that they are not applied to the uses of any other parties than the company. The Secretary is paid for his services, why does he neglect to perform them? If there is no opportunity given to the proprietors to investigate the affairs of the Company; it will then be necessary for a meeting of interested parties, when such steps will be taken as may not redound to the credit of the present officers. There must have been some motive for concealment, and that motive may have been the very prevalent one at this time of misappropriation of funds. We trust that the parties indicated will take an early opportunity to assert their innocence.

Confirmation in St. Peter's Church.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by the very reverend the Vicar-General McDonnell, has been, for some days, the guest of the reverend Mr. Kelly. On Sunday, his lordship confirmed a large number of young persons, in St. Peter's Church, when the vicar-general delivered a most excellent sermon, the Church being filled to overflowing, and the congregation composed in part of the members of other Churches. Before the ceremony of confirmation the bishop addressed the congregation in a most earnest manner, upon the subject of their religious duties, and congratulated the young persons before the altar, upon the gift they were about to receive. The organ was played in great perfection, and the choir performed its part admirably. The strangers were accomodated with seats, in the kindest possible manner, the proper owners submitting to stand, while their friends were seated.

Sheriff Hall has dismissed his deputy Gallon, who had grown too big for his boots.

The convicts Fleming and O'Leary were hung in Toronto on Friday last. The full account is in another part of this paper.—Hughey passes the remainder of his life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

There has been no publicity given to the finding of the Coroner's jury in the instance of the blowing up of the boiler at Peplow's mill. People would like to know what they thought of the crazy old thing. It was sold the other day, and no doubt will be put in complete order again to take more lives. Mr. Clanton is understood to be the purchaser. It is to be hoped he will not risk his own valuable person in attending it.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court were opened on Tuesday last. Little was done the first day. There is a good deal of business for the County Court.

Arrival of the "Jura."

NEW YORK, March 7.

The steamer steamship Jura, from Liverpool on Friday the 18th ult., arrived this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The affairs of the Ionian Islands claimed attention in the House of Lords on Thursday night. In the Commons, Mr. Liddell took his seat for Galway, and Mr. Sidebottom for Chesterfield. The Bank Charter Act [illegible] Mr. Gilpin gave notice of a resolution prohibiting the employment of prisoners in the manufacture of [illegible] the prohibition [illegible] the British and Austrian governments for the employment of a telegraph to Montpelier had been agreed upon. The terms involved a guarantee, but not an immediate [illegible] Lucca was given to Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill to remove many of the legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications.

FRANCE.

The *La Presse* had received a warning for an article of the same paper as it had been publishing [illegible]. The general supposition [illegible] was taken on the representations of the Austrian embassador. The [illegible] on the Bourse; rentes advanced a half per cent, but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were 68f. for money, and 67f. 70c. for account.

The late disastrous failures at Odessa are said to extend to twelve millions of francs.

M. De Lesseps left Paris on the 15th ult., for Alexandria, for the express purpose of commencing the Suez Canal.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts on trustworthy ground, that the King of Sardinia is determined on making an attempt to drive out the Austrians, with the object of constituting for himself a kingdom strong enough to resist Austria on one hand, and France on the other if need be, and that it will comprise Venice, and at least 12 millions subjects. An absolute certainty is felt at the Court of Turin, that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be with her passively if Austria is left to fight alone, but actively and openly if any other power assists Austria. England and Prussia are expected to be neutral.

The above is asserted to be the deliberate plan of the King of Sardinia and his cabinet, and nothing but the withdrawal of France will divert them from it.

TURKEY.

The news from the Danubian Principalities is considered of a serious character, and it is feared that complications may arise in that quarter which may be more difficult to deal with than the affairs of Italy.

The new Hospodar Cousea had made his entry into Bucharest. He had issued an edict decreeing the union of the Principalities, with one national assembly.

A fresh despatch of troops was expected at Constantinople.

SWITZERLAND.

Great agitation existed in the canton of Ticeno on the occasion of the elections and at Surgano a riot had taken place, in which several persons were wounded and one killed.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of January 25th was telegraphed. The campaign in Oude had ended on January 9th. Two leaders had surrendered. The Begum with some followers had fled into Nepaul. Nana Sahib was supposed to be with them. Lord Clyde was on his way to Lucknow. All the forts had been destroyed, and 400,000 stand of arms had been surrendered.

The Murree tribes were causing trouble on the Scinde frontier.

Tantia Topee had been several times defeated, with much slaughter, but was still at large.

Another column of rebels had been defeated with the loss of 300 men.

Advices from Jaura report severe engagements between Colonel Campbell and 3,000 Rohillas. Sir H. Rose was marching to the spot.

LATEST.

LONDON, Friday morning, 18th.—Austria agreed to send representatives to the Paris Conference, provided that England and Prussia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, 17th.—Richardson Spence & Co. quote the market very dull generally, and sales small. Provisions, &c., quiet but steady. Lard dull, but firm at 60s; ashes dull—pearls 32s, pots 29s 6d; sugar steady; coffee dull; rice quiet.

LONDON, 17th—Sugar quiet, but steady; coffee quiet, at easier prices for some qualities, though not quotably lower. Tea—average business is without quotable change. Cougon is 1d.

LONDON, Friday morning, 18th.—The *Times* and *Daily News* both report funds firmer yesterday, and a better feeling prevailing, at an advance of ¼. The market is however inanimate. The discount market is unchanged.

Consols 95¼ to 95⅜ for money; 85⅝ to 95¾ for account.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company's bill was withdrawn from the Commons on the night of the 16th ult., but leave was given to bring in another bill to enable the Company to raise money for other purposes.

The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, passed to a second reading.

It is stated that the various French Chambers of Commerce have received peremptory orders to abstain from giving expressions to their ardent wishes for peace.

The *Independance Belge* states that France was preparing a memorandum containing an exposition of grievances against Austria. The danger of the *status quo* will be pointed out, and explanations frankly demanded at the same time. France will say that, while desirous of peace, she is far from fearing war.

The Paris correspondence says that the whole army of Lyons has been placed on a war footing.

The Austrian journals had been ordered to moderate the tone of their articles relative to France.

Austria, it is stated, had proposed to the secondary German papers treaties of alliance with her, but only to be acted upon in case war shall be carried to a different theatre than Italy.

A new Prussian loan was in contemplation.

Sardinia is stated to have established two regiments for the purpose of enrolling in them Austrian deserters.

Arrival of the "Europa."

SANDY HOOK, March 7—The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, on the 19th ult., has passed this point on her way to New York.

The steam [illegible] *Arabia* arrived out on the 18th.

The latest continental rumours are more warlike. Military preparations continue. It is reported that a [illegible] of 100,000 men will soon form at Verona.

The House of Commons had passed a resolution in favour of a loan of £7,000,000 sterling.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool cotton market were 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000, and exporters 500. All qualities had advanced full ⅛, owing to the favourable advices from India and China, and the [illegible] closing firm. The sales of Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, speculators and exporters each taking 2,000, and the market quotations. Fair Orleans, 7⅛; low Middling 7⅛. Stock in port, 700,000 bales, of which 300,000 were American. The advices from Manchester are favourable, and prices were firm and active.

[illegible]

In Scotland, Robertson, [illegible] Bank charter yesterday was extensively [illegible]; discounts rather more active; bills on Austria advanced.

The new cloud in the southern [illegible] [illegible] Europe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

P. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWS it to the satisfaction of numerous patients and visitors, for the past 18 years, that on the first Monday in each month, for the week, he is prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of complaints as to unskilful work and charging, (proper charges made each visit, if long.) Appointments can then be had by the publication.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanite, (which is a much superior base on fit, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth,) using no clasps.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Chesterfield's store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

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Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anstey Rectory—James
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More Words than One—Brewster
Dead to Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
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CXIX Psalm—Bridges
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Wilcocks Essays
Seven Worthies—Howe
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Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Sermons
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Gotheie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Theodore—D'Aubigne
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History of Enthusiasm—Taylor
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Sacramental Meditations—Willison
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Butcher's Beauties
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
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Shakespeare's Works—9 Vols
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Immortality—Thomson
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Theodore's Letters
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Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the EXAMINER,
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OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 11.

The Examiner.

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THE SUBSCRIBER is now giving his entire attention to DENTISTRY, and will be happy to attend to all persons desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED. MR. S. TEETH AHEARNE, from his residence, in the brick cottage three doors west of Post's Cabinet Warerooms, Sherbrooke Street.

PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or small cavities) $1 50 each; (for other Filling reasonable.) Extracting 25c. All operations warranted.

S. MOORE.

Peterborough, Feb'y 9th, 1859. 7

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KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more moderate prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.

Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.

Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. MILLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. S. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

ALBRO & VINDIN,

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Lumber Merchants, &c.,

Port Hope, C. W.

OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

JOHN MAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

INTEREST will be allowed on deposits at this agency as per agreement.

Peterboro', May 28th, 1857. 22

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATES THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*

Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.

Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 29

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Spring Arrangement, 1859,

TO take effect on Monday, April 4th, Freight trains will run as follows:

[timetable]

The above arrangement is rendered necessary, that the Company may be enabled to perform the Mail Service between Toronto and Montreal, as required by the Post Office Department, and to meet the increased traffic of this Line during the approaching Season of Navigation. Further information will be given at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Montreal.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Colborne, March 1st, 1859. 9

Reform Meeting in Edinburgh.

A public meeting "of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and its vicinity" was held in Dunedin Hall on Tuesday night, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of an extensive measure of reform, based on the principles explained by Mr. Bright, M. P. and embodied in the resolutions published by him." On the platform were Bailie Russell, Bailie Grieve, Mr. Caird, M. P. Mr. Tait of Priorbank, Mr. Duncan McLaren, Capt. Peat, &c. &c.

Bailie RUSSELL, who was called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his thorough approval of Mr. Bright's scheme of reform, the leading point of which he briefly referred to.

Mr. DUNCAN McLAREN moved the first resolution, in favour of "Extending the franchise in burghs to all male householders and occupiers of other premises rated for the support of the poor, who have resided for twelve months within any burgh, and who have paid the poor's rate chargeable against them." It had been charged against Mr. Bright that at Rochdale he had given up the plan which he enunciated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Bradford. At Edinburgh, he explained his plan of the franchise very minutely; and he (Mr. McLaren) made a statistical statement as to the effect which the plan would have in Edinburgh, Mr. Bright having both before and after the meeting seen and discussed the figures which he gave, and been satisfied with them. In Edinburgh he had shown that the effect would be to double the number of electors. In Glasgow Mr. Bright referred to his (Mr. McLaren's) statistics as containing his plan, while he also said that the effect in Glasgow would be to add a considerably larger number to the constituency. This guess was proved to be correct by Dr. Strang's statistics of Glasgow, just published, which showed that the present number of electors on the roll in that city was 16,000, Now, if they took a ratepaying franchise, which Mr. Bright announced as his plan in Edinburgh, and which he repeated at Glasgow and at Rochdale, Dr. Strang showed that the ratepaying franchise in Glasgow would produce 46,500 voters, thus increasing the number two-and-a-half fold; showing that Mr. Bright knew what he was speaking of when he said in Glasgow that his plan would more than double the number of electors there, and when he said at Rochdale that he did not care whether household suffrage was adopted or not, because it came near the same thing, for Dr. Strang showed that household suffrage would produce 36,200 electors. Now there were 100,000 men in Glasgow of twenty-one years of age and upwards, and when it was considered that all that Mr. Bright's franchise would do, would be to put 40,000 of them on the roll, including the 16,000 on the roll already, he was surprised at the moderation and good feeling and good sense of the working classes. Some of the newspapers which attacked Mr. Bright said he was for universal suffrage, and that he advocated that every bodman and every man who lived in a low lodging-house was entitled to a vote. But was there no difference between universal suffrage, and the enfranchisement of 40,000 out of 100,000 men in Glasgow? (Cheers.) It just came to this, that out of every five men in Glasgow it was proposed to put ten on the roll, and keep three off it, those put on the roll being the richest men; and yet there were men who called this universal suffrage. Mr. McLaren thus alluded to the advantages of a rating franchise as compared with a sum of £10, or £5, or any other sum, because of its flexibility. Referring next to the representation of the counties, Mr. McLaren maintained that the mere population of the counties was no test of the number of members which the counties should have, unless the landowners extended the franchise there as in boroughs. If he (Mr. McLaren) had his will in preparing a reform bill, in place of giving to the counties twenty-six men, as Mr. Bright had done, he would not give them a single member. (Cheers.)

Mr. FLEMING, a working man, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. CAIRD, M.P. who was received with great cheering, said,—Having been invited to attend this meeting I gladly accepted the invitation to lend such aid as I could to the movement, in the capital of my native country, in favour of Parliamentary Reform.—When a boy at the High School, I was present at the meetings in the King's Park, in favour of the first Reform Bill, 28 years ago. I heard Francis Jeffrey, from the Hustings in the High Street, returning thanks to the electors for his success, when that Bill had become law, and I am sorry not to see in this movement the successors of that party who were helped to power by the aid of the working classes, and refuse to help them now. (Loud cheers.) It is needless to waste time by enumerating the defects of the first Reform Bill. They have long been admitted, but the period has at length arrived when all parties acknowledge that further reform is necessary. No one hesitates now about the propriety of a further extension of the suffrage. (Hear, hear.) The increasing intelligence, loyalty, and good order of the British people entitle them, in the consideration of thinking men of all parties, to a larger share in the privileges of electors. An outcry has been raised against Mr. Bright that his principle is an attempt unduly to increase the power of the towns at the expense of the country. Is this the fact? We have at present 441 burgh members. Mr Bright proposes to take away 96 of them, and add them to the Counties. Now, from the time of Charles the Second down to the first Reformed Parliament, the number of members for cities and burghs in England was 418, and only 94 for counties. The House of Commons was the people's House, and was then in the early history of the country so recognised, the great landed proprietors having a character to themselves in the House of Lords. The Reform Bill increased the county representation, but still left it at 159 to 327, or less than one-half that of the burghs. Mr. Bright proposes still further the English burgh representation to 301, and increases the county members from 159 to 177, and yet he is accused of unfairness to the landed interest. (Hear, hear.) The great bulk of the land has a potent voice in the Legislature through the House of Lords, who, besides the power of their own chamber, exercise an immense influence in the House of the People. Every sixth man in the Commons is a Lord or a Lord's son. (Laughter, and cries of "Shame.") We don't object to that if they are the free choices of the people. (Hear.) The young aristocracy as a class are at least as honest, as intelligent, and as independent as any other class from whom the representatives of the people are selected; and it is a great advantage both to themselves and their country, that the best of our young nobles should enter on public life, after having earned by their merit a seat in the Lower House as the representatives of some independent body of their fellow countrymen. (Hear, hear.) But let them repeat that what Mr. Bright proposes is not to diminish the county members, but to increase them; not to increase the borough members, but to diminish them; and yet he is accused of unfairness towards the country party, though he actually adds nearly a tenth to their numbers. (Loud cheers.) I call it the House of the People. Who are the People? At the time of the first Reform Bill, when the present proportion of town and country members was fixed, one-third of the whole adult population of England was engaged in, or dependent upon, the cultivation of land.—At each census since that time that proportion has diminished. At the census of 1851 not one-sixth of the adult population was occupied in agriculture; and if, as I have no doubt it is, the same change is still going on, there is probably not at this moment more than one-tenth of the adult population of this island in any way dependent on the soil for their employment. This seems to me a fact of great importance which the British people should not lose sight of.—(Hear, hear.) Are the interests, or the fancied interests, of one-tenth of the people to be made paramount to those of the other nine-tenths? (Loud cheers.) Do not let us, then, be misled by the cry of injustice to the country party. But to come home to ourselves. How will the principles Mr. Bright has announced affect Scotland? I say most fairly, as respects the number of members; and I beg your earnest attention to this. At the present moment, whether tested by population or taxes, it is indisputable that the Scotch towns have not their fair share of representatives. Each Scotch burgh member, on an average, represents 49,396 people, and £201,600 of real rent, while the English borough member, on an average, represents only 22,088 people, and £127,000 of real rent. (Hear, hear.)—Both in population and property the English have thus nearly two borough members for our one. Now, if separate Reform Bills are introduced for the two countries, and if the English Bill proceeds to re-distribute her present number of members irrespective of the equal claims of Scotland, we may nearly as well be without a Reform Bill.—(Hear, hear.) We pay the same taxes as England, bear our share of the same burdens, fight with her in the same ranks—and the efforts of all statesmen of late have been to assimilate as much as possible the laws of the two countries. If we are put on the same footing as England we shall have 17 additional members. Any bill that excludes us from that equal footing will be unfair to Scotland. Let Scotchmen remember this. The principle of Mr. Bright's scheme secures it for us, and if Scotchmen have the patriotism to pull together on this point, they may secure it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Let us follow this a little farther. You understand the question of the 40s. franchise. It is right that you should know that many of your representatives do so too. For, though both the last and present Government combined against it, my motion in introducing the bill to give you the benefit of that franchise was declared by a majority of only one, when we count the Scotch members alone, 18 voted for it, and 19 voted against it. Now, what did we ask then? Simply to be placed on an equal footing with England—nothing more.—(Hear, hear.) We saw most glaringly before us in the Scotch counties, that popular representation was a farce; that there was not even the pretence of such a thing; and we found that, in England, they had a principle which gave some liberality to the popular element. It had acted well for 28 years. But the narrow, provincial spirit of our Scotch Governments, whether Whig or Tory, could not brook this popular element, and they refused to place their own countrymen, the intelligent Scotch artizans, on the same footing as those of England. (Loud cheers.) It was what the rest of the town-people enjoy. Mr. Bright says that the English agricultural labourer has never shown any interest in politics. This measure will not affect him as he is not a ratepayer. But the country tradesman, the country artizan, are as capable of exercising the franchise as men of the same class in towns. (Cheers.) And now I come to a subject of great importance. Are we to have the ballot? Without it, extension of the suffrage will be a half measure, in Scotch counties a sham. (Cheers.) People object to it, that secret voting is unmanly and un-English. Is coercion English or manly? If you give men the franchise honestly, your gift is nothing unless you secure to the voter its free use. We have tried open voting, and we know that men are coerced, are threatened, are frightened into voting against their convictions, and punished if they venture to vote honestly. Nor are such men always the poorest class of £10 voters. Well, we may regret the necessity, but there is a necessity, and the ballot is the only remedy against the abuse of power. (Great cheering.) It has succeeded in Australia, amongst citizens of our own country. I can offer myself as a witness of its working in America, for I was present in November last, at an election at Chicago, and nothing could exceed the perfect order and good feeling with which, in a very keen contest, the vote by ballot was carried on. (Hear.) The only danger I should apprehend from it, and that is one we can easily guard against, is the influence of a clique, if the many means were to be voted at once. For that reason all large constituencies should be divided, so that, if possible, not more than two members should be voted for by any elector. (Hear, hear.) There are some practical points in the working of any Reform Bill which ought not to be overlooked. The system should be such as, if possible, to admit of self-registration—so that neither candidate nor elector would be put to any expense for admission to the performance of a public duty. (Hear.) Then there ought to be a simpler mode of inquiry in cases of disputed elections. Nothing can be more unjust to remote constituencies in Scotland or Ireland than the present system. All the witnesses must be carried to London, whether 20 miles distant or 500 miles. Now, having gone through the points which we require in a Reform Bill, let us ask ourselves, "What do we hope to obtain by Reform?" Let us begin with the Crown. In the first Reform Bill one of the remedies sought was a diminution of the excessive power of the Crown in Parliament. That has been remedied, and no true man who hears me but will join with me in saying that the highest branch of the Constitution cannot now be improved. (Loud cheers.) The happy position has been gained as much by the personal character and wisdom of the Sovereign as by the constitutional safeguards by which she is surrounded. (Much cheering.) But the Crown is not only the most satisfactory of our institutions, it is also, you will be surprised to hear, by far the cheapest. If the Royal estates, which are the property of the Queen as much as are the estates of any private landowner, were well managed by the public, the Court of Queen Victoria would be self-supporting. (Cheers.) It is not the fault of her Majesty, but that of Parliament, that they are expensively managed; but even as it is the Royal property yields a nett surplus to the public which already goes far to balance the amount of the Civil List We come now to the second branch—the House of Lords. There can be no doubt of the great constitutional value of the Lords as a deliberative and independent chamber. But there is one grievance that ought to be remedied. The use of proxies is an insult to the common sense of the country. (Cheers.) That a vote should be permitted to be given in a deliberative assembly—when the voter may not only not have heard a word of the discussion, but even be thousands of miles away, is too absurd to admit of defence. It is a privilege which should be withdrawn. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We come at last to the House of Commons. The first thing which must strike any man in considering this subject is the enormous revenue raised from the people to carry on the public establishments of the country. We want greater economy and efficiency, and we believe that both these ends may be obtained by a fairer system of taxation. (Hear, hear.) You don't assume the governing class of any intention to lay burdens on you that they may relieve themselves, but a system has grown up, I believe without any definite design, under which the great mass of taxation is levied on the consumption of the people. Look what an expensive system that is. It costs 7 per cent to raise it; actually more than two-thirds of the income-tax is spent in collecting the public revenue. There is positively four times more money paid to support the tax-gatherer than to educate the people.—(Hear, hear.) The value of property is constantly increasing. The more competition there is for it, the richer does its owner become. But exactly the contrary is the case of labour. The more the labourers increase, the more they compete with each other, and the less valuable is the individual labour. (Hear, hear.) You wish to impress this fact upon Parliament. You say to yourselves, "Here we are squeezed together—300 to a square mile—30 millions of people in these small islands. We have millions on millions of acres of good land in our colonies. Why does a parental Government not offer to her more helpless children the means of going to the colonies where their labour would enrich themselves, strengthen the colonies, and improve the condition of the labour market at home." With perfect fairness might this be said.—And sometimes it is done. After the Crimean war we found on our hands a German Legion, and in order to get respectably rid of them we carried them out to the Cape of Good Hope, paid every expense, and settled them free on Government land. Agricultural wages are falling again in the south of England to seven shillings a-week. Would it not be well to offer these labourers such an alternative as was given to the German Legion? (Cheers.) Then in regard to education. We have been going on without a plan, spending a good deal of money, and probably doing some good. If there is any duty more than another which a civilized nation owes to themselves, it is to educate the people. We cannot expect them to use their reason advantageously until enlightened by education. In this we are behind several nations on the Continent, and great though we may imagine our educational expenditure to be, you will probably be surprised to hear that the single State of Ohio, which in the beginning of this century was an untrodden wilderness, spends on public education in a single year, out of its taxes, a sum nearly as large as that granted by Parliament for the United Kingdom.—(Hear, hear.) We pay more than three millions a-year for courts of law and justice, and yet nobody gets law and justice for nothing. (Hear.) The public pay an average of £150 for law and justice in every parish of the kingdom, but they must pay their lawyer's bill besides if they venture to ask for justice. A cheaper transfer of land is wanted. (Hear.) The lawyers have surrounded this subject with technicalities that a man of humble means must pay enormously if he wishes to buy or sell real property. Our expenditure on law and justice don't help us here. And one useful and beneficial reduction of this class of expenditure in Scotland, which I pressed on them in 1857 and 1858, and which both Governments unanswerably to be proper, has been unhesitatingly pocketed. (Hear, hear.)—There are some of the reforms which you may hope to obtain by having a Parliament more thoroughly representing the interests and views of the labouring community. Now is your time for action. Show your earnestness in the cause. Demand a more thorough representation, and your cause is as just and reasonable that it cannot fail to be successful. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. WM. TAIT seconded the resolution, observing that he had no objection to the enfranchisement of the working classes.

The motion having been passed unanimously,

Mr. PETER HAYNE moved the next resolution, approving of Mr. Bright's plan for disfranchising certain boughs, and distributing a large proportion of the vacant seats equally amongst the most populous burghs in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and thanking Mr. Bright for his great exertions in making in the cause of real reform.

Mr. STUART then moved a resolution in favour of the Ballot, which was seconded by Mr. Cow, and agreed to.

Councillor FORD proposed the next resolution in favour of triennial Parliaments, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas KNOX, and agreed to.

Mr. GOSNIE, advocate, seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. MACKNIGHT, advocate, seconded by Captain PEAT, it was resolved that a petition, embodying the resolutions passed at the meeting, be publicly exhibited for signature throughout the city, and afterwards forwarded to Mr. Caird for presentation in the House of Commons.

Letters from the Camp.

By the arrival of the Indian Mails, letters from head-quarters have come to hand. They range from December the 16th to the 23rd. We select the most interesting passages:—

COLUMN CAMP, SECRORA, Dec. 16.

Of actual operations I have to tell you since my last letter. We have marched nineteen miles a-day for nineteen days, and we are now in hopes of bringing the enemy to an action, for he is surrounded from Gorruckpore to Rohilcund by an arc whose chord is the Terai. The Begum is at Nanpárah with twelve or fourteen guns and 8,000 men, of whom 2,000 are cavalry.—To-day we marched about twelve miles from Secrora, and we hear that some of the enemy are at Buraech, which they plundered the night before last. The great event is the irruption of Feroze Shah across the Ganges and the Jumn. Of this full particulars will doubtless have reached England from Calcutta and Bombay.

MAUN SINGH, HIS BROTHER, AND THE GENERAL.

Before we approached our camping ground the clouds fell, and the rain poured down, to the evident discomfiture of the natives. It is strange that people supposed to such heavy falls of rain as the inhabitants of India should not prepare clothing better adapted to protect them. I could scarcely resist a smile at the appearance of Maun Singh as he rode ahead of us in a gay tiara or high cap of gold or silver brocade, kid gloves, a thin dressing gown, tight pantaloons, cotton socks, and slippers. His brother, Rugbeer Singh, magnificently dressed in the richest shawls and stuffs, is one whose appearance does not excite much mirth; it is easy to resist the inclination to laugh at a man whose deeds are of the most atrocious character, if the testimony of living and dead are to be credited. He is a Torquemada in the art of torturing, and he has done more than all that Colonel Sleeman records of him. In spite of his height, delicate hands and feet, and splendid attire, Rugbeer Singh has a repulsive look, for in his face there is a mingled expression of the slyness, cunning, and cruelty which are but too well evinced in his acts. The Rajah's general is a fine fat Hindoo, whose aspect does not justify one in supposing that he would be a very formidable strategical antagonist to Lord Clyde. He was well mounted, and I send something to that effect to the officer beside him, who translated the phrase to the general. He immediately salaamed, and said, "If the Sahib likes the horse, will he honour me by accepting it?"—a *facon de parler* which he would have been much disgusted to have found carried out literally and seriously.

THE CITY OF BURAECH.

The choke, or principal street, where the bazaar is held under the circumstances, half the sheds shut, the shops closed, and only the lower sort of traffic going on, looked very miserable, but it must have been mean enough at the best. It is narrow and dirty; the houses are one storey high, of mud and brick, with the squalid exception of ricketty two-storied edifices, of which, be it observed, the upper parts are all pierced with recent loopholes. Vain attempts have been made to conceal these hostile indications by filling the apertures with mud and plastering them over. The shops are open in front, windowless and doorless, like those of Turkey; but there was nothing to buy, except old sweetmeats, sugar, atta, gram, tobacco, and ill-conditioned vegetables, which the proprietors sold with fear and trembling to Oude police camp followers and fierce Baloochees, whose notions as to the course of trade very probably affected the prices materially. Few once known inhabited ten were empty; all the older buildings were going fast to ruin, shrines, temples, mosques, the brick walls of gardens, and public offices, and the residences of the gentry: and yet I am told that fifteen years ago this was one of the finest towns in Oude, and that it was surrounded by fields of the finest crops, so that it was described as one magnificent garden.

HALT AT BURAECH—INTRIGUES.

Camp, Indra, Dec. 23.

As there will, no doubt, be some carping in the press here, and possibly at home, at the delay which took place at Buraech, it may be as well to explain that there were political reasons for it. Nobody here cares to surrender. Next Mammoo Khan makes overtures. Now, the Begum herself, and Rugbeer Kooley Khan's letters and emissaries to the Civil Commissioner, major Barrow. Old Hurdutt Singh sets off to see his partizans, posted with his elephants and guns at Mahadeo Bukshi, and to smuggle off nothing to submission. Major Barrow believes that if his chief are not pressed, and if the Commander-in-Chief halts while delicate manipulation and subtle diplomacy are at work, there is a great probability that they will come in and lay down their arms, but if they are not allowed time to consider our propositions they will fly where we cannot follow them, and cause trouble, annoyance and expenditure. Maun Singh thinks they will come in too. The Commander-in-Chief is anxious to press on the moment his columns are up. He insists that Bainie Madho's followers must lay down their arms in camp, and that a similar condition shall be attached to the submission of all the other chiefs. But then there are the express promises and the spirit and the provisions of the proclamation to be considered and respected; Vakeels or Karindas—emissaries past and unpaid—the solicitudes and offices of friendship, are all busy.

THE NANA SAHIB AND HIS RETREAT.

All this time there is one farther off whose name is seldom mentioned except with bated breath and eager looks,—one of whom there are more thoughts and words. The Nana is in the jungle fort of Churda, living with the Rajah of the place, which lies eight or nine miles north of Nanparah. To secure him is now actually the great object avowed by most people except the authorities. But he must not be startled from his lair—there must be no precipitate hasty move to frighten the cowardly, sanguinary heart of Bithoor, till the toils are around him. And it will be difficult indeed to set them surely, for he is amid the jungles, where his nature must be at home, and his capture will be effected probably by treachery and stratagem rather than by force. Already he is roused and away.—Since I have wrote the few lines above, we hear that the Nana has removed from Churda to the north-west, in denser jungle still. We shall see. There is £15,000 set on his person,—if it were on his dead body, Nana Sahib's head might soon be in our camp. We cannot secure the death even of the Nana by an offer for him "dead or alive," though it is true we paid the Rajah of Powayne the reward offered for the capture of the Moulvie on account of the production of his dead body only. There are, however, other means on which we may rely with more confidence—the treachery and avarice of his own friends. Already active brains are at work, and the spiders are spinning their threads. Anon we shall learn the result.

ATTEMPTS TO SECURE THE NANA.

When we were at Fyzabad Major Bruce, the chief of police in Oude, made inquiries at Ajoodhia respecting the religious instructor of the Baraech aristocracy who they visited the shrines of the Holy City. A fakir of eminence was named to him as the counsellor and adviser of the Rajah of Churda and of other northern Chiefs. Major Bruce sent for the fakir, and found him finely susceptible to the promptings of self-interest; so that he not only readily agreed to use his influence with the Rajah of Churda to deliver the Nana into our hands, but offered to send his nephew, a priest of the same temple, along with Major Bruce as an agent who might go to the Rajah with more weight and address than any ordinary messenger. The chief of police had already endeavoured to communicate with the Rajah through other channels, and he was well pleased to find that the latter, as far as outward appearances went, was quite ready to betray the Nana, if he was allowed to keep as many guns as Maun Singh, as many armed followers as Maun Singh, and his fort like Maun Singh. Now, it is not easy to see what this equation with Maun Singh can have to do with the Rajah of Churda, and the explanation is easy.—The latter chief, of whom probably no one in the world, except some obsolete old East Indian, ever heard before is an old rival of Maun Singh, and he wishes now by our means to obtain as much power as the wily Rajah of Fyzabad, against whose ability and influence he has, no doubt, been long struggling in vain. As Maun Singh's fort will soon be dismantled, his guns destroyed, and his armed followers limited to a certain number, there was no objection to promising the Rajah of Churda that he should have the same privileges of his great rival, but whether he will not consider us guilty of keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope remains to be seen. A strong letter has, at all events, been addressed to him assuring him that if he captures the Nana he will not only receive all that he asks, but secure the favour and rewards of the British Government.

THE RESOLUTE BEGUM OF OUDE.

Hunted to the verge of the Terai, beaten on all sides, the Begum still boldly demands fixed terms for herself and her son, while Bainie Madho declares he will adhere to the young King as long as the latter desires him to hold out. These people will not trust our promises unless they are specific. To call on them to "throw themselves on the mercy and clemency of the Government of India" is to use a set of phrases which to their minds conveys no idea—for to the Oriental an appeal of the sort has no answer in head or heart. It amuses just as much as my friend Maun Singh's general did when he made me a present of the horse which I admired. And so the Begum stands out. "Name the sum I am to receive for the maintenance of myself and son," says the resolute lady. "I want you to write down how many rupees a-year I am to get, for what is the use of living if we are to be in beggary, and you have taken from us the whole Kingdom of Oude?" But neither Lord Clyde nor Major Barrow can accede to the proposal. They are not authorised by the Government to fix any sum as a pension for the rebellious family, while, by the directions of the Government, they are almost constrained to exhaust every effort to induce them to surrender. The Begums do not come in therefore; another the principal lady who has been the soul of the Rebellion at Oude, for the two young ladies who must stand that they were about to forego all their grandeur to submit to Dunbar Dur, the Rajah of Gonda, has sent in vakeels, but as long as the Begum holds out he, like Bainie Madho, will not surrender.

THE "CHASE" NOT EXTINCT.

This "chase-or-take-him" is weary work for officers and men. It is inglorious and unprofitable, and the most done not like, so that the truest dogs are at fault. Of course the Government at home and out here find it more weary still. "Why is it not finished at once?" is the cry. Simply because we cannot catch Tantia Topee, or force the Oude party to fight or submit. "But why don't you do either?" Because we put it in a physical impossibility, particularly when the action of arms is suspended by diplomacy. Look at the map—the Oude forces are within sight of Nepaul. The [illegible] like slopes of the mountains, towards the dead level of Oude, are forests of untold depths, in which man has never set his foot. In the ravines formed by the course of innumerable torrents are paths known by a few who are unknown to us, which lead into the dreary solitudes of the mountains between Nepaul and the Terai. Here and there some forts are perched amid bristling precipices, screened by dense forests.—Between us and the spurs of the great range which rise like some giant wall to shut Hindostan from the outer world, are the plains up to the Terai. These plains are to us *terra incognita*.

DELIGHTS OF TRAVELLING.

See how painfully the Quartermaster-General and his assistants have to pick out their way from the villages. Every step is to be weighed beforehand. "How deep is the river there?" "Sometimes up to the neck, at others up to the waist." "Is the bottom soft or hard?" "It is middling."—"Is there no ford?" "Yes, five kos (*i.e.*, ten miles) lower down there is a ford knee-deep." "Could guns get over it?" "I don't know; they might stick." "What kind of a road is it to the next village?"—"There are open plains, jheels, or swamps, and streams to cross, then a thick belt of trees, then jungle?" "Can guns go through the jungle?" "The path is narrow, they had better go round." Between Buraech and Intha, in one march of seventeen miles, we skirted a jungle the whole way; we passed over a plain without any cultivation or inhabitants, except enormous herds of small and scrubby cattle and their fierce and frightened attendants.

Fitting out the 'Great Eastern.'

On Monday the first steps towards preparing this vessel for sea was made by hoisting in the main shaft of the paddle engines one of the largest and finest specimens of forged iron work which has ever been completed by steam machinery in this country. The weight of the whole mass was nearly forty tons and after the forging was completed—a work of no ordinary difficulty with a piece of such magnitude—every part of it was carefully turned in steam lathes in Mr. Scott Russell's yard. The latter operation lasted a considerable time and since its completion the shaft has remained at the Russel works until all the legal technicalities connected with the transference of the ship and its fittings from the old to the new company had been complied with. All these arrangements have now been definitely settled, and on Monday the shaft was removed and placed on the port side of the upper deck of the great ship. In order to move such a ponderous weight and raise it to the required height it was necessary to secure the service of one of the new floating derricks which have recently been employed with such success in raising and transporting masses of the heaviest description. The wooden derrick was used on this occasion, and performed the task with a facility little short of marvellous. In one hour from the time that the great machine went alongside of Mr. Scott Russells yard the whole operation was completed, and the monstrous, awkward-looking piece of iron safe on the deck of the great ship.

Measures had been taken to ascertain if depositing such a mass of dead weight on the extreme edge of the deck made the least difference in the vessel's trim, but not the slightest alteration was preceptible. The next step of hoisting it more aft, lowering it down the engine hatch, and fitting it into its place, will be undertaken in a few days. On Tuesday the rudder, weighing twenty eight tons, was also removed from Mr. Scott Russel's yard, and placed on board the Great Eastern. The present main shaft is the fourth that has been made for the colossal engines of this vessel. The first three were failures, but the last one made by the Lancefield Forge Company, near Glasgow, is, as we have said, the finest specimen of iron work of its kind that has ever been produced in this or any other country. The register of the Great Eastern as belonging to the Great Ship Company was signed on Monday at the Custom-house. It is not probable that the other works necessary for fitting the vessel for sea will commence before the end of the present month, when the contractors will be bound under penalties to have all finished in five months from the date of the time of commencing operations.

Lecture by Father Chiniquy.

SEPARATION OF ST. ANNE'S FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.

From the Toronto Globe March 11.

Father Chiniquy of St. Anne's Ile, last night gave an account of his dealings with the Church of Rome, and of the reasons which had induced him to separate from that community. The audience, though not large was of unquestionable character, the body of the St. Lawrence Hall being nearly filled. Around the platform sat a Congregation of all denominations, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Willis, Principal of Knox's College, Rev. Dr. Lilly, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Fyfe, Rev. M. J. Grasett, Rev. Mr. Ardagh, (Baptist) Rev. Mr. Cox, (Methodist) Rev. Mr. Meade, (Anglican) and Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Hector Christie, Esq., took the chair. The Hall was crowded. The meeting was preceded by prayer and commenced by singing the 100th Psalm, Old Version. On the 4th inst. I spoke [illegible] in the State of Illinois, a fact which cannot pass without being noticed by the Catholic and Protestants of this country. A whole people, brought up in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church, turned away from their Bishop whom they were taught from their infancy to respect. They have driven away their priest; they have publicly broken the sacred ties which had united them to the Roman Catholic Church from their birth. I have been invited by some friends here to give you the history of this—to tell you how it is a whole people have come to the conclusion that Christians, they ought to separate themselves as from the church in which they ought to separate themselves as from the people in which they have been raised. I have accepted the invitation, but you are already that I am not accustomed to speak much in English, and I hope you will make allowance for my French origin and will excuse me if I do not speak as well in English as you would perhaps like to hear me. (Applause.) Many amongst you believe I am the author and leader of the movement, of which I am here to speak.—Such is not the fact. What has occurred, is a thing which has come from above. It is the work of the Almighty.—I am only the witness of what I will tell you. The people of St. Anne's have lost their faith, their confidence, their belief in their superiors not suddenly; it has been brought about by many circumstances;—and those circumstances I will lay before you, so that you may be judges of what has been done. My position is very difficult. As a Christian I must not hurt the feelings of any one, but I have to bring before you facts which will, perhaps, be unpleasant to many. In doing this I take my God to witness that I have no bad feeling against any one;—I bless those who curse me; and love those who have spoken evil against me. Now, my dear friends, I will tell you how the French Canadians of Illinois have lost faith in their superiors. About 10,000 of my countrymen who went to the State of Illinois since 1851, have made a settlement and raised chapels in their midst. In Chicago they built a very fine church. After that church had been built, the Bishop of Chicago took it from the hands of my countrymen and sold it to another people for a rent of $2,000 per year. The priest who had been put at the head of the congregation was dismissed and the house we had built for him was taken by the Bishop and sold without our permission. Then the people sent a deputation, and we enquired by what right he had taken away the house of our priest.—He turned away the deputation with these words:—"I am French Canadians, you can't have your religion. If you did, you would know that I have the right to sell your churches and all your church property, and to go where I like to eat and drink away the money in the way I like." I cannot tell you what were the feelings among the people at these words. Many of them were ready to give up the Church in which they were educated, at once. I opposed them. I told them—"That is the bad way of one man; you cannot conclude that all the other Roman Bishops will do the same thing. What you have to do is to appeal to the other Bishops of the United States and Canada, and I have no doubt they will do you justice; they will compel this Bishop to give you back your property, and you will continue to live in the Holy Catholic Church." They took my advice, and wrote supplications to all the Bishops of the United States and Canada. What was the result? The result was, that what the Bishop of Chicago had done was said to be right. Soon after that time the Bishop came to St. Anne's where my residence is. I was there building a small house, at my own expense. I had broken the stones myself from the quarry with very great labour and fatigue. The Bishop came to me and said—"Mr. Chiniquy, whose house is this? I said,—"It is my house, my lord." "And whose premises are these?" "They are mine." 'How did you get them?' asked the Bishop. I replied, "I built them with my own money." "Where did you get the money?" "I told him I got the money honestly."—He then said that I must give him my house and I said I would not. (Applause.) He said I was not a good priest, and if I did not give him the property he would silence me; he would excommunicate me according to the law of the Church. "Well," I said, "if you will show me that law I will give you the deed of my property." He said if there is not such a law, I will pass one." I said, "My Lord I think you are too young and too small in the old Catholic Church to pass such a law." (Applause.) He went away, and two days after I received a letter from him, calling me to Chicago. I went and he told me if I did not leave St. Anne's in fifteen days he would excommunicate me. He said he wanted to send me on another mission. I gave him the reasons why I wished

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

[illegible] Vincent Bury, in moving that this bill be read a second time, said that it was word for word the same bill that was discussed last session, and carried through the House after several divisions. He believed that he should not only commit the feeling of the House if he now moved the second reading without troubling the House with any observations. If the hon. members should urge anything new against the bill he should have an opportunity of reply at the close of the debate.

Mr. Hope said that the bill had only been printed and sent around that morning, and yet at once the House was called upon to pronounce its verdict. Where was the grievance? Had the promoters of this bill got one inch beyond the blue-book which had been got up by Messrs. Crowder and Maynard at the instigation of a few wealthy individuals who had not refused in their efforts? There was marshalled against this bill the preponderating feeling of the country. ("No, no!") Yes! the preponderating. ("No, no!") As long as they said "No no," he would say "preponderating" (Laughter.) There were marshalled against it the overwhelming feeling of the serious portion of the community ("No!"), the majority of the establishedchurch, a large proportion of the Dissenting community, and the whole of Scotland and Ireland without distinction of creed and politics. ("No, no!") Then why had they passed a law excluding Scotland or Ireland from the operation of the bill? Against the bill were also marshalled all those sacred feelings of home and domestic security, the very sacredness and holiness of which prevented their possessors from coming to that House for protection. The bill would introduce the brand of discord into the heart of every family in the country. ("Oh!") Every mother of daughters would fear for the marriages they might make. Every wife would look upon her sister as her prospective rival It would cause inquisition to be held upon every kind look, word, and offer of protection which the husband might make to his sister-in-law. The House were asked to pass a bill that would have these results because they were told that the children of a deceased wife ought to have a mother's protection from her sister. But what now prevented the widower from calling the aunt in? Pass this bill, and the aunt could only be brought in to take care of the children on condition that she would place herself in a position antagonistic to that of their late mother. At present no nearer relations could be formed between the aunt and the father. But if this bill passed, she was made a stepmother, whose interest and whose children's interests would compete with those of the first family. And that was called looking after the children. Arguments had been got up that this bill was necessary on behalf of the labouring man, who required some one to perform those domestic offices which the wives of the humbler classes are called upon to discharge But if they really knew the condition of the working classes, they would find that, according to the rules of social life and the habits of the labouring poor, the last person whose industry would be available for the children would be the sister of the first wife The families of the poor soon went out to service. The daughters were always dispersed, and the one who remained at home, and who would alone be available for the purpose of taking care of the children, was usually the most idle and good-for-nothing member of the family. So much for the case of poor. As plausible reasons might be urged in favour of marriage with a brother's widow as were urged in favour of these marriages. Such unions had occurred; but Messrs. Crowder and Maynard clearly did not happen to come within that category, as that no agitation was got up to legalise them. Why were marriages with a niece or an aunt left out of the bill? In all countries of Europe where either by dispensation or by common law marriage with the deceased wife's sister was allowed these marriages also were legal. The noble lord would find it rather difficult to justify this omission to those who seemed to think that, because this empire had reached the Roman height of power, it ought also to reach the Roman pitch of corruption.—He had been told by a hon. member that the religious arguments against these marriages were all nonsense, and that a charity boy could refute the whole bench of bishops on them. (Laughter.) If that be so, let the wonderful boy be produced—no doubt the House would relax its rules and allow him to be heard at the bar. [Laughter.] And then, perhaps the noble lord would find less difficulty in passing his bill than he had hitherto experienced. It ought never to be forgotten that, of all Christian ministers, Roderick Borgia—Alexander I.—was the first to come forward to give his sanction to these marriages. No one who had paid any attention to the state of the dwellings of the labouring classes could be ignorant to what temptations the young of both sexes were exposed; and it was not to be wondered at, therefore, that a few cases of marriages of this sort had occurred among them. A few cases of larceny occurred, yet no law had been passed to make pocket handkerchiefs common property; murders and infanticides were still numerous, and yet the penalties enacted against them by the law were not repealed. There was no grievance at all felt in the country from this prohibition. The whole agitation owing to a factitious and artificial kind got up by organised society, with a large brass plate and a paid secretary, and frequent advertisements in the newspapers were needed to keep it alive. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. E. Hall said, as to the feelings of the ratepayers' societies on this matter, those with which he was more immediately connected were strongly in its favour, and 750 clergymen of the Church of England had petitioned in its favour.

Mr. Buxton asked how—If the verses in Leviticus really forbade these marriages—how came it that the Jews, who must surely have understood their own Scriptures had always looked on these marriages as perfectly lawful. That fact at once overthrew all the authorities by which others had sought to support the text. He thought them that Jews had unequivocally held marriages should be confined to obey their own ecclesiastical discipline, instead of granting the relaxation to clergymen which were not really found in the Word of God.

Mr. Ellesmere thought the House of Commons was acting discreditably in a manner very characteristic of what was called the [illegible] (Laughter.) It was only a week [illegible] the House [illegible] in its representative capacity, to recently insist. Then [illegible] that the offering of [illegible] which were given [illegible] of the Jewish [illegible] Now the [illegible] Jewish [illegible] to permit incest; but it was the systematic consideration.—(Laughter.) And now the House of Commons was asked to permit latent evils of any considerable at all. Both Catholics and Protestants were agreed that the thing was wrong; but this hand of private judgment put an end to all questions of right and wrong. Every man pretended to judge for himself. A great deal was made of the argument that the House of Commons had often sanctioned this measure; but he denied the competency of the House of Commons to decide questions of this nature. Incest was incest, pure what laws they chose, and no man would commit it who had any value for what God's opinion of it was. There was nothing new in this—it was as true the beginning. God said "You shall not eat this apple. Man said, "I will." God said "You shall not commit incest." Man said "I will." There were certain families within his own knowledge to whose happiness the passing of this bill would be certain ruin.

Mr. Arkroyd trusted that as this measure was advancing year by year in public opinion, and that as the majorities in its favour in the House of Commons were yearly larger, it would now be allowed to pass into law.

General Thompson, as all his constituents seemed to want to marry their deceased wife's sisters (laughter), begged to say a word in favour of the second reading of the bill. If the bench of bishops chose to put the issue on a false ground, there was very little doubt that their argument might be confuted by a charity boy, as had already been said: just though they were held in high respect, the country did not take all its opinions from the right reverend bench. The great mass of the people believed not only that these marriages were not unlawful but they were ordered by divine law; and they would therefore suffer no human law to stand in the way of them.

Lord J. Russell: I cannot but allow that it is in itself a misfortune and a disadvantage that that feeling which has hitherto prevailed, that when a man marries a woman the sisters of that woman become his sisters—that all his feelings, all his conduct to them in the most domestic intimacy—with relation to their affections, it may be with reference even to their marriage—are guided by the same sympathies, the same care, and, I may add, the same reverence which are due to a sister; I cannot but feel I say, that it is a great disadvantage and a great misfortune that that tie should be weakened by any alteration in the law of marriage. (Cheers.) But, while I admit that on the one hand, I think that there is a great and practical evil which we cannot very well refrain from remedying.—The evil is not among the upper classes of society; but there is no doubt partly among the middle classes and much more among the lower classes, a feeling that after the death of the wife there is often no person so fit to take care of the children as the beloved sister of that wife. [Hear.] With the confined space and the close dwellings in which they live intimacy in no long time grows into that kind of affection that they wish to confirm it by the ties of marriage, and to those persons it does not appear not seeing blood relations—that there is a sufficient reason why they should not contract marriage. [Hear, hear.] I am afraid that your law has been found useless in its prohibitions, and that it has failed to make people feel that those near relations are sisters, and marriage, therefore, ought not to be contracted between them. The consequence is that upon persons who live together on terms of intimacy, whose motives are innocent, and who have no other object in contracting marriage ties than to live together in comfort and respectability, and to give to the children that care and protection to which they are entitled, you impose the stigma of contumely, and upon the woman especially who is living in that condition you affix infamy and disgrace. [Cheers.] I believe that to be so great an evil that I am willing to submit to that other disadvantage to which I referred rather than refuse to remedy it. It is not, perhaps, in a great number of cases that these marriages would be contracted, but I think were persons to feel that they can without scruple contract them that they should be allowed to do so. [Hear, hear.] I do not, however, see any answer to the argument of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary with respect to other relationships of the same kind. I can well understand a line between the blood relations, among whom the guilt of incest is at once admitted and dreaded, and relations by marriage. That line is intelligible and distinct; but I own that, in my opinion, if you make this change in the law you cannot stop short where you are. [Cheers.] As the right hon. gentleman truly observed, the man says, "I take you for my wife, your mother for my mother, your aunt for my aunt, your sister for my sister." Those are relations of the same kind, and I do not see, if Parliament agrees to the change in the law now proposed, how it can stop short of a change to a still greater extent. Neither can I see any justice in saying to the man, "You shall have certain advantages, you may contract a marriage that suits you, but your widow shall not have the same opportunity." [Hear, hear.] In voting, therefore, for the second reading of this bill I should consider the change in the law utterly imperfect unless you further alter it so as to make it equally applicable to both sexes, and to all the degrees of relationship which have been mentioned. I certainly feel the question to be one of great difficulty, and it is not without some reluctance that I feel bound to vote upon it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Walter said it was not a question only of what they would give by the bill; but it was also a question of what they would take away; and it was his belief, founded upon personal experience, that what they proposed to give would not compensate for what they proposed to take away. (Cheers.)

Lord Bury, in reply, said: With regard to the Scriptural objections to the bill its opponents had been beaten in many a hard-fought field, and at last they were obliged to take refuge in the state of the canon law. The canon law appeared to him to be obligatory only as often and in such cases as those who advocated that law chose to deem it to be binding upon them. He ventured to assert that there was no clergyman, who responded that law as binding upon him. He believed that by that law a clergyman was not allowed to go into a public-house on Sunday. He did not say that any clergyman did so (laughter); but he had no doubt that if a clergyman wished to go into a public-house on Sunday he would find no legitimate reason there was a canon against him. He believed that one of the canons said that clergymen should not marry widows or servants; but he ventured to say that many clergymen had married widows, if not servants. He had ignored instances of the latter. The opponents of the bill having been driven from the canon law, which was their stronghold, contended that the bill was morally incorrect. That point was [illegible] urged by the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and there he believed, was the [illegible] of which any notice ought to be taken. The right hon. gentleman said that these [illegible] contracted [illegible] were [illegible] between [illegible] and that, in fact, when you married a woman you married her whole family. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He (Lord Bury) should like to submit that opinion to the impartial verdict of the whole community of England. Did the right hon. gentleman mean for a moment to say that when a man married a woman he made her mother his mother, and was there anybody who would like that arrangement? ("Either, here," and laughter.) He (Lord Bury) maintained there was no relationship, and though he, as a young member of the House, should feel the greatest hesitation in gainsaying the authority of the right hon. gentleman, still he asserted that to mix up the ties of consanguinity and affinity in that manner was not a fair argument to offer against the bill. (Cheers.) Would any hon. gentleman with a smattering of physiology say that by marrying a woman you mixed one drop of your blood with that of her relations? He thought that was a perfectly untenable argument. There was another question which was raised by the hon. member for Surrey. The gentleman was an old member of the House, and he (Lord Bury) was, as he had said, a young one. It would not therefore, be decent to bandy personalities or hard words with that hon. gentleman, but when he stigmatised these marriages as incestuous (although a large portion of the House believed them to be not incestuous at all) he attempted unjustly to prejudice the House against the bill. Then there was an argument which had been adduced by the noble lord the member for the City of London, and that was that if a man ought to be permitted to marry the sister of the deceased wife he ought also to be permitted to marry his deceased wife's niece and other relations in the same category. He had no answer to make to that. (Derisive cheers.) This bill was simply to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The order of the day which preceded this was a bill about tramways in Ireland, and you might as well say that tramways ought to include roads of all descriptions as say that this bill, which was brought in for a special purpose, ought to make provision for something else. When a bill was brought in for a special object he submitted that Parliament ought to discuss that object alone, and ought not to allow its attention to be diverted to collateral matters. He quite admitted that the same reasons which were urged in support to this bill applied to the legislation of marriage with the relations of a deceased wife; but if the bill had gone to that extent its passing through Parliament would be impeded. (Laughter). The grievance of a man not being allowed to marry his deceased wife's niece was so small as to be infinitesimal,—he might say, almost invisible, and it was therefore not deemed necessary to encumber the bill with any provisions on that subject. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the House would by another division defeat the attempt which the hon. member for Maidstone had made to stop the progress of the measure. [Cheers, and cries of 'Divide.']

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading.....	135
Against it.....	77
Majority.....	—58

The bill was therefore read a second time.

The new Man Monkey.

At the Royal Institution, London, Professor Owen recently delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on the Gorilla, the recently-discoverred animal of Central Africa, which bears the nearest resemblance to man of any one of the monkey tribe that has hitherto been discovered, not excepting the chimpansee. The first traces of this creature were made known in this country in 1847, and from the bones and sketches of it which Professor Owen received from missionaries, he inferred that the Gorilla was one of the most highly developed species of the monkey group.—In August last, a specimen of the Gorilla, preserved in spirits, was recived at the British Museum, and a well-executed drawing of it, by Mr. Wolff was exhibited. Professor Owen first pointed out the anatomical characteristics of the Gorilla, which distinguished it from other species of monkeys, and he afterwards mentioned such particulars of its habits as he has collected from those who have visited that part of Africa where it is found. The points in which it approaches nearer to man than any other quadrumanous animal, are the shorter arm—particularly the shortness of the humerus compared with the fore-arm—a longer development of the great toe, a projecting nose bone, and the arrangement of the bones of the feet to enable the creature to stand more erect. The drawing of the Gorilla from the specimen in the British Museum, though only two-thirds grown, represented a most formidable animal, and, compared with the skeleton, of the full-grown specimen, the skeleton of man seemed very slim and delicate. Not only are the bones and muscles calculated to give great strength, but the large capacity of the chest indicated the powerful energy with which they were stimulated. The part of Africa where the Gorilla is found, lies from the equator to 20 degrees south, on the western portion, in a hilly country abounding in palm trees and luxuriant vegetation. Its food consists of fruit and vegetables, and it habitation is in the woods, where it constructs nests of the interwined boughs perched at heights varying from 12 feet to 50. It avoids the presence of the negroes, and is but seldom seen, but it is known to them as "the stupid old man." The want of intelligence that has induced the negroes to give it that name is shown by its carrying away fruits and sugar canes separately, instead of tying them together and carrying several off at the same time. It is in then returning to take away its provender into the woods piecemeal that the negroes take the opportunity of waiting for and shooting it. The Gorilla is a formidable enemy to encounter and in case the gun miss its mark, or only maim the animal, the negro is quickly overtaken and killed, or dreadfully mangled by the large and fe teeth of the creature.—Sometimes when a negro is passing unawares under a tree, in which a Gorilla is seated, it will reach down its arm and snatch the man up by the throat and hold him till he is strangled. The elephant is an object of its attack, as they both live on the same food, and holding on to a high branch with its hind feet, it will stoop down and strike the elephant with a club. The Gorilla exhibits a strong attachment to its young, as an instance of which it was mentioned that a female and her two young ones having been shot in a tree, she instantly up and ran with it into the woods, and then returned to finish the other. Her retreat had in the meantime been cut off, and when the gun was levelled at her, as she held her young one to her breast, she waved her arm as if to beseech for mercy. But it was in vain; for a bullet was sent through her heart, and the young one was wounded and captured. The Gorilla is considered cross walking erect, with its arms behind its neck its usual mode of progression, however, is in all fours. Professor Owen mentioned several other points in the habits of the animal, as well as in its anatomy, to show its superiority to other animals, and concluded by observing on the fatal effects of quadrumanes to show that the Gorilla, like man, had not existed till the earth had attained its present condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Weekly Globe.
Notice—H. W. Beardsley.
New Saddlery—T. Donnelly.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, 1859.

The Tariff.

Mr. Galt will possibly fail in carrying his Tariff through the House. Politicians of both sides look upon its chances of success with great anxiety. Every one must feel the great difficulty which presses upon a Finance Minister, when he proposes the manner of filling the Public Treasury.—Each class of traders and consumers sees special reasons for the exemption from taxes, and their prejudices, coming from the pocket, are unmoveable. As a rule luxuries should be taxed before necessaries, but at a moment like the present, luxuries are out of the question; nobody can afford the indulgence, and therefore no revenue could be derived from an import upon them. The only course then open is, to tax wherever revenue can be expected. The credit of the country must be maintained, and to expect to live through the present depression, without perceiving it, is mere moonshine. There is a good deal said about advantages given to Montreal at the expense of Toronto. It is time the whole province was looked upon by statesmen as one country. The interests of each neighborhood are local only, and Toronto has no more claim to sympathy than any other portion. If benefits arise from closer connection between Montreal and the upper country, we see no reason why it should not be encouraged. Mr. Galt's tariff may be made 'more perfect by other hands, but in our estimation he is quite as capable of conducting the business of his office as any of his predecessors. From the difficulties of his position he is entitled to great allowances for his apparent deficiencies.

Mr. Conger and the Orangemen.

It is said that a proposal had been made by Mr. W. S. Conger, to one of the Orange Lodges in this neighbourhood, that he be admitted to membership, and that his offer had been declined, upon the ground that his moral standing cannot be held equal to the requirements of the Order, so long as he lies under the imputation of having embezzled the funds of the town of Peterborough. This decision is very creditable to the Orange Institution; and, as it is said that Mr. Conger denies having made the application for admission, and having suffered a refusal, it will be most agreeable to his friends, if he submits the contradiction through the *Review*. As the matter is now received, the reflection is most damaging to the Warden of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria. Mr. Conger should have gone to a distance to seek admission.

At the meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening, Mr. Burnham brought forward on behalf of the Port Hope Railway Company, a proposition that the Council should petition the Legislature to allow the Company to exchange second mortgage bonds with the Grand Trunk Company, in place of the £30000 first mortgage bonds, now held by them in security for the subsidy they had granted to the Port Hope road. Mr. Burnham told a very good story, but as nobody believes a word he says since the falsehoods he told about having paid his taxes regularly, they not then being paid for three years, his efforts in behalf of the Port Hope Company were unavailing. Mr. Fowler made a mistake in selecting him to carry his livery in the Board of Directors. It is the misfortune of all our public undertakings that their management is eagerly sought after by sharpers, who look to them as their prey. Mr. Fowler ought to have tact enough to attend to the established character of his straw-men.

Too Fine for Use.—The N. Y. *Saturday Times* has some sensible comments upon the lack of comfort in many of the dwellings of modern times. The writer truly says that too many houses in American cities are so fine that the people who own them are afraid to use them. The following parlour sketch is well drawn:—"Call in at my brown stone front "above Blocker," at any time except on the occasion of the great "spread," and it has the air of a very nice old maid in morning gown and curl papers—a cross between mus pensive and painful desolation. Everything exists in a state of bagginess. The sofa is a mute inglorious corpse in dimity winding sheet. The chairs are put away in aprons [illegible] skeletons. The chandelier wraps its nightcap around it. The shutters are closed to keep from fading the carpets, and only here and there through the crack, a little bit of sacred light peeps in and loiters as if it considered you fearfully impertinent for daring to come in and disturb its elegant entertainment and brown linen repose. It is very much like going into a family vault after an epidemic, and having a lively time with a party of corps in fresh grave clothes. In fact you feel decidedly like making the return of the house why she doesn't complete the picture by putting up the shutters from the parlours, and hanging up the week's washing. Soberly, this always sings corpsy-manly, which makes people expensive, and drives father and son out of doors for that comfort which their own home is far too fashionable to afford them, is a glaring nuisance, and has at the bottom of half the social evils of the day. When a man comes home, after the fatigues of business, after [illegible] to a private palace, but a vile [illegible] to [illegible] to his own hearth, to engage a wife and children whose daily thought is how it can all be [illegible] [illegible] upon the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Miscellaneous Memoranda.—[illegible] destroyed by a gunpowder explosion [illegible] Dr. Lardner [illegible] number containing the proceeding while in progress on a dairy-farm in the vicinity of [illegible], in which the tenant was restricted, by a most binding clause in his lease, from ever breaking up hereafter land of the holding under any circumstances whatever; but he [illegible] obtained permission to make a single exception, the owner of the land was so well satisfied with the result as to remind his predecessor whether it was brought for by the tenant, who was a suspicious Scotchman, and settlement practitioner in the "auld country." The mode adopted was the following, and in the carrying out of which no expense or labor was regarded as too great, while the interests of a dairy of forty cows afforded the means of reclaiming even a waste.

After feeding the meadow until late in August, it was then covered with long manure from the farm-yard, which was turned under to the depth of the staple of the soil and the land sown with Winter rye, with a plentiful allowance of seed, the crop being mown in the Spring following as feed for the dairy cows in their stalls, the plough following as the land is cleared of the crop, and when all was gone, then a regular stirring and working of the soil took place, with a careful cleaning, giving space between each manuring for the green first seed weeds which were destroyed by being turned under, and when it was as "clean as a garden the surface was spread with a covering of compost that had been prepared for the purpose, which was turned under as slightly as possible and the land was then sown with the choicest grass in abundance, with the certainty of a full mowing crop the ensuing summer.

There can be no doubt that poverty and exposure to the elements are the cause of a very great proportion of the maladies with which our stock of all kinds is affected, and nothing would be so gratifying to a humane man as to remedy these evils, or be so easy of accomplishment, provided he be endowed with the blessings of the will and the means—blessing which our pious minister assures us may be obtained by "prayer and perseverance."—*Boston Cultivator.*

A Remarkable Ceremony.

The rite of Masonic baptism was performed at New Orleans a few days ago by Foyer Maconnique Lodge, F. A. M.

"The Hall was arranged after the fashion of a lodge room, there being a large canopy at the head for the Worshipful Master; canopies at the sides for the other officers; a band of music and chorus of singers on a stage at the foot of the hall, tables with candelabras, and the emblems of the order, disposed as in lodge room; and in front of the stage at the head a large baptismal altar with steps ascending on all sides, and inclosed by a railing. On the altar was a stand bearing an open Bible, and at its sides a large urn and a large censer, with which to administer baptism by water and fire.—The different lodges entered one at a time, music being given in the interrals, and ranged themselves around the altar and on the stage to the right and left of the Worshipful Master's throne. When all was arranged preparatory to the ceremony, the aspect of the hall was perfectly gorgeous. The Worshipful Master of Foyer Maconnique, Joseph Santini, addressed the assembly in French and English, explaining the nature and objects of masonry, and the nature of the ceremony about to be performed. After that, sixteen boys, the eldest about 12 years old, and the youngest an infant, all clad in white and wearing red scarfs, were escorted upon the altar, attended by their parents and godfathers and godmothers, who took seats around, inside the railing. An invocation chorus from Mozart's "Mysteries of Isis," was sung by the choir. The Rev. C. S. Hodges, Grand Chaplain of the M. W. Grand Lodge, offered a prayer, the multitude standing. A prayer was next sung by the choir; the poetry composed for the occasion by Luton P. Cenonge, and set to an air of Rossini. [Luton is a title given to a child of protege of the Masonic order.]—After that came the baptism. The ceremoney was performed by the Worshipful Master. The boys were led up, and their left hands dipped in the water of the urn a feeling explanatory address being made to them at the time. The censer or flame was then swung over them; and having received purification by water and by fire, the solemn part of the ceremony was ended. The W. M. next hung on the neck of each child a blue ribbon and medal; kissing them, and making remarks adapted to their comprehension. We regret that the lateness of the hour should forbid our giving a more particular report of this impressive spectacle, which was witnessed with so much interest and manifest feeling by the thousands of people present. The remainder of the ceremony consisted of a presentation of rings to the mothers of the children, and white gloves to their godmothers; a recitation of poetry in English and French by Luton Ed. Feerenbach; an address by the W. M. to the godfathers; confirmation of the Lutons; and music by the orchestra and choir. After that, the godmothers of the children and the masters of the ceremony raised a collection for the benefit of the Masonic widows and orphans; and the last thing in the programme was the oration of the day, delivered by Mr. J. M. Hernandez.

The Two Colonels.

A trial which occupied Lord Campbell and a special jury in the Court of Queen's Bench for five days, and which was concluded on Tuesday last, has excited a good deal of public attention. It is always so when a private scandal becomes the subject of public investigation, and in the present case the suitors, whose causes have been postponed in consequence of this lengthy trial, have good ground of complaint.—There was all the excitement of a personal contest between the persons of some station in the world. There were crimination and recrimination. There was abundance of contradictory evidence from excited witnesses. There were eloquent and angry speeches from the counsel on both sides.—None of the elements of a great forensic deal were wanting, but we cannot help thinking, now that it is over, that the case ought never to have come into court. We do not say that the plaintiff ought not to have brought his action, and, indeed, he was bound to do so, for his honour and reputation were at stake. We may even go further and express our satisfaction that English law affords redress against the insolence of high rank and the partiality of authority. But the quarrel ought not to have been carried into the law courts, and ought not to have been left to a jury for the settlement. The first of Wilton, by virtue of his rank, was colonel of the regiment; but entirely ignorant of military matters. Colonel Dickson, an old gentleman and a veteran officer, was [illegible] and actually [illegible] the Queen's Guards. The colonel made the usual monthly returns required by Lord Wilton; but Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson [illegible] found [illegible] discovered by Lord Wilton, who, considering charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, [illegible] ing his dismissal from the regiment. A court of inquiry was assembled to investigate the matter referred to, and the result was that Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson was acquitted of [illegible] charges against him, and that Lord Wilton was found guilty of [illegible] Lord Wilton pleaded that his representations to the Horse Guards were privileged, and that the publications stamped slander and libel upon him.

We will not venture to express an opinion upon the conduct of either of the parties. [illegible] however, appeared to prove that Colonel Dickson had kept his accounts in an unbusiness-like manner.—According to the opinion of the military witnesses, the truth would seem to be that he ought never to have meddled with the accounts at all. Colonel Dickson, as commanding officer, should have [illegible] both Adjutant and subaltern officers to the mess accounts; he should have called one or more mess meetings to consider what should be done to free the regiment from embarrassment—since embarrassed it was—had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ed a penny of the money. Starting with this false step, it appears that Colonel Dickson obtained the ill-will of some officers under his command. Things went on then for some time from bad to worse. Lord Wilton was informed that charges of a pecuniary irregularity were made against his Lieutenant-Colonel, but for a long time he took no action in the matter, and this [illegible] point in his case. At length he caused the Adjutant to write a letter to Lord Combermere, which he himself signed, complaining of Colonel Dickson's conduct in the matters alleged, and craving inquiry. Lord Combermere's course thereupon appears to have been literally absurd. He confided [illegible] quest his own expression—that he could not "make head or tail" of the papers sent to him, but recommended that Colonel Dickson should be removed from the regiment, as he could not be induced to resign. The grounds upon which Lord Combermere based his recommendation were simply that the regulations had not been complied with, because the regimental accounts had not been settled when the regiment was disembodied. Nothing could have been more unfair to Colonel Dickson than that Lord Wilton and Lord Combermere should dispose of his case in his absence, and upon this circumstance Lord Campbell remarked in the course of his summing up with great, but not undeserved, severity.

The next step was a Court of Inquiry, ordered by General Peel, which met [illegible] weeks, and took evidence. It does not appear whether the Court made any report, but the result of their proceedings was that Colonel Dickson was summarily removed from his command without any reason given. This proceeding is certainly not capable of any justification. Colonel Dickson, justly feeling aggrieved, requested Mr. Duncombe to put a question in the House of Commons, and the hon. gentleman gave notice to Sir. Peel of his intention. Lord Wilton then called upon Mr. Duncombe, and in order to dissuade him from [illegible] Colonel Dickson with having embezzled some small sums of money. It is impossible to believe that Colonel Dickson was guilty of the paltry theft imputed to him, and Mr. Duncombe was satisfied that he was not. Failing in his attempts to obtain a full and open investigation from the War Office, Colonel Dickson appealed to a Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Wilton signally failed to sustain his charges, and the conclusion was that the Jury found for Colonel Dickson on all the issues, and awarded him five pounds for the libels, and two hundred pounds for the slander. Bubble feeling went with the Jury, and the crowd inside and outside the Court hailed the verdict with prolonged cheering. The Jury, by their verdict, have pronounced the allegations of Lord Wilton to have been false and slanderous, and we trust that General Peel will see the propriety of restoring the injured officer to his rank in the army.

The Wallace Monument.

From the London Times.

About £5,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a Monument to the Scottish hero on the top of a hill near Stirling, which overlooks the scene of his victory over the English nearly six centuries ago; and, if we may take the opinion of a very competent authority, Mr. Sterling of Keir, who has just published a letter on the subject, addressed to the Lord Advocate, there is but one tolerable piece of sculpture to be found among the designs offered in competition for the designed monument,—namely, a lion, the Scottish lion of course, standing with his forepaws on the shoulder of a diabolical figure of England, crowned, brawny, and perfidious, but prostrate, with legs that are a pair of serpents. At the very least this demonstration is two centuries and a half out of date. From the moment that the Crowns of the two kingdoms were united, it became an impossibility, or possible only as a farce. Our Scottish friends seem not have the faintest idea that they are acting burlesque to the amusement of the world. Not only if the battle which they propose to commemorate one of the cancelled events of history, so that to grow over it at this time of day is like rejoicing on the anniversary of a wedding long after the marriage has been dissolved in the Divorce Court; the Wallace himself whose name is thus glorified in connection with the event is the merest myth. Unfortunately Scottish history has never yet been subjected to critical analysis, and Scotchmen believe in their old ballads and wild legends as implicitly as Englishmen once did in Arthur and his knights, or in Robin Hood and his merry men. Imagine Englishmen plotting up a monument to Robin Hood and Friar Tuck; or what if they were to take a leaf out of Mr. Stirling's pamphlet and build a house to King Arthur at [illegible] in the true Bombastic style of architecture Let Wallace have his monument, and let the Abbey Craig be consecrated with its [illegible] sculpture; but while there is yet time, we warn our sensitive cousins that gratitude evinced 600 years after the occasion of it is a rather ambitious commodity, and that the ancestors which they think of raising up to the brass lining an honor rather to Wallace or to themselves, will but awaken smiles at those who read it. It will be regarded as the glorifying of a literary myth, the memory of a reality, and the perpetuation under the name of authenticity, of a vile calumniation. To increase the absurdity of the whole affair, the Scottish correspondents [illegible] [illegible] as in England we are [illegible] [illegible] Prayer Book, the memorial of [illegible] [illegible] to the full as important as the [illegible] Abbey Craig or anything connected with Sir William Wallace. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

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BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinen, Esq.

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Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

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Charge of Seduction by a Medical Man.

An action for seduction has occupied the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Cockburn, for several days. It was brought by a patisan, named Gardner, carrying on business on the Whitechapel road, against a medical man named Godfrey, in practice in Mount-place, Mount-street, Whitechapel-road.

The case excited great interest, and from the first day the crowds were so numerous that an additional police force was required to keep them back, and preserve order.—To their disgrace be it said, females have been most anxious to gain admittance; and on Monday two females were in court from the time of its sitting till its rising.

Mr. James in stating the case to the jury said this case came before them under most extraordinary circumstances. The plaintiff is a widower, and the defendant a married man, who resides in Finsbury-square, and has a shop opposite the plaintiff's. The defendant was the medical attendant of the mother, and committed the offence complained of, when he was in attendance on the mother, who was on her death-bed, on her daughter, about fourteen years of age.

Caroline Vincent Gardner deposed: I am the daughter of Mr. Henry Gardner, licensed victualler, of Whitechapel. I was fifteen years of age last April, and before Christmas, 1857, I was at school at Redhill near Edgware. I came home for my Christmas holidays on the 17th of December, 1857. I had known the defendant before that time for many years. On my return home from school I found he was attending my mother, who was confined in her room, and afterwards died on the 4th of March, 1858. On my return home until the 15th of January, I constantly saw the defendant at my father's house; about that time he asked my mother to allow me to visit Mrs. Godfrey, and remain with her for a week or a fortnight. My mother said she could not spare me, she was so ill. He said, "Oh very well, let her come for a day." She said she could only spare me for two or three hours, on which he replied "I'll come for you at three o'clock." He did so according to promise, and I went with him in a cab to his residence in Finsbury-square, and he introduced me to his wife. Whilst I was there, Mrs. Godfrey left the dining-room, and I was left alone with him, when he came and kissed me three times. I left about ten o'clock with the defendant in his cab to return home.—There were two seats in the cab. I sat with my back to the horse, and the defendant on the seat opposite me. He wished me to sit by his side, but I told him I would rather sit where I was. After that he wanted me to sit on his lap, and I tried to get away, but he prevented me saying "Do not be frightened." [Witness then detailed particulars of a most indecent nature.] I attempted to get away from him, and he said, Don't tell any one that I ever kissed you." He told me not to tell my papa or mamma, for it would break their friendship off. After some struggling I got to the opposite seat. The defendant took me to his surgery, nearly opposite to my father's house. I waited there some little time, after which he walked across with me to my father's house at the same time cautioning me not to tell my parents, or he would not make me any presents nor take me to any of the pic-nics he would go to. After this I saw him from time to time when he called to see my mother; and on one occasion he gave me a ticket for a ball at the London tavern. He lent me his cab and I and my brother went to the ball. A fortnight after he called and saw my mother in bed; I was in the sitting-room—the back room on the first floor—practising my music. When he came into the room he said "Never mind me; go on." I had been in the habit of singing and playing to him when my mother had been present. I sang him a song on this occasion, and when I had finished he said, "I want to speak to you; come here." He sat down on the couch and pulled me on his knee. (Witness here detailed the commission of the offence charged.) He said, "If you holloa, you will kill your mamma," (sensation.) When he let me go I opened the door, and went into mamma's room; he followed me a second or two after; just before this happened he had given me a scent-bottle. A landing separated the back room from the drawing-room where my mamma was confined; he did not fasten the door of the back-room but left it a little way open. When he gave me the scent-bottle, he said he would give me a little present some other day; and a few days after I went into my mother's room, when Mr. Godfrey came in, and as he left the room he kissed me in my mother's presence. I went into the sitting room with him where he wished me to sing to him again. I did not sing. I ran away saying "I cannot stop now for mamma is all alone." I remember having a conversation with Lavinia Spratt, my father's housekeeper, some time after when defendant had called to see my mother; on his leaving I went out with him on the stairs, and he kissed me, Lavinia Spratt saw him do it. I told her what the defendant had done to me, and I requested her to do something; and from that time the defendant had never after an opportunity of seeing me alone. I remember the death of my mother. The defendant visited her before that event. I was in the room with my mother sitting on the sofa. He came and sat on the sofa also but not near to me. I was then aware my mother was dying and I was in a state of great distress. He said, "never mind; don't cry. Every one must die, and I will be a papa and mamma to you." This was on the night of the 4th of March, when mamma died. In April defendant sent me some medicines, one a pink colour; and the other was very thick, and of a dark colour. It made me feel very sick after taking it, but it had no particular smell. I did not take the whole of the thick dark mixture. A few days after he had sent the medicines he called and saw me in the presence of Lavinia Spratt, the housekeeper. He told her (Spratt) she was to stand over me, and make me take my medicine, in consequence of her having informed him that I had not taken the last half-bottle. He did not tell me what the medicine was for; but he had spoken to the housekeeper. He also said at this time he wished me to come over to his surgery at one o'clock exactly, or a little after. I recollect the defendant's coming in August, when I was in my bedroom and undressed. He did not come into the room, but I came out on the landing. Lavinia Spratt was present. He told me to unfasten my dress, as he wished to listen to my chest. (Witness described indelicate treatment.) I was afterwards sent by my father with Lavinia Spratt to Mr. Debenham's, surgeon, who examined me, and informed me I was in the family-way. He examined me in the same way the defendant had done on the landing.—Whilst the defendant was examining me, Lavinia Spratt said, "There can be no occasion for that, doctor. You ought not to do it." He said, "You know nothing about it: allow me to understand it as a medical man." My father at this time was in the sitting-room, and he opened the door on to the landing. The defendant said to my father that I had a weak chest, and if I were not looked after I should go off like my mother [my mother died of consumption.] After Mr. Debenham examined me I was sent to Eltham and had a lodging in Miss Lucas's house. Mr. King, surgeon, attended me, and on the 10th of October I was confined of a male child which is still alive—Cross-examined by Mr. M. Chambers: I went to Mrs. Gibbs's school at Redhill; there were about forty girls there; I never told them there I was sixteen years of age. (Witness wept very much). My father keeps the Black Bull. I was at school about twelve months. I had been to school before that and came home at Christmas and Midsummer. My father has kept the house all my lifetime.—While home for the holidays I used to go to bed about eleven o'clock at night. I never served in the gin-shop. I have been in and out there, but not at night time. I have been at the bardoor for a short time at night. I never particularly noticed the women who came there. I don't know if most of them walked the street. I do not know of a club being held at the house; but lately a room near the bar has been set apart for gentlemen. I never heard of the Hen and Chicken club being held in my father's house. My brother who serves in the house, is seventeen years of age. Lavinia Spratt, who is sometimes called Mrs. Carleton, slept with me. The room was partitioned off. My father, mother and brother slept there during an alteration, one other holidays. The division was made by hanging up blankets and quilts. No one slept in the room with me after my mother's death except Miss Spratt. My father and brother slept in the same room they did before. If it had not been for my mother's death I should have gone back to school, I never agreed. I never listened to the language of the women. We did not stop anywhere on my return home in the cab. I remained at the surgery about a quarter of an hour, whilst he visited his patients. The surgery is nearly opposite my father's house. I waited for him because he said he would go over with me. I did not think there was anything wrong in his taking me on his knee. I was never told at school it was wrong, or that it was wrong for young men or old gentlemen to kiss me. Mamma once told the defendant when he kissed me in her presence that I was getting to old for it. I know it is wrong for young men to kiss me. The child was taken from me the day after its birth, and I don't know where it now is. [Witness positively denied intimacy with any one else.] By the judge: Why have you not made inquiries about your child?—Witness: Because I did not wish to know anything about it.—By the judge: Did you not think it was very extraordinary that the child was taken away without you seeing it?—Witness: I did not wish to know.—By the judge: Was it by your desire it was taken away?—Witness: No. In answer to other questions by the learned judge, the witness said she was aware Lavinia went regularly once a month to visit the child, but she made no inquiries about it.

Mr. Henry Gardner, the father, who is blind, was next called. He deposed: I am the plaintiff in this action. I am a licensed victualler, and have carried on business at the Black Bull twenty-three years. The girl has stated her age correctly as fifteen last birthday. I have known the defendant for fifteen or sixteen years, and he has attended my family about five years. I have been blind nearly seven years. The defendant attended my wife in her last illness. She died of consumption. I remember my child's visit to Mr. Godfrey's on the 15th January. He wished to take her to his house that his wife might hear her sing and play. During my wife's illness my daughter attended on her. I never knew that my daughter served in the bar. After my wife's death I found my daughter did not rise so early as I wished, and I made inquiries of Lavinia. I found afterwards that defendant was sending my daughter medicine; and in consequence of what Lavinia said to me my suspicion was aroused, and I had my daughter examined by Mr. Debenham on the 4th of August. He reported the result of the examination to me, and on following day I sent for the defendant. I was scarcely able to speak to him from agitation, and he asked if there was anything the matter. I said, "Only that my daughter is in the family-way, and you know all about it."—He said, "Pooh, pooh, nonsense; who told you about it?" I said, "I have sent her to a physician, and ascertained the fact." He said, "What physician?" I said, "That I must keep to myself; my solicitor will let you know all about it." He said, "Did she tell you so? If she did so she is a liar—a d—liar; this is a trap and conspiracy into which I don't mean to fall—this has been talked about." I asked him what he meant. He replied "It is something never home." I said, "Who is it?" He said, "Never mind; you go on, and I'll meet you." My daughter was confined on the 10th of October at Eltham, and I paid the expenses. I ordered that when the child was born it should be taken from her, and that she should never see it. I gave directions and pay for the child's provisions. My house is worth to me £3,000. I had placed her in the best school I could find, and I intended for her to have finished her education in Paris, because she has large expectations from my brother and sister. My son was educated in Germany.—Cross-examined: Mine is not a night house; it is abut about three o'clock in the morning; men and women frequent it. I have never known it called "the Kittens." I have only had three charges against my house; one was for harbouring prostitutes and thieves but that was dismissed. I don't keep a cock-and-hen club, but respectable females are admitted into my coffee-room, such as if you were to bring your lady there [laughter].—Mr. Chambers: Don't talk about me, sir.—Witness: The "Merry Birds," but not the "Two o'Clock Rangers," met at my house; the former are a few respectable gentlemen of the neighborhood, who use my drawing-room once a week.—Mr. Chambers: What sort of songs do the 'Merry Birds' sing (laughter)?—Witness: Very decent ones.—Re-examined: My wife had lived with me before our marriage, from the time the children were born.

Mrs. Lavinia Spratt deposed: I am a widow. I lived in the plaintiff's service before my marriage. When the defendant came I used to ring, but he desired me not to do so again, as he was a medical man and could go up without it. In January or February I saw the defendant kissing Miss Gardner indecently on the stairs. His back was towards me. She wore a short-sleeved dress, low at the neck, at the time—quite a child's dress. I recollect her going to Finsbury-square. He wished her at first to go there for a fortnight. Mrs. Gardner said she could not spare her so long.—He then said, "Let her come for a day, and stay with Mrs. Godfrey for a day and night. I do not think Mrs. Godfrey had ever seen her before then. The mother said, "No; she has never slept away a night without her father or myself being with her." He then said, "Will you allow her to come and take tea with Mrs. Godfrey, and bring her music? because I should like Mrs. Godfrey to her sing and play." Mrs. Gardner said, "If you can get her father's permission, you have mine." She accordingly went there. He frequently afterwards came to see her. I slept with her, and there was nothing the matter with her at the time. She had made no complaint to me up to this time, nor had I to him, about her health.—The defendant then left and came again the next day, and that was the time I saw him kiss her; and when she came down, I said, "How could you let that old fellow kiss you?" Before he left he said, "I'll send you some medicine, and you must shake it, because it will be very thick." It was dark coloured. He sent eight bottles altogether. I never smelt anything like it before. Miss Gardner complained of nausea when she took it, and was unable to take it all. I told him of this when the first bottle was being taken. He said, "You must insist upon her taking it." He afterwards changed it. She took two bottles and a half. In April he asked me if she complained of any pains. I said, "No; but the medicine made her worse." When I told him she could not take the medicine, he said, "Will you send her over to my surgery to-morrow, and if her father asks where she is, say she has gone a-shopping?" I said, "Very well," but I do not mean to send her. He called a day or two after, and said, "How is it you did not send Carry?" I replied "Carry did not want to come." I think she was present on one occasion when he spoke about going to his surgery, and she said she would not. He asked four times for her to be allowed to come to his surgery. One time he asked me to bring her over, and if the plaintiff said anything I was to say I was going a-shopping. He said if something was not done for her she would go off. He said if I would bring her over he would look to Carry, and that he would also look to me and my children. My children should be put into a school, educated and clothed, and be brought up like gentlefolks' children [sensation]. He sometimes called twice a week without ever having been sent for. The father knew of his visits as inquiring after the health of the family but he never knew of his desire to get Miss Gardner to the surgery. I remember witness coming in July, and examining her about dinner-time. [Witness corrobrated the girl's evidence with reference to this part of her examination.] He said she must be looked after or she would go off like her mother. The plaintiff, on hearing my voice, came out of his room, on which the defendant, who appeared confused, made the remark about her mother. I did not know the defendants object, and felt disgust, more than anything else, at his conduct. The girl was afterwards examined by Mr. Debenham, who said she was six or seven months ago in the family-way, and had some disease on her. I communicated to the father what had happened before going to Mr. Debenham. After Miss Gardner's confinement, I took the child away and put it out to nurse.—I never saw her make advances, or take improper liberties with any one." Cross-examined:—Sometimes bad language is used in the bar, but we stop it as soon as possible. She never came into the bar at night I told the father what the girl had informed me the defendant had done to her. The girl was dreadfully frightened at him, and I promised her I would follow him wheresoever he came again, and that he should do no harm to her.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Lavinia Spratt's cross-examination continued: I had not quarrelled with the plaintiff's son shortly before Miss Gardner went to Finsbury-square. I had had a few words with him about business. I cannot recollect whether, when Mr. Gardner accused Mr. Godfrey of being the father of the child, he also accused him of having given Miss Gardner medicine to procure miscarriage. I don't recollect Mr. Gardner saying, "I have kept the medicine." I will swear I did not say, "Pray, sir make some effort; hush it up," or words to that effect. I forgot out the man who drove the cab from Finsbury-square. His name is Taylor. The man has left Mr. Godfrey's service—he was glad to leave.

His Lordship: I thought it was a hack cab.—Mr. Chambers: Yes; but it was Mr. Godfrey's own horse, and his servant drove it.

Witness: I have spoken to Taylor since but not about this matter. I never said to Mrs. Brunsden or to anybody that we wanted Taylor's evidence, and would give him two guineas if he would come to Mr. Gardner's. I never called myself "Mrs. Smith. I did not call at Mr. Godfrey's surgery in the present month. I called eight times for his bill for attending Mrs. Gardner. I did not say, "If Mr. Godfrey will settle the matter he knows of and pays from £100, to £300, by four o'clock this evening, there shall be nothing more about it." I did not give my name as Smith. All I said was, "I have come for the bill."—Re-examined by Mr. James: I never was at Mr. Godfrey's after this action was brought. The only time I have ever seen Mr. Godfrey since was in the street, and he shook his head at me. The first time I went for the bill I saw Mr. Godfrey himself. He sent his assistant to tell me to wait in the back room till he came.—By his lordship: The mother was very ill for a long time. The girl attended her, no one else. The mother was very careful about her.

Mr. H. Gardner examined by Mr. Barnard: I am the plaintiff's son. I am seventeen years old. I finished my education at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany, in 1855. Since then I have served in the bar of my father's house. My sister was never allowed to go into the bar. She never served any customers. I have known the defendant several years. In January 1858, I went with my sister to a ball at the London tavern. Mr. Godfrey gave us the tickets. He left us at the door of the London tavern, and promised to meet us at twelve o'clock, but did not do so. In August I was sent by my father with a message for Dr. Godfrey to come to the Black Bull. Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: I had no quarrel with my father on the morning when my father went to Finsbury-square. I had differences with my father once or twice, and once he sent Dr. Godfrey to speak to me. I do not know that Mrs. Spratt had made a complaint against me. She sometimes complained of me for smoking and reading in the bar later than twelve. I recollect sleeping in the same room with my mother during the alterations. I don't remember my mother being attended on in the night. —By his lordship: All my father complained of me was smoking and reading in the bar, and inattention to business.

Mr. Horace Debenham, examined by Mr. James: I am in practice as a general practitioner in Commercial-road. I examined this girl on the 4th August. I discovered that she was affected with a certain disease. I, Mr. King, appointed by Mr. James: I am a surgeon at Eltham. I attended this girl in her confinement, on the 10th of October. It was a male child. I examined the child, and found spots on it, which showed that the mother was affected with a certain disease. There was another disease which would show similar symptoms. I attended the child for six weeks, and had great difficulty in saving its sight.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. M. Chambers addressed the jury for the defendant, and said that he could assure them that he never felt greater anxiety in any case than he laboured under in this one. It was not a question of £200, or £300, or even £50,000, that was at stake for his unfortunate client, for he was a medical man who for years had been in practice, and maintained a pure and honorable character. After the medical evidence which had been given, he had no doubt that the jury would return verdict for the defendant, when they had heard his evidence. He had been married only a few months at the time when he was charged with committing this abominable offence; and at that time it would be proved that in mind and person he was pure. The disease mentioned was one that was hardly ever eradicated from the blood of a person once affected with it, and it was communicated from parent to offspring, so that the sins of the father were visited upon the children. The defendant had since his marriage had a child born, and that child was perfectly free from any disease, so that it was clear he could not have affected with the disease which had shown itself in Miss Gardner's child. The learned counsel then commented at length upon the utter improbability of the story told by the plaintiff's daughter, and stated that the defendant would be placed in the witness-box, and would entirely deny the truth of the evidence which had been given.

Mr. Debenham was recalled by his lordship and said: I found no trace of disease when I examined the girl. I did not examine her for constitutional disease but there were no primary symptoms. I believe that the copper coloured spots on the child showed that its father had had disease.

His lordship, after consulting with the learned counsel, said to the jury that he had suggested that the girl should during the progress of the cause, be examined by a medical man of eminence to see if there were any primary or secondary symptoms. There could be no doubt that the infant bore marks of disease, but the girl had shown none since.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine requested that the defendant should be examined; Dr. Coulson was also sent for and told by his lordship what was desired, but he expressed his opinion that such an examination would be now probably useless.

Mr. John Gilbey examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: I am a member of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and I have a diploma as physician and surgeon at Glasgow, dated in 1843. Until lately I have practised as a general practitioner. I married on the 26th of March twelve month. Since then I have lived with my wife in Finsbury-square. I have never had disease primary or secondary. My wife knew I attended the Gardners. My wife knew that Miss Gardner sang. On January 15th I called on Mrs. Gardner at half-past two o'clock. Mrs. Gardner could hardly speak. She was lying on the sofa. She appeared very excited and agitated, independently of her disease. I was requested on that day to speak to the son. I had been sent for. Mr. Gardner asked me if I would take Miss Gardner to the surgery, and let her stay till the disturbance was over. I said I could not for there was nobody there. I said I would take her to Finsbury-square. I called for her at four o'clock. I took her to Finsbury-square but I stopped for five minutes a Spitalfields market to see a patient. When I got to Finsbury-square I heard there was a message for me to go and see Mrs. Bennett. I told Norah, the servant, to call Mrs. Godfrey, and she did so. I was not alone with Miss Gardner, except in the cab. I did not kiss her in the house. I took no liberty of any kind with her in the cab. I returned home at half-past seven. They were sitting at table. There were a daughter of a colonel and a daughter of a barrister there. I had dinner. I was not alone with the girl. I took her home about nine. On the way home in the cab I called on Mrs. Solomons, a patient. I have tried since and found that driving fast it takes four minutes to drive to the plaintiff's and seven minutes at the ordinary rate. I took her to her father's house, and not to my surgery. I took no liberty of her in the cab. I never touched her in any way. I went to see my patients at Mount-place, and never saw the plaintiff's daughter that night again. I never heard her play the piano during January or February. I never called her to me. I never was with her alone all January or February. When she was a child I might have kissed her, but I do not remember having done so. I was called to see her on the 3rd of May. Her name is in my book as having been seen and prescribed for on that day. I was sent for. Spratt came for me; it was on the 30th April. I was told not to be in a hurry, but to go when I could. Mr. Gardner told me that Carry was not quite right. He said he was afraid her chest was bad. He said he had heard from Mrs. Spratt that she was not right. I asked for Mrs. Spratt, and she came up on the top of stairs.

Dr. Coulson, who was anxious to get away, was at this course of the proceedings sworn. He said: I have examined the girl as well as I could. I find no symptoms of disease. I find an unhealthy symptom, but I cannot undertake to say that is the result of impure intimacy. There was another disease which might have been mistaken for that which had been described. I think I could state positively that this girl has never had primary disease. As to the spots on the infant, I cannot give an opinion without seeing it. I am not able to say whether such a disease ever passes over one generation and affects the next.

Dr. Coulson then retired from the court and examined the defendant, and having done so, said: I find no trace of disease in him.

Mr. Godfrey's examination continued: On the stairs I listened to Miss Gardner's chest. Her dress was never undone in any way. I never touched her indecently. I detected a little wheezing in her chest.—Mrs. Spratt told me that there was something else the matter with her, I ordered her medicine, which is entered in my book by my assistant. He has since enlisted as a soldier. It is a proper medicine for her complaint. Some of the entries of medicine are in another person's writing, and some in mine. The medicine would not produce miscarriage. The latest date of the medicine is the 28th of May. The medicine was a weak preparation of iron and wine, afterwards with some bark. There was also a mild aperient, salts, liquorice, and peppermint. I never examined her after the 3rd of May. About the 3rd of August I went to Mr. Gardner for my account. I did not, however, in fact, ask for my bill though I had intended to do so. I never told Mrs. Spratt to send the girl to my surgery and say she had gone shopping. It is a fiction. I have never promised to provide for Mrs. Spratt's children. On the 8th or 9th of August I went to Mr. Gardner's in consequence of a message. I went to Worship-street police-court on the subject of what had occurred at Mr. Gardner's. I spoke to Mr. Hartston, the clerk, on the matter. When I saw Mr. Gardner he was sitting down. He said, "I suppose you know what I have sent for you about?" I said, No, what is it?" He then charged with what has been already stated, and alluded to what was said to have occurred in the cab." I said it is false; where is she? bring her here; the dare not my so?" He said, "I shall not." I then said, "You villan, you're a monster; you have trumped up this charge to get rid of a report that is in every house in the neighborhood about you and your family. He said, "What report; who told you? I told him what I had heard charged against himself and daughter, and where I had heard it. Spratt said, "What a horrid lie." He said, "What proof have you?" "You gave my daughter medicine to make her miscarry. I have kept it." I said "Everything I have given has been entered on my book, and sent and compounded by my assistant. I said "I would indict him and transport him."—Mrs. Spratt said, "You had better not you had better settle it." I went up to Gardner and said, "You villain, if you were not blind I would strangle you." I went from the house straight to Worship-street police-court. I had in point of fact heard a report, but I did not believe it.—I did not know that the girl was in the condition described. When I heard the report I said it was not so. I had seen her five or six days before.—Cross-examined by Mr. James: I saw her and her father coming out of the bedroom. I still swear I never kissed that girl in 1857 after she came from school. I don't remember having kissed her since she was a child. The mother never spoke to me about it. I never told my wife that I was going to take a little girl home. My wife was a little surprised. She did not quite like it. I never asked for her to go to Finsbury-square. I knew a little girl named Jane Marshall. I have never been indicted with her. I never kissed her. I never gave her a sticking-plaster.

Mr. James: Let the child be brought into court. She was brought in and identified.

Mr. Godfrey: I swear I never gave her a smelling-bottle. I gave her mother a smelling-bottle, but not for the girl. I have never driven with the girl alone to Epping forest since I was married. I did once before my marriage. She was not so young as fifteen or sixteen. When the plaintiff's daughter was in the cab she was dressed like a child, as if she were going to a party. I was never charged with attempting to violate a child. The notorious Louisa Harrison, who since charged two other men, charged me with assaulting her. She had previously charged a waggoner. The charge against me was dismissed. She was a patient of mine. She said it was committed in a room at the back of the surgery. It was in 1840 or 1843. Harrison was about eighteen. I know Mrs. Lewis. She never charged me with improperly acting towards her in a cab. I went with her in a cab when I fetched her to attend wife's confinement. I never had any such charge made, nor did I hear of it until this moment. When the plaintiff complained of his son, he said, "My son is a villain, he will drive me mad." When I was served with this writ, I told the person who brought it that there was a horrible report about Gardner and his daughter. I was in a great passion.

Mrs. Godfrey examined by Mr. Brown: I am the defendant's wife. I have been married a year and ten months. We have a child, which was born on the 15th of March last. My husband has had no disease since I married him. I remember Caroline Gardner coming to Finsbury-square. I was at home all the time. There were two other ladies there. Miss Gardner was not left alone while she was there.—[The witness was very much affected whilst giving her evidence.] Mr. Godfrey had no opportunity of being alone with the girl. —Cross-examined by Mr. Barnard; I had not seen Miss Gardner before my husband brought her to Finsbury-square. I did not know she was coming. She brought music and she sung one song. About the time of the 15th of January I and my husband slept in one bed. I had no medical attendant during my confinement except my husband. There were three in the house but I did not see them.—Re-examined: My baby is a boy. It has been in good health ever since it was born. It has had no blotches or anything of the kind. I had an objection to any medical man attending me except my husband. I have had no disease since my marriage.—To his lordship: my husband never takes luncheon. I am quite sure that on the day when Gardiner was at my house I did not get my husband any luncheon. My husband never said anything about Miss Gardner coming to sing at Finsbury-square. I saw that she had some music, and I asked her to sing. There were two young ladies sleeping in the house at the time, and there was no place where Miss Gardner could have slept if she had stayed.

Mrs. Dix, examined by Mr. Chambers: I was servant to Mr. Godfrey when this young person was brought there. They came to the hall, and Mr. Godfrey went away directly. He returned about nine. I never saw Mr. Godfrey with Miss Gardner alone.

Miss Ballantine examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: I am daughter of Colonel Ballantine. I was on a visit to Mr. Godfrey, when Miss Gardner came. Mr. Godfrey, in the passage introduced her to Mrs. Godfrey. There was nothing said about Mrs. Godfrey being out whilst she was standing behind the door.

Abraham Taylor examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: I drove Miss Gardner in the cab to Dr. Godfrey's house. After Miss Gardner had got out of the cab at Finsbury-square, it was more than an hour before Dr. Godfrey got in again. I afterwards drove him to Union-street. I drove Dr. Godfrey and Miss Gardner home to Whitechapel at night. She was also in the cab when I drove Dr. Godfrey to Union-Street. [The witness seemed to have a very imperfect recollection of what had occurred.]—Cross-examined by Mr. Barnard: I have on several occasions driven Dr. Godfrey with young ladies in the cab. I don't recollect it being after dark. It might be.

His lordship said the questions should be pointed to some occasion. Dr. Godfrey might have driven with his own relatives with perfect propriety.

Witness: I know Mrs. Lewis, but not Miss Davis.—By his lordship: The young ladies whom I have driven in the cab were very respectable; they were relatives. I have never seen improper conduct by Dr. Godfrey with females in his cab.

At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On his lordship taking his seat, Mr. Barnard said he had heard with regret that Mr. Edwin James, his learned leader, had lost his voice, and in consequence was absent, and that even if he were present he would not be able to address the jury upon the whole case for the plaintiff. Under these circumstances, his client was considering whether he should not withdraw the record; but it was hoped that he would not be forced to adopt such a course, and that some arrangement might be made for the further hearing of the cause.—Mr. Chambers, after what had occurred on the previous day, declined to consent to any delay.

The Lord Chief Justice agreed that in a case of such immense importance, there would be great inconvenience in pressing on the case in the absence of Mr. James. He had himself felt embarrassment under such circumstances, and could fully appreciate the position of Mr. Barnard, but what could he do if postponement was opposed?—Mr. Chambers said his client was under a fearful imputation, and did not wish to rest upon it.

Mr. Barnard regretted that Mr. James had unfortunately lost the voice and was unable to proceed with the case.—The Lord Chief Justice: But might we to proceed the case because Mr. James had lost his voice?—Mr. Barnard (in haste): Oh, no.

A juryman said that the jury thought it was necessary that the case should be adjourned, in order that justice might be done. —Mr. Chambers hoped that a gentleman who was charged with such a frightful crime, as he might call it, would have his case tried out properly.

The Lord Chief Justice: But would the case be properly tried if the plaintiff's leading counsel was absent?—Mr. Chambers said he would agree to forego the speeches on both sides.

The Lord Chief Justice: But would that be just to the judge and jury?—Mr. Chambers: This application was made at the last moment, when circumstances had almost miraculously transpired in favour of the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice: That need not now be referred to. He would not throw out the most distant expression of opinion in reference to the case; yet he must say that, whichever way it went, it was very desirable to know that everything had been done. He should be very much guided by the feelings of the jury.—Several of the jurymen agreed with his lordship as to the propriety of everything possible being done. The foreman: They felt that they were doing a most responsible duty; and for himself he would not have been in the box for £100, nor for £500 either, and he would give that sum to be relieved from the duty of trying the case.

The Lord Chief Justice: The case had better be adjourned. He would, of course, take into consideration the other engagements of the learned counsel for the defendant.—Mr. Chambers said his engagement to his client was fixed and determined. If the case were adjourned, let it be until to-morrow; for he had all to-day to return briefs and make any other necessary arrangements.

A juryman thought it would be more convenient if the adjournment were until Thursday.—Mr. Barnard, however, said that that would be a most unfortunate arrangement; for Thursday was appointed the polling day for Marylebone (a laugh.)

The Lord Chief Justice: Then let the adjournment be until to-morrow. After some discussion this course was adopted; but it was arranged that a witness or two for the defendant, who were in attendance, should be called at once.

Mr. James soon afterwards entered the court, and, in a hoarse voice, expressed his sincere regret that any inconvenience should have arisen from his absence. He expected when he made his arrangements that this cause would have been over before three o'clock on Tuesday. This cost was one of great importance to his client, but still he hoped that Mr. Barnard would have felt himself competent to do justice to it.

The following evidence was given:—

Mrs. Brunden was called to contradict the evidence of Mrs. Spratt, in reference to a conversation on the 12th of February last. Mrs. Spratt had denied that the conversation ever took place.—Mr. Barnard objected to the evidence, and his lordship rejected it upon the ground that it referred only to a collateral issue.—The evidence was not pressed, nor was that of John Briant, who was to have been called for a similar purpose.

Dr. Rowe said he had been an army surgeon, and had served in the Peninsula. He had looked at the prescriptions for medicine given by Dr. Godfrey to Miss Gardner. It was medicine proper for females under certain circumstances. He had examined Dr. Godfrey most minutely, and if he had had disease he thought he could have found traces of it. There was no such trace. Witness had had great experience in such matters.

George Poole: I used the Black Bull.—I have frequently seen Miss Gardner serving there. I have been served by her.—I took notice of her serving there whilst the house was being altered, about Christmas-day, 1857.—Cross-examined by Mr. James: I have seen her at all hours, up to one in the morning. I have no doubt I saw her serving in August and September, 1857.

Mr. James: Then they have not told you that she was at a boarding-school all that time?—Witness: I do not know. I am no scholar. I swear she has served me with all sorts of liquors. My taste varies (a laugh). The last time she served me was on a Friday night, about Christmas, when it thundered and lightened till early Saturday morning (a laugh). I stayed there till six in the morning. I keep a stall and I deals in cheap and glass, and sell by auction similar like (laughter). I was formerly in the navy, but I was not there in the name of Cadogan. I gave my own name.—Mr. James: Did you desert from the navy?—Witness:

Wm. Turner: I am a porter at the Eastern Counties Railway. I have gone to the Black Bull lately—the last week—Mike Gardner served me and other customers last Saturday week. This was between half-past seven and eight.—Cross-examined: I had stirred up with a glass of peppermint. She served my cousin, not me.—I was subpœnaed last Tuesday.

The case was again adjourned.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The jury attended on Wednesday morning for the fourth time, for the purpose of trying this case. Public excitement seemed to have increased as the trial approached its termination; there were many more people surrounding the approaches to the court than on any former occasion, and it was necessary to have a large number of policemen in attendance to prevent the crowd from entirely blocking up all access to the court.

Mr. Bernard, for the plaintiff, said he proposed to call a Mr. Fuller, to reply, to contradict the defendant, who said in cross-examination that he had heard a report at Mr. Fuller's and Mr. Beawell's, respecting Miss Gardner and her own father. The contradiction was strictly relevant to the issue, and should therefore, he submitted, be laid before the jury.

The Lord Chief Justice thought it would be right first to ask Mr. Godfrey from whom he had heard the report. Mr. Godfrey was called, and asked by his Lordship from whom he heard the report. He said that first he heard it from a woman named Mingay, and afterwards from Mr. Beawell, who was a patient of his. He heard from Mr. Mingay that Mr. Fuller had said so, and afterwards asked Mr. Fuller, before a witness, whether what Mingay said was true, and he said it was not.

The Lord Chief Justice said he thought it would come to that, and not that Mr. Fuller had himself propagated the report. He had not understood that Mr. Godfrey said he had heard it from Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Bernard then said he would call Mr. Beawell. The defendant had said he had heard the report from him. Mr. Beawell was called, and said he was a publican at Baker's Row, Whitechapel, and knew the defendant. It was true that some months ago he had a conversation with the defendant, but no name was mentioned. Dr. Godfrey came to his house, and, to the best of witness's belief, said that a neighbour of witness's was in the condition alluded to.

The Lord Chief Justice said this was not exactly a contradiction—the defendant had said it had been mentioned openly in Mr. Beawell's shop. Mr. Beawell, in answer to a question, said it was mentioned at the bar of his house.

The Lord Chief Justice—Could there be any doubt, after this, that there was some such report, however unfounded, for such reports would not about without the slightest foundation?

Mr. M. Chambers then summed up the defendant's case, and urged upon the attention of the jury the fact that throughout the whole case the defendant's counsel had never been free from evidence that took them by surprise; but singularly enough, every bit of evidence that had come upon them by surprise, confirmed the words he made use of when he first addressed them; that every new and unforeseen incident tended to elicit the truth, and to exhibit the innocence of Dr. Godfrey. And even this last piece of evidence, that he in his natural anxiety at first objected to, lest something might be introduced to affect the minds of the jury with prejudice—even this piece of evidence confirmed Dr. Godfrey's sincerity, his candour, and his truth. He himself, Dr. Godfrey, and every one had struggled to avoid introducing to their attention the horrible report that happened to be in the mouths of the neighbourhood; and now, for the purpose of contradicting Dr. Godfrey, Mr. Beawell had been produced, and he said, with perfect frankness and sincerity, that in substance what Dr. Godfrey had said was true. The learned counsel then addressed the jury, for the purpose of shewing that it was anatomically impossible that the offence with which Dr. Godfrey was charged, could have been committed under the circumstances deposed to Miss Gardner. He also drew their attention to the numerous contradictions which existed between her statement of what took place at Finsbury-square and the statements of Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Dalmadine, and the servant girl. Strange enough, there were similar extraordinary circumstances in reference to the occasion on which the offence was said to have been a second time committed. There were the workmen about the house; there was the brother, an active young man; the father not far off; the sick mother in an adjoining room, and the unfastened door. Could they, with these circumstances, believe what Miss Gardner had stated? Then, as to the medicine which the defendant had administered to her. At first, no doubt the administering medicine raised the darkest suspicion in their minds; but yet, now it is turned out, by the production of Dr. Godfrey's books, that the medicines given were perfectly proper for a young female in that peculiar state of health in which Dr. Godfrey said that Miss Gardner was. The learned counsel also commented at length upon the freedom from all disease of Dr. Godfrey, and the impossibility that he could, under these circumstances, be the father of Miss Gardner's child, which he contrasted with what he called the "bouncing, blooming baby" of Mrs. Godfrey, which, if there was another baby show, would be likely enough to take the prize. He concluded an elaborate speech by appealing to them to restore Dr. Godfrey to that good name and position which he occupied previous to this horrible accusation being made; and he asked them solemnly, if they found their verdict for the plaintiff, how could they reconcile their consciences to it hereafter.

Mr. Bernard (in the absence of Mr. Edwin James), addressed the jury, in reply, for the plaintiff, and assured them that it was with the most painful anxiety that he rose to address them in this case, and that he never felt fully the responsibility that rested upon a member of the bar until he found himself called on unexpectedly in reply upon this evidence. It was a duty from which an older member of the bar might have shrunk. That duty, however, was cast upon him, and he was quite sure that he should not appeal in vain to their very patient and kind indulgence during the time which it would be necessary for him to address them. He should have liked that his learned friend Mr. James, in justice to the plaintiff, to his daughter, and to his son, should have answered his address in addressing them. He should have liked him, with the power which he could impart, brought to bear to prove that the statement made by the witness Mingay, which his learned friend had stated to be false, was false. He should have liked to have heard the witness Mingay, and to have had the opportunity of cross-examining him, and of commenting on the verdict of the jury, if they had found Dr. Godfrey guilty. He (Mr. Bernard) would not, for one moment, suppose that the jury who ordered Caroline Grainger to stand up down to her knees stamped with infamy and disgrace, and execrated by every person who felt the highest regard for decency and truth. The same observation applied to the father and to her brother, for the war is death, even there, between such characters and the virtuous. He should have liked that his learned friend would excuse the father or the brother of Miss Gardner of being the father of the child.

Mr. Chambers—Certainly not.

Mr. Bernard—And he knew not whether Dr. Godfrey had made up his mind to charge the father or the brother with this act. If the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, they would say by that verdict that the father or the brother was the guilty man.—Let them see who the plaintiff was. He was a man suffering from blindness, and had been for four or five years; and he had conducted the business of a publican in the same house for twenty-three years. He did not know if it was intended to cast any stigma on his character on account of the kind of business which he was occupied in, but he was sure that he would pay no regard to that. He had succeeded his father in the business—it was a profitable business—and he had realised property in it. It was said that the house was open late, and that there were prostitutes at the bar; but there must be great difficulty in any person conducting such a business without complaint; and yet, during the twenty-three years, there had only been three complaints against the plaintiff, two of which were dismissed, and on the third occasion there was a nominal fine of 1s. What had been his conduct to his family? He had two children, and his desire had been to bring them up to occupy respectable positions in society; and, indeed, if there had been any mistake in his manner of bringing them up, it was not that he had neglected them, that he had permitted them to remain uneducated; but if there was any complaint it was that he had too highly educated his children. The learned counsel then went into the details of the case, and alluded to the strange circumstances of a doctor in Finsbury-square taking home the daughter of a publican in Whitechapel, and suggested that he would not have done so except with some improper motive. As to the improbabilities in Miss Gardner's statement, there was this remark, that if it had been a trumpeted-up case, she would have taken care not to have stated such improbabilities, but would have given a plain and probable account of the matter. He concluded by saying that he knew that he had very imperfectly performed his duty, but the jury would have the benefit of having their attention directed by his lordship to such parts of the evidence as he thought material in order to do justice between these parties. He would not ask for their anxious and serious attention to the case, for they had already given it, and would, he knew, give it until they arrived at a conclusion. He left the case with them, in the hope that the truth itself would be made clear to their minds, and that the matter would not be determined on observations made by counsel. He trusted that the powerful address of his friend would have no effect whatever on their minds, and that they would divest themselves of every prejudice and every influence that could pervert their judgment, and that they would consider the evidence itself, and that alone. Although the issue was a fearful one, whether they found their verdict for the plaintiff or the defendant, he trusted that on a careful consideration of the evidence, and of all the circumstances of this case, they would find that they could not resist returning a verdict for the plaintiff. And he need not tell them that if there was a verdict for the plaintiff, it should be with such ample damages as would afford the only compensation which could be given for a grievance and an injury of this kind.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said,—Gentlemen of the Jury, I am quite sure that it is unnecessary to invite your anxious attention to this case. A more remarkable case, or one more requiring the anxious attention of a jury, has never fallen within the range of my somewhat extensive experience. This case presented to you on the part of the plaintiff is one of the most frightful description. You have the case of a young girl, under the age of fifteen years, debauched, unquestionably, by some one, and if the defendant be the man to whom this foul act is to be ascribed, the case is one of unparalleled atrocity. The features of the case are shocking. A fabricated accusation of blindness, a mother on the bed of death, a young girl hardly emerging out of childhood into puberty, whose childlike beauty would have insured her protection against outrage from anybody who had the feelings of a man, and whose immature years would have rendered her an object of desire only to one of the most depraved and vitiated appetite. If the defendant be the man, then these additional circumstances of atrocity. He was admitted into the bosom of this family by virtue of that confidence which is placed in the members of a noble profession, and which we may hope and believe it rarely happens, is abused. And, in addition to this, if the defendant is conscious in his own heart and soul that he is the man who did this deed, then you have circumstances of the most grievous character, in the shape of a charge of conspiracy and perjury against those whom he had so deeply injured. But the more fearful the magnitude of the charges involved in the case for the plaintiff and the defendant, the more imperatively important does it become that you should weigh every part of this case with the utmost caution and the most anxious attention. You will look at the probabilities, as well as the evidence on each side, and will only come to the verdict—which, whatever way you pronounce it, involves the most fearful and painful consequences to the party against whom it is pronounced—upon the most careful consideration. The case for the plaintiff may be stated in a few words. His wife was on her death-bed, ill of decline, without hope of recovery, and the defendant, as a medical gentleman, was in attendance upon her. At Christmas, last year, his daughter, who was then four or five months short of fifteen years old, came home from school for the holidays. The plaintiff's witnesses represent to you that the defendant, struck with the beauty of the girl, conceived the intention of seducing her; and with that purpose he proposed to the mother to allow the girl to visit his wife for a fortnight, saying that his wife had heard she sang. It is said that on this the mother asked if he wanted to kill her by taking her child away for a fortnight? that the defendant thereupon, abandoning the larger invitation, asked for her to come for a night. The mother said she had never been allowed to sleep away from home except at school; and when she declined to allow her to go for a night, he asked for her to come for an hour or two. The mother said, "If you get her father's permission, you have mine." His brother then went through the ordinance, and commented at considerable length upon the exceeding improbability of that story, told by Miss Gardner and the plaintiff themselves; and also adverted to the fact that Dr. Godfrey was free from disease. According to the medical testimony, if Dr. Godfrey therefore is innocent of the offence with which he is charged, this disease from the supposition that he has fallen to the ground. His brother concluded—Rumour had said that this unfortunate plaintiff was the father of the child; and I can much relieved when, in the course of this morning, I received from you, gentlemen, a written declaration of your satisfaction that you were not prepared to entertain such a supposition. Though the clearest evidence, one would not fix upon a man the charge of running counter to the first instincts of his nature; and one cannot suppose that a man blind, and therefore incapable of being led away by that beauty which might render his girl an object of desire to others, could be induced to give way to the unnatural and pitiable suggestion of debauching his own daughter. That is, in truth, no ground for such a supposition; or anything of the kind, as effecting the father or the brother. But for this suspicion that has given to this case a degree of painful interest that it would not have otherwise obtained, the matter would not have been of so extremely serious a character. But it does not follow that, because both these persons to whom public suspicion appears groundlessly to have attached are innocent, that Dr. Godfrey is necessarily not the author of this seduction. As to the character of the plaintiff's house, I think that that was pressed a great deal further than it ought to be, for the plaintiff seemed to be a man who was anxiously desirous for his children's welfare. There remains the question, whether this girl may not have formed some other acquaintance; for we hear of medical students and others using this house, and the question is, whether some of these persons may not have formed an unfortunate connection with her. She may have fabricated an unfounded story, and deceived her father, and there is just the possibility—and I only put the supposition because one is anxious to look at every view of the case—that the defendant, without being answerable to the full extent that he is charged, may have forgotten himself with the girl in the cab, or in the room; and then when she found herself in a scrape with somebody else she turned it on him. He may possibly have kissed her on the stairs as Lavinia Spratt says he did; and then, when it turned out that she was in the family-way, Spratt and the father having fixed on the defendant as the guilty person, the girl may have, from sinister motives to protect some one else, or from a desire not to acknowledge to a full extent her own misdeeds, fixed on the defendant. These are matters worthy of your consideration. It does not follow, because the defendant is not the father of this child, that there must be conspiracy on the part of the plaintiff and Mrs. Spratt and the girl; for it may only be this, that the girl had not spoken the truth when she said that she never was intimate with any other man. I cannot help telling you that charges of this kind are sometimes trumped up and supported by young girls whom you would have supposed to be entirely incapable of such deception and crime. Before you come to the conclusion that a man has been guilty of such a thing, you ought to be perfectly satisfied that the case is a trustworthy and reliable one. If, on the other hand, this young girl has been sacrificed by the defendant, it is important the father should have the only redress that he can have; and it is most important that society should be protected against acts of this kind, by which young persons, hardly capable of knowing what they are about, hardly capable in point of law, and certainly not in point of morality, of assenting to what is proposed to be done to them, are seduced. At the same time, you must bear in mind that this is a charge easy to make, but difficult to disprove; and one in which the reputation of the defendant, the happiness of his wife and of his child, his position in society and in domestic life are at stake. I am sure you will give the matter your most serious consideration.

The jury retired to their private room at twenty minutes to four, and at half-past 6 they communicated in writing with his lordship, who ordered that they should be sent for, and they were accordingly brought into court.

The Lord Chief Justice said: You ask me, gentlemen, whether—if there be now existing in Miss Gardner's child—I rule that it must be held to have come direct from the father or mother? Understand that I am not ruling, in the sense of directing you as a matter of law, anything respecting that. I tell you that, according to the evidence as it now stands, it is proved that the child is tainted with the poison. It is proved by a witness, called by the plaintiff himself; and although the child is in the hands of the plaintiff, no attempt has been made to show that that evidence, given by the plaintiff's own witness, a surgeon, is incorrect. I, therefore, repeat—subject to your judgment, it being a matter entirely for your opinion, and not for mine—that I should strongly advise you not lightly to discredit the statement of the plaintiff's own witness, a gentleman of scientific knowledge—and which opinion the plaintiff has not sought to correct, although he had the child, and had ample opportunity of correction, if there were anything erroneous. If you start with the assumption that there exists in the child disease, you have the further evidence that there is no trace of such a thing in the mother. The evidence is that it must be derived from the father or from the mother, there being no authority for saying that it can be derived from any other person than the child's immediate progenitors. If it is not in the mother, and if you believe the medical testimony that it must have come from father or mother, then comes the question whether you are satisfied that there is no trace of it in the supposed father.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to their room again; but in the course of a few minutes they returned into court.

The Associate: Are you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?

The Foreman: Yes; we find for the defendant; but I am desired to say that we exculpate the father and the son from the calumnies that have been thrown upon them.

No sooner had the verdict been pronounced than a shout of applause burst from the people in court. In a moment they rushed tumultuously out; a loud hurrah from those outside rang through the building, and the cheering was taken up enthusiastically by the crowd in Guildhall-yard.

Thus ended this most remarkable trial.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS.—One of the most simple and excellent medicines for any derangement of the stomach of human beings, is finely pulverised, fresh-burnt charcoal. For this purpose it should be closely corked up in a bottle as soon as it has been burnt and ground; a teaspoonful taken in a wine glass of water once a day will frequently be found beneficial, and worth more than all the quack nostrums with which the country is flooded.

But our object was to speak of the value of charcoal to domestic animals, particularly to fattening them. In the last part of it finely pulverised, sift mixed with corn meal and water to moderate dumpling, and twice a week; will be found extremely beneficial to fattening poultry, geese, ducks, &c. It may be given in the same way as recommended for swine. Fowls that have accidentally been confined for a long time where they had access to no food, except charcoal, when discovered, were found not only to have sustained themselves but to have actually fattened.—*Valley Farmer.*

Fearful Accident!!

ON THE

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED!

Several Wounded!

At half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning an accident occurred on the line of the Great Western Railroad, about a mile west of Dundas, which we regret to say, was attended by fatal consequence, in the instantaneous death of seven persons and the infliction of severe wounds and injuries on several others, from the effects of which it is hardly hoped that all can possibly recover.

Such a sight has rarely been known before. From about seven o'clock on Friday evening, the rain continued to pour down in torrents, and without intermission, till towards two o'clock, when it commenced snowing. The consequence was, that the water-courses of ordinary times were unequal to the conveyance and proper discharge of the continuous flood which everywhere flowed, as if the flood-gates of Heaven had been unloosed.

At the point where this sad casualty occurred, the track crosses a deep ravine, which had been filled in so that it was thought a solid embankment had been made, which nothing could disturb. The bottom, however, is of that peculiar formation composed of the *debris* from the hill-side close by, and the soil of which the embankment is composed is clean sand and fine gravel. It would seem that the water had collected in the hollow between the hill-side and the railroad embankment, from whence it had we should suppose, made its way through the bottom of the embankment. When once the water had thus made a passage way, the loose sand soon yielded before the flood, and a yawning chasm of about one hundred yards in length and from forty to fifty feet deep, was soon made, the earth being carried out bodily down the declivity below.

When the night express arrived at this point, it was fearfully dark, and no signs was afforded of the awfully dangerous pit-fall to which the train hurried on its way. In an instant the engine and tender leaped into the hole closely followed by the baggage car, an emigrant car, two first-class passenger cars, and a sleeping car. A fearful crash was the inevitable result, and to look upon the wreck one can only wonder how any person in either of the passenger cars escaped.

From Mr. Geo. W. Tifft of Buffalo, who was a passenger, our reporter learned that the train was coming down the grade at a rapid rate, though not behind time; but others who were on board affirm that at the time of the accident, the train was proceeding slowly. Mr. Tifft described the scene as awful in the last degree. Enveloped in darkness, the snow falling fast, and the wind blowing furiously, in an instant men, women and children were buried in the ruins of the train, the engine being underneath all, roaring terribly from its steam-pipes. Singular enough, however, the baggage man escaped, as did also the whole of the passengers in the first passenger car. It does not appear that these were any passengers in the emigrant car. The second first-class passenger car, however, was a complete wreck, and it was to those who occupied it that the fearful havoc of life and limb occurred.

At the depot at Dundas, we saw four dead bodies. The engine-driver, George Morgan, of London; a brakesman named William Milne; a passenger named Hiram Depew, Lieutenant from Dunnington, Duchy, who had a through ticket from that place to New York, and about twenty-four dollars in money, as well as a pocket book in which his name was written, and the name of the place in Germany from which he came originally. He was a short, thick-set man, about forty-five years of age. The other body was that of Mr. Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, formerly locomotive superintendent, of the Great Western. He had been to Sarnia, it appears, with a friend with whom he was in company, sitting at the forward part of the sleeping car; that corner of the car came into collision with the next passenger car which had been brought to a stand by the timbers of the trestle-work used in the formation of the embankment. An iron rod was thus displaced, that it caught Mr. Braid under the chin, and pressed so heavily upon his throat, that he died almost instantly. It was not without much difficulty that his body was removed, so firmly had he been pinioned to the fatal spot; but strange to say, his friend, who was close by him, as well as another gentleman, who was by his side escaped with some slight cuts. Mr. Braid was universally esteemed, as a man of amiable disposition and pious walk of life, and his untimely death will be mourned by a large circle of friends as well as by his widow and children.

Poor Morgan, the engine-driver, was terribly cut to pieces. He was a married man, and leaves, we regret to say, a large family in London. The fireman was badly scalded and otherwise so much hurt that he was not expected to recover. He has been removed to a tavern at Copetown, together with several others.

The sleeping car, as has already been said, did not go down into the hole, but such was its position, poised on the brink, the forward part dipping downwards, and the hind part nigh off the track, that the passengers who had taken refuge in it soon had to leave it, fearing that it would run down the embankment. When they left this last shelter they could do no better than take out the cushions and bedding, with which they made such a resting place as kept the women and children all the wet ground, and by using the blankets and bedclothes the men managed to protect them from the worst of the storm. A messenger was despatched for aid, but before he could get to Hamilton and send on help, some four hours had been spent under exposure to the pitiless storm. As soon as possible, however, the railroad officials despatched a locomotive with such accommodation for the sufferers as could be hastily procured.

Medical aid was also sent to the scene of the disaster, and every effort was made to relieve the suffering, and to forward others on their journey. The managing director, Mr. Brydges, and several of the directors were immediately on the spot, planning and contriving ways and means to realise the unfortunate position of the passengers on right on promptly. Some time must elapse before the railroad to the south can be repaired, but in the meantime, passengers will merely be subjected to the inconvenience of changing cars three.

Coroner McMahon had summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances before him at Dundas.

THE INQUEST.

About one o'clock Coroner McMahon, Dundas, empannelled a jury, and held an inquest on the bodies in the Dundas station freight house. After viewing the bodies, the jury proceeded to the scene of the accident, and afterwards adjourned to meet on Monday at two o'clock in the Town Hall.

The inquest was resumed accordingly before Coroner McMahon. Dr. Mullen, Copetown, and Mr. Bell, Hamilton, acted as associate coroners. The County Attorney, Mr. T. Robertson, was present, watching the proceedings on the part of the Crown. Mr. Irvine, solicitor to the Great Western, was present on behalf of the Company. C. J. Bridges, Esq., managing director of the Railway, was also in the room. There were a large number of persons in the body of the Hall, who appeared to watch the proceedings with great interest. After the Coroner had called over the names of the jury as follows:—J. M. Thornton, (Foreman,) J. D. Thomas, Isaac Latshaw, T. F. Brown, H. King, J. F. Quackenbush, T. Sheldrick, Hugh Moore, G. Clement, Adam Paxton, Aaron Ash, William Irvine, P. Bloomfield, and James Watson, they proceeded to view the body of the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, which was lying in the Methodist Church, and returned to take the following—

EVIDENCE.

HENRY STOKES, engineer of the pilot engine, said—I am engineer on the Great Western road. In the event of an engine coming to Hamilton with any defects, it is my duty to put any engine to the train and take it through to its destination. I was on the pilot engine, and left Hamilton at 10.20 p. m. to assist the Hamilton train to Copetown. We got to Copetown at 10.30, or a minute more or less. I remained till after the mail, or rather night express, passed. It passed about 2.05, on the morning of Saturday. I followed that train down the bank with my engine. I came on to where the accident occurred. The place where the accident took place is about four miles east of Copetown. The train passed me at the switch at Copetown, and was then going at the rate of six miles an hour. She had just started as the engine wooded at Copetown. As soon as the switchman opened the switch, I followed the train slowly down the grade. My average speed coming down would not average 12miles an hour. The rules are that a single engine shall not run over twenty miles an hour. I was within twelve miles an hour. I went slow, knowing the train was ahead. I lost sight of her almost immediately after she passed me. I suppose she must have been half way to Flamboro', before I got on the engine. I was keeping a good look out, and seeing a glimmering light a-head, I turned round to "my mate," the fireman, and said, "Good God, Bill, there is a light ahead." I immediately stopped the engine, and on coming near to the place I heard a voice call out "stop! stop!" I reversed the engine to stop her. I had not time to think much about what light it was. I was about 70 yards distant when I came to a stand-still. I sent my "mate," to see what was the matter, as I did not like to leave the engine. I said, "Get off Bill, and see what is the matter." He went down to see. He was not gone above five minutes when he returned and told me what was wrong. He said, "Good God, Harry, they are all down the bank!" I saw two gentlemen standing beside my engine. I asked them if they were hurt, and they replied that they were. I told them to get up on the engine, and I took them to Copetown. I went off the moment they got on. I went to try if I could send a message to Hamilton, but found the circuit on the telegraph was broke, the wires being broken, and that I could not telegraph. I called the station master, and told him what was the matter. I took two cars out, and went again to the accident and brought up several people. When I got back I found the people all up in the hotel, and ready to receive the wounded. I had told the station-master to rouse the medical men. I found some when I got back. I have travelled a good deal over the portion of the road reported to. I never noticed anything particular about that embankment, at least not at the particular spot where the accident occurred. The embankment extends from the Desjardines bridge to Copetown. It is all grade. I cannot say what the length of the portion of this particular embankment is. I thought it one of the best places on the road to run over. Below Dundas station a man has been stationed for some time, but I think his duty is to look after the embankment above. He gives us a "caution" signal as we pass the place. He is east of Dundas station. If there was danger he would stop us. There was a watchman at the place where the accident occurred. A man was stationed at the water tank about half a mile or close on a mile from where the accident took place. I cannot fix the distance exactly. I got to Copetown about 11 30, and had anything been wrong at the embankment I must have seen it or felt it as the engine passed over. A train left Hamilton after us and met the express at Copetown. It was a freight train. It would be about 1-10 on Saturday morning when she passed the spot.—She left Hamilton at 12 30, and stopped at Copetown. I did not speak to the engineer of the train that left Hamilton when he passed Copetown. The train we brought up had on 20 freight cars. My engine was first. I suppose they were loaded. When we went up it was not snowing at all. Our head light was shining brightly. In fact, I don't think there are any better on the continent. When the engine "sways" or swings to one side, we know that there is something wrong. The engine did not "sway" as we went up. The water was running down on all directions. The bank was like the overflow of a river. It was raining in torrents. It is not our business to know anything about culverts.

To the Foreman—I said I considered it one of the best places of the road. I do not remember any slip having taken place at this spot. I do not know that a large slip took place there about two years ago. I can only remark that I considered it a good bit of road. The gentlemen I took to Copetown came up the road towards me, and called out "stop! stop!" I had seen the light before that, and was nearly stopped when they came up. Three trains passed over that portion of the road previously to the express, within one hour and thirty minutes. It was impossible for the engineer on the Express to have seen the place it was so stormy. He must have been going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. We got plenty of time to go over the grades. I considered it as safe that I should not have been afraid to go at my speed on a wet night. The brakes don't take the field as on a dry night, and made no more comfort. I cannot tell what like the night was I have spoken about. It was not the "mail" red light. It appeared to be outside of it. I did last hear George Sturgeon deceased engineer whistle. I was on the North London, England for five and a half years before I came to this country. I was on embankment in Buckinghamshire, England five years, and it had been turfed or sodded over for years.

To a Juryman—I say distinctly when we entered the switch at Copetown there was a freight train ready to go out. She left on time. As a pilot engine we give way to every other.

To the Coroner—Embankments are generally sodded in the old country, but not always. The embankment in this instance was not sodded. I can give no opinion about sodding embankments. I always thought sodding was only for the look of the thing. I don't know any good it does. The embankment that gave way in the old country was on the North Western Railway a short distance from Wolverhampton. No accident occurred.

To a Juryman—I thought it my duty to go back immediately to Copetown for assistance, as my mate and I could do little ourselves, and we wanted further assistance.

To the Coroner—The reason that I lost sight of the express train's tail light was from the fact that she went round the curve after leaving Copetown.

ALPHUS PIKE—I have been about three years on the Great Western as an engineer. I left Hamilton on the evening of Saturday as driver of the freight train, at 12 30. I went up the grade about 10 miles an hour. I had eleven cars on. It was raining very hard when I left Hamilton. I got to Copetown at 1 15 a.m. I saw nothing particular about the embankment as we passed. It was all right. I never received any caution about it; I considered it was as good as any part of the grade. The embankment is about 35 feet in height. On such a night as that we could see down to the base of the embankment. I saw a little stream of water farther down the road, at the foot of the embankment.

To Mr. Bell—It was foggy and stormy on the night in question. I could see a-head about three or four cars. Had the embankment been shaken, or a portion of it fallen in, I must have felt it by a displacement of a rail or otherwise. Sleet was falling when I passed the place, and afterwards, when I got to Copetown, rain and sleet fell. The ground was quite white as I went west. I expect there was an outlet below there in the shape of a culvert. I have seen the water running down. No slide has taken place at this spot for over three years to my knowledge. That is the time I have been on the road. I was off for about two months about two years ago, with a broken arm. I did not speak to any one at Copetown at any time about the embankment. I was at Harrisburgh going west. There used to be a watchman stationed at the water tank west of Dundas station. I have not seen him for six or eight months. Before that he was there all the time. I have seen stones coming down the hill or mountain, and he was there to watch them. The water tank is three-quarters of a mile from where the accident occurred. He exhibited a signal ("caution") to me about twenty yards from the water tank. The water was running between the rails. I was standing on the right hand side, the side next the mountain, and saw no water running down or lodged at the base of the embankment. There are several places east of Dundas where the Company keep men to watch the stones which fall from the "mountain." If there had been water to carry away the embankment, it would have flooded Dundas. Twenty-five feet of the embankment was left standing. I think the frost occasioned the slip and the surface water coming in at the cracked parts. The bank fell away as if scooped. I think it was shaken as we passed over, and it fell shortly after. Had there been water to carry off the embankment, there would not have been three bushels of sand left. The lanes are quite dry all along the base of the mountain.—No water could have lodged between the embankment and "mountain." The watchman I refer to keeps near the water-tank.

JOHN BUTLER conductor of the last freight train going west over the road before the accident. We got to the embankment about 1,15 on Saturday morning. I always considered the embankment very safe. I have been five years and a half on the road on every kind of trains I have seen water coming down the "mountain" in a storm. I was not out of my car and did not see any water as we passed Harrisburgh. I was on the engine as we passed the embankment. I felt no jar as we passed, had it not been all right, I must have felt it. A [illegible] track laid on ties and not ballasted [illegible].

W. THIRD, [illegible]milton. I was on the Express on [illegible] question.—I was going from W[illegible] to Hamilton. I was in the second [illegible] passenger car. I was sitting on the left hand side of the car looking east in the back part of the car. I noticed nothing particular.—As we came down it was stormy. With others, I was looking out at the window when the accident took place. I was only slightly hurt, and tried to help the others. I escaped by the lower side of the car, which was partly lying over on its side.—I heard the engine crashing. I felt no fear, as we went all down at once. It was all over in a minute. I knew there was something wrong, but as it was all over in an instant, there was no time to think. I walked up to the top of the embankment afterwards. I did not look for water, as I was trying to get out the passengers.—When I got out, I did not find the sand very muddy. There was no water at all. I went part of the way down the embankment. There were some pools round about. There was no stream ran through the bank.

To the foreman.—There were about twenty passengers in the car I was in. I went to Copetown with several of the wounded. None of those in the car were dead. It was quite dark, so that I could not see distinctly. I went down the road a short distance, after coming from Flamboro', to the place of the accident, where I met a train, and leaped on. This train brought on the wounded. None of those who were severely wounded were in this car. I was so much confused and excited that I could hardly my distinctly what took place.

A Young American at Sebastopol.

The Submarine Company have raised six vessels whole, and the steamers *Turk* and *Grasney*. The *Grasney* has copper bodies which are worth $25,000 to cut up. They are now breaking her up and taking her engines to pieces. Since my arrival here, they have raised the *Danube*, another steamer. She is iron, and came up in two halves. The chain, in attempting to raise her, cut her entirely through. Her engines are valued at $20,000. They have also raised a 16 gun brig and two large schooners. Col. Gowan has now made a contract with the Russians to have all the property that he recovers, and he is to find all the powder and purchase it from the government at their price. This contract came in vogue last June, but was not signed until November 10th. The first was, that the government should have one-half of the property and find all the money. The price of powder here of the government is 10s. for 36 pounds. They have already used eight tons of powder upon the Grasney, and it will need to much more before she is all got up. The appearance of the ships upon reaching the surface, is simply enough, after their long sojourn in their muddy bed. The rats are all honeycombed, the decks are covered with mud to the depth of two feet, reels of rigging, spars, and ballast are scattered over the decks. The hatches in most cases are open, and the hold half full of mud, and muscles are clinging to every part but the copper. Many of the ships were burnt before sinking.

The method that the company have adopted for raising the vessels is by means of four large "caissons," with small steam engines of fifteen horse power upon each. Two of these caissons are stationed each side of the sunken ship, large chains are then passed under her keel leading up to the docks, or caissons; by opening a submerged valve these docks are sunk down their proper depth, and the chain is then hauled taut by aid of a steam-engine. The water is then pumped out and the docks commence rising, and the engine at the same time at work produces a draft of no ordinary kind. But the experience of last summer has convinced them that there is not power enough to raise the large ships, as at present, under the direction of Capt. S. Bolbrook, the company are constructing two other large ones, which will be completed next spring. With the aid of these they expect to raise large ships of eighty guns.

Before I close, I will say a few things about places of note around here, which are familiar names to all of you. I several times visited the far-famed Malakoff. To the summit of the hill it is about 150 feet. The ground is all dug up with trenches from base to summit. The remains of the tower are still standing. Near to the Malakoff is the Redan, which is nothing more than a broad deep trench; here and there are sunken pits that cover the gallant dead; all around the ground is strewed with pieces of skulls, and the other day, as I was walking alone upon the edge of 'Victoria Battery,' I saw the place where the jackals had dug out the skeletons of six Englishmen, which had been buried by part of the battery sliding upon them. I packed up the skull of one, and intend to send it home from Constantinople. I have also been to Inkerman and Balaclava. There have been a great number of accidents here from the bursting of shells; some twenty men and women have been killed the past year. A young Englishman, belonging to the steamer Bryant, which put in here last spring, with some of his shipmates, was walking over the Black Bastion, and picked up a shell, with the intention of taking it home with him, but finding it too heavy, he threw it down, when it exploded, killing him instantly. A part of Tartars had kindled a fire around the round shot, as they supposed, and had placed their kettle of rice upon them, when one of them, being a shell, exploded, killing and scalding a number of them. A few days ago, a party of Russians were engaged weighing old bombs, for shipment, when all of a sudden one of them exploded, cutting one man in a frightful manner. This occurred within twenty yards of our machine-shop.—*Private Letter from Sebastopol.*

Great Windfall!

A PENITENTIARY CONVICT HEIR TO A FORTUNE AND A TITLE!

The Lockport (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has a story of a young man confined in the Erie County Penitentiary having fallen heir to an immense estate and a title, as follows:—"Some two weeks since, a young man of gentlemanly address, and who from appearance bore evidences of having seen better days, arrived at Tonawanda, and calling at the house of Mr. Browning, of that place, begged for something to eat, and asked for a situation. He gave a history of his circumstances as follows:—He said his father was wealthy, lived in France, and that he left his home in that country on a pleasure trip to the United States, bringing with him $63,000 for spending money and other purposes. On landing in New York, and after sojourning in that city a short time, he deposited $20,000 with a banker who was a Jew. He was then led by some new made acquaintances into scenes of dissipation and gaming, where he lost the remainder of his money. To add to his misfortunes, the Jew banker also failed, swindling him out of the money he had deposited with him.—His father, he said, had a brother in New York from whom he might have obtained assistance, but he determined, from motives of pride and chagrin, not to appeal to him in his extremity, by giving a statement of his condition. On receiving, with some doubts as to its truthfulness, the above statement, Mr. Browning took the young man into his employ for a few days, and set him to work "packing shingles." He afterwards went to Buffalo. Mrs. Browning, however, in the meantime, out of motives of curiosity, wrote a letter to the above-mentioned banker, whom the young man stated was doing business for his father, inquiring of him into the truth of the matter. The banker, on receipt of Mr. B.'s letter, immediately repaired to Tonawanda and confirmed the truth of the statement, and also related other facts in connection with the case more wonderful still. He stated that he had recently learned of the decease of the young man's father, who had died leaving this young man heir to $2,000,000, and also that $60,000 had already been remitted, and was in the hands of himself. The banker on receiving the news, and not finding the fortunate inheritor of this vast sum, advertised for him in the papers. The banker then gave Mr. Browning $25, to prosecute the search for him in Buffalo, where it was supposed he had repaired. After two days spent, the object of search was found in the Erie County workhouse, where he had been committed a few days previous as a vagrant. He was very sick and his disease was pronounced by the doctors to be incurable.—The *Advertiser* says that he still remains at the house of Mr. Browning, in Tonawanda, where he was removed when released from confinement. He has received large remittances from his banker, and it is not at all probable that he will ever enter a penitentiary again as a vagrant.

A Curious Story.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* tells the following story:—Some three years ago I was made acquainted with a most extraordinary narrative, of which I am now reminded by the sequel.—I will state the facts as nearly as I can, without pretending to the precision of my informant. Shortly after the revolutionary war, a certain man was keeping a tavern in Trenton. He had two daughters, his only children, and both of them said to be comely lasses. One day a French gentleman, with a rich equipage, rode up to the tavern and ordered dinner. One of the daughters attended to wait on him at the table, and he was either so fascinated by her actual charms (or so meditated by the good Regnier of "mine host," that when he had finished his dinner he offered the young lady his heart and his hand. She called her parents in to hear the singular offer, when he told them he was a widower, that he had property, and that he loved their daughter, whom, with their permission, he would wed in form as soon as they could reach Philadelphia. He moreover asked them to go with him to that city, and see the marriage properly performed. Within an hour the parents, with their daughter, were in the Frenchman's carriage on their way to Philadelphia, where the marriage took place. Not long afterwards the Monsieur set sail for France with his pretty young bride.

Many years passed away without any tidings from the young lady who had entered into marriage in such circumstances. Both her parents died without hearing what became of her, and her sister was married to a man named Cook. When the Rev. Mr. Armstrong was pastor of the Church in Trenton, several letters came to him from a London lawyer acting for this lady, and asking what become of her sister. Was she married? To whom? And had she children? In these letters the lawyer stated that the Frenchman treated his wife with the most considerate affection, but that his children, by a former marriage, resented her intrusion upon them, and made her unhappy. Her husband hearing how it was, agreed the evil by threatening to disinherit them. In due time he died, leaving her in her own right enough property to make her independent. She afterwards removed to England, and was there solicited in marriage by a wealthy gentleman, a widower, with grown children. She told him that her only objection to his offer was the fear that his children would make her unhappy. He called them together, and stated the matter to them,

service in the event of a sudden armament. The commissioners are of opinion that these measures "are all that are needed to place the peace establishment of the navy on a firm and satisfactory basis." They admit that the Royal Navy is not popular with the mercantile marine, and suggest several improvements in the treatment of the seamen. *Into* these we cannot enter at length but they relate to victualling lodging, and clothing, the rank and promotion of the warrant officers. The commissioners anticipate the best *results* from the occasional promotion of a warrant officer to the quarter deck; at the same time, they are ready to admit that the promotion should only be granted for distinguished service, combined with exemplary conduct; and it should not be limited to the warrant officers, but should be open, in the case of very signal and extraordinary services, to any seaman in her Majesty's navy." From the gingerly manner in which ground is broken in the direction, we assume that the commissioners feel that they have to overcome long cherished prejudices. Now, we have always held that the true means for inducing spirited and intelligent young men to enter the army and navy, is to open the very highest promotion to courage and talent. The cold shade of aristocracy has been most injurous to the public service in this point. Although there is no purchase in the navy, a seaman has no chance of a commission, and an officer without interest is rarely advanced, however meritorious. The commissioners next proceed to the mode of manning the fleet on an emergency. They at once give up the old system of impressment as entirely impracticable, and they also reject the ballot for similar reasons. They place their reliance on a system of resort. An increase in the Marines is recommended to the number of five thousand men, and that the Coast-guard shall be augmented to twelve thousand. The Naval Coast Volunteers are regarded as not a reliable force and a strong preference is given to the seaman who has retired on a pension of six-pence a-day after serving for ten years. Taken together these bodies would supply about thirty thousand men, but that number is not considered sufficient. The commissioners look to the coasting trade, and employ sixty-three thousand men, including masters, and to the ships engaged in short foreign voyages, employing about forty thousand more. From these sources we have *upwards* of one hundred thousand seamen never absent for any length of time from the ports of the country. It is believed that twenty thousand can be brought to enrol themselves as "Royal Naval Volunteers." The *inducements* proposed to be held out are:—"1. Payments at short periods. 2. A pension at the age of 50 to 55. 3. Payment for time spent in practice. 4. Admission to the Coast-Guard. 5. Participation in the benefits of Greenwich Hospital. On their part they could engage to practice gunnery and to serve in case of emergency; and conditions would be framed to secure their coming forward to join the navy within a very short time after their services were required." Summing up, the commissioners are of opinion that they should secure a reserve of sixty thousand men available for service at a short notice. The annual cost of the standing reserves for the establishments is estimated at a little over one hundred thousand pounds, and that of the additional reserves, to be called out in case of war, at four hundred and ninety-four thousand pounds. The total increased expenditure proposed by the commissioners would amount to about half a million a-year.

The report will no doubt be made the subject of Parliamentary discussion, and we shall have ample opportunity for considering it in detail. At first sight it seems unobjectionable, and the addition to the estimates will not be refused if the men can be had for the money. The English people desire above all things to have an efficient navy. They have cheerfully given millions after millions to half a dozen Governments without attaining that end. There is no other country with such abundant means of construction. We can have any number of the best ships, if the Admiralty will only learn the best way of doing the work. In our merchant service we have all the elements of naval power. No other Government enjoys such advantages, and it is for us to find out how to make good use of them. The commissioners, recognising the changes in public sentiment, reject all notion of impressment and compulsory service. They say they have discovered how we may obtain a system of defence at once voluntary and effective. We repeat that expense cannot enter into our consideration in such a case. If we can "protect the country from the hazards of war," while we "improve the position of British seamen in the two services," by an outlay of half a million annually, the House of Commons will be ready with the vote.—*London Times.*

The Austrian Question.

The march of events towards a definite solution of the present European *imbroglio* has been equally steady and swift; and the world has had much fuller warning of the great war that would now appear to be very near at hand, than it had of the tremendous conflict which broke the will of Nicholas without humbling the power of Russia, and established the influence of France without meddling the dynasty of Napoleon.

The first symptoms of the policy now clearly proclaimed by the French Emperor were thrown out at the Congress of Paris in 1856. At that Congress France and Russia openly espoused, while England tacitly countenanced the propositions advanced by Sardinia, that Italy was the next great difficulty after Turkey in the way of a permanent European peace, and that the treaties of 1815, which had been so often torn to pieces in the East and in the West, must no longer be plastered in extenuation of a state of things incompatible with the quiet of the world and with the prosperity of the Italian people. Austria took serious umbrage at these propositions, and was still more seriously offended by the support which Sardinia had received in making them, from three, at least, of the six parties to the Congress. She forthwith set herself at work by hook, if possible, the Anglo-French alliance, and to revive in the East those party feelings of French influence which had contributed so much to bring on the great Russian war. Circumstances have favourably favored her; but she has failed on the principal point in both of these attempts.—Whatever ill-feeling may have been engendered between the British Prime and the Government of France, or whatever delay be thrown in the way of active operations in favour of Austria on the Mincio, there is now no conflict between Austria as the invader of Italian right and Italian independence. The people of England *did not* count a straw for the treaties of 1815. They rejoiced to see those treaties cast aside in Paris; in Rumania and Gibraltar; in Naples. They would equally rejoice to see the same treaties overthrown in Venice and in Milan. Few men know England better than the Emperor Napoleon III. Whatever offence has been given to her under his reign has arisen out of domestic complications in France over which it was, perhaps, impossible for any French Ruler to exercise complete control. In the foreign policy of the Empire, it would be difficult to point out a single step which has been taken without the sympathy of England, if we except the case of the *Charles et Georges*, in Portugal, in which it is beginning to be understood that France was both technically and substantially in the right, and that she could not have acted otherwise than she did without abandoning principles of national law for which no Power has contended more strenuously than England. It is then in the highest degree probable that France will move towards her ends in Italy, so cautiously and wisely as to compel the acquiescence of Englishmen in her policy, if she does not secure the co-operation of England in her armed assertion of the principles which she means to make triumphant. Austria, at least, would seem to be thoroughly awake to this probability; for that Empire is already giving signs of a disposition to escape from the Italian question through a new Paris Conference on the affairs of the Roman provinces. The high tone taken at first by the Austrian Government is perceptibly lowered in the latest tidings from Vienna; and the Austrian menace of a German Confederation against France seems to be dwindling down to a project of forming a compact with some of the lesser German States for an armed interference in the case of a conflict to the north of the Alps. Great anxiety, too, begins to be felt at Vienna in regard to the dispositions of Russia; and Prussia is drifting rapidly towards a strictly neutral attitude. In the posture of affairs indicated by these appearances, Austria would find herself no longer at liberty to treat even Sardinia on the same terms of disdainful refusal to enter into negotiations about Italy which she has hitherto assumed in her remonstrances against the urgency of the Emperor of the French.—She must, perforce, begin to see that the Italian question is the grave and pressing question it was stated by Count Cavour two years ago to be; and that she must either submit to discuss the means of settling it with her equals, and even with Sardinia, whom she regards as her inferior, or be prepared to meet the army of King Victor Emanuel, as the advance guards of the French demonstration, in the name of all Constitutional Europe. The character of the Austrian Emperor, who is both a young man and a military *martinet*, must tell for much upon the choice of Austria between those two alternatives; and its weight will in all probability be thrown into the scale of defiance and the sword. Add to this consideration the analogous fact that the Emperor of the French is also a soldier by training, and longs for an opportunity of proving that he was born a General as well as a Prince; and it will be seen that peace has already ceased to be a probability. In the first few days of excitement and dismay which followed the memorable scene of the New-Year's Day at the Tuileries, was certainly seemed the least probable result of the Italian complication. For in Austria as in France the immediate effect of that excitement and dismay was a general movement of the financial classes against the disturbance of European commerce. And this movement was echoed and supported from England. But the worst mischief which could be inflicted upon the finances of Western Europe by the actual breaking out of war has been already done, and the pervading anxiety of the public mind has gone far to control the enterprises of commerce within safer limits since. Meanwhile nothing has been done to change the essential elements of the situation; much to make Europe and the world fully conscious of these elements, and to spread the conviction that nothing like enduring tranquility can be looked for in Western Europe while the Austrian rule and influences in Italy remain what they are and for ten years past have been. In this aspect of matters there is everything to encourage Napoleon III. to perseverance in his course, everything to make a settlement of Italy by the sword greatly preferable to any imperfect or temporary adjustment of a few details in the position of Austria and her dependencies.

Manning the Navy.

In the present state of Europe there can be no subject more interesting to the people of England than the condition of the fleet. We have often contested and refuted the assertions so constantly paraded by continental writers that this is not a warlike nation. There is no lack of martial ardour amongst us, and a long series of victories have left a halo of glory around British arms. There is no chare and scarcely any sail which has not witnessed our prowess. We have never entered upon a war from which we have not emerged triumphant. If it were our use to boast, we could find ample material, but we are content to rest on the verdict of history.—England has never been appalled by reverses or cast down by difficulties. The energies, the resources, and the indomitable spirit of a free people have risen superior to every emergency. It may even be said that the presence of danger is required to call out the national force of character.—When the Russian war commenced we were encumbered by the rust of a long peace, and we were not prepared to take the field. In order to send a small army to the East we were compelled to strip our home garrison of every regiment. We were without a reserve, and recruits could only be obtained slowly and in small numbers. But when the press made known our disasters in the Crimea, and "more men from England" were called for to restore the preponderance of our arms, the youth and manhood flocked to the standard. The patriotism of the population was nobly vindicated, and when our allies and our enemy exhibited signs of exhaustion, we had fleets and armies with which we might have stood against all Europe. Attempts have been made to disparage the service of our soldiers in the Crimea, and to claim a larger share of glory for other warriors; but the heroes of the Alma and Inkerman, and the brave men who manned the trenches before Sebastopol, need no eulogy. We make no comparisons, we offer no contrasts, and we would not pluck one laurel from the allies who fought by our side. We have never failed to do them justice, or to acknowledge their courage and fidelity, but we must maintain that Englishmen were not found wanting in periods of danger and difficulty. The last accounts from India tells us of the termination of a great war and the suppression of a most formidable rebellion. In that life-and-death struggle we opposed hundreds to thousands, and on many fields the enemy outnumbered our small force in the proportion of twenty or thirty to one. But the British troops were disciplined by no raids, never retired, and never hesitated to attack. The capture of Delhi, Havelock's march, the relief of the Lucknow garrison, and the final reduction of the great stronghold will be eternally remembered amongst the noblest triumphs of military skill and daring. It was not only that the highest courage was displayed, but also heroic endurance and noble self-sacrifice—the determined plunk and lofty sense of duty of the Englishman—which must raise the English name all over the world. We refer thus briefly to these great events for the purpose of sustaining and illustrating our assertion that the English are a warlike nation. Indeed, when the blood of the people is stirred, the danger is that they are too ready for war. The war with Russia, the expedition to China, and the vast exertions made for extinguishing the Indian revolt, were all popular, although demanding large sacrifices from the people in men and money.—But although essentially warlike, we are not a military nation in the sense in which the term is understood on the continent of Europe. It is not our habit, nor is it our wish to maintain a large standing army. Peaceful and free, industrious and tranquil, conspicuous for our respect for the authority of the law, we have no need of a military force to preserve order at home. We have no desire of foreign conquest, or of imposing our will upon any State. Were it possible to induce the European monarchs to disarm, we should cordially concur in any measures that could be devised with that object. So long as the world remain as it is, we must maintain a force sufficient for the national defence, but, at the same time, we are careful to prevent the army from swelling to a magnitude that might be perilous to the national liberties. Considerations of policy, expediency, and necessity combine to keep our military establishments at the lowest point compatible with safety. While this state of things continues to exist, we shall not be a military nation; but on the sea we must always be powerful, or we shall be lost.—These islands are encircled and protected by the ocean, on which our fortresses float. The British empire encircles the globe, and its parts are held together by ships and commerce. We rely upon our navy to defend our distant possessions, and to guard our shores from invasion. Our natural line of defence is upon the sea; and, although we cannot exclude rivalry, it is our paramount duty to distance it out of all proportion. It is a condition of the very existence of England, as a first-rate Power, that she shall retain the undisputed command of the sea. Last week we reviewed the condition of our fleet, in connection with the proposal about to be brought forward by the Government. We were compelled to show that, although positively strong in ships and guns, this country does not maintain the position she ought to hold in comparison with other naval Powers. Of late years, successive French Governments have laboured with remarkable energy to create a great navy. France, it must be confessed, has beaten us in the race of ship-building, and, in case of emergency, would be able to put to sea with a steamer line of battle. The efforts of Russia are not to be despised or overlooked, since the great ambition of her Sovereigns is to raise her to the rank of a preponderating naval Power. Even Austria is encreasing the number of her ships of war, and Sardinia and Naples are struggling in the same direction. Combinations have been formed against us before now, and they may be again. Europe, at this moment, is agitated by fears of war, and it is impossible to predict how far we may be able to stand aloof, or how deeply we may become involved. We require a powerful and unassailable fleet for the defence of our shores, but we have it not. We are well aware of what this country can do with time for the development of her strength and resources, but it is of the first importance that we should be in readiness to repel an unexpected attack, or to grapple with a sudden exigency. For a long time the people have asked for, and they have been promised, a Channel fleet; but although we have the ships, we cannot man them. Seeing that we have more sailors than all the community has resumed its favourite system of money-making by means of raising the wind. To our contemporary's remarks on this subject we entirely subscribe. There cannot be a doubt that our commercial system, in some parts of the country more than others, has fallen into a pernicious and dishonest habit, taking it as a whole, and the community is more and more getting into a way of trying to live without labour, and to get rich by unlawful means. The non-producing classes, as we have so often pointed out, are terribly out of portion to the producers; and the disproportion is going on increasing at such a rate, that society would seem resolved on solving the problem of standing on its own head, the pyramid poised on its apex in place of resting on a solid base. No wonder it falls occasionally and no wonder that in some parts of the country, where the reversal of the natural position is carried to an extreme, the fall should be so frequent and so disastrous.—The only true source of wealth is labor applied to the development of the resources of nature. The credit system is good in so far as it is auxiliary in a legitimate way to this application and development. But when it becomes a means by which a large section of the community shirk the duty of contributing to the common stock of wealth when it seduces people to speculate in place of working, or to occupy themselves in callings that are not properly speaking productive, it interrupts very seriously the true progress of the community, and it becomes moreover an organised swindle to enable those who do not produce to put their hands in the pockets of those who do.

We cannot, therefore, regard any circumstance tending to give a moderate check to the credit system as a very great evil. No doubt the inconvenience would be felt at first. It is not pleasant to society to be driven unwillingly to any re-adjustment of its relations and pursuits. But in the long run it is well that they should be re-adjusted, and sooner or later they must be. No system of practical falsehood can go on forever. The truth is always sure to assert itself, and it always does, by terrible catastrophes to the long run if timely warnings are not heeded. The restriction of capital in the shape of loans, temporary investments, and imports from abroad, which would be the result of a European war, would be one of the mildest correctives that could be desired. Anything tending to curtail loans and imports, that is to say credit and speculative expenditure, which at the same time should give a stimulus to productive industry would, we should say, be almost an unmixed good, so far as this country is concerned. It would check our development in a direction that is essentially false and fraught with ever-accumulating danger, and force us, by influences that are far from being disagreeable although we may regret their unhealthy origin, to resort to the only safe and honest means by which a community should try to subsist, the only possible means by which it can be permanently prosperous and great even in material sense.—*Scottish American Journal.*

PRESERVE BUTTER.—A GOOD EXPEDIENT TO USE.—Aberdeenshire is famous for good butter, and the parish of Udell stands preeminent. In regard to their produce, we find the following in an exchange paper, and commend it to our dairy readers, to make an experiment, and report the result:

Take two quarts of the best common salt one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter; work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich and marrowy consistence, and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have eat butter cured with the above composition that had been kept three years and it was as sweet as at first." But it must be noted that the butter thus cured requires to stand three week or a month before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. —

H. Crowther.
SEEDS—Ormond & Gilmour.
STRAW BONNETS—Mrs. Dunbar.
FOR SALE—Alexander Robertson.
JUST RECEIVED—A. Sawers.
THE DAILY GLOBE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED—W. Y. Swayne.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th, 1859.

Trial by Jury in Civil Cases.

This subject is exciting considerable interest both in Canada and the mother Country, and many distinguished men have since the first appointment of The Common Law Commissioners, by the Imperial Parliament in 1831, taken different sides in discussing it.

It is said, that Lord Campbell, the eminent lawyer who now holds the proud position of Chief Justice of the first Common Law Court in England, intends introducing a measure in the Imperial Parliament, to do away with the necessity of unanimity, and allowing that the finding of the majority shall determine the verdict of the Jury.

In our own Country, we see insidious advances made to change the method of trying cases in our Law Courts, and should Lord Campbell's measure pass the English Legislature, no doubt the zeal of our Law reformers will prompt the passage of a similar Law here without any delay.

The Hon. member for South Ontario, a gentleman noted for his eminence in our highest Equity Courts, is almost the only lawyer who appears to consider juries unnecessary, and as that is a point on which from the nature of his practice, he can have little personal knowledge, we might well weigh the authoritative voice of all the members of the Common Law Bar, in the Lower House, some among them being men of great experience and ability.

Now as to Lord Campbell's so called amendment of the Law, we think on the contrary, that that rule which exacts unanimity, has a great deal to recommend it, and many of the arguments in its favour are admitted by its enemies. To say the least of it, a rule which has existed from the year 1368 down to the present time, and as to which the Common Law Commissioners of 1853, are compelled reluctantly to admit that "on the whole it works well and enjoys the confidence of the public," ought not be too lightly meddled with, and we cannot help thinking that with all its faults, the Common Law mode of trial of matters of fact, is for all matters of importance, weight or difficulty, immeasurably superior to any other, and that evil will be the hour for the people of this Country, when seduced by any theory however plausible they consent to part with it.

Having said this much in favour of unanimity, we will now proceed to give some of our reasons, and we would ask first: does not the requiring concurrence by all the Jurors in the verdict tend to ensure truth in the decision? surely, *ceteris paribus*, two men are more likely to be right than one; and twelve, than eight, nine, ten or eleven. Poisson and La Croix, two French legal authors of eminence, have attempted to apply the mathematical calculus of probabilities to a Court of justice. The probability of the correctness in a verdict pronounced by several men, is of course the compound ratio of the probability of its correctness if pronounced by each separately. Tried in this way, the probability of error where a majority of nine is sufficient for decision, is as 1 to about 22; while if unanimity be exacted, it falls as low as 1 to upwards of 1000. Of course it is understood that this calculous affords no practical clue as to the correctness of a given decision.

Again we think another necessary consequence is, that each member of the jury being aware that his individual concurrence will be exacted, will be more duly impressed with a sense of his own personal responsibility in the verdict which shall be rendered, and more disposed to give it his attention and the utmost powers of his mind.

Further, it ensures a full, free, and effective discussion of the case, for the opinions of all the members must be collected, and the humblest man among them has the means of compelling his fellows to listen to his voice, receive his opinion with courtesy, and discuss it with respect. Supposing the opposite system to prevail:—so soon as it is discovered that a majority were of one way of thinking, further discussion of the subject will be commonly rejected as useless, and the opinions of the minority summarily and rudely silenced. How would we reflect on the confidence engendered in the public mind in the decisions of a tribunal, which speaks with so undecided a tone. To say that it is in criminal cases only that the constitutional protection now afforded by our jury system is necessary, is surely incorrect, for very not a man's political and social, if not his physical existence itself, be destroyed by the consequences of an injudicious administration of the civil as of the criminal law.

One of the objections raised against the present system is that it is absurd to expect twelve men voluntarily to agree on any subject. Now let us observe in this that the functions of a jury do not call on them to determine which party is, philosophically speaking, in the right. The question for them to consider is, has the party on whom the burden of proving lay, made out his case—so that a jury who find for a defendant do not thereby assert that the plaintiff has no cause of complaint against him, but that he has failed in making it out. We have heard it remarked that the apparent unanimity is produced often by the fears of the Jury, lest the Court should exercise its powers of locking them in, without food or fire. Now setting apart the fact that this hypothesis supposes that our Juries are so pressed by this sort of *argumentum ad centrem*, that in order to avoid a few hours delay and disagreeableness, they will find verdicts regardless of their oaths, of their duties as citizens, and of the rights of the parties litigant, we think it will be found that the experience of every known legal tribunal shows, that agreement after conference among its members will be found the rule, and disagreement the exception.

Supposing a case, in which there are eleven jurors who are right, and one dissentient who prevents a verdict being rendered.—What is the worst—a few hours, and perhaps a night's discomfort by the other jurors, and a discharge of the jury from the deciding of the case, which, if the Plaintiff desires, can be tried by another jury. Now, the fundamental principle of all jurisprudence is, that laws must be framed to meet what usually takes place.

The legislating for an extreme case like the above demonstrates unacquaintance with the very A. B. C. of jurisprudence and legislation. Disregard of possible mischiefs, consequent on wholesome freedom, is a characteristic of the British Constitution—thus the Queen could by her single act legally set the Nation at war with the whole World; the House of Lords from the most factious motives reject every Bill brought before them; or the Commons House in similar manner refuse the Supplies, and stop the whole machinery of Government. All this might be done—legally done—but is its possibility any ground for limiting the action of the great bodies of the State? Our jurisprudence adopts a similar principle. In an early case, tempore Henry 4th, counsel for defendant seeing that the Court were about to decide against his client, said—"The defendant is undone and impoverished forever if this action be maintained against him,"—on which Chief Justice Herring said—"What is that to us? It is better that he be quite undone than that the law should be changed for him!"

Now, taking the case in other countries. In Scotland trial by jury in civil cases is not of indigenous growth, but has been introduced only since the 55, George 3rd, and by a recent act, 17 and 18 Victoria, if a Scottish jury are unable to agree after being kept in deliberation for six hours, the verdict of nine out of the twelve is taken as the verdict of the whole. With all this the ancient system of taking a precognition before the Sheriff, and a judgment of the Court upon the facts thus found seems still to be the favourite method with the people, so that we have little light as yet from Scotland on the subject.

In France where juries are allowed in criminal cases only, and unanimity is not required, no less than five changes have been made in the law since its introduction, about sixty years ago. In 1830, at least the bare majority was sufficient to return a verdict, and it may safely be asserted that the findings of French juries showed more inconsistency than is usual, with British juries; for instance, the frequent finding the accused guilty of "murder, under extenuating circumstances," when the evidence clearly indicated simple condemnation or acquittal, shows that want of unanimity does not always afford consistency in the verdicts.

In Brunswick, juries are required to be unanimous, but after twenty-four hours disagreement are entitled to their discharge. Now as to this, by our law the Judge has it in his discretion to determine the period, and practically this rule is almost the same as in Brunswick; but is it not safer to reserve this discretion than if a fixed time were defined by law? for then a dishonest juror, could effectually, and without danger to himself, prevent a verdict, by carrying on a harrassing discussion with his fellows until the allotted time expires; whereas now he has no certain prospect before him when his confinement shall cease.

In conclusion let us trust that our Legislature in taking up the subject, when it comes before them, will not forget the words of the illustrious statesman, lawyer, and philosopher, who says in words worthy of remembrance—"Antiquity deserveth that reverence, that men should make a stand thereupon and discover what is the best way—but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression."

Arrival of the "Wesser."

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamer *Weser*, which left Cork, March 6, arrived to-day, and brings Liverpool advices to the evening of the 4th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were interesting. An important movement had taken place among the leaders of the liberal party. Lord Lennox, one of the lords of the treasury, had resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Blackburn.

The *Morning Advertiser* had reported the statement that the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Mayoro, and Sir Edward Lytton only held office temporarily. The war question remains undisturbed in aspect.

FRANCE.

There are rumours in Paris that Austria had made counter proposals to Lord Cowley, in which she is supported by Prussia.

The French papers are getting more belligerent, but warlike preparations at Marseilles are somewhat relaxed. The Bourse continued sensitive and fluctuated. The *Constitutionnel's* had announced positively the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, but the *Moniteur* announced the statement premature.

A Marseilles despatch says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia.

PARIS Saturday Evening.—A pacific article in the *Moniteur* was causing a great excitement on the Bourse, and an advance of one-half in rents, closing firm.

AUSTRIA.

It is announced that the Emperor had become more determined in warlike preparations, and embittered against France.—The Vienna journals are also warlike.—Military preparations are continued in Italy Lord Cowley would leave Vienna on the 5th.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals wrote as if war was almost certain. It is also stated that a violent controversy had occurred between Prince Napoleon and Count Persigny. The former assumed very warlike tones expressing contempt for the treaties of 1815; while Persigny strongly protested against such principles, and denounced them as mischievious and dangerous. Preparations are being made for the arrival in France of some distinguished personage, and it was hinted that it might be the Pope.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Times* says that at a recent interview between the Papal Nuncio, and M. Walewski, the latter who is opposed to war, commented so pointedly on the obstinacy of the Pontificial Government in refusing concession so much required by its subjects, that the Nuncio asked whether it was meant to compel him to demand his passport. Walewski replied no; but that this was not the moment to disguise the truth.

The Havre *Journal* announced that Prince Napoleon had contracted with a shipping house at Bordeaux for the conveyance of 10,000 Chinese emigrants to Martinique.

The latest correspondence of the London journals indicates very little confidence in the success of Lord Cowley's mission.

The Austrian troops at Piacenza are increasing daily: 12,000 have been placed on a war-footing since the 1st of March.

The Cabinet of Vienna agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy, and erect fortifications in all directions. It is reported that Arch Duke Albrechdt and Baron Hess have been made Marshals. The lower classes of Vienna are becoming exceedingly warlike. The Government is said to have contracted with the Lombardy Venetian Railway for the transportation of 75,000 men during March. The official Vienna *Gazette* says, as soon as notification in writing of Cardinal Antonelli was avowed there, it is understood that the evacuation of the States of the Church by the Austrian troops will follow.

It is said that Austria will grant foreign vessels the privilege of navigating the Danube. The Austrian army in Italy has been placed on a war-footing.

London, Saturday evening.—Viscount Hardinge, Under-Secretary of War, has resigned.

THE GRAND DUKE PETER'S AMUSEMENTS.—This is what we were made to suffer morning, noon, and until late at night. The Grand Duke, with rare perseverance, had trained a pack of dogs; by dint of blows, and ballooing after the manner of a muleteer or huntsman, he made them go from one end of his two rooms (for he had no more) to the other. These dogs which showed signs of fatigue, or broke from their leashes, were severely chastised, which, of course, made them howl still more appallingly. When weary at last of this exercise, detestable to the ears, and destructive to the repose of his neighbours, he would take his violin, which, as we know, he scraped infamously, and with extraordinary violence, while walking about the room.—After which he would recommence the education and chastisement of the pack, which appeared to me really cruel. One day, hearing a poor dog cry terribly for a long time, I opened the door of my bed-chamber where I was sitting, and which adjoined the one where the scene was taking place, and I saw the Grand Duke holding up one of his dogs by the collar, while a boy, a Kalmuk by birth, whom he had, held the same dog by the tail (it was a poor little King Charles, of English breed), and the Grand Duke with all his strength, was beating this dog with the thick handle of a whip! I began to intercede for the poor animal, but this only caused the blows to be redoubled. Unable to support this sight, which seemed so cruel, I retired to my chamber with tears in my eyes. Generally speaking, tears and cries, instead of creating any compassion in the Grand Duke, only made him more angry. Pity was a feeling too troublesome for his sympathies, and insupportable to his soul. One day, when I entered the chamber of the Grand Duke, my eye was attracted by the sight of a huge rat which he had hung, with all the accompaniments of a criminal execution, in the middle of a cabinet which he had constructed of boards.—I asked him the meaning of it. He said the rat had committed a crime demanding an extreme penalty, according to military law; that he had climbed over the ramparts of a card fortress, which stood on a table in the cabinet, and had eaten two sentinels, made of paste, who were keeping guard at the bastions; that he had judged the offender by the laws of war; that the dog had caught him; that he had been hung without delay; and that he would remain suspended for three days, as an example.—*Memoirs of the Empress Catherine the Second.*

PHYSICAL CHANGES AND PERSONAL IDENTITY.—The 116 lbs. weight of water which forms three-fourths of the matter composing our bodies is rejected with great rapidity in respiration and natural discharge. The carbon is expired with each action of the lungs in large quantities, combined with oxygen, another constituent of our bodies, in the form of carbonic acid. The lime escaping in other ways, is rejected from our bones and replaced by a fresh supply.—There is not a movement; not an action of a muscle, a muscle, or a nerve; not a pulsation of the heart or artery; not a peristaltic motion of the intestines, which is not the proximate cause of the rejection of the used up matter and the demand for a fresh supply from the digestive apparatus, just as in a machine the wear and tear of the parts is proportioned to the force and continuance of their motions. Although the rapidity with which the materials of the body are thus changed varies, in consequence of individual circumstances, according to their varying habitudes and occupations, it appears that a total change of the material constituents of the body takes place within an interval much shorter than was supposed by the early physiologists. According to some authorities, the average length of this interval does not exceed thirty days. It is however, generally agreed that it is a very brief period. This, then, being the case, let us ask, what is it that was identical in the Duke of Wellington dying at Walmer, in September, 1852, with the Duke of Wellington commanding at Waterloo in June, 1815? Assuredly it was not the material. There should have been a change of form, or matter common to his body on the occasion. The interval consisting of a period of thirty-seven years and two months, the entire mass of matter, composing his body, must have undergone a complete change several hundred times; yet no one doubts that there was something there which did not undergo a change, except in its relation to the mutable body, and which possessed the same thought, memory, and consciousness, and constituted the personal identity of the individual; and hence it is as demonstrable as any proposition in geometry that something which thus abode in the body, retaining the consciousness of the past, could not have been an atom, or any number of atoms, of matter, that is to say, something spiritual.—*Dr. Lardner.*

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTIVE SPEAKERS.

Monday, March, 21, 1859.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved "That an humble address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that a Bill may be laid before the Imperial Parliament during its present Session, for enabling the Provincial Parliament so to legislate, if it see fit, as to procure for this House the power of electing, from time to time, one of its own Members to be its Speaker, in pursuance of the address of this House to Her Majesty, bearing date the fifteenth day of April last, and that in such Bill a clause may be inserted enabling the said Provincial Parliament, if it see fit, to change the name of this House, and also the title of Legislative Councillor." The hon. gentleman from the county of Essex last session, had conducted through this House an address praying that this Council might have power to elect one of themselves, to be their Speaker. That address passed through this body by an unanimous vote, but unfortunately, by some circumstance unknown to this House, and unknown to the then President of the Council, it lay in his office for some five months after it had passed. He [Mr. Morris] did not desire to lead any hon. member to suppose that its retention was known to the hon. member opposite:—Quite the contrary, for he believed he would scorn to be a party to the retention of that document. But, unfortunately as he [Mr. Morris] had said, it lay in the drawer of the President of the Council for five months, and when it came to light the Imperial Parliament had been prorogued, so that on its arrival at the Colonial Office nothing remained to be done but to acknowledge its receipt, which was done by the Colonial Secretary, at the command of her Majesty. He, therefore, thought it right the request of the House should be renewed. It was right this House should echo the address of last year, and particularly so, as he [Mr. Morris] went further in this address, than the hon. gentleman from Essex did in the address of last year. It was asked now, not only that the House might have the power to elect one of its own members to be Speaker, but also that they might have power to change the name of this branch of the Legislature. He [Mr Morris] found there was some misapprehension with regard to the election of Speaker, to the Upper branch of the Legislature. An hon. gentleman, a member of this House, had told him [Mr. Morris] that it was unreasonable; that in no Colony had the Legislative Council the power of electing its own Speaker. So far from that being the case in the first constitution given by the Home Government to Australia, two-thirds of the members were elected by the people, the remaining part being chosen by the Crown, but when the House was convened, it had power to elect its own Speaker. All he [Mr. Morris] desired was, that the Legislature of this great colony should have power to elect from its members, a Speaker to preside over its deliberations. Next, with regard to the the change of name; last year they went farther than he [Mr. Morris] now went. The House Government had time and again declared that they had no desire to interfere with any purely domestic, or local question, but were on the contrary desirous that the Canadians themselves should settle their own matters. He (Mr. Morris) was well aware that there was a difference of opinion among members. Some thought the change desirable; others again were strongly opposed to it. He (Mr. Morris) was one who did not think the name was sufficiently distinctive, and therefore it was not the most appropriate one that could be chosen. The question simply was, "shall we ask for power to change our name." It did not involve a change, unless the majority should think it desirable. On that subject he hoped there would be but one opinion.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET suggested that the motion should be withdrawn. With respect to its first part, on address had already been sent to Her Majesty, and he did not see the necessity for another. The best way would be for the House to ask the Governor General to communicate with the Home authorities on the subject. He thought the latter portion of the motion impolitic. The mover did not propose a name; he did not even ask the House to pledge itself to change the name after they had got the power. It was unnecessary to trouble Her Majesty with such a useless matter.

Hon. Mr. PATTON denied that the address of last session was carried unanimously. True, the House was not divided upon the question; but he was opposed to it, as well as many other members, and he protested against it being thought that the whole Council would have voted for it.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON agreed with the last speaker. He did not think it dignified to be always meddling with our constitution. It had been given us but a few years, but we had altered it several times during that period.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON opposed the motion.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD was in favour of an elective Speaker, but not of calling this House by the name of "Senate." Such a name was suggestive of past over-pleasant scenes.

Hon. Mr. DESSAULLES seconded the motion, arguing that as, the House had passed the address of last year, it was bound also to pass this. As to the second part of the motion, they simply asked leave to change their name. It did not follow from that, that they would either alter their name, or choose name offensive to the Home authorities.

Hon. Messrs. MOOSH and DE BLAQUIERE also spoke against the motion, when

Hon. Mr. MORRIS altered it in the way suggested by Mr. Vankoughnet, requesting the Governor General to communicate with the Home authorities with respect to the address of this session, and setting out that portion of the resolution referring to the change of name.

It was then carried, and a committee appointed to draft an address thereupon.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—In the life of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, prefixed to his Commentary on the *four Evangelists*, two vols. 4to, 1777, occurs the following interesting picture of Sir Isaac Newton in his extreme old age, which seems to have escaped the notice of the biographers of the great philosopher.—The Bishop says:—"A few days before the house died I made him a visit at Kensington, where he was then for his health, and where I found *Mr. Image*, the watchmaker, with him; he withdrew as soon as I came in, and went away. I dined with Sir Isaac on that day, and we were alone all the time of my stay with him. I found him writing over his *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms*, without the aid of spectacles, at the greatest distance in the room from the window, with a parcel of books on the table before him; a shade upon his paper. Seeing this, on my entering the room I said to him: 'Sir, you seem to be writing in a place where you cannot see well.' His answer was, 'A little light serves me.'—He then told me 'that he was preparing his chronology for the press, and that he had written the greatest part of it over again for that purpose.' He read, to me two or three sheets of what he had written (about the middle, I think, of the work) on occasion of some points of Chronology which had been mentioned in our conversation. I believe that he continued reading to me, and talking about what he had read, for near an hour before the dinner was brought up. And one particular I well remember, viz.: that, speaking of some fact, he could not recollect the name of the King in whose reign it had happened, and therefore he complained of his memory beginning to fail him; but he added immediately that it was in such an year of such an Olympiad—naming them both very exactly—a circumstance which I thought very observable, as the ready mention of such chronological dates seemed to me a greater proof of his memory's not failing him than the name of the King would have been.—*Notes and Queries.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, March 24th, 1859.

		s.		s.
Wheat per bushel	1	20	a	1 25
Spring Wheat "	1	00	a	1 00
Oats "	0	70	a	0 80
Potatoes "	0	35	a	0 37½
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Pork per cwt.	4	00	a	4 00
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Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

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Bible Sacred Defeats
Bible Sacred Triumphs
Bible Sacred Crowns
Bible Sacred Thrones
Bible Sacred Kingdoms
Bible Sacred Nations
Bible Sacred Cities
Bible Sacred Rivers
Bible Sacred Mountains
Bible Sacred Valleys
Bible Sacred Deserts
Bible Sacred Seas
Bible Sacred Islands
Bible Sacred Shores
Bible Sacred Heavens
Bible Sacred Earth
Bible Sacred Hell
Bible Sacred Eternity

The stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

A. SAWDON

The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Rose in the Cloud
Tales Shakespeare &c.—Mackenzie
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Fellow Jesus
Helen of the Glen
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Bunn
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Charles Roussell
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vinery
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friend's with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Second
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Eyland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Eddy Ellerslie and the Mine
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gen. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Weaned's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Heart De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Charles Vavasseur
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Rory O'Moore
Robert Macaire
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rolfe
Martin Chuzzlewit
Bleak House
Sketches by "Boz"
Barnaby Rudge
Dombey and Son
Christmas Stories
David Copperfield
Frank Mildmay
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Midshipman Easy
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Hearts Trial
Wary Sc[illegible]ds
The Ru[illegible]
Pelham
The Falco[illegible]
Devereux
Rienzie
Agincourt a Romance
Alice or the Mysteries
The Great Hoggarty Diamond
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Daubert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Arabella Stewart
The Woodman
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Gowrie or the Kings Plot
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Annah Neil
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Sir Theodore Croughton
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Ernest
The Commissioner
Harold
John Halifax Gentleman
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Stepmother, a Tale
The Last of the Barons
The Athelingene, the three Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Hermen Templetone
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Ratlin the Reefer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Packs of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Snarleyow
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
Centenial Planting
The Young Duke
Rhine Alley
Venetia
Beatrice Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Thou
King of the Winds
Tringe Gardner
Vivian Grey
Sir Lionel's Daughter
Templeton
Churchill Hall
Simon Kenk
Canadian Heroes
Rose Woodville
Quintin Massey
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Gun Runner
Comte Warenberg Jew
The Combined Adventures of David Duffick
The Haunted Heath
Jacqueline of the Hold of the Unif
Lady Gipsey
Hard Times
Paul Jones
Lyle
Adam Graeme
Bachelor's Children
Bachelor's Wife
Bachelor's Love
Bachelor's Reminiscences
Bachelor's Story
The stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

A. SAWDON

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS,
HYSONS old and young,
" Twankay & Twankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,
Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,
Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,
Redpath's refined.

RICE,
Arriana, Patna & South Carolina.

TOBACCOS,
6s. 10s. 4 lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,
T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,
Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Batley's Thias, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,
Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Sontern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thias, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Salmana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Cord and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles. Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 16, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 by 25 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine, After the Premium Volumes of previous years (or Duplicates) and Works of Art, are distributed, valuable works of Art, consisting of Oil Paintings, Statuary, Engravings, &c. &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the receipt of that day premiums will be awarded as follows:

For first premium, one Decorative Art Journal, value $1 annual subscription copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. Derby, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 162 Main Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by E. B. Patterson [illegible] Peterboro'.

Insurances.

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 900 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a respons ble Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 6

TIMES AND BEACON
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 STG.

£140,000 PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, KINGSTON, C.W.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR TRUSTEES:
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Standing Counsel—A.J. MACDONELL, Esq.
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LOCAL MANAGER:
W. CLUXTON, Peterboro'.
Peterboro'. March 21, 1857. 13.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above first class Company, on almost every description of property, at as reasonable rates as any other responsible office.

Losses paid without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro.' March 24th, 1857. 12

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,021,500, Paid up Capital, $400,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

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HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
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TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK,—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Insurances effected on cargoes of the new crop, on all ... brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 43

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD QUARTERS—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of by Canada ... reference to Canada.

Medical Advisers for Peterboro,—Dr. Hadlish.

W. B. READ,
Peterboro', July 20th, 1857. 29

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, trading in produce, liable to Market fees, are hereby notified that I have purchased the right to collect such fees, under the Market By-law by which they are authorized, and in order to conform to the Market rules, all persons interested are respectfully requested to go of their own accord to the Market Square, and give no unnecessary trouble by attempted dodging. The law will be enforced with the utmost rigor.

T. MORROW,
Market Clerk.
Peterboro', Aug. 4th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-tf

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Act incorporated the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company and the Acts amending the same, by reviving the provision for extending the Line to Chemong Lake, to construct a Branch from Manvers Station to Port Perry, to reduce the number of Directors and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS RIDOUT.
Secretary.
P. H. L. & B. Railway Co.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1858. 50

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

MR. C. R. DEARNALY,

WILL open a FENCING SCHOOL, or school of ARMS in the large room over Mr. Lundy's store, on January 1st, when young men desirous of acquainting themselves with this gentlemanly and athletic exercise will receive instruction in the art.

Application to be made to the drill master at Dublin Castle.
Peterborough, Dec. 29th, 1858. 51

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.
Peterborough. Dec. 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Peterborough & Chemong Lake Railway Company will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation and to enable them to extend their Railway to some point on French River or Lake Nipissing and for other purposes.

ASA A. BURNHAM.
President.
P. & C. L. R. Co.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th 1859. 2

NOTICE.

THE Township Council of Otonabee have in their charge an Orphan Boy, about 9 years old, whom they are desirous of indentearing to some respectable person that may be desirous of getting him. Apply to

GEORGE READ,
Clerk of Township.
Otonabee, Feb. 19, 1859. 10-4in.

NOTICE.

TO all parties indebted to R. B. McDOUGALL, either by note or book account that is now due, are informed that their ACCOUNTS are now in Mr. Dennistoun's hands for collection, any not settled after the 15th day of March, will be placed in suit without further notice.

N. B.—I have a large and well assorted stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, Clothing and Millinery, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries, which will be, sold low for Cash.

R. B. McDOUGALL.
Peterborough, March 1st, 1859. 9

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Newcastle District, will be held in the Company's Office, Scott's Buildings, Cobourg, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

On Wednesday, 6th April, next,

for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

H. W. BENEDICT,
Sec'y and Treas.
N. D. M. F. I. C.
Cobourg, March 1st, 1859. 11

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

Farms, &c., For Sale.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that well known Hotel and premises in Peterboro' now in possession of Mr. Lorne Cairns. The Hotel runs One Hundred and Twenty feet on Water Street and Sixty feet on Hunter Street, is a Brick Building and has every accommodation for

First-Class Travellers and Boarders.

The STABLING will hold Fourteen Horses comfortably.

From the manner in which the Hotel has been conducted by Mr. Cairns, for the last five years, the proprietor feels that it is hardly necessary for him to expatiate upon its advantages, as Travellers are the best witnesses.

A Liberal Term for payment will be afforded, if £500 or £600 is paid at the time of purchase. If Leads suitably situated would be taken in part payment for the remaining sum.

Possession can be given on January 1st, 1860.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,

THOS. CHAMBERS.
Peterborough, Feb. 17, 1859. 6

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale East half 6 in 7th con. and East half of 7 in 7th con. Dummer, containing 160 acres, of which

80 ARE CLEARED

In good cultivation and well fenced; a good

CEDAR LOG HOUSE,

And two large barns, with other good out houses, and a superior well close at hand.

The property is three miles from

NORWOOD,

On an excellent road, and will be sold for £3 10s an acre. From one third to one half to be paid down, the payment of the balance as agreed upon.

HENRY GARDNER.
Dummer, July 10th 1857. 28.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

THAT excellent farm of land, situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, being composed of the south parts of lots Nos. 27 and 28, in the 6th Concession of Smith, 6 miles from Peterborough, is offered for sale. The farm is thoroughly improved; has a first rate house, barn, &c., and a capital water frontage. The soil is equal to any in that section of country.

For particulars of price and terms apply to the proprietor in Peterborough.

A. SAWERS.
Smith, July 29, 1858.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 30-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 2-tf

CABINET ROOMS RE OPENED!

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recovered from the effects of the late fire, and has erected a new building on the old site which he has fitted up as a show room. He is daily receiving and making up a choice assortment of

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE,

Of every description, which, as usual, he offers at moderate prices.

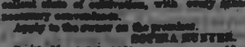
He has removed his workshop to the building just erected by Mr. Mocock, where by the use of Steam and the most recent improvements in

LABOUR SAVING MACHINERY,

He will be prepared to manufacture for sale or to order every description of Furniture, at prices unprecedent, in this Town.

W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', July 8th, 1857. 18.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 9.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 3.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.50 p. m.

Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " 5.50 p. m

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, D. McLEOD,
Superintendent. General Manager.
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4

HATS! HATS!

THE New York and Canadian Style of Hats is now ready for inspection. Also, a large assortment of FUR Hats and Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

The Trade Supplied as Usual.

A. SHOUR,
Hatter, &c.
Cobourg, March 10, 1858. 13

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Super Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "NEW FEATURES."

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Febry, 1859. 8

TO LET.

A FARM of 100 Acres, with 60 Acres cleared, in the Township of Smith, within 6 miles of Peterboro', on the River Road, is in an excellent state of cultivation, with every other necessary convenience.

Apply to the owner on the premises.

SOPHIA HUNTER.
Smith, March 9th, 1859. 10

BOARD.

A LADY in the North end of the Town, has vacancies for two gentlemen. The house is conveniently situated and very comfortable. Terms, $24 per week. Enquire at this Office.
Peterborough, March 3rd, 1859. 9

Agricultural Foundry!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farming Community, and the Public at large, that he has concluded to meet the hardness of the times, in some respect, by reducing his prices, *FOR CASH ONLY*, upon articles of his manufacture. He has on hand a good supply of

Ploughs, Harrows, Scufflers, Turnip-drills,
HORSE-RAKES, LAND-ROLLERS,
CULTIVATORS, CHURNS,
STRAW-CUTTERS AND TURNIP-CUTTERS.

He also desires to call attention to three particular kinds of Ploughs; the

Scotch Canadian, Canadian Farmer,
AND THE
Farmer's Friend,

any one of which cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to practical ploughmen.

He has also on hand, a good assortment of

CHEESE PRESSES, STEEL HOES, PITCH AND MANURE FORKS.

Call at the "Agricultural Foundry," before making your purchases, and satisfy yourselves of the advantage of buying from him.

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', Feb. 10, 1859. 6

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended his previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro', 1856. 2-tf.

UNION HOTEL. Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River, where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 43.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
DENISON STREET, COBOURG.

THE above Hotel having been recently repaired, painted, and newly fitted up, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now opened for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The Liquors are of the best brands, and the Larder will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the Season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Ostler is always in attendance.

The proprietor pledges himself that every attention will be paid to the wants of his guests.

Omnibuses will attend at the Cars and Boats to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

RALPH FRANCIS,
Proprietor,
Cobourg, August, 1857. 35

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors. He trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mill[illegible] Office, the [illegible] all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

HASTINGS' HOUSE, PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) &c. have had it completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in their good will, everything will be done by them to secure this object.

T. W. HASTINGS & SON.
Port Hope, May, 1857. 21

TERMS OF THE
MONTREAL WITNESS
FOR 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
WEEKLY EDITION

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AND
Ornamental.----Bronzing,
&c., &c., &c.,
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[illegible]
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OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 13.

The Examiner.

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Business Directory.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Water and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

DENTISTRY.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now giving his entire attention to Dentistry, and will be happy to attend to all persons desiring TEETH FILLED or EXTRACTED, on TESTH ARRANGED, Ki[illegible] to nature in the latest manner three doors west of Post's Saloon, Hunter-street, Peterborough.
PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or small cavities) 5s. 6d. each; (no other Filling recommended.) Extracting 1s 3d. All operations warranted.
S. MOORE.
Peterborough, Feby 17th, 1859. 7

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
T. H. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING!
ROBERT STEVENSON,
KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from more nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Varnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
Brock Street, Peterboro'. 41

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. D. D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vicars, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe-street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Gaoler, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Hardle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 26—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 32—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. BURNS, Agent.
May, 1856. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

NEW SADDLERY!
[illegible]

SEEDS! SEEDS!
A [illegible] of Fresh Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, for sale by the undersigned at
ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE
Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', March 10, 1859. 12—3m

The New Reform Bill.

From the Times.

The first observation that occurs to us, that Ministers seem not before they applied themselves to legislation to have represented to themselves distinctly and clearly the precise mischief it was their wish to remedy. This was a point on which, in the debates on the first Reform Bill, there was no difficulty whatever. The ends for which government was carried on, and the means by which it was carried on, were alike distasteful to the public out of doors and to the majority of the House of Commons.—Speaker after speaker could point with indignation to enormous lists of pensions and sinecures—words, of which the first has lost in our days its invidious signification, while the second is almost unknown. They could allude with only too much truth to a widely diffused spirit of dissatisfaction, to frequent outrages in the rural districts, and dangerous combinations in the manufacturing towns, and they could say with truth, as well as with plausibility, that the source of all these evils were to be found in a Parliament the seats of which were notoriously bought and sold, or held as a property by Peers for whom the Constitution had already provided a suitable sphere of political activity. But we know not, after having carefully read the Reform Bill by the aid of such light as the elaborate comment of Mr. Disraeli throws upon it, what in the mind of its framer was the disorder for which the remedy is adapted. It is quite clear that the existence of small boroughs is no offence in the eyes of Lord Derby and his colleagues, for they have only undertaken disfranchisement with the view of supplying as many seats as they might think the complete representation of all the interests of the country requires. Nor are they repelled by rotten boroughs, to which the principle they have adopted has been exceedingly merciful, for Mr. Disraeli actually exults in the preservation of Arundel, and points out the advantage which results from the peculiar religious faith of the noble family to which it belongs. Indeed, so thoroughly is this principle of unlimited tolerance for the so-called anomalies of our Constitution avowed, that it is difficult to see how, on their own principles, Ministers have been able to prevail upon themselves to recommend any disfranchisement at all.

If we pass to the extension of the country franchise we are equally at a loss to know what is the precise grievance which the framers of the bill intended to remedy. To many minds there is a very serious grievance connected with the representation of counties—the great power exercised over them by an aristocracy of landed proprietors which renders their representation far more close and inaccessible to popular influences than that of the boroughs. But, in the first place, it is not likely that this grievance would be recognised as such by the Ministry many of whose members and most of whose followers are returned by the interests in question. Such a spirit of self-immolation argues a degree of superhuman virtue of which men, and especially men in office, are seldom indeed found to be capable. Nor, indeed, does it appear that they have any wish to diminish the influence of great proprietors; for whatever injury that influence may be supposed to have received by lowering the country franchise they seek to compensate by confining to the boroughs the small freeholders who have hitherto voted for counties, and by giving to persons resident in counties the right of voting in boroughs in respect of freeholds situated there.

If, then, we cannot find that the framers of the bill had before them any serious mischief which they proposed to remedy, to what cause are we to attribute its existence? Undoubtedly to the fact that each of three preceding Governments—had promised Reform, and it was deemed impossible to face the majority of the House of Commons without a similar undertaking. The pledge had to be redeemed, and redeemed by a measure which might have some chance of satisfying the wishes of moderate men and a fair probability of passing into a law. The lowering of the country franchise is proposed, not, we believe, from any practical feeling of the evils of the existing system, but because it had already been affirmed by the House of Commons on Mr. Locke King's motion, and because it was believed that it could safely be resisted. The disfranchisement was given to satisfy a few Reformers, who were pledged to something of the kind, and was restricted within such narrow limits because it was safe to do so and because those who proposed it had no real wish for disfranchisement at all. The identification of the borough and county franchise was invented to conceal the wish of relieving the counties from borough influence, and to afford a plausible ground for refusing to lower the voting qualifications in the boroughs. The only parts of the bill to which we can accord the merit of honesty framed to meet a mischief really felt by its authors is that which extends without lowering the franchise, which provides for voting without requiring the presence of the elector, supplies fresh polling places at the expense of the country, and provides a registry which can be worked without the claim of an elector. The intention of these clauses cannot be too highly praised; they are conservative, in the truest sense of the word, by giving votes and the opportunity of using them to persons disfranchised either by the operation of law or by their own habits of recklessness, intemperance, or idolatry, and bringing to bear on public affairs a class of quiet intelligence and good sense which has hitherto been local and voiceless. The best that can be said of the measure is that it is practicable, which both of the predecessors since the first Reform Bill could have been; and, if not the offspring of very deep convictions in the Government, it is perhaps on that very account only the better adapted to the [illegible] which has been raised [illegible] and formed—to the public sensation principally by the efforts of Lord John Russell and the Society of [illegible] to which Ministers have done homage by [illegible] and which they are endeavouring to satisfy, while they are [illegible] the popular passion of the moment, whatever may be gained in theory, of making any considerable practical amendment in the representation of the people.

The Crisis.

The Governments of Europe still continue to talk of peace and to prepare for war. While we at home are discussing the Reform question, and referring the shipping interest and its difficulties to a committee, troops assemble at Lyons; men are called back from furlough to Vienna; cannons of rare device emerge from French foundories and are whipped south almost as soon as they cool; the German Confederation rouses itself into patriotism; and Italy holds its breath with expectation. We sincerely trust that Lord Cowley may hush all this gathering storm into peace—like Neptune putting his head out of the sea in Virgil—but we scarcely expect it. For, not only does it seem that people living near the scene of action do *not* expect it; but who can help thinking that Napoleon must have had deeper designs this long time, than any little concessions are likely to stop? We say little concessions, because there is not the least reason to suppose that in great matters—matters of national honour—Austria will yield at all; and among ourselves in England, we all feel somehow that we should despise her if she did.

The question now being decided—or perhaps actually decided—at Vienna, is, how much the Emperor of Austria will tolerate from France. He will evacuate the Legations—coincidently with France—at the Pope's request. Well and good. How long the Pope can hold his ground after the withdrawal of foreign troops, is his own affair. Austria is only to take any step compatible with treaties that may avert the chance of war. Then there is the Principalities question; and in this case, probably Austria will agree to recognise Couza, on the understanding that he confines himself, of course, within the limits imposed by the Paris Congress. But this is not all that is expected from the Emperor. He is further it seems, invited to break through his engagements with those minor Italian Powers, of which he is the patron. What is the pretext, here? "Reform." But reform in corrupt countries, means revolution and of revolution, France, says the Imperial pamphlet is a foe. So, that what we ultimately arrive at, is that Austria is to leave the field open to the revolution, in order that the consequent disturbances may give France a pretext of intervention.—This is the game up to the present stage of it. Napoleon has an army; he has a motive; and he is waiting for a pretext. If he can get Austria to furnish him one, plausible enough to fill a manifesto, then, hey for the eagles and glory, and all the rest that makes the lurid poetry of Bonapartism.

Lord Cowley, is counselling moderation—withdrawal from the Legations, the recognition of Couza, and reform in Italy.—But that he counsels—or that Austria will yield—*all* the concessions demanded by Napoleon, we do not believe. It is out of the question that the Emperor of Austria should be forbidden to make such treaties with Italian potentates, as may be dictated by their mutual convenience as neighbouring Powers. Of course, anybody has a right to find fault with these potentates—to say that they are feeble despots, whose *regime* is an unpleasant spectacle to free men. Many people in England who dislike the regulations which control the French press, or the government of the Papal States by a parcel of priests, or the roasting of negroes in the southern parts of America. But, surely in all such cases, the first duty in the matter devolves upon those immediately concerned; and France without assuming a kind of political Popedom, with Paris for its seat, has no call whatever to meddle with misdoings in the South! This is our view, for the most part, in England at all events; and what is more, it is a view making itself felt more and more every day in Germany also. The world has had enough of French propagandism, which has always begun with sentimentality and vapouring, and ended in oppression and bloodshed. The opportunity is now excellent for the Powers, immediately exposed to her affronts, to unite themselves at once, and determinedly to suppress the nuisance.

The spirit of Germany itself seems excellent. What we hope is, that the rulers of the great Germanic peoples will know how to avail themselves of it; and they may be sure that they never had a better opportunity of uniting themselves, by a national policy, without their countrymen.—For our parts, in England, the French Alliance exists only as a means for preserving the best interests of Europe, and is broken at once when these are invaded.—Alliances with us are only fixed for purposes of good. Cromwell favoured the French alliance, not from any abstract preference of France, but because—while Mazarin trusted England with respect, Spain was the Power then most hostile to the world's good government: and Holland the one most grasping in matters of trade. These are questions of general convenience; and an alliance formed in one conjuncture of affairs, becomes properly, and indeed of honourable necessity, dissolved in another. Then, a Power which fails to use that war—for war and ambition's sake—lost in the existing stage of the world's history deserves a crime commits an offence against the generation. The connections of particular alliances are broken by acts which strike at the peace of the world at large, and the universal honour and interest require a general protest against the first offender. Let Austria act with moderation while the acts with France, and she is sure to be safe in the long run.—*London Times.*

India.

The intelligence from India is looking better, and will soon cease to call for special notice. We may, however, mention that our troops on the Goomtee were commanded by Lord Clyde, that the enemy dispersed and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude. The masters of the Commercial Bank have been arrested and confined, and that may now ventured to embark when its trade the field. We had heard of large masses of troops under the command of the Begum and the powerful chiefs who remained faithful to her cause, of jungle fortresses bristling with artillery, and of a hostile population in the northern divisions of Oude. We have been told also of jungle fortresses nearly inaccessible, and defended by heavy guns.—Above all it was said that the rebels were desperate, hopeless of pardon, and determined to fight to the last gasp. But as Lord Clyde advanced, the enemy dispersed like a mist on the rising of the sun. The jungle forts were abandoned without a blow being struck, and the chiefs surrendered or fled. The Begum's army stood only until our troops arrived within range, when they abandoned the field in cowardly panic.—There was but little heroism in the last days of the Oude monarchy. The scattered remnants of the rebel forces with the Begum and the miscreant Nana Rao escaped over the Nepaulese frontier. Those who were of opinion that Sir Jung Bahadoor would play us falsely, must now be convinced that their suspicions were groundless. He has applied for British troops to help him in capturing the rebels who sought refuge in his hills, and has declared his intention of surrendering all rebels whom his soldiers may capture. Brigadier Horsford has, therefore, crossed the Raptee and pushed up the passes. Thus there is some chance of catching Nana Rao, unless he flies as the congenial monsters who roam through the Terrai, or threads his way through the mountains into Thibet. We hope, however, that justice will overtake the dastardly murderer of English women and children. We shall not feel that we have triumphed until the massacre of Cawnpore has been avenged.

The ever-flying Tantia Topee has been overhauled once more, this time at Sekkur, by Brigadier Holmes. His first thought seems to have been to seek refuge in the deserts of Bikaneer, or the jungles of Joudhpore. But revising his determination, probably led to do so by the reflection that the Bikaneer Rajah is true to us, he betook himself towards the Shekawuttee country. The farther he goes northward the more his dangers increase. The south is closed to him. He approaches the Punjaub, and he will have to exercise even additional vigilance, and to display, even in a more astonishing degree, his notorious fleetness of flight, if he hopes to escape the long-armed and swift-footed functionaries who dwell in these parts. Clearly the game is up for him.

Measures seem at length to have been taken to settle our long-standing accounts with the Rohillas. Sir Hugh Rose is on their track, and they will find it impossible to circumvent him. They should be dealt with once for all. They are the Pindares of the Deccan.

The Railway Accident.

THE INQUEST.

FIFTH DAY.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

DUNDAS, March 24, 1859.

The jury met again at 10 o'clock this morning. The only witness called was

Francis Hawkins, who said—I was at the scene of the late accident at about 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday; I noticed the break, and a stream of water running from the table-land on the top of the mountain, and running down to a basin immediately at the back of the break, and as I suppose, ran through a blind drain; the stream was not very large then—about the size of a person's arm; I suppose it was just the drainage of the surface land about; there was every evidence of its having been large during the rain.

To a Juror—I saw two dead bodies; I have noticed particularly that the watermark was about three feet higher in the basin where the breach took place; there is a piece of high ground between this basin and the culvert. In ordinary showers, I think all the water soaked through the piece immediately at the back of the break.

To Mr. Thomas—From the nature of the ground the grade was sufficient to carry away the water to the culvert; there was a rise of two feet east of the break; the water would have to be two feet high before it would flow eastward. If the Company had made the grade properly the water might have been carried away; the water soaking through that bank would have the effect of making it like soft mortar; I have no doubt that the train which passed over before had a good deal to do with shaking it; the posts were just conductors of water.

To Mr. Mallin—I thought at the time I saw the water running that it was a filled drain.

To Mr. Irving—I pointed out the running water to Mr. Farmer at about ten o'clock; I believe that in consequence of the ditch not being properly formed in all ordinary showers, the water would soak through without doing any harm; it does not appear that in this, extraordinary one, the ditch carried off all the water; The difference between two and three feet of water would be carried off through the culvert; I have observed the locality before; I got off a train, then, at the Flamboro station, and walked to Dundas; I noticed this place then and thought that the grading of the ditch was insufficient; I thought then that this bank would go some day I don't think that any ditch has been cut there at all, nor any puddling done; I think it is in a state of nature; I am a builder; there might have been a ditch here; but I did not notice that any grade-work had been done with reference to forming a ditch.

To a Juror—I think a culvert would have prevented this accident.

To Mr. Irvine—I did not see any evidence of any grade-work having been done between the bank and the culvert.

The Coroner then informed the Jury that the closed the evidence. His said they had listened very attentively, and he was sure they had paid the greatest attention to it; it was now their duty to endeavour to fix to some party the responsibility for that to endeavour to fix to some party the responsibility for that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

population had not collected in this city popular unrest. A native of some 3, I think, a liberal allowance for that greatest unfed population of the three kingdoms, while in their palmiest days it did not probably exceed a third of Pere Hue's fabulous estimate of 1,500,000.

The appearance of four foreign ships, anchored close off the town, two of which towered over the surrounding river craft like Brobdignag ships-of-the-line among fleets of Lilliput, attracted immense crowds of spectators, many of whom had been frequenting till quite lately the water front, or sitting on the bund all week, to while on voyages of inspection, and were never tired gazing round the ships, as though they were specimens of naval architecture just arrived from an unknown neighbouring globe. The shopkeepers and persons generally with whom we conversed manifested a unanimous desire to trade, and expressed great satisfaction at learning that in all probability the port would soon be opened for the purpose. In the shops we observed a fair proportion of Manchester cottons, shirtings, piece goods, &c. In so hurried a visit, however, it was difficult to form any accurate estimate of the trading capabilities of the place beyond the patent fact that it was the entrepôt for the productions of the adjoining Provinces, and the most natural and convenient point from which any demand which might exist in them for foreign manufactures should be supplied. Among these productions tea, cotton, indigo, coal and sugar, are the most prominent; minerals of various descriptions, insect as vegetable wax, furs, hides, besides great quantities of flax, hemp, and cereals generally, are also important articles of inland traffic.

"On the 10th Lord Elgin, accompanied by about thirty diplomatic and naval officers, paid a visit of ceremony to Kwan, the Governor-General of the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, whose official residence is in Woohang. We were much struck with the appearance of the town, and the reception of the ambassador by the Governor-General was most flattering. His excellency was surrounded by all the provincial and civil authorities in their state dresses, and an elaborate entertainment was provided in a style far surpassing in elegance and taste the ordinary official banquet, which always plays so important a part in Chinese ceremonials. The visit was returned by the Governor-general on the following day.—The state junk was towed across the Yang-tze by half-a-dozen smaller craft and propelled by crowds of rowers; the fluttering of hundreds of gaudy Chinese flags with which they were decorated, the crowds of minor junks by which they were surrounded, the gay appearance of our ships, dressed out and with yards manned, the thunder of our salutes as it mingled with the small artillery of the junks, the dense crowds of people everywhere, and the bright autumn sun shining on all, combined to form a spectacle which to our eyes added to the charm of its brilliancy the interest of novelty, and which to the good folks of Hankow must have appeared an unrivalled and overwhelming pageant.

"On the following day we left Hankow on our return voyage, and proceeded most prosperously for the first thirty miles.—Soon, however, we discovered, to our dismay, that the river was rapidly falling, and that the sandbanks we had passed with such difficulty on our way up were now several feet above the surface. Thanks to the energy, skill, and indefatigable exertions of Captain Osborn, and the master of the *Furious*, Mr. Court, the *Furious* was forced over and after another of these obstacles; the *Cruizer*, most ably handled by Captain Bythesea, and drawing less water, followed more easily, while the gunboats proved invaluable pioneers, and were incessantly occupied in dashing fruitlessly about the river in vain endeavours to find deep water. At last, after a week had been spent in accomplishing 130 miles, and the *Furious* had established her reputation as a splendid goer across country, we reached the bar at the Poyang lake, on which there was now only eleven feet of water, and which, although her draught was reduced to fifteen feet, was a fence at which even the *Furious* did not feel justified in going. During the interval which had elapsed since our last visit the water had fallen seven feet at this point. It was therefore decided that Lord Elgin, accompanied by the entire mission, should abandon the *Furious* and *Cruizer*, and proceed with the *Dove* and *Lee* to rejoin the *Retribution*. The *Dove* started with twelve "cabin passengers" in the most literal sense of the term, for there was only one cabin for them, and the *Lee* with ten. On parting with the ship which had been Lord Elgin's home for the last year he addressed Captain Osborn, the officers, and men, in a farewell speech, and shed many regrets and leave-takings, and loud and prolonged cheers from both sides, the two little gunboats, with their closely packed freight, skimmed away down the rapid waters of the Yang-tze-Kiang.

"In two days we reached Naskin, but with our slender force the circumstances under which we were now approaching it were very different from those on the former occasion. "As the channel led us within fifty yards of a row of guns of which we had a lively recollection, and as the last thing we had communicated to these rebels was a cannon ball, it was deemed wise to send off a boat to discover the humor they were in; Mr. Wade therefore was despatched to demand an apology for the treatment we had received on the way up, and to inform them that a measure of such decided nature would become necessary for us to land a force only six miles from the town, and in the vicinity of the rebel camp. The result was that the rebels, who had commenced the attack, disclaimed all intention of hostility, and Mr. Wade landed, charged with a similar message, and accompanied by Messrs. Oliphant, Lay, and Mylne. These gentlemen then a long ride of five or six miles reached the encampment. They found the rebels to establish the city of Naskin, as we had supposed, for other bands of rebels had occupied the suburbs, and were in possession of the suburbs, and were in possession of the suburbs, and were in possession of

...ther thing) of which the sheep died, and they nearly all died, with a donkey and an ox which had been grazing in the field.—The ... died suddenly from the effects of the poison, which got into ... Justice Wilde summed up, and the Foreman left the jury must be finished upon whether this was a reasonable and fit compensation to be used according to the directions aforesaid in the verdict. If they thought that the loss of the sheep could be reasonably attributed to no other cause, than their verdict must be, for the plaintiff; but if the plaintiff had not made out this, then their verdict must be for the defendant. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £14,000.

Legislation for the Ladies—1859.

The following proposed Act has been framed for the modification of the evening [illegible]:—

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO & VICESIMO TERTIO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CDXCVIII.

An Act for the Reform and Regulation of Female Apparel, and to Amend and Re-enact the Customs relating to Crinoline and other Artificial Superfluities and the Profusion thereof, with the Powers, Provisions, Clauses, Regulations and Directions, Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties, to be charged, applied, practised, and put in execution for ensuring the proper observance of the same.

[Session 1859.]

Whereas it has become necessary and expedient, for divers urgent reasons [illegible] after set forth and fully shown, that certain Customs relating to Crinoline and other articles of Female Dress should be regulated and reformed by Special Act, be it therefore enacted by and with the approbation of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows;—

I. From and after the respective Times hereinafter appointed, the certain Potential Rights, Powers, Claims, &c., held by the Female Sex, by virtue of which they have chosen the pattern and configuration, and determined the shape and dimensions of their exterior habiliments, shall respectively cease and determine, and shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

II. That from and after the passing of this Act no Female shall, under any pretence whatever, wear or immerse herself in a certain protruding Skeleton, Grating, or Gridiron-patron Under Skirt, nor any other anatomically formed framework, which shall be in diameter more than two yards, whether the same be made or fashioned out of Steel, Whalebone, Cane, Cord, Wickerwork, Caligut India-rubber, Gutta Percha, Wood, or any other material, fabric or substance, whether screwed together or fitted with hinges for the purpose of folding or shortening the dimensions thereof, nor shall the same be contractible or collapsible in any manner or form, whether the same shall be made after the pattern of an umbrella, or with radiating spikes, loaders, ribs, connections strings, or framing whatsoever, or any other complex machinery, by means of which the same may be drawn together, for the purpose of making way or facilitating the transit or passage room for any person to persons in the Public Streets, Parks, Bridges, Churches, Theatres, Doorways, Public Vehicles, Steam Vessels, or Private Apartments heretofore incommoded by reason of the artificiae and commodities caused thereby, under a penalty of Twenty Shillings for each time of offence, such sum to be levied by the offender, either at plain conviction or case-hardening, Stocks, Quarter Sessions or Police Charges, at the discretion of any sitting Magistrate.

III. That it shall not be lawful for any female above the age of forty-two, deck, or bedizen herself, in any under skirt or petticoat, the pattern of which shall be red and black striped, tub-or barrel pates, or any other pattern approaching to chess or draught board pattern, or any other pattern or colour which shall be likely to cause the shying fright of any horse, ox, or ass, or shall be calculated to cause the unnecessary barking of puppies, or dogs, forth the prejudiced remarks of any aged boys or charity girls of the present generation, who may enjoy the same, without the same remarks may be gratuitously delivered.

IV. That in any case where a female is a married woman, and under the age of fifty years, and has not been married thirty years, and a new article of dress is required (the necessity of which new dress shall be determined by her husband), a pattern or piece of the stuff or material shall be first obtained by her, or in case of illness by some person duly authorised by her, from the shopkeeper or person having the selling of the same, which pattern, together with a certificate stating the quantity to be purchased and the price thereof shall be submitted to the husband for approval within two days after the same shall be obtained, and the husband shall signify his approval of such pattern by a certificate in writing, and such certificate shall be delivered to the party selling such article aforesaid at the time of such purchase.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, Theophilus Brick, husband of Cæcilia Mary Ann Brick, hereby consent to the purchase of ten yards of silk, (jungle width), for a dress, at one shilling and eight pence per Yard, such silk to be of the same quality and colour as pattern hereunto annexed.

(Signed) Theophilus Brick.

73 Albert Buildings, 1859.

To Green Stocks, draper, Bathmeadow.

V. That where any unmarried female under the age of thirty shall require new articles of dress a certificate of either of the parents or if there only be one parent, the survivor of them shall be sufficient.

VI. Provided always that any husband or father purchasing any article or articles of female attire may certificate, as long as [illegible] the Act, and this must shall be observed and practised.

VII. Provided always that any female who has been in her grandeur, prior to the passing of this Act, any Frances, Hops [illegible] Skeleton Gratings, or Wicker-work, shall be at liberty [illegible] the Act, but the relation of the Memorial is not true. There is no such [illegible] as a speckle of [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] parts of the Town [illegible] the extension now sought [illegible] for the [illegible] existing circumstances the increase of [illegible] and surface will only add to the burthens of the Town, [illegible] and other improvements will [illegible] formed for their [illegible] The [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the ensuing year, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to moderate and durability, (except filling teeth with gold,) by having a substance that is used by many dentists.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above, Rooms over Mr. Chanter's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1859. 49

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Thomas—Tulloch
Young Man's Library
Wrestling Children, Hammond
Sermon Expositions—Brown
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Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Bible Gazetteer
Last Hours—Hitts
Land of Promise—Bonar
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APRIL

1859

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Ornamental.----Bronzing,
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Neatly executed, on the shortest notice, and in the latest style, at the Office of the
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OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 14.

The Examiner.

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PRICES:—For Filling Teeth with Gold (ordinary or small cavities) 2s. 6d. each; (no other Filling recommended.) Extracting 1s 6d. All operations warranted.
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ROBERT STEVENSON,
KEEPS always on hand a large and varied assortment of Room Papers, from mere nominal prices up to the richest patterns manufactured, and which he will sell on the best possible terms.
Painting, Glazing and Furnishing executed under his own superintendence, at moderate prices.
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MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Viquet, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Robidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Cupper, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Room and Floor Looking-Glasses, Antique Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

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JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1858.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 8

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
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FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

NEW SADDLERY!
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has commenced business at Mr. Cluxton's, on Hunter street, opposite Cluxton's Hotel, where he is prepared to sell at very reasonable RATES, and hopes by due attention to his business, and punctuality to engagements, to merit a share of the public patronage.
THOS. BONNELLY.
Peterboro' Monday, 24th 1858. 11

JUST RECEIVED.
125 BEARS of Wrapping Paper, different sizes, varying from 2s. to 5s per ream. Also, a splendid lot of writing paper.
A. SAWERS.
Peterborough, March 31st, 1859. 13

SEEDS! SEEDS!
A [illegible] of Field, Garden, Flower, and Tree SEEDS, [illegible] Quantity of genuine [illegible] Seed, [illegible] Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 13—6in

Engines of War.

When all the signs of the times portend war, and that on a desperate scale, the anxiety here and on the other side of the channel to perfect the engines of war is natural enough. No subject engages more attention at the present time, and never before was it prosecuted so earnestly. The effort which the Emperor of the French has long made to improve his artillery, especially oblige us to look to our own. He is said to have perfected a wonderful gun. We read, "It is rifled; the projectiles are hollow, and produce a double effect—that of solid shot and of shell. Their form is conical, and leaden sabettes give to the ball a precision never obtained before. In order to give an idea of the terrible effects of these new pieces, it suffices to say that a 12-pounder (new model) will, with one-half the number of shots of the old pieces of 24, produce the same effect; and the new pattern 12-pounder produces at 70 metres the same result as the old 24 at 33, and requires no more than one-sixth of the charge. The projectiles penetrate into a block of stone of the hardest cement, to an extent of 80 centimetres, and an enormous breach is made by the explosion. The advantages of the 4-pounder are still more remarkable. It requires but 580 grammes of powder to throw a ball a distance of one kilometrical league. The precision is such that at the distance of 3,100 metres it strikes a single man on horseback, and at but distance would destroy a body of cavalry or infantry." All the pieces constructed on the new system are loaded at the muzzle. Two hundred guns of this kind are already furnished to the Imperial Guard, and numbers of various calibre are being cast. One with which they are now practising at Vincennes is said to weigh 2,500lbs., and to require six men to work it. This gun can at 2,000 yards put 20 musket-balls in a target six feet square.

An Englishman, Mr. Shaw, claims to have invented an "Enfield rifle battery," consisting of twenty-four barrels, and weighing only 300 lbs., which can also put twenty balls in a target six feet square, at about the same distance; if this be so, we are prepared for the Vincennes gun in the field.

But the great secret of our Government at present is in the Armstrong gun, which has obtained for its inventor a baronetage and the appointment of "Engineer of the War Department for Rifled Ordnance." In order to secure the secret of this gun's construction, the Government suppressed Sir. W Armstrong's application for a patent, and will now have to bring in a bill specially that proceeding. Great care is taken to prevent any unauthorized person from seeing the gun. During practising strangers are kept at a distance, and when not in use is safely housed. It would appear however, that all these precautions proved useless; for the editor of the "Mechanics Magazine," like a patriot as he is, has given to the world a detailed description of the construction of the gun. We are told before that "it is formed of an internal steel tube, bound over with strips of rolled iron laid on spirally, somewhat after the fashion of small-arm barrels, the alternate strips being laid in opposite directions." The system of construction is expensive, but it gives great strength with small quantity of metal. The internal steel tube is rifled with a very large number of small grooves close to each other. The shot or shell Mr. Armstrong usually makes of cast iron, of about three diameters in length, and covers it entirely over with thin lead, so that it may conform itself to the rifled interior of the bore. The gun is loaded from the breech in a new and ingenious manner, and herein it would seem, is the chief excellence of the gun. With his shells Mr. Armstrong uses a percussion fuse of his invention, for causing the shell to burst on striking an object, in case the striking takes place before the fuse has operated. The Armstrong gun is much lighter compared with the shot she throws, than the best gun now in use; and as for effect, we are told that on this system shot or shell, weighing eighty or ninety pounds, are cast a distance of from five to seven miles.

Another war-engine which will probably be adopted in our naval service, is Captain Norton's Liquid Fire shell. It has already gone very successfully through experiments intended to prove that one or two of these missiles fired into the hull of a vessel would set it in flames. The shell was tried against some pieces of sacking, which represented the sails of a ship; and, though they were soaked with rain, they took fire immediately. The same result followed when a shell, charged with about a tea-spoonful of the "liquid fire," came in contact with a timber boarding.

Then we have Mr. Warry's Breech-loading Gun, which, on a recent trial, fired ten rounds in a minute, a distance of 2,000 yards and with good aim. What next? Already the list has been made almost impossible with these inventions, or at any rate a pitched battle in open field. Let us hope that somebody will devise a means of blowing armies away column by column; and then perhaps, we shall hear no more of warfare, save as a thing gone by.

Arrest of Fifteen Persons on Suspicion of passing Counterfeit Money.

From the Prototype.

The police station and the office of the chief, in the arcade yesterday exhibited a scene of the liveliest excitement, and an immense crowd blocked up the entrance to both places in such a manner that any effort to gain admission to either was accompanied with considerable degree of jostling and much difficulty, while the avenues leading thereto were thronged with persons anxious to learn the cause of such an unusual proceeding. The mystery was soon explained. A telegraph to the following effect, was sent on Tuesday from the Hamilton authorities, to the chief of police in this city:—

"Two men arrested in Toronto for passing counterfeit money; one left on Hamilton train and changed cars at the junction for the west. They had tickets for St. Joseph. Arrest and search them."

The despatch was received in London at three o'clock on the afternoon in question and without delay Mr. Stevens arranged his plans accordingly. He, with Constables Latham and the high bailiff, went down to the railway station, and upon the arrival of the day express, which, on account of the late accident, did not pass till about eight o'clock that evening, got aboard and accompanied the train as far as Komoke, by which time that official and his assistants, with the aid of Conductor Leonard, (who, we are informed, rendered every service in his power to the constables in the discharge of their duty) had "their man all marked." The first two that were arrested exhibited some little opposition, but after a while, finding their efforts in that way useless, as the chief was prepared for any emergency, they caused no further trouble. Fifteen in all were arrested, and were conveyed to this city in the next freight train that passed. Previous to taking the parties from the train each one was separately searched; in the matter of counterfeit money, there was we believe only a bogus four dollar bill found upon one; besides this, good bills and gold, American money to the amount of about $1,400, were found in the possession of the whole.

Each person was heavily armed with pistols, dirks, bowie knives and rifles; the firearms were all loaded, and might have been used with deadly effect, had the owners chosen to refuse to deliver themselves up. The total number of weapons taken in charge consisted of fifteen rifles, of excellent manufacture, eleven dirks, some of them beautifully gold and silver mounted, and thirteen revolvers, among which were a few of an old-fashioned description, and which were evidently made to 'presear,' not to kill. The parties arrested, from their general appearance, appear of quite a different class from that which the are suspected to be. They are evidently fa[illegible]ers, on their way to the west, and make [illegible] their intention of proceeding to the go[illegible] regions in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. They are all strangers in this country, and hail from some part of New York State, [illegible] a place called Chateaugy. Mr. Griffith of this city, is well acquainted with two or three of the young men, and represents them as being the sons of respectable farmers in the locality. It is, however, sufficiently plain that, found well armed, they are a harmless band of adventurers, about to seek their fortunes in a distant country, where no doubt such weapons are necessary for the protection of their persons and property.

As we anticipated, the whole affair terminated, to use an elegant expression, in "a flash in the pan." The authorities here on learning that they had no power to detain the party, discharged them, and they all proceeded on their way, rejoicing. They left London, and continued their journey by the afternoon train.

The Armstrong Gun.

(*From the Mechanics' Magazine.*)

Instead of being cast like ordinary cannon—or formed of several longitudinal pieces like the Whitworth cannon—or of a hooped or wire-bound tube as proposed by Captain Blakely, Mr. Mallet, and others—the new gun is formed of an internal steel tube, bound over with strips of rolled iron laid on spirally, somewhat after the fashion of small-arm barrels, the alternate strips being laid in opposite directions, so that the joints may cross each other, or, in other words, so as to "break joint." This system of construction is, of course, expensive, but it gives great strength with a very small quantity of metal. The internal steel tube is rifled in a very peculiar manner. Instead of having two, three or four grooves, like ordinary rifled guns—or being formed with an oval bore like that employed by Mr. Lancaster, or with a polygonal bore, as in the Whitworth system, it has a very large number of small grooves close to each other, so less than forty, we believe, in a gun of 2½ inches' bore. The shot or shell Mr. Armstrong usually makes of cast-iron, of about three diameters in length, and covers it entirely over with thin lead, so that it may readily conform itself to the rifled interior of the bore when forced forward by the explosion of the charge. Provision for loading the gun at the breach is made by cutting a slot near the breech end down from the upper side into the bore, of a sufficient length to admit the elongated projectile and the charge of powder, and of a breadth slightly greater than the diameter of the bore. The bore itself is also slightly enlarged when it opens into the space formed by cutting out the slot, in order that the projectile and the powder, after being lowered into the slot, may be easily pressed forward by hand or other means into the bore. In order to close the space formed by the slot after the gun is charged, a moveable breech-piece is formed to fit into it, and is furnished with two handles, by means of which it may be lifted out and dropped into its place as required. This breech-piece has fitted to its front face a facet of copper, a portion of which projects slightly, so as to form a disc which, when the breech-piece is forced a little forward, will enter the bore behind the charge, and, by its expansion at the moment of explosion, prevent all escape of gas. The slight shock, produced by the forward of the breech-piece is effected by means of a strong screw passing in through the extreme breech-end of the gun, and pressing against the rear end of the breech-piece. This screw is turned by a hand-lever. The fore-end of the breech-piece is bored out at the centre, the bore extending through the copper disc, and into this bore is placed at the time of loading a small discharging cartridge. The "touch-hole," or hole for the detonating plug, is formed in the breech-piece, passing down from its upper side into its bore; so that when the piece is to be discharged the detonating cap or plug is struck, the small discharging cartridge is thereby fired, and its fire is instantaneously communicated to the main cartridge in the bore of the gun itself. With the shells Mr. Armstrong uses a percussion fuse of his invention for causing the shell to burst on striking an object, in case the striking takes place before the time-fuse has operated. This percussion fuse has been already described in our pages, but may fitly be again referred to here. In a cylindrical case within the shell Mr. Armstrong fixes a weight or striker, by means of a pin passing through it and the sides of the case. This pin is cut or broken by the shock which the projectile receives in the gun at the instant of firing, and the striker being thus liberated recedes to the rear end of the case, and there remains until the velocity of the shell is checked by coming into contact with some object. When this takes place the striker, not participating in the retardation of the shell, advances in the case, and causes a patch of detonating composition to be carried suddenly against a fixed point, which fires the composition and ignites the bursting charge in the shell.

Let us now glance at some of the effects which the introduction of the Armstrong gun is likely to produce; and, as the advantages which a light, long-range gun must possess as a military weapon will be pretty evident to every one, let us regard it more particularly in its relations to naval warfare. Experiments have already shown that a 32-pounder gun, constructed upon Mr. Armstrong's system, has a greater range and fires with greater accuracy than any gun at present in use in the navy; and yet, while the former weighs but 26 cwt., the present 68-pounder weighs no less than 95 cwt. We may therefore at once reduce the weight of our naval guns by nearly three-fourths, without impairing their range or aim. This would enormously increase the facility of handling them, and therefore leave us free to greatly reduce the number of men employed to work them. Again, with the breech-loading arm it would probably be found possible to get rid of the running out and in of the gun while in action, by counteracting the recoil in some suitable way, and for this reason, also, the number of men required to work them might be very much below the present staff. Again, both the bore and the thickness of metal of the gun being greatly reduced, the external diameter of the gun will be so small that very small ports only would be necessary, and this would add materially to the safety of the gunners, especially in close action. Another advantage might be gained in the use of certain guns, particularly the bow-chase guns on board ship. It is always a matter of great difficulty to give such a form to the ship that the muzzles of the guns may, when the guns are run out, project sufficiently far to carry the fire of the ports clear of the vessel. With the long, slight Armstrong gun this difficulty would not be experienced. But, on the other hand, the Armstrong shell is not to be compared, for destructive effect, with the round shells now used in the navy. The charge of powder which it contains is far too small for this. Nor does the Armstrong projectile penetrate thick iron plates, as some suppose. It is found to have but little effect upon them, and this is probably one reason why both the French and English governments are just now so anxious for the construction of iron-plated ships of war, which can be successfully devised.—That Admiralty have the means of penetrating iron plates we are prepared confident to state; but the Armstrong gun is not a gun they would use for the purpose.

And before we conclude we would explain that there is no magic about the peculiar combination of parts which we have explained in describing the gun. The success of the gun depends solely upon the efficient manner in which the projectile is caused to fill exactly the bore of the piece. This accuracy is never be obtained in muzzle-loading guns. With breech-loaders, however, it is not difficult to secure it. Any well-constructed breech-loading cannon would give good results; although Mr. Armstrong's ad-vanced projectile has undoubtedly great advantages. Whether the contact of the two metals will detonate the projectile, if kept in store long, has yet to be seen.

[illegible] for the Napoleon gold-piece, of which the Emperor has 200 already completed for the Imperial Guard, we do not believe it will at all approach the Armstrong piece in any of any kind. It is merely a two-grooved 4-pounder bore-piece, with round shell de to fit the grooves.

Universal Suffrage and America.

From the London Times.

We shall be told that in the United States universal Suffrage works well, and that the great majority of the people, their great material resources, and the diffusion of education among them are proofs of the vitality and spirit of Democracy. This is one of the most important questions for the European politician, and it is likely to be debated many a year to come. In Universal Suffrage the cause of American prosperity? Is it likely to be permanent in the soil of the Old World? Does it tend to raise the estimable qualities of man to political power? And, presuming that the answers to these questions is favorable as regards America, is it likely that the adoption of such a system would succeed in a country like ours? Is it not merely necessary to point to Mr. Disraeli's bill and the agitation for Mr. Bright; they reguard matters of great moment, and affect the whole fabric of the country.—The question may be simply put as follows: Does the ordinary political doctrines of men in this country, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which are recognised as self-evident truths in the United States? For, if the latter question ought to be answered in the negative, the advantages ought to be themselves obvious to

[illegible] Americans," which [illegible] seems, gives a fair [illegible] We have no wish [illegible] institutions of America, [illegible] they exist, the [illegible] among which [illegible] and [illegible] in their village halls, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

borough as one of those that were disfranchised by the Act of 1832. (Cheers.)

Considering on the present light franchise, Mr. Bright quoted a letter from a working man, having a saving-bank, to show how it operated, the writer (for you see he speaks quite in commercial language) stating that that capacity which he paid in 1849, amounted to £20, in 1857 it reached £10.?? sailings, times. Then came a time for falling back on his little hoard, and the depositor returned to £5. Then he imagine[d] [illegible] laborious life, laboring from morning till night, putting scanty savings by, during almost many perfectly innocent enjoyments, at length succeeded in grasping together £20; then the sickness of a child, or perhaps the loss of employment from a commercial panic, shrinks his little fund to £5. You see his anxiety, and almost his agony, as it is gradually being extinguished. His odds, "And so it goes on decreasing or increasing, as our [illegible] necessities compel us to draw upon it, with other many struggles, it rises to £30." Then he had a piece of good fortune which does not fall to everybody. A [illegible] of his who died, left them a small sum, just enough to bring him within the pale of this new constitution. (Much laughter and cheering.) Then he goes on to say, "I am bold enough to assert that I was as capable of exercising the franchise when I had only £5, as I now am when I have £60." (Cheers.) He proceeds:—"Another objection is this—that if I think proper to withdraw that amount, and place it in a building society, or in some other eligible investment, I lose my qualification as a citizen; if a friend should want to borrow a few pounds from me—as often happens in all classes of society—if I oblige him I shall also be disfranchised."—I had another letter from a man living either in Portsmouth or Plymouth, who tells me he happens to have as much money in the savings' bank as will qualify him under the bill. "Nobody," he says, "beyond you and myself knows of this fact. Is it necessary that any small pecuniary transaction, any condition with regard to my savings, should be published to my neighbours in this town? Suppose you were to carry the rule through all the different classes of society, I say it is an insulting and absurd proposition, which ought to be rejected by the unanimous voice of the country." (Cheers.)

Referring to the Duke of Wellington's statement in 1831 and 1832 that there was no necessity for reform, Mr. Bright said:—But the Duke of Wellington himself, with all his courage and all his robustness of denial, never told you that it was necessary to go back if he never offered you a bill which would make your representation worse; he never proposed to disfranchise[illegible] of 50,000 freeholders in England and Wales; he never said, putting you on your back, "put £5 in the savings'-bank, save £6 a year for ten years, excellent citizens of Great Britain as you are, and at the end of that time your name shall be written down in the voters' list of Birmingham, and you shall have the tenth-thousandth part of a member in the House of Commons."—(Laughter and cheers.)

The Government, he said, "feared" to admit the people to the franchise.

They know that the power in this country—the power of taxing and the power of living on the taxes—(laughter)—is a monopoly in the hands of a few hundred families. They believe, and with reason, that if there were a fair representation of opinions in the House of Commons, that monopoly which has existed for the last 200 years would be broken up,—that the public eye would be on every part of it—that the hand of a strong, intelligent people would have laid of the reins—and that the fat[illegible] those few hundreds of families [illegible] £70,000,000 of annual taxation would be put an end to forever. (Loud cheers.) Let me call your attention just to one point on this matter. You have seen in the newspapers, in the course of the last fortnight, that the First Lord of the Admiralty, without any dissent on the part of the House, has proposed to add another million during the present year to the expenditure on the navy. I am not discussing in the least whether that addition is or is not proper at this moment; but it is a fact worth knowing that within the last 20 years no less than £170,000,000 sterling has been cast into that insatiable maw which we call the navy. If the people of England had been fairly represented in the House of Commons long before this we should have had a ransacking of everything connected with the navy and admiralty.

If the bill were not rejected he would never again take his seat in the House of Commons; he would despair of all classes. He anticipated, however, that the Bill would be rejected, that the Government would fall.

If Lord Derby resigns, there will be, as there always has been, a successor. There are two men to whom little sections in the House of Commons look up with anxiety and with hope. Both of them cannot be sent for at the same moment, and, judging from the fact that the crisis has occurred, or is likely to occur, on the question of Reform, I presume that the minister whose name is associated with this question is most likely to be the future minister. But now, although I have admitted before that I believe the sympathies and opinions of Lord John Russell are distinctly in favor of popular liberty and in favor of some real improvement in our representative system, just bear in mind that a minister is not a mimic or of the Crown nor a minister of the people. He is the minister of the sovereign, whether it be Lord Derby with his followers, or Lord John Russell with his. If he were unwise to give the people a real, substantial, undeniable measure of reform, I myself am, you must bear in mind that all those around him in the same rank and class do not fall on this occasion as I fall, or even as the noble lord feels. It is not in the power of any minister to do even what an honest minister might wish to do, unless there be an uprising of opinion throughout all classes of the population.—(Cheers.) You men of Birmingham, you men of the national reception, united with the people [illegible] of Lancashire, and the West Riding, and with the [illegible] you

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE."
GEORGE WINER, BRADENS, &c—
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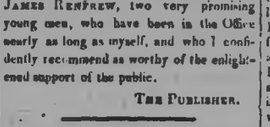

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1859

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "EXAMINER."

It becomes my duty to announce to you that my connection with the *Examiner* ceases with the present number. In separating myself from its control, I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction it has afforded me of addressing, through its columns, so intelligent and patriotic a community as the inhabitants of the County of Peterborough. How far I have succeeded in making its reading interesting to them, and of establishing a public journal worthy of their patronage, is a matter that I am not in a position to offer an opinion upon; but this I do claim: that I have ever consulted the honest interests of the people; and never neglected a fitting occasion to call attention to the censurable conduct of public personages. In withdrawing from the honorable profession of journalism, I may be allowed to remind my readers of the close connection always to be preserved between "the People," and "the Press," and their reciprocal obligation to support with affectionate zeal the palladium of their liberties. Those renegade members, who prostitute themselves to every impure influence to gain a livelihood, however detestable to honest minds, are but an exception, and ought not to be permitted to detract from the merits of the profession. As a rule, journalism is an honest calling, always preferring the approbation of the people, and only belying its true nature, when neglected, where it has a right to look for succour. The remedy is with the people; let it be duly applied. Then will our rulers have only that power which the public safety requires.

In contemplating a retirement from the labors of a public journalist, I have still consulted the interests of this community in the selection of the persons who will succeed me, and I now have great pleasure in introducing, as the future managers of this paper, Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM and Mr. JAMES RENFREW, two very promising young men, who have been in the Office nearly as long as myself, and who I confidently recommend as worthy of the enlightened support of the public.

THE PUBLISHER.

COBOURG ASSIZES!!

WIFE POISONING CASE!

TRIAL OF DR. KING.

BEFORE JUDGE BURNS.

COBOURG, Tuesday, April 5.

This morning the trial of Dr. King of Brighton for the alleged murder of his wife, Mary Anne King, was commenced. The case is a remarkable one, both in a criminal and scientific point of view. If the prisoner be found guilty, another instance will be added to those already on record wherein a knowledge of medicine has been put to the worst possible purpose—wherein the physician has cruelly, persistently and remorselessly used his skill for the destruction of life under the pretence of saving, wherein the husband has stood by the bedside of his dying wife, and while speaking to her words of comfort, and of hope, has betrayed her to a gradual and painful death. If the accused be guilty, science will vindicate itself by bringing down punishment upon the man who has abused the sacred trust placed in his hand; if innocent, it in by its aid that the falsity of accusation must be proved.

As this case bids fair to become famous in Canadian criminal records; a short account of the parties principally concerned, may not be out of place. William Henry King was born in the township of Sophiasburg, Prince Edward Co., in the year 1835.—In 1844, his parents removed to Cramahe, now Brighton, in Northumberland where they commenced farming. By industry and perseverance, they succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of property. When eighteen years of age, King left home, and went to the Normal school in Toronto. While there he studied medicine and having obtained a first class certificate, was appointed teacher of the fourth division of the Central School, Hamilton, in which situation it was part of his duty to lecture to the students on physiology. Thinking he might better his condition, by gaining such an acquaintance with the healing art, as would enable him to practice with success, he studied under Dr. Greenlaus, and in 1856 in pursuance of this determination to obtain medical knowledge, he went to Philadelphia, where we find him during the winter months of the years 1856, '57, and '58—the pecuniary means necessary for the purpose being supplied him by his father-in-law Mr. Lawson. As proof of the assiduity with which he pursued his studies, he produces three diplomas; one from the Homœpathic Medical College Pennsylvania; a second from the Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia; and a third from Eclectic Medical College, also of Philadelphia. In 1856, he returned to the village of Brighton, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. In this he seems to have been very successful, and at least to have gained the confidence of the people. His receipt it is reported, averaged $900 per month, and, as he himself says, he was "in a fair way to achieve both fame and wealth," when the events which led to his arrest took place. By those who have known him, Dr. King is said to have been a retiring, energetic young fellow. Proud of his attainments, and possessing the gift of inspiring others with the belief that he was deeply learned in his profession, so far as practicable—but who just did start to succeed in the profession his hardworkers, so far as making money was concerned. He is described, while in England, in being of a rather quarrelsome disposition, fond of argument, and of a somewhat overbearing manner. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Lawson, who is also a native of Brighton, and has a family of two children, the eldest of whom is about five years of age. Mrs. King is described as a lady of very prepossessing appearance, and of amiable disposition. She is a member of the Society of Friends, and a native of Hallowell township, Prince Edward Co. He came to his present farm more than forty years ago. Miss Garrett is about the same age as Miss Vandervoort. With both these young ladies King exchanged letters. From what transpired before the coroner's inquest, it would appear that Miss Garret sharply checked the Doctor for his attentions. He had sent her a note to the effect that his wife must soon die, and asking Miss Garrett to hold herself in readiness to take Mrs. King's place. A very proper reply was returned, in which the young lady threatened to expose King if he dared to make any further advances of a like description. In the beginning of October, Mrs. King became seriously ill; her husband, it is said, having announced to her a short time previously, and, much to her surprise that she would not live a month. On the third of November she died; her husband having attended her unremittingly. During her illness, she frequently vomited after taking the medicines he administered. The retching was violent in the extreme, and caused her great pain. Many times did she beg of her husband to withhold the medicine he regularly prepared and constantly administered. He would entreat her to take it as the only means by which her life could be saved. If guilty of the deed with which he stands charged, no man ever played the hypocrite to a greater extent than Dr. King. Frequently would he implore Divine aid on the efforts he was professedly making to restore his wife to health; when speaking of her, he used the most affectionate language, and it appeared to be his study to do all in his power to alleviate her sufferings. A few days, however, before she died, a brother of Mrs. King happened to examine the pockets of a coat belonging to the Doctor, and in one of them he found a likeness of the above-mentioned Miss Vandervoort, accompanied by a note from the lady herself. This he did not make known until his sister was dead, but when once out, it brought to light the affair with Miss Dorcas Garrett. Still further to excite suspicion it was ascertained that King had purchased half an ounce of arsenic a day or two before his wife was taken ill; and subsequently to that, a quantity of morphine. A coroner's jury was summoned, and the body exhumed.—Evidence was adduced to show that while his wife was ill, King had declared that she was suffering from an ulcerated womb; but the medical men could find no trace of any such disease. They discovered that she was pregnant, but all connected with that part of the system was in a healthy condition. They could not account for death upon any other supposition than that it had been caused by poison. The stomach and liver were accordingly taken out, and sent to Professor Croft, Toronto, for analysis, whose evidence will be found below.—When the body was exhumed, King was visiting some patients, and upon returning to Brighton, after hearing what was going on he drove off at once to Sydney, to Mr. Vandervoort's where he arrived late at night. The family were much excited at his visit, and especially when he explained his reasons for making it. He told them of the inquest upon the body of his wife; said not only would he be arrested, but that a warrant would be issued for Miss Vandervoort also; and urged upon her parents that they should allow their daughter to fly with him to the States until the matter was settled. After much hesitation they acceded to the demand, upon the understanding that King should take Miss Vandervoort to her aunt's, at Cape Vincent.—This plan was adopted, but King's stay was short. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and while the enquiry was proceeding he was brought back, and lodged in prison.

Since his committal by the Coroner, Dr. King has been practising much entirely for himself. The Rev. S. D. Chamberlain attempted to defend him, and it is said to have received $2000 from him in advance, but by a understanding that he is to receive $5000 if he succeeds in clearing his client. $2000 have already been spent on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Galt, Q. C. appears for the Crown.—Medical men of eminence have been summoned from the United States, among whom are Professor Hempel and Dr. Landis of Philadelphia.

Drs. Vantassel of Brantford, and Nichol of Simcoe, are also here. On behalf of the Crown—Professor Croft, and Drs. Hodder and Bethune of Toronto; Geddes and Proctor of Brighton, and Gilchrist of Hamilton have been summoned. When before the Grand Jury, King preserved an unruffled demeanor. He declares he is quite sure of acquittal, and appears to be so. He laughs at the idea of being convicted—and really appears to think such a result to be quite impossible. The opinion out of doors is decidedly against him.

One day last week, a brother of the accused came to Cobourg and called at a chemist's shop, where he purchased twenty-five cents worth of strychnine. Upon being asked his name, he replied it was King, and admitted his relationship to the Doctor.—From the shop he went to the prison, where he saw his brother. The gaolor was present during the interview, and as the two were allowed to converse only though a small hole in the cell door, he is quite sure nothing was handed from one to the other. King explains that the strychnine was purchased for the purpose of poisoning foxes, of which there are many about his father's farm. Excuses of this description are always at hand.

The trial is creating the most intense excitement not only in Cobourg and neighbourhood but in all the country round about. At an early hour large numbers of heavily laden teams came into town, the railways also contributed their quota, and soon after eight o'clock the steep steps leading up to the Court House, and the brow of the hill upon which it stands, were covered with a crowd, jammed together as tight as it was possible for human beings to be. It was a noisy crowd, with great strength of lungs, which they tested to their utmost extent. Not once or twice, but continuously—indeed, one might have thought from the sustained roar that an election meeting was being held. Numbers of women came into Cobourg, but a glance at the Court House steps was sufficient to assure them that ermine could not bear so great an amount of compression, and they at once abandoned all hops of effecting an entrance. None were admitted except by the express permission of the sheriff, and the room was soon filled to its full extent. There were probably about three hundred people present. Among them, besides the witnesses, are a number of medical gentlemen and the students of the Cobourg Medical College, to whom a holiday has been given in order to permit their attendance. The Court House is small, low, ill-lighted, and worse ventilated. Mr. Justice Burns is stuck on a slightly elevated platform, behind a concern which looks very like an old counter borrowed from a chandler's shop.

The Court was opened at half-past nine o'clock—Mr. Galt, Q. C., who has been conducting the Crown cases this assize, prosecutes, assisted by the County Attorney, Mr. J. A. Armour. Hon. J. H. Cameron appears for the defence.

THE WOUNDED BY THE LATE ACCIDENT.—Mr. McLeise had been gradually sinking during the last week from the pain and constitutional irritation, arising from his severe injuries. It became at length absolutely necessary to amputate the limb to give him a chance of life. The poor fellow having consented, the operation was performed on Saturday last. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and Dr. Billings, assisted by Drs. O'Reilly and Rosebrugh, removed the limb in a few minutes; he was returned to bed before he had returned consciousness. The amputation had to be done very high up the thigh, which, added to his weak state, rendering the case more dangerous. Upon waking up the sufferer expressed his surprise at all being over; thanked Dr. Billings for his kindness and skill, and said he had regretted very much he had not consented sooner.—Mr. Younker's fractured thigh is doing very well, and Henry Fisher is now quite recovered. Mr. Cook is now fast recovering.

Arrival of the New York.

THE REFORM BILL.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The steamship New York, from Bremen via Southampton on the 22nd ult., arrived here this morning.

The steamship Canada had arrived out on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Lord John Russell moved his amendment to the Reform Bill, "that it is neither just nor politic to interfere with the freehold franchise," &c. The purport had already been received. After some debate the matter was adjourned till Tuesday.

A large meeting of working men had been held in Hyde Park, to oppose the Reform Bill.

The Neapolitan exiles had arrived at Bristol.

The quays were crowded with people to receive them, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Paris correspondents say that the Emperor having been informed of the ultimate resolutions of Austria, is desirous to recede by diplomatic means, from his aggressive attitude.

Another letter says that Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution. It is certain, however, that Austria's force in Lombardy is more imposing than was generally thought.

Paris telegrams say that the Powers have agreed to a European conference, but the basis of the discussion cannot be settled.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of February 2nd was telegraphed.

Kholaiba has been captured without a blow.

Tantia Topee was still at large.

The Neapolitan Exiles.

The victims of King Ferdinand's long-protracted cruelty at length breathe the air of a free land. The rights of citizenship in the country of their birth are still denied them; but the security and comfort of domicile in a land where espionage, arbitrary imprisonment, and torture are unknown are offered them with a cordial welcome by the greatest and freest nation in the world.—No sooner was it known that Panza and his companions had landed in Ireland, having by a vessel but of mystery on board the ship, whose captain had undertaken to transport them to America, broken the back of their native chains, there was [illegible] of satisfaction and [illegible] precedent among all [illegible] of Cork but on them in [illegible] Express [illegible] generosity in [illegible] that by a [illegible] £2000 [illegible] £3000 [illegible] £5000 have already been spent on behalf of the accused.

priesthood [illegible] during the exiled band, and the [illegible] conversation of his Protestant fellow-[illegible] seem to have approved of his promptit[illegible] offices of hospitality. As the care-w[illegible] many of whom were men of [illegible] all of them men of education, di[illegible] from the American vessel, and [illegible] their way through the streets of th[illegible] and reception "City of the Rive[illegible] Englishmen, especially [illegible] the objects of [illegible] instinctive solicitude and respect. Many kind and graceful attentions were paid to them during their sojourn there; and their civic host has done honour to himself and to his town, by becoming the first to enter his name on the subscription for one hundred guineas, which is intended to provide for the immediate necessities of the less opulent of the refugees.

In the course of the last few days many of the best and highest of our public men in England have agreed to form themselves into a committee of solace and of succour; and some thousands have already been subscribed in aid of this praise-worthy purpose. Men of both parties in the State, and of every variety of sentiment in religious matters, appear willing to co-operate in the good work. We cannot affect to approve, indeed, of the terms, almost apologetic, in which Lord Shaftesbury thought fit to inform a contemporary of his willingness to act as chairman. For ourselves we should have preferred seeing a man of a different stamp placed at the head of those who desire to make this national offering. On the other hand, however, it is generally understood that a few individuals possess in so high a degree the neck of getting other people to subscribe for any public object, and there are in the list of names already published sufficiently numerous guarantees that nothing of a party or sectarian colour will be imparted to the movement.

So many years have elapsed since Peerl, Settembrini, Spavanti, and their companions in suffering were taken from their families and thrown into the loathsome dungeons of Naples, that the busy and prosperous world has half forgotten the occasion of their misfortune, and has only been kept in mind of their cruel fate by protests at intervals, like those of Mr. Gladstone, and other earnest though less eloquent advocates of mercy. To the mercy of King Bomba they appealed, however, in vain, and the unfortunate gentlemen whose arrival amongst us we have now the unlooked-for happiness of celebrating, might have continued to pine and slowly perish in their rayless cells hewn out of the cold rock, and for the most part below the level of the sea, had not a passing pang of selfish fear shot through the despot's breast, and impelled him to do something which might have the effect of propitiating the alienated opinion of Europe.

To what extent the secret counsels of Austria may have predisposed him to relax his gripe upon the throat of these grievously injured men we know not, perhaps we shall never know. It is enough for us that after an incarceration in chains for ten weary years, in the most loathsome of prisons, upon charges varying in every degree of constructive disaffection to the worst government in Christendom, they are at length indebted for their liberation solely to considerations of expediency on the part of the Neapolitan court, and that their release has in no one instance been purchased by any humiliating admissions on the part of the wronged that their original accusation was just, or that they have sought forgiveness for the acts done and words spoken by them. For aught we know, some of their number may have been excitable and incautious men. The times and circumstances in which they were thrown were full of provocation. It was in May and June, 1849, that most of them were arrested upon charges of disaffection to the Government of Ferdinand, then embarked in the full tide of reaction. For many months the Neapolitans had been forced to behold their beautiful city made a scene of political terrorism and despair. In the spring of the previous year they had been tantalised with the apparent realization of their long looked for dream of constitutional government.—Their faithless monarch had conceded a Representative Chamber and a House of Peers, without whose legislative assent he had solemnly sworn that he would never again attempt to govern; a free press had been established and a national guard.—Above all, Ferdinand had, by the advice of his ministers, solemnly declared in favour of Italian independence, and sent an army under General Pepe to aid the Piedmontese in driving the Austrians out of Italy. But within three months, the King had proved his utter insincerity in all the pledges he had given, and all the promises he had made. On the 15th of May, 1848, the soldiery, whose minds had been worked upon previously by royal emissaries, suddenly fell upon the populace, whom they butchered without remorse, and then proceeded to sack and burn the houses of the leading Liberals of Naples, some of whom perished on that dreadful day, while others saved themselves only by flight. The massacre began before noon, and did not cease till long after sunset. In vain the representatives of Foreign Powers besought Ferdinand to stay the carnage, and recall the janissaries. The administration, at which Poerio had up to that time been a member, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by one composed of very different men. Nevertheless, for a time, the perfidious King endeavoured to dissemble, and permitted the Parliament to meet: their advice, however, was systematically spurned; the press was subjected anew to the old method of police direction; the national guard was dissolved; and the same in name the Government of Naples reverted to the ancient ways of absolutism. This state of things lasted until the battle of Novara had been fought and lost by Charles Albert, and the fate of Northern Italy appeared to be irrevocably sealed.—With a French army in Rome, and an Austrian garrison in Florence, Ferdinand no longer feared to throw off all semblance of disguise, and to wreak his vengeance without stint or stay upon the patriotic men who had persuaded him for a brief season to be human and just. Carlo Poerio was among the first marked out for destruction. In common with Settembrini, well known as the author of the National Petition to the King, Spavanti, and many other members of the suppressed Parliament, he was arraigned before a special tribunal created by royal edict, and before which he and his associates were illegally compelled to appear. Forged letters and every species of [illegible] testimony were resorted to [illegible] accusers. Their doom was [illegible] only many of them were [illegible] death, but their sentences were [illegible] to imprisonment in irons for twenty years or for life. The details of the misery they have since endured have become familiar to our ears. But we think Heaven that their misery is at length at an end, and that dying [illegible] countenances the proud and guilty system of Bourbon power ceased to protect against it.

[illegible]

A [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

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Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in a manner of superiority as to satisfaction and durability, (except filling Gold, and plating, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber. A much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal to montmore and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

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Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1856. 49

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 15.

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MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

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Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 3

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Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

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A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.

Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 30

NEW SADDLERY!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has commenced business at Webster's Corners, on Hunter street, opposite Cluff's Hotel, where he is prepared to sell at *new prices for CASH*, and hopes by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of the public patronage.

THOS. DONNELLY.

Peterboro' March, 19th 1858. 11

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WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and various other routes, direct from the growers of genuine Wines and choice Spirits of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment most complete that can be offered to the trade.

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A. HOWARD.

Hunter, Opposite Cluff's Hotel.

Peterboro', March 19, 1858. 13

Law and Crime.

An adjourned hearing took place on Saturday last, at Bow street, of certain charges brought against John Gibson Bennett, who under the pseudonyms of Dr. Walters Dr. Colston, "house surgeon," and others has for some time been carrying on an extensive system of fraud, by means of advertisements to cure deafness in ten minutes. It may be remembered that his plans were a short time since exposed through the medium of the Westminster County Court on a plaint brought to recover £5 5s., paid to him by one of his victims. The man appears to have been for some time past living in great style at Richmond; and after the report just mentioned appeared in the journals to have had the audacity to publish handbills offering £50 reward for the discovery of persons propagating statements to his discredit. At the first hearing of the case at Bow Street, which was founded upon his having received moneys under false pretences, the defendant did not appear, although represented by counsel and attorney. His attorney, a Mr. Haynes, undertook that he, Bennett, should be present on the adjourned hearing, and, on this understanding, the magistrate postponed the case. On the adjournment, neither the defendant nor Mr. Haynes were present.—The last-named sent his son, who stated that his father had no further instructions. The magistrate thereupon allowed evidence to be taken in support of an application for a warrant, and this evidence disclosed a series of the most revolting impositions and extortions. It was proved that for cases of "mixture" delivered from "The British and Foreign Ear Infirmary," the defendant had actually received sums varying from five to a hundred pounds, according to the wealth and gullibility of the patient. These mixtures, moreover, were proved, not only by chemical analysis, but by oral testimony to consist exclusively of urine and alum.—False testimonials, signed with false names, had been promulgated by Bennett and his confederates, testifying to his success in curing deafness of "twenty-three years' standing." His brother, William Bennet, had assisted him in his nefarious practices. On one occasion, William Bennett, under the name of Dr. Bennett, had sent his assistant to the house of a respectable old gentleman at Notting Hill, who had been duped into placing himself in the quack's hands. While Bennett remained at a neighbouring tavern, drinking there, two glasses of brandy-and-water, his accomplice was busy rubbing the filthy "mixture" into the intoxicated dupe's back. For this operation £12 12s. was charged. "I think," observed Bennet on this occasion, "that I must let Mr. K—— off for twelve guineas, but if I can drop it into him for more, I will." The two brothers were shown to have been at one time in the billiard and "card-sharping" line.—Warrants were granted for their apprehension. An indictment, on which the grand jury have since found a true bill, was laid against them at the Middlesex Session, and in this indictment, Mr. Haynes, attorney, is reported to have been included, on what grounds does not at present appear. Meanwhile, in illustration of a curious fact which we have several times, had occasion to remark, that of the simultaneous development of kindred species of crime, at the exact period when these disclosures were being made in London, Baron Watson was trying a quack at Winchester, for manslaughter. The prisoner, Benjamin Crook, resided at Marlborough, Wiltshire, had professed to cure cancerous diseases. An unfortunate man was afflicted with a cancerous tumor, the size of an egg, upon his neck. His case had been given over as hopeless by experienced surgeons. He sprinkled over the swelling some powder, which had the effect of making the part, according to the evidence, "begin to swell and steam wonderfully." The wonder might have been less, had it been known that the application consisted of corrosive sublimate (bi-chloride of mercury), the most powerful of metallic corrosive irritants, compared to the application of which, that of lunar caustic, vitrol, or the "actual cautery" by red-hot iron, might have been a harmless, anodyne.—The unhappy patient became, instantly frantic with agony, and endured fearful torments for nine days, when he perished from the absorption of the poison into his system. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to three month's imprisonment, without hard labour. For the levity of his sentence he had to thank witness who deposed to his having cured them of somewhat similar disorders. The fact at once reveals to us one of the greatest foundations upon which ignorant quackery generally rests. Every quack doctor, not a double counterfoil, as in the case of Bennett, can boast and produce occasional cures. The reason is, that as a rule most ordinary diseases have a tendency to cure themselves. Disease generally is in itself an effort of nature towards the expulsion of its exciting cause. Even the pills of the most notorious pillmongers can boast scores of testimonials, by attentive patients of the great *hoc propter hoc*, school of logicians. As an invariable rule, the public should mistrust medical advertisements of all kinds. Advertising doctors are no less dangerous than advertising lawyers, or advertising borrowers of money "for which ample security will be given." The wise will beware of all three.

The increase of disturbances manifested civilians, by drunken soldiers using their bodies as weapons of defence, has become recently frightful. The latter has in vain been brought under the notice of the military authorities, who have only responded to appeals from the magistracy and the press by an absurdly inefficient order—depriving the warriors of the privilege of wearing belts after the ridiculous hour of nine o'clock. On Saturday night last, a dreadful fate was committed in the crowded thoroughfare of the New Cut, Lambeth by a party of intoxicated Guardsmen, who fell indiscriminately upon all within their reach—police and passengers, whether men, women, or children. The force in which the fellows mustered, and the ferocity and disgraceful nature of the weapons wielded by them, protected them from capture; but they were subsequently identified, principally by means of their belts, which, stained with blood, gave sufficient indication, of the nature of their night's amusement.—Three of them have been thus arrested and await their punishment. Another soldier was charged at the Mansion-house, on Monday, with using his belt in a murderous attack upon a policeman, who offered not the slightest provocation. Since it appears utterly useless to trust to the military authorities for the simple prevention of these brutal attacks upon unoffending persons, it is to be hoped that some member of Parliament will bring the matter before the House, with a view to the repression of the offence, the mere possibility of the continued commission of which is a national scandal and disgrace.

Debtors and Creditors.

The object of nine-tenths of the civil law of every country is to make men pay their just debts. Actions and suits, judgments and executions, bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, are different varieties of compulsion by which the law endeavours, often vainly enough, to enforce the performance of this obvious duty. The Lord Chancellor's Debtor and Creditor Bill is an attempt to remodel the process, with the view of improving the creditor's remedy, and of mitigating the severity to which debtors more unfortunate than culpable are occasionally subjected. There is a perfect chaos of opinion as to the principles on which such legislation should be founded; and we should have anticipated a more favourable result if the Chancellor had listened to the advice of Lord Campbell and Lord Overstone, who pressed him to refer his Bill to a Select Committee. It is not very difficult to point out defects in the existing law, and Lord Chelmsford's scheme has certainly hit some of the most obvious blots. But several of its most important points are indefensible on any principle, and will, we hope, not be suffered to become law without very material improvement. The three primary objects of every debtor and creditor code must be to compel the solvent debtor to pay, to ensure a fair and equal distribution of the property of those who cannot pay in full, and to punish all who have fraudulently incurred debts without the intention or without the means of paying them. Lord Chelmsford's bill introduces radical changes in the machinery for effecting each of these three ends.—There are but two ways in which payment of a debt can be enforced. One is by empowering the creditor under legal authority to help himself out of his debtor's property. The other is to put some pressure upon the debtor—call it punishment, torture, or what you will—and thereby to coerce him into producing any property he has, or to induce his friends to pay a ransom for his deliverance. The law as it stands, gives the creditor the option of resorting to either method. He may have his execution against lands or goods, or he may, if he prefers it, apply the requisite torture by incarcerating his enemy and awaiting the result. This last method was no doubt once very efficacious, except in the case of men who had neither money nor friends, or whose peculiar tastes made the interior of a debtor's prison a congenial place of abode. But modern humanity was shocked to see imprisonment for life inflicted as the penalty for having an empty purse; and the Insolvency Code was accordingly framed to enable any imprisoned debtor to recover his liberty on the terms of giving up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Successive statutes have gone further in the same direction, and have enabled any insolvent debtor to escape a threatened imprisonment by making a similar disclosure of his property before falling into the hands of a creditor bent upon making him captive. Imprisonment for debt has thus become a mere preliminary process to force a debtor to come into the Insolvent Court and deliver up all that he may possess for distribution among his creditors. This is obviously a very clumsy contrivance. If a man can be brought into court without the previous imprisonment, for it is quite unnecessary to imprison him in the first instance. Twenty years ago, the recognised way of compelling a defendant to appear to an action against him was first of all to shut him up in prison. This barbarous practice has been abolished except in the one case where there is reason to believe that the debtor is about to abscond; and what Lord Chelmsford now proposes is to apply the same principle to the power of imprisonment after judgment which is used as a means of driving a man who cannot pay his debts into the Insolvent Court. Instead of locking him up, and waiting till he applies to the Court for relief, it is proposed that the creditor shall have the power to summon him there, and that preliminary incarceration shall only be permitted when the debtor is believed to contemplate flight. All the legitimate objects of imprisonment will then be obtained. The debtor will be examined by the Court as to his property, which will be seized for the benefit of his creditors, and imprisonment will be inflicted only in case he should refuse to make disclosure of his effects, or should be proved guilty of fraud. The principle of this important change in the law is to make the deprivation of liberty a punishment to be inflicted at the discretion of a Court, and to prohibit it as an instrument of torture to be used at the discretion of an individual creditor. The second novelty that the Bill contains is almost a necessary corollary from the abolition of imprisonment for debt. There was once a theory that all traitors who became bankrupt were to be considered, at any rate until the contrary was proved, as innocent victims of commercial misfortune. That if any one whose livelihood did not depend upon buying and selling happened unable to pay what he owed, it was assumed as not from a criminal cause that he was a peculiar subject of sympathy and consideration. Hence bankrupts were considered the favourable subjects of indulgent motives; and few persons who took credit for the revelations of the Bankruptcy Court during the last few years will think that there is much to choose between an average bankrupt trader and an ordinary specimen of an insolvent nondescript. There are some few in both classes who may justly attribute their losses to misfortune, but there is no such marked distinction in character between insolvencies of the trading and non-trading worlds as would justify entirely different treatment in the two classes of cases. At present, a bankrupt is simply deprived of all his property, and at the same time freed from all his debts; but an insolvent is not only compelled to divide all that he has, but is liable to be called on at any future time to give up every farthing he may afterwards acquire until his old creditors are paid in full. If this law were enforced, a whitewashed insolvent would be almost worse off than if he were consigned to prison, and the extreme severity of the law has in fact prevented the Court from applying it in ordinary cases. Lord Chelmsford's Bill does away with the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, and makes the complete distribution of a debtor's property a satisfaction of bygone debts, without regard to the circumstances of his being or not being engaged in trade. To this, again, we think no reasonable objection can be urged.

The War Prospects in Europe.

A week ago, in commenting on the seemingly pacific aspect of affairs in Europe, we suggested the impropriety of placing any reliance on the appearances. The news brought by the mails during the past eight days confirms the justice of the suggestion, for we learn that at no period since the the present cloud began to impend over the continent, has the prospect of maintaining peace appeared so hopeless as at the date of the last advices from Paris and Vienna. Preliminary to batteries of artillery, the rival powers are in the meantime firing off broadsides of print at each other. The high value placed by the Emperor of France on publicity is evinced in apparently opposite courses adopted by him. He prohibits all news not agreeable to himself in the French journals, and he uses the *Moniteur* for the purpose of giving to the world his own "leading articles." The subject of his most recent remarks is the hostile language current in Germany. He reminds his neighbors that, if they have not forgotten the presence of French troops in their territories in the late war, they should recollect that they may have the opportunity of seeing in their streets French soldiers again. The tone is elaborately insulting,—intended probably to inspire fear, and operate as a warning to Prussia. The effect in the tenour of the time, will be, no doubt exactly the reverse.

The Austrian Government has been also seeking in the quarrel the advantage of publicity. A dispatch of Count Boul to Count Appony at the Court of St. James's has been published, and if intended to provoke hostilities, it could not have been better worded. The policy of Austria is to adhere strictly to treaties, not only to the European compact of 1815, but to the arrangements entered into with the minor states of Italy. Count Boul admits that a great power exercises a potent influence on small States, but claims credit for never assisting any Italian State without solicitation, and never continued assistance after being told that it could not be dispensed with. The Austrian and French armies did good service by protecting the Pope, and Austria is prepared to evacuate the legation when his Holiness is in a condition to enforce obedience. The vindication of Austrian policy is only one portion of the document. Count Buol does not hesitate to assail Piedmont, and his language respecting King Emmanuel and his Minister, Count Cavour, is of the most offensive and insulting kind. The animus is expressive of hatred inspired by fear; for the successor of Metternich is not ignorant of the fact that "now is the day and now is the hour" for Piedmont. Unequal to Austria in single combat, and assured of Austrian hostility if left alone, she is eager to profit by the occasion and, aided by the French, expel the Austrians from Lombardy. Lombardy annexed, Piedmont would be a respectable power, even though she handed over as a recompense Savoy to France. Victor Emmanuel can now precipitate a war, and unfortunately for the peace of Europe, it is his interest to do so. Louis Napoleon is nothing loath to join him in the work; and there may be for his Majesty a further incentive in the alarming state of the Two Sicilies. King Bomba *a fil*—dying or imbecile.

If Louis Napoleon has a *Moniteur*, Francis Joseph has a *Gazette*; and, while these two Majesties are preparing for combat, their literary and official organs are making war on each other. The *Gazette* in reply to the two articles in the *Moniteur* says: "The idea which inspired the article in the *Moniteur* is the *divide et impera* in the 'German question,' a question that would inevitably arise if a certain hand could give to the situation of Italy an equitable solution after the pattern of peace concluded at Paris in 1856." "Who does not," it proceeds, "still speak about the language used to the Austrian ambassador, at the Tuileries on the first day of this year? Who does not sum up the injuries inflicted on private and public wealth in every country? Does not the *Moniteur* confirm the existence of an alliance between France and Piedmont, an alliance long mentioned by rumour? 'The Emperor,' says the *Moniteur*, 'has promised the King of Sardinia to protect him against aggression from Austria.' Now, every one knows that a wide interpretation is given to the word 'aggression,' both at Paris and Turin. We have only to go back to the affair of Mentana, when the *Moniteur* applied the term 'aggression' to the defensive operations of the Ottoman troops who drove back the Garibaldians to their frontiers. Let us take up the first newspaper come to hand from Turin, inspired by the Government and the Parliament; there let us listen to the Piedmontese Parliament, and we shall fully understand what is meant by the 'aggression' which every day Count Appony, organ of the Imperial-Royal Austrian Legation at London, denounces to Europe." Did not the first Minister of Piedmont close the debate on the war with these words:—"The offensive and the defensive are relative notions?"

The Pope has contradicted the report of his having requested France and Austria to withdraw their troops, and his fears are implied in the fact that he has offered up prayers for the preservation of peace. The wishes of the Holy Father will have very little effect on the antagonistic powers, for they are apparently bent on the last appeal. Austria is pouring out troops into Lombardy, and raising and strengthening fortifications. France on the other hand, has sent transports for troops to Algeria, and ordered to southern railways to be in readiness to transport troops to Toulon and Marseilles. The quarrel between the royal cousins has been made up; and despite the alleged dislike of the Corps Legislatif, Prince Napoleon is to occupy in the Legislature the place now filled by his father.—*Scottish American Journal.*

CANADIAN ITEMS.

White Partridges.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that white partridges have made their appearance in that region this winter. The Indians report them plenty at the Saguenay, where they never were seen before. Their bill differs in shape from that of the brown partridge, and they are also very thickly feathered down the talons like "bantams." Many years ago the first one then known was presented to Lord Aylmer. In 1844, also, they made their appearance, and now again are met with on all sides. The three lately killed were preserved as curiosities in the Museum of the Quebec Historical Society.

The Freight Depot at Preston Consumed by Fire.

We are informed that the Freight Warehouse on the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, at Preston, was entirely consumed on Monday last. The books belonging to the Customs department were all burnt, as also was a car partially loaded with goods. We are not aware whether there were much goods in the warehouse. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

An International Celebration.

The 25th of July, 1859, will be the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Niagara from the French by the joint forces of the British army and the American colonies. Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt, of St. Catherines, Canada, has publicly suggested that Brother Jonathan and Johnny Canucka unite in celebration of the event.—The suggestion, we notice, meets with approval among the press east, along the frontier. It is anticipated that much good will arise from a pleasant interchange of courtesies between Canadian's and Americans now so closely allied in trade. The celebration will be on a spot within the State of New York won from the French on the 25th July, 1759, by the united powers of British regulars and the colonial militia.

The New Canadian Coin.

The new Canadian silver coins—five, ten and twenty, cent pieces—have been examined by the assayers at the United States mint, and a report of their comparative value to our silver coin has been published.—The intrinsic value of a Canadian twenty cent piece, falls below that of two American dimes, nearly three-fourths of a cent.—And such pieces will sell at the Mint for bullion at 18½ cents. The same relative value attaches to the smaller coins. It is to be regretted that the British Mint did not fix the value of these coins at our standard, so that they could be readily circulated on both sides of the line, and there would be an end of all dispute about currency.

Weekly Line of Ocean Steamers.

From the 20th April next, Canada will have on the Atlantic, between Quebec and Montreal and Liverpool, a weekly line of steamers, till the end of October. One of the steamers of this line will leave Liverpool every Wednesday, during the summer months. In winter, the trips will be once a fortnight instead of once a week. The line will be composed of the following steamers:—

The Bohemian.....	Capt. McMaster.
The Hungarian.....	" Jones.
The Indian.....	" Bellantine.
The Nova Scotian.....	" Borland.
The North Briton.....	" Grange.
The Anglo-Saxon.....	" Powell
The North American..	" Aitcn.
The Canadian.....	(building.)

Lake Ontario Steamers.

Mr Eaton, of Charlotte, informs the Rochester *Union* that he has advices from the President of the American Steamboat Company, Mr. Allen, of Ogdensburgh, that it is in contemplation to run a daily line along the south shore of the Lake and the St. Lawrence next season. Four of the best boats of the company will run between Lewiston and Ogdensburgh, calling at Toronto each way. The precise route of the boat is not stated, but it is thought they will run directly to Toronto and then across to Lewiston. This company last year ran a daily express line through the centre of the Lake and only one on the south shore—the *Ontario*—making semi-weekly trips between Ogdensburgh and Rochester.—The company contemplate a better system for business than the last, we presume, or they would not prepare to re-establish a daily shore line.

A man and horse were drowned on the 26th ult., in trying to cross the St. Lawrence.

The great Central tube of the Victoria Bridge, Grand Trunk Railway, was completed on March 31.

A bill for the incorporation of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Gamble, of Durham. It provides for a line of railway from the Lake Simcoe, with a capital of $1,000,000, which may be increased to $2,000,000. The road is to be commenced within one year and completed to Lakeside within three years.

A tumult occurred, last week, in the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, some of the patients rising upon their keepers, but they were overpowered and handcuffed.

Jacob Dewitt, one of our oldest merchants, President of the People's Bank and Member of Parliament for twenty-five years, died at Montreal, March 23, aged 76.

The Ottawa papers says a rumour prevails that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will lay the first stone of the new Parliamentary buildings.

The circulation of counterfeit bills appears to be becoming pretty general. On Friday night, a man named John Busby, attempted to pass two counterfeit $4's on the City Bank.

We are sorrow to observe that the Reformers of Ontario are about to loose the services of Mr. Brown, the editor of the Whitby *Times*. He is an able, consistent advocate of reform, and we wish him success wherever he goes.

Ships' Artillery and Fortifications.

ARMSTRONG AND WARRY.

Recent discussions in Parliament, and the contemporaneous proceedings of Governments, all tend to conclusions which have been for years sustained in these columns. Long antecedents to the Russian war, and while yet the country was apathetic on the subject, we endeavoured to awaken attention to the changes in the conditions of naval warfare, caused by the introduction of steam navigation. At that time our warnings were unheeded, and our opinions were not popular. In the sluggishness that results from a long peace, and in the confidence inspired by an uninterrupted series of victories at sea during the last great war, the English people lugged a belief that there shores were invulnerable. They held to the faith that "Britannia ruled the waves," and would by some providential law continue to hold the empire of the ocean through all time, as a natural consequence of her position. They regard the Channel as an impregnable barrier between them and the military Powers of Europe, and they never dreamed of the possibility of a breach being made in their "wooden walls." Following out these traditionary ideas, they allowed the army to be reduced to a number that did not suffice for the necessary reliefs to the regiments serving in India, and the colonies, they permitted the militia to fall into abeyance, and they utterly neglected coast defences. Even the navy sank into such a state of inefficiency, that when there was danger of a rapture with France on the Syrian question, some twenty years ago, our neighbours had actually a stronger force afloat than we had. Coincident with this neglect of military means, there was a rapid advance in commercial and industrial prosperity. Peace principles were in the ascendant, and large meetings cheered the orators who asserted that mankind had grown too wise for war. The vast armies of the continental monarchs were regarded with indifference, and the revolution and reaction of 1848 and 1849 did not disturb our profound conviction in the perpetual maintenance of peace. The great exhibition year, 1851, was hailed at the opening of a new era. It was taken that the representatives of all nations had assembled in Hyde-park, and had pledged their several countries to abandon all rivalry, except in arts, industry and commerce. At that very time Nicholas of Russia was preparing for his soring on Turkey, and before the lapse of three years we were engaged in a great war. It is not too much to say that when war broke out we were utterly unprepared. By draining the United Kingdom of troops we were barely able to send twenty thousand men to the Bosphorus, and make up the Baltic fleet we were compelled to leave our shores undefended. And yet we were in a far better state than we had been a few years previously. In 1846, when Sir Robert Peel was at the head of affairs, the Admiralty caught a glimmering of the necessity for creating a steam navy. At the same time something was done to place the army on a better footing, and four years later, under the influence of an invasion panic, the militia was revived. The progress made up to the commencement of the Russian war was but slow. In the six years between 1847 and 1854 there were only forty-two steamships added to the fleet, by building and conversion, and of these only nine were ships of the line, including blockships, pronounced by Sir J. Pakington to be utterly worthless. The great majority were frigates and corvettes, with eight steamships and tenders. Since 1854 there has been much greater activity but, as we recently had occasion to show, we have not kept pace with other maritime Powers. At the present time, after years of promises, and when the affairs of Europe wear a threatening aspect, we are patently without a good Channel fleet. In other moments for defence, however, we are further advanced. The army is more generous, better clothed, better armed, and better in its organization, and in the militia we have a valuable reserve. Our coast fortifications also have been materially increased and with a little time for preparation we should be ready to encounter any enemy that might appear on land or sea.

Parliament and the Government appear to be fully alive to the necessities of the time. They recognize the fact, which it would be in the last degree perilous to ignore, that steam has, in a great measure, bridged the channel, and that every year lends to contravention England, if she may seek the aggression. We are seeking power to the condition of continental Powers, and we must arrange our means of defence accordingly. There are a navy, an army, and fortifications. Shall we deem the militia, and the steamship and fortifications of the guardians. As to the mode in which the latter may be best made available, we do not at present feel competent to offer an opinion. The attention is earnestly directed to that want, we may hope that it will be supplied. It is plain that it would be impossible to fortify the whole coast of England. Of course, the great naval arsenals and the mouth of the Thames must be protected by fortifications as strong as can be constructed by engineering science. Further than that we cannot go, except, perhaps, by providing moveable batteries, which would, to a certain extent, be effectual in checking an enemy. But the fleet might be evaded and an invading force might be thrown upon some unprotected part of the coast.—It might be possible, as calculated by continental strategists, for two or more of the maritime Powers to combine, and to engage our naval squadrons while their steam-transports ran in and landed troops. Such a contingency is not very probable, but we must not discard any possibility. Should an enemy land, we must look to our army and militia to repel and to chastise him.—The estimates for the ensuing financial year are framed to maintain an effective force of one hundered and five thousand men of all arms, including twenty-three thousand of embodied militia, but exclusive of marines, pensioners, and the depots of regiments belonging to the army in India.—The number does not bring our military establishment to anything like an equality with those of foreign nations, and neither is it intended to do so. But it appears to us to be sufficient to meet any force that could be suddenly landed on our shore.—It is to be remembered that soldiers are not required in England as in other countries to "maintain order" in a discontented population in the event of invasion, the whole people could be at its back. So far as the army is concerned we may be well satisfied with the measures of the Government.

We have often stated the reasons why it is not possible or desirable that we should have great fortresses or a large standing army. On another point, however, we ought to be superior to all other nations.—With our enormous power of construction, our vast resources, and our pre-eminent mechanical skill, we ought to surpass the world in scientific means of defence. It is undoubtedly true that "the best of ships and the best of cannon ought to be ours at all moments, and under all circumstances." We must have the ships to preserve the inviolability of our shores; and we must have the cannon for our ships, our forts, and our field batteries. The fate of battles will in future rest, in all probability, on the relative strength of artillery in the contending forces. If ever we shall have to meet an invading army, we shall rely upon our artillery for mowing down its ranks. Therefore it is that so much interest is felt in the reports of the marvellous power of Armstrong's gun. General Peel, in his statement to the House of Commons, has more than confirmed all that we have heard.—In portability, extent of range, precision, and destructive effect, this gun is as superior to modern ordnance as the latter is to the hooped cannon of our ancestors. The weapon invented by Sir W. Armstrong is a breech-loading, rifled, wrought iron gun, made to throw either solid shot or shell or common case. It weighs no more than one-third of an ordinary gun of the same calibre, and it is superior in strength. From its comparative lightness it may be worked by a small number of men, and it is equally available for ships as for fortifications or field artillery. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages, both on land and sea, of the portability and manageability of this gun. The extent of its range would be incredible it we did not learn it on unimpeachable testimony. It appears that the range of a thirty-two-pound gun, charged with five pounds of powder, in a little more than five miles and a quarter. This more than realises the dream of Captain Warner, and the precision of the gun is still more extraordinary. At three thousand yards, or nearly two miles, the accuracy of the Armstrong gun is as seven to one when compared with the common gun at one thousand yards, while at one thousand yards it will hit an object fifty-seven times which the best gun now in use would only hit once. Therefore, at equal distances the Armstrong gun is fifty-seven times as accurate as our common artillery, or, in other words, the power of artillery is increased more than fifty-fold by this invention. Its destructive effect also exceeds anything that has been hitherto witnessed. A shot from Armstrong's gun at eight hundred yards goes through a solid mass of oak bolted together to the thickness of nine feet. In the trials against the iron-cased floating batteries, with a range of four hundred yards, the steel-pointed bullets fired from a thirty-two-pound Armstrong gun crushed in five-inch metal plates, passed through the vessel, and tore up decks and beams of the strongest construction. The full power of the weapon has not been tested, and it is impossible to predict the result of its general introduction into our army. It has been put in a general form, that a thousand gunners would be able to work more than twice as many guns as formerly, and each of these pieces would be equivalent in its effects to fifty pieces of the old model. Even this statement falls short of the mark, and there must be no doubt, that Sir W. Armstrong's invention will work a revolution in warfare.

Before we have ceased to marvel at the wonderful results produced, by the Armstrong gun, another inventor appears in the field with a element apparently offering greater advantages to its possessor. This gun, invented by Mr. Warry, of the Royal Engineers, is also a breech-loader and rifled, and the rapidity of firing it is unparalleled. By a simple contrivance, a single movement puts the cartridge, primes the charge, closes the breech, and fires the gun. Mr. Warry can easily vouch a dozen, or twelve hundred pounds of bullets, as fast as they can be supplied to engage a vessel, and to pass and repass above her deck, as long as ammunition lasts. Mr. Warry, and without dismounting his gun, can fire with equal facility from either broadside. It is said he has proved that his gun can discharge more than twice as many rounds in a given time as any other gun, and that the projectiles are thrown with greater force and precision. Mr. Warry's invention can be applied at a small cost to all our existing ordnance, and in this there would be a great gain both of time and money. Sir W. Armstrong's gun is made of wrought iron and steel, and is consequently very expensive. With all the means at his command it will be many years before he can replace all the guns required in the British service. If, as reported, the existing guns can be rifled and fitted with Mr. Warry's invention, a vast saving may be effected in time and money. We are of opinion that both inventions should be made available. Sir W. Armstrong's guns must be the best because of their portability and long range. Mr. Warry's invention can be more quickly brought into general use. In the end, it may be found that Warry's gun is fitted for fixed fortifications, and the Armstrong gun for moveable batteries.

It would be useless to speculate on the ultimate consequences of these ingenious inventions in the art of destruction. The immediate result will probably be, a saving of life, as a general, with powerful artillery, can spare his men. The greater the range of the guns the less is the necessity for exposing the soldiers. As to the effect on fortifications of these new discoveries, no one can yet speak with certainty, but it is satisfactory to know that a committee of experienced officers has already been appointed to inquire into the whole subject.

The Arrival of Italian Refugees in Cork.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We recently announced the arrival in Queenstown, on Sunday, March 6, of the American ship *David Stewart*, having on board Poerio and his companions, whom the Neapolitan Government had set free from the dungeons of that State. It will be remembered that, though pardoned, they were sentenced to banishment, and that after having been deported from their native country to Spain, it was afterwards determined that they should be sent to America. Accordingly the *David Stewart* was chartered to take them from Cadiz to New York, where, upon landing each was to receive the sum of $120, and be released from all further control. They had been brought from Naples to Cadiz in a Neapolitan transport, from which, after about twree weeks, they were put on board the *David Stewart*. From the Cork *Examiner* we copy the following particulars:

"All the party having been put on board at Cadiz, the *David Stewart* was towed out to sea for a distance of nearly 200 miles by a Neapolitan war steamer. The steamer then cast off, and left the ship with a fair wind from the east. Scarcely, however, was the ship well away from the protection of the steamer's guns, than the exiles, in a body, came to the Captain, delivered to him a protest against being carried to New York and called upon him to make for the first port he could reach in England. The captain, one third of whose freight had been retained as a guarantee for the performance of his contract, remonstrated with their demand to have him break his engagement, and ultimately refused. They appeared to acquiesce to his decision, or, at least, pressed no more that evening; but the next morning it was again renewed, and in a more decided manner. A young Italian, named Raffaelli Settembrini, had shipped with the captain in Cadiz, and signed articles as a seaman. Up to that morning he had done his work with the rest of the crew. But when the assemblage waited upon the captain, he made his appearance in the uniform of a mate of the Galway line of steamers—a handsome blue cloth, with gilt buttons, gold cap-band, &c. This position he really had held; but it turned out he was the son of Luigi Settembrini, who, hearing of his father's conditional pardon, and of his destination, left for Spain and resorted to the ruse we have mentioned to join him. The captain of the ship believes that he was despatched by the Italian Society of London to aid the prisoners in the course they subsequently took. The exiles stated that they had a navigator in their party, and that even if they had to take the ship out of the hands of the Captain and crew, they would be able to sail her without their assistance. They represented to the Captain that they had been two months at sea, many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an imprisonment of ten years, so that a long voyage would be torture to them all, and death perhaps to some. They contended also that, being under the American flag, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken anywhere but where they choose. These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being sixty-six, while the crew was but seventeen, and the determination of the former to resort to extremities to carry out their intention *compelled the Captain to yield and turn the vessel's head northward.* They were temperate and polite in manner, but about their determination there could be no mistake. They set a guard, of theirs or yours in turn, to keep watch over the compass, and see that the ship's head was kept in the direction of the haven they looked for. The weather was baffling and the passage was tedious. The Captain intended making for Dijle, but missed the harbor in a fog, and had got as far as Ballycotton, but being foiled in with a Cork pilot, went back again; at last at length after a voyage of 16 days, the ship anchored in the great of our coast. As fast as possible, the whole band got themselves equipped ashore in Queenstown, and for a time led in the most freely manner their [illegible] of freedom. The [illegible] of cause went to catch a fresh [illegible] they actually filled the rail space with [illegible] they had started first at Gibraltar. [illegible] state that their ship [illegible] the length of the ship believes that he was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illeg

he is somewhat older. He now speaks but a few words in English, though it is said he at one time knew the language well. The want of exercise in speaking or reading it during the period of his long imprisonment has almost entirely obliterated it from his memory. The young nobleman to whom we have already alluded is not of very prepossessing appearance. We have not learned the ultimate intention of this band of exiles but it is very probable the great majority of them will go back to Italy, seeking refuge in the Sardinian kingdom. *Under any circumstances, Feenie will*, we believe, go to *Sardinia.*"

How Canada is Governed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Since 1841 the forms of Constitutional Government in Canada have not been openly disregarded, if we except a period of some months during the *Administration of Sir Charles. Afterward Lord Metcalfe*, during the latter part of 1843 and the first eight months of 1844. At that time, for a period of nine months, the Governor General took upon himself the administration of the Government, by the aid of a single Minister, a Secretary of State. The conduct of the Governor General, so far from meeting the disapproval of the Home Government, to whom he owed his appointment and by whom he was liable to be recalled, was rewarded with a peerage. So far back as 1791, the appearance of the constitutional system was granted to the Canadians; the Canadas being divided into two Provinces, and a Representative Assembly accorded to each. The benefits of the representative system were, however, neutralized by the creation of a Second Chamber, the members of which owed their nomination to the Crown. The result was the growth of an oligarcy in both Provinces, the executive officers of the Government using the machinery of the Second Chamber to check the democratic aspirations of the representatives of the people. In this way the latter who, for years together, were in direct and constant opposition to the Executive Government, were reduced to a shadow and a name. This abnormal state of things, so utterly opposed to the British practice of *holding the Ministry* responsible to the *Legislature*, begat an opposition, which only ended in the catastrophe of 1837-8.

Now all this is changed. Since 1841 the Provincial Administration has been required to command a majority of the Legislative Assembly; and with the exception already noted, the forms of constitutional government have not been openly violated. The Governor General no doubt possesses almost omnipotent power in the choice of Ministers, and can do much to assist any party in whose favour his influence may be cast in periods of political crisis. To a great extent the machinery of the Government is moved by external influences. In Lombard street the Canadas are looked upon as a field for the exploitation of the capitalists and usurers of the mother country. No direct revenue can be raised from them, it is true, but their Government may, to a very great extent, be carried on for the benefit of English money-brokers and stock-jobbers. The influence of the latter is very great in England, where the moneyed aristocracy unites with the landed aristocracy to control the Government. Mr. Hincks, who was first Minister in Canada, from 1851 to 1854, we have it on unquestionable authority, owed his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands, in 1858 to the influence exerted in his favour in Downing street, by the Barings, the financial agents of the Province, who, doubtless, had their own reasons for this act of practical gratitude. Another financial Minister Mr. Cayley, was rejected by his old constituents, in one of the westernmost counties of the Province, in the Winter of 1857; but orders coming out from Lombard street from the House of Baring Brothers, that he must be retained in the Government, another constituency had to be found for him. Shunned in the west, he found a refuge in the extreme east of Upper Canada, where a pliable and obliging member of the Legislative Assembly was induced to resign in his favor. If any financial emissary was to be sent from England to the Canadas—if there is any "channeling," as our Canadians term it to be done—he goes straightway to the Government House and lays his plans before Sir Edmund Head, or whoever may be the occupant of the gubernatorial office for the time being. Thus did the last representative from England of the Grand Trunk Railway interests; and, in the quietest way possible, he succeeded in obtaining the deferring of the Government loan, which was then the first mortgage for some $16,000,000 upon the road, till after all other parties interested, stockholders and bondholders, shall get six per cent on their investment.

But the greatest stroke of financial policy which has yet been attempted in British America is now in the act of being effected. The Federation of all the five British American Provinces, our readers are aware has been proposed. Such a scheme, one would naturally suppose, originated in considerations arising out of the future welfare of the five Provinces. Nobody would suspect that project originated in a desire to give value to certain railway stock; that it was neither more nor less than a stock-jobbing operation; that the future of British America was to be made plaything of the holders of Grand Trunk Railway stock and bonds! Yet that such is the case we have the authority of a gentleman in London, who is fully cognizant of the secret springs of the movement, for saying so. The case is this: The eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railway—all below Richmond, opposite Montreal—is unprofitable; and, as things stand at present, must forever remain so. The portion of this section which lies between Quebec and St. Thomas hardly earns sufficient to purchase oil to lubricate the engines. Sometimes it is open and sometimes closed. To make the matter worse this profitless section is being extended as far as Trois Pistoles; and when it is completed, the keeping of the road open between that point and Richmond will impose a burden upon the paying sections of the line which must render the whole stock unprofitable, and leave but a slender chance for the bondholders. It would be a master stroke of the policy to get rid of this section of the line. But how is it to be done? By constructing an inter-colonial railroad, connecting Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. In that case, the burdensome section of the Grand Trunk, below Richmond, won't serve for a link in the inter-colonial line; and there would then be a chance of the present proprietors getting rid of it. But an inter-colonial railroad is not required to connect Provinces whose northernmost do not approach within hundreds of miles of one another, and between which there are scarcely any trade connections. A project for the construction of an inter-colonial railroad must therefore, be found ground which to prop up for that purpose, save the Grand Trunk? Why, in the secret history of this project, connected with the Federation of the British American Provinces, such a railroad was declared to be necessary. Why? Because the Grand Trunk Railway could not be sold without it. Why? Because the Grand Trunk Railway could not be sold without it. Why? Because the Grand Trunk Railway could not be sold without it

our camp, while its progress was checked, and it moved not more than a quarter of a mile an hour. But it formed a grand sight. There was a stream of lava running over the plain, twenty to twenty-five feet in height, and an eighth of a mile in width, though its depth varied a great deal. It was a mass or pile of red-hot stones, roaring along a mile of coals on fire, borne along by the liquid lava underneath. As it moved slowly along, large red boulders would roll down the sides, breaking into a thousand small stones, crushing and burning the trees which lay in the track. It is impossible to give a true conception of the immense force and power of this lava stream, bearing along as it does an almost inconceivable mass. It reminds us most vividly of the breaking up of the ice in a large river, only the imagination must stretch the comparison and suppositions are piled up twenty-five feet, and thus borne along by the current beneath, the whole width of the river moving at the same time crashing and breaking, and piling up some and irregular masses on top. But even this comparison is far below the reality—to be conceived it must be seen.

A correspondent writing from Waimea Hawaii, Feb. 4, says:

The burning crater seems to be constantly enlarging, and throwing up its volcanoes of liquid fire above the mouth of the crater—I will not venture to say how high—and the fiery streams rolled onward and onward, still adding grandeur and terror as it proceeded, till, on the morning of the 31st about sunrise, the stream was compelled, though reluctantly, to stop, by meeting the waters of the ocean. Even then its resistless and opposing energy carried it some distance into the sea.

The poor inhabitant of Wainanalii, the name of the village where the fire reached the ocean, were aroused at the midnight hour by the hissing and roaring of the approaching fire, and had but just time to save themselves. Some of the houses of the inland portion of the villages were partly surrounded before the inmates were aware of their danger. Wainanalii is near the northern boundary of North Kona and about twelve or fourteen miles from Kawaihae. It is, of course all destroyed, and its pleasant little harbour all filled up with lava. The whole distance of the flow from the crater to the sea is some forty miles.

Last night (February 3) the volcano was in full blast, and the burning stream seems to have taken another direction. Parties have gone out to-day to see and explore. Perhaps, on their return, I shall have something additional to communicate.

Appointments.

Secretary's Office, Toronto, April 9th, 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Aime La Fontaine, Esquire, to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada.

William N. Hatt, Esquire, Associate Coroner, County of Lincoln.

Emanuel B. Sparham, Esquire, M. D., and Daniel Brown, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroners, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

William Francis Lewis, Esquire, Associate Coroner, County of Carleton.

William Collins, of the village of Walkerton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

George Dormer, of the Town of Lindsay Esq., to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

George James Gale, of the Town of Owen Sound, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

George Ross of the Village of Renfrew, Gentleman, to be Revenue Inspector for the County of Renfrew.

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to grant Licenses to William Freeman, of Milton, Esquire, M. R. C. S. England, Alexander Hamilton, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., and James J. Hillary, of the Township of King Esquire, to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

The War Symptoms.

From the European Times.

The war symptoms are like the changes of the kaleidoscope—they vary with every turn, daily and even hourly. Yesterday the feeling in Paris was one of great depression, and all hopes of peace appear, in certain quarters, to have been given up. This is the more to be regretted, because it was known that Lord Cowley had had an interview on Thursday, at the Tuileries, with the Emperor in presence of count Walewski, and, although what actually occured has not transpired, it is tolerably clear, from the general opinion that war was inevitable, that the interview was not reassuring. It is said that Austria, goaded by the menaces of France and Piedmont, is rather anxious for war than otherwise, and the defiant articles of the journals of Vienna give a well grounded assurance to this statement. We learn by a letter from that capital, written as recently as Tuesday last, that even there the impression was general that peace could not be maintained. Military preparations both in France and Austria are going on at a speed that indicates that the struggle is not remote, and a piece of news comes from Turin of a remarkable kind, to the effect that a secret convention was concluded between Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon before the Princess Clotilde was married to Prince Napoleon, by which treaty France promises offensive and defensive succour to Sardinia, and undertakes that Lombardy shall be annexed to Piedmont, on condition that Savoy and Nice should be ceded to France. The belief of a secret convention between the contracting parties having been executed, was stated before, but the terms were never put forth circumstantially until now, and the course of events on the Seine, as well as on the Danube seems to justify their probability. The recent statement of *Le Nord* is corroborative of this view, for the Belgian journal declares that M. Cavour has recently sent to Paris a long memoir, in which all the aggressive acts of Austria towards Piedmont are elaborately set forth.

"The German manifestations are conflicting," to use the article in the *Moniteur*. The Bavarian Chambers have voted a large credit for military preparations, and the Wurtemburg Government, which was generally believed to be more favourable to France than most of the German states. It is known that the Prussian Envoy at Paris has had interviews with the Emperor in connection with the affairs of the North. In the minor states, and the Hanoverian representative has left on a mission with Count Walewski, taking with the latter name. In fact the whole of the German diplomatists in the minor metropolis have been concentrating round the centre, in Germany. But one of the strongest proofs of the impending struggle is the fact that Prussia has called for Turkish troops to assist in the Lower Rhine. Mr. Bulwer, the British Envoy, has had an interview with the Sultan, and it is said that the Porte has consented to the request of Prussia. The Turkish troops will be commanded by a German officer, and will be employed in Germany, not in Italy. Prussia has refused the Magyar, the

country should arise, to Genoa,—a city within Turin, not open to the inroads of the enemy.

It is clear that Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli must try their hands again, and we trust more successfully, in proving to the British Parliament that the peace of Europe will not be broken. They have evidently been duped, or they exceeded truth in the first statement—which, we shall probably know in a short time.

Mexico.

The very genius of desolation, of anarchy, of bloody feuds and internecine struggles, of confiscation, intrigue, robbery, plunder, poverty and despair, seems at last to have assumed complete mastery of Mexico. The condition of no people in the world, it seems to us, can be more wretched than is at this moment there realised; and sending an eye along the horizon of the future, we can see no signs of that breaking away of the terrible clouds that distil blight, blood, poison, and swarms of unclean reptiles.

What unknown and horrible influence is that which thus broods, an ever present evil over the country, and nerves the arms and hearts of brothers to delight in each other's blood, to trample beneath their cruel and unnatural feet the children of a common mother? Is it the slow finger of Providence that, from year to year, from decade to decade, moves over the hills and plains, clothed in perpetual verdure and flowers, the avenger of Guatimozin's tortures, the searchers for gold? Does the past thus re-appear in its mysterious connections with the present, to show that crimes which shock mankind, the cries which pierce the heavens, shall not go unremembered, unredressed? We do not know, and cannot tell; but it really appears to us that in Mexico the most extraordinary and unatural national phenomena of modern times are presented to us. In what other country have revolution, carnage, and all horrors of anarchy followed each other so rapidly, so persistently, embracing so extensive an area, and which are still kept up with such desperation of madness, such fury of utter blindness? In what other country has so much fratricidal blood been shed within the last quarter of a century?

We have become so accustomed to hear of the scenes enacted in Mexico that we fail to appreciate their nature. Suppose six thousand men were about to start, say from Nashville to attack Charleston, that the latter place were defended by an equal number; that another army of the same size were to come upon Nashville from North Carolina, and at the same time that Pennsylvania and Virginia were the scenes of the meeting of hostile parties in battle array; suppose law utterly powerless, half the cities of the Union liable to sudden attack at any moment by armed banditti, the Presidential office changing hands two or three times in as many weeks, and we should have a faint idea of what is actually witnessed in Mexico at the present writing, and what has been going on there in substance for years.

While this is a most mournful state of things to contemplate, Mexico affords to the people of the United States a lesson whose livid and gory characters ought to make an impression upon the minds of the former that no time or circumstance should be able to efface. Perhaps for this very purpose has Providence permitted Mexico to become what she is, and to exhibit to us the tableaux that she presents.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Lecture on the Maine Law.

Mr. Sinclair delivered a lecture on the working of the "Prohibitory Liquor Law, in the State of Maine," in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, on Thursday evening last, to a large and respectable audience, every seat being occupied, and many obliged to stand. Hon. Mr. Spence, presided, and opened the proceeding by referring to the great increase in the number of saloons in Toronto since 1852. In that year, he said, there were 100 places where liquor was sold, and the population being at that time 33,000, this gave one licensed saloon to every 166 of the inhabitants. In 1858, the population had increased to 55,000, and the saloons to 460 in number, making one to every 119 persons. He was, however, gratified to think that such a state of things would not long continue, as the report of the Committee to whom was referred the petitions relative to a Prohibitory Liquor Law, would soon come up for discussion, and he felt certain that if a Bill were introduced into Parliament to prevent the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, it would soon become law. He would not further refer to the matter, but would leave his more able friend, Mr. Sinclair, to speak in reference to the workings of the "Maine Liquor Law." The lecturer, who on rising was greeted with a round of applause, which lasted some time, said he was happy to see such a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. It was an assurance to him and to all connected with the temperance movement that they took great interest in a subject which was certainly of great importance to Toronto, and Canada generally—the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. He had visited Maine for the purpose of seeing with his own eyes how the law which had now became world-known as the "Maine Law," was carried out. He entered Portland on the 6th December last, and resided for ten days in that city with Hon. Neal Dow—the warmest advocate of the temperance cause on the continent of America. (Applause.) He might inform the audience that in 1856, the law had been repealed on a new political party getting into power, and a stringent liquor law enacted. Shortly after this latter law was passed, it was found that there were upwards of 500 liquor dealers in the city of Portland alone. A change again took place, as another party held the reins of power, and two issues were placed before the people; whether he would continue the license law then in force, but which was to a great extent a dead letter, or return to the Prohibitory system. A vote was taken, when it was found that 5,912 persons were in favor of the former, and that 23,834 individuals had recorded their votes for the latter measure. (Applause.) The Prohibitory Law came into force on the 15th July, 1858, and he was glad to inform them that the day before it went into operation, the one-half of the 500 liquor-dealers whom he had alluded to, shut up their premises, while the remainder had been compelled to give up the sale of liquor after having been fined, and many of them imprisoned. While in Portland, he received an English paper containing a letter signed by a clergyman of New York, which stated that the Maine Law had been a failure in Portland, and the question was submitted by the writer—"If they can't shut up the saloons of Portland, how do they expect to close them up in such cities as Boston and New York?" He (Mr. Sinclair) showed the letter to Mr. Dow and asked him to furnish the statements it contained. Mr. Dow replied that they were entirely without foundation. This, however, did not suit him (Mr. Sinclair) for he found that the statements in the letter were circulated by a correspondent of the Montreal Witness, who visited the Magor, the City Marshal, and the Mayor who had held office during the two years the stringent Licence Law was in force which permitted only five men to sell liquor in the city. Mayor Wells, who had been in office from 1856 to 1858, informed him that instead of 5 there was over 500 places in which liquor was sold — that it was impossible to carry out the law, and that he had always said nothing would do but the enactment of the Maine law, for they could not secure a conviction under the one which was in force from 1856 to 1858. The City Marshal informed him (Mr. Sinclair) that in November, 1857, ninety persons were committed to prison on a charge of drunkenness, and in November, 1858, five months after the Maine law came into effect, only 42 were incarcerated; showing a diminution of 55 in this short space of time. (Applause.) In the Alms' House, a great reduction also took place in the number of inmates admitted. The number in 1857 was 174, while in 1858 they only amounted to 110. Those who received out-door relief were reduced one-half. Mr. Sinclair then enumerated the other benefits which had resulted from the passing of the law. These facts he had sent to England, to counteract the statement of the clergymen he had referred to, and also the remark of the Marshal, that not a drop of liquor was sold openly in Portland. (Applause.) He (Mr. Sinclair) was in the habit of transmitting facts and documents to the old country in reference to the progress of temperance, and a few days ago he had forwarded a copy of the *Globe* to Scotland, containing the announcement that a Bill, having for its purpose the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, was about to be introduced into the House of Assembly. (Great applause) The lecturer concluded by calling on all those in the hall who were not teetotallers, to come forward and sign the pledge. Upwards of 140 persons responded to the call. Mr. Sinclair lectured in the same place on Friday evening.

Three Murderers Executed at New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 18th March.

This morning Heinrich Haas, Joseph Lindsay, and Peter Smith, all convicted of murder, suffered the penalty of death by hanging. At an early hour a large crowd besieged the gates of the prison, eagerly seeking to obtain a sight of the terrible spectacle. This morbid craving however, was not satisfied, and none could obtain admittance. Shortly after ten o'cock, the three condemned men appeared, escorted by the Rev. Father Dufau and his assistant, and officers of the prison. They were dressed in white, in their shirts and pants, the head covered with a white nightcap, and their hands tied behind their backs; each wore a crucifix suspended to a black ribbon around his neck. Their countenances were calm, even smiling. They took their seats on the fatal bench, and the hangman, a negro disguised with a loose black domino and a mask, fixed the rope around their necks and disappeared in the cell behind.

Lindsay, who is quite a young man, first spoke, and addressed the crowd with a clear and wringing voice. He acknowledged his crime, and said the penalty was but just; he had sinned against the laws of his country and the laws of his God, and he must die; but he blessed that death, for he was reconciled with his God; he begged the crowd to forgive him also; he thanked Captain Fremaux, Mr. Revril, and the inner keepers of the prison, for their kindness to him; he bid everyone good bye and hoped his example would not be lost. Peter Smith spoke next, in nearly the same terms, but struggling with his emotion. Heinrich Haas, the oldest man of the three, was the last to speak. His features were lit, as in a clear voice he addressed the attentive crowd. He said that drink was not the only incentive to crime, that every sinful appetite indulged in brought men by degrees to the worst crimes, and finally to the gallows. His ruin was caused by the sin of impurity; he warned all men to restrain and subdue their passions and not to deface the image of God. He was going to die of an awful death, and yet that death was not one thousand part what he deserved. He was a great sinner, but as great as were his crimes, the goodness and mercy of his Saviour had pardoned him. He died with joy, he was happy, and preferred that death to life on this earth. He spoke long and feelingly, and, after bidding farewell to the people, began chanting a hymn with much power. While he spoke and sung, his two companions seemed to find new courage in his enthusiastic words, and preserved a perfect composure.

The Rev. Father Dufau spoke a few parting words to each, and presented them the crucifix, which they kissed repeatedly. Young Lindsay burst out into an act of contrition, repeated by the two others, and was kissed on the cheek by Father Dufau, who recited aloud an exhortation and gave his blessing to the three doomed men.

Lindsay and Smith died instantly, having had their necks broken, and a slight quiver of the frame was all that denoted the passage from life to death; but poor Haas suffered longer—the noose had not been made tight enough, and strangulation took place slowly. His legs moved convulsively his whole frame shook, and the blood rushing into his face soon blackened it and trickled out of his ears.

The Washington Tragedy!

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES FOR THE MURDER OF PHILIP B. KEY.

Washington, April 9.

The case for the defence opened this morning. It is expected that Mr. Graham will consume the whole day in the opening address. His associates would prefer brevity on the opening. They wish to reserve their plans of operation for the present, to say nothing of Mr. Key, except that immediately connected with the transaction, to withhold comments on the prosecution. There has been no attempt to account for the disparity between the size of the bullet extracted from the body of Mr. Key, and the bore of the Derringer found in the street. The defence deny that the Derringer belonged to Mr. Sickles. No effort has been made to trace it to him, and the defence will make the best of this circumstance and claim that it belonged to Mr. Key, that the first shot came from Mr. Key. As to the two keys found in the pocket of the deceased, the idea is that they were those of the house in Fifteenth-street, where the meeting took place; and, if so, the circumstance will be put in evidence. Two letters from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, one in feigningly denouncing the insinuation made with respect to Mr. Sickles and the other accepting a subsequent invitation to dinner, will be offered in evidence. If not admitted, Council will make one of them before the jury. The grounds for admission become greater in the case presented. Many are present from New York; among them John Kelly, himself. John Cochrane, M. C., John Cheney, County Clerk, Colvin Hastings and Comptroller Flagg. Mr. Pugsley has returned to New York. The Court opened at 10.15. After some delay the prisoner was conducted into Court and placed in the dock, where he conferred with Mr. Brady, Mr. Stanton and Beverly Johnson. The jurors were called, and answered to their names. Mr. Graham proceeded to address the jury, amid the solemn silence and attention of the whole court. He said, "May it please the Court and gentlemen of the Jury, this is to me the time of solemn thoughts, and I arise to address you laboring under a severe struggling of feeling. It is a beautiful sentiment, better expressed in the Latin than in the translation—'Prosperity is the parent of friends, and bad fortune is the fire in which they are tried.' Friendship is the most sacred of all artificial, as distinguished from our natural attachments. It stands nearest to those who, by the hand of nature, have been interwoven with the objects which she creates. On the altar of that relation I cast my present offering. It carries with it the unction of a warm heart; may it prove to be an efficacious tribute in favour of my client. I have been the companion of his sunshine, and now call here to participate in the gloom of his present afflictions. Trouble is a mysterious visitor. It seems to be the unshunable doom of man. It has been well said that "although affliction cometh not forth from the dust, neither does trouble spring out of the ground. Man is born into trouble as the sparks fly upward.' That same great influence which has impressed the laws on all departments of creation—which has studded the heavens with their fires, and ordained the boundary line between day and night. That same great influence which stretches over the face of nature, verdures earth's green mantle and again supplants it for the less pleasing dress of winter. That same great influence which has designed the time for the dropping of the leaves and the falling of the sparrow in the will which guides and the hand which holds the rod with which, in this life, we are punished as we pass from the proceeding in which we are here engaged.—May we be permitted to repeat over the result in which I confidently anticipate, as one congratulatory to this defendant for the severe ordeal through which he has passed. 'Behold! happy is the man whom God correcteth, therefore despise not then the chastening of the Almighty. He maketh sorrow and He bindeth up. He woundeth and his hand maketh whole. 'He shall deliver thee in six troubles. Yea, in seven, there shall no evil touch thee.' A few days since the body of a human being was found in the throes of death in one of the streets of your city. It proved to be the body of a confirmed and habitual adulterer. On a day too sacred to be profaned, by worldly toil on which he was forbidden to moisten his brow with the sweat of honest labor.—On a day when he should have risen above the grossness of his nature, and though on no other day he had sent aspirations heavenward, he should on that day have allowed to pass in that direction, we find him besieging, with the most evil intentions that castle where for their security and repose the law had placed the wife and children of his neighbor. If he had observed the solemn precept, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' he might at that moment had formed one of the living. The injured father and husband rushes on him in the moment of his guilt, and under the influence of frenzy, executes on him a judgment which was as just as it was summary. The issue which you are here to decide is whether this act renders its author amendable to the laws of the land. In the decision of that issue, gentlemen of the Jury, you have a deep and solemn interest. You are here to fix the price of the marriage bed. You are here to say in what estimation that sacred couch is held by an honest and intelligent American Jury. You are favored citizens, and live in a city which constitutes the seat of our Federal Government, a city bearing the name of the illustrious Washington, the father of his country, of whom it has been emphatically and truly said, that he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

How they Marry in America.

One of our Justices of the peace was called the other afternoon to go to a German house in the city and marry a couple.—Putting on a clean collar and putting a marriage certificate in his pocket, he started for the festive scene. Arrived at the house under the direction of a blue-legged little boy, who had pointed out the place, he knocked and went in. In the middle of the floor stood a stout German girl, merry and plump, her blue eyes rolling out tears as large as butter pats. "Whats the matter?" said the sympathetic Justice.—"Matter," said the girl, "dat Gotlieb went off, and wouldn't marry me, ain't it?" The Justice said he supposed it was, and intimated that he had come to marry some one; and requested the old lady to bring on the lambs to the sacrifice. The old lady said, "Dare vos no lambs—Gotlieb ish run off, and will not marry my Katarina."—"Well," said the Justice. "Gotlieb is not the only man there is; send for some other man to marry her." At this Katarina's face brightened up, and she ejaculated, "Yah—dat is good—send mit Hans."—Hans was sent for, but couldn't come.—When her messenger returned, Katerina, determined not to give it up, said, "Send mit Skoseph." Shoseph was sent for, but couldn't be found. Katarina's heart fell at this news; and the Justice was growing impatient. Just then Katerina looked out of the window, and saw a short and thick young German going by, when she rushed to the door and hallooed, "Fritz—Fritz!"—Fritz shortly made his appearance at the door, when Katarina's mother said, "Fritz you lofs mine Katarina!" Fritz allowed he did, more as sour-kraut. "Then stand up here," thundered the Justice; and before Fritz could realise his position, he was a man and wife, and Katarina's arms were around his neck, and her lips pressed to his, she crying between the calisthenics, "Mein husband, mein Fritz!" Our duty as a correct historian compels us to say that Fritz hugged back as well as he knew how.—The Justice with head erect, stepped smilingly out, leaving the lovers to themselves, and walked away meditatively, a holy calm stealing all over his massive proportions, the consciousness of having done his duty gleaming in his eye, honor, honesty, and rectitude in his footsteps.—*Buffalo Republicans.*

A Pure Patriot.

It is pleasing to meet, in these degenerate times anything breathing the pure spirit of patriotism, and to listen sometimes to the lofty tone of the cultivated statesman. Hear one of them in the Missouri Legislature, who, on a recent occasion—it matters little upon what mid:—"What do gentlemen want? Is even so dear and hallowed an event as to be purchased only at the price of leaving our State unrepresented by our lawmen! Do you want the institutions of your States reduced to the condition of affairs every where in Georgia, where a plantation consists of two overseers and one nigger? As the poet says, "I'd rather be a long enough, strong, rather than with a political end lay at the feet of mortal creature, or even, my native State." Such is the noble sentiment of a true citizen, and we wish the institutions of long as pluck grows and water runs."

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

A precocious youngster, nineteen years old, named O'Donnell, is on trial at St. Louis for being married to three wives at the same time.

A tremendous snow-storm very late in the season, occurred in Minnesota on the 13th March. The snow fell to the depth of three feet at St. Paul, and a heavy freshet is feared.

Another slaver is reported off the coast of Louisiana, with a cargo of slaves, which she was waiting an opportunity to land.

Col. Johnston, of the New York State Agricultural Society, estimates the wheat crop of 1859 in the United States, at 158,500,000 bushels as against 180,000,000 for 1858. Why this large reduction we do not know.

Despatches received at Washington from Commissioner Bowlin speak hopefully of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Paraguay.

Mr. Buchanan expresses great indignation at the reported conduct of Governor Douglas, in refusing the Americans at Victoria permission to publicly celebrate Washington's Birthday. The matter is to be brought to the attention of the British Government.

A man named Foster, convicted of burglary, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ult. South Carolina, we believe, is the only state in which burglary is punishable by death, and this is probably the only instance in which such a sentence has been carried into effect.

There is a curious report from Utah, in the correspondence of a San Francisco paper, to the effect that Brigham Young keeps within doors through fear of his life; that several of the leading Mormons are apostatizing; and that life and property are unsafe in the Territory.

The Rev. Jonathan Post, a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were killed in Marquette County, March 25, by their son.—The murderer is about 30 years old and has been insane for several years, but was thought to be harmless until this occurrence. He made no effort to escape.

Spring in Kentucky.

The Maple buds have swelled to leaflets; the brilliant sunshine and the clear blue sky are the heralds of Spring. In every garden the lillies and jonquils, with their lance-shaped leaves, are preparing to battle with the March winds, and from the windown we see peeping the superb hyacinths, tended by woman's watchful care. In a short time the lilac, the dogwood, the snow-ball, and the seringa, will be in full bloom, making the air redolent with their sweets. In fact "about these times," as the almanacs say, nature is putting on her holiday attire, and looks fresh and fair, as youth and beauty always do.—*Louisville Journal, 11th.*

United States Ambassadors.

Our Government is represented abroad by a pretty set of men. They are all third or fourth rate politicians, and no more fit for diplomatists than a cow boy is for a college professorship. Our Minister to France speaks only broken French. Our Minister to Spain is ignorant of Spanish. Our Minister to Germany, as a general thing, cannot tell high Dutch from Hebrew, and one of our Ministers to Italy knows equally little of Italian. Our Minister to Russia speaks no Russian. Our Minister to Constantinople cannot "talk Turkey." Our Minister to China don't know the first word of Chinese. It is stated as an offset, however, that our Minister to England can talk English, though he rarely does it to any important purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Outlawing Editors.

Senator Fly has introduced an extraordinary bill for outlawing the editorial fraternity. It provides that no publication by a newspaper concerning a person elected by the people to any office shall be deemed libellous; but if any such elected officer should deem it so, and hence proceeds to assault and batter the editor of said libel-bearing paper, an action against him shall not lie, unless the editor be personally maimed or deprived of life thereby. Probably, however, before it passes, an amendment will be added, excusing the editor from penal responsibilities when he labours on the defensive, unless his miserable foe is knocked into irrevocable jelly, and the wind utterly and forever expelled from his presumptous carcase. So amended, it would leave a clean field and open new avenues for ambitious editors to the high seats of notoriety and consideration.—*Rochester Union.*

Trouble in a Roman Catholic Church.

On last Sunday afternoon there was an immense gathering in the vicinity of St. John's Church, Roman Catholic, in Fifteenth Street. The assemblage was composed of the members of the above named church, who met to hear an address from the Rev. Mr. Daymon, in vindication of himself, on the subject of his suspension by Archbishop Hughes. It appears from the facts in the case that the reverend gentleman, in a discourse to his congregation prior to his suspension, made use of the expression that "hell was paved with the skulls of bad priests,' for which, coupled with the fact that the reverend gentleman is rather too enthusiastic in his style of preaching, caused the Archbishop to order his suspension.—Rev. Mr. Daymon is a proselyte from Protestantism, and is a brother of Capt. Daymon, of the British war steamer *Gorgon*, of the Atlantic cable fame. He declares his intention of building a church at his own expense, and his congregation have declared their intention to follow their pastor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Mild Winter.

If those muskrats in Iowa that prophesied a mild winter survived the cold snap of January last, they may now have the satisfaction of knowing that their predictions were correct. Southern papers concur in the statement that vegetation in that latitude is at least one month in advance of ordinary years. Fruit trees are in blossom and flowers of various kinds are in full bloom. In the North the winter has been remarkably open. The great lakes have been closed by ice but a small part of the time, and navigation is now about to be resumed on all the Northern waters. The *Lake Superior Journal* of the 26th ult., says: "We are now within five days of the first Spring month, and have had scarcely a brush of winter yet. Most of the time it has been mild. For two weeks past there has been a briskness and a mellowness in the atmosphere which was enough to cause the meekest heart to sing for joy. Our boys have not been silenced more than a week at a time this winter, and but a few days in all. It is open now, and the 'shore birds' of the year are passing to the melting away into Spring." In our own latitude the weather has been yet less favorable. With the exception of a few days of severe weather, our climate has resembled more of the character of a Southern winter.—*N. Y. Times.*

Parliamentary.

In the Legislative Assembly on Saturday Mr. Foley moved a Bill to amend the Registry Act of last session.

The Bill for the separation of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland was read a second time, and set down for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. McMicken presented a petition against the Bill to secure to married women certain separate rights of property.

The following bills were read a second time:

For the regulation of insolvency.—To consolidate the debt of the Town of Galt.—To confirm a proclamation of the Governor General, incorporating the village of Streetsville.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill to incorporate the Canada Slate Company.—Bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.—Bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College.—Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Literary Association.—Bill to enable certain municipalities to render aid to railroads and gravel roads, in certain cases.—Bill to provide for the separation of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

On Tuesday Mr. Harcourt and others presented petitions praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The resolutions relating to the Seignorial Tenure were read a first time.

The following Bills were read a second time:

Bill respecting the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.—Bill for the regulation of Postage on Newspapers.—Bill to amend the act entitled "An act to define the elective franchise."—Bill to authorize the making and maintenance of roads through Indian reserves.—Bill to extend the provisions of an act for the better management of the Provincial Penitentiary.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill to amend the act incorporating the St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company.—Bill for the protection of settlers in certain cases in Lower Canada.—Bill to incorporate the People's Forwarding Company of Ottowa.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THIS COLUMN SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE OPEN FOR COMMUNICATIONS ON INSTRUCTIVE SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Asphodel, April 11, 1859.

Sir,—The difficulties between the two contending parties in this Township has never been fairly and fully set before the public, unless what has been told from time to time in the columns of the *Review*, over the signature of "Ptomely, Jr.," and I ask a space in your colums for that purpose.

"I will extenuate nothing,
Nor set aught down in malice,"

but place the affair before the public for their opinion.

At the election in 1858, Messrs. Fowlds, Pearce, Harrison, Coughlan and Sargent were elected Councillors for that year, and through the whole of the year matters progressed very favorably; the Councillors above named in connection with their Clerk, James Foley, working together for the benefit of the whole people. At a session held at the Council Chamber, Norwood, on the 5th July, 1858, a By-law was passed to expend £200 on roads and bridges in the township, and the concluding clause of that By-law appointed the above-named councillors, and Walter Scott, Esq., *Commissioners* for the expenditure of the said £200, in different parts of the township, and dividing it into three divisions for the purpose of letting the jobs, and when performed to pass them, and if properly done to give an order on the Treasurer, J. Fowlds, for the pay. Previous to last election Mr. Councillor Harrison applied for, and got, an order for $12 for part of his pay as Commissioner for 12 days, at 7s. 6d. per day, for letting out and paving his portion of the work Walter Scott, Esq., got $12 for 8 days as *Commissioner*, in like manner. On the 15th day of January, 1859, after the election at which Messrs. Fowlds, Harrison, Scott, Grover and Coughlin were elected, and being the last day of meeting of the old Council for 1858, a motion was made to pay themselves as follows: Harrison, $18; Coughlan, $8.25; Sargent, $10.50; Fowlds, $4.50; Pearce, $10.50; as Commissioners for the expenditure of said £200, besides the $12 previously paid Scott, making altogether $63.75; a pretty round sum, being $12 for every $100 expended.

The legal question is simply this:—Under the new Municipal Law, can Walter Scott, Henry Fowlds, Robert Harrison, Timothy Coughlin, or any one else who has received pay in 1858 as *Commissioners*, sit as Councillors in 1859 in the face of the disqualification clause in the new Municipal Act, section 73, "No person receiving any allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor), &c., shall be qualified to be a member of the Council of the Corporation." These men take 7s. 6d. per day as *Commissioners*; some of the work over which they exercise control and superintendance is still unperformed, and yet they look upon themselves as Councillors. On the first day of meeting, viz., the third Monday in January, these men met, were called to order by the Clerk, and in consequence of this law being laid down to them, they *refused* to take the necessary qualification of office for two days after, and not until a warrant from the Reeve for 1858 was placed in the hands of the Returning officer, to elect other four instead of those who refused.

Under these circumstances, and from the opinion of an able lawyer, the new Council were organized and have since, with Mr. Grover (who took the declaration of office on the third Monday in January, being the day appointed by law to take the necessary declarations of office) being at work, passing by-laws, &c., and the last Corporation retain the books, papers, seal, &c. I understand that a writ has been served at the instigation of the first corporation, or as we call them the old Council, on Messrs. Sargent, Morphy, Patterson and Ewing to show cause why they should not vacate their seats. This is to come off on the first day of Easter term, viz Tuesday, viz: on the 15th day of May next.

It looks as though the Judges were of opinion they were there by right, until the others show cause to the contrary. Thus the matter stands now, viz: "Show, you cause, if you can, why we should not vacate our seats."

Yours very truly,
"One who Knows."

Asphodel, April 12th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, April 13th, 1859.

The supplies of produce small, and business more than usually dull.

Wheat—Fall wheat $1 55 a $1 60 [7s 9d a 8s] for medium to ordinary; $1 50 a $1 55 [7s 6d a 7s 9d] while for inferior and common the range has extended from $1 30 to $1 50 [6s 6d a 7s 6d] per bushel.

Spring Wheat—$1 35 a $1 40 [6s 6d a 7s] is freely paid for good samples fit for seed.

Flour—Superfine, $6 a $6 25; fancy, $6 25 a $6 50; extra, $6 75 a $7 per barrel.

Home flour $7 per barrel, and $7 50 for the choicest brands.

Oats is being diminished by shipments to Oswego. The lowest price for a large lot is now 2s 10d; and 2s 11d a 3s has been sometimes realized.

Meal.—Oatmeal continues scarce and firm at $7 50 a $8 per barrel. Corn $4 50 a $5 per barrel.

Peas 3s a 4s per bushel.

Barley 3s a 4s, at which price Rye is also dull.

Timothy Seed $2 a $2 50 per bushel.

Clover $6 per bushel.

Potatoes 3s 6d a 3s 6d per bushel for the best varieties.

Apples $3 per barrel.

Butter 1s 3d a 1s 6d for the best. Tub butter No. 1 quality 20c per lb.

Cheese.—Prime American cheese $12 a $12 50 per 100lbs.

Eggs 6d a 7½d per dozen.

Poultry.—Chickens 2s 3d a 2s 6d per pair. Turkeys, $1 a $1 25 each.

Sheep $6 50 to $8 each. Lambs $3 each. Calves $5 a $7 each.

Wool 1s 1d a 1s 3d; sheep skins $1 50 a $1 75 each; beef hides $6 50 a $7, and firm; calves skin 6d a 7½d per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

Flour, $6 50 a $6 75; Superfine, $7 50c. Wheat, $1 10c per bushel.

New York Markets.

New York, April 11.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 5000 bbls, at $5 a $5 50 for superfine State; $5 80 a $6 30 for extra State; $5 50 a $6 50 for common to medium extra do; $6 40 a $6 55 for round hoop Ohio. Canadian quiet, at $6 50 a $7 40 for extra.—Rye flour dull, at $3 70 a $4 50.

Grain—Wheat dull and without sales. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull. Corn dull; sales 6000 bushels; mixed Western nominal, at 86c a 87c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork dull and unchanged; sales 200 bbls, at $17 75 for new mess; $17 37 for old do; $12 50 for prime.—Beef firm. Bacon quiet. Cut meats dull. Lard dull; sales 200 bbls, at 11c a 11¼c. Butter 8½c a 12c for Ohio and 14c a 22c for State.

Whiskey dull and nominal at 26c.

Stocks better and more active.

Money and Exchange continues as before, and demand not very active.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, April 14th, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush.	1 25	@	1 50
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	1 00	@	1 25
Oats "	0 35	@	0 37
Potatoes "	0 40	@	0 50
Clover seed "	8 00	@	9 10
Timothy seed "	1 75	@	2 00
Onions "	1 00	@	1 20
Flour ₩ brl.	7 00	@	7 75
Pork "	12 00	@	14 00
Beef ₩ cwt.	4 00	@	6 50
Hides "	5 75	@	6 00
Oatmeal ₩ cwt.	4 00	@	4 50
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0 22	@	0 25
Butter ₩ lb (firkin)	0 20	@	0 00
Eggs ₩ doz.	0 08	@	0 10
Hay ₩ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	@	2 00
" 2nd "	1 00	@	1 50
Straw ₩ load	1 50	@	2 00

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

In this Town on 9th inst., Mrs. J. N. Travers of a Son.

Married.

In Peterboro', by the Rev. J. M. Roger, Mr. Andrew Douglas, to Miss Jessie Robinson, both of this Town.

In Peterboro', by the Rev. J. M. Roger, Mr. Peter Morrison, to Miss Elizabeth Haggart, of the Castle of Cockpen, Emily.

Died.

At Painsville, Ohio, on April 2nd, Gideon, second son of Mr. Asa B. Downes, Ashburnham; C. W.

In Ashburnham, on Wednesday, 13th inst., Elias W., son of Mr. David Taylor.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of Graham & Renfrew.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.

Peterboro', April 6th 1859. 14

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has moved his BOOK AND STATIONERY SHOP INTO TOWN, in the Exchange building, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where everything in his line of business will be found very complete.

A. SAWERS.

Peterborough, April 13, 1859. 15

NOTICE.

THE ASSESSMENT

Agricultural.

Use ashes in solution, sprinkled over plants, to drive away insects.

Sprinkle cold water on frost-bitten plants, before the sun rises, or else cover them.

Wait until the sap flows before you prune, else rot will set in, and the tree perhaps be destroyed.

English onion-seeds in this country run to scallions the first year. Will they do so the second?

A writer recommends that meadows be flowed early in the Winter, and the water kept on until the ice is off in the Spring.

Hungarian grass, when cut before fully ripe, is thought equal to the best hay. A dry, upland soil is best adapted for it.

A cotemporary believes that bone-meal is as essential to cattle as salt, and that they should have as much as they can eat.

To cure a horse of kicking in his stall, fasten two feet of trace chain to each hind foot of the horse, then obliging him to punish himself every time he kicks.

A writer in the *Homestead* defends the use of pork as an article of wholesome diet. It was the flesh of the loathsome swine of Syria, which fed on offal, dead bodies, and flesh that Moses prohibited, not the grain-fed hog of the Canadian farm.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.

The advices we have from the various sections of the country leave no doubt in our minds that a large quantity of wheat has been sown, and that it looks well; and in point of growth is, in many places, fully a month earlier than it has been for the last three years. From present appearances, a dry, cool May will be absolutely necessary to mature the crop properly, and with favourable weather during that month and June, a large wheat crop may be expected.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1858. 8

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND LEATHER STORE.

—:o:—

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has taken premises on George Street, second door South of Hunter Street (opposite McFarlands Grocery Store), where he has a large and select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Both home and American Manufacture, which he is prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and trusts by fair dealing, close attention to his business, and prices to correspond with the times, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterborough, Dec 16th 1858. 49.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858- 39-tf

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1858. 2

NOTICE.

TO all parties indebted to R. B. McDOUGALL, either by note or book account that is now due, are informed that their ACCOUNTS are now in Mr. Deanestreet's hands for collection, any not settled after the 15th day of March, will be placed in suit without further notice.

N. B.—I have a large and well assorted stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, Clothing and Millinery, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries, which will be sold low for Cash.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, March 1st, 1859. 9

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 15 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address

C. L. DERBY,

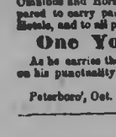
548 Broadway, N.Y.

December 6, 1858. 48

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

Made to Order, Cheap for Cash.



Black Dress Suits	$25 to $30
Scotch Tweed, do., all Wool	14 " 22
Russel Cord Coats	3 " 24
Linen Coats	1½ " 24
Satinette Pants, well Lined	24

A. HOPPER & SONS,

RETURNING thanks to their friends and the Public in general, for the support they have already received, and as a further inducement to their continued liberal encouragement, they offer the above enlarged list of prices, To call and view Fashions, of which we will be ever ashamed and ready in the first style of fashion.

"NO WORK HUNGRIER."

N.B.—Further Reductions will soon Cloth, and Live Hands up on Spinning Mills.

Hopper Street, Peterboro', March 21st, 1859. 12

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A [illegible] of fresh Garden Seeds, [illegible] GILMOUR & GILMOUR

Peterboro', March 1st, 1859. 11—3m

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth with patent gold, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clurton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the Art Journal, with the other premiums, secure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 48

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stantley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Waifs on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatay's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Allaine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Mabel Grant
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Diary of a Physician, 3 vols.
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 3 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Ryde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Malsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercise—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Thelma—Tulloch
Young Man's Library
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Roman Expositions—Brown
Genius' of Scotland—Tornbull
Captain Hammond's Mission
History of Enthusiasm—Taylor
Gospel Repository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Mothers
Indian Rebellion—Dr. Duff
Young Womans Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Reading without Tears
Daily Bible, 3 Vols—Kitto
Declension and Revival—Winslow
Prison World of Europe
Memoirs of Bethany
Passages from Home Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
" ear of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 12 Vols
Comte's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Parson's Companion
Olmsted's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—2 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 300 eng.—Thomas
Phrenology, 100 eng.—Combe
The Soul or Body
Study and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard
The Garden
Vessel Stories
Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Shamrock Leaves
Phillip's Marys
Life Studies—Smith
Abbeyhill Sabbath Day
" Communion—Tyng
Philip's Memoirs
Quiet Lives
Harper's Miscellanies
Sketches of Life
Truth and Error—Bonar
Philip's Martyrs
Philip's Lyrics
Lamb and Lambkin—Hamilton
Anecdotes of the Scottish Clergy
Sketches of the Wilson Families
Story of Queen
Pride of Life
Pilgrim's Progress
Cecil's Remains
Pictures of the Past—Simpson
Sacred Art
Christ as a Lamb
Christ as a Lion
Christ as a Shepherd
Christ as a Friend
Christ as a Brother
Christ as a Bridegroom
Christ as a Master
Christ as a Husband
Christ as a Saviour
Christ as a Redeemer
Christ as a Priest
Christ as a King
Christ as a Prophet
Christ as a Judge
Christ as a Rock
Christ as a Foundation
Christ as a Head
Christ as a Root
Christ as a Vine
Christ as a Door
Christ as a Way
Christ as a Light
Christ as a Sun
Christ as a Star
Christ as a Fountain
Christ as a Refuge
Christ as a Sanctuary
Christ as a Tree of Life
Christ as a Rose
Christ as a Lily
Christ as a Bread of Life
Christ as a Water of Life
Christ as a Wine
Christ as a Treasure
Christ as a Pearl
Christ as a Physician
Christ as a Counsellor
Christ as a Captain
Christ as a Husbandman
Christ as a Builder
Christ as a Corner Stone
Christ as a Sacrifice
Christ as a Ransom
Christ as a Mediator
Christ as a Surety
Christ as a Peace Maker
Christ as a Forerunner
Christ as a Witness
Christ as a Testator
Christ as a Example
Christ as a Author and Finisher
Christ as a Author of Eternal Salvation
Christ as a Author of Faith
Christ as a Author of Life
Christ as a Author of Peace
Christ as a Author of Resurrection
Christ as a Author of Redemption
Christ as a Author of Reconciliation
Christ as a Author of Sanctification
Christ as a Author of Glorification
Christ as a Author of Justification
Christ as a Author of Intercession
Christ as a Author of Mediation
Christ as a Author of Propitiation
Christ as a Author of Expiation
Christ as a Author of Atonement
Christ as a Author of Redemption
Christ as a Author of Salvation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Life
Christ as a Author of Everlasting Life
Christ as a Author of Eternal Salvation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Redemption
Christ as a Author of Eternal Atonement
Christ as a Author of Eternal Propitiation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Expiation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Mediation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Intercession
Christ as a Author of Eternal Justification
Christ as a Author of Eternal Glorification
Christ as a Author of Eternal Sanctification
Christ as a Author of Eternal Reconciliation
Christ as a Author of Eternal Peace
Christ as a Author of Eternal Resurrection
Christ as a Author of Eternal

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing can be executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Blanks, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Stage Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 16.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, DUNBARTON ROCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 7 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 9
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without writing instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music,

ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Margin's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Butter, Cheese, Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices and Fruits. Also—Crockery, Glass ware, Window Glass, Brooms, Pails and Wash Boards; George Street, Peterboro'. 46

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.

V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the southest of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vizard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.

Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 22—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A. MUNRO, *Agent.*

May, 1858. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.

Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,

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PETERBOROUGH

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The Reform Debate.

If anybody expected that the debate of this week would throw a clear light on the extent to which any of the governing parties is prepared to go on the question of Reform, he must feel acute disappointment. There is but too much justice in the remark that a common hypocrisy has been shown on all sides, if we except Mr. Bright and the small band of Independent Liberals who act with him. We have been made spectators of a battle for office, and not of a great constitutional struggle. The question in the country is, what changes are required to bring the representation into accord with population, property and intelligence? Parties in the House of Commons narrowed their view to the chances of a change of Ministry and the probabilities of a dissolution. The majority had their minds directed to the hustings rather than to the vital principles involved in the ultimate result. Lord J. Russell and his opponents equally avoided definite issues that would raise the whole question of Parliamentary Reform. The Government declined to fix the line beyond which they would not consent to advance, and Lord John would not point out the goal that he desired to reach. The Whig leader stuck to his amendment, and wrapped his intentions in an impenetrable mist. Copying from the late Sir Robert Peel, he refused to prescribe for the body politic until regularly called in as the national doctor. Speaking from below the gangway, on the Opposition side of the House, it was not for him to say what measure of Representative Reform ought to be proposed at the present day. That is the duty of the Government of the day to whom the initiative belongs. When Lord John led the House in 1851 and 1854, he did not hesitate to propose what he thought right, and he leaves us to infer, that, if restored to that position, he will do the same again. But no advice without the fee. It was all very well last session, when Lord Palmerston would have alone profited by their overthrow, to help a lame ministry over the stile with the India Bill. But now that he feels strong enough to bid for the direction of affairs, the situation is altered. His object is not to bar the door of office against a rival, but to break an entrance for himself. About to play a great game, he carefully masks his hand. Therefore he adhered rigidly to his text, and asked the Liberals to support his resolution because of his former character. He claimed a monopoly in Reform which "he defended when he was young, and will not desert now that he is old." He would not consent that his crown should be placed upon another head, or that any but he should reap new laurels upon the field in which he won his most enduring triumph. His tactics did not admit of his laying himself open to assault, and with the prospect of a general election in the near distance, it did not suit him to flutter the small boroughs with the terrors of disfranchisement. On the other side, Ministers were to the full as reticent, and as little candid. They declared themselves ready to consider, perhaps to accept, any amendments that might render their Bill acceptable to the Liberal party. They hinted that as they had yielded to former votes of the House in adopting the ten-pound franchise for Counties, they might be induced under similar pressure to enlarge their schedules, to obliterate decayed boroughs, and to deprive the smaller constituencies of half their present representative power. They expressed a disposition to throw their bill down on the floor of the House, and to give it up to be transformed and reconstructed, if only they were permitted to save the point of honour by passing into committee. Lord John sternly told them that it is the duty of the Government to bring forward a complete and symmetrical measure, and to be prepared to stand by all its substantial details. Ministers, with an eye to dissolution, sought to throw upon the House of Commons the harsh and difficult task of disfranchisement and retribution. Thus, although we have a long debate, we are left in ignorance of what the Tories could or would concede, as well as of what Lord John Russell is prepared to propose in the event of his accession to power. The only possible persons into whose hands the construction of a Cabinet can fall, under existing circumstances, are on a settled determination to keep us in the clouds as to the Reform that may be expected or extracted from them.

We have already described Lord John Russell's motion as a parliamentary manœuvre, and such is its character. He grappled with the Government on the weakest part of their measure, which also, unfortunately for them, even rebounded on main principles. He did not broadly meet the Bill with a direct negative, a course which would have compelled him to point out its shortcomings, and to explain the policy which he would substitute for theirs. He raised, instead, a collateral issue, upon which the Government were likely to become the support of some of their own party, and upon which it was probable that the votes of all sections of Liberals would be united. He assisted Ministers in fault by attacking the clauses which provided that the suffrage in Counties and boroughs should be uniform, and that all freeholders resident in boroughs, who had hitherto voted for their counties, should vote for the boroughs alone. As incident to this, he called upon the House to declare that there ought to be a greater retention of suffrage in boroughs than is provided by the Government Bill. We do not here quote for our commentary Lord Stanley's argument against Lord John urged in support of the contest right of the Government to frame and submit their own measure. He had no right to urge that argument in the House. He had no right to urge that argument in the House. He had no right to urge that argument in the House

ented his Lordship to the venerable Secretary, whom he exceedingly courteous, but entirely informal, conversation ensued.—Secretary Cass took occasion to compliment the retiring Minister, Lord Napier, in very warm language.

Lord Lyons will be presented to President Buchanan to-day, and, immediately after his reception, will be enrolled at the the foot of the diplomatic list, on which Lord Napier's name stood as No. 11.—Lord Lyons brings with him Mr. Irvine as Secretary of Legation, and Hon. Mr. Monsts as Private Secretary.

Washington, April 12, 1859.

Yesterday Lord Napier presented his letter of recall, and took leave of the President in his character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britanic Majesty, and the customary expressions of good will were interchanged.

To-day Lord Lyons was introduced by the Secretary of State as successor of Lord Napier, and addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. President,—My first duty in addressing you as the Envoy of Her Britanic Majesty is in obedience to her Majesty's express command to assure you of Her esteem and regard for you, and of her hearty wishes for the welfare of the greatest nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to maintain the friendship and good understanding so happily existing between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States. The vast importance of the relations between the two countries would cause me to tremble in entering upon the duties of the highly honorable post to which the confidence of my sovereign has called me; I am sustained, however, by the conviction that the good will and kind feeling which animate the government and the people will remedy my personal deficiencies I must entreat you, sir, to view with indulgence the humble efforts which I shall constantly make to merit your approbation and to give effect to the cordial and friendly intentions of the Queen and of her Majesty's government. I have now, sir, the honor to place in your hands the letter of credence which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to entrust to my care.

Upon receiving the letter of credence from Lord Lyons, the President made the following remarks:—

My Lord—I give you a cordial welcome as the diplomatic representative of your sovereign to the government of the United States. I receive with much gratification the expression of her Majesty's hearty wishes for the welfare of the United States, as well as her earnest desire to maintain the friendship and good understanding now so happily existing between our respective governments. These assurances, proceeding from a sovereign who is universally esteemed by the people of the United States, and by none of them more than myself, are calculated to produce the best effect on the relations between the two countries. On our part these sentiments are cordially reciprocated towards her Majesty and the British people. You cannot appreciate too highly the importance to the people both of Great Britain and the United States of maintaining the most free and friendly commercial and political intercourse with each other. This desirable end will be best secured by a frank and manly diplomacy so congenial to the character of the two nations, and, so far as known to us, to your own character.

The President is much gratified by the emphatic language of the new envoy, which far transcends the formal phraseology usual on such occasions.

Death of Mr. John Anderson, late Janitor of Queen's College, Kingston.

It is with profound sorrow that we make known the death of Mr. John Anderson.—This event took place on the 2nd of February. The death of Mr. Anderson will be learned with sorrow by those of our readers who have been educated at Queen's College.

Mr. Anderson was born in Berwickshire, Scotland. He came to this country in 1830, and was since that time engaged in several parts of the Province. In 1851 he was appointed Janitor of Queen's College, an office he has held to the satisfaction of Trustees, Professors and Students. The interests of the College lay deep in his heart. He laboured to promote the comfort and happiness of the students in every way that he possibly could. He had the confidence of all connected with the institution. By the Professors he was respected and beloved. He was always willing to advise the students in anything that tended to promote their welfare.

For sometime past he complained of a disease of the throat. About four months ago, Dr. George and several others endeavored to induce him to go to Scotland, thinking that by such a step his health might be improved. He did not see his way clear for taking that course, but stated that if God spared him till next summer he would do so.

When his disease assumed a serious aspect, it was thought advisable that he should retire from the College buildings, so that there could be more attention paid to him while living with a family. No influence could be made to bear upon him to leave the College. A few weeks before he died Dr. George requested the Divinity Students to sit with him at night as he had no brother, wife or sister, a request with which the students complied. All who attended him considered it was not only a duty but also a privilege to sit with him, for his conversation was of such a nature that it benefited those who heard it. The Professors visited him daily. He was delighted to see them, and more especially when they expounded the portions of Scripture which they read. His beloved and esteemed pastor, Dr. Machar, paid him the greatest attention. His visits to his dying saint were blessings. For many years Mr. Anderson was a member of his church.—He took a deep interest in the Sabbath School.

Dr. George called every evening to read and pray with him. His sufferings were very great, and, when any spoke to him of them, his answer generally was: "I have only a short way to go now. I will soon be home in my Master's house." To a friend who called on him he said: "I believe that it was Providence that prevented me in not leaving the College. I don't know what I would have done. I would have been lost had it not been for the prayers of the young men who have attended me. I am indebted to the church for them. I am indebted to you all." To the writer one evening when conversing about the joys of heaven, he said: "I intended, if God spared me, to go home to see my father in Scotland, but it seems that it is appointed otherwise. I am going to another Father; to another and better country. Oh how pleasant to be thought prepared."

Besides possession of a number of the above articles, he bequeathed no fortune. His property consisted for the most part of his salary. He has left a widow and family to mourn their loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. They have the consolation of knowing that he died in the Lord, and they have the promise that God will be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

The most touching scene of his death-bed was on one occasion when a student called to take farewell of him. Raising in his bed he said: "I know how that you are placed. I know that your poor mother has had difficulties in getting you educated. You will never be able to repay her. Do not forget her. But above all, do not forget God.—Seek him now, and oh, it will be well with you at a death-bed."

Visit him when you might, the same spirit was manifested; always happy. Never was there a frown or a fret. With the will of God he complied.

The day on which he died many people came to see him. During the middle of the day he seemed to revive a little, but it was only for a short time. The cup was about full; the scenes of eternal world were bursting before him At the close of the Theological class Dr. George called, but it was for the last time to find him in life.—Scarcely had he finished a few sentences of prayer when without a sigh, the spirit took its flight to the realms of eternal day. It was deemed proper to close the College until the funeral was over. The morning on which the funeral was to take place Professor Mowat intimated to the students that they were to attend it in their gowns. At two o'clock in the afternoon the professors, students and public met in Dr. Williamson's class-room, when Dr. Machar delivered a touching address on the text, "Oh taste and see that God is good." To the memory and character of the deceased Dr. Machar did ample justice. After a very impressive prayer was offered by Dr. George, the students followed the funeral to the outside of the city, the day being so cold that they were unable to proceed further.

Never was there a more triumphant display of piety as in the case of John Anderson. The scenes of his death-bed will ever be fresh in the memory of those who witnessed them. His name will be long remembered by the professors and students. He was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and for it he prepared. His Lord and Saviour did not forsake him when death was approaching. He was sustained under his heavy afflictions. He bore them meekly. His discourse was such as became a dying man, and more especially a dying saint. He possessed uncommon joys. His soul was supported with the pleasing hope of a glorious immortality. His views of Christ were clear. His piety was of the highest order. His love to God was strong. No passages of Scripture seemed so precious and refreshing as those which unfold the glorious character of Christ. No conversation so pleasing as that which gathered all our thoughts around the Cross. No hymns so sweet as those in which every line breathe the love of Jesus.

He is gone from amongst us. That pleasing countenance, which presented itself at the door of the class-room when the bell was rung for prayer, is not to be seen now. But, thank God we mourn his loss not like those who have no hope. May God grant that all of us, who were delighted in his company on earth, may spend an eternity together in that place where the lamb in the midst of the Throne shall lead us to the wells of living water, and God shall wipe all tears from all eyes.

William Darrach.

Queen's College, March 14, 1859.

P. S.—We may notice that it is the intention of the trustees of the College to place over his grave a marble slab.

What is True Education?

Hugh Miller, the well known geologist, who died lately in Scotland, was a prominent instance of what true education does for a man. We say true education, because though he had never studied in a college, Hugh Miller was educated, in the highest sense of the term. In other words, not only was his mind thoroughly disciplined, but whatever he learned at all he completely assimilated, so that it became his own. His career shows what energy, perseverance and industry, can do for a man born under the most unfavourable circumstances; for though originally but a poor lad, though only a journey-man stone mason till after his majority, he rose to one of the most prominent men of Great Britain—a writer of acknowledged ability, and the leading editor of a principle party in Scotland. In his "Autobiography," published a few years since, he has left a narrative of his boyhood which is worth almost its worth in gold to young men about beginning in life. Had he written nothing else, he would have left, in that work, an invaluable legacy to his race.

For, nowhere, not even in the autobiography of Franklin, is the great truth so forcibly illustrated that all men who have become eminent owe their success less to school-masters than to themselves. It is self-discipline, after all, that wins the battle. There were thousands of youth, contemporary with the boy, Hugh Miller, enjoying every advantage of education, and many of them possessed of no inconsiderable ability, who never figure in after life, while the poor lad, whose principal teacher was nature, who possessed no books but a bible, and who consumed some of his best years in hewing stone, rose to become famous in both letter and science. This distinction he achieved by omitting no opportunity of acquiring knowledge. It was in quarrying stone in a wild district, for example, that he made the world-renowned geological discovery which upset the brilliant but delusive theories of the famous "Vestiges of Creation," and achieved his own reputation.—His fellow workmen enjoyed the same opportunity of winning this great distinction, but they let the fossil fish, which settled the problem, pass unnoticed; and so they died, or will die, unknown stone masons, labouring at a half a dollar a day, while the deceased of their companion, fills two continents with grief.

Another thing is proved by the career of Hugh Miller. It is that it is better to master a few books, than to read carelessly a dozen libraries or more. To be plain, study is valuable, not merely for the facts it gives a man, but for the habit of thinking it imparts. He who voraciously swallows volumes upon volumes never gives himself time to digest his intellectual food. He becomes, consequently, a mere smatterer. He understands no principles. He is really worse educated than the man who has read but few books, provided those books were good ones, and have been thoroughly assimilated. Hugh Miller never left a book till he had made it completely his own.—What Hugh Miller did, every man who would become great in literature has but to do, whether born poor, like Miller, or bred up with every advantage of schools and colleges. Men who wish to be really educated must study for themselves. The bill of knowledge can not be filled by deputy. Hence the difference in mearing an education, between the rich man's son and poor man's son, is less than is generally supposed. In truth, the self-culture which limited circumstances give to the latter may almost be considered the counterbalance to the advantages of wealth and position. It is a certain fact that distinguished writers, who have risen from the ranks of life, have usually been more highly educated than those who have passed through the usual routine of a University education.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chap Grinder—Aldus Mowry.
Advertising—Globe.
Bees—Thos. Gowes.
Warranted Collars—W. McBurney.
Commercial Bank—W. Clenton.
Fire & Life Insurance—W. Clenton.
T. G. Hazlitt.
T. G. Hazlitt.
James Hall.
W. Crawford.
James Stevenson.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Spanish Sole Leather—W. Clenton.
Spring and Summer Goods—W. Clenton
R. D. Basterville.
J. B. Bisbee.
H. Morrow.
Insurance Company—W. Clenton.
General Insurance Office—W. Clenton.
W. Coulter.
W. Coulter.
The Grumbler.
Building Lots For Sale—R. Dennistoun.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st 1859

The Postage on Newspapers.

Post-master General Smith's bill to impose a postage on Newspapers will likely become law in a short time. The rate of postage is as follows:—

For Daily Papers.....	$1 60	per annum.
" Tri-weekly.....	80 "	"
" Semi-weekly.....	55 "	"
" Weekly.....	27 "	"

We cannot speak too condemnatory of such a measure. It is one of the most convincing evidences we have on record of the unfitness of the Ministry who now profess to represent the majority of the people of Canada, to govern the country. Reckless measures have been introduced from time to time by this Administration, directly in opposition to the wish of the people, and have been met with some degree of disapprobation, but never, perhaps, under the administration of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, have the intelligent people of our Province had more cause to complain than at the postage law of Mr. Post-master General Smith.

It was set up as a plea in justification of this imposition on the intelligence of the people that it was necessary, in order to meet the expenses of the Postal Department; yet we find these same gentlemen who are so careful that the credit of the country be sustained, voting themselves the sum of $6 per day, ($2 more than their legal pay), and $10,000 for the support of the *Canada Gazette*, a paper published for the use of members of the House to send to their friends throughout the Province that they might not be under the necessity of purchasing wrapping paper at their own expense. Verily, this is an age of economy, and our Government are model economists!

We have the painful duty of announcing the death of Mr. John Anderson, late Janitor of Queen's College, Kingston. Mr. Anderson was a resident of Peterboro, some years ago, and it is no doubt with feelings of sorrow that many of our eldest townsmen, and especially those of them who were with himself, Scotchmen, will read this announcement. He was esteemed by all who ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and was marked for his acts of benevolence, and his untiring zeal in the cause of humanity. He died rejoicing in the praise of a Saviour's love.

In another column will be found an article from the "Presbyterian" on the subject.

Dr. Burnham lectures this evening in the Town Hall, on "Mesmerism." This is the fourth of a course of Lectures, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, which are to be continued for three or four weeks longer. The Lectures will be, no doubt, of great benefit to those who may avail themselves of this opportunity. The Lecture on last Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr. Gilmour was one of the finest we have ever listened to on the subject, and we regret that the inclemency of the weather prevented so many from attending. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gilmour will repeat his very interesting lecture on the "Management of Life," at some early day.

Homicide.

We understand that an affray of a fatal character occurred lately in the Township of Douro. It appears that on Sunday last, two young men named Griswell, and Clarke meeting together, had repaired to the Tavern commonly known as the Tin Ine, (on the Dummer Road,) where, it is stated, they procured a bottle of whiskey. Leaving the premises with the whiskey in their possession, they went to a neighbouring farm for the purpose of quietly drinking the liquor. Nothing further was known of the transaction until evening, when the young man Clarke, was found in an adjoining field insensible, and on examination was found to be very badly beaten. He was taken home, where he expired the following day. It is supposed that they had quarrelled, and, being under the influence of liquor Griswell, had beaten Clarke, so as to have caused death. We have no further particulars on the subject at present. Circumstances of this nature are far too numerous, and is to be hoped the guilty party will be brought to justice.

The Rice Lake Ice.

Navigation on the Rice Lakes is open. The Wenebanee has already made one trip to Rice Lake, and the *Fly* is expected down to-day. The Lakes are almost entirely free from ice, and nothing will be likely to interfere with the regular trips of the steamers.

The Spring Show of Horses will be held on the Market Square, on Saturday.

The trunk on the Rice Lake Bridge has been repaired, and the cars on the Cobourg Road have resumed their semi-occasional trips.

The 100th Regiment on the March from Shorncliffe to Aldershot Camp.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter received by the last mail from England and written by an officer of another regiment on a visit at Shorncliffe camp.

"The next day the 100th band played on the promenade near the sea shore; they played beautifully several selections from operas, and were led by the band master, who is a first rate one. On Wednesday morning the regiment left shorncliffe camp *en route* for Aldershot, and a more beautiful and imposing sight I never saw. They fell in about 6.15 am., and at 6.30 they marched off 1,150 strong led by three bands, the 11th hussars, the Dublin militia and their own. They played the usual tunes on starting, "the girl I left behind me" and 'good by sweet one, good by' * * * * carried the colors, it was a lovely sight to see the long line of as fine a regiment as there is in the service, winding down the side of the hill leaving the camp and entering Sandgate. The morning was beautifully clear, and the whole of the Dublin militia met them on the brow of the hill, and gave the 100th three cheers which were responded to in grand style. They are certainly a most noble body of men and the most extraordinary thing was that *not a single* man was absent from parade out of the whole regiment—such a thing in camp wherein is so easy to get out is unprecedented. The band of the 11th halted outside of Sandgate after playing the 100th through the town, and taking up a position on the side of the road and played "should auld acquaintance be forgot" as the regiment marched by, and it had a very pretty effect. They marched on to Calkestone, where everybody had turned out to meet them. There a special train was in waiting to carry them to Farnham, whence they would march to Aldershot camp.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

Wheat growing in Canada.

It has been a generally received opinion, that by far the largest portion of Upper Canada is, from soil and climate, peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat, particularly the winter varieties. The Genesee country in the neighbouring State of New York has, till recently been highly distinguished for the abundance and superior quality of its wheat; and we have in our own western peninsula a wide tract of land, extending to the shores of Lake Huron, comprising similar soils, and resting upon the extension of the same geological formation as prevail in western New York.—In the centre and west of that State, wheat-culture of late years has been gradually contracted; and in some formerly favored districts which used to produce thirty bushels and upwards, per acre, this crop has been almost entirely abandoned. Judging from results of the last few seasons, we are in a fair way of following the example.—The evil has been gradually, and therefore to some, perhaps, almost unobservedly coming upon us, till of late the crop has been reduced in amount from thirty to forty per cent, below the ordinary average of former years. The yield of last season, as shown some months ago, in the able report on the subject by the pains-taking and efficient Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, was extremely deficient. And this circumstance, coming in the wake of a commercial panic, almost unparalled for its sudden and wide spread of desolation, is sufficient to account for our present depressed and embarrassed condition.

Without attempting, at present, an analysis of this complex and difficult subject, which has already engaged the serious attention of many of the best statesmen, agriculturists, and men of science, on this continent, we may observe that the two chief proximate causes of the failure in wheat have been the midge and rust.—These evils have not taken us by surprise, but have been coming on by degrees; in some seasons more marked than others, yet upon the whole, progressively increasing in the extent and intensity of their effects.—In the absence of any reliable specific, which the most rigid investigators have hitherto been unable to discover, we may be permitted to offer a few plain and practical suggestions in the hope rather of mitigating than of effecting an immediate removal of the evil; the latter being, we fear, at present far beyond the reach of human agency.

And *first*, when we properly consider the *extremely imperfect manner* in which land is generally prepared for wheat, and the *short intervals* allowed between the same kind of crops, a certain deterioration both in quantity and quality is a result that might naturally be expected. We have been persevering in the practice of extracting, incessant grain crops of a near affinity, those various constituents, without a certain proportionate amount of which no soil can be fertile, or profitably cultivated. As rich virgin soils are commonly found to yield a succession of bountiful crops under a rude and imperfect culture, farmers unwisely, and perhaps, unconsciously, have been induced to persist in the system till they discovered, to their cost, that their land refused its wonted returns. Shallow and imperfect ploughing, with an occasional scratching of the surface and covering the seed by the harrow, in the rudest manner, have too generally been considered sufficient for the mechanical preparation of the seed bed.—And in addition to all this, land is too commonly kept in grain crop, without often any kind of manure, till it refuses to yield a profitable return.

Secondly—Land intended for wheat should not only be naturally adapted to the plant, and receive a deep and thorough cultivation, and when necessary a proper manuring, but it must also be *sound and dry*. This latter condition is the one most essential, in the absence of which, manures, and the most perfect cultivation may be, to a great extent, thrown away. In wet lands, however rich they may be in all the elements of fertility, *draining* is an essential preliminary to the profitable raising of grain, *especially wheat*. If this simple condition were obtained, we should hear comparatively little complaint of the rust, winter-killing, &c. A wet soil is always cold and late, the opposite of which, viz: warm and early, are of the greatest consequence in wheat-culture.

We would by no means insinuate that these few but, as they appear to us, most important precautions, would in all situations and in all seasons, render our wheat crop invulnerable and infallible, especially against that now two centuries old dire depredator pest—the midge. But we only offer the weed of suggestion, with the belief that under ordinary circumstances, and in moderate quantity, taken we say this through unsuitability of soil and climate, both of which may frequently be modified by art, want of drainage, sowing wheat too rapidly in succession, or otherwise over-cropping, too late sowing, with imperfect cultivation, and impure or inferior, dirty seed, are the chief and often the only causes of producing a sickly wheat plant, (and instead of whatever other crop that may be cultivated,) thereby rendering it peculiarly fitted to be afflicted by the midge, or any other species of blight, in the numerous catalogue of disasters which afflict our grain crops.

Thirdly—The judicious selection of such varieties of wheat as are suited to particular soils and climate, with an occasional change of seed and strict attention to its purity and uniformity of ripening, are matters which demand special attention.—As a general rule *early sowing*, leaving the precise time to be determined by the character of the season, the mechanical and chemical condition of the soil and local circumstances, is a consideration of by no means secondary importance. If the land be very light and porous, the application of a heavy roller would be beneficial; and sowing with the drill, when practicable is always to be preferred. The seed is in this way more regularly deposited and evenly covered, there securing a greater uniformity in germination, growth and ripening, and rendering the young plant far more secure against the effects, or as it is termed "heaving out," to the alteration of freezing and thawing in early spring.

If the ravages of insects, rust, &c., should unfortunately prove too powerful against the spirit of these, and similar suggestions, when *faithfully* applied, which we certainly do not believe would be generally the case, no other alternative seems to remain, *but the total abandonment of wheat growing for, at least, a few years.* This extreme expedient, to which farmers will almost reluctantly resort, was actually carried out some years since in the Lower Province, in the Eastern States, and more recently in some section of the adjoining State of New York; and the ultimate results have unquestionably been beneficial. We are in a much better position now to forego,—if we should really come to that,—the raising of wheat, than we should have been only a few years since, when that article was almost the only one for which the farmer could readily obtain cash. It is not so now. Notwithstanding the serious loss and inconvenience which Canada would experience by being deprived of her usual wheat crop, for which hitherto our soil and climate have proved so highly favourable; still we must not despond, as the growing of wheat does not comprehend the whole of our agriculture. Spring grains, and especially the breeding, rearing and fattening of improved breeds of live stock, could be beneficially made to occupy a more prominent and profitable position, than has hitherto been the case; and in the course of a few years the soil would be refreshed for the growth of wheat, under new and more favorable circumstances.

But to this extreme alternative, we hope and believe that there is no necessity to go. A vigorous and systematic effort to avert the present threatening destruction of our hitherto staple crop, must be unitedly and immediately made. The evil is already in our mid t, and is seriously imparing both the agricultural and commercial well being of the country. We earnestly entreat our farmers to confine their wheat culture to naturally suitable soils, and to increase that suitably by all the appliances of improved systems of husbandry they can command. Of wheat, and perhaps some other kinds of grain—for a while at least—*cultivate less and cultivate better.*—Land exhausted by too frequently recurring grain crops, when properly laid down to pasture, will become gradually enriched and restored by the grazing of cattle and sheep which can now be made a profitable branch of husbandry. Hemp and flax, and probably some other crops, not yet tried, might be advantageously introduced.—*Agriculturist.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Tuileries on Wednesday afternoon, the Emperor presiding. The public mind has been distracted by conflicting rumors, and the consequence has been that confidence is a good deal shaken. This state of things seem likely to continue until something definate is settled.

The *Moniteur* states that Russia proposes a Congress to prevent further difficulties upon the Italian question, the Congress to be composed of the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, the place of meeting to be some neutral city. The Emperor adheres to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh; the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Berlin have not yet replied officially. In consequence of representations made by M. Cavour, the French Government consents that Piedmont and the other Italian States shall be represented at the conference. It is said that Austria accepts the conference.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the review on Sunday last. It states that after the troops had defiled past, the Emperor repaired to the Pont de Jena, and gave orders to the sentinels to allow the crowd to approach. His Majesty was surrounded by an immense concourse of people, which rushed with precipitation almost under the feet of the horses, shouting with the greatest enthusiasm the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" No accident whatever happened from this demonstration, which was quite spontaneous on the part of the public.

The *Moniteur* also contains a report by Delangle on the subject of Protestant worship in France. Henceforth, in order to increase the guarantees for liberty of worship, the authority for the opening of new Protestant chapels, meeting-places, &c., will be granted, not by perfects, but by the Emperor, in his Council of State.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* warns the public not to place too much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a congress of European powers will be convoked.

It is stated that the Emperor has made Lord Crowley a Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold—a distinction which has been conferred on no other foreign ambassador but M. de Bourqueney.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* contains a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms, gunpowder, and sulphur to the Italian States.

PRUSSIA.

We read in the *Independance*:—"The communication from Vienna which contains the denial of Austria's concurrence in the proposal of a congress, also informs us that the Archduke John will go on a confidential mission to the court of Prussia. The mission is, very probably, in some way connected with the differences that have lately arisen between the two principal states of Germany, with regard to the court of Frankfort's homogeneity with the German confederation, and of her fidelity of action as an Austrian Bundesprasidialgesandte."

"The Berlin correspondent informs us of the existence of a new Prussian note on this question. The Minister for Foreign Affairs very firmly maintains the position which he had already taken up in former dispatches on this subject. He declares distinctly that Prussia is essentially a grand independent Power, and that in this capacity she is willing to remove such overtures as may be made to her by the Frankfort diet in its corporate character, but that she cannot in any way acknowledge that she is bound to listen to a proposal coming from an isolated Power."

SWITZERLAND.

Berne.—A letter states, that the Military Council previously spoken of, and consisting of eight federal colonels, is now sitting in that city to decide on the measures which it may be desirable for Switzerland to adopt under present circumstances.

The Federal Council has increased to 400f. the export duty on horses leaving the Swiss territory. This new duty comes into immediate operation.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The Chamber at a secret meeting on Monday evening, heard the explanation of M. Collantes, former minister. He presented his justification based on the practice of other ministers.

The Madrid journals of the 19th do not contain any political views of importance. The Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona had sent an address to the Government protesting against the idea of Cuba being sold to the United States, and expressing the opinion that an attempt will be made to take it by force. The *Espanu* had again been ordered for prosecution for a seditious libel. The Senate had commenced the discussion of the extraordinary budget of 2,000,000,000 reals recently adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—On the 15th instant, after the opening of the session of the Cortes, the Marquis de Loule declared that in view of the difficulties attending the definitive constitution of the Cabinet, the Ministers had tendered their resignation to the King, which had been accepted, and that the Duke de Terceira had been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

As far as can be learnt the Ministry has been constituted as follows:—President of the Council, War and Foreign Affairs, Duke de Terceira; Interior, Signor Fontes; Finance, Casal Ribeiro; Justice, Martens Ferrao; Public Works, Piemental; Marine, Signor Ferreira.

The Portuguese ship of the line Vasco da Gama has arrived, on her return voyage from Loanda, whither she was dispatched with convicts. During the passage home a fire broke out in the forecastle, but was speedily extinguished.

The weather still continues warm and dry, and the farmers are hoping for rain.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Turin.—On the 21st instant a picket of Austrian cavalry crossed to the Piedmontese side of the Ticino for the purpose of exploring the frontiers opposite Paria, which done they returned to that town.

To-day, the annual commemoration of the Piedmontese soldiers slain at the battle of Novara, in 1849, was celebrated in the Cathedral. The ceremony was solemnised in the most impressive manner. The ministers of state, deputations from Parliament, the officers of the Sardinian army, and of the National Guard, the students of the University, and the immigrants from other parts of Italy were present.

Advices have been received from Genoa to the 18th. Volunteers from Tuscany continue to arrive in companies of twenty. The authorities of Tuscany permit their departure. It is asserted that France intends to protest against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians in Piacenza.

Lombardy.—The official *Milan Gazette* confirms the rumor that M. Ripamonti, editor of a Newspaper, has been assassinated in Pavia.

It has been reported that the Sardinian consul has been recalled.

Tuscany.—Letters from Tuscany state that Government has seized a pamphlet bearing the signatures Ridolfi, Ricasoli, Peruzzi, and others, which protests against the treaties existing between Austria and the minor Italian States. This circumstance has produced considerable agitation in Tuscany, and addresses for signature, expressing the feeling of Tuscan people, are now circulating through the country.

Central Italy.—Numerous arrests have taken place in Modena, Parma, Piacentia, and Legborn. A vast conspiracy has, it is said, been discovered in those provinces, which was to lead to a general insurrection about the end of this month. The persons most seriously compromised, although they do not belong to Austria have been sent to the prisons of the Tyrol.

Rome.—According to the advices to the 17th inst. General Gramont has again received a note from Cardinal Antonelli, requesting the immediate evacuation of the States of the Church by the French troops.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Constantinople.—Advices have been received to the 16th.

Long conferences have taken place between the Ambassador of Austria and the Grand Vizer. The English ambassador is said to have represented to the Porte, that if the latter will yield to the wishes of the Roumain people with respect to the election of Hospodars, England on her part will call upon the capitalists of Europe, will found a new bank, and schools, and will construct public roads and railways in Turkey.

The Ottoman Commissioner in Belgrade has protested against the proclamation of Prince Milech, in which he claims for hereditary and his family authority as an hereditary ruler

It is stated that fresh reinforcements will be dispatched to the strong places on the Danube. Prince Couza intends visiting that part of Bessarabia which is annexed to Moldavia.

According to advices from Persia the Shah will proclaim at the Camp of Sultanies reforms which Feruhh Khan had elaborated.

AMERICA, &c.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from New York on the 12th inst., has arrived. The news is unimportant. The extraordinary session of the Senate closed on the 10th. The prospects of an extra session of Congress continued to be canvassed.

An attempt was made to burn down the town of Boston, during the sitting of the Legislature, which caused great excitement and both houses adjourned for a time. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The incendiaries escaped detection.

A telegram from New Orleans contains the following intelligence from Mexico:—"The Liberals were concentrating for the long premised attack upon the capital. Miramon was hastening towards Vera Cruz. In the order of preparations for defending the latter city, Resident Jamaretal decree all the troops from the other cities down to the Coast, and it was hoped the Conservatives might cause the cessation to exist forced loans at such unprotected points. General Ampudia had lately declared for the constitution, carrying over to the Liberal cause his force of 500 men." The statement that Mr. McLane, the new Minister to Mexico, had received orders to recognise the Juarez or Miramon Government is said to be wholly unfounded.

AUSTRALIA.

Business was very dull, owing to the Christians holidays. A great storm and loss of life had taken place at some of the diggings. An examination was going on at Sydney respecting the alleged Customs frauds.

The Samuel, Wm. F. Fothergill, Augusta Amelia, Forest, and Monarch, all from London, and the Tasmania, from Liverpool, had arrived at Melbourne. The Samuel spoke with the Aurora, Australia, Clonturf, and W. Lloyd. The Woolemooloo left Sydney for London, 19th of January. The Thames had also left Geelong for London.

Late from Jamaica.

SAFETY OF THE MISSING BOAT OF THE STEAMER "JASSEUR"—THE INSURRECTION QUELLED.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 30th of March. The most interesting event is the recovery of the missing boat from H. B. M. steamer Jasseur. The boat was fallen in with by a small coasting schooner named the Emeline, which vessel was on her route from Kingston to one of our out ports. The Kingston *Journal* says: The Emeline, while proceeding on a voyage to the westward of this island, one of the crew espied a boat containing the sufferers, for whose rescue the greatest efforts were made. When taken on board they were found to have been reduced to the most deplorable state from starvation, having been exposed nineteen days to the weather, without provision or water. One of the men died from starvation, and the doctor and purser had gone mad. It is to be hoped that by prompt attention they may recover. The poor sufferers were carried into Port Royal.

The outbreak among the coloured population on the western part of the island of Jamaica, brief mention of which was made in the last advices, had been entirely quelled. Forty of the ringleaders had surrendered themselves, being indicated and held to bail for trial. Governor Darling had issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the arrest of others. There had been some apprehension of a renewed outbreak when these rioters were brought to trial, but the government would effectually provide for that contingency. A negro, named Roach, was the instigator of the movement.

A Poor Girl's Sympathy for the Neapolitan Patriots.

Signor Filopanti communicates the following incident to a contemporary:—As the procession of the Neapolitan exiles was defiling from Paddington to the centre of London, a young girl, about fourteen years old, poorly dressed and barefooted, accosted a cab in which was M. Porcaro, one of the lately freed patriots, and put a shilling in his hand, then rapidly withdrew, without giving him time to refuse. She next went to another cab, and did the same thing with M. Fanatano, another of the Neapolitan patriots. A third Italian gentleman ran after her, and tendered her back her two shillings, with thanks on the part of M. Porcaro and M. Fontano, but she refused to take them back. Being asked her name, she answered Mary Stevens. It seems to me that such an act, on the part of a poor girl, is honourable not only to her, but to the country she belongs to. When M. Porcaro related to me this affecting incident I saw a tear in the venerable patriot's eyes. M. Fonatano said to me, "I will make a hole in this coin, and preserve it to the end of my days as a sacred relic."—*London Star.*

Ecmention of Children.

If we complain that with our best endeavors, our efforts for the education of our children fail in many ways, and that our most beautiful hopes disappoint us; if the youth complains that he enjoys so little of the most beautiful time of life, and that he ever feels burdened by hard fetters; and if we complain that the child hastens to become a boy, and the boy a man; that in this haste, many a beautiful soul overtasks itself, and so society receives only indifferent, useless and exhausted labourers; these are the fruits of a vain anxiety for the future. Let us not anticipate the order of nature. Let us understand that we can work best for the future by doing each day, at each period, that which, without regard to a later time, is the best and most beneficial. If we think less of what our children as boys and men are to become, than what as children they should be, if we only seek for them, and to develop in them that which will make their childish life beautiful, and in its way perfect, if with our love we accompany, rather than force the development of human nature; then the instructions we impart to our children, the wise guidance which we are able to give them, will procure for them the best places in life, and without our care, will provide best for the future.—*Schleiermacher.*

A Loss of Three Thousand Lives.

Near Taganrog, on the sea of Azoff, a catastrophe occurred, about the beginning of February last, which involved a loss of life unparalled except by memorable earthquake or volcanic eruptions. It appears that some three thousand inhabitants of Taganrog, relying upon the promises of fair weather made by the genial atmosphere and the cloudless sky, proceeded to the Azoff Sea to indulge in the sport of fishing beneath the ice,—a favourite pastime of that region. The atmosphere continuing serene, the party were lulled into a feeling of security, and ventured farther than usual upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a good haul. Suddenly a breeze sprung up from the east, which growing boisterous by degrees, whirled the loose snow and fine particles of ice in all directions, and before long succeeded in detaching the ice from the shore. The ice fields then broke into numerous pieces, which with their terrified and helpless human freight, drifted towards the open sea. No assistance could be rendered the unhappy beings by their frantic relatives, and friends on shore, and within two hours not a sign of life was visible on the surface of the sea. On the following day a cake of ice drifted on shore, upon which were five of the unfortunates—three of them dead, and the two other numb and insensible. The two latter—a girl and an old man—were restored by means of the usual appliances, the girl however, survived but a few hours, the man recovered, but lost the use of his tongue—a consequence, probably, of the fright caused by the event, for had perished through. He prepared a written narrative of the occurrence of that fearful night on the Azoff. By this catastrophe at least three thousand persons found a watery grave.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A Roman Catholic College is about to be erected in Syracuse, N. Y.

The journeymen painters of New Bedford, who lately struck for $2 per day, have returned to work, their demand having been acceded to by their employers.

The 27th of February was the tenth anniversary of the arrival of the first passenger steamboat at San Francisco.

The French Republicans of San Francisco celebrated the 10th anniversary of the revolution of February, 1848, by a banquet.

Mr. John Denio, a veteran journalist, died at Albion, N. Y., March 30. He published a paper in Vermont in 1800, afterwards conducted the *Gazette* at Greenville, Mass., and was engaged in other newspaper enterprises.

H. D. Easterbrook, master of the schooner Cameo, was placed on trial, last week, at Boston, charged with killing Chas. Smith, mate of the ship, in June last, on the high seas.

Well Done.—The Postmaster of Exeter assures us that there was made, within two miles of his office, five and a-half tons of maple sugar this season, in the month of March.

The yield of maple sugar in Michigan has been so extraordinary this season, that farmers are selling it at from six to eight cents per pound. More sugar has been made in the western counties of Pennsylvania this season than for many years past.

Henry Duvall, convicted of the murder of Christian Fischer, in Baltimore, a few months since, has been sentenced to death. This makes five persons under the sentence of death in Baltimore.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the number of Pike's Peak adventurers, who passed through that city, by river alone, so far, is 6,280. There are no means of estimating the number by railroad.

United States Marshal Jenkins arrested a negro in Harrisburgh, Penn., supposed to be a fugitive slave. Intense excitement prevailed, but the officers succeeded in getting him back to Philadelphia.

Charles A. Appleton, of Maine, committed suicide by drowning himself, on the 3rd. He had been subject to fits of mental derangement for some time.

The Rev. Edward C. Higgot, D. D., of New York, has prepared a manual of reference respecting the doctrines, discipline, officers, ordinances, and every subject connected with the organization and growth of the Baptist Church.

The weekly report of the City Inspectors of New York gives 396 as the number of deaths during the last week. Two hundred and forty-two were 10 years of age and under; 138 died of disease of the throat and lungs; 76 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 3 murders. 94 were men, 76 women, 140 boys, 116 girls. 296 were natives of the United States, 90 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 14 of England, 3 of Scotland, 2 of British America, 1 of Poland, and 1 of Africa.

Railroad literature is on the increase. There are now quite a number of weekly journals devoted to railroads, and they appear to exercise no little influence. Recently a monthly, called

Arrival of the "EUROPA."

THE DERBY MINISTRY DEFEATED!

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS!

CONVICTION OF AN IRISH CONSPIRATOR.

GAVAZZI RIOTS IN GALWAY.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer *Europa* arrives at six o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 2nd inst.

The steamship *Bremen*, hence, arrived at Southampton on the 31st March.

The departure of the *Prince Albert* from Galway is postponed to the 9th inst.

The British Ministry were defeated on the Reform Bill by the decisive vote of 330 to 291, on the motion for a second reading. Previous to the vote, there was an exciting debate, in which Messrs. Peel, Roebuck, and others spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Disraeli wound up with an elaborate effort in defence of the Government. The House immediately adjourned till the 4th inst. The resignation of the Ministry was generally anticipated.

The British quarterly returns show a decrease of £230,000 upon the corresponding quarter of last year, owing to a reduction of the Income Tax.

The second Irish conspiracy trial at Tralee resulted in the conviction of Daniel Sullivan, who was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The Belfast trials are concluded, and the jury were locked up, being unable to agree.

Serious riots occurred in Galway on the occasion of a lecture by Father Gavazzi. The lecturer was driven away by a mob of excited Roman Catholics, and several Protestant clergymen were roughly handled.

Curtis & Harvey's gunpowder works, near London, were blown up, killed seven men, and many more were wounded.

Austria is said to have refused the proposition that Baden should be the place of meeting for the proposed Congress. The French Government had consequently left the choice to Austria, stipulating, however, that the selected place must be in communication with Paris by railway and telegraph.

The latest advices state that Piedmont was not to be admitted into the Congress as one of the great powers, Austria and Russia having formally protested against her admission on any other terms than those allowed to the Italian States. The preliminary conditions which Austria insists upon with regard to this Congress, render it even doubtful whether the meeting will be feasible; one of these conditions being that Piedmont shall disarm—which the latter Power positively refuses to do. Count Cavour had returned to Turin, having secured his object with Napoleon. He is believed to be bent on war. The review of the army of Paris is fixed for Sunday, April 3. All officers in Paris on leave of absence, had received orders to join their regiments.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News* says that notwithstanding the accelerated and notorious preparations for war, the French journals have generally moderated their tones, and that this had been done on the invitation of the Minister of the interior.

The news of the peaceful settlement of the difficulty between Paraguay and the United States, had reached England by the Brazilian mail steamer which left Rio, March 16th.

LATEST.

Several journals concur in stating that the Queen had sent for the Marquis of Lansdowne, to advise with her on the course to be pursued.

The Skunk Skin Trade.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The odor of the skunk possesses a distinctive property which cannot be mistaken by any whose sense of smell is at all discriminative. During the past few months these who have perambulated our downtown business streets have repeatedly had their olfactories greeted by the unmistakeable perfume, and wondering whence it originated, have at length traced it to the warehouses of our furriers. [A few inquiries might have explained the cause of this new accession to the two-and-seventy stenches of the metropolis.

The traffic in skunk skins has suddenly become a most important branch of the fur trade, and the skins of an animal which three years ago were deemed of no value whatever, are now in the greatest demand. They are collected for explorations alone. The principle markets are Russia and Turkey, though some are sent to Germany, where they are sold at large profit, as the fur of the genuine "fisher." The black skins are valued the most, and during the past winter the market price has been as high as $1 per skin while mottled skins brought only 70 cents. These prices, however, have recently depreciated considerably, on account of the immense expectations. Upwards of 50,000 of these skins have been shipped from this city alone within the past two months, and in one firm in Maiden Lane here now on hand about 10,000 ready for shipment. These are designed for the Leipsic sales—Leipsic being next to Novgorod, in Russia, the most important fur entrepot in Europe. The first intimation received in this market of the value of this new description of fur came from the Hudson's Bay Company, which, having shipped a few to London at a venture, found the returns so profitable that they immediately prosecuted the business on an extensive scale, and now, so large has been the exportation, that a glut in the market is anticipated.

The heaviest collections are made in the Middle and Eastern States, in some parts of which the means for capturing these animals seems to have equalled the Western Pike's Peak gold excitement—men, women and children, are turning out en masse for the purpose; and in many instances, forsaking their regular avocations for the sake of prospective gains from the hunt. Indeed the experience of the two parents is somewhat similar, for being as enormous toward the skunk colchora as the gold diggers; for sometimes a single animal is found in a burrow, and again dirt pleasure of a dozen or twenty are discovered in a single nest, though such remunerative "hods" are not common.

In addition to the profits realized on the sale of the furs, our fur dealers also receive a considerable sum for the *fat* of these animals, which, we are credibly informed, is being bought at five cents per pound by a prominent druggist in Broadway, who exports them to establish the world by the introduction of a new and valuable ointment, liniment, or quassia, manufactured from this raw material. Pomade, and the pretty-smelling pubic are also expected to derive no little benefit from this wholesale slaughter of these inhabitants of the poultry [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Agricultural.

Three bushels to the acre of oats is the proper quantity to sow in good soil.

Oatmeal and hay make the best food for calves.

To clear moss from fruit-trees, apply cold soap-suds with a whitewash brush. A few applications will leave the bark fresh and glossy.

For seed of any kind, save the earliest ripened and the largest. Plant these, and from the product save the earliest and largest again. In three or four years you can thus get a new variety.

Experiments, and close and careful comparison of the results of many trials, have given the following as the comparative difference between the articles mentioned and hay:

100 pounds of hay are equal to—
275 pounds of green Indian corn,
442 pounds of rye straw,
164 pounds of oat straw,
153 pounds of pea straw,
201 pounds of raw potatoes,
175 pounds of boiled potatoes,
339 pounds of mangel wurtzel,
504 pounds of turnips,
54 pounds of rye,
49 pounds of wheat,
46 pounds of oats,
45 pounds of beans or peas,
64 pounds of buckwheat,
57 pounds of Indian corn,
68 pounds of acorns,
105 pounds of wheat bran,
109 pounds of rye bran,
167 pounds of wheat, pea, and oat chaff,
179 pounds of rye and barley.

How to Raise Early Tomatoes.

About the first of April, take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three tomatoe seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted pull up all but the heaviest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun; the plants will grow very thriftily—the decaying turnips furnishing it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in well prepared soil, not less than three feet apart. Make lath frames to keep the vines from the ground and keep the soil well hilled around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantage consists in getting the plants started early without setting them back by transplanting.

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

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WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

NOTICE.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL for 1859, for Asphodel, is at the Clerk's office, Norwood, for inspection.

JAMES FOLEY,
Township Clerk.
Norwood, April 11th, 1859. 15

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision, for the Township of Asphodel, will be held at the Town Hall, Norwood, on

Thursday, the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By Order,
JAMES FOLEY,
Township Clerk.
Norwood, April 11th, 1859. 15

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has moved his BOOK AND STATIONERY SHOP *INTO TOWN*, in the Exchange building, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where everything in his line of business will be found very complete.

A. SAWERS.
Peterborough, April 13, 1859. 15

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

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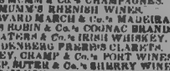

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Births not reported, 4th paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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For freight or passage, apply to
G. BUCHANAN,
Common Street, Montreal.
Montreal, April 14th, 1859. 15

TO LET.

A PART of Brock Street, next to the brick house of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Jun.

Apply to THOS. GARDINER, Jun.
Bryan, March, 1859. 12

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *block tooth* with *platina*, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

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Walter Banning
Waifs on the Wind
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Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
True Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Allein
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
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Life of Col. Gardiner
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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

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MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Hostle and Plate Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

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PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
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Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
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MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1856. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 2, 1856. 22—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. BURNS, Agent.
Nov. 1856. 10

ROBERT THOS. BROOKER,
Accountant, Valuator, &c., over the Bank of Toronto, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', Dec. 25, 1856. 20

GEORGE MITCHELL,
[illegible]
[illegible] 17

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

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DIXON'S BLOCK,
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Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

PETERBOROUGH
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J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
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OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

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FOR $2,000!
At the suit of R. M. ALLEN,
TRIAL TO COME OFF
AT THE APRIL ASSIZES!
THE GRUMBLER
HAS commenced upon its second year, and it is the intention of its conductors to make it
Still more amusing and useful.
The following are a few of the many favourable notices of the press:—
"Eminent real ability"—*Berlin Telegraph.*
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"A smartly written little serial."—*Streetsville Review.*
"The whole contents are original."—*Kingston News.*
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"Devoted to wit and humour in a dry way."—*St. Catherines Post.*
"It cannot fail to be a great blessing to the Province."—*St. Mary's Journal.*
"Capital thrusts at the prevailing follies of the day."—*Markham Economist.*
"A facetious sheet, and will be a common benefit."—*Richmond Hill Tribune.*
"A very clever production, evidently of a scholar and a gentleman"—*Kingston Weig.*
"I think it's piquant satires will exercise a wholesome influence."—*Letter from Chas. Dickens.*
"Scores no classes; winks at no corruptions. ∘∘∘ A talented, vigorous fledgling"—*London Free Press*
"Enclose $1 to THE GRUMBLER, and you will get ten times the value of your money."—*Sandwich Maple Leaf.*
"Humorous talent sparkles in its pages.—∘∘∘ It has acquired a position and reputation never before reached by any sheet of wit in Canada"—*Toronto Globe.*
THE GRUMBLER is published every Saturday, and regularly mailed to subscribers at One Dollar per annum, in advance. Letters addressed to the undersigned will be at the risk of the publishers.
WIMAN & CO.,
Agents, 34 King-st., Toronto
Toronto, April, 1859.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply from the Portsmouth Tannery, Kingston.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a full supply of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which will be offered cheap for Cash.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

BUILDING LOTS,
FOR SALE.
BEING composed of such portions of Park Lots, Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lot fifteen, in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, as may suit purchasers.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WARRANTED COLLARS,
WM. McBURNEY, keeps for sale, a very superior kind of Collars, which he will warrant not to hurt. The material was not stolen from his master during his Apprenticeship.
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16-3m

DISTRIBUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & BENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES BENFREW.
Peterboro', April 6th 1859. 14

REMOVAL.

Life in Lucknow.

From the special Correspondent of the London Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS BRITISH ARMY,
Near LUCKNOW, February 12.

The return given for the week ending January 29 shows that the progress of the disarmament of this porcupine province is proceeding rapidly, notwithstanding the passive resistance of the people, and the difficulties of the police in the way of procuring information. Such news as there is will be found in all the details below. It may be briefly summed up. Horsford marched into Nepaul as soon as he received General Mesfield's despatch on the morning of February 9th, and took all the guns, 13 in number, and one mortar, which the enemy left in the valley, just a few miles inside the frontier. They fired on our troops, discharged the guns, turned, fled, and escaped. Horsford is continuing his march in real or supposed concert with the columns of the Ghoorkas. John Bahadoor has issued orders that no Nepaulese subject shall leave the territory on any pretence for the present, and has suspended even religious pilgrimages. It is just possible he may at making a wide sweep of his net and catching the Nana, the Begum, Birgees Kuddr, Memoo Khan, Debee Bux of Gonda, Bainie Madhoo, and others, at one coup. Furthermore it is reported that he has commanded the Ghoorkas to refuse all aid to the rebels, and to cut off all supplies from their camps. If this be done, the Sepoys will be driven to surrender. As to Tantia Topee, there is the good news of no news. He has at last rendered himself invisible. Our Generals are all waiting anxiously for his re-appearance, as each is "sure of him this time." Even these gallant officers' forms are becoming indistinct to the gaze of the outer world. This, by latest accounts, Brigadier Bohner "is supposed to be near" Nagpore with his column; Brigadier Showers was "probably near or at Koochan," in Joudpore, to-day; Colonel Holmes has vanished "in the direction of Soojamghur; but it is hoped that some of the many columns may precipitate Tantia, now held in solution somewhere or other to the east of the Bikaneer district and jungles, and kill him. As to "dispersing his followers" the most venturesome brigadier now seems to think he will not be credited if he says the deed is done. They have been utterly dispersed so often—they have frequently thrown away their arms and hid in the jungles—nay, they have been so often reduced to starvation, which has not affected their next appearance or much diminished their numbers, that till "Tantia and his chiefs are killed or taken," I shall not be satisfied that we have put an end to his extraordinary career. As to despatches "hoping to intercept him," or to overtake him, or announcing that he and his are in hopeless plight—*incredulus odi*. Lord Clyde has completely recovered from the indisposition under which he suffered for a fortnight; and now seems as active and almost as well as ever. The changes of destination which have been reported, from Simla to Calcutta, had no reference to his health. The Governor General was anxious that the Commander-in-Chief should renovate his strength in the hills during the trying heats of summer, but Lord Clyde, feeling that his presence would be required at Calcutta during the discussions which must take place when the reorganization of the Indian army is under consideration, has resolved to go down and take his seat at the Board as soon as the aspect of affairs may permit of his departure from Lucknow.

The disarmament, the dismantling of forts, the collection of revenue, go on satisfactorily. When Mr. Montgomery hands over Oude to his successor there will be little left to do but to give fair play to the working of the principles and establishments he founded, and which he did not remain to develope. In consequence of the great agitation and alarm of the people along the Terai frontier it has been judged expedient to suspend the disarmament there for the present. The people were flying from their houses and villages, and in order to reassure them the police have been ordered to remain quiet for the present. This only extends to the borders of the Nepaulese kingdom, which are watched on all sides, supposing that the Ghoorkas are as active on their side as we are on ours.

The horrors of the hot winds and the positive miseries of the Indian summer are almost forgotten under the influence of such delightful weather as Lucknow enjoys at present. The only drawback to the pleasures of the breeze which sets in every morning is found in the clouds of dust, composed of powdered bricks, lime, and fine sand, which renders a single cloth tent intolerable and eyes a perpetual aggravation. If but one gentle shower would fall for a few hours we might have some comfort, but the tantalizing clouds gather overhead only to let down a few heavy drops, and then let in the sun, the power of which at noon is now so great as to make exercise on foot or horseback very disagreeable. The evenings and mornings are delightful, but the interval between the diminution of the heat of the sun and the darkness is too short for a long ride or drive. Morning and evening the whole of the main streets and roads in and about Lucknow are judiciously watered by an army of bheesties, who scatter with their heads jets of water from the mouths of their water bags (or mussucks) with the regularity of machinery. 'Society' then turns out in its buggy. It is small as yet in numbers, and a new line, particularly if it be feminine, subject to emotion. The buggy is the favorite vehicle—a sort of gig with a moveable hood; but there are phaetons, carriages, and now and then an aspiring subaltern flashes by in a genuine old Kentucky dog-cart. In the good old times it was customary to put pistols at the end of the drives, to prevent unseemly going along the course in their bitterness of party strife, and when the roads are crowded here the same manners will prevail. [illegible] of Kupperthollah's who often appears on the course with a retinue of sowars after his gig or carriage, and is the only native to be seen in society except Mcesmood Dowlah; the carriages of the various commissioners or deputy-commissioners, the buggies of the civil servants and of a few officers, and some half-dozen horsemen.—Such is our "drive." In former days I am told that Lucknow presented a very different spectacle. The streets were crowded with the processions of grandees going to Court or paying visits, each preceded by maceebearers, and surrounded by swordsmen in livery, by richly accoutred elephants bearing nobles in golden or silver howdahs, by a thronging, jostling mass of guily palanquins, belonging to merchants, bankers, officers of State and gentlemen, by continual promenades of dancing girls, of musicians, of marriage parties, of religious ceremonies—in fact, by all the outward signs of one great perpetual fete, in which the guiddy crowd swarmed, dressed, laughed, sang and lived without a thought of aught but pleasure.—The impress of that life is stamped on Lucknow yet, but it is like a masquerade attire on a corpse. The "chouk," or principal street—narrow and tortuous—is filled from two o'clock till dusk with a sweltering swarm of human beings, through whom an elephant effects his passage with difficulty; but at the same time a seat on his back affords the best mode of seeing the city. So far as I can see, the traffic which attracts this enormous crowd consists principally of sugarcandy, sweetmeats, pipestems, tobacco, rosewater, cakes, silver and gold lace, embroidered caps, and trifling finery. The shops occupy the ground-floor of the houses, which are rarely of more than two stories—the basement and one above—from which projects a wooden balcony, provided with lattices, and a broad overhanging pent for the sake of shade. On the shelving slab whereon the goods for sale are displayed sits patient and watchful "the spirited proprietor," either cross-legged or more generally in the posture which every native can assume and no European can without great pain and difficulty, namely resting on his heels with his knees at his chin. He does not assail the passers by with the importunities in which the grave Turks of Constantinople of late years have not disdained to indulge, but counting on his beads, or chatting with a neighbor, he *waits for his customers*. The *bunnians*, or shopkeepers are mostly Hindoos—a sleek fat race, with sharp glistening eyes, and all the moleskin smoothness and respectability of a *bourgeoisie*—dressed it snow-white tunics of the finest muslin, open so as to show the olive-colored breast at one side, shawl or scarf a round their waists, and white drawers or dhoties, which are made by drawing a piece of calico tightly round the hips, and then pulling up the ends between the legs and tucking it in at the waist. The turban is seldom worn in the streets but in lieu of it the natives put on skullcaps of very fine worked muslin, which are oftentimes richly embroidered with silks, or golden lace, and there is a great *abundon* affected by the younger in the angle at which the cap is perched on the head. The effect of all these white caps bedecked with lace, the dark faces, white tunics, and gay shawls, seen in endless prospective along the street is very picturesque.

The various tradesmen and shopkeepers congregate together, as in all Eastern Bazaars. Here are the money-changers with piles of rupees in bowls and baskets, who make all their money by changing rupees for small copper and shells, and [more rarely] by reversing the operation. I am not going to launch into a disquisition on Indian currency just now, but may be permitted to observe that the late Company, as a governing power greatly neglected an *obvious duty to the people under their rule* when they took no steps to supply a sufficient small coinage. If I wish to change a rupee for copper I must pay for it. There is always a difficulty about change in buying small articles. The copper coins of the Company are rarely to be seen here or in the towns of the North west, and little fids of copper, square and round, stamped in various native mints years ago, are in circulation to a limited extent, and form, with cowries or shells, the chief currency of the people, whose dealings are far more conversant with annas and pice than with rupees. However, here are our money-changers making money out of their money, as it is their pleasant wont to do. See, there is a little lad with a water-skin across his back, who is bargaining with one of them for some copper in exchange for a heap of cowries. He has collected these shells in the way of trade, by carrying his water-skin through the crowded streets, and announcing his presence by clinking a ring on his finger against a small metal basin, from which he gives his numerous customers a drink of pure cold water; he receives a few cowries in exchange.—There is a hard bargain going on, but the basker is inexorable. The rate of change has been fixed for the day; it is the same all along the bazaar, and capital is triumphant, as usual. Beyond the money-changers are the jewellers and workers in gold, silver, and baser metals, whose spare glitter brightly in the sun—bangles, armlets, lotos, rings, cooking dishes, buckles for belts, nose and ear-rings, and trays of gems. Then there are sellers of paan and betel nut, the dark red juice of which is spirted plentifully about the streets from the discoloured teeth and mouths of its many consumers. Next are shops full of gaudy caps and shawls, coloured enfocoes, Indian muslins, shops displaying hundreds of yards of embroidered kimkob sashes and pipe-stems; shops full of chintz, old coal now, at crockery, of dolls, of very genteel engravings of executions, from which just clouds of flies now circulating, ever flying from the hoop-tail whisks of the proprietors, of superior tobaccos and tobacconists' supplies and then. Then there are the sweet meat bakers, who carry by open frequenting four cookies, cheesecakes, custards, all of them sticky. There are old Mussuck-the shops filled with [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS.—Our private letters state that the review of the army of Paris is definitively fixed for this day (Sunday.) All the regiments will be complete, every recruit having been called in. It is said that all officers in Paris on leave of absence have received orders to join their regiments.

The *Patrie* states that Government has decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battalions are to be formed out of the third and sixth companies of the already existing battalions.

Count Cavour had an audience of the Emperor, at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. It is announced in one quarter that he leaves for Turin on Wednesday morning but one journal says that his stay here will be prolonged for two or three days more, others state that the Count will go to England.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—A letter of the 27th says:—The question of the loan has been finally settled. The house of F. M. Magnus, in Berlin, and Thompson Bonard in St. Petersburgh, have succeeded against very numerous competitors of all parts of Europe. It will be recollected that the loan was one of twelve millions sterling at 3 per cent. It has been taken at the price of 67, when the Government demanded.

Another letter states that the budget of 1859 had been presented to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, and approved of by his Majesty without modifications. The receips, it is stated, exceed the expenses by 20½ millions of roubles.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The Emperor has addressed the following letter to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian:—" Dear Brother, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian,—The rapidity with which the soldiers on furlough have been recalled in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the manner in which they have hastened to return to their regiments, has given me the best proof of the excellent spirit with which they are animated. I, therefore, acknowledge with pleasure the activity and influence you have exercised in attaining so satisfactory a result. All those who in their respective attributions have participated in the execution of this measure have also merited my entire satisfaction. I authorize you to announce that fact publicly.—FRANCIS JOSEPH."

The *Out Deutsche Post* in an article in which it paints the future in gloomy colours says:—" As according to all appearances many a day will pass before the powers shall be united in the Congress, we intend to abstain for some time from publishing the reflections with which this diplomatic experiment inspires us."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The Prussian press still endeavours to show that Germany is in nowise concerned in the Italian question, which, it declares, does not affect German interest. Two Prussian journals, which have relations in Governmental circles, the *Weekly Journal* and the *National Gazette*, attack the Austro-Italian treaties as openly violating the stipulations and guarantees of the great European treaties, and they demand the abrogation of them for the sake of Italy and Europe.

Advices state that the Prussian Government intends demanding from the Chamber a credit of twelve millions of thalers, for increasing the navy and improving the defences of the coast of the Baltic and the North Sea.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH.—The ceremony of the closing of the Chambers took place on the 26th ult.

Before separating the Diet approved of all the bills which had been submitted to it. In the closing speech the Government promised to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the Chambers; and stated that the demand relating to the liberty of the press had been sent to the Council of State The speech further expressed the King's regret at the attitude taken by the Diet towards the Government. In separating, the Chambers protested their attachment to the King's person

SPAIN.

MADRID.—During a discussion in the Senate, on the 23rd ult., Gen. Calonge attacked, as illegal, certain bills voted by the Chamber of Deputies and sanctioned by the Crown; and he protested in his attacks in spite of repeated warnings from the President (General de la Concha) that it was contrary to the standing orders to question the validity of the acts of the Chamber of the Crown. General Calonge having continued his remarks the President declared that the hon. member could not be allowed to speak in such a way. General Calonge then declared that he was deprived of the liberty of speaking, and left the Senate accompanied by his political friends. The next day a vote of approval of the President's conduct was passed in the Senate by ninety-four votes to one.

ITALY.

TUSCANY.—Letters from Tuscany state that opposition is on the increase. Prince Corsini is said to have written a letter to the Grand Duke, recommending him to form an alliance with Piedmont. A modification of the Tuscan Cabinet is spoken of.

VENICE.—We learn from Venice that information had just reached that city that the colonel of a Hungarian regiment had been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot at Verona, for having attempted to persuade his regiment not to fight against the Italians. The sentence, we regret to add, was immediately carried into effect.

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 21st says:—" The king continues very ill, and prayers are being offered up for his recovery; he is at present at Caserta, surrounded by his family, who never leave him an instant. The Duchess of Calabria is most anxious to be in Naples, but her youthful husband has never left his father's side for one hour since his return from Bari.—Naples is perfectly tranquil, and not even anxiety for the king prevents the people from being as merry as usual. We are enjoying a grand sight at this moment, and thousands of Neapolitans fill the Villa Reale to witness it. The Grand Duke Constantine has just landed with a numerous suite, and the street fronts of his squadron has clothed the port in full colours. The small palace at Chiaramonte has been for some time past in preparation for his reception, as also some apartments in the Royal Palace. The city is full of strangers, principally Russians, notwithstanding the fabulous reports spread in Russia of our being under the ravages of a fearful epidemic—typhus. The ex-Duchess of Bedford is terror of the Neapolitan nobles, and the apartments generally shown them there, is causing a great sensation in this city."

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to Schenala, and that another division will follow.

Letters assert that Count Lollemand, first secretary to the French embassy, demanded a peremptory answer from the Grand Vizier in reference to the threatening movements of troops towards the Principalities, and that the Grand Vizier gave him an evasive answer.

The Grand Vizier is very ill and his retirement is anticipated.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The following notifications has been issued at Corfu:—

" His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, with the concurrence of the Most Excellent the Senate, is pleased to appoint a commission, consisting of his Highness the President of the Senate; the President of the Legislative Assembly; the Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Senate, General Department the Regent of Corfu, the Auditor General two members of the Most Noble the Legislative Assembly, to inquire into all the public departments, for the purpose of recommending such changes and improvements as can be legally carried into effect by the Government, with a view of greater efficiency and economy in the public service. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner will preside over the Commission, which will assemble every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, at the Palace of St. Michael and St. George, at ten o'clock a. m. By command of his Excellency G. F. Bowen, Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner. Palace, Corfu, March 12, 1859.—P. S. The Commission will hold its first meeting on Friday next, the 18th inst., at ten a. m."

THE PENINSULAR MAIL.

The *Jeddo* has arrived with the Peninsular mail. She left Lisbon on the 27th ult.

The Cortes is likely to close on the 2nd of April. It is believed that the railway will be put up to public competition. Senor Fontes, it is said, will be Minister of Public Works, and Pimental will be Minister of the Interior. Prince George of Saxony is shortly expected at Lisbon to marry the Infanta. The postal convention between England and Portugal is in course of final adjustment. An ingenious plan of smuggling brandy into Lisbon has been detected. Viscount Banduera's health is better.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steamship Dane has arrived. She left Table Bay February 21, and St. Helena February 28.

Commerce at the Cape was prosperous. Provisions were in demand. Land was advancing in value. Parliament was to meet for the dispatch of business on the 16th of March. Engineers were staking out the line of railroad from Wellington to Cape Town. A lighthouse was in course of erection on Robben Island.

The Transvaal Republicans had abandoned their designs of war against the neighboring native tribes. Intelligence from the border states and Natal was satisfactory. It was reported that the 59th Regiment, now at Cape Town, is to be ordered up to Natal in the Megæra.

The 2nd Regiment, 49th (one wing), 8th, and Cape Mounted Rifles were on the frontier. The other wing of the 45th was at Natal. 5,105 horses had been shipped for India. The Vocalist which took out emigrants, was going on with horses.

Mr. Bigley, master's-assistant of her Majesty's ship Triton, Lieut. Commander Barton, entered St. Helena on Sunday the 27th of Feb., in charge of a brigantine, name unknown, captured off Killongu, on the west coast of Africa. The Triton was at anchor when the brigantine was first discovered standing in shore; he altered her course immediately, and took to sea. The Triton got up steam, and chasing all night, came up with her at seven a. m. No colours were exhibited or papers produced. She was fully equipped for the slave trade, and had on board dollars to the value of £800. Her captain came passenger, but was not likely to oppose condemnation.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The following account of this melancholy catastrophe is supplied by the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Wednesday:—

This melancholy accident took place on Tuesday afternoon, while his lordship was hunting with his hounds. The meet was at Castle-Morris, county of Kilkenny, and more than one hunt had taken place, when at Corbally, midway between Castle-Morris and Carrick-on-Suir, in leaping a small fence, half bank, half wall, not much more than two feet high, the marquis's horse missed its hind legs on the bank and dropped its fore-legs into a small cut on the other side, which threw the animal on its knees, so that his lordship was thrown off on his head, apparently without much force or violence. He lay on his face, his hunting-cap having a cut in the top, but there was no cut or bruise on the head. On being lifted up he was placed in a sitting position, but was entirely unconscious, and never after spoke. He lived about ten minutes, and the only sign of life given was that he drew up one leg and sighed. Immediately after this, however, Dr. O'Ryan of Carrick-on-Suir, who had been engaged in the hunt, and was immediately in attendance, pronounced life had become extinct. Death resulted from concussion of the brain. The noble marquis dying without any issue, his vast estates descend to his brother, the Rev. Lord John Beresford, who holds a large living in the archdiocese of Armagh."

WAS IT NOAH'S ARK?

Antiquarians and geologists and naturalists answer the question we have put above to accompany the following fact, if you can:—

" A few days ago, as two colliers were working coal in a pit in the neighborhood of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, they were astounded, on breaking a large piece of coal, to see a living frog skip nimbly from it. The niche in which it had lived was perfectly smooth, and of the exact shape of the frog. The hind legs of the animal are at least twice as long as those of an ordinary frog, the forelegs almost gone. It is of a beautiful bronze colour. It leaped briskly about the moment that it was liberated from its dark abode. How many generations it may have been shut up from light and air it is impossible to say; certain it is although destitutive in form, and with great brilliancy of eye, it is a very unattractive looking customer. It inspires us with the kind of fear to be brought into contact with a living being that has in all probability, breathed the same air as Noah, or departed in the same limpid stream in which Adam bathed his sturdy limbs."

THE DOGS OF THE WORLD.

The North British Review discovering on the dogs of the world, has the following remarks:—What the change is to be we dare not even conjecture, but we cannot help thinking that some considerable modification in the character and habits of this power, the happiness of human existence, of manners, almost upon the globe—the striking events of which have attended at the latter end—the sudden eruption of our own satellite—the appearance of new stars and disappearance of others, are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is up by burglar-up, and under heavens which seem to let rain away at them raining, as it were, on the cemetery-and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Soda Biscuit—T: Gawse.
James Maxtice.
Dr. McKeon's Powders.
Warranted Collars—J. Ferguson.
Notice—G. W. Robinson.
Washing Machine—J. Mitchel.
The Weekly *Globe*.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1859.

Dissolution of the Union.

From the Parliamentary reports which will be found in another column, it will be seen that in the House of Assembly, on Monday last, our Representative, Mr. Short, presented a petition from certain of the inhabitants of the County of Peterborough, praying for a dissolution of the Union. This subject, as all will admit, is one by no means unimportant. Being of such moment it deserves serious consideration, and therefore a hasty conclusion should not be arrived at concerning it.—Holding as we do the same opinion as the petition referred to, it appears to us that a dissolution of the union would be much preferable to the deplorable state of things at present existing. We should be the last, however, to advocate such an issue if the Government of the country were carried on as it ought to be—justice and equality shown as well to Upper, as to Lower Canada. But since this is far from being the case we are decidedly of opinion that it would be more advantageous to the former if the Union should be dissolved.

It is sad to think of the reckless way in which the present Ministry conduct the affairs of the country. Who does not see how the money of the Province is squandered away in the most unscrupulous and unprincipled manner, and that they are enabled to do this by the votes of the Lower Canadians, by which also they are kept in office? Many of their transactions abundantly prove what is thus affirmed concerning them. In not their conduct in connection with the Seigniorial Tenure business amply sufficient to convince every mind open to conviction, that they are utterly unworthy of the confidence of Upper Canada. It is high time for the country to be aroused to a sense of its present position, and speak out in a manner that will be unmistakeable to all, against the gross wrongs which are being constantly perpetrated upon it. If the present system of carrying on its government be much longer persisted in, is there not reason to fear that the Province will be plunged into bankruptcy? Is it not then the bounden duty of every patriot who wishes to see his country's prosperity promoted and maintained to do what he can consistent with the constitution to prevent so deplorable an end?

We find amongst the recently published list of "Patents for Inventions," the following:—

Aldus Mowry, of the village of Ashburnham, county Peterborough, machinist, for "a Chop Grinder."—Dated March, 1859.

The Lecture this evening before the Mechanics' Institution will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Douglas—Subject 'Education.'

The next Lecture of the course will be delivered by Mr. Conneby, Subject, "Ups and Downs of Life." This gentleman comes highly recommended by the press in every place where he has delivered his celebrated lecture. We extract the following from the Kingston *Whig*:—

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.—Mr. Connolly's Lecture last evening was attended by an appreciating audience. His thrilling portraiture of the "Ups and Downs of Life" were listened to with breathless interest and the equally telling delineations of life in the upper spheres of society met with animated applause. As an eloquent speaker and rhetorician he has created a favorable impression in this city; and his lecture in point of language and delivery was of a finished and elevated character. The encomiums bestowed upon this gentleman by the American Press have been earned by him in Kingston without detraction, and his dramatic readings, with which the lecture is interspersed, fully merit all that we have seen in print respecting them.

Mr. COUTER having procured the prescription for Dr. McKeon's Worm Powder, is, we understand now prepared to dispense it at 1s 3d per package.

It has been so often found in private practice to be productive of the desired effect, that it can be safely recommended in all cases of "Worms" or affections bearing a general resemblance to "Worms." It is very gentle in its action and will be found useful in correcting all derangements of the intestines, and consequently in obviating the many diseases originating in a weakened or debilitated condition of the alimentary passage.

Town Council.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The Council met in special session on Saturday night. Present—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs Heathers, White, Foulis, Hubbard, Bland, Kennedy, Hogan and Jackson.

The object of the meeting was to draft a memorial to the Legislature to protect the rights of the Bidwell Islands from the operations of the Bill before Parliament for the relief of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway.

The Memorial was read in Council but as the Mayor and Aldermen were not present the matter was deferred until Monday evening.

Hon. Col. PRINCE will be entertained by the Mayor and Aldermen of this city this evening at the Albion Hotel.

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sale of the rolling stock, advertised to take place on the 26th inst., and that said sale had not come off. The following is a copy of the memorial sent to the Legislature:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

THE MEMORIAL OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

Whereas, by a mutual understanding between the Municipalities of the Towns of Port Hope and Peterborough, it was agreed between them to provide the sum of Forty thousand Pounds currency for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Town of Peterborough to Millbrook as a feeder to the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, especially for the accommodation and convenience of the Town of Peterborough.

And Whereas, the Town of Peterboro' did provide the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds, part of the said sum of Forty Thousand Pounds, and pay it over to the contractor and lessee, according to the condition of the right of way granted by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to John Fowler at a nominal rent of five dollars per annum in perpetuity.

And Whereas, it was specially agreed upon between the said Municipalities, the said Railway Company, the said John Fowler, and the mortgagees of the said Company, as Trustees for the original Bond-holders, that the said intended line of Railway should be free and unincumbered by the original mortgage then existing upon the main line. And that the lessee should pay to the said Municipalities respectively interest upon their respective advances, and secure such payment by an assignment of the lease.

And Whereas, your Petitioners regard the said line of railroad to Millbrook as aforesaid as an independent line, subject to the conditions of the lease securing to your petitioners indemnity against loss upon their subscription.

And Whereas, the said new line or feeder is not embarrassed or requiring pecuniary aid, and is held in trust for the better securing the interest of your petitioners free and unincumbered.

Your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Honourable House not to pass the Bill now before your Honourable House for which no motion was given, or any Bill intended as a relief to the said Company, that infringes upon the private rights of the said John Fowler as guaranteed to him in his said lease, or that will prejudice the security guaranteed to your petitioners.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

New York, April 25.

The steamship, *City of Washington*, with Liverpool advices to the 13th, arrived at this port this afternoon. Her dates are three days later. Since the sailing of the last steamer, the war rumors have circulated to an alarming extent, but the latest reported are of a more pacific nature. The armament preparations continue with unabated vigor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

April 12.

Breadstuffs firm and higher; provisions advancing.

April 13—Beef buoyant. There is a large speculative feeling, and holders demand an advance of 2½d. a 5d. Pork quiet; holders demand higher prices. Bacon quiet. Lard dull.

Sugar quiet. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits of turpentine firm at 42s.

LATEST.

London, April 13, a. m.

Consols are firmly held at 95¼; money continues without change. There is a good demand for American securities.—Market closed quiet, but steady.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester advices are not favorable; markets being generally quiet, but steady.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1859.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three p. m.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the bill from the Legislative Assembly, for the separation of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. PERRY opposed the bill, as if the people most deeply interested in the question were in favor of a separation they could take advantage of a general law for the separation of counties. There were no petitions, so far as he understood, in favour of this bill. But there were several petitions from the municipalities against it. He would not say whether the counties should separate, or not, or whether it would be more convenient for the junior county—the County of Durham—to be separated. He took the broad ground that there was a general law, of which, if they choose, they could take advantage. He would, therefore, move that the bill be read a second time this day three months.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON opposed the bill at some length. He said it had been stated by the hon. gentleman opposite that he was desirous of Bowmanville being the County Town. He would say it was not so. If this bill was passed it would entail greater burdens upon the people, and for this reason he was opposed to it. The parties interested in this bill were partially connected with the Village of Newcastle. This village wants to be the Seat of Government of this county, and a certain number of persons there expected to get offices in connection with the division. If this bill were passed it would set the people of Bowmanville and Newcastle and Port Hope to work to see who could buy up most votes, and his opinion was that those who bid highest would get the most. He was sure the legislature did not desire to put them in that position, and he hoped therefore that they would not do so by passing this bill.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON thought the people generally were in favor of separation, but they desire that it should take place in a proper and satisfactory manner. The Municipal Bill provided very wisely for such separations, but this bill was thought desirable and he therefore would support it.

Hon. Mr. DEBLEURAY wished to know from his hon. friend if there was any thing in the general measure to prevent them from separating.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON I merely have to say, it might be connected with other measures to-day, but that is all. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. PATTON opposed the bill.—The whole burdens of the people. At this moment such a thing could not be considered. If there was any great hardship to be provided for it would be different. But it did not even provide for the County Town although it was named. These counties are not in a position to incur fresh liabilities. The Town of Port Hope borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund $880,000, and is at this moment in arrears for interest to the amount of $238,000. The Counties of Northumberland and Durham borrowed $460,000, and is in arrears to the extent of $42,927, while the town of Cobourg has borrowed $500,000, and is in arrears for interest $171,000. How then could they pass this bill to impose fresh burdens upon these municipalities?

The motion in amendment was then put and carried, by a vote of 29 to 12.

The bill was accordingly lost.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR moved the second reading of the bill (from the Legislative Assembly) for incorporating the Port Hope Lindsay and Beaverton Railway.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON considered the bill a very strange one. He would not oppose its second reading, but if it was not sent to a committee that would investigate the matter thoroughly, he would oppose it at every stage.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to committee.

The SPEAKER stated that a message had been received from the Legislative Assembly entitled an Act for the relief of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company. Also an Act to enable the Rector of the first parsonage or rectory within the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark, and the Churchwardens thereof, with the consent of the Bishop, to raise a loan on certain Church property for the purpose of furnishing the Church thereof.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the bill to relieve the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway.

The SPEAKER said the rule had not been complied with.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD moved the suspension of the 49th rule.

A little discussion ensued, but the bill was subsequently read a second time.

The House then adjourned until Saturday at eleven o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 25.

The Speaker took the chair at eleven o'clock.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. SHORT and Mr. DUNKIN presented petitions for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. SHORT presented a petition from certain of the inhabitants of the County of Peterboro', praying for a Dissolution of the Union. It was as follows:—" Your petitioners cannot but view with alarm the present state of legislation, whereby laws are forced upon Upper Canada by Lower Canadian majorities, though Upper Canada is compelled to pay more than an equal proportion of the taxes that may be necessary for the support of the government; nor do your petitioners believe that representation based upon population, though it might mend matters, would effectually remedy the evil complained of, as it should have the effect of restraining the state of things. Your petitioners would be far from wishing to see Lower Canadians having cause to make a similar complaint against Upper Canada. Therefore your petitioners are firmly persuaded that the Union of the Provinces, as constituted, will never give mutual satisfaction, and humbly pray that your honorable House may take immediate steps to repeal the Union (cheers and cries of "carried!") and not proceed with the erection of Government buildings at Ottawa." (Hear, hear.)

Atty. Gen. CARTER—The petition is too *short!* Yock! Yock! Yock! (Laughter.)

TUESDAY, April 26.

PETERBOROUGH BY-LAW.

The Bill to legalize by-law, number 137, of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, for raising a certain sum of money therein mentioned, was read a second time.

The Bill to revise and amend the act incorporating the Cobourg Manufacturing Company, was read a second time.

DESTRUCTIVE ENGINES OF WAR.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner says, in a letter to the *Times*, published yesterday:—" Compounds are known in chemistry which when exposed to the air spontaneously ignite diffusing through the surrounding atmosphere gases or vapours, so insufferable that men forced to respire them would be rendered utterly incapable of all effectual action. Shells charged with such compounds, exploding in the gun room of a vessel, anywhere between her decks, would without destroying life or limb, disable the enemy. Compounds having such properties are very numerous. But there are others of a much more formidable character which chemistry can really supply. There are certain compounds called in chemistry by the not very euphonious name 'kakodyles,' of which arsenic is one of the constituents, which, on exploding, not only diffuse exhalations which render the surrounding atmosphere so fetid as to be absolutely insufferable in respiration, but impart to it also qualities which are poisonous in the most deadly degree. The compounds being eminently volatile, explode spontaneously when exposed to the air. In burning the metallic arsenic, one of their constituents, combining with the oxygen of the air, forms fumes of white arsenic, which being diffused through the surrounding air, kills all who breathe it. What the effect of shells charged with such compounds would be, bursting in a ship, or within a besieged fort, or in the midst of closely-packed ranks, need not be described. The chemist can supply many compounds having these properties in different degrees. But the laboratory can furnish agents still more destructive. There are compounds into which the gas called cyanogen enters in combination with arsenic. A shell charged with such a compound upon exploding would produce terrible effects. The humidity with which the surrounding air is always more or less charged would be decomposed; its oxygen, combining with the arsenic, would form the vapour of arsenious acid, which is the substance commonly called arsenic, and known as a deadly poison, while the hydrogen, the other constituent of the decomposed moisture, combining with the cyanogen, would form the still more fearful poison called by chemists hydrocyanic acid, but more familiarly known to the public as prussic acid. Thus by the explosion of such a shell, the surrounding air would be instantly impregnated with the vapors of one of the most fearful poisons known to science."

It is a very remarkable fact that there are only seven states we are versed in geography that have not been quoted in the

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Twenty cases of small pox are reported in the village of Columbia, Alabama, and the disease was increasing in violence and spreading rapidly to other Counties.

The Overland mail from California brings news to the 26th ult. The mining news from San Francisco and British Columbia were encouraging. Business was dull, and the markets unchanged.

An American dental writer estimates the quantity of gold used in mouth plates and filling decayed teeth, at two and a half millions annually.

At Bangor, Me., on the 7th inst., Mrs. Potter, an old lady, two sons and a grandchild, were suffocated in their beds, by the burning of the house. Another son saved himself by jumping from the attic window.

At South Jefferson, Michigan, a few days since, a young lady named Caroline McCain, committed suicide by taking strychnine, while laboring under religious excitement.

A convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, named Charles Greene, aged 34 years, committed suicide on the 12th inst., by hanging himself with shreds of bedclothes. Six deaths have occurred at this institution within three weeks.

An Act has been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature to enable boarding-house keepers to detain the baggage and effects of their guests and boarders until all proper charges shall be paid.

Mr. Wm. S. Downe, of West Fitchburgh, recently committed suicide by thrusting a butcher-knife completely through his neck, severing the jugular vein. He was a respectable farmer, in good circumstances, but had been partially deranged, and oppressed with a fear that he should come to want.

Four hundred firms engaged in the shoe and leather trade in Boston, held a public meeting in Boston on the 15th, to take measures for establishing a uniform inspection of Leather.

A train on the Mississippi Central Railroad fell through the trestle-work, killing two and wounding eight persons, whose names have not been ascertained.

Two young scamps, named Morin and French, have been arrested in Rochester, for placing obstructions on the track of the Central railroad. Their motive is supposed to have been a chance for plunder during the confusion of an accident. Luckily the obstructions were discovered in time and removed.

The journeymen cabinet-makers of Cincinnati are still on a strike for higher wages, and post the names of the recreant brethren on a black-board.

Ex-Governor Wm. C. Bouck, of New York, died at his residence in Schoharie County, on the 19th April, aged 73.

A company of 1,200 miners is at the Kansas gold mines, but some 50 only are at work. Most of the party are engaged in building houses on the various town sites. The Indians are gathering in great numbers in the neighborhood of the settlements, and their presence excites much apprehension.

The Asylum for inebriates at Binghampton, N. Y., intended for 3,000 patients will not be ready before next fall, but already there are 2,800 applicants! And saddest fact of all, 400 of these are women.

An extraordinary gale occurred at Buffalo on Thursday, April 14, causing considerable destruction of property. Bier Island pier was four feet under water; solid dams were torn away like paper. The canal dam was injured to the extent of about $2,800.

Passengers by the Overland mail report the massacre of a family of nine persons, by the Caddo Indians, in the vicinity of Copper Camp, Texas.

The company of colored people, under the lead of a barber named Draper, are to leave Cleveland for Liberia immediately. They propose to go to farming in the interior of the country.

Intelligence has reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 31st ult., of the death of the celebrated Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs. Suspicions are entertained that he was poisoned.

Mr. Timothy Sweeney died in Butler County, Penn., recently, at the age of 122 years. The deceased was born in the year 1737, in County Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1837, being then 100 years old.

A Miss Riley, of Indiana, lately met her death in a most singular manner. She mixed a seidlitz powder into two different glasses, and instead of pouring them together before drinking, drank them off separately, when the effervescence occurred in the stomach, partially strangling her. In the excitement a dose of mustard was given to make her vomit what she had taken, and a physician sent for, but before he arrived she was a corpse.

AFFECTING SCENE.

After a trial occupying eighteen days, Stephens has been found, by a New York jury, guilty of poisoning his wife. The *Express* says of the verdict—" The jurors retired and spectators dispersed, and the sheriff with his deputies approached the prisoner." His little girl, Bella, turned towards Stephens, and after kissing him said, "Come, pa! let us go now, it is all over; see, pa! the people are going."—" Human nature," says the *Express*, 'could not stand this; the sheriff turned away to hide a tear, and retired. Such an affecting scene has rarely been witnessed."

HOMELY TRUTHS FOR WIVES.

Although your husband may neglect to give you a good dress, do not seek revenge by giving him a good dressing. Do not hesitate between the choice of an expensive mantle and your husband's affections; the former may be dear to your back, but the latter should be dear to your bosom.——Should your husband bring a friend home to partake of the remains of yesterday's hash, do not be churlish, but lift a warm smile across the cold repast. Prefer country rambles to town lounges; the colors of the rose are brighter than the hue of silks, and the dewdrops outshine the jeweller's gems. Be careful in brewing "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates;" strong tea is better than weak argument. The head which was pledged at the altar is not disgraced in serving on a button; said, remember,—as you sew, so shall you reap in more senses than one.

HAVELOCK'S GRAVE.

I wish I could say to the people of England, who honoured Havelock so deeply, that the grave of their chosen one is worthily marked, or that its proper inscription is worthy of the sentiments which fill their, or of the country. When I visited the Alumbagh, where my friend Havelock was hurriedly interred in the month of the sickliest season, I found his grave in a garden, which, though it had been planted by himself, was already overgrown with jungle. The spot was not marked by any stone, but a few bricks had been placed at the head and foot of the grave, and on the latter was scratched with a bayonet the letter "H." Such was the grave—and just over it, rudely carved by a soldier's hand on the trunk of a tree, could be traced the letter "P." And this is the grave and the inscription of Sir Henry Havelock!—*Times' special correspondent.*

Farming Prospects.

Though we do not multiply citations, it is certain that winter grain is generally looking well throughout the country—much better than the open broken character of the last winter gave reason to hope.—There may be local exceptions, but the present prospects for a good yield of both wheat and *rye* are excellent, while the frequent freezings and thawings of the ground since last November must have proved widely fatal to the eggs and larvæ of insects We confidently hope for heavy crops of winter grain this year.

But it must be considered that the general yield of grain last year was a very light one throughout the Free States.—Wheat did well in the south, as did Indian corn in the north; but the great west—the granary of America, and to some extent of Europe also—had a lighter yield per cultivated acre than ever before. We estimate the wheat crop of the entire Union at less than ten bushels per acre, and that of the Free States at less than eight bushels.—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota had the best of it; but even they did not average a middling crop of oats. Hardly a third of a crop was realized throughout the country—in the west, hardly more than was sown. Indian Corn better—in the north, very well; in the south, middling well; in the west, there was rather more than half a crop, but not much more. Iowa had probably less; Illinois and Indiana, not much more; Ohio, at best a light yield.—The aggregate deficiency in the grain-harvest of 1858 must be estimated by hundreds of millions of bushels.

We say, therefore, to the few who have made the inquiry, and to whoever may think our opinion worth hearing. There is a positive and signal deficiency of grain in the country at this moment, and you can hardly sow and plant too much. We do not mean that any man should plant or sow twenty acres, when he has only help, team and fertilizers to cultivate ten thoroughly; but we do say, put in the crops; put them in well, and as large an area as you can fully take care of. There is a great European war looming on the horizon—it may or may not break out this year, but all the craft of diplomacy, all the pleadings of Christianity, cannot prevent it. The war will create an immense demand for our provisions; but even were it to be ultimately arrested, the immense preparations of the prospective belligerents, their manœuvres, marchings, and concentrations of troops; their diversion of skill and labor from productive industry to fortification, cannon-casting, the rifling of muskets, the manufacture of powder, &c., must create an extra demand for food. And not only is there much less grain now in the country than usually at this season, but we hear complaints from various quarters of the scarcity of fodder also—caused in part doubtless, by the deficient grain harvest last year. Let the husbandmen prepare, therefore, to double in '59 his grain crops of '58 in the confident assurance that the fruits of his labor will command a liberal recompense —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Explosion at Hounslow.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

From the Times.

The Hounslow Powder Mills are the oldest establishment of the kind in England. The works are situated in the parish of Twickenham upon a plot of ground measuring nearly 100 acres in extent, and the various buildings are constructed on the most approved principles for the prevention of accident, embankments and watercourses intersecting the land in every direction, and thick groves of trees being planted between the mills, for the purpose of checking concussion, in the event of accident occurring in any one of them. The works include charcoal, saltpetre, and brimstone mills, dusting-houses, and other departments necessary for the production of powder of various degrees of fineness. The explosion of yesterday though fatal in so many cases, was fortunately confined to a limited portion of the works, only one press-house and corning mill having been destroyed. Though none remained to tell the tale, it is confidently believed the presshouse exploded first, and that the concussion from it fired the corning-mill. Not a vestige remains of either of these buildings. The massive machinery contained in both of them has been scattered by the force of the explosion to a distance of several hundred yards in every direction. The trees which separated these buildings have been uprooted, and their branches destroyed, and a solid earthen embankment, 12 feet high, which had been thrown up between them, is levelled with the ground. There were four poor fellows working in the press-house when the accident occurred. Here their occupation was less hazardous than in some other processes of the manufacture, and it is not easy to divine what can have occasioned the disaster. All these men were blown to atoms, and of three others who were at work in the corning-mill only one survived in an insensible condition for a short time. The painful nature of the catastrophe was greatly increased at this moment by the arrival of many of the wives and children of men employed upon the works, all anxious to ascertain the safety of their relatives. Mr. Ashby the manager, was on the spot, and used his best endeavors to calm the excited feelings of the multitude, in which he was assisted by the medical gentlemen present; but the grief and anxiety which prevailed was terrible to witness. As soon as practicable the mortar-roof of the workmen was called over when six were missing; and a man named Stephen May, was found at some distance from the corning-house in an insensible condition, in which state he remained until death released him from his sufferings shortly afterwards. All these seven unfortunate men were married. Many has left a large family of young children, and the wife of another is daily expecting her confinement.

Organs.—Their History.

THERE is no instrument to compare with the organ, either for its vast compass, or for the power with which it impresses, or for the solemn swelling sounds, or its ineffable sweetness, scarcely audible in the floating whisperings of the vaulted roof, save alike our deepest feelings. We feel exalted in our hearts whenever and wherever its myriad voices are heard. May wonder, then, that inventive genious and creating skill have been for supporting at work to perfect this sublime "king of wind-instruments," as the reformer Knox complimentarily termed it; and that, upon which the world, with each other to produce a *chief d'œuvre* of this description. We cannot make a history of the organ here—perhaps it is not necessary that we should do so, but we can glance at it, and we may mention, in connection with this subject the proportions of several organs.—The largest organ on the continent is that at Haerlem. Its height is 108 feet, and width 50. It contains 5,000 pipes, resembling columns of silver, rising from the ground to the roof. A tone of thunder rolls round the building when its full power is put on. The organ at the New Church Amsterdam, has 32 whole stops, besides half stops; and two rows of keys for the feet and three for the fingers, together with a set of pipes which imitate the human voice.

The great organ now placed in the orchestra of the Crystal Palace, was built especially for the Festival by Messrs. Gray and Davison, the eminent manufacturers, and is of colossal proportions and unprecedented power. Some idea may be entertained of its magnitude when it is stated that it stands on more ground than is allotted to most ordinary houses, its width being 40 feet, its depth 20. The organ, therefore, covers a quarters of 1200 feet.—It contains 4570 sounding pipes, ranging in size from 32 feet in length, with a diameter sufficient to admit easily the passage of a man's body, to less than one inch in length, with the bore of no ordinary spell. In order to place these 4510 pipes efficiently at the performers disposal, at least 4000 other separate working parts are necessary, many of these being complete machines in themselves, and the entire mass weighs 30 tons. There are four complete sets of keys in the Festival organ, each one having a compass of 56 notes, and commanding a distinct department. The necessary motive power is supplied and distributed by the agency of hydraulic machinery, and the whole is arranged so that the performer, seated at one of the keyboards, may command the entire power of the instrument, or any portion of it, at pleasure, without being merely an assistant to the

terminating and regulating the pressure at which it is delivered to the various wind-chests. At present the bellows are worked by 10 blowers, but when the organ is completed, hydraulic engines will be used with pressure obtained from the water-towers.—The aim of the builders had been to produce an instrument, the varied qualities of which should combine all desirable musical beauty with force and grandeur of tone sufficient to qualify it for the part it was destined to bear in the great Handel Commemoration. In this they have succeeded to admiration. They have produced an instrument, so far as we know, unparalleled for power and volume of sound, and certainly unapproached by any organ with which we are acquainted for beauty, capability, and variety of tone. In a word the Great Festival Organ reflects the highest possible credit on the ingenuity, perseverance, intrepidity, and talent of the constructors; and will long remain as one of the proudest monuments of the mechanical spirit and skill as applied to the fine arts.

Frightful Shipwreck and Butchery of 200 Persons.

Dispatches received from Australia put us in possession of the particulars of a frightful shipwreck and butchery of the crew and passengers. A number of chinese men women, and children sailed from Hong Kong for Sydney, New South Wales, some few months ago. Their number is stated to have been 327, and they shipped themselves as passengers. Their object doubtless, was to reach those gold diggings where so many of their compatriots had realised a fair amount of profit for the labour they had bestowed. They proceeded fairly upon their journey until the 29th of September, when a squall arose, and the vessel was eventually driven slightly out of her course, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the commander, Captain Pennard, totally wrecked on the island of Rossel, in the South Pacific, about 500 miles from New Zealand, on the night of the 30th of September last. The means of communication between the crew and the Chinese passengers were limited in their nature. They thoroughly understood, through the medium of a Chinese interpreter, the terms of the agreement into which they had entered, to be conveyed to Sydney, but for other purposes their means of intercourse failed. It was with the greatest difficulty that Captain Pennard was enabled to get his shipwrecked passengers on shore, little thinking, as he endeavoured to do so, the horrible death that was in store for them. As far as it was possible under the circumstances, the necessary provision was made for the comparative comfort of all, and Captain Pennard and eight of his crew left the island in one of the ships boats, to endeavour to obtain assistance from any vessel they might fall in with, and so relieve the Chinese passengers from the sad position in which they were placed. These nine heroic men are stated to have undergone the severest privations, and it was not until the 15th of October, having started on their mission of the 30th September preceding, that they were picked up by the Prince of Denmark, schooner, and conveyed to the French settlement of New Caledonia, where they were received with the greatest kindness. The authorities immediately dispatched the French steamer Styx to ascertain the fate of the chinese left on the island and the vessel arrived there on the 8th January last. The result of the inquiry reached sydney on the 25th January, and was to the effect that the whole of the passengers and the remainder of the crew had been killed by the natives, with the exception of one Chinese, who having been accidently spared, was rescued by the crew of the steamer.

This Chinese passenger arrived on Tuesday, and has furnished us [a Sydney paper] with the following account of the massacre:

—"The ship went on shore during the night and when she struck the passengers all rushed on deck, making a great outcry, upon which the captain drove them all below again. When daylight broke, we landed by means of the boats on an island, where we remained two days without any water, when some of us went on board the ship again to get some, as also provisions. The captain left in his boat with some of the crew, and we were not disturbed by the natives for a month after he was gone; they then came over from the mainland, distant about three-quarters of a mile, and made an attack on us. Some of us had double-barrelled carbines, but we got frightened, and threw them away. The only white man left with us after the departure of Captain Pennard, was a Greek, who, having armed himself with a cutlas, fought desperately, and killed a great many of the natives before he was overpowered. They then took all our clothing, &c., which they partly destroyed. Any valuables that they found, such as sovereigns, rings, &c., they placed in a net bag, which each man carried round his neck. A watch particularly excited their attention, as they were continually opening it to observe the reflection of their faces in the glass. At night we were placed in the centre of a clear piece of ground, and fires lit in several places, the natives keeping a regular watch over us, and during the day they would select four or five Chinese, and after killing them, roast the flesh, and eat it; what was not consumed being deposited in their nets. Their mode of proceeding was as follows:—The victims being decided on, they were taken out, and beaten all over (excepting the head) with a kind of club, and then dispatched by ripping the stomach open.—The body was then cut up in small peices and devided, the fingers, toes, and brains eagerly sought after; the bones were then collected, and either burnt or thrown away. I saw ten of my fellow passengers killed in this way. On one occasion some of the Chinese took a boat which belonged to the ship, and went over to the mainland at night to get some water, but never returned, so we thought they had been killed. Every day they brought us cocoa-nuts or some wild roots to eat, and appeared to be quite friendly with us. This state of things continued until I was taken off the island. When I left there were only four Chinese and the Greek alive, all the rest having been killed. I saw these five the day the steamer came in sight, but when the natives saw the boats coming on shore they took them to the mountains. I was sick and lame and they would not carry me so that I watched my opportunity and contrived to conceal myself among the rocks until the boat came on shore. They are very ingenious, but do not appear to have any chiefs among them. They live on cocoa-nuts, of which there are large quantities, and a kind of yam, which they roast before eating; but beyond a few dogs, I saw neither animals nor fowls of any kind.

Golden Rule.—Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God; small men, like the dwellings in the valley, are subject to the influence of the moment. Great souls, like the towers on the hill-tops, catch the first beams of the morning sun, and reflect them to the valleys below, while the little souls in the valley do not dream of the coming day.

If you wish to get on, shun what you hear to be the ruling passion of the day. Whatever is popular is generally wrong. Do not follow the crowd, but quietly pursue your own course.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hamilton boasts an electro-plating establishment, where all kind of goods, both old and new, are plated in good style. The process is highly interesting, yet very simple; the metal being held in solution and the article suspended in it, till such a thickness of the metal as is desirable, is made to adhere to it by galvanic influence. Mr. McEwen will show it to any one who is curious enough to call on him.

Rock was tried for the murder of Dickey yesterday, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Monday, 13th June next.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

On Monday forenoon three young men left one of the wharves to enjoy a sail over the bay in a skiff. A sudden gust of wind upset the boat, and the whole party were thrown out. One of the number sank, and his body has not been recovered at the time we write. His name was Murphy, and his mother keeps a saloon on John Street. —*Hamilton Times.*

A Fright in Church.

On Sunday last, as [the service at St. Paul's Church was commencing, one of the galleries slightly gave way, with a loud noise in consequence of some work having been commenced under it and left incomplete.—The consternation and confusion among the congregation became indescribable. There was a general rush to the door. There was crushing but no one was hurt. There were some cases of fainting. The service broke up, and was not resumed that day. —*Montreal Gazette.*

Arrival of Governor Hincks.

His Excellency Governor Hincks arrived in this city, on Thursday evening by the ten o'clock train from Toronto. He was welcomed at the station by a number of his friends. On the way up, especially at Woodstock and Ingersoll, the train, while passing, was loudly cheered by a number of his admirers. While in London, he remains the guest of Jno. F. Harris, Esq.—Yesterday afternoon, a deputation from St. Thomas met the honourable gentleman at the Tecumseh Hotel, and presented him with an address of welcome, to which he returned a suitable reply.—*London Prototype.*

The Murder near Guelph.

Information has reached this city of the arrest of McCaffrey for the murder of his wife, near Guelph. The accused has confessed his guilt, but denies that he killed her with an axe. He states that he and deceased quarrelled in the bush, about some trifling matter, and that he knocked her down by striking her with a cordwood stick. The man was taken into custody near Puslinch on Sunday morning. The party arrested by the police here on suspicion, has of course, been discharged.—*Hamilton Times.*

An Unnatural Mother.

On the evening of Sunday about nine o'clock, a female child between three and four months old, was found on the Kingston road by a woman named Mrs. Newberry, who lives opposite Mr. Clark's tavern. The child has black hair and eyes, and was dressed in plain white clothes, and carefully wrapped up in a bed quilt. Mrs. Newberry tended the unprotected innocent with much care, and gave it shelter for the night. On Monday she informed the police of the circumstance, and they are endeavouring to ferret out the unnatural mother. Mrs. Newberry has still the care of the infant.

Canadian Trade in Boston.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The amount of business transacted between Boston and Canada has been much larger this Spring than in any previous season. Not only have the Canadian merchants given practical evidence of a desire to increase their commercial relations with Boston, but from recent developments, and through the active cooperation of certain parties here, our merchants have manifested an equally strong desire to afford the necessary facilities for consummating so desirable an object. We understand two cargoes of tea have already been ordered to Boston—one to arrive in the Fall, and one in the Spring following."

Destructive Fire in Windsor.

The *Evening Tribune* of April 25, gives the following account of a destructive fire which occurred the day previous at Windsor:—

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire, and it was soon discovered that a terrific conflagration was raging in the repairing shop and contiguous buildings belonging to the Great Western Railway, in Windsor. Our firemen speedily rallied, Nos. 3, 5 and 6, accompanied by chief engineer Lee, repaired to the Milwaukee dock, where the steamer Windsor was lying, and were over the river within about half an hour from the first alarm.—But for the necessary delay attending getting up of steam, they could have reached the opposite side sooner. Upon arriving at the scene of the conflagration it was found that the repairing shop was already in ruins, together with its valuable contents, consisting of four locomotives and tenders, together with a large amount of valuable machinery and tools pertaining to the shop. It was a large frame structure situated nearly a quarter of a mile east of the station, the wood-shed being about twenty feet from it on the north. The blacksmiths' shop was located some twenty-five or thirty feet from the east end of the repairing shop. The wood-pile was about 500 feet in length, and consisted of probably not less than 1500 cords of fine seasoned wood. This soon became an immense mass of flame, and its destruction would be likely to involve the burning of the freight-house further onward, which contained a number of locomotives, the efforts of the firemen were directed to reducing the flames, the latter to effect which several branches were made in different portions of the pile. After the vigorous exertions on the part of the firemen, the desired result was accomplished. The fire was discovered by the watchman while patrolling from one end of the freight shed to the other. The flame burst out from the roof, and he describes them as shooting up like a rocket. In less than thirty minutes the roof fell in. The woodshed caught fire next, and almost at the same instant the flames were communicated to the blacksmith shop which was soon destroyed. Those connected with the road attribute the catastrophe to incendiarism, a gang of whom have been prowling around for some time past. A few nights previous they broke into a store-house and broke open the safe in the value of nearly $200. Four men had been at work all night in the repairing shops, which in connection with the fact of the watchman being absent on an errand, throws great darkness on the subject. [The fire originated] in the repairing shop and [was]

Agricultural.

In grafting, remember that the main point lies in the inner bark of the stock coming in close contact with that of the graft.

Grasshoppers are pretty fairly destroyed by dusting the plants infested with tobacco dust, and repeated when the bark, the most hurtful insect attack it by dusting the bugs with the same effect.

A Boston correspondent assures us that a great advantage is to be gained by running the plow deeper for Oats and Winter Wheat than for corn.

The Rochester potato is pronounced unrivaled and safe for market by the *American Agriculturist*.

There is no time like the present for planting fruit-trees.

If no quinces is planted in the hill with melons, cucumbers, or other vines, it will protect them from the striped bug.

To seed down lands for meadows, sow timothy in Autumn, on wheat or rye, or on the rolled fallow. Brush in and roll. A bushel of good seed may be made to cover four acres.

A correspondent of the *Rural American* believes lime to be injurious to the best wheat crop.

From twelve to fourteen pounds of good seed per acre is quite sufficient on all good clover land, and in a good state for its growth.

It is better to plow in your oats, than to plow first and then harrow them in.

Frost visits from the limbs and upper parts of the tree always last the longest.

A correspondent tells us that he has been successful in preserving eggs by putting them in a brine composed in the proportion of one pint of salt, one pint of quicklime and three gallons of water. Try it!

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', Jul y 28th, 1857. 20

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision, for the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, will hold its first sitting, on

Wednesday, the 4th May, next,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Town Hall.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 16

NOTICE.

THE STALLS in the Market, and the market Tolls will be put up at Auction and adjudged to the highest and best bidders, on Monday the 2nd day of May, at noon.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favorable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

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BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

NOTICE.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL for 1859, for Asphodel, is at the Clerk's office, Norwood, for inspection.

JAMES FOLEY,
Township Clerk.
Norwood, April 11th, 1859. 15

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWER'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of corn per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so [illegible] All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

[illegible]

All orders directed to "H. MOWER, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mower, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any County.

Address, "Aldus Mower, Peterboro', C. W." If any person infringes upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law will allow. Patent dated March 15th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public in general, that they have entered into partnership with [illegible] They are in receipt of the latest fashions, and can, with confidence, think their work will be promptly attended to, and done with despatch and manner that will [illegible] They will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage, and by strict attention to their business to merit a share of the same.

All kinds of country trade taken in exchange, or cash, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short credit.

Remember the shop directly [illegible] Entrance entrance to the "Town Hall."

JOSEPH TAGGART.
Norwood, January 12th, 1859.

P. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the next, [illegible] to [illegible] of the professions, all kinds of operations, of the most approved and durability, except filling teeth with platina, it being a substance, not that used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from teeth, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Chanter's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1856.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, or save and subscribe $2, before the 1st of January, 1860. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 42

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—

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Aunt Edith
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Rich and Poor
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Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tea - Election
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Rose Mill
Honesty is the best Policy
Barbee Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
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Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promises
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Lewis Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Phillip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Regal Preacher—Hamilton
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Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
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George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
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Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
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Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
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Arthur O'Leary
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Christmas Stories
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Frank Mildmay
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Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Hearts Trial
Weary Bo't Commis
The Ruined Family
Pitham
The False Heir
Devereux
Ricasio
Agincourt a Romance
Alice or the Mysteries
The Great Hoggarty Diamond
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Daubert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Arabella Stewart
The Woodman
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Gowrie or the Kings Plot
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Annah Neil
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Sir Theodore Croughton
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
John Halifax Gentleman
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Stepmother, a Tale
The Last of the Barons
The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Heroes Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
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Knight of Gwynne
Oun Oregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Rattlin the Reafer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Poche of Many Tales"
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Smallcopper
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
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The Young Duke
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Lib Yam
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Beauclerc's Daughter
Temptation
Shankel Hall
Shaun Cauly
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Quintet Mistrys
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
Tom Bat King
Cecils Wedding Eve
The Constant Adventures of David Ballader
The Haunted Manh
Lamplighter or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Gladyan
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Dead Sea
[illegible]
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[illegible]

MAY

1859

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

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☞ Law-rate Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 19.

"THE EXAMINER"

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W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
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DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds, – Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

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W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calese's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. *Every description of Joiner Work done to order.* Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. D. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe-street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PUPIL AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

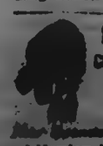
WILSON'S SALOON,
Water Street, Port Hope, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Port Hope, Sept. 3, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 20

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15



Straw Bonnets
CLEANED AND ALTERED,
BY
Mrs. Dunbar,
Miss Thompson's Building, Ashburnham.
Ashburnham, March 23, 1858. 13-13.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES McINTYRE, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION
☞ All orders through ou. Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

THE GRUMBLER SUED
FOR $2,000!
At the suit of H. M. ALLEN.
TRIAL TO COME OFF
AT THE APRIL ASSIZES!

THE GRUMBLER
HAS commenced upon its second year, and it is the intention of its conductors to make it
Still more amusing and useful.

The following are a few of the many favourable notices of the press:—

"Evinces real ability."—*Berlin Telegraph.*
"It is eagerly welcomed."—*St. Mary's Argus.*
"It aims at something big."—*Dundas Wurder.*
"A smartly written little serial."—*Streetsville Review.*
"The whole contents are original."—*Kingston News.*
"Laughable allusions and hard hits."—*Barrie Advocate.*
"Devoted to wit and humour in a dry way."—*St. Catherines Post.*
"It cannot fail to be a great blessing to the Province."—*St. Mary's Journal.*
"Capital thrusts at the prevailing follies of the day."—*Markham Economist.*
"A fearless sheet, and will be a common benefit."—*Richmond Hill Tribune.*
"A very clever production, evidently of a scholar and a gentleman"—*Kingston Whig.*
"I think it's piquant satires will exercise a wholesome influence."—*Letter from Chas. Dickens.*
"Scores on classes; winks at no corruptions. ☞☞ A talented, vigorous fledgling"—*London Free Press.*
"Enclose $1 to THE GRUMBLER, and you will get ten times the value of your money."—*Saturday Maple Leaf.*
"Humorous talent sparkles in its pages.—☞☞ It has acquired a position and reputation never before reached by any sheet of wit in Canada"—*Toronto Globe.*

THE GRUMBLER is published every Saturday, and regularly mailed to subscribers at One Dollar per annum, in advance. Letters addressed to the undersigned will be at the risk of the publishers.

WIMAN & CO.,
Agents, 34 King-st., Toronto
Toronto, April, 1859.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply from the Portsmouth Tannery, Kingston
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859 16-6

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a full supply of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which will be offered cheap for Cash.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

BUILDING LOTS,
FOR SALE.
BEING composed of such portions of Park Lots, Numbers 3, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lot fifteen, in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, as may suit purchasers.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 6th 1859. 14

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has moved his BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE INTO TOWN, in the Lechmere building, next door to Messrs. Graves & Robinson, where every thing in the line of business will be found very complete.
A. SAWTELL.
Peterborough, April 13, 1859. 15

THE OLD MAID.

Mamma, I do wonder," said Mary Arlington, "what you see in Miss Lucy Fisher to like so much. You seem to prefer her to more agreeable people. It does seem strange. Why, the other day when the Stanleys called with their carriage and outriders, you were engaged; but the moment the maid, "Miss Fisher is below marm," you rushed to meet her as you would to have seen papa had he been gone a month. Then she must always have the most luxurious chair, the best room, the most comfortable corner—the nicest bit of the greatest rarity on the table. Pardon me, dear mother, if I speak too strongly, for I do feel so puzzled about it. Why, Miss Fisher seems to me nothing but a little, bombic old maid, pitted with the small pox, without much conversation. 'There is a mystery about it."

"My dear child, I will unravel the mystery and then if you do not agree with me in thinking that Miss Fisher ought to share the best we have, I shall blush for you.

"Miss Fisher's father and mine were near neighbours. We both lived in a sweet rural village—where the din of the factory and steam engine were never heard. A clear river half embraced it in its silver arms. Blue mountains rose protectingly around us, and every morning and evening our ears were saluted by the tinkling bells of the cattle, as they went and returned to pasture. O how sweet were the meadows when the grass was cut! Lucy Fisher and I have often made hay together, and when the hearty load was completed we have rode home in triumph on its proudest height with the gleam of toil and health upon upon our sunburnt faces. Lucy was a most beautiful girl. Yes, Mary, notwithstanding that incredulous look she certainly was a most beautiful girl. But I anticipate.—We were children together. When Lucy's new baby house was built, she invited me to come and share it. When her mother gave her any delicacy, she always saved a piece for me. We studied together and knitted stockings together. When we talked about the future, as even children will, our lot in life would be interwoven together. But we could not always be children. Lucy was seventeen and I was three months older. I had no mother and sisters, and my father and brother were frequently from home on business. They sometimes went to foreign lands. At such times Lucy always made her home with me. As I said before Lucy was exceedingly attractive in her person, and about the time I speak of, had engaged the affections of Squire Morton's son a young man who had just entered the law in a neighboring town. They seemed made for each other, and how truly Lucy loved him, the world will never know. I said my father and brother were frequently from home. It was on one of these occasions that I was taken sick. Polly in the kitchen and myself were the only inmates of the family.—Lucy Fisher had been unable to come to me for several days, as her mother's health was feeble and their 'help' had left suddenly, making it necessary for Lucy to supply the domestic deficiency. I did not think much of my illness at first, but in a few hours, I was so dreadfully ill that I sent for the doctor. The medical gentleman arrived and seemed exceedingly disturbed when he felt of my pulse and examined my symptoms. I heard him say in answer to Polly's inquiries as he left the room, 'The small pox!' I was not alarmed, for I was too sick to be terrified. A raging thirst seized me. I called for water! water! No one answered my call. What, was I alone? Where was Polly? She had left the house in fright to avoid contagion. The doctor called again and spoke of trying to get a nurse for me—no nurse came. What darkness followed. Must I die alone? My father and brother were on the other side of the globe, and I afterwards learned that people walked on the other side of the street where our house was situated to avoid the contagion. It was night, and the neglected lamp was growing dim. I was tossing with thirst and fever—and covered with the most loathsome sores. Must I die alone? with this sad thought I sank into an unquiet slumber. When I awoke the lamp burned more brightly. A cheerful fire on the hearth was reflected by tall brass andirons. My bed felt easier, my pillow smoothed. A slight form was sitting in the easy chair, and when the bed clothes rustled showing that I was awake, Lucy Fisher came very softly to me with,

"Are you more comfortable now Caroline."

"'Go home Lucy! go home. Do you know what is the matter with me?'

"'It is too late now,' said Lucy with a smile, 'I have been here some time, all the mischief that is to be done, is done; mamma is better, and has a new woman in the kitchen, and I shall stay as long as I please, But you must not talk dear Caroline you are in a raging fever.'

"Then Lucy smoothed my pillow again and took her seat by my side.

"Days and nights flew by, I knew not how many. At length one morning I heard a robin singing at my window, and the little brook at the foot of the garden which I had left ice-bound, I knew was free again; I heard its merry tones as it ran leaping across the meadow. I felt the tide of health returning. It seemed as if I heard a voice addressed to me, 'Be thou clean.'

"Lucy,' I faintly said, 'dear Lucy, are you still here?"

"'Thank God, the knows me, she exclaimed.

"In the twilight of the sick room, Lucy came to my bedside. But dim as the light was, I was frightened at her appearance.

"'You are sick, my poor Lucy.'

"Lucy faintly smiled, and said she had only a slight head-ache.

"'The doctor says I must leave you darling, for a day or two. While I am away, aunt Molly, who has had the small pox, will come and take care of you.'

"In about half an hour, Lucy kissed me affectionately, and then aunt Molly took her place in my sick chamber. I heard a carriage drive away from the door and Lucy left. What, I thought, has Lucy rode home, and it is such a short distance too! Poor Lucy! She had not gone to her father's house to spread the contagion, for she had caught my disorder, but to a house in the woods, called the "Pest House," there to await the event of her sickness. We had both been vaccinated at the same time, some years before, but in our case the preventative had been a failure. I asked aunt Molly every day after my friend, and eagerly inquired of the doctor as he paid me his daily visits, 'How is my Lucy? How is Lucy Fisher.

"'She is getting along,' slowly said the doctor with some hesitation; he did not dare to tell me the real state of the case. 'In a week or two I hope you will be able to see her. Here let me congratulate you,' said the doctor, 'that the disease has left so few traces upon your face. In a short time there will be hardly a mark left.'

"'Then I am not going to look like the tree in front of the school-house?' said I. The tree had been struck with lightening, and nothing but its poor scratched trunk and a few leafless bows remained. 'I am not going to be like that tree, then.'

"How could I be thankful enough! But my Lucy! I could not be sanguine, when I thought of her. I felt that a dark cloud enveloped her.

"One morning the doctor entered my chamber, and smilingly said,

"'Miss Caroline, your friend Lucy Fisher is out of danger. She has indeed been at the brink of the grave, and it is truly wonderful that she survived.'

"'When can I see her?' I said.

"'She goes home this morning, replied the doctor.

"In about an hour, Molly brought my cloak and furs, although it was so late in the season, lest I should catch a cold by my first exposure. How very brightly shone the sun that morning; how tender and green looked the young grapes amid the old and dry—and all nature was whispering in my ear the promise of a beautiful season.—None but a convalescent can know what I enjoyed during that brief walk to Lucy's. Her mother opened the door for me and kissed me tenderly.

"'Where is my Lucy?' I said, but without waiting for an answer, I stepped hastily into the parlor. She was there.—And yet it was not she. Those large beautiful eyes were contracted, never again to beam out in full-orbed glory, and her once round face was lined and scarred, and seamed in hopeless deformity.—'O Lucy,' I said, and falling upon her neck we wept together. This was not the close of the trial. There was a lover in Lucy's case. How would he take the change that had come over her? I think men are different from women about such things.'

"'He is coming,' said Lucy, faintly. He will be here to-morrow.'

"Young Morton was expected in the morning, so I went over to Lucy's as early as I was able, to assist her in preparation to receive her lover. I arranged some young daffodils and May flowers on the little table beside her chair. I set her white morning gown, around her shoulders, I laid my red cassul's hair shawl, a present from my father, that its more intense color might reduce her's. Dear Lucy! I darkened the blinds so that the change in her would not be so obvious. I heard Mr. Morton's step in the hall and left the room.

"He remained with Lucy just five minutes, stepped hastily out of the house, mounted his horse and rode away. I re-entered the room, she and her mother were weeping together. I divined the whole.

"'Lucy, said I, 'how is it?'

"It is all over, she said, attempting to smile.

"'Lucy,' said I, 'I am the wretched cause of all your misery,' adding in a wicked passion, "and I wish I had never been born."

"'Hush! hush!' said Lucy, 'God had good reason for your birth and for my surviving, I love him none the less, or you either. 'Yes she said, looking upward, and smiling through her tears, 'I can trust him in the dark.'

"As I looked upon her poor blighted face, I said to myself, 'Though God has scathed the outer walls of his temple, the spirit is still all glorious within.'

"'Three cheers for Miss Lucy Fisher," exclaimed Jim Arlington, Mary's brother of fourteen, who had come into the room unobserved, and heard the story. "Three cheers for Miss Lucy Fisher. Why, mother, she is as brave as Wellington," the boy's favorite hero, "and those marks on her face are what I call honorable scars.'

Mary crept up softly to her mother, and whispered through her tears.

"Mamma, mamma, may not Miss Fisher come here and live all the time? Does not the Bible say something about entertaining angels?"—*Boston Recorder.*

"Is He rich?"

How often has this question been asked! Has an acquaintance married a husband—"Is he rich?" is the first enquiry propounded by her friends. Not, "Is he honest, industrious, sober, and honorable," but "Is he rich?" Not, "Has he a mind that distinguishes him among his fellow men, and calls forth their homage and adoration," but "Is he rich—has he the dollars and cents?" He may have everything else—a manly heart, a master intellect; he may be upright, steady, and industrious, but if he lack

"The dimes and dollars, and dollars and dimes."

he is but as sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." The great sin of our country is idolatry—an idolatry as degrading, yet as complete as that of the Hindoo or Pharisee—even more degrading! for there is something painfully grand and impressive in the single-the-heart, ever moving onward, yet silently, to the great yea and nay-ness harmony of the day, as he comes forth from the chambers of night, heralded by streaming fire! but we bow down to the dollar—the dirt, scrambling dollar, and make it a god! We work for it by day, we lay down after we get some of it by night; we go to the sanctuary of Christ, and, instead of meditating upon his amazing love, we suffer the dollar to come in and take possession of our thoughts!

Our lives are spent in the service of our real god-dollar; we bring up our children in the nurture of the dollar; we teach them that the dollar is the main thing to be gained; we teach it by precept example. We profess to be charitable; we profess to feel for the poor; we profess respect for honest poverty; we speak of silver, and gold, and this world's goods as trash," and all the time we are hypocrites and liars, for we think more of our god-dollar than our Saviour Jesus Christ! We have missionary enterprises on foot, and we talk pathetically of the heathen bowing down to "stocks and stones; and yet how much better are we bowing down to silver and gold? With as much propriety may they send preachers to us, as we to them. The practises of men all around us belie their professions—they profess to be followers of Christ, and they are the followers of the dollar. If the realization of the dollar involves the selling of the widow's only bed, or the orphan's last dress, there are people, professed Christian's too, who would not hesitate an instant. 'Is he rich?' Yes, he is rich, but riches shall take to themselves wings and fly away; and when he shall strive to enter heaven, and shall not be able, then he will understand how hard it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.—*Era.*

A new Boundary Dispute With Great Britain.

Under this title a correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from San Francisco, as follows:

We are in danger of having another bitter, baleful boundary dispute with Great Britain, and the interests of the public, as well as of private persons, demand that the question should be settled at the earliest possible moment. The dispute is whether the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, as defined by the Oregon territory of 1846 was intended to run through the straits of Rosario or the Canal de Haro. The first article of the treaty says:

"From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminated (on the summit of the Rocky Mountains) the line of boundary shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean."

It is singular that two such diplomatists as James Buchanan and Sir Richard Pakenham, the negotiators of the treaty, should ever have left a boundary line with a description so indefinite. The line in running from latitude forty-nine deg. down the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island." "The channel" as though they were but one, while in fact there are many—almost as many as there are islands in the Archipelago de Haro, which lies between Vancouver's Island and Bellingham Bay. The English claim that the intention of the treaty was that the boundary should run through the Straits of Rosario, eastward of Oreas and Lopez Islands, while the Americans assert that the proper line as described by the treaty is through the Canal de Haro, between San Juan and Vancouver's Islands. Both channels have abundant water for the largest vessels, not less than twenty five fathoms in any place, and both are wide and deep enough for convenient navigation. The Canal de Haro averages about two miles and a half in width at the nearest place; the Strait of Rasaro is less than two miles wide at its nearest part and averages about three miles. In regard to directness neither channel has much advantage over the other, and in depth they are alike ranging from 20 to 200 fathoms. Vessels going from Victoria to Fraser River generally go through the Canal de Haro and might go between San Juan and Oreas Islands, or eastward of Cypress Island. It is then impossible from the mere words of the treaty to discern what channel is meant.

These disputed islands contain some good land, but not much; their entire surface is not more than 120,000 acres, not half of which would find purchasers now if offered at 50 cents an acre. Of course it will be long before the two classes of settlers—the American and the British—get into disputes, and then we must have an international quarrel, unless speedy and judicious measures be taken to settle the question; such a quarrel as may cause us indirectly if not directly, more millions than the islands are worth thousands. The Americans who have gone up San Juan Island, knowing it to be in dispute, and without authority from the Government, are actuated chiefly by a desire to make a large speculation out of the quarrel which they forsee; though they will pretend that their motives are truly patriotic; and many will be found to justify them with the maxim "our country right or wrong," which in common acception means "let us steal all we can out of pure patriotism." The newspapers of Washington Territory and Oregon have commenced writing sensation articles about the dispute, taking it for granted that every claim made for the United States as against Great Britain may be just.

You are aware that the Boundary Commissioners of the two nations have been for a long time at Semiahmoo, or thereabout; but, after being on the ground eight or nine months, have done little or nothing. It seems now that the delay is caused by this dispute about the channel; each party insists on its line, and they refuse to run the survey on the mainland until the water line is fixed. The question, however, is not one for surveyors, but for diplomatists, and the sooner they get hold of it, and dispatch it, the better. Both Governments are to blame for the loose wording of the treaty of 1846, and, perhaps, the best way of finishing the matter now would be by giving San Juan Island to Britain, and Orcas and Lopez Islands to the United States, by which arrangement the disputed property would be nearly equally divided, and the boundary line would run near the centre of the Archipelago.

Daniel E. Sickles Acquitted!

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

The following is a graphic description of the closing scenes of the Sickles trial:—The door is opened and the deputy Marshall calls out "Make room for the jury." In they come one by one, and proceeded to take their seats in the boxes. There is one general movement in the crowded court room to get a look at their faces. All restraint is forgotten. Benches and forms and tables are mounted by the most excited or most adventurous. "Here they come" is heard hurriedly spoken on all sides, then there is a succession of cries of "Down in front!" "Get of the benches," "Sit down!" "Silence in Court!" "Order, order!" but it seems impossible to restore order. The Judge directs the clerk to call the names of the jury. The uproar instantly subsides, and as the clerk calls the jurors, and they severally respond, one of the officers calling out the number. When the twelfth name was called and responded to, a pin might have been heard to drop in the suddenly stilled crowd. The jury are all standing.

The CLERK—Daniel E. Sickles, stand up and look at the jury.

Sickles stood up.

The CLERK—How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty.

Mr. ARNOLD—Not Guilty.

As these words fell from the lips of the foreman, there was one wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators. Cheer after cheer resounded in the Court-room, and was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush towards the dock. In the midst of the uproar, the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words:—"I move that Sickles be discharged from custody.

Marshal SELDEN—Come to order, gentlemen; this is a place where there should be no noise.

Mr. STANTON, boiling over with excitement, said,—In the name of Mr. Sickles and counsel, I desire to return thanks to the jury.

Judge CRAWFORD, who appeared to be the only person in court not excited, said, —"Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded."

The CLERK—(to jury)—Your verdict is that you find Daniel E. Sickles "Not Guilty."

The jury nodded affirmatively.

Mr. STANTON—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge CRAWFORD—The Court so orders.

Mr. STANTON, turning round, said,—"Now go it."

The JUDGE said—"No noise."

The precaution was not heeded. Sickles amid the renewed cheers of the audience, was taken out of the dock. Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega, the former who is one of Sickles' most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud, and frankly expressed, saluted Sickles at all points.—Though strong emotion was exhibited, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt as though he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have no other result.

The jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered. Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was effected. So soon as he was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up. Mr. Shaw of the *Herald* had rushed to the National Hotel as soon as the jury returned their verdict, and jumping on the driver's box, drove a carriage to the Court House. As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was again cheered.

Calls were made for a speech. With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the carriages in waiting, together, Messrs. Graham, Wiley, and Bryan of New York. A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and draw it themselves, but the movement was dejected in time and prevented. Finally the carriages drove away, followed by many others and an immense crowd. Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. M. Blair next door to his former residence.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "S. BUTTLES."

The terrible storm on Saturday was doubtless prolific of mischief to the Lake marine. We hear of but one serious disaster as yet, and that occurred on Saturday night, ten miles east of the mouth of the Genesee, where the British schooner "S. Buttles" went ashore. This vessel was laden with staves from Port Burwell, Canada, for Clayton on the St. Lawrence, and was commanded by Capt. Pollock, who was part owner. Capt. P. states that he left Port Burwell on the 18th inst., and in due time passed the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario. On Friday night the storm came on heavy from the north-west and on Saturday the wind changed to the north. He was keeping down the Lake when the gale came on with such fury, and would have made for Charlotte but for the snow storm which made it unsafe to approach the south shore. The ship was therefore put for the north west, and before midnight was well up in the south shore. The job was carried away upon shore, and the vessel sprung a leak. This was in the night of Friday, and when the storm was raging fiercely. The captain put the entire crew, six in number, to the pumps, to keep the vessel free and let her drift, as the only hope of saving her and his crew. Friday the poor fellows worked at the pumps for their lives, the sea constantly breaking over the deck and carrying all before it. Among the crew was one man older than the rest, and less able to endure the fatigue. He was washed overboard from the pumps, but fortunately the receding wave brought him within the reach of a rope thrown to him, and he was drawn in and saved. The men had to be lashed to the pumps to prevent being swept overboard. The bulwarks were cut away to let the seas pass over the deck. During Saturday, Capt. Pollock encouraged his men to labour, and worked with them himself to keep the vessel afloat, still hoping that there would be a change for the better. If they had left the pumps the ship would have went down, and with it the crew, as no boat could have lived in such a sea as was then running. Capt. Pollock is an old sailor on both ocean and lake, but he says he never saw a lake storm before which brought so heavy a sea.—The schooner continued to drift all day Saturday—the crew still struggling to keep her afloat, with little nourishment as no fires could be kept on board, the hatches being barred down to keep out the sea.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Capt. Pollock saw signs of land, and in 5 minutes after he struck. He could have thrown his anchors, but he feared the vessel would founder at anchor if the anchors held.—Knowing that she must go ashore, he promptly resolved to exercise a choice as to the manner of her going on. He ran forward and gave his orders to put the boat for the shore, and cutting away his mainsail he let her go on bow foremost. The waves carried her high upon a flat rock, where she was likely to find an easy bed. The men then ran below and scuttled her, and she soon became easy. Had the schooner gone on broadside, she would have no doubt gone to pieces and all hands would have perished. The sea was so heavy at this time that no landing could be effected, and the captain and his crew crawled into the forecastle to get shelter, and remained there about twelve hours, when the storm abated, and on Sunday, at noon, they obtained some food. When the ship went ashore the Captain states that the seas would strike her stern and fly to the mast-head. The *S. Buttles* belongs to Pollock & Thompson of Port Stanley, is of one hundred and twenty-five tons burden, and seven years old. The Captain thinks she can be got off with the aid of a steam-tug, for which he goes to Oswego to-day. He is not certain about insurance, but thinks there is a policy of $2,300 on the vessel in the North Western Company.

The State of Italy.

Our correspondent at Turin, writing on the 16th ult., says:—I send you some items of news that you may rely upon.—Sardinia will be admitted into the Congress; Austria's consent is all that is wanting. She proposes a supplementary congress of Italian princes at Rome, whence they may send an invitation to the Congress of the Five Powers. So secure does Austria feel as to their votes, that in her opinion one invited Power will serve to represent them all. I forgot to say that Vienna desires Piedmont to be excluded from this Roman congress. The acceptance by Austria to take part in the congress proposed by Russia may be said to be conditional, as she only intends to treat and discuss the question on the basis proposed by Lord Cowley.

Russia, on the other hand seems to contemplate a more enlarged treatment of the question, and a letter received here yesterday from the Sardinian envoy at St. Petersburgh, Count Baldassi, again assures the Piedmontese Government of Russia's partial good wishes.

A letter from the Sardinian legation at Florence says that at Forli, a town in the Romagna, a bloody contest had occurred between the people and the Swiss troops.

At Florence itself there is great excitement. The Tuscan *Monitore* of the 23rd, suspends the little liberty of the press that was left, and re-establishes the censorship. There was a talk of Maldasegoni's resignation and that of the other Ministers; but it seems there are repentance and fear in the Pitti Palace. The new minister of Public Instruction, Martini, demands the admission into the Government of two Liberal chiefs, one of them being Lucchesi it is said.—Laqueci continues to be the soul of the reaction in the Austrian sense. Now that the freedom of the press is suspended, Tuscany will of course be inundated with secret publications. The directors of the Bibliotaca civile dell'Italiano do not mean to give way an inch, and if peace is not concluded within a few days, there is every appearance that the Government will be overthrown.

The City of Quito Destroyed by an Earthquake.

3000 LIVES LOST,

The U. S. steamer *St. Louis* from Panama, brings intelligence that on the 22nd day of March at half past eight in the morning, an earthquake which shook the mountain range of the Chimborazo for the space of four minutes destroyed almost entirely the city of Quito, in Ecuador, and killed from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The churches, monasteries, convents and State edifices are almost all rent to fragments.—The Convent of San Augustin, the Tabernacle de la Capilla, the Temple of Sagrario, the Cathedral, the Convent of Santa Catalina, the Palacio del Obispo, the Chapel of la Magarel, the Chapels of the Cathedral, of the Convencion of the Hospital, of Carmen Vejo, the cloisters of the Convent of Santo Domingo, a part of the Cementerio of San Fernandez, are all partially or wholly in ruins. Also, the Convents of San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa and Barbara.—There is scarcely a house in the city that is not badly damaged. That portion of the Palace occupied by the Minister of the Interior, a great part of the College of San Luis, and the splendid mansion of Dr. Albuga, have also fallen. All the principal buildings of the neighbouring towns of San Antonio, Cotocolla, Machacha, Chilegallo and Magdalena have been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at th ee millions of dollars; and from the poverty of the people it will be impossible to repair and rebuild by great number of the better class of edifices destroyed. The shocks were felt simultaneously in Tacunga, Amato and Alausi; and in Tinpullo the earth opened in various places. The earthquake was also felt at Quayquil, but did no damage there. The Temples of San Francisco, del Sagrario and Santa clara were of beautiful architecture; the temples and convents of Santa Domingo, la Merced and San Augustin, all had fine stone facades and towers; the temples of Santa Catalina and Conception, and the Hospital had also stone facades. Quito is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants. It is built on an extensive plain, against the mountains of the Pangeelle and Pichincha, and is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the houses are two stories, some three, and a part one story. Many are built of burnt brick, with handsome facades, but the greatest portion are unburned brick above.

Literature and Art in London.

With a general election imminent, such modest matters as Literature and Art naturally occupy but a very secondary place in the public attention. The most exciting literature now is decidedly the manifestos of the members to their constituents, and some of these are perused with more attention than is bestowed upon the novels of the season. We do not hear that Mr. Thackery intends making another attempt to get into Parliament; nor even that Mr. Dickens will attempt to carry his oratory in favor of a reformed administration at Drury Lane Theatre into St. Stephen's Chapel. Indeed one patent fact which stares every candidate for Parliamentary honors in the face is enough to deter any literary man from taking part in this election—and that is the certainty that, after all the expense of being returned, the new Parliament will have to be dissolved and reelected once more as soon as it has passed a Reform bill. Now there are not many literary men—not even such magnates as we have named—who can conveniently afford to stump up some five thousand pounds for the luxury of addressing Mr. Speaker.

And so it is that while the turmoil in politics is at its height, the literary world is pretty quite. The Yates and Thackery squabble has died away, without invention of Judge and Jury—going out in a week pamphlet from a tater, proving nothing but that he had taken the wrong course to right himself.

Everything is now settled about Mr. Dickens's new paper, except what is to become of the old one. Messrs. Bardbury & Evans held one-quarter of Household Words, Mr. Dickens five-eighths, and Mr. Wills [the editor] the remaining share.—Mr. Wills [who was the originator of Household Words] goes with Mr. Dickens and here lies the difficulty. The Bardburys have filed a bill to force a sale; but when the paper comes into the market one will be in such a position to buy it in as Messrs. Dickens and Wills. For example, suppose £5,000 bid ($50,000): if the Bradburys bid it they would have to pay £2,000 of it to their opponents, but if Dickens bought it he would only have to pay £2,000. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the property will be bought in by Mr. Dickens, and merged into All Round the Year—a title which is regarded as the cleanest possible, and painfully suggestive of "All round my hat." As we doubt you already know, the new serial will be opened with a tale by Dickens (and report over here says that a New York publisher has agreed to pay a sum for early stereotype of the numbers. The contributors of the new paper will be the same as are now on the Household Words staff—all following their new ship. The principle names among these are Mrs. Gaskell, Messrs. Hollingshed, Wray, Thomas, Thornbury, Lang, Wilkie, Collins, &c., names which will be, for the most part familiar with you. Mr. George Augustus Sala, at one time the great attraction upon Household Words, left it some time ago, on account of a quarrel with Mr. Dickens. The quarrel has not returned, and it is believed by many that should Bradbury & Evans succeed in keeping Household Words alive, they will secure the services of this graphic and now popular writer.

The English publishers have put forward their programmes for the coming season and they furnish materials for a very respectable list. Messrs. Longman [who publish certainly more books and books of a high class too, than any other publisher] announce among many others, a volume of Recollections of cynical old Sam Rogers,

Mr. Barnum has left London and his place is not supplied by Lola Montez. The success of your competitor at St. James Hall was undoubted. He drew crowds, who did not inquire too curiously how it was that a man who refused to teach others how to make money, could not supply a bit or two how to keep it. Lola delivered her first lecture in Londonderry last night at St. Martin's Hall and the place was crammed, a very fair show of ladies attending. At Dublin the ladies were so shy of the fair *aventuriere* that only eight female costumes could be counted in a ball crowded with black coats. But in Dublin they are wonderously particular, and never would merit the rebuke which Justice Maule had ministered once in a Court full of ladies who were bravely sitting out some very strong evidence "Speak up, my man," said the Judge to an unwilling witness, "You needn't be afraid; all the respectable women have left the Court long ago." However, the Dubliners are generally thought to have been a little too particular; for it is undeniable that many fair candidates for public favor obtain it there, whose characters are not a whit better than that of Lola Montez.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island on Saturday night, thirty-two wives were divorced from their husbands, and seven husbands from their wives.

Sun-Dogs.

The phenomenon of sun-dogs or mock suns, which was observed at Boston and at Montreal on Saturday, April 2, was on the same day observed at Norfolk, N. Y., a correspondent of the *Tribune* sending from that place a full account of the appearance presented.

A Mirage.

At about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, a magnificent sight attracted attention in Oswego. The peculiar state of the atmosphere caused a refraction which presented the Canadian Shore, which seemed but a few miles distant. The trees and bench were distinctly visible, and the phenomenon was one of unusual beauty in every particular.

Crime in New York.

The reign of the pistol and knife appears to have full sway in New York. The *Express* thinks that, since the beginning of the year there have been at least three dozen murders in that city, including such assaults that subsequently resulted in death.—In one week—from Wednesday to Wednesday—the papers recorded *fifteen murders*, or murderous assaults, without taking into account the bodies of unknown men found in the river.

Lumber.

The cargo of the sch oner *Lavana* to arrive, has been sold at $7 50 for boards and $8 for trips. First clear and dry sells at $25 to $26; second clear, $20 to $21; third clear at $15 to $16; common boards at $7 50 to $8; fencing at $9 to $9 50.—*Chicago Times.*

Mexico.

The Steamship *Tennessee* has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing highly important Mexican Advices. The Juarez Government had been recognized by Minister McLane, and this action on the part of the U. S. Minister was followed by great rejoicing. Miramon had returned to Orizaba. From the capital we learn that on the 2nd inst. the Liberal forces, under Degollado, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture it. The numbers engaged on either side are not stated, but the number of slain is put down at one thousand, equally divided between the belligerents.

Smith O'Brien.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is enjoying a most delightful tour, and is everywhere received with the respect and admiration which his character and history inspire. He has visited Senator Hammond's plantation, and "attended divine service with the negroes," the service being conducted by a coloured hand In company with Senator Toombs, he then visited Mr. Stephens at Crawfordville; thence proceeded to Montgomery, [where his arrival was eagerly waited by many friends, and especially by Judge Phegelan and R. A Colclough, formerly of Wexford county]—thence he set out for Mobile last Saturday; and he proposed to arrive in New Orleans about the first or second of April.—*Southern Citizen.*

The Prince of Wales in "the Holy City."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome furnishes the following:—"It will be out of place here to speak more fully than I have hitherto done of our young Prince, and I have the greater pleasure in doing so as I think I can quiet the tears of many old ladies of the other sex in England, who dread the possibility of his Royal Highness's yielding to the attractions of the Lady of Babylon. The Prince's career appears to be marked with much prudence, and personally he has won golden opinions from all classes of persons. His self-possession and gentle unpretended manners excite universal admiration, and everyone was delighted to observe the boyish glee with which he entered into the amusements of the Carnival. In all the gossip that I have heard regarding the Prince, there are only two points to which any exception has been made. First, it was objected that his interview with the Pope was not strictly private, Colonel Bruce having been also present. Secondly, it was objected that the interview was short, and was terminated not by the reigning Sovereign. With respect to the first exception made, I may observe that there was not wanting those here who hoped much from the severity of the manner of the Holy Father at that interview. On this, however, as on all other occasions, the conduct of the Prince has been marked by much prudence. There was a great run among the several monastic institutions, as usual jealous of each other to make an impression on the Prince's mind By one gentleman, a Jesuit, he was claimed on the ground of being the only Welshman there. An antagonism was offered in the person of another gentleman, who wrapped in Welsh flannel and St. Isidore to the Prince that his Royal Highness managed to steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis, going as a Welshman to the Jesuit, exploring the interesting antiquities of St. Clement's with his antagonist, and appearing on the 17th inst., St. Patrick's Day, at St. Isidore with a shamrock in his hat. So that if all are jealous all are content. This is as it should be with the future Sovereign, who should know no distinction between the lingos. The moral of all this gossip is, that respectable and timid old ladies in England may feel perfectly assured as to the proselytism of the Prince who is under the instruction of the Italian Church, [illegible] Rome, guided by [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Received—J. Campbell.
Fresh Lobsters—J. Campbell.
Coffee, Coffee—J. Campbell.
Tea—J. Campbell.
Notice—W. H. Martin.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Court of Revision—J. Edwards.
A. Fowlis & Co.
James Best.
Notice—Thos. Menzies.
Thos. Mills.
To Printers &c.
Fashionable Dress-Making—Miss M. V. Huston.
Information Wanted—T. Kennedy. A. McNeil.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1859.

Defeat of the Ministry!

It is gratifying to find at any time a check put upon an unprincipled Government, but especially at the present time when they appear to be running by "express" the downward path of reckless extravagance. The Ministerial Supply Bill was thrown out in the Upper House on Saturday last, by a majority of three. The reason assigned for this treatment of the Bill is, because the Government would not pledge themselves to spend no money on the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, without the sanction of Parliament. By such a removal what an enormous and unnecessary expense would be incurred, and that such a course would increase the public debt, which has already swollen to almost incalculable dimensions. As was stated in the Legislative Council we have in addition to the enormous balance of trade against us in the Province, to pay to British capitalists £1,020,000 annually for the interest on our public debts. What a dead weight upon the energies and best interests of our country. How powerfully must such a state of things retard its prosperity, and instead of contributing to its development have the very opposite effect. It will discourage emigration from other countries; nor is that all, it will also drive away people from this country to where they may not be so heavily oppressed by taxation.—Who, then, does not see the absolute necessity of retrenchment in conducting the Government of the country? Were the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry gentlemen of honor and integrity, and desirous that the best interests of the country be maintained, they would at once resign, and give way to those who seem to possess the confidence of the people.

DROWNED.—A man named Donald McRea who was engaged in running timber on the River, was drowned on Saturday last, at Perry's Mill. It seems that the crib on which McRea was engaged broke loose a short distance above the dam, on account of which it could not proceed down the River. He, however, together with the other men employed on the broken crib, managed to get on board another crib which was coming down. On reaching the slide McRea who, it is supposed, was not properly secured, was swept into the current and drowned. The body has not yet been found.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—We see by our exchanges that preparations are already being made in some of our Towns and Cities for the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day. We hope the people of Peterboro' will follow suit, and that our Rifle Company, Bands, Societies, and Citizens generally, may not, as in former years, desert the Town, and leave it lifeless; but invite our neighbours from Port Hope, Cobourg, Lindsay, and elsewhere to participate in a celebration here.

Mr. T. B. Conolly, will deliver a lecture this evening, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute—Subject, "Ups and Downs of Life," in the Town Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

Arrival of the "Africa."

WAR REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

New York, April 28.

The royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 16th instant, reached her dock at half-past six p. m. Her news has been mainly anticipated by the Canadian.

The Dresden *Journal* alleges its acquaintance with the fact that, according to a recent counter-proposal by France, which is also said to be seconded in other quarters, the Congress will assemble on April 23rd, at Carlsruhe, Baden, and commence operations by resolving on a general disarming.

The Paris despatches state that the progress of the negotiations of the Congress is very slow, owing to the great difficulties to be overcome.

The London *News* says that it is just as possible that the Congress may prepare and embitter, instead of averting a war.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Herald* says there were reasons for believing that Austria's proposals as to the points to be submitted to the Congress are wholly unacceptable to France.

The Paris *Patrie* says that France cannot be expected to diminish her army, nor to send back a single cannon to the arsenals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley had stated that the duty on hardware in India was to be increased from 5 to 10 per cent., on both foreign and British manufactures.

It is intended that Parliament should be dissolved on the 21st, in which case the borough elections would take place on the 27th of April, and the county elections on the 2nd of May.

Thirty of the Neapolitan sailors have left England.

Lady Morgan, the authoress, is dead.

PRUSSIA.

All the French Mediterranean ports have been ordered to join their allies forthwith.

A Prussian war officer states that 200,000 men would soon depict the Rhine.

The receipt of a memorandum from Count Reul, hostile to Piedmont was spoken of.

Warlike materials are accumulating at Marseilles to an alarming extent. Five steam-frigates had gone to Algeria, it is supposed to bring troops back to France.

The *Monatstal Diplomatiques* had been allowed to resume its issue.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says that Lord Cowley and Count Walewski, after a long discussion, separated with the conviction that very serious differences of opinion exist between France and England.

Nine gun-boats for the Adriatic are ordered to be made ready at Cherbourgh without delay.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Albrecht has gone on a special mission to Berlin.

Austria was willing to make important concessions to Prussia on certain points in dispute, and a perfect understanding between them was considered highly probable.

Warlike preparations are continued by some of the smaller German states. The Bavarian army had been placed on a war footing.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that during the last few days several of the leading papers had openly declared that the Germans would not shed one drop of blood either for the maintenance of the special treaties or for the Austrian Concordat.

ITALY.

The political prisoner at Naples, whose fate was determined by the decree of the 18th ult., had received passport for the United States.

It was reported at Rome that the Pope would protest against the European Congress.

Sir Moses Montefiorre had arrived at Rome, with a petition from the Jews in England and America, in favor of the boy Mortara.

Rumors were current that the King of Naples was either dead or in the last extremities. Nothing authentic was known, however.

HOLLAND.

Holland and Belgium are said to have concluded a treaty for mutual defence in case of war.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 12.

The opening of navigation is anticipated in about eight days.

WALLACHIA.

An infernal machine, supposed to be intended for the Hospodar Couza, had been discovered and seven persons arrested.

EGYPT.

Advices are favourable to the Suez Canal. Public functionaries were ordered to assist M. Lesseps, and the Governor of Suez had been deposed.

COCHIN CHINA.

The attack on Sargon took place on the 17th of February, and was perfectly successful. Nine forts strongly armed, were cannonaded and stormed. The French loss was small, but the enemy's loss was heavy.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters add nothing of moment to accounts already published.

At Amor trade was stopping by the report that a body of rebels had attacked Chang Chow. The report required confirmation.

LATEST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the result of the second meeting of the Conference is, that England, France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia recognize the double election of Couliza.—Austria and Turkey stood aloof.

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 14th instant announce that in consequence of a victory by General Torang I, 2,000 Circassians had come into the Russian camp.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent describes the aspect of affairs as so sombre as to justify the renunciation of all hopes of peace.

Five thousand more troops had arrived in Marseilles from Algiers.

Manufacture of Silk in China.

In a work published by Imperial authority, there are numerous wood-cuts, accompanied by letter-press, explanatory of the different processes of the silk manufacture, and detailing all the operations connected with the planting of the mulberry, and the gathering of the leaves, up to the final weaving of the silk. Besides the common mulberry of China, which differs somewhat from that of Europe, they, occasionally, in feeding the worms, have recourse to a wild specimen of the *morus* tribe, as well as to the leaves of another tree, supposed to be a variety of ash.

The Chinese pay especial attention to the quantity of nourishment with which the silk worm is supplied; as upon this, they say, depends the quantity of silk which the worm will produce. They calculate that the same number of insects which would, if they had attained their full size in from twenty-three to twenty-five days, produce twenty-five ounces of silk, would only yield twenty ounces if their growth occupied twenty-eight days, and only ten ounces if forty days. During the first twenty-four hours of the creature's existence, the patient Chinese feeds the objects of his care forty-eight times, or once every half hour, and during the second day and night thirty times, and so on, reducing the number of meals as the worm grows older. The care bestowed on their culture, and the numerous precautions taken to preserve them clean and warm, are curiously expressed in the following extract from an old Chinese work on the subject:

"The place where their habitations are built must be retired, free from noisome smells, cattle, and all noises; a noisome smell, or the least fright, makes great impressions upon so tender a breed; even the barking of dogs and the crowing of cocks are capable of putting them in disorder when they are newly hatched.

"For the purpose of paying them every attention, an affectionate mother is provided for the worms, who is careful to supply their wants: she is called *Isan-mow*, mother of the worms. She takes possession of the chamber but not till she has washed herself, and put on clean clothes which have not the least ill-smell; she must not have eaten anything immediately before, or have handled any wild animal, the smell of which is very prejudicial to these tender creatures; she must be clothed in a plain habit, without any lining, that she may be more sensible to the warmth of the place, and accordingly increase or lessen the fire; but she must carefully avoid making a smoke or raising a dust, which would be very offensive to these tender creatures, which must be carefully honoured before the first time of casting their rough. Every day is to them a year, and but, in a manner it's four seasons—the morning is the spring, the middle of the day the summer, the evening the autumn, and the night the winter.

When the worms have cast their second skin, reached their greatest size, and assumed a transparent yellowish colour, they are removed into places divided into compartments, preparatory to their spinning.—In the course of a week after the commencement of the silken cocoons are complete, and it now becomes necessary to take them in hand before the pupa turn into moths, which would immediately bore their way out, and spoil the cocoons.—When a certain number, therefore, have been laid aside for the sake of future eggs, the pupæ in the bulk of the cocoons are killed by being placed in jars under layers of salt and leaves, with a complete exclusion of air. They are subsequently placed in moderately warm water, which dissolves the glutinous substance that binds the silk together, and the filament is wound off upon reels. This is put up in bundles of a certain size and weight, and either becomes an article of merchandize under the name of "raw silk," or is subjected to the loom, and manufactured into various stuffs for home or for foreign consumption. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of their looms, they will imitate exactly the newest and most elegant patterns from England or France. The Chinese particularly excel in the production of damasks and flowered satins.—Their crape has never yet been perfectly imitated; and they make a species of *soushang* silk, called at Canton *ponge*, which becomes more soft as it is longer used.

A Curious Mistake!

THE WRONG MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

We copy the following laughable incident from a late number of the Glasgow *Herald*:—

On Wednesday last a carter, named John Russell, was apprehended by the police on the charge of having, on that day, by careless driving fractured a man's leg in High Street. The case against Russell assumed a somewhat serious aspect, and the police deemed it necessary to report the affair to the Sheriff, which was done in due course. It so happened that the same day a man was discovered in Glasgow Green, evidently laboring under temporary insanity, and the police there thought it their duty to take him into custody. This was not such an easy matter, however; but by dint of considerable exertion the insane man was taken to the South Station House in Jail Square by several officers. This case was also reported to the Sheriff's authorities, and two medical gentlemen were sent to examine the man, who also gave his name as John Russell. The doctors found that he was actually insane, and granted a certificate to that effect, which was without loss of time sent to the Sheriff, who issued a warrant for Russell's removal to Gartnavel Asylum. This was all very well, but, as the sequel will show, a mistake of a somewhat innocent but very laughable kind happened thereupon. The Sheriff's officers who were entrusted with the warrant had no idea that their real prisoner was lying in the South Station House, which is rather an unusual place of detention, and therefore, on the strength of it, demanded the production of John Russell, the "daft" man. The turnkey, acting upon the principle that all men are to a certain extent "daft" who place themselves under circumstances which bring them as prisoners to the police office, at once produced Russell the carter, who was in durance for fracturing the unfortunate man's leg. The carter, having some glimmering of a liberation, rather joco-ely went along with the officers, and entered the cab which was in waiting, and immediately afterwards drove off. Under the gentle motion the carter remained well at ease for a time; but as he observed that the vehicle passed through the centre of the city into the suburbs, and from the suburbs into the country, some rather anxious thoughts began to arise in his noddle as to what might be the upshot of this mysterious ride; for he well knew that if he had committed a crime at all, he must answer for it in Glasgow, and not in any rural region far beyond the headquarters of the Sheriff, and also beyond the chance of bail, and even far away from Glasgow prison. The man could not comprehend it, and dark visions of the Spanish Inquisition and private torture began to flit before his alarmed and distempered fancy; upon which he implored the officers, who were not very ferocious-looking men after all, to tell him in the name of mercy what was the meaning of this horrid ride, and where it was to end? The officers advised the excited man to compose himself, intimating that though he might not be aware of it himself, he was decidedly a "daft," and they were taking him to a place—Gartnavel to wit—where he would receive all the attention necessary in his unhappy condition. "Me daft?" screamed the carter; "Lord save us! I'm as clear in my senses as ever I was in a' my born days. I was only put in for coupin a body in the street, and brakin' his leg, and it was his ain fau't after a', nane o' mine. Wha ever heard o' sic horrid Egyptia iniquity in a Christian country as pittin' a man into a madhouse for only brakin' banes? Dae tak me back, like good sowls! They'll maybe squeeze me into a straucht jacket, and pit the clay cap on my head before they're done wi' me." The officers took the matter quite coolly; they did not argue the matter with the agonised carter for it was no new thing for them to find a really insane man protest that he was as wise as the Lord President of the Court of Session; and so interjecting a few words and then by way of consolation to their wretched prisoner, they drove along, and in due course entered the portals of Gartnavel. One of the surgeons was immediately in attendance, and the officers, by way of giving a hint as to the delusion the patient was labouring under, detailed the extraordinary assertions he had made about breaking the man's leg. The carter backed this up by asseverations of the most urgent character, but they had no effect upon the mind of the medical officer. "Poor man," said he, "delusions of this sort are nothing uncommon in the early stages of insanity; get him into a hot bath directly." The doctor's instructions were accordingly carried out—the carters voice in the business not being at all consulted. The officers afterwards retired, leaving their late prisoner in a situation of becoming in reality "daft" as fast as possible. Thus matters remained till late in the same afternoon, when the wife of the carter called at the Central Police Office, Albion Street, for the purpose of supplying him with some victuals of a more substantial quality than those afforded by the establishment. "John Russell," said the officer on duty, on being informed for whom the victuals were intended; "Nonsense! John Russell's mad, and ill Gartnavel!" The carters wife nearly fainted. "Guid pity me," said she; "can it be possible that my man was nae weak in the head as to lose his senses for sic a trifle as brakin' a weavers leg! Wha could hae tocht it." By this time, however, some light began to break in upon the affair.—Was there not a John Russell in the South Station, and had not the Sheriff's officers taken the wrong man? An inquiry was actively made, the mistake discovered, and the Sheriff's officials congratulated with, who without fear of time required to Gartnavel, liberated the carter, who had by this time come round a little, and declared that he would never forget the event, for it had been the means of affording him the first hint both he had ever got in his life; they, at the same time, got the really "daft" John Russell into the asylum—thus putting, in every sense of the word, the right men in their "right places."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS.—The grand review of the soldiers of the army of Paris, favoured by beautiful weather, passed off, so far as our own observation and information go, without any incident worthy of notice. There were about 50,000 troops upon the ground. Most of the regiments had their third war battalion as a consequence of the recent creation of fourth battalions, which will constitute the "depots" of regiments. The Emperor and Empress, the Princess Clotilde, the Imperial Prince (in his uniform as a corporal of Grenadiers), and Prince Jerome and Napoleon, were present, and were very well received by the people, and enthusiastically by the troops.

The Emperor and Empress on Monday honoured the Opera Comique with their presence, to witness the first representation of M. Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel."

It is announced in official circles that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is shortly expected in Paris.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—An Imperial ukase for the loan of £12,000,000 at 3 per cent was published on Wednesday. The ukase states that the loan has been concluded through Messrs. Thompson, Bonar & Co., of St. Petersburgh, and Mr. Magnus, the banker, of Berlin. No subscriber to the loan is to be allotted less than £100 or more than £1,000 of the debt. On Tuesday the new loan was done here at 71.

According to private advices received from Kiatchta, in the Governmental district of Irkutsk, on the Chinese frontier, famine is prevailing in the southern part of China.

"No one here," says a recent letter, "ever remembers such a mild winter in Russia as the late one. The Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia have been scarcely covered with ice, and in the month of February a vessel arrived at Helsingfors with a cargo from Copenhagen. This is perhaps the first that has ever attempted such a passage in the winter season, when the communication between Revel and Helsingfors is only one over the ice. The usual promenades the Neva in sledges have failed this year, ice and snow being wanting.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The Chamber of representatives was on the 2nd engaged with the discussion on the chapter of the war budget, which increases the number of the officers of the army. The ministers assured the deputies that the organization of the landwehr should not be modified without the consent of the Chambers. This declaration of General de Bonin was received with loud marks of satisfaction.

The Princess Frederick William has associated herself with other ladies of the highest rank, to establish an asylum for governesses who may be temporarily out of employment. This experiment has commenced on a small scale. A fund of 2,000 thalers being all that was required to make a beginning, the Princess at once contributed 500 thalers.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—The journals of the 2nd contain no political news. The Chamber of Deputies had decided that the subvention to the railway to the Portuguese frontier should be increased. Prince Adalbert of Bavaria had left Madrid to visit the province of Murcia; and the Prussian minister had taken his departure for Berlin.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON.—We learn by telegram via Madrid that the Portuguese Cortes had been dissolved.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A Turin despatch says:—"The return of Count de Cavour gave rise to an imposing demonstration, showing the confidence and calmness of the people, who received the Minister with cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live Cavour!" "Long live Italy!" "Long live France!" Letters from Rome, Florence, and other cities in Italy announce that the amount of numerous subscriptions has been sent to Piedmont for the volunteers."

CENTRAL ITALY.—Letters state very positively that Austria has asked for loans from all the Italian princes whom she considers her federators. The Archduke Maximilin d'Este has responded to the appeal, by an advance of 20,000,000 of swanzigers—nearly the whole of his fortune.—His nephew, the reigning Duke of Modena, Francis V., lies six millions, and the Molza family one million and a half, beside an equal sum which they will advance under the guarantee of the Grand Duke. It is not yet known what subscriptions will be made by the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

NAPLES.—advices have been received to the 2nd inst. The strength of the King is continually declining, and the news of his Majesty's condition has caused a fall of 4 francs in the public funds. Since the commencement of this year the fall has been 10 francs.

The Queen has dispatched Prince Carini on a diplomatic mission to Berlin.

The armaments are still going on and three vessels have left Naples laden with shot for Sicily. The troops garrisoning the citadel of Syracuse have recently been reinforced.

The Archduke Constantine of Russia is in an awkward position just now, the Court of Naples standing aloof, and he himself being indisposed to give any sign of adhesion to the principle on which that part of Italy is governed. He is known to see none but the men of the future, the reformers of abuse in all departments of the State, and his departure is prayed for by the retrogrades.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The journals and letters to the 25th ult. state that Ali Pacha the Grand Vizier, had entered on a state of convalescence, but that a retirement from the fatigues of office for two or three months would be necessary to ensure his entire recovery. Ali Pacha had expressed a wish to resign, but the sultan would not consent, and Fuad Pacha will continue the *ad interim* direction of the affairs of the Grand Vizier's post. The news of the intended meeting of a congress was received with great satisfaction in the Turkish capital, where serious fears of a European war had been at one time entertained.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A letter from Paris of the 5th, states that the conferences on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will open on Thursday next. There will be two sittings only, both of which will be occupied with the consideration of Prince Couza's election, who will, it is said, be acknowledged by all the Powers. The discussion of the Danube navigation questions is to be deferred to some future period.

WEST INDIA AND MEXICO.

The Parana has arrived with the West India and Mexican Mails. Her dates are—Vera Cruz, March 6; Jamaica, 12; St. Thomas, 19.

Troops were leaving Kingston in Jamaica for Savannah la Mar, to quell a disturbance which has arisen in consequence of the heavy turnpike tolls in that district.

Another revolution had been attempted in Venezuela, Tamora having taken possession of Core, and hoisted the banner of Federation. Public opinion was unfavorable towards him.

The report of the Ouseley treaty having been ratified by Nicaragua is confirmed.—Sir Gore has also entered into a Postal convention. A special treaty relative to the Mosquito Protectorate has been submitted by Sir G. Ouseley to the Government.

The news from Chili is unfavourable to the present Government. Business is at a stagnant state. The blockade of the ports of Ecudor still continues.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE.—Papers, dated February 12, have been received per Overland Mail.

The chief political event had been the statement by Mr. O'Shanassy, before the Legislative Assembly, of the principles of the New Land Bill proposed by the Government. Large areas are to be preserved for free selection limited to half a square mile, and the price £1 per acre. Agricultural municipalities are to be formed, with a view to local improvements. Town and valuable agricultural lands are to be sold by auction as formerly. The other most salient features of the measure are comparatively unimportant.

The Parliament was shortly to be prorogued, previous to its dissolution.

The returns of gold by escort, from the various diggings, since the commencement of the current year, show an aggregate amount larger than that returned during the same period of 1858. The average returns for January are 42,152 oz. weekly against 39,401 oz. in January 1858.—This increase, though small, and extending over but a short period, is satisfactory.

A new field of fair promise has been lately opened up on the south side of the Dandenong Rangers, and little over forty miles from Melbourne.

"The gold," says the *Argus*, "is found within two or three feet of the surface, and is of a nuggetty character, indicating the existence of large deposits in the neighbourhood. As these ranges are densly covered with timber and scrub, exploration is very difficult, as no idea can be formed for some time as to the extent of this new gold field. Water is very abundant, and so apparently is gold, which has been found in remunerative quantity in every part of the ground yet tried. From the shallowness of the sinking, and the nearness of the locality to Melbourne, these are especially what we require just now—good poor man's diggings—and it is very much to be hoped that they may prove extensive."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The steam postal question has occupied the attention of both Houses at Sydney.—The result appears to be that both are dissatisfied with the arrangements that have been made binding at home, in respect of the route per Suez, without any reference to the line via Panama.

The Church State Aid question will form a feature in the hustings speeches which are impending.

A Female Crusoe.

The superiority of truth to fiction in all the elements of romance is so frequently illustrated by what may be termed common experience that one scarcely thinks of calling attention to a tithe of the strange incidents that are reported in the columns of the daily press. It is a very extraordinary case, indeed, that now-a-days attracts the special notice of the journalist. One such instance, however, has just attracted our attention which is too remarkable to be allowed to pass without notice. In the Chicago Correspondence of the *N. Y. Times* we read the other day a romance in real life which fairly eclipses all similar romances since the days of Alexander Selkirk. Our correspondent in the Garden City has had the rare good luck to fall in with a real live Crusoe, the only difference being that of sex. The interesting castaway in this case is a young lady, two and twenty years of age, of "pleasant expression, if not positively handsome," and though arrayed, when the writer saw her, in garments that were "anything but fashionable and elegant," and her hands roughened and browned with exposure and toil, yet evidently an educated and intelligent young lady." She had just returned from a three years' involuntary residence on an uninhabited island in the north-west of Lake Superior. The correspondent of the *Times* happened to be at Racine, Wisconsin, on the day when she arrived on board the schooner *Ozelle*. His "old and valued friend," Captain Martin, master of the vessel, introduced him to the heroine, Miss Sophia Richardson by name, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio; and from her lips he obtained the absorbing narrative which, related for the most part in her own words, forms such an attractive feature in the *Times*.

The island on which the fair Crusoe enjoyed her three years' retirement is described as lying to the north-west of Isle Royal, and about twenty-five miles from the British coast. Her time was chiefly occupied in fishing and writing a diary. She built a hut for herself, had plenty to eat, had comfortable warm clothing, and seems upon the whole to have enjoyed a jolly time of it away from the miseries of civilization. Her creature comforts were abundant and varied. She had plenty of buffalo robes to keep her warm in the first instance, and the morning after her arrival, on waking rather sharp set, as the traveller is apt to do in those bracing regions, the first thing she espied on the beach was a box labelled "Sardines." Lucky Crusoe, to fall in with such a treasure! and a big wooden box, too, containing a number of tin ones.—Then there came rolling ashore no end of stores of all kinds, including dry-goods, hardware and provisions, and at length the bodies of the drowned mariners, in the pockets of one of whom she providentially found a box of lucifer matches, which somehow or other had escaped getting wet. The inventory of the supplies for her three years' residence is quite a curiosity. "I found," says our Crusoe, "that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candles, raisins, and dried herrings, my box of sardines, another bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, &c., a box of mixing batchets, a box of heavy clothing, and a bale of blankets." Well done, Crusoe! Everything exactly in proper proportion, and omitting the candy, for which the heroine had doubtless acquired an affection in childhood that she had not yet entirely lost.

The man Friday was alone wanting to make the little arrangement complete. The monarch of all she surveyed would seem not to have wearied of her solitude, for she made no attempt to reach the mainland, which was only 25 miles distant, and is visible much further off, though the narrative seems to have been written under a contrary impression. At length, however, a party of Indians arrived on the 25th of February last, having crossed "partly on the ice, and partly in their canoes." They conveyed her to a French trading post, whence she was forwarded to Fort William. There she was treated with hospitality by "the commander," who, as soon as the navigation opened sent her to Marquette, and from that place she was conveyed on board the *Ozelle* to Racine, where the correspondent of the *Times* made her acquaintance on the 14th inst.

Of course there is sufficient probability on the face of this story to justify any rational person in the presumption that it is true. Everything is in its proper place, particularly the sardines, the lucifer matches, and the "universal" bale of buffalo robes! It is a pity that such a reasonable sort of story should turn out a fiction. There was a veritable Andrew Selkirk at the bottom of Defoe's romance, but we much fear there is no foundation for the romance in the New York *Times*. What leads us to think so is the terrible liberties that are taken with the geography of the lakes in the course of the narrative. The storm commences at night at the Great Manitoulin Island, and the ship is wrecked next day near Isle Royal. Now, in the first place, the distance between these two places is about 500 miles, the one being in Lake Huron, and the other at the north-western extremity of Lake Superior; while between the lakes there is a river of considerable length, and a canal with gates which would interpose some obstruction to a ship driving before a gale of wind. Then there is no French trading posts in that country, no "commander" at Fort William, but only a solitary Hudson Bay trader, and the navigation has certainly not been open so long as to allow of passengers coming down by vessels from the head of Lake Superior this spring, nor was it open ere at the date when the *Times'* correspondent wrote. Our neighbour of a most palpable hoax that entirely casts into the shade the famous *canard* about bowie-knives and revolvers in Georgia which our contemporary's London namesake gave to the world a year or two ago, with more excuse for its credulity than the New York *Times* can plead in this instance.—*Scottish American.*

Count Cavour on the Conduct of Austria.

The London papers contain an important despatch addressed by Count Cavour to the Marquis D'Azeglio, and dated Turin, March 17. It is in reply to a note by Sir James Hudson, who asks in the name of the Government if Sardinia would be disposed to follow the example of Austria, and to declare in a formal manner (as Count Buol, on his part, declared Austria's intention not to attack Piedmont, in his despatch to Count Appony of the 25th January) that Sardinia has no intention of attacking her powerful neighbour. Count Cavour says:—

"Appreciating the motives which have inspired such a course on the part of the Cabinet of St. James's we do not hesitate to answer him with the most perfect frankness, as we have done a few days since when he asked us to draw up a memorandum, clear and precise, of the complaints of Italy against Austria, and to indicate the means of applying a remedy. In pursuance of aggressive acts (what other name can we give them?) committed by Austria by the concentration of imposing forces on the Sardinian frontier; by placing on a war footing the army of Italy; by the construction and occupation of new fortifications on ground which does not belong to her; by the occupation of the Legations; and by the violation of treaties, the Government of the King, according to the law of nations, has a right to prepare to defend herself against Austria even by means of arms.—England implicitly acknowledged such a right when, a short time since, through the medium of her Minister of Foreign Affairs—by the weight of her great authority, by the solemn means of diplomatic action—she condemned the unjust measures employed by Austria in sequestering the estates of Sardinian subjects, and agreed that if under such circumstances the dangers of war were prevented, it resulted from the great moderation of the Sardinian Government. Accordingly as her Britanic Majesty's Government has acknowledged the abnormal state of Italy, and promised to Sardinia that England would endeavour to find a remedy for the evils complained of the Sardinian Government, availing itself of such promises, and reserving its liberty of action in case Austria should abstain for the future from committing aggressive acts, Sardinia is ready to give her assurance that it is not her intention to attack Austria; and she agrees on this subject to make a declaration the same as that contained in the despatch of Count Buol, which, in reality, is nothing but a long and bitter accusation against Sardinia and the politics of the Cabinet over which I have the honour to preside."

Count Cavour goes on to show that the military preparations of Sardinia had not been made till Austria had ordered her Italian army to be placed on a war footing, and proceeds to say:—

"Count Buol, after having rapidly examined, from his point of view, the events which have succeeded each other since 1848, finishes by declaring that if Italy is profoundly agitated, if the people are discontented, if the Government have done nothing to satisfy the legitimate desires of their subjects, this all originates in the views and spirit of turbulence which liberty has developed in Piedmont; in fact, saying myself of Count Buol's words, "Through the introduction in that country (Piedmont) of institutions which work well when they have been developed and matured by ages, but which do not seem to be in accordance with the genius, traditions, and social condition of Italy." Count Buol also points out, as a principal remedy to such a state of things (the gravity of which he does not attempt to hide), the untrammelled action of the great Powers to be exercised with the object of modifying the institutions of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venice, and the other states of the Peninsula, would become again tranquil. Without admitting such a conclusion, and being convinced that the destruction of the Liberal institutions of Piedmont, instead of restoring tranquillity—the Italians being reduced to despair—the result in revolution, still we do not hesitate to acknowledge there is much truth in the thought which inspired this part of the despatch of the Austrian Minister. The contrast presented by Piedmont with the provinces under the dominion of Austria is too striking not to produce a profound irritation in Austria. The example of Piedmont proving, contrary to the assertion of Count Buol, that the Italians are susceptible of a liberal and progressive regime, makes the military system of Austria more hateful to the people of the Italian Peninsula. The corporal punishments, plus ever augmenting taxation, the fatal financial measures, and the abandonment to the clergy of the rights of the State, make the contrast more obvious. We acknowledge therefore, that the liberty of Piedmont is a danger and a menace for Austria. According to Austria there are only two things to be—(entre) the liberal institutions of Italy or keep up her dominion over all Italy to prevent contagion from spreading over the other States of the peninsula which have not enough strength at their disposal for suppressing the voice of the people. It is the second alternative which Austria has embraced, waiting the later arrival, and indirect action, the explanation of the first indicated means.

"Austria, up to the present moment has succeeded by secret treaties with Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, and by the indefinite occupation of the Romagna (which is not now about to cease, according to the declarations of Vienna and Rome), and by the considerable fortifications she has so constructed, as making her self mistress of Central Italy, and thus binding Piedmont with a circle of iron. It is against such a state of things, which is not justified by the treaties of Vienna, that Sardinia has not ceased to protest for many years, calling for the intervention and support of the great Powers who signed the treaties of 1815. Such a state of things has for a long time constituted a threatening danger to Piedmont, aggravated of late by extraordinary armaments and other aggressive acts on the part of Austria which have forced the Government of the King to adopt defensive measures and call the contingents under arms.

"It is proposed that this state of things should cease; that Austrian dominion in Italy should enter within the limits formally stipulated by treaties; that Austria should disarm, and that Sardinia, whilst deploring the unhappy fate of the population on the other side of Ticino, should confine her efforts, as England has recommended her to do, towards a pacific propaganda calculated more and more to enlighten public opinion in Europe on the Italian question and to prepare the elements for a future solution. But so long as our neighbors group round them and against us all the States of Italy which border on us, and whilst they can freely march their troops on the banks of the Po and up to the Apennines; so long as they can hold Piacenza (transformed into a fortress of the first order), continually threatening our frontier, it will be impossible for us to remain defenceless in the face of the provoking and armed attitude of Austria.

"The Government of Her Britanic Majesty is too enlightened and too loyal not to admit that we cannot pursue any other line of conduct without betraying our rights, without offending our honour, whatever may be our desire to dissipate the clouds which threaten the peace of the world.

"I request you, M. le Marquis, to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) "CAVOUR."

PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.—The Emperor's rule in his own dominions has

Arrival of the "Bremen."

New York, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship Bremen arrived to-day, from Bremen and Southampton on the 19th ult.

The aspect of European political affairs remains unchanged.

The Ministerial statement, in relation thereto, was made in both Houses of Parliament on the 19th ult.

All parties in England had agreed to take their stand on the treaties of 1815.

The prorogation was to take place on the 19th ult.

France was about to raise a loan of nine millions.

Consols closed on the 18th at 94¾ for money; 94¾ a 95 for account. The discount market was inactive and transactions had been effected at a fraction below a bank minimum. Cotton unaltered. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

The statement made by Lord Malmesbury says that it was a matter of regret that Lord Cowley had not been allowed a longer time to mediate, as there would have been more chance of a successful result than at present. The Ministry could not, however, refuse the proposal made by Russia for a congress. The five powers agreed to the stipulation that the treaties of 1815 should be left undisturbed, but subsequently collateral questions arose as to the composition of the Congress and the disarmament of the Powers antagonistic to each other. The latter, he regretted to say, had not been settled. It was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that disarmament was necessary previous to the assembling of Congress. It was his opinion that it would be much better to submit this point to a commission of army officers than the Congress, that the Congress might have only political subjects to consider.

Sardinia had only been invited to disarm but refused, on the ground of her non-admission to the Congress.

Some remarks were made by Lord Clarendon and Lord Derby, the former stating that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance for the difficulty of the subject, and that he only should be too glad to hear of its success; and the latter stating that, in case of war, which God forbid, the position of England must be one of armed neutrality.

In the Commons, Mr. D'Israeli made a similar statement to Lord Malmesbury.

Lord Palmerston thought the congress might meet at once and settle the real questions upon which the peace of Europe depended. Let France and Austria withdraw their troops from Central Italy, and pledge themselves that at no future time shall they return. The Congress might then if it pleased, go into the question of amelioration of Italy in general.

Lord John Russell coincided with Lord Palmerston. He thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress.

Steamboat Explosion at San Francisco.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., at about half-past nine o'clock, the ferry boat Contra Costa, plying between San Francisco and Oakland, burst her boiler, causing the death of six persons and the injury of a large number of others. The disaster was unquestionably the result of racing. There are two ferry lines in operation between San Francisco and Oakland, and the spirit of opposition and rivalry ran high between them. On the morning in question several hundreds of the citizens were on board, purposing to spend the Sabbath in the country. Each company started their boat from this side at the same moment, and the racing commenced across the bay. It should be said that such had often occurred before, and that at least one-half of the passengers on board on this occasion were females.

Mr. Benjamin F. Hilliard, one of the injured furnishes the *Herald* with these particulars:—"At one hundred yards from the wharf the Contra Costa was going at full speed, which showed that they had a high head of steam on. The Oakland soon followed, and the race became exciting. On reaching Oakland Bar, Mr. Hilliard remarked to Mr. Birdsall, the engineer of the Contra Costa, that the Oakland would probably beat them to which Mr. Birdsall replied that he thought so too. He then said to Mr. Hilliard, "One of the firemen is away from his post, and I wish you would hail him and tell him to return." Mr. Hilliard complied and hailed the fireman twice but received no answer—just then the boiler exploded. In passing the steam gauge to comply with the request of the engineer Mr. Hilliard noticed that it marked forty pounds, but was visibly rising with rapidity and went suddenly up to sixty pounds.—Mr. Birdsall, the engineer, immediately "slowed down," but it is thought the fireman, being away from his post, had allowed the water to get too low on the boiler, and when the engineer "slowed down" the steam generated with intense rapidity and caused the explosion."

When intelligence was disseminated of the disaster, the excitement throughout the city was intense. Thousands of persons hurried to the wharves to learn the particulars.—The Contra Costa could be seen lying on the bar, her smoke stack and wheelhouses gone. The Oakland was near by, taking off passengers. Soon after two steamboats proceeded to the spot, one of which towed the wreck of the Contra Costa to San Francisco.

The ladies on board after the disaster displayed unexampled courage. With a very few exceptions, they preserved their presence of mind, and displayed less terror than the men.

Gleanings from old Authors.

As no book has been oftener reprinted than the Bible, none has been so liable to error. Modern editions are comparatively immaculate; but many of the earlier copies swarm with "egregious, blasphemous and damnable errata," according to a good bishop of the seventeenth century.

A German printer's wife, some two hundred years ago, made an alteration in a form of the Bible, then being printed in her husband's office. Wishing to avoid the appearance of subjection passed upon Eve, she took out the first part between of the word *Isha* and substituted *man* in place—thus altering the sentence from "and he shall be thy lord" [here] on "and she shall be thy lord" [sorry] It is said she paid for this intentional blunder with her life.

In 1653, Barker & Lucas, King's printers, issued an edition of the Bible, in which the negative particle of the seventh commandment was omitted, so that it read: "Thou shalt commit adultry." For this offence the Star Chamber inflicted a fine of three thousand pounds.

Chevalier tells a curious story of Robert Chaguin, who was so disgusted with the numerous errors in the first edition of his History of France, that he resolved to have a better one published. But the second edition was equally deformed with errors, and he expressed a very natural wish to have the whole lot copies in his chamber, that he might burn them. It is a very fair illustration of going further and faring worse.

In the sixteenth century was printed a thin octavo of 172 pages, the "Anatomy of the Mass, accompanied by an errata of 17 pages. The author a pious monk, informs the reader that the devil (the identical Beelzebub, and not his humble typographical namesake), seeking to ruin his work, used two very malicious frauds. *Imprimis*: The devil drenched the manuscript in a flood, reducing the writing to a most pitiable state and rendering much of it illegible. *Secundus*: By diabolical instigation, he maligned the printers to commit blunders unequalled for numbers and importance in so small a work. To combat these infernal machinations, he was obliged to re-peruse the work, and make a list of corrections—all of which he explains in the preface to his errata.

An extraordinary circumstance is mentioned by the Baron de Grimm in his memoirs, of an irritable French author who died in a fit of anger—in consequence of a favourite work, which he had revised with great care, having been printed with three hundred errors—half of which had been made by the corrector of the press.

A Portuguese nobleman who was a great admirer of Camoens, as well as an amateur in typography, engaged the celebrated Didot to print an edition of *The Lusiad*.—No expense of money or labor was spared: the edition was printed in a superbly style; but—*miserable dictu*—there was an error in the first term.

Newspapers were not unknown to the Romans. Julius Cæsar introduced the regulation of writing and publishing all the Acts or state occurrences of both Senate and people. The *Laws* were engraved on brass tablets, permanently fixed in the public places.

The idea was improved by the people. Cicero, at his villa in Tusculum, published a daily newspaper (or more properly a bulletin) in which was given the news of the day—births, marriages, and deaths, fashionable arrivals, &c.—in the most improved modern style.

Petronius has given a specimen of the *Acta Diurna*, giving account of a birth, an execution and a fire—all of which are despatched in the curtest manner. The reports [actuary] had no opportunity to indulge in strong adjectives and expletive.

The *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* has given his version of a Roman reporter, in a very choice phrase, to which we refer our readers.

And they had their *Posters*, too, as the exhumed inscriptions of Pompeii prove. Inscriptions in red chalk answered for type and paper. Thus: "Julius Proculus will have an auction of his superfluous goods, to pay his debts."

Every Man a Known Soldier.

Though a parliamentary commission has sat to decide upon the best means of obtaining recruits or the army, and making that branch of the national service more acceptable to the labour and intelligence of the country, they have not been able to get over the difficulty presented by the low rate of payment they are compelled from economy, to adopt, and the very slight inducements they have to offer in the shape of rewards and honours. The fighting-man with the exception of the Dorsetshire peasant, is, perhaps the lowest paid labourer in the kingdom; and yet his cost in the mass, amounts to something considerable. A thousand men will consume twenty-five thousand pounds of the country's money every year, and this irrespective of barrack accomodation, stores and ordnance. Little as we like, in this country, to nourish a dissatisfied standing army, our six millions under these heads amounts to one-seventh of the national outlay. Small as our present offensive and defensive force may be, it consumes nearly five per cent. (assuming the general taxation to be equably distributed) of the yearling income of the country. Double this force in numbers or render it doubly as efficient by a rate of pay that will command a stronger and better seasoned race of men, and it is not difficult to see that we should double the already ungrateful outlay. The soldier useful and absolutely necessary in time of war is the most unpopular member of the community in time peace. He is idle and unproductive, ornamental in appearance, and dissipated in habits—a public-house brawler, and a foe to respectable neighbourhoods. Wherever a metropolitan barracks is established, there follows a general depreciation of household property, the rapid growth of small beer shops, or the rapid development of the existing arrangements, to say nothing of that large army of female camp followers who imitate all the vices of war without having the excuse afforded by its excitement. If any one fancies this picture exaggerated, let him pass an evening in and about Knightsbridge, and satisfy himself of the truth or falsehood of the description.

Such being the normal condition of our standing army in time of peace, it is not difficult to account for its unpopularity, apart from the consideration of its expense, and the constitutional theories which condemn it. The soldier is a necessary evil of the State, the product to some extent, of the insane rivalry of nations, or the dishonest ambitions of those who are, for the time being, the nations' rulers. He is a substitute for man whose time is too valuable, or whose inclinations is averse to encounter the dangers, inconveniences, and glories, of the tented-field, or to undertake the permanent guardianship of the national honour and property. Despise him, abuse him, begrudge him his pay as much as we will, we are conscious that we cannot do without him, and the only way to diminish his numbers, and to render ourselves, for all purposes of defence, less dependent upon the services, is for every grown man to make himself familiar with arms and military discipline. This is already done in Prussia, even without much loss of valuable time to men whose ordinary occupations are highly lucrative; for no labourer is always at his labour, and the art of soldiering is as agreeable and healthy, or may be made so, as cricketing, rowing, or any other out-door and athletic diversion. Thousands of men have attained a certain excellence in games of skill, who might have been well-trained soldiers, if their ingenuity and spare industry had been turned in a military direction.

There can be no two opinions about the importance of having every man familiarised with the use of arms, and accustomed to act in concert with companions, and the only difficulty appears to be how to bring this desirable state of things about, without interfering with the jealously guarded liberty of the subject.

The duty of providing every facility for exercise and organization certainly falls upon the Government, and when such means are found ready to hand, there will be no lack of able bodied amateur soldiers ready to avail themselves of them. The volunteer corps that we now have flourishing as many of them may be throughout the country—are their better than exclusive, expensive clubs, beyond the reach of the majority of the people. By popularising these bodies, by widening their sphere of usefulness, and by giving proper encouragement to field exercises, a permanent and inexpensive army, of training men may always be kept ready for home defence, as a powerful wall of strength, to resist the third and last step the teachings of pestilential state-stingers. —*Times*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government to offer a reward for the apprehension of Lolar, the murderer of Dunlop on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway.

EARLY CLOSING OF SALOONS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—In the Toronto City Council on Tuesday, Councillor Stirling, in reply to Ald. Dunn, stated that the Committee on Licenses had not the requisite authority to enforce the law regarding the closing of taverns at seven o'clock on Saturday night.

TRADE OF CHATHAM.—The *Planet* says, something of a correct idea of the large trade carried on between this and other ports upon the different Lakes, may be formed from the fact that as we write these lines [Saturday morning] no less than nine schooners, brigs and sloops, and three steamboats, are lying at our docks taking on board cargoes of different descriptions, for Eastern Cities.

A Young Whale.

On Thursday evening last two young lads while fishing in the river, about half a mile from where it empties into the bay, succeeded in capturing with a grappling hook a sturgeon, which, from its immense size, may well be termed a young whale. It measured six feet and four inches in length, and weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. It is not often fish of such prodigious size are taken in these waters.—*Belleville Independent*.

Marine Disasters.

Several disasters have recently occurred in the Straits of Mackinaw. A schooner from Chicago to Kingston, with nearly eleven thousand bushels of corn, went ashore a few days since, and was subsequently abandoned. Another schooner from Chicago, bound for Oswego, with 1,000 barrels of flour and 12,000 bushels of wheat, has also been wrecked, and it is thought she is a total loss. Several other vessels have sustained damage.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.

On Sunday afternoon, a boy named Wilkinson met a melancholy fate in the yard adjoining St. George's Church, in Montreal. An old chimney, which has been standing since the burning of the building, ten years ago, fell into the yard, where Wilkinson happened to be at the time with some other children, and, falling upon him, crushed him so severely that after removal to the General Hospital, he died in one hour.

Where Over was Born.

Robert Over, the murderer of Lancelot Adams, the mail carrier, was born in Lurgburgh, Virginia; is twenty-nine years of age. His father is a Spaniard, and is supposed to be living at present in the state of Pensylvania, his mother [is alive,] is now living in one of the West India Islands—At the time Over made his escape from slavery, two of his brothers were shot, and himself badly wounded in the head. He lived for some time when first he came to Canada, in South Dumfries. A few months since, he was imprisoned in the Hamilton jail.

The Prospects of the Year.

It cannot have escaped the attentive observer that business of all kinds in Canada is gradually but surely working its way out of the cloud of difficulties that has beset it for the last couple of years, and that we may speedily look for a return of prosperous times. Gradually our merchants and manufacturers are again extending their respective businesses, and although great difficulty is still felt, owing to the scarcity of money, confidence is being rapidly re-established, and we have undoubtedly passed through the worst of our troubles. A lesson has been taught our business men by the late crisis, which will also have a good effect in future; and over-speculation and rash trading, such as took place during 1855 and '56, will in future be avoided as the whirl-pool from which there is no escape. The wheat crop for 1859 promises as yet exceedingly well, and all danger from the winter is now past. A great breadth of this staple production is also sown this year and the hopes of many of our farmers are centred in the acres of beautiful looking wheat that surround their homes. With a season of even comparative plenty to the farmer, we should soon see a revival in the monetary markets of the Province, and with a good harvest, a steady trade, and confidence once more established, we trust we will not be far wrong in predicting a prosperous season for the close of 1859.—*Gult Reporter*.

Jealousy and Murder.

A most brutal murder was perpetrated in the bush on the Brock road, on Saturday night last. The particulars of the dreadful tragedy are briefly as follow:—The murderer, John McGaffery, was employed in chopping wood for a clergyman, near Morristown, and his wife was in the habit of accompanying him to his work, and assisting him to pile the wood. On saturday, the man, his wife and son, the latter a boy of about 14 years of age, took dinner together in the bush. Shortly after finishing the meal, McGaffery sent the lad away to procure some tea and sugar. On his return his father was gone, and he found his mother lying on her face. The lad spoke to her, and receiving no answer became alarmed, and ran to a place about a quarter of a mile distant, where a man named Parks was making shingles. On being informed of the woman's condition, Parks immediately accompanied the boy back to the scene of the murder, where he found the unfortunate woman quite dead. Yesterday the murderer gave himself up and made a confession before a magistrate. He confessed himself guilty of the murder, and stated that he and his wife, Mary Magaffery, sat down on a pile of wood where he had been chopping; that he asked her to tell him who it was got out of the bed from her on Friday night; she told him but denied that the man had connected with her; deponent then caught her by the throat and threw her down, telling her that she must state the truth; she said if he would let her up she would tell him all about; tell him all about the matter; she got up and repeated what she had already told him, whereupon he again knocked her down and struck her on the head with a stick of cordwood.

And inquest was subsequently held before Dr. Hewitt, at Morristown, and after a careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the case, the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John McGaffery. The prisoner has been committed to await his trial at the assizes.—*Guelph Herald*.

Arrival of the NORTH BRITON.

THE WAR FEELING STILL PREVALENT.

CONTINUED PREPARATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

QUEBEC, May 2.

The North Briton passed Riviere du Loup at 7 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, and reached Quebec at 4 a. m. this morning, with 180 passengers.

The Niagara reached Liverpool at noon on the 18th.

The Ministerial statement of affairs in Europe, made in Parliament on the 18th, by Lord Malmesbury, in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, gave a history of the negotiations, adding but little to that already known. Lord Cowley returned from Vienna with a proposition calculate to maintain peace, but in the meantime Russia had proposed and France accepted a Congress. The British Government acquiesced, and proposed a general disarmament before Congress. France and Austria assented to the principle, but Sardinia refused, on the ground of her exclusion from the Congress. The Italian States are to be admitted when her presence may be required. They concluded by expressing their hopes of peace, stating that the Government had done their utmost to preserve it. Lord Derby said matters had almost reached that point when England should declare that she had done all in her power, and withdrew from further interference, leaving the responsibility on other powers.

Lord Palmerston said that Sardinia ought to be admitted. If not, she was justified in refusing to disarm. He rather ridiculed the idea of the general disarmament. The great question was the evacuation of Central Italy. He thought Congress should meet forthwith and solve the difficulty.

Lord John Russell concurred with Lord Palmerston.

The Ministers generally showed a leaning towards Austria, and the press charges them with offering provocations to France.

Preparations continue in France, and the Emperor simply ask delay to perfect projects.

Sardinia's official reply on England's request that she would disarm, states that her exclusion from the Congress forbids such an engagement. She offers, however, not to arm reserves or mobilize her army or more troops from defensive positions, provided Austria sends no more men into Lombardy.

Prussia gives signs of supporting Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The debate is variously criticized by the Press and Austrian proclivities evinced by ministers are strongly protested against.

The *Daily News* says that Lord Derby has done his best to involve England in war with France; he has done all but promised Austria that in this war under certain contingencies, she shall see British forces fighting on her side.

It is asserted that the British garrisons in the Mediterranean are to be promptly reinforced, and that troops returning from India will be employed in that service.

A boiler exploded in the spinning mill of Messrs. Edwards, at Dundee, and a large number of operators, chiefly women, were buried in the ruins, and about twenty were taken out dead, and others were more or less injured.

Two Haytian envoys had an audience with Queen Victoria, to announce the establishment of a republic in Hayti.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of an extensive movement of cavalry, not usual at this period of the year.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that the resolution of the Tuileries is reported to be this: leaving to Congress the care of settling the question of general disarming as concerning Austria and France. The Emperor advises Piedmont to disarm previous to meeting of Congress, on condition that Piedmont shall be admitted to deliberate and vote in Congress. If this be accepted there ought to be pacific solution; if not the alternative is war.

Paris letters reiterate a statement that France requires some time yet for preparation, and that consequently Napoleon seeks excuses for delay.

Active preparations were going in Toulon dockyard.

The rumors that Count Persigny had gone on a peaceful mission to London is contradicted, and it is asserted on the contrary that a breach existed between the Emperor and Persigny.

There is a talk of forming a camp in the plains of Ambrieu instead of at Calog.

There is no change for the better in commercial affairs. Flour was firmer at Paris, and wheat steady. Wine and brandy have slightly risen, in consequence of the vines having suffered from the frost.

It is asserted that before France concurred in the principle for simultaneous disarmament she was asked for a categorial answer to the demand, under the threat if such answer was not given in a certain time Austria would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war, and forthwith act against Piedmont.

PRUSSIA.

The London *Times* says, it appears that Prussia is about to contract a loan equal to between eight and nine million pounds sterling. This will be likely to absorb the means of Berlin capitalists and cause them at the first convenient moment to throw upon the London market any portion of the Russian loan to which they may have committed themselves.

A despatch to the *Independance Belge* asserts that the Arch-Duke Albert had succeeded in his mission to Berlin—that is Prussia agrees to support the Austrian proposition, though still continuing to maintain for the present her position as meditating power.

Several political prisoners, who had been in confinement for the last ten years, had been liberated, but without any formal amnesty. The movement, however, is not general.

Liverpool breadstuffs advancing.

Consols 94¾.

Indian Finance

An important practical question for Englishmen desirous of saving their hard earnings from the rude grasp of the tax-gatherer is, what shall we do with India? Popular imagination sparkles with jewels and glitters with gold at the bare mention of the name, and long trains of elephants, peacock thrones, gorgeously caparisoned horses, and State umbrellas, float in splendid profusion through the bewildered mind. Much of this is true. India is an El Dorado for native grandees and lucky European officials. The Civil Service is a road to fortune, while the military expenditure is so lavish as to make war a luxurious amusement, rather than a stern, hard-featured trade. Times will, indeed, occur when the officer must forego his accustomed pomps and vanities, expose his precious person to the glaring sun, and quench his thirst in a healthier beverage than iced champagne, while the common soldier must contribute to carry his own knapsack or cook his own dinner; but these are circumstances which politicians in rife, and a prospect of rising in the world has, before now, caused hungers to be quaffed in defiance of a 'jolly fever,' or a 'bloody' campaign."

Sometimes we are informed that that typical magnificence is necessary to impose upon the native mind, and win submission to our rule, but this story may now be told to the marines, for Sir Charles Napier proved that a great general trotting forth with one towel and a piece of soap could, by force of mind, fill a larger space in the native eye than a common place governor-general, with a train long enough to reach from Buckingham Palace to Stratford Church. What the natives really do worship is *power*, and they know that can walk about in plain clothes.

A deficiency of £10,000,000 or more, with a precarious state of the opium revenue, and a complete smash of a Government scheme of "raising the wind" by ill-advised Treasury bills, may make us tolerably certain that unless economy be rapidly enforced, and a good plan of taxation established in India, we shall have to bear an annual burden of no small amount; and is by no means encouraging to find the Horse Guards keeping up an enormous army greatly beyond the real wants of the country, and sending out swarms of "nice young men," belonging to "genteel families" to enjoy staff appointments, and sing in chorus over their wine cups the frozen-out gardeners' song, "We have no work to do, oo, oo."

Of taxation proper India knows little enough, for the chief item of revenue—the land tax—is, in fact, no tax at all, but a rent, and every village contains wealthy merchants and money lenders making enormous profits out of the peasantry, and contributing next to nothing to the burdens of the State. Our course has been uniformly that of abolishing the imposts which native rulers used to enact, and substituting nothing in their place. We admit that the native taxation was in the highest degree vexatious and calculated to impede industry but somehow or other, the people were as thriving under it, as they have been since we introduced our more enlightened views. Those who know Indian life are convinced that additional taxation could be levied without proving burdensome, and if an efficient police were established, the peasants would gain in security more than they lost by the new imposts we should call upon them to pay. It is impossible that India can afford to lavish more than twenty millions a-year upon soldiers, and the safety of the country would be compatible with a large reduction of military force, provided it were replaced by a far less costly and less numerous police.

If Indian expenditure continue to exceed revenue, and the deficit is made good by loans taken up in our market, a positive inducement will be created to throw off our yoke, and thus escape paying the interest upon our augmenting debt.

Like all other orientals, our Indian fellow-subjects are greater hoards; and if confidence in the financial, as well as in the political stability of our Eastern empire could be restored, the wealthy natives might be induced to purchase a considerable quantity of Treasury paper made practically convertible by being taken at any time in payment of any State contribution.

But whatever the details of wise finance measures may be, the English public should insist upon being relieved from a continuous drain. With good government, India might be made useful to this country, opening each year fresh markets for our merchants and manufacturers, a new means of employment for working-men; but with a continuation of blundering and Eastern extravagance, our Indian Empire will signify an additional income tax, or some such incubus, upon the nation's pockets.—*Times*.

Miscellaneous Items.

Seasonable Thoughts.

How sacredly God has regulated and guarded both the marriage and family relations, in their purity and peace, by the solemn requirements and sanctions of His Holy Word! Since the family society is the origin of all civil society; and since it is there that children are to be mainly educated and prepared to become members of the commonwealth; it was of the utmost importance that the purity of marriage and the good order of home should be secured in the highest degree. For here, in our homes, are the interests of man concentrated. All the struggles in the political world—all the care and energy of business life about which so much is heard, are, after all, but designed to guard more wisely and securely our homes, and to supply them with peace, plenty, and permanent joy. And, however untoward the outward and stirring affairs of a people may go for a time, if our homes are still kept sacred in their design and influence, the nation will and must be safe and prosperous in the end.

But if the home institution becomes demoralized and powerless, for its deep-laid inwrought, conservative functions, then in that sad hour, is the school, the church, and every social and civil instruction on which a nation may rely, palsied and rendered utterly worthless. The pillars of society are undermined and broken; and the decaying superstructurers of government and education fall into dilapidation, or crumble to pieces as in the republics of South America. Hence the repeated and solemn regulations and sanctions which God in the Scripture throws around the marriage covenant, and the right ordering of the domestic household.

Purity and virtue, not only of conduct, but of thought and feeling, are required, on the peril of losing the favor of God and the glories of heaven. Children are sacredly bound to obey their parents in the Lord.—Our Saviour, confirming the law, said, "For God commanded, saying, Honor thy father and thy mother; and he that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Fathers are required not to "provoke their children to wrath, but to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Love constant and unchangeable love, is enjoined upon husbands and wives towards each other as the basis, and the only allowable basis of the beginning and continuance of the marriage, and the family relations.

Thus carefully has God instituted, guarded, and preserved to us our homes, with all their resultant stores of quiet, but deep and permanent bliss. With more than a father's love and constant care, though all the long years, has he been rearing the mansion, arranging and furnishing the varied apartments, transplanting the trees of Paradise with their luscious fruits, and adorning the walks with flowers and shade—all, that we, his much loved children, may have here in our pilgrimage, a little heavenly, domestic home for the heart.

Truly "God setteth the solitary in families." And for this as the source of, and channel for, all our other blessings, even the sacred Sabbaths, are the first finally called upon to-day, to "sing unto God, sing praises to his name, and rejoice before him;" saying "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation."—*Morning*.

Hairs of the Head Numbered.

The *Medical Times* says:—A German account has taken the trouble to count the number of hairs existing in four heads of hair, of different colours. He found in a blond, 140,409 distinct hairs; in a brown, 109,440; in a black, 102,960; and in a red, 88,740.

To Prevent the Toothache.

Rub well the teeth and gums with a toothbrush every night on going to bed, using the flowers of sulphur. This is an excellent preservative to the teeth, and void of any unpleasant smell.

The Growing Wheat Crop.

The *N. Y. Herald* collects accounts of the growing wheat crop, from the leading papers of the great wheat producing States all of which affirm that the prospect for a large yield was never better. The *Herald* says that "the crop has so far advanced, and the rains throughout the country have been so abundant, that we can have little reason to fear that either a general drought or insects can henceforth destroy the present general prospect of a harvest greatly exceeding the one of last year. Upon this good and glorious promise we congratulate the American people, producers and consumers, and the world at large. An abundant wheat harvest will enable our producers, especially of the great West, to clear themselves of the pressure of the financial embarrassments of the late revulsion; and to our consumers an abundance bread is never a very distressing inconvenience.

Preventive for the Potato Rot.

Take 4 bushels of dry common house ashes, 2 bushels of roach lime, (slacked), 6 pounds of sulphur: Mix and sow over the potatoes, before the dew rises in the morning, to an acre and one half of land. This preventive must be sown between the 19th and 22nd of July, and for late potatoes from the 19th to the 23rd of August, and if attended to you will find it a perfect preventive.

The yellow and large red onion are the best for a general crop. The ground for Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the young Onions are up thin them out to the distance of three inches apart.

Take your own Paper.

We hold every one derelict in his duty that does not take his own county paper. It is a duty you owe to the editor who has embarked his means to establish a paper among you. He should be supported, and well, too. Everybody should take his paper and that without bargaining that he should lend you all the magazines he receives as a bonus.

Ministerial Difficulties.

A clergyman in a mining village not far from Ricarton, in the course of his pastoral visits, called at the domicile of a collier in his parish. Inquiring at the woman he saw and whom he presumed to be the wife, if her husband was at home, she answered—"Deed na, sir, he's at his wark." "Is your husband, my good woman, a communicant?"—"A communicant—he's naething o this kind—he's just a collier." Astonished at the ignorance displayed, the clergyman could not avoid ejaculating, "Oh, what darkness!" The collier's spouse, understanding the language literally, not figuratively, was also something astonished.—"Darkness! little ye ken o't; had ye been here afore we got that extra window in the gable, ye would scarcely hae been able to see your finger afore you." The pastor sighed; it was his first visitation of his flock, and their ignorance certainly demanded his prayers. "I must my good woman, put up a petition for you here." "Petition! petition!—bide awee; nae petitions will be put up here sae lang as I am in the house; but at the term we're gaun owre to Newbigging's, and then ye may just put up as many o' them as ye like."

Self-culture.

It is our business to cultivate in our minds to rear to the utmost vigor and maturity every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; and, as patriots not to forget we are gentlemen. To cultivate friendships, and not to incur enmities. To be fully persuaded that all virtue which is impracticable is spurious; and rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect and energy than to loiter out our days without blame and without use. He trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watches as well as he that goeth over to his enemy.—*Burke*.

A Bill for Farmers.

Mr. Roblin has introduced a bill into Parliament that will probably become law. It is called a bill to provide a standard weight for certain roots, seeds, &c.

I. From and after the passing of this Act the following weights shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, the standard weights which in all cases shall be allowed to be equal to the Winchester bushel, namely:—

	lbs.
Potatoes, turnips, parsnips, beets and onions	56
Flax seed	46
Blue grass seed	14
Castor beans	40
Salt	56
Dried apples	24
Dried peaches	33
Hemp seed	44

II. Upon any sale and delivery of any of the articles in this Act mentioned, and in every contract which shall be made after the passing of this Act for the sale and delivery of any of the said articles, the bushel shall be taken and intended to mean the weight of bushel as regulated by this Act, and not a bushel in measure or according to a greater or less weight, unless the contrary shall appear to have been agreed upon by the parties.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COLUMN STANDS AT ALL TIMES BE OPEN FOR COMMUNICATIONS OR INSTRUCTIVE SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Cure for the Hard Times.

Both young and old, from twice seven years to three score and ten, who are driven to the Bottle, the Good Templars will cure all of your drinking propensities, on condition that you keep inviolate the Pledge they will commit to your keeping during your natural life.

For Gentlemen first three months..... 90 cts.
For Ladies " " " ..... 37½ "
For each succeeding 3 months for Gent. 40 "
For " " " " for Ladies. 12½ "

All parties can be accommodated every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their Lodge Room in the upper story of Mr. Lundy's new Brick Store, Market Block, entrance on George Street.

FREE-MAN.

Peterborough, May 5th, 1859.

King Richard 3rd.

SCENE—ASHRIDGE.

Enter Gloster.

GLOSTER—Now is the summer of our prosperity,
Made dismal winter by bad crops;
And all the profits of our Societies
In the deep pockets of defaulters buried;
And now instead of fat Secretaryships,
We are to our petty wills exiled.
But tho' so wanting of fair proportion
That dogs bark at me as I pass by them,
Plots have I laid, injurious dangerous
By legal quibbles, tricks, pretexts,
To set our Township Council and the people
In deadly enmity the one against the other;
And if our Councillors be as true and just
As I am subtle and abusive,
Then quickly shall they their offices resign,
And I of Asphodel the Reeve shall be.

Enter Clarence and 4 others.

Brother good day; what means this sad
Tent accompany your grace?

CLARENCE—These are four most plant tools,
To do our bidding as a Council,
Should the law, (that compound
Of great and glorious uncertainties),
Confer success upon our intrigue
To obtain the rule and power
Over Asphodel and its fair revenue.

GLOSTER—But methinks I have often seen
Three of these discarded by the people;
The fourth a stranger to the country is,
They will a very curious Council make,
But must do, if no better can be found.

CLARENCE, (cogently)—It ill befits you so to speak
Of non-acceptance or incompetency,
Have not you as oft as they
On first or second day resigned;
Had I, as was requested of me
Made known the jolly state
A few minutes before I closed it,
As in duty I was bound to do,
Then yourself this year had not been
A Councillor.

GLOSTER—Most gracious brother, I pray you
To inform me yet more fully
The several qualities of these our friends.

CLARENCE—The stranger is a most useful friend
As he has means of getting information
Concerning the true Council movements;
This tall fair man has often plead
To serve on any Council for the daily pay;
This handsome dark-haired Celtic man
Has a very goodly farm, wherewith
If defeated, we may pay the lawyers;
This fourth man has a countenance
Would scare the spirits from the vasty deep,
But he is the most pliant tool of all.
Besides these four, I have yet another
And if possible a yet more useful tool,
"The man of many words," who lately strove
To win the people's minds against you,
But I by threatening his dismissal from
My court, have so subdued him,
That he will do our dirty work;
Tho' his threats were the more effectual
From the fact that 'twas illegally
He held his post there'n since last November.

GLOSTER—I thank thee, Clarence, for so wisely choosing
Coadjutors fitting to our petty intrigues.
Come forward now, thou man of words
And thou of the ill-favored countenance
And say what ye will do to serve our ends.

CATESBY—Humbly I beseech your lordship's pardon,
For that my struggling conscience lately held me
To turn the people's hearts against you;
For acting so, I do much reproach myself,
Therefore again I come to do your bidding,
As this many years I have been wont to do.
Methought that in the County's Council
I had no striven for your eastern neighbours weal,
To my constituent's cost and detriment,
That it were useless for me to mingle more
With Asphodel's good people,—except it were
To warn them 'gainst like practices in you;
But as I cannot legally profit by these acts
And at same time in great Clarences' Court
My office hold, I will retain the latter
And do your several biddings, aye even should
Of my reputation, lose the little now is left me.

TYRRELL—Most mighty liege; brave champions
For your own private profit; I now appear
To offer ye my services. I with my voice
Will scare the Councillors, with my teeth
Will I affright them. If then immediately
Their seats they do not evacuate,
I on the Township will raise again intrude,
But make my anvil ring with very rage.

GLOSTER—Most worthy fr ends,
Your proffered services accepted are,
Our brother Clarence, and ourselves
Will a private consultation hold,
At which we will prepare for each
Such work as best is for such minds,
Then at your peril you are wanting found.
To our high commands, aye even should they
With your ancient namesakes make you equal.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

(Extl.)

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, May 3.

There is little or nothing doing on the productive markets these days, farmers being generally engaged in putting in large spring crops.

Of wheat the supply was limited to one or two loads, one of which was bought as high as 8s 4½d per bushel, the remainder selling at from 7s 6d a 8s.—Spring wheat at 7s a 7s 6d per bushel.—Barley, at 3s 9d a 4s, and not in demand. Oats at 2s 11d a 3s, and firm. Peas at 4s a 4s 6d, and in better demand. Potatoes at 3s 4d a 3s 6d per bushel. Hay, at $18 a $25 per ton, and more plentiful. In other articles no change.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 2.

Flour firm, but not much doing. Superfine $3 40 $3 75; $3 35 offered for 3000 barrels unreadily. Nothing done in corn. Wheat sellers of Milwaukee No. 1 Club at $1 35, for which a cargo is reported sold.

New York Markets.

New York, May 2.

Flour 10c a 20c better; sales 14,000 barrels, at $5 25 a $6 for Superfine State; $6 25 a $6 55 for Extra State; $6 25 a $6 90 for Common to good Extra Western; $6 45 a $6 90 for the round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull and nominal, at $6 50 a $7 50 for common to choice extra—small sales. Rye flour is making $3 60 a $4 40.

Grain—Wheat 2c a 2c better; sales 12,000 bushels at $1 50 a $1 51 for winter red. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; sales 1,000 bushels, common state at 60c. Corn better, mixed western at 68c sales 12,000 bushels. Oats steady at 33c a 36c for State, Western and Canadian.

Provisions—Pork lower; sales 3000 barrels, at $16 12 for new mess; $16 for old mess; $12 00 a $12 75 for prime.—Beef unchanged. Lard heavy, steady.—Rosin quiet. Cut meats dull. Lard dull; sales 100 barrels, at 11½c a 11¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Peterborough Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, May 5th, 1859.

	s	c	s	c
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	1	30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	20	1	23
Oats "	0	60	0	75
Potatoes "	0	60	0	80
Clover seed "	5	00	6	00
Timothy seed "	1	25	1	30
Onions "	1	00	1	25
Flour ₱ bbl.	4	00	4	25
Pork "	12	00	14	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	4	50
Oatmeal ₱ cwt.	4	00	4	50
Hides "	5	50	6	00
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	18	0	23
Dry Wood, first quality	1	30	1	50
Straw ₱ load	1	50	2	00
Eggs ₱ doz.	0	10	0	12
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	12	00

A. MORROW,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

In this Town, on Wednesday the 4th inst. the wife of Joseph Hardeys, of a Son.

Agricultural.

Preparation for next Crops.

As the live stock of Canada has of late years been increasing in quality, and, in most districts, improving in quality, the still most ancient of suitable provender, becomes a question of great moment to every farmer; since the mixed system of husbandry, or the breeding of stock and the raising of grain, is the one universally prevailing in this country. The main object of the farmer is to produce the largest amount of grain, and sustain the greatest number of animals of the best quality, that his farm will allow, without diminishing, but rather increasing, the natural and permanent productiveness of the soil.

With a view of increasing and improving the domesticated animals of the farm, it has been found requisite in the British Islands, whose soil and climate are so peculiarly adapted to the production of grass and a rich permanent pasturage, to cultivate the various kinds of root crops upon a scale of great magnitude. And it is to the production of an ample supply of nutritious food of different varieties that we may look for an explanation of the immense numbers of farm animals, and their superior excellence, which characterize the agriculture of Great Britain and Ireland. Previous to the introduction of the turnip, beet, carrot, &c., into field culture, both the amount and quality of live-stock were very different to the present state of things. The same seasons are equally applicable here. Neither our heavy crops, no artificial or permanent pastures are of such a character as to support large flocks and herds, without the aid of vegetables cultivated in the best manner and on a commensurate scale. Our farmers are beginning to understand that it must be a losing business to go to the trouble and expense of importing or breeding improved stock, without providing for them a sufficient amount of food of the best quality; and experience has determined that a mixture, consisting of hay, roots and grain, is the one far best adapted to meet the demand of this new and improved order of things.

The season has now arrived when active preparations must be made to secure these objects. It is generally to be recommended to plough land intended for root crops, deeply in the fall, and to prevent the stagnation of water upon the surface either by underdraining or surface furrows, the former being incomparably the best. Give the land a thorough draining as early in the spring as its state will admit, always bearing in mind that for fine seeds especially, the ground should never be touched while in a wet state; a rule which applies with increased force to all kinds of heavy and retentive soils. The thorough *mechanical* preparation of the land for root crops, or indeed for all others, is a matter of primary importance, affecting the growth and amount of the crop in a variety of ways.

The next consideration is the adaptation of the soil to a special object in what may be termed a *chemical* point of view; or in other words the *supplying of crops* with the necessary kind and amount of food which they require. This brings us at once to the all-important question of manures. And here it may be observed that it will only end in loss and disappointment to attempt the raising of roots, for the purpose of cattle feeding, without first bringing the soil into a suitable condition, first by deep and clean cultivation; and second, by the application of manures, in kind and quantity adapted to the requirements of the crop, and the actual condition of the soil. Farm yard dung, unless thoroughly decomposed, which state generally involves a great loss of manuring constituents, should be evenly spread over the surface and well incorporated with the soil. Bone-dust, guano, and the fine artificial manures, are generally best applied in the drills with the seed, taking care that guano, for instance, does not come in direct contact with the seed, as its germination might thereby be weakened or entirely prevented.

Cucumbers may be sown in the open ground any time in May. They require a good rich soil. Sow in hills four feet apart leaving only three plants on each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust, and soap suds, applied to the plants, will assist in keeping them off.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 26th, 1860. 17

WASHING MADE EASY.
Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 6 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work
Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 26th, 1860. 17

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will at the expiration of twenty days from date hereof, make application to the Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Mary and Margaret, the Minor Children of the late Thomas Robinson, deceased.
G. W. ROBINSON
Peterborough, April 26th, 1860. 17

WARRANTED COLLARS,

WM. McSURNEY, keeps for sale, a very superior kind of Collars, which he will warrant not to heat. The material was cut under him by his master during his Apprenticeship.
Peterborough, April 21st, 1860. 16-3m

Warranted Collars.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, superior Horse Collars, which he offers at the lowest cash price. Any of the Stuff ever furnished shipped to the public.
The undersigned is well known to be neither a practical blacksmith or public nuisance, and pays for what he purchases; the public can therefore rely on finding him at the SIGN Daily on Simcoe Street, as the consequence. Orders punctually and thankfully received.
J. FERGUSON.
Peterborough, April 26th, 1860 16

SODA BISCUIT.

PLEASE drop into GAWN'S, on Hunter St., (Ward's old stand,) and procure some of his
Superior Soda Biscuit,
at 10 cents. Also, Crackers at 8 cents, fresh baked on the Premises. GAWN'S is the only place in Town where they can be had fresh.
Peterboro', April 26, 1860. 17

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20 in concession 7. township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.
For further particulars apply to
J. or R. HALLOWAY
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

FRESH GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.
JAMES CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country that he has opened, in the premises on Hunter Street lately occupied by Mr. E. Paul W. known as part of "Henthorn's Block," a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,
which he offers for sale at prices much below those obtained by other establishments. As an example he would beg to call attention to the undermentioned list:—
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Fine Hyson, Fine Orange Pekoe, Fine Congou, and Fine Oolong, from 3s. to 2s 6d. per lb. Other descriptions of useful and good Tea as low as 2s. per lb.
SUGARS—Best Loaf, 9½d; Finest Crushed, 8½d; Ground, 9d; Best Muscovado, from 5½d to 6d.
COFFEES—Best Java, 1s 3d.; Best Mocha, 1s. 6d.; Very good Jamaica, 1s.
COCOA—Very Fine, in ½ lb. Packages, at 1s.
CANDLES—Superior quality, at 9½d; Sperm 1s. 9d.
PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwell, 1s. 6d; Stevens', 1s. 3d.
LOBSTERS—Fresh, 1s. a Can.
SARDINES—1s. a Tin.
BRANDY—Best Cognac, brand of Jules Robin, warranted, 6s. 3d. a Bottle; good do, 3s. 9d a Bottle.
GIN.—Robert Thin's Old Tom, 3s. 9d. a Bottle; best D Kuyper's, 3s.
PORTER—Guiness, 1s. 3d., and 10d.
ALE—Bass, 1s. 3d., and 10d.
CHAMPAGNE—Mumm, £5 a Basket.
PORT WINE—Chapman's Best, 6s. a Bottle; Very good, at from 2s. to 3s. a Bottle.
SHERRY—From 2s to 6s a Bottle.
WHISKEY—Scotch, very best, 3s. a bottle; Irish, very best, 3s. a Bottle.
Intending purchasers and visitors will save a large portion of their Household expenses by purchasing at this establishment. The
Terms are strictly Cash,
which, added to his rule of Purchasing for Cash, enable him to offer these advantages.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterboro', March 31, 1859. 12

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.
Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.
Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', June 28th, 1857. 30

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlies Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
UPPLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

$100 A YEAR.
AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S
CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.
All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.
PRICES.
All orders directed as "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.
The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.
Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."
N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1858.
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the public customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They therefore beg to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such liberality in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.
All kinds of rough made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.
Remember the old stand opposite the Western entrance to the Town Hall.
CURRIE & HASLETT.
Peterboro', Sedgwy 15th, 1856. 1

F. G. CALLENDER,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except using tooth with *platina*, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.
Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.
Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

If you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, secure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S. Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 48

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of
BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—
Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
True Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Doddridge—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Mabel Grant
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Pen of Day
Precept upon Precept
Diary of a Physician, 3 vols
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Bunnaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whalley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Sermonizing—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Thelam—Tulloch
Young Man's Library
Ministering Children. Illustrated
Roman Expositions—Brown
Genius of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hammond's Memoir
History of Enthusiasm—Taylor
Gospel Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Mothers
Indian Reb Hins—Dr. Duff
Young Womans Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Reading without Tears
Daily Bible, 3 Vols—Kitto
Declension and Revival—Winslow
Prison World of Europe
Memoirs of Bethany
Passages from Home Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 12 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmsted's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
Phrenology, 160 eng.—Combe
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Rural Yard
The Garden
Vocal Music
Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Timothy's Letters
Phillip's Marys
Life Studies—Bellis
Afghan Mountain Valley
Home Companion—Tyng
Phillip's Hannahs
Opie on Lying
Barrow's Dictations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Phillip's Barthas
Phillip's Lydias
Lamps and Lanterns—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Diary of Grace
Pilate, or Self Destruction
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Gentlemen of the Quill—Sawyer
Dermatology
Portrait of Christ—Burton
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
English Hearts and English Hands
Exploits of Richard Williams

The British Bee
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Reunion
The Boy in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Casts and Drags
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Fellow Jesus
Helen of the Glen
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Charles Roussell
Daily Walk with God Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Miss—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Eddy Ellerslie and the Mine
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordan
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Charles Varasseur
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Rory O'Moore
Robert Macaire
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollo
Martin Chuzzlewit
Bleak House
Sketches by "Boz"
Barnaby Rudge
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
David Copperfield
Frank Midlmay
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Midshipman Easy
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Hearts Trial
Weary foot Commin
The Ruined Family
Pethem
The False Heir
Devereuse
Rienzie
Agincourt a Romance
Alice or the Mysteries
The Great Roggarty Diamond
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Daubert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Arabella Stewart
The Woodman
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Gowrie or the Kings Plot
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Anash Neil
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Sir Theodore Croughton
Evelyn Marston
The Canzoni
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
John Halifax Gentleman
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Stepmother, a Tale
The Last of the Barons
The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Ratlin the Reefer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Scarletgow
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Shephard
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
Contarini Fleming
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yarn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Beaumont's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suggs
Canadian Scenes
Blue Woodville
Quintin Matsys
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffield
The Blasted Heath
Sampliere or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Flora
Dick Tarleton
Tibb, College Scamps
Illustrated Wandering Jew
Old Curiosity Shop

His stock of
STATIONERY
is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.
A. SAWERS.
Exeter Book Store,
Peterboro', Feb. 10th, 1859.

GROCERIES, &c.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
which they have
JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.
CONSISTING OF
TEAS,
HYSONS old and young
" Twankay & Ankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.
SUGARS,
Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,
COFFEE,
Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.
SYRUP,
Redpath's refined.
RICE,
Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,
TOBACCOS.
Se 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.
PIPES,
T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.
RAISINS,
Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Batty's Thins, &c, Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.
WINES & LIQUORS,
Of Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Clusters (case Brandy, Martell & U. V. Proprietors, Golden Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of
SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.
OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.
BRUSHES & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and coco Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls, best of wooden Tubs.
ALSO
SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.
S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 29th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS assorted kinds. For sale by S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved in steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 24 inches, on the following
Terms of Subscription.
Every person remitting Three DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,
THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.
Also a copy of the
COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also two Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.
There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.
Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.
For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 25 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 105 Water Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by H. S. Patterson, Agent, Peterboro'.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $3,000'000.
BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.
Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament
CAPITAL. - £500,000 Sterling.
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.
All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.
AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £3,500,000 Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, $1,927,000 Paid up Capital, $460,000.
PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
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NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.
Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 20, 1859. 43

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres in Dysart. Apply to
JOHN GARDNER, Sen.
Edens, March, 1859. 10

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for
One York Shilling.
As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.
ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 8th, 1858. 39-tf

FOR SALE.

HALF-ACRE Lot No. 11, on the north side of Sherbrooke Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough—There is on the premises a Stable 20 by 30 feet, and Stone enough to build a good Cellar. The lot is only a few rods from the Station of the Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway, and is well fenced.
TERMS LIBERAL:
About $200 down,—the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.
For particulars apply to Mr Thos. Haslitt, Peterboro', or by letter (post paid) to the proprietor,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Springville Post Office, C. W.
March 23, 1859. 13

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,
LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.
N B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to suit purchasers.
CHARLES McCARTHY
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 28-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable
PARK LOTS,
in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

OSHAWA & PETERBORO' RAILWAY

Spring Arrangement, 1859.

ON and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:
Montreal time
Leave Cobourg at 8 a. m. arrive Peterboro 10.30
" Peterboro' at 12.30 p.m. arrive Cobourg 3.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Board holders of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. having become proprietors, are desirous to make it a first class road. A large portion of Rice Lake Bridge is permanently embanked, and the work will be vigorously proceeded with the present season. The Rolling Stock has also been thoroughly repaired, and is in very efficient condition. Parties patronizing the C. & P. Railway, will have their merchandize transported with promptness, and at reduced rates.
J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, March 1st, 1859. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Peterboro' & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—
Leave Lindsay 9.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 3.20 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.
Peterboro' Section.
Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.50 p. m.
Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " 5.50 p. m
Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.
☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.
A. T. WILLIAMS, D. McLEOD,
Superintendent. *General Manager.*
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!
JUST OUT,
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 Cents, in stamps or coin.
Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 48

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works
A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.
☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Made to Order, Cheap for Cash.

Black Dress Suits.....$15 to $20
Scotch Tweed, &c., all Wool..... 14 " 22
Russel Cord Coats... 9 " 24
Linen Coats ..... 1½ " 2½
Satinette Pants, well Made.. ..... 2½
A. Mercer & Sons.

IN RETURNING thanks to their friends and the Public in general, for the support they have already received, and as a further inducement to their continued liberal encouragement, they offer the above reduced list of prices. To avoid the Trimmer, of which all will be well informed and made to the first style of fashion.
"NO WOMEN EMPLOYED."
☞ Parties furnishing their own Cloth, can have it made up on moderate terms.
Hunter Street, Peterboro', March 31st, 1859. 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting, for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterborough, 15th Feb'y, 1860. 6

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS, SAILING REGULARLY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Checkers, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 19.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Publication, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

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Ten Lines, and under, first insertion	3 0
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Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 6
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 3
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds. Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caister's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Near door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'
V. H. CLEMENTI. T. B. CLEMENTI

MESSRS. [illegible]
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Toronto. P. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PRINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CONVEYANCE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

GOLDSMITH'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Brown Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUNER, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ASSISTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Orange Hotel, Peterborough. 16

Straw Bonnets
CLEANED AND ALTERED,
BY
Mrs. Dunbar,
Next Hammond's Bakery, Ashburnham.
Ashburnham, March 26, 1858. 13-12m.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

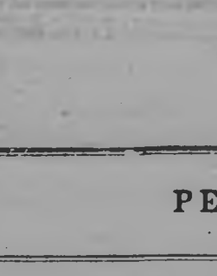
ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 14

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.



J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞All orders through us. Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 12, 1859. 15.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply from the Portsmouth Tannery, Kingston
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859 16-6

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a full supply of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which will be offered cheap for Cash.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

BUILDING LOTS,
FOR SALE.
BEING composed of such portions of Park Lots, Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lot fifteen, in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, as may suit purchasers.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has moved his BOOK AND STATIONERY SHOP *INTO TOWN*, in the Exchange building, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where everything in his line of business will be found very complete.
A. SAWERS.
Peterborough, April 13, 1859. 15,

To Printers, &c.
FOR SALE, 500 Lbs. Brevier Type, almost new. Address *Examiner* Office, Peterborough.
Peterborough, May 5, 1859.

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss Hanlon warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the Examiner Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Scott & Co's, or at
W. E. MARTIN'S.
Peterboro', May 6, 1859.

SALE OF SLAVES.

We condense from the *N. Y. Tribune* an account of a sale of slaves which took place near Savannah, Georgia, recently. It conveys a faint idea of the horrors of Slavery:—

"The lot consisted of four hundred and thirty-six men, women, children, and infants, being that half of the negro stock remaining on the old Major Butler plantations which fell to one of the two heirs to that estate. Major Butler, dying, left a property valued at more than a million of dollars, the major part of which was invested in rice and cotton plantations, and the slaves thereon all of which immense fortune descended to two heirs, his sons, Mr. John A. Butler, some time deceased, and Mr. Pierce M. Butler still living, and resident in the city of Philadelphia, in the Free State of Pennsylvania. Losses in the grand crash of 1757-8, and other exigencies of business, have compelled the latter gentleman to realize on his Southern investments that he may satisfy his pressing creditors. This necessity led to a partition of the negro stock on the Georgia plantations, between himself and the representative of the other heir, the widow of the late John A. Butler, and the negroes that were brought to the hammer last week were the property of Mr. Pierce M. Butler, of Philadelphia, and were, in fact, sold to pay Mr. Pierce M. Butler's debts. The creditors were represented by General Cadwallader, while Mr. Butler was present in person, attended by his business agent, to attend to his own interests. The sale had been advertised largely for many weeks, though the name of Mr. Butler was not mentioned, and as the negroes were known to be a choice lot, and very desirable property, the attendance of buyers was large. The breaking up of an old family estate was so uncommon an occurrance that the affair was regarded with unusual interest throughout the South. For several days before the sale every hotel in Savannah was crowded with negro speculators from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, who had been attracted hither by the prospects of making good bargains. Nothing was heard for days in the bar-rooms and public rooms but talk of the great sale, criticisms of the business affairs of Mr. Butler, and speculations as to the probable prices the stock would bring. The office of Joseph Bryan, the negro-broker who had the management of the sale, was thronged every day by eager inquiries in search of information, and by some who were anxious to buy but were uncertain as to whether the securities would prove acceptable. Little parties were made up from the various hotels every day to visit the Race-course, distant some three miles from the city, to look over the chattels, discuss the points, and make memoranda for guidance on the day of sale. The buyers were generally of a rough breed, slangy, profane, an Ishmaelish, being for the most part from the black river and swamp plantations, where the elegancies of polite life are not, perhaps developed to their fullest extent. In fact, the humanities are sadly neglected by the petty tyrants of the rice-fields that border the great Dismal Swamp, their knowledge of the luxuries of our best society comprehending only revolvers and kindred delicacies."

"The negroes came from two plantations, the one a rice plantation, near Darie, the State of Georgia, not far from the great Okefenokee Swamp, and the other a cotton plantation, on the extreme northern point of St. Simon's Island, a little it ofa an island in the Atlantic cut off from Georgia mainland by a slender arm of the sea.

"Though the most of the stock had been accustomed only to rice and cotton planting, there were among them a number of very passable mechanics, who had been taught to do all the rougher sorts of mechanical work on the plantations. There were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths, each one equal in his various craft to the ordinary requirements of a plantation; thus, the coopers could make rice-tierces, and, possibly, on a pinch, rude tubs, and buckets; the carpenter could do the rough carpentery about the negro-quarters; the shoemaker could make shoes of the fashion required for the slaves; and the blacksmith was adequate to the manufacture of hoes and similar simple tools, and to such trifling repairs in the blacksmithing way as did not require too refined a skill. Though probably, no one of all these would be called a superior, or even an average workman, among the masters of the craft, their knowledge of these various trades sold in some cases for nearly as much as the man—that is, a man without a trade who would be valued at $900 would readily bring 1600 or 1700 dols. if he was a reasonable blacksmith or cooper."

"There was no light mulattoes in the whole lot of the Butler stock, and but very few that were even a shade removed from the original Congo blackness.

"They have been little defiled by the admixture of degenerate Anglo-Saxon blood, and, for the most part, could boast that they were of as pure a breed as the the best blood of Spain—a point in their favour in the eyes of the buyer as well as physiologically, for the liberal infusion of the blood of the dominant race brings a larger intelligence, a more vigorous brain, which, soon, grows restless under the yoke and is prone to inquire into the definition of the word liberty, and the meaning of the starry flag which waves, as you may have heard, o'er the land of the free. The pure-blooded negroes are much more docile and manageable than mulattoes, though less quick of comprehension, which makes them preferred by drivers, who can stimulate stupidity much easier than they can control intelligence by the lash."

None of the Butler slaves had ever been sold before but had been on these two plantations since they were born. On their arrival at Savannah they were taken to the Race-course, and there quartered in the sheds erected for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of gentlemen attending the races. Into these sheds they were huddled pell-mell, without any more attention to their comfort than was necessary to prevent their becoming ill and unsaleable. Each "family" had one or more boxes or bunkers in which were stowed such scanty articles of their clothing as were not brought into immediate requisition, and their tin dishes and gourds for their food and drink.

The slaves remained at the Race-course, some of them for more than a week, and all of them for four days, before the sale.—They were brought in thus early that buyers who desired to inspect them might enjoy that privilege, although none of them were sold at private sale. For these preliminary days the shed was constantly visited by spectators. The negroes were examined with as little consideration as if they had been brutes indeed; the buyers pulling their mouths open to see their teeth, pinching their limbs to see how muscular they were, walking them up and down to detect any signs of lameness, making them stoop and bend in different ways that they might be certain there was no concealed rupture or wound; and, in addition to all this asking them scores of questions relative to their qualifications and accomplishments. All these humiliations were submitted to without a murmur, and, in some instances with good-natured cheerfulness—where the slave liked the appearance of the proposed buyer, and fancied that he might prove a kind "master." The following curiously sad scene is the type of a score of others that were there enacted;—

"'Elisha,' chattel No. 5 in the catalogue had taken a fancy to a benevolent looking middle-aged, gentleman who was inspecting the stock, and thus used his powers of persuasion to induce the benevolent man to purchase him, his wife, boy, and girl, Molly, Israel, Sevanda, chattels, No. 6, 7, and 8. The earnestness with which the poor fellow pressed his suit, knowing as he did, that perhaps the happiness of his whole life depended on his success, was touching, and the arguments he used were most pathetic. He made no appeal to the feelings of the buyer; he rested no hope on his charity and kindness, but only strove to show how well worth his dollars were the bone and blood he was entreating him to buy. 'Look at me, mas'r; am prime rice-pla ter; sho' you won't find a better man dan me; no better on de whole plantation; not a bit old I got; do mo' work dan ever; do carpenter work, too, little; better buy me, mas'r; I'se he good servant, mas'r. Molly, too, my wife, Sa, fus rate rice hand; was as good me. Stan' out yer Moll, and let the gen'lm'n see." Molly advances, with her hands crossed on her breast, and makes a quick, short curtsy, and stands mute looking appealingly at the benevolent man's face—But Elisha talks all the faster. "Show mas'r yer arm, Molly; good arm dat, mas'r; she do a heap of work mo' with dat arm yet Come out yer, Israel, walk aroun' an' let the gen'lm'n see how spry you be. Then pointing to the three-year-old girl, who stood with her chubby hand to her mouth, holding on to her mother's dress, and uncertain what to make of the strange scene,—'Little Sanly's only a chile yet; make prime gal by-and-by. Better buy us, mas'r, we'n fus rate bargain;' and so on. But the benevolent gentleman found where he could drive a closer bargain, and so bought somebody else."

Similar scenes were transacting all the while on every side—parents praising the strength and cleverness of their children, and showing off every muscle and sinew to the very best advantage, and with the excusable pride of other parents, but to make them the more desirable in the eyes of the man-buyer; and, on the other hand, children extenuating and mitigating the age and inability of parents, that they might be more marketable and full, if possible, into his hands. Not unfrequently these representations if borne out by the facts, secured a purchaser. The women never spoke to the white men unless spoken to, and then made the conference as short as possible.—And not one of them all, during the whole time they were thus exposed to the rude questions of vulgar men, spoke the least unwomanly or indelicate word, or conducted herself in any regard otherwise than a modest woman should do; their conversation and demeanor were quite as unexceptionable as they would have been had they been the highest ladies in the land, and, though all the insults to which they were subjected they conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum and self-respect. The sentiment of the subjoined characteristic dialogue was heard more than once repeated.

"'Well, Colonel, I seen you looking sharp at shoemaker Bill's Sally. Going to buy her?' 'Well, Major, I think not.—Sally's a good, big strapping gal, and can do a heap o' work; but its five years since she has had any children. *She's done breeding I reckon.*'?

"The expression of the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same and told of more anguish than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted homes, crushed hopes, and broken hearts, was the sad story to be read in all the anxious faces. Some of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the dapper Mr. Bryan, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accomplished, stepping down from the block without caring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands. Others, again, strained their eyes with eager glances from one buyer to another as the bidding went on, trying with earnest attention to follow the rapid voice of the auctioneer. Sometimes, two persons only would be bidding for the same chattel, all the others having resigned the contest, and then the poor creature on the block, conceiving no intermediate preference for one of the buyers over the other, would regard the rivalry with the interest interest, the expression of his face changing with every bid, settling into a half smile of joy if his favorite buyer persevered unto the end, and assumed the property, and settling down into a look of hopeless despair if the other won the victory."

The *Sunday of Toledo*, plantation cur-

Machinery for Shoemaking.

An extensive strike has existed for some time amongst the shoemakers in Staffordshire, in consequence of the introduction of machinery in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The *Staffordshire Advertiser*, in noticing the strike says:—"We were this morning shown a boot made entirely by machinery, the soles being sprigged on and securely fastened by a machine invented for the purpose. This specimen of workmanship is tolerably well executed; and as the machine becomes more fully developed and adapted to its particular work, it will no doubt produce goods of a vastly superior quality. Another machine has also been invented which, by an ingenious contrivance, fastens the bottoms and heels on by means of brass screws, the soles possessing the same elasticity as those made up in the ordinary way by manual labour. The application of these machines to the manufacture of boots and shoes will undoubtedly produce a complete revolution in the boot and shoe trade, and a largely increased production will enable enterprising persons to extend, to an almost unlimited degree, the export trade in this necessary article of daily use. It must not be supposed, however, that these machines will supersede the necessity for manual labour; but must be united in order to suit the tastes and supply the demands of all classes."

The Sultan's New Son-in-Law.

The promised marriage of Fatima Sultana, the widow of Ali (Ghalib Pacha (recently drowned in the Bosphorus) to Noury Bey (now Pasha), one of the chamberlains of the sultan, took place on Monday week, when the religious part of the ceremony was privately performed at the Palace. The Imperial firman raising the dignity of Musheer was publicly read at the Porte, with the usual ceremonial, on the previous Saturday. The new son-in-law is only seventeen years of age.

The Reward of Clemency.

INDIA.—To-day at 2 o'clock, the Chief Commissioner held a small durbar, or court, at his house, for the purpose of bestowing on Hurdeo Bux the honours with which he had been invested by the Supreme Government of India for his service in saving the lives of the Fettyghur fugitives, and in assisting us at a later period of the mutinies. Hurdeo Bux is a very tall, well-built man, standing upwards of six feet high, with square, broad shoulders. His features are regular, and of a very resolute expression, and his manners are dignified and graceful. He was dressed in rich robes brocaded with gold, and in cloth of gold over-coat, like a herald's tabar, open in front, with a sirwi turban on his head, and cotton socks on his feet. Two of his retinue, equally well dressed, were seated on his right.—Lower down on chairs, on the Commissioners left, were placed the Kupperthalla Rajah and his brother, brocaded and gilt richly in gala dress. While the ceremony was taking place a very remarkable likeness to the best Jack Falstaff ever realised by painter or actor—He must Ali—made his appearance, and was accommodated with an ample chair, which made a decided protest against his enormous burden. I had imagined that such fair round paunches could only be lined by English capons, but Hurdeo Ali, who is a hale strong fellow, who walks erect with firm tread, could challenge any corporate body in the United Kingdom.

All the durbar rose till the Commissioner and Hurdeo Bux were seated. Mr. Montgomery then in English explained that he was about to confer on Hurdeo Bux the title of Rajah, which, with a jaghire, or estate in fee, valued £1,500 per annum, and a khut of 21 pieces, was the reward of his fidelity and of his protection to British subjects. Then, addressing the Hurdeo Bux in Hindostanee, the Commissioner said that, by orders of the Governor General, he was directed to place in his hands the patent of peerage by which he became a Rajah, and the titles to landed estates worth 15 000r. per annum, as well as to present him with a khut of honor. The newly-made Rajah listened to all Mr. Montgomery said, and once only did he speak, when he seemed to intimate that he had only done what was right in saving the lives of helpless people. When the sunnud which was fairly written on gold embossed paper, stamped with a great seal, which left the words "Supreme Government of India" in white on a black ground, was placed in his hand, he bowed slightly, and handed it to his secretary. He repeated the acknowledgment and the act in the same quiet way when the grant of land was given to him. Then the khut was brought in, a file of servants in gold and red liveries bringing in trays, on which were placed, first, a very handsome, showy frontlet for the turban, consisting of rose diamonds with large emerald pendant over the forehead, value nearly £1000; two diamond bracelets, trays of cloth of gold, brocaded stuffs, shawls of Umritsir, scarfs, turban bands, &c. As they were too large to be brought in, the very handsome Arab horse and the elephant, with their magnificent housing and appointments of scarlet embroidered with gold, a silver howdah, and gold headstalls, remained outside. I observed that the newly-made Rajah never cast a glance at the various trays as they were presented, though he apparently, in spite of himself, looked down for an instant at the diamonds. When all the presents had been laid on the carpet, so that it was a blaze of fine colour, Mr. Forsyth, taking up the ornaments, fixed them on the Rajah's turban, where they shone and sparkled right gloriously. Then the Rajah's servants brought in a bag of coin as a nuzzur, and placed it at Mr. Montgomery's feet. A few quite complimentary speeches, and the durbar was broken up by the Chief Commissioner, who led the Rajah out to the steps of the porch. There he bade him good by, and Hurdeo Bux ascended the pile of his elephant into his silver howdah, and rode off with his followers, and, with the beautiful Bombay Arab by his side, neighing and chafing on the bit, took his departure radiant with gems and pleasure.

Foreign Policy of the Derby Government.

It was not without reason that we anticipated the Derby Government would give the question of foreign policy the precedence to that of Reform in their appeal to the constituencies at the general election. The Ministerial statements made in both Houses of Parliament on the eve of prorogation may be regarded as intended to supply what was left out in the formal addresses to the electors and in the speech from the throne with which the session was closed. The Reform question is entirely ignored, and considerations of national policy with reference to the impending war take its place. It was not expedient, of course, that either in the Queen's Speech or in the addresses to the electors explicit reference should be made to a subject which involves so much danger, and thus far may be said to be involved in some uncertainty. But yet the Ministry have not failed to express quite distinctly their intended policy in the event of a war which may now be regarded as inevitable. They have taken their position, they may be regarded as having staked their claims to the confidence of the nation.

The statements made in both Houses of Parliament by the leaders of the Government are to be looked on as virtually severing the French alliance and espousing the cause of Austria. There is a definite policy in this, which the Derby-Disraeli party, so long in want of what the author of Coningsby calls "a good cry," will undoubtedly turn to account. It raises an issue on which they and their opponents may go to the country and demand a verdict. Shall Britain [illegible] Austria in maintaining the settlement of 1815, lend its influence to preserve the balance of power in Europe, or by the suppression of its sympathies with Italy shall it countenance practically the successive despotism of Europe. Such is the alternative which the Conservatives put forward. The side for which they have themselves expressed a decided preference is the one which their predecessors of the same school in politics have always adopted and which may also plead the sanction of national preference at every period when the question has arisen. It is true that there now exists a strong sympathy for Italy and a decided feeling against the Austrian policy towards that country. In these feelings the present Ministry profess to participate so far as concerns the relations of Austria to the independent States, if we may so call them, south of Lombardy.—They take their stand simply on the Treaty of Vienna, which does not authorize the intervention of Austria in these States, but which does guarantee to her the possession of Lombardy and Venice. This guarantee was given with a view to erect a barrier against the encroachments of France, which at every ambitious period of her history has attempted to convert the Peninsula into a French province. Who can doubt that it is Louis Napoleon's ambition to do so now! Who believes in the French Emperor as a liberator to any people in whose affairs he is permitted to take an interest? The predominance of French influence in Italy would be simply a transference of the unhappy people from one set of tyrants to another, and the letting in upon Europe of a tide of war which would probably involve all the nations alike. To countenance France, therefore, in its pretended design of liberating and reforming Italy, would simply be to lend the influence of Britain in favour of a war for the aggrandizement of its natural rival.

British sympathy is all very well, but is not of much use if it can only be made available through the instrumentality of Louis Napoleon. To lend any countenance to the officious zeal of the French Emperor in this manner would be carrying the Anglo-French alliance a little too far, to the deepest point of humiliation, indeed, that one nation could possibly submit to at the hands of another. There has been quite enough of that already. In virtue of the alliance France has assumed the position of first Power in Europe, and as such out of fact in all its recent diplomacy it has enjoyed the advantages of that position. What it never could attain permanently by war it was gained by peace, and improved upon with the natural French talent for encroachment, without the correct sense of justice which does in some cases interpose a barrier against ambition. Hitherto this has been manifested in mere trifles. But were Britain to have any part with France in her mediated encroachment on Italy the character and prestige of the nation would be lost in the first instance, and its own turn to suffer from the aggression of its Imperial neighbor would come before long.

These are considerations which must always determine Britain to oppose France in any general European war, to which a contest in Italy would be but the prelude. It is another matter whether it is altogether prudent in Lord Derby's Government to give the indications they have just afforded of their intention, under certain contingencies, to abandon a neutral position. There is a wide-spread impression that there will be no call for Britain to interfere on either side. But once the war becomes general on the Continent it cannot hold back, and it would be permanently fatal to its own interest to do so unless the aggressive side in the contest were manifestly in a fair way of getting worsted. If France gains an advantage over Austria which appears to threaten the existing distribution of power, Britain is committed in self-defence to engage in war, and so thus will doubtless be the issue of the hostilities the probability is that the struggle will not have lasted long before Britain becomes a party to it.

This is the contingent policy that is foreshadowed by the members of the present Government, and we believe it is one to which in the long run the country will give its support if circumstances should seem to justify and require such a move next. A speculative sympathy for Italy will not stand long against the hereditary and well-founded jealousy of France. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, if public feeling is now ripe for a declaration of warlike purpose. Apparently it is not; but on the other hand little reliance is placed on the members of that party whose chiefs so recently fraternized with the French Emperor, and whose policy has been uniformly favourable to his pretensions. The Emperor is said to have recently remarked that he would have got better terms from Lord Palmerston than from Lord Derby. He is doubtless a competent judge of this. But the British public are likely to be of opinion that the best terms for France in such a case would be the worst terms for England and as they will doubtless be disposed to give the preference to Ministers whom they believe to be actuated by a regard for British interests, in place of a personal weakness for French connection or an impracticable sympathy for Italian freedom.—*Scottish American.*

Baron Bramwell and a Welsh Jury

At the Merionethshire Assizes the following scene took place at the close of a trial:—The Clerk of the Court asked: "Do you find the prisoner, David William, guilty or not guilty?" Foreman: "Not guilty." (Great cheering, which was at once suppressed.) The Judge requested the officer of the Court to bring any one before him whom they saw joining in the applause, and he would send him to prison. His Lordship then addressed the jury as follows:—"Gentlemen, you have said that you find the prisoner not guilty. Do you understand that it is your duty to say whether or not this man received his employers' money and up, first them to his own purposes? Do you say he is not guilty of so doing?—Foreman: "Yes, sir." The Judge (emphatically): "Then I am thankful it is your verdict, and not mine." (Immense.) Addressing Mr. Matthew, the Interpreter, said: "Are you an Englishman, sir?" Mr. Matthew: ("I am, my lord." Judge: "And you have a English. I suppose?" Mr. Matthew: "Yes, my lord." Judge: "This should be a warning to Englishmen not to accept their capital in Wales."

Further by the Glasgow.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. Thompson, from Glasgow on the morning of April 20, arrived in New York on Tuesday noon.

She brings newspaper details of the intelligence brought to Quebec by the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the same days and thence forwarded by telegraph.

THE SPEECH OF THE QUEEN ON THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th ult., by commission. The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech, which was as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by our Majesty to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable her people to express, in the mode described by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the military and naval defences of the country, and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the public service during the interval which must elapse before the estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the appeal which she is about to make to her people has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business of the country, as indicated by the fact that, within little more than a year, two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons, and her Majesty prays that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the government of the country under the advice of a ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and people.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The second edition of the London *Herald*, of the 19th says—"We are enabled to state that Sardinia has agreed to the general and simultaneous disarmament, preliminary to the Congress. To this disarmament she was invited by France and England, and her adhesion removes the most serious obstacle to peace." According to the advices from Piedmont, the war preparations in that country, as well as in France require some further weeks for active effort for full completion. The London *Times*, in a leader argues in favour of the formation of a National Guard.

The English garrisons in the Mediterranean will be promptly reinforced. Probably several of the second battalions of regiments serving in India will be employed in this service. The news published in a telegraphic despatch, to the effect that English ships were about to be sent to Trieste is altogether false. Advices received from Rome are to the 16th ult. The departure of volunteers increased rapidly—250 young men left Perouse for Piedmont.

The *Moniteur*, of April 19, contains an article on the present state of affairs. The different European Powers have expressed themselves on the following four points as the bases of the Congress:—

1. To determine the means by which peace may be maintained between Austria and Piedmont.

The manner in which the evacuation of the States of the Church by the French and Austrian troops may be best effected.

3. Whether it is expedient to introduce reform in the administration of those and the other Italian States, the administration of which may present defects evidently tending to create a permanent and dangerous state of uneasiness and discontent, and what those reforms should be.

4. To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Italian Duchies, a confederation amongst themselves, of the States of Italy, for their mutual protection as well internal as external. Austria has since demanded the disarming of Sardinia, and then subsequently proposed a general disarmament. England modified Austria's proposal so the sense that it should only be necessary to admit the principle of a general disarmament, reserving the manner of regulating its execution until after the assembling of the Congress. France believes that Piedmont could not be invited to disarm if she is not to be represented at the Congress. The English Government having insisted upon it, France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, has proceeded to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that Piedmont and the other Italian States shall be invited to take part in the Congress. The article goes on to cite historical precedents, and hopes that this proposal will meet with the unanimous consent of the Powers. France has even added that she is disposed to assent to a disarmament previous to the Congress.—Everything therefore, justifies the belief that, even if all difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

The *Morning Post* complains of Ministers' partiality towards Austria, and deprecates the ominous muttering towards the close of Mr. Disraeli's speech, as to the part which England might be called to play in a coming struggle. The *Post* observes that Ministers are about to go to the country in an inextricable dilemma. There are two great questions at issue—their diplomacy and their reform measure; and on one or other, if not on both, they must incur an inevitable condemnation. "If peace be secured to the Continent, then the cause of domestic reform will assume still greater magnitude, and will attract still more general attention. If, on the other hand, war be yet destined to result, their army of 'Malmesbury and peace' will prove their disgrace. In either case, therefore, the Parliament they are about to convoke must report its definite judgment upon them.

The *Morning Herald* extols the bold and intelligible foreign policy of Minister, which has met the cordial approval of statesmen of all shades of opinion; for, according to his contemporary, "it was only in minor points of detail, and not in matters of principle, that either Lord Clarendon in the House, or Lord Palmerston in the Lower House, ventured to differ from the views expressed." The *Herald* argues against the necessity of Cavour for the Congress, but thinks that the disposition to compromise with Austria will prove the chief difficulty. The *Chronicle* thinks existing circumstances favour the policy of the other.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 16th inst. The departure of volunteers, which had hitherto been inconsiderable, now begins to increase rapidly. Two hundred and fifty young men have left Perouse for Piedmont. An seditious riot took place the day before yesterday among the students of Bologna, and the troops were obliged to fire upon them. It is said that several persons were wounded.

Advices have also been received from Naples to the 16th inst. After a terrible attack of his malady, the King received the sacrament and afterward blessed and bade farewell to his family.

The Newfoundland Fishery Dispute.

From the London Times.

It is just about one hundred years ago that the first Mr. Pitt, in declaiming upon the national interests of Britain, affirmed that one point was of such moment as not to be surrendered, though the enemy were masters of the Tower of London. We shall be thought, perhaps, to be robbing the idea of its grandeur when we proceed to explain that the point so characterized was simply the Newfoundland Fishery, but the inhabitants of that colony would not themselves be willing to make much abatement from the estimate which the great Minister has put on record. In their eyes the Newfoundland Fishery *is* everything, and everything it certainly is to Newfoundland. What the Eastern trade was to Venice, the spice trade to Amsterdam, and the wine trade to Gascony, the cod and herring fisheries are to Newfoundland. In this country we have now little conception of the extent to which a single pursuit can absorb and monopolize the thoughts and energies of an entire community. The example, it is true, is not a singular one. The Dutch once regarded the fishing trade in a similar light; the New Englanders partake largely of such sentiments to the present day; and there was once a time when the Woolsack represented in the eyes of Englishmen what a fishing-net represents in the eyes of our North American kinsfolk. The prodigious strides of British commerce have now carried it beyond the range of a "staple" for, even our cotton manufactures, immense as they are, do not monopolize the enterprise or capital of the kingdom; but in Newfoundland all the energy and industry of the population are still concentrated on one absorbing profession. The House of Assembly debates about fish, and the Speaker puts the question about fisheries. The "prosperity of the country," and "the condition of the people," are measured by the resort of fish to the coast, the amount of the takes desires to stigmatize the Administration and "embarrass the Government," he asserts—we quote from very recent debates—that "our best fish are taken away by the French and nothing but scrawds and tomcods left for our fishermen."

The subject, however, to which these words refer has recently been invested with immediate international importance. The people of Newfoundland really believe that the French are dipping too largely into their waters, whereas the French declare that they are not left in the enjoyment of the rights secured to them by treaty.—Matters have reached, indeed, such a point that the Commander of the French naval force in those quarters has given formal notice to our authorities that on and after the 5th of next month the French fishermen would be effectually protected in their privileges, and the rights secured to France be rigorously enforced by the imperial cruisers. A counter-notification has, of course, been made in the interest of Great Britain and her colony; but we are happy to state that the two Governments have promptly come to accord respecting a certain proceeding which may possibly terminate a long-pending controversy, and which will certainly obviate the chances of present embroilment. A commission, consisting of two French and two British representatives is to investigate the question this summer by researches and inquiries on the spot, and in the meantime Count Walewski has suggested to Lord Cowley that the Commanders on the proper forbearance into their proceedings. These arrangements, which were accomplished without any difficulty and with every expression of amity and conciliation on the part of the French Government, will, at any rate, place the affair in good train, but whether it will be found to admit of a conclusive or satisfactory solution is a question of great doubt.

One of the chief points at issue between the two countries consists in the claim of the French to certain local rights which they invest with an *exclusive* character.—Their title to participate in the Newfoundland fisheries, recognized by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles, 70 years later, was again established after the interruptions of the revolutionary wars, by the settlement of 1814. According to these treaties, they are undoubtedly entitled not only to take fish, but to resort for the purpose of curing and drying these fish to a certain part of the Newfoundland shore during a certain season. It is further stipulated that "in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give a cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take most positive measures for preventing his subjects for interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it which was granted to them." These terms the French interpret as conveying a right of fishery, within certain limits, not only free from all disturbance, but from all participation on the part of the British, whereas our own Government has always steadily declined to acknowledge that any such exclusive right, as regarded the actual fishery, were designed to be granted. It is admitted on our side that in practice the French have always been left sole occupiers during the fishing season, of their own parts of the shore, and for the simple reason that two sets of fishermen could not carry on their business of curing and drying at one and the same spot. The French are entitled to that temporary lodgment on the coast, without which their fishery itself could not be conducted, and this lodgment, for plain considerations of convenience, they are allowed to keep to themselves; but when the argument is extended to the waters of the fishery it fails altogether. There the French can fish without interruption, although the British may be fishing too, and the treaty, therefore, is not infringed when our fishermen ply their ordinary trade at that spot, provided always that they do not cause interruption to the vessels of the French. Such is the view of the case taken by our authorities, and maintained by the present Ministry.

It was not therefore without some justification that Count Walewski expressed his doubts to Lord Cowley about the probable success of the proceedings suggested. The difference of the two Governments has arisen on a point of interpretation, and a point of that character can hardly be settled by local inquiries. It will be readily understood, moreover, from the statement we have offered above, that the colony of Newfoundland would be back to the "root of the matter" of its rights should all "subject" of such vital importance to it, and its natural protection in this respect have been relinquished by the Government at home. A dispatch of Mr. Labouchere, dated the 26th of March 1857, to the effect that "the consent of the community of Newfoundland was regarded by her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights" is quoted in the Colonial Legislature as the *Magna Charta* of the dependency, and already, indeed, on one occasion, has a convention been nullified by the refusal of the colony to accept its provisions. In the present case an attempt has been made to obviate any ulterior difficulties by placing a direct representative of Newfoundland on the commission itself, and it was with the view, indeed, of finding a place for this nominee, that the proposal of two commissioners on each side, instead of one, was originally entertained by Lord Derby's Government. Possibly this expedient, which has been approved by the Colonial Legislature, may be attended with success, but the tone of opinion in Newfoundland seems so decidedly and so naturally pronounced that we cannot anticipate with much confidence any of that compromising spirit by which delicate agreements are usually preceded. However, the resolutions adopted are as good as the occasion admits, and while they speak distinctly for the amicable sentiments and friendly intentions of the French Government, they entirely reflect credit on Sir E. Lytton's administration of the department he has lately resigned.—The controversy may be hard to settle, but the settlement seems likely to be approached with judicious arrangements and feelings of mutual good will.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Treasurer's Account.
Dr. King's Trial—T. Menzies.
Periodicals, &c—T. Menzies.
Notice—T. D. Harington.
Court of Revision—J. Edwards.
Notice—W. Wigmore.
Information Wanted—J. Domin.
Miss Margaret Hopkins.
Grand Concert—Mr. Rackett.
The Weekly *Globe*.
Just Received—Thos. Gawne.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1859.

Parliament Prorogued.

The Session of Parliament was brought to a close on Wednesday, 4th inst. The next Session will be held in Quebec, prior to the final removal to Ottowa.

War Begun.

By the telegraphed news of the *Adelaide* we see that war in Europe has really begun. England was making extensive preparations for war, and the whole Continent was in arms. This is the commencement, what will be the end?

The Weather.

The weather—which always affords a prop for broken down conversationalists—has of late exhibited an unwavering attachment to sunshine, and although her lovely face recently was bedewed with tears, in the shape of a refreshing shower, she is now only rendered more fascinating from its cooling influence. April has expired, and glorious May, clad in her habiliments of opening Summer, appears on every side to the best advantage, since "mountain, flood and field" are rendered doubly fascinating from her smiles; while her green mantle which falls as gracefully on the tender blade of grass, as on the outstretched arms of the mightiest chieftain in the forest refreshes the eye as well as cheers the heart of humanity. From all accounts the farmers anticipate an abundant harvest, and we hope the monetary interests of the country will likewise experience a re-action, and that the "sinews of war" which have of late been so difficult to secure, will for the future be more abundant, as generally speaking there is a sad deficiency in every man's exchequer, leaving him often to exclaim—

"He that steals my purse,
Steals trash."

DARING ROBBERY—On the evening of Tuesday, 3rd inst., the Peterboro' Baptist Chapel was broken into, and the missionary box with its contents, a number of books, and several other articles stolen. The depredators forcibly entered by one of the Chapel windows, and having obtained entrance to the vestry, broke open a lock-fast press, and committed this sacrilegious outrage. We regret to add that the thieves have as yet escaped detection.

CONCERT.—The lovers of Music will be pleased to learn that Mr. Rackett will give a grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music at the Rooms in Scott's Building, on Wednesday evening next. He will be assisted by several well-known professionals. A rich treat may be expected.

THE LECTURE this evening before the Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Roger.

TWO MEN DROWNED—Two men who were engaged in running timber on the river were drowned on Tuesday last, by the crib on which they were employed going over the dam at Boswell's Mill. The bodies of the unfortunate men have not yet been found.

We learn from the Montreal *Herald* that the steamship "United Kingdom" from Glasgow had arrived at that port, being the first one arrival this season. She is an iron ship, and is represented to be an excellent sea boat, capable of accommodating three hundred passengers; 400 troops was her complement, made in the service of the Home Government. The "United Kingdom" is advertised to sail again for Glasgow on the 18th inst.

The sale of the Market Tolls rented to Mr. Andrew Cathcart being the successful competitor.

MR. CONOLLY'S LECTURE—On last Thursday evening we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. T. B. Conolly delivering his lecture in the Town Hall on the "Ups and Downs of Life," and we are free to admit that in point of language, delivery and dramatic effect all that has been said in relation to it by the *Kingston Daily News*, and *British Whig*, &c., and that the audience likewise were unanimous in the same opinion, (if we were to judge from their warm expressions of applause.) As a specimen of Mr. Conolly's style we subjoin, with his permission and at our request, the following glowing description, which struck us as being exceedingly happy, eloquent, and original:—

"A man's intellect, be it ever so sublime, avails him nought if he allows its powers to remain inactive; it becomes about as valuable as a farm that yields nothing but thistles, or as a watch of the most finished workmanship, that does not fulfil the end for which it was constructed.—We may talk of genius as we please, and hang enraptured over the pages of a Milton or a Byron, but in this world of vicissitude, subjected as we are to change like the chameleon (and cannot live without it) we'll find it impracticable to subsist *alone* on beautiful conceptions, or like the animal in question on the atmosphere that surrounds us. Those who have amassed wealth as a general thing, did not make their fortunes in a day, neither have those whose names are immortalized as poets, statesmen, orators, &c., achieved celebrity as such without an effort. "To scorn delights and live laborious days" at the outset is the great secret of rising in this life above the level of mediocrity, and had not Horace Greely acted on this principle, he would not now be the intellectual giant that he is, standing, on the very Olympus of journalism; turning up his nose in scorn at the elegancies of life; with his old white hat, dehapitated coat, and inexpressibles dancing the highland fling over his leathers, an object I say of admiration and surprise to the thinking world. With what a manly and becoming pride may he now look down from his distinguished position, as from the top of the ladder he beholds in imagination, the once poor and friendless boy in the great metropolis, ascending step by step each rung till he mounted eventually, with unshrinking nerve to the summit of his hopes. To him murky ink has proved indeed a sea of glory, and the ample folds of the *Tribune's* flag, a noble emblem of the victory achieved by mind and resolution over "those twin gaolers of the daring heart" "low birth and iron fortune." A triumph such as this speaks more than volumes of the ups of life, and should inspire each and all with the ambition to go and do likewise. It is no libel on society to say that he kneels as a sycophant at the shrine of Mammon, and that the tide of her affections, ebb and flow in the channel of circumstances. Had not the editor in question emerged from the *leaden* gloom that surrounded his prospects and been thrown out into bold relief from the foreground of obscurity, the printer's devil could never have entered the aristocratic drawing-rooms of Washington, nor mingled with the *elite* and snobdom of Saratoga, while his quaint and oftimes seedy toggery, in conjunction with his grotesque and ungainly carriage, would be the most unlikely thing on earth to furnish a subject for either remark or criticism."

The Prorogation.

His Excellency, the Governor General, gave his assent to the following Bills at the close of the Session on Wednesday last:

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Powder Company.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Guelph and Dundas Road Company.

An Act to amend the act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An act to amend the law respecting building Societies in Lower Canada.

An Act to authorize Dame Ann Corse to erect and maintain an enclosed Iron Gallery across Fortification Lane, in the city of Montreal.

An Act to amend the Acts under which Joint Stock Roads and other similar works are constructed in Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize an addition to the capital of the Canada Landed Credit Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Dundas to consolidate its debts, and to issue new Debentures for the redemption thereof.

An Act to repeal An Act to improve the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of controverted elections.

An Act further to amend the Acts touching the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and the University of McGill College.

An Act to prevent the fraudulent conveyance of real estate charged with hypothecs, after proceedings have been instituted to enforce payment thereof.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Estate of Charles Thompson, deceased, to mortgage and sell certain portions of his Real Estate.

An Act to separate the front of the Township of Escott from the front of the Township of Yonge in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, for Municipal and other purposes.

An Act to authorize Theophilus Cashing to construct a boom or booms extending from the main land to the Isle du cure de Repentigny, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence.

An Act to amend the Act of 1858, to make more advantageous provision for the redemption of Provincial Debentures and the consolidation of the Public Debt.

An Act to sanction a certain agreement between the County of Wellington, and the Townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and Wellesley, concerning the Guelph and Dundas Road Debt.

An Act to amend the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act of 1855, and to divide the Township of Bagot, in the County of Chicoutimi, into two separate Municipalities.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian and British Telegraph Company.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Welland Railway Company.

An Act to divide the township of Wotton, in the Co. of Wolfe, into two distinct Municipalities.

An Act for the protection of Bridges over the River Welland.

An act to incorporate the Canada Slate Company.

An act to incorporate the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Co.

An Act to change the limits of the Municipality of Lake St. John, and to divide the same into two.

An Act to repeal the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

An Act respecting the application of Convict Labor, and the punishment of incorrigible offenders.

An act to alter the limits of the Township of North Shefford, in the County of Megantic.

An act to incorporate La Banque Nationale.

An Act respecting the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

An act to amend the Law respecting Building Societies in Upper Canada.

An act to incorporate the Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian Chemical Company of Montreal.

An act to amend the charter of the Society of the Montreal General Hospital.

An Act to divide the township of Williams into two municipalities.

An act granting additional facilities in commercial transactions.

An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the name of the "Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company."

An act relating to registrations affecting lands and tenements in the parishes of Ste. Foye, l'Ancienne Lorette, and Saint Ambroise.

An act to authorize the making and maintenance of roads through Indian reserves in Lower Canada.

An Act to detach from the county of Rouville, the tract of land herein described, and to annex the same to the county of Bagot.

An act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the Saint Lawrence Warehouse, Dock, and Wharfage Co.

An Act to vest the title to certain lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of school section No. 1, in the Township of Ernestown.

An act to enable the Corporation of the Township of Sarnia to purchase from the Crown a certain tract of land reclaimed by the drainage of Wawanosh, and to dispose of the same.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the "North-West Transportation, Navigation, and Railway Company" and to change the name of the said Company to the "North-West Transit Co."

An act to incorporate the "Bridge Company of Riviere-du-Loup, in the county of Maskinonge," and to authorize the said Company to erect a toll-bridge over the Grande Riviere-du-Loup.

An act to consolidate the debt of the town of Cobourg, and to authorize the issue of debentures on the security of the town property, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the People's Forwarding Company of Ottowa.

An Act to incorporate the Union Forwarding and Railway company.

An act to incorporate the Roston Academy.

An act to amend the law of false pretences.

An act to incorporate the Montreal Library Society.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Natural History Society at Montreal.

The Seignorial Amendment Act of 1859.

An act to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas.

An act to enable County Municipalities in Lower Canada to recover the amount of certain assessments.

An act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Galt.

An act to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada.

An act to define and explain an act to define the Elective Franchise, to provide for the registration of voters, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the township of Torbolton, in the County of Carleton, shall be run.

An act to amend in certain respects the law relating to Ground Rents, and Life Rents, in Lower Canada.

An act to protect the rights of parties affected by the loss by fire of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in the Parish of St. George d'Aubert Gallion, in the County of Beauce.

An act to authorize the City of Toronto to issue Debentures for redeeming some of their outstanding Debentures, for which no sinking fund has been provided, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the act of incorporation of the British Farmers' Union Insurance Company.

An act further to amend the consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Acts.

An act for the better regulation of the Harbors and Roadsteads in certain Municipalities in Lower Canada.

An act to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Horticultural Society.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company.

An act to authorize the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce to levy the rate imposed for Gravel Roads by a certain By-law of the said United Counties.

An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting Homœpathy.

An Act to incorporate the Association for the education of the coloured people of Canada.

An Act to confirm and establish the Road Allowances between Lots six and seven and twelve and thirteen, from the River Thames to the line between the tenth and eleventh concessions of the Township of Howard, in the County of Kent.

An Act to amend the Post Office Laws.

An Act to relieve Lawrence William Mercer from a penal disability.

An Act to amend the Laws of this Province relating to Weights and Measures.

An Act to amend the Acts authorizing the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Lower Canada.

An Act to secure Married Women certain separate rights of property.

An Act to detach a certain tract of land from Streetsville, and re-attach it to School Section twenty-two, in the Township of Toronto.

An Act to legalize the By-law number one hundred and thirty-seven, of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, for raising a certain sum of money therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Act twelfth Victoria, chapter thirty-five, in so far as relates to the depositing of Plans of Villages in the Registry Offices of Upper Canada.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act for the abolition of imprisonment for Debt.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, so far as relates to local improvements in Cities.

An act to enable certain Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada, to aid in the establishment of internal means of communication.

An Act to impose a duty on Vessels admitted to Registry and the Coasting Trade in this Province and belonging to Countries not admitting the Vessels of this Province to Registry and privileges of General and Coasting Trade in such Countries.

An Act to legalize certain proceedings taken by Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, and for other purposes.

An Act to prevent the carrying of Bowie-knives, Daggers, and other deadly weapons about the person.

An Act to avoid doubts as to a certain provision of the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.

An Act further to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior jurisdiction in Upper Canada, and for that purpose to amend, extend and continue certain Acts therein mentioned.

An Act for the promotion of Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend and extend the Acts relating to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the *Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.*

An Act to amend the Act twentieth Victoria, Chapter seven, regulating Ferries in Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the "Bank of Western Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Iberville.

An Act to annex parts of the Township of Sombra and Dawn, in the County of Lambton, in the Townships of Chatham and Camden, in the County of Kent.

An Act for the relief of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.

An Act to alter and amend the Act twenty-second Victoria, chapter eighty, relating to the London and Port Stanley Company.

An Act further to amend the laws relating to the crime of Forgery.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Cobourg Manufacturing Company, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Transmundane Telegraph Company.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1859, and for certain other expenses connected with the public service.

An Act to amend the Act to provide for the Registration of Debentures issued by Municipal and other Corporate Bodies.

An Act to confirm the Survey of the Second Concession Line of the Township of Caistor.

An Act to incorporate the Collingwood Cotton Manufacturing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate *La Societe Historque de Montreal.*

An Act for indemnifying the Members of both Houses of the Legislature for their expenses in attending the session thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Bank of Canada.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordnances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway Company, both before and since the amalgamation of the companies forming that Company.

An Act to amend and make permanent the Laws relating to the Militia of this Province.

An Act to make better provisions for regulating the measurement of coal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws regulating the Navigation of the Waters of Canada, and providing for the security of person and property thereon.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the recovery of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, in Upper Canada.

An Act to relieve Registrars of Counties in Upper Canada from certain disabilities.

An Act relating to the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to amend the law enabling Married Women to convey their Real Estate within Upper Canada.

An Act to amend *An Act to facilitate the proof in Lower Canada of certain instruments executed without that section of the Province.*

After which His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

An Act for the relief of John McLean.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the Supply Bill, which having also received, the assent of His Excellency, Sir Edmund delivered the following.

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am glad to be able to fulfil the hope that I held out of releasing you somewhat earlier than usual from our parliamentary labors.

I may, however, congratulate you on having accomplished much useful work in the course of the present session.

The answer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to my despatch, announcing the final settlement of the question of our Seat of Government has been placed in your hands. You will see that such answer expressed satisfaction on learning your ultimate judgment on this long agitated matter—consistent as such judgment is with the honour and good faith of the Provincial Legislature.

You have made provisions for carrying out fairly to commutation of the Federal Rights in Lower Canada. You have too placed some additional restraints on the power of borrowing conferred by previous Acts on the municipalities, whilst you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfilment of the local obligations already incurred.

In my opinion, nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province, and the value of Municipal Governments, than the prevalence of an impression that obligations of this character could be impaired or evaded.

You have had before you the whole mass of correspondence on the matter of the Hudson's Bay territory, and you have expressed by resolutions of your own, your views on this subject.

Your Addresses relating to the Postal Subsidies, and to the duties on Canadian produce shipped from foreign ports have been duly forwarded for the consideration of our gracious Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

You have amended the Tariff. Whilst I regret the necessity for increasing some of the duties on imports, I hope that the principle on which such duties are imposed will be found to alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory, to see that the income of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shews signs of the revival of trade, and the increase of our resources.

I have every reason to believe that the arrangements mentioned by you with reference to the public debts will be satisfactorily gone.

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the public service. They shall be expended with economy, and with a strict regard to your wishes.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

The revision of the Statutes of Upper and United Canada is now accomplished, and the result of their enactment and publication in a new form will be to simplify most materially the law of the whole country.

You have, as a Legislature, solemnly invited Her Majesty and any member of the Royal Family to visit British North America. I believe that there is no portion of Her Majesty's broad dominions in which such a visit would be hailed with the expression of a loyalty more affectionate and more genuine.

With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest, and restore the prosperity of Canada, I now terminate the present Session.

His Excellency now took his departure from the Parliament Buildings at about a quarter to six, and was again greeted with mingled cheers, groans, and hisses. There was a strong body of policemen on the ground, under the command of the Chief and Deputy Chief, but their services were not needed. When the Governor General drove off the guns fired another salute—there was more cheering and hissing—and thus ended the Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of United Canada.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The chief of a band of gipsies, encamped near Indianapolis, offers the hand of his daughter with a dower of $10,000, to any respectable man that will marry her.

COBDEN INSULTED—By a vote of the Assembly at Albany on Saturday, Hon. Richard Cobden was voted the inestimable privilege of sitting on "the floor." [The Yankees will make the "undorned" an "honourable." It is a great pity so great a man should be thus insulted.]

The Government is seriously prosecuting the enterprise of introducing into the United States the culture of the tea plant. A ship is now on her voyage from Canton to New York, with 60,000 plants, selected with great care by a special agent of the Patent office.

The Democratic members of the New York Legislature have issued a statement, in which they make the present debt of the State of New York $35,000,000, and adding $4,000,000 for the completion of public works, and $200,000 to meet a temporary loan, $40,000,000; but the canals pay a large share of the interest on the loan incurred for their construction.

M. Bossiere, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Courier* was shot dead a few days ago by his partner, John M. Vernon, with whom he had quarrelled in relation to the affairs of the establishment.

On the 2nd inst., in South Welfleet, Samuel Fish shot Mr. Eben S. Ward, his father-in-law dead with a shot-gun Fish then attempted to shoot himself but the gun missed fire. The murderer first alarmed the family by throwing bricks through the window, when Mr. Ward and his wife got out of bed and lighted a lamp, soon after which the fatal shot was fired through the window. Fish has been arrested, and confessed the deed. He has been occasionally insane.

In North Adams, on Sunday, Miss Martha Butler, a respectable and accomplished young lady, died suddenly. On her death-bed she accused Charles K. Littlefield, Cashier of the Adam's Bank, with her ruin. Littlefield has since fled, leaving a wife and family.

A strike among the laborers in some of the brick yards at St. Louis, which has been in progress for several days, has assumed a riotous character, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. The police were called out, and after a slight skirmish, resulting in the wounding of several laborers and two policemen, the rioters were dispersed. The next morning the men assembled in large force, and assumed such a threatening attitude that the Mayor gave orders to the military to preserve the peace.

A curious suit has been decided in the Superior Court, in Ohio, Lucien Bowers having recovered $1,000 from Ira D. Preston and wife, for "alienating the affections" of plaintiff's wife.

The report presented at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, gives 11,195 as the number of emigrants having arrived at New York since January 1. The balance sheet shows an overdraught of $20,486. The report was adopted fixing the condition on which railway companies will be allowed to sell tickets in the Garden.

Mr. Wm. Masters, an old printer, died recently at Boston. He was devoted to a speciality, the history of the Regicides. His knowledge upon this subject was probably not surpassed by any living historian. He always talked about writing a volume upon this his favourite study.

The Cincinnati papers reports that a heavy tax-payer in that city recently refused to make any statement to the Assessors of the Ward of the value of his property, because the board of equalization refused to accept his *sworn* statement last year. The Assessor's immediately put him down $100,000, which will bring him up to the Auditor's.

A colored man, William H. Newby, died recently in California, where he edited the San Francisco *Mirror*. He was formally attached to the French mission to Hayti, as assistant Secretary to Consul Dillon.

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Quebec, May 9th.

The Anglo-Saxon passed River Du Loup last night, and reached Quebec at 8 30 a. m.

She brings 98 passengers.

Austria is expected to cross the Ticino at any moment, although it is reported she had agreed to another proposed meditation by England.

French troops were entering Piedmont and great warlike activity prevailed throughout France.

England and Russia had protested against the conduct of Austria.

The British Channel Fleet sailed with sealed orders, and is reported for the Adriatic.

It is rumoured that the whole Militia force of Great Britain is to be embodied.

The Commander of the French army has announced Pelissier to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation.

A division of the French army crossed the frontier into Savoy, at noon, yesterday.

The German diet decided to keep the principal Federal Contingents ready to march and area the Federal foot.

London Exchange and Paris Bourse greatly excited, with violent fluctuations. French threes close at 62 a 20.

The Calcutta Mail of March 22nd, and Hong Kong of 12th, have reached England.

Calcutta imports were active and higher. Exports dull. Tea firm at Shanghae.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 27.

The increased probability of war has had considerable effect on the markets, all articles tending upwards.

Flour advanced one shilling per 196 lbs. Western Canal 11s a 14s 6d per 196 lbs., Philadelphia and Baltimore 13s a 15s 6d per 196 lbs. Wheat 6d to 6d per 100 lbs. advanced; White American 8s a 8d a 10s; Canadian 12s a 12s 6d per 100 lbs; Red do 10s a 11s; do Canadian 10s 6d a 10s 9d per 100 lbs.; Corn advanced 2d a 3rd per 100 lbs.; white 5s 1d a 5s 6d; Yellow 6s 3d a 6s 4d per 100 lbs.; Mixed 6s a 6s 2d.

PROVISIONS.—There is more demand in the beef and pork market at increased rates. Beef has advanced 2s 6d per tierce, owing to the poor assortment here. Pork steady and moderately active; mess beef at 70s a 90s; prime beef 80s a 85s. Pork 60s a 76s; Lard in not much enquiry, and prices nominal. Ashes in demand; pots, 33s 6d—34s 6d; pearls 31s 6d. Sugar—Clarified Manilla 33s 6d. Coffe without change.

Consols 93¼ a 93¾ and at noon 93¼ a 93⅝

Further by the "Anglo-Saxon."

Quebec, May 9.

The Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, April 23th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The crisis in Europe continues, but as yet there has been no declaration of war.—War was momentarily expected, although it was rumoured that Austria had given Sardinia fourteen days longer in which time to consider her demand.

There was also a rumour that France and Russia had entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive. This announcement, which reached London on Wednesday, caused a panic in the money market, Consols falling on that day upwards of two per cent.

French troops had already crossed the frontier at Sardinia.

A French loan of 500,000,000 francs is announced.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the evening of the 27th. The steamship Kangaroo was appointed to sail about an hour later for New York.

The Kangaroo reached Liverpool on her outward trip at 2 30 p.m. of the 23rd, and the Alps on the same night.

The steamship Persia, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 24th, and the Nova Scotian, from Portland arrived at 6 o'clock on the same evening.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes a communication which calls on Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days give a positive answer to these requirements. In conclusion, it emphatically threatens a resort to arms in the unfortunate event of Piedmont not acceding to Austrian demands.

The French legation at Vienna have received orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian army crossed the Ticino,

The Paris *Moniteur*, in announcing the action of the Austrian Government towards, Sardinia, and the fact that England and Russia had promptly protested against it gives the following official information as to the disposition of the various commands of the French army. Marshall Magnan remains commander of the army of Paris; the Duke de Malakoff becomes Commander-in-chief of the army of Lyons; Baraguay D'Hilliers is to be commander of the first corps d'armee of the Alps. General McMahon, of the 2nd; Marshall Canrobert, of the 3rd, and General Neil of the 4th. Prince Napoleon will command the corps of Pioneers, and General Randon is appointed Major General of the army of the Alps; M. De Persigny was spoken of as likely to succeed the Duke De Malakoff in London.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the 23rd adopted, after discussion, a project of law,

The Steamer Brother Jonathan has brought Victoria dates to the 9th of April and $100,000 in gold dust.

The news from the Upper Fraser river is very encouraging. The lower country was nearly deserted, and laborers were not to be had at any price.

Rebellion in Jamaica.

Recent accounts from Jamaica are of an interesting character. It would seem that the negroes upon that Island are desirous of following the example set by the people of Hayti, and wish to create a government of their own. On the 8th of March several thousand negroes entered Savannah-la-Mar and proceeding to the Court House, drove the Judge from the bench. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says—"They were armed with cutlasses, bowie knives, Kentucky axes and bludgeons, and many of them carried shields made for the occasion covered with goat skins, and were the latter material next to their skin. Dozens of the peasantry *were* seen in the procession that marched into the town with colours flying and drums beating, armed with muskets. It is well known that had the civil power done the least thing to oppose the people, blood would have been shed in profusion, and the torch placed to every building in Savannah-la-Mar, and to every estate in Westmoreland and the surrounding parishes. The people openly declared their intention to take the lives of the white and coloured inhabitants and to burn down their property. They said the Island was theirs, and that they will yet have possession of it, and in proof of this assertion they refer to the manner in which they offended the law on the occasion referred to unmolested by the higher classes. "We have cowed the whites and mulattoes," said they, "they are trash, and Jamaica will soon cease to be the property of these wretches." The names of several magistrates and citizens who with their families were to be attacked were publicly shouted, and several women volunteered to pitch and fire these inoffensive people." After driving Mr. Justice Craigill from his seat, they destroyed a police station, and were proceeding with their work when 200 men of the second West India regiment, and 100 of Royal Artillery arrived and restored quiet. Several of the ringleaders were arrested. A few days after another riot broke out on the Holland estate, which was put down by the police, after a free use of the bayonet. The ringleader is severely injured, and fifty or sixty persons are in custody. In several parts of the Island the torch has been applied, and a general rising of the negroes was apprehended. The correspondent above quoted says:—"Where the spirit which has aroused will end it is hard for me to say: but the general desire is that additional soldiers shall be sent to the Island. With a large military body, things may be well but if the colonies are left to protect themselves, the lower orders will certainly possess themselves of the Island and elect some ignorant negro as their governor in-chief.

More Difficulty with the Mormons.

From the very inception of the contest with the Mormons, a small acquaintance with the facts enabled one to see that the task the United States authorities had assumed was one of no ordinary difficulty.—We refer not to the extent of country which had to be crossed before the Salt Lake could be reached, nor to the physical opposition the troops of the Republic expected to meet with from those they had gone to combat. Time and a sufficient body of men were alone required to overcome all such obstacles. But it was just when they were overcome that the real difficulty commenced. Contrary to expectation Brigham Young did not fight; "our army" entered the promised land in triumph and Governor Cummings was peaceably installed in office. He was placed there by his Government for the purpose of carrying out the laws—the laws are not of the Mormons, but those of the United States. And what has been the result? His authority has been recognized, but beyond that he might as well be in Washington, as in Utah territory. Polygamy reigns unchecked; and atrocities, some the less horrible than those of which we read before he went there, are as numerous as ever. His ordinances are carried out or not as it pleases Brigham Young, and all attempts to enforce the law by constitutional means, are laughed to scorn. True the army is there; and it ought to be good for something, inasmuch as $20,000,000 have been spent in its support already. But if the sword is to be appealed to, one thing alone remains—Mormonism must be drowned in the blood of its devotees. It may be hard receive the fact, but it is a fact nevertheless that the mass of these poor creatures do believe sincerely and firmly in the faith they profess. If such were not the case all difficulty would vanish; and under the protection of the troops, they would repudiate the scoundrel who have deceived them.—So desirable an eventuality, however does not seem likely to be realised. Never was Pope or Emperor obeyed more devotedly than Brigham Young and his filthy priesthood. And Governor Cummings seeing this, endeavours by such means as are left him, to mitigate the evils which he cannot control. He is loath to commence a contest, which must necessarily assume the appearance of a religious persecution, for assuredly it would be regarded by the Mormons as such.

That Governor Cummings possesses an unusual stock of patience is clear, or he would never have got on so far without bloodshed. But though he may have this quality—it may be said, perhaps, in excess; his interiors in office are not so forbearing. The last mail which arrived from Utah brings us the following intelligence that a collision between the troops and the people had become imminent. It appears that Judge Cradlebaugh has been holding his court at Provo, a city a few miles distant from the capital. That he has summoned witnesses, whose evidence, as it is asserted, will bring home to some of the high priests of the church the crime of murder. In the fall of 1857, a train of 136 emigrants were massacred in the Rocky Mountain Meadows by the "Destroying Angels" of the Mormons; and two men named Parish, father and son, subsequently met the same fate, under circumstances of unusual atrocity. To bring the alleged perpetrators of these crimes to justice was the aim of Judge Cradlebaugh. A grand jury of Mormons was empannelled; and having gained knowledge by experience, a guard of soldiers were ordered from the camp to protect the witnesses from the violence of their spiritual adviers. To the presence of the military the jury objected, and after intimating a couple of indictments, they refused to proceed further until the soldiers were withdrawn. But the composition of the jury proceeds, that the Court should not countenance demand, for it was feared that men suspected of having taken an active part in the murders above mentioned, had been placed upon it. With such materials [illegible] the ends of justice, and accordingly [illegible] the jury, with some re-

CANADIAN NEWS.

Port of Quebec.

The amount of the Customs duties received in Quebec, during the month of April amounted to $34,891 77; and if to this there be added $51 75 exporting warehouse dues, there will be a total of $34,942 51. —*Chronicle.*

Grasshoppers.

The Colbourne *Transcript* of Friday says that the farmers in that vicinity are in dread of a continuation of the grasshopper plague this season, from the fact that during the past few days plentiful swarms of the little pests have been visible.

A solemn and impressive event occurred recently in the Baptist church near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. After the sermon, John Hilton arose and addressed the congregation, closing with the admonition, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh," when he sat down, and instantly fell from his seat a corpse!

Father Chiniqy.

Since he has been under the ban of the Church of Rome, the Rev. Father Chiniquy has not escaped calumny, the assailants of his character being those who, while he remained one of them, were loudest in his praise. We learn that, having appealed to the legal tribunal of the United States, he has succeeded in mulcting one of his detractors the Rev. Mr. Brunel, $4,325 damages for which sum an Illinois jury gave Mr. Chiniquy a verdict last week.—*Pilot.*

A Man's Head Cut off by a Circular Saw.

On Thursday morning, a young man named James Finnegan, employed at Mr. Oliver's Steam planing and Saw Mills was engaged at work, and while in the act of moving, with a crow-bar, a log to the proper place for sawing, he slipped, fell on the circular saw, and was killed instantly—the saw severing the greater portion of the head from the body, and mangling it so shockingly as to present one of the most horrible sights we ever beheld. Finnegan was only seventeen years of age, and had been in the employment of Mr. Oliver about a month.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

Benjamin Shaw, of Goderich, committed suicide on Tuesday, by taking 15 grains of strychnine. Why he committed the rash act is not apparent.

The Visit of Royalty.

The Kingston *News* says that Mr. Speaker Smith has been selected by the Governor General to carry home the invitation to Her Majesty to visit Canada, and will leave on his mission in the course of the next fortnight.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie.

The Celebrated Canadian Radical (says the Dundee *Advertiser*,) has sent a letter to a gentleman in town, in which he says: "I am *sixty-years* old, but healthy and active as ever. I intended to come to Ayth last year, and resigned my seat as a member of the Legislature; but work I had to do hindered me from coming. You can yourself dream of the pleasure in contemplating such a journey. I intend once more to visit the old world and make one more comparrison between it and the new before I die. Times are dull here; money is dear; trade is depressed. The Government is extravigant and improvident; but the country is young." Although the number alive are few who knew Mr. Mackenzie when living here, where he was born we are sure he will receive that kindly welcome his public services and character demand.—*Scotch Paper.*

Escape from Coburg Gaol.

Some time ago, a Scotchman, formerly a resident in this part of Canada was robbed of $600 at Chicago. Suspicion fell on a cabman of the name of Farrell, who had driven the man robbed shortly before the money was missed, and who absconded shortly afterwards, actually leaving his horse and cab in the streets. Information of the robbery was communicated to the police in different parts of the United States and Canada including Toronto. There being some reasrn to suppose that Farrell had found his way here, Mr. Sherwood who was then Chief of Police instructed detective officer Courtney to institute inquiries, with the view of tracing him. Courtney ascertained, after a while that he had actually been in the city, and all trace of him was here lost for a time. About a week ago, however, Courtney discovered that a person answering his description had been seen in Cobourg. The constable lost no time in proceeding to that place. The person suspected was found to be Farrell, and he was arrested and taken before a magistrate. While the necessary papers were being completed for transferring him to the United States authorities, he was committed to Cobourg gaol, but by some means, which we have not learnt, he succeeded in making his escape. This was on Friday evening last, and he has not been heard of since.

Melancholy Calamity.

A most melancholy calamity occurred at Belle River, a station on the Great Western Railway, about twenty miles west of Chatham, on Wednesday last, whereby a woman lost her life under unusually painful circumstances. It appears that a number of men were employed in painting some buildings for the Railway Company, and had occasion to use a large bottle, the property of the station-master, in which to boil a quantity of oil. The fire in the stove being exceedingly furious, the oil boiling at a great rate, the station-master's wife thought it prudent to endeavor, if possible, to decrease the blaze. In doing so she somehow moved the stove-pipe from its original position, which greatly endangered the safety of the premises. In her fear she ordered upon a chair for the purpose of replacing the pipe; but in her attempt to do so, the chair slipped along the floor and precipitated the unfortunate woman head foremost into the bottle of boiling oil! In addition to this, the pipe from the stove came in contact with her garments, and before she could be rescued, the two not only enabled in such a manner that the flesh and hair left her face, neck and hand, upon the slightest touch, but her whole body was burned in a most frightful manner. Indeed It is said by those, who were present that the remains could scarcely be recognised, as being those of a human being. At the [illegible] of her unfortunate husband, and sickening catastrophe, only the unfortunate victim and a little child were in the house. As quickly as the alarm reached those parties outside, all the assistance possible was immediately rendered; but when the body was removed from its fearful position life had left it. An inquest was at once held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The name of the unfortunate deceased was Taylor. We also learn that a person named Rambel, who was one of the first to assist in removing Mrs. Taylor, was also badly burned, but is now doing well.—*Chatham Planet.*

Music Hath Charms.

From the Glasgow Banner.

To the fascinations of music few, if any, are insensible. The general opinion, however, as to this most delightful and most easily appreciable of the fine arts is, that it is only calculated to a momentary, though pleasing, gratification. We claim for it an infinitely higher position. "The concord of sweet sounds" not only gratifies the ear, but has an unavoidable tendency to operate upon the feelings. In proof of this statement it would be an insult to our readers to say anything; we therefore merely refer to the well known incident connected with "Lochaber no more." Our attention has been drawn to the subject of music by the recent visit of Dr. Mark to this city, and the admirable concerts given by his "Little Men." The performance of these children afforded intense satisfaction, and created the greatest astonishment to all who availed themselves of the privilege of attending the three concerts which came off, under the auspices of the Doctor, in the City Hall, last week. To those who were not present we dispair of conveying anything like an adequate idea of what mere children, under judicious treatment, are capable of effecting in the delightful art of music. In concerted pieces they acquitted themselves in such a way as would have done no discredit to a thoroughly trained orchestra; and, in solos on the violin and other instruments, their exhibitions were truly marvelous.

It is not, however, of the merits of Dr. Mark, or the proficiency of his pupils, that we at present desire to speak. We merely take advantage of their visit to the city to direct attention to the benefits that must necessarily arise from due attention being paid to the musical education of the comunity at large, and more especially of its younger members. Dr. Mark has demonstrated, in the course of which we must regard as his benevolent and philanthropic mission, that it is practicable not only to infuse into children of tender years a passion for music but also to impart to them the faculty of giving pleasing expressions to it, either vocally or instrumentally. The Doctor also appears to entertain the belief that few, if any, are so deficient in natural aptitude for music as to be utterly disqualified by original constitution for making at least some proficiency in this delightful art. We would therefore, strongly urge the propriety of establishing seminaries for musical tuition throughout the length and breadth of the land, and we deem the subject of such importance as not to be beneath the attention of the Legislature. We do not indeed, entertain the absurd belief that all, or even the greater portion of the pupils who may be trained in such institutions will in after-life, emulate the fame of Paganini or Sims Reeves; but we have no doubt that those possessed, in a high degree, of musical genius would be afforded opportunities of achieving distinction which they would not otherwise have been able to arrive at.—It is not, however, for the benefit of the gifted few that we would strenuously advocate the system, but from the immense advantages that must necessarily accrue from it to the general population. A source of pleasure would be thus opened up to all, the beneficial effects of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. Few are so insensible to the gratification to be derived from the concord of sweet sounds. Of this fact we have ample evidence in the eager crowds we see frequently assembled on our streets, listening, in admiration, to the not particularly dulcet strains, extracted from a cracked violin by some itinerant performer; or to the deafening yells emitted from the lungs of some fellow with a voice like a Stentor, and who appears to have been specially engaged to exercise his power of making a noise for the benefit of the deaf and dumb.

Now, since the passion for music is so strong that crowds can be found listening with rapture to the miserable apologies for it which are frequently heard on the public streets, it is reasonable to suppose that those who now content themselves with acting the part of listeners to the indifferent—and to a cultivated ear—the intolerable performances of others, would experience an infinitely higher pleasure were they qualified by sound musical education to execute in a superior manner, either by voice or instrument, a tune or a song for themselves.

But we insist on the importance and necessity of imparting, as far as practicable, a knowledge of the theory and practice of music, particularly to the young, an antidote to vice and crime. The general diffusion of such knowledge would do more for the cause of temperance than a thousand teetotal lectures; for were the musical taste to be thoroughly cultivated, and the capabilities of the pupil to be thoroughly developed, the dram-shop and other demoralising scenes of enjoyment would be shorn of their attractions, and a healthful impulse be given to everything calculated to promote the cause of morality and social order. Even the young Arabs of our wynds and closes, who wage a systematic war against the laws of society, would be led by the charms of music to relinquish their abandoned habits for the usages of civilised life; and the necessity for prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories would be materially diminished. We trust, therefore, for these and other reasons which might be stated, that those in influential quarters will take up the subject of musical education with a zeal and earnestness proportioned to its importance, for we feel assured that by doing so they would confer upon the country a boon of incalculable value.

The Career of a Criminal.

FORGERY, DESERTION AND SEDUCTION.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following:—

"A man named E. H. Monroe, a resident of Indiana, was brought to this city yesterday (April 13) by Officer Champ, private detective, from the northern part of Wisconsin, where he was arrested, after a long and successful evasion of justice, on a warrant charging him with being the perpetrator of a series of extensive and most ingenious and successful forgeries, whereby he realized about $12,000 in money, and swindled the bankers of most of the northwestern cities in a very complete and scientific manner. The plan of operations which he pursued was not a new one, but the way in which it was done and the success which attended it were quite remarkable. This was accomplished by purchasing genuine drafts on New York, Boston, &c., varying in small sums, generally not exceeding $100 or $125, and by means of which he was in possession, causing the red-ink indorsement and the words specifying the amount, and afterwards filling it up for an indorsement of his own and a sum of money varying in different cases from $100 to $1,000. These altered drafts were then sold at New York exchange to Western Banks and brokers. One of these drafts filled up for the sum of $800, and was sold to Little & Co., Bankers, of East Saginaw, which, on being sent east by them was found to have been altered, the original draft having been drawn by the Bank of Galena on the Market Bank, of New York, for the sum of $11 18. On the receipt of intelligence by Mr. Little that the draft was a forgery, he immediately came to the city, and placed the matter in the hands of Officer Champ, with instructions to spare no pains or expense in ferreting it out. That officer prosecuted his inquiries with diligence, and through a successfully laid plan at last became convinced that a reliable clue was obtained. Suspicion pointed to a man living in Waupaca County, Wis., under the name of S. M. Holt, and he immediately started for that region, up Wolf River, among the pineries. On arriving at Milwaukee he communicated with Mr. Beck, Chief of Police in that city, who detailed assistance, with whom Officer Champ proceeded up Wolf River, about 150 miles, and then across the country to the location in which they expected to find Monroe. They were entirely successful, and in a few minutes' time he was taken from his house to the hotel, where the Sheriff of the county was in waiting. He made no resistance, and did not deny the commission of the offences charged upon him.

He was engaged in the lumbering business, and had not been in that vicinity but a few months. The commission of the forgeries was not his only crime, but, as appeared after his arrest, he was guilty of a more flagrant offence, which involved the ruin of an innocent and confiding girl, and the unhappiness of a wife who had been deserted with her children for another. It appears that a short time since, previous to his removal to Wisconsin, and while he was living in St. Joseph County, Ind., he became alarmed for his safety, and fearing arrest, concluded to leave home. He then revealed the whole matter to his wife, confessing his crimes, and announcing his determination to seek safety in concealment. His wife was borne down by the revelation of her husbands villanies, but with true female heroism, told him to go and save himself, and leave her to take the responsibility of her own and children's support. He left her in the possession of a small farm, and started on his travels. In the adjoining county of Jasper, he made a stop of two or three weeks, during which time he became acquainted with a young girl named Martha Wilcox, whom he married and took with him to Wisconsin. The villany of this operation was rendered the more flagrant by the recent transactions at his own home, which he had left desolate but a few days before. Circumstances indicate that his conscience troubled him at the time. His young wife was sent for to the hotel, and came to see him. The scene which ensued when she learned the state of affairs is described as heart rending. She was entirely ignorant of the character of her deceiver, and the blow came with double force from the fact that she was left alone, far from home, and destitute. Her grief excited the compassion of all present, and added to the trouble of the prisoner, who was thoroughly overcome.

He confesses his crimes, and says he is willing to suffer the punishment. He is not a practised villain, but has been inducted to the mysteries of the trade which he has so successfully practised within the last year and a half. He is consequently more accessible than could otherwise be expected, and has been easily induced to tell his story unreservedly. He is broken down with contemplation of the fate which awaits him, and with the trouble that he has brought upon innocent persons. The ruin of the girl whom he deceived weighs heavily upon him. He has got rid of all the money that he realized from his operations, which have not been confined to their scope, but have extended to New York State, to Chicago Milwaukee, and other cities. He also operated in this city to some extent. At Milwaukee several bankers who had come from Auburn, [N.Y.] Chicago, and other places, met the officer and his prisoner.—Notes were compared here, and a large amount of fraudulent transactions made plain as his handiwork, the sum total does not fall short of $12,000. It appears that he has not been aided in his operations by any other persons, and that he is to-day as poor as when he commenced his career of crime.

Late and Important News from Europe.

Arrival of the Adelaide.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES!!

England Prepares for War!

St. John Nfld, May 9.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway 30th ult., arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The news by this arrival are highly interesting and important.

Hostilities had all but commenced in Italy.

The Steamship Hammonia, from New York arrived at Southampton on the 19th ult., *en route* to Hamburg.

The Austrians 120,000 strong, are said to have crossed the Ticino, but the report had not been officially confirmed. There had been no actual conflict as yet.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont.

The French-Russian alliance was denied but the *Times* had published the provisions of the treaty, which caused a great panic on the London Stock Exchange, and Consols at once went down to 88.

About forty failures had taken place among the stock operators.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 15th, 100,000 men under the Commander-in-Chief, General Gyulay, had crossed the Ticino, in three corps d' armee, and took the road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Buffora.

This news lacked official confirmation, and doubts were thrown on it. It was also reported that Austria had accepted the proffered meditation of England, and postponed the declaration of war. France had not accepted England's offer of mediation, but was said to be considering it.

The *Times* professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them, regarding the alliance as a conquest to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to the army of observations of the Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiring proclamations to the troops, saying he resented Austria's ultimatum as an insult, and treated it with disdain.

Proclamations were issued for raising large numbers, and word sent enthusiastically received.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at Alexandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join Prussia and Piedmont and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared in favor of a military dictatorship.

London—The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to 3½.

FRANCE.

The most active military movements prevailed throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the Adelaide sailed.

It is reported that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Paris Bourse was considerably excited, but less so than the London Stock Exchange. The 3 per cent declined 1 per cent. on the 22th, but recovered half on the 28th, closing at 62¼.

LATEST.

By telegraph from London to Galway:

London, April 30.

The report that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino on the 29th was incorrect. They received orders to do so, but those being countermanded, they remained on the east bank. It is ascertained, however, that subsequently the advance posts crossed and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains an Imperial manifesto, explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia, and authoratively denies a secret treaty between France and Russia.

THE VERY LATEST..

London, Saturday, Noon.

The Austrian manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

Saturday.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino and hostilities have commenced! This is official.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations are going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered several vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

There were rumors of a proclamation calling for 10,000 men for the navy.

There was a great panic in London and Consols fluctuated excessively.

An Indian Teetotaller.

Sigenook was, in his younger days, in the continual habit of drinking to excess, and when under the influence of the potations was a perfect maniac, and only to be controlled by main force; but as the attempt to place him under due restraint was attended with no small danger on account of his Herculean strength, it was the custom of his attendants to increase the amount of stimulus, and ply him with it until he became insensible, rather than expose themselves to danger from his ungovernable violence. One day, when in this drunken stupor, Captain Anderson—who at the time filled the post of Indian agent—saw him lying in front of his lodge in one of his fits of oblivion, and bound him hand and foot with strong cords, placing a sickly, decrepit boy to watch over him, with instructions to hasten to him (Captain Anderson) the moment the sleeper should awake, and by no means to let him know who it was that had bound him. After some hours he revived, and angrily demanded of the boy, who had dared to treat him with such indignity. The little fellow, without replying to the enquiry, bobbled away to the captain: he at once hastened to the prisoner, who put the same interrogatory to him as he had before done to the boy, and furiously demanded his instant liberation. The captain replied that the boy had bound him by his own orders, and that he had lain for hours exposed to the derision of the whole camp. He took the opportunity, also, of commenting forcibly on the disgrace to which so great a warrior had thus subjected himself, merely to gratify a vile and disgusting propensity, which reduced him manifestly beneath the level of the brute beast, which never sacrificed its reason, or the power to protect itself from annoyance or insult from its fellows. Sigenook, his pride humbled, and greatly mortified at the degraded position in which he had placed himself—in the power, as it were, of the most helpless of the tribe—formed the prompt resolution of at once and for ever abandoning his favourite habit, and promised Captain Anderson that if he would release him from his bonds he would never again taste ardent spirits.—The captain took him at his word, and unbound him. Twenty-three years had elapsed since the occurrence, during which Sigennok had never been known to violate the promise then made.—*Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America.*

Douglas Jerold's Habits.

It is said in the life of Douglas Jerold, by his son, that they could never draw a straight line, nor play any game that required manual skill; nor carve the plainest joint nor ride a horse, nor draw a cork. He dashed gallantly at each accomplishment, but gave it up after a vehement but futile effort.

He was the most helpless among men. He never brushed his hat; never opened a drawer to find a collar; never knew where he had put his stick. Everything must be to his hand. His toilet was perfumed usually with his back to the glass. It mattered not to him that his breakfast was away. "Plain linen and country washing," he used to eject as containing all a man need care for in the matter of dress. He was, however, passionately fond of any kind of new preparation for shaving—of any newly invented strop or razor. He had these things in immense quantities, and seldom tried each more than once.

If a thing did not succeed in the first trial it was cast aside forever. Patent corkscrews, coffee pots, match boxes, knives and lamps delighted him. If he saw something he must have it instantly. Struck by a waistcoat in a shop window, he must go in, try it on, and if it fit him, wear it on the spot, sending home that in which he left his house. One day he returned home with an instrument shaped like a horse-shoe, within the magic circle were hooks to take stones from the equine hoof, with saws, a gimlet, a corkscrew, a boothook, &c., and he carried this curious instrument about with him for some time, highly pleased with the skill the workman had exhibited in cramming so many utensils in so confined a space. His evenings at home, when not devoted to writing, (and in the latter years he seldom wrote after dinner) were spent usually alone in his study, with some favorite authors or throwing off rapid letters of invitations, or suggestings of service to friends.

Shocking.—The sister of a soldier was taking leave of him, at the Bristol station, England, when the bustle of each of the carriage doors struck her, and opened her to fall on the rails. A train went over her, and crushed her to death.

Abstract of Treasurer's Account,

WITH THE

Township of NORTH MONAGHAN, for the year 1858.

Dr.				Cr.			
To paid School Tax, Section No. 3	£35	0	0	By balance on hand last year	£200	13	3
" " " No. 6	6	4	10½	" amount received from Bank deposit	11	0	11
" Township Officers Salaries and Fees	31	7	0	" for Licenses	28	10	0
" for Roads and Bridges	33	0	0	" from Collector	121	12	11
" Balance of Contract for building Town Hall	138	10	11	" Clergy Reserve Fund	36	4	6
" County Rate	100	7	3½	" for Non-resident tax for the years 1857			
" School Tax	30	0	0	58-59-54-55-56-57	69	13	01
" Asylum Tax	11	15	0	" 2½ ₱ cent County Tax	£1	16	0
" Monies advanced on loan	210	7	0	" 2½ ₱ cent, Asylum Tax	0	5	10
" Treasurer's per centage	0	14	6½		2	15	10
" Incidental expenses	21	11	0				
" Balance	5	11	5				
	£697	15	6½		£697	15	6½

We find that the above is a correct abstract from the Treasurer's Books.

WILLIAM BELL,
GEORGE YOUNG, } Auditors.

North Monaghan, May 7th, 1859

Three Husbands claiming the property of one dead Woman.

The New York Surrogate's Court has a case under consideration, in which a woman left $6,000 in money, mostly deposited in the Savings' Bank. Shortly after her death, Deimbong, with whom she had been living as her husband, took out letters of administration, was met by an injunction against acting under those papers, issued upon the application of James A. Gilbert, who claimed that two years prior to her marriage with Deimbing, she had lived with him [Gilbert] in San Francisco, California, and had there made a will leaving her property to him. Shortly after the injunction was granted, another complaint appeared, Mr. William Busselman, who set up a superior title to the estate, on the ground that he was the first husband of the deceased, having married her ten years before in Baden, Germany, when she was about eighteen years of age.

Subsequent to the appearance of Mr. Busselman, the will under which Gilbert claimed the estate, came from California, where it had been proved. Gilbert, on presenting his paper to the Surrogate, admitted the first marriage of deceased, but claimed the estate under the will. Deimbing now contends that the property belonged to the testatrix and himself as joint partnership property, which he as surviving partner, was entitled to administer upon.—Busselman urges the laws of California, that a married woman cannot make a will without the consent of her husband.

It appears that shortly after the marriage with Busselman, the parties emigrated to this country, and after their arrival here a misunderstanding occurred between them, they separated by mutual consent, and the woman proceeded to California, where she became acquainted with Gilbert, and lived with him. After a lapse of time the young woman left Gilbert, and set out for Germany. There she saw Deimbing, brought him to New York and married him and then it appears that she left him and returned to Gilbert in California, where she staid about one month. She again returned to Deimbing, and died while living with him. Deimbing denies any knowledge of the marriage with Busselman.

Recommendations to Mercy in Trials for Murder.

Who doubts the guilt of Dr. King?—Who supposes that he was not the murderer of his wife?—the deliberate destroyer of her who, despite cruelty, reposed confidence in his truth and love? And if a murderer, is not Dr. King a murderer of the blackest dye? For the destruction of life, in some circumstances, a certain degree of mitigation may be urged. A quarrel sometimes eventuates death. In the moment of passion man or woman may inflict a mortal wound which precipitates a fellow-creature into eternity. The ordinary prisoner has no such excuse. Momentary anger is not the cause of his guilt. There must be premeditation—they resolve to take life by means least likely to be guarded against, and least likely to admit of failure. In Dr. King's case, the prisoner's guilt was intensified a hundred fold. In enormity it could not be surpassed. He told his trusting wife when yet in health that her death was inevitable; and then with diabolical coolness and cunning, he set himself to work to verify his perdictions. As a physician he prescribed for her; as a husband he administered the medicine prepared by his own hand. He stood by her bedside to witness the working of arsenic himself had given. He saw the nausea, the burning thirst, the racking pain, without changing his fiendish purpose.—For a fortnight or more he persisted—steadily administering poison, using words of endearment to induce his wife to take it and finally seeing her pass into the sleep of death without the faintest manifestation of feeling. And all because she did not exactly please his taste! All because he desired another in her stead!—Surely if ever a case occurred to justify the exercise of what is called the vengeance of the law, this was it. From beginning to end, it evidences a cold-blooded brutality that should be met with the most condign punishment provided by the law.

And yet, in this identical case, a jury assembled at Cobourg accompany their expression of the prisoner's guilt with a recommendation to mercy.

Were the question not one of life or death, such a recommendation would be best met with ridicule. But folly is not the worst feature. It involves a tampering with the gravest of all duties. It implies a mawkish sympathy with criminals or a misgiving as to the prisoner's guilt. The latter supposition is in the present case altogether inadmissible. And the recommendation therefore indicates a wish that the course of the law shall be stayed for the personal benefit of Dr. King.

The majority of our readers will probably concur with us in thinking that if ever a man merited hanging, Dr. King is he.—But we would put the issue upon broader ground. Are jurors' recommendations to mercy fair to the prisoner, just to the executive, or in a public sense expedient?—We think not. So far as the prisoner is concerned, such a recommendation is calculated to excite groundless hopes, and so to frustrate the endeavors of those about him. To the executive the recommendation is unjust, inasmuch as it entails a special responsibility from which the Governor General and his advisers should be tempted. To the public it is mischievous, since the law, to have the proper preventive effect, should be regarded as above caprice or accident.

That certain jurors object to capital punishment is a fact which does not affect the question. The duty of a juror is to determine guilt or innocence according to the evidence before him; with the consequences of his verdict he has nothing to do. The spectacle just witnessed at Cobourg proves that in the minds of some men regard for the obligations of an oath is at variance with the respect and submission of the law have alone to deal. We have not patience to bestow such a burlesque upon conscientiousness.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COLUMN SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE OPEN FOR COMMUNICATIONS OR CONTROVERTIVE CONTENTS.

AN ACROSTIC.

Bells I've heard, whose voices clear,
Enrapture'd oft' the list'ning ear;
Like music floating on the air,
Like sweetest notes from a rapt's fair.
E'en so the *Belles* of 'Ville at times
Vouchsafe to ring their *dulcet* chimes.
If only room to plume her wing,
Long would my Muse your praises sing;
Left without space; what can she do
Except to say to thee——adieu.

Thos. Batty Conolly.

Peterboro', May 12, 1859.

To Correspondents—We cannot possibly publish another communication on the Asphodel difficulty. We have now two on hand which will not appear.

Novelty—Too personal.

Susan—We doubt its originality.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 11.

Fall Wheat from 7s 3d to 8s 3d per bushel, 8s was paid freely for good samples, and 7s 3d to 7s 9d for inferior to medium.

Spring Wheat is in good demand at 7s to 7s 3d per bush. Rye, 3s 6d to 3s 9.—Barley, 3s 9d to 4s. Peas in a due request at 4s to 4s 6d. Oats 2s 10 per bush. Hay in better supply at $12 to $17 per ton.—Potatoes by wholesale are worth 3s 3d; by retail 3s 4d to 3s 6d for ordinary varieties; for seed 3s 9d is the current rate.

Fresh Butter is worth 1s 3d to 1s 4d. Fresh tub butter 21c. Ordinary No. 1 18c to 20.

Pork—For prime mess $15 per brl.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 11.

Flour market very firm but not much doing; sales of Superfine at $6 75 a $7, and of Fancy $7½.

No sales of Grain. Market generally tending upward.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, May 11.

Flour—Superfine state $5 75 a $6 50; extra state $6 70 a $7 for common to good; extra western $6; round hoop, Ohio, closing firm. Canadian nominal, at $6 75 a $7 50 for extra—small sales. Rye flour $3 75.

Grain—Wheat $1 53 a $1 60 for winter red western and mixed do. Barley firmer, sales 7,000 bushels, at 70c a 75c for State and Canadian; Rye better, large sales at 94c per bushel. Indian corn 92c per bushel, for mixed western. Oats firm, at 58c a 62½c for State, Western and Canadian.

Provisions—Pork lower, sales 200 bbls, at $16 12 a $17 for new mess; $16 for old do.; $13 for prime. Beef unchanged. Beef hams dull; cut meats dull; lard dull. Cheese dull, at 9c a 12c per lb.

Money and exchange unchanged.

Stocks lower.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, May 12, 1859.

	$	c.		$	c.
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	@	1	50
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	@	1	30
Oats "	0	55	@	0	60
Potatoes "	0	60	@	0	70
Clover seed "	8	00	@	9	00
Timothy seed "	1	75	@	2	00
Onions "	1	00	@	1	20
Flour ₱ brl.	7	00	@	7	75
Pork "	12	00	@	14	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	6	00	@	6	50
Oatmeal ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4	50
Hides "	5	75	@	6	00
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	21	@	0	23
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	@	2	00
Straw ₱ load	1	50	@	2	00
Eggs ₱ doz.	0	10	@	0	12
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	@	12	00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

Died.

On Sunday, the 1st instant, at the family residence North Monaghan, near Peterborough, in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Rastland, Sr., aged 69 years.

At the family residence in Port Hope, on the 6th instant, after a long and severe illness, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Joseph Hotcher, Esq., in the 28th year of her age, leaving three children to mourn her loss.

The remains were conveyed to the residence of her father, J. T. Heathorn, Esq., in Peterboro', and interred in the Little Lake Cemetery, on Sunday last.

The English Revenue—In the account for the quarter, Customs show an increase of £25,000; the Excise a decrease of £60,000; Stamps and Taxes a trifling increase; the Income-Tax a decrease of nearly £1,000,000; the Post-Office an increase of £125,000. In the Crown lands the variations are trifling. The account for the year exhibits—Customs, increase nearly £1,000,000; Excise, increase above £70,000; Stamps, increase nearly £600,000; Taxes, increase £10,000; Income-Tax, decrease nearly £5,000,000; Post-Office increase, £280,000; Crown lands, a trifling increase; miscellaneous increase, over £500,000. Total decrease for the quarter, somewhat above £800,000; and for the year, under £5,000, which, had it not been reduced Income-Tax, would have been augmented into an increase of that amount.

The Spanish Government has instigated by the Papal nuncio, now in London, to lay siege to their treasuring [illegible] to Protestant.

DR. KING'S TRIAL,

AT THE

Cobourg Assizes.

PRICE ONLY 6d.

For sale by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PERIODICALS, &c., &c.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Dodey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.—All parties depositing moneys for any purpose whatsoever to the credit of the Receiver General in any of the Agencies of the

Agricultural.

Give roses a strong, rich soil, a pure atmosphere, and shelter from high winds, from whatever quarter they may come, and they will do well. Animal refuse is considered by a severe an enemy than high winds.

Though rough-looking and seemingly hardy, the Egg plant is one of the tenderest in the garden.

Tomato plants, which can now be set out any time, in warm beds, should be protected for the first two weeks.

One of the best nourishers of Hollyhocks is one that they should have a well-trenched row to the depth of two feet. Young plants should be planted each year, as in the case of the dahlia, if the finest flowers are desired.

By planting cabbages in a border where pear or other fruit trees grow, the roots of the tree are forced to seek their nourishment in the cold, deep soil below, and hence the trees are unproductive. Cabbages should never be planted close to fruit trees.

Says an American gardener:—Last year I planted 18 pea-nuts, or ground-nuts. I took them out of the shuck and put three kernels in a hill, in a light, rich soil, about eighteen inches apart. Used super-phosphate, about a table-spoonful to a hill, mixed with the dirt, and covered about two inches deep. Planted about the 25th of May, and dug the 9th of October, and had three quarts and a pint of large, ripe peanuts.—I took them to our County Fair and got a diploma.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: For bloody milk of cows, take herb bobillis, grind with the head and mix with meal or oats.

The only remedies that are likely to prove beneficial to horses in the treatment of glanders are, cod liver oil, phosphate of lime, vegetable tonics and blood root; these may be given in the ordinary doses as recommended for other diseases; at the same time I should give thirty drops per day of oil of sassafras, and occasionally inject the nasal cavities with diluted pyroligneous acid.

An English farmer says:—I am inclined to believe that the generality of cases of black quarters can be traced to damp or cold, or both combined, for I have never heard of any losses where animals have been kept in dry or well-drained stalls with plenty of straw under them. I think if animals are kept more under shelter, and perfectly dry, especially during the damp and changeable seasons of the year, not much fear need be entertained with regard to black quarters.

In an experiment tried by Rufus Brown, a Vermont Farmer, it was found that the gain in the crop of potatoes by the use of ashes at the rate of a teacupful to the hill was about a bushel and a half of potatoes for each bushel of ashes used.

The whitewashing of cattle and horse stalls, as well as inside of hog pens and henneries, not only renders them more healthy, but prevents the animals and fowls from being infested with troublesome vermin.

TEAS.

GOOD YOUNG TEA, 2s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.
Heathorn's Block, Hunter St.,
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

FRESH LOBSTERS.

IN LB. and 2 lb. Tins, reduced to 10d.
Salmon, &c.
Sardines in Halves, and Quarter Boxes at 1s. each.
Fine Table Cod Fish.
Digby Herrings.
J. CAMPBELL.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every morning.
(Choice South American, (very delicious.)
Old Picked Mocha, (rarely to be met with), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PORTO RICO SUGAR, at reduced prices.
J. CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 28th, 1859. 17

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 6 or 8 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work
Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will at the expiration of twenty days from date hereof, make application to the Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Mary and Margaret, the Minor Children of the late Thomas Robinson, deceased.
G. W. ROBERSON
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

WARRANTED COLLARS,

W. McBURNEY, keeps for sale, a very superior kind of Collars, which he will warrant not to burst. The material was not quite dyed his patent dyeing his Apprentice.
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16-6m

Warranted Collars.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand for sale by wholesale, superior Linen Collars, which he will warrant to be better wearing than any other kind of the kind ever offered to the public.
The undersigned is well known to be entitled a premium for making one of the best collars in the country, and he is determined to keep up the character he has gained for the manufacture of this article.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all goods sent responsible parties, can have the privilege of selecting from the stock on hand.
Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.
O'BRIEN & HAGERTY.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1859. 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA BISCUIT.

PERSONS desiring Superior, Sweet, Light, (Whole) and pleasure baked at the
Superior Soda Biscuit,
at 10 cents. Also, Crackers at 8 cents, fresh baked on the Premises. GAWN'S is the only place in Town where they can be had fresh.
Peterboro', April 29, 1859. 17

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20 in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.
For further particulars apply to
J. or R. HALLOWAY
Smith, Dec. 28th, 1858.

FRESH GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country that he has opened, in the premises on Hunter Street lately occupied by Mr. E. Paplow, known as part of "Henthorn's Block," a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,

which he offers for sale at prices much below those obtained by other establishments. As an example he would beg to call attention to the undermentioned list:—
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Fine Hyson, Fine Orange Pekoe, Fine Oolong, and Fine Oolong; from 3s. to 3s 6d. per lb. Other descriptions of useful and good Tea as low as 2s. per lb.
SUGARS—Best Loaf, 9½d; Finest Crushed, 8½d; Ground, 9d; Best Muscovado, from 5½d to 6d.
COFFEES—Best Java, 1s. 3d.; Best Mocha, 1s. 6d.; Very good Jamaica, 1s.
COCOA—Very Fine, in ½ lb. Packages, at 1s.
CANDLES—Superior quality, at 9½d; Sperm 1s. 9d.
PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwell, 1s. 6d; Stevens', 1s. 3d.
LOBSTERS—Fresh, 1s. a Can.
SARDINES—1s. a Tin.
BRANDY—Best Cognac, brand of Jules Robin, warranted, 6s. 3d. a Bottle; good do., 3s. 9d. a Bottle.
GIN—Robert Thin's Old Tom, 3s. 9d. a Bottle; best D Kuyper's, 3s.
PORTER—Guiness, 1s. 3d., and 10d.
ALE—Bass, 1s. 3d., and 10d.
CHAMPAGNE—Mumm, £5 a Basket.
PORT WINE—Chapman's Best, 6s. a Bottle; Very good, at from 2s. to 3s. a Bottle.
SHERRY—From 2s to 6s a Bottle.
WHISKEY—Scotch, very best, 3s. a bottle; Irish, very best, 3s. a Bottle.
Intending purchasers and visitors will save a large portion of their Household expenses by purchasing at this establishment. The
Terms are Strictly Cash,
which, added to his rule of Purchasing for Cash, enable him to offer these advantages.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street,
Peterboro', March 31, 1859. 13

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.
Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.
Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
W. E. READ.
Peterboro', Jan. 28th, 1857. 30

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MUNCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BARDINEAU & Co.'s CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CAMP, SITES & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S
CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 20 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.
All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.
PRICE $40
All orders directed to "H. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.
The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.
Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."
N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 15th, 1856
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the inhabitants of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in the business. They desire to return all who favour them with their custom, that their wants will be promptly attended to, and their work done in a manner that will give satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and by the strict attention to their business, hope to merit a share of the public patronage.
A good assortment of Goods must be kept constantly on hand, and cash or approved paper must be given for Goods or work received each.
Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.
O'BRIEN & HAGERTY.
Peterboro', January 13th, 1859. 3

J. G. CALENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intends (by will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week), prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth with platina, is being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.
Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.
Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

IF you want to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the ART JOURNAL, with the other premiums, secure and subscribe $3, before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to R. S Patterson, Agent. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features, &c. 49

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of
BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—
Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Fen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
True Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Begeley's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Atherton
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Course of Time—Pollok
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipQuirille—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Maid of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Mabel Grant
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Diary of a Physician, 3 vols
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
OXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Characters—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Rayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ecclesiastical Revival—Winslow
Prison World of Europe
Memoirs of Bethany
Passages from Home Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
Phrenology, 100 eng.—Combe
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Bare Yard
The Garden
Vassal Heroes
Magician's own Book
Nicotia's Bards
Tiverton's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
Arlona Mountain Valley
Bible Confession—Tyng
Philip's Meanahe
Opie on Lying
Harvey's Meditations
Mornings of Life
Truth and Error—Tenor
Philip's Martins
Philip's Lydius
Lamps and Lantern—Hamilton
Angels of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Pious, or Self Deception
Abookeyan—Tucker
Passing Events
Memoirs of the Soul—Bonyan
Storm-bird
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
English Hearts and Scottish Hands
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Idol
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Saw in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Three Hs
Bond-slave and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Helen of the Glen
Faithful Promisers and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Charles Roussell
Daily Walk with God Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mice—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Eddy Ellerslie and the Mine
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cawper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Charles Vavasseur
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Rory O'Moore
Robert Macaire
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollo
Martin Chuzzlewit
Bleak House
Sketches by "Boz"
Barnaby Rudge
Dombey and Son
Christmas Stories
David Copperfield
Frank Mildmay
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Midshipman Easy
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
The Lollards
Will Watch
Outward Bound
Hearts Trial
Weary foot Cousin
The Ruined Family
Pilham
The False Heir
Devereux
Rienzie
Agincourt a Romance
Alice or the Mysteries
The Great Hoggarty Diamond
Eugene Aram
Paul Clifford
Rose Dashert
The Castle of Ehrenstein
Forest Days
Arabella Stewart
The Woodman
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Forgery
The Convict
Gowrie or the Kings Plot
The Smuggler
Heidelberg
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The Hutchinsons—Family
Annan Neil
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Sir Theodore Croughton
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Jane Eyre
Lady Lee's Widowhood
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
John Halifax Gentleman
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Stepmother, a Tale
The Last of the Barons
The Athelingsee, the three Gifts
The Pilgrims of the Rhine
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Jack Hinton
Harry Lorrequer
Rattlin the Reefer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Saarinyow
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Shephard
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
Conterini Fleming
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yorn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Kenh
Canadian Heroes
Roe a Woodville
Quintin Matsys
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Combined Adventures of David Duffocks
The Blessed Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Golf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Paul Ferroll
St. Flora
Dick Tarleton
Tale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew
Old Curiosity Shop

His stock of
STATIONERY
is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.
A. SAWERS.
Hunter Book Store,
Peterboro', Feb. 26th, 1859.

GROCERIES, &c.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
which they have
JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.
CONSISTING OF
TEAS, HYSONS old and young
" Twankay & Ankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
BOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.
SUGARS, Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confect'ers,)
Yellow Refined,
COFFEE, Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.
SYRUP, Redpath's refined.
RICE, Arracan, Patna & South Carolina.
TOBACCOS, 8s 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.
PIPES, T D Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.
RAISINS, Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.
PICKLES & SAUCES, Batty's Thins, &c, Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.
WINES & LIQUORS, Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Sautern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of
SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.
OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.
SALS & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.
ALSO
SALT, 500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.
S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &C.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs.
20 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,
Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 27 inches, on the following
Terms of Subscription.
Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,
THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.
Also a copy of the
COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL
An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dagnerre,) and Western Galleries of the Association.
There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.
Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.
For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 25 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 105 Water Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson Esq'y Secretary, Peterboro'.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 1s

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.
Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament
CAPITAL. - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Keane.
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The Hon. B. Boothby. | F. M. Wells, Esq.
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.
Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Canwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.
TRUSTEES:
Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—William McMaster, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—W. P. Howland, Esq., M P P
William Ross, Esq. | F. W. Jarvis Esq., Sheriff U. C. York & Peel.
Wm. Henderson, Esq.
BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Cassels.
The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.
All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.
AGENT—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.
CANADA OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company, Limited.
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, $1,027,000. Paid up Capital, $400,000.
PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.
Directors.
Hon. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
Geo. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq. | Geo. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CASIMIR, Esq., M.P.P.
Wm. L. PERRY, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
Capt. P. WALLACE.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.
Bankers.
TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.
Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 20, 1859. 42

TO LET.
A PARK of from sixty to one hundred acres to Rent. Apply to
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.
Elton, March, 1859.

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caine his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for
One York Shilling.
As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.
ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 9th, 1858. 20-tf

FOR SALE.

HALF-ACRE Lot No. 11, on the north side of Sherbrooke Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.—There is on the premises a Stable 20 by 20 feet, and Stone enough to befild a good Cellar. The lot is only a few rods from the Station of the Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway, and is well fenced.
TERMS LIBERAL:
About $300 down,—the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.
For particulars apply to Mr Thos. Hazlitt, Peterboro', or by letter (post paid) to the proprietor,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Springville Post Office, C. W.
March 23, 1859. 13

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,
LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.
N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable
PARK LOTS,
in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY
Spring Arrangement, 1859.
ON and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:
Montreal time.
Leave Cobourg at 6 a. m. arrive Peterboro 10.30
" Peterboro' at 12.30 p.m. arrive Cobourg 3.
The public are respectfully informed, that the Bond holders of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. having become proprietors, are desirous to make it a first class road. A large portion of Rice Lake Bridge is permanently embanked, and the work will be vigorously proceeded with the present season. The Rolling Stock has also been thoroughly repaired, and is in very efficient condition. Parties patronizing the C. & P. Railway, will have their merchandize transported with promptness, and at reduced rates.
J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, March 1st, 1859. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.
ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—
Leave Lindsay 8.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 3.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.
Peterboro' Section.
Leave Port Hope 11 a. m, arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.50 p. m.
Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " 5.50 p. m
Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.
☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.
A. T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* D. McLEOD, *General Manager.*
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4.

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!
JUST OUT,
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.
OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 25 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.
Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 46

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 46

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.
A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.
☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & BROUD.
Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
Made to Order, Cheap for Cash

Black Dress Suits.....$15 to $20
Scotch Tweed, do., all Wool..... 14 " 20
Russel Cord Coats.... 3 " 3½
Linen Coats ..... 1½ " 2½
Ballantia Pants, well lined.. ..... 2½
A. MOFFAT & Sons,
IN RETURNING thanks to their friends and the Public in general, for the support they have already received, and as a further inducement to their continued liberal encouragement, they offer the above reduced list of prices. The cash (for Time is, of which all will be well informed and made in the first style of fashion.
"NO WOMEN EMPLOYED."
N. B.—Parties furnishing their own Cloth, can have it made up on moderate terms.
Hunter Street, Peterboro', March 21st, 1859. 39

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.
Peterboro' gh, 18th Feby, 1859. 8

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS,
SAILING REGULARLY
BETWEEN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Reg. N. Tons. Pr. Class. Com.
Bristol Kingdom, 1,100, 1858, 10 years, A 1, W. Henderson.
John Bell..... 1,100

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Plain and Colored Circulars, Mercantile, Personal Cards, Invitations, Ball Meetings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 20.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

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Each subsequent insertion 0 0 7
Over ten lines, first insertion per line 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion per line 0 0 1
Business Cards of five agate lines 2 0 0

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Gerrard & Rowsell, Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds, - Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery by early ly. 15

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cutler's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. POOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. S. CLEMENTI

MESSRS. [illegible]
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, C. W. Knowlton and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships, now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 36

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors west of Captain Babidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1858.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 38—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PUPIL OF THE TUTOR OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

TONSORIAL
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

[illegible]
Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 3, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUNT, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ENGINEER, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce, George Street, Peterborough. 15

Straw Bonnets
[illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries, Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES McENZIES, Tailor,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Pemgenance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through us. Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply from the Portsmouth Tannery, Kingston.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859 16-6

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a full supply of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which will be offered cheap for Cash.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

BUILDING LOTS,
FOR SALE.
BEING composed of such portions of Park Lots, Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lot fifteen, in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, as may suit purchasers.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

To Printers, &c
FOR SALE, 800 Lbs. Brevier Type, almost new. Address *Examiner* Office, Peterborough.
Peterborough, May 5, 1859.

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss Hanlon warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.

THE HAPPY TIME.

A WOMAN'S REVERIE.

I can see it all, as I sit here alone. The years drop from me like a cloak, and I am no more the gray haired invalid, sitting in my arm-chair beside the fire and shivering at every draught of air, or every noise in the passage outside. I am a young girl of twenty-one, and the sunshine of a bright May morning is all around me. Let me think of it—let me speak of it. There may be many whose eyes will fall upon this page to whom it will do no harm to join hands with me, while I go back for a time, and gaze at this bright memory of my youth.

There are some expected days in the life of every man and woman, I suppose, when Nature seems to sympathise with her children, and create as it were, a glory of loveliness, expressly for them, of all others, to be happy in. It was such a day to me—that 24th of May. The air just tempered with a dash of coolness that made the blood bound quietly through my veins—the sun shining gloriously in a sky of unclouded blue—a faint breeze stirring the young leaves upon the tree, and making the dew-drops tremble on the slender blades of grass—ah, what was it not worth to be young and happy and believed, on such a morning as that! I leaned out of my chamber-window in the little, red farm-house, and looked out upon the scene with a swelling heart. The sunlight fell pleasantly on the grove behind the house, and its walks were chequered with light and shade, far as the eye could reach. The hills beyond the village road were blue and misty in the distance. I saw, at the next house, that they were getting ready for church. I saw a carriage standing before our own door, while "Fanny," the little bay mare, was drinking at the well, and the cattle waited patiently behind her, till she had done.—The house-dog sat soberly on his haunches, half-way between the house and the gate, watching two white geese, to and fro on the little pond, with a small yellow gosling between them. All was still and peaceful. From the valley came the ringing of the first church bell—the crows were cawing in the green recesses of the wood—the birds were singing among the boughs—these were all the sounds that were abroad, in the blessed quiet of that Sabbath morning, in the land which lies beyond the sea.

He was coming to me that day. Is there any one who has forgotten the days of youth enough to ask who "he" was. I left my chamber and went down into the parlour. It was the parlour of a farm-house with an unexpired floor, and unpapered walls with plain white muslin curtains at the windows, and a white damask cloth upon the table; and yet how pretty it looked! The windows were all open—the soft curtains swaying gently in the breeze, and beyond them a bucket of roses, that throat class blossoms and sent their fragrance into the very room. The sunshine made great blocks and patches on the floor of warm mellow light. On my writing desk was a beautiful nosegay of wild flowers, gathered in the grove by my own hand—roses were blooming on the mantle-piece, and violets among the books and pictures on the table. There was no one to disturb me, yet I was almost sad—because I was so happy. I sat down before my desk, scribbled a few lines on a sheet of blank manuscript before me, and throwing the pen aside, took up a miniature that was always lying there, and opened it. I have it beside me now. It was a noble face. High forehead, sweet mouth smiling, blue eyes, with a world of melancholy in their depths, and waving, clustering, golden hair—they are all here, and Time has never touched this picture, though we had the original in the dust long, long ago. I gazed on it that morning, with a heart too full for words, and pressing it to my lips, and closed it, as the sudden roll of a carriage, and the mingling of glad voices in the yard told me that my friends had come.

I went to meet them. My gay cousin Laura had joined them as the carriage passed the door of her father's house, and waved her gypsy hat over her head, as she caught sight of me. Then came a silent, handsome young minister, offering his hand to help me in lighting, and blushing like a girl at the nonsense she was uttering. And then—the tall elegant form I had been looking for—and Arthur was beside me!

"There was nothing to the seeming in our interchange of hands."

I get how much we felt it! Without speaking, and was made plain between us. There were obstacles in the way of our love—obstacles which might never be removed, and which bade fair to separate us forever—yet with even that knowledge, what a happy moment it was! We went into the little parlour—we turned over the pictures, we talked gaily with our two friends who were wild with the beauty of the day; yet all the time we felt and ou stolen glances showed it, that we longed for one moment to be alone—and to speak freely, heart to heart. The time came, but not till the day was done and the sun was setting. We left the little grove where we had been searching after may-flowers before the others, and entered the house. I filled a glass with water, placed my bouquet in it and took it to the writing desk. I saw him reading, as I did so, the lines which I had written that morning, before he came:

"If it were all my spirit asked,
To bask in the light of thy smiling eyes,
Were, weary, worn and overtasked,
It turns from the glare that fades and dies—
Say, would'st thou bid them still beam on,
To steer me in each stern endeavor,"
Or when the light of hope had gone,
Would they too change, and change for ever?

I looked up in his face, and the eyes of which I had written were full of tears. He opened his arms, and as I sprang towards him and laid my head upon his breast, our lips met for the first time. We stood in silence, hearing our own hearts beat, yet saying nothing. The sun sank slowly down in the west; and Laura with her hands full of flowers, came singing from the grove, leaning on her lover's arm. There never was a moment like that, in life, for me or for him again!

"Do you call me wife? I do not feel it real? Why should I speak of the change that came to us, as it comes to all, in this weary world of ours. It is enough that the bright day had its end, that we were happy to the last in it. No heart ever loved as ours loved at that moment, that cannot guess the rest—the parting—the estrangement—the forgetfulness—and last of all, the green grave in the church-yard, and the unquiet spirit, stilled for ever.

Ah, how the dream has faded! The May sunshine has fled, and the gay young girl has danced away with it. I cower once more over my fire, and turn from the pages of my book, to look out upon the murky sky and the driving rain, and sigh as I think how long ago it all was! And only smile, when I remember that at best it cannot be much longer that I must endure this weary exile. Soon, oh Arthur—lost, but not forgotten—shall I follow where thou art gone—to a country where no barriers can come between us, to a home where no love can be sinful, and to a land where it is always May.

THE TWO PICTURES.

"How beautiful!" And the two men paused before the window of a print seller. The picture which had called forth from one of the men this admiring exclamation, was a showy bit of landscape, painted for effect, and well calculated to deceive an unpractised eye.

"I must inquire the price," said the speaker, whose name was Godwyn, and he drew his companion into the store.

"What do you ask for the landscape in the window?"

"Fifty dollars," replied the picture seller, "and it's worth a hundred. But the owner wants the money, and must sell even at so great a sacrifice."

"Who is the artist?"

A name not familiar to either of the men was given. But, as they were only posted up in art news indifferently well, and did not care to make their ignorance known, no further question was asked. The name was accepted as belonging to an artist of celebrity.

"I must have that picture, Martin.—It is a gem." Godwyn spoke aside to his friend.

"We have a companion piece by the same artist," said the picture seller, whose ears, all on the alert, had overheard the remark.

"Indeed! Let us see the two together."

The paintings were placed side by side. "Charming!—beautiful!—exquisite!" were the exclamations with which their exhibition were greeted.

"I will take one of them," said Godwyn. "And you the other." Looking towards his friend Martin.

"I don't know about that," answered the latter. "The pictures are certainly very tempting. But I am not just sure that I can spare fifty dollars to-day for an article of simple luxury."

"They're cheap as dirt," said Godwyn. "Better take one. You'll not have another chance like this soon."

But Martin hesitated, debating the money-question inwoived, and finally decided to let the companion-piece remain where it was for the present. Godwyn paid down fifty dollars, and ordered one of the pictures sent home.

The two men left the picture dealer's and walked on, Godwyn elated by his purchase, and Martin well satisfied at having successfully resisted the temptation to spend the sum of fifty dollars for a painting, when he had other use for his money.

"You will regret not having bought that picture," said Godwyn. "It is a gem, and is offered at half its value."

"I love pictures," was answered. "They are to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. But my income is yet too limited to permit an indulgence of this taste. The common wants of life, and the charities which may not be disregarded, keep me without a surplus to expend in the merely ornamental."

"I am no better off than you are," said Godwyn. "But a portion of my income must go in the direction of beauty and ornament. Bare walls are my abhorrence——"

At this moment a cry of warning reached the ears of the two men, and, looking forward along the street they saw a horse, attached to an empty wagon, dashing towards them at a frightful speed. A little way in advance stood a cart, backed up to the pavement. Before the owner of this an Irishman, had time to turn his horse, the runaway was upon him, and one of the shafts striking the poor beast on the head, killed him on the spot.

"Poor fellow," said Martin in a tone of pity, as he heard the Irishman bewail his loss.

"Come," said Godwyn, drawing upon the arm of his friend. "It's a mercy for the poor, half-starved beast."

But Martin stood still, and began to ask the Irishman questions. His looks corroborating his replies, satisfied him that the loss he had just met was the loss of means for getting bread for his children. The man was in deep distress.

"I can't wait here," Godwyn spoke with impatience. "Come, or I shall have to leave you. That picture will be housebroken I get there."

"Go on then. I must look a little further into this case," said Martin, quiet in earnest.

"Humph! You'll have your hands full if you stop to look into every case of this kind." Godwyn spoke a little contemptuously, and then went forward.

"Ah, Martin!" said he, as the latter entered his store about two hours afterwards. "How comes on your Irishman and his dead horse?" There was an amused expression on his face.

"Badly enough as present," was answered. "Poor fellow! The death of his horse is to him indeed a calamity; like the burning of a mechanic's shop with all his tools; or the sinking of a merchant's ship, wherein was all his fortune. But I think we can put him all right with the world again, and at present with an outside subscription, I propose that five individuals, [illegible] each put in another dollar."

Before reaching their home, however, Here is the list. I have put down my name, and Gregg has followed suit. You will make the third and I know who to calculate on for the fourth and fifth subscriptions."

Martin only partly unfolded his subscription paper, for a strong negative came instantly into the face of Godwyn.

"I'm too poor to make ten-dollar subscriptions for the purchase of cart horses for beggarly freshmen," he answered. "If I once undertook that business, I would soon have my hands full. Take my advice, and keep your money, your time, and your pleasant feelings, and don't waste either in the thankless task of collecting money to pay for dead horses."

But Martin, though disappointed, was not turned from his good purpose. He succeeded in getting thirty-five dollars subscribed, and then, adding fifteen from his own purse, he went to the humble abode of the poor Irishman, whom he found, half stupid with despondency, amid his sorrowful wife and children.

"Come, come, Jimmy Maguire!" he said, cheerfully, "this will never do. Brighten up, man!"

"There's no brightening up for me, yer honor," replied Jimmy, sadly. "Poor Barny is kilt dead," and he drew his hand across his eyes. "The cart's of no use now, an I if I was to die for it, I couldn't find money to buy another horse. Och! yer honor, and what is to become of us all?"

The picture that Martin looked upon in that humble abode by all in deep shadow. There was not up a it a single gleam of sunshine.

"What did Barny cost?"

"I paid thirty-five dollars for him, hard-earned money, and he was chape at that yer honor."

"Find another horse as good, or even a little better than Barny, and I will buy him for you, Jimmy. Some kind gentlemen have placed money in my hands for that purpose."

Broad flashes of sunlight fell instantly on the living picture, which lay a moment before in deepest shadow.

"Oh, sir! Is it indeed as you say?" Jimmy caught the arm of Mr Martin, and looked into his face almost wildly.

"Just as I say f Jimmy Maguire. Find the horse, and I will make him yours."

From the valley of grief and despair to the mountain-top of joy, the Irishman's household passed, as by a single stride.—They overwhelmed their benefactor with noisy gratitude, and placed him at once high on the calendar of saints.

That evening Mr. Godwyn sat alone in his parlor. The picture was on the wall but his eyes were already more than half satisfied with its beauty, and ceased to turn themselves towards it for pleasure. A friend had been invited home at tea time to look at this picture. He had an artist's eye and knew a good painting from a bad one. Unfortunately for Mr. Godwyn, he detected glaring faults in the landscape and did not hesitate to pronounce it a fourth rate affair, and dear at the price which had been paid Mr. Godwyn was unhappy.

On the same evening sat Martin alone, gazing at a picture, the sight of which gave him inexpressible pleasure. It was now hanging upon the parlor walls, enclosed in gilded frame, but grouped in his thought, and vivid as life itself. We need not describe this picture. The reader knows that it represented the poor Irishman and his delighted family. Imagination had painted it in richest coloorings, and memory was enshrining it in perennial beauty. There was no power in time to rob that picture of its charming freshness. Its possession could not bring a reproving thought; no critic was skilled enough in art to find a defect, and thus lessen the owner's appreciation. It was worth a thousand such pictures as the one his friend had already ceased to value.

The lesson, reader, is for us all.

If we were as ready to hang the chambers of our minds with beautiful pictures as we are the walls of our houses, what pleasures would we lay up in store for the time to come. As we grew older, we insensibly fall into the habit of looking inwards. We see more with the eyes of the mind than we do with the eyes of the body—oftner gaze upon the pictures that cluster on memory's walls, than upon those which hang upon the walls of our dwellings. Oh! let us then give beauty and happiness to the future by daily acts of kindness—by tender cherishing—by deeds of human love. These will group themselves into pictures, upon which, as years glide away, and the eyes look more and more inwards, we shall gaze with purest delight; for time cannot deface them, neither will familiarity rob them of a living interest.

A South-western Story.

Twenty years ago, it was the custom in north-western Georgia, as indeed it was throughout the southwest, for dry goods dealers to keep a barrel of "spirits" in the back room, and to treat liberal customers to a glass whenever desired.

Fillers and Dewberry were such dealers in one of the small towns indicated; and they had for a customer a clever rollick ing old fellow, named Joe Denny, who drank whiskey in preference to water always and whose wife was "flesh" in that particular. The old couple would come in town, trade quite freely and as freely imbibe the spirits in the back room of the dealers we have named.

On one occasion both the old man and old woman contiguous their potations inordinately; and as Fillers observed that the goods went better the drunker the old woman became, he persuaded her to drink

At last she refused, unless he would sweeten it with a bit le more "sugar." Fillers indulged her and when the old people started home in the evening late, the old man could scarcely mount his horse, and the good wife had actually to be lifted and placed on the pillion behind him. Happily she bestrid one way, and her husband the other so that the gravitating point was between them the strong tendency to drunkenly slip passed out of the village safely.

Before reaching their home, however, they had to cross a small creek, and when their horse stopped in to drink, the old lady having recalled one or two more, released her hold, and quietly lapsed into the stream below.

Occupied with his thoughts the old man did not perceive his loss, but jogged slowly homeward. Arrived there, the children inquired anxiously for "mammy." but the old man could only say that she had been on the "critter," and the critter hadn't kicked very time; so he couldn't say where she must be!" and threw himself on the bed.

Girls and boys flew along the road the old man had come, yelling mammy! mammy! but of course no mammy responded

When they arrived at the creek, the eldest gal shouted.

"Younker she is, sitting down in the creek!"

And there she was, seated comfortably in the water, which came nearly up to her in nath. As she swayed back and forth, now yielding to the impetuosity of the stream, and now resisted it with some success, the muddy fluid would occasionly wet her lips, and each time it did so, she would faintly exclaim with a grim effort to smile:

"Not a drop more Fillers 'thout it's sweetened."

And it is to this romantic little incident in the life of the venerable Mrs. Joe Denny, that we are indebted for one of our popular colloquial phrases.

Horrible Murder from Religious Fanaticism.

From the Troy Times, May 3.

The quiet Sabbath was broken in upon yesterday by the commission of a horrid murder, in the town of Sandlake, about 14 miles from Troy, of a daughter by her father and only surviving parent, a man about 60 years of age. The scene of the homicide is about 4 miles east of Silver's Tavern, and near the steam saw-mill on the Sandlake road. The parties lived in a little house, in which the father carried a workshop for himself and daughter by following the trade of shoemaker. The daughter's name was Christiana. She is about 19 years of age, and is described by the neighbors as a quiet and well-behaved girl. She had been unwell for some time and, it is said, had been under the care of a female doctress residing in Berlin, in this County, named Wright. Her mind, it appears had been somewhat affected, but whether from religious excitement or from some other cause, we are unable to say.—She laboured under the impression that the devil had possessed her, and used to pray very frequently for deliverance from his grasp. A day or two before the murder, the old man and daughter went over to the house of David Horton, who resided opposite the Bellings, when Christiana said she had taken medicine of Mrs. Weaver, and it made her feel as if "the devil was in her, and she would scratch him off; but that she had thrown the medicine away, and drove the devil away, too." The old man had not done much work recently, and as it affected the girl's head, and it is supposed that in consequence of his care of her, want of sleep, &c., his own mind had become temporarily affected, and while under the delusion that "Dena," as he called her, was the devil, he killed her.

The account which Belding gives of the affair is that he saw the devil lying on the bed, and he struck it in the face. The girl, it appears, was lying down in the back room, in bed, followed her from that room to the front room, in which the murder was committed with a shoemaker's hammer. Her skull was completely smashed to pieces.

Portions of the hair were scattered about the room, and pieces of the skull were lying over the floor. Her face, too, was considerably bruised and disfigured, but no marks of violence were discovered on the other parts of the body. Belding says he thought she was the devil—that she appeared to be four times as large as "Dena"—and her face was too large for "Dena"—and from his previous and subsequent conduct there can scarcely be a doubt that the old man imagines he had a fight with the devil, or, as he expresses it, with "three devils, and he had all he could do to kill them." They lived alone in the house. It is supposed the murder was committed about half-past twelve yesterday afternoon. The first person who discovered the murder was Nicholas Ryermiller, who first saw the old man outside the house. He appeared very much excited, and told Ryermiller that he had "Killed the devil, and it was lying in there," pointing to the house. Ryermiller looked in and discovered the dead body of the daughter. He asked the old man if it was not Dena that he had killed! Belding replied that he did not think it was. Belding's hands and shirt sleeves were covered with blood. Ryermiller testified before the Coroner's jury that the father and daughter had lived with him about six months previously to their residing in the house where the murder was committed, and that they always appeared happy together, and, as the witness expressed it, "Never had any enemy unless." Christiana was a quiet, good girl.

Belding was raving like a maniac when the coroner arrived. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury rendered a verdict that, "in their opinion, said Christiana Belding came to her death on Sunday day, May 1, 1859, from fractures of the skull, and said injuries were inflicted with a hammer in the hands of her father, John Belding—he at the time laboring under temporary aberration of mind."

The Grand Jury sat to-day. The evidence in the case will be handed over to them for their action at once. They will probably authorize a commission to investigate the sanity of the murderer, and if he is declared insane will send him to the lunatic asylum, or they will indict him for murder, as in their opinion the guilt was manifest.

A Spanish paper states that a subdeacon of the province of Seregossa was riding on horseback, accompanied by his two daughters, a married housemaid [illegible] and their little servant girl. [illegible] had her dress and [illegible] the subdeacon was a spirited gallop-

Commencement of War in Europe.

The news received from Europe during the past week, and more especially by the latest arrivals, is of a most important and threatening character. A week ago the intelligence was received that Austria had presented an ultimatum to Sardinia requiring its disarmament within three days, with the alternative of an immediate declaration of war. Since then we have six days later news, of which the concluding announcement is to the effect that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, and that hostilities had commenced. This is given as official, and was announced by telegraph from Paris on Saturday the 30th ult., the day on which the steamer left Galway. It had previously been reported that the Austrians entered Sardinia on the 28th ult., but this turn d out to be incorrect. The statement last received, however, appears reliable. A proclamation had been issued by Victor Emmanuel denouncing the ultimatum of Austria as an insult. The power of dictator had been voted by the Chambers, and the King left Turin to join the army at Alessandria. Meanwhile French troops were pouring into the country both across the Alps and from Toulon and Marseilles by the way of the Gulf of Genoa. It was expected that on the 30th of April there would be 80,000 French in Sardinia. Tuscany had also declared in favour of France and Sardinia, and the Grand Duke refusing to comply with the demand of his army, had taken to flight.

A last attempt had been made by the British Government to prevent war by an offer of mediation without the intervention of Congress. It was announced on the 27th ult., by the organ of the Government, that Austria had signified its acceptance of this offer. France, it was said, had it under consideration; but looking at the actual news from Italy of a more recent date, there was no likihood that this well-meant effort would have any effect in averting the impending collision.

There is yet a further announcement which adds very seriously to the gravity of the present emergency. The London *Times* announces the conclusion of the 22nd of April of an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Russia. This has been lenied in several quarters, and the *Daily News*, while contradicting the statement, allages that it is only a convention that has been concluded, a distinction without a difference of much consequence. The *Times* gives the terms of the treaty, convention or whatever else it may be called, by virtue of which Russia, under certain circumstances as to which we are not informed, is to advance four *corps d'armee* to the frontiers of Austria and Prussia, and to assist France with its fleet in the Baltic and Mediterranean. This announcement had occasioned great excitement, and caused a fall in the price of public funds, which for suddenness and extent has not been paralleled since the period of the last great European war. The impression produced appeared to be that just such another general conflagration is at hand. Active preparations were being made to prepare for the emergency the channel fleet had sailed with sealed orders, and it was rumored that its destination was the Adriatic. Great activity was reported in the navy yards, and the Government had commenced to hire transports for the conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean; among others, one of the Cunard steamers had been chartered for this purpose. In a speech at the Easter banquet Sir John Parkington stated that in the event of war it would be found that in the Mediterranean and in the British Channel there would be squadrons powerful enough to protect the honor and the interests of Britain. That the French Emperor anticipates a possible collision with England would seem to be a legitimate inference from the orders, alleged to have been given for preventing the dispatch of any more boats for the deep sea fishing and for the enlistment of their crews for service in the navy. Such a precaution could scarcely be required for the emergencies of the war in Italy, and there is reason to suppose it may have had reference to the likelihood of more extended operations on the Atlantic seaboard.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Britain's Position in an European War.

From the Scottish American Journal,

What the position of Britain will be in connection with an European war must be determined by the relations of other Powers in such a contest. The news received during the past week has thrown a varying light on the probabilities of this important question. First we learn that Austria had taken the initiative, and seemingly in disregard of the efforts being made to the effect of a pacific settlement, had adopted a course which virtually amounted to a declaration of war. The same mail conveyed an almost unanimous declaration of sympathy for Sardinia in this emergency, and strong demonstrations, in which the British Government participated, of the best strong agreement on the part of Austria. For the time being the public opinion was actually turned towards France as the champion of Italy against the tyrannical domination and aggressive policy of Austria.—This feeling, however was but short-lived. The announcement of an alliance, offensive and defensive, having been concluded between France and Russia, has excited a powerful reaction against France. It has in the London *Times* remarks, completely changed the aspect of affairs, and at once puts by taking consideration of the propriety of England going on active part in the impending struggle. A practical answer to this inquiry is already been given by actual preparations by the British Government for an eventual necessity which can scarcely be any longer regarded as a matter of doubt. With France and Russia in league against any of the other Powers [illegible] it would be self-destruction for Britain to stand by and allow any one power to [illegible] the weak, in their conflict with the strong. [illegible] the question was a political policy-

[illegible] bition and hereditary policy would prompt them.

So long as the contest involved only France, Austria and Sardinia, the populations might have been left to fight it out among them, and the result might possibly have been a gain to Italy, although any undue aggrandizement of France or derangement in European affairs. The other powers might have seized a favorable opportunity in the course of the hostilities to effect a settlement, such as would not have been matter of regret to any party but Austria. Public sympathy is so decidedly with Italy, but the spectacle of France and Russia uniting in a league in behalf of good government and liberty in Italy is a little too much, even for the most gullible of sympathizers. The theory of some of our New-York contemporaries that France, although a despotism, is nevertheless a democracy, is to refined an abstraction altogether, for the foggy-headed Britishers, who can't be made to understand that tyranny is a whit better because it is based on the subversion of freedom. The only conclusion we are apt to draw from such reasoning is very far from complimentary to the notions of popular rights entertained by those who have recourse to such arguments. But now that Russia has appeared in the field among the champions of freedom, what are we to make of such arguments? what but that the affairs of Italy merely afford a pretext for a war which is prompted by dynastic ambition and other purely selfish motives on both sides alike? There is one thing to approve on the part of either France or Austria in this dispute. We cannot conceive how it is possible for any liberal and honest mind to sympathize with either, and when Britain does decide to take part in the contest it will not be from what can be properly termed sympathy either with the despot of Italy that now is, or the despot that would be.

If the statement regarding the Russo-French alliance should be confirmed, it might be considered that this alliance, whenever it assumes a practical shape, will determine England to go to war in self-defence. In such an event a policy of non-intervention would be mere insanity it would be waiting till the war came to Britain, in place of using the great resources of the country to effect a favourable adjustment on foreign ground. What was the policy of Rome in the days of the Republic is the only possible British policy now; it were most always be carried on in the enemy's country; the country in fact if it waits till the enemy comes to it. All the absurd ideas of the peace-at-any-price school must give way at once before such considerations. Britain must be a war Power while its neighbors are so, else it will cease to be a Power at all. The only danger it incurs is in the general non-belief of the people in the possibility of invasion. The inviolability of the British soil is a sort of article in the national creed, and one which is believed in with rather a superstitious spirit. But once the sense of danger is thoroughly aroused, the actual danger is at an end. There is scarcely any possible combination of European Powers that Britain is not able to resist and to defeat in the long run. It is the practice among some of our contemporaries to talk of France as being the first military and naval Power in Europe. It may be so on paper and in time of peace; but the practical question is how long it would continue to occupy that position in the event of a protracted war. It has a large navy now, but in the event of war with England will it have a large navy five years hence? At the commencement of the last great war it had a numerous navy, but years before the war ended it had no navy at all. Britain which had neither a great army nor a great navy even when the war began, had upwards of a million of men in arms when the war ended. Times have changed in many respects, but the national character has not altered on either side. France is still better prepared to begin war, that being an irrational pursuit to which the people are naturally addicted. Britain is slow to begin and not very well prepared at the outset, but it makes a serious business of it when it does get fairly braced for the work, and there is no difficulty, however gigantic for which it is not able to prove itself more than a match. War may be said to be entirely a question of men money, and mechanical ingenuity, and now more than ever Britain is able to cope in all these respects with all comers. It may be fancied that there is a scarcity of men for military service as compared with the continental Powers, but let sufficient occasion once arise for a great requisition in that way on the inhabitants of the country, and it would soon be discovered what the national enthusiasm could do to rival even in numbers the continental Governments. But it is on the sea that Britain's power must chiefly be developed, and in the present day it is in a better condition to outstrip all its rivals in that direction than any former period in its history. To talk of France as the first naval Power in Europe, is absurd. In accordance with its recent policy of menacing other countries, it has aimed at being so. But France would require to have a very much larger number of vessels than Britain before it could claim to be its superior on the sea. The popular belief of our Englishmen being equal to three Frenchmen is not altogether unfounded, though perhaps exaggerated a trifle. From the days of Agincourt down to those of Waterloo it has been pretty well sustained by action, and we are [illegible] enough to think that the old British guns would still be found heavier metal than their opponents.

Such speculations, it is to be feared may not prove altogether out of place or inappropriate to the occasion present and [illegible] ding. A general European war is [illegible] on the eve of breaking out, and it will be a war in which Great Britain must of necessity take a leading part. That it will partake in vast intensity and [illegible] fully, not without [illegible] of its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

by some American writers may safely be classed with those other predictions by the same writers which foretold the fall of the British Empire in the East eighteen months ago.

Such predictions betray a total misconception of the British character. As we have already remarked, the only danger to Britain or any of its interests, foreign or domestic, arises from a false idea of its security. Once make its people aware that there is an actual danger impending and you may trust undoubtingly to their readiness and capacity to provide for the emergency the more likely are they adequately to meet it.

The European Combatants.

AUSTRIA: ITS HISTORY AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian Empire is bounded on the north by Prussia and Russian Poland, on the south by Turkey, the Adriatic Sea, and the Straits of Italy, and on the West by Piedmont, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Saxony. It covers an area of 257,653 square miles. Although presenting every variety of surface, the Austrian dominion is mountainous there being few districts in which mountains are not found, whilst the plains do not occupy more than a fifth part of the superficies. Three great mountain systems cover the Empire with their ramifications: the Alps in the south-west, the Bohemian and Moravia mountains in the north-west, and the Carpathians, forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube, at Presburg, in the north-west, and the other at Orsova, in the south-west. In some of these regions the scenery is remarkably bold and romantic, and has been considered equal in grandeur and mildness to that of Switzerland. The most extensive tracts of low or flat lands occur in Sclavonica and in the south-east and central parts of Hungary and many of them are of uncommon fertility. The Empire belongs to a greater or less extent to four of the principal river systems of Europe—those of the Black Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean; and with regard to lakes and inland waters, the Austrian territories will bear comparison with most other countries of Europe. In mineral productions Austria surpasses probably every other country of Europe. In Transylvania gold is obtained in large quantities, and in Hungary silver abounds. The repositories of iron are inexhaustible, and coal was found in almost every province. The Austrian dominions have a climate nearly as various as the surface, and they produce in one region wheat, barley, oats, and rye; in a second region the same, with vines and maize. The productive capabilities of the soil, however, are by no means rendered available, and on all average the crops are one-third less per acre than in England; and forests still cover more than a fourth part of the productive soil of the Empire.

For administrative purposes, the Empire is divided into 20 grand divisions; namely Austria, Salzburgh, Styria, Baricthia, Carniola, Gorza, Gradisca, Istria and Triest, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia, Lombardy, Venice, Hungary, Suabia, Croatia, Transylvania, Military Frontier. The population in 1838 numbered 35,570,996; in 1844, 36,293,516; and in 1851, 36,514,466; or 141-8 to the square mile. The various races of the people may be approximately classed thus: Sclavonians, 16,500,000; Germans, 7,200,000; Magyars 4,600,000; Italians, 5,200,000; Wallachs, 2,150,000; Jews, 780,005; and Gipsies, 120,00o.

Austria is emphatically a progressive State, and of late years has made immense advances in the development of its natural and industrial resources. In mining agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, a little and marked improvement is perceptible, and the Empire ranks conspicuously among the foremost states of Europe, and forms one of its great workshops. The products of the Austrian mines were, in 1847, of the value of $8,953,460. About one-half of the whole number of the mines belonged to the Government, and the other half to individuals. Salt, of which the product amounted to 7,928,963 cwts., is also a Government monopoly. The products of agriculture, in 1850, consisted of wheat, 40,741,750 bushels; rye, 53,338,875 bushels; barley; 43,662,500 bushels; oats, 71,876,090 bushels; Indian corn, 27,559,875 bushels; millet, &c., 6,702,500 bushels; and an abundance of potatoes, turnips, &c. In 1849, the principal manufactories in the several provinces employed 920,736 persons, of whom 138,439 were engaged in Bohemia, 183,325 in Lombardy, and Venice. The distilleries and breweries, 2,933; the silk factories, 1,086; and the iron and steel works, 1,058.

Besides its general import and export trade, Austria has also a very considerable amount of business in the transit of goods through its territories by river, road and railway. The principal exports consist of agriculture produce and timber, metals, hemp and flax, silk, wool, &c., and manufactured articles. The imports are principally colonial products—oil, cotton, hides, &c., manufactured and partially manufactured goods. In 1850, the value of the imports was $79,477,700, and of the exports $52,428,750. The value of goods forwarded in transit the same year was $9,797,500. The Austrian merchant marine comprises 269,827 tons of shipping. The railway system of Austria is only partially completed. The canals are very numerous, and are chiefly used to connect rivers. The ordinary roads are excellent.

The several principalities or provinces forming the Austrian Empire are united under a hereditary monarchy, the head of which assumes the title of Emperor of Austria, King of Jerusalem, Hungary, &c; and the prefix of "Apostolic Majesty" has been borne by the sovereign since 1758. The Emperor, since the suppression of the revolution of 1848, and abrogation of the constitution of that year, has enjoyed every right and prerogative attached to sovereignty, whether legislative, judicial, or executive. The provincial states, whose business it is to receive the laws framed by the Emperor, on financial matters, and to allocate and apportion the amount of supplies to be contributed by the different districts, meet once a-year, or oftener if necessary. The executive government acts through councils or boards, each having a chancellor, who communicates with the provincial councils, and with the cabinet. Hungary and Transylvania have each a separate chancery and are in all legal matters governed by their own laws, as are also the Italian States. Each province however, is under a provincial governor, appointed by and immediately amenable to the Emperor.—According to the estimates of 1851, the resources of the treasury amounted to $111,625,019, of which upon $103,890,372 represented ordinary, and $8,765,727 extraordinary receipts; and the estimated expenditure amount to $113,210,325, of which $103,728,195 were ordinary, and $10,481,830 extraordinary expenditures. [illegible] in 1848, amounted to [illegible] in 1849, to [illegible] and in 1850 to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We have given under a seperate heading the details of the movement of the Emperor, his Generals, and troops for the seat of war.

A Paris letter, dated Wednesday evening says:—" It affirmed in certain circles connected with the Imperial Court that the highest personages in England have written very recently to the Emperor of the French, to the effect that in consequence of the conduct of Austria in breaking off negotiations and sending the peremptory summons to Turin, that Power has put an end to all sympathy hitherto felt for her; and that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has now their sympathy. I do not pretend to quote the words, but merely the substance, of the letter."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, April 16.—We hear as certain that the troops in Bessarabia are being considerably augmented. A full war footing has been determined upon for the army stationed on the left hand banks of the river Pruth. It is generally thought here that should the numerous Turkish reinforcements lately dispatched to the Danube be ordered to enter Wallachia, such an event will be followed by a crossing of the Pruth on the part of the Russian forces.—Such are the consequences of the thunder storm obscuring the horizon of Western Europe.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin states that the committee of the Upper Chamber charged to examine the Marriage Bill, voted by the Deputies, has unanimously declared against the principle of optional civil marriage, and, by a large majority, against civil marriage authorised under certain circumstances. There is, therefore no hope that the bill will be adopted by the Upper Chamber.

HOLLAND.

The coast of Holland has been severely visited by the late storm. As the steamer Telegraaf was proceeding from Amsterdam to Antwerp, she perceived near the spot called Ooltgensplaat a vessel making signals of distress her Captain immediately sent off his boat and rescued all the crew, consisting of seven men. Shortly after the vessel which was Vrouw Johanna, of Amsterdam with a cargo of cinders, went down.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne.—Two Sardinian steamers which ply on the Lago Maggiore, arrived this morning at Magadino, in Switzerland, in order to take shelter against a probable attack of the Austrians. The traffic on the Lago Maggiore has almost entirely ceased.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The Queen has given audience to some persons who propose to establish cheap baths and washhouses, and has manifested a great interest in the project. The Queen and King have as usual in Passion week, visited seven different churches.

At last a Liberal member has raised his voice in favour of the persecuted, prosecuted press. Gonzalez Bravo made a spirited appeal to the Government that some pity may be shown to the persecuted press; but his appeal met with a rebuke from the Minister of the Interior, which convinced him of the hopelessness of any appeal to justice or reason.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Under a seperate heading we have given full details of the state of Italy as regards the war movements.

A semi-official journal of Turin states that placards have been posted up by the local authorities in the villages near the Lago Maggiore, recommending the people in the name of the Government, not to oppose resistance in case of an Austrian invasion, and to pay any war contribution that may be imposed by the enemy, the Government promising to indemnify them.

The following anecdote is given by the *Opinione* of Turin:—" A banquet of officers was held at Milan a few days go at which, among the numerous toasts drank in allusion to the impending war, a young officer proposed the following:—' To the Austrian army! The French and Piedmontese armies will break against it like this brittle glass.' So saying, he threw the bottle he had just emptied into the air, so as to make it fall back upon the table, which, in fact, it did, but—without breaking.—The *Opinione* states that all the officers present stood aghast at this untoward omen."

Tuscany.—Letters from Florence state that the general opinion was that the Grand Duke would leave that city for Portaferrago in the Island of Elba. It was even said that notice to that effect had been given to the British Embassy.

Naples.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 23rd inst. Disturbances have taken place at palermo, followed by numerous arrests. Letters recieved state that 300 individuals were seized.

A letter of the 19th says:—" The day before yesterday a priest of Pendino, named Matteo, led to the palace of Caserta an old blind mendicant, who was stated to have just had a vision. Queen Christine, of holy memory, had appeared to him, and predicted that the King would not die at present. The mendicant received a royal hospitality for his good news, and, in fact, the state of the King's health has commenced to improve. The families at the Court go so far as to believe that the King is saved; but that is not the opinion of his Majesty's medical advisers."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Advices have been recieved from Alexandria to the 18th inst. M. de Lesseps has had an interview with the Viceroy, in consequence of which the public functionaries have been instructed to assist in forwarding the preliminary works of the Suez Canal.

The governors of Damietta and Alexandria have been ordered to admit vessels with materials for the canal operations free of duty.

The *Progresso d' Egitto* has been ordered not to publish any more articles on the Suez Canal undertaking.

The agent of France is said to have recieved instructions to declare emphatically the approval of his Government of the project.

On the 16th inst. people of Galatz made a ferocious attack on the Jewish inhabitants of the city, whom they accused [according to a wretched superstition] of having taken blood from a Christian boy, in order to make use of it in their ceremonies. The synagogue was destroyed, the kitchen and wardrobe of high Priest, in it were torn to pieces, the shops broken open and plundered, and about 200 Jews, more or less, injured. In the course of the day, troops having arrived from Bucharest; peace and order were restored, but place of the rioters were arrested.

Syria.—The Austrian Consul General at Beyrout has written to Austrian subjects and all protected under Austrian protection in Syria, that in consequence of the war between Austria and Sardinia, and the treaties they must not obey summonses of the Syrian police unless they have been approved of by him. The Prussian Consul General had previously published a similar notification.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the steamship *Calcutta*, we have files of Cape papers to the 16th of March.—Governor Sir George Grey was at Cape Town. The second Parliament was appointed to assemble on the 16th March, when the members were to be sworn, but the joint Houses would not meet for the purpose of recieving his Excellency's message until the following day. This arrangement is probably for the purpose of enabling the House of Assembly to deliberate at leisure on the choice of its speaker. Many of the Caffres who through want took service in the colony have proved very troublesome, and in some cases dangerous. On the 12th of February Mr. Blake, farmer of Camdeboo, was threatened by his servant who made a rush at him with a dangerous weapon. Mr. Blake was compelled in self defence to shoot the Caffre dead. Agriculture was progressing satisfactorily at Wittenburg. Small-pox had not disappeared entirely from Port Elizabeth; on the 8th of March thirteen cases were under treatme t in the public hospital.

The Struggle in Italy.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

" The Austrians, 100,000 in number, have crossed the Ticino. The French troops of which two divisions have already crossed Mount Cenis, have received orders not to fight before the artillery arrives.—Mount Cenis is covered with snow. Three thousand men are at work clearing the road but it is thought that the artillery cannot come up in less than five or six days. General MacMahon and Baraine are at Genoa. Marshal Canrobert was taken sick at Grenoble, where he was obliged to go to bed for some hours. He, however recovered sufficiently to go on after a short rest, and must at this time be at Genoa, where two French regiments met with the most enthusiastic reception. Flowers were thrown upon them from the windows, women publicly kissed the French soldiers in the streets, tables were laid out in front of the houses laden with bread, wine, ham, sausages, &c., of which the troops were invited to partake."

MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

A correspondent at Paris says:—" It is rumored that the French Senate will on Wednesday present an address to the Emperor, beseeching him not to leave Paris. Apartments, however are being prepared for His Majesty at the hotel de Ville, at Lyons.

" The Emperor, during the last four days, has given at the Tuileries dinners to the chiefs of the corps which are sent from Paris.

" The Empress has had a mass performed in the chapel of the Tuileries, to call down the divine protection on the arms of France."

The *Nord* of Thursday has the following paragraphs:—

" The neutrality of England and Prussia seems to be assured, the Cabinet of the Tuileries having received from those Powers the most satisfactory assurances as regards France."

" Baron Hubner has not yet left his post at Paris, but every arrangement is made for his departure at a moment's warning.

" The Emperor Napoleon has notified to the English Government that he has felt himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian territory, for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the attack of Austria. The Cabinet of London has replied that, under the existing circumstances, England will offer no objection."

The *Nord* also has the following telegram from Marseilles, dated Wednesday:—" Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived here yesterday. The greater part of the army of occupation of Rome has been recalled; only 2,000 men will remain in the Holy City. The military movements are extremely active here. The departure of troops and war vessels is unceasing."

Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon passed through Lyons on Tuesday without stopping. Generals de Failly, Niel, Vinoy, and De la Motte-Rouge have arrived there. The latter takes the command of the 6th division of the army of the Alps. General Bouat's division has left Lyons for Piedmont.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains the following:—" The *corps d'armee*, which has been placed under the command of Prince Napoleon, will shortly be assembled at Toulon. General Regnault Angely retains command of the Imperial Guard."

A letter from Chambery mentions that the French troops, in halting at that city, were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Rear-Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez takes, it is said, the commander-in-chief of two divisions of gun-boats.

The 20th of the line in garrison at Havre and Rouen having been ordered to Paris, only four companies remain at Havre, and national guards perform part of the duty there and at Rouen Part of the garrison of Orleans also having received orders to leave for the capital, were accompanied to the railway station by loud cries of " Vive l'Italie! vive l'Empereur!"

The Guard of Paris at present occupies several posts in Paris vacated by the regiments which have been sent off; and on Tuesday the regiments composing the division of General Uhrich, which was stationed in the forts, took possession of others. It is said that the National Guard will probably be made to occupy certain posts which were formerly confided to it, but in which it was replaced by the regular troops.

The following anecdote, connected with the departure of one of the regiments of light infantry of the guard, is related. As the regiment was passing near the Place des Pyramides, in the Rue de Rivoli, a young *conscrivere*, leading by the hand a little girl, aged about six years, left the ranks, and, entering the house at the corner of the place, asked if the offices of the Secretary of the Empress were not there. She was answered in the affirmative, and she cried,' well, then, I leave you my child! Take her to the Empress, and tell her Majesty that I know she will take care of her until my return from the war!" And so saying she left the child. The Empress, on being informed of this incident, gave orders that the child should be taken care of until the return of the mother.

MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The King of Sardinia left Piedmont on Wednesday for Alessandria, after having attended a military mass.

A telegram from Berne, says:—" The Sardinian troops have abandoned Pallanza, and retired on Sesia. The province of Novara has been also abandoned. The Austrians have left Varese, leaving 600 men at Lavino."

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the garrison of that city left on Monday for the army, and were loudly cheered by the population. The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the French Chasseurs Indigenes arrived at Genoa on Tuesday morning. They were received with enthusiasm. The *Constitutionel* also gives the report that the advanced guard of the French corps d'armee arrived at Turin the same evening. Count Chasseloup Lubat, Minister for the Colonies, had taken his departure for Algeria."

" BERNE, APRIL 27.—The Federal Diet has been convoked for the 2nd of May next. Their battalions have been ordered to the banks of the Ticino."

" The English Minister, Captain Harris, having received a counter-order from his Government, has not left for Milan."

" VIENNA, APRIL 27.—The Municipality of vienna has resolved upon presenting an address to the Emperor, expressing to his Majesty its fidelity and readiness to make any sacrifices which the state of affairs may require."

Another telegram says:—

" VIENNA Wednesday.—The British Government has offered its direct meditation between Austria and France upon the basis of Lord Cowley's proposals. Austria having accepted this offer has postponed the declaration of war for a day or two.—The French troops are now crowding into Sardinia."

INVASION OF SARDINIA.

The following telegrams were received on Wednesday:—

" BERNE, April 27—During last night the Austrian army, amounted to 120,000 men, under the command in chief of General Gyulai, passed the Ticino in three *corps d' armee*—namely, one corps of 60,000, commanded by General Benedek; a second of 30,000, commanded by General Gyulai in person; and a third of 30,000, under General Zobel. The Bridge of Buffalora has been blown up.

" It is fully confirmed that the Austrians passed the Ticino last night by the bridge of Buffalora, taking the roads toward Novara, and also by Abiate Grasso, through Vigevano and Mortara."

" PARIS, April 27.—The *Patrie* states that, according to all probability, the direction of the Austrian army is towards Turin. Advices have been received that several divisions of the French army have disembarked at Genoa."

" BERNE, April 27—The Federal Diet has just received the following telegram from the General of Division Bontemps, dated Bellinzona to-day:—" The Austrians crossed the Ticino last night."

" The Sardinian troops yesterday quitted Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, and retired to Sesia. The province of Novara has also been abandoned. The Austrians have left Varese, leaving 600 men at Lavino."

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S PROCLAMATION.

" TURIN, April 27—A royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the army has been published to-day, at five o'clock.

" The following is a summary:—The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind the cry of anguish, and says,' I will be your captain.' I have proved your valour on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has sent to defeat and support our just and civilising course. Forward to Victory!—Let our banner announce to you that our object like our war cry, is " Independence of Italy!"

" Up to noon the Austrians had made no offensive movement."

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

We have received important intelligence from Florence.

On Wednesday morning nearly all the superior officers of the Tuscan troops [15,000 men] presented themselves to the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of his army there was only one way, viz., to unite with Piedmont and to unfurl the tricolour flag of Italian independence. The Grand Duke by the advice of his Ministers, immediately set for the Marquis of Lajatico (of the Corsini family, and one of the best known and wealthiest men of Tuscany), and begged him to form a new administration with a view of giving the reforms that were wanted. The Marquis of Lajatico answered that he could not undertake so important and difficult a task, or save the dynasty except on two conditions. First, the abdication of his Imperial Highness. Second, a declaration of war against Austria, and an alliance with France and Piedmont.

The Grand Duke refused to subscribe to these conditions, and declared he would quit Tuscany immediately, and without making any provisions for a legal and regular Government, leaving the Tuscans to do what they pleased.

Accounts from Tuscany, received by Mr. Reuter, allege that certain superior officers of the Tuscan army had endeavoured to prevail on the Grand Duke Leopold either to conclude an alliance with Piedmont or to abdicate; but it is further asserted that the Grand Duke had preferred to quit Tuscany.

Additional news received at Turin reports that Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed Dictator of Tuscany. Prince Carignan has been appointed Lieutenant-General of Piedmont during the war.

At Florence, Count Gualtier having published a letter in favour of Count de Cavour, had been ordered to quit Tuscany, but he refused to obey, and took refuge at the house of the Sardinian Minister, invoking his quality as chamberlain to the King.

THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* contains the subjoined manifesto:—

" Matured by the events which, since the beginning of the year, have cast such dark shadows over the future of Europe, the decisive moment—a moment which may bring with it the most important consequences—is at hand.

" The sincere desire of our Emperor and Lord to avert from the word, even at the last moment, the dangers which menace it, the feeling of duty not to leave untried any means for maintaining peace that is compatible with the rights and dignity of the empire, and the wish to prove to every one that Austria is free from all blame if the evils of war should fall on fruitful and happy countries, have induced his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty to address himself directly to the Government of his Majesty's King Victor Emmanuel, in order to make a last effort for the maintenance of peace.

" During seven years Sardinia has displayed hostility to the sacred rights of Austria. By its more recent manifestations the Turin Cabinet has shown itself to be the declared antagonist of those rights.—By its armament it has placed itself in a state of perpetual preparation for attack. The only means by which the Sardinian Government can convince the world that it does not meditate war and revolution, is to render a return to regular relations between itself and its neighbor possible. Sardinia can do this by laying aside those arms which she can only use in order to commit an unreasonable outrage against international law, against the foundation of legal order, against the true welfare of Italy, and against the well-being of Europe.

" By order of his Majesty, Count von Boul-Schauen-tein has addressed to Count Cavour, the chief of the Turin Cabinet, a note [em Schreiben], in which the royal Sardinian Government is summoned to disarm. The summons which is conciliatory in spirit, though urgent, is made with all the earnestness of a last admonition that may be followed by the most serious consequences.

" If Sardinia, as a consequence of this step, which is accompanied by representations of other Powers, places its army on a peace footing [kehrtzum Friedensfusse zurueck], it knows that it is, by the given word of Austria, secure from any attack.

" It is not the intention of the Imperial Government to retract the proposition it before made—which can at once, and even before the opening of the proposed congress lead to any arrangement between those great Powers that have made extraordinary armaments—for a general return to a peace footing. Austria still holds to that proposition without making any alteration in it, although she cannot allow the steps which she has now resolved on taking against Sardinia to be made subject to the future negotiations on the question of a general disarmament.

" May it soon be our lot to let the present communication be followed by another which will give equal satisfaction to the advocates for an honourable peace and to the firm and tranquil self-consciousness (Selbstgefuhl) of Austria. Whatever may be the trials we may have to undergo, neither our magnanimous Monarch nor his faithful subjects will for a moment lose that confidence which is given by right (justice) and courage."

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

We believe we are correct in stating that there are two secret treaties now existing between France and Russia. By the first, Russia binds herself, in the event of France entering upon a war with Austria, to assist her by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and besides to take place an army of observation of not less than 50,000 men upon the Austrian frontier.

By the second treaty Russia is bound to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after she enters Piedmont.

It will be exceedingly interesting to know the dates at which these treaties were concluded. Perhaps it may be found that the first has been in existence for some time, and that the second, which is only supplementary to that which it is asserted was concluded on Friday last.

PRUSSIA ON THE CRISIS.

BERLIN, April 23—The semi-official Prussian Gazette (*Preussische Zeitung*) publishes a leading article, of which the following is a summary:—

The resolutions of the Government for placing the federal means of defence on a footing corresponding to the armaments of neighbouring States were prepared before the last ministerial proposals of the Powers had been made, and were accidently taken at a moment when Prussia was using pressing language at Vienna in favour of the above proposal. It was also accidental that their publication coincided with the first news respecting the ultimatum of Austria to Piedmont. The Prussian resolutions were determined on, quite independently of the events of the last few days. Neither the presence of German princes nor any pretended conventions, said to have been concerted during their stay, are in any way connected with these resolutions.

" As regards the last measure towards Piedmont the news were all the more surprising for the Government, because during the days which immediately preceded it, nothing had been neglected by Prussia to impress on the attention of the Austrian Government the incalculable consequences and the heavy responsibility which would result from every separate act of Austria.

THE FEDERAL ARMY OF GERMANY.

A letter coming from Frankfort through the Havas agency, and dated April 23rd, says that on the preceding day the President of the Diet had convoked an extraordinary sitting in order to take into consideration an official communication which had been made to her from the Prussian Government through the envoy from that country. M. de Usedom has, in fact, presented this communication to the effect that the various powers composing the German Confederation shall be invited to take all the necessary footing. The proposal has been unanimously accepted.

Prussia having declared two days before that she is in a position to mobilise the three divisions of her army, which she would have to place at the disposition of the Confederation, the Diet has, moreover, in accordance with the suggestions of its president, that a federal army shall be brought together in the Rhenish provinces, to be composed of the three divisions of Prussian troops, and those of Wurtemburg and Bavaria, keeping in reserve the contingents of Baden and Hesse. The strength of this army would be from 170,000 to 175,000 fighting men.

It is also worthy of remark that in the same sitting Count Reichberg declared himself authorised to announce in the name of his Government that Austria would place at the disposition of the Diet the three divisions of her army which belong to the Confederation, and which together are 110,000 strong The military commission has been requested, in accordance with the suggestion of several delegates, to put the federal fortresses into a complete state of preparation.

THE AUSTRIAN SYSTEM.

A correspondent writing from Paris on Wednesday night, sends us the following remarks on the system of Austrian government:—

" For more than 600 years that Austria has existed as a monarchy without great institutions she has not produced a great name in arts or in letters—no *savant*, no historian, no poet, no painter. Her rejection of the English proposals the other day arises from no sudden, no manly burst of passion—for her passion, and even her revenge, is subservient to cold calculation.—Her anger has nothing of dignity; she never rises to fanaticism. With her, honour never interferes with self-shness; her success is won by complete disregard of all that is ennobling. She is merciless in her prosperity—she has often abjectly implored mercy. She may make peace at any moment, for she feels no shame in humiliation—no debasement in the Caudine Forks, under which she has more than once passed.

" The word " country" has no talismanic virtue for the soldiers of Austria. She does not feel, perhaps she despises, that enthusiasm which immortalised the pass of Thermopylæ, which upheld the Roman after Cannæ; nor is hers even the religious fanaticism which bore the crescent of the Mussulman over some of the fairest countries of Europe, It was from a Hungarian Senate and for a Queen of Hungary, not an Empress of Austria, that the cry arose—' Moriamur pro Rege nostro Maria Theresa.'—The white plume of Henry IV. could rally a retreating army. And the wonderful soldier lifted up a dying eye, as his chief passed and spent his last breadth in shouting ' Vive l'Empereur! The Austrian soldiers have no such feeling; and some of the best generals of the Austrian army have been strangers.

" In the despotism of the Governments may he found now and then a redeeming quality: but the despotism of Austria vitiates nothing. No verdure flourishes beneath that stifling vapour. It may destroy slowly but destruction is certain; and the enemy she fears and hates the most, and whom she never spares, is liberty. Her existence as a great Power in Europe is a political necessity admitted by the statesmen; but while we blame the conduct of Piedmont and doubt their prudence or her foresight in the present instance, there is little doubt on which side public sympathies will be enlisted when the question is independence of Italy on the one hand, or perpetuation of a degraded despotism on the other."

STATE OF FRANCE.

In a letter from Paris, of Wednesday's date, we find the following remarks:—

" Telegrams of all sorts will anticipate any war news I can send. At Chamberry the entrance of the French into the capital of Savory, was a scene of intense enthusiasm they have passed Mount Cenis by this time. At Lyons the population is in a wild state of excitement, and frantically greeting the successive regiments as they passed onwards Volunteering for the army is now general all over France."

" Paris is in the anomalous condition of being absolutely without a garrison, a fact which speaks trumpet-tonged of the full reliance of Napoleon III. in the popularity not only of the war but of his dynasty—When as President of the French Republic, he sent his first war expedition to dislodge the lay Government of the Romans, the workmen and *blouses* of Paris rose *en masse*, and had to be quelled by brute force. Th y surrounded the National Assembly with cries of " Vive l'Italie!" and felt indignant at France because she presumed to sway the Peninsula. The custody of the metropolis is now quite safe in the hands of the National Guard, and a few horse patrols (one of which guarded the Bourse) were all that could be exhibited yesterday.

" A piquet of the civil force has had to to be stationed at the gateway of the Austrian Embassy, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, as yesterday some working men, probably on an Easter holiday spree, became clamorous before that mansion. Baron Hubner has had no intercourse whatever with the French Foreign Minister, Walewski, for the last few days, and it is said he will not demand his passports, but simply wait till the formal conge is sent to his residence. I mentioned some time back that France has no ambassador at Vienna, Baron Bourqueney having thought it useless to resume his post a month ago, and being still at his villa on the Loire. The acting attache, M. de Bonneville, will intimate Hubner, and wait for a formal hint to withdraw."

" By this time it is calculated that General M'Mahon has sailed from Algiers with a first instalment of 6,000 African troops. His successor in the command of Algeria was named at the Tuileries two days ago when Napoleon III. singled out General Gueswiller, a lame veteran, in attendance with others of the staff, and gave him four days to prepare for departure. From the aggregate of first rate military talent brought to bear on this Italian campaign, it will go hard indeed with the French if they make any false move, and harder for the foe, who may be well up in matters of pipeclay, but have few leaders who of late saw actual warfare."

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

It is stated that a secret treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, exists between France and Sardinia, by which Lombardy is guaranteed to Victor Emmanuel on condition that no impediment is to be placed in the way of the establishment of Prince Napoleon at Rome, and Prince Murat at Naples.

Rumour adds, that a copy of this said treaty has been adroitly obtained by an Austrian diplomatist skilled in such matters, at the fabulous cost of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

At Carnegere, the 10th ult., the Sepoys of Lakhaire who remained faithful during the siege of Lucknow were assembled in the presence of the whole garrison, and received the Order of Merit for their services. Major-General Sir John Inglis, in presenting each man with his well earned decoration, which excited them to all appearance of joy, delivered a complimentary address.

The 100th Regiment sail to Gibraltar.

A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in town, from an officer in the 100th Regiment, states that after undergoing a very creditable inspection from the Commander-in-Chief, the corps received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate foreign service, and a postscript adds that it embarked for Gibraltar on the 30th ult. We have been permitted to make the following extract, which will no doubt be perused with interest by our readers, being spiritedly written and full of bright hopes of glory, that will redound much to the honour and credit of " Canada our home:"—

" ALDERSHOT, April 25, 1859.

MY DEAR * * * *.—As you are aware, we were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge on the 19th instant, and his speech to us was considered very ominous, especially in connection with the rumors then flying that he had come to Aldershot to select five regiments for the Mediterranean. He closed his speech with the words—" *You are to go anywhere and everywhere, and*"— He evidently intended to say more, but checked himself in time. And for once rumor has proved true—five regiments have this day been ordered to the Mediterranean. We received orders on Saturday (the 23rd) to hold ourselves in readiness, and we expect to sail on Saturday (30th) for Gibraltar.

Hurrah! we shall soon have something on our colours, and I may have some medals at last! Report says that the Austrians and Piedmontese have fought a battle, and that the French troops commenced marching on Good Friday. Almost too good news to be true! The 100th will be one of the first in action, and rest assured that we will do our duty well and that Canada will never regret that she entrusted her honours to the loyal Hundredth.—*St. Cathrines Constitutional.*

Sir Allan MacNab.

The London *Times* of the 25th April gives among other election intelligence, the following paragraph, by which it appears that our late Premier has entered upon a contest for a seat in the Imperial Parliament in the town of Brighton. We sincerely trust that the honourable and gallant knight may succeed in his endeavour:—

" Brighton is to be favoured with a Tory candidate of an uncommon stamp. Sir Allan McNab, ex-Premier of Canada, has issued the following address:—

" I venture to hope that my name is not unknown to many among you. For 28 years I have enjoyed the honor of a Seat in the Legislature of Canada, a body second only in dignity and importance to that of the mother country. Of that Assembly I have been three times chosen Speaker, and I have since occupied a position of the highest trust under the Crown. As a guarantee for the consistency of my political character, I must refer you to past conduct. Many of the most important measures now in force in Canada were carried during my Administration among the number a Bill for the organization of the militia, a body now equal to any militia force in Her Majesty's dominions. I may, therefore, assert with confidence that I am not without long Parliamentary experience, and if you do me the honour to elect me as your representative, it shall be cheerfully and conscientiously devoted to the service of your borough. I have ever been an ardent supporter of, and, when necessary, have taken up arms to defend, the glorious free institutions of Great Britain: yet I have not only advocated, but in Parliament have frequently been the originator of those wholesome changes which from time to time become necessary in consequence of the increase in number, wealth, intelligence, and education of the people. On the subject of reform, I may express regret at the occasion which has rendered this election necessary, and my opinion that a moderate and useful measure might have been obtained had the Reform Bill of the present Government been permitted to go into committee, where all its provisions could have been fully considered and amended. In conclusion, I have only to say that if I am elected your representative, being free from obligation or engagements to any party, no exertion on my part shall be wanting to prove myself worthy of the important trust committed to my charge."

A Rich Scene.

The following interesting Debate in Parliament, which occurred a week or two before the close of the session, we neglected to copy in our Reports. We now hasten to lay it before our Readers.

Mr. Drummond was an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth he used to trundle his hoop, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life he had swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hoop in-enough; and even now the sight of an empty hogshead brought tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible now to choose a wife, since her defects were so hid by hoops, and enveloped in crinoline, that the naked—

Speaker—Order!

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker—

Speaker—The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker the naked—

Speaker—Hold your tongue, sir!

Mr. Brown—The naked—

Speaker—Upon my soul, Mr. Brown, cork up or I'll have you arrested.

Mr. Brown—Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker. When I said naked—

Speaker—(yelling)—Clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown in the name of the seventeen graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker—dearly beloved Smith—let me apologise, then, I only meant to say that hoops and crinoline had reached to such a rotundency, that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—

Speaker—(frantically)—Death and blue devils! Stop, or I'll brain you with the mace. Consider the impropriety of—

Mr. Brown—(wildly)—Truth! truth! truth! naked truth was what I was going to say.

Dr. Dunbar Ross understood his honorable friend to say that people cannot pass along the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen. Now surely the honorable member from Lake Ontario could not but be aware that the character of every member in the House was affected by such a—

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say, by such a dam—

Mr. J. Cameron the honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross—Why! doing anything of the kind; but would be tempted to do so, if not allowed to finish his sentence—but such a dam—(order, order,) a dam—(confusion) he would repeat it—but such a dam—(tremendous uproar.)

Mr. Wright stood up and moved amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. Ross be expelled from the House for such awful language.

Mr. Ross—(black in the face) exclaimed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when he was interrupted by the fool—

Mr. Talbot—Who's a fool—

Mr. Ross—Foolish ass—

Mr. Cameron—Who's an ass?

Mr. Ross—(wildly)—foolish ass-ertion of profanity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Correction of Mis-Statement.

SIR,—Whereas a Miss Kelly, who delivered a Lecture in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last, stated on introducing her discourse, that she was lecturing under the auspices of the Good Templars of Peterboro', and at their request; I have been authorized to deny publicly such statement, and further, to inform the public that the Good Templars do not approve of the expressed sentiments of said Miss Kelly on that occasion.

H. WHITEHEAD,
Secretary Friendship Lodge, No. 146, I. O. G. T.
Peterboro', May 18, 1859.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Flour market excited 15c a 50 better; sales 19,000 bbls at $6 a $7 15 for superfine state; $7 35 a $7 70 for extra state; $7 35 a $8 for common to good extra western; $7 95 a $8 20 for do round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour nominal, at $7 75 a $8 75 for extra. Rye flour quiet.

GRAIN.—Wheat 3c a 10c advanced, but quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 20 for Racine $1 75 a $1 80 for inferior red western; $1 90 a $2 for white western. Barley quiet. Rye better; sales nominal at 95c a 96c. Oats better and 2,300 bushels at $1 3. Corn a shade firmer; sales 15,000 bushels at 94c for white; $1 for yellow southern; mixed western nominal at 95c a 96c. Oats better and firm at 51 a 62½ for state, western and Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; sales 3000 bbls. at $18 87 a $19 for new mess; $13 a $15 25 for prime. Beef buoyant. Cut meats do. Lard better; sales 300 bbls. at 12½ a 12¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

STOCKS dull and lower at the board, but since the market is firmer with more demand Reading 45¾. Panama 117¼. Galena and Chicago 67⅞. Michigan Central 41⅛ Harlem preferred 36⅛. Hudson 31⅛.—Erie 7⅞ Pacific Mail 95⅛. Erie 4th bonds 43, do 1st 92.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 18.

Wheat 9s to 9s 6d per bushel; 8s 6d to 8s 9d for medium and good, and 7s 9d to 8s 3d for common and ordinary fall wheat.

FLOUR.—The flour market continues excited, and the news yesterday of a large advance in New York imparted a still greater buoyancy to the market. Superfine, $7 75 to $8. Fancy $7 50, and Extra $8 per barrel.

Oats are still freely bought in at 2s 9d to 2s 10d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MAY 17.

Flour market active and rather excited; sales 10,000 brls superfine, at $7 75 to $8; fancy at $7 75 to $7 90; market closing firm with upward tendency.

GRAIN.—Wheat—$1 44 paid for a cargo of good Chicago spring. Peas—$1 5 to $1 7½ paid for round parcels.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, May 19, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush.	1 25	@	1 50
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	1 25	@	1 30
Oats "	0 50	@	0 55
Potatoes "	0 50	@	0 50
Onions "	1 00	@	1 20
Flour ₩ brl.	7 50	@	8 00
Pork "	12 00	@	14 00
Beef ₩ cwt.	4 00	@	5 50
Oatmeal ₩ cwt.	4 00	@	4 50
Hides "	5 75	@	6 00
Butter ₩ ℔ (fresh).	0 15	@	0 17
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	@	2 00
Straw ₩ load.	1 50	@	2 00
Eggs ₩ doz.	0 08	@	0 00
Hay ₩ ton	10 00	@	12 00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

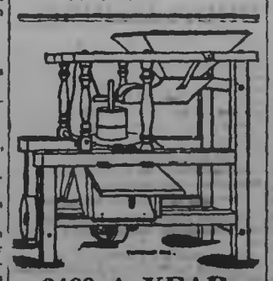
In this Town, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., Mrs. Walter Boswell, of a Daughter.

Died.

At the family residence in Port Hope, on the 6th instant, after a long and severe illness, SARAH ANN, the beloved wife of Joseph Bletcher, Esq., in the 28th year of her age, leaving three children to mourn her loss.

The remains were conveyed to the residence of her father, J. T. Heathorn, Esq., in Peterboro', and interred in the Little Lake Cemetery, on Sunday last.

Port Hope, May 6th, 1859.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWETT'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fixed into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to " R. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, " Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 29th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 1y

VICTORIA

QUADRILLE CLUB

THE Victoria Quadrille Club, will meet on Tuesday evening next, the 24th inst., in Mr. Smith's Assembly Room, at 8 o'clock, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth Day.

Refreshments will be furnished by Mr. T. Owers.

Tickets, including refreshments, 75 cents, to be had from the members of the Committee.

A. McGREGOR,
Chairman.

Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 2in

COURT OF REVISION.

THE FINAL MEETING
OF THE
COURT OF REVISION,
For the Municipality of Peterborough, will be held in the
TOWN HALL, on
MONDAY, THE 23rd Inst., at 10 a. m.
By order
JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Peterboro' May 17th, 1859. 2in

A WAR NUMBER!

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE,"
OF FRIDAY, MAY 20th,
CONTAINS:

AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF INTERESTING INFORMATION, in relation to the

WAR IN EUROPE!

A sketch of the History and present condition of the

Italian States, Sardinia and Austria,

Derived from authentic sources—The Russian and French Alliance—The first engagement in Piedmont—The Austrians surprised—Louis Napoleon's departure.

THE EFFECT of the WAR on ENGLAND.

The effect of the European War on Canada decidedly favourable—Articles on the Value of the Provinces.

A large quantity of General Intelligence MARKETS, &c., &c.

The *Globe* may be purchased on the day of publication at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $35 eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, May 16th, 1859. 2w

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Teachers of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to meet in Allandale, on the last SATURDAY in May, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organising a Teachers Association, having for its object, mutual encouragement and improvement, and the discussing the best modes of Teaching.

W. BENWICK,
W. J. SMYTH,
T. LOCKHART,
F. MacPHERSON
T. B. GANNON,
JOHN MANSON.
} Teachers.

Allandale, May 15th, 1859

Agricultural.

A handful of dry peat in the hill is said to have a good effect in preventing the potato disease.

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained.

The most sterile sand gives the best meadow by abundant and judicious irrigating. Germany can show a hundred thousand acres of their irrigated meadows, where a few years ago the soil blew around with the wind.

Mulching is one of the best means of preventing mildew on the gooseberry, and it is quite probable that sulphur scattered on the leaves will be as beneficial as it is in checking the mildew on grapes.

A correspondent writes that a single handful of salt given to a horse in cut feed three times a day, proved effectual in ridding him of worms. Another writes that a table-spoonful of copperas given to the horse will carry off the worms.

Stock are better kept in the yard in Spring till the grass gets a good start.—Then turn them out for a few hours every day. Continue to give them dry food every day for a week or ten days, to prevent scouring.

When seed potatoes are cut, it is well to roll them in plaster. We know farmers who think this one of the best means of preventing the rot.

Lay a coat of mud on the part of the tree stripped of its bark, extending an inch above and below the injured part, lay it on one or two inches thick, wrap the mud on with cotton cloth, and tie with a string.—If the trees have not become dry it will save them, provided it is kept on long enough.

A farmer who has had much experience in wintering stock, says, if you feed corn in the ear to cattle during the day, they will not digest it well; but a few nubbins fed at night, after the animal has eaten hay and is ready to lie down, will all be re-chewed with the cud and thoroughly digested, adding profitably to the keeping of the animal.

A correspondent recommends the stuffing of hawks, owls, and other birds of prey and suspending them in such attitudes as they are most dreaded in when alive, by the smaller birds. The skins of cats should also be stuffed and placed in advantageous positions.

There is but one true plan in making a good road through arable land; and that is, to ridge it well up in the middle, and allow no water to remain on either side.—In general this may be effected with the plow, the harrow, and the road scoop.—Some are of opinion that after the work has progressed so far, it should remain one winter to allow it to settle and become more compact.

David Thomas remarks, in an address: "Last fall I planted cabbages that formed large tufts of leaves but no heads; and I had a hope that towards Spring, they might grow into something useful. They were set in a trench, very closely, side by side, some straw thrown on them, and over that about two inches of earth. I set two tubes near each end to let the bad air off. In the Spring I was surprised at the result.—Every green leaf had disappeared—the larger plants had formed good heads, though not so compact as those grown in the open air, and all were beautifully blanched and fit for use.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

The following list shows the greatest age at which some of our common garden seeds germinate freely:

One Year—Peas, beans, kidney-beans, carrot, parsnip, onaches, rhubarb, elm, poplar and willow.

Two Years—Radish, salsify, purslane, cardoon, rampion, love apple, capsicum, egg plant.

Three Years—Sea kale, artichoke, lettuce, marigold, rue, rosemary.

Four Years—Spinach, asparagus, endive, mustard, tarragon.

Five Years—Burnet, Sorrel, Parsley, Dill, Fennel, Chervil, Hyssop.

Ten Years—Beet, celery, cucumber and melon.

BREEDING STOCK.

From the correspondence of the *Southern Cultivator* we make the following extract:

"The term 'blood' as applied to neat cattle was used by Blakewell to designate those new breeds called into existence by him in which the most desirable properties to early maturity and easy keep had been fixed as a peculiar characteristic. Repeated and careful experiments have proved that some animals return twice the flesh for the food consumed that is obtained from others. By simply keeping young and growing animals warm and quiet, less nourishment is wasted in maintaining animal heat, and more goes to produce tender tissues and fat, and consequently giving a better return for the grain or forage consumed. More exercise, and a larger development of bone and muscle are required in breeding stock; while something of the high keep and fattening process should be omitted. Due care should ever be had to avoid epidemics, or diseases of whatever kind; and especially should caution be used in the application of popular remedies. We have no doubt that more cattle, horses and hogs are killed by medicine than are cured. In nine cases out of ten, nature is the best doctor for live stock, if not for the human species also. True science teaches both prudence and moderation in dealing with so frail a thing as life. Science informs us that warmth is, to a certain extent, the equivalent to food; so that the man who keeps his stables and yards well supplied with dry leaves or straw for his stock to sleep on, saves both fodder and flesh by so doing, and adds much to the value and quantity of manure. Good breeding and good breeding are almost synonymous terms in stock husbandry. Calves should be early taught to eat corn meal, and have a little twice a day. Sheep ought to be fed regularly with turnips, beets or carrots.

DR. KING'S TRIAL,

AT THE

Cobourg Assizes.

PRICE ONLY 6d.

For Sale by W. ELLIOTT.

Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 19

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—All parties depositing moneys for any purpose whatsoever to the credit of the Receiver General in any of the Agencies of the Bank of Upper Canada, are particularly requested to take from the Agency two Certificates of Deposit and a Draft in favor of the Receiver General for each such deposit—and transmit to the Receiver General's Department the Certificate and Draft attested together as they are given or will be given to depositors, i. e. on the same sheet; it is also requested that an advice accompany such Certificate and Draft to show for what the amount has been collected.

T. D. HARINGTON, D. R. G.

Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 6th May, 1859. 19-1m

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gems of the Sea Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also—A general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gum Drops, at Ward's old stand, Hunter Street, such as Rose, Licorice, Lemon, Banana-Vanilla, Pine Apple and Jujube Gum Drops and Bars. Also, Chewing Gum cheaper than ever.

N. B.—We have still a few left of those cheap *Soda Biscuit and Crackers*, notwithstanding the rush there has been for them.

Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 19

TEAS.

GOOD YOUNG HYSON TEA, 2s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.

Henthorn's Block, Hunter St.,
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

FRESH LOBSTERS.

IN LB. and 2 lb. Tins, reduced to 10d.
Salmon, do.
Sardines in Halves, and Quarter Boxes at 1s. each.
Fine Table Cod Fish.
Digby Herrings.

J. CAMPBELL.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every morning.
Choice South American, (very delicious.)
Old Picked Mocha, (rarely to be met with), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.

J. CAMPBELL

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PORTO RICO SUGAR, at reduced prices.

J. CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 29th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINE, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and other Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice assortment of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. BUMMEL'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWE & MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
HILS ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. & A. GILBEY & Co.'s LONDON DRY GIN.
HENNESSEY'S PRIVATE BRANDY.
GODLEY CHAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTHERLAND & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'S EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WILLIAMSON'S IRISH WHISKEY.
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

$100 A YEAR.

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by case-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $40.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of Mr. Thomas Bennett, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to manufacture in his business. They desire to inform all who favor them with their custom, that their wares will be kept equally cheap as to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such strict attention to business as has characterized the former proprietor, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN BENNETT.
JAMES BENNETT.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro.—Dr. Hatch.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', Jan 25th, 1857. 30

FRESH TEAS.

FRESH GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country that he has opened, in the premises on Hunter Street lately occupied by Mr. E. Taylor, known as part of "Henthorn's Block," a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,

which he offers for sale at prices much below those obtained by other establishments. As an example he would beg to call attention to the undermentioned list:—

TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Fine Hyson, Fine Oran e Pekoe, Fine Congou, and Fine Oolong, from 3s. to 2s 6d. per lb. Other descriptions of useful and good Tea as low as 2s. per lb.

SUGARS—Best Loaf, 9½d; Finest Crushed, 9½d; Ground, 9d; Best Muscovado, from 5½d to 6d.

COFFEES—Best Java, 1s 3d.; Best Mocha, 1s. 6d.; Very good Jamaica, 1s.

COCOA—Very Fine, in ½ lb. Packages, at 1s.

CANDLES—Superior quality, at 9½d; Sperm 1s. 9d.

PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwell, 1s. 6d; Stevens', 1s. 3d.

LOBSTERS—Fresh, 1s. a Can.

SARDINES—1s. a Tin.

BRANDY—Best Cognac, brand of Jules Robin, warranted, 6s. 3d. a Bottle; good do., 3s. 9d. a Bottle.

GIN.—Robert Thin's Old Tom, 3s. 9d. a Bottle; best D Kuyper's, 3s.

PORTER—Guinness, 1s. 3d, and 10d.

ALE—Bass, 1s. 3d, and 10d.

CHAMPAGNE—Munm, £5 a Basket.

PORT WINE—Chapman's Best, 6s. a Bottle; Very good, at from 2s. to 0s. a Bottle.

SHERRY—From 2s to 6s a Bottle

WHISKEY—Scotch, very best, 3s. a bottle; Irish, very best, 3s. a Bottle.

Intending purchasers and visitors will save a large portion of their Householdi expenses by purchasing at this establishment. The

Terms are strictly Cash,

which, added to his rule of Purchasing for Cash, enable him to offer these advantages.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street,
Peterboro', March 31, 1859. 13

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

Church Services, Common Prayer Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

com, rising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
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Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Dyslin
Tom Heraldsen
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Foxe's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawes, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Colville—Kennedy
Night Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Friend of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Bonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Rents Worth Seeing—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Bowen on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c.—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Communion—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attributes of the Bible—Ramsay
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Martyr—Guthrie
Lost Sermon—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Theism—Tulloch
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Roman Expositions—Brown
Saviour of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hamilton's Remedy
History of Redemption—Taylor
Gospel Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Manliness
Indian Rob Roy—Do Boy
Young Woman's Friend
Words of Power
Family Prayers
Bible Stories Illustrated Times
Daily Bible Illustrations
Pictorial World of Nature
Pictorial Book of Anecdote
Companion to the Bible

Sacramental Meditations—William
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
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Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Ormsted's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
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Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard
The Garden
Vessel Morton
Magician's own Book
Scottish Bards
Trevenbe's Letters
Philip's Mayn
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion Tyng
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Truth and Error.—Somer
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamps and Lanterns—Hamilton
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The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abercrombie—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Rod
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Few in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Be
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Cattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Relish Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Bunn
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E.
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Reland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
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Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
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George Herbert's Works
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Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Herdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Geo. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Roebuck
Wom n and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Count De La Tour
Beauchamp
Mr. Gilbert
Marion Bernard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollo
Sketches by "Boz"
Dombey and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Jo Jo in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary Ploughman
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Rush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The Hamptons Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Cassetons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
Mr Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingaer, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
Two Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Devereall
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yara
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suet
Canadian Heroes
Rose Wandrille
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Combined Adventures of David Duffield
The Wicked Heart
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Grahyan
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Clare
Dick Tarleton
Yale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew

His stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.

GROCERIES, &c.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE,
CONSISTING OF

TEAS,
HYSONS old and young,
" Twankay & Kaisar,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,
Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A,
Do Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confectioners,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,
Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

SYRUP,
Redpath's refined.

RICE,
Arracan, Patna & South Carolina.

TOBACCOS.
50 lbs. & lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,
T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bonsa, Canty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,
Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & clusters in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Batty's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,
Of Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Sautern (case Brandy,) Pistell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, South's Loudon & China, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Casks, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.

BRUSHES & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls, nest of wooden Tubs.

SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

BILLS, FISH, &C.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs
50 Boxes Layers and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shells Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

LEDPATH'S refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS assorted kinds. For sale by S E CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, Belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.

Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "The Village Blacksmith," will now issue copies to subscribers only; on heavy plate paper, 20 x 27 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription,

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also two Season Tickets of admission to the Rooms (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from esteemed American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, page 32 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. T. Cheney, Agt. Cosmop. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 348 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 108 Water Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Pitts, Peterboro', Canada West.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL .....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL.—£500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 900 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

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Secretary—William Connell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.

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Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

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BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All Losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL.. £3,500,000 Sterling.

Chief Office,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,027,000 Paid up Capital, $420,350.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

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Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 7th, 1859. 42

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres to Let. Apply to
JOHN CASSELMAN, Jun.

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 9th, 1858. 39-tf

FOR SALE.

HALF-ACRE Lot No. 11, on the north side of Sherbrooke Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.—There is on the premises a Stable 20 by 20 feet, and Stone enough to build a good Cellar. The lot is only a few rods from the Station of the Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway, and is well fenced.

TERMS LIBERAL:

About $200 down,—the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For particulars apply to Mr Thos. Hallist, Peterboro', or by letter (post paid) to the proprietor,

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Springville Post Office, C. W.

March 23, 1859. 12

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

OBORO' & PETERBORO' RAILWAY

Spring Arrangement, 1859

ON and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:

Montreal time.
Leave Cobourg at 8 a. m arrive Peterboro 10.30
" Peterboro' at 11.30 p.m. arrive Cobourg 3.

The public are respectfully informed that the Bond holders of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R having become proprietors, are desirous to make it a first class road. A large portion of Rice Lake Bridge is permanently embanked, and the work will be vigorously proceeded with the present season. The Rolling Stock has also been thoroughly repaired, and is in very efficient condition. Parties patronizing the C. & P. Railway, will have their merchandize transported with promptness, and at reduced rates.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, March 1st, 1859. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Port Hope Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 9.50 a. m, arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 3.30 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m, arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.50 p. m.

Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " 5.50 p. m

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, D. McLEOD,
Superintendent. General Manager.

Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.

December 6, 1858. 48

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "The Village Blacksmith," and the beautiful Art Journal, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 48

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Bone Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the term, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except silver teeth and *plating*, it being a substance not fitted for the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be as good in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clinton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

WARRANTED COLLARS.

WM. McBURNEY, begs to call the attention of the Public to his Warranted Collars, which he will warrant not to tear. The material was not stolen from his employer during the Apprenticeship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will at the expiration of twenty days from date hereof, make application to the Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Mary and Margaret, the Minor Children of the late Thomas Robinson, deceased.

G. W. ROBINSON

Peterborough, April 25th, 1859. 17

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that a Clothes Line from 12 to 14 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and four minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Feby, 1859. 9

FRESH EGGS.

JUST RECEIVED from the Ship "Can hale," direct from China, an assortment of

Hyson, Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 21.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

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Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 7 6
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Each subsequent insertion	0 0 5
Over ten lines, first insertion per line	0 0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

GEORGE & HOSKINSON, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough. 15

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
15 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

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DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calese's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vizard, Esq.

DR. HOLTWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUNRO, Agent.
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 16

Straw Bonnets
CLEANED AND ALTERED,
BY
MRS. DUNLOP.
Mary Symington's Bakery, Addamsdale.
Addamsdale, March 20, 1856. 12-12m.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CASH'S MOLESKIN. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 15

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply from the Portsmouth Tannery, Kingston.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a full supply of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which will be offered cheap for Cash.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, April 19th, 1859. 16-6

BUILDING LOTS,
FOR SALE.
BEING composed of such portions of Park Lots, Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lot fifteen, in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, as may suit purchasers.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & HOSKINSON.
ALEX. GRAHAM.
JAMES HOSKINSON.
Peterboro', April 9th 1859. 14

To Printers, &c.
FOR SALE, 200 Lbs. Brevier Type, almost new. Address *Examiner* Office, Peterborough.
Peterborough, May 5, 1859.

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.
JAMES SCRIVEN the Elder. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, 16
W. H. HARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 19

THE MITHERLESS BAIRN.

In a small cottage on the estate of Lord Grahame, in a room destitute of all furniture, save the bed, and one low chest, lay a dying woman. Suffering, poverty and despair, had stamped each their rigid impress on a face once fair, now painfully wan and pale. It had been one of those round, blooming faces, whose beauty consisted in the fair complexion, rosy cheeks, dancing eyes and curling hair, more than in regularity of feature. Taking away these, and the merry arch impression, it was almost homely in the thin outline. She was alone, but her eyes were fixed on the door, with an eager, longing look, which plainly showed she expected some one; and while she still looks for her visitor, I will draw a sketch of her history.

Ada Leslie was the only child of Lord Grahame, the pet and darling of his house. Her mother having died at an early age she became her father's idol, and no indulgence or advantage that money could provide was denied her. She was literally a spoiled child, vain, wilful and impulsive, but generous frank and talented. At an early age she was betrothed to Charles Leslie, a young artist of talent and standing, handsome, wealthy and accomplished. She loved him fervently and fondly; and great was the shock to her heart when her father informed her that her lover—her idol I had almost said—was in the habit of drinking deeply, and he [her father] considered it her duty to break off the match, and keep his darling for a worthier man.

After the first shock was over, Ada never intended to abandon her lover; she with the romance of sixteen, declared she believed her mission was to reform Charles; and she knew, as her husband, he would leave his one vice for her sake. Had he not said so? Remonstrances even threats, were vain to turn her from her resolution; and finally in anger, her father told her to decide between himself and Charles; for so surely as she married a drunkard, he would cast her off for ever. She did decide, and became Charles Leslie's wife. Four years after her marriage, her husband died a poor drunkard. For two years after that she supported herself and her little boy, pleading in vain for forgiveness from her father; and now, after a long illness of nearly thirteen months, during which time she had lived by charity, she lay dying in the meanest cottage on her father's estate.

The door opened, and a woman came in, leading by the hand a little boy. The invalid's breath came short and quick, and she feebly raised her head, lifting her eyes with a mournful, inquiring look to the woman's face.

"Sure, marm," said she with a strong brogue, "the ould gintleman was in the very worst of timpers; and I wouldn't like to repeat his message, marm, when I could him ye'd be wishin' to see him."

"Yes, yes, Hannah tell me. What did my father say?"

"Sure, marm, he said ye had gone to live away from him; and he wouldn't come —and—and——"

Yes, Hannah, and what?"

"And ye might die without him! Oh, sure what have I done?" cried Hannah, as Ada fell back senseless on the pillow. "Sure, he didn't believe ye were so bad. Och, my lady, don't take it so hard! Arrah, what'll I do! It's off on a faint she is!"

"A deep, deep faint—Ada Leslie was dead!

She was buried by charity; and her little son Hector, heir-at-law of all these broad lands before him, was turned a beggar on the world. Poor little fellow! Too young to realize the full misery of his condition, he was very sensitive of his mother's love, and to the pangs of hunger he had often to endure. With a bundle containing one little shirt given by some kind but poor neighbour, his mother's wedding-ring marked on the inside with her initials and his father's, and a little book of religious maxims presented by the clergyman of the parish as a reward for regular attendance at the Sunday school, Hector Leslie left the cottage where his mother had breathed her last to try to find his way to London.

One afternoon, weary and hungry, he stopped at a farm-house on his way, to beg a night's rest in the barn, and a piece of bread for his supper. He timidly entered the kitchen, and with downcast eyes, and low humble tones, he told his touching story and craved relief. The party listened in silence. The mother clasped her infant closer to her breast, as she fancied one of her own little ones left so destitute; Aunt Martha, a neighbour who had happened to come in, stood waiting for the conclusion to urge his timid request; Roland, the eldest boy, whispered to his mother to give the little boy his Sunday jacket; while George and Ella stood near Aunt Martha; Ella with her cherished piece of cake, saved from some children's feast proffered to the wanderer; and George, his hands, in his pockets, trying to hide his profound sympathy with an assumption of manliness.

"Poor boy!" said Aunt Martha, "So young to be an orphan! What did you say your name was?"

"Hector Leslie," he replied. "Father died long ago; mother died only a little while ago. Here's the picture father painted of mother." And he drew from his breast a small case containing an exquisite miniature of his mother before want had marred her beauty.

"You're not like her," said Aunt Martha "Her eyes were blue and hair yellow; your eyes are black, and your hair is brown.—Perhaps you are like your father."

"Mother used to say so," he replied.—"Please, ma'am, how far is it to London?" he replied.

"London?" said Aunt Martha.—"What's such a child as you going to do in London? Have you anybody to go to there?"

"No, ma'am," he replied. "I have nobody anywhere now mother's dead; but I can get something to do there, perhaps; at least Mrs. Jenkins says so."

"Mrs. Jenkins is a simpleton!" said Aunt Martha. "What can you do?"

"I can make a fire, ma'am, and scrub the, and put up the pillows when mother is in bed so nicely, and put the sheet over her smooth, and—and—Oh, dear! I've got no mother to do it for now!" And with a deep sob, the little fellow sat down on a stool and laying his head on a chair, wept bitterly. The mother called her children away; and Hector sobbed himself to sleep.

He was still asleep when James Fothergill, the owner of the house, came in, who, as soon as he caught sight of poor Hector, shouted out, "Halloa, Lucy! where did this little chap come from?"

"It's a poor little orphan, James, who came to beg," she replied. "I should like to keep him, James. See what a little boy he is!—and he has such a frank, good face, and speaks as prettily as any little gentleman. Do let me keep him; he can take Roland's clothes after he outgrows them; and one mouth more is not much. May he stay?"

James drew his wife close to his breast. "I always loved your kind heart, Lucy," he said; "and was it not your dowry that bought the farm? You have the right to fill it, my own warm-hearted wife."

Do not smile, reader. James Fothergill, at thirty-eight the father of four children, was as warm a lover as when, eleven years before, he had asked the blushing Lucy to be his wife. Truly Hector had found a pleasant home. The good farmer and his pretty, loving wife were thankful for the bounties Heaven had showered upon them, and were no niggards in sharing them with those less fortunate. The children had their mothers warm heart and their father's free hand. Hector was taken into the hearts of all, and soon filled the place.—Frank, intelligent, and affectionate, he strove by every means in his power to prove his gratitude for the mercies granted him; and as time sped on, all forgot he was not born a son of the house. James Fothergill inquired in the place where his mother had died, and found out the boy's high birth. He went to Lord Grahame, and told him of his grandsons destitute condition, but the old man refused to see, or in any way aid, his daughters child; and the farmer returned with the news to Lucy, who having become attached to Hector, was overjoyed.

The farmer was what is called well to do in the world, that is, his farm yielded enough for him to live comfortably, and send his boys, including Hector, to the first school of the place, where there were first-rate teachers and many intelligent scholars.—Hector early showed a passionate love of learning, and outstripped in a short time, both George and Roland, though the latter's abilities were to be by no means to be despised. He was much slower than Hector, but he retained all that he learned.—George was a very active, manly boy, whose animal spirits were more prominent than his love for study. There was one accomplishment taught at the academy which Hector embraced with eager delight —this was drawing. At home or at school were his perfect pleasure; and he was never tired of sketching the scenery around the farm, and the faces of his benefactors.—When Hector was nearly fourteen years old, there came a great grief to the farm-house. Ida, the youngest daughter, was thrown from her pony, and instantly killed.

Mrs. Fothergill was seated in her own room alone, the day after her child's funeral when Hector entered with a slow, sorrowful step, and sympathy was strongly marked on his handsome face.

"Mother," he said, kneeling beside her, "I have been months painting this, but it was not finished until last night. Will you accept it?" he said placing in her hands a likeness of the lost one. Perfect in outline and coloring, and the size of life, the face seemed smiling hope from the paper to the bereaved mother, who, through her blinding tears, looked upon that dear face she had thought hidden for ever. After this event Hector, was, if possible, still more warmly cherished than before.

Two more years passed away quickly to two at the farm house, Ella and Hector who loved each other after the most approved manner of heroes and heroines from time immemorial. Hector was now a tall manly boy, with a good education, fine manners, and for one of his age, great proficiency in languages; but his ruling passion, his love, his life, I had almost said, was for his art, as he fondly termed painting. In this he had gone far beyond his masters at the academy, and practising perseveringly, sighed for opportunities to travel and study the old masters, of whose works he had read so much. Often miming him at meal times Ella would seek for him, and find him in the fields or barn, his easel before him, working busily at his pet art. Great was his delight when a neighbour, taking what he considered his masterpiece to London, sold it to an artist for an assortment of colours, brushes, canvas, and other articles for work, that seemed to Hector almost endless. He was now laboring in secret to finish a group of his benefactor and his family, his first effort in oil-colours, over which his kind would no trouble, and his cheeks flush with excitement, that he was often obliged to lay aside his pencil to still the beating of his heart.

Ella, the artist's love, as she sometimes whispered to herself, had grown from the child who had offered Hector her cake to a lovely girl of fifteen. She was very beautiful; her dark brown hair, with its profusion of soft curls, was looped back from a face that might well claim the admiration of a poet or an artist. Oval in form, with large, soft brown eyes, with that passive expression which sorrow would have made melancholy; a pure pale complexion, only on rare occasions tinged with a faint colour; regular features, and sweet expression, her face was lovely whether in repose or animated. Her form was tall and slight, and her movements were graceful. She had her mother's loving disposition, added to a reflection in her manners which did not seem to belong to a farm-house.

Roland was a tall, rather awkward boy of eighteen, not handsome, very shy and reserved, fond of books, the best mathematician who had ever left the academy, and already assisting his father by transacting all the legal work of the farm, managing the accounts, keeping the bank-book, and other business which the farmer was glad to transfer to him. George, the youngest, had left home at the age of fourteen to go to sea. He had made one voyage of two years, and had again left home for a longer cruise, just one month previous to the time I am now writing.

A great change now came in Hector's life. One evening a gentleman stopped at the farm, and requested shelter for the night, as a storm was coming up. He was received with ready hospitality and taken into the parlour. He had not been there long before his attention was attracted by the numerous drawing and water-colours, paintings hanging on the walls; and in answer to his question, Mrs. Fothergill, to Hector's shamefaced, gave him a sketch of the boy's life, omitting to mention his high birth for Hector had implored them never to speak of his grandfather's unkindness, because it was his mother's father they would condemn. Mr. Ashton the traveller, listened with interest to the story, but made no comments. Next morning he asked permission to stay a short time at the farm to make some sketches of the scenery. Sketches! The word fell on Hector's quick ear, and drew forth his eager questions.—Was their visitor an artist? Indeed he was, and no mean one as the boy soon found out. For a month he remained on the farm; and during that time Hector was too happy. He praised his pictures, said he was a genius, encouraged his efforts, and promised a glorious future if he persevered in the course he had chosen; he corrected his faults, lent him copies, took him out sketching with him, gave him numerous invaluable hints about his family picture; and, when he left the farm promised to return in a short time, what a flood of happiness he had opened for our hero! Two weeks after Mr. Ashton left the farm-house, there arrived presents from London for all the family; and Hector's was, in his eyes, perfection several books on painting, a number of steel plates and lithographs for copies, and a long letter full of encouragement and counsel.

Time sped on. Hector was nineteen when Mr. Ashton visited the farm-house. This time he came to bid them farewell; he was going abroad to Italy, and he offered to take Hector with him as his secretary, and give him the coveted opportunity of studying the old masters. After two days stay at the farm he returned to London to prepare for his journey, promising to return in a month to take his *protegé*, if he was willing to go. Hector's heart and brain were in a whirl of doubt and delight —delight at the enchanting prospect opened before him; doubt as to whether it would be right to leave his friends, even for this. His warm impulsive heart-seemed bursting with love and gratitude as he thought of what they had been to him; and then came the thought of Ella. Could he leave her, his love, his promised wife, whose sorrowful eyes seemed reproaching him for thinking of happiness apart from her? But Mr. Fothergill settled his doubts by commanding him to accept the offer.

"We shall miss you sadly, my boy," said the farmer, kindly; and there was a huskiness in his voice as he laid his hand on Hector's curls. "We shall miss you sadly. My own sons have never been more dutiful than the child of my adoption. No father could have loved you more tenderly than I have, or grieved more at parting with you; but it is best. You will learn much, Hector; and when you return, remember, while I have a roof over my head, there will be a place for you. Pshaw!" he said, as Hector threw himself, sobbing, into his arms, "tears are for girls, my boy! May God bless you my more than father!" said Hector, with a broken voice; and may he shower mercies on you as you have shown them unto me! Years and years of gratitude cannot repay you; but God will surely bless you for your kindness to a poor orphan lad."

There are many sore partings. Mrs. Fothergill had not wept more over Georges departure than over Hector's. And how can I paint Ella's grief?

"You will forget me," she said, sadly, as they were taking the last walk together.—"Mr. Ashton is rich and childless, and he loves you. You will become a great artist and I shall be forgotten."

Hector stood transfixed, looking at her as if he doubted her sanity. "Forget you Ella?" he said, "you the angel of my childhood, and now my betrothed! Forget you?"

"Nay, Hector, do not look so reproachfully at me. Love me always," she said as her head fell upon her breast, "love me always; for your love is my life. Oh, Hector, how can I let you go? It is best—you must go: but I feel as if it was tearing my heart out, my artist love."

He bent over her with promises of never varying love and constancy, and again and again swearing never, never to change, until she grew calmer: and when they talked hopefully of the future, when he should return a great artist to claim his bride.

It was over. Hector was on his way to Italy; and there was a great gap in the farm-house. Never had they realized so fully as now what the loving boy had been to them; they missed him at all times.

Two years more passed on, and again we return to Hector. Seated in a beautiful studio in Florence was a group of five persons—Mr. Ashton, his newly made wife, her daughter Nina, a young, beautiful Italian girl of sixteen, a fair looking Englishman, Nina Cameron's lover, and Hector —our Hector.

"So it is your twenty-first birth-day, Hector," said Ernest Grant, the young Englishman I have mentioned. "What presents have you received?"

"A hair chain from Nina, a kiss from Mrs. Ashton and this book from Mr. Ashton," replied Hector. "Now, if I could only hear from England, get some answer to the many letters I have written this last year, what a happy birthday this would be! Ah, fairies have heard me!" he added, as the servant entered, and handed him a letter post-marked in England. "Hurrah! from my friend and your employer, Mr. Ashton who is the only person in England that answers me does. Eh! what?"

"What is the matter?" said Mrs. Ashton, as Hector tore open a letter [enclosed in the former, and, after reading it, turned deadly pale, and sank into a chair.

"Read them," said Hector, hastily, handing them to Mr. Ashton, who read aloud:

"DEAR HEC.—I have but a few minutes to spare to answer your last, as most condemn the important news I send. I made inquiries for your friends, the Fothergills. The old man is dead, the farm sold, and the family scattered. Roland is gone to India as secretary for somebody, I forget whom; George was last at sea: and the widow and their daughter have left their home, and I can get no clue to them. Now for my great news. Lord Grahame is dead, and has left a will, making you heir to one of the most finest estates and largest incomes in England. You were very sly in concealing your relationship; but the lawyers advertised for you; and I went to them and so learned the great news. I enclose their letter, with which accept the heartiest congratulations of your friend,

GUS ASHTON."

The inclosed letter was from the lawyers verifying the report of his friend, and urging immediate return to England.

"So you must leave us, said Mr. Ashton handing back the letters. "Why Hector, man, what a face for such glorious things!"

"Poor Ella!" said Hector, in a low tone; "this is why I have never heard from them. My father and George both dead! Oh, Mr. Ashton, I have no heart for good news now!" Yes," he added, springing to his feet, "I must leave you; I must find her." And he left the room.

"Poor boy!" said Mrs. Ashton; "I know his heart. His love and gratitude swallow up his sense of this good news. He forgets all his own good fortune in the sorrows of his friends."

One week after this scene Hector was on his way to England. When he arrived in London after settling his business, proving his identity, and being installed in the possession of his inheritance, he took rooms in a fashionable quarter, and commenced his search for Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton returned to England shortly after himself to purchase the trousseau of Nina, and see her in the new home Ernest Grant was preparing for her. Hector was very busy now, helping them, taking the lovely Italian, Mrs. Ashton (for Mr. Ashton had married an Italian widow), to the most stylish shops, and making his artist's eye useful in the selection of colors and fabrics for the bridal array.

In a small room in the suburbs of London sat Mrs. Fothergill. She was dressed in a widow's weeds, and the appearance of the room betokened poverty, though not grinding oppressive want. The furniture was neat and plain; and her own dress, though of coarse material, was well made and very nice. James Fothergill had left his widow poor, for his farm had declined during the last two years of his life, owing partly to Roland's absence in India, and his father's age being inadequate to support the burden them thrown upon him. He had insisted upon his son's acceptance of a good offer as secretary to a gentleman going to India, and bitterly felt his loss after he was gone. He died poor; and his widow was now living on what she earned as a seamstress, and Ella's wages as assistant in a milliner's shop. Roland occasionally sent sums of money, or presents as that they lived very comfortably with economy. Mrs. Fothergill was reading an advertisement of the return of Lord Grahame to his native land, and a criticism of the paintings he had brought from abroad. She was going back in fancy, to the little boy who stood with timid manner petitioning for a night's lodging and a piece of bread. Suddenly Ella entered, her face flushed, and her form trembling with excitement.

"Mother, I have seen him," she said, as she threw herself down beside her mother's chair, and then starting up again, began to pace the room hastily. "He came into the shop with two ladies to buy a bonnet for his bride. She was with him; and he selected the white one I made this week. My handiwork on his bride! Strange, is it not? She is very beautiful, a brunette, very lovely. Mother, mother! he is great, rich, noble, and he has forgotten me."

"The touching pathos in her voice brought tears to her mother's eyes. Ella sank upon a sofa, and laying her head upon her arm, moaned. The great excitement was over, and the sorrow remained.

"Mother," she said, in a low, heart-broken voice, as Mrs. Fothergill bent pityingly over her, "mother he has forgotten me! I have been true. You know that I refused a wealthy marriage twice for his sake before," she said bitterly, before I knew of his great fortune. I hoped and longed for his return; and now! This measure, too, for his long silence. He never answered the letter I wrote after I left the farm-house, when he was at Rome; and I thought it had missed him; but he was false. He loved this Italian then; Nina he called her. Mother! mother! he had forgotten me!"

She did not know that the letter she wrote to Rome missed him because he was in Florence; and his letter, telling her of the change, reached the farm-house after she had left it.

Hector, meanwhile, was standing in the milliner's shop with Nina, admiring the pretty white bonnet, and acting as interpreter between the shop-woman and his Italian friends.

"Yes, yes," said the milliner, in reply to some question, "the maker of that bonnet is my most tasty apprentice. It was a lucky day I secured the service of that young girl."

"If you will kindly have taken an order," said Hector, at a request from Nina, "the lady would like to give her particular directions about another bonnet."

"Certainly, sir. Send Miss Fothergill here," she said to the boy.

Ella Fothergill! Had he heard aright? Hector's heart beat quickly as he watched the boy's return.

"Gone home in a great hurry with the headache," [illegible]

Hector got her address from the astonished milliner, scribbled to call some other day, bowed, made room for a fine parcels of confectionery, put Miss Ashton and Nina into the carriage and followed Ella.

Mrs. Fothergill spoke fond words of comfort to her daughter; but little could [illegible] and say. "[illegible] How I loved him, mother?—How I have lived in the hope of seeing him once more? Hector! come to me, or my heart will break! He is not false; he has missed my letters; but oh, that doubt, Nina! Hector, I trusted you as my life, and you are false!"——"Ella!" said a low deep voice.

He was there, living before her, with his eyes fixed with a world of tenderness upon her face. Nina was forgotten; and with a sob of joy she sprang into his open arms. He had heard her last words as he entered; and he would not release her until he had told her all and she had sobbed her sorrow for doubting him. They were still in the room in that close embrace when a man entered. The widow's cry of "Roland!" explained who was this new arrival; and more embracing and words of welcome followed.

"Mother, said Roland, taking her hand, "you have had much joy to-night; can you bear any more? Listen! I was sitting in my room seven months ago, when a man entered, a sailor, who had been shipwrecked on one of the islands in the Pacific, picked up by a friendly, vessel, brought to India, and had found me out."

"George!" gasped the widow, "my boy George! he is with you!"

Before Roland could reply, George was in his mother's arms.

And on we will leave them, merely adding that in his prosperity Hector did not forget the friends of his childhood. After his marriage with Ella, George was placed as captain on as fine a vessel as any in the merchant service; Roland was located as a professor of mathematics in a flourishing college; while Mrs. Fothergill had a splendid home with her daughter and the "Mitherless Bairn."

The Bursting of Spring.

The following passage we copy from a recent letter in the *New York Independent*:—

"But I am whirling along the Hudson, a river that never wears out nay more than it runs out. If any other land has a more glorious river, I am glad of it! The ground is all disrobed of snow. Willows are yellowing the edges of low woods. Buds are making the forests look purplish. Grass is everywhere starting, and in favored spots it has lifted up that green which all summer long shall not wear out. The ploughs have already been at work. Farmers are all astir. Barn yards are vocal with hens celebrating the earliest achievements in the egg speculations of another season. Calves and lambs are come. Ah, you do not know poor creatures that live in cities—you do not know that spring has come! But the signs of the year are for the country. Now the peony is pushing up his ruddy knuckles, honey-suckles are tearing out, flags are drawing their swords, the swamps are full of black birds, wild duck are on the ponds, trout are ready for the angler, long wedgelines of wild geese stream northward trumpeting as evening come on, and they are wing weary. Br ok willows are downy with their velvety catskins—mosses in the damp woods are green with the clearest, moistest and intensest green.—Streams are full and turbid, little ones are racing down into bigger ones, and these are pouring into other streams, and everything seems hurrying and hasting as if a universal activity had inspired the year!"

SOMNAMBULISM.

The observation of sleep walking, or somnambulism, is of ancient date. Two varieties were noticed, one of which we shall pass over very briefly, as being unimportant, except as a collateral illustration: it is that where the subject of it is engaged in some occupation, which he continues, although sleep overtakes him. Thus Galen fell asleep whilst walking, and continued to do so until he struck his foot against a stone. Felix Plater relates that he himself often fell asleep whilst playing the lute, which he continued until the instrument fell and awoke him. He also states that a friend fell asleep whilst reading aloud, and read an entire page whilst sleeping. It is said to be not unusual for soldiers upon the march to fall asleep on a fatiguing journey, still keeping up with the rest. This was often noticed during the retreat from Moscow.

Hippocrates first notices the true somnambulism, the imitation of action in accordance with sleeping ideas. Aristotle also notices it.

It is most ordinary to find that those acts which are habitual by day are most frequently reenacted by night. Of these the simplest are those connected with visiting the usual scenes of labor. Some will descend the shafts of mines, others will ride on horseback, walk, pass dangerous places which they could not have accomplished when awake, and perform the most complex mechanical operations, such as watch, nothing, &c. Some will even swim during sleep; Dr. Franklin relates one such instance about himself; and Macnish, in his *Philosophy of Sleep*, gives an account of a man who walked over a rough and dangerous road nearly two miles, and then plunged into the water, where he swam a mile and a half before he was pinked up still fast asleep. In general terms the somnambulist may perform all the acts, however complex of which he is capable during the day, and even execute purposes which would be quite beyond his power in his waking moments; he may enter into conversation with the bystanders, and manifest a certain modified activity of any or all of the senses, as in recognizing persons and things, and avoiding obstacles; he may then return to bed, and when he awakes have no consciousness of anything that has passed. Such is generally the case, but not invariably; sometimes the somnambulism is marked by the power of recollection, which is remembered (but only as a dream), on awaking. Macnish relates the story of a boy who, dreaming that he got out of bed and commenced to eat the contents of the sugar-basin entirely, whilst his friend on awaking found him actually engaged with his face plunged in a sugar-basin.

One of the most remarkable cases on record is related by the Archbishop of Bordeaux in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*.—It was concerning a young priest in the Catholic seminary, who used to rise in his sleep and write sermons. Having written a page, he would read it aloud and make corrections. "I have seen (says the archbishop,) the beginning of one of his sermons which he had written when asleep; it was well composed, but one correction surprised me. Having written at first the words 'on divin enfant,' he had afterwards altered the word *divin* and written over it *adorable*.—Then perceiving that *or* could not stand before the last word, he had dexterously inserted a *t*, so as to make the word out."—He continued to write, although a card was held between his eyes and the paper. Did the history stop here, we should have a well authenticated case of vision without the aid of the eyes. But the collateral circumstances show that this writing was accomplished, not by sight; but by a most accurate mental representation of the object to be attained, as will be further illustrated in our next case. For after he had written a page requiring correction, a piece of blank paper of the exact size was substituted for his own manuscript, and on that he made the corrections in the precise situation which they would have occupied on the original page. A very astonishing part of this report is that which relates to his writing music in this sleeping state, which it is said he did with perfect precision. He asked for certain things, and saw and heard such things, but only such things as bore directly upon the subject of his thoughts. He detected the deceit when water was given to him instead of brandy, which he had asked for. Finally, he found nothing of all that had transpired when he awoke; but to his great surprise he remembered all accurately, and so lived a sort of double life, a phenomenon which we believe to be universal in all the cases of exalted somnambulism.

A STRANGE STORY.—An English lady has just arrived at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in search of her husband, who left her in England, and came to this country. She had not heard from him for a long time, and was unable to find out his whereabouts. She came to this city, and found him living with another woman, whom he had married. The lady has returned to England.

The Progress of the War.

Arrival of the "Van-dalia."

BATTLE OF VERCELLI.—300 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

THE AUSTRIANS WITHDRAWING!

The New French Loan!

LITERATURE HERE FROM AUSTRALIA.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton at 7 p. m. on the 11th, and Queenstown at 7 p. m. on the 12th, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her news is mainly anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

The Vanderbilt encircled the Earth in 32 days 20 hours, including stoppages.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, from the Crimea, arrived at Toronto on the 20th inst.

The steamship Pleiad, from New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Plymouth on the 9th.

The Prince Consort, with Lord Napier on board, arrived at Plymouth on the 10th inst.

The Africa (Cunard), with Lord Napier on board, arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Royal Mail steamer Vectis, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at Quebec on the 20th inst.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 21st inst.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers was tried at Perth for bribery, and found guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in the Penitentiary.

The Hon. Mr. Cauchon has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in succession to Sir Edmund Head.

The Hon. Mr. Bradley, Minister of Militia, has resigned his office, and left Toronto for Montreal, en route for England.

The Hon. Mr. Dorion has been appointed Chief Justice of Montreal, in succession to Sir Alexander Lacoste

Appalling Catastrophe.

LOSS OF THE POMONA.

The weather during the past few days has been of the most boisterous character, the gales of wind prevailing on Wednesday and Thursday were so violent as to cause great apprehension at various shiping distr[icts] might result therefrom. This view has been unfortunately borne out by the occurence of thursday and yesterday, and it now becomes our painful and melancholy duty to chronicle the total destruction of a large emigrant ship, and the loss of upwards of 380 human lives, in our own immediate neighborhood. The [illegible] clipper-ship *Pomona*, 1,500 tons burden, of New York, left *Liverpool* on Wednesday with a crew of 30 sailors in addition to the captain, Charles Merryew, and passengers for New York, to the number of about 380. She left the Mersey with fair and full breeze, and everything seemed to be going on well up to a late hour, when almost in a moment, the hopes of her living freight were blighted, the ship struck, and thing but death and desolation lay before us.—Many of the passengers and a portion of the crew had retired to their respective berths at an early hour, but a large number more cheerfully inclined had congregated together in the saloons and were singing and dancing up to a late hour, there being both ladies and piper on board. As the night advanced, however, the breeze freshened into a gale, before which the gallent ship flew as it were towards her destination, and many of the remaining passengers turned in. By some means, which at present we have been unable to ascertain with accuracy, the captain, when nearing Tuscar, seems to have lost his reckoning and mistaken his position, for a little past midnight the ship was driven on to a sandbank some seven miles off Ballyconigar, near to blackwater, the sea making a clear breach over her and sweeping her decks. The passengers rushed in crowds to the deck, most of them but partially dressed, and many with there night-clothes on. For a short time a wild scene of terror and confusion ensued, which however, gradually subsided as the calm orders of the captain were obeyed by the crew, and something like order was re-established. The pumps were quickly manned, and it was found that the vessel was fast making water, but the Captain was in hopes that if the weather moderated he should be able in the morning to land all his passengers by means of his boats. In this, however, he was doomed to be disappointed, as the gale continued with increased fury during the whole of the day. In the course of the morning an attempt was made to launch the lifeboats but they were stove in and their crew drowned. In this fearful state of suspense they remained till towards evening when the ship, which had till then remained firm on the bank, slipped off by the stern into deep water, and commenced rapidly to fill. The whale boat was then launched, and a number of the crew and passengers rushed into her. The captain, in hope of being again driven on to the bank, let go the last bower anchor, but all his exertions were fruitless, and though more than 40 men were toiling at the pumps the water gained upon them so fast that in less than another hour[illegible] The heartrending scenes that must have occurred during that hour are fearful to think of, but they are known only to God, for beyond those in the boat not a soul was saved. The captain and first and second mates remained on the sinking ship, the only officer in the boat being the third mate, Stephen Kelly, who succeeded in reaching the shore in company with 18 others of the crew and three passengers, five being washed out in their passage from the vessel.

Mr. Harper, the agent for *Lloyd's* was early at the scene of the disaster, in company with Mr. William Coghlan, under whose directions the survivors, all of whom are more or less suffering from severe personal injuries, were removed to Wexford, where they will no doubt receive that sympathy to which their sufferings so justly entitle them. Among those saved, the names of whom we give below, there are only three passengers; and of the seamen preserved there are several who are Irish, a number of the crew being natives of this country. One of the sailors on board the *Pomona* was a Wexford man, named Michael Hayer; he was drowned in the futile attempt made to launch the life-boat of the ship. On arriving at Wexford the third mate made the following statement upon oath, which was taken down by Mr. Coghlan, to whose kindness we are indebted for a copy:

Stephen Kelly deposed that he was third mate of the ship *Pomona*, of New York, of 1,500 tons register, owned by the D. L. line, and that he sailed from Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at 5 A. M., with a crew of 37 hands, including himself, bound for New York, with a cargo of general merchandize, and about 400 passengers, shipped by sundry persons of Liverpool, and consigned to sundry persons at New York. Did not know whether she was insured. Left Liverpool on the 27th of April, at 5 a. m., wind S. E., fresh breeze. About 4 p. m., Holyhead bore about S. E. by E. distant about 10 miles, steering then, I think, about a W. S. W. course. At midnight a strong breeze, ship under close-reefed topsails, laying to. Made a revolving light, and supposed it to be Tuskar; squared away with the ship, and steered a west course. Very soon after she struck; could not tell where, but proved after wards to be Blackwater Bank, where the sea soon made a clean breach over her. About 10 a. m. cut away the fore and main mast the ship rolling very heavily. Got out two boats, but they were soon swamped. About 4 p. m. she worked over the bank; immediately after let go the best bower anchor, but found that she was sinking fast. At 1. 30 p. m. got out the long-boat, when the cook, stewards, boatswain and three others left in her; she upset going ashore, and four of them were drowned Myself, 15 of the crew and passengers, left the boat at 2. 30 p. m. in the whale boat, and landed near Blackwater. I expect the remainder of the crew and passengers are drowned. The pumps were constantly working during the day.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Passengers—Mathew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, and John Raher.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarity, John Smith, Richard Emmett, Thomas Barnes, Thomas Jordon, John Sullivan, Harry Millar, Rodolph Thom, Jeremiah Williams, George Melville, George Nott, John Rodgers, Charles Jackson, Charles Thompson, James West, William Murphy, John McCormick, seamen; John Meehan passengers' cook.

Shooting the Birds.

It is our fellow-citizens that any man will kill a robin, lark, finch, or small bird of any kind in the country, for a house lot. We say a man; for boys are rude and thoughtless, and their acts of destructiveness are the fore-runners of the love of [illegible] and the love of action, and are not [illegible] But a man who will kill the robin is a possible pirate. "The notes of the robin in spring are universally known, and as universally beloved," says Wilson.—Nuttal says of him—"The confidence he reposes in us by making his abode in our gardens and orchards, the frankness and innocence of his manners, beside his vocal powers to please, inspire respect and attachment even in the truant school-boy, and his exposed nest is but rarely molested."

The robin and the bob-o'-link are the two characteristics in our early summer scenery, that who that hath not a heart as dry as the dust that doth not delight in both? What gaiety and animation the robin gives to our gardens, orchards and lawns in June! How full of life they are, with their quick darting plumage, and their varied and overflowing song! What prettier sight is there than to see them running through the young grass, taller than themselves, and emerging upon a swept walk, and showing the whole of their trig and cleanly turned figures! How full of charming pertness is the way in which they turn up their pretty heads and turn their bright, restless eyes from side to side, as if saying, "I am a handsome fellow and I know it; do, please, admire me."—And then the song of the robin is so cheerful and cordial. He is not a brilliant bravura performer, like the bob-o'-link, that huddles forth his joyous heart in such precipitated notes, as if the longest summer day would not be long enough for him to unravel all the web of music that lies folded in his quivering frame; nor has he the sweet, pathetic, soul-like voice of his countryman, the ferruginous thrush—that Jenny Lind of the feathered tribe over whose exquisite song a shade of human feeling seems to pass, like the shadow of a cloud over the stream; but his notes are joyous, honest and domestic. He is a fine old-fashioned mad-singer, not remarkable for tenderness or depth of brilliant execution, but he pleases all by the charms of nature, truth and simplicity.

For two or three weeks this very year, one of these birds used to perch on the iron fence which is built around the garret scuttle of a house near our own, and greet the rising sun with a martin hymn. His song was the first sound we heard when the soul crept back into the world of consciousness; and heard at that calm and silent hour it was inexpressibly touching and sweet. It was like the voice of an angel flung out of some rift in the sky and filling the whole vault of air with overflowing song. The heart that heard it went up to heaven on the wings of that musical note; for the sweet creature seemed to be singing for all the little world around him a hymn of praise, and to be thanking God for the gift of another day. We were the latter man all the day for the baptism of its voice, and we could no more have shot that bird than we could have shot our neighbor's baby that is just beginning to put greeting to us with his fat little hands.

Some persons prompt to justify their avincidal propensity on the ground that birds eat fruit, and therefore do harm to man and his works. If this means that there is any bird under God's heaven, that in the course of his life does more harm than good to man—we meet the pocket of man—it is a mistake. The plan of God in his creation is full of wisdom and of minute and carefully adjusted wisdom. There is a balance and proportion among the various tribes of the animal creation, which cannot be disturbed. Robins do cherries, it is true; what a shocking instance of human depravity it is! how very badly a robin must have been brought up that will steal cherries; but we would rather see robins eat cherries any day than eat them ourselves.

A knot of jolly feathered gourmands, rioting, and junketing in a cherry tree, laughing and chattering and cracking jokes among themselves doubtless at the expense of the good easy man that planted the tree, and counted upon having some of the fruit, is better than a poor play—better than many cherries. But robins not only eat cherries, but they eat worms, grubs and caterpillars; and it is the same with other birds. Between the feathered creation and the insect creation there is a proportion fixed by Infinite wisdom and goodness, and short-sighted man only makes matters worse when he attempts to disturb it. If the numbers of the birds be diminished, that of the insects which do injury to the products of agriculture will be proportionately increased. Spare them, the birds, ye farmers, not merely for the sake of your own children—not merely for the sake of your own better natures—but for the sake of your apple trees, your cornfields, and your kitchen gardens.—*Boston Courier.*

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount of cash on hand subject to draft as $6,869,000.

Anson G. Chester, of N. Y., is named as a candidate for the Presidency. Hurrah for Chester!

The "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," a charitable organization in Boston, expended $9,808 last year, in the support of missionaries, evening schools, sewing schools, sunday schools, &c.

The number of births in Boston during the year 1858 was 7[illegible], of which 340 were males, and 344 female. The number of marriages was 242, 51 of which were foreign couples. There were 397 deaths.

The Italian residents of New-Orleans have started a subscription for a fund for the families of Sardinian soldiers. The Sardinian Consul, Signor Lanata, heads the movement, under express authorization of Count Cavour.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 8th, is assured by a gentleman from New York that Teresa Bagoli [Mrs Sicles] is preparing for the stage, and will appear on the boards next Autumn.

A land-slide had occured in the little mining town of Monte Cristo, killing four persons. The damage done was also considerable, and mining operations had to be suspended.

SLAVE-HOLDERS.—At present there are comparatively few slave users, and the number is constantly diminishing. It is quite likely that the next census will show a decrease of fully twenty per cent. in the number of slave-holders, [illegible] compared with the census of 1850—and then there were only some 350,000 slave-holders in the whole fifteen Southern States.—*Columbus [Ga.] Times.*

At the 5 o'clock morning express train from Buffalo to New-York on Wednesday May 18, when passing the [illegible] one mile west of Jordan, near Spencer a cow sprang on the track between the engine and baggage car, throwing off the baggage and three passenger cars. Thomas S. Gifford, conductor, was instantly killed and fifteen others severely injured, three of them it is feared fatally. The passenger cars were filled with passengers, and the crash was terrible, as the train was moving at Express speed—the entire train left the track with the exception of the watchful for Syracuse.

Horrible Affair!

SUPPOSED FORGERY AND PARRICIDE!

Brantford, 16th May, 7 a m.

As early as the hour is, people have arrived in the Town from the country, and are conversing about the arrest of a young man named William Robertson, who has been taken into custody on a charge of having forged his father's will about two years ago. I have gleaned the following particulars from persons of unquestionable credibility. It appears that a farmer named Robertson lived not far distant from Mount Pleasant, a few miles from Brantford. He was possessed of considerable property and had a grown up son, who was not remarkable for his observance of moral obligations or parental authority. Mr. Robertson was returning from Brantford, and was intoxicated. He did not reach home at the hour he was expected, and on the following morning his body was found lying on the roadside, adjoining a Mr. Cook's residence.

An inquest was held and evidence of the most conclusive nature adduced that a foul murder had been committed. The body presented sevr al marks of violence, including severe contusions and a stab in the region of the breast, which of itself was sufficient to cause death, and, was apparently inflicted with a dirk knife. A brother of the young man now in custody, was strongly suspected of being the perpetrator of the crime, and was arrested on the Coroner's warrant, but was subsequently released for want of sufficient inculpatory evidence. A will, purporting to have been made by the deceased was produced, and has since been ascertained to be a forgery, and to have been drawn out by some member of the family—supposed by the prisoner. Since the decease of Mr. Robertson, the prisoner and his mother, wife of the murdered man, have not lived on very friendly terms, and she has lodged information against her son charging him with having murdered his father for the purpose of becoming possessed of a portion of the estate. I hope to be able to furnish additional particulars before I close.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

12 O'clock, Noon.

W. B. Mathews, Esq., has taken the matter in hand, and hopes are entertained that the examination, which is being conducted very cautiously, will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder. The primary charge against the prisoner is of having forged the will, but we believe that the authorities expect shortly to be in possession of facts which will fix the crime on a certain individual, and thus bring to light one of the foulest deeds which has been committed in Brant since the Mohawk Valley resounded with the Indian war whoop. Several farmers are still arriving, and great interest is manifested in the proceedings. James Weyms, ——Johnstone and James Laughrey, Esqrs., aided Mr. Matthews in the investigation. The name of the prisoner is William Wallace Robertson. He is a young man, apparently about 26 years of age, and when arrested, denied that he was guilty of the forgery.

Mrs. Sarah Robertson, mother of the prisoner, deposed that William had admitted to her that he had forged the late Mr. Robertson's will. This admission was made some time after the will was made. The will was found by the children in a desk which had been previously searched; but Mrs. Robertson, from the beginning, doubted that the will was ever made by her late husband, as if it were genuine, it would not have been found in a place which had been previously searched so well.

Mr. Robertson was killed in November, 1854, and before he died he said that he would leave his property in a way that she [his widow] and little children would be well taken care of. She also saw the prisoner copying a *bona fide* will, which had been made by the deceased. The only reason assigned for copying the will was, that his father had not written it in a legible manner. This will was declared by Squire Johnson to be useless, as there were no signatures to it, and nothing was ever said afterwards about the will until the one which is supposed to be forged was discovered. The prisoner always asserted more right to the property than any other of the children. Several other witnesses are to be examined, and it is expected that revelations will be made which will throw considerable light upon the murder of Mr. Robertson.

Death of Alexander von Humboldt.

The *Canada* brings sad verification of the [illegible] prophecy, uttered a year since by Baron von Humboldt, in regard to the probable period of his own death. A remarkable presentiment that the year 1859 would be the end of his life, found casual expression, and has been fulfilled. Our dispatches this morning announce that venerable *savant* expired at Berlin, on Friday May 6th in his 91st year.

Frederick Henry Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769. His father, Major von Humboldt, held the office of Chamberlain to Frederick the Great, and his early years of the son were passed under the tution of Campe, on the ternal estate at Tegel, near Berlin. In 1786, when in his sixteenth year, Alexander entered the University of Frankfort-on-the-Order, with his brother William; remained in that institution for two years, and when then transferred to the University of Gottingen. In the latter, he made the acquaintance of the naturalists Blumenbach and Forster, and through the friendship of these distinguished men, was enabled to cultivate his natural tastes for scientific study. The brothers quitted college in 1789. William had conceived a fancy for political life, and departed for Paris. Alexander, whose education had been especially directed with a view to employment in the Government mines, followed the bent of his inclinations for travel and discovery, and, in company with Forster, made his first scientific journey to the Rhine, through Holland and to England, early in the ensuing year. His first literary productions, *Mineralogical Observations on some Basaltic Formations of the Rhine*, was the fruit of this journey. Returning home he was sent to Hamburgh to acquire a knowledge of commercial affairs, studied book-keeping at an Institute, afterwards removed to Freeburg, and became a student in the Mining Academy, where he remained until 1792. In that year, at the age of 23 years, he was appointed Superintendant of the Mines in Franconni, an office which he held for three years. During this period, he zealously prosecuted his mineralogical and botanical studies, and made various experiments on the physical and chemical laws of metallurgy. In 1795 he resigned his office, in order to devote himself to the subjects of scientific research which had always been present to his mind. The plan of his great American journey seems to have been suggested during the period of his early intimacy with Forster; and having freed himself from the cares of public duty, he set himself to the work of the necessary preparations for that expedition. The first step was a series of scientific explorations in different parts of Europe, undertaken with a view to [illegible] his knowledge and improving his powers of observation. He made several visits to Switzerland and the mountains of Silesia, and afterwards managed the burden of an official visit to Prussian Poland. The yearning desire to see strange lands and to devote himself to scientific exploration, is well described by himself in the opening chapter of his *Personal Narrative*:

"From my earliest youth, I felt an ardent desire to travel into distant regions, seldom visited by Europeans. The desire is characteristic of a period of our existence when life appears an unlimited horizon, and when we find an irresistible attraction in the impetuous agitation of the mind, and the image of positive danger. Though educated in a country which has no direct communication with either the East or the West Indies, living amid mountains remote from coasts, and celebrated for his numerous mines, I felt an increasing passion for the sea and distant expeditions.—Objects with which we are acquainted only by the animated narratives of travelers have a peculiar charm; imagination wanders with delight over that which is vague and undefined; and the pleasure we are deprived of seem to possess a fascinating power, compared with which all we daily feel in the narrow circles of edentary life appears instipid."

Serious preparations for the journey to America were not possible, in consequence of family causes; the death of his mother, and the disposition of the paternal estates, until the year 1797. In that year Humboldt supplied himself with ample means for his new enterprise by the sale of the large inheritence which had fallen to him, and set out with his brother for a preliminary journey to Italy. On reaching Vienna, however, further progress was found to be impracticable, in consequence of the war then raging between France and Austria, and Alexander passed the Winter of 1797-8 in Salzburg. In the following Spring, receiving intelligence of the contemplated expedition of Baudin, intended for the exploration of the Southern Hemisphere, he hastened to Paris, but was again fated to meet with disappointment. The expedition was abandoned, and Humboldt saw no immediate prospect of carrying his enterprise into effect. During his stay in Paris, on this occasion, however, fortune favoured him in one respect. He became acquainted with Bonpland, his future companion to South America, who had been appointed to the *corps* of naturalists to accompany Baudin's expedition. A close friendship sprang up between Bonpland and Humboldt. They entered together on a career of preparatory study, and Humboldt united at the same time with the celebrated Gay-Lussac in a series of experiments on the atmosphere. In the fall of 1798, Humboldt, accompanied by Bonpland, went to Marseilles with the intention of embarking for Egypt, to join the scientific *corps* which accompanied the army of Napoleon. But another disappointment awaited him. The Swedish frigate in which he had been offered a passage, had been delayed by a storm, had put into a Portugese port to repair damages, and could not sail until the following Spring. After a delay of two months, the two friends, disliking the prospect of inaction in Marseilles, resolved to spend the Winter in Spain, and proceeded to Madrid, taking astronomical and borometrical observations by the way.

This journey to Madrid proved a bit.—After three successive disappointments, Humbolt found himself in a position far better than any he had hoped for. The Prime Minister, Urquizo, a man of enlightened sagacity, lent a willing ear to the memorial presented by the disappointed traveler supported the project, overcame obstacles, and obtained for Humboldt enlarged privileges for undertaking a voyage to the New World and the Philipine Islands. "Never," says Humboldt, "had so extensive a permission been granted to any traveller, and never had any foreigner been honored with more confidence on the part of the Spanish Government." Humboldt accompanied by Bonpland, left Madrid in May, 1799, for Corunna, where the corvette *Pizzarro* lay, ready to receive him. The vessel was bound to Havana and Mexico, but her Captain received orders to touch at the Canaries, and allow the travelers time to ascend the Peak of Teneriffe. Humboldt was now thirty years of age. The delays and disapointments which he had been compelled to encounter had not only been better fitted for him for the task he had undertaken, by affording him leisure to enlarge his stock of knowledge, but had furnished him in Bonpland, an able assistant and a fast friend. Humboldt has touchingly recorded his sensations, as he found himself fairly in the way of realising the hopes of years. The vessel touched at the Canaries, the travelers ascended the Peak, recorded their observations, narrowly escaped capture by British vessels, and departed for Havana. A malignant fever which broke out on shipboard, however, occasioned a change in the destination. The vessel bore away for Venezuela, and the travelers met a favourable reception in that province, where they arrived in July, 1799. They immediately began their explorations, the history of which is familiar. The exploration of the Orinoco, from which so many interesting discoveries resulted, was undertaken in November following. Some months were passed in general observations upon the seacoast, but in February, 1800, Humboldt, still accompanied by Bonpland, struck into the interior, traversing vast plains under a heat so intense that the journey was made chiefly by night, and on the 4th of April, after enduring extraordinary hardships, entered the Orinoco. On the 10th of April the travelers began a canal exploration of that River, voyaged on the Rio Negro and the Cassiquiare, and finally reached the tributary streams of the Amazon was fortunately relinquished; after the travelers had fallen into the hands of the Brazilian officials, who had received orders from the jealous Government to seize them and transport them to Lisbon. The little party started on its return on the 10th of May, and arrived at Angostura on the 16th of the following June. Thence they sailed for Havana, where they arrived in the middle of December. Tidings of the departure of Baudin's expedition from France reached Humboldt during his sojourn in Cuba, and he determined to sail for Carthagena, cross the Isthmus to the Pacific, and await the arrival of the expedition at Lima or Valparaiso. This journey gave occasion for the famous travels among the Andes. Reaching Carthagena on the 30th March, 1801, Humboldt relinquished his purpose of proceeding across the Isthmus to Panama, and chose instead the route to Guayaquil, by way of Bogota and Quito. This change of direction gave him an opportunity to trace the map of the Rio Magdalena. On the 22nd of June, the ascent of Chimborazo was made. The next step was the exploration of the chain of the Andes, undertaken after the reception of further news from the unlucky expedition of Baudin, which, after all, showed its course, and did not touch at Chili or Peru. A [illegible] to take care of itself." He states that he had often seen it [illegible] He had taken his dogs over the ground where he had just before seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be induced to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of any deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES—AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

In the course of an interesting letter addressed by the Duke de Cabellino to the *Cork Daily Reporter*, in which he gives an account of the sufferings endured by Baron Poerio, himself, and other victims in the stifling dens of Monte Fusco, the following incident is narrated:—"A nightingale, as if on a mission from Nature, apparently feeling for our sorrows and solitude, used to come to the boughs of a mulberry tree, and with his plantive song he expressed our grief, so that he became our friend—the very friend of our hearts. We used to throng the prison bars to listen to and treasure his loving plaint. Ah, fond fool! he with his slender ditty awakened suspicions that had communicated with the outer world—a blessing, indeed, which the treaty had ended for us. They shouted with their voices, and hurled sticks, but in the evenings the little nightingale came again and again with his solace to us, and his sympathy for patriotism brought his doom—he was shot."

Our Commercial Prospects.

Even though we had not before us the almost absolute certainty of a long and fierce warfare, which may for years say the energy and exhaust the resources of the chief nations of the continent of Europe, there is enough in the present commercial position and future commercial prospects of this country to cause all classes carefully to guard against any approach to those extravagances of expenditure or speculation which, in former years, brought so much evil upon them. For the price of provisions of all kinds to be at the highest rates, would be, on the whole, rather a matter for congratulation than cause for anxiety. were garners full and our store-houses overflowing; or even if we had a certain assurance that the incoming crop not devoured by the fly nor wasted by the rust or mildew, would be safely harvested and yield not only enough for all the demands for home consumption, but also afford such a surplus as would, at the prices we may naturally expect for some months to come, pay our debts and relieve us from the monetary pressure which now cripples our resources. The experience of the past, however, and the knowledge of the existing state of affairs, do not warrant us in indulging too sanguine expectations. In the first place we must remember that at the present moment there is not flour in the country sufficient for our own use until the new wheat comes in. At various points on Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, our millers are at this moment grinding wheat purchased at Chicago, Cleveland, Oswego and other ports of the American side, not for exportation but for the supply of local wants. Montreal is buying flour largely at Oswego and Rochester for her own use, and in many parts of the back country flour owing to the prevailing scarcity, fetches as high a price as in the markets on the front. Nine shillings a bushel may sometimes therefore be a price as ruinous to the country, as under other circumstances it would be advantageous, and it is evident that having now to pay that price for *foreign* wheat a large profit that may be made out of the coming harvest will have been anticipated. But supposing all present difficulties provided for let us look a little further. We are ourselves inclined to think, as we have before stated, that the estimate commonly made of the growing crop is somewhat exaggerated and that as a whole it will not be so much above an average as some people imagine. Admitting, however, its present condition to be most promising, we must not, and ought not to shut our eyes to the fact that, judging from all human probability, all experience of the past, the ravages of the fly will, unless averted by Providence, be at least as destructive as they were last year. We have yet found no cure for the evil, and we know that as a matter of history, the insect has been gradually creeping Westward, that last year it had found its way where it had never been seen before, and that it will probably go on in the same proportion. On the other hand it is true that the wheat this year is in a very forward and healthy condition, that the weather has lately been very favorable to it as well as to the spring crops, which have been sown unusually early, and under the most favorable auspices, and thus the evil may, to a certain extent be averted. That this may be altogether the case we sincerely trust; but what we wish to impress upon our readers is the necessity for continued caution and the closest economy, and the danger lest high prices, and the hope of an abundant harvest, should teach our farmers, in whose hands is, under Providence, the fate of the whole community, to indulge in that expenditure which, while temporarily promoting general activity, is likely to lead, as it has just now done, to ultimate ruin. While thus with the acknowledged scarcity existing, and the very uncertain prospects of the next harvest, we urge the absolute necessity of prudence and economy in every possible way for some time to come, if we would extricate ourselves from present difficulties, it is cheering to reflect upon the immunity from very extensive commercial disaster which we have so far enjoyed. It is true that a great deal of distress still exists, and that the commercial position of the country is hazardous indeed, but who will say that having weathered the storm so long we cannot with care do so till the end?—The very fact that the country has so long maintained its position under the adverse state of existing circumstances, proves how great are our resources, and it is not now the time, when we have a prospect of relief before us, that we should cease to tax our endurance, or to husband our means to the uttermost.

Now let us take the most favorable view of the case. For the first time in the history of America, she is importing breadstuffs from Europe, and let the war end when it will the prices of everything must rule high, and our surplus produce of all kinds fetch remunerative prices for at least a year to come. Supposing, also the most sanguine expectations as to the next harvest to be fulfilled, we have one side of the balance an abundant harvest and high prices. On the other, we have to charge the purchases requisite for a quarter's home supply, and the clearing off of old debts, to accomplish which will, at any rate, require all our exertions and all our care. Previously, then, in the ratio that our means fall below these favorable calculations must greater care and economy be exercised, for the debit side will remain the same.

What the effect of a protracted war may be upon our finances, so far as Europe is concerned, it is difficult to say, but of this we may rest assured, that upon the

Religious Troubles in a College.

A religious difficulty has sprung up in the Agricultural College of Michigan. The institution has eighty-one students. Six-sevenths of these have addressed a pitition to the Faculty, asking a return to an original rule, which requested all the clergy of Lansing to officiate in turn in the religious exercises at the Institution on Sunday, including the Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker, (Universalists,) who has been excluded.—The reverend gentleman named has published a pamphlet, which sets forth his view of the case. He addresses the State Board of Education, and says: "It remains for you to decide whether *two or three sects* shall convert the Agricultural College to uses in so unwarrantable a manner. The last Legislature, in which was many liberal Christians, and some Catholics, appropriated $37,500 for this College, which would not have been done, had they even *imagined* that the College had been or could be converted into an instrument for the propagation or advancement of sectarian dogmas or creede.

The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians was recently noticed. He died in Kansas. The Detroit *Tribune* gives some interesting particulars of his life. He was once a resident of Michigan, and during the war of 1812, while his tribe was living in Northern Ohio, Joe was employed by the American officers as interpreter, guide, and confidential express messenger. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of General Cass, by vice, and he accompanied that officer in his memorable expedition to the sources of the Missippi in 1820, when the whole territory north of Ohio contained less than nine thousand souls.

Spread of our Language.

The spread of the English language is a remarkable fact in the providential dealings of the Most High with mankind. Its study increasing over all Europe. It is the mother tongue of the United States, as well as of the British Isles, and prevails over the whole of the vast colonies of North America appended to the British crown. It is the language of many of the West India islands, and is heard, more or less, in all the centres of commercial activity in South America. It is the tongue of the infant empires of Australia, Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand, and appears destined to overspread the whole Polynesian island groups. From the Cape it is moving upward into the interior of Africa; and into whatever part Dr. Livingstone pierces from the West, he will carry with him not only the merchandise but the speech of his country. Along the Egyptian highway to Asia, it is becoming a familiar sound. Throughout all India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, it is being acquired by the most active and influential of the native population; and in five of the crowded ports of China it is one of the dialects of everyday life. Wherever the English tongue is spoken, its literature finds its way. Hence it is no exaggeration to say that the preparations of a Christian literature in the English language is an object of world-wide importance.

What our Forefathers thought of Tobacco.

The following is extracted from the proceedings and debates in the House of Commons:

"Wednesday, April 18, 1621—Sir W. Stroud moved that he "would have tobacco banished wholly out of the Kingdom, and that it may not be brought in from any part nor used among us; and Sir Grey Palmer said that "if tobacco be not banished, it will overthrow one hundred thousand men in England; for now it is so common that he had seen ploughmen take it as they are at the plough."

Curious Fact.

An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer are not all killed when young (as they breed once a year, and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, as dogs, wolves, foxes, panthers, &c.,) is, that "every doe or other animal observed the track of

Our Paternal Ancestry.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, May 26, 1859.

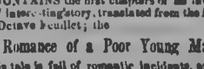
	$	s.	$	s.
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	30	1	35
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	1	27½
Oats "	0	30	0	37½
Potatoes "	0	50	0	60
Onions "	1	00	1	10
Flour ₱ brl.	5	00	5	10
Pork "	12	00	13	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	4	50
Oatmeal ₱ cwt.	4	00	4	10
Hides ₱ "	5	00	6	00
Butter ₱ lb. (fresh)	0	11	0	12½
Dry Wood, 4ft. 4 qr. duty	1	00	2	00
Straw ₱ load	1	50	2	00
Hams ₱ doz.	0	9½	0	10
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	11	00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

DIED,

In Cheneston, on the 14th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. George Erskine, aged 60 years.

THE BACK LAKES!



THE STEAMER OGEMAH

WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Rob[illegible]son, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, leaving Cha[illegible]worth Lake on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Excursionists supplied on board.

Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock, a. m. Freight [illegible] will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. D. Palmer.

JAMES WALLIS.

May 16th, 1859. 20

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Archibald's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children frequenting a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

DR. CALLENDAR; DENTIST.

WILL be in attendance, at his rooms, over Mr. Clinton's store, on Tuesday next and every day during the week. 21

CREDIT SALE!

I AM instructed by the Executors of the late ROBERT B. FORTUNE, Esq., to sell at

UNRESERVED AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY the 27th inst.,

At his late residence, adjoining the Farm of Geo. Sedgwick, Otonabee, within 2 miles of Peterborough; the following property, viz:

6 good farming Horses, 1 Mare and Foal, 2 Cows, 24 Sheep and 17 Lambs, 6 Pigs, 2 double Waggons, 1 Buggy, 1 Cutter Sleigh, 1 Cutter, 2 double Harness, 1 single do., 2 Buffalo Robes, 2 Sleigh Bells.

LOT OF FARMING UTENSILS.

1 new cooking Stove and furniture, quantity of Household Furniture and other articles.

ALSO,—A five year old

DURHAM BULL,

bred by Mr. Gillard, of Grafton, and took the premium at last County Show, in the County of Northumberland, Cobourg.

TERMS:—All sums under $10, Cash, over that sum, 9 months credit, on furnishing approved Joint or Endorsed Notes.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock precisely.☜

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterborough, May 20th, 1859. 21

A NEW AND INTENSELY INTERESTING STORY!

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE," OF FRIDAY, MAY 27th.

CONTAINS the first chapters of an intensely interesting story, translated from the French of Octave Feuillet; the

Romance of a Poor Young Man.

This tale is full of romantic incidents, and has had an enormous sale in France and in the United States.

THE FULLEST DETAILS OF THE WAR NEWS, Published in any Provincial journal.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE

OPENING of the NORTH WEST.

Speech of Mr. J. W. Taylor, of St. Paul, in the Board of Trade Room, Toronto.

THE LATEST FROM FRASER RIVER.

Articles on the Federation of the Canadian Provinces, and our relations with Lower Canada.

The *Globe* may be purchased on the day of publication at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $3 a year. Six copies for $10 (ten copies for $15); twenty five copies for $25 eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, May 20th, 1859. 21

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Cash, Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at my Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have taken the Shop, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Having thoroughly acquainted themselves with the business, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

J. & T. DOWNEY.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cricket.

As announced the first match this year was played on the 24th. The left-handers made 70 and 53; the right-handers 69 and 53 and won the game with three wickets to go down. Some of the players not being present the first innings, by a previous arrangement they were admitted the second. The score was as follows:

LEFT-HAND PLAYERS.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Calcutt,	b. M Clemenst	8		a. T Clemenst	8
G Walker,	b. Wicket	1		a. G Walker	1
McDougall,	G Walker	3		b. "	0
Strickland,	l. b. w,	0		run out,	7
Swayne,	run out,	0		b. Norton,	0
Rogers,	b. Palvemaer,	6		run out	23
Taylor,	b. "	0		c. Loucks	0
Shaw,	b. T Clemenst	1	Clarkson,	b. Norton	3
Glover,	b. "	4		a. T Clemenst	3
Walsh,	not out	11		not out	1
Craigie,	a. T Clemenst	0	Henthorn,	c. Loucks,	7
Byers		16	B. 6s,		8
Widdes		13	Widdes,		8
		70			80
					70
Total					150

RIGHT-HAND PLAYERS.

Norton,	a. Taylor,	8		b. Strickland,	4
T Clemenst,	a. "	16		b. Calcutt	27
Wrighton,	b. Calcutt,	6		b. Strickland	8
M Clemenst,	b. "	6		a. Calcutt	1
Lefevre,	b. "	3		run out	0
Loucks,	c. Rogers,	8		c. Taylor	8
G Walker,	c. Strickland,	1		not out	0
Halley,	c. Taylor,	4		run out	9
Fitzgerald,	c. "	0	Knapp,	a. Taylor	9
Palvemaer,	not out,

Agricultural.

Kidding cows can be cured of the habit for the time being, and perhaps permanently, by bringing a common draft chain just forward of the hips, before milking.

For warts on a cows udders, writes a correspondent, a cure can be effected by simply washing them after milking, with brine, for one or two weeks.

To keep bugs from cucumber and melon beds:—Cover the ground, under the vines, two or three inches deep, with fine sand.

To prevent sheep from scouring when first turned to grass in the Spring, give no salt from the time they are turned out until after shearing,—or, what perhaps is better, let them have access to salt at all times, summer and winter.

INFORMATION WANTED.

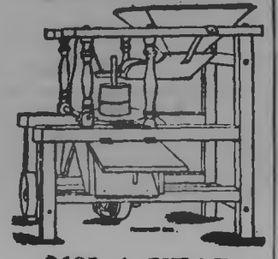
O' ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wiltshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOHIN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Canada papers will confer a favour by copying the above.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICES.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1858.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœnas,

Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—

Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colors, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.

All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Fine-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Paper Knives Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Letter Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Paper Cutters.
Portemonnaies, in great variety.
Writing Slates.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Sealing Wax.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Traveling Desks.
Work Stands.
Ornamental Boxes.
Dressing Boxes.
Wafer Cutters.
Paper Weights.
Sand Boxes.
Reticules.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen.
Dominoes.
Checkers.
Cribbage Boards.
Bagatelle Boards.
Ball Frames.
Address Cards.
Copying Presses.
Paper Weights.
Sand Boxes.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of the Musical Export, [illegible] containing Christian Psalmist, Wesleyan Tune Book, Hymns, &c., &c., price 6d per single copy.

Bennett Robinson's Musical Books.

[illegible] Violin Strings, Violin Bridges, &c., &c.

THOS. HENDERSON.

Peterborough, May 10th, 1859. 20

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ships,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gum Drops, at Ward's old stand, Hunter Street, such as Rose, Licorice, Lemon, Benzoin-Vanilla, Pine Apple and Jujube Gum Drops and Bars. Also, Chewing Gum cheaper than ever.

N. B.—We have still a few left of those cheap *Soda Buscuit and Crackers*, notwithstanding the rush there has been for them.

Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 19

TEA.

GOOD YOUNG HYSON TEA, 2s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.
Henthorn's Block, Hunter St.,
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

FRESH LOBSTERS.

IN LB. and 2 lb. Tins, reduced to 10d.
Salmon, do. "
Sardines in Halves, and Quarter Boxes at 1s. each.
Fine Table Cod Fish.
Digby Herrings.

J. CAMPBELL.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every Morning. Choice South American, (very delicious.) Old Picked Mocha, (rarely to be met with), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.

J. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PORTO RICO SUGAR, at reduced prices.

J. CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 26th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and ports, Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKINS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERK'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

DR. KING'S TRIAL,

AT THE

Cobourg Assizes.

PRICE ONLY 6d.

For sale by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Teachers of the Township of Otonabee, are requested to meet in Allendale, on the last SATURDAY in May, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Teachers Association, having for its object, mutual encouragement and improvement, and the discussing the best modes of Teaching.

W. RENWICK,
W. J. SMYTH,
T. LOCKHART,
D. MacPHERSON
T. B. GANNON,
JOHN MANSON.
} Teachers.

Allendale, May 18th, 1859. 20

J. FERGUSON,

SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

BOOTS and SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Bennett, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to commence with fewer items with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such attention to their interest to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or their approved notes.

Remember the old stand opposite the Bagnera entrance to the Town Hall.

CURRIE & BARRATT.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1859. 3

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Rankin.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', Jan. 20th, 1857. 39

FRESH GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country that he has opened, in the premises on Hunter Street lately occupied by Mr. E. Peplow, known as part of "Heathorn's Block," a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,

which he offers for sale at prices much below those obtained by other establishments. As an example he would beg to call attention to the undermentioned list:—

TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Fine Hyson, Fine Orange Pekoe, Fine Congou, and Fine Oolong, from 2s. to 2s 6d. per lb. Other descriptions of useful and good Tea as low as 2s. per lb.

SUGARS—Best Loaf, 9½d; Finest Crushed, 9½d; Ground, 9d; Best Muscovado, from 5½d to 6d.

COFFEES—Best Java, 1s. 2d.; Best Mocha, 1s. 6d.; Very good Jamaica, 1s.

COCOA—Very Fine, in ½ lb. Packages, at 1s.

CANDLES—Superior quality, at 9½d; Sperm 1s. 9d.

PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwell, 1s. 6d; Stevens', 1s. 3d.

LOBSTERS—Fresh, 1s. a Can.

SARDINES—1s. a Tin.

BRANDY—Best Cognac, brand of Jules Robin, warranted, 6s. 3d. a Bottle; good do., 3s. 9d. a Bottle.

GIN.—Robert Thin's Old Tom, 3s. 9d. a Bottle; best De Kuyper's, 3s.

PORTER—Guinness, 1s. 3d., and 1s9d.

ALE—Bass, 1s. 3d., and 10d.

CHAMPAGNE—Mumm, £5 a Basket.

PORT WINE—Chapman's Best, 6s. a Bottle; Very good, at from 3s. to 5s. a Bottle.

SHERRY—From 2s to 6s a Bottle.

WHISKEY—Scotch, very best, 3s. a bottle; Irish, very best, 3s. a Bottle.

Intending purchasers and visitors will save a large portion of their Household expenses by purchasing at this establishment. The

Terms are Strictly Cash,

which, added to his rule of Purchasing for Cash, enable him to offer these advantages.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Mrch 31, 1859. 12

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Bunning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Banyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reubes Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bagster's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Bonemparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
OXIX Psalms—Bridges
Critical Works—Tallboud
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ruthiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
" Evening "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Watson—Tulloch
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Roman Expositions—Brown
Genter of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hamilton and a Memoir
History of Switzerland—Taylor
General Repository Thoughts—Ryle
Pastor's Sketches
Christian Hasbers
Indian Rebellion—Dr. Duff
Young Womans Friend
Works of Jesus
Family Prayers
Daily Bible Text
Daily Bible Text Book
Wisdom of Solomon
Wisdom of Solomon
Passages from Home Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Glories—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Fields—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Comte's Moral Philosophy
Hamilton's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Chemistry Astronomy
Shorewood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard
The Garden
Vassal Morton
Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Bannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Somer
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta.—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thoo Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gresmall
Fellow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Rierdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Bernard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Commin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingaor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dickan's New Stories
Knight of Gwynee
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Poems of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Years
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Bothmaer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suit
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Captain Wandering Jew
The Celebrated Adventures of David Daffodils
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Pixel Jones
Sir Piece
Dick Tarleton
Yale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew

His stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.

Hunter's Exchange Block,
Peterborough May 19th, 1859. } 20

GROCERIES, &c.

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

which they have

JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS,
HYSONS old and young,
" Twankay & Tankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.

SUGARS,
Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confect'ers,)
Yellow Refined,

COFFEE,
SYRUP,
Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.

RICE,
Redpath's refined.

TOBACCOS,
Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,
5s 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.

PIPES,
T. D. Glasgow & Montreal, Burns, Cutty and fancy Pipes.

RAISINS,
Boxes, ½ do. ¼ do. M. R. Layers & cadenas in drums.

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.

WINES & LIQUORS,
Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Martell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of

SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.

OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.

PAILS & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.

ALSO

SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.

S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.

Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &C.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes. For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.

25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low.
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.

500 REAMS, assorted kinds. For sale by S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.

ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split. For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.

BELMONT, belmont Sperm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Candles Superior articles. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 10, 1858. } 44

NEW FEATURES.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS,

Beautiful Art Journal.—Valuable Premiums, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 20 x 30 inches, on the following

Terms of Subscription.

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also a copy of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL

An elegantly Illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free Season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the Subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1860. On the evening of that day premiums will be awarded to Subscribers.

For full particulars, and December *Art Journal*, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. BURR, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 156 Water Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson Esq., Secretary, Peterboro'.

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIVE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES A ID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling.

In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
Colonel James Adair.	Nicholas Dennys, Esq.
The Rev. W. Bean.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
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The Hon. B. Boothby.	F. M. Wells, Esq.
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	

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Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Canwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:

Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—William McMaster, Esq.
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Wm. Henderson, Esq.	

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. KETLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,000,000. Paid up Capital, $450,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson.	E. F. Whittemore, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	Jesse Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Ferrie, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858. 42

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres to Demo. Apply to
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.
Asburn, March, 1859. 13

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 8th, 1858. 29-tf

FOR SALE.

HALF-ACRE Lot No. 11, on the north side of Shetterabbe Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.—There is on the premises a Stable 20 by 20 feet, and Stone enough to build a good Cellar. The lot is only a few rods from the Station of the Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway, and is well fenced.

TERMS LIBERAL:

About $300 down,—the remainder in instalments as may be agreed upon.

For particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Rankin, Peterboro', or by letter (post paid) to the proprietor,

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Springville Post Office, C. W.
March 23, 1859. 13

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, several valuable

PARK LOTS,

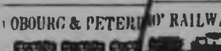
in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY



Spring Arrangement, 1859.

ON and after Friday, April 1st, Freight trains will run as follows:—

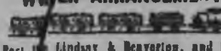
Montreal time.

Leaves Cobourg at 8 a.m. arrive Peterboro 10.30
" Peterboro' at 1 p.m. arrive Cobourg 3.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Bond holders of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. having become proprietors, are desirous to make it a first class road. A large portion of Rice Lake Bridge is permanently embanked, and the work will be vigorously proceeded with the present season. The Rolling Stock has also been thoroughly repaired, and is in very efficient condition. Parties patronizing the C. & P. Railway, will find it their advantage to have their merchandize transported with promptness, and at reduced rates.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, March 1st, 1859. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton, and Port Hope & Peterboro' Railways.

ON and after Monday, January 24th, 1859, Trains will move as follows:—

Leave Lindsay 8.50 a. m., arrive at Port Hope 1.30 p. m.
Leave Port Hope 3.20 p. m., arrive at Lindsay 7 p. m.

Peterboro' Section.

Leave Port Hope 11 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' 12.50 a. m.
Leave Peterboro' 4 p. m., arrive at Port Hope 5.50 p. m.

Morning trains cross at Millbrook, 12.10 p. m
Afternoon " " " 5.50 p. m

Giving Passengers from Lindsay and Port Hope, 3 hours and 10 minutes at Peterboro' and return same day.

☞ All the above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. D. McLEOD, General Manager.
Peterboro', January 22, 1859. 4.

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

JUST OUT,

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly Illustrated—splendid Steel Engraving. Price 50 Cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 12 Cents, in stamps or coin.

Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y.
December 6, 1858. 48

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

THE Superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful ART JOURNAL, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at this Office for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed "New Features." 48

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, 20th, 1859. 51

F. C. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Friday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in the most scientific manner, and at moderate charges. Artificial teeth will be inserted, if required, a much approved method, and of the best quality. He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Gutta Percha Plates, a much approved method, and one fully as good in appearance and durability as gold, and much more agreeable to the mouth, than pewter.

Particular attention paid to the above. Rooms over Mr. Palmer's Store.

Peterboro', 5th Dec., 1856. 49

WARRANTED COLLARS,

WHOLESALE, Retail, for sale, a very large assortment of Collars, which he will warrant to be best. The smallest size can be taken for his master during his Apprenticeship.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 14-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will on the expiration of twenty days from date hereof, make application to the Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian to Mary and Margaret, the Minor Children of the late Thomas Robinson, deceased.

G. W. ROBINSON.
Peterborough, 28th, 1859. 17

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THE Machines are so constructed that clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the hot water, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, with the least injury to them, however fine the same may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the Town of Peterborough to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Peterborough, 15th Febry

JUNE

1859

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, House Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Bookmen Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 23.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, DUNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	7 6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER-at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to SimcoeStreet, two doors east of Captain Rabidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 38—ly.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
KING STREET, PORT HOPE, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 3, 1858. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms *Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ACHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
CADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

To Printers, &c.
[illegible] Printer Type, thereof [illegible] Peterboro', May 9, 1859.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—ROOMS—Temperance House, Peterborough, May 13th, 1859 19

PETERBOROUGH MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM, JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
MISS HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OCEANA
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Pontoon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c, will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. B. Palmer.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He is connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c.
P. W. HARRIS.
Peterboro', March 16, 1859.

Scenes in Japan.

During the ride to the temple of Dai-nee, we might have seen at least 80,000 Japanese, the majority of them men—yet no one had noticed a crippled, deformed, or leprous person. The writer was careful to count all those Japanese whom he saw during that day suffering from infirmities arising from disease—such, for instance, as loss of eyesight from small-pox. The entire number, incredible as it may appear, amongst so many human beings, fell considerably short of a hundred. Pock marks were common, but by no means general.

Only two beggars were seen in this ride of fully 22 miles: one was a mendicant priest, too aged to wander about, and he was seated under a tree by the wayside, beating the discordant wooden drum used in Buddhist temples, and mumbling over endless prayers; and the other beggar was a very venerable and decrepid old woman. This was all the downright poverty we heard or saw in Yedo; and we can hardly believe that the paupers were put out of sight during the stay of the English.

If squalor and poverty were not to be found in Yedo, neither was their ostentatious magnificence or extravagance amongst the higher and wealthier classes. In the audience chamber of the Prince of Bitsu, or in the official procession of an imperial commissioner going to an interview with Lord Elgin, there was no gaudy display of bright-colored silks or satins, no glitter of gold and silver, yet there was abundance of ceremony, and invariably a well-dressed retinue. The Japanese men may be said to be the Quakers of the East, from the sombre color and style of their dress; and the contrast between the tawdry magnificence of Chinese mandarins, and the simple yet ordinary array of a high Japanese functionary, was very striking.

There were many instances of the wonder excited by the novelty, and (as they owned) by the superiority of the strangers. Yenoske, the interpreter, had often to blush at what he called the ill-manners of his countrymen, but he assured us that in three or four years' time they would behave much better. Poor souls, it would perhaps have been unreasonable to have resented their inquisitiveness; and if we ever did so, they immediately recalled us to our senses by a good-humoured laugh. No doubt the priests, who, with their families (for priests in Japan are allowed to marry) were living in the enclosure of the same temple, turned to profitable account the spectacle we afforded to their friends and neighbours. There was no objection to gratify all reasonable curiosity, and arrangements were made that our only apartment should be thrown open for an audience immediately after the morning ablutions were completed. This express stipulation that a Briton taking his bath was to form no part of the morning's entertainment, was made in consequence of one of our party having unconsciously, for several mornings, been shown to various parties of Japanese ladies, in such light costumes as might enable them to assure themselves of the fact that his skin was quite as fair as his face and hands promised. All the wonders of the dressing table from stropping a razor to putting eau-de-cologne upon a pocket-handerchief were freely exhibited. A jolly old priest laughed immoderately at our applying such a spirit to so ignoble a purpose, and tried to enlighten the foreigners as to its proper use, by tossing off any quantity that might be poured into the palm of his hand. The ladies were especially delighted with scented soaps and hair brushes, and the gentlemen looked upon boots and gilt buttons as marvels which it was highly desirable the Japanese nation should learn to manufacture as soon as possible.

A little shed was constructed in the corner of the back-garden, and here a priest was permanently posted to watch our doings, while at night a policeman with a bamboo rattle joined him, and disturbed our rest with hourly tunes upon his instrument. We had, like the cats, just become accustomed to this infliction, when, one night, the bleating of a goat awoke us so often, that we sprang out of bed, wishing the policeman's rattle down his throat, and vowing vengeance on the beast. Stepping out into the balcony which ran round the apartment, we saw a white goat trotting over the grass and flower-beds, bleating incessantly, while the priest and policemen were addressing it in Japanese, and the former occasionally threw up his arms, and made reverent obeisances to the brute.—We had ready a pair of stout boots to pelt the goat with, but they fell harmless from our hands, for we almost jumped to the conclusion that the goat was an incarnation of Buddha, and to touch it would be sacrilege. Mentally anathematising all the noisy objects of boisterous worship, we besought the priest and policeman to persuade their four-legged deity to remove its sacred presence to another part of the premises. They understood us, and with awe-struck faces, which the bright starlight enabled us to see, proceeded to carry out our wishes. They approached most cautiously, making all sorts of cooing and wheedling noises—but directly the goat showed the slightest inclination to resist, or drooped its head as if to butt, it prostrated priest and policeman, and hid themselves until we cheered them again on to the fray. At last the animal was expelled, and sighed as he returned to his hut, as if what he had done was "so canny;" and all this so confirmed us in our supposition, that when the goat again returned at dawn and bleated, we only pulled the bed-clothes over our head, and hoped for the speedy enlightenment of the obstinate worshippers of Nanny-goats.

The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels and dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellow colour, very plentiful and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens: their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material: the floors are hung on the manufacture of gaudy coverings, as a Japanese housekeeper; and we saw what seemed bales of cotton, which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shop-keeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands, and use it for the purpose, and it was quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short, without paper, all Japan would come to a dead-lock; and indeed, less by the arbitrary exercise of his authority a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate in the marriage-settlement, that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper.

Terrible Fight with a Rattlesnake.

We have hitherto supposed the day long since passed for chronicling a big snake fight in the vicinity of the Central City, but such it appears is not the case, from a scene which recently transpired within a short drive of the Court House. Some of the older residents will remember a building which formerly stood on Prospect Hill, about six miles distant from Peoria, and which was destroyed some seven or eight years since. During the past season another house was erected near the same location, and all that has remained as relics of the old hotel, was a partially filled excavation for a cellar, and two well preserved brick cisterns, which had been kept covered up. Last week, the proprietor of the place, while busy with his wife in preparing their summer garden, found himself in want of a few bricks for the edge of the walks. Remembering the cisterns, he uncovered one of them, and finding it dry at the bottom, and only about six feet in depth, he jumped in, and commenced throwing out some of the best bricks he could pick from the walls. It seems, there was a piece of plank with one end partially imbeded in the earth that somewhat incommoded him so seizing it, with some exertion, pulled it out and threw it to the top. What was his horror and surprise, at the next moment, to find that he had unearthed an enormous rattle snake, and himself without a weapon in his hand.

As the cistern was round, and only about five feet in diameter, he could not jump out, and the snake bristling with anger and rattling defiance, was ready for battle.—His screams brought his wife to the scene, but she was so overcome with fright that she became powerless to render any assistance. The snake, in the meantime, had commenced the fight, making repeated springs at him, but fortunately he managed on each occasion to bit him upon the head with his boot, without receiving a bite, the snake all the time becoming more defiant and enraged. During the whole scene, which lasted several minutes, the man did not lose his presence of mind, but, watching his chance, made several frantic efforts to jump bodily from this seemingly pit of destruction. At the last trial, he fortunately grasped a brick, which gave way with him and remained in his hand, as he again stood fronting his hissing enemy.

After a few more kicks, and watching his opportunity, he fired it, making probably one of the best shots on record, for it struck the snake upon the head, and between the one sent and the wall, he became a "pretty well used up sarpint." Weak and exhausted, our hero, by the assistance of his wife was enabled to climb from the pit, but when once more upon the earth, he fainted away, and it was some time before he recovered. For several succeeding days he was quite unwell, owing probably to the poisonous effluvia inhaled, while his desperate exercise in the encounter rendered him exceedingly lame. The snake was afterwards taken from the cistern, when it was found to measure seven feet in length, and contained thirteen rattles! The latter have been preserved, and are placed in Shoaff's Museum for exhibition.—*Peoria Transcripts.*

Sporting Scenes in Canada.

WILD TURKEYS.

The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn.) from the woods of Canada. A few of these noble birds, however, are still to be met with in the extreme western districts, where they were very plentiful a few weeks since. Their extinction will be hastened by the reckless manner in which they are destroyed by trapping—a wholesale slaughter adopted by the thoughtless and avaricious "bush-whackers." The trap consists simply of a small log shanty, with a gridiron roof, and a very low door, to enter which the bird must stoop. The trapper takes a sheaf of wheat under his arm, traverses the woods in a line across which the turkeys are likely to run, and, scattering the straws along his track, makes his way to the trap, in which he deposits the remainder of the sheaf. On visiting the trap in a day or two he probably finds it full of turkeys. The writer knows of an instance in which nineteen were thus taken at one time. It appears that the bird, which is a stupid one at best, on finding its half caged, endeavours to escape by flying up against the roof, never thinking of using the door as an egress. It is a point of honor with the trappers not to marred or disturb each others traps. It is equally a point of honor with the sportsmen to destroy them, whenever he comes across them.—The most legimate and sportsmanlike mode of pursuing these birds is by stalking or "still-hunting" them in the snow. The hunter is attired in a white blanket coat, having a white handkerchief tied over his cap, so as not to attract the eyes of the wobsters as he glides like a shadow from tree to tree, following the tracts with silent moccasin-sheathed feet, until he arrives within favourable distance for a shot. He pauses before he pints off the old 'gobbler,' or leader of the flock, for a chance of getting one of them in a line. His weapon is a rifle, with a slender stock deeply crooked to fit the shoulder, and a long heavy barrel with a very small bore, giving it the appearance of a drilled crowbar.

SOUND-SHOOTING.

The summer deer is still very plentiful in many parts of Western Canada. There are several modes of hunting it—one being what is called "driving;" that is laying hounds on the track and chasing the deer through known runways in the woods, at intervals along which the hunters are posted, waiting till the chance of a shot turns up. The weapon for this kind of work is a heavy double gun, carrying a charge of ten of twelve grains of buckshot. But the keen sportsmen prefers the more independent, if less certain, sport of stalking the deer. In Canada it is called "still-hunting." November is a good time for this sport—the trees being then bare, and the woods well bedded down with the dead, wet leaves, on which the deer leaves sufficient tracks to guide the hunter to his retreat. But this tracking on the leaves required great experience, if not instinct; and it is better for the amateur to defer operations until the ground is covered with the first light snow. Dressed in a color to match the trees or the snow, as the case may be, the hunter steals up to his game by a process of stalking from tree to tree, which, to be successfully carried out, requires the greatest vigilance, caution, and, in fact, all the requisites nearly that are conditional to success in any kind of hunting. The rifle is the only weapon for the still-hunter; but with it even a practised shot will sometimes miss his deer, the animal generally presenting a very small mark, owing to being covered to a great extent by the holes and branches of the trees. One great charm in this sport is the intense solitude of the grand old woods, the stillness of which in winter is rarely broken, except by the goblin laugh of the great black woodpecker, or by the crackling of the trees when the frost is intense. These explosions are as loud as pistol shots; and hence it is that the deer becoming accustomed to the sound, are not startled by the crack of a rifle. The writer has fired at and missed his deer twice, the animal continuing to browse quietly while the operation of reloading was silently going on behind the far-off trees. The slightest noise produced by a tread or by the breaking of a twig, would have sent the animal bounding away into the midst of the forest.

ROUND THE TRAPS.

It is no bad sport to start off with a trapper on a fine frosty November morning upon a tour of inspection of his traps. In a commercial sense the marten is perhaps the most valuable of the animals thus sought after; but in trapping for him a great variety of others of the furry tribes fall into the snare. The writer on one occasion, went the rounds with an old trapper who lived in a sort of wigwam, or hovel, on the edge of a cedar swamp, miles away from anything approaching to civilization. The morning was sharp when we started, yet the wore nothing except a course flannel shirt, and trousers of the same, the latter being stuffed into great cowhide boots, the soles and uppers of which were fastened together with wooded pegs. Hat or cap he had no occasion for, his thick bush of grizzled and tangled hair, placing him far above the necessity for such conventional barbarisms. Accompanied by a nondescript foxy-looking cur, and armed with the everlasting rifle, he led the way by tokens best known to himself to the beginning of his "road of traps," as he called it. The trap used is the common snap-trap, or gin; set in a peculiar manner, however. The trapper bends down a stiff sapling, fastening it slightly to the ground by means of a notched peg. To the top of the sapling he affixes the trap with a thong, sets it, and having covered it slightly with leaves, scatters some offal of venison or any kind of meat about it, but not on the trap. The marten or corner of whatsoever kind, in tugging about at the bait, inevitably springs the trap, and at the first pull, slipping the sapling away from the peg, up he goes into the air, where he is played as an angler plays a fish. The object of this is to prevent him from having a "purchase" by which to extricate himself. In the first trap we came to there was an animal known to the hunters as a fisher (*lucus a non lucendo*,) for he catches no fish, but depredates in the tree-tops and thickets like the rest of the marten tribe, of which, although the largest, he is the least valuable. A blow on the head from the tough hickory, wiping-stick, or "service rod" settled his business, and on we went. In the next trap which had not been hitched down to a sapling, but was simply bound to a root, we found the forepaw of a marten; and in most of the others amounting perhaps to a dozen, there were martens, fishers, or minks—the latter which is a sort of water-marten or diminutive otter, with a very good dark brown fur. This mode of trapping was afterwards successfully tried by the writer.

The wiping-rod carried by the woodman is invariably used by them not only for cleaning, but for loading their rifles, for which purpose they seldom draw the ramrod.

SALMON-FISHING.

To the hardy salmon-fisher—one who is content to rough it in wigwam or tent, to brave the *desagrémens* incidental to a camp life, and to set aside for awhile the arbitrary refinements of what we must, with the best grace we can, accept for civilization—Canada offers great inducements, perhaps than any other of the countries to which the sportsman stated with the monotony of preserved fishings is accustomed to retire, in the hope of their falling upon the good, old-fashioned before the waters were made turbid by the wheels of the great water chariots, and ere yet the pipe of the locomotive had whistled the birds off the benches.

Down to the lower rivers you must go, if you seek for solitude and sphon. Of these tributaries to the St. Lawrence there are many, the best of from about one hundred and thirty to five hundred miles east of Quebec, and chiefly from the mountainous region which lies upon its northern shore.—I have most familiar to the determined angler are the Saguenay, mighty river in itself, with many a tributary of its own—the, the Godbout, the Moisie, and the Manicouagan. The country through which these rivers run is in general in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, who in addition to a monopoly of peltries which the rapids and falls of the north supply them, derive no inconsiderable profits from their nets at the mouths of these rivers. Each of these netting-places is presided over by a *maitre du peche*. They do not sell the salmon by weight, but average the price by reckoning it to a standard of one dollar for each and every fish.

No exact standard can be formed as to the style of fly most to be depended on in these waters. I have found a claret body with grouse's wing good when the fish are disposed to take it—a general remark, which will apply equally well to a hackle with golden pheasant wing as to most other well-constructed flies. Your tackle must be of extra strength, for in most of the rivers of this country "snags" and such little impediments are to be encountered.

At the mouths of all these rivers excellent sport is to be had with the sea-trout, which greedily takes the fly. A redcock's hackle or palme-fly, with a peacock body, will do as well as any other. Fish with one fly, as, if you use droppers, you may be embarrassed by having more than one fish on at a time.—*Leslies Newspaper.*

IMMIGRATION.

From the Transcript.

While the New York papers are announcing with much satisfaction that the immigration from Europe to the United States this year is immense, we have a very contrary state of things to contemplate, the amount of immigration to Canada this season, at least by the St. Lawrence, being unprecedentedly small. The gain to the population of Canada by immigration in 1857, was 31,423; in 1858, it was 14,065. This year it gives promise of being still less; for whereas the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec in the season of 1858, up to the 18th May was 2,418, the number to the same date this year was 1,328, little over one-half.—A New York paper chronicles the arrival at that port of 3,717 immigrants from Europe *in a single day*, or nearly three times the number arrived at Quebec since the opening of navigation! The New York *Times* says that if a newly imported African, a barbarous savage, be worth $500 to a planter, each of these intelligent mechanics, laborers, farmers, &c., from Europe ought to be worth to the country at least double that sum. It claims, therefore that the arrivals of the single day in question were in fact an addition of $3,717,000 to the national wealth of the United States.

We presume the muscle and strength and brain and intellect of a European laborer, mechanic or farmer, would be of as much value to Canada, if brought here, as they are to the United States, when imported there. There are some classes of immigrants whom we find coming to Canada who as a general rule, benefit neither themselves nor this Province by coming to it. Young men able to write a good hand, possessing a knowledge of accounts, and otherwise tolerably educated, come out expecting employment as clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, &c.; and in five cases out of six the market in that department of labour being already overstocked they are wretchedly disappointed, and find that they committed a grievous mistake in embarking for Canada. There is a danger, too owing to the fluctuations of business, of particular classes of mechanical trades being at times overcrowded, and no mechanic ought to come to Canada, without having in the first place satisfied himself that a demand existed for that special kind of skilled labour which he is able to furnish. But, with these exceptions, Canada undoubtedly at all times presents a favorable field for judicious immigration. We have vast tracts of fertile land to be brought under cultivation, and we want men to accomplish the work, enriching the Province and enriching themselves in the Process. Millions may yet be added to the population of Canada without exhausting its resources.

It is evident, however, that for some reason Canada is falling into disrepute as a field for emigration. The figures given above prove this too plainly, and it is worthy of the best attention of our public men, how it can be made to regain the ground it has lost in the estimation of the moving classes in the old world, who meditate pushing their fortunes in transatlantic regions. Mr. McGee, one of the representatives of this city in the Provincial Legislature, deserves credit for having in each of the past two sessions brought this most important subject under the notice of Parliament. Last session, towards its close, he succeeded in obtaining a Committee of Enquiry, but owing to the lateness of the period at which they commenced their labors, they only sat for a few days examining no more than three or four witnesses. They reported, however the evidence they had taken, accompanied by some useful suggestions. They call attention to the fact, that for the last three years arrivals by the Suspension Bridge have been steadily gaining in excess of the arrivals at Quebec. This fact of the greater use of an indirect and in many respects unsafe route, over a direct, natural, and well-protected line of travel, they consider can be at least partially accounted for by the greater activity and success of the American shipping agents in European countries over those employed by Canadian shippers. The circumstance of the Consular establishments of the United States in European countries being made to serve the purposes of Emigration agencies, is also mentioned as accounting for the disproportionate amount of emigration to the States, as compared with Canada, which is entirely destitute of any agency of the kind. The Committee indicate their opinion that this should be as speedily as possible, and they suggest that in the meantime an emigrant map of Canada showing the settled, partially settled, or wholly unsettled portions of the country, should be at once prepared under the supervision of the proper department, and some arrangements made to insure its being generally circulated throughout the British Islands, Germany and the northern countries of Europe.

It will probably be seen that the present system which constitutes the duties of our public lands employees doubtful, and that we may be able to refer to the British Islands, Germany and the northern countries of Europe.

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How we Exhaust Life.

If a railroad or steamboat disaster causes the slaughter of a score or two of people, we fall into spasms of indignation, and threaten all sorts of frightful visitations on the reckless offenders. But it generally turns out that the preservation of life is, with us more of a passion than a principle. The violent ebullition of feeling works itself off; culprits go unpunished; and the fearful evil reserves itself for another occasion of wholesale murder. These accidents show something more than bad official management. If they often implicate captains, conductors and companies as insensible to their responsibilities, they also evince a similar insensibility on the part of the public to the sacredness of human life. The fact is that we hold life as a cheap thing. Shrewd as we are at other bargains, we rarely put life into one scale and "value received" into the other; but we trade, speculate, and gamble the chances of existence as if it were quite a trifle whether we lost or won.

There are times and circumstances when men, in obedience to some lofty principle or noble impulse, may generously offer up their life on the alter of patriotism or philanthropy. But the worth of such an offering mainly consists in the value attached to what they sacrifice, and it is surrendered only because a higher duty than self-preservation controls them. The ordinary instinct of our nature in relation to life is intensely strong, and, if rightly disciplined, will impart its virtue to our estimate of every thing connected with its care and protection. For this mighty instinct is not within us for seasons of danger alone, but should attend us at each moment as the sovereign over every habit, pursuit and inclination.

One of the most persicious of our evils is the excessive facility with which we exhaust life. There is no end to our ingenuity in devising plans to wear it out. We treat life as a thing to be tortured. Moloch and Juggernauts supply fiery arms and ponderous wheels to consume and crush it. We eat up life; we drink it; we roast and fry it; we burn it in furnaces; we blow it away in vociferous talking; we rattle it to pieces over rough streets, and turn it into steam to rush along highways. Our muscles have as much put on them as if they were tougher than buffalo hides, and our nerves are charged with electricity enough to report the news of a continent through the cable of an Atlantic telegraph. Nature made the heart a quiet force-pump, and we use it as a furious fire-engine. Men hurry past us in the street, and we hear their palpitations as though the emergency of life were on them. We beat ostriches and alligators in diet. Their skill in managing oyster-shell and pine-knot is fairly outwitted. Our modes of living render summer hotter and winter colder. Diseases dependent on a disregard of the laws of temperature and diet multiply doctors by thousands annually, and paupers transcend all statistics. A man without dyspepsia, and a woman exempt from neuralgia, would surpass any museum of small wonders.—Then to our cares and excitements. We will not have repose. It is banished from the fireside, from the pillow, and from the Sabbath; and these three great energies of calm and refreshing beauty have the heart of Heaven torn out of them. There is but one symbol of repose in our midst, and that is the grave. And what a landscape of their own these graves make! Life and death must always appear in strong contrast. The homes of the dead, scarcely rising above the earth, must be far more emblematic of lowliness and rest than the towering structures of the worldly ambitious; but why should the graves of our country be such a rebuke to our stormy, rushing life? Why, when all their associations should be so tranquillising, should American burial-places be mainly suggestive of images and thoughts that so pointedly remind us of folly and sin in our modes of living?

The impetuous haste with which we live is one of the marked facts of the day. We are in an everlasting hurry to be or to do something. If our young men go to college they quit study about the time they are fit to begin. The necessary result is that our system of education opens for short of effecting their ends; and in no country under heaven, considering the machinery employed, is there so much desultory development. There is no continuity of habit; indeed habit, in our land, so far from growing into a man, and fitting him all over like his skin is a mere outside garment, changed at will. Decade succession is even worse. We make new schemes and pursue courses by superintending their installment; persuade ourselves that it would take 5 years Methuselah's life-time to accomplish; and then [illegible] into life with a taste of reality [illegible] the dynamite dentist and the [illegible] dancer. The same gas [illegible] now the bridges.

time. To-day and to-morrow are all that are known on change and in the counting-room. Our young people talk of age with disgust, and thus betray the deep-rooted aversion, amounting almost to an American characteristic, to growing old. If a fortune of a million were offered to nine-tenths of our people on condition that they should regularly and persistently labor until sixty years of age, they would reject it as supremely ridiculous. What would be the use of it then? Splendid houses, costly equipages, great chances, and fashionable soirees would have no mastering power over the precious eyes of other persons; and unless they could be vanquished the whole affair would be voted a dead failure. But a still worse feature of this vice of haste is in over-indulgence in pleasure early in life. Talk as we may of the rapid growth of our people in their morbid passion for money, our young population have taken this fast age, in all its length and breadth, into their capacious receptacle of pleasure. They must circumnavigate the social world in their gay pinnaces—streamers flying and music playing—before they are twenty-five. Now this irrational method of living is bad enough in view of health, influence and usefulness; but it is beyond redemption to happiness itself. If men and women intend to lead an animal life, or a life one remove above it—if they do aim to a philosophize sensualism into a creed and refine it into an elegant art—pray let them have brute sense enough to wait for the mature development of animal tastes and sensibilities.

What Italy has given to the World,

M. Legouve, of the French Academy, has written a letter to the *Siecle* recommending a subscription to be raised for the purpose of enabling Italians in Paris to proceed to the seat of war and take part in the military operations. After dwelling on the advantage of that course, the writer says: "I will leave antiquity out of the question, and speak only of modern times. It is not a striking spectacle to see Italy always give the signal to the world, always open the way for great things? The first modern epic poet is an Italian—Dante; the first lyric poet is an Italian—Petrarch; the first port of chivalry is an Italian—Ariosto; the first modern novelist is an Italian—Boccacio; the first painter in the world is an Italian—Raphael; the first statuary is an Italian—Michael Angelo; the first vigorous statesman and historian of the revival is an Italian—Machiavelli; the first philosophical historian is and Italian—Vico; the discoverer of the New World is an Italian—Christopher Columbus; and the first demonstrator of the laws of the heavens world is an Italian—Galileo. You will find a son of Italy standing on every step of the temple of genius, ever since the twelfth century. Even in this time nearer to our own, while all other nations are working at the continuation of this immortal gallery Italy from time to time collects her strength and presents to the world a colossus surpassing all. Now, even now, the greatest of living artists, the only one perhaps who deserves, solely as an artist, the title of a great man, is he not an Italian—Rossini? and lastly, was he not also a son of Italy, that giant who toured above the whole century, and covered all around him with his light or his shade—Napoleon? In fact it would seem that when Providence wants a guide or a leader for humanity it strikes this favored soil, and a great man springs forth."

A Chinese Gentleman's House.

He first took us to his country house, which was now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fish tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks and perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautifully kept as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangosteens, plantains, cocoa nuts, durians, and small creepers trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the houses the drawing rooms had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to the good gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has ten miles of carriage road round his estate. It is on a fine, undulating tract of land, reclaimed from the jungle, and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts a tiger killed a man the other day.—In his garden I found Jacko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on some very small Brahmin bulls, a Cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos.—There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed in enormous China vases.—Here I first saw the tea plant growing.—It is of the camellia tribe, three or four feet high perhaps, and bears a small white color, like the open dog rose; also I was shown the "moon flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus, that only opens at night. There was a bower of "monkey cups"—the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jacko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm—a beautiful tree on the lawn—produced water of clear, cold quality by being pierced with a pocket-knife. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms, to imitate dragons, with eggshells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf-trees—the first I had ever seen—little oaks and elms about 18 inches high, like small withered old men. The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At six o'clock the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short white jackets and trousers. The dinner was admirably served in good London style, and all the appointments, as regarded plate, glass, wines, and dishes, perfect. The quiet attentive waiting of the little China boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the tastefully-furnished English prints of the Royal Family, statuettes in bronze from every part of the world, and rare objects in furniture and ornament from China and Japan, and ended with a cup of coffee, and a cigar in the verandah, where I found [illegible] Chinese [illegible] and [illegible]

The Armstrong Gun.

(Extract from Speech of Mr. W. G. Armstrong.)

The projectiles, which are in all cases made of cast iron, thinly coated with lead, and being of somewhat larger diameter than the bore of of the gun, the lead is crushed into the rifle grooves, by means of which the necessary rotation is given, while all shake or windage are prevented. The projectile for field service admits of being used as solid shot, shell, or common case. It is composed of separate pieces, so completely bound together that it has been fired through a mass of oak timber nine feet in thickness without sustaining fracture.—When used as a shell it divides into 60 regular pieces, and 100 irregular pieces. It combines the principle of the shrapnel and percussion shell,—*i. e.*, it may be made to explode either as it approaches the object or as it strikes it. Among friends it is no safe that it may be thrown off the top of a house without exploding but among enemies is so sensitive and mischievous that it bursts with a touch. The reason is that the shock it receives in the gun puts the percussion arrangement, as it were, from half cock to full cock, and it then becomes so delicate that it will burst by striking a bag of shavings, as has been proved at Shoeburyness. Moreover it may be made to explode at the instant of leaving the gun, in which case the pieces spread out like a fan, and produce the usual effect of grape or canister. In short, it may be made to explode either at very long or very short distances, and either by impact or by the action of the time fuse, and wherever it bursts it operates like grape shot.—With respect to the precision and range which have been attained with these guns, I have little to add to what General Peel has stated, but I may observe that since his statements were made very improved results have been obtained. At a distance of 600 yards an object no larger than the muzzle of an enemy's gun may be struck at almost every shot. At 3,000 yards a target of nine feet square which at that distance looks like a mere speck, has on a calm day been struck 5 times in 10 shots. A Ship would afford a target large enough to be hit at much longer distances. It will be necessary that gunners should undergo a more refined and scientific training than at present; and I trust and believe that both the naval and military departments of Government will take the necessary measures to afford the proper instruction both to officers and men. It is an interesting question to consider what would be the effect of the general introduction of these weapons upon the various conditions of warfare. In the case of ships opposed to ships in the open sea, it appears to me they would simply destroy each other like cats if both were made of timber. The day has gone by for putting men in armour, but I suspect it is only approaching for putting ships in armour. Fortunately no nation can play at the game like England; for we have boundless resources both in the production and application of iron, which must be the material for the armour. In the case of a battery against a ship the advantages would be greatly in favor of the battery, because it would have a steady platform for its guns, and it is made of a less vulnerable material, suppose the ship to be made of timber. But on the other hand in bombarding fortresses, arsenals, or dockyards, when the object to be struck is very extended, ships would be enabled to operate at a great distance, where they could bid defiance to land defences. In the case of invasion, which is, perhaps, the most interesting case to consider, the possession of such an artillery would be all-important to the defenders. It would probably be impossible to effect a landing if opposed even by field batteries of such guns; and if a landing were effected, the retreating force would generally be enabled to avail itself of cover while the attacking party would have to advance on the open, where they would be awfully cut up.

Kansas Gold Humbug.

SUFFERING AND STARVATION ON THE PLAINS.

We have already published a brief telegram relative to the suffering and starvation of the Pike's Peak emigrants on the Plains. The following correspondence of a St. Louis paper, from Denver City, gives fuller particulars:

Saturday evening last, 7th instant, the first and long-looked-for mail and passenger stage of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Stage Company arrived here. It was out twenty days from Leavenworth, but now that the way stations are formed, and bridges made, it is thought fourteen or fifteen days will suffice to make the trip. The new route thus laid out, *via* Republican Fork of Kansas River, seems to be a good one, according to the report of the Stage Company, though about the same length as the old Fort Kearney and Arkansas routes, hilly and sandy on this end and destitute of timber for fuel for an equal distance with the others, or some 100 or 160 miles.

We have had sickening rumors for a week past of horrible suffering from freezing, starvation, and robbery of emigrants by way of the Smoky Hill route. Several intelligent gentlemen who had arrived by that route, told me they were themselves so long on the way—over sand and hills, and without a road at all, that they were reduced almost to starvation—lived ten or fourteen days upon prickly pears and such few wild onions and other edibles as they could pick up, and also that they helped to bury several persons who died from starvation. The agent of the stage company brought us in word that he picked up a starving man some fifty miles from here, who had come across from the Smoky Hill route; that when found he was in a most wretched condition. His name is Bliss, and he is from Whiteside County, Illinois. There were three brothers of them—first, one died, and the two ate from his body, after they had been rendered senseless by emaciation. The second brother died and was nearly eaten up by the survivor. The stage agent went out and buried the remains of the youngest of the brothers, but could not find the remains of the first who died. A man named Gibbs was the leader of the starved company. Gibbs got in nearly starved, and supposes the rest, some nine in all, perished. The survivor was left at one of the mail stations, and the report is confirmed by the stage passengers. Others report large number of graves on the route, and that many once have perished and much property been abandoned on the way. I saw one party which had thrown out a train of sixteen wagons.

By receipt of papers I perceive that the the fate of emigrants had created a very great. The number of arrivals here to-day is said for the past few days about one hundred which seems to me to be equally startling in the population of Denver. Nearly every one of them are returning to the States, and many of them are destitute of the means of getting back. Many who have been here all winter, and have claims, are also returning, disheartened at the prospect. Many of the merchants here have also closed out their business, and are returning to the States. Provisions are very high here, and will be higher. Flour is now selling at $12 per hundred pounds, and corn at $3 per bushel. Hay is also very high. Common cabins are rented at $30 per month. Common laborers are getting $3 per day, and mechanics $5 per day. Common lots in town are selling at $100 each. It is estimated that 2,200 persons have left here for home in the last twenty days.—This is an addition to those who turned back before reaching here, induced by the intelligence received from others on their return. Probably as many more reached here in that time; but I think there are no more people in the whole mining country to-day. The towns (or villages which they all are, and small ones too), seem quite deserted by whites, and as many Indians as pale faces are now in and about this village. Yesterday a dozen or more Indian braves, of Arrapahoe tribe, rode in, accompanied by the head chief, Raven, and two of his brothers. They collected at the office of Judge Smith, to hold a talk with the whites, relative to an arrangement with the Government for a sale of their territory, and some aid to their nation to become an agricultural and a civilized one. They are already about as civil as the whites here, and far more temperate; indeed I have not seen an intoxicated Indian in the mining region. The interpreter, Antoine Du Bray, was drunk at the meeting, and falling off his seat as he sat down by the intelligent-looking and dignified Quaker-like chief, Raven, rendered any attempt at a pow-wow a farce; and it was immediately adjourned for a day until the interpreter should become sober.

As for the gold news, or reports from the mines, nothing reliable is heard; many rumors of paying diggings are afloat, but they are received with much doubt.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

By-Law No.——
"Globe."
Take Notice—J. Edwards.

(Advertisements or communications must be handed in before 4 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication, otherwise they will not appear in that week's issue.)

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1859.

The Execution this Morning.

We have received a telegram stating that Dr. King was executed this morning at 15 minutes past 8 o'clock. No further particulars. We will publish a full account next week.

The Progress of the War.

From the news brought by the steamship *Washington*, we have tidings that the first battle has been fought. The scene of the conflict was Montebello, and the battle is reported to have lasted four hours, resulting in the defeat of the Austrians with a loss of 2,000 killed, and 200 taken prisoners. The French loss is supposed to have been from 500 to 600. As far as can be learned from the despatches on both sides it would appear that the Austrians are gradually falling back upon Lombardy, and that the French and Sardinians are following in their footsteps, as I are now on the line of the Sesia upon which Vercelli is situated.

The war news for some time to come will in all probability be of great importance, and in order that our readers may be able to follow the movements of the combatants in the struggle, we propose to furnish *gratis*, as a supplement to our next issue, a large-sized

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

Single copies of the *Examiner* with the supplement, may be had at the office of publication, or at T. Menzies' book and news Depot, on Thursday morning next.

Political Prospects.

The Ministerial prints at present seem to be at sixs' and sevens' amongst themselves, and each of the charlatan's has his own nostrum to cure the body politic of our sadly mis-governed country. The majority of Upper Canadian journals in the government interest seem to have discovered since the close of last session of Parliament, that matters might have been better conducted than they have been—that it would have been full as well, if the section of the United Provinces had some voice in the enactment of laws for themselves—that it is not altogether congenial to the British born in this Province and their decendants to be entirely at the mercy of the descendants of old France. Such admissions are now generally acceded to by the most bigotted admirers of our present corrupt system. But how is the change to be brought about? The journals in question, with the Toronto *Leader* at their head, have been beating the bush these last three weeks, to see if it was not possible to enlist some fagend of the reforms of Up per Canada into the Ministerial ranks; but it seems that efforts in that direction have failed, otherwise however trival the success, we should have heard it in loud tones echoed through the Ministerial organs of both Provinces. Can any sapient philosopher devine what is our future prospects? "Get rid of that intolerable George Brown" says some consequential gent, with eye glass stuck to his optics, "and matters will go on to the satisfaction of the United Provinces in future." "Dissolve the Union," responds the sturdy grumpy; that at present seems to be our only salvation. "Give us Representation by Population" demands the merchant and mechanic, "and then at least we will have fair play, and equal rights as to number." Either of the latter two alternatives, sooner or later, if matters don't mend, will follow as a matter of course, and do to the former entirely—the getting rid of Mr. Brown, we say perfectly satisfied, that he will never prove a stumbling-block in the way of this Province claiming her just rights as set forth in the resolutions of [illegible] Parliament, which the most [illegible] of Upper Canada [illegible]

These as loyal subjects we may appear ungrateful in making the assertion, towards a gentleman who by tongue and pen has unflinchingly advocated our interests, both in Parliament and out of it; but the truth is, we are tired—sick tired of the eternal twaddle, the Ministerial prints invent in reference to the Reformers of Canada generally and the senior member for Toronto in particular. We are perfectly satisfied, that another session of Parliament will work a radical change in our political system of corruption as presently administered, we can therefore afford to "bide our time" suggesting the hint—

Be Britons still to Britons true,
Among ourselves united,
And never but by Britons hands,
Shall Briton's wrongs be righted.

JUNE FAIR—There was an unusually large attendance on Tuesday. Business transactions however were limited, owing no doubt to the scarcity of the "one thing needful."

CELTIC GAMES—A meeting of Scotchmen and others favorable to the organization of a Celtic Game Club, in Peterboro', will be held in the Temperance House, Water street, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

THE WEATHER—The cold snap of last Saturday evening proved very destructive to the gardens. We hear of no injury to the grain crops, however, but on the contrary, reports from all quarters agree that the wheat crop never gave better promise of an abundant harvest.

A COMPLIMENT—The *Scottish American Journal* commenting on the effects of the new Canadian postage law, remarks:—"The author of the new Postage regulations bears the honored name of Sydney Smith. Why Sydney we are not aware, but we presume the name was bestowed in anticipation, and not because of the brilliant talents and intelligence of the Postmaster General."

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 6, 1859.

Council met. Present—his worship the Mayor, Messrs. Conger, Henthorn, White, Fowlis, Teole, Read, Bradfield, Eastland, Hogan and Burnham.

S. Dickson, presented an account for £14 1s. 7d., which was referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

A petition from James Wilson was read, praying for a part of his Saloon license, as he was prepared to give up his business, which was laid on the table.

S. Dickson and Harman presented a petition asking the Council to reduce the taxes of Child & Backus on the mill rented by them, from the rental to the value, which was referred to Com. on Finance and Assessments.

A report from the Finance Committee stating that having examined the financial state of the Town, they find that after very carefully going into the liabilities and credits of the Town, including the proposed improvements, the sum of £3,662 1s. 0d., will require to be raised, to meet the current expenses; recommending also to raise by way of loan through the medium of debentures the sum of £1,250 for the following purposes:—£825 for balance of Railroad stock, £275 for the purchase of land, and £250 for expenditure on streets and bridges, leaving £2,412 1s. 0d., to be raised by rate, to do which it will require 2s. 8d. in the £. The report was received and adopted.

A report from the Com. on Printing recommending dividing of the printing of the Council to the two offices in Town was received and adopted.

Mr. Conger moved that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of By-law No. ——, a By-law to repeal By-law No. 101, after considerable discussion to motion was lost.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis—That the Market By-law be submitted to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Conger, Fowlis and the mover to consider such complaints that have arisen.—*Carried.*

Mr. White gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move for the appropriation of a sum of money to assist in the construction of a bridge across the Otonabee river on the Boundary line between Smith and Monaghan, such appropriation not to exter into the expenses of this year.

Mr. Conger stated that as no time should be lost in preparing the By-law in order to issue the debentures as recommended in the report of the Finance Committee, he considered it necessary for the Council to meet early, so as to have the By-law published this week.

The Council then adjourned.

A Touching Incident.

NAPOLEON AND TIMOLEON DUROSIER.

Miss Pardoe, in a recent work, relates the following interesting anecdote:—"At the battle of Montmirail, a young officer named Durosier chanced to be in attendance on the Emperor at the moment when it became essential to despatch an order to one of the Generals of Division; and Napoleon, hastily summoning him to his side, gave him instructions to deliver it without delay. 'Spare neither yourself nor your horse, sir,' he said sternly, 'for there is not a moment to lose; and return at once to report to me that my order has been obeyed.' Durosier galloped off amid a shower of shots and shells; and within a quarter of an hour he was again beside the Emperor. His duty was performed. 'You have behaved well, monsieur,' said Napoleon, when he had received his report; 'You have a stout heart and clear head, though still a youngster. I give you a captain's brevet, and attach you to my person. What is your name?' 'Durosier, sire.' 'It seems familiar to me. On what occasion have I before heard it?' 'I was the Colonel of the boy battalion, your Majesty.'—'Ah! I remember. Well, that is an additional reason why I should attach you to my person.' 'It is too late, sire,' murmured the young soldier. 'Too late, captain Durosier—and why?' 'Sire, they have hit me;' and as he spoke he exhibited a handkerchief saturated with blood from the breast of his coat. 'All will soon be over—Vive la Empereur, Vive la France!' He reeled for a moment in his saddle, and then fell heavily into the arms of an officer who had sprung forward to support him. 'Timoleon Durosier was a soldier!'—'Oh young! the young!' said the Emperor, dismounting and bending tenderly over the dying youth. 'Timoleon Durosier was a soldier!' repeated the Emperor, as he remained for an instant over the body; 'Poor boy, poor boy! Napoleon and Timoleon Durosier—Timoleon Durosier and Napoleon—the latter will be the last name that will ever be heard on the field of battle.' And the Emperor remounted his horse, and rode on at the head of his troops."

NEWS BY THE HUNGARIAN.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

Correspondence of the Times.

AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS,
Mortara, May 10.

Your correspondent at Vienna has probably kept you informed of those movements of this army which are of sufficient importance to be communicated by telegraph. I will, however, recapitulate briefly what has been done since the beginning, as telegraphic despatches are not famous for either extreme accuracy or even for consistency one with another.

The first Austrian troops crossed the Ticino on the 29th of April, five days after the French had passed the western frontier of Sardinia. This delay, as you know, was in deference to the wish of the British Cabinet.

A brigade of the 5th corps, under General Festitics, had the honor of leading the way. It crossed at Pavia, and pushed on the same day through Garlasco to the Terdoppio river, followed by the entire 3rd corps under Prince Schwarzenberg, to Gropello.

The 7th corps, under Baron Zobel, has come up from Bergamo and Brescia to Rho intending to cross the Ticino further north, made a demonstration at Buffalora, and then turned southward through Abbiate Grosso towards the bridge of Vigevano, which, however, it found blown up. It was therefore obliged to cross at Bereguardo on a pontoon bridge constructed by the engineers. This it did on the 29th, reaching Gambolo the same day.

On the following day (the 30th) the 5th Corps under Count Stadion, passed the same bridge and the 8th corps, under the renowned General Benedek, crossed the Pavia; the 7th pushing on to Mortara, and the 3rd to Garlasco.

On the 1st of May the 2nd corps under Prince Liechtenstein, crossed at Pavia, so that it took three days for the whole five *corps d'armee* to cross the Ticino.

On the night of the 1st of May the line extended along the Agogna river from Vespola on the north to San Nazarro, and thence to the eastward along the Po; the 3rd corps still keeping the centre, with the 5th and seventh on its right, and the eighth and second on the left. This relative position having been kept until now, I need not detail the daily marches, but will merely briefly say that the line was gradually advanced and extended in their order until the day before yesterday, the 8th when the head-quarters of the commander-in-chief, General Gyulai, were at Verrelli, and the whole country north of the Po as far as Biella and Cenglia on the north-west, was occupied by the Austrians almost without opposition. The Piedmontese dug trenches across and otherwise injured the roads, and placed batteries to defend them, but did not do so. At Verrelli they mined the magnificent railway bridge across the Sesia, but the Austrians discovered and withdrew the gunpowder. This non-resistance is very remarkable, for the nature of the country is such that the advance of an army can be most easily impeded. The roads are in most cases artificially raised, the fields on each side being dead flat and kept under water for the cultivation of rice, besides which numerous canals at several different levels cross each other in every conceivable way.

The chief opposition occurred at Valenza where there were two line bridges across the Po. The one the Piedmontese had themselves destroyed, and the other the Austrians determined to destroy for them; so on the 3rd and 4th they made great demonstrations as if to cross the river, both there and opposite Frassinetto, and succeeded in mining the bridge. On the 4th, also, General Benedek, the enemy's attention being drawn to the above-named points succeeded in crossing the Po at Cornale with 40,000 men, on a bridge constructed by the engineers—a corps which no Austria has reached a wonderful degree of efficiency. He pushed on to Voghera and reconnoitered Tortona with a powerful detachment. In retiring he blew up the railway bridge at Ponteurone, which must be a serious blow to the allies. On the night of the 4th to the 5th, the Po rose 15 feet, and destroyed General Benedek's Bridge over the Po, thus quite isolating him. In 24 hours however, another was constructed, over which he retired on the 6th, carrying off vast stores of bread, tobacco, salt, rice, meal, corn, hay, &c., from Voghera.

At Valenza the unparalleled rise of the Po filled the first mines formed, and it was not till the 8th of May that the bridge was finally destroyed. At Frassinetto, the intended deception was completely successful. Quantities of boards, &c., were ordered with great ostentation at Candia, and some hundreds of laborers. On the 3rd of May some Lancers led the way across a ford of the Sesia to an Island between that river and the Po. Four companies of grenadiers followed, and half a rocket battery, the whole under Col. Puchner. The island is thickly covered with brushwood, so the smallness of their number was concealed from the enemy, who opened a heavy fire from the southern bank of the Po. This was answered by the rocket battery and the Grenadiers, who entrenched themselves along the banks. As the Piedmontese fancy they did much mischief that day, a few accurate figures may be useful. The Austrians lost on the 3rd, before midnight, one man killed and eight wounded; of the latter, one has since died. At night Captain Dwyer, an Irishman, led over another battalion to the island, and a noise of hammering was kept up till morning, as if bridges for the passage of a large army were being constructed. During the entire night the loss to the Austrians was only three men wounded. Here, too, the rapid rise of the Sesia which took place a few hours before that of the Po, nearly caused a loss, but happily the whole force was withdrawn in safety, owing to the voluntary exertions of the Piedmontese laborers who saved many drowning men. This circumstance clearly proves how untrue are the statements made about the animosity of the Italians against the Austrians. I have myself on this occasion been only three days in Piedmont, but I have already ridden 140 miles, and stopped at nearly every village, and to an Englishman the natives would not conceal their feelings. I can assure you that their anger is all against their own Government, not for this war merely, but for the whole policy of overloading them with taxes, such as our exploded window tax and the tax on carriages, for the purpose of keeping up an army beyond the means of the country. I speak of the peasantry, the burgers and lawyers think differently.

Yesterday most of the troops were withdrawn to the east of the Sesia, and the head-quarters moved to Mortara this evening. Not knowing that I rode to Vercelli and had testimony. The Piedmontese re-occupied Vercelli in the afternoon, and [illegible] Vercelli [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

be encouraged to feel that they are Britons. Of course we advocate no invasion of their local rights and institutions. The union must be of the nature of a federal one. But it should exist in reality and on some sort of equal footing. The sentiment of a British subject ought to be superior to that of the mere Colonist, as the feeling of an American citizen is to that of a mere citizen of an American State. But at present the Colonists are becoming more Colonists and less British subjects, and this is because they are not practically recognized and treated in a manner fitted to call forth the higher form of allegiance. They must be embraced in the sympathies of the British people on equal terms, and recognized, as they are certainly most willing to be, as in the fullest sense British citizens.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Mr. Disraeli on the War.

Among those who have unbosomed themselves to their constituencies on this occasion not the least note-worthy is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Disraeli. His position makes his words perhaps more generally interesting than those of any member of the House of Commons, and he assured his Buckingham auditory, on Monday, that he spoke without reserve. There was perhaps more pretence made by him about speaking the truth, and withholding none of it, than most people who are in the practice of speaking the truth consider necessary; but the Chancellor, no doubt, well knew that truth, and especially the whole truth, seldom expected from a statesman in power. There was also a good deal of blarney to the working-classes about their industry, intelligence, and moral and social virtues, which, coming from one who thinks that there is no intelligence for voting under a £10 rent, must be regarded as but "indifferent honest." Allowances are to be made at election times. But we have no reason to question the honesty of the facts which the honourable gentleman made known with regard to the war, and some of these were of no small importance to the nation at the present time For instance, the alliance between France and Russia, which the Times first announced, and so pertinaciously asserted and which caused so much anxiety in this country, received its quietus from Mr Disraeli. By his statement, the agreement between these Powers just amounts to about as much as that which existed between the Allied Powers and Austria during the late war with Russia. The fact of this arrangement was made known voluntarily to the British Government by the French Minister some time ago; but to set the matter at rest, they had made application to the Russian Government, and their denial of any other alliance was in the most explicit form. He stated, also, that the pretended alliance between France and Denmark was equally groundless, and so friendly was the latter Power that Britain could at any time calculate on its aid.—Such are the solemn assertions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there is no reason whatever that he should not be believed. There is no just ground for supposing that there is any design among the nations at present for making an attack upon the supremacy of Britain; but should any design exist, Mr Disraeli expressed his confidence in the military and pecuniary resources of this country as more than equal to her own defence. He spoke with contempt about the £40,000 000 about to be borrowed by the French, as it would scarcely suffice for a year, and could not often be repeated, whereas Britain could raise that sum every year by a light tax, which would not materially interfere with the ordinary resources of the country. He still further assured his constituents, and the world generally, that a great portion of the 100,000, which will make up the finest army the world ever saw, would soon be home from India, where they were no longer required; there were one hundred thousand well-disciplined troops at home; and in six weeks should have a powerful fleet in the Channel and in the Mediterranean—what nation in the world, then, asks Disraeli, can compete with England! We are, therefore, according to the injunctions of the honourable gentleman, not to be afraid of John Frenchman, nor for all Europe, nor to be anxious for the "balance of power," for we are still mighty. Our colonies are getting great and strong, and America herself, Britain's own lusty child, would not idly stand by when old John was being hardly pressed. We have, therefore, to look calmly on, while the two great Continental despots eat each other up, and Mr Disraeli, as well as Lord John Russell, thinks it won't take long. We must be ready to fight, in order to keep ourselves out of the scrape, and even in this respect we are in a pretty forward state. The [illegible] was certainly a very able one, [illegible] ready arranged, and every statement well weighed. It must also tend to relieve the nation of groundless apprehensions in reference to the position of parties, aims of the war, and the military and naval capabilities of this country. Some effect to treat Mr Disraeli's remarks about the Alliance as only hypercritical gammon, to deceive and blind; but we are certainly not come to that stage of the unveracities, when British Statesmen will come before the world and assert solemnly what they know to be false.

American Neutrality.

ENGLAND DEPENDING UPON AMERICA IN THE WAR CRISIS.

The certainty that a European war will interfere with the carrying trade, not only of all the Powers directly involved, but even of those which may be in danger of being drawn in, has caused inquiry to be directed to the possibility of registering European ships under the American flag.—The statute law of the United States is, in this respect, virtually prohibitive. No foreign ship can be registered unless a sum equal to two-thirds of her value shall have been expended upon her in repairs or improvements in America. Even an American vessel which has been lawfully condemned by a foreign Government, or sold to a foreigner, cannot upon being re-purchased by an American, receive except upon these conditions, a new register. It is also provident that foreign vessels which may have acquired the American flag shall lose the benefit of registration if their owners, being naturalized citizens, reside more than one year in the country of their origin, or two years in any other foreign country. Foreign steamers, if their owners are resident in the United States, may be enrolled for river service, on security being given that they shall not be employed on other waters; and this, apparently, is the sole opening allowed. Any relaxation of the law can be obtained only by a special act of Congress. There is, however a solution of the difficulty that would meet all general requirements. Although it may be difficult to procure an American register, a visitor can be placed under the American flag by a bill of sale drawn up by the American Consul in England, together with a certificate that she is owned by an American citizen. She will then [illegible] the proper [illegible] of the United States Gov-

ernment to every description of American property, remaining, with regard to tonnage dues and all similar conditions, under the liabilities common to any foreign vessel. That this plan would be extensively adopted in case of England becoming involved in war can scarcely be doubted, and it is probable, also, that increased latitude might be given by special acts to facilitate the granting even of a national registry.—The impolicy of the existing restrictions is as obvious as that of all other obstacles to the free interchange of commodities. On the breaking out of a war a neutral country could, of course purchase vessels from any of the belligerents on highly profitable terms. But if this is forbidden her traders are compelled to build new vessels, and always at an extravagant cost, owing to the general suddenness of demand. Meanwhile the ships which would have fully answered the purpose, and which might have been had at half the outlay, are lying without employment. But when the war is ended these are brought into competition with the expensive vessels built in the interval, and which are at once reduced to an almost nominal value, to the ruin of all who have invested in them. The prohibition, therefore, involves to the neutral country not merely a sheer loss of the difference between the price of home-built ships and that at which the foreign vessels could have been bought, but also of the amount of depreciation which is ultimately inflicted on both sets of vessels, through the freight-market being glutted with a needless quantity. The Protectionists will urge that there was a great advantage in the employment opened for home labor in the original construction of the new vessels, but this is a long-exploded fallacy. By employing labor in building vessels which might have been had more cheaply elsewhere, they have diverted it from other branches of employment which would have been equally profitable at the time, and which, being independent of any artificial impulse, would not have involved the penalty of an ultimate reaction.—*Times.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

John Mitchell, who murdered his wife Eliza Walsh, in Hamilton, last April, was executed on Tuesday morning last. He confessed his crime; and stated that his real name was John Meehan.

We have Colonel Prince's authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the report that he has been appointed a Judge at Sault St. Mary, or at any other place.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The *Gazette* states that the work on the remaining piers of the Victoria Bridge is being impeded by the very high water in the river. It is feared that this will delay the completion of the work until so late in November as to render an inaugural celebration this autumn by no means desirable.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., George Jamison, of the township of Bagot, was drowned in the Madawaska river at Calabogie Rapids.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has travelled throughout this County (Grey) during the last few days reports that the crops generally look extremely well and promise an abundant harvest.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the approaching war has been published in the *Canada Gazette*. We trust that it will have its due effect on the Quebec *Canadian*, and that it will cease its efforts to create a diversion on behalf of Louis Napoleon.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon Louis Larue, at the Court of Queen's Bench, Kamouraska, into fourteen years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

PRETTY GOOD.—The *Free Press* of London, C. W., states that buildings of brick and stone to the amount of $100,000 are in progress of erection in that city.—This speaks well for the Forest City, especially in view of the fact that she has lately declined in population.

NEWS BY THE "INDIAN"

QUEBEC, June 7, 9.30, p.m.—The Austrians have been in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

TURIN, 23rd.—Yesterday the enemy appeared in great force at Palestro, with the object of obstructing the march of the reconnoitring party, which had taken the direction of the Sesia by order of the King of Sardinia. The enemy's artillery was, however silenced in every part.

The Austrians had shot an entire family of eight persons in whose house Austrian guns had been found.

The French have occupied Castleggio, where they are fortifying themselves.

A despatch dated Vienna, May 23rd, says,—"At noon on the 21st inst., about 15,000 of the Franco-Sardinian army attacked our troops, numbering 3,000 at Vercelli. Our men retreated fighting to Orlenzo. At this place two other Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue, and threatened the enemy's flanks, which retired across the Sesia to the western side of the river."

It is stated that 30,000 Austrians were about to be concentrated in Bernalberg.

It was reported, via Switzerland, that all the Austrian detachments on the Lago Maggiore have been withdrawn.

All the London papers give confidence to a report that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had come to a general agreement on the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy, and that the Derby Government would be compelled to resign soon after the re-assembling of Parliament.

Kossuth had addressed another large audience in favour of the neutrality of England at Manchester. He estimated that he should probably soon be in his native country It was reported that he is the President of the Hungarian Committee, just established at Genoa, the object being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw steamers to the Spanish government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

A large fleet is fitting out at Toulon with great expedition. Independent of screw liners and frigates it is to consist of 10 steam gunboats suitable for the shallow shores of the Adriatic.

Accounts from Hungary are extremely alarming, and there must sooner or later be serious disturbances if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian agents, who act almost openly.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightening, and rain, burst upon Acton on the night of the 30th of April. Steeples twenty and thirty persons were drowned in places where it was thought the water would never reach. One hundred and eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins. Nearly all the cisterns were destroyed, and portions of the roads were swept into the valleys.

Description of the Theatre of War.

The Kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principal mass—in the centre the ancient province of Savoy in the north-west, and the maritime territory of Genoa in the south-east is not above 100 miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is conterminous along its entire length with France, its ally; but on the latter it is only partly conterminous with Austria its enemy. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory, and in the south the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about half of the entire length—to be formed by the territories Austrian Lombardy. The line in question as everybody is now aware, is constituted by the River Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore, through which that river flows, as the Rhone does through the lake of Geneva. On the French side of the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded in a general aspect as a broad piece of territory between a chain of Mountains and river. The French had to cross the mountains, and the Austrians the stream, and the distance between them, as we have said, was about one hundred miles. Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the river Po, and the division of the country thus effected corresponds very nearly with the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma; so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrians, all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side all is mountainous, and the whole space is filled up with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurian Apennines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the "strong places" of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Casale, and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of the army, perhaps some 75,000 men, leaving the plains of the north comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy. Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the river as the French at Briancon did from the mountains; and a line drawn from one of these points to the other would pass through the common mark of both armies—the royal city of Turin. Turin, however, is about as far again from Buffalora where the Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Susa, where the French halt on crossing the Alps, the distance being about seventy miles in the former case against thirty-three in the latter. But this inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach the Susa by passing the Alps. In reality the advantage of ground so far was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army before described. The French, as they descend upon Susa and push forward to Turin, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards the same point from Milan if this was all, and there was no Sardinians except in the capital, the shock of the battle could be anticipated with great faculty.—Sooner or later, in fact very soon indeed,—the belligerents would meet, and an engagement on a large scale would ensue. It will be observed, from what we have said that the Austrians in their advance across Piedmont from east to west would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its finest fortresses. What the chain of the Tyrol indeed, is to Austria in the plains of Lombardy, the chain of the Ligurian Apennines is to Sardinia in the plains of Piedmont, and the parallel can be carried still farther, for exactly as Germany lies in reserve behind the Tyrol so does a second French force gather in strength behind the Appennines. On the seaboard of these mountains stands Genoa, which, as France commands the sea, can be reached from Toulin with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadels to the south of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within 50 miles' distance. The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy—one directly facing them at Turin, and drawing daily reinforcements from the passes of the Alps; and another at Casale and Alessandria, flanking their march, and reaching succors from a distinct base of operations at Genoa. By crossing their frontier at its northern extremity, as they now have done, they might occupy the northern districts of Sardinia; or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the Army of the Alps under their right.—They must, in short, advance in any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and, for simplicity's sake, we may consider these lines to be represented by the river Doren Baltea running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle. All the places named, be it understood, lie within a comparatively small compass. From Aroasa, the point occupied by the Austrians in the north, to Genoa on the seaboard of the south, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Allessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Allessandria to Turin less than 60. From Susa to Turin, again, the distance is but 23 miles; so that in their two principle positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40 miles, and the other within 50 miles, of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about 5 miles, Mortara about 10 miles, and Vercelli but some 20 miles, from the Lombard frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature, however of the campaign as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara may advance towards the south, and those at Novara towards the west. It will not have escaped notice that the Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army, is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than up the line to Turin; but this is a point on which we can hardly remain long in the dark.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the the London Times.

MARSEILLES, Friday, May 13.

The unreadiness of France for war is greater than has been stated, or else the necessities of the war have already proved greater than was anticipated. Curiously enough the difficulty that has been the most severely felt has been the absence of anything like a sufficient and well-organized means of conveying material. Officers who witnessed the services of the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea have contrasted them with what has been done here, and are loud in their regret that the system had not been adopted and kept up here. The ambition of the War Office is to provide each division with one company, consisting, I believe, of about 40 waggons, nine being devoted to medical purposes, and 50 mules to remove the wounded. An officer on the staff of Marshal Randon has been sent here to examine this question. If the means of transport by sea are exhausted he is to dispatch the companies by the Cornis road to Genoa. As a proof of the insufficiency of the means of transport, the batteries of artillery that were first forwarded by sea to Genoa were obliged to be sent with only one ammunition-wagon to each gun, and no more men and horses than were necessary to serve them. There are now in Northern Italy eleven divisions of infantry, each of the strength of about 8,000 men. The 12th and 13th divisions are being formed to be forwarded as early as possible.

The cavalry consists of twelve regiments mounted, on one of which, I believe, numbers much more than 600 horses. There are about six regiments dismounted. All the cavalry of the Guard have left, the Cuirassiers being the last and still here. Six of the regiments are the Chasseurs d' Afrique, mounted on Arab horses, and from whom great things are expected. With the exception of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, all the cavalry is light cavalry, and it is believed that it is in his arm that the Austrians will have the superiority, numerically at least. The country, however, is not favourable for cavalry movements, and it is expected that no real inferiority will be experienced.

The artillery consists of 11 batteries.—We may therefore, reckon the French army in Northern Italy to consist of 90,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry and 80 guns. I do not give you these figures as positive, but I had them from such a source as to leave no doubt on my mind of their accuracy.—With respect to artillery the war is looked forward to with considerable interest, quite apart from its political aspect. Military men believe that it will resolve many problems, or rather dispel many illusions, as to the part this arm is to play in future operations.

About ten years since the Emperor introduced into the field batteries what is known as the Napoleon gun. It is a brass 12-pounder to throw shot and shell, weighing about 13 cwt., and in fact, equivalent to a 9-pounder bored up to this larger calibre. With this view the horse artillery and field batteries were all armed with the same guns, and howitzers were done away with. The experience acquired in the Crimea, it is now universally admitted, was not favorable to his Majesty's invention.—However desirable the uniformity of calibre may be—to admit of all shots, shells and cartridges being available for every piece—it was discovered to have been obtained at very great sacrifices—range, accuracy and effect. For the horse artillery the gun was too heavy, being double the weight of the 6-pounder with which the English horse artillery are armed. The range was considerably less than the 9-pounder of the English field artillery, although about the same weight, and the shrapnel, grape, and canister which it discharged would be equal in destructive effect to the Grieg from a 13-pounder howitzer attached to the English 6-pounder batteries; and very inferior to the firing for the 24-pounder howitzers attached to the English 9-pounder field batteries. The tardy conviction of these disadvantages and the progress made in rifle ordnance in England have led to the gradual withdrawal of the Napoleon gun, and to the substitution in its place, as far as has been practicable, among the batteries of the army of Italy, of a new pattern rifled field gun, the invention *d' un peu de toute le monde*. It is a grooved brass piece, of the calibre of a 4-pounder, loading at the muzzle. The shot is a cylindo-conical projectile, of cast iron, with zinc *ailettes*, or feathers, to take into grooves and give the necessary rotary motion. How the angles of the grooves (in brass) will stand the wear of the cast iron shot has yet to be determined, but the experiment are reported to have been successful and to have given perfect satisfaction to the authorities, although they do not shut their eyes to the danger of introducing radical alterations into an arm so important as the artillery, which, however correct they may be by theory and have satisfactorily stood the test of experiments, have not yet inspired that confidence and security which can only result from the the rough practice of actual war. Although the calibre of the gun is that of a four pounder, the actual weight of the shot, not being spherical, is considerable more—probably six or eight pounds. The range is greater than any field piece in the French service. The weight is so diminished as to require no more than four horses for its draught, which is a saving of two horses to each gun. A less number of gunners are also required, and the piece throws shells and canister. The French infantry are armed with rifle muskets, and Chasseurs de Vincennes with carabines *a tige*.

EXECUTION OF BYERS FOR THE MURDER OF PHILLIPS.

From the Spectator's Correspondent.

WELLAND (LATE MERRITTSVILLE,) May 31st, 1859.

John Henry Byers, who killed Mr. Thomas Phillips near Ryley's Bridge, a short distance from this place, was hanged to-day Byers was perfectly black. He had been a slave in one of the Southern States, but ran away to Canada nine years ago, where he married and had a family. Last year he obtained work from Mr. Phillips, in chopping wood, but being in a very destitute condition he asked for payment in flour beforehand. This Mr. Phillips refused, and Byers killed him at once. Mrs. Phillips was about going to alarm some of the neighbors when Byers struck her too a blow which stunned her. Being taken up and indicted for the crime, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hung—a penalty he has just suffered.

Byers was a very ignorant man; he could neither read nor write. He had not been in a church day since he came to Canada. He was visited during his imprisonment by all the clergy of the district, and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Stannage, the Incumbent of the parish. He expressed repentance, and not subsequently would the child before the mayor of the town, to whom she declared her dream, stating at the same time that the murderers were two *men living in the neighbourhood*, whom she deliberately pointed out, and further added that the murder was committed at the entrance of the forest, on the road to Grosswardein. The mayor, after receiving this revelation, thought it prudent to make inquiry after the two neighbours indicated by the child, when, singularly enough, they were discovered to be absent from home. This suspicious circumstance induced the mayor to dispatch some officers to the forest alluded to by the child, who discovered the horrible spectacle of five bodies extended on the ground, which were those of the brothers, the two daughters, and the driver of the vehicle in which they all took their departure. The corpses appeared to have all been set on fire, so as to prevent their identity, and the vehicle nowhere discovered. This horrible tragedy led the officers to examine the whole neighbourhood when they fortunately pounced upon the two neighbours at a fair not far distant, as they were in the very act of changing some notes on which some spots of blood were visible. On being seized they immediately confessed the crime, and on the child's dream being revealed to them, acknowledged the finger of Providence displayed in their capture. This wonderful dream on the part of the child, and its fulfilment, excited an immense sensation in the neighbourhood.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—As we confidently predicted, Lord Derby and his colleagues have small reason to be satisfied with the result of their "appeal to the country." Up to the latest date, there was no appearance of their being able to rely on an accession of much more than a dozen votes in the next House of Commons, beyond the number they could command in the last, leaving them in a prospective minority. on a "call of the House" when any important subject comes up, of more than 100 antagonistic votes. In allusion to this result, Mr. Alcock observed, on the hustings (he being the "Liberal" aspirant for representing the eastern division of the county of Surrey,) that as the Conservative party, beginning with the Carlton Club, had expended about a million of pounds sterling in a vain attempt to secure a majority, and allowing that even two dozen of their men, more than before, would be able to obtain seats—that then each additional member would have cost £40,000! We now venture to repeat our prediction, that the days of the Derby administration, perhaps its hours of duration, are numbered.

Turin—The Piedmontese Capital.

On the capital of Piedmont nearly the whole public interest of Europe at this moment centres. This seat of the Sardinian monarchy is situated on a beautiful plain on the Po, which at this point receives the waters of the Dora Ripara. The town is of oblong form, and its circumference about 4 miles. The streets are, in general, wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other and many of them are embelished with piazzas at the sides. The principal square near the centre of the town ranks, both from size and beauty, among the most elegant in Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace, and on the other there are erected arcades. The materials of which most of the buildings are constructed, is rich marble of every vein and colour. The cathedral is an antique gothic edifice, remarkable principally for its marble cupola. The city possesses a number of beautiful churches, most of them of large size, and built of, or ornamented with marble.—The university contains a court surrounded with arcades, the whole covered with inscriptions and ancient bas-reliefs. It was instituted in the fifteenth century. Altogether, Turin is a beautiful city, worthy of the pleasant land in which it is situated, and one cannot help regretting that there is every prospect of its being again subject to the casualities of war—a calamity which it has *more than once undergone during* the present century.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The *Examiner* of the 26th instant, contains an advertisement of an auction sale which enumerates amongst other things, a Durham bull, which took the prize at the last show for Northumberland, held at Cobourg. With your permission, Sir, I will inform the public that such statement is untrue. I consider it necessary to take this course to remove a false impression from the minds of the community, as the bull which *did* take the first prize, is in this Township, and it is important that the public should be rightly informed on such matters.

GEO. ESSEN.

Otonabee, May 26, 1859.

"VEGETARIANISM."

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me through the medium of your journal to make a few remarks on the article under the above heading, which appeared in the *Review* of Friday last, signed X. Y. It is quite a curiosity in its way, in fact a *multum in parvo*. X. Y.'s first assertion is "that man has in all ages used animal food." I hope to prove quite the contrary. All writers of antiquity—of every nation—historians, physicians, philosophers and poets, assert that the generations who lived for the first thousand years, were perfectly simple in their diet—in other words, they were "Vegetarians," and I believe, notwithstanding the assertions of X. Y. to the contrary, not a single instance can be adduced of any nation, however savage, feeding on raw flesh (or even cooked) wher fruits, roots and corn, could be procured. Another physical reason is, his want of natural means for slaying and preparing animals before he could make use of their flesh for food. All animals destined for feeding upon flesh are provided by nature with instruments for catching, tearing, and devouring their prey, but it is not so with man. God hath made him upright, but he has sought out many inventions.—Dr. Wm. Hillary in his "Inquiry into the means of improving medical Knowledge" states that the food of man "during the first ages of the world was taken from the field, consisting of fruits and seeds, with the addition of milk from their flocks, and water for their drink."

Hesiod, the Greek poet, also says, "the uncultivated fields afforded them their fruits," and Pliny, the Roman naturalist, also asserts that "mankind in the first ages subsisted on acorns alone."

Let this suffice, Mr. Editor, for correboration, although ample quotations might be given in disproof of X. Y.'s gratuitous assertions. I suppose X. Y. must be a firm believer in "divine right of Kings to govern wrong." But where did he learn that the essence of Infidels are "mentioned." The absurdities of Deistic theories

ing articles on Science, &c., contributed by the "masses" which evidence that they are not only on an equality with the other classes, but that they are in many instances far in advance of them. He who is afraid of intrusting such men with the right of political power they will gain in moral! The higher they rise the better they will become. They will grow up to their destiny. That thousands of them are preparing for it, the history of the masses for the last half century abundantly testify and prove. If X. Y. or his "learned" friend the editor of the *Review* think the masses are uneducated, let them prove it, remembering that "one fact is worth a cart-load of arguments."

Yours truly,

D.

Ashburnham, 3rd June, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

June 8.

WHEAT—9s 3d to 9s 6d for the very best samples, 8s 8d to 9s for fair and good, and 8s to 8s 6d for inferior and medium.

SPRING WHEAT—7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel.

BARLEY and RYE—3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel.

FLOUR—Superfine $7 50; fancy $7 75 extra $8 to $8 50.

OATS—2s 10d to 2s 11d per bushel.

PEAS 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel.

CORN 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel.

HAY $12 to $17 for common to good, and $18 to $21 for the best timothy per ton. Straw $10 to $12 per ton, and scarce.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

June 8.

FLOUR still inactive, but with close enquiry; $6 was refused for round lots of superfine; $6¼ asked.

Nothing to report in grain.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

June 8.

FLOUR $6 35 to $6 65 for superfine State; $6 85 to $7 10 for extra ditto; $6 80 to $7 25 for common to good extra Western.

WHEAT—Canadian, $1 20 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork $27 for new mess; $14 75 for prime. Beef unchanged.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, June 9, 1859.

		$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₱ bush.		1 25	@	1 75
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.		1 25	@	1 50
Oats	"	0 50	@	0 50
Potatoes	"	0 50	@	0 50
Onions	"	1 00	@	1 20
Flour ₱ brl.		8 00	@	8 00
Pork	"	13 00	@	14 00
Beef ₱ cwt.		4 00	@	6 50
Oatmeal ₱ cwt.		4 00	@	4 50
Hides	"	5 75	@	6 00
Butter ₱ lb (Fresh).		0 10	@	0 11
Dry Wood, best quality		2 00	@	2 00
Straw ₱ load		1 50	@	2 00
Eggs ₱ doz.		0 07	@	0 08
Hay ₱ ton		10 00	@	12 00
Wool ₱ lb		00 25	@	00 37½

A. CATTICART,
Market Clerk.

Obituary.

Deep within the obscurity and forest depths of the rude valley of the Madawaska—a majestic tributary of the Grand River—the hardy Lumberman, Gerrard McCrea, Esq., pitched his solitary shanty where few men of weaker nerve or less than heroic fortitude would venture at the time. Many a year has passed since then, and familiar is the valley to the early pioneers of the back-woods; but the light has passed from it; as it has from the heart of the lumberman; for he mourns to-day the loss of his young wife who was worthy of him—worthy of being called the Angel of the Madawaska.—He long sighed for a son, little dreaming that its birth should bring death to its mother as it now has done! Yes, that fair, beautiful wife, who carried with her into the uncongenial solitudes of her husband's home the refinement of a lady, and the sympathies of a Sister of Charity, has just died giving birth to a son!—died the other day at Springtown, Bagot, County of Renfrew. This most inadequate tribute is due to her memory from the writer, as it is from every other gentleman who has ever tasted of her hospitality, or been agreeably surprised at finding one so refined in so rude a place.

"Sweet Innocence, thou stranger to offence and inward storm:
"He, who yon Heavens involves in clouds of darkness,
"Ever smiles on *thee* with kind regard."

Coy.

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE," OF FRIDAY, JUNE 10th.

CONTAINS:

MR. BROWN'S second letter to Mr. Hope, on the political and financial position of the province. Increase of the public debt. The government of Upper by Lower Canada.

Opinions of the press on the position of the Reform party.

The first battle in Italy. The Austrians defeated. Strategetical movements of the allies. The execution at Brantford and Cobourg.

General News, Markets, &c., &c.

The *Globe* may be purchased on the day of publication at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $1 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $25; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, June 9th, 1859. 23

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, for the purposes therein specified, and to issue Debentures therefor, and provide for the payment thereof.

Passed the day of A. D. 1859.

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorizing the Mayor of the said Town, to take three thousand shares of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Peterboro Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality

And Whereas, the said Municipality did borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund, Debentures, to the extent of twenty-five thousand pounds currency, and did also issue Debentures under a By-Law passed on the tenth day of May, A. D., 1858, to the extent of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, for the purpose of paying the stock so subscribed as aforesaid.

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the said stock so subscribed, and the interest accruing the negotiation of the aforesaid Debentures.

And Whereas the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds is required to pay the Government the balance due on the Grant, at the South end of the Town, and the debt of the Town.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town of Peterborough, the sum of four hundred pounds, making in all for the objects enumerated above, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And Whereas it will require Debentures to be issued to the amount of two thousand pounds, to realise the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And whereas it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds, to be raised by a special rate, for the payment of such loan, and interest thereon, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the day of A. D., 1858, to the day of A. D., 1868, inclusive of the first and last days, by annual amounts as follows, that is to say:

For the year 1860, the sum of	£320.	
1861	"	320
1862	"	320
1863	"	320
1864	"	320
1865	"	320
1866	"	320
1867	"	320
1868	"	320
1869	"	320

And Whereas it is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Two Thousand Pounds shall be issued, payable with interest at six per cent. as hereinafter mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

And Whereas the assessed value of the whole ratable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Seventeen Thousand six hundred and eighty one pounds according to the assessment returns thereof for the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-Law.

And Whereas it is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of the said debentures, according to the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Whereas this By-law has been and was approved of, by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough ascertained in the manner pointed out in the third section of the Upper Canada Municipal Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of raising the said sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being, and he is hereby authorized, and required to issue debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough in sums not less than One Hundred Pounds each, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum, to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds as aforesaid, to be under the common seal of the said Town, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, to be made payable in ten years from and after the passing of this By-law. The interest to be payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, half yearly on the days of and respectively, in and for each of the said ten years.

And be it enacted by this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the *Examiner* Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the ninth day of June, A. D. 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken for the North Ward, in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., by one Lines Returning Officer. For the Centre Ward in the Livery Stable of Thomas Eastlund, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., Robert Howe, Returning Officer. For the South Ward in the house or shop of Mathew Lane, on Friday the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M., Ivan Officrne Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Friday the first day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., James Edwards Returning Officer.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, June 8, 1859.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public that we have JUST RECEIVED our SUMMER SUPPLIES, and, having commenced to sell for CASH ONLY, we submit the following—

LIST OF PRICES.

TEAS—
Finest Young Hyson ....
Very superior Gunpowder
Choice Congou .....
Excellent Bouchong and Oolong..... } 1s 9d to 2s 6d per lb.

TOBACCOS—
A fair article..... 1s ₱ lb.
A first-rate article..... 1s 3d "
Finest Virginia Leaf..4d to 6d ₱ plug

SUGARS—
VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO.. } 5d to 6d per lb.
Crushed, Loaf, Ground, &c. 8½d to 9½d

COFFEES.—[Fresh Ground every morning.]
Rich Flavored Java.....1s 3d ₱ lb.
Finest Brazillian .....1s and 1s "

CHOCOLATE, &c.—
Taylor's.....7½ ₱ package.

RICE—
Extra Arracan 25 lbs for One Dollar.

HERRINGS—
Digby, of first-rate quality 2s 6d ₱ box

LOBSTERS—
.....10d ₱ Can.

SARDINES—
.....10d ₱ Tin.

CURRANTS—
An excellent quality.....6½ ₱ lb

NUTS—
Brazil .....7½ ₱ lb
Barcelona..... " "
Pea..... " "

ALMONDS—
Languedoc .....1s 3d ₱ lb.
Sicily..... 10d " "

PICKLES—
Large assortment, 1s to 1s 3d ₱ bottle.

SAUCES—
A variety at...1s to 1s 10½ ₱ bottle.

SYRUP—
Golden & Redpath's refined 3s 6 to 4s 6d

MOLASSES—
Porto Rico.....9½d per quart.

CANDLES—
Tallow.....8½ ₱ lb.

LAMP AND MACHINE OIL—
A variety of sorts, pure, and very cheap

WINES—
"Sandeman's" Almiza Old
Port..... 3s 9d ₱ bottle
Superior..... " "
Very Good Common..1s 9d to 2s 6d "
"Pamorin's fine Old Pale
Sherry..... 2s 6d "
Superior " " "
Very Good Common..1s 6d to 2s 6d "
Madeira—vintage '54.....4s

BRANDIES—
Pale and Dark—very old
and best quality..... 4s ₱ bottle
Martell's..... 3s 6d "
Otard's..... 1s 6d to 2s 6d "

WHISKEY—
Scotch..... 1s 6d ₱ bottle
Canadian

Agricultural.

Do not drive wedges down-beside posts to straighten a fence. Dig out and do it well. Wedges look shabby, are shabby.

In setting fence-posts in ground liable to heave put a 1¼-inch pin through the bottom of the post with its ends projecting. The wind affects it less, and the frost cannot raise it.

The most effectual mode of ridding cattle of lice, is to grease the animal thorough with lard or lard-oil.

A great mistake is generally made by purchasers of cows by auction. Every buyer wants a "first-rate cow," and asks as to quality in this respect, but the *fattest* cows generally brings the highest rate—not considering the fact that the best milkers are always in moderate condition.

At a late discussion on poultry by the Central Farmer's Club, as reported by a correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer*, J. B. Farmer remarked as follows:

"Last year he had 20 hens, and raised 150 chickens; did not know how many eggs his hens cost him half a cent per day.—This year he had 30 hens; in January he had 50 dozen eggs, mean three eggs; he got 30 cents a dozen. Bought 150 pounds of beef, and kept it by them while it lasted; he pounded up the bone; the hens eat pounded bones greedily. He gives them warm dough once a day in cold weather. If we keep hens for the eggs only, he thinks the Poland, or Black Spanish, or Bolton Greys, are better than the larger breeds. It is profitable to raise chickens; his hens range over a ten-acre pasture; he keeps scraps by them. Hens should be treated gently; hens that are perfectly tame will lay twice as many eggs as wild ones; he thinks hen manure better than guano. Last year he had enough to manure three acres of corn on the hill.'

The use of a pencil, with a little note of time expended taking down and putting up bars, repairing broken ones, and chasing stock that have taken advantage of "a bar down," for data, will enable the farmer to arrive at a conclusion as to the relative profit of *well-constructed*, securely-fastened gates, or bars, through which you find it necessary to bore holes and drive pins in order to keep "the old sow from rooting them open." Especially on the road should each entrance to a field be protected by a good gate, and there are few farmers who stop to think of it, but will discover the profit of such an institution wherever it is necessary to pass in and out of a field often.

POTATO CHEESE.—Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce to a pulp with a rash or mortar, have it perfectly smooth and fine. To five pounds add one pint of sour milk and a little salt; knead it well and let it stand covered for three or four days, according to the season knead them again, make into cheeses and place it in baskets or sieves and place in the shade. These cheeses will keep for any length of time in a covered jar in a dry place.

A *very insignificant* indication of the abundandance of vegetation this season was observable in the Hamilton market on Saturday. All kinds of green stuffs was most abundant, while new potatoes of large size were offered at 25 cents a quart, and any quantity of butter at 10c and 12½c per lb.

TEAS.

GOOD YOUNG HYSON TEA, 2s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.
Heathern's Block, Hunter St., Peterboro', May 8, 1859. 18

FRESH LOBSTERS.

IN LB. and 2 lb. Tins, reduced to 10d.
Salmon, do. "
Sardines in Halves, and Quarter Boxes at 1s. each.
Fine Table Cod Fish.
Digby Herrings.
J. CAMPBELL.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every morning. Choice South American, (very delicious.) Old Picked Mocha, (rarely to be met with), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PORTO RICO SUGAR, at reduced prices.
J. CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,
has removed his
Grocery & Provision Store,
to the store first door above Messrs. Couper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,
TEA,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Port,
Fish,
Flour,
and
Indian Meal
Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.
Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 23

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 3 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, which and the least labour to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.
Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
Chief Office—Hamilton, Canada, and Montreal, Canada.
Capital for Assurance thereof in Canada Currency, £100,000 Stg.
Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hall.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 20th, 1857. 30

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,06
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Bredin	8,45	1,45
Harwood	8,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Bredin	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.
J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.
Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by
JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.
Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19
☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haseburst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.
Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.
W. B. READ.
Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 26, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.
For further particulars apply to
J. or R. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,
New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.
Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by
T. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gum Drops, at Ward's old stand, Hunter Street, such as Rose, Licorice, Lemon, Banana-Vanilla, Pine Apple and Jujube Gum Drops and Bars. Also, Chewing Gum cheaper than ever.
N. B.—We have still a few left of those cheap *Soda Buscuit and Crackers*, notwithstanding the rush there has been for them.
Peterboro', May 13, 1859. 19

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and Quebec Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OPPLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

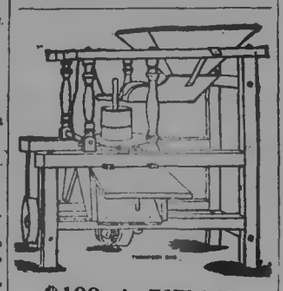
SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell cheap for cash, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 18

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favour them with their custom that their wants will be promptly attended to, and their work done here cannot fail to give satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict attention in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.
All kinds of work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms. Remember the shop on Hunter Street, next door to the Bank of Upper Canada.
O'BRIEN & MACKIE.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1859. 3

NOTICE.—All parties depositing moneys for any purpose whatsoever to the credit of the Receiver General in any of the Agencies of the Bank of Upper Canada, are particularly requested to take from the Agency two *Certificates of Deposit* and a *Draft* in favor of the Receiver General for each such deposit—and transmit to the Receiver General's Department the *Certificate and Draft attached together* as they are given or will be given to depositors, *i. e.* on the same sheet; it is also requested that an advice accompany such Certificate and Draft to show for what the amount has been collected.
T. D. HARINGTON, D. R. G.
Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 6th May, 1859. 19-1m



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S
CHOP CRINDER.
This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.
All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.
PRICE $40.
All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.
The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.
Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."
N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.
Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of
BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—
Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
True Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Boonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Thelma—Tulloch
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Thomas Boston—Brown
Guesses at Gentland—Turnbull
Captain Hammond's Mission
History of Methodism—Taylor
Gospel Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Believer
Justice Rymal & Co. Suit
Young Womans Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Gambling without Tears
Daily Bible, 6 Vols—Kitto
Sacramental Revival—Winslow
Throne of Heaven
Temples of Memory
Passages from Roman Life
Sacramental Meditations—William
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Wear of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard
The Garden
Vassal Morton
Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Phillip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Phillip's Hannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Phillip's Marthas
Phillip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Knox
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Rierdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot's Commin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Caxtonsgroe, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Mirians Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yara
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suet
Canadian Scenes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffkin
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Golf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Clare
Dick Tarleton
Yale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew
His stock of
STATIONERY
is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.
T. MENZIES.
Dibble's Exchange Block,
Peterborough May 10th, 1859. 20

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,
which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.
W. B. READ.
N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.
W. B. R.
Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.
A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.
☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

TO THE TRADE!

WHOLESALE ONLY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer a large and complete assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
which they have
JUST RECEIVED
FROM
NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.
CONSISTING OF
TEAS,
HYSONS old and young
" Twankay & Cankay,
GUNPOWDER,
CONGOU,
SOUCHONG, &c.
In Bond, or Duty paid.
SUGARS,
Muscovado, Porto Rico & Cuba,
Redpath's Crushed, A.
Dry Crushed & broken Loaf,
Loaves,
Ground,
Extra ground (for confect'rs,)
Yellow Refined,
COFFEE,
Java & Rio; Raw and Roast.
SYRUP,
Redpath's refined.
RICE,
Arracan, Patna & South Carolina,
TOBACCOS,
5s. 10s. ½ lbs, & in Bond or Duty paid.
PIPES,
T D Glasgow & Montreal, Bums, Cutty and fancy Pipes.
RAISINS,
Boxes, ½ do. & do. M. R. Layers & Sultana in drums.
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Batley's Thins, &c., Olive Oil, Quarts and Pints.
WINES & LIQUORS,
Old Port, Sherry, Champaign, Claret Soutern (case Brandy,) Maxtell & U. V. Proprietors, London Old Tom, London Cordial Gin, Booth's Lound & Thins, Scotch Malt Whiskey in Cases, with a lot of
SUPERIOR CANADIAN WHISKEY.
OILS & PAINTS,
An assortment.
PAILS & BROOMS,
2 and 3 hoop Pails; wire and cord Brooms; Wash boards Wood and Zinc; nest of wooden Bowls; nest of wooden Tubs.
ALSO
SALT,
500 Bags and Barrels Liverpool coarse Salt.
S. E. CURRY, & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
HUNTER STREET.
Peterboro', 19th October, 1858. 41

RAISINS, FIGS, &C.

25 Drums Sultana Raisins. 25 Drums Figs. 50 Boxes Halves and Quarter Layer Raisins.
25 Boxes Shelled Almonds.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP.
REDPATH'S Refined Sugar House Golden Syrup.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WINDOW GLASS.
100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes.
For Sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

Gunpowder Tea.
25 HALF CHESTS, on consignment, will be sold low,
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

PALE SEAL AND WINTER BLEACHED OIL.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

WRAPPING PAPER.
500 REAMS assorted kinds. For sale by
S. E. CURRY & Co. 44

MATCHES.
ROUND Wood, Paper Boxes, Card and Split.
For sale by
44 S. E. CURRY & Co.

CANDLES.
BELMONT, Belmont Spurm, Adamantine and Wax Wick Dipped. Superior articles.
For sale by
T. Y. CURRY & Co.
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', Nov. 16, 1858. 44

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.
WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.
BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.
LOSSES AID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.
Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament
CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
Colonel James Adair.	Nicholas Dennys, Esq.
The Rev. W. Bean.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Rough, Esq., M. A.
The Hon. B Boothby.	F. M. Wells, Esq.
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	

Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Canwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.
TRUSTEES:
Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—William McMaster, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—W. P. Howland, Esq., M P.P.
William Ross, Esq. | *F. W. Jarvis Esq.*, Sheriff U. C. York & Peel.
Wm. Henderson, Esq. |
BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.
The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.
All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.
AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, $1,200,000. Paid up Capital, $600,000.
PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson.	E. F. Whittemore, Esq.
Geo. Duncan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.,
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.
TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.
Bankers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.
Toronto, April 20, 1859. 40

TO LET.
A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres in Dummer. Apply to
JOHN CARRUTHERS, Jun.
Edmonton, March, 1859 13

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,
LOT No. 5, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.
N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable
PARK LOTS,
in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'
TITLE GUARANTEED.
Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

NOTICE.
THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnes his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for
One York Shilling.
As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.
ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 29-1

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,
of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.
Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.
THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.
RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biogra hy, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœms,
Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.
Toy Books for Children in great variety.
Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.
The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the Nations School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—
Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.
Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.
Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Papier Maché Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Letter Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Paper Cutters.
Portmonnaies, in great variety.
Walking Sticks.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Rulers Indexes.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Travelling Desk.
Marking Ink.
Cloth Stretchers.
Drawing Books.
Water Colors.
Ready Reckoners.
Notarial Seals.
Address Cards.
Carmine Ink.
Paper Weights.
Blank Notes.

MUSIC.
A large assortment of the Musical Repeat, [English], comprising Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Fantasias, &c., &c., price 4d per single sheet.
Brown's Robinson's Sacred Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptors.
Books in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c.
WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, &c. &c.
THOS. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 18th, 1859. 20

F. G. CALLENDER,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to cleanness and durability, (except silver teeth with platina, it being a poisonous set that used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a mouth composed of 32 lb, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable to the mouth, being less weighty.
Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Chapman's Store.
Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1856. 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1256 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MUNDREED, Commander.
"JOHN BELL," 1102 Tons Reg., 280 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CRAWFORD, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.
THE "JOHN BELL" will SAIL from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on
TUESDAY, the 21st of June.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin ..... $60 to
Forward Cabin ..... 45 to
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions) 25 00
Children in proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
7 Common Street, Montreal.
Or to Messrs. ROBERT SHAW & Co., Quebec.
J. M. T. HANNUM, Ottawa.
WILLIAM BOWEN, Kingston.
JOHN BROWN & Co., Toronto.
GEO. T. MALCOMSON & Co., Hamilton.
June 1st, 1859. 23

BRUCE'S
NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
Has now on hand an immense stock of

Roman Type,	Fancy Type,
Copperplate Script,	German Type,
Music Type,	Ornaments,
Chess and Checker Type,	Borders,
Brass and Metal Rules,	Leads,
Brass and Electro Circles and Ellipses	
Labor-Saving Rules,	Corner Quads,
Metal Furniture, etc.	

The Types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell them more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 24.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Ten to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion Ten cents per line	0	0	6
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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

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HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 8

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rabbidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Paper, &c., &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PRINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
OFFICE ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Office, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON.
Hunter Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Barber Shop next door.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. IRVING, Agent.
May, 1858. 15

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 15

J. BERGHEIM,
CABINET and Turned Maker, College St., Peterborough.

To Painters, &c.
PAINTERS' Brushes, Varnishes, Colors, &c., &c., for sale at the Peterborough Book Store.
Peterborough, May 6, 1858.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c., George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Poulin & Co.'s, or to W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 6, 1859. 16

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER COBOURG
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Steamer will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 6½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. H. Palmer.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 26th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, on any Order.
Also, on hand, a variety of Looking-Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., &c.
Peterboro', May 6, 1859. 16

TAKING THE NEWSPAPERS.

CHAPTER I.

"Talk to me about your newspapers! I tell you, neighbour Parker, they are nothing but a darned humbug!" exclaimed Farmer Jones.

"That's a great mistake of yours, neighbor. For my part I would rather live on two meals a day than be without a good newspaper."

"Well, well, I wonder what the world's a comin' to. There's my girls have teased me to take *Harper's Magazine* till I hadn't any peace o' my life. But I put my foot right down; you can't humbug me with sich trash;" and Farmer Jones complacently wiped away the tobacco juice which was streaming down from the corner of his mouth.

"You are in the wrong, neighbour Jones."

"No, I am not. Then Tom want satisfied, and nothin' would do but I must take the *Examiner* and the *Canadian Agriculturist*. But it won't no use; I would'nt have the trash in the house, say nothin' o' wastin' money on it."

"Do you ever read the papers?"

"Me! no, not I; I've got a better use for my time."

"But the long winter evenings?"

"Well, I have always some little fixin' to do round the house."

"Not all winter?"

"No; but when I can't find no work to do, I'd a great sight rather set in the corner, and go to sleep."

"But your son Reuben takes the papers."

"Yes; but I never brought him up to do any sich thing. He takes the *Examiner* and the *Agriculturist* both, and strews his brains over 'em half the time. That ain't the worst of it, nither."

"No evil effects have followed from it, I trust?"

"Yea, there has; there's my youngest boy, Tom, read somethin' or other over to Reuben's the other day about a 'chance for young men,' and nothin'll do but he must go right into it; he's off to Toronto next week. So much for havin' newspapers round."

"But perhaps he may improve the opportunity, and make money by it."

"No sich thing. He's got £25, and when that's all gone, he'll be back again; see if he don't."

"Perhaps not."

"Well, my mind's made up about it; but between you and I and the side of that gate-post, I wouldn't mind givin' Reuben the price of the papers if he only wouldn't take 'em."

"But Reuben has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the Township."

"That's all true enough; but he didn't learn how to farm it from his newspapers, let me tell you. He was brought up in the good old way, when there wan't no books round but the Bible and the current almanac."

"You will grant that he does not follow all the old fashioned methods?"

"Well, pretty much all; he's got some notions of his own, though."

"How is it about grinding the food before giving it to the cattle, neighbor Jones?"

"We'll, I believe Reuben does that."

"And he saves £25 a-year by it, you know."

"Yes, but it is the grinding does the business."

"Exactly so. He seen the advertisement in the paper about Aldus Mowry's Chop Grinder, and he went off to Peterboro', and got one at once; it works so well all the neighbors intend getting them. Supposing you order one at the same time, Farmer Jones?"

"Well, I'll think about it. But I don't believe in these machines that you see so much in the papers. They aren't what they're crack't up to be."

But it was no use arguing the matter, any longer, so the two farmers separated.

CHAPTER II.

When Farmer Jones got home, he found a stranger awaiting him.

"I understood you had a large quantity of wheat for sale," said the stranger.

"Well, I've got considerable, but I don't care about sellin' it."

"I should like to buy."

"I can spare a hundred bushels for a fair price."

"What do you ask for it?"

"Well, I don't know; how is wheat these days."

"Last sales in Toronto were 6s to 6s 3d per bushel."

"Rather low; I meant to get 6s 6d for mine," returned Farmer Jones, who was disposed to be shrewd.

"What will you take for the lot," said the stranger.

"Six and six-pence."

"Say six-and-three, and we won't stand about trifles."

"Can't do it; six shillings and six-pence is my lowest price," replied Farmer Jones finding that he had got an available customer.

"Split the difference."

"Couldn't do it."

"I'll take it then. Give me a receipt for this cask to bind the bargain."

Farmer Jones congratulating himself on the good trade he had made, wrote the receipt after considerable labor, and put the money in his pocket book.

"Know of any one also who has got any corn to sell?"

"My neighbour Parker, I'm thinkin', has got some."

"You won't say a word that I paid you 6s 6d the yearn? It might spoil a trade."

"Not a word," replied Farmer Jones.

Towards night our two farmers happened to meet again.

"Sold your wheat to-day, neighbour Parker?" inquired Farmer Jones.

"Every speck of it," replied Parker.

"Did you? What did you get?"

"Seven shillings."

"How much?"

"Seven shillings."

"You didn't, though, did ye?" exclaimed the man who wouldn't take the newspaper.

"That is just what I got, and I think I could have got 1d more on a bushel if I had stuck a little longer."

"Do you say so?"

"The same man bought yours, I believe."

"Yes," replied Farmer Jones, edging off.

"What did you get—seven shillings?"

"Well, I didn't get that either."

"O, six and-ninepence?"

"Well, after all, that is a good price, and 6d more on a bushel than I had ever any idea of getting. I did not get six-and-ninepence," was Farmer Jones' reply, looking rather crestfallen.

He did not like to deceive his neighbor; he had studied the Bible and the almanac enough to know better than that; but it came "dreadful hard" to own up the truth.

"I daren't tell."

"Why not?"

"I've got took in if the fellow gave you seven shillings."

"What did you get, though, neighbor?"

"*Six-and-sixpence.*"

"Well, you have been taken in, then; I guess you haven't heard the news."

"No!—what?"

"Why, war has commenced in Europe, so that our breadstuffs will be extensively exported, which run up the price of flour and grain."

"What war?"

"Between France and Austria."

"France! Well, I hope them cursed French will get licked," emphatically replied Jones.

"You *differ from the world in general*," said Parker, "The sympathies of the country go with France in this quarrel; for she is trying to restore to Italy her liberty."

"You don't say so! When I was a boy the schoolmaster used to teach me to hate the French. He used to say that France was a warlike nation, and that our Wellington whipped their Napoleon in the Peninsulary war!"

"Oh, you mean the Peninsular war, neighbor Jones," replied Farmer Parker, trying at the same time to repress a laugh which had already begun to break over his intelligent-looking visage.

"Some sich name. At any rate, it happened if I think right, about the time that Cromhwell the King of the Caniphant Islands died," said Farmer Jones, beatitatingly.

Farmer Parker could no longer resist the temptation of laughing at the historical errors of his less-favoured neighbor Jones. After resuming his usual gravity Farmer Parker remarked,

"I think, you will confess now that you had better take a paper."

"Confess no such thing; I wouldn't have one round the house."

"If you had taken the papers, you would have known about this rise in the price of grain."

"Perhaps I should; but Reuben generally tells me about these things."

"It was only in the paper that came to-day; I read it since I last saw you.—But I should no more think of selling anything of any consequence without seeing how the markets were than I should think of cutting *my own* throat.

"Kind of a dog's life to be tied to a newspaper," sneered Farmer Jones.

"But if you had taken a newspaper, neighbor, and read it, you would have made £5 by it in this one trade. Only think of it—enough to pay for the paper 10 years."

"Git away! These things look very well as you book farmers figger 'em up; but, you see, when you come to the scratch they ain't nowhere."

"I looks to me like a plain case."

"Now, 'spose I could make £5 by taking the paper; it would *do me* a darn sight more mischief than that."

"How is that?" queried Farmer Parker.

"Why the newspaper puts the very devil in the girls heads. Now they never used to have these cursed soirees and picnics round here tills the girls got readin' of 'em in the newspapers. And then the burvin' ground, they couldn't even let that alone. Some fellow put a piece in the papers about Little Lake, City of the Dead, God's Acre, and some sich place, and the fust thing we know the graves are all jumbled up in a heap, gravel is carted in, and posies set out all over it.—Now they call it a 'symmetry,' I believe."

"A cemetery, neighbor; but we who read the newspapers like these things.—There is something pleasant in ornamenting with flowers the resting place of the dead."

"It looks to me more like sacrelation!"

"Sacrilege! O, no; far from it."

"Well, I think so; and then we have got to get new school houses, a new Town Hall, and the roads all MacDonalized."

"MacAdamized."

"Well, no matter what it is; it all comes of these cursed newspapers. My taxes are £2 a-year more than they used to be."

"And you sell the produce of your farm for £100 more.

"Well, that's true; but there's no kind of need of making the taxes any more, all for newspapers."

"But you must think how much wiser and better your family would be with a newspaper to read."

"By mighty! I should think they would! Only look at Duncan Craig's folks. Them girls cant hire a fortune every year to knit and sew gowns."

"But it is it very worthy and intelligent family, and the deacon's income, owing to his more enlightened method of fertilizing himself, is at least ten times as great as it used to be, and he can well afford to spend all he does in educating his children."

"His son o' folkin' about his size are the same old yarn; and when Jim Craig's shirt at all particular about having buttons and white wrists grown' on my farm,"

and Farmer Jones went off, wondering what the world was coming to.

CHAPTER III.

Some time after their conversation, Tom Jones came home to visit his father. The ambitious youth, who had acquired one half his education by reading the newspapers, had not written his father concerning his business prospects.

"Why, Tom, what have you been about all this time?" asked the old gentleman, as he surveyed Tom's spruce appearance.

"Making money, father," replied the hopeful son.

"Have you made any, Tom?"

"A little! Guess you'd better staid at home, and worked on the farm. You was doin' well here."

"Done pretty well as itsin."

"How much you made, Tom?"

"About a Hundred Pounds."

"Git out! You are jokin', Tom."

"True as preaching."

"How did you do it?"

"Well, I went into that 'chance for young men;' but that wasn't much; so I looked into the newspapers for something better."

"Newspapers again," sneered Farmer Jones.

"The first thing I saw," continued Tom, "was that wool was selling in the New York market for 2s a pound, while I could buy it round Ontario and this County for 1s 6d. You see the risk in transporting it made the difference. In this way you see, father, I made the money."

"You are a shrewd one, Tom."

"All owing to the newspapers, you see, father."

"Get away with you!"

"I see by the papers that the Chinese empire has been divided, and the rebels are on a fair way of making China a Christian country. I have a great notion of going out to establish a line of stages between Shanghae and Nankin. What do you think about it?"

"Don't know what to think. I'm done thinkin'; but, Tom, when you go to Peterboro' again, just drop in and tell 'em to send me the *Examiner* and the *Agriculturist* for one year. Here's the three dollars."

"Bravo! you are a brick, after all, pa!"

And young Tom Jones who has been a subscriber himself for some time, called in and related the above anecdote, requesting us to place his father's name on our subscription list, and to publish the above for the good of those who "won't take the paper."

The Merciful Find Mercy.

"Oh! Henry, is it *thus you* reward me for all these years of patient love and undoubting faith in you? Are you serious in saying that for a fairer, younger and more wealthy bride you will forsake the chosen of your youth? Tell me—oh! do tell me—that this is only a horrid dream; that you are not so false, so merciless!"

Thus cried, with passionate gestures, and agonized features, a young woman to a man several years her senior, who stood regarding herself with a cool determined look.—Not a muscle of his face moved—not a nerve of his heart trembled—as she made her passionate appeal. His face was not easily discomposed, and his heart was as adamant. The glance of his cold, blue eye grew more steely still, and a disagreeable smile drew back the corners of his lips, as he replied:

"You seem strangely to forget your womanly pride, Agnes. Once I wouldn't have thought of you as one who could stoop to insist that any man should marry her."

The blood which had forsaken the girl's face and gathered suffocatingly about her tortured heart, now rushed in a hot flood back, turning her scarlet to the very hair. She started from her crushed and heart-broken position, and with eyes flashingly indignation and scorn, said:

"Nor do I now! Go from this house, Henry Howard! I thank you for disclosing to me so clearly the dragon's foot, and the abject soul which, many a time, I have had cause to fear might be yours. Go! I say. Why do you tarry? I would not marry you were you to offer me a crown! Do you linger in order to say what shall help me to bear losing you. Kind sir! but be sure that further words are unnecessary. You have said what will be sufficient to support me. My heart will not break.—Begone!"

But it was not *thus* that the false lover wished to go. He was utterly confounded at the mine his insulting words had sprung. Was this his meek and gentle Agnes? Was he to be thus turned from the house out of which he had expected hardly to be able to draw himself for her clinging arms, her prayers, and sobs, and tears. Ah! sweet gentleman—it is proverbial that "still waters run deep." You had better depart.

Human nature is a strange thing. As well as he could love any one but himself, Howard had loved Agnes; and now that he saw her in so unnatural a mood, he began to dislike to have her hate him. He had not thought her capable of so resenting anything he could say or do. His mean soul was a little shaken; and in a very different manner he now confronted his companion.

"But, Agnes," he began. She pointed to the door, turned suddenly upon her head and left the room.

* * * * * * *

"Please, sir, do let me sit a little while, this bundle is so heavy, and I am not well. I won't do any harm here."

It was a pitiful, rugged child that spoke to the rich merchant, as he paused to order her from his humble steps.

"Clear out! I can't help it if you are tired. Can't have my steps cluttered up with beggars and their brattles. Off with you!"

The child rose feebly, and tottered away; and the rich Mr. Howard entered his elegant mansion—his by his wife, the handsome young heiress, for whom he left Agnes.

* * * * * * *

"We have been able to get but very little work, sir; and besides, we have all been sick for the last few weeks. If you would but give us a little more time, we would try hard to pay."

"The money or the house, by noon to-morrow?" was the hard reply.

"Oh! sir, consider my poor son! He is too sick to be removed. It will cost his life! Will you not have some mercy upon us? You are a rich man it is true; but you may need mercy yourself yet. Give us one week more."

"The money or the house!" said Howard, as he moved away.

* * * * * * *

"Have mercy on me sir! Oh! in the name of God, have mercy. It was for my wife and her young baby, but it would kill her. Do not expose me! I will work it out. I never did such a thing before; and it was only five dollars to buy wine and things that she could eat, for my poor feeble Mary. Have mercy! have mercy! or God *will be merciless to you.*"

"Have done with this outcry. You are a thief, and I shall not stand between you and justice. Officers, do your duty!"

And Mr. Howard quietly returned to his accounts. Strange that no thought of the account that was running up against *himself* ever entered his head.

* * * * * * *

"Oh! uncle do not send me forth into the storm to die. Have some pity! I make no excuse; but remember that the Lord was merciful even to one like me.—For His sake let me stay till this storm is over I cannot—I cannot go out into the street this night!"

"We shall see if you cannot my lady. Have you tied up your things or do you choose to go without them? Come, make haste. You may take that handkerchief full of clothes if you'll be quick; but tramp you shall within fifteen minutes. And mind you shall never let me see your face again."

"Uncle! uncle! for my mother's sake let me remain."

"Your mother's sake! My sister was a decent woman, and for her sake I will turn such a baggage as you are out of doors.—Hurry, will you!"

* * * * * * *

"Not *this* month's wages, yer honor? Oh! not this month's wages, for me mother is sick, and wants it every cent. Och, yer honor, ye wouldn't be keeping back this month's wages, when it might cost me mother's life!"

The steel in Howard's eyes never softened as he sternly replied—

"Yes this month's wages, girl. They are already due; and we are therefore sure of our pay for all that you have so carelessly smashed. You would very likely walk off rather than pay for them were I to hand you the wages for the month just closing. You Irish are always ready with a story. Your mothers and cousins come amazingly handy. Hush! I won't hear a word. Down stairs with you. I want to read in peace."

The old mother was turned from her cabin, and, in consequence, she soon died. The young niece—who staked her all upon man's truth, and lost—went, in her hour of agony, forth into the storm, and in the darkness she and her child both perished—God only knows with how long or how short a struggle. The clerk was shut within a prison; and the shock of hearing this, and what it was was for was more than his poor, pale young wife could bear; misery and despair broke her heart; and before her husband was set free, she was hid from his sight in the grave.

The poor family—one of whom Mr. Howard ordered from his steps the day he turned them all into the street—found a rude shelter in the shed of a neighbor, and there the sick son breathed his last, amid the silent and hopeless sorrow of his family.

Agnes—whose heart he wrung most bitterly, and whose self-respect he outraged—was the only one benefited by his cruelty. It was a mercy to her, for it saved her from the curse of becoming his wife; and she afterwards married a man.

* * * * * * *

"Mercy! mercy! mercy! Oh, God! oh God! have mercy!" The shriek of the dying man rang fearfully through all that lofty dwelling.

The children in the nursery heard the cry, clung together in terror. The servants in the basement heard it, and superstitious dread seized on their hearts. His wife by his bedside heard it, and with blanched cheek, and trembling lips, strove to calm the sufferer.

"Shall I not send for the minister," she said.

"No! no! he can do me no good.—Only one can do me good, and he——"Therefore I will laugh at your calamity, and laugh when your fear cometh!'" yelled the wretched being; and then he sank in a frenzied manner, why his wife allowed his current alone to come and scream such awful things into his ears.

"No one is here, my dear husband. Why will you not let me read to you something from the Bible? I am sure you need not be so distressed. You have always been such a just man; and on particular about going to church, and paying your part of all expenses; and then you know that God is so merciful."

"Yes, yes—'to the merciful' I will show myself merciful? But I——'He that shutteth up the bowels shall mock!' again he shrieked; and then, muttering and twisting, as if in ghastly pain, he besought his wife to turn, not the wife of his clerk, who had requested this passage to terrify him; and to drive away all the ghastly fears Agnes was heaping into the soul-stricken, to commend his task.

"I cannot, can beyond them! [illegible] them hard every way so that I cannot rest! Oh! I am going, and I shall not be heard my cry. They hold it down! It does not reach Him! Oh, mercy! mercy! mercy!"

He sprang to his feet, and tossed his arms on high. Horror, despair, and the extremity of fear and woe set on the features never stamped with sympathy or moved by pity for another's sorrow. Falling forward upon his face, with one last groan the man that was not merciful went forth to meet his doom!

We may not judge the dead; but who would die the death of the merciless!

Queen Victoria.

That Alexandrina Victoria should ever have ascended the English throne, is perhaps the only remarkable event in her life.—George III. left five sons, the elder, of course, the heir, the others in all likelihood forever debarred from the succession. The heir, the Prince of Wales, reigned as George IV., and died childless, the second son, the Duke of York, died without reigning, and likewise childless; the third son, the Duke of Clarence, reigned as William IV., and died childless; the fourth son, Edward, Duke of Kent, died without reigning, but left one child, a daughter; and to her, thus remote from the inheritance, descended the patrimony of the house of Hanover and Brunswick.

When Victoria was six years old, her mother appointed the Rev. George Davys her preceptor; his fidelity and zeal proved the wisdom of her choice. The Baroness Lehzen was associated with him as instructress. Up to her eleventh year the princess was totally unaware of her claims upon the succession or of any possible concatenation of events by which her condition in life would be materially changed. In 1827 the Duke of York died, and in 1830 King George followed him. The accession of King William, whose two daughters were already dead, placed her next the throne.—Her education was now such as would best fit her to wear the crown. Without overtasking her mental or physical energies, her instructors plied her with every species of knowledge by which a queen might profit.

She was familiar with the lives and actions of all who had conferred honor on the human race, whether of sovereigns, statesmen, scholars, inventors, discoverers, benefactors, poets or divines. While yet in her teens, and not yet in her majority, she spoke English, French and German, with equal fluency; she read Italian, and translated Virgil and Horace; she was proficient in mathematics, and showed decided talent in all branches connected with the science of numbers. Accomplishments were not neglected, and the Princess danced, sang, and sketched from nature.

On the 17th of July, Victoria made her first public appearance as sovereign of the nation. She prorogued Parliament in person, addressing the members of the two chambers, from the throne in the House of Lords. Her pallor betrayed her emotion, but the manner was composed and her bearing at once childlike and royal. Her voice was distinct, though tremulous. Victoria I. was crowned at Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of June, 1838.

THE INFIDEL'S SON.

There was a prosperous farmer in the State of New York, who had, in early life been led to read certain infidel writers, and their statements, acting upon his depraved mind, led him to reject the Bible as a revelation from God. As he lived in the midst of a church-going community, he, out of regard to his reputation, was a regular attendant upon public worship, and seldom gave any intimation of the fact that he was an infidel.

By degrees, he began to throw out objections to the Bible, and to absent himself from the sanctuary. A powerful revival brought out the latent enmity of his heart to God. He then made an open declaration of his infidelity, and was most earnest, not to say fiend-like, in his opposition to every thing connected with evangelical religion.

He was at that time the father of a family. His children were encouraged to violate the Sabbath, and taught to scoff at sacred things.

He soon became intemperate, and poverty came upon him. His children became ragged and vicious. His wife died, it was thought, of a broken heart.

Soon after her death, the first Sunday school was established in the place. By a strange want of understanding of the design of the institution, few children, except from families in which religious instruction was not imparted, were invited to become members of the school. Of course many such refuse to attend.

No one ventured to ask the intemperate infidel to send his children to the Sunday school.

One sabbath a sermon was preached on the condescension of the Saviour—and the fact of his associating with publicans and sinners, was particularly dwelt upon. A young son of the nearest neighbor of the infidel listened attentively to the sermon.—He had been taught to obey the children of the infidel that evil communications might not corrupt good manners. He had often felt a great sympathy for them, as he had contrasted their miserable with his own happy lot. He had never treated them unkindly. With John, a boy about his own age, he had been a little more familiar than was quite agreeable to his parents.

The sermon led him to inquire if he could not do something for the infidel's children, even if it were at the expense of associating with them. In the course of the week he saw John several times, and made him happy by kindly noticing him, and finally proposed to him that they should both go to the Sunday school. The offer was accepted. John became a member of the school. The teacher was a kind lady, who won his heart. It then not require a great exhibition of kindness to win the heart of the destitute?—NO.

By degrees, he began to attend. [illegible] Bible. He began to [illegible] Jesus. He was [illegible] Saviour. [illegible] Bible, and to absent himself from the sanctuary. A powerful revival brought out the latent enmity of his heart to God. He then made an open declaration of his infidelity, and was most earnest, not to say fiend-like, in his opposition to every thing connected with evangelical religion.

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By degrees, he began to [illegible] school. [illegible] [illegible] Bible, and

The Times gives an interesting description of the present condition of the Arsenal. No less than 1000 pieces of field ordnance [illegible] for the Estimates this year, by private contractors alone; and this great manufacturer looks hopefully to tendering for 1500 more of the largest and heaviest calibre. But, even without these resources, England is amply provided, even at the present moment, with guns enough to carry on a European war for years to come. There are now in store at Woolwich very nearly 12,000 pieces of iron ordnance, [illegible] from this number old guns and 24-pounders, which are now no longer named either on ships or forts, there are still available for service at any moment upwards of 7000 cannons, all of the best modern make and heaviest calibre. In this number, of course, no account is taken of the store guns at the great dockyards, at each of which there are kept from 1000 to 1500 heavy cannons of the very newest description. The resources of Woolwich Arsenal are now equal to bringing forward, fitting, and mounting these reserve guns for more service at the rate of 200 per week, and on an emergency this number could be increased to nearly 500. At present the orders are to get ready and send off forthwith 100 of these heavy ordnance weekly; and they are accordingly being mounted and shipped off to Malta, Corfu, Gibraltar, and other ports in the Mediterranean with the utmost rapidity. Ordnance of the heaviest description is also being shipped for the Canadian forts, and sent round in lighters to replace the light guns of the martello towers and coast defences, especially on the eastern shores of this island. All the shot and shell used in our wars were formerly made by private firms at an average price of about £13 per ton; but, during the Crimean war a foundry was erected at the Arsenal for the special manufacture of shot and shell. The success which attended this plan led to its gradual extention, till now, all the shot and shell we are ever likely to use in wars of the greatest magnitude could be supplied with ease by the every day working of the Arsenal foundry, and this, too, at a saving to the nation of no less than £6 per ton.—Not only are the ordnance factories in the state of activity we have described, but those devoted to the construction of small arms are in an equally efficient state.—There are between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 rounds of Minie ammunition in store, and the Minie bullet machines are turning the conical balls at the rate of 2,000,000 rounds per week, a number which can always be increased to 3,000,000 by keeping the machines going night and day.—Of percussion caps we should be afraid to say how many millions there are ready, or how many hundred thousand could be manufactured per day if necessary. On the whole, even from this brief summary of the preparations at Woolwich, our readers will be able to see that they are on a somewhat extensive scale, and ready intended for defensive purposes, are of a nature well calculated to make even the most timid, sleep securely. But, whether meant for defensive or offensive operation, it is rather a comfort in the way of a novelty to know that this time we are well prepared for whatever eventualities may arise, and that if, unfortunately, England be compelled to take part in the war, it will be with such power and resources at command as will astound the world.

Our "Faithful Ally."

From the Saturday Review.

We have seen strange things in our generation; and not the least strange has been the course ourselves have shown. A reckless adventurer, combining courage with craftiness, has won his way to an imperial crown. At every step he has trampled under foot an oath. Solemn protestations and reiterated vows were to him but as dust to blind the eyes of his countrymen.—Under the mask of patriotism he stole his way towards power. In the gay dawn of one December morning, France awoke to find the sword she had intrusted to him to defend her glittering at her own throat—her representative assembly dispersed — her leading men in chains—and her cannon directed against herself. The shepherd had turned his arm against the sheep. The penalties he had invoked upon his own head, if ever he should prove untrue, were inflicted first upon those who had persisted in committing all its integrity. Over the dead bodies of Frenchmen, and amid the blaze of civil war, this protector of order clutched on his reign, and a French empire once more began.

England, suspicious to the end, still trusted. She only saw in the usurper a security for the present quiet and ultimate benefit of France—as if grapes could be gathered from thorns, or as if any public good could come from a course of unblushing wickedness. Napoleon the Third had elected "old avowed deeds of his life."—There were others as yet unaccomplished. But we closed our eyes. We grasped in honesty the hand which was held out to us. We took to ourselves to ally from whose friendship even English gentlemen should have shrunk. Then came visits to our Queen—extravagant displays of his insincere affection—while the French people sullen, half angry, watched us clasping to our breast a man who had lied to his own subjects, and fawned on all whom he had afterwards betrayed. The Crimean war passed, however, to justify our confidence. Our armies and his fought side by side before Sebastopol, and their blood was commingled in the trenches. But the negotiations which ensued upon its conclusion whatever they may have effected, certainly did not show that the French Emperor was over solicitous for the honor or the interests of England. They resulted in a virtual abandonment of the principle for which he had fought. Nor was it long before the Bonapartist journals teemed with rumors, apparently too well-founded, of a secret understanding between England's ally and England's foe but. Last year Imperial [illegible] culminated in the curious episode in the French colonels. The inauguration of Cherbourg followed, and if some in this country were alarmed at the sentiment [illegible] that day, matters of our Government. Those who muttered of contingent dangers were then threatened — were [illegible] reproaches of unfriendliness. Lord Malmesbury was put [illegible] it. Lord Palmerston and French [illegible] themselves to Cherbourg, and found they were in their host's country to the full extent of [illegible] Why [illegible] Portugal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

general concord being caused by two French Revolutions. In this long period, the happiest in the modern history of mankind, Europe had made progress of every sort. The most remote districts were being intersected by railways; everywhere commerce and mutual intercourse were softening the asperities of character and rooting out the antipathies of education. In spite of internal troubles, the fruit of Socialist and democratic teachings, the States of Europe made continual progress in removing the inevitable discords of provincial feeling, while the great Powers were linked together by a mutual confidence which made eternal peace seem no Utopia at the Exhibition of 1851.

How different is the present situation of Europe need not be said. At the instigation of a Sovereign hardly twelve months on the throne, Turkey "tore to pieces the cobwebs of diplomacy," and rushed into a war. Our own countrymen followed with all the headstrong energy of their character. To the advantages derived from this great conflict we can not blind. It proved that the Russians have no strength for the conquering of a single province of Europe if steadily resisted, and that the march to India is the wildest of dreams. It also taught Englishmen by terrible experience the deficiencies of their military organization, and will enable them to prepare for contingencies more serious than the attack on a Black Sea fortress. But these results, it must be allowed, are collateral, and Turkey will, we think, prove to have gained little by the alliance of Western Europe for her independence. The Christian populations have been more than ever filled with the belief that their religion and nationality, are in danger from the Porte's sovereignty, while the rupture between Russia and Austria will prevent the latter from exercising that influence over the Czar which formerly compelled him to keep his co-religionists within bounds. The end of the Moldo-Wallachian dispute is to place the two Provinces under the rule of an obscure agent of Russia, and the vaunted constitution will in a year or two be utterly forgotten, it having served its turn in giving supreme power to the nominee of Napoleon III. and Alexander. Throughout the semi-independent provinces, and even in Roumelia, there prevails an expectation that the Italian war is to have its counter-shock in Turkey, and the more active spirits even contemplate an invitation to England to relinquish her protectorate over the Ionian Republic. If such hopes generally produce the events they refer to, a lengthened war can hardly fail to cause dangerous complications in Turkey. In fact the northern provinces of the Ottoman Empire are just as far gone in excitement as Sardinia and Tuscany were six months ago, and when we see what a few weeks have brought forth we cannot but look anxiously in this direction. In the meantime Turkey, poor and exhausted by the late war, with hardly a remnant of her lately respectable navy, is as little as possible ready to engage in military operations against her insurgent provinces.

But there is another quarter in which, according to some accounts, mischief is brewing. In Europe, Christian is opposed Mahomedan, and populations are inflamed; in Africa the excitement is confined to the Palace, and the ambition burns only in the breast of a Pasha. It may be said, then, that the Egyptian Viceroy is suspected of a desire to loosen a little the bonds of his allegiance, and that his hopes are fixed on that great champion of the oppressed, the French Emperor. Said Pasha has surrounded himself more than ever by French advisers, and from them he learns that the duty of all noble spirits is to trample on treaties which make a province dependent on a central authority. The result of these counsels is a scarcely concealed desire to take advantage of any disturbances which may arise in Turkey for the purpose of obtaining, if not independence, at least a larger measure of authority. French influence for the present is supreme, and M. Lesseps, whose project had been all but forbidden, is now allowed to spend his share-holders' capital, so far as it exists, in commencing the works for one of his Gigantic moles into the Mediterranean.

Although there can be no doubt that France has always had a desire to rival this country in Egypt, where the ambition of her rulers has been twice so signally foiled, and though she would gladly make the Viceroy independent of the Porte if she could substitute her own protection, yet we can afford to see without the slightest alarm these intrigues of the ignorant Prince who rules at Cairo. Would that there were no more danger to Turkey and to us than can be hatched on the banks of the Nile! We care little for what the French adventurers in the Egyptian service can do, because we know that England in this matter would not allow trifling for a moment. Englishmen have no desire to fill posts in the Vice-regal service. They have not the implacable requisite for men who would ingratiate themselves with an Oriental ruler, nor are they able to forget the habits and the moral standards of their own country. But the subjection of Egypt to the Porte and the entire exclusion of any undue European influence is a matter of vital importance to us, and we may say that now the labourers of many years have been crowned with success. We have completed our communications with India, we have made our railway from Alexandria to Suez, which the Emperor Napoleon said was originally devised to interrupt, and by this time the telegraph is laid down along the whole length of the Red Sea; we have concluded arrangements for transporting troops to India across the Isthmus, and in these enterprises we are bound to say the successive Viceroys have shown much good sense and moderation.—Thus are the solid bases of English influence, and, while we have these, all the intrigues and machinations of continental rivals can have but little result. The Pasha knows how much he has to gain by us, inasmuch as Englishmen almost wholly support the railway, which is a great source of his property, and the steamers which have the post of these will soon vie in number and time with those which now cross the Atlantic. No other nation has relations at all comparable with these, or could confer such benefits on a friendly Prince. On the other hand, the slightest sign of a disposition to cough up some of the money now on the Bosphorus would at once set all Europe on the alert. We hold Malta and Corfu on the one side, Sydney and Hong Kong on the other, and from and over all the whole advance from either quarter to bring an overwhelming force would be certain. The attempts attributed to said Pasha are not likely to confirm the confidence naturally caused by a [illegible]

Arrangements Between

[illegible] left the following speeches of Count [illegible] after the fatal disaster at Novara, to which occurred Bologna. The [illegible] and [illegible] of Parma, [illegible] Duke of Modena, [illegible] Duke of Parma, [illegible] Duke of Modena, [illegible] Duke of Parma, [illegible] Duke of Modena, [illegible] Duke

Agricultural.

A New Potato.

A new agricultural wonder made its appearance in Philadelphia last week, in the shape of what is called the "Peachblow Potato." A whole cargo of them arrived from New Jersey, where they were raised from seed originated by Mr. John R. Sears of New York. It seems that Mr. Sears last year had a large quantity of these potatoes to dispose of for seed, and to induce farmers to purchase and plant, he engaged to give 60 cents per bushel for all the product. Many farmers in the river counties of New Jersey accordingly purchased, and some 25,000 bushels were raised the present season. The merit of the new article is in its great productiveness, combined with its being a really desirable edible. An acre in Burlington County planted with three and a half barrels of seed, yielded 332 bushels of potatoes, and two acres in Salem County, planted with five barrels of seed, yielded 900 bushels. The average product 200 bushels per acre. It is said the variety succeeds better in New Jersey and Pennsylvania than in New York, and that where the farmers in the former are within reach of marl, the product is very large and the quality very superior. The cargo received here met with quick sale at good prices, and it is quite certain that the ... potato has now obtained so strong a foothold among the farmers, that no further canvas will be required to insure its continued cultivation.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, for the purposes therein specified, and to issue Debentures therefor, and provide for the payment thereof.

Passed the day of A. D. 1859.

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorising the Mayor of the said Town, to take three thousand shares of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality

And Whereas, the said Municipality did borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund, Debentures, to the extent of twenty-five thousand pounds currency, and did also issue Debentures under a By-Law passed on the tenth day of May, A. D., 1858, to the extent of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, for the purpose of paying the stock so subscribed as aforesaid.

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the said stock so subscribed, and the expenses attending the negotiation of the aforesaid Debentures.

And Whereas the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds is required to pay the Government for the balance due on the Land, at the South end of the Town, and the claims of the Squatters thereon.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town of Peterborough, the sum of four hundred pounds, making in all for the objects enumerated above, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And Whereas it will require Debentures to be issued to the amount of two thousand pounds, to realise the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And whereas it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds, to be raised by a special rate, for the payment of such loan, and interest thereon, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the day of A. D., 1859, to the day of A. D., 1869, exclusive of the first and last days, by annual amounts as follows, that is to say:

For the year 1859, the sum of £320.
" 1860 " " 320
" 1861 " " 320
" 1862 " " 320
" 1863 " " 320
" 1864 " " 320
" 1865 " " 320
" 1866 " " 320
" 1867 " " 320
" 1868 " " 320

And Whereas it is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Two Thousand Pounds shall be issued, payable with interest at six per cent. as hereinafter mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

And Whereas the assessed value of the whole ratable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Seventeen Thousand six hundred and eighty one pounds according to the assessment returns thereof for the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-Law.

And Whereas it is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the ratable property as hereinafter described, viz:

For the year
1860 four pence ⅞ths of a penny in the pound.
1861 " " " "
1862 " " " "
1863 " " " "
1864 " " " "
1865 " " " "
1866 " " " "
1867 " " " "
1868 " " " "
1869 " " " "

over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments imposed, for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund, for the payment of the principal money of the said debentures, according to the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Whereas this By-law has been and was approved of, by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough ascertained in the manner pointed out in the 192nd section of the Upper Canada Municipal Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of raising the said sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being, and he is hereby authorized, and required to issue debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough in sums not less than Ten Pounds each, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum, to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds as aforesaid, to be under the common seal of the said Town, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, to be made payable in ten years from and after the passing of this By-law. The interest to be payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, half yearly on the days of and respectively, in and for each of the said ten years.

And be it enacted by this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the Examiner Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the ninth day of June, A. D. 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken for the North Ward, in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., James Lines Returning Officer. For the Centre Ward in the Library Rooms of Thomas Rowland, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., Robert Reburn, Returning Officer. For the South Ward in the house or shop of Mathew Logan, on Friday the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M., Ivan O'Meara Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Friday the first day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., James Edwards Returning Officer.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, June 9, 1859.

Life Assurance Company.

...Directors...
...Bankers...
...Solicitors...
...Agent...
...Medical Officer...

...Peterboro', July 20th, 1857. 39

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,06	1,06
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Brodia	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Brodia	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 29th, 1859. 23

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellsbridge, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOWN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Salisbury's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats, Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gum Drops, at Ward's old stand, Hunter Street, such as Rose, Licorice, Lemon, Banana-Vanille, Pine Apple and Jujube Gum Drops and Bars. Also, Chewing Gum cheaper than ever.

N. B.—We have still a few left of those cheap *Soda Buscuit and Crackers*, notwithstanding the rush there has been for them.

Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 19

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. the QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. EDWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRAUNSBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRANF & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SOTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM TOUSSER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S GRAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 16

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public and customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership with the business of the Indian Village, to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all kinds, and are determined to merit a share of public patronage in that line. Their work will be done in the latest and most fashionable style, and they hope by strict attention to business and moderate charges,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Cardmills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Dodge Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 25.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

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Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the [illegible], Peterborough.

The Synod [illegible] BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Oakes's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Offices over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 2, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1856. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'.

To Printers, &c.
FOR SALE, one 14x, Hunter Type, almost new. Address "Hunter," Office, Peterborough, May 5, 1859.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. ROWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips as Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will await Peterboro' to meet the boat at 9½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. B. Palmer.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAINE,
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 14

CONFESSIONS of a CONCEITED MAN.

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF WHAT SOME YOUNG MEN THINK, BUT NEVER SAY.

CHAPTER I.

When I was a boy, the schoolmaster succeeded in impressing upon my mind the truth of that sonorous saying—"If a man thinks nothing of himself, no one will think anything of him." The pedagogue believed it himself, and his daily deportment was based upon it. Whether I learned anything else of him I cannot now say; but I am sure I learned to set a high value upon myself.

At the age of eighteen, I found myself in the service of an eminent merchant in Boston, in the capacity of assistant book-keeper, on the paltry salary of four hundred dollars a year. I was worth more—I was sure of it. But perhaps my employer had not yet come to a knowledge of the treasure he possessed in me, and I wisely determined to wait till I had a better opportunity to distinguish myself.

Certainly I took a great deal of pride in discharging the duties of my position. I labored assiduously to please both the merchant and the bookkeeper, and they seemed to regard me with satisfaction; but I resolved to make myself so necessary that the business could not be carried on without me.

Whether my imagination was more lively than my reason, or not, I do not know; but certainly at the end of six months I made up my mind that Mr. Bancroft could not possibly continue in business a single month without me. As to my superior, he would be perfectly powerless if I should leave. In fact, I "conceited" that I was in reality *the* bookkeeper of the concern, though he received the salary and did all the dictating.

I was an ambitious young man. I built a great many very pretty castles in the air; among them the idea of marrying my employers beautiful daughter was not the least attractive. She was a splendid girl—people called her the belle of Boston—and what to me was just as insinuating she was an only child, and consequently the heiress of all Mr. Bancroft's reputed wealth.

I never was one of that sort who wistfully dream over fine things, without making an attempt to attain them. That stale old maxim to the effect that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," was uppermost in my mind. I had come to the conclusion that Rosabel Bancroft should have the supreme felicity of becoming my household deity.

[illegible] had never seen the peerless maiden, save on occasions when I had called at the house in the capacity of an errand boy—for the key of the safe, to get Mr. Bancroft to sign a check, or something of that sort.—She was a proud beauty, and had never even taken the pains to look at me. "Ah, my fine lady," thought I "when we are married, I will tell you what is what!"

Certainly I would! And as for marrying her, why, that was a settled fact in my mind—I had resolved to do the deed.

I flattered myself that I was a decidedly good-looking fellow, and a great many young men cherish this idea in these progressive times. My looking glass had told me I was handsome, and there was no going behind its impressive declaration. But I was aware that my beauty needed a little cultivation, and accordingly I applied to Bogle for some of the compounds," and in a few weeks, I had the satisfaction of contemplating the addition of a downy mustache upon my well-turned upper lip. I took a great deal of pains of this beautifier of my physiognomy, and felt perfectly sure that the charming Rosabel would be unable to resist my killing attractions.

There was to be a grand ball at Union Hall, and I heard that my divinity was to form one of the revellers. I will not trouble the reader with a relation of the difficulties that beset me in procuring a ticket—for the affair was intended solely for the "Upper ten;" but I got one, though it cost me the neighborhood of twenty-five dollars, to say nothing of twenty-five more expended in a fancy vest, cravat, and other little amiabilities.

When I was dressed for the occasion, the effect was perfectly stunning. Rosabel was certainly a goner!

My *entree* into the drawing room seemed to create a profound sensation. All the gentlemen stared at me, and I felt assured of being the lion of the evening. It was plain that my "personal" had created a *furor* among the aristocratic dandies; but I tried to treat them with all respect and politeness. It is true I saw some of them turn up their noses at me; and all evinced a disposition to avoid me. But I attributed all these unmannerly symptoms to the envy which my superior personal attractions had roused in their narrow minds. I did not resent their ill nature—I could afford to be magnanimous.

I walked like a king through the sumptuous apartments, I always prided myself on my gait. More than once when I have been leisurely promenading Washington Street, I have felt sure that all the ladies had singled me out for especial admiration.

There was something about my style of walking, and I did not blame the dear creatures for sighing when I passed them. It was a great pity that, in the illiberality of our laws, only one lady could ever have the satisfaction of calling me her husband. I am naturally of a sympathetic temperament and I assure the reader that it deeply grieved me to think of the number of fair, promising ladies who would be disappointed in winning my affections. I could not have them all, and from the bottom of my heart I pitied those who were doomed to be disappointed.

Rosabel Bancroft was destined to be my wife. I had deliberately made up my mind and though I thought, in consideration of my condescension in choosing her from the thousands who would have rejoiced to win me, she ought to meet me half way. But I was not ungenerous, and in deference to the feelings of the latter, I resolutely commenced to do all the [illegible] agent.

I succeeded in getting an introduction to her, and she consented to dance with me. I was not much elated; I regarded my progress as a matter of course. During the quadrille, I did the agreeable to my own satisfaction, and though the impression was not as marked and decided as I had expected, I was assured that every thing was going on well.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," said somebody I don't remember whether it was Plato or Diogenes. When the dance was ended, and I had conducted her to the drawing room, I made bold to express my admiration of her beauty and grace. She blushed, smiled, and looked confused. Poor thing! how could she help it?

Just then a dandy spoke a word to her, and then retreated. I was not to be balked, and with all the eloquence I possessed—and I would just hint that Demosthenes, Cicero, or Daniel Webster could'nt hold a candle to me in making a speech—I popped the question!

It was handsomely done, and Rosabel was taken all aback. I expected all this—I knew all about making love—Ovid could not tell me anything about it. Girls, at this momentous crisis, do not always mean half they say; and I was prepared to hear her declare it was rather sudden, that she must ask papa about it, and all that sort of thing.

But my ardent confession seemed to throw her into a perspiration—if I may so unpoetically express the confusion which my declaration produced.

"You impudent puppy!" exclaimed she, her pretty cheek red with anger; "so you are one of my father's clerks, and have the presumption to ask me to dance with you, and then to offer me such an indignity!—Leave my presence, sir, this instant, or I will ask my friends to kick you away!"

Whew! I did feel sheepish for a moment but then, poor thing, she did not know her own mind. Some of these envious noodles had been exciting her prejudices against me That dandy had told her I was her father's clerk, before I had an opportunity to weave my spell upon her.

Comforting myself with the assurance that there were thousands of heiresses who were more discriminating than she, I whistled an air, and ambled away from her. If there is any person on the face of the earth whom I pity more than another, it is he or she who wilfully throws away a good opportunity.

Poor Rosabel! I pitied *her*! I believe I was unselfish enough to deplore her misfortune more actually than I did my own. I had lost nothing that might not be regained; she had cast away one of the most brilliant opportunities that ever dawned upon the destiny of a woman.

[illegible] me best, of possessing firmness in every remarkable degree; and it was melancholy to think she had cast me off forever, for I am sure, if she had fallen upon her knees and begged and pleaded, I should have been as firm as a rock. Those insulting, unlady-like words, had "fixed her flint"—to use a rather homtry phrase, which I believe did not originate either with Addison or Macaulay.

I did not dance any more that evening. I found I had fallen among fools, who could not appreciate me. And strange as it may seem to the unphilosophical reader, the fact did not in the least disturbed my natural equanimity. Why should it? Did not Socrates express the same coldness at the hands of the fickle Athenians, who put him to death by mixing poison with his "sherry cobber"? Why should I expect a better than those whose misfortune it is to be superior to the masses around them?

I left the hall regretting only that the eighth part of my year's salary had been wasted in the adventure.

When I went to the counting room next morning Mr. Bancroft summoned me to his private office.

"You are a fool, young man!" said he, and his face was flushed with anger.

O the ingratitude of the world! This was a pretty return for the distinguished honor I had intended for his daughter, and which only her own wilfulness had prevented her from receiving at my hands.

If you ever presume to speak to my daughter again, under any circumstance, I will immediately discharge you from my service,' continued he, with the utmost coolness.

"Nonsense!" thought I—and I beg the reader will not suppose I uttered this unseemingly expression—"you won't do any thing of the kind. You know your own interest too well."

Discharge me! I should have liked to see him do it. I believe I should actually have gone, if he had said the word, and left him to take care of his business as best he might! If he had got me mad, I should just as lief seen him fail as not—it is my temperament. To a friend I am a friend; to a foe, a foe of the most determined sort.

But he knew better than to provoke me too far. Bancroft was a shrewd man. He knew just how far I would have permitted him to go on, in defence to the dignity of his position, and he did not exceed that limit It was a lucky thing for him that he did not. Disaster, mercantile ruin, would have been the inevitable consequences of such an imprudent act!

I regret that my space does not permit me to give the reader the details of my exploits in the arena of Cupid for the succeeding six months. They were rich and varied; but I am happy to consolo my friends and admirers with the assurance that I am at present engaged in writing out the history of the whole period, which in due time will appear, complete in seven volumes, with portraits and illustrations.

From the events of this campaign I deduce the melancholy conclusion that the fair sex are sadly wanting in good taste and nice discrimination. The fact that I am still a bachelor is a sad commentary on the truth. The ladies" are not what they are cracked up to be"—to use a rather indelegant expression, which I think was original with Harry, the poet.

Disappointed of my matrimonial hopes I determined to make commerce the study of my life. I had about made up my mind to offer my hand and fortune to Rothschild—not that the offer to become his partner is important, if I never take stock in [illegible] of that for their friends. Whatever they *do* do for one is done with careful explanations of how kind it is.

There's many a person who would shudder at robing a man, or at desecrating a grave-yard, who will rob God, or desecrate his Sabbath.

There's many a person who will watch lest his child play upon the Sabbath hours, who will yet go and aid *a whole school* of children to do what helps to fasten the doom of Sabbath labor upon the working man.

There's many a man as just as Aristides to all beyond his own family circle, but who is more unjust than the veriest tyrant to all within.

There's many a woman who if one of her fellow-creatures were to give favors to her child would never require him ill, who will yet encourage that child to take God's favors to disobey and abuse him with.

There's many a person that reads, meditates, and sings most devoutly, by the hour together, who yet hugs the abject snake of selfishness and the cruel asp of hatred in constant embrace.

There's many a person who tries to be religious, but never tries to be noble minded, tolerant, polite, agreeable and *always clean* from head to foot.

There's many a person who aims to be ever *true* but who forgets to be always *kind*.

Many a man whose honor is large affairs is worthy of praise, who in the small unexpected matters of each day has no honor at all.

The trouble is people *will* cheat themselves into feeling that God cares only for important and noticeable acts. They have a very vivid conception of how that All-seeing eye would flame upon them were they in the act of some outrageous sin; but that it actually is just as attentively upon every look and word that passes between man wife, parent and child, brother and sister, friend and friend—that it watches narrowly hour do *every little* act, and what motive prompted this deed, or what remark this—is the thing about which two thirds of Christians even are infidels. But does not He, who numbers the very *hairs of our head*, observe each thought and motive of our hearts? Yes, surely. Remember, then, to be always right and noble in the little things, and you will never go wrong in the greater. The man or woman who runs a line of principle through that part of life which is least in dignity and importance, will be in no danger of being outwitted [illegible] in the higher complications of mercantile affairs, and to become a partner of his might involve me in some future sacrifices, which it might not be pleasant to make.

I thought it best, on the whole, to retain my present situation. But the salary was too small. I must wait upon Bancroft, and consent to remain in his service, if he would add a hundred dollars to my pay. Of course he would not be so impudent as to run the risk of failure and utter ruin for so trifling a matter as that.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Bancroft," said I, in my blandest tones, —for even a highway robber is polite nowadays when he blows a man's brains out—" but I have taken the liberty to wait upon you for the purpose of asking you to advance my salary from four to five hundred dollars."

"Go to the devil!" said he rudely.

It is astonishing how some folks will even kick an angel out of their presence.—Poor Bancroft! he "stood in his own light' —to borrow from Carlyle or Mephistophiles I forgot which.

"You are dear help at two hundred a year; I don't want you any longer at any price," continued Bancroft.

"There's stupidity for you!" thought I. My blood was up, and I determined to leave him, let the consequences be what they might.

I did leave him, assured that the mercantile world would be startled to its centre by a crash, in a very short time. The concern has not broke down yet, but there is a moral certainty that it must soon "go by the board,"—to quote from Captain Cook, or Sir John Franklin, it is not very material which.

I had not been out of business a week before I discovered that literature was the proper sphere for me. I think to bring about a revolution in the world of letters, by introducing an entirely new style of composition, adapted both to poetry and prose. I have several works under way including a complete History to the Musquito Kingdom, Annals of Hull, and a poem in two hundred and seventy-six cantos, on the Want of Appreciation and Correct Taste in the Female Sex,—all of which will appear as soon as written and published.

SMALL MORALITIES.

There's many a man who would not all at once rob his fellow of all that he owns, yet would remorselessly do it by sixpences and shillings.

There's many a woman who would not cut her neighbor's flesh, who will yet stab her to the heart by a tongue thrust at her character.

[illegible] words, cheat and deceive any woman, who will yet do so most cruelly, most fatally, by manner, look and act.

And there's many a *woman* who will do the same.

There's many a person who will not illtreat strangers or visitors, who will neglect, and in ten thousand ways impose upon, those that love him—the more sure he is of that love the more bold are his impositions.—Execrable!

There's many a person who does all larger things upon principle, but goes alone by impulse in the smaller [which are often the more important] matters of life.

There's many a person who wouldn't for anything neglect scripture reading, prayer, church-going, or even alms-giving, who will whine, and fret, and growl, all day long rendering everybody about them uncomfortable.

There are many persons who will talk with tears in their eyes of the love of God who never deny themselves for pure, unreflecting love of their enemies, or hardly for their friends. Whatever they *do* do for one is done with careful explanations of how kind it is.

There's many a person who would shudder at robing a man, or at desecrating a grave-yard, who will rob God, or desecrate his Sabbath.

There's many a person who will watch lest his child play upon the Sabbath hours, who will yet go and aid *a whole school* of children to do what helps to fasten the doom of Sabbath labor upon the working man.

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A Sharp Blade.

The following dialogue took place on the Ohio Railroad:—

"Halloo, stranger, you appear to be travelling?"

"Yes, I always travel when I'm on a journey.'

"I think I have seen you somewhere?'

"Very like. I've often been there."

"Might'nt your name be Smith?"

"Well it might—if it wasn't something else!

"Have you been long in these parts?"

"Never longer than at present—five feet nine."

"Do you calculate to remain here some time?"

"Well I guess I'll stay till I'm ready to leave!"

"I reckon you were born in New England?"

"Well my native place was either there or somewhere else."

"You travel as if money were plenty with you."

"Well I might have more and be richer."

"Have you anything new?"

"Yes I bought a whetstone this morning."

"I thought so; you're the sharpest blade I ever saw on this road."

For the Examiner.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

AN ESSAY—BY "NESTOR."

MR. EDITOR,—It is well known throughout the country, that the present system of government cannot be long tolerated. If any are ignorant of this circumstance, it is because they purposely exclude the light from themselves. The more people read and think and reason on the subject, the more this opinion forces itself upon them. People who have zealously defended the government during the last few years are now completely shocked at the enormity of ministerial guilt. Some men excuse the errors of government on very curious grounds. They think, it is beyond a man's power to resist such temptations, as are offered to members of Parliament. They think that men of this generation are more like Adam receiving the apple from Eve, than like Christ refusing to accept all the kingdoms of the earth from the Devil. That this is true there can be little doubt nevertheless a better government, than our present do not easily be found. Men who principled and corrupt, console themselves by thinking we cannot find a better one.—But these men are trying to cast an independent reproach on the country. Honest men can be found. But the rule in these times, is to choose dishonest men to govern the country. The most clever rogue is almost sure to get to Parliament. He that has a big purse and spends his money liberally, at an election, has a good chance to be successful. Some people consider this a patriotic man. But they fail to perceive that he is likely to take ten times as much from them thereafter as a remuneration for his great liberality towards them. They do as Esau did. They sell their "birthright for a mess of pottage." Like the Bee in the fable they think of nothing, but present gratification.

Let us suppose a town is engaged in some public work. It is in great need of a few thousand pounds to complete the undertaking. Some person procures the money on advantageous terms. Some time afterwards a man is to be chosen to represent the county, in Parliament. The man who procured the money offers himself as a candidate. And he receives the support of the town, in return for his former service. It is no matter whether he is an honest man or a rogue, whether he is a wise man or a fool. Many a member of the Legislative Assembly owes his seat to such an act as, I have just described. This is the reason that we are governed by so many rogues and fools. People who vote for such men do not know how to appreciate the rights of freemen. Like a child that cannot perceive more value in a diamond, than in a piece of ivory, these men cannot distinguish liberty from oppression. Certain causes produce certain effects. And certain practices among the people brings certain calamities on the nation.

People pay too little attention to the connection that exists between causes and effects. If a man loves pleasure, lives above his income, and his property is sold to satisfy the claims of his creditors, any person can see the connection of cause and effect in this case; and the love of ease and pleasure causes him to live above his income. Thus the effect of one cause, is sometimes the cause of another effect. If a man leaps off a platform into a river or lake and is drowned it is easy for any person to see the connection between the cause and the effect. He is leaping into the water is the cause; and his being drowned is the effect. But why did he leap into the water? Because he was insane. But why did he become insane? Because he was intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors. But why did he use intoxicating liquors? Because he associated with drunken companions. Then because he associated with drunkards, he became a drunkard, and through intemperance he became mad, and because he was mad, he leaped into the water, and became so leaped into the water he was drowned. Every cause produces its effect, and that effect is generally the cause of another effect. This rule holds good with regard to nations. Like an individual, a nation may go, step by step, to destruction. The conduct of our Government has a demoralizing effect on the country. By lowering the morals of the country the ignorance of the people increases. Ignorance produces crime, and crime produces misery. As sure as the man who joined the society of drunkards, had encreased a hundred ounces, the company has encreased a number of thirsty and unhappy, But if the man had refrained when he was a drunkard, it does not follow from this reasoning that he would have drowned himself; and if this country were governed by wise men, who would correct the abuses with which it is distracted, it's downward course to destruction might be arrested.

Getting a sum of money for a town, or county does not entitle a man to Parliamentary honor. A man who is utterly destitute of honesty and virtue can do this. Nor does this require a man to be endowed with any extraordinary talents. It is no proof that he is worthy of a seat in Parliament. If he is entitled to any remuneration, it should be given in some other way. This act does not qualify a man to be a member of parliament.—Neither does it disqualify him. His claims should rest entirely on other grounds than this. Virtue and talents should decide his claim. If public men relied more on these two qualities, and less on the influence of their wealth, and their connections, it is certain that the country would be much better governed than it is at present. In these times men rely mostly on their position in society, and their connections, and their wealth, for preferment. But they should be taught to rely entirely on talents and honesty. They use the bait at which they know the fish will bite. And this is money.

But if the fish refused to bite at this bait they would be compelled to use some other kind. Then they would have to put talents and virtue on the hook, if they expected to be successful in the struggle. And I am sure a great number would be compelled to quit fishing from want of suitable baits.—These last few years, getting into parliament and joining the Lower Canadians, has been a sure way for any Upper Canadian to make a splendid fortune. And surely such a prize as this is sufficient to stifle a great many conscientious convictions. Good legislation cannot be expected from men who obtained their seats in parliament, by means of bribery and corruption. It is an easy way for traitors to enrich themselves. This door ought to be shut. Place it beyond the power of any set of men to satisfy their avarice at the expense of their country. If the Union were dissolved these men would have a small share of power. "The rock of" their "last hope" would "be shivered." "And its fragments" would sink "in the wave."

They would be delivered up to suffer all the pangs of a political death. And they would sink into shades of eternal disgrace, "unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

A dissolution of the Union is the only way in which the present evils can be overcome. That evils of no common magnitude do exist cannot be reasonably denied. Canadians are continually aiming at the destruction of their laws, and their religion, and their institutions. The Lower Canadian members are nearly unanimous in their political opinions. And a small body of the Upper Canadians who are more avaricious than patriotic, is combined with the Lower Canadians. These unprincipled men perceived that the Lower Canadians were willing to give them a very great remuneration for their services. This combination places the greatest share of power in the hands of Lower Canada. The Lower Canadians are completely governed by their Clergy. The will of the Clergy is the standard by which they try every measure. Thus they consider the robbery of Upper Canada a laudable object. And their Upper Canadian allies seem to feel no remorse for the calamities of their own section of the country. But the Lower Canadans know that this power must soon pass out of their hands. This makes them careful to use it in a beneficial manner. It is like a borrowed horse, which is never permitted to go idle. If they were sure that it would remain with them always, perhaps they would use it less rigorously than they do. But the certainty of loosing it makes them take every advantage that it affords them while it remains in their possession. They do not care how improperly they use it for they look on it as a thing that they cannot long enjoy. They are like a man who holds a property by some false or frivolous claim. He pays no attention to its improvement, for he knows, it will soon go out of his possession. His sole aim is to convert as much as he can to his own use.

The Government have lost all sense of shame. They are willing to suffer any amount of reproach for the sake of plunder. They have abandoned the hope of ever becoming popular, but they have not abandoned the hope of becoming rich. Indeed the hope of becoming rich, according to their present mode, and of becoming popular are quite inconsistant with each other, and the sacrificed popularity to wealth.—Their motto seems to be,

"The man who suffers, loudly may complain;
And rage he may, but he shall rage in vain."

Neither Upper Canada, nor Lower Canada is fully satisfied with the effects of the Union. Lower Canada is suffering from imaginary wrongs. Upper Canada is suffering from real grievances. Lower Canada is conscious of the wrongs it has inflicted on Upper Canada, and it drought a day of retribution. The manner in which they contend against "Representation according to Population," is a strong proof of their fear.

Upper Canada is determined to free itself from the control of Lower Canada. The Lower Canadians are in favor of a Federal Union of the British American provinces. They think this would help to shield them from the wrath to come. Hitherto Upper Canada considered "Representation according to Population" its only safeguard, but the people are beginning to see that a dissolution of the Union is the only way in which their rights can be secured. Since both provinces are anxious for a change in the government of the country, it is plain that neither is satisfied with the present system of legislation. No doubt, the Lower Canadians would be well satisfied with the present Government, if they were not afraid that they are abusing up much the [illegible] nation, against the day of wrath. Though perhaps, they would wish to see a more settled state of things, yet they cannot forbear to plunder, while they have the opportunity. I must admit, there is a little temptation in this, and the Government have frequently, shown themselves altogether incapable of resisting temptations.—Hence no person need wonder at their conduct.

Much inquiry arises from members legislating on questions, which they do not understand. And which they do not try to understand. Everything which the Upper Canadians demand, is opposed by the Lower Canadians. Whenever they demur, that a bill is brought in by an Upper Canadian they make it out as an object of their special hatred. It has the same effect on the bill that the sentence of "guilty" has on a prisoner. Measures which are very popular in Upper Canada, are often defeated by the interference of Lower Canada. How can a Government in which these wrongs are perpetrated, satisfy the Upper Canadians? It is plain to see that it is impossible for the country to be well governed, while the Union exists.

I am sure every patriot will, emphatically condemn the manner in which the Government acted, with regard to the Seigneurial lands in Lower Canada. The manner in which they acted is censurable in two respects. The bill is an example of unparalleled injustice to Upper Canada.

First the LowerCanadian farmers receive a monstrous bribe. They get free farms at the expense of Upper Canada. Can they ever cease to support a Government, that conferred so great a favour upon them?—The redemption of the Seigneurial lands must be a very difficult thing when such extensive bribery as this is necessary to accomplish it.

Much has been said about assimilating the laws of the two provinces. This is a humbug. Would we consent to have our laws assimilated to the laws of Lower Canada? Or would the Lower Canadians wish to assimilate their laws to ours? They say that if any alteration is made, it must be in the Laws of Upper Canada, for that their law is founded on the Roman law which is the most barefaced that was ever framed by man. And it would be complete tyranny to alter the laws of either province contrary to the wishes of the people. Or if the Union continues will Upper Canada have to yield this point to Lower Canada, as usual. So far as the Union had this object in view it has proved a complete failure. The Union is only a name, the object of that name is to rule Upper Canada. There is another advantage which the country would derive from a dissolution of the Union.—New parliament buildings would not be required. This would save the country considerable at the present time. Upper Canada has a parliament house in Toronto. And it would not cost the Lower Canadians much to build a parliament house for themselves, because they would have to provide money for themselves, and they would strive to be economical. It is not customary for Britons to admit themselves inferior to any race of people. And we will not consent to be governed by the Lower Canadians. I would just remind the oppressors of Upper Canada that it would be wiser for them to

"Spare us the inexpiable wrong, the unutterable shame
That turns the coward's heart to steel, the sluggards blood to flame
Lest when our latest hope has fled, ye taste of our despair,
And learn by proof, in some wild hour, how much the wretched dare."

The Union should be dissolved, and let each province manage its own affairs. Extravagance and folly in robbing us, of what the necessary expenses of the country could spare, and it is time to save the few remnens of wealth we still possess.

SMITH, June 18, 1859.

Singular case of Hydrophobia.

DISCOVERY OF A PREVENTIVE.

A remarkable case of hydrophobia came to our knowledge a few days ago, and may be of interest, inasmuch as it suggests the possibility of a cure. Almost twenty years ago a man named Clarke, who resided in Jamestown, Ky., a little town about three miles from this city, was bitten by a dog which proved to be rabid, and in a short time afterwards was taken with the most violent symptoms of that disease. The malady, which, as well known, sometimes exists in the system for a number of years, one or two cases are known of twenty years' standing—before it makes its appearance in all its virulence, did not, in the instance, prove immediately fatal, and by the operations of his physicians and friends the spasms were, for a short time allayed, and the patient regained a good degree of health. A few days, however, only elapsed when he again perceived a recurrence of his dispensation to bite and snap, together with the hatred of water and a spasmodic contraction of the throat by which the disease is characterised, and he had a severe and much more violent attack than the first, during which even the physicians who attended him gave up the case as hopeless, and left him to die.

By some means, however, this fact came to the knowledge of some person who had heard—from what source we cannot tell—that a medicine known in Botanic Physicians as the Third Preparation had been found benefic

huge quantity of frothy mucus, and from that moment the spasms ceased, and there was also a relief from other more prominent symptoms of the disease. He gradually grew better as this treatment was continued and at length became able to attend to his duties, which he has done with but slight intermissions ever since.

Almost every day—although, we believe he has not been confined to his bed—there has been a recurrence of the disease, which however, has been promptly checked by the same means which brought about such a miraculous change in the first instance. He now attends to his business daily, and when this contraction of the throat makes its appearance he dosses himself largely with the preparation, which he keeps continually about him, and immediately upon this discharge from his stomach he becomes well.

Among the numerous cases of this terrible disease which occur every season in large cities where no prospect is left for the escape of the sufferer from what is more to be feared than death itself, if one could be thus saved all the writhing agony and pain of even one day which is spent at the mercy of those spasms, which are its peculiarity, our purpose in making this publication will have been attained.

This story, as we have related it, is strictly true in every particular, and, as the medicine may be obtained at almost any drug store in the country, its use may prevent a great deal of suffering, and probably save many a life. At all events the case is worthy of note, as showing that although the virus may not be entirely eradicated from the system, it at least may be controlled in its effects.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Latest from Fraser River.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD—EXPEDITION TO QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.

The news from British Columbia is to May 14. The Victoria *Gazette* has the following:—

"Through the principals at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s, I have been shown the statement of gold dust shipped by their respective houses to San Francisco from April 11 to May 10, inclusive—30 days—($195,000) and from these correct figures I shall make a showing that the most liberal denouncer of these colonies must admit to be astonishing; while the unprejudiced, whether here or elsewhere, cannot fail to see that the yield of gold per man *is larger* in British Columbia, even now while the country is scarcely prospected, than in California, where there are good roads, and where capital is abundant and every facility for working the mines exist.

"The number of miners in British Columbia actually at work is 3,000 men; many good judges, however, say there are not more than 2,000 working steadily. The $195,000 shipped as above would give as the result for each of the 3,000 men, $2 16¾ per day.

"The Victoria House of Assembly having grumbled at the proposed erection by Gov. Douglas (without previous consultation with it) of certain new public buildings addressed him on the subject. The Governor replies:—"I did not think it necessary to consult the House concerning the erection of those buildings, for the reason that the House was not called upon to defray their cost, and because the House has, on all occasions, declined to take any responsibility in such purely Executive matters, or "with one exception to provide funds for any Colonial improvement whatever."

"The first church erected in British Columbia was opened 8th May, at the new town of Langley. The sermon was preached by the Rector of the church, the Rev. [illegible], says the *British Colonist*, in order to organize an expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island for the purpose of exploring that island for gold and other minerals. Alfred Waddington, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. S. Fitch, Esq., appointed Secretary. The chairman in his usual felicitous style, explained at some length the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hicks, Lang, and Minor, who have been in the Islands; and by Messrs. Bayley, Hatch and others, who were favourable to the object. All agreed that there was gold there—and that an expedition was desirable. A committee of seven were named to carry out the objects of the meeting.

"Victoria is daily assuming the appearance of a quiet country village. Business is not worth mentioning. More or fewer mechanics, however, find employment in erecting the various improvements being made by government, the Hudson's Bay Company, &c. A public sale took place, a few days since, of some of the most valuable real estates in town. Very few, if any, were bought by Americans.

"It is quite probable that the supplies for the American boundary commissioners will be drawn from some point on the Sound and packed across the mountains to the Okanagon country, where they will meet the commission; at least, this plan is proposed by the military men at head quarters. Captains Archer and Fletcher of Fort Simcoe, it is stated, have been ordered, with their companies, to take up the line of march for that region, and are expected to reach there about the 1st June. They take only thirty days supplies."

THE LATE KING OF NAPLES.

We have not space, nor indeed, inclination, to mention here even the chief events of his reign. The single incident of 1848 is sufficient to show what the man was.—In that year, and when the revolutionary spirit had penetrated to Naples, there was no man in the Neapolitan dominions so eager for Constitutional Government as the King. Let him but have Constitutional Ministers—let him but have the Constitution for which he longed more ardently than the most enlightened of his subjects, and he would be content. His was no cold nor formal adhesion to the new order of things. He vowed, he protested, he called God to witness his sincerity, he invoked the direst punishments here and hereafter to fall upon his head if he did not abide by his pledged word. A looker-on who had known the windings of that false and treacherous heart might perhaps have said—

"Methinks this monarch doth protest too much."

but the times were full of emotion. The credulity of the people was equal to the hypocrisy of the King—it was infinite.—All this time he was plotting their ruin and death. He waited for the occasion, and the occasion came. It was on a fine day in May that King Ferdinand found that the water had begun to turn in his direction. He took advantage of the happy moment, and blew his subjects to atoms with all the dire ammunition of shot and shell—of bayonet and sword. Nor was this all. While the streets were yet red with blood the King renewed his oath in terms which one now remembers with a shudder—saying that the man is dead—to allay suspicion and alarm. Thus he was able to lurk his chief opponents while his grasp, and in due time to consign them to dungeons and misery indescribable. When Mr. Gladstone was in Naples, the number of the political prisoners in the kingdom was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 sufferers. It seems incredible that such things should have happened in our times, but the truth must be told. Superstition is the only explanation we can offer of the fact that a man could do such wickedness and endure the burden of life himself.—King Ferdinand was sunk in the most abject superstition, and so it may be that his last moments were soothed by some priestly juggle, and that he passed away without feeling that extremity of misery which he had inflicted upon thousands and thousands of his fellow-creatures. The prevailing opinion in Naples seems to be, that if the European system were to be left undisturbed the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies would not gain much by the exchange of the son for the father. It may, however be that are long we shall publish the announcement that the dead system has perished with the dead King. He caused many tears to flow during his life, few will be shed for his death.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

Steam Packet Ships—G. & D. Shaw.
Glover & Robinson.
Kennedy's Picture Gallery.
Weekly "Globe."
Opposition—T. Menzies.

(Advertisements or communications must be handed in before 4 o'clock, p. m., the day before publication, otherwise they will not appear in that week's issue.)

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1859.

The War News,

The war news received during the last week is very important. By the steamer "Anglo-Saxon" we have reports of a battle taking place, resulting in a loss to the Austrians of 20,000 men, and to the French of 12,000. The reports are very conflicting, both parties claiming the victory. That a great battle had taken place admits of no doubt; and that the French remain masters of the field, would appear to be correct. The allies, under a pretended attack of the extreme left of the Austrian line, threw an immense force back on the retreating Austrians, crossed the Ticino near Buffalora, and facing the enemy, defeated them at Magenta, a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, which lies between the Ticino and Milan.

By the arrival of the *Persia* we have four days later advices. The report of the battle of Magenta is confirmed. She also brings reports of other engagements having been fought. The Austrians were driven from Melegano, with a loss of 1,200 taken prisoners. Milan had been evacuated by the Austrians, and the Allies had entered. They were welcomed by the inhabitants, who presented them a cockade, tricoloured, Victor Emmanuel, King. Those who have faith in the promise of Louis Napoleon to liberate Italy, will rejoice at this news. One or two more such successes by the Allies, and Italy may be free.

The "Persia" also brings important news concerning the British Parliament.—Lord Derby's Government had been defeated in the House of Commons, by a majority of 13.

Rev. Wm. Scott.—This gentleman, who has filled the charge of the Wesleyan Church for the last two years, has been stationed at Toronto by the Conference. Mr. Scott during his residence here has earned for himself the kind regards of this community in bringing about that harmony between the different denominations of Christians, so much needed when he was first stationed here. Mr. Scott leaves many warm friends in Peterboro' who will long remember his kind services.

Mr. Lanton, a gentleman well known to many of our residents, has been appointed to fill the place of Mr. Scott.

Welcome News—Late English papers state that Sir E. Grogan, one of the members for the City of Dublin, is likely to succeed the present incumbent, Sir F. Head, in the Governor-Generalship of Canada. So the country is likely to get rid of its juggling, partizan Governor!—What will become of the Cartier ministry now?

Sir Allan McNabb.—This gentleman, since his electioneering career in Brighton, has been the subject of many a good joke by the English press. Here is the latest:

Missing.—A Canadian gentleman, of full and plethoric habit, who was last week purple with rage, and in a high condition of excitement, brandishing his fists at a Brighton mob. When last heard of he was in a state of exhaustion, in electioneering Sangrados of Brighton. His luggage, supposed to contain a box of sovereigns, is labelled, "Sir A. M'N B." If this should meet his eye, he is entreated to return to his friends and connections in Canada, by whom he will be cheerfully received, and all his recent wanderings overlooked.—*Town Talk.*

Correction.—In our report of the Town Council proceedings of the 6th inst., we unintentionally inserted the name of James for that of John Wilson, who was prepared to give up his Tavern license.

The Court House Hill.—The ground in front of the Court House has been very much improved lately. A small amount more would be sufficient to make it a splendid public park. The Town Council have displayed their wish to carry through the work begun; and it is to be hoped the Council will [illegible]

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 21st June, 1859.

Council met.

16 present—W. S. Conger, Warden, and Messrs. Baily, Clark, Coughlan, Dean, Eyers, Garbutt, Houran, Ingram, Lang, McHugh, Mathewson, Morison, Rodgers, White and Wigmore.

6 absent—Messrs. Cottingham, Dunsford, Hodgson, Kempt, Naylor and McLauchlin.

Minutes of last Session read and confirmed.

The Warden addressed the Council on various subjects affecting the interests of these United Counties.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Garbutt, that the Warden's Address be submitted to a committee, composed of Messrs. Dean, McHugh, Morison, Lang, Rodgers, and the mover, to report thereon.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Eyers the petition of John Perrin and 49 others was referred to Committee on Petitions.

Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Ingram, that Messrs. Rodgers, White and Kempt, be a committee to examine, qualify, and equalize the Assessment Rolls of 1858, and report to this Council at as early a period as possible.

The Council then adjourned.

We are unable to find space for the Warden's Address in this issue, it will appear in our next.

No business of importance was transacted yesterday. The most of the day was consumed by the different committees.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, June 20, 1859.

Council met, present the Mayor, Messrs. Conger, Henthorn, White, Fowlis, Read, Toole, Eastland, Bradfield, Morrow, Hogan and Burnham.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

A petition from John Lane, asking compensation for a part of his crop destroyed by the straightening of the road at his place, was referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

A communication from Messrs. Read and Bradfield, asking the Council to appoint two members of the Council on the committee of Streets and Bridges in their stead, or one member in place of Mr. Henthorn, was read and received.

A petition from M. Martyn and others, asking for repairs on London Street, East of Water Street, and the bridge across the Mill Race, was read and referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

Three accounts from H. Crone, for work on streets, were referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

An order from Mr. Henthorn in favor of John Sullivan, for six dollars, was referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

A report from the special committee appointed to enquire into the complaints which have been urged against the Market By-law, Written was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Burnham,—That hereafter the Council will not indemnify the Street & Bridge committee, for any sums they may expend beyond the sum appropriated, and that the name of Mr. Morrow be added to that committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That it would greatly conduce to the good appearance of the Town, and the preservation of the trees, were the grounds in front of the Court House levelled and fenced. That as the Counties Council have a large interest in the improvement of these grounds, this Council would suggest that the work should be done at the joint expense of the Town and Counties, and this Council pledges itself to furnish such portion of the means as may be agreed upon by the Reeves of this Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That it be an instruction to the Reeves from this Council, that they use their best exertions to get a further appropriation for the Bridge to be erected at the North limit of the Town.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That the sum of £250 be granted to assist in the construction of the Bridge on the boundary line between Peterboro' and Smith, and Otonabee and Douro.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Henthorn, seconded by Mr. Burnham,—That the nine hundred pounds due by Mr. John Fowler to this Council, being the first half years interest due on the stock of £3000, towards the completion of the Millbrook Branch of Railroad to this Town, be placed to the last Financial report of this Council, as an asset of this Municipality.—*Lost.*

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That Mr. Andrew Catbcart, be appointed Inspector of Fire Wood, under the provision of clause 17 of the Market By-law.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. White, a By-law to amend the Market By-law, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. White, By-law No—to amend the Market By-law, was read a second time in committee of the whole.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis,—That the matter in dispute between this Council and the representatives of the late Judge Hall, be referred to the Finance committee for their consideration, with instructions that if the difficulty can be settled amicably, to withdraw the suit.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

Suicide.—On Thursday morning last a young woman named Catherine Spilling committed suicide in Toronto, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was a millwright 17 years of age, and it is supposed [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ANGLO-SAXON'

Great Battle Fought!

AUSTRIAN LOSS, 20,000.

FRENCH LOSS, 12,000.

PARIS ILLUMINATED!

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Quebec, June 18.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 8th, passed Farther Point this forenoon and the news despatch was obtained.

The report that the Austrians were in retreat across the Ticino is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbio. Considerable fighting occurred at both places on the 4th.

A great battle had taken place at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan. Napoleon's despatches claim a decisive victory and Paris was illuminated.

General Espinasse was killed, and General Canrobert mortally wounded. Five French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

The Emperor had created Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers Duke of Magenta, who was superseded in his command by General Forey.

Milan was insurgent, and had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Rumors in Paris represented the French losses at from 9,000 to 12,000. Austrian loss, 20,000. The number of forces engaged was reported at from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians, and from 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian accounts speak of a series of battles, with varying successes on both sides, and still undecided; on the night of the 6th great losses were sustained on both sides. The Austrians admit four Generals and five Staff-officers wounded.

It was reported that General Hess had commanded; and it was also said that Napoleon had partially commanded.

The latest rumors detract from the alleged French Victory.

It was believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the opening of Parliament on the 7th inst., the Queen delivered her speech and laments the outbreak of war. Her Majesty did all in Her power to prevent it, and proclaims strict, impartial neutrality.—She says the navy had been increased beyond Parliamentary authority, and asks its sanction. Her Majesty recommended intercourse with Napleon; and expressed a hope that the reform question would be settled this or next session.

In the House of Commons the Liberals had moved an amendment to the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne, declaring that Ministers did not possess the confidence of Parliament. The debate was pending.

The Bombay mail of the 12th May had arrived; news unimportant. A great monetary panic prevailed.

COMMERCIAL.

The Paris Bourse was active and higher, closing at 63.30 ex-dividend.

Cotton dull.

Breadstuffs slightly lower.

Provisions dull.

Consols, 93¼ a 93¾.

Further by the "Anglo-Saxon."

The following is the first announcement by telegraph from Napoleon to the Empress of the great battle fought on the 4th instant:—

Novara, June 4—At 11.30 a great victory was won at the Bridge of Magenta. 5,000 prisoners taken and 15,000 of the enemy killed or wounded. Details will be despatched by telegraph.

Later—The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and on the evening of that day cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day [Monday] the *Moniteur* published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress:—

Magenta, June 5th—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on to Milan, across bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy had repassed the Ticino in great force, and offered most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow. During two hours, the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime Mc-Mahon made himself master of Magenta after a sanguinary conflict. We repulsed the enemy at every point with a loss on our side, of about two thousand men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. 5,000 Austrian prisoners remain in our hands.

Head Quarters, Monday, 8 a. m.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A despatch dated, Parrs, Monday night, to the London *Post*, sayed the municipality of Milan has proclaimed for King Emanuel and present an address to him in presence of the Emperor. To-morrow, the King will make his entry into Milan.

In the Austrian accounts received by way of Vienna, the information is meagre and unsatisfactory.

The Austrian telegraph from Vernon says:—"The authorities and the weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of Castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Gyulai. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankfort papers without any guarantee as to authenticity of the news.

Vienna, Monday—Through the opportune of the *corps d'armee* of Field Marshal Clam on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious over a hot fight.—The French are thrown back over the Ticino.

LATEST.

London, Wednesday.

The *Times* in its editorial remarks on the subject, says:—It now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but on the whole the French have the best of it. The absence of the late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French success.

The London *Advertiser* says it was rumoured last night that the Government received a telegraph from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory. The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only twelve miles from Magenta, strength[illegible]

The movements which preceded the battle of Magenta are not clearly stated; but it was previously announced that the allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of about ten thousand men, and it is presumed that the rapid movement of the allied army prevented the Austrians completing that retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London *Post* says that General McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of a Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the Emperor Napoleon was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person. There is a report that General Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The *Patrie* says that MarshalBaraguay D'Hilliers was removed from his command, and was replaced by Forey.

Marshal Vaillant is superseded by Randon, and the duties of Minister of War are to be confided provisionally to General Hereana.

There were rumours in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was 9,000 to 12,000 men *hors de combat*. Generals Neil and McMahon are said to be among the wounded.

Paris papers variously estimated the forces engaged at 100,000 to 120,000 French, and 130,000 to 180,000 Austrians.

General Garibaldi quitted Lecco, and General D'Urban had retreated to Monza. It is supposed that Garibaldi was directing his march against D'Urban.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that McMahon has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords an Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Earl Powis and seconded by Lord Clifford. The conduct of the government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord Grenville and others, but after speeches in defence by Malmesbury and Derby, the address was agreed upon.

In the Commons the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Egerton, seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone.

The Marquis of Hartington moved an amendment, to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprehended the Government on the Reform question. Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Government. He stated that the reform question would be postponed till next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division, and the question was about to be put, but the opposition were not yet prepared to vote, and after speeches by Lord Palmerston and others, Mr. Disraeli consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th instant.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 6th instant, pursuant to a call issued by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and other prominent men.—Upwards of 250 members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were on the whole harmonious.

Kossuth would leave England for Italy on the 7th instant. He had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some 300 Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Herald* mentions a rumor to the effect that Sir Edward Grogan is to succeed Sir Edmund Head in the Governor Generalship of Canada.

RUSSIA.

A circular to the envoys of Russia, at the several courts of Germany, declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium resulting from the treaties by which the German Confederation is constituted will be destroyed.

GERMANY.

A despatch from Darmstadt says that at the opening of chambers there the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Napoleon.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Paris, Sunday.

Great and glorious news has just reached Paris. We have to record another great victory over the Austrians. The Sardinian and French troops attempted to cross the Ticino at the bridge of Magentay esterday; they encountered stout resistance from the Austrians, who were eventually repulsed with great loss—15,000 are said to be slain, and 5,000 prisoners are captured. An accident on the electric telegraph has prevented us from obtaining further details, but the result is stated to be well authenticated.

The French are said to have suffered severely. The Emperor and the King are reported to have been present, but this lacks confirmation. Milan will be in the hands of the allied armies within the course of a few hours. Guylai has already transported his head-quarters to Rosate, halfway between Milan and Pavia, at which latter place the Austrians are concentrating large masses of troops. Prince Napoleon is ordered round from Pestoria to Milan to share in the glories and dangers of the Campaign.

If the Emperor has as yet failed to gain any personal glory by his achievements in the war, he has shown himself a consummate tactician. As yet he has failed in obtaining one of the main objects for which he has embarked in this tremendous contest. He has not succeeded in increasing his *prestige* with the army, in whose ranks the young and chivalrous Sardinian monarch is already so popular; but the sudden transfer of his operations from Casteggio to Vercelli, by which he has enabled his troops to carry all before them, and attack the enemy in its weak point, has been pronounced a masterpiece of strategy. The Austrians were under the impression, which the Emperor had artfully fostered, that they would be assailed in great force on the very spot where they had so recently suffered defeat. They had accordingly summoned large reinforcements from the several stations on the left bank of the Po, and had concentrated in great force opposite Stradella, to dispute the passage of the Po, and prevent the French and Sardinians from entering Liguria. They were led into that belief by the extraordinary concentration of the allied troops between Alexandria and Casteggio. Reinforcements were marched on to Voghera, Montebello, Vighizolo, Ponte Curone, and other places in the vicinity of Stradella, and on the opposite bank the Austrians were waiting their foes; but the locomotives which enabled Baraguay d'Hilliers to repair his terrible blunder at Casteggio, played also a notable part in the manœuvre which now commands our respect; by means of its potent agency, the troops were transferred from their positions, and suddenly planted at Vercelli. In the course of two days all these positions were bereft of their supplies forces, and posted at Vercelli, thence they [illegible]

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The victory of Magenta is thus commented on in this evening's *Patrie*:—

"Victory is the only bulletin to-day.—A great battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Magenta, a little town in Lombardy, on the road from Novara to Milan, distant but a few kilometres from the left bank of the Ticino. Five thousand prisoners, and fifteen thousand Austrians killed and wounded, loudly proclaim the fact that the 4th of June was one of those days which decide the fate of a campaign. We had enormous forces opposed to us.—A Vienna despatch of the 3rd, published at Berlin yesterday, states that General Gyulai had removed his head-quarters to Abbiate-Grasso, in order to be able, at a given moment, to employ the whole of his concentrated forces. It is evident that these are the "concentrated forces," which we have just met and conquered."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The real business in Parliament commenced on the 9th, when the Queen, in person delivered the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

I avail myself with satisfaction in the present anxious state of public affairs of the advice of Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe. Those endeavours have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other. Receiving assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to [illegible] our of my Crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.—All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such Supplementary Estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating, with due deliberation, during the present Session, on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next Session your earnest attention will be given to a question, of which any early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home.

Temperance History.

(*From the Albany Evening Journal.*)

It has been a question of a good deal of interest and enquiry among the writers on Temperance, as to when, where, and by whom, the first Temperance Society was organized. It was at length generally agreed, that it was at Moreau, in the State of New York, in 1808, by Dr. Billy, J. Clark, and the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. It is accordingly so stated in Appleton's new Cyclopedia, in an article on Total Abstinence, written by Mr. Greely. It seems however, that a society was established three years earlier (1805) at Allentos, New Jersey. Rev. E. Page, of Trenton, has lately forwarded the "Constitution Book" of that Society, (it was called the "Sober Society,") with the original fifty-eight signatures, to Prof. Anson McCoy, of Albany corresponding secretary of the World's Temperance Committee, and late editor of the *Prohibitionist*, who has long been collecting materials for a full and authentic history of the Temperance Reform, from its origin to the present time, tracing its influence upon the habits, the social usages, the politics, and the legislation, of this and other countries.

We infer that the prospect of a history from such a source, will be agreeable information to many friends of the cause. A distinguished and laborious collector of statistics on Temperance in New York, (the first who exposed the distillery milk nuisance in 1841, writes to a friend in Albany, as follows "Should I understand that it is Professor McCoy's purpose to prepare a full history of the Temperance Reform for publication? If such is his design, I should be happy to favour his object. The history of the Reform has never been written; and I would rejoice that it had been undertaken by one so eminently qualified to do it justice."

The most indifferent observer of this movement, or even an opponent of some of its latter phases, feels some interest in a faithful record of its rise and progress, when he is told that it was computed twenty years ago, that it had saved a million of lives; and that so learned and eminent an authority as the late Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, held in his writings, that he had added not less than one-sixth to the wealth and moral energy of Massachusetts. A year before his death, writing from Marshfield, Daniel Webster expressed himself as follows: "There can be no question that the Temperance movement in the United States has done infinite good."

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Bank of Upper Canada and the Gore Bank have declared their usual half-yearly dividends. The former at the rate of 6, the latter at 8 per cent per annum.

Destructive Fire.—On Friday night the furniture warerooms of Mr. Alexander, in Guelph, were burned, as also the whole block known as Platt's Buildings. The loss it is stated will not fall far short of $10,000.

A man named Patrick Flood was arrested in London on Saturday, on a charge of having eloped with a Mrs. John Gray, taking her husband's coat with him. The case was fully proven, and Flood stands committed for trial.

Mr. Charles Freshman, late rabbi of the Jewish congregation at Quebec, has delivered two lectures in that city during this week. One on "The Spiritual necessities of Man and the adaption of Christianity to supply them;" the other "On the evidences of the Truth and the nature of Faith."

Sir Edmund Head.—It is reported in English papers that Sir Edmund Head is to be elevated to the Peerage, in acknowledgement of his *distinguished* services? The bright side of the subject, from a Canadian point of view, is to that in that case he will have a successor appointed in Canada.

The Weather.—The weather during the past week has been unusually cold in this vicinity. On Saturday there was ice formed half an inch in thickness, and snow was observed on the mountains to the N. E. of Quebec. The day continued raw and cold throughout, and stoves were recalled into operation. Yesterday, there was an improvement, the forenoon being bright and sunny; the evening was overcast, but no rain.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Water Falling in Lake Erie.—The Port Clinton, Ohio, *Democrat* learns from fishermen in that vicinity, who have had occasion to notice the rise and fall of water in the Lake, that it has fallen gradually since the 1st of April, averaging three inches a week, which would make the water just two feet lower than during last summer. The fishermen make this note from their pound stakes, which now show two feet more timber above the water than they did previous to April first.

A Tomahawk Found inside a Sawlog.—The Messrs Gibson who own a sawmill in the neighborhood of Caledonia, were engaged a few days ago in sawing a pine log of about two feet and a half in diameter, when an unusual schreeching of the saw attracted their attention. They examined the cause of the noise, and found in the centre of the log an Indian tomahawk, in the eye of which was a piece of rotten wood, a part of its former handle. The log was otherwise perfectly sound.—*Spectator.*

Drowned.—On Monday forenoon, Mr. Panet, the coroner, was called to Point Levi, to hold an inquest on the body of a sailor named Wm. Boyce, aged 38 years, who fell from Tibbitt's wharf into the St. Lawrence and was drowned. The deceased belonged to the bark Fawcett, of Maryport, Cumberland Co., England, Thomas Surridge, master. Verdict:—"Accidentally drowned by falling from a wharf while in a state of intoxication."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Execution of Rock, the Murderer.

Belleville, June 13th.

The execution of Samuel Peter Rock, for the murder of R. D. Dickie, took place at 8 A. M. Notwithstanding a heavy rain, which had been falling all morning, about 2,000 people were assembled. The culprit was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Brennan. He was quite composed and collected, and made an extempore speech of half an hour's duration, confessing his guilt and severally censuring an editor of one of the newspapers of the place for some strictures on his personal appearance, and also some parties who had been confined with him in jail for spreading false reports. He concluded by requesting the people to join with him in saying the Lord's Prayer, at the close of which the trap fell, and he was launched into eternity.

A Woman Rescued from the Mormons.

A company of Pike's Peaker's passed through here last Sunday, having under their protection a young lady whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that on last Sunday morning, as the Pike Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons who were busily engaged—men, women, and children—in endeavouring to extricate a number of their waggons that were stuck fast in the mud. While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints they accidently overheard a young girl of about 19 exclaim, "I wish I was drowned in that slough!" Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made such a foolish wish. She replied that she was tired of life; that she was started from Iowa City for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon Elder; and that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and when she expressed a wish to leave the train and return to the city they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the Pikers that if she desired to return to Iowa City she should go back with them, on which she replied that she desired very much to return. The Mormons armed themselves with guns, knives, pistols, &c., &c., and declared that she would not go back. The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers as I announced their determination to take the girl at all hazards, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time the fight seemed inevitible, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl safely under their own protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The followers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would permit the things to be taken from their waggons. A show of guns and revolvers, however cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own waggons—the Saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrages as they unroaded it. After obtaining all they sought, the rescuers drove away with the young lady in their possession, leaving the Mormons to console themselves as best they could in their loss. The Pike's Peakers who were engaged in the rescue, who numbered only about 28 men, were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa City.—*Jasper (Iowa) Free Press, June 2.*

Garibaldi and his [illegible]

Foremost among the [illegible] whom the events of [illegible] notice must be reckoned the Italian Gen. Garibaldi. The sympathy which has always been given to the unhappy people whose land is at present the theatre of war—a sympathy which even now almost contralizes our sense of the dangers of French aggression—has been greatly increased of late years by the deeds of such men as the partisan leader who is now keeping Northern Lombardy in alarm. Indeed the events of 1849 have almost been sufficient to wipe away the stain which the ignorance of prejudices of ages had fixed on the Italian military character. Whatever may have been the deficiencies in courage and patriotism of the race among whom the young General Bonaparte burst sixty years ago, no one will have the hardihood to deny the Italians of the present day a spirit and an aptitude for warlike exploits equal to those of other European nations. The defence of Rome, taken by the French only after a regular siege, and by means of immense masses of troops, and the defence of Venice, with still greater energy and desperation, are remarkable events in the history of a people which has had no real military education, nor the independence which is thought necessary to create a patriotic and devoted spirit. Although the present war will, no doubt, be fought out by masses of disciplined troops, concentrated for the attack and defence of first-rate fortresses, and although the conflict of 600,000 men in a territory scarcely a hundred miles broad is not likely to leave much scope for guerilla warfare or the achievements of half-trained bands of volunteers, yet the ardor I sent of thousands of young men in every part of Northern and Central Italy must produce eventually some effect on the war, by giving reinforcements to the allies, and it is at least a convincing proof that the military energy of the Italians is not extinct. While the enlistment of volunteers is going on rapidly in Tuscany, so that the troops furnished by the Duchy will soon amount to 40,000 men, while, in spite of the discouragement of the French Government, fearful of priestly antagonism, the emigration from the Roman States of Tuscany and Piedmont is swelling into a deep and steady tide, the hero of 1849—Garibaldi—has entered Lombardy and planted the standard of insurrection among the most peaceful, timid and industrious of the Italian populations. It is easy enough to give reasons for every move which takes place in war. With a map in one's hand and a general knowledge of the disposition of the two armies, it is possible to judge approximately of the motives which prompt any act of strategy. But in this case we confess to seeing no more definite intentions on the part of Garibaldi than to penetrate into the Austrian territory at a point where it was unguarded, and there to create a political ferment by the spectacle of Austrian towns occupied, Austrian officials taken prisoners, and Italian regiments marching under a native commander, and displacing the Imperial flag for that which represents the hope of Italy.

Such bold movements are not to be desp

Garibaldi, the idol of the Italians, has a good number of French, Swiss and even English volunteers amongst the men under his command. He leads his battilions to the attack, and is always to be found in the thick of the fire.

SYNOD OF THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

The annual Synod commenced in Toronto on Monday evening, June 13.

There were prayers, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wardrope, retiring Moderator, from 1st Corinthians, 1st chapter and 21st verse.

The roll of members was called over, after which

Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Quebec, was unanimously elected Moderator.

Some routine business having been gone through with the Synod adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

The Synod resumed. Devotional exercises till 1 o'clock.

A discussion arose on the order of business, after which committees were appointed to examine the records of the Presbyteries and of the Synod.

Leave was granted to several Presbyteries, in response to applications received therefrom, to take a number of Students on trial for licence.

The Synod then adjourned till 6 p. m.

The Synod re-assembled at 6 o'clock.

The appeal of Vidal and Gemmil occupied the greater part of the evening. No decision was come to in the case.

The Clerk read a communication relative to the celebration of the tri-centenary anniversary of the Scottish Reformation. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of carrying into effect the proposal.

Memorials from the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, from the Daughters of Temperance, and other Temperance societies, praying that the Synod would make it their special subject of consideration. Resolutions were passed favorable to the Temperance movement, and acknowledging the present drinking usages to be the greatest hindrance to the spread of the Gospel.

The Synod then adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Rev. Newman Kirkland, Rev. Julius Straus, and Rev. John Stewart were received as ministers of the Church.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Presbytery of Cobourg, and in the absence of a minister whose reputation was involved, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Presbytery, believing that such a course would have the effect of amicably arranging the matter, and a public discussion and investigation invited.

At 3 o'clock the Synod took a recess.

The Synod resumed at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Gregg presented the report of the College Committee. The report shows that the Institution is in a prosperous condition. The number of students who matriculated in Knox's College during the past year was 35. Besides these, there were other students who were studying with a view to the ministry, partly in that College and partly in University College. This was the largest number that had on any occasion completed the curriculum at the close of one session in Knox's College. The contributions during the year amounted to £5,477 this year, being an increase of £726 over last year. Besides the contributions thus referred to, a legacy of £500 from the late James Gibb, Esq., of Quebec, had been bequeathed the College.

It was agreed that the students of the second, as well as those of the first theological year, be required to attend the lectures on exegetical theology.

The consideration of minor points of detail connected with the reports occupied the remainder of the sitting.

FRIDAY, June 17.

The Synod met at 10 a. m.

A report was read from the committee on bills and overtures. The report was sustained.

On motion made and seconded, it was agreed to welcome Mr. Reed, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

The convener of the Union committee introduced the committee from the U. P. Church, who had come to communicate to this Church the decision of their Synod on the subject of the basis of union.

The Synod resumed the consideration of the College report.

The part of the report referring to the finances of the college, was the subject of a long and acrimonious discussion, which had not terminated when the Synod rose.

SATURDAY, June 18.

Business was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

The College report was the whole subject of debate during this day.

Rev. Mr. Bayne moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the state of the College funds, and to ascertain generally the amount of debt due by the Synod in connection with its various schemes, and to report to the Synod at its present sitting. The motion was adopted, and the committee appointed.

MONDAY, June 20.

The Synod met at 11 o'clock.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the case of Vidal and Gemmil, reported that they acknowledged the complaint of Mr. Vidal, that Mr. Gemmil had made the statements he did in ignorance of certain facts, and that he be requested to retract his former statements.

The report was unanimously agreed to, and thus the dispute was amicably arranged.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the subjects of complaint against, and the appeal of the Rev. F. Andrews against a deliverance of the Presbytery of Cobourg, relative to the conduct of Mr. Andrews, reported as follows:—After lengthened consideration your committee would recommend that with regard to the complaint and appeal, the Synod dismiss the complaint and appeal and confirm the deliverance of the Presbytery.—It is also the opinion of the committee that the difficulties mentioned in the reference were of such a nature as to render necessary the dissolution of the pastoral tie, and they recommend the Synod to approve of the action of the Presbytery in suggesting to Mr. Andrews the propriety of resigning his charge, and that in the event of Mr. Andrews not acting on the suggestion of the Presbytery, the Synod instruct the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral tie, and declare the charge vacant, according to the laws of the Church.

After discussion, during which it was contended that the Synod had no right to dissolve the pastoral tie, a motion adopting the report was carried.

The committee appointed to ascertain the financial position of the church report that the entire receipts for the past year amounted to £14,963 2s, and the expenditure, $13,131 57.

On motion the report was adopted.

The ninth annual report of the Buxton Mission Committee was read, received and adopted.

The Synod re-assembled at 6 o'clock.

The first business brought before the Synod was the further consideration of the proposal for the union of the churches, and printed copies of the basis of union, as agreed upon by the United Presbyterian Church, were circulated amongst the members of the Synod.

Rev. Messrs. Topp, Wardrope, Bayne, Willis, Clark, Kemp and Ure spoke at length on the different points of the proposed basis of union.

The debate was, at half-past 11, adjourned, and the Synod then separated, to resume the discussion on the following morning.

TUESDAY, June 21.

The Synod assembled at 10 o'clock.

The whole day was taken up in discussing the basis of union of the churches.

Thus far the feelings of the Synod seem to be strongly in favor of the union. We are unable to find space for any of the speeches on the subject. We will give the result in our next issue.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church commenced its session in Rev. Dr. Jennings' Church, Toronto, on Monday evening. The retiring Moderator, Rev. Mr. Aitkens, of Smith's Falls, preached from 1st Cor. i., 17, and opened the Synod by craving the Divine blessing to rest on its sittings.

Rev. Wm. Ormiston was unanimously elected Moderator.

After the disposal of some formal business, the Synod adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 14.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock.

The Moderator ruled that no Presbytery could meet during the Session of the Synod.

The application of Rev. Mr. Clerihew after some debate was refused.

Rev. Dr. Taylor read the report of the joint committee appointed at the last Synods of the U. P. Church and the Free Church, to take the subject of union into consideration.

The report was received, and thanks were given to the committee for preparing the report.

A report was presented detailing the operations of Presbyteries in reference to their different missions. The report was satisfactory.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock.

The Clerk said that the first order of the day was the discussion of the proposed basis of union.

This occupied the whole of the day's sitting.

In the evening session Mr. Torrance read the report of the Committee on Missions. The conclusion seems to be inevitable, that there is no recognized standard of liberality among the people.

Mr. Torrence also read a long statistical report, giving in detail the membership, attendance, &c., of congregations in each of the 8 Presbyteries. Number of congregation, 96; of stations, 32; total average attendance, 11,818; members added, 1,132; members removed, 537; number of baptisms, 772. The report throughout was favorable.

THURSDAY, June 16.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock. After devotional exercises, the Synod resolved itself again into committee of the whole on the articles of the proposed basis of union.

The several articles were taken up, discussed and adopted.

The remainder of the day's business was merely of a routine character. The Synod adjourned at 9 o'clock, p. m.

FRIDAY, June 17.

The Synod resumed business this morning.

The committee appointed to act with the Clerk in engrossing the findings of the committee of the whole on the basis of Union, which findings were afterwards adopted, with the view of being laid with all convenient speed before the Synod of the Free Church now in session, reported that they had now to present a correct copy of the findings. The committee recommended that the members of the committee of Union, with the clerk of this committee, be appointed to convey this basis to the Synod of the Free Church. The report was read and adopted.

A report was presented recommending that should Mr. Carruthers be restored to health, he be employed in missionary labor within any Presbytery in which he may be residing. The report was received and adopted.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The Synod did not meet this morning as was arranged.

Austrian Armaments and Preparations.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writing on the 23rd, says:

"Some distinguished officers are of opinion that the commander of the Austrian forces ought not to have crossed the road leading from Voghera to Placenza, but Count Stadion, who is the commander of the 5th *corps d'armee*, had received orders to acquire accurate knowledge (*genaue Kenntnis*) of the position and strength of the French force near Voghera, which was under the command of Gen. McMahon. I yesterday ventured to ask whether Count Stadion had not received a check, and the reply to my question was—'As he had succeeded in executing the order given him, and made good his retreat to the left bank of the Po, it cannot be said that he received a *schlappe* (check.) It is said that he suffered a severe loss, but so did the enemy who was in great force. We are satisfied with the result of the expedition, as we have learned the exact position and strength of the right wing of the enemy, and have, besides, acquired the conviction that our troops fight as well as the French.' The 1st *d'armee*, which is commanded by Gen. Count Clam-Gallas, will in a few days go from Bohemia to Innspruck, by way of Dresden, Hof, Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Munich. The corps consisted of 60,000 men, with the customary number of guns. Six cavalry regiments are also on their way from Galicia to Innspruck.—The Austrian army at present consists of twelve *corps d'armee*, but an order to raise four new corps is likely to be issued. In a few days an Imperial ordinance for a 'conscription' of 100,000 men will be published. The late Marshal Marmont used to say that Austria could 'stamp armies out of the earth;' and Louis Napoleon will find that such is really the case. How Austria is to maintain such a vast host is a problem which wiser men than myself are unable to solve. There are now six Austrian corps, consisting of about 240,000 men, in Italy, and by the middle of the month of June the army will probably be 325,000 strong; with 75,000 horses, and from 850 to 900 guns. There are people who talk of the war being ended in one campaign. Napoleon has an enemy to deal with whom he will either not be able to overcome at all, or only after a long and deadly struggle. The idea of 'localizing' the war is absurd, for the Christian population in European Turkey are ripe for mischief, and there will soon be a general rising among them."

The Augsburg *Gazette* contains the following particulars relative to the command of the Army, its strength and position.—According to this journal, "its centre, under the immediate command of Marshal Gyulai, is stationed between Mortara and Pavia; the right, under the orders of Gen. Zobel, is in the line between Novara and the Lago Maggiore; while the left, under the orders of General Benedek, stretches between Pavia and Piacenza, with its advanced forts reaching as far as Stradella. To this *corps d'armee* belongs the column commanded by General Stadion, which fought at Montebello. The total number of Austrian troops in Italy is about 200,000." The same journal contains various statements referring to the arrangements and organization of the Franco-Sardinian army. 'The corps of Gen. Neil,' it says, 'forms the extreme left of the army, and stretches towards the Dora Baltea, with a view of covering Turin. The corps of Marshal Canrobert forms the centre of Alexandria. The guard under the orders of General Regnault St. Jean d'Augely, is collected between Genoa and Alexandria, and forms the reserve. General McMahon commands a *corps d'armee* at Valenza.—The Sardinian division, under the command of General Cialdini, is in line between Casale and Frassinetto; the division of General Fauti at Alexandria; that of Gen. Cachiari at Novi; and lastly, that of Gen. Durando at Acqui."

Kossuth on the War.

No one can have read, without admiration, the noble speech in which Kossuth recently expounded his views of the position and tendency of European affairs. It is an admirable, and almost irresistible, appeal on behalf of those nationalities whose hopes of freedom and independence are again beginning to revive. Such an exposition comes in good time, and is fitted to do good service; for we are certainly ready to admit that there is a danger of the British people forgetting the complex character of their relations to the present war, and being led by the heat of jealous feeling, and the influence of foreign intrigue, into a position relative to France which might be productive of the most deplorable consequences. That Britain is right in guarding its position of neutrality by every precaution, in the way of naval and military preparations, we of course, maintain to be beyond dispute. There are also just and reasonable grounds for making such preparation, with a view, more especially, to the position of France, and to its possible proceedings in combination with Russia.—In all this we can see nothing that is unreasonable, and none of the "fanaticism" which one-sided and partizan writers have discovered. When every other nation is in arms, it is time that Britain should arm too; and those who condemn her doing so under such circumstances convict themselves, beyond doubt, of partisanship, but do not convict Britain of any departure from a strict and impartial neutrality.

Dispassionate people will pretty generally agree that this is all right so far. But the question next arises, as put by Kossuth, what side, in the event of Britain departing from its neutrality, would it be likely to take? He is, of course, correct in supposing that it would take the side of Austria; but we feel quite assured that it is the general desire of the British people that no circumstances may occur to necessitate its taking that course. No British Government, certainly, is likely to interfere to save Austria from its own subjects, even with such foreign aid as they may be able to obtain. But, while considering the "down-trodden nationalities," Britain must have a due regard to her own position and interests. That these are in any way bound up with the maintenance of the Austrian empire we do not believe. As against France and Russia, indeed, she is, in self-interest, obliged to support Austria, but there is no such consideration calling on her to sustain the Hapsburg dynasty against the attempts of Italy or Hungary to gain their independence. On this point there is, doubtless, a difference of opinion in England, and perhaps the Conservatives may endeavour to engage Britain in the war, whenever the danger to Austria appears to extend beyond her Italian provinces. But such is not the policy which the nation means or desires, when, by its actions, it proclaims its determination to maintain its interests at home and abroad. The mere fact of the French intervention appearing likely to free Hungary as well as Italy would afford no reason for the interference of Great Britain, but would only yield an additional motive for increased carefulness in maintaining its neutrality.—At bottom, there is certainly no lukewarmness in the British heart towards de-nationalized races of the Continent. But there is a natural check to the policy which friendly feeling may dictate, arising from considerations which those who, like Kossuth, have a partisan interest, very naturally underestimate, and would fair persuade Britain to overlook. It is all very well to show that the cardinal involved in this war is that of the independence of the nationalities. No doubt it is so. But on Kossuth's own showing, it is impossible to define the scope and limits of any war such as this. He tells us so in language which should be accepted as a rebuke by those who have dogmatized with so much assurance on this particular point. And the war may, unhappily, come to involve interests which Britain could not possibly stand by and see sacrificed. We suppose there is nothing irrational in surmising the possibility of Turkey being involved in the war. Symptoms have already shown themselves which prove that the danger of this is imminent. French influence, it is also alleged, is being exercised in exciting a disposition on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt, to throw off his allegiance to the Sultan. Now, supposing there is any foundation for such ideas, and that the roads to the East were threatened by the French crusade in behalf of all disaffected dependencies, it is quite plain that in spite of her sympathy for Italy and Hungary, Britain would be compelled, by considerations of self-interest, which must always be paramount in such affairs, to depart from her neutrality and to take an active share in the war.

Britain is undoubtedly placed in an awkward predicament at present. The French Emperor has espoused the popular side, and he has waited on events with that patience which seldom fails to meet with a reward. He has the sympathies of all those who have a plentiful stock of that sort of commodity ready to take away without any troublesome doubts or difficulties, or to barter for the trifling consideration of a short-lived popular applause. All the one-sided theoretical, unconscientious class of people going at this sort of thing without hesitation. But those who wield the destinies of England must possess themselves in a different frame. Those who are responsible must look ahead and on all sides, and, without disregarding those liberal views of humanity and justice which ought to sway British policy, must, nevertheless, hold them as secondary considerations to those of self-interest to which the government of every nation is bound, within certain limits, to give the first place.—Even Kossuth cannot persuade us that there is no occasion for such wary vigilance at the present time. It was not with a view to a war with Austria that the French Emperor made such strenuous efforts to increase his navy, until a few weeks ago he had actually a larger force of ships in commission than Great Britain. We have every respect for Kossuth's profound insight, and an unqualified admiration for his eloquence and for his character which has never wavered when those who are now quoting him as an authority were loud in his abuse. We have not one word of objection against anything contained in his admirable oration. The only fault we have to find is with what he left out. He had but one idea, one object in his mind, that of nationality. He can give us no assurance or satisfactory reason to believe that this will be the only issue put on trial in the course of the war. On many other hypotheses, all perfectly reasonable and even likely in character, other issues of a totally different nature may arise, and, with a view to this probability, England's policy must be shaped. Its neutrality must be guarded and jealous, and the special object of its jealousy must, necessarily, be France, as being the only one calculated to excite it. Britain has nothing to fear from Austria, but much to fear from her immediate neighbor, a simple and undeniable fact which should suffice to put a stop to the absurdity of those who denounce her precautionary movements as insulting to France. They are so to a less extent than those of Russia are insulting to Prussia and Austria; and Russia, we know, like France is an honorable power, and does nothing but what is fair and right. If France is insulted by Britain preparing to equal it in the means of self-defence, then it is time that the insult should be given and accepted. But the French in this case, we believe, will exhibit more sense and tolerance than their trans-Atlantic admirers, and will not seek to avenge as a wrong to themselves either the freedom of speech or the armament enjoyed and practiced by their British neighbors.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Neutrality Claimed by the Pope.

The following note has been addressed to all the members of the diplomatic body accredited at Rome, and particularly the French and Austrian:—

"PALACE OF THE VATICAN, May 3.

"The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled.—According in the announcement in the official journals, made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will soon commence.

"Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of the Holy Father, who investes with the sublime character of the common Father of the Faithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, and likewise in accordance with the duties of the Apostolic ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace to prevail over the whole earth.

"Yet amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to arrest, or at least diminish, the dangers, which menace Europe, if it be impossible to avert them.—Whatever course events may take, his Holiness demands, with reason, that in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Pontifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character—a neutrality which it can never deviate, as it declared under other circumstances, and as it now declares for good reasons.

"His Holiness expects, therefore, that any collision shall be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman States and the subjects of the Holy See. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet in so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address to your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government, and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States in a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great powers have all admitted under similar circumstances. In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to his communication, the undersigned has the honour to renew the sentiment of his high consideration.

"JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI."

A letter from Rome, under date May 28th says:—

"France has accepted the neutrality of the Papal States; but it is said that Piedmont has not; consequently we may see Piedmontese soldiers enter the Legation; but France will interfere no doubt to avoid such a complication. There is no doubt that a revolution will shortly break out in the Romanga; everything is ready for an explosion. The French police, have by order of Gen. Goyon imprisoned the following individuals at Civitia Vecchia:—Ciro Luni, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Felix Aviani, Charles Berlingeri, Giachetti, Sestria, inspector of the arsnel, and three other persons. They were arrested on suspicion of being warm partisans of Austr... The departure of volunteers continues. Yesterday 300 set out. They were accompanied to the railway terminus by a great crowd. The situation of the States of the Church is becoming critical."

BURNING OF THE 'EASTERN MONARCH.'

LOSS OF LIFE.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.

The *Eastern Monarch* left Kurrachee on the 22nd of February last, with the following officers and troops on board, for Gravesend:—

Colonel Allen of the 31st Regiment in command; Captain Molesworth, 27th Regiment, lady and two children; Captain Usher, 57th Foot, lady and three children; Captain Manning 24th Regiment, and Captain Stopford of the 32nd Regiment; Lieutenants Clive, of 32nd, and Graeham 27th Regiments; Quarter-Master Neville, 70th Foot, and Assistant Surgeon Kidd, 27th Regiment, in medical charge; 352 men invalids, from various regiments in the North-Western Provinces of India: 30 women and 53 children. Fifteen deaths occurred on the passage home. Lieutenant-Colonel Muren, of the 60th Rifles and lady: and Lieutenant Walsh, of the Bombay Artillery also came home passengers by the ship.—She had light baffling winds down to the Line, touched at St. Helena, and after leaving the "trades" met with easterly winds.

In consequence, the provisions ran short, and Captain Morris, the commander of the ship, decided upon calling at Spithead to obtain a supply of fresh meat and vegetables for the people on board, where the ship anchored at about 1.30 a. m., yesterday morning. The chief mate, Mr. Naracett, about an hour after the ship had brought up was walking the poop, the crew being employed aloft, furling the sails, and had just completed the topsails, and were about to commence furling the courses, when the explosion took place, blowing out the scuddy sky-lights on the poop, and carrying away the poop ladders. Inside the cuddy was a mass of ruins—decks torn up and bulkheads and glass shattered and mixed in a thousand fragments, the whole cuddy and decks being filled with a choking sulphurous vapor. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames; with such rapidity did these spread along the deck. The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation the current of air, of course, urged them along in the fury.

Captain Morris despatched a boat to the men-of-war, at Spithead for assistance, and ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavour to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond human control. The boats (four) were lowered, and the ladies, women and children were being passed over the stoe. The troops were paraded by Colonel Allan's orders, and were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time the boats from the men-of-war *Falcon* and *Flying Fish* were alongside and the men lowered themselves by ropes from the fore part of the ship and bowsprit the after part being a mass of flame. The remaining women and children were lowered down to the boats at the same time by those on board the ship. Every possible means seems to have been used for the saving of life, and as fast as the people were taken off the ship they were conveyed on board the *Falcon* and *Flying Fish*, and some small craft, near at the time. Two ballast barges deserve particular mention. They bore down to the burning ship under canvass and by Captain Morris's directions dropped their anchor under the ship's bows to enable the boats to reach them quickly with their living freights from the ship.

The barges, however, dropped so close to the vessel that numbers of men and women dropped on to their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the fore part of the ship being the clearest from fire. The conduct of the men in these barges (the *Providence* and the *Petrel*) is stated by the captain of the ship and the officers in command of the troops to have been beyond all praise. In half an hour's time from the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her sides, the flaming masts fell by the board. At this time Mr. Smith, gunner, of the *Falcon* rendered essential service by his exertions in towing the two barges laden with people from the ship out of the way of the fallen spars. Lieutenant Henry Bagge, of her Majesty's ship *Fulcan*, was everywhere conspicuous by his exertions and judicious arrangements in saving lives; and many others were equally zealous, but from the excitement which prevailed, were not perhaps equally noticed.

One woman and five children were killed or suffocated by the explosion. This with one soldier who died soon after reaching the shore of exhaustion from being in the water, and one child is, we believe, the only loss of life; a large number have received contusions and burns. The pilot is missing, but whether he has got ashore at Ryde, as he belongs to the Isle of Wight, is not yet known. The whole of the officers, ladies men, women and children who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel were, of course, in the state they jumped out of their beds in—ladies and women in their night clothes, officers and men in a pair of trousers and shirt, and many of the men without latter—all, of course without shoes or stockings. The officers both those belonging to the ship and the military, have lost their property, which amount with many of the latter to something very considerable. Colonel Allan speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men under his command, and says of his own officers and Capt. Morris, and the officers of the ship, "nothing could exceed their coolness, spirit and gallantry."

The troops, women and children have been quartered in the various barracks and hospitals in the town, where their wants have been supplied by the authorities. At the hotels, and in many cases in the private dwellings of the inhabitants, every one seemed to vie with the other in rendering the romotest assistance to the sufferers as they landed. The *Quebec* was literally crammed in a very short time, and coffee, brandy, &c., served out at *ad libitim*.

The appearance of the burning ship from Portsmouth ramparts and the beach from about 3 until six 6 a. m., was magnificent in the extreme. The excitement among the crowd assembled was intense, as with a glass human beings could be discerned jumping from the ship's sides into the sea, from which, of course, they were picked up by the boats. After the whole of the people had been taken from the ship, the Falcon stood towards her, and fired several shot into her to endeavor to sink her, but without effect. The hull of the ship continued burning fiercely until about mid-day when the greater body of the flames was subdued, but immense bodies of smoke continued to ascend from the ship. About 9 a. m., a body of flame burst out from the after part of the ship, reaching to an immense height. A dense smoke now(6 p. m.) hangs over the ship. Several Government steamers have been in attendance by her the whole day. The following letter has been addressed to Captain Morris by the military officers in charge of the troops:—

"PORTSMOUTH, June 5.

"*Sir*,—The officer commanding the invalids, the officers under his command, and the passengers who arrived this morning at Portsmouth by the ship Eastern Monarch, from the Kurrachee, cannot take leave of you without expressing the deep sympathy they all feel for you on the frightful loss of your ship, which occured at Spithead when at anchor. This has been generated by the invariable kindness and attention to them on their voyage, and the gallant efforts made by you to save life when the ship was so suddenly destroyed by fire this morning at Spithead. They all feel deeply greatful, and it must be some satisfaction to you to know that no human forethought could have prevented this sad calamity, and they desire to express this to so public a manner as possible."

"They beg of Captain Morris to convey their thanks to his chief officer, Mr. Narracott, and all his officers, for whose behavior on this trying occasion they feel the greatest admiration."

[Signed by Colonel Allan and the whole of the officers and passengers on board.]

The Eastern Monarch was a frigate built East Indiaman, of 1,709 tons burthen.

The Case of Mrs. Halsey.

Fanny Deane Halsey's unexplained fate still agitates the public mind, and proves to be more than a nine days wonder. The facts, so far as known, have appeared in our columns. She was found dead in the bay, near Fort Hamilton, on Sunday the 5th inst., having been missing from the previous Wednesday. A coroner's jury made a hasty examination, and came to the conclusion that she was dead, and that there was no evidence before them that death was not accidental. No evidence touching the cause of her death was taken; no effort was made to trace her from the day she disappeared; and although public opinion had already made free with the name of her husband and that of a Mr. Wells of Brooklyn, both of whom were under informal arrest on suspicion of connection with her fate, the coroner ignored all the evidence supposed to be at hand to dissolve or condemn those men, dismissed them, and closed the case

The mother of Mrs. Halsey announces her intention to have a further enquiry, and denies the statement that she knew anything of her daughter's alleged intimacy with Mr. Wells. She says the deceased was passionately attached to her children—the youngest of whom is but eight weeks old. Mrs. Deane denounces the coroner's proceedings as a mock inquest, and seems to have been certain that there has been foul play. On the other hand, Halsey, the husband, has issued a card denying that he was not at his wife's funeral, and that he has hidden himself from Mrs. Deane and her friends. His counsel confesses that the inquest was blamable, and that a more thorough one ought to take place. Altogether the case is a puzzling one. No sufficient reason for committing suicide has been shown—certainly none could induce a mother to leave an infant of that tender age; no aberration of mind has been alleged; no fatal accident seems to have been probable: no fears of exposure on the part of any of the party appear to indicate that she died by violence; the examination of the body neither proves nor disproves anything; all that is certainly known is that the woman is dead.—*New York Times.*

THE SEVEN HUMAN BODIES IN A BOX.

The mystery surrounding the seven human bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris, has been easily and satisfactorily explained. The corpses prove to be not bodies destined for dissection, nor those of a murdered family, but simply the disinterred remains of paupers being transferred from Old Potter's Field, on Fourth avenue to another and more quiet resting-place on Ward's Island. It seems that the contractors who have taken the job of removing the bodies convey them from the foot of Forty-ninth street by means of a barge. The workmen who disinter the bodies are not practiced or skilful undertakers, and if they can save the contractors a little by forcing a number of bodies into one box they do so. Notwithstanding the fact that no interments have taken place in the Old Potter's Field for sixteen or seventeen years, many of the corpses taken up are found to be in an excellent state of preservation, some to all appearances being as fresh as when first buried. Wednesday the barge made her usual trip to Ward's island, and in transferring the boxes to the shore one or two of them tumbled into the water. With the remark that it would be heard of in time, the workman let it float off.—When Coroner Valentine, of West Farms, was summoned to hold an inquest, he conjectured where the bodies came from, and immediately came down to the city, to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. Mr. Webb superintendant of the City Cemetery, told him of the occurrence alluded to above, and directed him to Mayor Tinneman, as the proper official to take action in the premises. Mayor Tinneman on being informed of the occurrence, addressed a note to Mr. Webb, directing him to attend to the matter forthwith. Yesterday afternoon he went to West Farms, and having fully identified the box, took it down to Ward's Island. Thus the mystery is explained. The lime found surrounding the bodies was placed there by the workmen to destroy the disagreeable effluvia, and the clothing was in no better state of preservation than the bodies.—*N. Y. Times, June 7th.*

A COSTLY MISTAKE.—Rev. George W. Quimby, of Cincinnati has recovered $2,500 from an apothecary of that city for putting up for him belladonna instead of dandelion, by which his health was materially injured.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It is to be regretted that there are persons in every community who have such a desire to see their conceptions clothed with print that they must write upon every imaginable topic, and too often without consideration, and without taking the trouble to enquire whether they are correctly informed upon the subject they undertake to attack or defend, and, as in the case of the *Review*'s correspondent "Mechanic," without considering the effect of the publication of their lubrications. If "Mechanic" had given less attention to "rumor" and more to fact, he would have learned that the merchants of Peterboro' are not opposed to Market regulations, so far as they relate to articles brought into Town for sale that enter into general consumption, but they are opposed to undue restrictions being put upon trade. Did it never occur to "Mechanic" that he could advocate his cause without making vulgar attacks upon those who he fancied were opposed to him, or without endeavouring to coerce others by impudent threats.

I would ask "Mechanic" if he thinks his communication on the Market By-law is likely to do good, or create harmony and good feeling in the Town, or if he does not think it more likely to create division by setting one class against another, or does he think he is doing the town a service by attacking those who are endeavouring to build it up by circulating money in purchasing articles for shipment, for the benefit of the whole community.

When the By-law in question was under consideration last year the business men of the town presented a respectable petition to the Council, and although it received no attention at their hands, (for reasons well known), the signers did not fly into the newspapers to attack any class of the inhabitants. No, Sir, they did what they considered was their duty under the circumstances, and when they failed in gaining their point, they quietly submitted, and were willing to allow time to convince people that trade cannot be long checked, or confined to any particular spot by any legislation, but will always seek out and flow into natural Channels. If the Market By-Law be established upon a sound basis, and, if it is found to be for the interest of the farmer to take his commodities to the Market place for sale he will do so, in the face of all opposition, but not otherwise.

If "Mechanic" will examine the petition presented to the Council, and all the opinions lately submitted to the By-law committee he will not, I think, find a single word that could by any means be construed as an interference with the interests of the class which, he assumes the Championship.

Yours respectfully,

TRADE.

June 2, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to publish in the next issue of your paper the following resolutions, passed at the last meeting of the Peterboro' Division Sons of Temperance, and by so doing you will confer a favour.

Yours truly

W. J. MASON, R. S.

Resolved—That Bro. the Rev. William Scott, be granted a Withdrawal Card, he being entitled to the same, and under no charge whatever.

Resolved—That the members of this Division feel that they cannot allow Bro. Scott to take his departure from this town without expressing their deep regret at his removal; and also of thanking him for the willingness which he has always manifested to forward the Cause of Temperance by his fearless and able exposition of its principles and claims. The Division feel that in the removal of Bro. Scott, the Temperance Cause in this place is loosing a sincere and zealous friends one whose thorough practical knowledge of, and firm conviction in the correctness of its principles, will not be easily replaced, but they are quite certain that the cause in general will lose nothing by the change, for in the more extended field of usefulness to which he has been called, he will still continue to throw the whole weight of his talents and influence in favour of the greatest reform needed in Canada.

Resolved—That the R. S. be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Bro. the Rev. Wm. Scott and also to the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, as well as to the Peterboro' *Review* and *Examiner* Newspapers.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION—Will be found on the first page.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

June 21.

Flour market very dull, and 5c a 10c lower; sales 4,000 barrels at $5 82 a $6 10 for superfine state; $6 25 a $6 50 for extra state; $6 35 a $6 84 for common to extra western; $6 50 a $7 for do round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour nominally unchanged. Rye flour dull at $5 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat market tending strongly downward; sales small. Rye and Barley dull and unchanged. Corn heavy; sales 20,000 bushels at 82c a 83c for mixed western, and 83c a 84c for round yellow. Oats lower; sales at 46c a 51c for State and Canada.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady for mess but unsettled for prime; sales 1,300 barrels at $16 50 for new mess, and 13 85 for prime. Beef hams firm. Bacon quiet but firm.—Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Lard unchanged; sales 200 barrels at 10¾c a 11¼c. Butter steady at 16 a 20c for State.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

June 22.

Flour depressed; good superfine number one offered at $5 90 to $6 without sales of any importance.

Nothing to report in grain.

Ashes very dull; at $5 90 for pots and, $6 for pearls.

TORONTO MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 22, 1859

Wheat on Saturday was in poor supply only eight or ten loads being offered—Prices were unchanged, ranging from 8s to 8s 3d for the best, and 8s 6d in one instance only. Medium and common were brought at 6s 9d a 7s 6d per bushel. There was a good deal of competition, but there is no disposition to advance rates.

Spring wheat was in good demand at 7s a 7s 6d per bushel.

Barley and Rye quiet at 2s per bushel.

Oats are in good consumptive demand at 2s 10d a 2s 11 per bushel.

Peas, 4s 3d a 4s 6d, and in good request.

Wool is in better demand at 1s 4d a 1s 6d per lb—the latter being an extreme rate.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, June 23, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ℔ bush	1 50	@	1 75
Spring Wheat ℔ bush	1 27	@	1 50
Oats "	0 50	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0 50	@	0 60
Flour ℔ brl	8 00	@	8 00
Pork "	14 00	@	14 00
Beef ℔ cwt	6 00	@	6 50
Hides "	6 00	@	6 00
Butter ℔ lb (fresh)	0 10	@	0 10
Dry Wood, first quality	1 75	@	2 00
Eggs ℔ doz	0 08	@	0 08
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	@	10 50
Wool ℔ lb	00 30	@	00 33

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

OPPOSITION
IN THE
LIFE OF TRADE!
T. MENZIES,
HAS GOT THE
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
FOR ONE PENNY.
Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 26

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
PROVISIONS
of all kinds,
LIQUORS, FLOUR, &c., &c.
All of which they are selling at much reduced prices for cash. As they have gone out of the retail trade of Liquors, they are prepared to sell from 5 gallons and upwards of Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine, at such prices as will please the purchaser. As to quality, a trial of them will be sufficient recommendation.
They would most particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of Whiskeys which they will sell in the above named quantity at unprecedentedly low prices.
N. B.—All accounts remaining unpaid will be charged 12½ per cent interest after this date.
Peterborough, 1st June, 1859. 26

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1285 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 13 years, A 1, W. Munro, Commander.
"JOHN BELL," 2102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, Robert Carruthers, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.
THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on
TUESDAY, the 19th of July.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW
Saloon Cabin $60 00
Forward Cabin 45 00
Third Glass (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions) 25 00
Children in proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
7 Common Street, Montreal.
June 20th, 1859. 25

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT
PICTURE GALLERY.
WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYPES,
TRANSFERENCES,
LAND

Agricultural.

Rust in Wheat.

There is no doubt that the variety of spring wheat called *Fife* wheat resists the rust more than any other known variety.—There is also, unfortunately, no doubt that the sudden demand which has arisen for this variety has caused an immense amount of wheat to be sold as "*Fife* wheat" which really is only common spring wheat approaching the *Fife* wheat in appearance.

Farmers may save their own "rust proof" varieties by carefully examining rusted fields and patches of wheat, and observing those heads of wheat which have resisted the rust, and saving them and keeping the seed of these heads distinct.

This plan will doubtless answer as well with fall wheat as with spring wheat, and thus each observant farmer may not only benefit himself, but the country generally.

Mr. *Fife*, of Otonabee, discovered the true "*Fife* wheat" in this way, and has thus proved one of the greatest benefactors Canada ever had.

It is by similar means, and by carefully preserving and experimenting upon various plants and seeds, that most of the valuable modern varieties of plants have been obtained.

Wheat, like other plants raised from seed, is continually producing new varieties, and it is by observing and separating these varieties that new and valuable sorts are preserved.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, for the purposes therein specified, and to issue Debentures therefor, and provide for the payment thereof.

Passed the day of A. D. 1859.

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorizing the Mayor of the said Town, to take three thousand shares of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality

And Whereas, the said Municipality did borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund, Debentures, to the extent of twenty-five thousand pounds currency, and did also issue Debentures under a By-Law passed on the tenth day of May, A. D., 1858, to the extent of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, for the purpose of paying the stock so subscribed as aforesaid.

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the said stock so subscribed, and the expenses attending the negotiation of the aforesaid Debentures.

And Whereas the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds is required to pay the Government for the balance due on the Land, at the South end of the Town, and the claims of the Squatters thereon.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town of Peterborough, the sum of four hundred pounds, making in all for the objects enumerated above, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And Whereas it will require Debentures to be issued to the amount of two thousand pounds, to realize the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And whereas it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds, to be raised by a special rate, for the payment of such loan, and interest thereon, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the day of A. D., 1859, to the day of A. D., 1869, exclusive of the first and last days, by annual amounts as follows, that is to say:

For the year	1860, the sum of	£320
	1861 "	320
	1862 "	320
	1863 "	320
	1864 "	320
	1865 "	320
	1866 "	320
	1867 "	320
	1868 "	320
	1869 "	320

And Whereas it is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Two Thousand Pounds shall be issued, payable with interest at six per cent. as hereinafter mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

And Whereas the assessed value of the whole ratable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Seventeen Thousand six hundred and eighty one pounds according to the assessment returns thereof for the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-Law.

And Whereas it is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the ratable property as hereinafter described, viz:

For the year

1850	four pence	ths of a penny	in the	pound.
1861	"	"	"	"
1862	"	"	"	"
1863	"	"	"	"
1864	"	"	"	"
1865	"	"	"	"
1866	"	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"
1869	"	"	"	"

over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments imposed, for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund, for the payment of the principal money of the said debentures, according to the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Whereas this By-law has been and was approved of, by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough ascertained in the manner pointed out in the 192nd section of the Upper Canada Municipal Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of raising the said sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being, and he is hereby authorised, and required to issue debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough in sums not less than One Hundred Pounds each, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum, to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds as aforesaid, to be under the common seal of the said Town, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, to be made payable in ten years from and after the passing of this By-law. The interest to be payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, half yearly on the days of and respectively, in and for each of the said ten years.

And be it enacted by this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the Examiner Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the ninth day of June, A. D. 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken for the North Ward, in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., James Liace Returning Officer. For the Centre Ward in the Livery Stable of Thomas Bentzard, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., Robert Rowe, Returning Officer. For the South Ward in the house or shop of Mathew Lane, on Friday the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M., Ivan O'Horne Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Friday the first day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M., James Edwards Returning Officer.

JAMES EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Peterborough, June 8, 1859.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Quarters—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance figured at in Canada dollars of equivalent to Sterling.

[illegible] for Edinburgh,—Mr. Hamilton.

[illegible] W. B. READ, Agent.

Peterboro', [illegible] 1859. 20

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,05
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Brodin	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Brodin	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE, *Engineer & Manager.*

Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN, Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859.

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gum Drops, at A. Ward's old stand, Hunter Street, such as Rose, Licorice, Lemon, Banana-Vanilla, Pine Apple and Jujube Gum Drops and Bars. Also, Chewing Gum cheaper than ever.

N. B.—We have still a few left of those cheap *Soda Buscuit and Crackers*, notwithstanding the rush there has been for them.

Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 19

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKINS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, NUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wishes will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that it will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of neatly made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Bank of Montreal entrance to the Town Hall.

[illegible]

Peterboro', January 13th, 1859.

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the Manual of Phonography, and the Phonographic Copy Book, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody who can learn anything, can learn Phonography from the Manual without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER" Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,

24 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, Church Services, Common Prayer-Books, *WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,* and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stantley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Runyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Thelem—Talbush
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Roman Expedition—Brown
Genius of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hammond's Records
History of Redemption—Taylor
Select Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Parent's Recaps
Christian Ephesus
Infidel Rebellion—Dr. Duff
Young Woman's Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Death Bed Views
Daily Bible Thoughts
Redeemed Revived—Winslow
Prison Walls of Europe
Sacrifice of Christ
Sacred Songs [illegible]

Sacramental Meditations—Williams
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Brecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard

Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Money
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lovest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God - Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallau Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Relia Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Commin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yarn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Beccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Such
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffkin
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Gladyon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Pierre
Dick Turbidon
Yale, College Scamps
Illustrated Wandering Jew

His stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.

Hunter's Exchange Block, Peterborough May 19th, 1859. 20

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware and Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TEA.

GOOD YOUNG HYSON TEA, 2s. per lb.

J. CAMPBELL.

Heathorn's Block, Hunter St., Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

FRESH LOBSTERS.

IN LB. and 2 lb. Tins, reduced to 10d.
Salmon, do. "
Sardines in Halves, and Quarter Boxes at 1s. each.
Fine Table Cod Fish.
Digby Herrings.

J. CAMPBELL.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every morning.
Choice South American, (very delicious.)
Old Picked Mocha, (rarely to be met with), 1s 3d. per lb.
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.

J. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PORTO RICO SUGAR, at reduced prices.

J. CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,

has removed his

Grocery & Provision Store,

to the store first door above Messrs. Cooper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,

TEA.

Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Pork,
Fish,
Flour,
and
Corn Meal

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

CHEAP GROCERIES.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public that we have JUST RECEIVED our SUMMER SUPPLIES, and, having commenced to sell for CASH ONLY, we submit the following—

LIST OF PRICES.

TEAS—

Finest Young Hyson	1s 9d to 3s 6d per lb.
Very superior Gunpowder	
Choice Congou	
Excellent Souchong and Oolong	

TOBACCOS—

A fair article.....1s ₰ lb.
A first-rate article.....1s 3d "
Finest Virginia Leaf..4d to 6d ₰ plug

SUGARS—

VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO..5d to 6d per lb.
Crushed, Loaf, Ground, &c. 8½d to 9½d

COFFEES.—[Fresh Ground every morning.]

Rich Flavored Java.....1s 3d ₰ lb.
Finest Brazilian .....11d and 1s "

CHOCOLATE, &c.—

Taylor's.....7½ ₰ package.

RICE—

Extra Arracan 25 lbs for One Dollar.

HERRINGS—

Digby, of first-rate quality 2s 6d ₰ box

LOBSTERS—

.....10d ₰ Can.

SARDINES—

.....10d ₰ Tin.

CURRANTS—

An excellent quality.....6½ ₰ lb

NUTS—

Brazil .....7½ ₰ lb
Barcelona..... " "
Pea..... " "

ALMONDS—

Languedoc .....1s 2d ₰ lb.
Sicily..... 10d "

PICKLES—

Large assortment. 1s to 1s 3d ₰ bottle.

SAUCES—

A variety at....1s to 1s 10½d ₰ bottle.

SYRUP—

Golden & Redpath's refined 2s 6 to 4s 6d

MOLASSES—

Porto Rico.....7½d per quart.

CANDLES—

Tallow.....9d ₰ lb.

LAMP AND MACHINERY OILS.

A variety of sorts, pure, and very cheap

WINES—

"Sandeman's" Choice Old Port.....2s 9d ₰ bottle.
Superior " " 3s ₰ bottle
Very Good Common..1s 9d to 2s 6d "
"Pemartin's fine Old Pale Sherry.....2s 9d "
Superior " " 3s "
Very Good Common..1s 9d to 2s 6d "
Madeira—vintage '51....3s "

BRANDIES—

Pale and Dark—very old and best quality.....3s ₰ bottle
Martell's.....2s 9d "
Cognac.....1s 6d to 2s 6d "

WHISKEY—

Scotch.....1s 6d ₰ gallon
Canadian Teddy...2s 6d to 3s "
do Cognac..3s "

Butter, Lard, Flour, Corn-meal, &c., &c., at LOW PRICES.

Besides the above we have received a large general assortment of groceries, which will be sold at prices EQUALLY LOW.

COOPER & OGILVY.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22-tf

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,

In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
Colonel James Adair.	Nicholas Dennys, Esq.
The Rev. W. Bean.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Rough, Esq., M. A.
The Hon. B. Boothb	
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	F. M. Wells, Esq.

Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.

Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.

Secretary—William Canwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:

Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—William McMaster, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—W. P. Howland, Esq., M P.P.
William Ross, Esq. | F. W. Jarvis Esq., Sheriff U. C. York & Peel.
Wm. Henderson, Esq. |

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.

SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Manager, British North America.

AGENT—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UN TY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND,

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,527,600, Paid up Capital, $600,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson.	E. F. Whitehead, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Pinhey, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Parties allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1859. 43

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres in Dummer. Apply to

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.

Dummer, March, 1859. 13

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT. FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-t

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

Religious, Scientific and General Literature, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopenas,
Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.
Toy Books for Children in great variety.
Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—
Copy Books Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.

All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Papier Machie Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Letter Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Pen Cutters.
Portmonnaies, in great variety.
Walking Sticks.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Rulers Indexes.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Law-yers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 26.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion three lines	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

S. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN MAYDEE,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

A. MEUCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 2, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ROSEDALE, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 20

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in General and Provision, &c. Store just established at country station, Otonabee River [illegible] 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 19, 1859. 18.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 6th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
MISS HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Buckhorn, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Otonabee Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 9½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. I. Palmer.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 16th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all details necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style.
W. Y. SWAYZE.
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 12

THE GRACE OF GOD,
—OR—
THE FAITH THAT FAILS NOT.

A young woman just passing out of her twentieth year, was walking one evening over a beautiful lawn in the centre of one of our New England villages, accompanied by an elderly lady who was apparently gliding down the avenues of natural life, on whom the spiritual world was perauturely shedding its beauties. Surely the light of the spiritual sun irradiates her countenance. If not, from whence those scintillations, that we felt rather than saw; that we know, yet could not define?

Her companion was what the world calls beautiful, if symmetry of form, delicacy of features and brilliancy of manner are beauty; if a gentle spirit, sparkling thoughts and graceful dictation constitute beauty. When she conversed, we admired and approved. But when the elder one spoke, we seemed to be walking beside the "river that maketh glad the city of our God."

"Aunt Polly," said Clara, (We all call her by that name, she was aunt to all in the village,) "I think it must be a great deal easier for some persons to be Christian than it is for others."

"Why so, Clara; does not our Lord teach us, 'if any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.'"

"I am aware," replied Clara, "that all must deny self, if they would be conformed to the will of God. But there appear to be some who love goodness so well, that it seems a pleasure rather than a cross to obey the World."

"Is not the difference more in our position than in those we observe? As we walk here in the centre of this verdant lawn with the river just beyond, and the homes of all our friends about us, we forget that it presented a far different view to us before we ascended the wearying hill, when the rolling ground that was to be passed shadowed the place; thus it was with our Christian life."

"I know aunt P. that I am at the foot of the hill, while many like yourself have reached the lawn. I have often thought that Mrs. Parsons might be classed with those who had found a royal road to the celestial city; it seems to be easier for her to do good than to omit a good act."

"Yet, Clara, Mrs. P. has passed through the most severe of all ordeals, a bad husband. She has indeed been tried as if by fire, and few come out of it so unscathed."

"A bad husband! I have always supposed that Mr. Parsons was an exemplary Christian."

"And so he has been since you have been old enough to know the family. When our little society was small and few in number, when we knew each other almost as well as we know the several members of our family, Mrs. P. came to our little meetings. She was alone in her interests with us, and unaccompanied by friends; but she strengthened us greatly. The worldly maxim, 'Union is strength,' comes originally from the church, as all good does; and he who truly seeks to lead a good life exerts an influence in that very act to help others. As we came to enter into each other's sympathies, we found, that as young as she appeared to be, she was deserted by her husband, and had the sole care of three children, two girls and a little baby boy, bearing its father's name. Their father had by degrees, passed from the upright, intelligent man to the loathsome and desolate drunkard. She had doted upon him indeed she had been the object of many an envious spirit, so promising was her husband at the time of her engagement and marriage. By every possible kindness, she strove to win him back from the vine, but in vain; nothing but infinite power could exercise the demon. Just after her little John's birth he left her. At first she could not believe him gone; she sought him in all his haunts but she found him not. With a wounded spirit and breaking heart she returned to her children. Previously to his leaving her, she had to provide for their food, and those who knew his habits remarked to each other, 'She will be better off without him, for now she will have only herself and children to care for. 'I should be glad if he was out of my way,' said another. But Mrs. Parsons thought otherwise. He was the one for whom she had forsaken all others, and with all the wealth of her love did she cleave unto him. It seemed in his absence a part of her own life was wasting. Dearly as she loved her children as freely as she would have sacrified all for them, her parental love was coldness in comparison with that ever gushing, longing affection, that followed her husband in his wanderings.

"Months lengthened into years, but no tidings or trace of the wanderer. The rail track did not then, as now, interlace our States, and she had not the means to make a very extensive search without she sold her home; this her friends warmly advised her not to do. No one offering any assistance to ascertain where he had gone, she gave up the idea. But she faltered not in her duties. With an unwavering trust in the Almighty arm, she brought his case to her Christian friends, and besought them to aid her in their prayers, that the Lord would restore the wanderer. Often in our social meetings I have heard her plead for his conversion and redemption, and restoration of his family. Some questioned the propriety of bringing family subjects into the meetings. Others wavered but a few said 'The Lord has never given such a cry to the soul to remain unanswered.' At last the day dawned.

"Mrs. P. was often to the bedside of suffering to the children of their father. The younger sister once delighted all the guests over them, dressed gaily and there stood here on the verge, before death made the terrible barrier upon their. Could those words and with tones and prayers as they asked, 'when will papa come home?'

"Lizzie, the eldest, manifested the deepest grief, and only when her mother died was she most sorry that father must cause home a good man would she had a listening ear.

"Upon one of these occasions a knock was heard at the door. Lizzie, indifferent to her mother's conversation, opened it, and a lady handed her a letter. Half glad for her mother's sake, and half in dread lest her father was coming home, she lingered a while before giving it to her mother.

"Mrs. Parsons was very much affected, and could scarcely control her feelings while she read the letter, which proved to be from her husband, stating that the Lord had met him and convinced him of his evil way, and he desired to lead a new life, if she could forgive and receive him again.

"The evening following she brought the letter to our little prayer meeting, and with a heart full of thankfulness asked us to rejoice with her.

"Some doubted his conversion, and pitying her said, it would have been better for her not to have heard from him, and even went so far as to ask her if she thought it could be possible for a man so given up to stand. Her answer was: '*Think so!*' as if she scorned a doubt. 'He who hath heard my prayer will also preserve his feet from falling.'

"She sent him a word of welcome and in a few days he was with her.

"His person bore evident marks of long continued dissipation. His flesh was bloated and red; his hair dry and scraggy; his voice trembled and he was altogether broken down. Though it was evident he had made some effort to improve his appearance yet he was sober; the blood-shot eye was gone, and he spoke words of comfort to his family.

"His family had altered in appearance much more than their father. The fine little boy, whom you now know as a respectable man and intelligent Christian, that stood by his knee taking his first intelligent look at his papa, was but a few months old when he left. And the little sister that was running to every one she saw saying, papa is come home—was just learning to walk. Lizzie stood back, as if she thought her father not much better in appearance, but soon yielded to his tender carers, as if she would hope for the best which happily it proved to be.

"I was present the evening he presented himself for membership with us. His statement brought tears to many eyes. He said 'I had been drinking for a week with little intermission, and late in the evening I started to go to the place where I had been staying, when I lost my way and strolled and staggered around till I got into the edge of a piece of woods. Here I fell over a slight rising. I was very stupid and made no attempt to rise. How long I lay there I cannot tell. I slept a drunkard's sleep, and when I awoke it was far into the night. I began to think into what a miserable condition I had come; how I might have laid there and died, and none to bear me to my friends and family. No eye was upon me except the All-seeing eye. None knew where I was; indeed, I knew not myself. Thoughts of home came with returning consciousness, and the languor after excitement that almost forbade my rising. That dread tremor after I had arisen, joined with chills from the exposure, and the damp ground that had been my bed, made me wish for home and a comfortable bed. The happy home I had made miserable and deserted, came up before me; the soothing hand of my loving and kind wife; the innocence of my little children, how it up braided me I resolved—I will go home. I will drink no more. I arose upon my feet in the earnestness of my resolution, quivering and trembling as I did so. Drink no more! answered the burning thirst within me—mocking at my resolve. Drink no more! answered my heaving stomach. I groaned aloud in agony how can I help drinking? Who will help me? And I sank down again upon the sod that had been my bed, feeling that I had no power to contend with the foe of sin, and evil dwelling in me. I thought of my mother, how she had taught me to pray, and child-like I repeated the Lord's prayer, 'Lead us not into temptation, and deliver us from evil.' It gave me hope.

Through the day I avoided those with whom I had been spending my time, lest they should ask me to drink, and falling in with some religious person I went with them to some Methodist meetings. Their earnestness suited my feelings; it seemed to bring me close to them, and helped my resolutions. They prayed for me, and their preaching for me, and to me, and I seemed to be lifted out of the horrible pit and miry clay and placed upon a Rock of Salvation.' Since that time, I have not tasted of anything that intoxicates, and with the help of the Lord I never will."

"Did he continue temperate ever after?"

"Yes until his death, and a more consistent Christian, as you well know, has not walked in our midst. When the Temperance question came up, it was thought best by some not to call upon him as it might awaken an unpleasant thought of his past life. But brother D. pressed the pledge upon all, saying, it could not hinder the word of the Lord, and might be a stay to his resolutions, and he freely signed it.

"You probably recollect his earnest manner, and how frequently he called himself 'a brand plucked from the burning, a sinner saved by grace.'"

"I do; and supposed his peculiar nervousness of manner, and tremulousness of voice the sequence of his former dissipation."

"It probably was. But how do these trials of Mrs. Parson's agree with your easy way of grace, Clara?"

"I see my error was judging from appearances or position, as you term it, and that is by alternate states of conflict and victory over our evils we become regenerated after having put out in the divine life."—*Jour. A. T. U.*

The above we learn was literally true, and is written out for the encouragement of drunkard wives almost without hope.—Ed. *J. A. T. U.*

WHAT A GOOD PROPOSAL MAY DO.

Show us the most prosperous family of boys and girls, and the chances are we can show where the most pray that father must cause home a good man would she had a listening ear.

Two Daughters Emancipated by Their Father.

From the Cleveland Leader, June 7.

In the summer of 1857, James Oldham, a 'free white citizen" of Colahoma County Mississippi, left his plantation near Friar's Point, with his two beautiful daughters—one of whom is now 12 and the other 16 years of age—for Oberlin, Ohio, whither he came for the double purpose of emancipating the girls, for they were his slaves.—He was accompanied by Miss Hattie Oldham, a near relative, who came to assist in locating the daughters in their new condition.

At Memphis, the younger daughter, Cyrena, having been the pet of the family, and preferring the known ease of her sunny home to the fancied trials and the dreaded restraints of school, could not be persuaded to come any further on the journey, and her kind father was induced to permit her to return to the plantation, while the balance of the party came on and arrived at Oberlin in August.

The next day after their arrival, Mr. Oldham was attached with typhoid dysentery, and was soon reduced to a critical condition, in which he lingered for three weeks and died. Having formed an acquaintance with Dr. R. L. Rea of Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, and having great confidence in his skill as a physician at Mr. Oldham's request the Doctor came to his bedside, watched over him until death ended his sufferings, and then accompanied his mortal remains back to his desolate home in Mississippi.

When Mr. Oldham became convinced that he must die, his concern for the freedom of his youngest daughter was intense. The eldest, Emeline, was with him in Ohio, and was therefore free; but the younger by lingering amid the loved scenes of her childhood, was exposed to be inventoried among the other chattles of the estate, and sold at a high price because of her light complexion, her beautiful ringlets and her graceful form, and the dying father knew it and bitter anguish stung his soul.

He knew, too, that the laws of Mississippi forbid emancipation within her borders, and further, that he could not by his will make her free to be sent out of the State; nor could he will her in trust to another for the purpose of making her free; neither yet could he sell her to any one for that purpose. Thus was the dying parent beleaguered on every hand by monsterous cruelty of the law, hedging up as it does every way by which he might secure freedom to his child, and thus save her from a dreadful fate. In this strait he applied to the Hon. Philemon Bliss of Elyria for counsel, whose clear head and warm heart were soon enlisted in what would seem the hopeless task of enabling a wealthy father to free his own child from eternal Slavery.

A will was soon executed, in which the facts of the parents earnest wish were clearly set forth, and by the terms of which the daughters were made free, and the sum of $4,600 bequeathed for their support and education, and the noble Dr. Rea was appointed executor of the will.

It is also provided that the whole of the above sum should be expended if necessary, to secure the freedom of the youngest girl should an attempt be made to prevent it by the heirs, under the laws of Mississippi, which wise provision with the energy and firmness of Dr. Rea, proved more than a match for slaveholding cupidity and slaveholding law, as is shown in the fact that both Emeline and Cyrena are now safe in Oberlin, where their wants will be supplied and their education provided for under the direction of Dr. Rea.

But all this has not been accomplished without a severe struggle, every point being warmly contested by greedy heirs with wicked laws on the one side, and the determined Doctor and righteousness on the other For a time it seemed almost certain that the cormorants would succeed, and that the money, as well as the liberty of Cyrena, would be lost; indeed so sure were they of success that the heirs bid Dr. Rea a bold defiance.

At length a point was decided by the Supreme court of Mississippi in a case involving some important ones in this, and the controversy was brought to a close by a compromise, in which Dr. Rea secured the freedom of the girl and $2,000 of the money.

A few days ago Dr. Rea might have been seen leaving the plantation of the late James Oldham as a large canoe freighted with his precious charge, the tender Cyrena an unwilling exile from her childhood's home, and making his devious way for nine miles through recently cut gorges and eddying currents made by the turbid waters of the Mississippi, back to Friar's Point, where he embarked for the purpose of reuniting these sisters at Oberlin, the very place chosen for them by the dying, honest slaveholder, where they can become free citizens, and intelligent women.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED INVENTOR.

Among our recent notices of deaths we find that of Walter Hunt. He came from forty [illegible] to him, been known as an inventor in the city. Whether in mechanical movements, chemistry, electricity, or whatever science, he was always full of inventive ideas, a quiet genius, a clear [illegible] and many [illegible] ing other [illegible] for [illegible] be planned, can now speak. It only remains to state that Mr. Hunter, the inventor. He originated the sewing machine the first machine for cutting brads by one operation, placing plugs in leather for soles of boots and shoes, a method of constructing docks by concrete, preparing a paper pulk so as to form boxes by one operation, the vapor baths, the ball known as Minnie ball for the rifle, and many improvements in fire arms, printing by rollers instead of balls, and so many other things our space will not admit of details. Walter Hunt, like most inventors, devoted his life to his friends rather than to himself; was liberal to a fault, and none knew but to love him; he struggled with that monster, the dollar, all his life, in hopes of mastering; yet his numberless experiments kept him always poor. Notwithstanding his life of exertion has benefitted the world—he dies, as most inventors do, at the very moment he anticipated success. He however lived to the ripe age, of 63 years in full vigor until the last four days of his life.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dreadful Tragedy

A dreadful tragedy has just been enacted near the village of Ballinsloe, in Ireland.

From the evidence given before the coroner's inquest it appears that Mr. R. Burke, who up to the present had been acting as land agent to the Hon. Martin Ffrench, had been residing in the house of St. Brandon's, on the property of his employer. It was arranged that he should give it up for the use of young Mr. Ffrench but recently married. Mr. Ffrench arrived at Ballinamore Park, the seat of his father, on Tuesday morning, as early as three o'clock, and immediately proceeded to St. Brandon's to awaken Mr. Burke, who, however, had gone to Ballinamore, about three miles distant, intending to go that morning to Ballinasloe. Captain Ffrench entered the house, called for writing materials, and wrote a note couched in the kindest terms to Mr. Burke, desiring him to come to St. Brandon's at once, as he wished to see him on important business.—Mr. Burke received the note, and without delay, hastened to St. Brandon's. When the parties met, their greeting was cordial. After a brief interview, Mr. Burke and Captain Ffrench journeyed together on a car to Killyan, the residence of Mr. Cheevers, J. P., the Captain stating that he had business with that gentleman. On arriving at Killyan, Captain Ffrench got out of the car and inquired for Mr. Cheevers, but was unable to see him. The Captain said it was of no consequence, as he would write him a few lines, and then rejoined Mr. Burke on the car and directed the driver to proceed to Ballinamore Park, the seat of the Hon. Martin Ffrench. They arrived at the Park, it is supposed shortly before eleven o'clock; having discharged the car they went on foot together through the plantation towards the garden. From the moment they entered the plantation all certain knowledge of their movements ends, but the dreadful catastrophe, that followed is elucidated by the subsequent discoveries. It was known in the village of Ballinamore during the afternoon, that Captain Ffrench and Mr. Burke had come their that morning on a car, and that they alighted at the gate entrance to the park, on the high road to proceed through the grounds. A good deal of surprise was manifested by gentlemen who heard this at the prolonged absence of the parties. At five o'clock in the evening, Madden the game-keeper of the Hon. Martin Ffrench, while passing the plantation, discovered the dead body of Mr. Burke lying face on the ground, pierced by two bullets, one of which entered on the left side and passed through the breast; the other through the centre of the back.—Where this bullet entered, the coat was singed, indicating that the muzzle of the pistol was close to the person of the deceased when the discharge took place. The alarm was at once given, and the authorities hastened to the spot. Inquiries were made for Captain Ffrench, but he could not be found. The scene now changes to Clonbrock demesne, four miles distant from Ballinamore. The demesne is thickly wooded, and bounded on one side by an extensive bog, at present studded by a number of turf clamps. One of Lord Clonbrock's laborers with his game-keepers was on the bog between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, and they saw at some distance from them the figure of a man moving in an excited manner among the turf clamps. They were unable from the distance to recognise him, but he appeared to be a gentleman. They soon lost sight of the figure. At two o'clock, or shortly afterwards, the labourer heard the report of fire-arms, but felt no surprise, as he thought the game-keeper was firing. This labourer, whose name is John Crehon, left off work at seven o'clock in the evening, and proceeded homeward. His way was near to the place where the figure was seen in the early part of the day. He had not gone more than 100 yards or so when he observed a man lying asleep, as he conceived, against one of the turf heaps. He recognised him as the person he had previously seen on the bog, but as he approached nearer his attention was attracted to a pistol which lay on the ground near to the body. Alarmed at this, Crehon ran away. He met another labourer and game-keeper, to whom he communicated what he saw. The three men returned to the body; they were struck with horror at finding that it was the corpse of Captain Ffrench, whose person they knew; blood was oozing from the mouth, but at first they could see no marks of violence on the body. On closer examination they found a bullet wound on the left breast. Captain Ffrench must have opened his waistcoat and fired the pistol close to his breast. The body was removed to the game-keepers lodge at Clonbrock. Captain Ffrench's dress consisted of a black coat, dark vest and trousers, with light bottle cloth coat over half way up, showing that he had evidently thought of the [illegible] [illegible] and many other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

ITS STRATEGIC RESULTS.

A victory has been achieved by the French arms which may take its place beside the most renowned names in the annals of the French nation. The little town of Magenta, on the Lombardy side of the Ticino, and about five miles eastward of the bridge of Buffalora, over which the Austrian forces are pressed upon five weeks ago in the onset of Buonaparte, in the shadow of this great disaster. The French electric wire bonsts of 5,000 prisoners and of 15,000 Austrians killed or wounded by land, if we may believe that the numbers even approximate to those enormous figures, it is impossible to doubt that a battle has been fought which is decisive of the campaign. The great invading army is now become a flying multitude, more or less kept together by the habits of discipline; but Milan is open, Pavia and Piacenza remain like Austrian uplands in a plain flooded by French and Italian troops, and there does not seem to be any serious resistance on the western side of the great line of Austrian fortresses. More ample dispatches, and details at which we cannot now even guess, may diminish the importance of this imposing bulletin, and may lessen the numbers of the Austrian loss; or we may possibly hear of a slaughter among the French which may take from the decisive character of the victory. But as we receive so we give it forth. Thirty hours ago a despatch left the field of Magenta, and announces in London that 15,000 Austrians are killed and wounded, and that 5,000 prisoners are in the hands of the victors. These are the only ascertained facts; but, connecting them with the statements of our correspondents, we are not without some means of guessing at the operations which must have preceded this decisive result. * * * * *

When this usually sluggish Power started so unexpectedly into action, we expected to see her move rapidly upon Turin, blockade the passes of the Alps, cut off the communication with Alexandria, and make an attempt upon Genoa. It was a quick scheme for an Austrian imagination, but, if there was no design of this character, every one asked what could be the object of this sudden fit of military ardour. It is, however, that there was no plan worthy of being called a campaign; that there was nothing better than the old plans of the Aulic Council, which Napoleon used to read first, and which the Austrian Generals afterwards received and clumsily carried on. * * * * *

The Austrians had tarried in the plains while the Allied force was growing; they began to retreat when they found it mature in strength. We have already several times pointed the obvious consideration that it would be madness for the Austrians to risk a battle on the Sardinian side of the swollen river Ticino. It was quite clear that if they retreated at all they would retire beyond that point. On Saturday night they had reached the banks of the river, and were prepared to cross it at the fords and bridges they had traversed when they came as invaders. To cover this movement Gyulai ordered a feint upon Mortara, which they had just before abandoned, and which was possibly occupied by the Sardinians and Zouaves, ever pressing upon the Austrian rear. This was the decisive moment which had been foreseen in the French camp, and which the allied force had been manœuvred to meet. While the Austrians were retreating, the French columns that had been concentrated on the left bank of the Po, where they had deceived the Austrians into the belief that the object of the French attack was Piacenza, were suddenly moved away westwards and dashed across the Po, probably at Casale. The line then joined the Sardinian and Zouave troops, which had just won the battle of Palestro, and formed a complete line parallel with that of the retreating Austrians. The right wing of the Austrians appears to have been weakened by the direction of the retreat, which is stated to have been upon Beregnardo.—Upon this weakened right wing, engaged in the passage of the river at the Bridge of Buffalora, the French attack seems to have fallen, and the French and Sardinians appear to have followed the retreating enemy over the bridge, and to have ultimately defeated him at the village about two miles on the other side of the river.

Of course, these are speculations which detailed accounts of this battle must either confirm, or modify, or destroy. We put them only as probabilities deducable from the previously known facts. Meanwhile Paris is bright with universal illumination, Milan is welcoming her new master, and Italy is rejoicing in a hope of recovered nationality. We wish we could add with some authority for its truth that the Emperor of the French is moderate in the hour of victory, and that humbled Austria is satisfied to evacuate Lombardy and to be at peace.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from British Columbia are to the 14th May, from which we select the following interesting items of news:

The number of men at the mines were rated at from 2,000 to 3,000, and the amount of gold shipped from April 11 to May 10, was $120,000.

An attempt has been made to fit out an exploring expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island.

The exploring parties despatched by the Governor when he represented the Hudson's Bay Company, were composed of Company's officers, under the guidance of Indians, who collected much useful information, and mapped portions of country before unexplored; but no practical route for the conduct of traffic was discovered from the coast into the interior to the north of Fraser River, which therefore continues the only inlet and highway into the mining country.

The Langley journals, only some months back at auction netted £6,201 10s. 5d. after paying £350 6s. 10d. of expenses attending their disposal; and there is still some, these extra lots were made on spec, that, to be surveyed, as another site has been fixed upon the capital.

Langley, down in a slough, [illegible] Fraser, and Derby, [illegible] Most of those [illegible] Langley, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to make a thrust with a bayonet? Hold my, I'll show you how it is done!"

And he buried this terrible weapon to the hilt in the body of the Austrian.

What can you do against such men!

One thing, which still continues to be surprising, is the extreme youth of the soldiers whom we make prisoners. Most of them are only 16, 17, and 18 years old. This youth may partially explain the way in which these poor soldiers give themselves up.

A corporal who was bringing in five prisoners to the bivouac, pushes them towards his captain.

"Take these Captain," said he, here are five of them. The business is getting irksome; I was not made to drive lambs."

And he goes off furious.

For the whole day after the 23rd, these poor fellows shivering, and not daring to move, were gathered up in the rice-fields. Quiet once, they behave like angels.

All this, perhaps, will change before the famous quadrangle.

Yesterday cannon grunted occasionally. A shell tossed the Tiolon allowed us to hear it distinctly, but the detonations were slow. The Austrian army has this habit of shooting on a retreat, perhaps to enliven their march. So too, when they perceive a squadron on guard, they send three or four balls, which hiss a few vines and wound two or three mulberry trees and that is all.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From Newfoundland papers we learn the arrival of the Commissioners appointed by the British and French Governments to take evidence with a view to a settlement of the difficulties with reference to the fishery rights of both nations. The object of the Commissioners may be more specifically and correctly defined as being to ascertain the infringements by British subjects of treaty rights enjoyed or claimed by the French, and the infringements by the French fishermen of British rights, existing irrespective of treaty, and in virtue of Britains sovereignty in those parts. The investigation is no doubt of importance, and the information which it will elicit may furnish reliable data on which to deal with some of the statements by which the French attempt to support their claims. But it is evident that whatever the result may be it will have no effect in the way of reducing the French to recede from the position they have taken up. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the difference of opinion relates entirely to the interpretation of the treaty under which the French enjoy their privileges of fishery. They claim an exclusive right which the British Government deny. If the denial be adhered to, why send out Commissioners to ascertain if there has been any breach of a right which is not admitted to exist? If the French merely claimed to enjoy *in mare fidi* the preferential right of fishing, undoubtedly conveyed to them on the northern part of the Island, the Commission might have a practical use in supplying information, on which the British authorities might adopt proceedings with a view to secure their rights to the French. But this is not the position of the French. They make no appeal to the British Government in the case. They have given intimation of their intention to *enforce* their alleged rights, and the enforcement means driving British settlers from the coast and British fishermen from the sea. Pending the present inquiry, which has been merely agreed to as a matter of courtesy to the British Government, no actual steps will be taken, but when the labors of the Commission are terminated, the position of affairs will again become the same as before the Commission was appointed. Will the French then be allowed to enforce claims which are not admitted by the British Government, and the enforcement of which implies a great violation of British sovereignty and British soil? For whatever privileges the French may claim in virtue of the loose wording of the treaty, it gives them no right whatever to *enforce* any claims which they might put forward.—They may appeal to the British Government to restrain its subjects from infringing on their rights; but if the British Government should fail to do so, France certainly cannot assume the functions of the British authorities and act in their stead. Yet this is what the French have notified their intention of doing. What effect the present state of European affairs may have in inducing them to recede from this insolent attitude of aggression remains to be seen; but we have not a shadow of a doubt that this Newfoundland difficulty in a train to be really prepared, by which the Emperor may either at pleasure exemplify his dominance over the Government of England or provoke a quarrell in which he might enlist the sympathy of his subjects for the material interests of France. That there has been a concealed motive for the action of the French in this matter is proved beyond all doubt, by the fact that their proceedings are not directed against any actual competition on the part of the British fishermen. The settlements which the French have intimated their intention to remove have hitherto been directly encouraged by them as a great convenience to their fishermen. The object, therefore, is evidently to raise an artificial issue, either with a view to extort concessions such as were embodied in the Convention of 1857, which the Colony repudiated, or for purposes of more general and Imperial policy. Looking to the spirit that prevails in the Colony, it is impossible that the matter can be settled peaceably, except by the French retiring from their aboured and insolent pretentions, for the British Government has not the power, even though it had the disposition, so abundantly manifested by Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, to sacrifice the Colonial rights.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Portraits of the Rivals.

The public mind has an instinctive curiosity to learn something of the personal appearance of the three champions who are contending for the mastery in the vicinity of the Pirates' The Philadelphia North American affords a brief sketch of them, which represents the three principal actors in the puzzling tragedy, as those of the philosophers in Europe. Louis Napoleon is called short, forbidding in feature, and has less the air of his body; he appears to no advantage when seated or on horseback, because the great size of his legs to his body is disproportionate. Victor Emanuel has a broad, manly face, and positively subject quiet. He is the most athletic looking personage of the three. Francis Joseph is a handsome man, with a fine head, but his action and attitude are not graceful; but his action and attitude are not graceful; but his action and attitude are not graceful;

Family Recipes.

CHERRY TART.—Stone and stew what you consider a suitable quantity of cherries, adding to sweet sugar as you prefer, and also some sticks of cinnamon. Toast some small, thin slices of bread; put a layer of it on the bottom of a dish, then a layer of cherries, and so on until the dish is filled. The juice should be flavored with a small portion of wine. Serve this dish cold.

BROWN SAUCE FOR HOT OR COLD ROAST BEEF.—Grate or scrape very fine, some horse-radish, a little made mustard, some pounded white sugar, and pour a spoonful of vinegar. Serve in a saucer.

BREAD AND-BUTTER PUDDING.—Slice bread, spread with butter, and lay it in a dish with currants between each layer; and sliced citron, orange, or lemon. Pour over as unboiled custard of milk, two or three eggs, a few pinenieos, and a very little rotatin, two hours at least before it is to be baked; and lay it over to soak the bread. A paste looks better, but is not necessary.

DOUGHNUTS.—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a pound of flour, then add five ounces of sugar, two eggs, a tablespoonful of yeast, and sufficient warm milk to make it into a stiff paste. Let it stand to rise, then roll it out, and cut it into shapes with a paste cutter, and boil them as hard until they are nicely browned.

MUFFINS.—Mix two pounds of flour, two eggs, two ounces of butter melted in a pint of warm milk, add three or four spoonfuls of yeast: when light, bake, in butter, in a quick oven.

HOE CAKE.—Scald a quart of Indian meal with a pint of water; stir in two teaspoonfuls of salt, and a little butter melted; pat it, when properly mixed, into a buttered tin, and bake it half an hour.

WINCHESTER PUDDING.—Half pound of suet, half pound of sugar, and half a pound of bread crumbed with four eggs, and the rind and juice of one lemon.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, for the purposes therein specified, and to issue Debentures therefor, and provide for the payment thereof.

Passed the day of A. D. 1859.

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorising the Mayor of the said Town, to take three thousand shares of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality

And Whereas, the said Municipality did borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund, Debentures, to the extent of twenty-five thousand pounds currency, and did also issue Debentures under a By-Law passed on the tenth day of May, A. D., 1859, to the extent of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, for the purpose of paying the stock so subscribed as aforesaid.

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the said stock so subscribed, and the expenses attending the negotiation of the aforesaid Debentures.

And Whereas the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds is required to pay the Government for the balance due on the Land, at the South end of the Town, and the claims of the Squatters thereon.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town of Peterborough, the sum of four hundred pounds, making in all for the objects enumerated above, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And Whereas it will require Debentures to be issued to the amount of two thousand pounds, to realize the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

And whereas it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds, to be raised by a special rate, for the payment of such loan, and interest thereon, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the day of A. D., 1859, to the day of A. D., 1869, exclusive of the first and last days, by annual amounts as follows, that is to say:

For the year 1860, the sum of £320.

1861	"	320
1862	"	320
1863	"	320
1864	"	320
1865	"	320
1866	"	320
1867	"	320
1868	"	320
1869	"	320

And Whereas it is proposed that Debentures to the amount of Two Thousand Pounds shall be issued, payable with interest at six per cent. as hereinafter mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

And Whereas the assessed value of the whole ratable property of the said Town of Peterborough amounts to the sum of Seventeen Thousand six hundred and eighty one pounds according to the assessment returns thereof for the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight being the financial year next preceding the year of the passing of this By-Law.

And Whereas it is necessary for the payment of the interest aforesaid and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money of such loan to raise ten annual special rates in the pound upon the total value of the whole of the ratable property as hereinafter described, viz:

For the year

1860	four pence	}	the	of a penny in the pound.
1861	"		"	"
1862	"		"	"
1863	"		"	"
1864	"		"	"
1865	"		"	"
1866	"		"	"
1867	"		"	"
1868	"		"	"
1869	"		"	"

over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments imposed, for the payment of the said interest and for the creation of a sinking fund, for the payment of the principal money of the said debentures, according to the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

And Whereas this By-law has been and was approved of, by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of the said Town of Peterborough ascertained in the manner pointed out in the 192nd section of the Upper Canada Municipal Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of raising the said sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Peterborough for the time being, and he is hereby authorized, and required to issue Debentures upon the credit of the said Town of Peterborough to some not less than One Hundred Pounds each, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum, to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds as aforesaid, to be under the common seal of the said Town, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, to be made payable in ten years from and after the passing of this By-law. The interest to be payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, half yearly on the days of and respectively, in and for each of the said ten years.

And be it enacted by this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of A. D. 1859.

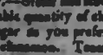
TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of said Municipality after one month from the first publication in the Peterborough Review, the date of which first publication will be Thursday the fifth day of June, A. D. 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Town will be taken on the fourth Ward, in the Library Room, on Friday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue open until 4 o'clock P. M. Robert Lang, Esq., Assessor, will preside at the Polling Office. For the Centre Ward in the Library Room, on Saturday the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Robert Lang, Esq., Assessor, will preside at the Polling Office. For the Ward in the Library Room, on Monday the first day of July next at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. Robert Lang, Esq., Assessor, will preside at the Polling Office. And for the East Ward in the Court House, on Friday the first day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. Robert Lang, Esq., Assessor, will preside at the Polling Office.

JAMES ROGERS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, June 1, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.



Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,05
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Brodie	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,20	3,20

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,20	1,20
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Brodie	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 20th, 1859. 21

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsow, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED. any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favorable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OPPLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRABBY, HOYER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 18

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER beg to inform the inhabitants of the Township of Dummer and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to manufacture his BOOTS and SHOES. They desire to assure all who favour them with their custom, that their every exertion will be put forth to suit and please their customers, and they hope by such attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

☞ Remember the old stand opposite the Queen's Hotel, on the Town Plot.

QUINN & MAGUIRE.

Dummer, August 20th, 1858. 1

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned orator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 200 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
34 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatay's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promises
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
Tree Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Phillip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of James
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Freedman—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Wanderer and Exiles
Janie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Grant
United States Magazine, 3 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
OXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Wheeley
Essays on the Seasons
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Remembrancer—Jay
Female Character—do
Reminiscences—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Jerram
Whist the Right or the Left
The History of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Heavy
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Dictionary—Elliot
Ruskin—Gallaite
Lost Sonnet—Milton
Land of Evangeline—Bayne
Morning Exercises—Jay
Kredgel
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Bickly Pulpit—Bonar
Thomas—Tulloch
Shakespeare—Hudson
Queen Esther's Servant—Parsons
Queen Esther's Servant—Parsons
History of Redemption—Taylor
Queen Esther's Servant—Parsons
Queen Esther's Servant—Parsons
Queen Esther's Servant—Parsons

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 27.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Proprietors, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Dollars, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	3 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 6 ½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 9 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Stayner, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SURVEYOR. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND **Draughtsmen,**
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. S. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. B. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN MAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 26—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 6, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUIRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 24, 1856. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Grange Street, Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
CABINET and Bureau Maker, Corner of [illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House, Peterborough, May 12th, 1859 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 18, 1859. 18.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & ENSTAYER.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES ENSTAYER.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dess-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the Examiner Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 12 o'clock, a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. R. Palmer.
JAMES WALLER.
May 12th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ With the establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and private hearse can be had at a trifling charge, &c., &c.
W. Y. STAYNER.
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 10

THE MERCHANTILE ANGEL.

CHAPTER I.

"The contemptible little jackanapes! he had the audacity to ask me to play whist with him!" exclaimed Sophia Danvers to her sister.

"And why should he not, sister?" answered Mary Danvers, calmly.

"Why should he not, indeed! Did he think I would demean myself by playing whist with a clerk—one of my father's servants?" and Sophia tossed her hair in proud disdain.

"I can see no impropriety in your associating with him, Sophia. He is certainly a handsome, intelligent, and well-behaved young man

"Behaves well enough, for aught I know but only think of it—a clerk in our drawing room! For my part, I wonder how father could ever think of such a thing as admitting him into the family."

"I suppose it was because he liked the looks of him."

"What will Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert say when he finds us associating with poor clerks—the trash of counting rooms?"

"It matters little to me what he thinks; he is a conceited puppy, and I wonder that you can endure his presence," replied Mary smartly.

"But he is the leader of the *ton*, Mary,' said Sophia, astonished at the plebeian notions of her sister.

"He is a perfect flat, for all that, and infinitely inferior, in all that constitutes a man, to Mr. Harlowe, whom you affect to despise."

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Danvers.

"How could you bring that horrible clerk into the house, papa?" said Sophia, as the merchant prince seated himself by the blazing grate.

"Horrible clerk! Pray, what is the matter with him?" asked Mr. Danvers, evincing some surprise at the plain speech of his daughter.

"Why, he is a clerk."

"But a respectable young man."

"Respectable enough, but not fashionable, papa."

"I was a clerk once, Sophia; I commenced by sweeping out a store, and carrying bundles about the city."

"How absurdly you talk, papa!"

"But Mr. Harlowe is a very estimable young man; I am confident you will find him agreeable company."

"I shall have nothing to say to him," replied Sophia, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"Beware, Sophia; there is an old proverb; you know, about entertaining angles unawares."

Sophia laughed heartily at the idea of a poor clerk being an angel.

"But what says Mary?" asked the merchant, turning to his gentle-hearted daughter.

"O, *I* like him *very* much; we are already fast friends," replied Mary, and a slight blush seemed to emphasize the remark.

"Just like her, papa, I should not wonder if she got head over heels in love with your merchantile angel"

She must do as she pleases about that," replied Mr. Danvers, smiling.

"Pooh, Sophy! who said a word about falling in love? Can't a body be civil to a young gentleman without falling in love with him?"

The pretty Mary blushed as she spoke, in good earnest—blushed as palpably that her father began to think the affair was something more than a mere jest.

"But pray, papa, when does your new partner arrive?" asked Sophia. "If all the accounts I have heard of his wit, gallantry, and personal attractions are true, I shall certainly set my cap for him."

"He will appear one of these days," replied Mr. Danvers.

"I hope you will not keep this stupid clerk in the house after he comes."

"I certainly shall."

"But, papa, we shall 'lose caste' if you do; it is really abominable."

"Small loss, my child. If we are dependent upon the apes and puppies of fashionable life for our position in society, the sooner we loose it the better for our own self-respect," said Mr. Danvers, smiling good humoredly.

"You are absurd, papa."

"Now, Sophy, you have given me a lesson, let me give you one. The idol you worship is more senseless than those of the Feegee Islands. Fashionable society is as hollow as a brass pan; place no reliance upon it. The fops and fools that follow in your train are as soulless as they are brainless."

"I wish Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert could hear you say so, sir," said Sophia.

"Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was a journeyman barber in New Orleans less than a year ago. I had the honor of being shaved by him last winter when I was there."

"O, horrid, papa! Why have you not exposed him?"

"Why should I my child? He is as good a fellow, as sensible a person, and according to your statement, as fashionable a man, as Mr. Fanteak, whose great grandfather was governor of the state."

"Is it possible that Mr. Fitzherbert was a barber?" exclaimed Sophia, horrified at the appalling statement.

"Nothing else, my child."

"An impostor!" added Mary.

"Just so. Probably he is trying to obtain a rich wife."

"It is abominable, I declare! One hardly knows nowadays who is respectable and who is not," said Sophia.

"Therefore, my children, we ought not to speak so disparagingly of persons in humble life as you have to-night.

"Pooh! a clerk!"

At this moment, Mr. Harlowe, the new clerk, entered the room, and, as Sophia would have expressed it, had the impudence to seat himself by the side of Mary Danvers, who appeared not at all averse to his familiarity with her.

[illegible]

young man; said Sophia, if the [illegible]

forgives him for being a clerk, would have appreciated his society quite as highly as did her sister.

With her father's permission, Mary accepted an invitation from Frederic to attend Alboni's concert.

They had scarcely left the house before Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was ushered into the sitting room. This gentleman was an exquisite of the "first water." In his personal appearance, he certainly was sufficiently well endowed to challenge the admiration of the fair sex; but, unfortunately he was sadly lacking in that necessary element of a man of sense—brains.

Sophia could scarcely refrain from expressing the contempt she felt for the journeyman barber in disguise. The leader of the *ton*, in her estimation, was a ruined man.

The dandy, as a matter of courtesy, inquired for Mary, and was informed that she had gone to the concert with Mr. Harlowe.

"With Mr Harlowe—a clerk—aw!" said the ex-journeyman barber, with a sneer as he twirled up the long "rat tail" of his mustache.

"A very worthy man," replied Mr. Danvers.

"No doubt of it aw, but a clerk—aw."

"Pray, were you never a clerk, Mr. Fitzherbert? I was."

"A clerk! No, saw—never!"

"Did I not meet you in New Orleans last winter?"

The dandy started up like a parched pea from a hot pan.

"I have a faint recollection of having met you in a barber's shop there," continued the merchant, tormentingly.

"Aw, very likely, saw. I patronize the barbers."

"And, now I think of it, you wore a little white apron, and, if I mistake not, I had the pleasure of being shaved by you in person."

"Quite a mistake, saw, I assure you."

Suddenly Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert, whose real name was John Sinike, remembered an imperative engagement, and hastened to take his leave.

He was seen to enter the cars for New York on the following day, and nothing has been heard of him since.

CHAPTER II.

Of course the reader understands that Frederick Harlowe and Mary are deeply, irretrievably in love with each other by this time. The poor clerk had won his way to the heart of the fair girl, and she, poor thing, had been captivated by the many attractions, the noble soul, of him who offered incense before her shrine.

As the world goes, it would be deemed a very wicked thing for a poor clerk to fall in love with the daughter of his aristocratic employer. Some people would say it is ungrateful in him thus to spirit away the affections of a confiding girl, when his position and prospects did not warrant his presuming to be her husband.

These questions are still open to the casuist. He may debate them to his entire satisfaction; but Mr. Danvers, either because he was more sensible than many of the aristocratic merchants of the day, or for some other equally potent reason, neglected to make any fuss about the matter, and suffered the clerk to woo and win his daughter, without even remonstrating against the wickedness of the act.

But Sophia was deeply grieved at her sisters folly, as she deemed it, and used all the arguments in the range of her shallow sophistry to dissuade her from the folly and madness of wedding a clerk.

Mary was obstinate. The only excuse she offered in palliation of the flagrant misdemeanor was, that she loved him; and if she loved a scavenger, she would cling to him with the last breath she was permitted to draw.

"A ring!" exclaimed Sophia, one day, when matters appeared to have taken a very decided turn. "Well, well, I suppose you are engaged."

"We are, Sophia," replied Mary, with a face radiant with happiness.

"And you intend to be married?"

"Certainly we do; that is the end of an engagement."

"My conscience! to think that the daughter of a merchant prince should become the wife of a poor insignificant clerk!"

"Nothing very alarming about it, Sophy; it would'n't be half so ridiculous as another daughter of a merchant prince becoming the wife of an ex-journeyman barber. I believe Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was your beau ideal of what a fashionable husband ought to be."

"The impostor!"

"I am at least sure that Frederic is not an impostor—a humbug; one would not be likely to assume the character of a clerk."

"Perhaps not; but pray sister, when do you intend to become the wife of this counting room cherub?"

"The day has not been fixed yet; in the spring, probably."

"And may I ask what you intend to do with yourself? His salary is only a thousand dollars a year."

"We can get very along well on that sum."

"Yes, I suppose so, and live in some ten footer in a dark alley."

"We intend to live in a nice little cottage."

"Y-e-s! a nice little cottage!" drawled Sophia, in derision. "O sis, I will show you how to live when I am married.—Now of your nice little cottages for me.—But I wonder when the new partner is coming."

"Papa told me this morning that he had deferred the arrangement till next spring, and that the gentleman would attend to his business at the south as heretofore."

"How provoking! I have been reserving my affections on purpose for him. I mean to make a conquest for him in just one month."

"Some foolish pun with Sophy! One would think you had suddenly forgotten your unfortunate engagement."

[illegible]

[illegible]

LIVING TO PURPOSE.

Nearly a hundred years ago there lived a young man, on the frontiers of Virginia, without money and without a name, dependent on his daily labors for a living; and in the absence of any other special aim in life, he concluded to undertake to educate, at his own expense, a youth who seemed to him to be one of more than ordinary promise. What were the thoughts of Gideon Ritchie, when plowing and hoeing corn, and chopping wood, and mauling rails; what visions of the future he indulged in during the hours of weary labor, we may never know. He must have covered a warm heart, and a high purpose, and a stern resolve, in that home-spun dress of wool, and moccasin and hunting-shirt, which characterized those who lived on the farthest frontiers of a semi-civilization; for he worked on, without faltering, until he saw his *protegee* a minister of the Gospel, who rose like a star in the western firmament, casting its beams of light into the wigwam of the Indian of the West, and away back again into the saloons of the *elite* about "Boston Common." Young Ritchie died, and but for the shining of his adopted son, his name would long since have passed from the memory of men. But he was placed here for a purpose, by the providence of God, and having answered that purpose with a will, his heart being in the right place, he has doubtless gone up higher, for an enduring reward among the blessed.—Had its hero an unwilling instrument, still the purpose would have been subserved in some way, but he would have lost the reward.

The young minister became the founder of academies, and schools, and seminaries. Now a leader of the politics of his country, and then of soldiers of the cross; now at the head also church, then at the head of a college. Now, as we have heard him sing, disappearing with that expression of pure, full, flowing notes issuing from the organ of the Head's Grove, accompanied by his violin, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DANGER AHEAD!

The issue of Solferino has dispelled all illusion as to the military strength of France. Only a week ago the blindfold party in England were trying to reassure the alarmed commercial centres of the country by proclaiming that the Austrians would be beaten satisfactorily but slowly, and that the French could be exhausted at the same moment that Italy was cleared of the foreigner; and then the next news we heard was of a victory which, whether complete or incomplete, proves the French armies to be as dangerous as they were sixty years ago. It is not now to be doubted that there exists a power in Europe capable of overrunning the entire Continent. The Austrians fight better than they did in the Revolutionary war, and are much less stupidly manœuvred, but the ratio of superiority is exactly what it was. Ever since the year 1815, and under all Governments, the art of war has been more earnestly studied in France than any other branch of enquiry; and we now see the zealous attendance of forty years rewarded by a knowledge of all the processes and appliances of campaigning, an economists an almost to make up for the loss of that passionate energy which confounded and subdued the world. That France is infinitely better equipped for contest than she was at the beginning of the century, none but a fool will deny. That the strength of her enemies has not increased in the same proportion, the events of the last fortnight have established. Under such circumstances it is still insisted that the policy of England should be regulated by faith and not by sight—by simple trust in the word of Emperor Napoleon, and not by knowledge of his power!

The prowess of the French battalions, and the dexterity with which they have been handled, do not furnish half as much surprise though as the rapidity with which they have been transferred to their destined battle-ground. In three weeks an enormous, splendidly appointed, and excellently provided army has been conveyed from the north and centre of France to the middle of the plains of Lombardy.—This feat has been accomplished after a series of assurances from the French Government that it has made no preparations for war. It is absolutely immaterial whether this statement was offered in good faith or in bad. If it was really true that the French establishments were in their ordinary condition, we can only ask, with sincere alarm, what they are like when in a state of extraordinary efficiency? If these be peace establishments, what does France understand by a war footing? If this be credity, what is preparation? If these things are done in the green wood, what shall be done in the dry? In truth, the best consolation England could receive would be proof of her ally's entire insincerity when he protested that he was no readier than usual for an attack on his neighbours. If, in fact, he deceived us egregiously, and was really straining every nerve to put in order his commissariat, his siege apparel, and his means of transport, we may take some comfort from the thought that such an enemy as we now see in Lombardy is not the product of an every day state of things. It is another question whether it is quite reassuring to know that this preparation can be effected with the utmost secrecy, and that English Governments are capable of being blinded to it by a fair-sounding phrase.

Each of the two English parties seem to be as much alive as the other to the duty cast upon an English ministry by the spectacle of a war ushered in by such diplomacy and conducted with such results. The French alliance is hugged to the heart by both of them, though that connection has long since ceased to imply more than an obligation to believe what the French Government chooses to assert. Now, the consequence of believing implicity the assurances of a man of the Buonaparte character at the head of the French soldiery, have been twice illustrated on the grandest scale—once in the time of the First Napoleon, and once in that of the Third. At the beginning of the century, there was a Franco-French alliance as sincere, as natural, and as equitable, as the Anglo-French alliance of the present day. Prussia made up her mind to "the strict neutrality," when her illustrious friend went to war with power after power identified with her by the common closest interest. She mistrusted, and was soothed. She mistrusted again, and was soothed, perhaps a trifle more contemptuously than the first. She was even allowed to offer herself as mediator between the conqueror and those who had their eyes open to his designs; and, though she was never successful, she was courteously thanked for her interference. Nay, she was even permitted to share in the spoil, and overcame her scruples about appropriating Hanover by the reflection that the King of Great Britain had been so very obstinate in refusing her good offices. It was till obstacles to universal conquest had been crushed with her connivance that the insolence of her ally became intolerable, and she flew to arms. Then came the field of Jena, and Prussia was plainly told that Napoleon despised her for her credulity, and had always intended to punish her for having presumed to win a victory over the French fifty years before at Rosbach. Is there no lesson in all this for England? We, too, have our Rosbach, for which revenge is one day to be taken, and we call it Waterloo. We, too, have our Hanover, which is offered as a bribe to neutrality, and it is called Italian nationality. We, too, have seen our good offices always accepted, except when they would have prevented a war. We, too, have had our suspicions, and have had them removed by explanations which have progressively become less inferential. We, too, see the balance of European power on the point of being immediately disturbed.—The rest is to come.

The other illustration of the way in which the Bonapartes play their quarrels has occurred in the reconstitution of all of us. We really believe that all history scarcely furnishes a parallel so curious as that between Louis Napoleon's breach with the National Assembly and his breach with Austria. Almost every event in either series of transactions is repeated in the other. The quarrel began from the same side, and was moved up in the same way from the smallest proportions to a formidable magnitude. There were the same reconciliations in both cases, the same professions of peaceful intention, the same protracted endeavour to mediation, followed by the same renewal of provocation. In both cases it was deliberately arranged, but the side which was first and quite gratuitously attacked should be guarded at length into taking other aggressive.—After this, the plea of the other disputant was naturally the same. The National Assembly was summoned for annulling against the President, and Austria is to be [illegible] Italy the sovereign of [illegible] What [illegible]

should announce that France has the right against Austria.—*London Saturday Review.*

LATEST from EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE 'NORTH AMERICAN.'

Progress of the War in Italy.

A GREAT BATTLE DAILY EXPECTED.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

QUEBEC, July 4.

The steamship *North American*, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd, passed Farther Point at 5 30 a. m., yesterday.

The *Asia* arrived out at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and the *Hungarian* at midnight on the 20th.

The *North American* sailed at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ult.—The *City of Baltimore* was to sail three hours later; also the *Vanderbilt* from Southampton.

The ship *Stalwart* from New Orleans for Liverpool, was burned at sea. The passengers and crew were saved and brought into Queenston by the Princess Helena. £6,000 in specie was saved.

The intelligence from the seat of war was meagre. Stirring events were expected before the end of June.

No farther fighting had taken place, but the hostile armies were face to face on the Mincio and Adige. A battle was daily expected.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia were at Brescia, and the Emperor of Austria at Villa Franca.

The retreat of the Austrians had brought them to their reserves on the Mincio and Adige, where they had been joined by great reinforcements. There were probably from 100,000 to 150,000 men who had not yet seen the Allies. The Emperor of Austria was with them. They occupied one of the strongest positions in the world, and had a declined numerical superiority.

An official despatch from Verona says that Count Gyulai, at his own request, had been recalled from his command, which had been given to Count Schlick.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Brescia on the 18th amid great enthusiasm.

The following despatches show the course of events:—

On the 14th the Sardinian army took up its position on the Mella, near Brescia.

Forces have been despatched to observe the mouths of the Upper Oglio.

Garibaldi advanced on the 15th towards Lenato.

It is asserted that the Austrians are concentrated at Montechiaro, with a rear guard at Castenedolo.

General D'Urban occupied Capriano on the 14th, but abandoned it on the following night

TURIN, June 17th—The Austrians finished on the 16th the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right wing is said to have gone to Helando, taking the direction of Peschiera. The centre occupies the heights of Castiglione, and the left has gone towards Castelgofferdo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official list of the new Cabinet is published; it shows no variation from the one received by the *Arabia*. Among the appointments which do not figure in the Cabinet are the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Carlisle; Attorney General, Sir R. Bethel; Solicitor General, Sir H. Keatings. The absence of Mr. Bright's name from the Cabinet gives offence to many ultra-liberals, some of whom say that he was left out at the instigation of the Queen.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 22.—A fair attendance of buyers at yesterday's markets. The weather has been fine. Flour—moderate inquiry. Western Canal, 10s 3d a 10s 8d per 100lbs; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 11s 3d a 11s 8d per 100lbs. Wheat at Friday's full prices; white 9s 8d a 11s per 100lbs; red mixed 9s a 10s 4d for ditto. Corn in good request; white, 6s 2d a 6s 6d per 100lbs; yellow, 6s 3d a 6s 6d; ditto mixed, 6s 3d.

PROVISIONS—The demand for beef remains in the same dull state; sales 300 barrels, at 27s a 27s 6d.

SUGAR—A good enquiry.

CONSOLS, 92¼ a 92¼.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

For what is Louis Napoleon contending? To expel the Austrians from Italy, and to avenge Waterloo by setting aside one of the most important arrangements which followed that event—the continuance of Lombardy by treaty to the House of Hapsburg. But what then? It can be no fulfilment of his destiny, as the inheritor of his uncle's name and cocked hat, that he should seek to snatch those Italian possessions from Austria, seeing the elder Napoleon made over to her Venice, in 1797, so changing an independent republic into a mere fief of the imperial crown. Nobody believes that the Emperor Napoleon has consented to drain France of men and means, to impoverish its exchequer and paralyze its trade to imperil his prestige and risk his life, from the chivalrous motive of defending Sardinia and leaving one despot fewer in Italy, or for the barren uncertain results of military glory. What then? Who is to have Lombardy, the richest of Italian kingdoms? Is he to keep it, or give it to Victor Emmanuel, or to Prince Napoleon? And, if to either of the last, are his Italian gifts to stop there? Are the other Royalties of the peninsula to be left untouched, or is there to be a scramble and a division?—The Pope to be left under sufficient vassalage to prevent him doing him any harm, and then the Church be propitiated, while directly through Prince Napoleon, elevated to an Italian throne, and indirectly through Victor Emmanuel, with whom the influence of France will henceforth be paramount, French interests to prevail in Italy.

We have no doubt that some such scheme of ambition has entered the mind of the Emperor Napoleon. The Bonapartes are Corsicans and so Italian, and the House of Savoy has a historical claim for Italy. If the Italian people, overflowing with gratitude to France for deliverance from the oppressors, elect sovereigns more to their mind, who has a right to interfere?

It is no small comfort, where there is so much fitted to perplex and intimidate, that Italy cannot be worse—we had almost written that Italy must be better—and other men than Louis Napoleon have proposed what events have not disposed. A very bold, feeling him in the think of some great fight, where he expected all Italy has upon which to [illegible] change the face of France and of affairs in Europe at one moment. [illegible] with Russia, we suggest an armed [illegible] public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

permeable by air and water, both indispensable to vegetable life. According to Mr Darwin's mode of expression, they give a kind of under-tillage to the land, performing the same labour ground that the spade does above for the garden, and the plough for arable soil. It is, in consequence, chiefly of the natural operations of worms that fields that have been overspread with lime, burnt marl, or cinders, become in process of time covered by a finely divided soil, fitted for the support of vegetation.—This result, though usually attributed by farmers to the "working down" of these materials, is really due to the action of earth-worms, as may be seen in the innumerable casts of which the initial soil consists. These are obviously produced by the digestive proceedings of the worms, which take into their intestinal canal a large quantity of the soil in which they feed and borrow, and then reject it in the form of the so-called casts. "In this manner," says Mr Darwin, "a field manured with marl, has been covered, in the course of eighty years, with a bed of earth averaging thirteen inches in thickness."

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAMER.

The appearance of the mighty ship, on entering upon the lofty deck, affords evidence that busy hands have recently been at work in producing order out of chaos, and carrying out the innumerable details which were necessary to make the Great Eastern a perfect ship. The deck, which used to present a rude succession of huge iron girders, over which people stumbled at every step, is now completely planked from end to end, and a glance along its immense expanse gives the first and best idea of the size of the ship. The different skylights are also in their places, and give a look of finish where all was before incompleteness and confusion. Three masts have been set up, and two funnels, which also go far to "furnish" the deck, and the completed bulwarks all around take away the sense of dizziness and insecurity with which people used to approach the sides of the ship.—One can now look over the side, judge of the vast height of the vessel out of the water, make comparisons between her and anything else that floats upon the Thames, and then enjoy the prospect of the country, both Kent and Essex, now clad in the brightest green of midsummer.

The lower-decks have been planked, and great progress has been made in partitioning them off into this permanent compartments. The grand saloon is in a very forward state, and would be a noble apartment, more like a drawing-room in a princely mansion on shore than the cabin of a ship, were it not for two immense funnels which run up the centre, and inconveniently interrupt the longitudinal sweep of the apartment. On each side elegant cabins are being fitted up, and the same may be said of the other saloons, of which there are, we believe, six in the ship. One of the cabins has been finished, in order that the visitor may judge of what the rest are to be, and a very pleasant notion it gives of what a voyage across the Atlantic will be in such a noble ship as the Great Eastern. This completed department is what is called a family cabin, consisting of bed-room, sitting-room, and dressing-r[illegible] ll of them well ventilated, and possessing a much greater number of conveniences than could be found in a similar suite on shore. The other cabins are also in an exceedingly forward state, and as an immense number of men are kept incessantly at work, there is every prospect of the ship being ready for her trial trip on the appointed 4th of August.

Attempted Murder by a Lunatic.

A YOUNG LADY CHASED BY A NAKED DRUNKARD.

A desperate attempt to murder a young lady, Miss Jane Le Roy, was made on saturday morning last by an Irishman named Patrick Ryan, while under an attack of frenzy produced by excessive alcoholic indulgence.

It seems that Miss Le Roy, who keeps house on Main Street, near the hill, for her brother, Mr. James Le Roy the attorney, was seated in the kitchen on Saturday morning, about 9½ o'clock, when she heard the sound of a person chopping wood in the yard. On looking out of the window, she discovered a man, *stripped entirely naked* walking towards the door, with a large axe in his hand, and acting in a wild and excited manner. Notwithstanding her alarm at the unwonted sight, she retained her presence of mind enough to lock the front and back doors, and to run up stairs to her bedroom where she locked herself in. Presently she heard the madman—for such she was now convinced he was—breaking in the back door, a job he accomplished in a short time. Once in the house he went around in an aimless manner to spend everything he could lay his hands upon. He rummaged the drawers, overturned chairs, tore papers, and [illegible] out of their places, but apparently without any intention either to rob or destroy. He entered Mr. Le Roy's bed-room and broke open a satchel containing some law papers, which he tore; he pulled out the drawer of the washstand, the contents of which he threw about, and committed other similar follies.

All this time Miss Le Roy sat in her bedroom, trembling with terror, and hoping against hope that he would pass by her door without attempting to enter, but it seems that the lunatic, with a cunning not unusual in such cases was all the while aware of her whereabouts and finally came to her chamber door and demanded admittance.—She not answering, he again called upon her to open the door, or if not he would break it down and kill her when he got inside. The terrified woman kept still, and was almost frantic with terror with the prospect before her. At length the madman's fiendish intention, decided in the chamber door, and sprang into the room, axe in hand. Miss Le Roy nearly knowing what she was about, opened the window and jumped to the ground below, a distance of 20 feet; and ran for the fence, which is some four feet high, and with no agility that is surprising, as she is a small, delicate woman, sprang over it with a bound, and ran across the corn field towards the river, calling for help. The madman had cunning enough left not to follow Miss Le Roy out of the window, but ran down stairs on which he dropped his axe, but on arriving in the yard he procured a club and gave chase to the flying woman. She kept on crossing the railroad embankment at her heels until the girl across another fence, when she fell upon a heap of sand, and her would be murderer upon top of her—the blow he had intended for her falling upon the sand. He repeated [illegible] ejaculations and asked among another, More of her blood, some several men who were in an adjoining field came to her assistance, and [illegible] before [illegible]

It seems that Patrick Ryan, the man in the employ of the family, is an Irishman, a carpenter by trade, of dissipated habits.—He has been building a house on some property owned by Mr. James Bliss, but for the last ten days he has been on a drunken spree, which had given him a fit of delirium tremens.—*Brantford (Ill.) News.*

The New Postage Law.

(From a Circular of the Postmaster General, addressed to Postmasters.)

All Post Office rates and charges are, from the first of July next, to be made and collected in decimal currency, substituting cents for pence.

All letters posted in Canada, *unpaid*, for any place within the province, shall be charged seven cents per half oz; but if *prepaid*, they will pass at five cents, that being the decimal equivalent of the present 3d.

Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, 5 cents per half oz, with optional pre-payment.

Letters for the United Kingdom, prepaid 12½ cents, (7½d) per half oz, by Canadian steamers, 17 cents (10d) by Cunard steamers; if not prepaid a fine of 6d sterling will be charged on their arrival at England.

Letters for the United States, (except California and Oregon,) 10 cents (6d) per half oz; to California and Oregon, 15 cents (9d.) (Prepayment we suppose, optional; the circular does not say.)

Letters to all foriegn countries, the same rate as at present, only changing it into cents.

No charge for registering a letter to any place in British North America will be 2 cents, instead of 1d; to the United Kingdom 12½ cents instead of 7½d; to the United States 5 cents instead of 3d. To all other places, the equivalent of the present rate in cents. In all cases, except to B. N. America, letters when registered must have both postage and registration fee prepaid.

Drop or Box Letters, and all minor rates of a like character, to be charged 2 cents for *every* 1d now charged.

On newspapers, published in Canada, and sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, the rate will be, *if paid quarterly in advance*, as follows:—

	Per quarter.
On a daily paper	2s. or 40c.
" tri-weekly	1s. or 20c.
" semi-weekly	8d. or 13c.
" weekly	4d. or 6½c.

These charges can be paid either by the publisher, at the mailing office, or by the subscriber, at the delivering office. When the above rates are not paid in advance, a charge of one cent each number, or threepence for five, will be made.

Transient newspapers must be prepaid by a one cent stamp or they will not be forwarded.

Newspapers from England by the Canadian steamers to pass free; those by the Cunard line, to be charged two cents each on delivery, that being the American transit charge.

Newspapers from the United States are to be charged one cent on delivery.

Exchanges to go free.

Periodical publications, not exceeding three oz. in weight, one cent each; over three oz., four cents. When paid by stamp, periodicals published [illegible]a, weighing over three oz., two cents.

Periodicals devoted exclusively to education, agriculture, temperance, or any other branch of science, to be sent from the office of publication free.

Printed circulars, books, &c., sent from a Canadian office to any place in Canada, B. N. America, or the United States, 1 cent each, over 10z in weight, 1 cent per oz.

Parcels sent by parcel post to any place in Canada, 25 cents per lb; 5 cents additional if registered.

Postage stamps of the respective values of 1, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, have been provided, and will be ready for sale to the public.

The old stamps in the hands of the public will be allowed to pass for a time after the first of July.

The Act declares that any of the following offences shall be considered a misdemeanour:—

To delay, damage, or destroy any parcel sent by the parcel post; to enclose a letter or letters, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel sent by parcel post; to send a letter or letters, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter in a newspaper except in the case of accounts and receipts sent by newspaper publishers to their subscribers, which are allowed to be folded in the papers.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Dr. Ryerson and Mr. Nellis are slow at declaring definitely the true intent and meaning of the Resolutions to which they secured the assent of the Wesleyan Conference. Day by day evidence is accumulated of the fact that neither the Wesleyan Ministers, as a body, nor the laymen of the Wesleyan Church, will concur in any scheme which has for its object the endowment of Sectarian Colleges, as such, or the spoliation of the Provincial University. We are assured that the Resolutions were to a certain extent taken on trust by the Conference, and that the idea of applying themselves to a political agitation, never entered the minds of the Ministers. On an educational subject the views of Dr. Ryerson and Mr. Nellis were considered to be entitled to great weight, and the resolutions passed almost unchallenged. A full exposition of the aims of the Toronto University will, we believe, result in good to the institution, and will remove many of the prejudices which have grown up against it. We are constrained, by want of space, to close our remarks on this subject to-day; but we append a paragraph from a letter which appeared lately in a contemporary print:

"The scholarships are established by the University on behoof of the Province at large, and if Mr. Nellis is unaware of this his ignorance is culpable, for he is both a member of the Senate of Toronto University, and one of its examiners. There are eight Matriculation Scholarships of the value of £20 each, to be competed for in September next; but it is a gross error to imagine that these, or any other of the scholarships, are limited to students of University College who send up eight sufficiently trained candidates, and I do not doubt his ability to train them; there is nothing to prevent their carrying off all the scholarships, collectively with them to Victoria College, and pocketing their stipends there. The only obligation laid on University scholars is that they shall graduate at the University, but they are under no obligation to attend the lectures of University College, if they prefer those of Victoria College, or any other educational institution. I presume Mr. Nellis has nothing to say against the liberality with which the Legislature has endowed the University, with the intention of [illegible] a number of the classes for their pupils, and one of the constituents of the Senate. To suppose an institution, for example, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Agricultural.

HAY-MAKING.

In consequence of the late unseasonable weather, the grass crop will neither be so early or abundant, as was at one time anticipated. The clover plant in some situations is considered this year having been winter killed for want of a sufficient covering of snow. Where the latter was present during the severe frosts in February, the ground is in good heart, and sufficient seed had been sown, the grass will generally be found a fair crop. It is of importance, therefore, to the stock farmer in particular, that the grasses should as far as possible, be converted in the newest and readiest manner into sound and nutritious hay.

The application of the various modern agricultural mechanisms affords the farmer in the way of improved mowing machines, horse rakes, &c., the task of making grass into hay has of late years become more easy, certain and expeditious. The old system was both troublesome and expensive, and the results not unfrequently problematical. Now, by putting into requisition the modern improved implements, when the barometer and other indications denote a settled state of the weather, a large breadth of grass may, in a few days, be safely housed as hay, affording healthy sustenance to live stock during our long and commonly inclement winters.

A very frequent error is committed in allowing the grasses to become too old before cutting. The reasons assigned for this practice is that the largest weight of hay is thereby obtained. Even as to mere weight the practice is very questionable; while the quality has been deteriorated to an extent which few can understand. The true rule for cutting the grasses, whether it be timothy, clovers, or any other kind, is when they are in full bloom. It is when they possess the largest amount of those ingredients which sustain the health and promote the growth of stock. To allow the seed to form and ripen before cutting, and which is often shaken out in the field and lost in the process of curing, a large portion of the starch and sugar becomes changed into woody fibre in the thick cuticle of the stem, a substance containing but very little nourishing power.

In our extremely hot weather, hay, during the process of making, is often exposed too much. Much shaking is injurious, particularly to clover, the leaves of which are liable to fall off. No more shaking and exposure should be permitted than are absolutely required to effect the necessary evaporation, to preventing the hay fermenting too much when put into the rick or barn. Hay is always more or less injured by being allowed to be spread during the night. Our copious dews are as injurious as a slight shower. It ought always to be left either in windrows or cocks; the latter being safer. The practice of salting hay in the mow is to be commended, particularly when it has sustained injury by wet during the process of making.

From all parts of the country the reports of the appearances of the coming crops are very gratifying. The late heavy frost was no doubt damaging to tender vegetation, but the feast expressed of injury to the wheat crop are in most cases unfounded.

Sales of the new wheat crop, harvested in Virginia, were made two weeks ago.

Constantly on hand and for Sale,

CONSTABLES and Lawyers Blanks, Notes of Hand, Bill-Heads, and Certificates.
GRAHAM & RENFREW.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
PROVISIONS
of all kinds,
LIQUORS, FLOUR, &c., &c.

All of which they are selling at much reduced prices for cash. As they have gone out of the retail trade of Liquors, they are prepared to sell from 5 gallons and upwards of Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine, at such prices as will please the purchaser. As to quality, a trial of them will be sufficient recommendation.

They would more particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of Whiskeys which they will sell in the above named quantity at unprecedentedly low prices.

N. B.—All accounts remaining unpaid will be charged 12 per cent interest from this date.

Peterboro,' 15 June, 1859. 26

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT
PICTURE GALLERY,
WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-Light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYPES,
TRANSPERENCES,
LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c., &c.

☞A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.
Artist.
Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 26

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CRIMPED EDGE PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which forms Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed—wonderfully combined.

THESE Machines are constructed that [illegible] from $4.50 to [illegible] each, and are warranted to [illegible] for [illegible] years. [illegible] Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8.05	1.05
Baltimore	8.25	1.25
Brodie	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Indian Village	9.45	2.45
Keene	10.05	3.05
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30	3.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Keene	8.30	1.30
Indian Village	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Brodie	9.45	2.45
Baltimore	10.05	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10.25	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	10.30	3.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, May 23th, 1859. 23

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellsbire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 13th May, 1859. 19

☞Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in [illegible]'s Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.
Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. HeeNal.
AGENT,
W. B. READ
Peterboro', Jan 28th, 1857. 3

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 26th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD HARDY & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATARS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRASP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRANT, BUTLER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell either for cash, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the [illegible] customers of Mr. Thomas Rowsell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have taken the premises to which he removed his [illegible] where they intend to carry on the [illegible] business in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to accommodate, will merit a share of public patronage. They will keep on hand a large assortment of [illegible] which they will sell at the lowest possible prices. [illegible]

[illegible]
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past seven years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, of both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written six times as fast! In other words the labor of six days can be performed by one—one man can do the work of six; the simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for [illegible] any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversations, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Barrow, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Ottawa, C. W.
24

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Bunning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Banyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Bather's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Tholuck
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whateley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reconciliation—Jay
Female Character—do
Examination—Ryle
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The History of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Bickey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Guthrie's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Bunyan—Gosbelle
Lamb—Elliott
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Watches—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosophy
Dick's Theology
Mastering Children, Illustrated
Women Worthies—Brown
Cousin Stockford's Remedy
Diary of Backwoodsman—Taylor
Gospel Missionary Thoughts—Ryle
Christ Mystical
Select Sermons—Dr. Duff
Young Peasants School
Wonders of Nature
Wonders of Art
Family Prayers
Family Worship
Sermons for Children—Bonar
Sermons for Children—Hamilton
Sermons for Children—Ritto
Bunyan—Goebelle
Lamb—Elliott
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Watches—Jay
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Dick's Philosophy
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Christ Mystical
Select Sermons—Dr. Duff
Young Peasants School
Wonders of Nature
Wonders of Art
Family Prayers
Family Worship
Sermons for Children—Bonar
Sermons for Children—Hamilton
Sermons for Children—Ritto
Summerfield—Hamilton—Wilson
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
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Reader's Receipt Book
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Moral Philosophy—Smith
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Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
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Farm Implements, 200 cuts.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Born Turd

Magician's own Book
Beattie's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion Tyng
Phillip's Hannahs
Harvey's 8 Glastions
Mortifer of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Philip's Marthas
Phillip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
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Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
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Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Cast Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Cousin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Discarded
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Atheling, or, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dickens's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Packs of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Derrit
Life Yarn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Tirwan Gray
Beaconsfield's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suo
Cameliou Manse
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Fire King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Content Adventures of David Dudkins
The Haunted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glengyron
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Pierre
Rich Relation
Tales, Outre Mer
Illustrated Wandering Jew

In stock at

STATIONERY

[illegible]

T. MENZIES.
Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 26

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, on reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,
has removed his
Grocery & Provision Store,

to the store first door above Messrs. Cowper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,

TEA,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Pork,
Fish,
Flour,
and
Corn Meal

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American

TO BE ENLARGED!

A NEW VOLUME—NEW SERIES,

TO COMMENCE ON JULY 24, 1859.

Instead of 416 pages, the yearly volume, Enlarged Series, will contain eight hundred and thirty two pages of valuable reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to new inventions, Machinery, all branches of Manufacturing processes, Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Millwrighting, Iron Manufacture, chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES

It contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for *real practical utility*, since in its columns will be found useful practical receipes.

Careful attention will be given, from time to time, to reports of the Metal, Lumber and other Markets.

Every number will contain sixteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with several illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about

SIX HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

With the Enlarged Series is presented an opportunity to subscribe not likely to occur again for many years. It will be like commencing a new work—Vol. I, No. 1, new Series

Send in your subscriptions without delay, as to begin the new volume—July 2 next.

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A liberal discount to clubs. A prospectus giving full particulars of the inducements for clubs, with specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet of information concerning the procuring of Patents may be had gratis, by addressing

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DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
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Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1226 Tons Register, 200 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MICKLEBURGH, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1163 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CHEESEMAN, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

TUESDAY, the 19th of July.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Forward Cabin	45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Births not reported until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
7 Common Street, Montreal.
June 20th, 1859. 25

OPPOSITION
TO THE
LIFE OF TRADE!

T. MENZIES,
Has now on hand
ONE OF THE BEST OF ALL,
FOR CUSTOMERS.
Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 26

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling.
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Kease.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
Colonel James Admir.	Nicholas Deanys, Esq.
The Rev. W. Rosa.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Rough, Esq., M. A.
The Hon. B. Boothby.	F. M. Wells, Esq.
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	

Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.

Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Cantwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:
Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

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SOLICITORS:—Rose, Crawford and Cromble.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North American.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 9

WESTERN
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 Sterling.

HOME OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Authorized Capital, $2,000,000. Paid up Capital, $400,000.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
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CHIEF AGENT: HON. J. LEADER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, or with the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Business offered a continuance of the patronage all new business brought to the Home Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1859. 16

TO LET.

A BARN [illegible] to be erected on the premises [illegible] Lot No. [illegible] Apply to
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.
Hope, March, 1859 13

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 20, 1858. 30-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding districts are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnon his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 30-1

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Bawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

[illegible], Scientific and General Literature, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœna,
Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—

Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Wove.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed " "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored
Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Papier Mache Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Lot or Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Paper Cutters.
Pigmonnaies, in great variety.
Walking Sticks.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Rulers Indexes.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Travelling Desk.
Marking Ink.
Cloth Stretchers.
Drawing Books.
Water Colors.
Ready Reckoners.
Notarial Seals.
Address Cards.
Carmine Ink.
Paper Weights.
Bank Notes.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of the Musical Repository, [illegible] containing Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Fantasias, &c., &c., price 5d per single sheet.

Brown's [illegible] Sacred Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptor.
Books in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c.

WRITING PAPER, TWINE, &c. &c.
THOS. MAKEHAM.
Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 20

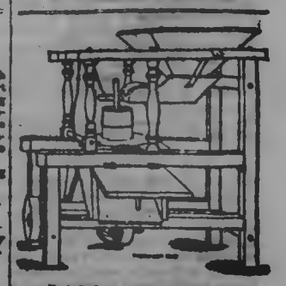
F. G CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KEEPS on hand a large assortment of Teeth, which will be inserted in the most approved manner, at his office, on the first Monday in each month, for the small sum of $1 per tooth, and upwards, according to the number inserted, the quality of the teeth, and the difficulty of the case. Persons residing at a distance, can have their teeth inserted in a few hours, and return home the same day. Persons having teeth to extract, can have it done without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is perfectly harmless, and can be administered with safety to the most delicate female. Persons having teeth to extract, can have it done without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is perfectly harmless, and can be administered with safety to the most delicate female.

Peterboro', 6th Dec., 1858. 49

MISCELLANEOUS.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can eas

KNIGHT'S PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blankbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 28.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Seven Shillings and six pence, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,

DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,

DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order, Next door to Mastyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,

Hunter Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 8, 1858. 25—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ASSISTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,

SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'.

To Printers, &c.

FOR SALE, one Ruthven Stereotype Press, with Chase, Galley, Furniture &c., complete. Apply at the Examiner Office, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', May 6, 1858.

T. G. HAZLITT,

BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,

FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 13th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.

☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.

Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,

Fashionable Dess-Maker,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.

Miss Hanlon warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.

Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.

Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.

JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.

Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH

WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Refreshments supplied on board.

Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 5 o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lakes by Mr. B. White, at Ontario Hotel.

JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on reasonable terms, and in the shortest possible time after receiving orders. He has commenced the undertaking
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and is prepared to hand a carriage at Cavan and Millbrook.

W. T. SWAINE.
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 13

Selected Poetry.

NEUTRALITY.

Hush! 'tis Liberty in labor,
Heaving with the battle throe,
Midst the clash of lance and sabre,
Springs the last appeal of woe;
Stand aloof ye sister nations,
Ye who yet are proud and free,
While we make the red oblations,
To the shrine of Liberty.

By the cruel wrongs you've done us,
Growing weed-like from the past,
By the claims our minds have won us,
In our freedom's cruel fast;
Frown not on us, nor upbraid us,
If we beard the tyrant's guns,
Bursting shackles that degrade us,
Thrusting Moloch from our sons.

Taunted, crushed, despised and goaded,
Dragged in foreign brawls to die,
Shall we groan with fetters loaded,
Till our straining sinews fly?
Shall we die like chosen cattle,
Fattened for a master's board,
Or in manhood's front of battle,
Win our freedom with the sword.

Thus the cry of anguish hovers,
O'er each soft Italian plain,
Spreading till the war-cloud covers
Every vine and patch of grain.
Out from fields of buried glory
Shadows woke by armed heel,
Come to share the vintage glory,
Reap the sheaves of sterile steel.

Sterile! God of Mercy harken
To a suffering people's prayer;
Let not Hope's bright morning darken,
Once again into despair!
The lovely form, with hands uplifted,
That calls upon her sons to save,
Was not by Heaven with beauty gifted
To perish in a harlot's grave.

Listen to the nations arming!
Is it for the right or wrong
That those angry sounds alarming
Sweep the continent along?
Is that the distant thunder
And the restless armies tread,
Shake historic graves asunder
With a warning from the dead.

Is it but a masked ambition
Playing with a nation's trust,
Or a despot coalition
Trampling freedom in the dust?
If it be the might of honor
Raising up a prostrate land,
Branded be he who upon her
Lifts the renegrado hand.

Dark and gloomy is the present;
God knows but the slender moon
May, from slightly tinted crescent
Reach the blood-red fullness soon.
So with thunderbolts around her,
Let the Mother of the Free,
Calmly rest till called to sound her
Ancient notes of victory.

THE BACHELOR BEAU.

CHAPTER I.

"I can no longer struggle against the current of misfortune," exclaimed Mr. Whiting, a small merchant, who had by the pressure of hard times become somewhat involved; "I am ruined!"

"Nay, my husband, do not be distressed. Worse calamities than this might happened, and we will make the best of it."

"But wife, I must fail; I cannot sustain myself another day."

"You have done all you can to avert the misfortune, and if it must come, let us not repine, but bear it like Christians."

"I will try to keep calm; but it seems hard, after weathering the worst of the storm, to be wrecked inside of the land."

"Perhaps your creditors will give you more time," suggested Mrs. Whiting.

"I cannot hope it; the note which comes due to-morrow, and which I am utterly unable to pay, is in the hands of my bitterest enemy."

"He will not distress you."

"I know him well. He is a villian!"

"Whom do you mean?"

"Bacher."

"God help us, if *he* is your creditor."

"As near as I can learn, he bought the note on purpose to perplex me, and perhaps to obtain his revenge."

"Why is he so bitter against you?"

"Because I exposed a swindling operation in which he was engaged."

"How much is the note, father?" asked a beautiful, hazel-eyed girl, who had not before spoken, but who had been listening with intense interest to the conversation between her father and mother.

"Three thousand dollars, Sarah, replied Mr. Whiting, fixing a glance of anxiety upon the fair girl.

"Can't you borrow it, father?"

"Alas! my child, my credit is very much impaired. My notes have been too think in State Street for me to borrow without paying exorbitant interest; and that I think would wrong my creditors in case any thing should happen."

"It is not so dreadful to fail, is it, father?"

"It would be ruinous to me, my child. If I could pay this note to-morrow, I could get along very well. I should not have been embarrassed, had it not been for the failure of Jones. But I suppose it must be, and we must content ourselves to live a little more closely than we have been accustomed to do."

Sarah asked no more questions, and though the conversation was continued by her father and mother, she seemed to pay no attention to it. She appeared to be sinking deeply over something.

As the evening advanced, John Barnet, a clerk who had for some months been attentive to Sarah, and who, report said, was a favored suitor, made his accustomed evening visit. Every body said that John Barnet was a fine young man, and every one thereby of an beautiful and estimable a wife as Sarah Whiting would undoubtedly make him.

If there is any thing in smiles and gentle words, the affection of the young clerk was warmly reciprocated by Sarah. They were not engaged however, though he called at Mr. Whiting's house from four to seven evenings in a week.

Mr. Whiting and his wife retired at an early hour in the evening, leaving the lovers "to have it out."

As usual, John Barnet begged her to make him happy by promising to be his forever. To his utter suprise and consternation, she told him she could never be his wife, and entreated him to think no more about her. Of course, the lover pressed her for an explanation of this sudden and remarkable change in her manner towards him. But she could not even do this, and John took his leave, feeling that he had not another friend in the world.

CHAPTER II.

Sarah Whiting had another suitor in the person of a wealthy and eccentric old bachelor, who, after withstanding the assaults of thousands of bright eyes and bewitching smiles, had laid his heart at the feet of our beautiful heroine. We don't blame the old fellow for falling in love with her, any more than we blame Sarah for laughing at him when he threw himself at her feet and "popped the question."

Mr. Landyke Somerset was only about forty, so that, if Sarah had been less cruel, it would not have been exactly "May and December," but about June and November. He loved her with all the fervor which the march of time had left in his heart, and was actually disconsolate when she told him 'no.'

Mr. Landyke Somerset was not an ill-looking man, though he was an old bachelor. True his hair was not as black and glossy as it had been twenty years before; there was an occasional iron-gray hair, which looked a little suspicious; yet, when he began to make his court to the divinity of his dreams, even these suddenly disappeared, and people were malicious enough to say it was through the influence of a certain compound applied by the barber. True, also, there was now and then a wrinkle in his face, which some young ladies affect to dislike. But what of all these things? Old age is honorable, and the iron-gray hairs and the wrinkles did not in the least mar the kindly expression of his phiz.

He was a very clever fellow, and though the merry little Sarah Whiting could not help laughing when he "popped the question" to her, she would very willingly have had just such an uncle, or something of that sort. In short she *liked* him, but she didn't *love* him.

Mr. Landyke Somerset was a firm believer in the ancient verity, that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," and he determined not to faint or give up the chase till he had bagged the game, or had seen her the wife of another. Consequently he held out all the inducements in his power to engage her heart in his favor.

He was not what young ladies call an "old fool," for he had sense enough to feel that he should never be able to gain the victory on the strength of his physical attributes—his personal beauty. But he was an amiable man at heart, and trusted solely to the influence of his moral and mental qualities for success. They had thus far failed him though he still persevered.

Mr. Whiting readily understanding what these attentions meant, did all in his power to favor this suit; for he was an old fashioned man, and placed more confidence in the power of a good heart and plenty of money to make his daughter happy, than he did in the more common attributes of youth and good looks, even though the possessor of the first-named commodities had passed the meridian of life.

But Sarah had a mind of her own in these matters, and though she appreciated her kind father's motives, she could not think of throwing herself away on a man of forty, even if he was an angel.

It was only the afternoon of the day preceding the conversation we have recorded, that Mr. Somerset had paid her a visit, and renewed his protestations of love to her. She had told him for the twentieth time, "no."

When she heard her father relate the particulars of his embarrassment, the image of Mr. Somerset had involuntarily presented itself to her mind. He was abundantly able to assist them in this emergency, and for the love he bore her perhaps he would.

But then if she applied to him, and he afforded the necessary aid, she would be under an obligation to him, which she might find it very inconvenient to discharge.

Ruin stared her father in the face. He had said it was *ruin* and she was sure it was. What right had she to be selfish or over nice, when, perhaps she had it in her power to avert the dreadful calamity? Her father was all in all to her; and though some girls are so sentimental as to sacrifice father, mother, home, friends, for a lover, she would sacrifice a dozen lovers for her father alone, to-say nothing of her mother, who was at least worth two dozen more.

Let not the reader suppose the pretty Sarah did not love him upon whom she had smiled—she did; but her bump of veneration was bigger than that other bump on the back of her head.

Her resolution was formed, and about eleven o'clock the next day, she put on her bonnet, and walked up to the Revere House where Mr. Somerset boarded.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Landyke Somerset was a nabob, and retained a private parlour, to which the obsequious servant conducted Sarah Whiting. Of course the bachelor was reasonably astonished at this visit.

"Indeed, Miss Whiting, I am delighted to see you," exclaimed he, with rapturous enthusiasm.

"I know you would be, and that's the reason I came," laughed Sarah, and at the same time she blushed at her remark that Mr. Landyke Somerset had chided himself in a rapture of delight.

"Ah, my dear Miss Whiting, you are and always so kind to me as you are to-day."

"But I always will be thereafter," and Sarah smiled, though her heart beat like the bounding of a race horse."

"Ah, you are so good, and so pretty, too."

"I will save you the trouble of all these useless adulations by saying that I have come to accept your oft-repeated proposal."

"Indeed!" and the bachelor was taken "all aback;" he could hardly believe the evidence of his own senses.

"What, sir! Do you recede from your offer?" said Sarah, laughing with all her might—a very convenient cloak for young ladies sometimes.

"Capital joke, eh?" and the bachelor laughed too.

"No joke, sir; I am in earnest."

Sarah looked as sober as the matron of an orphan asylum.

"Nay, nay, my pretty Sarah, do not make sport of me."

"I will give you my promise in writing, with my signature, if you desire it."

"Is it possible that you mean so? said the doubtful Mr. Somerset.

"Take my hand."

The bachelor took it, pressed it to his lips, and began to think himself the happiest fellow in the world.

"I am yours, Mr. Somerset."

"Bless you Sarah!"

"On o ne condition."

"Name it."

Sarah recounted the story of her father's embarrassment.

"Fill me out a check for three thousand dollars, and I promise to become your wife within one year."

Mr. Landyke Somerset mused. He appeared to be in doubt. He was a high-souled man, and the idea of *buying* the hand of his wife was to the last degree repugnant to him.

"You hesitate, sir; I know you do not love me," said Sarah, with apparent pique.

"On my soul, I do! I agree; here is the check," replied Mr. Somerset, as he seated himself at the table and drew the check.

"Now enclose it in a note for my father saying you learned his trouble from a mutual friend, and then beg the privilege of loaning him the amount of the check."

"And you sacrifice yourself to your father, my fair Sarah!" said the bachelor, as he sealed the note.

"I do."

"You are an angel!"

"Nay, I must go now"

The check did the business, and Mr. Whiting was as happy as ever he was in his life Bacher could not sleep that night because he had been foiled in his revenge.

In the evening Mr. Somerset called at the house to see his future bride. She treated him kindly, and permitted him to sit by her side, hold her work basket, and pick up her thimble when she dropped it—which was glory enough for an evening, to one as moderate in his wishes as the bachelor beau of our heroine.

But about eight o'clock, to Sarah's utter consternation, John Barnet paid his usual visit. The poor clerk was sadly distressed, as well he might be, and had called to desire an explanation of the cool manner in which he had been dismissed.

The presence of Mr. Somerset was all the explanation he desired. He was uneasy; he could not join in the conversation and aware that he was making himself disagreeable to the party, he determined to take his leave; but how could he leave her. He knew Mr. Somerset to be one of the best men in the world, and he requested an interview with him on the spot.

The worthy bachelor kindly consented to walk down the street a short distance with him, and John Barnet told him the whole story; how he loved Sarah, and how he had every reason to believe that Sarah loved him. He was sure that some unfair advantage had been taken, and he wanted the matter explained.

Come back to the house young man, and I will give you all the satisfaction you desire."

John consented.

A few minutes sufficed to explain to Mr. Whiting and the discarded lover the nature of the sacrifice which the devoted Sarah had made for her father's sake.

"Bless you, my child!" exclaimed the merchant, his eyes filled with tears of love, as he tenderly embraced his noble-hearted daughter.

"You understand it now, don't you, Mr. Barnet?" said the bachelor, with a good-natured smile.

"I do, indeed," replied John, sorrowfully "she is a noble girl, and I shall never cease to love her though she can never be mine."

Sarah cast a sad glance at him, and her eyes filled with tears. She never knew till that moment how much she loved the poor clerk. But it was all over now—the bright dreams of love had passed away, and she could never be happy again.

"What, Sarah! do you recede from your promise?" asked Mr. Somerset.

"Nay, I do not. Farewell John! farewell forever!" and the poor girl sobbed convulsively.

"Farewell, Sarah!" and the clerk seized his hat and rushed towards the door.

"Hallo! stop, young man!" exclaimed Mr. Somerset; "don't go off mad. Give me your hand."

The bachelor took the clerk's hand.

"You are a good fellow; I honor you. *Your* hand, Sarah," and Mr. Somerset took the little white hand of the weeping maiden and placed it in that of John Barnet. "Be happy!"

"What do mean sir?" asked Sarah, bewildered at the actions of the bachelor.

"Mean! You love him, don't you?"

"With all my soul?"

"And you do not love me?"

Sarah began to understand.

"I *like* you."

"You are his; be happy! You did not for a moment suppose I could be so mean as to take advantage of such a noble act of self-sacrifice as you performed to-day? No! I love you, but I will not make you miserable."

Poor Sarah! How happy she was, and how she pitied poor Mr. Somerset, who loved her so much! She felt that, if the old lover soon John Barnet, she would have been glad to become his wife, iron gray and wrinkles to the contrary notwithstanding—he was such a dear good soul!

"Be happy! and that isn't all; when I die you shall have half my fortune."

The bachelor kept his word, and though he didn't die of a broken heart, he did not live many years; yet when he did die, the hand of a woman—of one true and loving a woman as ever made home a paradise—smoothed his dying pillow, and closed his eyes in their last sleep; and there were sincere mourners over his bier.

Poor Mr. Landyke Somerset! though he found not a wife in Sarah Whiting, he found a true friend.

The Mothers of Great Men.

The only two satisfactory instances given by Mrs. Ellis of a mother whose son was really great, and who had a direct and traceable influence on the greatness, are the instances of the mother of St. Augustine and the mother of Napoleon. Not only was St. Augustine a very remarkable man and Monica a very remarkable woman, but the son owed to the mother the direction of his thoughts, the purpose of his life, and the source of his enjoyment. In those moments when St. Augustine was conscious that he had reached the highest pitch of spiritual exultation, he was also conscious that his mother soared as high as he did.—It would be an abuse of language to term Monica a great woman in the same way that we term St. Augustine a great man, for he added to the piety and sublime feeling of his mother a remarkable degree of literary power and a great range of thought. We must also judge of all greatness by the test of success; and St. Augustine is principally to be called great because he, as a matter of fact, gave so much of its colour to western Christianity. But the basis of his thoughts and feelings, his mode of viewing the relations between himself, God, and the world, had been derived from his mother.

In a similar way we can trace a clear affinity between the character and mental constitution of Napoleon and those of his mother. There was the same stubbornness, the same keenness of thought, the same meanness in certain acts of common life, the same resolute determination to enforce the burden of their ascendancy on all around them. There was in the manner a Corsican fineness which degenerated into the lying of the son—the grandest liar, probably, the world has ever seen. Napoleon, himself, attributed many of his notions of government to the family system in which he had been brought up; on the plan of helping, and snubbing, and bullying his brothers, according to the fancies or the exigencies of the moment, was founded on traditions that dated from his infancy.—In fact, the whole enquiry as to the influence of mothers on sons, as conducted by Mrs Ellis, is utterly purposeless. For what is the exact question that is to be solved? That mothers exercise an influence over their sons is obvious; but there is no reason to suppose that the qualities which make men great are dependent on this influence than any other set of qualities. If Mrs Ellis's book proves anything, it proves that there is no rule whatever on the subject and no lesson whatever to be learnt from it. It does not need an octavo volume to establish that a man of extraordinary gifts is likely to render those gifts more profitable to himself and others if he has a very pious, wise, strict, loving, charming woman to guide him in infancy and youth. But no one can say that great men have, as a rule, had such great fortune. Greatness depends on qualities that are entirely personal to the individual, which defy analysis, and cannot be traced to any distinct source. They are effected in their development by an endless variety of circumstances, and a most important circumstance is the sort of mother who has the control of them in their earliest stage. But they are quite independent of her. Jerome and Joseph Bonaparte had the same origin as Napoleon. What made him great was that which he had besides what they had; and the ultimate result of all inquiries of this sort is to convince us that it is hopeless to ask why one individual differs from another. Physical science is utterly at a loss to account for this difference. There is no perceptible variation in the size or quality of the brain, or of the nervous system, that will in the least account for the superior activity of the mind, or of the greater firmness of the will.—*London Saturday Review.*

Who's got the Donkey?

John Jones had a miserable life of it. He worked hard but was always in want, and he considered it lucky if the day's expenditure did not exceed the days income. It was a constant struggle to make the ends meet, and the outgoing end seemed to be for ever lengthening, while the incoming end constantly contracting. His necessities compelled him to buy on credit, and sell for ready money so he always bought in the dear market; and, sold in the cheap. His profits were small and every day grew less; but his wants were great, and daily became greater. He was no scholar, and kept no accounts; he was no social or political economist, and knew nothing of the theory of making money, or the art of saving it. He had a little practical knowledge of the principle of exchange, and knew that the price of the coals bought yesterday, must be paid by the money realised by the sales of to-day; and that if he took an extra glass of whiskey, in addition to his usual allowance, his wife and family would be restricted to a smaller quantity of food, or obliged to contract an additional amount of debt.

It was no use to talk of lessening their expenditure, because it was necessary to eat and drink; and as his credit, from the irregularity of his payments, was always getting low, and as he had made a practice of pleading the benefit of the Tipping Act when pressed for unpaid accounts, no publican would give him quarter on trust, so that the only potables beside ready-money frequently found both inside or dividing the household expenses.

It was in these circumstances that John first came under our notice. He might have been seen every day harnessed to a small cart with his two ragged, ill-conditioned sons pushing behind, calling as loudly as they could bawl, "*Coals! cheap coals!*" An old hat without the rim, an old coat minus a sleeve, a pair of tattered smalls clothes without buttons, and, as Paddy would say, footless stockings without the legs, completed his dress. His children were covered with about equal proportions of dirt and rags, and his wife might have sat for the picture of "Patience on a monument, smiling at Grief. Life to him hitherto, had been all downhill; and he appeared to have reached the lowest point to which he could possibly fall, when an incident gave his thoughts and feelings a different direction, and he changed the whole course of his life.

In the street where he lived, was occasionally opened a small wooden theatre, where for the small charge of a penny, the youth of the vicinity were amused with scenic representations, and instructed in all the various practices of successful crime.—To the dismay of many, and the joy of a few the theatre was removed, and a small Christian church erected in its place. John had never frequented the theatre, because he considered a glass of whiskey better worth the money than a foolish song; but his boys, when they could pick up a penny, thought it well-spent in seeing the "Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard." Now, however, that admission to the church cost nothing, and as his money was all spent, and his own home no way attractive, John thought as he looked at the door, that it was well heated, and comfortably seated, and that he could not do better than get into a corner and see what was going on. The person that was in the desk, was speaking of the condition of the poor, and in a few minutes John held down his head, for he thought he was speaking to him. He listened, however, and heard his own state so well-described, his feelings so truly pictured, his wants so accurately stated, and his miseries so affectionately mentioned, that he wondered trembled and wept. No one before had even taken any interest in him; but here a perfect stranger knew every circumstance of his life, and seemed to sympathize in all his sufferings.

The next night, John was at the church-door before it was opened; but at length his stranger-friend made his appearance.

The subject of discourse was Christ's love to His people, and his theme was more attractive than the last. John, for the first time, heard that the Son of God descended from heaven, became "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and offered himself up a sacrifice for the sins of mankind. Night after night, when the church was opened, John was to be seen stealing into a remote corner, quietly and attentively listening to the service, and lingering till the last of the assembly were leaving the church.

He felt almost ashamed of this new attraction; church-going had appeared to him to be a sort of privilege of the rich or well-dressed, and he had no idea that a church could belong peculiarly to the poor. However, new light was shed into his mind; he began to see the folly of his previous life, and resolved to try if virtue's ways were indeed ways of pleasantness and peace.—The daily indulgence in whisky was withheld, and the pence thereby saved, were applied to the payment of old debts; these gradually diminished, and he was soon enabled to become a ready-money buyer, and could afford to sell on credit. Trade and profits increased, and he found it necessary to increase his locomotive power, and to place a donkey in his cart, instead of his sons and himself.

Profane Swearing.

Rev. C. H. Chapin, the celebrated Universalist preacher, thus alludes to profane swearing in one of his discourses on the Lord's prayer:—"If we would use the prayer sincerely, we must hallow God's name on our lips. It will never be a light word there. It will never drop out in jest or ring in blasphemy. I wish to touch this point earnestly. I would speak strongly against the common sin of profaneness.—Are there any before me who are accustomed to use God's name as an expletive, and to brandy it as a by-word? Who employ it in all kinds of conversation, and throw it about in every place? Perhaps in their hearts, they consider this an accomplishment! think it manly and brave to swear! Let me say then, that profaneness is a brutal vice. He who indulges in it is no gentleman. I care not what his stamp may be in society. I care not what clothes he wears, or what culture he boasts. Despite all his refinement, the light and habitual taking of God's name, betrays a coarse nature, and a brutal will. Nay, he tacitly admits that it is ungentlemanly. He rests nine oaths in the presence of ladies; and he who fears to rush into the chancery of heaven and swear by the Majesty there, is decently observant in the drawing-room and the parlour. But, again, Profaneness is an unmanly and silly vice. It is certainly not a grace in conversation, and it adds no strength to it. There is no organic symmetry in the narrative that is ingrained with oaths; and the blasphemy that bolsters an opinion does not make it any more correct. Our mother English has variety enough to make a story sparkeble, and to give wit; it has toughness enough and vehemence enough to furnish sinews for a debate and to drive home conviction, without degrading the holy epithets of Jehovah. Nay, the use of these explatives, argues a limited range of ideas, and a consciousness of being on the wrong side. And, if we can find no other phrases through which to vent our choking passion, we had better suppress that passion. And, again, Profaneness is a mean vice. According to general definition he who repays kindness with contempt, he who shames his friend and benefactor, is deemed pitiful and wretched. And yet oh profane man! whose name is it you handle so lightly? Is it that of your best Benefactor? Yet, friend Hood would bid you treat the venerable names of your earthly parents harlots about in scoffs and jests, abuse without compunction, without thought the name of your heavenly father! Finally Profaneness is an awful vice. Once more I ask, whose name is it you so slightly use? The name of God! have you ever pondered its meaning? Have you ever thought what it is that you mingle thus with your passion and your wit? It is the name of Him whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain.

"TOOLE A WEE."

Not many years ago there lived in the south of Scotland a somewhat eccentric clergyman who had been preaching most vigorously on the impropriety of profane swearing, and denouncing the rather common habit of using one of Satan's names in ordinary conversation. On the Monday he set out to visit a few of his people. Just as he was entering a neighboring village, he overtook an old woman, who was carrying home a young pig which she meant to rear. The old woman's strength and patience both became exhausted, and waxing wroth she exclaimed, "Deevil choke ye, beast!" The minister was passing at the moment, but he simply looked, heaved a sigh, and went on his way. On reaching the further end of the village, he found another old woman assiduously attempting to induce a flock of ducklings to enter in at a stable door. The old dame was completely baffled; and as she stood wiping her face with her apron, the minister heard her give vent to her spleen in these words—"Deevil tak' ye, beasts!" He evidently thought this was a great deal to much, and stepping forward he thus accosted her—"Ay, ay, just thole a wee, my leddy; he's busy at the ither end o' the toon chokin' a soo; but he'll be your way the noo, I'se warrant ye—just thole a wee."

THE DUKE AND THE BUTTON MAKER.

In the middle of the battle of Waterloo; the Duke saw a man in plain clothes riding about on a cab horse in the thickest fire.—During a temporary lull the Duke beckoned to him, and he rode over. He asked him who he was—what business he had there? He replied he was an Englishman, accidently at Brussels; that he had never seen a fight, and he wanted to see one.—The duke told him that he was in instant danger of his life; he said, "Not more than your Grace; and they parted. But every now and then he saw the cob man riding about in the smoke, and at last, having nobody to send to a regiment, he again beckoned to this little fellow, and told him to go up to that regiment and order them to charge, giving him some mark of authority the colonel would recognise. Away he galloped, and in a few minutes the Duke saw his order obeyed. The Duke asked him for his card, and found in the evening, when the card fell out of his sash, that he lived at Birmingham, and was a button manufacturer. When at Birmingham, the Duke inquired of the firm, and found that he was their traveller, and then in Ireland. When he returned, at the Duke's request, he called on him in London. The Duke was happy to see him, and he said he had a vacancy in the Mint at £800 a-year. The little cob man said it would be exactly the thing, and the Duke installed him.—*Life of Haydon, the Painter.*

Odds and Ends.

Bassompiere, the French Ambassador to Spain, was relating to Henry IV. the particulars of his entry into Madrid.

"I was mounted," he said "on the smallest mule in the world.

"Ah!" exclaimed the King, "what an amusing sight! An ass upon a mule!"

"Very good, Sire," retorted Bassompiere, "I was your Majesty's representative."

—A stuttering Vermonter was asked the way to Waterbury. With great politeness he strove to say it was ahead; but in vain; the more he tried the more he couldn't. At last, red in the face and furious with exertion, he burst forth with—"Gug-g-'long! hang you, you'll get there afore I—I can t-t-tell you!"

—Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he goes to sea!

—Why is the freight of a ship like a locomotive? Because it makes the cargo.

—Why do the ladies of the present day resemble the lilies of the valley, mentioned in scripture? Because "they toil not neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them."

—"John, how do the people of Africa live?"

"By drawing, sir."

"Drawing what?"

"Drawing their breath, of course?"

—"Pa," said a little girl to her father one day, "let me have some beer, won't you?"

"Beer, my child, what do you want with beer?"

"Why I want to dye some ribbons with it. Ma says that's what makes your nose so red, and that's just the colour I want for my ribbons."

—"Pray Doctor, what is the difference between the puseyism they talk so much about and puppeyism?"

"Puppyism, sir, is founded on dogmatism, and puseyism on the catechism."

—"What is the height of the triumphal arch erected in Glasgow for the reception of the Queen," was asked a witty and eccentric character named Hawkey.

"The height of d—d nonsense," was the quiet reply.

—The man who has no music in his soul when last seen was listening to a boy filing the teeth of a saw. He seemed highly delighted.

—An old bachelor being told that "love was like the ivy, the older you grow the more it will cling to you," replied that it was a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways, and put it thus "the closer she clings to you the more you are raised."—Heartless wretch!

Characteristics of French and Austrian soldiers.

A French military historian, in discussing the qualifications of Polish troops, remarks that even their propensity to gasconade was a good soldierly trait, for that by their open boasting they took upon themselves obligations which they were compelled to redeem in the field, and which they generally did redeem in a very complete and honorable fashion. The historiographer now attached to the French head-quarters may apply this observation with some justice to his countrymen. The predictions with which they entered on the Italian campaign were exceedingly remarkable. It was said that the whole war would be the affair of a month, that the French troops would drive the Austrians before them from one end of Lombardy to the other, and that the army would return covered with glory to its native land in the course of the next few weeks. In these assertions there was naturally a little extravagance, but it is a very notable circumstance that every French soldier did really believe in the absolute superiority of the French arms. Strange to say, the impression was shared in some degree by the Austrians also, for all that was said on their side was, that by retiring to their fortresses they might perhaps erect a barrier against which the tide of French valor would beat in vain. These were the tactics advocated by one party, and perhaps the wisest, of Austrian strategists. Yet to the eyes of Europe there was no sufficient warrant for this disparity of confidence. The Austrian army was no contemptible force. Its numerical strength was enormous, the excellence of its ingredients unquestionable, and the scientific proficiency of its officers beyond all doubt. Why should the French assume with such extraordinary decision, that no Austrian troops could stand against them in the field? That question might perhaps be hard to answer; but it is, at any rate, plain that the event up to the present hour has justified the sentiments they expressed. They have beaten the Austrians at every point exactly as they prophesied. They have done no less than they said. They went into battle with what Englishmen might consider an awkward obligation, but they have well discharged it. They stood to win on rather onerous terms; for if they won it was no more than they had pledged themselves to do, and if they lost, their success and credit went together. However, they have been as good as their word, and, if their undertakings were large, their performance has been in due proportion.

It is, indeed impossible to read of the French army, as described and characterized by our correspondent, without feelings of admiration. We are not speaking merely of its valor in the field, for the Piedmontese and Austrians are brave also, but of the perfection to which French soldiers appear to carry every military excellence.—They adapt themselves to circumstances with a facility quite marvellous. They embark at one port and are landed at another without the least embarrassment or confusion; they take their places in a railway train as if they had learnt the manœuvre on parade—which perhaps they did; and when they are seen at the close of a long march their carriage is as sprightly and as elastic as if they had just quitted their barracks. Look, again, at their instinctive faculties of organization. An army of more than 100,000 men has been moved, quartered, camped, and fed with so little demand upon the resources of Sardinia itself that the prices of provisions in that country were at first hardly raised. The rations of the French troops were brought from French towns, stored in French Magazines, and prepared by French hands without so much as the aid of a Piedmontese butcher or a Piedmontese oven. All that immense host has been self supporting. It is supplied with as much regularity as the population of Paris, and is manœuvred with as much accuracy as a division in the Camp de Mars. We are not forgetting the advantages of Louis Napoleon's position. Hitherto he has been in a friendly country, with his own broad territories as the base of his operations; he has been assisted by a brave army of Sardinians, and he can rely on the sympathies of an inflammable population. Our correspondent, indeed, trace the disasters of the Austrians in no small degree to the ignorance in which they were kept by the dogged and hostile silence of the Italian peasantry. Still for all this the organization of the French army is wonderful; more so indeed than its ascendancy in the field. The men are born soldiers, there is no denying it. It is the old Gallic race all over, with the equipments and developments of a modern age.

Singular in the extreme it is that generations upon generations should have wrought such little change, and that not only the French but the Austrians should be so precisely what they always were. One can hardly comprehend the peculiar Austrian faculty of being beaten and not conquered, and yet we may perhaps see it developed. General Gyulai's troops seem to be prepared for defeats as other soldiers are for victories; in fact, it is a victory which in their case, would be literally a "reverse."—Still they have not been disheartened.—They retire from point to point before the advance of the allies, but whenever they have fought it has been with undiminished obstinance. The latest battles, indeed have been fought the hardest, and we may see some harder than these.

One half of the defeats already suffered by the Austrians in this campaign would, if suffered by the French, probably have demoralized their army. The Austrians, in all likelihood, will fight their next battle with as much obstinacy as ever—so striking is the difference between race and race. In point of fact, the French have not yet been tried on their weakest point. What the Roman General said of the old Gauls is true of their modern representatives.—They are almost irresistable in their first rant, and so long as their course is unchecked, but if the impetuosity of their attack is encountered by any vexatious obstacle they are liable to discouragement and despondency. Of course, civilization and discipline have gone far to remove this national defect, but the characteristic survives still and those best acquainted with French soldiers have doubted wether the army would retain its confidence or its spirits amid the languid and protracted operations of a succession of sieges. Perhaps the Emperor will take measures to escape this contingency. He is certainly displaying considerable military skill, and he is perfectly acquainted with all the qualities of his troops. Perhaps, too, the new French artillery may impart a character to siege operations never witnessed before. It would be a mistake, however, to regard the campaign as absolutely decided. The tenacity of the Austrian troops is extraordinary, and in war, the whole aspect of affairs may be altered by the accidents of a week. If there is any predominant reflection suggested by the spectacle before us, it is that of bitter regret at so sad a loss of brave men and by such horrible sufferings as our correspondent describes. We forget even the triumphs of the battle-field and the exultation of a liberated people as the dreadful scenes of a military hospital are presented to our eyes. Here are two great nations each endowed with faculties and proficiencies of its own, converting their talents into the means of mutual slaughter and ruin. What makes it worse, too, is that the results will survive the process. Not only will money be squandered, lives lost, and progress forgotten, but armies will be infected with the contagion of war, and the fever of military glory. War feeds itself in more senses than one. It begets good soldiers, and good soldiers are inclined to war. Not the least of the evils attending the present contest may be this,—that it will unteach the population of Europe the lessons which they have learnt from two generations of almost unbroken peace, and well, therefore, may all thinking men pray that so pernicious a strife may be terminated as speedily as possible.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

By-Law No.—J. Edwards.
Notice—G. E. Boulton.
The Weekly *Globe*.
For Sale—Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

To Our Subscribers.

The new Postage Law has came into operation. It was formerly our intention to send the paper free of postage, but there are difficulties connected with this system which render it impracticable. We have since came to the conclusion to reduce the terms of subscription; consequently on and after the 1st day of August next the *Examiner* will be furnished to subscribers at the extremely low rate of $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If not so paid $2 will be charged. This reduction has been made with a view to increase our already large County circulation, and to encourage the system of advance payments.

Subscribers who have formerly received the *Examiner* at the Peterboro' post office may have it left by our paper-carrier at their office or residence, if within the Corporation; if outside the Town limits, subscribers will be required to call at the office of publication.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 14th, 1859.

Separation from the County.

As will be seen by our Town Council report a By-law to provide for the separation of this Town from the jurisdiction of these United Counties has been read a second time, and will be submitted for approval by the rate-payers of the Town. A committee appointed to investigate the matter report very favorable to a separation. The report shows that the Town pays at present one-sixth of the whole County tax. The report also shews that if separated the saving to the Town would be something like $2,254 or 1s. in the £ annually. We do not like the manner of jumping into such movements hurriedly, as it is a subject which requires mature consideration, but if the estimate of the gentlemen appointed to investigate the proposal be correct, then we say the quicker a separation takes place the better. Every penny of a reduction in our taxes should be hailed with cheerfulness, and every scheme to reduce them will meet our approval and ensure the sanction of the rate-payers. The new Municipal Law provides that Towns have the privilege of withdrawing from the County in which they may be situated, and a connection is merely optional with the rate-payers themselves. If, as seems to be the case of Peterboro', the connection proves to be detrimental to the interests of the Town, a separation can at once be effected without reference to Parliament.

The Twelfth in Peterboro'.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the Lodges in Town after transacting their usual business on the 12th, at ten o'clock the lodges headed by the Peterborough Rifle Band, left for the grove in front of the Court House where they were soon joined by several of the Lodges of the Peterboro District; at noon they were put into ranks by George Johnston, Marshal of the day, when they marched to the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, to meet the visiting brethren from the Districts of Hope, Port Hope, Cavan and Emily.

On the arrival of the Cars, the procession was formed and marched through several of the principal streets, also visiting Ashburnham.

Refreshments were served at the grove in front of the Court House, after the tables was cleared, the County Master, Edwin Poole, Esq., was called to the chair, after a few remarks he called on the Rev. Mr. Lanton, who delivered an eloquent address, Dr. Irons, was the next called upon, the Rev. Mr. Short of Port Hope, wound up the proceedings with a very appropriate address, after which the Masters of the Lodges took up a collection in aid of the orphans home; the visiting Brethren were then escorted to the Railway Depot, where three cheers were given for the "Queen," and three for the "Worshipful Grand Master." The Lodges going to their several rooms, closed the proceedings of the day. The Town was very quiet throughout the evening.

The *Review* professes respect for the "craft." We cannot believe him sincere until he abides by its rules. When a contemporary is charged with falsehood, and it fails to meet such charge fairly, an insult is at once offered, and a total disrespect for the rules of the craft shewn. "Beating the bush" won't do, Thomas.

THE HAY HARVEST has commenced and many fields in the County have been cut within the past week. The yield is generally poor, owing no doubt to the late frosts.

The thermometer stands 86 degrees in the shade.

"ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE has been fought, and the allies are again masters of the field. The scene of this combat was Salferino; the total killed and wounded number about 30,000; four Generals are reported wounded, and one killed; the battle lasted 12 hours, and over 200,000 men were engaged; the favorite corps, the Zouaves and the Chasseurs of Algeria, were cut up fearfully. Prussia has issued a manifesto in which she states that if the allied army threatens the least encroachment on German interests, she will feel herself called upon to take up arms.—England still holds her neutrality, although extensive war preparations are going on.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—On Tuesday evening last an attempt was made forcibly to enter the store of W. Clurton, George Street. The depredators contrived to enter the cellar by removing the bars over the window, and having gained their way to the door leading from the cellar to the hall, they burst it open. They then tried the door leading from the hall to the store but as it was well secured by a heavy bar inside they were unable to proceed further. The rascals were evidently in quest of money, as nothing is missed from the cellar although there is a large quantity of groceries always kept there.

The 100th Regiment.

The following letter from an officer in the 100th has been handed to us for publication:—

GIBRALTAR, May 29, 1859.

To J. W. Smyth, Keene, C. W.

Dear Brother and Sister: I embrace this opportunity of throwing together a few sentences to let you know where I am and how I am getting along. I am at present, as you perceive, in famed Gibraltar, enjoying myself well and in excellent health—thank God for the blessing. We departed from Aldershot, England, on the 7th inst., and embarked from Portsmouth on board the steamer *Urgent* bound for this place, and arrived here on the 13th; we had a quick and pleasant voyage. There were but six companies came at the time mentioned, but the remaining part of the regiment is expected to arrive soon. I must here say we have one of the best Colonels ever was; he has the good will and commands the respect and esteem of all, both officers and privates, and it cannot be otherwise for he is so very kind and has such winning ways. I am much disappointed in the climate here, as I had anticipated that it was very warm, but on the contrary it is quite temperate and agreeable. The Rock of Gibraltar is justly famed and is deserving the name it bears, because of its being so strongly fortified both by nature and art, it may be deemed almost if not quite impregnable. There are only five regiments here at present, including the 100th, besides the Royal Artillery. I could content myself here for life, it is so agreeable.—When out walking we see almost numberless kinds of fruit growing, and such a variety of flowers, those we thought so much of while at home in Canada. It is really delightful to see oranges, lemons and grapes hanging on their boughs over the roads and walks; it causes me to think of home and wish that some of my friends were with me that we might enjoy the beautiful together, for the scenery is truly enchanting. * * We had a great day here on the 24th.—His royal highness the Prince of Wales is here. He visited his own regiment—the 100th—while on board the steamer the day we landed. There is talk that the 100th will make another move to Malta or Corfu, but we cannot say how true it is, and there is a probability that we may remain here for years; but his respects that it makes little difference, for we are contented and happy wherever we are. Please write as often as convenient, and give me all the news.

I remain as ever,
Your affectionate brother,
LUTHER M. SMYTH.

(Address Corp'l L. M. Smyth, Gibraltar.)

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, July 11, 1859.

Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Conger, Henthorn, White, Fowlis, Read, Toole, Bradfield, Kennedy, Morrow and Hogan.

Minutes read and confirmed.

A petition from John Thompson calling the attention of the Council to the inefficiency of the grate at the corner of George and Simcoe streets, to receive and carry off the water, whereby the water ran into his cellar, causing considerable damage, and asking said grate to be repaired, was referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

A report from the street and bridge com., stating that they have repaired the bridge on London street, near Ledgate's Mill, that the cost for labor was £17 2s 6d, was received and adopted.

The Clerk submitted the returns of parties owing for License, rents, taxes, and otherwise, and his report thereon, was laid on the table.

A report from the com. to whom was referred the By-law for the separation of the Town from the jurisdiction of the Counties Council was read and received.

Accounts from special parties for work done on Spalding's Bay were handed to committee on Streets and Bridges.

An account from Mr. Hogan, was also received and handed over to the Street and Bridge Committee.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr Conger,—That the By-law to withdraw the Town of Peterboro', from the jurisdiction of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, be read a first time.—*Carried.*

The By-law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Conger, that the By-law for the withdrawal of the Town of Peterboro', &c., be read a second time, in Committee of the Whole.

The Council then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hogan in the Chair. The By-law was read in Committee without amendment.

A report from the Committee on Finance and Assessment recommending the payment to Robert Rowe of his salary of £10 as inspector of buildings, and the reduction of the taxes on the Mill Property of Harmon & Dunham, leased to child and Reaburn, from this rental to the rent value was read, and after some discussion was recommitted for investigation and amendment.

The By-law to provide for the withdrawal of the Town of Peterboro', was ordered to be published in the local papers, as required by the statute.

By-law 109, was read a third time and passed.

An account from A. Edminson, was referred to the Finance Committee, and one from Edwin Poole, to the Charities Committee.

Moved by Mr. Henthorn, seconded by Mr. Hogan,—That the Chief Constable be instructed by this Council, to cause all hogs running at large to be impounded, according to By-law of this Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. White,—That the Debentures to be issued under By-law 109, be issued in sums of £100 each, and that the said debentures be forwarded to Messrs. McDougall & Bro., Montreal, for sale, and that the Clerk of this Council, under the direction of the Finance Committee, prepare and forward them without delay.—*Carried.*

On motion Wm. Miller was allowed to pay his taxes in labour upon the Streets.

Mr. Robert Sharpe was appointed pound keeper for this Municipality.

Moved by Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That a cheque be issued in favor of the Chairman of the Street and Bridge Committee, amounting to $71 56.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEPARATION FROM THE COUNTY.

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of enquiring into the expediency of withdrawing the Town from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria,

Beg to Report:

That they have carefully considered the subject and submit the following as the result of their labours:

By a table prepared by the County Clerk based upon the proceeding of the last session of the Counties' Council, they find the amount to be paid by the Town for County purposes during the present year to be $3,254. The aggregate County assessment is $20,982; showing that the Town contributes within a fraction one sixth of the entire County tax of the United Counties.

In order to discover whether any improvement might be looked for in the future, your committee have examined the Assessment rolls of 1859, upon which the County taxation of 1860 will be based.—Taking the same classification that has prevailed for two years, and adopting the same method of calculation, they find the aggregate value to be $6,667,392, showing an increase over last year's aggregate value of $16,010. The proportionate increase for the Town of Peterboro' would be $2,-634, while the actual increase reaches $162,404! Assuming, again, that the amount required for County purposes next year will be greater, and assuming the same basis of classification to be adopted, the proportion of County tax which the Town would have to contribute would be $3,767, equal to about one shilling in the £ on the present Town assessment!

So enormous a tax, your committee became at once convinced, should not be submitted to if it could be avoided. How this was to be accomplished was their next consideration.

The twenty-sixth clause of the Municipal Act gives to Towns the power, upon obtaining the assent of the electors, to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Council of the County within which they are situated, upon the following conditions:

"1st After the final passing of the By-law, the amount which the Town is to pay to the County for the expenses of the Administration of Justice, and the use of the Jail, as well as for the then existing debt of the County, if not mutually agreed upon, shall be ascertained by arbitration under this Act; and the agreement or award shall distinguish the amounts to be annually paid for the said expenses, and for the then debt of the County, and the number of years the payment for the debt is to continue;

"2nd In adjusting their award, the arbitrators shall, among other things, take into consideration the amount previously paid by the Town, or which the Town may be then liable to pay, for the construction of roads or bridges by the County without the limits of the Town, and also what the County may have paid, or be liable to pay, for the construction of roads and bridges within the Town; and they shall also ascertain and allow to the Town the value of its interest in all County property, except road and bridges within the Town."

The cost of the administration of Justice, expenses of Jurors, Sheriff's fees, &c., &c. amounts this year to the sum of $5000.—Assuming that the Town should be required to contribute its present proportion of one-sixth of this sum, and in making this assumption, your committee are convinced that in all equity the proportion is much too large, the Town tax for administration of justice, jurors expenses &c., would be $834!

The expenses of the jail would be more than met by the interest of the Town in County property, which the arbitrators are compelled by the statute to allow; and the debt of the County, with the exception of £50 on the Court House Hill, has been all incurred for improvements without the Town. The amount thus contributed by the Town would more than cover the interest on the amount received. In honesty, your committee are convinced that a careful consideration of the instructions to arbitrators in the statute, would require them to reduce instead of increase the amount set down above, $834, as the Town contribution to the County funds; but less they should not do so, and taking the worst view of the case, $1,000 would most certainly meet the highest award that could be made. Were the Town this year separated, the saving would be $2254; and next year if the estimate of your committee be correct, it would be $2767.

Under these circumstances, your committee are unanimous in recommending the immediate passage of a By-law to withdraw the Town from the jurisdiction of the Council of the Counties.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

THOS. WHITE JR.,
W. S. CONGER.
C. BRADFIELD.
E. BURNHAM.

Mr. S. Laing, the member for the Northern Burghs, is to be the new Financial Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

THE WAR NEWS.

A Great Battle.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

New York, July 7.

The steamer *Asia* arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool and London advices of the 25th ult.

The report that another great battle had taken place is sustained. The following items regarding the battle will be found of some interest:

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the pickets of the two armies were in sight of each other, and scarcely a day passes without slight skirmishes.

Garibaldi was accomplishing remarkable feats in surprising the Austrians, making marches of 50 miles in a day, and setting the country in favour of national independence.

The following despatch had been received in Paris from the Emperor—"We have taken all the enemies positions, and captured many cannons."

Despatches from Vienna, dated Saturday, says that news had just been received in that city that a vigorous combat began on the Mincio at one on Friday morning.—Heavy cannonading was also heard at Verona.

The recent tumult in Venice was occasioned by rumors that the French had landed in Pavia, and that Venice would surrender in three days. People then began to mount cockades, with Italian colours, and crowds began to gather in front of Austrian houses and began to hiss. The Austrian patrol were ordered out to fire on the people, but they were received with insults, when they made an attack upon the mob with the butts of the muskets. The military finally cleared the streets. The report that some were killed is not confirmed.

Advices from Malta state that eight steam liners were ready for departure, as asserted, for the Adriatic.

The official *Preussiche Zeitung* of Wednesday says the Franco-Sardinian army is moving near to the frontiers of Germany.

"The Prussian Government regards the security of Germany as entrusted to its care.

"The Italian conflict is assuming ever-increasing dimensions."

England and France are arming on the greatest scale. The Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty and to the sense of national honour, if she should neglect to act commensurately with the spirit by which Prussia has become great.—Prussia is free from every engagement; she obeys only those obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her state interests. It will soon be seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported with the necessary weight by the German states.

The policy of Prussia stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering service to the enemies of the Fatherland.

It was announced in Paris that a *corps d'armee* of 60,000 men, mainly from African regiments, is excepted shortly in the Adriatic Sea.

Despatches from Milan confirm the accounts that the French troops are advancing towards the Valtelline.

Advices from Rome say an attempt was made there on Sunday to display the tri-colour flag, and proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emmanuel; but General Goyon interfered to prevent it.

The Pope has notified his protest against the dismembership of his States to the powers represented at the Paris conference.—He has also communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

Advices from Constantinople say that Said Pasha had been summoned to send his Rumelia, but replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte comprises Egypt; he therefore will send no succour, but will put his army on a war footing.

The following are the latest despatches from the seat of war:—

TURIN, June 22.—Yesterday the Emperor and the King quitted Brescia for the camp amid the acclamations of the populace. The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castiglione and Montebelluna.

Advices have been received from Arozza to the 21st.

The Swiss regiments which have left Rome attacked Perugia on the 20th.—Great resistance was made, notwithstanding that the numbers were few. After three hours fighting outside the town, the Swiss entered. The combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. The next day the outrages, arrests and firing on people were re-commenced. The town is in a state of siege.

TURIN, June 23.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio. The Piedmontese have advanced towards Peschiera, and after a vigorous encounter repulsed the outposts of the enemy, whose loss was considerable. The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, and pushed a reconnaissance as far as Goito, and surprised the main Austrian guard, which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

VIENNA, June 22.—Austrian correspondence announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice, in capturing some barks belonging to fishermen.

VIENNA, June 23.—Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

VENICE, June 20.—The commander of the fortifications has announced that several disturbers of the peace have been expelled from the town. The arrival of foreigners at Venice is not allowed except on special permission. The Archduke Maximilian has returned from Verona.

VERONA, June 23rd.—The head quarters of the Emperor of Austria have been removed to Vallegio. The feeling of the troops is excellent. At Antivari English as well as French war steamers are expected.

BERNE, June 12.—Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Botzen and Lardeck. Austrian troops of Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany. 2,000 of them have arrived at Malo, and 3,000 more are to follow.

BERNE, June 24.—Despatches from Milan confirm the news that 5,000 French had been despatched towards Vaellese at Bormio.

The Austrians continue to construct block houses, redoubts and fortifications at Nanders.

300 Austrians and one company of volunteers consisting of students are marching to occupy the passage of Stelvio.

The Archduke of Tyrol has arrived at Nanders to superintend the enrollment of 24,000 men in Tyrol and Vorarberg. The Tyrolese find related difficulties about entering the military service.

CORFU, June 19.—According to letters from Malta to 16th inst., a fleet of eight French steam liners is ready for departure, destined, it is asserted, for the Adriatic sea.

LONATO, June 23.—This morning the Emperor accompanied by the King traversed the environs of the town, and pushed a reconnaissance as far as Desenano, on the borders of the lake.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. COBDEN.

Sackville, N. B., July 12.

The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday the 2nd inst., passed Cape Race at 5 30 p. m. on Sunday the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax to-day. She was boarded off the Cape by the News Yatch of the New York Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news procured which was started from St. Johns yesterday but only reached this place this forenoon.

St. John's Newfoundland July 11

The following is a summary of the news by the Canada, which passed Cape Race at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

The steamship City of Washington from New York via St. John's Newfoundland, where she called to take out passengers by the Edinburg arrived at Queenstown on the 1st of July.

The news by the Canada does not present any new features of unusual importance. There has been no more fighting, and the allies continued their movements across the Mincio unmolested.

The Emperor Napoleon had changed his head-quarters from Valla to Vallegia.

The Sardinians has completed the investment of Peschiera from the Lake Garda to the Mincio.

The Eperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Ministry has pronounced for strict neutrality.

Mr. Cobden had declined a seat in the Cabinet.

In the Liverpool Cotton market the sales of cotton for the week amounted to 57,000 bales. The prices of the lower qualities had declined ¼ per lb.

The breadstuffs market was drooping, and all descriptions were slightly lower.

Provisions dull and quotations barely maintained.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

New York, July 12.

The New York *Times* of to-day contains letters from Mr. Raymond and "Malakoff," its Paris correspondent, dated from the battle field of Solferino. Mr. Raymond says that not less than 400,000 men were engaged, and of these not less than 30,000 dead or disabled lie this bright starry night upon this bloody field. The battle commenced a little before five o'clock in the morning, not far from sunrise and lasted till late in the evening.

SEVERE DROUGHT.

The country is suffering from the most severe drought that has occurred within the memory of the present generation. In 1826 there was a longer time of dry weather. The drought commenced early in spring, and continued throughout the summer and autumn; but there were none of these penetrating winds which have dried and bound up the ground this season. For scarcity of water and brown withered pastures there is no parallel season since 1826. People who remember well the appearance of the country, say that the streams are as low as they were in the autumn of that famous year. Indeed old people say that they never saw the Doon so low as at present, though they have lived all their lives on its banks. On many farms which are regarded as generally well-watered, there is not a mouthful of drink for cattle and horses. The whole has to be carted. Deep springs give the only supply, where people are at a distance from lochs and rivers. On deep lands in fertile condition there is still good grass, but on heavy soils, generally there is a very scanty bite, and the herbage on light land is withered away. The make of cheese is better than the appearance of the pastures would indicate. The grass, though insufficient in quantity is more nutritious in dry than in wet weather, and a given quantity of milk yields a greater weight of cheese. The make at present, however must be decidedly under the average at this season of the year. The crops, though very unpromising in many places, are looking better on the whole on well manured land than might have been expected from the extreme want of moisture. A great part of the early sown wheat has a fair appearance. It will be short in straw, but it has the great advantage of earliness. Spring wheat and oats look very ill on stiff land. Some of the later sown oat fields are quite red.—These, we are afraid, cannot now recover; but a good fall of rain would give a wonderful impulse to the oat crop in general. Ryegrass hay is now ready for cutting over a large extent of the country. It has not been so poor since 1826. Everything at present indicates a scarcity of winter keep. The cereals are light, and there is very little braird of mangold or turnips. Early additional dry day has now a marked effect on the prospect of a supply of food for stock.—*Ayr (Scotland) Advertiser.*

THE END OF A MYSTERY.

The Cleveland *Herald* recently printed several columns of a sensation character, the main features of which were the mysterious disappearance from that city some years ago of Dr. Baltzly and the strange conduct of his wife, whose movements were chronicled and united with various personages in a style bordering on the romantic and the ridiculous. The plain unvarnished tale is, that a man named Baltzly had his life insured for the next round sum of ten thousand dollars. A short time after the insurance was effected the Doctor suddenly disappeared, and his bereaved widow gave out that he had been drowned, and instituted a suit against the company for the insurance money. It was thought for a time that the wife had put an end to her husband. Notwithstanding all the reports of death by drowning, and the surmises of his being murdered, it appears that Dr. Baltzly still lives, and is at this time a resident in Canada, where he has doubtless awaited with some degree of anxiety the result of the effort of his wife to secure the money on his life insurance. She, however, has not succeeded in obtaining the money, the courts having decided against her in the case. The romantic feature in the affair is that the doctor's better half, whilst fully cognizant of his corporeal existence, has rather ignored the fact, and been on terms of somewhat suspicious intimacy with certain individuals, who have been drawn to her by the convenient law of natural "affinities."

GARIBALDI'S LAST FEAT.

As I have mentioned Garibaldi and his corps it will, perhaps, interest you to hear how he came from Bergamo to Brescia.—The Austrians had scarcely withdrawn from Bergamo when a messenger was caught on the road who brought orders from head-quarters to hold Bergamo at any price, if it had not been given up yet. It would have been rather awkward had the order come before, for Garibaldi, without any cannon, would scarcely have thought of attacking the Austrians in a town enclosed by high ramparts, with only two outlets. As it was, the National Guards fell to making barricades so as to keep the place against the Austrians should they attempt to return. In the meantime Garibaldi went after the Austrians, who were retiring towards Brescia. In order to mislead them he turned down towards Romano, which is close to the high road from Milan to Brescia; the Austrians followed to bar the road to Brescia, they had scarcely gone off on that scent when Garibaldi turned again to the north, and making a march of 45 miles in less than 24 hours, appeared before and in Brescia before the Austrians had the remotest idea of his whereabouts. How little they knew appears from the fact that the Major attached as *chef d'etat major* to General Urban's division was caught with several orderlies in the town of Brescia, into which he had come from the neighborhood, never suspecting the presence of Garibaldi's corps.

The most beautiful thing, however, was that while the main body went in all haste to Brescia 24 men were put on two omnibusses, the two officers commanding them, Colonel Tarr and Major Camozzi, following in little two-wheeled carts of the country. The whole went off to Lake Iseo and raised the Val Canonica. The people rose immediately, some 4,500 stand of arms were ready, with which the National Guard was armed, the Austrian steamer on the lake was taken possession of, and the two officers returned, leaving the 24 men there as garrison, but bringing 250 volunteers away to Garibaldi's camp.

Such marvellous feats of mobility can of course only be done with troops who are unencumbered by baggage; a little bag containing a shirt, and perhaps a pair of socks, is the only baggage which officers or men have. They make war according to the late Sir Charles Napier's ideas.—They have good boots, with leather gaiters up to the middle of the legs; the trousers, rather loose, are stuck into the gaiters; a short tunic of light gray linen, and over it a gray coat reaching down to the knees, a light cap and the rifle complete the accoutrement. There is no difference in this respect between officers and soldiers. If, as is natural after such marches, things are worn out, the inhabitants of the first town in which they appear give of their own free will ten times more than they want. The troops have thus such plenty that government never even thinks of supplying any of their wants.

THE NEW CABINET.

From the London Times.

What must strike everybody upon running over the names of the new Cabinet is that it will be at least a more efficient Administration than the last or its predecessor. With a bare majority, and a not very united party, Lord Palmerston is under the necessity of constructing a Government that shall be strong in itself. Lord Palmerston has had to go out of the old circle and the hard beaten ground in which power has so long moved. He has had to negotiate at every step, and to win allies when possibly he would have consulted his own genial temper by choosing friends. He had to make treaty with Lord John Russel. It is the law of self-preservation that compelled him to invite Mr. Gladstone. Lord Campbell, it is avowed, must be Lord Chancellor, because Sir R. Bethell is required in the Commons. Sir C. Wood is an able and hardworking man, and his last administration of the Indian board was the most successful episode of his career. Sir G. C. Lewis, if not persuasive, is quite able to conduct our domestic legislation, and to keep the country in its present peaceful state. The Duke of Somerset is said to be a remarkable administrator, and for that reason is put in the Admiralty. Mr. S. Herbert is industrious, and a most agreeable speaker. He is to be War Minister, and we most devoutly hope will not have to do more in his department than to carry into effect the sanitary reforms to which he has so long devoted his attention. The Duke of Newcastle is a man of high character and respectability: he has already had the Colonies, and has done his work well. Lord Granville, though not Premier will be as good a President of the Privy Council as any before him.—Lord Elgin is almost too great a man to put into the Post-Office. The Duke of Argyle brings a Duke's name, great power of debate, and many friends. Mr. Cobden should he accept the office marked out for him is the very hero and deliverer of trade. Mr. M. Gibson, who has destroyed so many Ministries, will perhaps endeavor to maintain that with which he is himself connected. Sir G. Grey, after many years' service in the most laborious offices, contents himself with a sinecure. We could have wished a more appropriate close to a long official career. Would not a pension have been preferable? Mr. Cardwell shews his industry in taking public works, and has only to follow the example of Sir B. Hall, who we are told, is to be raised to the Peerage. These make up the Cabinet. Sir A. Cockburn is to be Chief Justice of England; Mr. R. Lowe, Vice-President of the Council. Lord Clarence Paget is to be Secretary to the Admiralty; and Mr. C. Fortescue, Lord Wodehouse, and Mr. Maxey Under-Secretaries to the Colonial, Foreign, and Home Offices respectively.

There never was a more powerful cast, so far as the men are concerned. In the first there are sixteen Cabinet Ministers, while several of the men out of the Cabinet are of the rank of statesmen. The Cabinet is, indeed, almost overcharged with power of one sort or another. It contains two men who have been premiers, three Dukes, two popular chiefs, and several men of long and varied official experience; a Lord Chancellor who is still young at eighty, and at least half a dozen men who, having worked out several important controversies, must by this time have corrected their own conclusions by one another's experience. Four distinct sections are amply represented in the Cabinet. There is no reason why they should not manage their differences within doors, and if they do, who can resist them? No doubt, such a Cabinet will be liable to all the suspicion and all the sarcasms which from time immemorial have been launched against fusions and composite arrangements. Of course, it is not a Utopian Government, for England is not Utopia. An English Government we take not to be a theory, or the development of a principle, or a collection of heroic personages. It is a room full of the best men of the day, whoever they may happen to be. We must take them as they come. A statesman, if he be worth anything, forces himself into his position, and compares us as a great soldier does a state or a race. So a Cabinet is a collection of individuals who have raised themselves to power, perhaps in spite of us. We have no choice but to accept them. We cannot help ourselves. There is even here no reason to thank the British public for their confidence. They are men who have fought and won the state, driving out the adverse party, as the French are driving the Austrians out of Lombardy. So we do not complain or think it any man's fault that the fortress has been ill defended and the besiegers are now within its walls.—From the number of powerful men and the different opinions comprised in the Cabinet, there are some dangers to its permanence, but it is too strong to be soon uprooted from without.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of the new Ministry.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston, K. G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

For the Foreign Department, Lord John Russell.
For the Home Department, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.
For the Colonial Department, the Duke of Newcastle.
For War, Mr. Sidney Herbert.
For India, Sir C. Wood, G. C. B.
First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell.
President of the Council, Earl Granville, K. G.
Privy Seal, the Duke of Argyll, K. T.
Postmaster-General, the Earl of Elgin, K. T.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. Cobden.
President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Milner Gibson.
Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir G. Grey.
The above form the Cabinet.

Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Brand.
Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Clarence Paget.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Wodehouse.
From the Colonies, Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
For the Home Department, Mr. G. Clive.
For India, Mr. Thomas Baring.
For War, Lord Ripon.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread.
Judge-Advocate-General, Mr. Headlam.
Secretary to the Poor Law Board, Mr. Gilpin.
Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education, Mr. Lowe.
Solicitor-General, Sir H. Keating.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward, Lord S. Germans.
Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buck Hounds the Earl of Bessborough.
The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland.

Sir B. Hall has been raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Llanover. It is said that Mr. Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.

CANADIAN NEWS.

On Wednesday, as a boy named Pierre Prevost was driving along St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, a vehicle loaded with wood, a child fifteen months old ran out into the street, and before Prevost could rein in his horse, the cart struck the child knocked it down and killed it.

From St. John (N. B.) papers, we learn that the herring and salmon fisheries this spring have been unusually successful. A very large portion of the salmon caught would weigh 30, 35, and 40 pounds each.

A bazaar in connection with the St. Andrew's Church was held in the Town Hall Dundas, on Wednesday last. It was highly successful, and the net proceeds amounted to upwards of $325.

Mr. Reith's scheme to reduce the salaries of the officials on the Grand Trunk line, will not, there is reason to hope, be carried into effect. The several employees were at the point of striking, when a further circular was issued, stating that it was not the intention to carry out the reduction plan at present.

The Board of Examiners for Upper Canada have granted certificates of admission to practice as Land Surveyors to the following gentlemen, viz.:—Alexander Niven, Niagara; Robert Sparks, Ottawa; Chas. Edw. Ransom, Picton.

The first number of a new French paper has been published at Seoul, under the name of "*L'Ami des Campagnes.*" It professes to be moderate in politics.

The crops promise very well in this neighbourhood with the exception of hay which is below the average in quantity.—The frost did comparatively little injury in this part of Canada, and wheat, potatoes, &c., promise very well. The coming harvest is most farming staples will in all probability be above

How Cocoa-Nuts are Gathered.

The inhabitants of Sumatra are in the habit of capturing the Pig-tailed Macaque when young, and training it to climb the lofty cocoa-nut palms for the purpose of gathering the fruit. So clever are the monkeys, and so ingenious are the teachers that the young scholars are instructed to select the natural nuts only, leaving the others to ripen on the tree.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, by Wood.*

More Trouble in India.

A mutiny has broken out among the European soldiers in India, which threatens disastrous consequences, unless wisely and generously dealt with.

The dissatisfied are the British soldiers of the late East India Company's army, numbering about 25,000 men, who were enlisted and attested to serve the Company. By the 50th clause of the Act vesting the government of India in the Queen, it is provided that the civil and military servants of the Company shall be transferred to the service of the Crown; the soldiers of the Company thus becoming a part of the British army.

To this transfer, without their consent, the soldiers object; they claim that they are not bound to serve any master but the one they engaged with; and that this principle is so well established that if a man is enlisted specially for one regiment, he cannot be removed without his consent into another.

Lord Clyde and General Mansfield sympathise with the men in their view of the case, at the same time that they are determined to maintain discipline.

The men demand that they shall be allowed the option of re-enlistment with a fresh bounty or their discharge. This demand Lord Clyde caused to be sent home to the Imperial Government in November last; and in the meantime the men were content to await the decision of the authorities.

Lord Canning the Governor General, and Major General Birch were adverse to the claims of the soldiers, and on the matter being referred to England, the authorities decided that when once a British subject enters the service of a trustee of the State, he can be transferred to the service of the State itself without his consent.

When this decision became known a mutinous demonstration was made at Meerut about the beginning of May; the men of Tomb's famous troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and those of the 2nd European Light Cavalry having resolved to carry off their horses and guns, and not to give them up until their grievances were redressed. Lord Clyde was at once sent for.

At parade of the Artillery on the morning of the 2nd of May, few of the dissatisfied appeared, and the rest only yielding to the personal entreaties of their officers to be present. The men were addressed by General Bradford on their fault and duty, and he afterwards called upon those willing to serve the Queen to step to the front.—As one man, the old soldiers stepped out, and a few of those of average service; but the others, one third of the whole stood fast; they were disarmed and marched to barracks.

The Cavalry, with the exception of a few volunteers from the 9th Lancers, also refused parade; but being induced by the expostulations of their officers to be present, were similarly treated; none but the volunteers came forward. They were also ordered to the barracks.

Strong pickets of the 75th Regiment were posted, and a troop of Horse Artillery turned out ready for action.

On Wednesday, the 4th of May, the second European Light Cavalry ordered their syces to saddle and bring round their horses, which they refused to do; the Queen's troops in the station were again turned out to act against their own comrades if necessary.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, from whose account we make this abridgement, says, in conclusion:

On Thursday all seemed quiet, but the infantry pickets were still posted near the Bengal Artillery guns, and Fraser's troop was in readiness to act. Lord Clyde was expected, and it was believed the worst was over. Admitting it to be so what will the Government do? Let them take it as indisputable that the feelings of the British Indian Army on this point are identical, though the men may not be so foolish and ill-disciplined or violent as their comrades at Meerut. The news will spread in the most exaggerated form through all the Sikhs, and it is stated already that a Sergeant of the Goorka regiment at Meerut told Mr. Boisragon, the magistrate that the men of the 65th would not fire on their fellow-countrymen and old comrades of Tomb's troop if they were called upon to act. True or not, the story shows how the natives are watching every movement around them, and how important it is that there should be prompt and cheerful obedience on the part of the British army in India, whether they are acknowledged to be the Queen's or belong to the hybrid without a name which at the present moment has been erected, as we have seen to assume an unbecoming and dangerous attitude.

A Disaster on Lake Huron.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK.

On Friday last a party of ladies and gentlemen, the large majority of them residents of Toronto, left this city on a projected excursion to Sault Ste. Marie. The intention of those comprising the company was to take the steamer *Ploughboy* from Collingwood, and proceed thence to their destination, calling at any places of interest on their route. But shortly before the arrival of the vessel at Lonely Island, in Georgian Bay, a part of the machinery, the cross-heads, snapped in half, and it became absolutely necessary, in consequence, for the safety of the ship's crew of the steam. The *Ploughboy* being, this most of all the steamers on Lake Huron, unprovided with masts, she was thus necessarily left to the mercy of the winds and waves which drifted her at their pleasure. The danger of such a position being apparent, steps of the crew endeavoured to proceed in an open boat to Cape Smith, a distance of seventy-five miles, to secure the aid of another Canadian to tow the disabled into safe anchorage. But long before the destination was met for could be obtained, the *Ploughboy* had been shortly but hopelessly and helplessly drifting to that portion of the coast lying west of Chicken Point, and in spite of every precaution, a little before the dawn of Sunday morning, found herself on the unfortunate vessel within fifty yards of a precipitous rock-bound shore, the height of which is found, when measured, to be 1,000 feet. Of course all hope of saving the vessel was now abandoned, and the only thought was how to save the lives of those on board. Fortunately the weather was calm, and at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the passengers, with the exception of the captain, engineers, firemen, and stewards, who remained on board to the last, commenced to disembark in the yawl, which, being but little more than sufficient to contain the number of persons on board, was obliged to make several trips to the shore. In doing this without accident, the small rowboat was found useful, as a few minutes' row enabled the yawl to land her load, and return for another. Provisions and cooking utensils were also landed, and a fire kindled, around which the shipwrecked passengers, on their arrival, commenced preparations for breakfast, and prepared, as best they could, to pass the night. Fortunately, the weather continued favourable, and the passengers were enabled to land all their baggage, and the provisions and stores of the vessel, before the storm which had been brewing during the night burst upon the lake. The vessel, which was a wooden one, soon began to break up, and before the storm had subsided, she had entirely disappeared. The passengers, after remaining on the island for two days, were taken off by the steamer *Canadian*, and brought to Collingwood, from which place they proceeded to their homes.

Attempt to Assassinate Louis Napoleon.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* relates the following story:—

"A French officer here tells the following story. He says it has not been printed in the French journals—and certainly we have seen no account—but the fact is known to the army, and the story is true. On Good Friday, if at no other time in the year, all good Catholics partake of the communion. On that day, the 21st April last, according to his habit, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated wafer in the chapel of the Tuileries. Before going to the chapel he was told that he must not eat the holy particle that was to be offered him, as it had been prepared with a subtle and malignant poison for the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy. The Emperor knelt at the altar during the mass, and did not eat the bread. When the office was finished the officiating priest was invited into the apartment of the Empress to partake of a collation, while the wafer was submitted to a chemical examination. It was found to contain, as the informant had said, a concentrated poison. The priest is now in a fortress in Algeria. The soldier, says the priest, was an instrument of the Jesuits; but whether in Italy, Austria, France or England, is not understood. So much for the story."

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

"Killed 276, wounded 556."—These are the statistics of a very serious affair; not quite of a pitched battle, perhaps but at any rate of a brilliant combat or a well contested fight. This time, however, the figures are not telegraphed from Italy. It is a home concern, and important one too, for the struggle is incessant, and the casualties occur year after year. They respect, in fact, the deaths and injuries resulting from Railway Travelling. In one fashion or other 276 people were killed, and 553 were maimed on the various railways in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1858. True it is that by a rigorous analysis we can deprive this return of its most alarming features, but computation is accurate nevertheless, and, what is worse, the danger is not on the decline. In one important respect, the report is heavier than in any year since 1853. That nearly 300 lives should be lost on railways in the course of twelvemonths will appear to many persons an incredible statement, and the truth is that nine-tenths of the casualties in question have no bearing whatever on the safety of railway travelling. They occur to trespassers who are struck or run over by trains in motion, or to railway servants or laborers who incur the danger in the ordinary prosecution of their callings. In these cases the fatality of the accidents is very remarkable. Casualties of an ordinary description usually produce many more injuries than deaths, but here the deaths far overbalance the injuries. Of railway servants or laborers 131 were killed, while 101 only were injured; of trespassers 11 only out of 73 escaped with their lives, the remaining 62 being killed outright. In the case of railway passengers these proportions with one instructive exception, are completely reversed. Upwards of 400 passengers were injured, whereas only 26 were killed by those accidents which are defined as beyond the sufferers control. No sooner however, is this condition removed, and the fault charged upon the passengers themselves, than we find 28 casualties out of 43 proving actually fatal. The critical figures, therefore, are to be found in the 20 deaths and the 410 injuries of railway passengers occurring in a space of twelve months from the mishaps or defects of railway management, but it should be added that it took nearly 140,000,000 passengers to produce them. Not one passenger in 8,000,000 came by his death on a railway independently of any fault of his own, and even the aggregate of 26 deaths is greatly swelled by that one fearful disaster on the Wolverhampton line, which of itself sent 16 lives. This brought the total up to a higher point than has been reached since 1853. We have repeated twenty times in these columns and we now state once more, that the real dangers of railway travelling arise almost entirely from railway management. It is only in a small minority of instances that a casualty is even apparently traceable to the failure of material, and even when a broken down tural, or an axle break, it is frequently from defects which admitted of timely remedy. All these risks, however, go practically for nothing, nor is it very often that rather rue of the rule. The one great source of disaster is collision, and to this encroachment takes fifty different forms. Sometimes the excess of traffic is greater than the line can safely bear, and as important, indeed, in this connection than in certain instances of short lines light traffic, and scanty receipts, combined are utterly unknown. The directors of this head are positively astounding. Taking a summary of the last eight years and a half, it is found that, with an expenditure of £3,000,000 sterling on railway, all of this £300,000 paid in dividends, and £1,000,000 sterling borrowed to boot, the directors have contrived to lose the enormous sum of £1,500,000 sterling, or £200,000 per annum. Such is the result of the management in the first. Nothing but a rather than a the small shareholder would support a director who could show such a result. Fortunately and seven, however, and at length Providence took a hint himself, commenced operations in Parliament, and prepared, as

A JACK SHEPPARD IN DUMFRIES.

Some weeks ago there were a number of robberies committed in the town of Paris. One of these—the robbery of Mr. Barclay's watch establishment, amounting to $1000 worth of property, was committed during the night in the most skilful manner, without leaving the least clue to the discovery of the perpetrators. The next in the Catalogue was the robbery of the express office kept by Mr. Nisbet, in open daylight, under the following circumstances. A young man entered the office of Mr. Nisbet who also keeps a book-store, and addressed some trifling remarks to Miss Nisbet, who happened to be behind the counter, then helping *himself* to a chair, he seated himself for observation. Something requiring Miss Nisbet to pass through a door into an adjoining room, she was absent from the office for about *one minute*, when hearing a noise, she returned and found the stranger sitting in a position different from that in which she had left him, within arms length of a drawer containing money. He said he would return in an hour and purchase a book whose value he had asked, and immediately walked out. In a short time a quantity of *money*, about $50 was missed, and suspicion fell upon the young man who had just left. A messenger was despatched to the railway station in search. On arriving the stranger had changed his dress, so that it was with difficulty the messenger recognized him. On seeing he was suspected he fled but was captured on Thursday week by some young men who were acquainted with him. His name is John Patterson. His father lately owned a farm in the vicinity of Glenmorris It is said that two officers were in pursuit of him about two weeks ago, for another robbery, the particulars of which we have not heard. He has also been suspected of a number of other thefts, and once or twice of incendiarism.

A CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP STEAMBOATS.

We learn from Captain Vigor, of the May Queen, that just as he left for Cleveland on Saturday night, a man named Cooley was arrested there, charged with conspiring to blow up the splendid Southern Railroad steamer, *City of Buffalo*, and that complete evidence of designs was found.

The facts of the case, we learn, are these:

Some weeks since, while Captain Ward was at Cleveland on business, this man Cooley came to him, professing great friendship for him, and denouncing the opposition of the railroads, which lead to the establishment of a second line of boats between Cleveland and Buffalo. After talking a while, he intimated that he knew of means which would remove this opposition and give Captain Ward control of the route. Perceiving that the fellow was a scoundrel and evidently harbored some mischevious design, the Captain took him into a private room, where the villain unfolded his plan. But before completing it, the Captain was called away and made an appointment to meet him the next day.

The appointment was kept, Captain Ward having taken the precaution to stow a good witness away under a bed in the room. Cooleys plan was then unfolded in detail, and consisted in providing heavy charges of powder in tin canisters, so made as to be fastened to the boat under water connected together with a slow fuse. He proposed to blow up both railroad boats for $300. The Captain gave him $5 with which to get tin boxes made, and promised to meet him again last week. He then noticed the Superintendent of the Southern Road, and the agent at Cleveland of the plan.

The second meeting took place last week, when another witness was securely hidden under the bed of the state-room and when the plan was again fully discussed.—Upon Captain Ward's expressing some doubts as to his ability to accomplish so great and hazardous an undertaking, he stated that he had blown up one vessel in a similar manner, and gave the name, time and place. The Captain then gave him $20 with which he was to procure fifty pounds of powder, and it was arranged that the *City of Buffalo* which remains in Cleveland over the Sabbath, should be blown up at her dock last evening. The officers were notified of what was going on, and fearing what they might anticipate them in his eagerness to accomplish the infernal undertaking, pounced upon him on Saturday night. The magazine which he had proposed to use was found, we are told, all charged and ready for use, and there is no doubt but that the wretch intended to commit the diabolical deed, and that he was capable of doing it. The charge of powder, it is said, would have completely torn the boat in pieces.

Cooley had been a driver in the river at Cleveland, in the employ of a man named Nelson, and unquestionably possessed the skill, as well as hardihood, to carry to a successful termination one of the boldest conspiracies it has been our lot ever to record.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

THE ACCOUNT OF MR. WISE.

Although it was intended to have started on this voyage on the 23rd of June, we were delayed in our preparations until the 1st of July. By 6 o'clock p. m. the airship *Atlantic* was duly inflated, and while we were putting him in trim with ballast and provisions, Mr. Bogalo, lessee of the St. Louis Museum, who had kindly volunteered to escort us over the Mississippi in his balloon Comet, got ready for the occasion, and upon a signal agreed recorded from the ground. At 7. 20 p. m., the *Atlantic* was ready to sail. Messrs. La Mountain and Gager, thinking some difficulty might arise at the start if they should attach the fan wheels to the shafts and wheel-gearing, determined to omit that until we should be fairly under way next morning. Having had much experience in hard winds, and the perils of hauling a balloon under them, we had constructed at St. Louis a good wicker-work car (which with a good and strong constructive hoop, are the precursors in three parts,) which was suspended between the boat and bottom, and about eight feet above the former and eighteen feet of the hoop, so that the bottom hung with the balloon whenever the latter was fully distended. The boat contained 350 pounds of ballast, one bucket of water, one basket of lemonade, with abundance of bread and cold poultry and sandwiches, delicacies not to be overlooked by the hungry. Mr. La Mountain took charge of the boat and ballast, and took his place in the car; and Mr. Gager took the other and took charge of the sheets and compass. Mr. Hyde took place of the St. Louis Aeronaut, took his seat in the middle, with note-book and pencil, as historian. Although Mr. Hyde was not in the original programme, we unanimously agreed to let him accompany us, provide it would not interfere with our ultimate design; and as it was arranged that, under any circumstances where the balloon should fail, the boat with its occupants should be disposed of, and myself or Mr. La Mountain should proceed with the voyage alone.

The basket contained 350 pounds of ballast, a barometer, wet and dry bulb, thermometer, beside a quantity of wines and provisions; and I took my place in the basket in charge of the valve rope, and director of the general plan of the voyage, by the unanimous consent of the party engaged in this long devised enterprise. I must say here that Mr. La Mountain took in charge part of the programme, that none but a cool and accomplished aeronaut could be trusted with; and especially the night-sailing. At 7 20 p. m. we set sail from Washington Square of St. Louis, and our course at starting was north of east. When we got up and over the Mississippi and well under way, we saw Mr. Brooks land in a clear place, about sunset.

At 8 30 p. m. the shades of the evening shut from our view the noble city of St. Louis and the father of waters, though it continued light until after 9. Mr. La Mountain having suffered from sickness on Thursday, and being too unable to work hard under a burning sun at the inflation, left much hard labor for me at that work. I submitted the whole thing to his charge for the night, with the understanding to have me waked whenever he wanted the valve worked, and he took it with alacrity. Before I went to sleep we had mounted to a height at which the balloon become completely distended, and where found the current due east. Here it became chilly, and Mr. La Mountain, as well as all of us, suffered from the change of air; and with all the clothing we put on us it was still uncomfortable, though the thermometer stood at 42, and the barometer at 23,4 and this was the lowest of both the instruments during the whole voyage, except the crossing of Lake Ontario.

Mr. La Mountain proposed to take the lower current as long as it would take us but a few points north of east, and I told him to do as he deemed best, and report his reckoning in the morning. After bidding the party in the boat a good night and God speed, I coiled myself up in blankets, and laid down as best I could, and in a few moments was sound asleep, and knew of nothing but repose until 11 30 p. m.

At this time Mr. La Mountain again mounted for the upper current; being desirous of making a little more easting, he hailed me to open the valve, as the balloon had become so tense, and the gas was rushing from the neck with a noise, but finding no answer from me, he expected that I was being smothered in the gas, and he admonished Mr. Gager to mount to my car by a rope provided for that purpose, and Mr. Gager found me breathing spasmodically, but a good shaking and the removal of the neck of the balloon from my face, with plenty of pure cold air around me soon brought me back to a knowledge of what was going on, and I resolved to sleep no more during the night.

At midnight I felt quite well, with an invigorated spirit of observation and interest in our experiment. The whole dome of heaven was lit up with a mellow phosphorescent light, the stars shone with a crystaline brilliancy and the milky way looked like an illuminated stratum of cumulus clouds.—Whenever we crossed water the heaven-lit dome was as visible below by reflection as above. So remarkable was this phosphorescent light of the atmosphere that the balloon looked translucent, and looked like light shining through oiled paper. We could also tell prairie from forest, and by keeping the eye for a moment downward we could see the roads, fences, fields, and even houses quite distinctly at an elevation not over a mile, and even at the greatest elevation we could discern prairie from woodland, and from water.

Whenever we ballord it was followed by a distinct echo, and even this served as a differential index to height. We always found a response in numerous bow-wow-wows, and these, too were always indicative of the fullness and sparseness of the habitations below, as we could hear them for many miles around us. Mr. La Mountain remarked that nobody lived in that country but dogs, or else the people barked like dogs, he having got a little out of humor, became nobody could tell him in what State we were sailing, and he gave up the enquiry with the remark that it must be over some other country than America, as we had been moving along at a rapid pace.

At three a. m., we came to a general conclusion that we were somewhere over the State of Indiana or Ohio. At four a. m., we passed a city, but could not make it out, but at five a. m., we discovered Lake Erie ahead of us, and then concluded that the city we left a little south of our track must have been Fort Wayne. At six a. m. we passed Toledo, and about an hour afterward we lowered to the margin of the lake a little below Sandusky. After a few moments consultation, and a review of our ballast, we determined to risk the length of Lake Erie, and to test the notion that balloons cannot be kept up long over water, because of some peculiar affinity of the two—a notion that it had never any belief with me. Just as we were wrapping up the lead a little steam screw that was propelling up a river or bay headed for our track, and some one aboard of her very quaintly cried aloud to us; "that is the lake ahead of you." Mr. La Mountain cried back, "Is it Lake Erie?" and the answer was, "Yes, it is, and you had better look out." Our good friend the propellery finding that we discarded his kindness, rounded off again, and sounded us a good bye with his steam whistle, and went his way up the river.

Here we mounted up until the balloon got full, and the barometer fell to twenty-three, in order to make along near the southern shore of the lake, but at Mr. La Mountain's suggestion, that we should make the city of Buffalo by sailing but a few hundred feet above the surface of the water, and as the valve cable we gradually sank to within 500 feet of the water. Here we found a gentle gale of about a speed of a mile per minute, and we resolved to float on it until we should have in sight of Buffalo, and then rise and sail over it. This was a most interesting part of our voyage. We overtook seven steamboats, passed several stations, and should soon have them sailing on the horizon in our rear. One of these others remarked as we passed that "You are going it like thunder." At 10 20 a. m. we were skirting along the Canada shore and sailed near the mouth of the Welland Canal, and soon began to ascend for our more easterly current so as to sail Buffalo in our track, but we rushed by near the Falls of Niagara, and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, leaving Buffalo to the right and Lockport on the left of us on our journey course. Finding ourselves destitute of New York, but too far south to make the city of New York, it was agreed that we should make a landing near Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, where we left Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde, and Mr. La Mountain and myself to pursue the voyage at a point at Boston or Portland. Accordingly we descended gradually, but before we got within a thousand feet of the earth we found a most terrific gale sweeping along below. The woods roared like a beat of Niagara, the surface of the earth was filled with clouds of dust, and I told my friends certain destruction awaited us if we should touch the earth in that tornado. The huge *Atlantic* was making a terrific sweep eastward; already were we near the tops of the trees of a tall forest, and I cried out somewhat excitedly, "for God's sake heave overboard anything you lay your hands on. La Mountain' and in a moment he responded 'all right' standing on the side of the boat with a shaft and wheels, intended for the working of the fan wheels, and ready to heave it over should it become necessary.

Mr. Hyde looked up to my ear, and very solemnly said, "This is an exciting time, Professor. What shall we do?" "Trust to Providence and our energies," said I.—We were fast running on to Lake Ontario, and O! how terribly it was foaming, moaning and howling. I said "La Mountain, I have 150 pounds of ballast in my car yet, and a heavy valise, an express bag (sent to the United States Express Company's Office in Broadway, New York,) and a lot of provisions."

"Well, if that won't do, I will cut my boat for ballast, and we ran keep above water until we reach the opposite shore," which was near a hundred miles off in the direction we were then going.

Here I handed my ballast down to La Mountain, as we were rapidly mounting above the terrific gale, believing that by that course we should at least get out of its main track.

Everything now indicated that we should now perish in the water or on the land; and our only salvation was to keep afloat until we got out of the gale, if we could. I said "You must all get into the basket, if you want to be saved, should we ever reach the land. And I truly tell you that the perils of the land are even more terrible than those of the water, with our machines; and it would be easier to meet death by drowning than to have our bodies mangled by dashing against rocks and trees." By this time Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde had clambered into the basket with me. Mr. Hyde said very coolly, "I am prepared to die, but I would rather die on land than in water." I said "What do you say, Mr. Gager?" He replied I would rather meet it on land but do as you think best. Mr. La Mountain was busily engaged in collecting what he could for ballast. Everything was now valuable to us that had weight. Our carpet bags our instruments, the Express Bag our provisions, were all ready to go, and go they did, one after another, until we were reduced to the express bag,—that went overboard last.

We now discried the shore, some forty miles ahead, pearing between a sombre bank of clouds and the water horizon, but we were swooping at a fearful rate on the turbulent water, and in another moment, crash went the boat upon the water sidewise, staving in the two planks, and giving our whole craft two fearful jerks by two succeeding waves. La Mountain stuck to the boat like a hero, but lost his hat and got a dash of the waves, but soon recovered and threw over the express bag and the last remaining ballast, and said "Be easy, gentlemen; I'll have her afloat once more." In another moment we were up a few hundred feet again, and the steamer propeller *Young America* was taking across our track. I now proposed to swamp the boat and balloon in the lake, and trust to being picked up by the *Young America*, but the desire was that we should make the shore and try the land, and as we crossed the bow of the steamer they gave us a merry hurrah. La Mountain had now cut off the boat all he could, and we were within fifteen miles of the shore the gale still raging below. La Mountain might have remained in the boat below, and jumped out at the first touching the earth, and I saw no impropriety in that as then we might have had another hour or two to wait the lulling of the gale; but he said he would share our fate, and he also clambered into the basket, just as we were reaching the shore.

I saw by the swaying to and fro of the lofty trees into which we must inevitably dash that our worst perils were at hand, but I still had a blind hope that we would be saved. I ordered two men on the valve rope, and we struck within a hundred yards of the water, among some scattered trees, our hook which was of inch and quarter iron, breaking like a pipe-stem at the first catch of it in a tree, and we were hurling through the tree tops at a fearful rate.—After dashing along this way for nearly a mile, crashing and breaking down trees, we were dashed most fearfully into the boughs of a tall elm, so that the basket swung under and up the crotch of the limb, and while the boat had caught in some of the other branches, and this brought us to a little, but in another moment the *Atlantic* pulled up her huge proportions, and at one sweep away went the limb, basket and boat into the air a hundred feet, and I was afraid that some of the crew were impaled upon the scrags. This time, about eight inches thick at the butt and full of branches, not weighing less than six or eight hundred pounds, proved too much for the *Atlantic*, and it brought her suddenly down upon the top of a very tall tree and collapsed her. It was a fearful plunge, but it left us dangling between heaven and earth, in the most sorrowful looking plight of machinery that can be imagined.

None of us were seriously injured, the many cords, the strong hoop made of wood and iron, and the close wicker-work basket saving us from harm, as long as the machinery hung together, and that could not have lasted two minutes longer.

We came to the land, or rather tree, of Mr. T. O. Whitney, town of Henderson, Jefferson Co., New York.

We will have the *Atlantic* rebuilt for what I hope, may prove a more successful demonstration of what we propose to do on the interesting occasion.

JOHN WISE.

Belmont Hall, Albany, N. Y., July 6, 1859.

P. S.—Mr. Hyde will furnish a complete history of the voyage on his return home.

J. W.

GOLD BLOODER MURDER.

THE MURDERER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Just as we were going to press we were informed by Mr. Hutchison, of this town, that a relative of his was murdered on the river Trent, on Saturday last. It appears that the murdered man was Gregory, a resident of Kenyon township, in this County, named John McDonald, aged 50 years, a lumber cruiser, and on the Saturday night about nine o'clock retired current in his room, covered upon the roof. After being awoke a few minutes by a noise, he found a man standing over him with a knife in his hand, and before he could make any resistance he was stabbed in the throat, and expired in a few minutes. The murderer then proceeded to rifle the pockets of the deceased, and after securing a sum of money, left the house. The murderer was pursued by a number of persons, and was found in the bush, where he had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife, but not succeeding in severing the jugular vein, he was secured and brought back to the house, where he remained until Monday morning, when he was taken to Lindsay, and lodged in the gaol there. The murderer is a native of Ireland, and has been in this country about two years. He is a married man, and has a family in Ireland. He has been employed by the deceased for some time past. The murder was committed with a large knife, which was found in the bush where the murderer had been concealed. The murderer was also found to have in his possession a watch and chain belonging to the deceased, which he had taken from his pocket. The murderer is a powerful man, and is said to be a desperate character. He has been committed to Cobourg gaol to take his trial at the next assizes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Examiner.

THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF POETRY.

"A Poet cannot strive for despotism;
His harp falls shattered: for this still must be
The instinct of great spirits to be free,
And the unwritten Iliad of mankind,
Is, battle."
—Lever.

Mr. Editor,—We have a living faith in poetry. We believe it to be one of the most powerful agencies for the promotion of the moral elevation of a people, and second only (as regards its influence for good) to the Bible. He who has become familiar with Chaucer, Milton and Robert Nicol, &c., cannot read them without having a beneficial influence exercised upon him.

The power of poetry cannot be disputed We feel that power everywhere around us. The past, as well as the present are equally fertile in proofs. The Bards of olden time, did more to keep alive the spirit of nationality than all the political institutions of coeval date; and they did another thing, which entitles their memory to respect, they tempered that sentiment with something of love for humanity. Old John Milton, the stern republican; the enemy of tyrants; who did so much for liberty in the 18th century—and supported the commonwealth, was a poet. Read Robert Nicol, how earnest is his sympathy for humane woe; how fearless his denunciation of the wrong doer; how intense his love for the true and beautiful; and how his devotion for the cause of the poor, and the down trodden.—To his lines entitled "We are brethren a'?" chauvinism is thrown to the winds.

A happy bit hame this auld world would be
If men, when they're here, could make shift to agree
An' lik said to his neighbour, in Cottage an' ha',
"Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren A'!
My cout is a coarse one, an' yours may be fine
And I mun drink water while you may drink wine,
But we baith ha'e a leal heart unspotted to shaw,
Sae gie me your hand—we are brethren A'.

Ebenezer Elliot—"The Corn Law Rhymer" had done good service also to the cause of humanity. He would have suffered death rather than have pained even in thought the humblest of God's creatures; yet ever and anon, he gave forth utterances of fiercest indignation. His love was for the just and the good—his hatred for those who would rob the poor man of his due, and persecute his fellow. His poems teem with the noblest sentiments—in them will be found the broadest and grandest ideas of political liberty, expressed with all the fervour of his nature. He had a lofty idea of the capabilities of our nature—of what man will become if rescued from the debasing influences against which he is often found struggling. It is difficult to quote from him; for every passage tells so directly in corroboration of what we have advanced, that selection becomes impossible. Wordsworth, Charles Mackay, Graham and a host of others, furnish scarcely less powerful illustrations of the same truth—viz., that poetry has been, and is, an agency of high political, as well as moral usefulness.

We dislike all negative modes of argumentation. We cannot prove what is, by showing what is not; but having given so many instances in support of our views, we ask on the other hand where are the poets of tyranny, whose services have been given or sold, to do battle for injustice. And if there be, of what stamp or degree are they who thus forget their mission and purpose on earth. Southey almost ceased to be a poet, when he abandoned his first principles. His last works are seldom ever read, and are devoid of all that energy and enthusiasm which constitute true poetry—his case and that of one or two others form the few exceptions to our rule.

Poetry has done much for man, and ample proof of this might be given, but we cannot enlarge considering the brief limits we have in giving convincing proofs of the social and political influence of poetry.

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, 5th July, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, July 14, 1859.

	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat ₱ bush.	1 20	1 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1 20	1 25
Oats "	0 45	0 50
Pointoes "	0 70	0 70
Flour ₱ brl.	7 00	7 00
Pork "	14 00	16 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4 00	4 00
Hides "	5 00	5 00
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0 10	0 11
Dry Wood, first quality	1 75	2 00
Eggs ₱ doz.	0 10	0 10
Hay ₱ ton	12 50	13 00
Wool ₱ lb.	00 27	00 22½

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 12.

Wheat 6s 10½d to 7s 6d per bushel.
Spring Wheat 6s to 6s 6d per bushel.
Barley 3s 9d.
Peas 4s 3d per bushel.
Oats 2s 9d.
Potatoes 4s to 5s 6.
Beef from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs on foot for prime, and $6 to $5 for second class.
Sheep at $3 each. Lambs $1 to $2 each. Calves $6 to $5 each.
Peas (green) is 10½d per peck.
Onions 2s 1½ per peck.
Hay $18 to $20 per ton.
Straw $9 to $11 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 13.

Ashes $5 40 to $5 80 for pearlies
State; $5 20 to $5 20 for extra State; $5 to $5 50 for common to good extra Western; $5 to $5 25 for old; $5 20 to $5 60 for fresh ground extra do; round hoop Ohio. Rye flour dull, at $4 to $4 75.

Grain.—Wheat $1 10 for Milwaukee club; $1 51 to $1 52 for red Western; $1 72 to $1 76 for white Southern. Corn 70c for new mixed Western; 78c for round yellow. Rye 80c to 82. Oats to 51 for State and [illegible]

Provisions.—Pork [illegible] for prime. Beef [illegible] for prime. Lard [illegible] Sugars [illegible] heavy; sales 1500 pounds, at 10½c to 11c. Rice 6½ to 7½c for Cuba; 12c for Java for State.

Whiskey.—Super rectified is retailed and [illegible]. Molasses more quiet, but quiet. Coffee unchanged, but no sales.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

July 12.

Flour superfine is dressed at $5 90 to $6; fancy dull at $6 25, and extra at $7.
Grain Nothing doing.
Asnes $5 75 for pots; $6 90 for pearls.

Birth.

In Smith, on the 4th July, the wife of Mr. Leopold Robertson, of a son and daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Peterborough, Ontario, the wife of W. E. Sherwood, Esq., of a son.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Haggart & Brother's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to
WHITE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.
Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 30-tf

BY-LAW No.—

A By-law to provide for the ninth branch of the Town of Peterborough, for a portion of the County of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

WHEREAS by the Upper Canada Municipal Act, 22nd Victoria, Chapter 99 and Section 24, power is given to the Council of any Town to withdraw such Town from the jurisdiction of the Council of the County within which the Town is situated, upon obtaining the assent of the Electors to a By-law for that purpose;

And Whereas it is desirable to withdraw the Town of Peterborough from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria;

The Town Council of the said Town of Peterborough, therefore enacts as follows:

That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the said Town of Peterboro shall be, and it is hereby declared to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication thereof in the *Examiner* Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken on Friday, the Fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock, a. m., in each of the following places, viz:—

For the North Ward: in the shop of Hugh Evans, James Lisco, Returning Officer;
For the Centre Ward: in the Livery Stable of Thomas Eastland, Robert Rowe, Returning Officer;
For the South Ward: in the Shop of Mathew Lane, Ivan O'Beirne, Returning Officer;
For the East Ward: in the Town Hall, James Edwards, Returning Officer.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterborough, July 12, 1859. 28

NOTICE.

Cobourg, 9th July, 1859.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Peterborough.

AS a Freeholder and Ratepayer in Peterboro' desirous that the Assessment should be as light as possible upon such Ratepayers; I hereby give you Notice, that I require you to use all diligence, and to adopt all legal measures to collect from Mr. John Fowler, the Lessee of the Peterboro' Branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, the Rent due by him as such Lessee, for the purpose of paying the Interest on Debentures issued by the Municipality of Peterboro', to aid in the construction of the said Branch, and that in default of your adopting such measures, I shall apply to the Court of Chancery, to make each member of the Corporation of Peterborough, personally liable in the premises, and in order that no member may plead ignorance, I have given this Notice.

O. E. BOULTON.

*** *Review to copy 3 weeks.* 28

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE," OF FRIDAY, JULY 15th.

CONTAINS:

FULL particulars of the movements of the belligerent armies in Europe.
The great battle of Solferino.
The English Cabinet Elections.
Correspondence from Vancouver's Island and the Red River.
Interesting account of the largest balloon voyage on record.
The condition of the Crops in all parts of the Province.
Markets, &c.

CONTINUATION OF
THE MINISTER'S WOOING,
BY
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The *Globe* may be purchased on the day of publication at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $35; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, July 11th, 1859. 28

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

D. & E. GREEN,
have a Superior lot of
EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,
which they are prepared to sell at or below millers prices.
July 7th, 1859. 27

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

THE first Cargo of New Teas, has arrived "Ke Shantien," the quality is beautiful, and may be had at moderate prices at the store of
J. CAMPBELL.
Heatherst's Block, Hunter St.,
Peterboro', June, 30, 1859. 26

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH Roasted and Ground every morning. Choice South American, (very delicious) Old Pickled Mocha, (rarely to be met with) 1s. 2d. per lb;
Good Jamaica, 1s. per lb.
J. CAMPBELL.

LEMON and Ginger Syrup, finest quality. Mesquantaw and Sherry Bitters, 2s 6d ₱ gallon; per dozen quarts by the
Bass & Co's, Indian Pale Ale, pints and quarts 2s 6d and 10d.
Barclay, Perkins & Co's. extra Stout Porter, pints and quarts 2s 6d and 10d.
J. CAMPBELL.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD article in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, at the lowest remunerating prices, call any where else but with
J. CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', June 28, 1859. 26

LOST,

A MORTGAGE drawn by North Cavendish, in favour of Henry O'Brien, for the sum of $150, payable in four instalments of [illegible] each, and payable on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1859. Any person finding the same will please leave it at the Examiner Office, and receive a reward.
HENRY O'BRIEN.
Asphodel, Peterboro

Agricultural.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Prize List for the Fourteenth Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada has been issued. Notwithstanding the great depression in every branch of business throughout this Province, and the consequent possible falling off in receipts at the fair, the amount offered in prizes remains the same as last year, being the large sum of nearly $2,000 dollars. Some slight changes have, however, been made in the details of the list. The Kingston Local Committee with the active and zealous President of the Association, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., at their head, are setting to work most vigorously, and will, no doubt, have every desirable preparation made in ample time. They propose to expend some £1,500 in the improvements of the permanent Exhibition Building already existing there, and in the erection of other buildings and permanent cattle pens, and in the arrangement of the grounds. With the experience gained upon former occasions, there can be little fear that the Kingston Committee will succeed in rendering the arrangements in every respect satisfactory to visitors and the public.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will be held within the environs of Chicago, on the 19th of September.

The first show for the season of the Horticultural Society was held in Toronto last month, and was highly successful, there being a large variety of plants, flowers, and early vegetables exhibited, and all or nearly all of them in excellent condition.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, hereby gives notice, that he will make his first tour of examination for the inspection of

Weights and Measures,

in the County of Peterborough, during the approaching Month of August, when parties using Weights or Measures, are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively mentioned:

Peterboro' and Ashburnham	9 to 13 inclu.
Keene and Allandale	15th and 16th.
Westwood	16th.
Hastings and Norwood	17th and 18th
Warsaw and Lakefield	19th.
Mud Lake	22nd.

P. S.—All parties not presenting their Weights and Measures, will be prosecuted according to Law.

HUGH E KELLY
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.

July 8th, 1859. 27

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of $36 made by Edward O'Brien, senr., and endorsed by E. O'Brien, jr., in favor of me, and due about the middle of September, 1859, as I have lost the same.

EDMUND CONROY.

Douro, July 7, 1859. 27.

GIOVR & ROBINSON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
PROVISIONS
of all kinds,
LIQUORS, FLOUR, &c., &c.

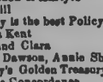
All of which they are selling at much reduced prices for cash. As they have gone out of the retail trade of Liquors, they are prepared to sell from 5 gallons and upwards of Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine, at such prices as will please the purchaser. As to quality, a trial of them will be sufficient recommendation.

They would more particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of Whiskeys which they will sell in the above named quantity at unprecedentedly low prices.

N. B.—All accounts remaining unpaid will be charged 12 per cent interest from this date.

Peterboro,' 18 June, 1858. 25

KENNEDY'S



MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT
PICTURE GALLERY,
WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYPES,
TRANSPERENCES,
LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.
Artist.

Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 25

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 2 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 7 minutes for the second, when not very much soiled, with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. STONE.
Water Street, North
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having used and [illegible]

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8.05	1.05
Baltimore	8.25	1.25
Brodie	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Indian Village	9.45	2.45
Keene	10.00	3.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30	3.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Keene	8.30	1.30
Indian Village	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Brodie	9.45	2.45
Baltimore	10.05	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10.25	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	10.30	3.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. N. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 23th, 1859. 23

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellesley, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazlehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English language, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 13th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurances disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 3ⁿ

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

April 20th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERES'S CLARETS.
OPPLEBY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, BUTES & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY.
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper-hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite Nicholson's Hotel, Peterborough, April 16th, 1859. 18

BOOTS and SHOES

THE customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have opened a [illegible]

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

For is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Burrow, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned orator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of "untold utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

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W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 28th, 1859. 21

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Sugar,
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Currants,
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Syrups,
Soap,
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Pork,
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Corn Meal

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☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

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Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

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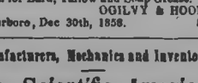

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Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

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Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 9

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Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

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Toronto, April 20, 1859. 42

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Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

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Port Hope, 18th January, 1859. 2-tf

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One York Shilling.

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ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-6

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of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

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Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

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RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopenes,

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THOS. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 13th, 1859. 20

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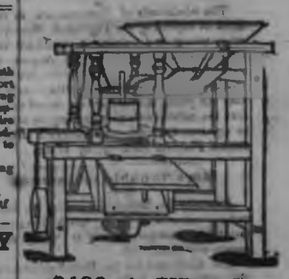
Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1859. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 18

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Roman Type,	Fancy Type,
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May 23, 1860. 24

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EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Bever Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Ball Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kep constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 29.

"THE EXAMINER" Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
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Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1½

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All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calnes's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Marty's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

B. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Viard, Esq.

DR. HOLTWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McMAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 25—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Newton Street, Peterborough, CANADA West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 2

MERCER & SONS,
A. MERCER. J. MERCER.
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', July 8, 1858. 22—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MURRO, Agent.
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ROMPTOT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

J. FERGUSON,
[illegible] and Engraver, Medals, Stamps &c.

Job Printer, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has [illegible] Town, where he has a variety of Gothic [illegible] Jobbing Printing, [illegible] Peterboro' and [illegible] J. STATES.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—ROOMS—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 13th, 1858. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of GRAHAM & RENFREW.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', April 8th 1859. 14

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dess-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OCEAN
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 10 o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Cohoe's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 10th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED,
THE Undersigned, with carefully provide all [illegible] Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him at the Ware-room, [illegible] opposite the Market, where the [illegible] Coffins, of every description, can be [illegible] on the shortest notice.
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE
[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

RICH THOUGH POOR.

BY A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

No road of land in all the earth,
No ship upon the sea,
Nor treasures rare, nor gems, nor gold,
Do any keep for me;
As yesterday I wrought for bread,
So must I toil to-day;
Yet some are not so rich as I,
Nor I so poor as they.

On yonder tree the sunlight falls,
The robin's on the bough,
Still I can hear a merrier note
Than he is warbling now;
He's but an Arab of the sky,
And never lingers long;
but *that* o'errans the livelong year,
With music and with song.

Come, gather round me, little ones,
And as I sit me down,
With shouts of laughter on me place
A mimic regal crown:
Say, childless King, would I accept
Your armies and domain,
Or e'en your crown, and never feel
These tiny hands again?

There's more of honor in their touch
And blessing unto me,
Than kingdom unto kingdom joined,
Or navies on the sea:
So greater gifts to me are brought
Than Sheba's Queen did bring
To him, who at Jerusalem
Was *born* to be a King.

Look at my crown and then at yours,
Look is my heart and thine;
How do our jewels now compare—
The earthly and divine?
Hold up your diamonds to the light,
Emerald and amethyst;
They're nothing to those love-lit eyes,
These lips so often kissed!

Oh! noblest Roman of them all,
That mother good and wise,
Who pointed to her little ones,
The jewels of her eyes.
Four sparkle in my own to-day,
Two deck a sinless brow;
How grow my riches at the thought
Of those in glory now!

And yet no rood of all the earth,
No ships upon the sea,
No treasures rare, nor gold, nor gems,
Are safely kept for me:
Yet I am rich—myself a King?
And here is my domain;
Which only God shall take away
To give me back again!

SIX HUNDRED A YEAR.

CHAPTER I.

"Well, Dixon what is it?" asked Mr. Phogie of his assistant book-keeper, who had been patiently waiting for half an hour in the private counting-room of the merchant for an opportunity to speak with his employer.

"My second year in your service will begin to-morrow, sir; and I have taken the liberty to request your attention to a matter which, though of little consequence to you, perhaps, is of considerable moment to me."

The young man paused as if to note the effect of his words upon his employer.

"Indeed!" ejaculated the merchant, not half liking the cool and dignified way the young gentleman had of introducing himself.

To his mind there was a lack of that cringing, subservient tone and manner which his old-fashioned notions had taught him to believe was a dangerous deficiency in any clerk.

"I refer to my salary, sir."

"Well?"

"There was a gathering from the brow of the merchant.

"I have endeavoured to serve you faithfully," continued the clerk, rather discouraged by the coldness with which he was received.

There was an awkward pause. Mr. Phogie's philosophy did not permit him to speak; and the young man was too much embarrassed to proceed with his application.

"My salary for the past year has been five hundred dollars," stammered Dixon, when he found his employer was bent on holding his peace.

"Well?" said Mr. Phogie, who still provokingly refused to take a hint.

"The object of my present visit is to request you to raise it to six hundred," continued Dixon, more boldly as he began to appreciate the humor of his employer.

Mr. Phogie stared, aghast with astonishment and horror, at the supplicant. Cruikshank or Johnston would have accounted the scene quite equal to that in the workhouse, where Oliver Twist, in a less important matter, had the unheard-of presumption and impudence to "ask for more."

Dixon lost all hope.

"I trust sir, I am not unreasonable," said he, excusing his boldness.

"Forty years ago, Dixon when I was of your age," began Mr. Phogie, with solemn deliberateness, "I should have been glad to have received one half of your present salary."

The merchant looked complacently at the clerk, to note the effect of this astounding declaration.

Dixon ventured to suggest that the times had changed.

Mr. Phogie admitted it, but was quite sure the change had been for the worse.

"That is a matter of opinion, sir."

"Humph!"

"It costs more to live now than it did then."

"Young men didn't drive fast horses then, nor go to the opera; nor board at fashionable hotels," sneered Mr. Phogie.

"I am guilty of some of these follies, sir," replied Dixon, visibly indignant at the embrace-ment of the implication.

"Perhaps not; but five hundred a year is a good salary for a prudent, careful young man."

"For one who can do no better it is very well."

"Clerks are vain dogs, and over estimate themselves," said Mr. Phogie, relishing the complacent of his sarcasm.

"I do not call myself an [illegible], sir, [illegible] I consider that on five hundred dollars, [illegible] I could live comfortably, and, if you will pardon my vanity, [illegible] I think very few partners would [illegible]

"Very likely they others [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Banquet of the 78th Highlanders at Bombay.

The gallant 78th, after sharing largely and most honorably in the dangers and hardships of the Persian war, and more recently in the relief of Lucknow and the suppression of the revolt in India, is now on its way home. Never did any regiment more nobly conduct itself in the field.—Everywhere they were in the front of battle, and everywhere they were victorious. They come home covered with honors, and richly enlisted to a most hearty and grateful welcome from the country whose interests they have so bravely assisted to uphold and preserve. A few days before their embarkation, the soldiers of the 78th with their wives and children, were entertained to a public banquet by the European inhabitants of Bombay. The affair as described in the Indian papers, must have been a most splendid one. Upwards of 2000 civilians, male and female, were present on the occasion. The military guests with their dependants, numbered 500 individuals. After an excellent dinner had been served up and duly partaken of, a number of toasts were proposed and most enthusiastically responded to.

Seeing the flow of the tide which led on to eloquence, says the *Bombay Telegraph* Mr. W. B. Tristram, of the firm of Messrs Remington & Co., mounted the rostrum, and as the representative of the European community of Bombay, thus addressed the noble regiment to whom so many hundreds had assembled to pay an honorable tribute:—

"Highlanders!—I do not intend to make a long speech, but I wish you all to bear the message I have to give you from the European inhabitants of Bombay."

"Highlanders!—This night your countrymen and countrywomen of all classes are here assembled to bid you welcome and to do you honor; and they bid me tell you how proud they feel of you, and how happy they are to see you once again. This welcome is not confined to you, but extended in its widest sense to your wives and children, from whom you have been so long parted, and to whom you are now so joyously re-united.

"Men of the 78th!—Two years since when violence, and robbery, and misrule reigned supreme, when cruelty had gorged her maw with murder, you were the men who under the leadership of the immortal Havelock and the high-souled and chivalrous Outram, were in the van of those glorious soldiers who fought in the cause of order, sound government, and British supremacy in India! And never in the annals of any country did warriors march in a more sacred contest, whether we contemplate the good you had to avenge!

"It need not that I here recount the long serious of your glorious triumphs. The whole world rings with your fame, and history will record it.

"Highlanders!—You are now homeward bound. Amid all the memories of past toil and sufferings, let this short social hour of happiness be remembered. It is offered, not as any return for your valorous deeds, but as a token of the cordial good will of all your old friends in Bombay, their sympathy in all you have gone through, and their hearty rejoicing in all the glory of your honored regiment.

"I call upon you now to drink the health of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen!"

The toast was of course responded to with lusty cheers. Serjeant-Major Robertson next requested his comrades in arms to fill their cups to the health of a brave and good man. He said:—

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to propose a toast which I am sure will meet with universal approval.

"There is one man of illustrious fame whom we all love—one who has led us in our thickest fights; and now that this opportunity offers I would wish to mention a few of the acts which endear him to us.—On our march to Buraipoor, when in a drenching rain, he came amongst us and spoke words of kindness, and gave the only disposable comfort at his command, a dram of spirits to cheer us, this act said more than tongue could express.

"On our return from the battle of Koosbah, he presented each man with a pair of boots gratis, and those boots, well known by us as 'Outram's served us many days of toil, and many of us would have walked bare-footed into Lucknow but for them.—After our entry into Lucknow to the relief of the beleaguered garrison, he came amongst the worn-out and spoke words of kindness, and from his own scanty supply assisted them in their distress. Again, at Alumbagh, from November till the final capture of Lucknow in March, his many acts of kindness will never be forgotten by the 78th. And last but not least, after he had been rewarded for his toils by a seat in Council, &c., he supplied our regiment with a complete library, which materially assisted to beguile many weary hours, and he also generously supplied our hospital with all the newspapers of the day, which made our sick happy and comfortable.

"Ere, then, comrades, we quit the shores of India, let us give three hearty ringing cheers (would to God that they could be borne on the western breeze to his domicile at Calcutta) for our leader in battle, our benefactor in health—the kind, the generous, the brave, the chivalrous Outram. (Immense cheering.)

"One cheer for Lady Outram; one more for the Baines—and may they follow in the footsteps of their father." (Great applause.)

Among the other toasts were "The Memory of Havelock and those who have fallen;" the "Health of Lord Clyde;" the "Healths of their Hosts and Hostesses," and various others, all of which were duly honored. During the evening the bagpipers were in frequent requisition, and "Auld Lang Syne," and other songs of Scotland were feelingly chanted. The evening passed most pleasantly away; and we doubt not that the memory of this most graceful recognition of their services will be long cherished in the brave hearts of the 78th. May their welcome home be as warm as was the farewell accorded to them when they left the Indian shore.

INHUMAN MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI GAVE THE ORDER —THE POPE SORRY FOR IT—WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE—THE DETOURNES WERE NOT SWISS.

[Paris Cor. London Morning Post June 16.]

Very brief accounts have reached Paris of the frightful massacre at Perugia. It was, it appears, Cardinal Antonelli who gave the orders to the Swiss to take the Town. The Pope, according to official communication, is deeply affected at what has taken place, and expressed himself in that manner to M. d'Ursel, Embassy at Rome.—A letter from Perugia was addressed to Baron [illegible] under the signature of [illegible] Charles Detournes, and in the name of [illegible] to demand an explanation of the murder of [illegible] and children.

The *Opinione* says:—

The horrible excesses committed at Perugia have aroused a most profound and painful sensation in Turin; and no doubt the whole of Italy and Europe will join in this sentiment. The Swiss who committed these violent and atrocious deeds were not in Perugia, but were sent there by the Roman Government, as our correspondent announced to us two days ago. The Papal Government dare not send native soldiers fearing the non-execution of such orders as they had given; but instead the mercenary Swiss were ordered there, and behaved as barbarians and not men. The accounts of that struggle are fearful indeed, and the consequences may be equally serious.

The political movement of the people of the Romagna was effected without violence. It was simply a protest against the priestly governing system. By sending a Swiss regiment to assassinate the people of Perugia, Antonelli committed a gratuitous act of cruelty which will go far to shake the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church. We wait in Paris with anxiety for further details, hoping, for the honour of our age, that what we have learnt is at least exaggerated, but anything might be expected from the so-called "Swiss troops" of the Pope. They are mostly escaped galley slaves, the scum of the worst of all countries. Such alas! are the soldiers of Popery in 1859.

A letter from Berne says:—

"The conduct of the Swiss soldiers who were sent to put down the insurrection of Perugia has caused the greatest indignation in the heart of every right thinking man in Switzerland, and the more so as the savage acts attributed to those mercenaries have been committed by Austrians to whom the denomination of Swiss has been given.—In point of fact the two regiments known at Rome under the name of Swiss are composed of men of all nations and particularly of Southern Germans. The Swiss are a very great minority, and a number of them recently quitted the service under an idea that common cause was about to be taken with Austria. The real Swiss regiments in the service of Rome, or rather the heroic remnants of that little band who, in 1848, at Vicenza, checked the whole Austrian army, and did not capitulate until they had fired their last cartridge, were disbanded on their return to the Roman States. The present regiments are of recent formation. In 1848 the Confederation declared the old military conventions to be annuled, interdicted Swiss citizens from entering the service of a foreign country, when any one was discovered attempting to enrol recruits, both parties were severely punished. The Swiss regiments in the Service of Naples were raised in 1827 and 1829, and the old soldiers could not make up their minds in 1848 to quit a service which was their only means of existence. Several Swiss have since been recruited clandestinely, and the regiments have been completed by a great number of Germans. The Federal council will doubtless order an inquiry to be instituted into the events at Perugia, and take measures to remove, in the eyes of liberal Europe, the stain which has been cast on the Swiss name through malevolence or error."

Ferrara, Reveana, Forli, Ancona, and the other Papal States have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by the intervention of the Pontifical troops.

Screw Propellers.

In his recent work on "Naval Warfare with Steam," Sir Howard Douglas, in the clearest and most forcible manner, urged the adoption of what he conceived would be a great improvement in the screw propeller. This improvement consisted in removing the leading corners of the blades, and breaking the leading edge of each blade into its circumference by an easy curve. The first object sought by Sir Howard in making this change was that of reducing the 'shake' or vibration of the screw, and the consequent injury to the stern of the ship. These are produced, he argued, by the sudden and violent reactions of the disturbed water against the blades as they enter and emerge from the space between the two sternposts, the rectilinear edges of the ordinary screws bring in this respect highly disadvantageous, since the whole of an edge enters and leaves at once the water on each side of the aperture. But if the leading edges of a screw-blade were curved they would slide obliquely and continuously through the water, like a screw formed with an entire feather, so that at no moment would there be any shock or discontinuity of action." Further advantages which Sir Howard considered the curved edged would possess were, that they would readily throw off any floating materials that might come in contact with them—that they would not be so liable to be broken by their oblique collision with large spars as straight edges are by their direct blow—that their rounded extremities would be less liable to be hitched by ropes than the angular extremities of the common screw—and finally, that if the curved parts could be furnished with incorrodible sharp knife-edges they would divide and disentangle the screw from any rope, spar, or other floating matter with which it might become fouled. "The author would not," said Howard, "at the sacrifice of speed, revert to a continuous leather screw, but the form here recommended would to a considerable extent gain the proposed ends." Now, in justice to an able and veterian officer—an officer who by his incomparable writings on naval and military science, has commanded the profound admiration and respect of both services—we revive these passages of his latest work, and couple with them a reference to those remarkable experiments the results of which were recorded in our last week's impression. Those experiments show—if the report which is before us may be trusted—that the improvement recommended by Sir Howard does actually accomplish his first and principal object by reducing the vibration or shake of the screw, as he predicted.—They also show that it has the further important effect of improving both the speed and steerage of the ship. The reporter tells us that "the first trial with the Admiralty screw was with a diameter of 18 feet, her speed being 11.823 knots. On the second trial, with the diameter increased to twenty feet, the speed realized was 11.336 knots with a great increase of vibration. On the 3rd trial the leading corner of each blade was cut off, and in this form the common screw attained its greatest speed, giving a result of 12.032 knots. On the fourth trial both the corners of each blade were cut off, when with a greater number of revolutions, less speed was made, being 12.012 knots. In last trial, with the "following" corner of each blade cut off, but the screw restored to its perfect form in every other respect, gave a result of 11.815 knots. The reporter also says, "The leading edge of the former is the part that mostly affects the steerage of the ship, and also causes the greater part of the vibration." We deem ourselves to have been entirely [illegible] to call Providence's attention to [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible]

MILANESE ENTHUSIASM.

The Milanese have not yet got over their enthusiasm and joy at the deliverance from their oppressors; at least if it has calmed down a little, their outward demonstrations are scarcely diminished. The streets are still gaudy with banners, floating from innumerable windows. It is a blaze of green, white, and red. In some places the French tri-colour is combined with the Italian, either by an additional stripe of blue, or by blue ribands fixed at the end of the flagstaff and blending with the other colours as they flutter in the breze. Many of the flags, but certainly only a minority, have the Savoy cross in the centre. There is a perfect rage for the four colours, and if their lavish display sufficed to secure tranquility, moderation, and good government, the future freedom, prosperity, and happiness of Lombardy might be considered safe. They are worn by nearly everybody, either in hat or button-hole; a few days ago I might have said by every body, but one meets a few who have laid them aside, and they will be longest adhered to, a Milanese yesterday assured me, by those who think it possible, that their devotion to the new order of things may be doubted. At present they are still displayed by ninety-nine persons out of 100, and in every possible form.—Some content themselves with twisting a scrap of ribband through their button-hole, others wear stars, or cockades, or rosets affixed to coat or hat, or a nosegay of artificial colours combining the prescribed tints or three or four tassels, or a small plume dyed tricolour, or a watchguard or cravat of the beloved red, white, and green. The shops are full of the insignia and colours of this new decoration of the Order of Italian Independence. The mercers and milliners display such quantities of merchandise of the popular hues that it seems incredible there should have been time to get the tissues dyed. In the centre of the tricoloured silk handkerchief one sees magnificent portraits of Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and other popular men of the day, and heroes of the Italian cause. Tricoloured bracelets are made of beads and bars of stained ivory or bone. There is, in you may suppose, fine opportunity for the ladies to give proof of their skill in decorative patriotism. In every possible way do they contrive to interweave the ubiquitous colours with their apparel. Some content themselves with pinning a riband star upon their left breast; and I am not sure if these be not the more judicious, for the tricolour does not suit every complexion. A white bonnet, with a profusion of blue berries, green flowers, and red ribands, is rather trying to some physiognomies; and of such one sees numbers. The more credit is due to the pretty Milanese for thus sacrificing the becoming to the patriotic. From the highest places to the lowest the beloved badge is introduced.—It floats, I need hardly say, from the topmost pinnacle of Milan's magnificent cathedral. A tawny little girl, the attendant on a couple of itinerant musicians, came collecting coppers last evening from the persons sitting outside a *cafe*. She too would not be behind the times and her begging-box fresh painted, was gay with the triple tint.

When is a lover like a tailor?—When he presses his suit.

How Hard they Take it.—A young lady was a friend married recently, and the mother of her husband being in very poor health, she was taken immediately home by her legs lord to nurse and take care of the "old folks." In the course of a few months the mother was removed by death. The dutiful and sympathising daughter-in-law thus expressed her grief at this event, to a company of her neighbors, who called in to take tea with her on an afternoon soon after their sad bereavement. "Oh, dear!" said she, "how much I miss my poor dear mother! Why it seems to me I can hear her now, just as she used to sit at the breakfast-table, *reaching out her fork for the last potato!*"

Garibaldi's Son.—Garibaldi is accompanied by a bestage to fortune in his campaign—his son, a handsome, intelligent lad of eight en, the son of Anita, his brave and true-hearted Brazilian wife, who followed him through good and evil fortune, and died at last by his side. This youth has absorbed the very life of Garibaldi. The lad should be interesting to England, for his education has been wholly English, the foundation of Miss Jessie White's interest in Italian independence having been laid as governess to this very son of Garibaldi's At that time the sympathies of the chief were all with England, and he sought an English education for the child. This was found in Miss Jessie White, who accepted the situation with all its responsibilities and obligations, and fulfilled it to the admiration of all. Young Garibaldi speaks English without the smallest foreign accent, and is well acquainted with English literature and laws—and even in appearance he is said so greatly to resemble a rowing, cricketing, larking, Eton boy, as frequently to have deceived the English sailors visiting his father's island.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROUM.

A letter from Constantinople of the 15th says:—Erzeroum was well nigh destroyed by an earthquake on the 2nd inst. At half past ten o'clock, a. m., apparently without any warning, and while people were engaged in their ordinary pursuits, a shock was felt, which in the space of sixteen seconds, destroyed almost every building of importance in the town; mosques, churches, barracks, prisons, khans, and bazaars, are either heaps of ruins or in such a state as to make it dangerous to approach them. After the first great commotion nothing of a serious nature had occurred up to three o'clock the afternoon of the following day, when the *courier* left; but there had been a continuation of those vibrations which every one who has lived in countries subject to volcanic action must have experienced in a greater or less degree.

It is sufficiently disagreeable to feel the tremulous motion of even a distant eruption when the house seems to undergo a spasm, the windows, and doors rattle in their frames. No wonder, then, that the scene in the neighbourhood of the destroyed city should up to the latest hour of our intelligence, have been one of indescribable terror and confusion. Every living creature had left the town, all the inhabitants that escaped being encamped on the plain of Caratc. The loss of human life is variously estimated, the most extravagant statements prevailing; but I fear there is good reason to believe that 600 or 700 people have perished. The English, French, and Austrian Consulates have also been destroyed or rendered unfit for further occupation.

Queen Victoria and the Canadian Guests.

The interesting event of the deputation from Canada came off on the 25th, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the deputation, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons of Canada, Mr. Langevin, Solicitor-General, Mr. Connell and Lieut.-Colonel Rubidge, to her commands, previous to the general reception, when the Speaker presented the following address, with which her Majesty expressed herself much pleased, saying "I am much pleased to receive this address from my Canadian subjects." The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain.

The address was as follows:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty!—Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurance of devotion and attachment to your royal person and Government. We have long hoped that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to honour with your presence your Majesty's subjects in British North America, and to receive the personal tribute of our unwavering attachment to your rule, and we trust that, while your Majesty's presence would still more closely unite the bonds which attach the province to the empire, it would gratify your Majesty to witness the progress and prosperity of this distant part of your dominions. The completion, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, of the Victoria bridge, the most gigantic work of modern days, would afford to your Majesty a fitting occasion to judge of the importance of your province of Canada, while it would assure to its inhabitants the opportunity of uniting in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to the throne and empire. We, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously deign to be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, accompanied by your royal Consort, and such members of your Majesty's august family as it may please your Majesty to select to attend you on the occasion."

MURDER NEAR NEWARK.

The body of Mr. Charles Robinson of this city, who has been missing since Monday, was found this morning in a field belonging to Mr. Josiah L. Baldwin, adjoining the grounds on which the Roman Catholic pic-nic was held on the 4th, on the Irvington plankroad, just beyond the city limits. Mr. R. was foreman in the tannery establishment of Messrs. Halsey and Tucker. He went to work for sometime on the morning of the 4th, and at 3 p. m. left his residence, No. 262 Washington Street, saying that he would go to the tannery.—Not returning as usual his family became distressed, and a search was made for him. The vats, pools, &c., in the tannery were examined to see if by accident he had fallen into one of them and was drowned.

Nothing could be found of him, nor even were there any trace of his whereabouts till yesterday noon, when a man who works for Messrs. Halsey & Tucker, said he had seen him at six o'clock on Monday afternoon at the pic-nic, where he spoke to him, and he appeared to be in his usual condition. Parties were dispatched to the place, but after hunting over the grounds could not find him. This morning some men employed by Mr. Baldwin on going out to mow, found the body lying in the grass, near a heap of brush, covered with blood. A knife was found near the body, but it was closed and had not been used. A trunk which Mr. R. wore was also found near, having been torn off his body.

The remains were brought to this city, and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Grant and Cross. They found one wound on the gullet, two behind the right ear, and a contusion on the left ear.—The wounds on the gullet and behind the right ear had been produced either by a blow from a stone or club, and the contusion by a fall. His face was covered with blood from these wounds, and also from his nose. Other bruises were found on his body.

It is unknown how Mr. R. came where he was found, or how he could have met his death. In one of his pockets was found a portmonnaie, containing a few memoranda, but no money. Nothing else was found though he was known to have carried a watch. The body must have undoubtedly been robbed, either by the assailants of Mr. R. or by some person afterward. It is not known that he had an enemy, though we are informed to-day that a man had a grudge against him, and that he said he would be revenged.

He was highly esteemed by his employers, for whom he had worked twelve years, during which time he had never been known to do a wrong action. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner, and for a few days had complained of a distress in the head, producing slight derangement.

The deceased was an unoffending, quite citizen, of strictly temperate habits and correct life. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Mr. R. has a wife and child. He was forty-eight years old.

Coroner Benjamin took charge of the body, and was to hold an inquest at three o'clock.—*Newark Advertiser, July 6.*

SUICIDE IN MONTREAL.

A young man a German, committed suicide this morning early, at the St. Nichols Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square, by shooting himself. The particulars of the case as we gather them, are as follows. On Friday last this young man, who is apparently 25 years of age, called at the boarding house of Mrs. M'Leish, Craig Street, giving his name as Christian Lauck, and stating that he had just arrived from New York, and desired board. He was accomodated and continued to reside there up till last evening. To his fellow boarders it was evident there was something praying on his mind for he was constantly nervous, and agitated, while at the same time, he was dejected, often exclaiming "that if he told them what was the matter with him, they would not believe him." He yesterday took tea at his boarding-house, and having dressed himself he did not return. About 11 o'clock last night he entered the St. Nicholas Hotel, and requested he could be accomodated with a bed. Having been answered in the affirmative, and requested to enter his name on the register, he stepped up and with a trembling hand, wrote "Hauffman, Montreal." The book-keeper, noticing that his place of residence was Montreal, —asked him how it was that he came there —why not go home?—to which he made reply that he had lost his boy and could not get in. He seemed at that time very nervous. Having paid 25 cents for a bed, he was shown to his room. About half-past five o'clock this morning the inmates heard the report of a pistol, and on the proprietor and the porter attempting to open the door of the room occupied by Hauffman, they found it locked, and on failing to gain admission, forced it open, when he was found lying on his back, with his head towards the door, and a small pocket pistol laying at his side. He was quite dead. The Coroner was immediately notified, and on going to the spot examined the clothes of the deceased; on him was found $60, principally in $20 gold pieces, and bills of the New York Bank of the denomination of $3; also a silver watch, a few pennies around which was wrapped, a paper having the name of Dr. Higgins on it. The Coroner at once called upon Dr. H. who, on arriving at the spot identified the body as that of a young man who called upon him last Tuesday morning, complaining of an eruption that was out on his body, which the Doctor assured him was of no consequence. He apparently left satisfied; but in the evening returned in a state of excitement, stating that there was a universal conspiracy to poison him, and that the eruption then on his body was caused by some poison that was given him. The Doctor believing he was insane at that point, said he could give him an antidote, wherupon he appeared greatly rejoiced. He left, taking with him some powders. On his person was also found a letter in which he stated that ever since 1851 there had been a conspiracy to poison him, and that poison had been administered to him since his arrival in Montreal; also that he did not take the powders given him by Dr. Hingston, because he believed that they were poisonous. A *post mortem* examination was made. The ball entered about two inches below the nipple, passing in at the apex of the heart coming out an inch and a half higher up, and lodging against the ribs, near the vertabræ. Death was instantaneous. A Jury was impannelled, Mr. L. C. de Lorimier, of St Hyacinthe, being foreman. There seems to be something strange in this case; among quite a number, this forenoon, the opinion was freely expressed that there were circumstances which, in some way, however slight or remote, seemed to point to his being the murderer of a man at Newark, N. J., about two weeks ago. True it is that a man named Peter Miller, a German, was stabbed and killed at a pic-nic in Newark, about the first of the month, by a young German named Hauffman, who immediately fled to Canada. We trust that everything will be done to fully clear up the mystery.—*Pilot.*

Church of England Synod at Quebec.

At a meeting held on Thursday last, it was moved by the Rev. Dr. Falloon, seconded by G. O. Stuart, Esquire:—

That an Act having been passed by the Provincial Legislature an sanctioned by Her Majesty the Queen, entitled "An Act to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod," the said Act being the 19th and 20th Victoria, ch. 141; and also another Act to explain and mend the same, being the 22nd Vict. ch. 139, by which Acts the Bishops of the several Dioceses in Canada have authority to frame Constitutions, and make Regulations for their own order and government,—the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, having now summoned the Clergy and Lay Delegates of the several Parishes and Missions, chosen according to the directions in the said Acts, for the purpose of taking action under the provisions of the same: We the Bishop, Clergy, and Lay Delegates now assembled, do hereby accept the said Acts, and declare ourselves a Synod for the Diocese of Quebec, and will proceed to the consideration of the Constitution and Regulations to be adopted for due order of the same;—no rule, cannon, law or regulations to be in force in this Diocese as the act of this Synod, unless it shall have received the concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Lay Delegates; the assent of the Clergy and the Lay Delegates to be determined by a majority of votes, the same to be taken separately, in each order, whenever it shall be so required.

Moved in amendment by Mr. H. Scott, seconded by Mr. Lannigan:

That all the words after the word "that" in original motion, be struck out, and the following therefor:—No cannon resolution or proceeding of the Synod to be in force in this Diocese, unless adopted by a majority of the Clergy and of the Lay Delegates provided that if any measure so passed be objected to by the Bishop, such measure shall stand reserved for reconsideration; and if again in like manner adopted at the next session of the Synod the same shall become law.

Lost by a majority of 105, the division being—Yeas 37; 3 Clergy, 34 Laity.—Nays 142; 36 Clergy, 106 Laity.

Mr. George Hall, seconded by Mr. H. M. Patton again moved in amendment:

That the following words be added to the original motion:—Provided that the power of staying any measure passed by a concurrent majority of the Clergy and the Lay Delegates shall be limited to the present Bishop.

That amendment was also negatived on a division. Yeas 37; Nays 142.

The original motion was then carried on the same division.

The first Article on the proposed Constitution of the Synod was then submitted by Mr. J. B. Forsyth, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Synod shall consist of the Bishop of the Diocese, of the Clergy of the same, and of Lay representatives to be elected as hereinafter provided; and no act or resolution of the Synod shall be valid unless it shall receive the concurrence of the Bishop and of the majority of the Clergy and Laity present and voting at the meeting.

The Article was carried by a majority of 109, viz:—Yeas, 146,—37 Clergy, 109 Laity; Nays, 37,—3 Clergy, 34 Laity.

RELIGION AND MAMMON.

We would rather represent the poor publican that went up into the corner of the temple and smote his breast and asked for mercy, than the ostentatious Pharasee with many prayers. We do not often therefore dilate on our creed, or parade our faith, but there are times and circumstances when it is necessary to refer to sacred matters. It is universally acknowledged that nothing is so important and valuable to a community as true religion, but then there is nothing more deleterious than false religion. Now is it sufficient that the ministers of a self-denying religion should be good, but it is necessary that they should appear so. Example is so much more potent than precept it is so much more effective to say, "Come follow," than to say, "Go" when dangers are to be braved, and difficulties overcome that it is necessary that the clergy should be as meek, humble, pure, and self-denying as they exhort their flocks to be. There are many such in the Church of England, and in every denomination of Christians; but there are also self-seekers and hypocrites, and these it is our duty to expose and drive from out the fold. Inordinate wealth certainly seems incompatible with a real profession of the Gospel; and though it is no crime to be born to a fortune, and no sin to have the goods of fortune flow into you, yet there is nothing more perilous than riches, and no responsibility greater than the disposition of them. So much has it been considered incompatible to mix riches and profess the holy ministry, that the law of this, and most countries, makes the two incompatable. Wherefore, it is not lawful for a clergyman to deal in worldly affairs, how much more unlawful is it to deal and traffic in church affairs. Yet we fear this is done every day; and a very notorious case has just been brought before the public. A correspondent to a contemporary has given the following account of a queer case of plurality in church livings. The biography of the individual will no doubt remind the most of one of the Apostles:—

The time of the great War Middle Pitt, the Reverend George Pragnell, was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1787, and afterwards was translated to the richer Bishopric of Winchester. In addition to this professional fortune, a rich man of the name of Tomline made him his heir, and having then peculiarly been blessed in worldly matters, he was gathered to his fathers, died immensely rich, and was interred in the cathedral of which he was the bishop. It would be supposed that having been thus doubly blessed, he would with a thankful heart and contented mind, have provided for his family out of the ample means thus bestowed upon him. A truly Christian mind would not have failed to do so. The bishop, however, was of another mind, and bringing up two of his sons to a profession so profitable to him, he proceeds to quarter them on that church that is obliged to have large subscriptions to support the orphans of its members, and that is daily said to be too scanty for the spiritual wants of the community. We have no particulars of the career of his elder son, but of the second we have this account of his promotion by his father the bishop. In 1814 he was made Chancellor of Lincoln, with a perpetual curateship of £1,800 a year; shortly after or at the same time, prebend of Stroke, with somewhere about £400 a-year; also prebend of Biggleswade, with the impropriatorship of the large tithes; he was also made rector of Wheathampstead, with the curacy of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, value £1,356 yearly; in 1817, the rectory of Chalfont, in Bucks, £615 yearly; and in 1825, £913 more was added as canon or prebendary of Winchester Cathedral. This self-denying follower of Christ had two rectory residences and also assigned houses at Lincoln and Winchester, at each of which he resided three months in the year. In addition, and worst of all, he was sinecurist chaplain to a charity called St. Leonard's Hospital, at Newark, which had 360 acres of land, and forty houses in Newark, the entire revenue of which was thus appropriated—£13 8s yearly with a coat, waistcoat, and a supply of coals, to three alms people, and the remainder to the chaplain.

We are not prepared to say that the reverend gentleman held all these preferments at once, though it seems to be stated as if he had. Of course he also inherited largely from his father, the Bishop who died very rich, and it is no wonder, therefore, the subject of our notice was esteemed a Crœsus at Lincoln. We will not follow up the history of these Pretymans, although there are various proofs given of their having benefited by the Church to an enormous extent; and our contemporary makes out that this humble follower of the Gospel must altogether have had £212,000 from that Church which is so often appealing to the public, and which has so many worthy and working clergy who can scarcely get income enough to make the decent appearance their holy calling demands. Verily, as the case we have cited is only one of the Church, as well as the State, wants a Second Reformation.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE OF A LEADER IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

A Tennessee correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* gives a detailed account of the suicide of Mr. Wm. B. Norton, a distinguished leader in the Methodist Church, in Williamson County, Tennessee. For a year past Mr. Morton has been a sufferer from disease of the liver, and became a monomaniac, dreading a reverse of fortune. In May last he endeavored to commit suicide but was prevented by his wife from committing the deed. The *Advocate's* correspondent writes:

"On the 16th of May 1859, his wife discovered him at the bureau writing, after which he folded the writing up and put it into his pocket-book, took a razor out of the drawer, unobserved by her, and put it in his pocket; then coming to his wife, he told her he was obliged to die, and must take his own life; told her farewell and offered her his hand, but she would not take it, and clasping him in her arms, followed him to the yard gate with such shrieks and cries that his emotions were touched, and he returned with her to the house, and putting the razor in the drawer, took from his pocket-book the paper and gave it to her, upon which the following was written:

"The act that I shall commit is rash, but I am desperate, and cannot avoid it.—My wife is kind and agreeable, and as good to my little girl as if she was her own child. I am roused in my feelings and prefer to be no more.

W. B. MORTON."

May, 16th day, 1859."

His wife took the paper, and for fear of future accomplishment of his purpose, kept it. She reasoned with him in such strains of sympathy, that he told her he would never make another attempt of the sort, and pleaded with her until she promised that she would never reveal the attempt he had just made, provided he would never make another.

On Monday, June 6th, he went to Franklin, and obtained an order of court to pay out a large sum of money to the heirs of an estate of which he had control.

On Tuesday, he paid out a part of the money, after which he put up some tombstones over the graves of his 2 former wives, and then returned home. Reaching home he told his wife he had been several places along the road that would have been good places, but did not say for what. The next morning before he arose, he said to his wife, "If anything does happen, I want you to keep Fannie," alluding to his little girl.

On Wednesday, June 8, he put his hat on, and went off to an old house which stood near the public road, about one quarter of a mile from his dwelling, and in plain view of the door. He remained there a short time and returned home, but soon went back to the old house and entered it. In a few minutes a man passed along the road, and he came out and talked with him. He then went to the field and gave his negroes some general directions about business; and while he was there they discovered a rope in his pocket. He passed on to the barn-yard, and went two or three times from one barn to the other. Finally, he came to the house, and, as he entered the door, took up his little girl and hugged and kissed her; then went to his wife, knelt down by her side and threw his arms around her neck and kissed her several times, telling her he did not want to leave her, but was compelled to do so; told her he was a [illegible] but she was not the cause [illegible] that she had been a devoted wife and [illegible] wife.

He said that in his regular devotions he could not pray as he formerly had done, and that this would find out all its charges for him. He arose and went to the bureau got his will and read it over privately after which, he called it up, and offering it to his wife, said "If anything should happen to me, will you give this to 'Squire Boyd?" She refused to take it, but said he might "Squire Boyd would get it, if it became necessary. She [illegible] the matter, and told his wife to obtain a [illegible] that part belonged to some poor, [illegible] and that seventy dollars was to pay what he owed [illegible] borrowed from her. Then, with her eyes resting full upon him, he took a razor from the drawer, put it in his pocket, and, grasping her by the hand, bade her a final farewell; told her his breath was short and he was obliged to die. He started, with her swinging to his body, but eluded her grasp at the door, and ran violently down the hill to a barn, which was a few yards away, with his hands circling above his head like a madman, falling to the ground twice as he ran, but arising and staggering his way until he entered the barn. His wife gave the alarm, and the servants from the field and the yard were soon at the barn, but too late. He was there, but wounded and dead—a ghastly victim of insanity and self-destruction, both jugular veins, the windpipe and leaders cut through, square across to the neck-bone. Clenched in his right hand was the bloody razor, and in the left was the short end of the razor case. He had evidently reached the barn, and was standing still and erect when the first effort was made, which only gave an incision through the skin; then, with a bloody hand from that wound, raised his hat, threw back his head, and gave the second, a fearful and fatal stroke, which filled his shoes and covered the floor around with smoking blood, in which he was found upon his face, dead.

STEAM TRAFFIC WITH AMERICA

The English and American steamers now running from North America to France and England, are crowded with passengers, because this is the season for the Americans to visit Europe, but these steamers do not load so well with passengers on their return voyages. The North Atlantic steamers, on the contrary, which touch at Bremen or Hamburg, carry more passengers from Europe to the United States than they convey on the Eastern voyages. These passengers are chiefly Germans, and the war between France and Austria appears to be hurrying people out of Germany and preventing Germans in the United States from revisiting Europe. As yet the war has occasioned scarcely any falling off in the goods traffic between Europe and North America. Twenty-two large steamers reached North America from Europe during the last month, every one of which started from or touched at, some English port, and they could not have carried less than 15,000 tons of cargo and 5,000 passengers to America. Nearly as many steamers reached England from North America during last month, and they brought over an immense number of passengers and vast quantities of the precious metals. The cargo taken by these steamers consists of the most valuable kind of goods. The numerous steamers running from Liverpol to North America are found inadequate for the traffic of London and Manchester, and large quantities of bale and other goods from those places are forwarded to Southampton by rail to be conveyed to New York by the Hamburg and Bremen screw steamers which touch at Southampton. It is highly probable that in another year or so steamers will be running to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, or Galway and North America daily during a greater part of the year. The trade with South America is also increasing. The merchants of London, Manchester, and even of Paris and Havre, have memoralized the British Government to double the mail communication between this country and Brazil, and the Royal Mail Company have put on their large screw steamer *Tasmanian* on the Brazil passage in consequence of the increasing traffic on that line. But it is not only between England and North and South America that commerce is increasing, but also between this country and Central America. In less than two months the five giant steamers of the Royal Mail Company—the Parmatta, Atrato, Parana, Shannon and La Plata—will run every fortnight between Southampton and the eastern terminus of the Panama railroad, to meet the increasing traffic with Central America, the highway now to the Pacific, and the Western Coast of America. This traffic will be very considerably augmented when the Panama railway forms a portion of the mail route between England and Australia, which will shortly be the case.—*European Times.*

THE LAST OF A GREAT SCANDAL.

We are credibly informed from various sources, that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial. The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consumated, as we are informed, while Mr. Sickles was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. Sickles, which for some time past Mrs. Sickles, has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. Sickles at unusual hours; and when he came in one morning very early he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs Sickles.—*New York Tribune.*

Died.

In Peterborough, on the 19th inst., after a long and severe illness, Mr. Andrew Munson, in the 69th year of his age.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

OUR MARKET BY-LAW.

Dear Sir,—Some time ago a Committee of the Town Council, solicited the opinions of the merchants of the Town, upon the working of the Market By-law, for the purpose, it was thought, of improving the Market regulations.

It was supposed by some persons that as the question was of importance, and one which was engaging the public mind to a considerable extent, some further information would have been given to the inhabitants beyond the few remarks of the Review and the bare report of the Committee as submitted to the Council. I think, Mr. Editor, that the publication of the replies to the queries of the committee, would be interesting to your readers; and, as the opinions were publicly expressed, the writers would not object to your printing them.

There is one clause of the report of the Committee that I cannot pass over without remark. It is as much for the substantial good of the commercial men of the prosperous town of Perry Hill, and the interest thereon, ($1,200 per annum), and the purpose to be derived from the [illegible] I confess if gentlemen did not chuckle at its [illegible] and cunning:—

"Of those circulars 36 were issued, and "17 replies received. The 19 who did "not reply, your committee feel justified in "assuming as favorable to the present By-"law, as had any inconveniences been felt "from it, they would in all likelihood have "made it known."

If the Committee had searched the Clerk's office, they would have found protests of the merchants, strongly set forth against the objectionable clauses of the By-law, and as these protests never received the slightest attention from gentlemen, was it to be supposed that if they had *against* objected to the By-law, so far as it related to mercantile operations, it would have had the slightest effect on the minds of the Committee? I think I may safely say it would not. I can tell the Committee that the gentlemen who did not reply to the circular *are not* in favor of the By-law in its present shape, and the Committee notwithstanding their report, know this to be the case.

With regard to this famous By-law I shall say nothing further here, than that I imagine the gentlemen who instituted it, and who so perseveringly maintain it, if they are not very obtuse in their vision, must begin to see that they have overstepped the mark, and that the object they had in view will not be obtained by the course they are pursuing; and if I am not mistaken they will yet have to repeal some of its objectionable clauses, or abandon it altogether. The trade of the town and country cannot be sacrificed to sectional interests, or by the experiments of a few gentlemen without business experience, and who so glaringly manifest their own selfishness. These remarks may seem unpleasant, but there are many persons who believe in their correctness nevertheless; and even go further and say, that if some of the supporters of this measure had not some personal end in view, they would not have gone into the Council at all.

I may again trouble you to describe the enormous supplies of produce, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, &c., which are daily exhibited in the market, and the very low prices for which these commodities can be obtained—and how the "green grocers" are being ruined—and how anxious the respectable farmers wives are to rush to the market and take up their stand there, and almost bug Mr. Cathcart for very love as chief administrator of this their darling By-law. But I am trespassing upon your space and must close.

Yours,
POSTULATA.

Peterboro, July 18, 1859.

For the Examiner.

Thoughts on a few subjects.

Mr. Editor—A low moral sense is the usual concomitant of bad and erroneous teaching or example; and when parents or the press give countenance to any sin, the law exerts but a feeble influence in the way of Reform. How much of the evil that is seen every day around us, arises from the neglect of parents, or from the press giving utterance to things which for the sake of humanity it were better had never seen the light. It is this which encourages the profane in his irreverend use of the name of God; and fills the tavern and the brothel with their victims. Legislators steal the public money by thousands and go unpunished—should we marvel then, if fraud is daily becoming more common amongst us, and when many who would scorn what they call "meanness" are yet daily found pilfering from others legally, whenever they find it their interest to do so.

The basis of all past legislation has been erroneous; it has aimed at eradicating, instead of beneficially directing human instinct and passion. The influence of moisture, soil, heat &c., has been carefully studied. Man alone has been made an exception to the general rule in the adaptation of means to ends, and his condition morally is a sufficient commentary on the wisdom of the exclusion.

A "church member" becomes an Editor—apart from the press he is a consistent advocate of the "golden rule" but in his editorial capacity as "Rev'd functionary," applies to his own use the public money he turns over a "new leaf" and appologises for what in his individual capacity he would have condemned. How true the reply of the pirate to Alexander the Great, "I am called a robber because I command one small vessel; while you are called a conqueror because you command great fleets and armies."

Again some editors apart from their offices [I mean church members] on a Sabbath morning teach a class in the Sabbath School, and then and there instruct them in the duties of religion, but on Friday morning his "Little sheet" comes out, and in the "Budget of Fun," appears an item, beginning with "Who made you, enquired a lady teacher of a lubberly boy," &c., &c. What a commentary is this on the Sabbath day's profession.

Again when Mr. Longpurse in a coffee room or a bar room, stigmatizes Mr. Threadbare as totally ignorant of grammar, Mr. Threadbare being of a somewhat choleric temper, answers warmly and declares that Mr. Longpurse knows nothing at all about it. Mr. Longpurse settles the matter triumphantly by offering to bet Mr. Threadbare more pounds than he [Threadbare] has shillings. That of course settles the matter, and as Longpurse with a smile of superiority looks around, Messrs. Lateout & Strongale, who sometimes drink at Longpurse's expense ingeniously nod their craniums and ask what he has to say to that and of course poor Threadbare has nothing to say. He can't make the wager, and does not like to avow his poverty, and thus Mr. Longpurse gains the day.

"P."

Otonabee, July 18th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The Council of Asphodel has at last thought proper to abandon the Old Lady's bar-room, and has removed to the contemptible village of Norwood. The members like Royal Brothers, took their seats on the 13th of July in the Town Hall. They take refreshments at the International Hotel where the best liquors of the day are to be procured, and the Host makes himself remarkably agreeable. But sir, they have an unhealthy appearance, their stomachs are as foul as they were last January, and it appears that the healthcare disease they labour under cannot be cured by lawyers. Had they at once applied to T. Tomkinty the Indian Herb Doctor, and procured medicine from Nature's garden they would have had clean stomachs and pure blood and their machinaries in perfect order to day. Councillor Harrison says that Longpurse Dominion's pills were composed of the right material and had a most glorious effect; they acted as Chloroform on Mr. Wilcox, as an emetic on J. Foley Esq., the old Clerk of eight years standing, and they purged the Council of her campers and are now physicking the Treasurer at a fearful rate. The Society was refused the other day with a distant rebuke of Home and within labouring under the influence made each before J. B. Tweddle, Commissioner,

that a paltry request was due to the Constable who served the writs, which he sent to the judge at Toronto to see if it would take effect on the defeated Councillors or the said party as they are now more particulary known by that name.

Yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

Asphodel, July 19th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,

The members of three Lodges of the Loyal Orange Association, met at Norwood on the 12th of July.

The celebration was numerously attended. They assembled at 12 o'clock on Mount Orange in the Grove, where the Rev. Mr. McDowal delivered them an eloquent sermon appropriate for the occasion, after which they retired to W. Scott's Hotel, where they partook of refreshments.

They retired at an early hour, gave three cheers for the "Queen," and left for their respective homes in perfect order.

Yours, &c.,
AN OBSERVER.

Norwood, July 18, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

July 20.

Wheat 6s 6d per bushel.

Flour—Superfine $5 90 per bri; Fancy $6; and extra $6 25.

No change in any other articles.

In New York, Michigan, Chicago and other markets quotations are rapidly declining.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, July 21, 1859.

	$	c.	$	c.
Wheat ₰ bush.	1	00	@ 1	10
Spring Wheat ₰ bush.	1	00	@ 1	00
Oats "	0	30	@ 0	35
Potatoes "	0	00	@ 0	00
Flour ₰ bri.	7	00	@ 7	50
Pork "	14	00	@ 14	00
Beef ₰ cwt.	4	00	@ 5	50
Hides "	5	50	@ 5	50
Butter ₰ ℔ (fresh)	0	10	@ 0	11
Dry Wood, first quality	1	75	@ 2	00
Eggs ₰ doz.	0	10	@ 0	10
Hay ₰ ton	12	50	@ 13	50
Wool ₰ ℔	00	25	@ 00	25
Lambs	1	00	@ 1	50
Sheep	3	00	@ 4	00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

COUPAR & OGILVY,
have now for sale a large lot of
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR!
ALSO
Extra sifted Indian Meal
at unusually low prices,
In 50 and 25lb Bags.
Peterborough, July 20th, 1859. 29

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF COBOURG.
☞Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough. 29

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 15th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Department will be closed for the transaction of general business on THURSDAY JULY instant, when the Department will be removed to Quebec; and that the business of the Office will be resumed in that city on TWENTY-SECOND AUGUST next.

T. D. HARINGTON,
29-1m D. R. G.

THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
Of the Town and County of Peterborough.

AT the last quarterly Committee meeting, the following statement of the funds of the Society was ordered to be published.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions from 76 members from Nov. 1858 to this date, $1 each... $76 00

Total.....$76 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid in Charities.....$38 50
Advertising.....1 80
Balance in Treasurers hands.....35 70

Total.....$76 00

GEORGE THOMSON,
Secretary.
July, 1859. 29

Advertising! Advertising!!
THE CIRCULATION
OF
THE 'GLOBE'
IS LARGER
Than That of all the other
NEWSPAPERS IN TORONTO!
UNITED.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IT IS
Unequalled in Canada.
MERCHANTS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c., WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISE IN THE "GLOBE!"
Toronto, July 19th, 1859. 30

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1255 Tons Register, 200 Horse Power, 13 years, A 1, W. Hamilton, Commander.
"JOHN BELL," 1707 Tons Reg., 300 H. Power, 13 years, A 1, Bennet Somerton, late of the "Town Belle," Commander.

THE "JOHN BELL" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on
TUESDAY, the 16th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Forward Cabin.....45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions).....25 00
Children to proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. S. RYAN,
7 Commercial Chambers, Montreal.
June 20th, 1859. 25

FOR SALE.
A NEW FIRST-CLASS SEAMING MACHINE of Bogart & Bartlett's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.
Apply to
WHITE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.
Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 28tf

BY-LAW No.—

A By-law to provide for the withdrawal of the Town of Peterborough, from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

WHEREAS by the Upper Canada Municipal Act, 22nd Victoria, Chapter 99 and Section 30, power is given to the Council of any Town to withdraw such Town from the jurisdiction of the Council of the County within which the Town is situated, upon obt

Spare the Owls and save your Wheat.

The following letter in favor of the Barn Owl, recently appeared in the *London Times* :—

Sir,—In your impression of the 9th inst., I observe a capable letter headed "An Owl's Leather," from Mr. Ellis, of Leicestershire, who, I make no doubt, is a benign gentleman, from his advocating the cause of a valuable and much persecuted bird, viz: the white or barn owl. Many sportsmen give out indiscriminate order to their keepers to destroy all vermin but the fox, and among them (in many cases in the ignorance of both) the poor owl is ranked. The consequence is, in some districts they are nearly extinct, and where this is the case the stacks and barns swarm with mice. Last summer I witnessed the getting in of a small stack of wheat in Shropshire, which the owner supposed would yield enough for his family, of wife and three servants, for eight or nine months. All that he got from it fit to send to the mill was four and a half bushels. Four hundred mice were killed and as many more we suppose, escaped.—These animals, as well as young rats, require vegetation and water. At dusk they come out, and out at the same time comes the owl. No doubt they were created by an all-wise Providence to keep these vermin under, as the rook is for the destruction of the wire-worm, and the toad for slugs. If it were not so we should be eaten up. They know by instinct how to go about their calling better than we do. If the rook and owl do pilfer a little at times when pinched by hunger, the laborer must have his hire; and with all our sagacity we cannot master them like they can. The cat kills more game in a season than the owl in his lifetime, and the farmer with salt and chemicals which cost him a good deal of money, cannot keep the wire-worm out of his land.—In former days, in the country, they had the "owlet" hole in their barns as regularly as the pitching hole, for his ingress and egress, many of which I find are stopped up. During five summers in the vicinity I have mentioned, I have only seen one owl skimming the meadows at nightfall. This year an unfortunate one flew over the cricket ground at dusk one evening, when the first thing that occurred to a young sportsman' was to fetch his gun and shoot him. This is being worse than people we call barbarians, for in India they religiously, and by law, protect two useful birds—the Brahmin kite and the adjutant. In Barbary the stock is safe, where they say.—"On the houses they chase for their nest no evil cometh."

THE AUSTRIAN WHEAT.—This variety of wheat is evidently a very prolific kind. In several cases where we have noticed some large heads, we have counted 96 and 100 grains in a single spike. The head is regular in shape almost like barley, four-sided long, with the grains closely and compactly set one against another. There is no wheat that has a stronger growth of straw. Of its ability to resist the fly we are as yet unable to speak. We notice, however, that in all that portion of Soule's wheat which has a little vitality, the young larva of the wheat fly is already to be found, very minute, it is true, but when put under the microscope as lively and vigorous as a young serpent. In the Austrian we have not yet noticed this pest.

A NEW WHEAT.—A new wheat is noticed as growing in Virginia, named the *Boughton wheat*, which ripens two weeks earlier than the wheat usually grown in the vicinity. The editor of the *American Farmer*, Baltimore Md., says "its early quality is undoubted. This year it is stated that it would be ready to cut the last week in May. Would not this variety be worth a trial here by way of trying to get ahead of the insect.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

PROVISIONS

of all kinds,

LIQUORS, FLOUR, &c., &c.

All of which they are selling at much reduced prices for cash. As they have gone out of the retail trade of Liquors, they are prepared to sell from 5 gallons and upwards of Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine, at such prices as will please the purchaser. As to quality, a trial of them will be sufficient recommendation,

They would more particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of Whiskeys which they will sell in the above named quantity at unprecedentedly low prices.

N. B.—All accounts remaining unpaid will be charged 12 per cent interest from this date.

Peterboro,' 10 June, 1856. 38

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT

PICTURE GALLERY.

WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES, HELLIOTYPES,

TRANSPERENCES,

LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.

Artist.

Peterborough, June 29, 1859. 51

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that the Clothes in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the final washe, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 1 or 2 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the fabric may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. STUCKEY,

Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, considered it his interest to purchase the Right for the County of Peterboro' and would recommend it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 2, 1859. 19

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,08	1,08
Baltimore.....	8,26	1,26
Brodin.....	8,45	1,45
Harwood.....	9,15	2,15
Indian Village.....	9,45	2,45
Keene.....	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'.....	10,20	3,20

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station,.....	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	8,20	1,20
Indian Village.....	8,45	1,45
Harwood.....	9,15	2,15
Brodin.....	9,45	2,45
Baltimore.....	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,

Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 26th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellsbire, England, about 16 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,

Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazlehurst's Cottages, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean Geese Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or B. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. W. B. READ. 30

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 26th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of them Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. RUDEN'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERES'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY CRAIG & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP for cash, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 16th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Smith, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made extensive alterations and additions to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Smith, and are now prepared to supply all who favour them with their custom, with such goods as will please them, and at prices which they trust cannot be surpassed in the County. They will always be found in the establishment, and they hope by strict attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

Although already made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms, they would intimate that they are prepared to make to order

Remember the Stand—Three doors East of Thomas Smith.

Peterboro', January 20th, 1859.

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and so young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Any body and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER" is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,

24 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works :—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tri. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipOlville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Wood-carver and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Tallcord
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Byde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Beaulieu—Guthrie
Last Sermon—Baxter
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Watches—Jay
Hymns " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Thom—Tobacco
Blossoming Children, Illustrated
Roman Expositions—Brown
Genius of Scotland—Tordiff
Captain Hammond's Memoir
History of Redemption—Taylor
Germany Thoughts—Hyde
Cecil's Remains
Christian Ballads
Bible Selections—Dr. Duff
Young Woman's Friend
Words of Jesus
Pilgrim Fathers
Sacred Poems
Sacred Melodies
Sacred Harmony
Incremental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard

Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Mornings of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Remains of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—O. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Rod
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
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Lovest Thou Me
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The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Maria Ratller
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmall
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Hoss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riordon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Treyer
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Harnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Ald-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Commin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Discowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A White and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dickens's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Paths of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Monastic Temple
Paul Deverall
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yarn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Beaconsfield
Beaconsfield's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suub
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Gun Shot
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Dudley
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenalvon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Piers
Rich Tarleton
Yale, Cattermole
Illuminated Wandering Jew

The stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are solicited to inspect, and quality, &c.

T. MENZIES.

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware and

Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,

has removed his

Grocery & Provision Store,

to the store first door above Messrs. Cooper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,

TEA,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Fish,
Pork,
Flour,
and
Corn Meal

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American

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It contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for *real practical utility*, since in its columns will be found useful practical receipes.

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"UNITED KINGDOM," 1256 Tons Register. 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MICKLEREM, Commander.

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THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

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RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
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Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions).....	25 00
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Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,

7 Common Street, Montreal.

Montreal, 1859. 25

OPPOSITION

TO THE

LIFE OF TRADE!

T. MENZIES,

HAS GOT THE

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,

and has other [illegible]

T. MENZIES.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

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CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

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Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

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on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

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W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

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In Shares of £1 each, with Fire Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

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The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

Losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,

Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

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INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'

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Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,397,600. Paid up Capital, $489,200.

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Insurance effected on Cargoes of Ore per canal, on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20 '59. 17

TO LET.

A PARK [illegible]

[illegible] GARDINER, Jun.

Peterboro', Jan. 13

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.

Surveyor and Land Agent.

Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caines his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 30-9

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following :

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RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœas,

Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—

Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
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Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
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Fancy Embossed "
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Bill Books
Note Books.
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All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

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Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
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Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
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A large assortment of the Musical Boquet, [English], comprising Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Fantasias, &c., &c., Price 4d per single sheet.

Brown's Robinson's Secred Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptors.
Books to the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c.

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, &c., &c.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 18th, 1859. 20

F. C. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intends that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth with gold,) it being a substance not to be used by plumbers, it being a substance not to be used by dentists.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a recent approval now in use, being free from taste, smell, [illegible] that of gold, and is said to be equal to minerals [illegible] Dentistry, and much more lightness in the mouth, [illegible] than gold.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 16 to 25

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EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

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Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 30.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	3	0
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All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew,
Publishers and Proprietors

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND ENGINEERS,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Visard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 1

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1857. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
[illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—ROOMS—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

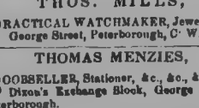
J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dess-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro' May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!



THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 5½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Collins's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part, for the contented with his exertions.
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. V. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 10

Selected Poetry.

The safe Refuge.

Courage, my sorely-tempted heart!
Break through thy woes, forget their smart;
Come forth and on Thy Bridegroom gaze,
The Lamb of God, the Feast of Grace;
Here is thy place!

His arms are open, thither flee!
There rest and peace are waiting thee,
The deathless crown of righteousness,
The entrance to eternal bliss;
He gives thee this!

Then combat well, of nought afraid,
For thou His follower thou art made,
Each battle teaches thee to fight,
Each foe to be a braver knight,
Armed with his might.

If storms of fierce temptations rise,
Unmoved we'll face the frowning skies;
If but the heart is true indeed,
Christ will be with us in our need,—
His own could bleed.

I flee away to Thy dear cross,
For hope is there for every loss,
Healing for every wound and woe,
There all the strength of love I know,
And feel its glow.

Before the Holy One I fall,
The Eternal Sacrifice for all;
His death has freed us from our load,
Peace on the anguished soul bestowed,
Brought us to God.

How then should I go mourning on?
I look to thee,—my fears are gone,
With thee is rest that cannot cease,
For thou hast wrought us full release,
And made our peace.

Thy word hath still its glorious powers,
The noblest chivalry is ours;
O Thou, for whom to die is gain,
I bring Thee here my all, oh deign
To accept and reign!

"BANG UP!"
OR,
THE RESULTS OF ADVERTISING.

CHAPTER I.

"Any thing, over Ben?"

"Not a dollar; I just paid the Journal's bill for advertising, which has pretty much cleaned me out."

"How much?"

"Forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents."

"Ben, I don't like to tell you that you are the biggest fool on the street; but you are."

"Wait, Joe, and see," returned the other with a confident smile.

"Forty-two dollars for advertising!"

"Just so, and for three months' advertising."

"The applicant for "any thing over" gave a peculiar whisper to define the length breadth, and depth of his astonishment.

This conversation occurred in the store of Benjamin Weston, a young and enterprising merchant, who had just commenced business on his own account. The other person, who, to use his own classical expression was "bang up," and wanted to borrow fifty dollars to make up the amount of a note due that day, was Joseph Weston a cousin of the other. They had been playmates in youth and staunch friends in maturity. Though there was a great diversity of opinion on many topics, a strong sympathy existed between them,

They had commenced business at about the same time, and under nearly the same circumstances, both being obliged for the want of sufficient capital to mortgage the stock in their respective stores.

Thus far they had done well, and the prospect was, that both would become wealthy and distinguished merchants.

They had married sisters, and occupied tenements in the same block. Their houses were furnished in substantially the same style, and with no material difference of expenditure. Both had been brought up to business habits, and educated into the principles of a rigid economy.

"Forty-two dollars for advertising," repeated Joe.

"And if I had the money to spare, I would spend double that sum," replied Benjamin.

"What benefit do you expect to realize from it?"

"You are behind the times, Joe. Benefit! What a question! I expect to make my fortune by it."

"Humbug!"

"Look at Brandreth and Swaim."

"Both humbugs."

"No matter for that; if these fellows have been able to make princely fortunes by advertising humbugs, how much more so will he who deals in substantial realities!"

"All gammon!"

"We differ; time will tell who is in the right."

"Seriously, Ben, you will ruin yourself if you go on in this manner. Forty-two dollars for advertising!"

"I shall spend a hundred the next quarter."

"Don't do it, Ben."

"How does it happen, Joe, that you are in the street borrowing money? I never did such a thing since I commenced business."

"How does it happen, Ben, that you haven't got any money to lend?" asked Joe with a smile.

"Because I spent it in advertising."

"Better have spent it for spect and 2: 40's."

"Wait, Joe, wait."

"I spent nothing for advertising; but I will bet you the oysters my sales for the last quarter, are as large as yours."

'I will take you up on the next quarter.'

"Why not the last?"

"Advertising is something like planting potatoes; you must wait for the crops."

"Don't believe in it, Ben. When I have a fifty spot that I don't know what to do with it, I shall put it into my family.—Buy a library, a new sofa, or something of that sort. I should rather go to the White Mountains with it, than throw it away upon newspapers.

"You don't know your own interest, Joe."

"Don't I? Some kinds of business might thrive on advertising; but ours, never. Do you believe the women look at the newspapers before they go shopping?"

"Well, there was a lady in here just now, who said she saw such and such goods advertised by me."

"Pshaw! and on the strength of that you intend to spend fifty dollars more in advertising! Ben, you are crazy;" and Joseph Weston turned upon his heel and left the store, assured in his own mind that his friend was going to ruin.

In his estimation such loose principles would eventually bring him to bankruptcy. But Ben was his friend, and he deeply commiserated him because he clung to such weak and pernicious doctrines.

CHAPTER II.

Business prospered with the young men. By prudent and careful management, each had not only made a living, but been able to pay a small portion of the mortgage on the stock, at the end of the first year.

Joseph had the advantage of his friend in possessing a better location, and though his rent was somewhat higher, the difference was more than compensated by the increased facilities it afforded him. The prospect was decidedly bright to him. If his business increased as it had done, he would be enabled to clear himself of debt in another year.

Under this encouraging aspect he ventured to expend a hundred dollars in additions to his furniture, which his wife insisted was absolutely necessary for their comfort and happiness. The house had been furnished altogether too plain for this progressive age, in her estimation. She was behind some of her friends, who she was sure, were doing no better than her husband.

Joseph was a little obstinate at first; but when there was something so decidedly comfortable in a set of stuffed chairs and a lounge, that he did not hold out in his opposition. He was doing well, and the expenditure would not seriously embarrass him.

With a nice new Brussels carpet and the new furniture, Mrs. Weston's little parlour looked exceedingly pleasant and comfortable. Besides, it looked as though her husband was prospering in his business.

It was so very nice that the young wife could not bear the idea of having the parlour shut up, so that no one should see it till the furniture had grown rusty; consequently she made up her mind that they must have a party.

Their friends had parties; why shouldn't they? It looked stingy not to have one Mrs. Weston was an eloquent debater, and she gained the day in this matter It was true the party was not a very extravagant affair; but it cost Joe some fifty dollars. In the meantime Benjamin had paid quite as much for advertising as his friend had for new furniture and party. Joseph laughed at him, and finally came to believe that he was insane, and would certainly come to ruin within another year.

Mrs. Ben Weston, too, felt decidedly unpleasant about the improvements which had been going on in her sister's house.

"Why can't we have a rosewood table and a set of stuffed chairs, Benjamin?" asked she, pouting her pretty lips into a very unsuitable position.

"Simply my dear because I cannot afford it,' repliedthe philosophical merchant.

"How can Joe afford it?"

"I presume he knows his own business best." He has put over a hundred dollars into his house."

Ben whistled "T'other Side of Jordon," and made no reply.

"Do, Ben, do buy some new chairs."

"Can't afford it."

"Yes, you can."

"No, I can't."

"You can afford it as well as Joe,"

"Perhaps I can."

"Do buy some."

"I should be very glad to gratify you, but I cannot take the money from my business. A year hence, if business prospers with me, you shall have them."

"A year hence," posted the wife.

"I must spend a hundred dollars in advertising the next quarter."

"How foolish!"

"Very foolish, my dear: but it must be done."

"That's the way you throw your money away. You don't catch Joe to do such a trick as that."

"True; but though he has the advantage of having a coroner store, I paid three hundred dollars more on my mortgage note than he did."

"Then you can afford the table and chairs."

"Nay, my dear, I will not spend a dollar for superfluities while I am in debt."

Mrs. Ben Weston felt very bad about it, but her husband was firm, and she was forced to contest herself with the plain furniture.

Mrs. Joe Weston enjoyed her nice parlour till the novelty wore away, and then she discovered that there were a great many other articles wanted to make things look uniform. The two windows must have drapery curtains, a pier glass was needed, and some pictures were wanted to relieve the walls. Her husband, who had once exceeded the limits of his means, found no great difficulty in doing so again, and the things were bought.

But Joe had some scruples about it. His notes began to be troublesome, and every day he was in the street borrowing money. His business, too, had not met his expectation. Instead of increasing in the ratio of his first year's experience, it hardly held its own, and the poor fellow began to have some serious misgivings about the future.

Before the year had half expired, he was obliged to introduce a rigid system of retrenchment into his family and business affairs, in order to keep his expenses within his means.

CHAPTER III.

Another year had passed away in the business experience of the young merchants. The books had been balanced, and the results stood in black and white before them.

Ben had followed up his system of advertising through the year. He had expended large sums—but made the cash by with payment and discretion.

The result exceeded his most sanguine expectations His store was crowded with customers; with genuine, *bona fide* customers, and with but a small proportion of gadders and fancy shoppers. The newspapers had borne to the best families in the city and country full descriptions of his stock. His name was as familiar as "household words" in the dwellings of the rich and poor, of the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer.

Truly, the harvest was abundant, and Ben rubbed his hands with delight as he cast his eyes over the figures which conveyed to him the pleasing results of his year's operations. He had the means not only of clearing himself of debt, but also of gratifying his wife by giving her all the new furniture she required, besides a handsome surplus with which he increased his business.

The new furniture was bought and set up; every debt was discharged, and the importers and jobbers were eager to give him unlimited credit.

One day, while he was ruminating upon his pleasant store of things, Joe Weston entered the store. For some months past the intercourse between the young merchants had not been as cordial as formerly. Joe's nice thing had rather "set him up;" some of the upper ten had condescended to visit him; and he attended the 'Almanack' parties with his wife.

He was getting ahead fast in his own estimation, and cheerished a supreme contempt for the slow motion of his friend.—But when in the middle of the year, he found himself running down hill, and discovered that Ben's store was crowded with shoppers, while his own was empty, a feeling of envy took possession of him. Ben must be underselling, he concluded, and sooner or later the consequences would appear.

The prosperous merchant could not but notice the sad and dejected mien of his friend as he entered the store.

"How are you, Joe? You are almost a stranger, lately. Where do you keep your self?" said Ben.

"Business, Ben; business!" replied Joe demurely.

"Good! Business before pleasure."

"Any thing to-day?" asked Joe; but the query was not put in that buoyant, elastic tone, which had distinguished him in former times.

"A trifle; how much do you want?" returned Ben, promptly.

"To tell the truth, I am "bang up." I have got a note of four hundred to pay, and I have not yet raised the first dollar towards it."

"You are late: it is half past one now," replied Ben, consulting his watch.

"Ben I am in a tight place," said Joe, in a low, solemn tone.

"Indeed! I am sorrow to hear it," and Ben's face wore an expression of sincere sympathy. "Nothing serious, I hope?"

"I am afraid so."

"What can I do for you?" and the young merchant took down his check book, and examined the state of his bank account.

"I can give you a check for three hundred, if that will do you any good," continued he, taking up the pen to fill out the blank.

Thank you, Ben; you are very kind; but I don't know as I ought to take it."

"Not take it! Why not?"

"If I should pay this note, there is hardly a possibility that I could get through the month."

"So bad as that! 'Pon my soul, I am sorry to hear it."

"Smith and Jones advise me to make an assignment."

"How does it happen? I thought you were doing well?"

"Business has been very dull for the last six months. Haven't you found it so?"

'Well, no; it has been driving with me.'

Joe knew it had: indeed his present visit was not to borrow money but to prepare his friend for the "smash," which was not unavoidable.

"My sales have been light," continued he; "I cannot account for it.

"I can; look here, Joe."

Ben took down his leger, and pointed to the account "Charges," where the sums paid for advertising had been entered. On a ship he had footed them up.

"Five hundred and sixty-five dollars for advertising, Joe! That's what did the business."

Joe was astonished. It was quite as much as he had paid for fine things for the house, and for parties, and the opera; but the investment had been vastly more profitable, inasmuch as taken in connection with his careful management of his business and his economical manner of living, it had laid the foundation of his future fortune. It had given him a good start in business, and a good beginning in half the battle.

Joe Weston failed, and paid only twenty cents on a dollar. His fine furniture was all sold, and he was obliged to board out. But in his extremity Ben was his true friend. He received him into his house, and when his business was settled up, took him into partnership.

The firm is one of the most respectable and prosperous in the city. Joe, ever since he was "bang up," believes in advertising, and any one who opens the Journal, or, indeed any of the daily papers, cannot fail to notice the conspicuous advertisement of "Weston & Co."

A Young Lady Rescued from a Convent.

From the Detroit Tribune.

We have just learned the particulars of one of those cases of sudden disappearance, anxious and long-baffled research, and final recovery which now and then comes to the light from the mainly secret history of Roman Catholic convents. The story is in every respect true, but for reasons of propriety—as the family will not accept newspaper publicity—we suppress all names.

An English gentleman of wealth and taste, who has recently been honored with a seat in one of the Queen's Provincial Cabinets, has been for some years past residing in Montreal. *Prior* to his position in the Cabinet in England. He had an only daughter a young lady of uncommon beauty and remarkable intelligence. Upon her mind and person, everything that parental love could dictate and wealth procure was lavished.—She was sent to the best schools at Paris, where for several years she was engaged in pursuing her studies under the best instructors, and where she attained astonishing proficiency, becoming a thorough classical scholar and a most perfect linguist.

But in the prosecution of her studies she very naturally fell under the influence of Roman Catholics, who compose the large majority of those engaged in teaching, as well as the other professions in Paris. The doctrines of "the church" were sedulously inculcated, and she was urged to separate herself from the world and join the sisterhood of a convent. All this was kept from her parents, who knew nothing save the rapid progress which their beloved child was making in her studies, and noted with admiration her development into dawning, beautiful womanhood.

At length her education was completed, and her parents—who had resided in Paris during her stay there, to watch over her—returned to England. Shortly after, they removed to Montreal. They had noticed that their daughter was particularly conscientious in all her religious duties, and were pleased, rather than otherwise, to know that to the charms of a cultivated mind their idolized child should add the graces of a renewed and Christian heart. The wealth of affection bestowed upon her by her parents was returned in all its bounty of blessing by their affectionate daughter, and the cup of happiness was full.

Seven weeks ago they arose one morning to a terrible revelation—to sorrow, almost despair. Their daughter was not to be found in the room. But upon the table was a brief note informing them that she deemed it her duty to renounce the world and become a nun, and that she hoped they would be reconciled to her renunciation and not to attempt to follow or discover her, as it would be useless. This was in her own hand writing, so there could be no doubt of the truth of the announcement. It was evident that the influences which had been set at work upon her susceptable mind at Paris, had followed, and that by the wonderful secret police system of the Romish Church, she had been traced from place to place, and the ecclesiastical official informed of her history, position, and tendencies.

The blow came to the family like a thunderclap. It was the last thing they would have expected—that the child upon which they had freely lavished everything, and who had so dutifully returned all their affection, should leave them suddingly, without an hour's warning, and go they know not whither. The mother became well nigh distracted. The father satisfied that she had been wrought on by malign influences and urged to the point of compulsion to take a step of the consequences of which she could know little, resolved to recover her if possible. In an exciting condition, bordering almost on frenzy, he set out to work.

Application was first made to the highest ecclesiastical functionary at Montreal—lord bishop we believe is the title. In that city is a convent of grey nuns. The father suspected his daughter had been taken there. He went to the official, announced his loss and the object of his visit, implored his assistance and offered anything which he might see fit to ask, even if it took his entire estate. The ecclesiastic expressed great sympathy with the father, declared that the convent was open to his inspection from top to bottom, and assured him that if he knew where his daughter was he would gladly restore her to the arms of her sorrowing parents. But no daughter was found in the convent. Subsequent events, however, revealed the fact that she was hidden at this very time in the convent, and that the prelate knew it.

Every avenue of information was sought and used. The father soon learned that the daughter had been sent away from Montreal. To Kingston, Bytown and Toronto he successfully pursued her, searching every convent, but failing in all his endeavours. At Toronto, however, he gained some new and important information. By means which only parental love, aided with money, could devise, he ascertained for a certainty that his daughter had been sent to Detroit or Toledo, that she was sick and wasting away, and desired to return to her parents, being heartily tired of convent life, but that she was kept in durance.

He hastened to Detroit, arriving here a week ago last Sabbath morning. He recollected that a gentleman whom he had met in England years before resided here, and to him he applied for aid. His manner was strange and he was evidently distressed and anxious. A kind offer of assistance in any secret difficulty opened his heart, and the story was soon told. He urged haste as he was fearful that his daughter's keepers might discover how close he was upon her track, and she might again be removed beyond his knowledge and reach by the secret agency that had thus far succeeded in eluding the keen sight of a father's love.—It was ascertained that day that a Catholic lady of considerable position in one of the sisterhoods of the Church in this city, was about to leave for the east on the morrow, and it was resolved to watch her. At the same time the father was sent on to Toledo with letters of introduction to prominent and efficient gentlemen there.

The cars were watched by the officers, daguerreotype in hand, the following morning as they left for the east. The lady whose expected journey had excited the suspicion and the scrutiny went on, but she was without a companion. Disappointment waited upon the anxious father here, but only to threaten his joy and surprise at Toledo. In accordance with the plan fixed upon in this city, the father waited upon the superior of a convent of grey nuns at Toledo, informed her in eloquent French that he was a foreign tourist taking the statistics of the convents in this country, and would like to ascertain the date of its foundation, the name of its founder, the number of its inmates, and other facts of interest, and would desire further, personally to inspect his department.

Disarmed of all suspicion, the lady led him through the convent and gave him the desired information. But among all the sisterhood he could find nowhere his daughter, and heart-sick, weary and disgusted, he was about to leave, when the Superior asked if he would like to see her school of orphans Certainly—and into the room he was ushered. In passing a side door which was partly open, his quick glance discovered his long-sought daughter stationed upon a rack bed!

In a moment he sprung to her side and clasped her to his arms. She was so wasted, says his letter to his friend in this city, which now lies before us, that he could scarcely recognize his beautiful child of six week before. She in her turn was overjoyed to see him. He immediately turned upon the Superior, who stood transfixed with astonishment, and vented upon her his long pent-up feelings. He fairly trembled with rage, while he ceased to tremble with fear as he poured forth a torrent of denunciation upon her head. She stammered out an excuse to the effect that she was only obeying the orders of her Superior at Montreal, of which convent this was a branch, and that she had no discretion in the matter. But the father was too full of joy to waste time with his bickerings there, with his sick child in his arms, and so, receiving a portion of her clothing, hastily gathered up by the affrightened nuns, he left the convent with the prize which he had been seeking day and night for six weeks, with an agony of anxiety that only parental love can experience. A carriage was in waiting with friends to whom he had been introduced, and to whose residence the party repaired. A telegram was despatches to the heart-broken mother at Montreal, who was worn down with sickness and suspense.

This occurred one week ago yesterday. By easy stages the invalid daughter was conveyed to Saratoga, where a letter just received, announces a halt for restoration and health, while the overjoyed mother was hourly expected to crown their happiness and make it once more complete. The narrative which is strictly true, will take its own comment with it.

Our Educated Young Men.

A young man in the vigor of health and intelect, is a noble object. When all his powers are fully developed by a sound education—his intellect made great and his heart good—he approaches sublimity.—We look upon such a young man with peculiar admiration. Undeveloped greatness sleeps in his breast. Powerful energies are locked up in his character, and ready to burst with all their strength upon the world. The world must feel them. Society will be moulded and influenced by his action.—The nation must feel his footsteps. His thoughts and words will lay plans for after generations, and his character daguerreotype itself prominently on every life scene that he acts. The great and throbbing world will be governed by him.

What then should be his rule of action—his mode of life? It is sad to think that so many of our educated young men are not sufficiently pure in life, and noble in character. The influences they give out upon the world are not what they should be. Instead of being patterns of manhood; too many are leading spirits of evil. The wine cup dazzles and bewilders them, and the fatal follies of society foster evil passions in their hearts, which lead them on to headlong destruction.

It is mentioned in one of our exchanges that the Rev. Dr. Hooper in an address at the late commencement of a University, asserted with much confidence, but with the deepest regret, that three-fourths of the young men of the nation who graduate at our colleges, are partially if not entirely ruined, by intoxication! This is a sad and thrilling statement coming from so responsible a source; and although we are not inclined to give it full credence as to the number then ruined, it ought to strike us with sufficient force to lead us to thought and considerate action. The fact that too many leave our colleges polite—or impolite—tipplers and gamblers of some kind, is too strikingly and mournfully manifest in every day life, to bear a word. We are always sorry to see the nobler part of our natures yield to the baser. We cannot look with indifference on the uprooting of the hearts tenderest and divinest affections in any one; but when the crush of affection is followed by the fall of a lofty intellect, that should have proclaimed corrective truth to the world, then we feel doubly sad, and would speak a word to stay this heart and head ruin that is rushing upon the world.

Active young men are frequently the first to take a step ruin-ward. A proud ambition and a fiery brain are quick to receive an evil stimulus. Those who are the quickest in their sympathies and thee kindest in heart, are frequently the first to fall the ruined dupes of society. It is a glad sight to see a fond-hearted and hopeful young man in the joy and strength of his youth, treading lightly over care and difficulties and displaying opposition with buoyant spirits and manly efforts; but it is a sad sight to see that same young man run with all his fondness of heart and weight of intellect, gaily and merrily sailing down the gilded paths that lead to certain destruction.

To the educated young men of our nation we would say, be men! There is more satisfaction of heart in being good and great, than in throwing your friends and society into occasional spasms by your brilliancy and eccentricities. The first young man is a danger to himself and society. Nervous and unsettled brains are not what the world wants. The present condition of society demands a barrier and firmer character of intellect—self-balanced intellect, that will not be jostled out of place by society, but will quietly take its place. Be, then, sentinels of morality. The world looks up to you with a great amount of reverence and trust. It beholds your strength, and puts confidence in your manhood. Will you betray that confidence, or can make the promise placed in your hands?—*Mich. Journal.*

The Mysterious Flute.

Not long since I was invited to pay a visit to some friends out of town. In the family were three young girls like myself, besides young children. Being thinked, we spent the greater part of the first evening of my visit in singing and playing, and, at a proper hour retired for the night as was supposed. As I was a great favorite with all the girls, each one wanted to sleep with me, and the oldest, who was about thirteen years of age, carried the day, and I was conducted to her room. I observed that instead of going to my room, I should remain in their double-bedded room. Accordingly instead of going to sleep we lay and talked (as girls often do) some hours. Milly touched me on the arm in the middle of a most interesting account I was giving her of the opera, and certain regular attendants there, and said:

"C., do you here that?"

"Hear what? I do not listen to people when they are not talking to me," naturally supposing she was referring to Margaret and Fanny who were in the other bed.

"There! now girls, don't you hear it—Some one is playing on the piano."

"Who can it be?" said Milly, "why did you not lock it Fanny, it is your place to do it."

"Well," said Fanny, "I did, and the key is in the pocket of my dress."

This, of course, we would not believe. So, trembling from head to foot, she got up, dark as it was, and found the dress with the key in its pocket. All this while we heard the piano, sounding in single scales from top to bottom, and *vice versa*, but producing the most wonderful quality of tone, resembling those of a music box more than anything else.

We had all heard of spirits and were quite sure there were some in the house, for it was not probable that any of the children would be up at that hour of the night.—So it was decided we should hold each other by the hand, and go across the hall to the father's room. All this time the scales were being played on the piano, as if some one had been ordered to practice for an hour. We succeeded in awakening Mr W., and in a few minutes he came out with a light in hand, when we formed a procession after him, with chattering teeth, but withal eager faces, for our curiosity was stronger than our fear. We entered the parlor; sure enough the piano is shut and locked, while the gamut is being played regularly and distinctly. The father asks for the key; all the girls scream out at once:

"Don't open it; it must be spirits."

But Mr. W- does not believe in piano-playing spirits, and opens the instrument, while we are all huddled together, and he exclaims:

"Gracious me its a mouse!

How we laughed and screamed, and looked for the little animal, but it was of no use, mousy had practised his lesson and had gone.

It was easy to account for the evenness of his playing, as he was too small to skip a note, and therefore touched every note.

COURTESY AND KINDNESS.

Courtesy, among "well-bred" people, would seem to be a matter of course, and good-nature is not an uncommon characteristic of a larger class. But kindness is something more than either of these, involving appealing to higher instincts and rarer feelings. True kindness is almost always courteous, because gentleness and sympathy teach it so; but the converse of the rule hardly holds good. The show of politeness may be taught, and may be no well learned as to pass muster in that society which rarely peers beneath the smooth surfaces of things. Good-nature, too, is often a shallow, and sometimes even a selfish characteristic. It implies the possession of neither sympathy, tact, nor thoughtfulness; of which qualities kindness is but the natural manifestation. What we call good breeding in individuals is simply that kindness of manner which makes us at once feel easy in their society, pleased with them, and freed from troublesome consciousness of ourselves. That same self-consciousness is probably at the foot of two thirds of the awkwardness and ill-breeding that we meet with. It teaches an artificial or "studied" manner then which nothing is more uncomfortable or absurd to behold. Also, since they who labor under the pressure of self-consciousness cannot possibly have time to think of anything else, there can exist none of that kind feeling which is quick to perceive and take thought for the feeling of those around them. Thus, the very fundamental element of good breeding is lost. But where this discriminating kindness of heart is joined to naturalness of manner, there will always be genuine even if not conventional courtesy. Good feeling speedily teaches good manners.

Kindness is, in fact, sympathy made manifest. But it must be admitted that, granted the feeling of kindness, the desire to be kind does not necessarily secure its own fulfilment. Something is needed, besides, of that subtle essence we call *tact*, that happy combination of instinct and quick intelligence which enables us to evince our sympathy or kindness in the manner best suited to the idiosyncrasy of the recipient. This especially applies to our intercourse with absolute comparative strangers. The most obtuse learn in time to adapt themselves, in some measure at least, to those constantly around them. Moreover, our friends, and those who know us well, will generally give us credit for kind attention, even when we fail in effect. But with those who know us little we have at once all to learn and everything to teach. It is in such cases that what we mean by "good breeding" helps us out of the difficulty.

For instance, it is not kind, and therefore is not courteous, to be over-demonstrative with a reserved person, or over-reticent to one whose own warm open heart asks for answering frankness. Nor need we forfeit one iota of what is worth preserving of our individuality by thus adapting ourselves to the differing characteristics of those around us. It would do very few of us any harm if we all "rubbed each others angles down" a little way. The reserved may be unbent it would be a wholesome discipline for them

e practice candor; while the demonstrative would do well sometimes to set a guard on their too great readiness to say and do.

Finally, there is one simple and all-sufficing rule to bear in mind in this as in many other cases. Love leads to most of us "as it," forethought, knowledge. Where we love, we understand, and can make ourselves understood. It is this which imparts to the simplest the faculty of so placing himself in the position of his neighbor that he instinctively divines the course of speech, manner, and action which will be most grateful and beneficial to him. It is hardly enough to "do unto others as we would they should do unto us;" we must try to "do unto others as we would they should do unto us—*if we were in their place.*" The first is the letter of Christian morality which may serve to save ourselves. The addition is in the spirit of Christian kindness, which may and does many a time save our brethren.

THE ARMISTICE.

From the Times.

While we are discussing the progress of the plot and speculating as to the nature of the catastrophe the curtain falls. Yesterday France and Austria were upon the point of joining in another battle. The celebrated fortified Quadrangle had been reached, Peschiera had been invested, Mantua had been masked, Verona was on the point of being summoned, Venice was threatened, and Garibaldi was manœuvring under the rear of the great fortress. The waves of warfare were undulating and vibrating to another great burst in foam.—To-day the Spirit of Peace has breathed upon the waters, and the storm is for the moment at an end. Three months ago we expected peace and were surprised by war. To-day Europe was waiting in breathless expectation for a great battle, fought in the very fortresses of Austria, and is again surprised by the calm announcement that an armistice has been concluded, and that the great armies are for the moment no longer enemies.

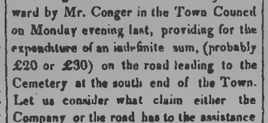
The first impulse is one of joy. It is a great relief to know that the human misery which we have from day to day been recording is stayed, that the dogs of war are again chained up, and that half a million of men have ceased to fly at each others' throats. But, this first congratulation felt and uttered, we consider more closely the circumstances of this sudden halt of a conqueror in his triumph, and ask ourselves whether this armistice is really the prelude to a peace, or whether it is but a stop to take breath for a further race of conquest. The position of the two parties is not of that equal character which would enable us to hope that both are in the same degree desirous of lasting peace. Austria has hitherto lost everything that she could have lost. She has been beaten in every battle, she has been driven back from every position. All the prestige of her arms has been destroyed, and her troops are demoralized less by defeat than by a profound distrust of their leaders and their military organization. She could not be in a worse position than she now is. If she had lost another great battle on the Adige, if Peschiera had fallen, if Verona had been taken, and if Mantua had been stormed, it would not be more apparent to the world than it is at this moment that Austria is unable to cope with France as a military Power. To her, therefore, a cessation of hostilities is but the surrender of all hope of retrieving her military honor. In consenting to it she must have abandoned all her pride, and must have embraced only the last hope of safety. She must mean peace, and she must mean to pay the price of peace, if this step is any other than an ill-advised momentary expedient. To France, on the contrary, either for peace or for war, this armistice is worth another great victory. Paris may illuminate for it as for a victory on the Adige, or for the storm of Mantua. Austria is at home, with her resources behind her, and with Germany mustering in her rear. France is far away, reduced by her hard fights, requiring reinforcements, anxious to bring on her supplies, and desirous of time to enable her combinations from the seacoast to develop themselves. Every moment of delay to France is a gain.—Every moment of delay conceded by Austria is a confession of exhaustion. If this armistice is but a truce, like that concluded ten years ago between Sadeizky and Charles Albert, then it is a fatal concession on the part of Francis Joseph, for it will but enable his enemy to repair his strength.

We will hope, however, that in consenting to this armistice the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind to the necessary conditions of a peace. The nature of those conditions cannot but have presented themselves to him. On the evening of that day of Solferino all hope of re-establishing the authority of Austria over any portion of Lombardy must have passed away like a dream in the morning. He must have felt that the moment was come either for absolute submission or for another obstinate and hopeless fight. He has chosen the former alternative. He has submitted. Well what will be the terms? The progress of this contest has done much to disclose to us the character of the man who has brought this campaign to so speedy a termination. He never swerves from his formed design, but he is never elated by success, and is content to march step by step, and by short certain advances, to the objects he has proposed to himself. He may be expected to be moderate in the hour of his triumph.—But, however moderate he may be, Austria can scarcely expect more than to be allowed to enjoy what she has for the moment preserved. Lombardy is gone, and the fortresses which enabled her to dominate Lombardy cannot be expected to remain unconditionally in her hands. Venice is not yet a part of the French conquests, and she may stipulate that the Queen of the Adriatic may be allowed to retain an independent character under the most popular of her archdukes. Lombardy, however, has fallen beneath the sword, and the conqueror must dispose of it according to his will.

The House of Lords was about this evening solemnly to debate the propriety of interfering by meditation between the waring Powers. They have themselves saved us this humane but very delicate enterprise. The "just and comprehensive terms" which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was prepared to advocate in the House of Lords will no longer be at the suggestion of England or of Germany or of Russia. Austria has chosen to take the sword, and by the fortune of the sword she must abide. Any recommencement of hostilities is out of the question. Her enemy is now in the position which she herself held when a similar armistice was made and broken, and when seven days sufficed for Radetzky to finish the war. Before this truce is ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced, a fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and disheartened as Austria now is, she is yet better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. He has climbed his day's journey, and he is probably inclined to halt and rest and recruit his strength, and to measure the altitude above him. If this should be so and if this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future, while she rests upon her arms.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

Temperance Convention—D. Pentland.
To Let—William Baxter.
For Sale—F. Birnie.
Dentistry.
Globe.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1859.

The Subscriptions

of the majority of our subscribers expire with the present issue. By our new terms, *if paid in advance* the *Examiner* will be furnished at the low rate of $1.50 per annum; if not so paid $2 will be charged. Our readers would do well to bear this in mind.

How the Money Goes!

It is an extremely painful duty for us to be called upon to make public facts which, should we omit or neglect to bring before the notice of the people, would justly hurl upon us scorn and contempt. Thus feeling a sense of duty we shall at all times, and under all circumstances, condemn in public men acts which are contrary to right and justice. It is astonishing, yet true, that men can be found who, after becoming members of a legislative body and solemnly take oath to discharge their duties as such honestly and impartially, bringing forward measures which are so glaringly selfish that if the introducers of them were not entirely lost to shame and honor, they would never attempt in an enlightened community.—A wise clause was inserted in the Municipal statutes last Session which provides that no officer or other party interested in any contract with the Town shall be eligible to become a member of the Council. Much mischief and dishonesty is prevented by this provision, no doubt, but if the statutes went a little fa ther and disqualified all parties interested in any Company with which the Town might be brought into difficulty, it would have been still another step in the right direction. No greater proof of this is wanting than the resolution brought forward by Mr. Conger in the Town Council on Monday evening last, providing for the expenditure of an indefinite sum, (probably £20 or £30) on the road leading to the Cemetery at the south end of the Town. Let us consider what claim either the Company or the road has to the assistance of the Town of Peterboro'. In the first place the Cemetery is owned by a Company of private individuals. Secondly, the portion of the road on which the sum of money was ordered to be expended, is outside of the Corporation limits. As to the first of these it will be seen that the Town is no more required to place money into the hands of the Cemetery Company than they have to put it into their own pockets. For the second point, the resolution was passed in the face of the law which sets forth that no Municipal Council has of itself the right to expend public funds outside of the Corporation limits, consequently these gentlemen voting in the affirmative bold themselves personally liable for the means thus illegally appropriated.

The affair carries its own comment with it? Mr. Conger, it is well known, is President of this so-called C metery Company, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that he should be found moving the matter now before us; but that he should find gentlemen ready to carry him out in so barefacedly dishonest a scheme, is deplorable in the extreme. Such men as Mr. Conger have no business to sit in Council to legislate for a community, and our Town Council must needs be purged of such men before a healthy system of government can be brought about. In the meantime we hope to see influential parties, who have the interest of the town at heart, taking steps to prevent the expenditure thus illegally sanctioned; and if not successful, to hold these gentlemen responsible for their mis-deeds.

PEACE!

We live in an age of changes. But a week ago our columns teemed with the history of bloody feuds, and pictured the perishing of ten thousands souls, and the reign of the king of terrors, who seemed to threaten the whole continent with revolution. This week, how changed the scene. Accounts reach us over the wires that the war is likely to come to a close, but that poor Italy within grasp of independence is doomed to sink into a deeper slavery than that from which it was confidently anticipated she was being released.

Particulars will be found under the proper heading in another column.

We wonder if the *Review* is yet convinced that its estimate of the new Town Hall was a false one. Don't sneak out of it in that way, Thomas, without letting us know what you think about it.

On our first page will be found an article which our business men will profit by if they read it, and take the hint. The only man in Peterboro' who is not "hemming up" in his wits has spent short money in advertising. Everybody knows who he is.

The Market By-law.

We continue the publication of the replies of the business men of the Town to the questions lately submitted to them by the Market By-law Committee in reference to our Market regulations, believing the subject to be one of the highest importance as affecting both the trade of the Town and the farming community in its vicinity. We give to-day the letters of W. Clarton and R. Nichols, Esq'rs., together with the petition from the merchants presented to the Council last year at the inception of the By-law. It really seems inexplicable that this petition should have been thrown upon the table as not being worthy of the slightest consideration, and we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the instigators of this measure had some other object in view than the general welfare of the Town. We would have supposed that in introducing a measure of this kind the Council would have in the first place solicited the opinions of the merchants as to the effect it would be likely to have upon trade, and not now when the By-law is breaking down, or that they would have ascertained what regulations were in force in other Towns in the Province and profit by their experience. We are aware that a counter petition was presented to the Council also, but we are perfectly satisfied that the greater number of the names attached to it were obtained through misrepresentation. The rate-payers were told that the shop-keepers wished to destroy the By-law for the purpose of securing the sale of butter, eggs, &c., for themselves, and they were urged in consequence to petition in favor of the By-law. Is there anything of this in the petition? No, nothing of the kind! The object the merchants had in view was to make the Town a good market for produce by exempting from the By-law articles that did not enter into general consumption in the Town, knowing that the fewer restrictions were placed upon trade the more it would prosper. They had not, nor have they now, (in our judgment) any desire whatever to interfere in the least with the By-law so far as affects the inhabitants of the town. We shall again refer to the subject:

To the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Peterborough.

We the undersigned business men of the Town of Peterborough, beg to represent to your Worshipful body, that we have seen with regret and alarm, that by a By-law passed under date, the 3rd May, 1858, by your Worshipful body; the mercantile business heretofore carried on with the farmers by us in this Town will be seriously interfered with, as it is so drawn, that it may be construed to apply to articles of commerce, and if it is applied to them, it must have the effect of driving business from the Town; as those who have Wheat, Wool, Sheep skins, Pork in Barrels, Butter in Firkins, and such staple articles to sell, will not bring them here if compelled to take them to the Market House, and pay toll for the standing room they require there, while on the other side of the Otonabee and elsewhere, no such inconvenience or expense is imposed on the farmers, and even if it were less certain to drive the sellers of these articles to another market; it will, if this policy be carried out, impose additional burthens upon us, who have already to pay our full share of the taxes, and we must say that we feel it to be unfair to us, as well as injurious to the town and neighboring country, to throw upon us additional outlay, by compelling us to employ more assistants in conducting our business, and thereby rendering us less able to compete with our neighbors in buying produce.

We therefore pray that you will be pleased to amend the said By-law, so far as regards articles that are bought and sold as merchandise, and that such may be excluded from its operation.

Peterborough, August 16, 1858,

Cooper & Ogilvy,	W. Cluxton,
A. Stewart,	T. Bradburn,
R. Nicholls,	Edward Peplow,
Alex. McNeil,	I. Robinson & Co.,
A. Fowlis & Co.,	W. B. Ward,
McKellar & Cameron,	T. G. Hazlitt,
John Thomson,	R. B. Jamieson,
A Cadotte,	A. McMartin,
F. & L. Lemay,	R. B. McDougall,
C. Green,	Philip Giles,
W. Arnot,	J. J. Marshal,
John A. Hartley,	G. W. Robinson,
R. A. McNabb,	John Williamson,
J. W. Henry,	John Moloney.

Peterborough, 14th June, 1859.

James Edwards Esq., *Town Clerk.*

DEAR SIR,—I respectfully tender my opinions on the points submitted in your circular of the 11th inst.

[1. Do you consider the present tariff of fees exorbitant?]

The tariff of fees is not exorbitant.

[2. How, in your opinion, would it answer to abandon the fees altogether and charge only for the use of the scales?]

Fees should be collected upon all articles exposed for sale on the Market place.

[3. Is the plan of selling the dues advisable or would it not be better to appoint an efficient person as Market Clerk?]

The plan of farming or selling the Market dues is most objectionable, and injurious to the interest of the town and harrassing and oppressive to the farming community in its vicinity.

[4. Ought any articles to be exempted from the operations of the By-law and if so, what articles?]

I would respectfully answer this question by referring the committee to a respectable Petition signed by nearly every business man in town, and presented to the Council last year, but upon which no action was taken.

Remarks. I believe the object Parliament had in view in passing the general law upon which your By-law is based, was not for the purpose of creating a revenue for towns or cities, but for the convenience of the inhabitants by promoting general order in the streets.

It ought to be the desire of the Council, while leaving all sectional considerations aside, to do every thing in their power to foster the trade of the town. It is quite clear, that if merchants are compelled to employ additional hands to carry on their business by an attendance on the Market, the expenses of such additional help must come out of the produce, and thereby reduce the Market value of our staple commodities. Generally it will have the effect of preventing competition, as but few will employ buyers to attend the market.

At present the business men are heavily taxed for town purposes, and the principal portion of the revenue derived therefrom is expended in opening streets, building bridges, and other improvements, which are of benefit to the whole community, and not to the business men alone. Why then should the latter be taxed for the benefit of the former? Why should not the whole community be taxed for the benefit of the whole community? Why should not the farmer, who comes to the Town to sell his produce, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the mechanic, who comes to the Town to sell his manufactures, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the professional man, who comes to the Town to practice his profession, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the laborer, who comes to the Town to sell his labor, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the capitalist, who comes to the Town to invest his money, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the gentleman, who comes to the Town to spend his money, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the lawyer, who comes to the Town to practice his profession, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the doctor, who comes to the Town to practice his profession, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the clergyman, who comes to the Town to preach the gospel, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the editor, who comes to the Town to publish his paper, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the printer, who comes to the Town to print his paper, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the publisher, who comes to the Town to publish his paper, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the bookseller, who comes to the Town to sell his books, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the stationer, who comes to the Town to sell his stationery, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the druggist, who comes to the Town to sell his drugs, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the grocer, who comes to the Town to sell his groceries, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the butcher, who comes to the Town to sell his meat, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the baker, who comes to the Town to sell his bread, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the tailor, who comes to the Town to sell his clothes, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the shoemaker, who comes to the Town to sell his shoes, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the blacksmith, who comes to the Town to sell his iron, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the carpenter, who comes to the Town to sell his lumber, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the mason, who comes to the Town to sell his stone, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the plasterer, who comes to the Town to sell his plaster, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the painter, who comes to the Town to sell his paint, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the glazier, who comes to the Town to sell his glass, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the plumber, who comes to the Town to sell his lead, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the tinsmith, who comes to the Town to sell his tin, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the coppersmith, who comes to the Town to sell his copper, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the brazier, who comes to the Town to sell his brass, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the founder, who comes to the Town to sell his castings, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the machinist, who comes to the Town to sell his machinery, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the engineer, who comes to the Town to sell his engines, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? 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Why should not the engineer, who comes to the Town to sell his engines, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him? Why should not the millwright, who comes to the Town to sell his mills, pay his share of the taxes, as well as the merchant, who buys it from him?

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, July 25, 1859.

Council met. 11 present.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Mayor submitted a report relative to the sale of two debentures.

A letter from C. A. Weiler, Solicitor, informing the Council that he had, at the instruction of Mr. John Thomson, taken proceedings against the Council for the recovery of damages sustained by him through inefficient drainage on George St.

A communication from G. S. Boulton, which will be found in another column, was handed in to the Council.

Petitions handed in asking the Council for repairs on the Streets, were referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

Two reports from the Street and Bridges Com. were received and laid on the table.

A report from Com. on Fire Department stating that they could not recommend the Council to repair the engine of the Juvenile Fire Company, was received.

An account from Mr. T. Woods for £1 12s 6d was referred to Street and Bridge Committee.

An account from Mr. McIntosh of Toronto of $135 dollars was referred to Com. on Finance and Assessment.

A petition from Mr. Quagney asking improvements on Rubridge street was referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

A letter from McDougall & Bro., Montreal, in reference to sale of debentures was read.

A check was ordered to be issued in favor of the Chairman of Streets and Bridges Com. to the amount of $96 87c. Also one in favor Messrs. Hogan, and Heathorn for $17 75c.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay to W. Dickson 10 per cent due on a debenture held by him, together with costs.

The Mayor was instructed to inform Mr. Weiler in reply to his letter that the Council does not consider itself liable for any claim for damages that Mr. Thomson may urge.

The Streets and Bridges Com. were instructed to expend the sum of $10 in repairs on Smithtown Hill.

Moved by Mr. Conger and seconded.—that the street leading to the Cemetery be placed in a state of repair, and the bridge near Mrs. Weir's rebuilt, under the direction of the Street and Bridge Com. and the money and the expense of said Bridge to be borne equally by the Town and Cemetery company., and that the money resolution be suspended for that purpose.—*Carried.*

The Street and Bridge Com. were instructed to have the side-walk ordered by this Council on Bethune Street, immediately proceeded with.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

Dr. McKeon having transferred his residence to Cobourg, leaves his accounts for collection, with Mr. Edgar. Wm. Coulter Esq., Druggist, Peterborough, is empowered to give receipts and make any reduction he pleases in cases of immediate settlement. It will depend upon the ability and willingness of his patients to pay the accounts, whether Dr. McKeon will return after a few months to reside again in Peterborough. Meantime, finding a medical gentleman of his own name here, he would, though a stranger to him, bespeak in his behalf a due share of the public patronage of the place.

The last Edinburgh *Review* has an interesting paper on the labors and emoluments of woman. The writer affirms that education is the surest means of placing her in the position nature intended her to occupy. Out of six millions of women in England and Scotland, he shows that no less than half are industrial in their mode of life, more than a third being self supporting. The matrimonial cases under recent laws have disclosed an amazing amount of female industry; almost every wife who sought protection proving that she had supported the household and acquired property. The reviewer does not hesitate to attribute difficulties in regard to the independence of women to the jealousy of men. This jealousy, he says—"Stows itself with every step gained in civilization, and its immediate effect is to pauperize a large number of women who are willing to work for their bread; and we need not add, to condemn to perdition many more who have no choice between starvation and vice. The jealousy that keeps country women from the employment of engraving the brass-works of a watch, and from pasting patterns of floss silk upon cards, for trade purposes, long kept the school of design in London closed against female pupils, and renders it still almost impossible for an English woman to qualify herself for trusting the dimness of women and children. The same jealousy cost many lives in the late war, by delaying the reception of the nurses into the hospitals on the East, and by restricting their actions when there. In the Staffordshire potteries women are largely employed in painting porcelain; an art which they are better qualified to practice than men. It will hardly be credited, but we can vouch for the fact that such is the jealousy of men that they compel the women to 'paint without a rest for the hand,' and the masters are obliged by their own workmen to mention this absurd act of injustice.—"*Women.*"

Arrival of the North Briton

PEACE PROCLAIMED!

Lombardy Transferred to the King of Sardinia!

AUSTRIA TO RETAIN VENICE!

An Italian Confederation under the Presidency of the Pope.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Quebec, July 25.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool at 9. 30 on themorning of the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.—Among her passengers is Cyrus W. Field, who has accomplished the object of his visit to Europe.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Liverpool at eight o'clock on the evening of the 11th.

The steamer *New York* left Southampton for New York on the 12th.

THE WAR.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives the following explanations of the circumstances attending the armistice:—The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerents. The first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about beginning hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria had shown similar intentions. An armistice was concluded. The two Emperors had an interview on the morning of the 11th, at Villafranca. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Grunne, Mollner, Kollenstein, Romany and others of the staff.

TURIN, July 11.—An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice, besides the articles already known. The result of the interview between the Emperors has been the conclusion of peace. The following is a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress announcing the fact:—

VALLEGGIO, Monday, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are: The Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integril part of the Italian Confederation.

This despatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds rose two and a-half per cent. Closing quotations are not mentioned, but were about 70.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour of consols, so that the full effect is not known. Sales were made late in the day at about 96¼.

The Daily *News* (city article) says the funds on Tuesday opened quiet, and business remained stagnant until about 2 o'clock when Consols were quoted at ¼ per cent lower than on Monday. Influential buyers who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward, and by 3 o'clock a rise of ¼ per cent had taken place. No bullion operations at the Bank.

Tuesday's *Daily News* affirms that the just hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretences and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy—that commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to constant menaces of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors—that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for national independence a confederation under the lock and key of Austrian garrison. The Emperor has sown the seeds of future wars. The closer we examine the intended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears.

The *Morning Post* contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the nationality guaranteed under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia, solely as an integral member of the confederation. He will role no less than three millions of Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than 26,000,000. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy. He is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The *Times* says Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than the rule of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before. He is an honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and General Goyon holds the sword by his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power, the Italian Confederation, a brother older in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but is relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandised with a Province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an inextinguishable claim to her gratitude. The Grand Duke and once more, we suppose, to be reinstated on their thrones. France now has Rome in her hands—she has Europe before her—she can raise all Italy and the half of the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten, yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces it.—France has spent fifty millions sterling and fifty thousand men only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all the rest? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice that an autograph letter addressed by Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria led to the negotiation.

A Verona telegraph says the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, after their counsel had been obeyed to all the conditions asked by Austria.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the typhus fever raged in both camps; 16,000 to 11,000 were attacked with it in the allied army.

Napoleon's proposed plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th the Government guarantee to the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated. On the motion to postpone the confirmation of the guarantee, it was generally conceded that it was to cancel the contract. The motion to postpone was rejected, and the action of the House of Lords in the matter was agreed to.

Mr. Disraeli enquired whether the Government had received information on the subject of the armistice, and if it could state wether the armistice was a new military invention, or whether it involved any prospect of negotiations for peace.

Lord J. Russel said nothing appeared on the face of the armistice to indicate that it applied to anything but military purposes. It was, however, for five weeks, and he trusted during that interval the belligerent powers would be ready to propose terms by which hostilities would be suspended.—The Government had no exclusive information, but expected despatches soon.

General Peel announced that the entire military force in the country on the first of June was 109,600, including embodied militia.

On the 12th instant, Lord Wodehouse in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russel in the House of Commons, read Napoleon's telegraph announcing peace. The latter added that although the war was at an end, the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as compensation for the expenses of the war. He had made no demand, and desired no addition to France. Loud and prolonged cheering greeted this announcement.

The House of Commons agreed to the House of Lord's amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph bill—Mr. Lang having explained the conditions of the Government guarantee as already known.

Lord John Russell stated that the Government had come to no determination respecting the acceptance of the Feejee Islands.

A select committee to enquire into the packet and telegraph contracts was appointed.

The last grand review and sham fight of the season had taken place at Aldershott in presence of the Queen and Royal family, who remained at the camp for several days.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes that the Austrian mail contract has been given to Lever of the Galway line, and efforts were being made to get Milford Haven made the port of arrival and departure.

The following is the committee appointed to advise the Atlantic Telegraph Company on their new cable:—Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, E. Clark, Mr. Bidder, Professor Wheatstone, Dr. W. A. Miller and Mr. Langridge. Mr. Latimore Clark is the new engineer of the company.

NAPLES.

Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss, revolted on the 7th inst. at Naples, and left Fort Carmina for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt, in which they failed. On arriving at Champ de Mars, all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful met them with a discharge of artillery; forty insurgents were killed and the rest disarmed. It is stated that Filangier had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but the King urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

TURKEY.

The Turkish steamships Silistria and Kars are reported lost. The Silistria had 350 passengers for Constantinople, 77 of whom perished. The Turkish crew assassinated the 20 of the passengers and plundered the Christians during the slavage.—The Kars had 300 passengers on board from Constantinople, and had not been heard of.

The Persians are said to be actively preparing in anticipation of war with Turkey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of June 3, and Hong Kong of May 21, have reached England. The Indian Government, it is said, had decided to permit all European troops who might desire it to receive their discharge and a free passage to Great Britain, thus removing all grounds of complaint. It was expected that thousands would avail themselves of the offer. The rebel forces are gradually diminishing.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs Markets, Liverpool July 13.—The demand for wheat, flour, and Indian corn has been very moderate, and prices have not experienced an immediate decline. Flour—Prices 4d per quintal lower than this day week, western canal 9s 9d a 10s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 10s 7d a 11s.

Grain—Wheat, a steady consumptive demand at 4d per quintal less than last Tuesday; white Canadian 9s 9d; red mixed ditto 8s a 9s 8d. Corn in moderate request with full prices; white 7s 10 a 8s; yellow 6s 3d a 6s 6d; mixed 6s 3d.

Provisions—the market still remains in active. Pork—transactions few and prices unaltered; prime mess, new, 82s 6d a 85s per barrel of 200lbs. Lard—The sales rather exceed 50 tons. Ashes—pots 29s a 30s; pearls 30s 6d a 31s. Groceries.—Sugar—West India, duty paid, good brown 35s a 38s. Tea—Good Congou, in bond, 1s 2¼d a 1s 6d. Molasses—Barbadoes 16s 6d a 17s.

Consols opened on Wenesday at 95¼ a 95¼.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH BRITON.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following order of the day:—

VALLEGGIO, July 10.

"Soldiers,—An armistice was concluded on the 8th instant, between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August.—This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the command of the army to Marshal Vellant, but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers."

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says that it was believed there that the British Government had brought about the armistice.

Another authority says that the Prince Regent of Prussia took the initiatory in suggesting the armistice.

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice, that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks armistice.

A young woman named Rosanna Daly, was killed by lightning in King township on the 19th inst.

WAR INCIDENTS.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle of Solferino amounted to 16,000 or 18,000 men, as follows: Niel's corps 6,000 to 7,000; D'Hilliers' nearly 5,000; McMahon's 2,800; Canrobert's 1,000, besides the casualities in the artillery and special corps.

The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

The London *Times* gives a long description of the new iron steam ram, which it says, will be afloat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet, breadth 58; total weight at sea about 9,000 tons; full speed 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of lead, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armor plates 4½ inches thick on the deck. The ram will be armed with 35 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 lb. shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving at them at full speed. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line.—The cost of the hull will be about £230 000 the engines about £75,000, and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more, or £320,000 in all.

The Austrians government has published a return of the sums contributed to the patriotic fund. They amount to 288,253 florins, or 720,000 fr., at the nominal exchange of 2fr., 50c., but only to 500,000fr. at the actual rate of 1fr. 75c. The enthusiasm of the Austrian public in favor of the war does not appear to be very great if these subscriptions may be taken as the measure of its intensity.

The French floating batteries which form part of the squadron of Admiral Bouet Villaumez are the same as those which were employed with great effect at Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper in the Crimean War. They are called the Lave, the Tonnante and the Devastation. Two other floating batteries are being constructed—the Congreve at Brest and the Foudroyante at Cherbourg.

At the moment, says the Paris *Siecle*, when in all the towns of France where the Austrian prisoners have arrived, they receive marks of interest, and they are treated with the greatest humanity; it is stated on undoubted authority, that during the popular commotion which lately took place at Venice, several young men of the first family were shot by the Austrians, and thirty-four of them set of Germany, to taste the sweet of the *carcere duro* of MM Metternich and Veuillot. This is not all. Three of Garibaldi's soldiers were shot at Verona, and it has been publicly announced that all who may be taken prisoners will experience the same fate. It is certain that the Austrians would expose themselves to terrible reprisals if the chiefs of the Franco Sardinian army had not given so many proofs of forbearance and moderation.

The Cologne *Gazette* asserts that the soldiers of the reserve of the Federal Contingent of Luxembourg assembled at Echternach and Diekerch have displayed flags inscribed "Long live Napoleon!" "Italy forever!"

The Grand Duke of Baden has addressed to his army an order of the day, which concludes as follows:

The time for peace and repose has yet arrived, and we may have to impose on ourselves greater sacrifices and to undergo more painful trials than any we have hitherto borne. Hold yourselves, therefore ready to respond to my call and to that under my flag like valiant Germans for the honor of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

A Turin despatch says that the Sardinian losses at Solferino were very heavy, and mentions among the killed, Generals Mollard, Perrier and Arnaldi, Colonels Beretta and Penot, and Captain Pallavinini, of the "bersaglieri," General Fanti's division greatly distinguished itself.

A Paris letter in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says:

The Emperor of the French had one of his epaulettes carried away by a shot.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Mincio, the Italian regiment having been already removed out of temptation, and sent to the Tyrol.

A letter from Vienna, in the *National Gazette*, of Berlin, says:

It is generally believed in well informed circles that the next mail will bring an account of an armistice, which will serve as the basis for negotiations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved.

A Berlin letter in the Hamburg *News* says:

It may be considered as certain that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of mediation.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writing June 28, evening says:

The official reports of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the meantime it seems that this time it is to General Niel the Emperor is indebted for the success of the day. Niel, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse,

of Canada. And so it has come to pass that the Americans have been permitted to complete their arrangements to secure the trade with the North West, and to draw the sympathies of the people of Red River towards themselves; while the Canadian government, to aid the Hudson Bay Company in their exclusive and repressive policy, have refused to give even the most moderate encouragement to those who were willing to open up and maintain communications with the settlement through the British territory, the shortest, safest and most convenient route. We may well admire the energy of our American friends. Through their agency, the heavings of a steamboat have been heard amid the forests which skirt the Red River of the North; and the settlers of Selkirk have been started by its shrill note of triumph, just as they deemed themselves deserted by their natural allies and fellow subjects in Canada.

The Buffalo *Express*, in allusion to this feat, says:

"The application of steam to the navigation of this heretofore secluded stream, is an event of great interest to the entire legion and eminently so to our city. The head of navigation on it is but little over two hundred miles from the western extremity of Lake Superior, and that point is as near the Atlantic by water communication as is the head of Lake Michigan, a fact not generally known. When the productive regions of the Red River and the mighty rivers connecting with it, through Lake Winnipeg, are settled and cultivated, Lake Superior and the lower lakes must form the avenue through which their products will seek the seaboard.

The remarkable fact that the countries west of Lake Superior, away up to the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, possess a climate singularly mild and equable, unlike our Western States, from extremes of heat and cold, is just begining to be known.—When experience fully satisfies the emigrant of that truth, then he will set his face in that direction. Those elderly men who remember the time when Ohio was the western limit of eastern emigration; those young men who recollect when the Pontiac country began to be filled up with eastern emigrants and these youths who call to mind when Illinois and Wisconsin were desert wastes, can easily realize the fact that the vast region of the northwest will soon number its people by the million. The influence of the opening to settlement in this vast country, upon the commerce of the lakes, and upon that of our city, can hardly be realized.—We sit at the gate through which all they have to send off must pass.

The Montreal *Herald* supplies the following account of the first trip by the new route.

"Mr. James Ross, a resident at Red River, arrived here yesterday evening, having left Fort Garry on the 17th ult.—The steamer *Anson Northrupt* left the mouth of the Cheyenne for Fort Garry on the 5th June, and was four days on the voyage, stopping at night to permit of wood being cut for the next day's operations.—She took the people of Red River entirely by surprise, they knowing nothing of her approach till they heard the steam whistle. She was greeted with the warmest demonstrations of joy. On the 17th the boat started on her return trip with about twenty-five passengers and a good load of furs.—They found the *Northrupt* comfortably supplied with staterooms, and were much pleased with the management of the boat. She is 90 feet in length with 22 feet beam, and draws only 14 inches with crew and fuel on board, with passengers and freight she sinks four inches lower. The transit from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie occupied eight days, stopping at night as before. At Abercrombie our travellers could only find waggons with ox teams to convey them, but they were promised regular stages on their return, their arrival being unexpected. By team to Swan River occupied six days, and there the travellers took the stage which in two days brought them to St. Paul, and forty-eight hours more by La Cross landed them in Toronto. Altogether they travelled eighteen days, and stopped three days on the road. This is the quickest time which has been made between Red River and Toronto. The fare through was $40. During the whole transit through the American territory, Mr. Ross saw houses all the way, and he speaks strongly of the strides towards our territory which our neighbors are making. With all the advantages which the route by Red River presents, a very few thousand pounds would open a road through our own territory more cheaply, quickly, and conveniently traversed than that Mr. Ross has just passed over. Our government, however, deprives of its mail contract the company which has undertaken to open this route, and permits the Americans to step in before us.

The Death of the King of Sweden and Norway.

A brief telegraphic despatch in the London papers announces the death at Stockholm, July 8, of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, after an illness which incapacitated him from taking any active part in the government of his Kingdom since September, 1857.

Joseph Francis Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and Wends, was born July 4, 1799, succeeded his father Bernadotte, to the throne in 1844, and was crowned at Stockholm on the 28th of September of the same year. He had married in the year 1823, the Princess Josephine Maximilliae Eugenie, daughter of Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenburg, by whom he has had several children, viz:—Prince Charles Louis Eugene, Duke of Scania, born in 1826, now King of Sweden; Prince Oscar Frederic, Duke of Ostragothe, born in 1829 for several years commander of the Swedish marine forces; Princess Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Albertina, born in 1830; and the Prince Nicholas Augustus, born in 1831. The eldest son Prince Charles, succeeds to the throne, and will probably take the title of Charles XV. He was married in 1850 to the Princess Wilhelmina Frederick Alexandrina Anna Louise, daughter of the Prince William of the Netherlands, and several children are the issue of this marriage.

The father of the late King, the famous Marshal Bernadotte, married Desiree Clery, daughter of a merchant of Marseilles, and Oscar was the only issue of the marriage. When Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, young Oscar joined with him in abjuring Catholicism and embracing the Lutheran creed. He was placed in the Imperial Lyceum when but nine years of age, and subsequently his education was entrusted to Atterbora, the Swedish poet. In 1818 Charles XIII. died and Bernadotte ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIV. About this time Oscar entered the University of Upsal. After leaving the University the young Prince paid a visit to the Duke of Leuchtenburg, and married his daughter. In 1836 he was appointed Regent on account of the infirm health; and in 1844 on the death of Bernadotte he in turn succeeded to the throne and at the same time to a [illegible] fortune of $2,000,000 francs, which Bernadotte had saved out of a civil list of but 3,000,000f. per annum. He has ruled his kingdom for fifteen years, in comparative quiet, and without any occasion for a display of genius or great ability. He was prepossessing in personal appearance, courteous and affable, mingled freely with the people and as well as his Queen, was very popular. Education and internal improvements have progressed during his reign, but religious intolerance still prevails in Sweden.

Prince Charles, who is now King, has received a purely Swedish education, and his intellectual acquirements are said to be considerable. His kingdom is peaceful and prosperous, and there seems to be no reason why his reign should not be long and happy.

The Pleasures of Knowledge.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns."

So sung Milton two centuries ago, and long before that date Plato had announced that "the world in God's epistle to mankind." It is the grand book in which all may read, and whose pages are so full of varied interest and genial knowledge that the being who, having the power, neglects to study it, surely may be written down an ass, for he deprives himself of an enjoyment such as no other pursuit can give.

We are sometimes inclined to be vexed with our race when we find them all toiling after every vain fancy, some bent upon one ambition, some another, but a minority digging in the deep mine of nature for the grandest of all possessions—Truth. Granted that its gold is not yellow, nor its silver white, for its treasures have not the color of material wealth, but they are as glorious and beauteous as the sparkle of the diamond and as enduring as the hills. Science clothes not her votaries in purple and fine linen, but dresses them in lovely flowers or in iridescent shells, and gives as her reward a contented mind and a pure soul. The poetry of science sometimes flashes in the oration of a professor or in the pages of a book, but her truest epic is written upon all materiality, which proclaims that in all things there is a law which, when known and applied, shall make man happier, better and more truly human.

By the investigation of the laws which govern the objects that are all around us the motions of the planets, the relations of life and health, the destiny of man, and the glory of the Deity, are better understood; and the lighting of a cottage, the building of a palace, or the cooking of a dinner are better performed. We can never be in any position in which knowledge is not of value to us, and we can never prophecy the moment at which we may most require it. Indeed many of us only know that there is more to be known than occurs to us in the daily round of business life, by the discovery that something we do not know is calculated to make us richer or give us more ease. "But," exclaims many a petulant person, "how shall I study without an instructor, or how investigate without apparatus? Foolish notions! the best workman always uses the simplest tools. Have you eyes, ears, nose and hands? Then you are provided with apparatus, and memory is the tablet on which to write down your impressions.—Each one of us is better furnished than a college laboratory or a professor's lecture room, and all that we have to do is to learn the use of our apparatus; and there is no place in the universe where man cannot find some object to interest, some study to pursue. Goldsmith found time to observe nature and record his thoughts, and in glowing language he tells us that "the blushing beauties of the rose, the modest blue of the violet, are not in the flowers themselves but in the light which adorns them. Odor, softness, and beauty of figures are their own but it is light alone that dresses them up in their robes, which shame the monarch's glory." As a concluding incentive to our readers to study for themselves, as well as to read books and scientific periodicals, we will give a quotation from a lecture by Prince Albert of England. "Man," observes this eminent *savant*, "is approaching a more complete fulfillment of that great and sacred mission which he has to perform in the world. His reason being created after the image of God, he has to use it to discover the laws by which the Almighty governs his creation, and by making these laws his standard of action, to conquer nature to his use—himself being a divine instrument. Science discovers these laws of power, motion, and transformation; industry applies them to the raw material which the earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only by knowledge."

Oh! that all would study nature more and think of themselves a little less; then we should indeed be a people of kings, whose empire would be the world and whose subjects would be created things.

How the Empress Received the News.

A Paris letter, of the 25th ult., says:—"As the sun burst upon Paris this morning, a courier mounted on one of the Emperor's stout cobs, with knotted tail galloped into the quiet hamlet of St. Cloud; he bore a large letter, which he requested should be handed to the Empress. The drowsy porters told him the Empress must not be disturbed from her slumbers. He insisted that his orders were peremptory—'Immediate delivery.' They repaired to the Imperial chamber and handed to her Majesty the despatch—'Great victory! great battle!' &c. The Empress rose immediately, radiant with emotion and delight, ordered a carriage to be got ready, and drove out at once to the picturesque cottage of Villeneuva l'Etang, to communicate the glad tidings to her charming young friend, the wife of General Fleury. Thence to the Princess Clothilde; to the Palace at Meudon, to wake up the old Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, who started like an aged charger at the sound of the clarion. At every post, every village on the road, the Empress stopped her carriage to share her joy with the soldiers and the people; and long ere she retired from her gladsome errand to toss her boy with wild delight and tell him that his father was a hero, and that he must be one in after years, the guns from the esplanade of the Invalides thundered forth the news from their iron throats, and Paris, already drunk with glory, woke to the consciousness of another victory."

Steamboat Inspection.

The Government will no doubt have learned a lesson by their experience on the *Ploughboy*. To induce proper Railway Legislation Sidney Smith, [we don't mean that transcendent genius, the P. M. G. of Canada] used to say that it would be necessary to kill a Bishop; and a Canadian Government has been all but drowned before we could succeed in getting a sound system of steamboat inspection carried out. Hundreds of valuable lives have been lost by the criminal negligence [of the government in this matter; and hundreds of victims have been unavenged through the partiality and supineness of the authorities. A striking lesson was needed. May we hope that Messrs. Alleyn, Rose and Macdonald, learned it while trembling upon the iron bound coasts of Lake Superior. The burning of a few hundred of poor Scotch Emigrants, and the drowning of a few score of ordinary people has had no effect; such little matters have not even secured the punishment of the guilty parties; but surely we shall now see more efficient measures taken. Only by such conduct, can the government show their gratitute for escape.—The mercy which was shown to them, they should convey the spirit of to others. An Engineer of Montreal makes the following statement, which shows what criminal recklessness characterizes the present system.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the steamer *Ploughboy* is wholly unfit, and was never intended for such a route, but was built for a ferry boat between Chatham and Detroit. The engine was taken out of the old *Transit* and must be from twenty to thirty years old; and with the exception of receiving a new walking beam, the old engine is as it was nine years ago. I made a survey of it for the then proprietor, and reported that it was not worth removing to put into a new vessel. I am therefore not at all surprised that it should have broken down. The old, but true saying, that it is folly to put new wine into old bottles, is carried out to the letter respecting steamboats, but the results are generally alike—the bursting of the bottles and the breaking down of the machinery. If our inspection law is not strong enough to restrain the putting of vessels on routes they are wholly unfit for, the sooner it is amended the better; but after a careful reading of the law I think that it is, and that such vessels as the *Ploughboy* should have got no certificate, and not been allowed to go on a route that requires the best of vessels with the best of machinery to navigate with safety."

A Chapter of Curiosities in Science.

The water which drowns us as a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, being fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The crystalized part of the oil of roses, so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though easily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken to excess; yet the peculiar organic agent named theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without any appreciable effect.—The water which will allay our burning thirst, augments it when congealed into snow; so that Captain Ross declared the natives of the Arctic regions preferred enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to allay it by eating snow.—But if the snow be melted it becomes drinkable water. If melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like water; but when melted in the mouth, it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox the more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly than snow in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

There are many other wonderful paradoxes and curiosities in science; a few more of these we subjoin in the form of question and answer:

How much quicker will seeds germinate under a blue glass than when exposed to the full action of light?—Seeds which ordinarily require ten or twelve days for germination, will germinate under a blue glass in two or three.

Why will seeds germinate more rapidly under a blue glass than in any other condition?—Because the blue glass permits the chemical principle of light to pass freely, and excludes in a degree the heat and light.

Why is it impossible to make seeds germinate under a yellow glass?—Because a yellow glass excludes all the chemical influence of the sun's rays.

How do plants acquire the carbon which their structure is in a great measure composed?—They obtain it from carbonic acid which they abstract from the atmosphere under the influence of light.

By whom was the identity of lightning and electricity first established?—By Dr. Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1752. The manner in which this fact was demonstrated was as follows: Having made a kite of a large silk handkerchief stretched upon a frame, and placed upon it a pointed iron wire connected with the string, he raised it on the approach of a thunderstorm. A key was attached to the lower end of the hempen string holding the kite, and to this one end of a silk ribbon was tied, the other end being fastened to a post; the kite was now insulated, and the experimenter awaited for a considerable time the result with great solicitude; finally, indications of electricity began to appear on the string, and Franklin presenting his knuckles to the key, he raised an electric spark; the rain beginning to descend wet the string, increased its conducting power, and vivid sparks in great abundance flashed from the key.

Why was the kite insulated when Franklin fastened the key to the post by the silk ribbon?—Because the silk was a non-conductor, and would not allow the electricity to pass from it by means of a string to the earth, notwithstanding the use of the silk insulator.

What happened when the experiment was repeated in France?—Streams of electric fire, nine and ten feet in length and an inch in thickness darted spontaneously with loud reports from the end of the string conning the kite. During the succeeding year, Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, in making experiments somewhat similar, and having his apparatus entirely insulated, was instantly killed.

Is a building more or less liable to be struck when furnished with a good lightning conductor?—Lightning conductors do not, as many suppose, conduct the lightning towards the building upon which they are placed; they simply direct its course and facilitate the passage of the fluid in the most direct way to the earth, when only a discharge must inevitably occur; there is no attraction, but the lightning takes the road which offers the least resistance.

Are lightning conductors protective when no visible discharge takes place?—They are. They possess a very great preventive power, and gradually and silently disarm the clouds by drawing the electric fluid from them, and this process commences as soon as the clouds have approached a position vertically over the rod. Professor Farraday recommends the location of lightning conductors inside rather than on the outside of buildings, and says that the lower end should be set into powdered charcoal.

What is the cause of a red sunset?—The vapor of the air not being actually condensed into clouds, but in just on a point of being condensed. In the same manner if light be transmitted through stone mingled with air, and therefore on the point of condensation, it assumes a deep orange or red color.

What is the cause of a red sunrise?—The vapor in the upper region of the air is just on the point of being condensed.

Why is a red sunset an indication of a fine day to-morrow?—Because, although watery vapor is in the air, it is probably only on the verge of incipient condensation, and not sufficiently so to form rain clouds; and this slowly progressive transition of vast volumes of the air through the temperature of the dew point, can only occur in serene weather at sunset and not at sunrise.

Why is a red and lowering sky at sunrise an indication of a wet day?—The red and lowering appearance of the morning sky, which indicates foul weather, probably indicates such an excess of vapor being present in the whole atmosphere, that clouds are actually forming in the higher regions or upon the point of condensation, which the rising sun cannot disperse.

A New York Forger Caught in Toronto.

On Saturday, information was conveyed to one of the New York detectives, who is at present paying a visit to some friends in this city, that a German named Henry Karples *alias* J. Levi, had left New York for Toronto, after swindling his employers out of two hundred barrels of flour. It appears that Karples was in the employ of Messrs John and James Hecker, commission merchants, New York. On the 28th June, he forged an order for the flour on his employers in the names of Messrs. Lane and Lawrence, at whose order the flour was stored. By this means he obtained possession of the flour which he sold and with the money he took a trip to Canada, accompanied by some friends, male and female. They landed in Toronto, and put up at the "American," and seemed to enjoy themselves well, spending their money freely. The police authorities in New York sent on a warrant to their officer. This was presented to Mr. Gurnett, who issued a warrant for Karples' apprehension. Mr. Alderman Sherwood, late Chief of Police, being an old acquaintance of the Detective, he placed it in his hands. Mr. Sherwood sent to the station of Sergeant-major Cummings, and both proceeded to the "American" yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, about 6re o'clock. They met Karples' on the first floor, and Cummings having said they wanted a word with him, he immediately attempted to make his escape, aiming several blows at Mr. Sherwood and the officer. He was then informed that he was a prisoner, and forced into a back parlour. Here he again began to act in a most disorderly manner, but soon finding "discretion to be the better part of valour," he quietly submitted and was taken to the station, where he was locked up. He attempted to make his escape out of the cells, but the officer in attendance was a little too smart for him. He will make his appearance at the bar of the Police Court this morning, which will in all likelihood be followed by a trip to New York at the expense of the State. The capture reflects great credit on those engaged.

English Victories at a French REGATTA.

The annual regetta for rowing matches, given by the Paris Regatta Society, came off on the Seine, at St. Cloud, on the 5th inst. Owing to the great development that has taken place here in rowing during the last few years, this regetta is considered quite an event. The best crews from Rouen Havre, Nantes, and other places generally come to dispute the honours of the day against the Parisians; but this year quite an unexpected circumstance occurred, which has produced a sensation that will not be easily forgotten by the French people. An English crew, composed of Thos. White, of Bermondsey, George Driver, of Wardsworth, Robert Bain, of Lambeth, and George Drewitt, of Chelsea, availed themselves of the offer made by Mr. John Arthur, an English gentleman living in Paris and well known as a great promoter of acquatic sports. The prizes offered were for skulls, pairs, fours, and six-oared boats open to all.

GALLIC CRITICISM AT FAULT.

Nothing was known until the previous day that an English crew were going to row; however, the French crews, who know pretty well what English oarsmen can do, soon felt uneasy; but many, on seeing our men row before the race, began to regain a little confidence, it is presumed, from their not exactly understanding the real English stroke, for although they appeared to row well, still it was according to their idea not the thing; in fact, they said the men looked strong, even John Bullish, but that they wanted *elan*, or fire and energy, such as they had, but what we in England should call action or gesticulation. Some few over-ardent admirers of theirs went so far as to back their energetic or firey friends, feeling convinced that they would crush their English opponents as they would their Arab or Austrian rivals, but the following account of the day's sport will give an idea how things went.

THREE PRIZES FALL TO THE ENGLISH!

The sculling race came off first; an easy affair, the French having withdrawn, Diver and Bain winning the first prizes. Then followed the pair-oared race, eight boats started. The two English pairs came in first, pulled by Thomas White, George Drewitt, Robert Bain, and George Driver; a very good race, the Frenchmen gradually falling off astern after the course was over. Immediately after the pair the above four were off for the four-oared race, and they had to pull against fresh crews. This race was the hardest of the day. A very plucky French crew hung on to the English four, and it was not till the race was two-thirds over that the British pluck showed its superiority, their opponents falling into the background.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH—WINNING ALL THE LAURELS.

After these successive defeats there was some delay in bringing on the six-oared race, owing to the French crews trying to pick the six best men out of their whole numbers in order to defeat the English, who they began to hope by this time were getting used up; but at last three boats got in line—the English four to complete the number of six, were joined by Messrs Frederick Lowe and John Arthur. Just as the boats were going to start, the news arrived of a great victory over the Austrians—1,000 prisoners, 15,000 killed and wounded, &c., — — was received with immense enthusiasm and shouting, many people crying out to the rowers, "Now, then, beat the English;" "*Vive la France!*" &c. Off went the gun, away went the English, gradually increasing their distance ahead of the others, when, alas! the floating blade of an oar placed itself across the bow of the boat, ploughing up the water awfully, and strange to say, although one attempted to remove it with his oar, it stuck on. This mishap once caused the boats behind to sweep up, but a tremendous spurt was put on by the English crew, who managed still to keep their boat ahead with the oar blade still clinging on, till at the turn it was knocked away, and an easy run home settled the day's sport. The people seemed quite surprised how the English had managed to keep up under such great exertion without apparent fatigue. The English crews rowed each race in new boats, built by a celebrated London boat-builder.—*London paper.*

AN ENGLISH PLURALIST.

A certain Rev. Mr. Pretyman, having recently died in England, attention has been called by the press to the preferments lavished upon him by his father, formerly Bishop of Winchester. A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal with the following interesting list of the situations held (not filled) by this meek divine:

SIR,—Permit me to supply the blanks in the letter of your correspondent respecting the late Rev. G. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c., from returns supplied to the editor of the *Clerical Directory*, and corrected in proof by the gentlemen to whom they have reference.

	Annual Income. £	s.	d.
Chancellor of Lincoln, 1814.	1,742	13	3
Prebendal Stall of Stoke, "."	268	0	0
Rector of Westhamstead and Harpenden, 1814.....	1,591	0	0
Perpetual Curate of Nettleham,.....	45	0	0
Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles', 1817.....	859	0	0
Cannon of Winton, 1825...	755	0	0

With four houses for residence.

Thus it will appear that the gross income received during the last 45 years, amounted to upwards of £226,000.

I am, Sir, yours,
A CURATE OF 15 YEARS' STANDING.
Cambridge.

Another supplies a notion of the way in which this enormous amount of money was spent by the late evangelist:

SIR,—"A Churchman" refers to £98,210 netted by the late Canon G. T. Pretyman. Having (gratuitously) collected more than £380, mostly in half-crowns, for Archd'n Wigram's Industrial Schools here, I could not succeed in getting one from this pluralist when I called on him at Winchester; and on asking his father, the late Bishop Tomline, for aid for a Parochial School in this part of his diocese, the Bishop replied to me, from Fardham Castle, that he would give 5s. on condition the books in use were exclusively those of the Christian Knowledge Society.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't servant,
JOSEPH TOOMER.
Southampton, June 27.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In accordance with my instructions, I have great pleasure in forwarding you an account of the proceedings of a meeting held last evening, at Caisse's Hotel, in this Town, to take the preliminary steps towards the erection, by public subscription, of some suitable monument to the memory of the late Judge of these Counties. You will notice that the subscriptions are limited to 5s. each, as the design is that the tribute of respect to the memory of one whom we all honored when living, and whom we all mourn when dead, should be emphatically a public one.

The character of the monument must depend upon the amount realized. I feel assured that it will not be necessary to urge upon the inhabitants of these Counties, the propriety of at once forwarding their subscriptions to the several committees. It is not often that we are called upon to contribute to objects of this kind; but when the opportunity does occur, we should show that we know how to appreciate real worth. To many of the inhabitants of the Counties the late Judge was known in boyhood, and already had gained their love and esteem; to many more he was known as a faithful and energetic representative of the Counties in Parliament, the first who commanded for them respect and consideration; and to nearly all he was known as an impartial and pain-staking Judge. An all-wise Providence has taken him from us; but it cannot be other than a grateful task to record in some enduring monument, how highly we valued him when among us, how deeply we feel his loss when gone.

Yours very truly,
THOS. WHITE, Jr.
Secretary.

Peterboro', July 22, 1859.

A number of gentlemen met at Caisse's Hotel on Thursday evening, July 21st, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the erection, by public subscription, of a monument to the late Judge Hall.

Capt. Fraser was called to the Chair, and Mr. White requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Dennistoun,—*Resolved*, That it is desirable to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late George Barker Hall, Esq., who in passing through the various changes of a short but useful life, shewed himself a friend to the poor, a faithful Representative, and an impartial judge.

Moved by Mr. Fortye, seconded by Mr. Conger,—*Resolved*, That in order that every inhabitant of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria may have an opportunity of contributing to the funds required for the erection of the said monument, the subscriptions therefore shall not exceed 5s each

Moved by Mr. Sherdan, seconded by Mr. Stephenson,—*Resolved*, That the following named gentlemen be appointed an executive committee, or committee of management, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the meeting, viz: Messrs. R. Dennistoun, R. M. Boucher, Moosom Boyd, W. Sheridan, A. S. Fraser, C. A. Weller, and W. S. Conger.

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Stephenson,—*Resolved*, That Messrs. Thos. Fortye, Thos. White, Jun'r, and the mover, prepare an address in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and submit the same to this meeting for adoption.

The address of the committee was submitted as follows:—

ADDRESS.

To the public,—The friends and admirers of the late Judge Hall, desirous of paying a justly merited tribute of respect to the memory of that much lamented gentleman and believing that the inhabitants of these Counties generally, would wish to unite in manifesting mark of esteem for one whose short but useful life among them gave ample proofs of his warm friend, the faithful representative and the impartial judge, have determined to erect in his memory by public subscription in shms not to exceed five shillings each—a monument with suitable inscription.

The work to be done under the direction of a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Robert Dennistoun, R. M. Boucher, Moosom Boyd, Walter Sheridan, A. S. Fraser, C. A. Weller and W. S. Conger, who shall have power to open books, appoint sub-committees, receive subscriptions, and generally do all such matters and things connected as they may deem meet. It is also understood that the work shall be commenced so soon as the amount to be subscribed therefore shall be ascertained.

Peterboro', 21st July, 1859.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Sheridan,—*Resolved*, That the Address from the Committee be adopted and published under the direction of the committee of management.

Moved by Conger, seconded by Mr. Fortye,—*Resolved*, That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee, to open books of subscription in each of the municipalities in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and place the same in the hands of efficient committees, composed of at least three persons, one of whom shall be clerk of the Division Court of that municipality, provided there be such an officer therein. And that it be a further instruction to the said committee to report to the subscribers from time to time upon the progress of the work, and when complete to give due notice thereof.

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Dennistoun,—*Resolved*, That the Editors of the local papers in these Counties be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting and that the Secretary be authorized to send them a copy thereof.

Thanks to the Chairman and Committee were then voted, after which the meeting adjourned.

For the Examiner.

"GABBLINGS OF A GOOSE!"

France, Italy, Austria and England.

A FAINT VOICE FROM A BRITISH AMERICA COLONY, FROM A GREEN-HAND.

Whilst now, we see, read and hear, that in European 'Climes,' a deadly struggle is taking place, amongst three of the most conspicuous and important Nations of the Earth, between whom a feeling of deadly hostility has already unfortunately arisen; it is natural and even perhaps necessary, that the patriotic youth of Great Britain—both in the Colonies and at home—whether they are residing in Canada, Australia, any other dependence of the British Crown—or in the Parent Country itself—should seriously and solemnly enquire, what, if any, action is now at this crisis required at their hands; considering themselves as being entitled to the rank, and having the right to assume, the attitude of future supporters of the British Nation. I would at the same time, draw the attention of the older residents of the Colonies to the necessity on their parts, which exists, towards their active encouragement of our youth now to bestir themselves, as being the natural defenders of the Realm. And for this object, the influence of the fair sex should be reasonably and perhaps earnestly exercised. It is at periods when the male subjects of any country require to be aroused, but happen to be for a time sluggishly inclined, that the women exhibit their power, in awaking, stimulating, and we may say creating patriotic action.

It must be observed too by all, and is evident, that whilst other Nations are for War purposes, apparently marshalling their strength and population, Britannia *may* require that her sons will prepare, and be able, still as ever, to give to the world unmistaken evidence of her long established and still unshaken power and supremacy. Canada, has already sent to swell the ranks of our national forces, a quota of young soldiers, sufficient to form one Regiment of the line. The standing even now acquired by that Regiment, is highly creditable not only to the Officers and men belonging to it, but even to the Province by which it has been furnished. Still, if not a matter of the highest interest and importance to our remaining young Provincials, they may give a passing attention at the least, to the question, as to whether, here in Canada, they may or may not be required for their own credit, to Volunteer the formation of a further body of the like description; an expressed desire to that effect, would if properly laid before the Government, most probably receive respectful attention.

Thousands of the population of Canada have alr ady enrolled themselves in our Volunteer Rifle Corps, as well as in the Ranks of our Provincial Militia. Altogether it can be safely and with reason considered, that without exerting herself to the full extent of her men and means, or indeed without for that purpose, interfering with or injuring in the slightest degree, her internal resources; Canada now possesses a formidable defensive armed force. But the proportion as to numbers, of these Canadians at present enrolled, is small in comparison with the multitudes the Province is capable of furnishing. Canada as a valuable, and even in its infancy, a gigantic dependence of the Empire, is now required to assume a certain dignity corresponding to her well known importance; this at the present having acquired a magnitude, which, since the days of the Phenecians, has perhaps never been earned by or accorded to any Colony. And if the Parent State, at present, or at any time, feels that in order to preserve its power and influence as a Great Nation, heretofore for centuries, conceded to and enjoyed by her, we her subjects, while claiming the right to share in her commercial successes, should represent ourselves fairly and powerfully in any hour of National peril. If this idea is acknowledged and concededto be correct, the question still remains, is one Regiment, merely, even when it promises to be an effective one, sufficient, numerically considered, to represent our just and important position, and native power.—It may be and is considered with reason, that the attitude at present assumed by the principal European Nations and Races, requires, that all the military feeling which slumbers in the hearts of the sons of the British Isles, should be now awakened and placed on the *qui vive*.

It should also be remembered, that if it happens that the Imperial Government deems it requisite hereafter to assume an attitude hostile to our late French Ally, we will most undoubtedly have in our midst, Gallic, as well as other foes. If then, unfortunately, Britains might, should be required to be opposed antagonistically, to that of our French neighbors; and, once more in anger towards us, is raised the long known cry of "Aux Armes, mes Enfans," it cannot be forgotten, that beneath our Flags can at any moment be heard, the sharp, world renowned and respected words, "My lads, you know your duty: St. George for Merry England; Forward!" "Hurroah! Feugh a Ballagh!" and "Ding the Slogan in the dorvils legs, an' touch 'em off wi' the shein dhu."

Co spicuous amongst our future national emblems, we hope to see victoriously wave a proud Banner, bearing the symbol of the "Maple Leaf."

PROVINCIAL.
Peterborough, July, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat 4s 6d a 5s.
Spring Wheat nothing offered.
Barley 3s 6d per bushel.
Peas 4s per bushel.
Oats 2s 9d per bushel.
Flour—$5 50 for Superfine; $6 75 for Fancy and $6 for Extra.
Beef—$3 per 100
Sheep $3 a $4.
Calves $2 a $3 50.
Lambs, $1 25 a $2.
Wool 1s 4d to 1s 4½ per lb.
Sheep skins 2s each.
Beef Hides $6 50 per 100 lb.
Butter, Fresh 9d a 10½ per lb. Tub 7½d per lb.
Cheese $9 a $10 per 100 lb.
Eggs 8d a 10d per doz.

Of other articles the supply is exceedingly meagre and no change is observed in rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 2[illegible].

Flour, $4 70 for superfine State; $4 80 a $5 for State; $4 25 a $5 25 for common to good extra Western; $4 75 a $5 for old ditto; $5 a $5 30 for extra round hoop Ohio.

Grain, Wheat $1 30 a $1 35. Rye dull and barley quiet. Corn 78c. Oats 40c a 42c.

Provisions, Pork firm, $15 25 for mess. Beef unchanged. Beef hams firm at $15 a $18. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull sales 150 barrels at 10¼ a 11c for No. 1 city to prime Western.

Whiskey nominal; sales at 25c a 25½c.

Stocks dull, with a downward tendency, with two or three exceptions.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, July 28, 1859.

	$	c.		$	c.
Wheat ₩ bush.....	1	00	@	1	30
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.....	1	03	@	1	05
Oats "	0	40	@	0	55
Potatoes "	0	40	@	0	50
Flour ₩ bbl.....	7	50	@	7	50
Pork "	14	00	@	14	00
Beef ₩ cwt.....	4	00	@	6	50
Hides "	5	50	@	5	50
Butter ₩ lb (fresh).....	0	10	@	0	11
Dry Wood, first quality...	1	75	@	2	00
Eggs ₩ doz.....	0	10	@	0	10
Hay ₩ ton	12	50	@	12	50
Wool ₩ lb.....	00	25	@	00	25
Lambs.....	1	00	@	1	50
Sheep.....	3	00	@	4	00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

TO LET
AND
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
THE LARGE
STONE BREWERY,
Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accomodation so far as Stables and Sheds and Yard, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required a lot of Beer Barrels either for sale or go with the premises there is five years of the Lease to run from the first of August inst. Apply for further information to
WILLIAM BAXTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.
Peterborough, July 26th, 1859. 30

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next quarterly meeting of the TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION ASSOCIATION, of the County of Peterboro', will be convened on
Tuesday, August 30th.
at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the I. O. of Good Templars, in the town of Peterboro', as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. *A large attendance of delegates is requested.*
D. PENTLAND,
Secretary
Peterborough, July 26th, 1859. 30

FOR SALE.
EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 12th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises
A comfortable Log House,
A GOOD NEW
LOG BARN 50 FT,
and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;
Two Wells of excellent Water.
The Farm is at present leased by W. B. Ward, Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 ₩ Acre, £300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.
For further particulars, apply to
FRANCIS BIRNIE,
Monaghan.
July 25th, 1859. 30

DENTISTRY.
F. G. CALLENDAR will be in attendance, at his rooms, over Mr. Clurton's store, on Tuesday next.
Peterborough, 28th July, 1859. 30

PEACE! PEACE!!
THE "WEEKLY GLOBE,"
OF FRIDAY, JULY 27th,
CONTAINS:
THE TREATY OF PEACE!
FORMATION
OF AN ITALIAN UNION.
THE POPE TO BE AT THE HEAD!
SARDINIA TO GET LOMBARDY.
AUSTRIA TO RETAIN VENICE AS PART OF ITALIAN FEDERATION.
MILITARY INSURRECTION IN NAPLES!
Special News, Markets, &c.
The Globe may be purchased on the day of publication at
T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.
Price $3 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $25; eighty copies for $100.
Toronto, July 26th, 1859. 30

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
PROVISIONS
of all kinds,
LIQUORS, FLOUR, &c., &c.
All of which they are selling at much reduced prices for cash. As they have gone out of the retail trade of Liquors, they are prepared to sell from 5 gallons and upwards of Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine, at such prices as will please the purchaser. As to quality, a trial of them will be sufficient recommendation.
They would more particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of Whiskeys which they will sell in the above named quantity at unprecedentedly low prices.
N. B.—All claimants requiring unpaid Bills to be charged 10 per cent interest from the date.
Peterboro', 15th

Agricultural.

Provincial Exhibition of 1859.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the President, Directors and Members of the several Agricultural and other Societies and to the Public generally:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—The time for holding the Annual Provincial Exhibition being fixed for the four last days of September next, in Kingston, it is the duty of the President for the time being to follow the Custom of past years, by urging upon the notice of the community and particularly of those portions engaged in Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits, the propriety of aiding and promoting the objects for which the Provincial Agricultural Association was constituted—the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures.

From the gradual progress perceptible each succeeding year, in every department of the Annual Exhibition, and the good effect produced from the extensive and interesting displays of the Industry and General Productions of the Province, it cannot fail in inciting us to use our best efforts to maintain the exalted position to which it has attained; and from the valuable assistance which it is expected will be rendered by the members of the Board of Arts and Manufactures at the Exhibition of 1859, in connection with the Board of Agriculture, we have an assurance of a still more interesting Exhibition in the Mechanical and Manufacturing Departments.

To the Agriculturist and Horticulturist no wider field for advantageous observation presents itself than the Provincial Exhibition ground, stocked as it always is with Pure Bred Animals of every kind, and the choicest productions of the Field, the Garden and Orchard; as well as the many labor saving and useful Implements now found so necessary for various Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, and so admirably adapted to lessen toil and save expense.

To the Mechanic or Manufacturer, no better opportunity presents itself for the display of his skill, his talent and his enterprise than where honorable competition with his fellow Mechanic and Manufacturer from every section of the Province, is offered to each in his own particular line of business.

To the Artist and Man of Science, the sphere of study is by no means limited.—Ample scope will be found for displaying the talents of the former as well as the scientific research of the latter.

To the Ladies, the Annual Exhibition owes much of its interesting features, as the thronging masses desirous of visiting the department under their special care abundantly testify. No failure of an amply display on their part both of the useful and ornamental is anticipated.

To the public generally, the Annual Exhibition presents a scene of deep interest, and well deserves the cordial support of all classes of society; and from the benifits it has hitherto, it is hoped that those engaged in its management will receive that encouragement and aid which are necessary to ensure a successful issue, and to make the Exhibition of 1859 what it is intended to be, a fair Exposition of the resources of Canada. As the benifits of membership in the Provincial Agricultural Association are not confined to the Western Section of the Province only, but extend to the United Province, a favorable opportunity is thus presented to our Lower Canadian friends of which we trust they will avail themselves by contributing largely from the productions of the Eastern Section of Canada, and thereby greatly increase the general interests of the Exhibition.

In order to ensure the protection of costly articles, and valuable animals, that may be brought to the Exhibition, spacious waterproof buildings, stalls, and pens are now being erected within the grounds, capable of affording accommodation hitherto unequaled, to all classes of exhibitors.

The steamboats and railroads will, during the show week, charge half fair; and the Wharfingers of Kingston, with their usual liberality, will allow all articles and animals intended for Exhibition, to be landed and re-shipped free of charge.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
President Prov. Agr'l Association.

Kingston, 22nd June, 1859.

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT
PICTURE GALLERY,
WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYPES,
TRANSFERENCES,
LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.
Artist.

Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 25

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the Suds water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Chapman,	Tompkins Bowers,
Geo. Hall,	W. L. Seckell,
Alexander Ross,	J. Marshall,
Walter Shanklan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. W. Armstrong,	P. Ayers,
W. H. Boyer,	W. & G. Johnston,
H. Bradburn,	H. Sherwood.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS HEATING MA-CHINE of the Subscriber's manufacture, [illegible] will be sold Cheap for Cash or on Liberal terms

Apply to
[illegible]

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. [illegible]

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M. 1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,05 1,05
Baltimore.....	8,25 1,25
Brodie.....	8,45 1,45
Harwood.....	9,15 2,15
Indian Village.....	9,45 2,45
Keene.....	10,00 3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'....	10,20 3,20

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station,.....	8,00 A. M. 1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	8,30 1,30
Indian Village.....	8,45 1,45
Harwood.....	9,15 2,15
Brodie	9,45 2,45
Baltimore	10,05 3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	10,25 3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30 3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazleburst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Goday's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1857. 3f

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

April 23th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and carlies: Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROMIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKER & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRANF & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRANF, BUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by much assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Town Hall.

Entrance entrance to the Store. CHARLES & MACMILLAN.

Peterboro', January 20th 1859. 3

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUEL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Ostawa, C. W.

24

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Boss.
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipCoilville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Talfourd
Wilson's Essays
Boots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Bunkiel—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
" " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Theism—Tulloch
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Home Influence—Brown
Geology of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hammond's Memoir
History of Methodism—Taylor
General Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Mother
Indian Boho Stone—Dr. Duff
Young Man's Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Reading without Tears
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Developmental Revival—Winslow
Private Worth of Essays
Pictures of Bible Life
Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
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" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—5 Vols
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Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard

Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Somar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Westerm the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lovest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmall
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God - Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Riardon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Comm
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dickens's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stearts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Daverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Ta
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Seek
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Dudleks
The Haunted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Pearl Jones
St. Fiore
Dick Tarleton
Tale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew

He stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.

Elmer's Exchange Block,
Peterborough May 26th, 1859. 20

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,
has removed his
Grocery & Provision Store,
to the store first door above Messrs. Cooper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,

TEA.
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Pork,
Fish,
Flour,
and
Corn Meal

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American

TO BE ENLARGED!

A NEW VOLUME—NEW SERIES,

TO COMMENCE ON JULY 2d, 1859.

Instead of 416 pages, the yearly volume, Enlarged Series, will contain eight hundred and thirty-two pages of valuable reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to new inventions, Machinery, all branches of Manufacturing processes, Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Millwrighting, Iron Manufacture, chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES

It contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for *real practical utility*, since in its columns will be found useful practical receipes.

Careful attention will be given, from time to time, to reports of the Metal, Lumber and other Markets.

Every number will contain fifteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with several illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about

SIX HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

With the Enlarged Series is presented an opportunity to subscribe not likely to occur again for many years. It will be like commencing a new work—Vol. 1, No. 1, new Series

Send in your subscriptions without delay, as to begin the new volume—July 2 next.

Terms $2 a Year—$1 for Six Months.

Southern, Western and Canadian money or Post Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage.

A liberal discount to clubs. A prospectus giving full particulars of the inducements for clubs, with specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet of information concerning the procuring of Patents may be had gratis, by addressing

MUNN & CO.
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New-York.

OPPOSITION
IS THE
LIFE OF TRADE!
T. MENZIES,
HAS GOT THE
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
FOR ONE PENNY.

Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 25

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1255 Tons Register. 200 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MIKELJOHN, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 13 years, A 1, ROBERT CROCKETT, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "JOHN BELL" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on
TUESDAY, the 16th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Forward Cabin	45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions).....	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & P. BELL,
7 Common Street, Montreal.

June 20th, 1859. 25

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman: - The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

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CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.

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Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

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Wm. Henderson, Esq.	

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company,
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UN IT GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL, £3,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,200. Paid up Capital, $499,300.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

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Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.,
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 26, 1859. 43

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres in Dummer. Apply to
JOHN CAMERON, Jun.

Ribton, March, 1859. 9

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1859. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnes his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 39-f

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biogra. by, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœns, Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—

Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored
Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Papier Machie Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Letter Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Paper Cutters.
Portmonnaies, in great variety.
Walking Sticks.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Rulers Indexes.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Travelling Desk.
Marking Ink.
Cloth Strecthers.
Drawing Books.
Water Colors.
Ready Reckoners.
Notarial Seals.
Address Cards.
Carmine Ink.
Paper Weights.
Blank Notes.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of the Musical Bequet, [English], comprising Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Fantasias, &c., &c., price 6d per single sheet.

Brown's Robinson's Sacred Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptors.
Books in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, &c., &c,

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 20

F. G. CALLENDER,

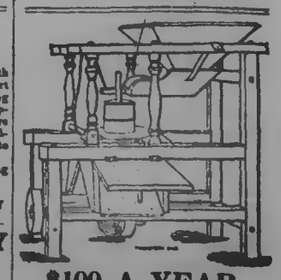
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competitors as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth and plates, it being a substance not then used by the gentlemen.) He is also prepared to insert 7 lb on Vulcanized Rubber, a mouth appearing of a style, being free from bone, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Chesmore's Store.

Peterboro', 6th Dec., 1858. 49

MISCELLANEOUS.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDU

AUGUST

1859

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 31.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—Seven Shillings and six pence, one year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

[illegible]

Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 0 0 4

Each subsequent insertion 0 0 1

Business Cards not to exceed ten lines, per annum 1 5 0

☞ Advertisements without printed instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Rochester, Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES MALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
W. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN MAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 2, 1856. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. NUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1857. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 29

DENTISTRY.
DENTISTRY.
DENTISTRY.

A Midnight Alarm.

—Fire! fire! fire! Rumbled the sound heavily upon the silence of the night:—With what startling effect it fell upon the ear of the sleeper, as, roaring from the great chamber, he hastily quits the bed, and, hurrying to the window, throws it up to learn whence comes the cry startling them. How solemn the sound of the great alarm bell, as it booms forth its deep toned peal.—How noisily and wildly the bells rattle forth their quota to the general confusion. How fast the patient firemen fumble by, anxious to be the first at his post in the discharge of his self imposed and noble duty, and how clear his well-known cry of 'Turn out! turn out!' sounds upon the midnight air.—But see you lurid light, that throws its red glare over the horizon, and pales the brilliancy of the very stars. Louder and louder boom the heavy bells, and faster and faster rattle the tiny ones, in their efforts to rouse the sleeping city. There is a large fire, so let us take hold of the rope of this engine just passing, and contribute our mite to subdue the conflagration. Rattle, rattle, away we go over the rough stones, while the foremost hearty cry of 'altogether men, altogether,' is responded to by his followers with a 'jump her off, jump her off,' in soul stirring tones that make each feel himself a giant of strength, and strain every nerve in the generous strife. Rattle we go over the frozen pavement; and well each knows his step must be firm, for a stumble might cost his life. But while the daring firemen reckn of danger. The sound of the alarm bell is in his ears, and the lurid glow is over the heavens, so away we rattle, intent only on being soon engaged with the fiery enemy. And now as we turn this corner, what a scene of grandeur meets the eye. How surely the crackling flame leaps through the windows and out from the roof. What dense volumes of smoke rise from out of the fiery furnace, and floating away towards the east, look like rolling clouds of gold, as their billows reflect back the red glare of the flames. What myriads of dancing sparks are flying to the very heavens apparently, and whirling away in innumerable graceful circles—flames and clouds and sparks, forming a spectacle of gorgeousness, the painters art might vainly try to rival.

But we have no eyes now to view the magnificent scene—no ears to hear the crackling flames, for a cry piercing and shrill, breaks out upon the midnight air—a cry wrung from the very heart by agony the most intense:

'Help! help! Oh! save my child!'

Hark! how hushed and still is everything save the noise of the raging element.—How dread that fearful cry strikes upon every sense, causing the blood to curdle with a freezing sensation around every manly heart. How riveted is every eye upon that female form, as she holds her darling child far out from yon high window How more than beautiful she looks, with her night robe loosely floating around her fair form, her dark hair falling in glossy waves about her shoulders— every feeling of self forgotten, and every pulsation of her heart beating for the safety of her child.—What a magnificent picture they present as they are shown in bold relief against that bright background of fire. See the struggling babe, as the mother holds it imploringly forth, with its disheveled curls waving round its face of utmost beauty, and its tiny hand thrown out in a vain endeavor to clasp them around its mothers neck. Louder and more piercing ring those fearful cries for help, and nearer and nearer approach the pitiless flames. How wildly fixed is that despairing mothers gaze upon the faces of those gallant men beneath, as, from a multitude of hearts, there goes up an assurance of aid for herself and child. Hark! to the hoarse cry through half a score of trumpets, for 'Ladders!—ladders!—ladders this way!' But, oh, horror! No ladders have yet arrived and not a moment may be lost for the flames are now leaping at the hem of that mothers garment, and louder, and more agonising still, rings out her cry for aid.

But hold—what means this awful silence? Why is every gaze withdrawn from the fearful picture above? See that daring fellow as he clings to that frail water pipe. Slowly but surely he makes the toilsome and dangerous ascent. He has reached the second story. The silence is yet unbroken save by the crackling flames and the woman's piercing shriek. He has reached the third story—he is almost at the eaves.—Why blanch the faces of all that multitude with terror? Why breaks that saddening groan out of a thousand throats? God of mercy! the fastenings of that frail pipe are tearing from the wall, and the noble fellow must be dashed from that fearful height when the pavement below. What means that cheering cry. He has caught the top of the window shutter, and now swings himself in beside that despairing mother. What a wild glad shout goes up as he seizes the infant from the mother's grasp, and her hands are clasped in silent prayer.—But he seems to be only saved from one horrid death to die another yet more dreadful.—But he has nerves of steel and judgement quick and clear. The flames are leaping from his very feet, and the scorching heat is blistering his skin.

'Quick, boys,' falls from his lips, in clear and manly tones, 'quick throw me the drag rope of the engine.'

A hundred hands are busy at the rope, a thousand voices urge them on to speed.

A noble fellow stands beneath the window, the coiled rope within his grasp, and measuring with eagle eye the distance to the window above.

'Are you ready?' rises from his lips.

'All ready,' comes the answer from above, and the call is answered with almost superhuman strength. 'Three cheers for boys—three well earned.'

With the speed of thought through his mind the brave fellow frames his plan. With his disengaged hand he takes from his waist the belt he fastened round the station, the strong brazed corner window. Hooked and buckled round the unconscious infant. The three men stands upon the window sill, with his strong arm around the mother, who holds her babe now clasped tightly to her breast. Her eyes are closed—the silence hath upon the fearful climax, but her lips move in an earnest prayer goes up to heaven.—The gallant fellow throws his body forward more bravely, as he throws the right around his other arm, and the band grasps it with a nervous clutch. God help them! they have left the window, and the strong rope sustains nobly the double load. Slowly but surely they descend, and the brave fellow is about to step on the ground with the precious burden, when his foot slips, and he falls to the ground with the mother and child. The rope is broken, and the brave fellow lies insensible in a pool of blood flowing from a wound in the head.

But let us not linger upon the gory and mangled but death was denied to the brave, for about the mother and child, for in a moment a crowd of people are around them, and a cloak of some one is thrown around the mother, and the child is taken from her arms, and borne into a house.

But the brave fellow upon the gory and mangled but death was denied to the brave, for about the mother and child, for in a moment a crowd of people are around them, and a cloak of some one is thrown around the mother, and the child is taken from her arms, and borne into a house.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale—John Peters.
Removal—F. B. Grosse.
Card—H. Caddy.
The "Globe."
The Canada Life Assurance Company—W. Clarkes.
Concert—Crowther & Heathfield.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1859.

The Separation.

To-morrow is the day appointed for taking the vote on the By-law to separate the Town from the jurisdiction of the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. Little interest apparently is felt in the result; this should not be the case, inasmuch as it is an important matter, and one which every ratepayer ought to be prepared to give his decided opinion upon. We stated when the By-law was first introduced that if the report of the Committee was correct, and if the Town was suffering from an unjust taxation by its connection with the County the sooner a separation took place the better. We say so still, but there are circumstances connected with the introduction of the By-law, which it would be well the rate-payers should consider. Not a word was spoken of a separation, not a syllable about unjust County taxation was heard in the Town Council until after the last session of the Counties' Council. A member of the latter council, the deputy reeve of Peterboro', was the individual who introduced the By-law into the Town Council; and any person who paid the slightest attention to the conduct of the deputy reeve in the Co. Council will easily perceive the spirit in which this By-law was framed. After making himself so disgustingly officious as to be a subject of ridicule and contempt to the other members of that body, and after being upset in his petty scheme of the Registry office, he resorts to this as a means of punishing the other members of the united council for their (in his eye) disobedience, and not that the rate-payers of the Town might be benefitted by the change. We venture to assert that if the purposes of the deputy reeve had been carried out in the Counties' Council no such By-law as that now before the rate-payers would be in existence. So much for the introduction of the By-law.

Aside from its connection with the deputy reeve the object of the By-law is good, and no opposition will likely be made to its passage. Although we are not prepared to certify the estimates of the special committee correct entirely, we are perfectly satisfied the saving to the Town would be considerable if separated from the County.

Meeting.

A meeting of the business men of the Town was held in the Town Hall last evening for the purpose of considering the state of the trade of the Town.

The meeting was large and respectably attended.

Jas. Stevenson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. Eastland, Esq., requested to act as secretary.

The Chairman having called the meeting to order, and stated the object for which the meeting was called,

Mr. R. Nichols moved, seconded by Mr. J. Campbell,

That whereas the Market By-law now in force, has been found to operate injuriously to the interests of the Mercantile and Trading community, and is also complained of as being unnecessarily harrassing and vexatious to the country population. And whereas the correct principle would be to create a market as nearly free from impost as practicable, and thereby encourage a large assemblage of persons for the sale and interchange of rural productions.

It is therefore advisable and expedient for the promotion of such objects and to abate the evils complained of, to amend Market By-law No. — by excluding therefrom the following articles and permitting a free interchange of the same, at any time, and place, and in any manner, the seller and buyer may deem for their mutual interests viz:

1. Wheat,
2. Wool,
3. Butter in kegs,
4. Hides and Skins,
5. Pork in Barrels.

Mr. Haslitt moved that the words "and all coarse grains" be added to the foregoing resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. Nichols' resolution was then put and carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Cluston, and seconded by Mr. Millard,

That the resolution just passed seeking to amend the Market By-law be agreed to, and that Messrs be requested to take charge of the same, and on the first meeting of the Town Council attend on behalf of this meeting, and urge the amendment of the said By-law, as sought for both by Town and Country, and especially soliciting the attention of the Council to a memorial of the business men of the Town, presented to the Council at the passing of the By-law.

—*Carried.*

The meeting then dispersed.

CONCERT—A grand treat for our musical friends is in reserve. On Thursday evening next Messrs. Crowther and Heathfield, aided by several distinguished musicians, intend giving a grand Concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Town Hall. The reputation of these gentlemen as musicians is well known, and the simple announcement of the fact is all that is necessary to secure a bumper house.

WARNING—John Wilkinson, a grocer at the north end of the town, was brought before the Mayor on Tuesday last, charged with selling [illegible] liquors without a license. The case was fully sustained and Mr. W. fined $20 with costs. This may not be a warning to others; therefore it will be [illegible]

OUR RAILWAYS.

It is evident that a change has come over the dreams of the *Review*, relative to the competing lines of Railway running to our Town. Who can guess the reason of that change? The [illegible] fiasco, that we have made and blundered in constructing the Millbrook Branch Railway, but to own this fact, he suggests that we should have [illegible] traffic, as might have been ascertained with our money. It would indeed be a hard matter to show what benefit the Town of Peterboro' has derived from their $30,000 expended on the Branch. The only parties that have hitherto derived or that are likely for the future to derive the smallest pecuniary benefit, are Messrs. Fowler & Co., who, if we are to believe the friends of the Branch, have traded to some purpose on the capital of poor duped Town. As to the notion of Mr. Benton, which the *Review* treats as a capital practical joke, it seems to us by no means improbable that if the Council treat it as the *Review* thinks right, they may indeed find it a rather unpleasant practical joke, at their individual expense. Are not the Council, we would ask, the Guardians of the interests of the Town, and is it not their duty to look after those in debted to the Town. Can they say, that they are fulfilling this duty by taking no means to secure the debt due by Fowler on his Mortgage to the Town. We do not say that they are to distrain the rolling stock, to do this they have no right, as we are not the Landlords of Mr. Fowler, he holds his lease from the Port Hope and Lindsay Company, but we are the Mortgagees for a valuable consideration of the Leasehold property acquired by Fowler in the Road, and why not sue and recover judgment against him for the interest due us, like any other mortgagee—can it be said that Fowler has no property against which after judgment execution could issue,—surely not. Then let our Council, to clear themselves, do all they can to secure the debt, not as they would against a debtor of their own, and then they will be free from blame,—otherwise they will most assuredly, it appears to us, be liable for neglect of duty, and for loss arising from such neglect. It will not do to say with the *Review* that taking any steps will shut up the road—that we believe absurd—it may shut up Fowler, but the branch will still be run, if not with pecuniary benefit to the town, with at least, as much as it has hitherto done, or is likely in its present hands—and surely no one will pretend that *one* half worn locomotive is sufficient to work the branch to our benefit even as to traffic. As to the remarks of our contemporary on the energetic representative of Northumberland, all we can say is that it is a happy thing that we have such energetic men—and once the *Review* thought the same, especially about the time that the said gentleman and a few equally energetic took up the Chemong Lake Road Charter that had been allowed to lie dormant till it was within a few months of expiring for want of energetic men either at Port Hope or among ourselves. The benefits to flow from that road, and they appear to us great, we will owe entirely to the representative of Northumberland and his friends who started the road, carried it on so far. in times of great depression, and will, we firmly believe, never slack till it touches the waters of Chemong Lake. The sneer therefore, or worse insinuation of trickery thrown out at the representative of Northumberland by our compo ary might well we think have been spared. Those who have watched the commencement and progress of the two Railroad Companies will have little difficulty in deciding to which Peterboro' is most indebted—the one who began, carried on, and completed their road without our aid, or even our sympathy—or the other who from the beginning to the end practised one long and undeviating system of deception and untruth, during the town under false promises, and undertakings, never intended to be fulfilled, to hand over £38,000 towards the work. Look at the result, the first is now doing a business large beyond precedent, to the satisfaction of all interested, with the certain prospect of making the much decried Rice Lake bridge one of the best portions of the Road, and shortly to connect Chemong Lake and the back country with Peterboro' and Cobourg,—the other limping along on one foot with hardly enough to do to pay expenses, no present prospects for the better in future, and running into a Road at Millbrook, the bridges on which are sufficient to try any nerve, and cannot last *forever*. The contrast is too humiliating to our town to be dwelt upon.

THAT BY-LAW—Much satisfaction has been expressed by the public at our course in publishing the answers of the business men of the Town in reference to the questions of the Market By-law Committee.—Many facts have been brought to the public notice which never would otherwise have been made known, and placed the grounds of opposition to the By-law in their true light, and prove the representations of certain individuals in regard to the object of opposition, incorrect.

We have been permitted to publish the following:

PETERBOROUGH, July 13th, 1859.

J. Edwards, Esq, Town Clerk:

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 11th inst., we beg to state in answer to your 1st and 2nd questions to say that we think it would be much better to abandon the fees altogether. There can be no objection to parties requiring the use of the scales paying for the same.

3rd. We think the present plan of selling the Market does *decidedly objectionable*.

4th. We see no reason why one article should be exempted from the operation of the law any more than another, but we do see reasons why a deduction should be made between parties who are simply supplying regular customers, or delivering produce in fulfilment of previous contracts, and parties who are peddling, or loitering about the street. The dividing line between these classes, in our opinion, would not be difficult to define.

We do not think that the present by-law or any other, in any degree similar, can be practically carried out, for the simple reason that no considerable portion of the community has ever felt the necessity of such an enactment, but on the contrary the majority look upon it as *arbitrary, tyrannical, and unjust*. And consequently their sympathies are with the evaders, instead of the executors of the law.

We are your
obedient servants
ISAAC ROBINSON & Co.

In another column will be found a letter from the father of the young lady reported in our last as having been abducted by certain leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. The letter throws considerable light on the affair.

To Correspondents.—D., Asbburnham.—Quick. Your [illegible] Mills of Dinsdale, Peterboro'.—You ought to know

A philosopher was asked what time he required to find happiness in a married life. "Three months," was the reply. "Three months!" exclaimed the astonished inquirer, "why, that is a short time." "Not so short," replied the philosopher, "as you think for it takes a man three months to find out that he is a fool."

CRICKET.

The return Match between the Lindsay and Peterborough Cricket Clubs, was played on Friday, the 29th July, on the ground of the former. The Lindsay eleven took the bat and scored in the first innings 66, and in the 2nd 14. The Peterborough eleven made in their 1st innings 74, and had 6 runs to make in the 2nd, which they did without losing a wicket, thus gaining the match with five wickets to go down. The weather was most favourable, and the number of spectators large. The Lindsay Ladies like those of our own Town on similar occasions, turned out in goodly numbers to witness the game, as well as contributed a most excellent and substantial lunch for the Cricketers, which they relished exceedingly. The play on the whole was good, and it is to be hoped that the Clubs will enjoy many a friendly game together. The score was as follows:

LINDSAY ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Broughall: c T. Clementi, b Calcutt	4
Herrick: c Knapp, b V. M. Clementi	0
Patrick: b V. M. Clementi	4
Grace: run out	9
Montgomery: c T. Clementi, b Calcutt	4
Heap: c and b V. M. Clementi	2
Hudspeth: b Calcutt	16
Knowlson: c V. M. Clementi, b Calcutt	7
Russell: b Calcutt	3
H. Gladman: b Calcutt	3
T. Gladman: not out	0
Leg Byes	1
Wides	12
	65

SECOND INNINGS.

Broughall: c V. M. Clementi, b Strickland	1
Herrick: b Falwasser	1
Patrick: c Calcutt, b Falwasser	1
Grace: b Falwasser	0
Montgomery: run out	0
Heap: c T. Clementi, b Falwasser	3
Hudspeth: l b w, b Strickland	0
Knowlson: c T. Clementi, b Falwasser	0
Russell: b Falwasser	0
H. Gladman: c Calcutt, b Strickland	0
T. Gladman: not out	0
Byes	4
Wides	4
	14
First Innings	65
Total	79

PETERBOROUGH ELEVEN.

	FIRST INNINGS	SECOND INNINGS.
Scully: b Montgomery	24	
Loucks: b Hudspeth	2	
Strickland: run out	22	
V. M. Clementi: b Montgomery	0	
T. Clementi: c H'Gla, b Montgomery	1	— not out.. 0
Calcutt: b Herrick	0	
Rogers: b Montgomery	1	
Knapp: not out	13	— not out.. 0
Weller: b Herrick	0	
Falwasser: c Patrick b Montgomery	6	
Kennedy: b Herrick	2	
	74	0
First Innings	74	
Total	80	

ANALYSIS OF LINDSAY BOWLING.

Bowlers Names	Wides	Total Balls	Total runs	maidens	No. wickets
Hudspeth		30	17		1
Montgomery		89	30		6
Herrick		34	6	1	3
Grace		6	0		0

ANALYSIS OF PETERBOROUGH BOWLING.

V. M. Clementi	4	66	18	2	3
Calcutt	6	96	30	3	6
Strickland	4	73	12	0	2
Falwasser	2	78	3	3	0

P. S.—The Committee of the Peterborough Club desire to announce, that a Match will be played here, on Thursday the 11th inst., between the Cobourg and Peterborough Clubs. Wickets to be pitched at 10 a. m.

The *Review* is ingenious. To expect to hold our contemporary with the naked truth would be something like attempting to catch an eel with the naked hand. The *Review* is well aware that Mr. Burnham in his extraordinary effort to carry a vote of censure upon Mr. Conger at a late Council meeting, entered upon a long array of figures to show that the new Town Hall would not cost, as Mr. Conger had stated, from £7,000 to £10,000, but that it could be built for £5,000, and that the interest would be £300 per annum; and he is also aware that Mr. White on taking the floor strongly sustained Mr. Burnham's arguments. It was while doing so Mr. Heathorn put the very proper question in reference to the discount on debentures, (which up to that point had not been mentioned), and that Mr. White distinctly named 25 per cent as the rate, as we stated two weeks ago. But Mr. White allowed himself to be so much inflamed by excitement, in lashing his old friend and benefactor for refusing to assist him in perpetrating one of the greatest impositions that was ever attempted upon any community (we allude to the scheme to place the Registry office, with all its valuable and important documents in a flimsy block of buildings in the Market square), that he had no distinct recollection of what he did say in the storm of words. However as he seems anxious to correct himself we will let him tell his own story:—"The *Review* now urges the "Council to erect a building to cost "£4,000 in cash, and he tells them honestly" save the mark, as if he could do anything honestly wherein the Market Block is concerned, "that £5,000 in debentures may "be required to accomplish the work."—Again, "If our contemporary is as good at "counting as he is at shuffling, he will find "that [£300] to be precisely the interest "on £5,000 debentures." Well, it does not require a very elaborate knowledge of figures to work out that proposition, but we cannot for the life of us produce £4,000 by deducting 25 per cent from £5,000. Please tell us, Th— (beg pardon, we had almost infringed on our neighbor's 'privilege') Mr. *Review* by what rule this can be wrought?

But we shall not continue this controversy. We know the town has no idea of adding even £5,000 to the large debt already standing against it, nor has it any intention of throwing away another £1,000 in the shape of discount in raising money for the purpose of ornamenting the Market square to the benefit of a few individuals.

We may remark, in passing, that the reference to the new School House is unfair. Our contemporary does not know what it has, nor what it will cost; he may know the contract price, but that will not give it. The Montreal Bank, a small but substantial building on the Market square cost £3,800, and the new Town Hall in Cobourg cost over £19,000.

MACKENZIE'S MESSAGE.—We have received a blank sheet from W. L. Mackenzie which it is his desire should be filled with names of parties wishing to subscribe for his journal. We will be most happy to receive names of intending subscribers.

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the subscription of sportsmen are those have most of either than they know how to use.

A philosopher was asked what time he required to find happiness in a married life. "Three months," was the reply. "Three months!" exclaimed the astonished inquirer, "why, that is a short time." "Not so short," replied the philosopher, "as you think for it takes a man three months to find out that he is a fool."

THE PEACE.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Prussian *Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove that its policy has prevented an universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. The article goes on thus:—"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable; nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815 (night, for Feststellung einzelner Bestimmungen der Vertrage von 1815.") The article further says—"The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon." The article concludes—"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. Whilst discontinuing her military measures, she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

The following order of the day to the army has been published to-day:—"At the moment when war broke out between the two neighbouring great Powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The change which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent Powers suddenly concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate, whatever might be the destinies of a war. You have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction.

THE PRINCE REGNT OF PRUSSIA."

Paris, July 18.

A conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud.

The early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested will assemble.

"The Emperor of Austria has promised the Emperor Napoleon that popular reforms shall take place throughout the Austrian empire, but his Majesty gives no hopes of withdrawing from the Concordat, which gives so much trouble and offence in Hungary and elsewhere.

"Addresses are arriving in Turin from all parts of Italy, praying for a united Italy headed alone by King Victor Emmanuel.

I have not received any letter to-day from Italy; but I learn no alarming news has reached Paris by telegraph. Florence to-day was tranquil.

"In the sittings of the Diet, yesterday, Austria communicated the preliminaries of peace, and proposed to place the Federal contingents and fortresses on a peace footing. The Austrian press attacks England and Prussia about the results of the war.

"The *Opinione* says Count Cavour resigned because the war had terminated without his programme for the independence of Italy being completed.

The Tuscan division left Goito on the 6th for Volta. On arriving at the latter place, General Ulloa received notice that, as the division ceased to belong to the 5th corps of the French army, it now passed under the immediate orders of King Victor Emmanuel.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 30.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 20th, *via* Queenstown on the 21st inst., passed Cape Race last evening. She was boarded by the News Vatch of the Associated Press and the following summary of her news obtained:

The dates from Liverpool and London by the Kangaroo are to noon of the 21st inst., by telegraph to Queenston. The news is therefore one day later, but not of particular import nce.

It was settled that the Peace Conference would meet at Zurich in about ten days.—M. Bourqueny would represent France, and Count Colmaredo would perform the same office on the part of Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the rents closed on Wednesday at 68¼.

The Bombay mail of June 23rd had been telegraphed; but the news was quite unimportant.

The Kangaroo has 175 passengers and a large cargo for New York.

Liverpool, 21st July, noon.—Breadstuffs are quiet, and sales unimportant. Provisions are dull. Other articles generally unchanged.

Consols are quoted at 95¼ for money and account, but the market dull.

Cheap Excursions from the Old World to Canada.

We find the following paragraph in the Liverpool *Albion*:—

"Owing to the disturbed state of the continent, it is natural to suppose that a large number of those who annually travel thither for health, relaxation or pleasure, will forego their accustomed excursions in that direction and seek some new scenes.—A trip across the Atlantic is now—so rapid is the conveyance, and so luxurious the accommodation—divested of its previous difficulties, while the small expenditure which it involves places it within the reach of persons of very moderate means. We perceive that Messrs. Allan Brothers, (of the Montreal Ocean Steam line) with a view to meet the convenience and wishes of excursionists, have arranged to supply return tickets, which will be available until the close of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, (12th Oct. next) at a considerable reduction upon the ordinary fares.—Tourists will thus have an opportunity, particularly if they avail themselves of the line of through steamers which are on the lakes of wintersing some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, including the falls of Niagara, "the lake of the one thousand Islands," the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and many other objects of striking interest. The facilities for long-route travelling, and the cheapness of conveyance, too, which prevail in Canada and the States and when once secross the water, no doubt tempt to a complete tour of the States, thus which certainly nothing of its kind is more pleasant or full of pride."

HAPPY EFFORT.

A Wesleyan minister of the West, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled in getting his quarterly instalments. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, or his family must starve for the necessaries of life.—"Why," replied the steward, "if you preach as money I thought you preached for the love of souls for." "Sir," replied the minister, "I can't make parish of souls pay my debts. I would advise a different mode to you if I were in your place." "Then pray tell me," said the steward, "how I am to get my money?" "Why," replied the minister, "I would go to the parish and preach a sermon."

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The British Army from 1800 to 1859-60.

A return has been laid before Parliament of "The number of officers and men, distinguishing each arm of the service—cavalry, infantry, horse and foot artillery, and engineers—annually from 1800 to 1858, both years inclusive, stating the numbers serving at home, in the colonies, and in India; [the enrolled pensioners, and embodied militia, and volunteers; and the amount annually voted for these services, distinguished effective and non-effective services." This return enables us to trace the cost, numbers and distribution of the whole British army from the commencement of the present century to the year 1858; and the army estimates for 1859-60 enable us to bring it down to the present time.

The first two years comprised in the present return, namely, 1800 and 1801, were years of war with Republican France. In the first of these years the cost of the army was £17,482,613 and in the second it had increased to £16,991,019. In the second of these years, the whole military force at home, in the colonies, and in India was as as follows:—

Cavalry	26,846
Infantry	147,187
Horse artillery	1,136
Foot artillery	7,544
Engineers	931
Embodied militia	70,647
	254,291

The succeeding year, 1802, and a portion of the year 1803, were periods of peace, or rather of truce, the Treaty of Amiens having been entered into in the former year, and the war having broken out again with redoubled fury in 1803. The estimates of 1802 were reduced to £12,315,848, and those for 1803 to £13,094,703. The military force for 1802 was the most remarkable in its composition ever known, the regular troops had been reduced, at the beginning of the year, to a peace establishment, whilst the volunteers were suddenly swollen, in anticipation of the invasion by France, to 467,154 officers and men. The following was the composition of the army in 1803:—

Cavalry	17,663
Infantry	98,499
Horse artillery	989
Foot artillery	8,650
Engineers	882
Volunteers	463,134
Total	589,807

The war which re-commenced in 1803 raged with indescribable fury till the year 1815. During that time the efforts of England to organize a powerful army continually increased, until the army which triumphed in the Peninsula and at Waterloo had been formed. In 1815 the amount expended on the army amounted to the enormous sum of £43,256,260. The numbers and composition of the army in that memorable year were as follow:—

Cavalry	27,011
Infantry	198,749
Horse artillery	1,873
Foot artillery	16,968
Engineers	2,512
Embodied militia	23,365
Volunteers	111,153
Total	381,631

The reduction in the number of the volunteers arose from the cessation of all fears of invasion. The victories of Nelson had long before swept all hostile fleets from the ocean, and France so far in being in a condition to invade other countries, was in 1813 1814, and 1815 unable to defend her own soil from the invading armies of the allies.

From the year 1816 to the year 1854, when the war with Russia commenced, England enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and the army estimates declined year by year till 1836, when they were at their lowest point, namely £7,940,189. The numbers and composition of the army that year were as follow:—

Cavalry	10,887
Infantry	90,152
Horse artillery	616
Foot artillery	6,512
Engineers	1,202
Volunteers	19,287
Total	128,656

From this time to the year 1853, the army estimates never rose to 10 millions sterling.

In 1854 this country again found itself engaged in a serious war, namely, that with Russia. In 1855, which was the year of the greatest expenditure, the army estimates had risen to £28,670,492. The numbers and composition of the army in 1856, under this large expenditure were as follow;

Cavalry	17,336
Infantry	176,824
Horse Artillery	2,047
Foot artillery	20,233
Engineers	3,788
Enrolled Pensioners	16,763
Embodied militia	57,851
Volunteers	15,340
Total	321,182

The years 1857 and 1858 were years of peace, and in the latter year the army estimates declined to £11,577,755. Unfortunately the breaking out of the war on the continent has rendered it necessary to make a great edition to these estimates for the current year 1859-60. The army estimates for that year amount to £13,299,000.—The number of men originally proposed to be voted in these estimates was 222,374, and of horses 12,925. Of this number 92,739 men and 10,181 horses were for the East Indian establishment, and 130,135 men and 12,644 horses were for service in the United Kingdom and the Colonies Supplemental estimates have since been laid before Parliament, adding the sum of £1,261,237 to the original estimates, and swelling the total estimate to the sum already mentioned of £13,299,000. One principal object of these supplemental votes is to embody the militia, and to render it available as a reserve for the regular army. These are much the latest estimates which have ever been granted for military purposes in time of peace; and if they are expended with honesty and judgment they ought to be sufficient, joined to the estimates for the navy, amounting to £12,082,800, to render us safe against any sudden attacks. Should the country be really threatened with invasion, the same spirit which armed half-a-million of volunteers in 1803 would arm twice that number now, the population having doubled itself in the interval, and the resources of the country having increased in a still greater proportion.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Dallas (Texas) *Independent* says that forty rangers under command of Capt. Brown, left that place on the 1st inst. for the reserve. These Rangers go in accordance with the agreement between the State Commissioners and the frontiersmen, to guard that line of the Reserve and pre-

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

THREE FUGITIVES RETURNED TO SLAVERY —THE KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED—INTENSE EXCITMENT.

(From the Chicago Press and Tribune July 21.)

When our paper went to press on Tuesday evening we referred, in a brief article in our city column, to an excitement prevailing among our colored citizens relative to the rumored recent rendition of three fugitive slaves from the State of Missouri into the custody of their masters. It was first promulgated on Tuesday evening among the colored residents, accompanied by the exciting hint that a young colored man, named William Tanner, a resident of this city had been the tool and decoy of the captors, and the cause of their return to servitude.

Instead of pursuing to the precedent of St. Paul ex. Onesimus, and

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT NIAGARA.

BLONDIN'S FEAT RIVALLED.

THE ROPE BROKEN, AND THE DARING PERFORMER RECEIVES A DUCKING.

The "good old town of Niagara," although a few degrees from the centre of business and civilization, has a few spirited and enterprising citizens, who endeavour on all occasions to infuse a little life and volition into the monotonous existence consequent upon a resident in that "burgh." The rescue astonishing feat of Mons. Blondin on his rope across the chasm near the Falls has had the effect of rousing the latent energies of a few of the "b'hoys" at the mouth of the Niagara River, and a venturesome painter,—whose follies and frolics have delighted the citizens and exasperated the law officers alternately—determined on erecting a "cable" and walking across it, *a la Blondin*. The spot chosen was the Two Mile Creek, about a mile and a half from the town; and the article selected was the rope of an old fishing nett, kindly furnished for the occasion by some of the fishermen. The rope was stretched across the pond, and on Sunday last, after strongly fortifying his courage and nerves with large doses of "the real old stingo," *videlicit*, whiskey at 2s a gallon, the daring performer, taking a pike-pole for a balance-pole, put one foot on the rope, and the other soon followed. There were no guys on the "cable," the gallant painter deemed such adjuncts unnecessary, considering the "stiffeners he had imbibed. A large crowd was present, and when they beheld Mr. F. promenading over the rope, a silence deep as death took possession of them; and with bated breath, quivered lip, and moistened eye, they watched his progress, momentarily expecting a catastrophe. Nor were they disappointed; for when the performer had reached the middle of the stream, a fearful crash and a splash proclaimed a "dreadful accident." The rope broke, and the "jolly crowd" were considerably "sobred off" by their exertions to rescue their companion from the mud and water into which his sudden descent had precipitated him. The painter, however, in not disheartened by the failure of his first attempt at walking a tight-rope, as his experience in "walking a crack" has given him confidence in his powers, bibulous and locomotive, and announces that on Tuesday next the next performance will come off; but does not state whether a fishing nett will be used or not.

As this is an o'er true tale," and as the attempt will certainly be made again we would advise the town authorities to put a stop to such "tomfoolery:" for although the water in the "Two" is not very deep, an accident of a serious nature may possibly occur; and besides such scenes on the Sabbath Day are unseemly and unchristian—perhaps the Niagara "folks" don't look at it in this light.—*St. Catherns Journal.*

The Great Cricket Match.

ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.

All the arrangements are at length concluded in regard to the great match between All England and America. The Eleven of All England will arrive in this country the latter part of next month, and the match against the best twenty-two that the States can collect together will be played on the St. George's ground, between the 1st and 10th Sept. Part of the money has been forwarded to England to defray the expenses, which are very great. It is intended to be an international game as much as possible. This match will no doubt draw tens of thousands of persons to Hoboken from all parts of the Union, to witness the greatest game ever played in this country. The Americans (or rather the English cricketers in America) are full of confidence, and flatter themselves that they can produce twenty-two in this country who will successfully contend against the All England Eleven. We should inform our readers that the Eleven of England are the best eleven of the many cricketers in that country, and that during the cricket season, these gentlemen travel from town to town, and play against the best twenty-two that that town or club can produce, and such is their wonderful skill in the use of the bat, that it is difficult and almost impossible for any twenty-two to win the match.

We understand that although in the main fact that the Eleven of All England are coming out to play several twenty-twos' he is right, in the minor details he is wrong. The arrangements are not between England and America, but England and Canada, and to Mr. W. P. Fleering of this city, is all the credit due for the success which has marked his endeavors, and by whose exertions the necessary funds have been provided. The last number of the *spirit of the Times* says that there are to be altogether four matches played, as follows:—

"The first of the series of matches which are to be played on the American Continent, will be—The All England Eleven vs Twenty-two, at Montreal.

The second match will be the All England Eleven vs. Twenty-two, selected by the St. George's Club, and will be played at Hoboken on the new grounds, which are now being laid out by Mr. Stevens near the New York Yatch Club House.

The third match will be the All England Eleven vs. Twenty-two selected by the Philadelphia Clubs, and will be played at Philadelphia.

The concluding match will be the All England Eleven vs. Eleven selected by the Montreal Club and Eleven selected by the St. George's Club, to take place at Montreal."

On enquiry, we learn that if a fourth match is played, it will perhaps be played in Western Canada, the Hamilton Clubs having made overtures for that purpose.—The Montreal Club are in active practice, and hope to place in the field a Twenty-two which will put the Eleven of All England on their metal.

Religious Despair.

A young woman of the name of McDermot, who had resided with her brother on the 2nd concession of Bayham, committed suicide by drowning herself, in the river near Port Burwell, on the night of Thursday, the 14th inst. She went to bed in her usual health and spirits, but through the night got up and threw herself into the river. She was highly esteemed by those who knew her and for some time back had been labouring under a feeling of religious despair. She was heard often to say, that the devil would have her any way, and that she thought death by drowning an easy way of closing an earthly existence. No other reason can be assigned for the rash act. Her body was found on the following Saturday, a little above the Swing Bridge, near the same spot at which her father was drowned 18 years previously.—St. Thomas Journal.

REVIVAL IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

At the request of a number of our readers we publish the progress of the religious revival in the North of Ireland. We refrain for the present from expressing our opinion in the movement:

"News on this subject pours in upon us. Such are the moral effects of the movement that in the words of the Dublin *Daily Express*: "not only individuals but whole villages are transformed. The publican's occupation is gone. Instead of receiving large sums on a Saturday night he cannot sell a glass. Some do not wait for this but before they turn out their pewholders and pull down their signboards. The drunkard's song, the ribald language, the curses and blasphemy that used to be heard in certain localities have ceased. People come forward in bands and take the Temperance pledge. In one village, noted for its irreligion, only one swearer remains. Those who have become religious manifest an intense desire to save the souls of others, and induce them to live 'soberly, righteously and godly.' This desire has taken a very important turn in Coleraine. There is one class of sinners whose existence is too visible in all our towns and cities, and which is said to be increasing; yet their existence is ignored by all respectable ladies, in whose presence no allusion must be made to their condition. In Dublin there is an excellent institution which has done away with much of this false delicacy. In Coleraine one result of the revival is the formation of an association of ladies for the purpose of reclaiming and permanently providing for the 'unfortunate sisters' who have fallen from virtue, some of whom have been 'struck down.' Thus it is not a mere barren spiritualism this revival produces. It leads to useful work—just such work as Scripture calls 'the fruits of the spirit.' Viewed, then, merely as a social reform, rendering people sober, moral, upright, industrious, forgiving, kind, neighborly; scoffers should beware how they despise it. They should remember the words, 'Behold ye despisers, and wonder and perish! For I work a work in your day.'"

GREAT UNION PRAYER-MEETING AT BELFAST.

A great union prayer-meeting, in connection with the present remarkable movement, was held in the open air in Belfast, on Wednesday forenoon, at half-past 11 o'clock. In order to accommodate all parties, the use of the spacious grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens was obtained for holding the meeting; and as it was well known that many persons from the surrounding country were desirous to be present, special trains of uncommon length were run by the different railway companies. Some idea of the interest felt in the proceedings may be imagined when we state that it is computed that no fewer than 15,000 individuals arrived in Belfast, and that from 35,000 to 40,000 persons in all were present at the services. The leading streets of the town presented during mid-day, a most remarkable aspect, particularly after the arrival of trains. The footways were literally thronged with well-dressed and respectable looking people from the country —not passing along with the negligent and easy-going air of pleasure-seeking excursionists, but staid and solemn in demeanor —the younger as well as the elder; and the majority with Bibles and hyms-books in their hands, as if proceeding to Sabbath services. On they pressed towards the place of meeting, passed the glittering rows of gorgeous shops, and through the fashionable thoroughfares. Thus the living stream—such a stream as was never before witnessed in Belfast—poured onwards for at least two hours; along both sides of the streets. The scene in the garden grounds is said by the *Banner of Ulster* to have been one of the most striking, as well as impressive and animating, ever witnessed in the province. The whole space within view from any point was so closely packed as it was well possible for it to be. Even the branches of the trees were taken advantage of by numbers of the junior members of the audience, as the most suitable situations for seeing and hearing; and there while the sounds of praise were rising from the multitude below, these young worshippers were heard joining in the song of thanksgiving. Nothing of holiday levity —nothing of the thoughtless mirth of youth —was manifest among these; their attention to the proceedings was as marked, and their conduct as well ordered, as that of any persons in the vast assemblage. Both as regarded its magnitude and the deep solemn and earnest spirit that pervaded it, the Meeting is said to have recalled vividly the historical days and scenes of the signing of the "Solemn League and Covenant." The Rev. John Johnson, of Tullilish, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church presided, and was supported by the ministers of the different Protestant denominations in and around Belfast. After prayer, the Chairman read a chapter from the Holy Scripture and then gave out the 100th Psalm; and never before in Belfast did so many voices unite in the hearty accord in singing this favorite song of Zion. Scarcely had the first note been raised on the platform when it was caught up by the immense assemblage the majority of the voices combining in surprising and unexpected harmony; and, as each stanza closed, the dying wave of the cadence in the far distance of the throng had an effect at once solemn and thrilling.—Short addresses were delivered by ministers and converts; and also by Mr. William Dickson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling. Prayers were also offered up, and verses from hymns sung.—As it was impossible for the speakers on the central platform to make themselves heard by the whole of the vast multitude, clergymen and others scattered themselves among them, each forming the centre of a large congregation which immediately gathered around, joining in devotional exercises. At one time there were no less than twenty of these subordinate Meetings, numbering from 500 to 1,000 each. Every here and there throughout the immense multitude, while the hymn or the prayer was rising on high, persons being struck down under a sense of deep and overpowering conviction of sin. Inside of some of these circles there could not have been fewer than twenty persons—chiefly females—apparently under influence of spiritual visitation, at the same moment; some of them prostrate upon the ground, and others reclining upon the laps of friends. These were elected in various ways—some weeping bitterly, but silently, under a deep conviction of sin; some crying piteously for mercy; and others unable to utter a word or audibly, save their physical faculties in abeyance. In many parts of the garden, groups of boys and girls, who had retired from the body of the congregation, formed in the shadowy little Meetings for prayer and exhortation among themselves. Some of these were ragged little boys who had evidently belonged to the street Arabs. One of them came near the end of a little lake, about eleven years old, who, in a very retired part of the garden, engaged in prayer, surrounded by about twenty lads of the same age and class. This fact was, it appears, neglected by his parents and formerly obtained a scanty livelihood by hawking bellads through the streets; and the tattered garments in which he as well as his companions were arrayed on Wednesday showed that, in that respect their prospects in life have not much improved. At the close of the General Meeting, one of the ministers of the town, who has moved a great deal among the juvenile population, was surrounded by a large assemblage of boys, who ultimately formed themselves into a procession, and marched into town, singing, "Oh, that will be joyful." Many of these children evidently belonged to the lowest classes of society. A portion of the procession, which divided from the rest, arriving at the Pound district, ceased to sing till they had passed its dangerous precincts, and resumed their song when they passed into Townsend street The immense concourse of people left the garden in the most orderly manner—the majority of them evidently impressed with the conviction that it was "good for them to have been there." A few manufactories and other places of business were closed for the day in order to allow the workmen to join in the above services.

Louis Napoleon and Great Britain.

[*From Bell's Weekly Messenger.*]

Whatever may be the future purpose of Louis Napoleon with reference to Great Britain—whether he intends sooner or later to attempt the invasion of our shores, or to try the strength of France against that of our own Navy upon the high seas—he clearly feels that he has enough upon his hands for the present and can well let alone any other troublesome matter until time or circumstances may induce him to consider that a war with England is a necessity. The frightful slaughter which his army has suffered in Italy; the very little amount of triumph he has yet to show for the losses his troops have sustained, which amount nearly to decimation; and the tedious work that is before them of reducing the four great quadrilateral fortresses, by which Austria checks his progress towards her own proper soil; should the armistice, which is just announced, be only temporary all tell him that it is policy to keep on good terms with every Foreign Power, with whom he is not at war, and to endeavor to assure them that his object is single, merely to effect the liberation of Italy?

So far as we are ourselves, as journalists concerned, our readers know that we have never put very strong faith in any of Louis Napoleon's assurances. We have marked his line of conduct from the moment of his escape from Ham to the present hour; we have witnessed the fulfilment of every ambitious purpose thus far, on which his heart is set; we know that he publicly and positively assured his judges that his destiny was to avenge Waterloo," when making excuse at his trial for having unsuccessfully attempted to upset the throne of Louis Philippe. Every action of his career has indicated one set purpose. Nothing has stood in the way of his ambition. Like his uncle, he is a fatalist, and destiny is his guiding star. If, therefore he was sincere —of which there is little doubt—when he said his mission involved "the avenging of Waterloo," whenever the star, to which he looks points towards the shores of Great Britain, he will arrive to follow its direction. *That* is as certain as that he is now warring upon some false premises—as a despot seeking to emancipate the subjects of another despot, between whose conduct towards their own people there is not a pin to choose. However, the star of destiny does not shine very brightly in the vicinity of our own island at the present moment, and therefore, it costs Louis Napoleon very little to make professions, and to give assurances of honor and uprightness. Nevertheless, we take these assurances, whenever they are made, with a certain amount of reservation, believing that the course of prudence on our part is to take them for just what they are worth, and to "keep watch" as our inimitable and witty contemporary, *Punch*, this week, suggests, in order that a march may not be stolen upon us, that some morning we shall hear of a descent upon our shores being commanded.

The liberties of Italy is unquestionably the ardent desire of the majority of our countrymen; yet we question very much whether any aspirations on our part would lead us to take part with Louis Napoleon in the present, or any future, proceedings. We cannot believe in the good intentions of a despot. He must prove to Europe, no less than to Italy, that he means to give the Italians a Constitutional Government, liberty of conscience, freedom from political oppression. With his antecedents, can such results be expected from the present war. When cucumbers are extracted from the sun's beams, and stones show that they possess a heart, we may believe that they will do so, but not till then! Lord Palmerston, therefore, must exercise caution in his proceedings; for we tell him plainly, though Great Britain is not Austrian, and has to desire that Italy should remain the downtrodden, enslaved, and degraded land, it has so long been under priestly domination and imperial tyranny, our countrymen cannot look with any complacency upon a Russo-French alliance, nor regard with affection any disposition to aid and abet Louis Napoleon in any one of his ambitious projects.

Amusements Denounced.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them, as soon as possible, to pronounce from their pulpits "a strong warning against the Opera, the Theatre, Circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present moment are a real scandal to our City and country districts. His lordship also implores them to take up in their respective parishes a collection for "the Missions of Oregon, Nanqualli and Vancouver; for very soon a pious expedition, composed of Missionary Priests, and of Religious of both sexes, will start for Oregon City, accompanied by the Archbishop of that city. Our religion expects that this Diocese shall again approve itself worthy of its high Mission. It is desired also that the amount of the several collections be transmitted as quickly as possible to the Bishopric of Montreal."

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 23rd July, 1858 and 1859, respectively:—

Whence.	1858		1859.	
	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage
England...	721	2,149	558	1,832
Ireland....	39	672	4	210
Scotland...	28	1077	26	420
Germany...	0	699	3	694
Norway....	0	2,372	27	1,257
Lower Ports	40	28	0	0
	828	6999	701	4603
Decrease, 6,249				
By Steamers.... 1,502.				
" Sailing Vessels 3,793—5,295.				

The Schools of Science among Boys fluctuate with sensibility; and the Schools of Love come from their opinion and their kindness.

Reforms in Mexico.

Mexico has all the natural advantages which could be asked on which to base the prosperity of a free and happy people. But heretofore the instability of its political condition, and the overwhelming power and influence of a proud, rapacious and ignorant priesthood, have checked the progress of the country, deterred settlers from entering it, and covered its future with lowering clouds. A happier day, however, has dawned. The liberal party is firmly seated in power, and one of its first movements has been the confiscation of the immense estate of the Church, with the view of breaking down its mischevious and vast temporal authority. Absolute religious liberty has been proclaimed, and, among others, the following reforms in the ecclesiastical system are to be effected. We copy from the official programme:

In the first place for the purpose of putting a definite end to that sanguinary fratricidal war which one portion of the clergy has been fomenting for some time past, for the sake solely of conserving the interests and prerogatives which they inherited from the colonial system, by the scandalous abuse of the influence given by the wealth which they own, and by the exercise of their sacred ministry, the government believes it indispensable to disarm at once this class of the elements which serve to support this gloomy rule.

First. By adopting, as an invariable general rule the most perfect independence between matters of State and those which are purely ecclesiastical.

Second. By suppressing all ecclesiastical corporations of the masculine sex, without any exception, and secularizing the priests that are now in them.

Third. By extinguishing also the confraternities, arch-confraternities, brotherhoods, and generally all corporations or congregations of that nature which exist.

Fourth. By confining novices in nunneries, keeping in them those that are at present there, with the capitals or quotations which each may have introduced, and with the assignment of that which is requisite for the service of worship in their respective churches.

Fifth. By declaring that all the property which is now administered by the secular and regular clergy, under various titles, as well as the excess possessed by nunneries, after deducting the amount of their donations, has been and is the property of the nation, and that said property is attented, the bonds for the public debt and for the capitalization of salaries being receivable in payment of a portion of its value.

Sixth. By declaring, finally, that the remuneration given by the faithful to the priests, as well for the administration of the sacraments as for all other ecclesiastical services, and the annual product of which, properly distributed, is amply sufficient for the maintenance of public worship and of its ministers, is a matter of voluntary agreement between the faithful and the priests, in which the civil authority shall not interfere.

Great Loss of Life at Sea.

[*From Northern* [*Liverpool*] *Times, July* 13,

A letter from Alexandria of the 30th says:—A frightful catastrophe has thrown the European inhabitants of this city into consternation. The steamer *Sulistria*, of the Ottoman Company, which left Alexandria for Constantinople on the 25th, with about 350 Turkish and Christian passengers on board, foundered at sea, in consequence of a leak which she sprung in a few hours after she left the port. Only 273 of the persons on board were saved by a small Egyptian transport, the remaining seventy-seven perished. The captain and Turkish crew are said to have acted with the greatest barbarity, preventing by violence and murder the unfortunate Christians from availing themselves of the assistance thus providentially sent to them. During the few hours previous to the vessel going down scenes of carnage took place on deck between the crew, under the orders of the captain, and the Europeans on board. A Venetian had his head laid open by a cut from a hatchet, and others were killed in the struggle. The Christians, in addition to losing all their property on board, were robbed of all the money and jewellery they had about them. The captain and crew of the steamer, on being brought back to Alexandria, were put into confinement to await the investigation into the affair. We consider it our duty to mention the noble conduct of twenty-eight Austrian sailors, who were passengers on board, and through whose assistance a number of lives were saved which would otherwise have been lost.

The Course of War.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following concise abstract, in chronological order, of the events of the war of 1859.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon publicly expresses to the Austrian Envoy at his court his regret that the two governments are not on better terms—which creates extraordinary sensation and leads to mutual armaments—January 1, 1859.

Events growing daily more threatening, it is announced that England has sent Lord Cowley on a peace mission to Vienna, February 22.

The announcement made that a Peace Congress will be held, the effect of which is to open long negotiations about the preliminary question of disarmament, March 19.

And all hopes of peace are quenched by the news that Austria has insisted upon the disarmament of Sardinia alone, as a condition precedent to any peace negotiations, April 8.

Austrian and Sardinian forces having assembled in the neighborhood of the Ticino, Count Gyulai dispatches a peremptory summons to the King of Sardinia to disarm within three days on penalty of war April 12.

Victor Emmanuel, having refused in indignant refusal, is invested with dictatorial powers, April 23.

Lord Malmesbury issues a final proposition for negotiation—which is accepted by Austria, and rejected by France, April 25.

French troops begin to land at Genoa, April 26.

Tuscany throws off its government, and declares for Victor Emmanuel, April 29.

The Austrian army in three divisions crosses the Ticino, April 29.

A detachment of Austrians, in attempting to cross the Po at Frassinetto, is repulsed by the Sardinians, May 2.

Louis Napoleon issues decrees relating to his departure for the army, May 3.

Louis Napoleon leaves Paris May 10, reaches Genoa on the 12th, and joins the army on the 14th.

The battle of Montebello is fought between the corps of the two armies, the French under General Forey overwhelming the Austrians in overwhelming numbers, May 20.

Garibaldi fights his way into the city of Como, where he is joyfully received by the citizens, May 27.

The battle of Palestro is fought by about 12,000 Sardinians under the King, and 20,000 Austrians under Gen. Zobel—the latter withdrawing, May 30.

The battle of Magenta is fought, in which 100,000 allies under Gen. McMahon rout 120,000 Austrians under General Gyulai, June 4.

The Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel enter Milan, followed by the citizens, June 8.

The battle of Malegnano is fought, the Austrians under Benedick being driven from their position by the allies under d'Mallieri, June 9.

The battle of Solferino is fought, under the command of the two Emperors, by nearly 400,000 troops, the Austrians being compelled to retire, June 24.

The Sardinians begin to invest the fortress of Peschiera, June 26.

The allies cross the Mincio, June 30.

The French Emperor takes up his headquarters at Valleggio, on the east bank of the Mincio, July 3.

The armistice between the belligerents, to last till August 15, is signed, July 8.

Peace between the two Emperors agreed upon, July 11.

The System and the Men.

The momentous intelligence which we publish to-day has rather increased than diminished the importance of the solemn warning addressed by Lord Lyndhurst to the country from his place in Parliament on Tuesday last. But, important as they even now are, the tardy warning of the Nestor of the House of Lords are remarkable for a conspicuous omission. He has stopped one stage too early, for although he has shown us the necessity of a constant defensive force, and the propriety of keeping up an efficient Army and a good steam Navy, he has failed to impress upon us the conditions upon which alone either a navy can be victorious against an enemy. Give us Navies and give us Armies,—we are willing to pay for them, as an efficient guard, and not as a costly plaything. We want them in full working efficiency, and in that day they may be in constant exercise. We have strained our finances, and every one of us will be called upon to retrench some little comfort or luxury in order that we may have a Channel fleet. That Channel fleet ought to be in the Channel. It ought to pass at short intervals from hand to hand, in order that every naval officer who is in a position to be called upon to command may be tried in his efficiency, and may have experience of his duties. Yet, instead of this, if we are rightly informed, this costly armament has during all this year, except one short trip to Gibralter and the cruise whereof our Naval Intelligence of this morning announces the commencement, moved only from Bantry Bay to Portland Roads. Nothing demoralizes a sailor like a harbor, and nothing smartens him like blue water. This fleet should be commanded by comparatively young men, emulous of each other's smartness. It should be always afloat, not always wanting coals, but never sparing canvas. As it is, if a sudden call should occur some of these ships might almost realize Mr. Cobden's old story, and run aground on their beef bones. This is what all England is agitating for and paying for. We must make Generals and Admirals, and allow them an opportunity to obtain the confidence of their countrymen, or we should soon grow tired of paying for defences which we cannot trust. At present the public mind is to be impressed with a fear that a war would but too surely call forth some English Gyulai, or some English Haus, to suffer defeats upon the soundest naval and military principles. Aldershott, the Curragh, and Shorncliffe were formed to teach officers to handle armies, as well as to teach raw recruits the goose step. They were created for the purpose of giving us some reasonable prospect that in future campaigns we should not awake to the knowledge that a Cardigan had destroyed the English Cavalry by a rapid progress, and that a Lucan had attained a similar end by a slower method; or that we should have to compensate ourselves by listening to their mutual recriminations as the cause of the catastrophe, and to draw comfort from a contemplation of the honour and promotion with which their services were recompensed. Lord Lyndhurst must amend his counsel, and while he sings of arms he must also tell us how to obtain *the man*.

When Dr. Dodge, an eclectic physician, was lecturing through this State on the laws of health, and particularly on the effects of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning, at the breakfast table, a witty son of Erin, of the better class. Conversation turned on the doctor's favorite subject; he addressed our Irish friend, as follows:

"Perhaps you think that I would be unable to convince you of the deleterious effects of tea and coffee?"

"I don't know," said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it!"

"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurous to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Sure, and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.

"Morning and night, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, "do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do; indeed I do," replied Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes, in the morning?"

"Troth I do, sir."

"Well said the doctor with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee."

"It is indeed? Faith, and I always thought it was the whiskey I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and doctor quietly retired. He was beaten.

Romance in Real Life.

A MAN'S NEW BROKEN BYE.

From the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 17th ult., we take the following account of one of the most noted street corner brokers of San Francisco. By all familiar with that place it will be recognized as a "true bill" of the individual alluded to.—He often made it a boast to intimate friends, that he carried his most important paper negotiations on his person, to avoid the inquisitions of sheriff's officers, it being his idea that himself and his drawing room were exempt from personal search by them. The themselves runs thus:—

A grand affair took place Sunday about noon, which was no less than an entry by Signor Dagu[illegible]-rotipe into the "family" of A. J. Ellis, the great street photographer with the [illegible] Mr. Ellis had gone down to the citizens of New Orleans as well as the city of Washington. He had left at the helm of affairs in the former city, where he found accommodations and room to [illegible] Cuticura, which are said to [illegible] costs of the operation, which are said to have been very large. He arrived in this city some five or six years ago, and went to the street brokerage business, buying stocks and lending money on watches, jewelry, and any other safe collaterals. He appears to have worn but one suit of clothes from the day of his arrival here until the present, and was never known to indulge in expense, except one or two occasions. He once bestowed John Cook, into manner to throw coin into the bay, and for every dollar Cook threw, King threw five—and was the last. He deposited of $60 on this occasion; but afterwards boasted that the incident was worth thousands to him in the way of advertisement. At the time of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable celebration, King paid $75 to the hire of a barouche and four splendid white horses, with which he "splurged" at the head of the procession—another advertisement.

With these and a few other exceptions, Old King, or Greasy King, as he is familiarly called, was, and is perhaps, the tightest fisted, incorrigible old miser in the State of California. No feeling exists in his breast, except that of a love of gain. He knew no friends, felt for no one and nothing except gold, gold, and again gold. He seems to have no relatives in this country, and has treated those left in the East with rudeness, bearing on the street that, in answer to an application of a little niece for a token of remembrance, he sent his toenails, which he had purposely allowed to grow very long.

At the time of King's residence in New Orleans, 1840, '50 and '51, he was the proprietor of a large retail dry goods and indies, fancy store, called "King's Marble Palace." He was an extensive advertiser in the papers, and hired numbers of boys to carry large placard in procession through the streets, and leased broadsides of houses to paint his notice upon. He must have done an immense business in the line; but in '53 he suddenly "failed," and left unexpectedly for California, leaving large creditors to whistle for their money and curse their own stupidity in trusting him. Among other debts, he left a large number of notes, which he has, by various shifts, avoided paying, but many of them have been sent out here for collection. As it was, however, supposed that nothing could be made out of the man, none were ever prosecuted to judgment except one, in which judgment was rendered in one of our courts some months ago, and it was the execution in this case that was levied by the Deputy Sheriff to-day.

King occupied a room in the third story of Bolton and Barron's building, in Merchant street, which he deemed fire-proof, thief-proof, and execution proof. But he was mistaken as to the execution part of the proof, as the event showed, for having to-day, unwarily left his door open, the officer watched his opportunity, suddenly rushed in. As he did so, King seized a pistol, and presented at the officer; but fearful of his own temerity, immediately cried out, "It's not loaded; it's not loaded." He then tried to stuff watches and jewellery, which were lying promiscuously around, in his pockets, but was prevented by the officer, and in despair he rushed down stairs for such legal advice as would not cost anything. He asked the District Attorney, whom he happened to meet, whether a man could enter his "castle" with an execution, and being told that certainly he could, the disconsolate man returned to his room and offered the officer *five dollars* to leave and say nothing about the matter.

Upon looking around, there were actually found, lying about $20,000 in bags of gold coin, watches, diamonds, stocks and other property. These were discovered in the bed, stuffed between the mattrass and the pillow. But besides this, there is an iron closet in the room, and from the revelations made, it is supposed that King is really worth about $300,000. Poor man!

COMMERCIAL.

Agriculture in Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury.

One of the saddest considerations in respect of Lower Canada as a producing country, is the fact that it can no longer raise sufficient grain for its own consumption. In this condition, it has probably been for perhaps a quarter of a century, and we are now interested chiefly to Upper Canada for the deficiency. This is sufficiently humiliating to Lower Canada, starting in its agriculture career some two centuries before the sister Province. Some forty or fifty years ago, our *habitants* with their granaries groaning under the weight of grain, freely brought it into our cities for sale or deposit with our merchants.—Those were golden times with both. Now all is changed. The grain brought in is trifling; and the merchant formerly looking to the farmer as his best customer, now seeks other channels of traffic. Lord Durham, in his famous Report, spoke of the causes of this deficiency as due to non acquaintance with the proper rotation of crops on the part of our farmers, want of drainage, and manuring. Since he wrote our crops have been devasted by insects, and there has been no improvement but on the contrary, retrogression; we are worse off than we were 20 years ago, and will be still worse 20 years hence if some means are not devised to meet the causes of this growing evil. Works on agriculture and journals for the benefit of the farmer have been long published, but apparently these causes for the most part still lie hid. Our agricultural Societies so far have chiefly directed their attention to live stock and to rarity of vegetable production, rather than to noting the agricultural situation of Lower Canada is lamentable. This country, with a climate and capabilities like those of the Baltic should be an enormous producer and exporter of grain. It is singularly blessed for production—in its situation and its climate—though this last is severe, but so is that of the Baltic grain countries.—Travellers in former times have been struck with its great agricultural capabilities.—Some portions of it were never surpassed for teeming fertility of soil; we would refer in particular to the valley of the Richelieu and other districts, just now so remarkable for short or stunted crops. The country has been drained of its agricultural riches; the laws of agriculture set at naught. The goose has been killed for the sake of the golden egg. This is a matter that should engage the serious attention of our public men. What will be railroads to Lower Canada, if it is to remain agricultural? year by year? Before they were established, the cry was that produce could not be brought to the city. Now that they are laid, there is apparently little to bring. Agricultural capital should be the rule in Lower Canada; it should be the pre-eminent characteristic.

Progress of Ireland.

Dublin, Monday Morning.—Favorable reports from here and Belfast as to the harvest and as had therefore no effect upon the funds. There have been some showers of rain in the south of Ireland, but not to any extent to do injury to the crops. The weather in the country, that should have been very fine, has been very unfavorable. Still, however, the crops have suffered to about the extent from the want of rain, and the hay crop especially will be a short one. Some pieces of hay on the Phœnix Park belonging to the Earl of Kellmore, which was very late and on one in the grass, has been sold at a very high price, equivalent to £6 an acre. Where the hay crop is anything like an average production, it sells for £12 an acre. In various districts oats are very short and poor, and a portion of the potatoes are stunted in growth from the want of moisture, but I have no complaints about the quality of any of the crops except oats; and as the markets continue high, with abundant supplies, we may infer that there is no real cause for apprehension about the harvest now approaching. The country is generally prosperous, and the people are not easily frightened.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

Another week's brilliant weather has forced on the crops rapidly. Oats and Talavera wheat are already cut, but the extreme heat has brought on premature ripeness. There is much blind wheat and thin barley in consequence; while the large quantity laid by the storms has been more or less damaged, and must make a considerable bulk of inferior quality. Potatoes show the disease also, with an intensity equal in some localities to the most calamitous years; and the injury appears to have extended partially to France, Belgium and Holland. But the unexpected armistice, followed by a sudden peace between Austria and France, in the midst of good foreign supplies and fine weather, has again lowered wheat prices 3s to 4s. The London market leads the panic, till growers themselves have become bigots, in the confidence of some reaction in prices. In another week the harvest will be general, and then a better estimate of the crops can be formed; but at present neither the yield nor quality seem likely to exceed an ordinary average. —*Mark-lane Express.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, August 3, 1859.

Yesterday there was absolutely nothing offering on the market. No wheat changed hands and we have to continue the quotations of Saturday, when 5s per bushel was paid. We have, of course, no change to note in other grains. Oats are perhaps scarce and firm at 2s 7d a 2s 9d per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

August 2.

Flour $4 85c a $5 10c for superfine State; $5 10c a £5 40c for extra State; $4 90a a $5 50c for common to good extra Western; $5 30c a $5 40c for old do; $5 50c a $5 90c for fresh ground round hoop Ohio. Rye flour—small sales at $3 a $4 65.

Wheat $1 25 a $1 30 for common to fair red Southern; $1 20c for Canadian. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Oats 35c a 40c for State and Canadian.

Pork $15 25c for mess, and $10 75 for prime. Lard 10½c a 10¾c. Cheese dull at 7½ a 8½c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Aug. 4th 1859.

	$	c.	$	c.
Wheat ₩ bush.....	1	00	@	1 20
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.....	1	00	@	1 00
Oats "	0	75	@	0 75
Potatoes "	0	60	@	0 60
Flour ₩ bel.....	5	00	@	0 50
Pork "	14	00	@	14 00
Beef ₩ cwt.....	4	00	@	5 00
Hides "	0	00	@	0 00
Butter ₩ lb (fresh).....	0	10	@	0 11
Dry Wood, first quality...	2	00	@	2 00
Eggs ₩ doz.....	0	10	@	0 10
Hay ₩ ton	12	00	@	14 00
Wool ₩ lb.....	00	25	@	00 25
Lambs.....	1	00	@	2 00
Sheep.....	3	00	@	4 00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

CONCERT.

MESSRS. CROWTHER & HEATHFIELD, beg to announce that they will give a Concert of

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

on the evening of

Thursday, the 11th Inst.

IN THE

TOWN HALL

Peterborough, on which occasion, they will be assisted among others, by a distinguished

LADY VOCALIST,

from Port Hope, two gentlemen from Cobourg, and Professor Chalmspka. Programmes and full particulars will be issued in a few days.

Peterborough, August 4th, 1859. 31

AUCTION SALE,

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE ROOMS OF

ALEXANDER McNEIL, Auctioneer,

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBORO',

On Thursday, the 1st September, 1859, at noon.

Under power of sale in Mortgage from GEORGE FREDERICK CRIBB and WIFE, to the said Company; part of Lot number thirty-one in the thirteenth Concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing ten and a half Acres of land, more or less, further described in the said Mortgage. This property is beautifully situated on the bank of the River Otonabee, and divided by the River, only from the Town of Peterborough. On the above is a large dwelling house, well adapted for a Gentleman's residence, with good Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale liberal,

and will be made known on the day of sale, or can be learned on application by letter to the undersigned,

JOHN PATON,
Commissioner,
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor.

Kingston, 2nd August, 1859. 31

REMOVAL.

Mr. F. B. GREENE,

HAS removed his OFFICE to Mr. Bentley's building on Water Street.

Peterborough, July 27th, 1859. 31

CARRIAGE

Manufactory and Repository.

M. E. CAINES, Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that he will continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, at the old stand, Water Street, where he will also give attention to Painting every description of Carriages, Waggons, &c. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. 31-3m.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLEVERLY, [illegible]

THOS. [illegible]

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE "WEEKLY GLOBE," OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th.

(Supplement.)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE!—

The Supremacy of the Pope Repudiated BY CONSERVATIVES, LIBERALS, AND MASSES.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND INDIGNATION EXIST

IN LOMBARDY and in FRANCE.

Menacing Attitude of Napoleon TOWARDS ENGLAND,

TREMENDOUS FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRENCH COAST!

MORE ABOUT THE ABDUCTION CASE:

LETTER FROM EDGARDO MORTARA.

Continuation of

THE MINISTER'S WOOING,

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Special News, Markets, &c.

The Globe may be purchased on the day of publication of

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $1 a year. Five copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $

Agricultural.

Root Crops Recommended.—In a recent issue of the *Maine Farmer*, the editor speaks highly of the value of roots, ruta bagas, mangels, &c., for feeding cattle, especially in winter. He says:—"We have been [illegible] but the ultimate value of them, for the last time [illegible] off very much. People [illegible] the comparative value of them [illegible]. We all know that Canadian [illegible] in the nutritive power of the articles which we can, especially for our own use the kind of our domestic animals; and [illegible] think that we, as well as our animals, are so constituted as to require this great variety for the conformance of health and activity. Keep yourself on one concentrated food, and you may perhaps grow fat, but you will also become sick, or languid and spiritless. Sailors know this.—Where they get into situations where they are confined to live on one kind of food, they find, their health decline and their strength and vital powers to fag, and they finally have to 'give up the ship.' It is, therefore, a duty to cultivate a variety of articles to be used as fodder for our stock, during our long winters. Good hay is the staple crop for this purpose. It is to cattle what bread is to their owner, the staff of their lives. But roots of different kinds yield an agreeable and profitable variety.—In olden times, when the potato rot was unknown, the potato, being the easiest raised and preserved, was much used for cattle food. The potato rot put a veto on this root as stock food."

Value of Vetches.—A. Woollard of Canada West, bears the following testimony to the value of vetches, one of the most profitable forage crops in use in England:—"Two years ago I imported a quantity for trial, and I have pleasure in stating that the experiment has been far beyond my most sanguine expectations.—I have tried it on all kinds of land, and it has done well on each, but I consider high land the best. I have sown it upon a piece of fruitful land, where there were not over four inches of soil, and the crop was abundant. I have mowed it three times in one season (upon common clay land) for my horses. I have also cut it once for feed, and left the second growth for seed, which returned twenty bushels per acre. I should also inform you that my cattle have been fed upon vetch straw this winter, and I consider it much superior as fodder, to any other kind of straw."

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 15th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Department will be closed for the transaction of general business on THIRTIETH JULY instant, when the Department will be removed to Quebec; and that the business of the Office will be resumed in that city on TWENTY-SECOND AUGUST next.

T. D. HARINGTON,
29-12m D. R. G.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, hereby gives notice, that he will make his first tour of examination for the inspection of

'Weights and Measures,

in the County of Peterborough, during the approaching Month of August, when parties being Weights or Measures, are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively mentioned:

Peterboro' and Ashburnham....8 to 12 inclu.
Keene and Allisadale.....15th and 16th.
Westwood.....16th.
Hastings and Norwood.....17th and 18th
Warsaw and Lakefield.....19th.
Rice Lake.....20th and 21st.

P. S.—All parties not presenting their Weights and Measures, will be prosecuted according to Law.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.
July 9th, 1859. 27

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of $50 made by Edward O'Brien, senr., and endorsed by E. O'Brien, jr., in favor of me, and due about the middle of September, 1859, as I have lost the same.

EDMUND CONROY.
Dover, July 7, 1859. 27.

SUMMER STOCK ALE.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
"LIVINGSTON'S"
SUPERIOR SUMMER
PALE ALE,
In 20, 15 & 10 Gal. Casks,

for family use. Hotel, Tavern and Saloon keepers, in Town and country cannot do better than lay in their Summer's ALE from this Superior article.

R. G. BLACKHAM,
JOHN STREET.
Agent for Port Hope and neighborhood.
Port Hope, July 7, 1859. 27-10in

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

These Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the Lot in 10 minutes, and from that to 30 minutes, according to the quantity, and the Lot washed in this way is the most thoroughly cleansed of any that can be washed.

Manufactured by
J. GARDINER,
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased and [illegible] premises formerly occupied by Mr. [illegible] is prepared to supply the public with [illegible] at the lowest prices for cash.

Peterboro', June 7, 1859.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

On and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Mondays excepted.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,40 A. M.	1,40 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,50	1,50
Baltimore	9,05	1,20
Brodie	9,45	1,45
Harwood	9,55	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Brodie	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,00	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. W. DUNBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, May 25th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.
Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL in Hazlehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.
Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 1, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
W. B. READ
Peterboro', July 26th, 1857.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and ocean Spring arrivals, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHEIMS WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATSON & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, ROPER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell cheap for cash, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

D. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGaffey's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

[illegible]

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of letters are daily written by it, and therefore letters constantly pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of *six days* can be performed in one—one man can do the work of *six*; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it *shortly*, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 150 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"
Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
24 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tre. Heroines
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promises
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laura Jedd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Allelon
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Melville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Decameron—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Bailey's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Tattoord
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Gathercoles
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Sanctification—Jay
Female Character—do
Meremoir—Henry Pyde
Beauty in Holiness—Bayne
Watch the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Bailey
Sermons Gems
Ruth's Eldest Son
Death's Work
Sermons de Vehis
The Young Christian
The Sea King
Gilbert Wandering Jew
The Christian Adventures of David Bellfair
The Blasted Heath
Shadow on the Mind of the Gulf
The Wife
Lady Chatelyn
Hand Book
Hand Atlases
Mr. Piers
Mr. Carleton
Illustrated Wandering Jew

&c. &c. &c.

Supernatural Manifestations—Williams
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 10 Vols
Comte's Social Philosophy
Beecher's Pastor's Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Pioneer's Companion
Olmsted's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—6 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Hymn Impromptu, 200 sing.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Bare Yard

Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Thomson's Lessons
Phillip's Maps
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Harvey's Midatiiene
Memoirs of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Ramblies of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbookuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Rod
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lovest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Boar
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmall
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Herdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seek
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Bernard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollo
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Commis
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Harry Lorrequer
Fives and Three Cutters
Peaks of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Misers Abbey
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yarn
King of the Whale
Prince Charles
Vivian Gray
Deconcelli Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Street Soft
Canadian Emmet
Rose Wardley
Marie de la Tobin
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Gilbert Wandering Jew
The Christian Adventures of David Bellfair
The Blasted Heath
Shadow on the Mind of the Gulf
The Wife
Lady Chatelyn
Hand Book
Hand Atlases
Mr. Piers
Mr. Carleton
Illustrated Wandering Jew

&c. &c. &c.

T. MENZIES.

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.
Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

J. J. MARSHAL,
has removed his
Grocery & Provision Store,
to the store first door above Messrs. Cooper & Ogilvy's, where he keeps constantly on hand,

TEA,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
Candles,
Brooms,
Pails,
Butter,
Cheese,
Pork,
Fish,
Flour,
and
Corn Meal

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Peterborough, June 1st, 1859. 22

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American
TO BE ENLARGED!
A NEW VOLUME—NEW SERIES,
TO COMMENCE ON JULY 2d, 1859.

Instead of 416 pages, the yearly volume, Enlarged Series, will contain eight hundred and thirty-two pages of valuable reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to new inventions, Machinery, all branches of Manufacturing processes, Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Millwrighting, Iron Manufacture, chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES

It contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for *real practical utility*, since in its columns will be found useful practical receipes.

Careful attention will be given, from time to time to reports of the Metal, Lumber and other Markets.

Every number will contain sixteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with several illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about

SIX HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

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A liberal discount to clubs. A prospectus giving full particulars of the inducements for clubs, with specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet of information concerning the procuring of Patents may be had gratis, by addressing

MUNN & Co.
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New-York.

OPPOSITION IN THE LIFE OF TRADE!

T. MENZIES,
HAS GOT THE
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
FOR ONE PENNY.
Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 25

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1355 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. Mellon, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1700 Tons Reg., 300 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, Roscoe Gladstone, late of the "Three Sons," Commander.

THE "JOHN BELL" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

TUESDAY, the 16th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Second Cabin.....40 00
Steerage.....30 00

For further particulars, apply to [illegible]

Quebec, April 20, 1859. 37

TO LET.

A FARM of three sixty to one hundred acres to [illegible]

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING
Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 18

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Keane.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D
Colonel James Adair.	Nicholas Dennys, Esq.
The Rev. W. Beau.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Rough, Esq., M. A.
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John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	

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Secretary—William Canwell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:
Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.—William McMaster, Esq.
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William Ross, Esq.	F. W. Jarvis Esq., Sheriff U. C. York & Peel.
Wm. Henderson, Esq.	

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

Union Office,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1858.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,600. Paid up Capital, $639,200.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

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Geo. Duncan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.,
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. Clark, Esq., Q. C.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan Mathewson, Esq.
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
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TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as is consistent with safety. Losses promptly settled. Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be obtained.

Toronto, April 20, 1859. 37

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres to [illegible]

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building to, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,
in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 30-t

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

Religious, Scientific and General Literature, History Biogra hy, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philosophy, Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c, &c, &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—

Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
India Rubber.

STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
Fancy Embossed "
Tinted Note—various colors.
Mourning Letter and Note Paper.
Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books.
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
Copying Ink.
Bristol Boards.
Drawing Paper.
Pocket Books.
Paper for Machie Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Wax and Wafers.
Wafer Seals.
Blotting Paper. Account Paper.
Tape Measures.
Perpetual Diaries.
Lot or Clips.
Playing Cards.
Ink Stands.
Paper Cutters.
Portmonnaies, in great variety.
Walking Sticks.
Pencil Sharpeners.
Pen-Knives.
Paste-Board.
Rulers Indexes.
Writing Desk.
Work Boxes.
Dressing Cases.
Travelling Desk.
Marking Ink.
Cloth Strychers.
Drawing Books.
Water Colors.
Ready Reckoners.
Notarial Seals.
Address Cards.
Garnetee Ink.
Paper Weights.
Blank Notes.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of the Musical Repost, [English] comprising Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Fantasias, &c., &c., price 6d per single sheet.

Brown's Robinson's Second Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptors.
Books in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, &c., &c,

THOS. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 20

F. G. CALLENDER,

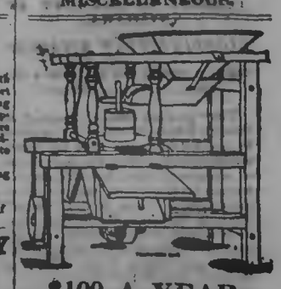
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the present, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, to dictates of competition as to economical durability, (except pulling teeth and stumps, in which a commission will then be charged.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much improved new style, and is sold for less than the common Gold Plate, and will be found superior to the Gold Plate in many instances.

Those who have Teeth to be repaired, can have it done at a moderate charge, and on the most reasonable terms.

Peterboro', Dec. 1st, 1858. 49

MISCELLANEOUS.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by ALBUS MOWRY'S
CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient, with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by case-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

☞ Price $15 00 ☜

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT
PICTURE GALLERY,
WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYPES,
TRANSFERENCES,
LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.
Artist.
Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 25

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 32.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Seven Shillings and six pence, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	3	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Boulton,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Peterborough. Office, in the International Telegraph Office, East side of George Street, lately occupied by W. H. J. Vinard, Esq.

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CORRESPONDENCE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 16

J. FERGUSON,
CARDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 29

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE OR CONSULTATION.
[illegible] and Residence, South side of the [illegible] 29

CARDS.
[illegible] April, 1859.
MR. CLARK, Architect, has opened an Office [illegible] Court House, Peterboro'. [illegible] Churches, Banks, Dwelling Houses, &c., &c., and also give Lectures in Drawing every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. 31—6m.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plastere r,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
MISS HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 18

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 19

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OCEMAN
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Pontoon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Barges will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Cohoe's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 12th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him, by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any fuss or display on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and charges terms as Moderate as those of Undertakers &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 13

THE DOMESTIC ELEMENT.

CHAPTER I.

"Julia has been to the public schools long enough," said Mrs. Mason to her husband. "She is fifteen years old, and I am sure she can learn nothing more till she is sent to a boarding school."

"Nonsense!"

"Besides, Mrs. Benson's daughter has left, and Julia don't want to go any longer."

"Let her stay at home then."

"Stay at home! Don't you mean she shall have any polish?"

"Can't you polish her, my dear?" asked the easy husband, with a good-natured smile.

"How absurdly you talk!"

"Why, my dear, you have got quite polish enough for the wife of a small merchant. I would not give a copper to have you any more of a lady than you are."

"But Julia may be the wife of a rich man; what would she be then without music French and painting?"

"And she may be the wife of a poor mechanic, and these accomplishments be useless and burdensome."

"She never shall be the wife of a mechanic, if I can help it," rettored Mrs. Mason, smartly.

"Fie, Mary; you are unreasonable.—Why should she look higher than a mechanic, especially as some of our best and most reputable men are mechanics?"

"She shall not be wife of a mechanic if I can help it," repeated the lady.

"Why not?"

"She shall do better, and that is the reason why I want her better educated."

"She may do worse. What are we, my dear, that we need look among the sabobs for a husband for our daughter?"

"Are you not a merchant?"

"Only a small shopkeeper."

"Well, that's a merchant; and I mean Julia shall marry a merchant."

Mr. Mason yielded the point, and agreed that Julia should marry whomsoever she and her mother might choose.

"But she must be educated for her future station."

"True, she must."

"She must go to a boarding school, and learn French, music, painting, and German."

"And Chinese," interposed Mr. Mason.

"She must learn all the fashionable things."

"I believe English grammar, writing and arithmetic are not in fashion."

"Pooh! she knows all about these things."

"I asked her to tell me how many bushels of potatoes a wagon seven feet long by four wide and three high would contain, and she could not make the first figure towards it."

"I suppose there was no such question in her book."

"Perhaps not; and she could not tell me where Sevastopol was—whether it was in China or the Sandwich Islands."

"How foolish you are! I think likely she ever happened to see the place on the map."

"And that letter which she wrote to her uncle was such horrible grammar I was ashamed to send it."

"No matter for that; she understands grammar very well."

"May be she does; but she has an awkward way of showing it. I suppose washing, cooking, and baking are not fashionable either."

"There it is again."

"I think you would do better by her if you took her into the kitchen, and taught her these things. If she happens to marry a poor man they will be of some service to her."

"Time enough for these things."

"Well, well, do as you please; but I am opposed to boarding schools; I think they do more harm than good."

"That's just like you! Opposed to boarding schools! Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"They spoil more young ladies than they ever benefit."

"How in the world can it spoil them?"

"Home is the place for girls. The first thing they should be taught to love is the fireside; they ought never to be weaned from it by sending them away to undergo monastic discipline in a boarding school."

"How foolish!"

"It gives them bad habits—makes them romantic—fills their silly head with moonshine; and if you send Julia, ten to one she will run away with some boarded puppy."

But it was no kind of use for Mr. Mason to argue with his wife on such a topic as this; she was bent on sending Julia to the boarding school. He was a man of peace, and, rather than make a tempest, he withdrew from the combat.

CHAPTER II.

Julia Mason did not possess a very brilliant intellect. Nature had never intended her for a "blue stocking," and, live as long as she might, there was no probability that she would ever become even a "strong-minded woman. She had for many years attended one of the public schools, but had never risen above the second class, and the master did not believe she ever would.

Yet, for all this, Julia was a good-hearted, generous wholecoated girl. What nature had neglected to place in her head, she had beneficently put in her heart. She had a nice, womanly, domestic temperament, was quiet and unobtrusive in her manners, and, without doubt, if no pains had been taken to spoil her, would have made somebody a very loving if not a very brilliant wife.

She was a little disposed to be romantic and sentimental—would have fed and thriven on novelettes—a temperament which requires a great deal of prudent management on the part of the parent or guardian.

Julia went to the boarding school; but she had not been there three weeks before she wrote to her mother, begging her to take her away, for the duliness the school absolutely dist—

The poor girl was homesick. Midnight discipline was no outrage upon her affectionate, domestic nature. She had been accustomed to spend her evenings by the fireside at home, with her parents and younger brother and sisters; and it was a sad deprivation to her to be driven, at the stroke of a bell, into her chamber at seven o'clock, there to sit in painful silence with her roommate, and study her lessons. She was not a genius, and she hated study; it was uncongenial in the highest degree.

At nine o'clock, at the stroke of the bell she must retire, and in fifteen minutes her light must be put, or a black mark was made against her name on the following day; so it was all day long, week in and week out. Her existence was odiously mechanical. Her life was regulated by that everlasting stroke of the bell. She was obliged to do everything by rule—eat, drink, sleep, study, play, walk, by rule.

It was unnatural, and her soul cried out within her against such monstrous formality. She could not learn, her heart grieved so under the repulsive mechanism of her existence. Even the music lessons, which she had anticipated with the liviest pleasure, was gloomy and distasteful. She was conscientious, and, though her companions laughed at her for it, she at first paid the most implicit obedience to the rules of the institution. Her roommate devised various happy expedients for relieving the tedium of their lives; but she refused to avail herself of them.

Her mother begged her to persevere for a time, assuring her that she was only homesick—a disease which a few weeks would effectually cure. She did persevere; but her "chum" finally succeded in overcoming her conscientious scruples, and the evenings, instead of being passed in study, were devoted to a "good time generally." It is true, Julia got innumerable black marks for failures in her recitations; but the horrible bugbears soon became so familiar that they ceased to have any terrors. Before the first term had expired, she had so completely weaned herself from her domestic memories that home had lost all its charms.

She had learned a great many "new tricks." Indeed, the preceptor, in his report to her parents at the close of her first term, felt it his duty to say that her conduct had not been altogether satisfactory. She had gone to the boarding school the quietest person in the world; she returned a romp, her head full of strange notions about lovers and her heart as washy as the moonshine in her head.

On the first evening after her return home she insisted on going to the opera; the second to a concert; the third to the theatre; the fourth to a lecture; the fifth to a party; the sixth to a conference meeting; and so on every evening.

"What in the world has got into you, Julia? You did not use to be fond of 'kiting' round in this manner," said the astonished Mrs. Mason.

"O mother, it is so insufferably dull at home! Besides, it is not fashionable to stay at home in the evening," drawled Julia.

"What *has* got into you?"

"Boarding schools," said Mr. Mason.

"I should die of *ennui* to stay at home an evening," continued the daughter, with a languishing sigh.

"You had better give her a lesson on the pots and kettles now," interrupted Mr. Mason.

"O papa, how cruel you are! Pray go to the opera with me."

Mr. Mason was an indulgent papa, and he was obliged to go; but he could not help wondering what Julia would finally come to if she was permitted to go on in this manner.

CHAPTER III.

Julia returned to the boarding school, and in spite of the weak efforts of her father to avert the fashionable fate that awaited her, she continued there for nearly two years. In music and painting she made a rapid progress; but in literature and science she failed to make even a decent proficiency.

She was an altered creature. She was vain, affected, romantic, and transcendental cherishing all sorts of visionary notions about life, and especially about lovers and husbands, who filled a long space in her daily meditations. She had lost her domestic nature, and that was the saddest loss of all. Her heart was not actually corrupted; but it was so buried up in the weeds of vanity and folly that its gentle influence was almost entirely lost upon her life and character. If not smeared, she had lost that bold upon woman's sphere which confers her chief charm in society. She was a creature for the ball room and the opera, and not for the quiet shades of home.

Perhaps a boarding school does not always make such sad havoc in the mind and heart of a young female; but such is the tendency of its artificial manner of existence. Monastic discipline spoils woman; it removes her from, and unfits her for, her social domestic position.

When two years had nearly expired, Mr. Mason one day received a letter from the principal of the seminary, containing the astounding intelligence that Julia had eloped with a young gentleman who had come from the city on a visit in the neighbourhood.

"The grand *finale* of the drama," said Mr. Mason throwing the letter to his wife.

"Good Heavens! who is this Mr. Winchel?" exclaimed Mrs. Mason, when she had read the letter.

"A son of Winchel, the merchant in —— Street."

"Rich?"

"Yes."

"Thank God it is no worse!" replied Mrs. Mason, as far relieved that a pleasant smile played upon her lips.

A few days after, Julia and her husband presented themselves at the home of her father. They were received with open arms. Mrs. Mason was too much pleased with the match to make a fuss about it, and Mr. —— fatigued his spirits "a load."

A few weeks after, they were gratified by receiving a pleasant letter from Mr. Winchel, who had imparted a liberal portion of his substance for the good boys of a branch of his estate, induced upon going to housekeeping instead of boarding.

This kind of life was novel to Julia, and for the first six months, while her husband consented to take her every evening to the opera, a ball, party, or concert, she was tolerably contented.

But Mr. Winchel got sick of such an incessant round of amusement, and sighed for that paradise of home which his imagination had years ago painted. He reasoned with his giddy wife; but she hated home, and reproached him for attempting to imprison her in the house, and thus make her life miserable.

Mr. Winchel was firm and positively refused to go to any more operas, balls, parties, or concerts.

Julia was forced to accede to his reasonable desires; but home, even in the presence of her husband, had become an intolerable place. Indeed, the romance of a husband had worn itself away. He had fallen in love with her in the most natural way in the world, and had proposed to wait upon her father, and arrange the preliminaries for their marriage; but Julia was not content to be united to him in such a tame manner as that, and insisted upon an elopement. Her lover gratified her—to his sorrow he now discovered.

Julia was unhappy. Her husband, disgusted at her folly, returned to the club he had abandoned when he married her, leaving her to comfort or amuse herself as best she might. And she found comfort and amusement in the society of a gay and dashing Lothario, who consoled her for her husband's absence by making love to her. It was not long before the world was again astonished by the publication of an elopement—not a harmless, sentimental affair, but a criminal elopement.

Julia was too romantic to consider the moral turpitude of the act. The pious preaching and praying of the boarding school had been lost upon her in the variety of more congenial topics that were then presented to her. The elopement was romance; she thought not of the crime.

Mr. Mason and his wife were in the deepest distress. Mr. Winchel called at her father's store, and stated the particulars of their domestic experience. It was plain to both that the distaste for home was traceable to the loss of the domestic element of the misguided wife.

Julia and her seducer—we wrong him—both were guilty—were heard from in New Orleans; but the villain soon became tired of her whims, and left her, but she died a few years later, a ruined, abandoned, off-cast creature, the victim of false education.

Mr. Mason's remaining daughters were not sent to the boarding school. They received the best education to be had in the city, and there are noted institutions of learning there. They were thus kept constantly under the watchful care of their parents, and the domestic element in their natures was not unsettled by absence from home while the plastic mind was being moulded into its shape for life.

A STORY ABOUT A KISS.

We have frequently noticed that the stadiest old maids have the most liberal notions of kissing. Frederika Bremer, with a geniality, eminently Christian, has never a gentle word for the impulsive lover, if his heart is honest. We find this little story in her last book:

"In the University of Upsal, in Sweden, lived a young student—a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart; and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala prating away as hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a very young and elegant lady who, at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upland, living in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was generally known for her beauty, and the goodness and gentleness of her character; and was looked upon with great admiration by the student. As the young man now stood silently looking gazing at her, as she passed on like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed:—'Well it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!' The poor student the hero of our story, who was looking intently on the pure angelic face, exclaimed as if by inspiration, "Well I think I could have it." 'What!' cried his friends in chorus, 'are you crazy?' Do you know her?' &c.—'Not at all,' he answered; but I think she would kiss me, just now, if I asked her.'—What in this place, and before all our eyes? 'Freely!' 'Freely?' 'Well if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!' exclaimed one of the party. 'And I?' 'and I?' cried three or four others, for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event, and the challenge was made and received in less time than it takes to relate it.

Our hero—my authority tells us not whether he was handsome or plain—I have my peculiar reasons for believing he was not plain, but singularly good looking—our hero immediately walked to meet the young lady, 'My fortune is in your hand.' She looked at him with astonishment but arrested her steps.

He proceeded to state his name and position his aspirations, and related truly and simply what had passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak, she said blushing but with sweetness "If by so little a thing so much can be affected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request," and she kissed the young man publicly in the square.

Next day the young student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to hear the young man who dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way and whom she had granted it to. The result of the visit was that the young man was sent to the University of Upsal, with a handsome purse, and the promise of further assistance, if he continued to study as he had done. The Governor had taken a liking to him, that he offered him a place at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young student now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar at the university. Three years were now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the lovely daughter of the Governor as his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the great scholars of Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science, and from his happy union sprung a family well known in Sweden in the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and his high position in society are regarded as small things, compared with the wealth of goodness and love.'

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Time works great changes in the Irish, wether in the United States or the colonies. They are the few among the many. They cannot long maintain their distinctive character; they become gradually absorbed, and are soon incorporated with the mass of the people. They adopt the dress, the habits, and the feelings of the Americans. Their clergy taught them to disregard a Protestant Sovereign; the Americans, in their turn, teach them to disregard their priests; thus one half of their lives is spent in learning what is wrong, and the other in unlearning it. Renunciation is soon followed by renunciation, and the Queen and Pope both lose their subjects. By this process, the emigrants are protected from themselves and their own violence; they individually obtain that freedom which, collectively, they never allowed to each other. A Roman Catholic who becomes a Protestant in Ireland is considered as a man who deserts his colours, and he is pursued and punished by the whole community. In America he is neither hailed as a convert by one side, nor insulted as a pervert by the other.—The event is regarded by the former with unconcern, and by the latter as an occurrence rather to be regretted than resented. Public opinion tolerates and protects every sect, but has no sympathy with any. Religion is left to shift for itself, the supply is regulated by the demand, and competition has lowered its value by adopting an inferior material, and coarse workmanship. The original emigrant retains with some difficulty the creed he received from his priest; his faith is less lively, but still he is a believer. It is different with his descendants, who often exercise their own judgment and chose for themselves. But, though he adheres to his Church, his habits are altered and improved he becomes industrious and his condition is ameliorated. His kind-hearted and affectionate feelings are not merely preserved, but enchanced by distance. He works hard to save, and he saves to import his relatives to the comfortable home he has provided for them in the West. The Irish poor are rich in love—in love for their parents, their children, their friends, and their countrymen. No one is so destitute, but that he will give of his last loaf and divide the last sixpence with one poorer or more destitute than he is, and, when all is gone, he mingles benedictions on others with prayers for himself. Poor Pat!—*Season Ticket, in Dublin University Magazine.*

ROUGHNESS OF THE LION'S TONGUE.

"Every one who cares for cats, and who in consequence is cared for by those graceful creatures, is familiar with the roughness of pussy's tongue, as she licks the hand of her human friend. This peculiarity of formation is the more conspicuous because it presents so great a contrast with the wet, smooth tongue of the dog; and, as a general rule, men are more accustomed to the lingual caresses of the dog than of the cat. The cause of the strangely dry tongue of the Felidæ is at once seen by reference to the tongue of a Lion or Tiger, or by applying a magnifying glass to the tongue of a domestic cat. The entire surface of the tongue is covered with innumerable conical projections, which are so curved that their points tie towards the throat. On the central line of the tongue these projections are larger than at the side. Their chief, if not their only use, is to aid the cat in stripping the flesh from the bones of the animals which it has killed, and so prevent the least avoidable waste of nutriment. Truly, in Nature the economical system reigns supreme, and waste is an impossibility. So strongly made are these amatures, that the constant licking of a cat's tongue will remove the living tissues from a delicate skin, while the tongue of the lion can rapidly cause the outflow of blood. There is a well-authenticated anecdote of a tame lion cub and its owner, which exhibits strongly the rasping power of the feline tongue. A gentleman had indulged himself in that rather dangerous pet, a tame lion cub. The animal was very fond of its master, and would play with him as guilelessly as if it were a kitten.—One day the gentleman fell asleep, leaving one of his hands hanging over the side of his couch. His pet lion came up to the couch when its master was slumbering, and by way of showing its affection, began to lick the exposed hand. In a very short time the rough file-like tongue cut through the delicate skin of the hand, and caused some little pain, and a slight effusion of blood, which was eagerly licked off by the animal. The pain which was caused by the too affectionate creature awoke its master who naturally began to withdraw his hand from the caresses of the lion. But at the first movement the lion uttered a short deep growl, which was repeated in a menacing manner at each attempt to remove the hand from its dangerous and painful position. Seeing that the lion cub had become suddenly transformed from a domestic pet to a wild beast, whose hand for the first time tasted blood, and thirsted for more its owner quietly slipped his other hand under his pillow where he kept a ready-loaded pistol and shot the beast dead through the head.—If ever an evil thing sprung up against its will, but was the only course which he could have adopted in order to preserve his own life. There are many instances recorded of the affection of lions for their keepers, and there is no doubt that they are capable of strong attachment, but they are also capable of treachery, and when they do turn upon their benefactors, they do so with a ferocity which is quite unknown to the tiger. If a person can succeed in making friends with a lion, he may be pretty certain that the animal will never attack him, unless, indeed, some sudden impulse should arise, which would be quite beyond the control of the animal's will."—*Knowledge's Illustrated Natural History by Wood.*

Odds and Ends.

If a man be gracious to strangers it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is not an island cut off from other lands, but a part of the continent that joins them.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart saying "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper liberty of the press."

Take all sorrow out of life and you take all sickness and depth and tenderness.—Sorrow is the furnace that melts selfish hearts together in love.

TIMELY WIT.—Sheridan was staggering home one night when he was observed by a policeman, to whom he said confidentially —"My name is Wilberforce—I am a religious man—don't expose me."

In a Bombay paper the following appears—"Wanted by a European youth, a wife when he attains the age of 22 years. His present age is 19."

We run the risk of experiencing the greatest disgust if we observe too closely how government, justice and mockery are managed.

Ned was arguing in favor of giving woman the elective franchise. "Why shouldn't women vote as well as men—are they not capable of forming correct opinions on political subjects? Many a woman knows more than her husband."

"That may be," said Jim, "but do you suppose I'd have rascally politicians come electioneering with my wife? Ned was silenced.

—"Tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears."

"O! such disgrace! I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife opening her husband's letters?"

"But the contents! Such a disgrace!"

"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?"

"Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste language. But the disgrace!"

The husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. Reader you couldn't guess the cause in an age. It was no other than a bill from a printer for a three years' subscription!

Patrick McFinnigan; with a one-wheeled car, ran a race with a locomotive; as the latter went out of sight Mac cried: "Ah wid ye, ye roorin' blaggard, or I'll be after running into yees."

"Wilt thou," said Jack Frost to pretty Miss Flower, and she wilted.

In a country parish in Scotland lived two maiden sisters. One took suddenly sick and died. The other was naturally bewailing her bereavement when the parish preacher entered to console her in her affliction, when the following conversation took place:

"It was a sudden call, indeed," droaned the parson, "but let us hope for the best!"

"Oh! yes," said the maid, heaving a heavy sigh, "I hope she's in Beelzebub's bosom."

"In Abraham's bosom you mean" interrupted the good shepherd.

"Well, it is one of the saints, and I'm certain she's not particular which, she could make herself at home anywhere."

The minister preached a sermon the Sunday following from a text which some of his congregation have not yet forgotten.

A quaint old minister of a parish in Lanarkshire one Sunday morning gave his text from the Psalms—"I said in my haste all men were liars" and began his sermon by thoughtfully saying, "Ay, David, you said it in your haste, did ye! If you had lived in this parish you might have said it at your leisure!"

COMMENDABLE MODESTY.—A young man, a member of an evangelical church, advertises in a local paper for board in a pious family, where his Christian example would be considered a compensation.

AQUATICS IN HALIFAX.

The race for the championship of Halifax Harbour was run on Wednesday week —distance 1¼ miles. Bernard Gallagher the champion of last year, came in at the head of the three, and George Lovett led the whites. The two unsuccessful pullers then went over the course again, and Lovett came off victor, as the champion's belt, which must be won five times before becoming the property of one individual, changes hands this year. The boat pulled by Lovett was named the *Lady Stuart*.—She is made of tin, and was constructed by John Boddick, a tinsmith.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigour in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

THE MOTHER MOLDS THE MAN.

That it is the mother who molds the man is a sentiment beautifully expressed by the recorded observations of a shrewd writer: "When I lived among the Cherokee Indians I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things he informed me that at their start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives, and the uniform result was, their children were all like their mothers. The father also lost all interest in both wife and children. 'And now,' said he 'if we would advance but one step of our children we must educate the girls, for when they become mothers they educate the children.' If women are ignorant, children are ignorant; if women are vicious, children are vicious. If women are treated like outcasts, children are treated as such in a great degree qualified to discharge the duties of life and have much of education."

Notice for Correspondents.

1. Supposing you wish to contribute to a public charity, send your money to the Editor of a newspaper. He must acknowledge the receipt of it, and so you get your name and benevolence advertised in the best part of the paper for nothing.

2. Another good method, if you are fond of appearing before the public, is to request the Editor to state that 'the Richard Jones in the police report of yesterday, is not Mr. Richard Jones, the respected chiropodist, of Sackville street.'

3. If you are writing to a political newspaper, never mind about writing on two sides of a paper, as depend upon it, it will be a recommendation in your favor if the editor sees you can write on both sides.

4. You need not be particular about writing legibly, as if stands to reason, if the Editor cannot read your letter, that you will be spared the mortification of reading in the next day's Notice to Correspondents that Philo-Justicia is an ass.'

5. It is usual in wording a statement, which impugnes the character of another person, to send your name and address with it; but, as in matters of libel, this is a very troublesome, as well as a very expensive plan, it is better to send any body's else's card rather than your own. By this means you avoid publicity, and have the double gratification of annoying two persons at once.

6. Inserting your death one day, and contradicting it the next, is another very cheap plan of advertising in a newspaper. Besides you have the advantage of learning in your lifetime what your friends think of you after your death. This plan, however will only answer once.

7. Be careful of quotations, especially in a foreign language. Most editor knows his own language well, it is as much as you have a right to expect from him.

8. Never send any thing to a newspaper to be continued, unless it is a legacy or a dozen of port.

9. Never trouble yourself in calling to see the Editor of a newspaper. It is a strange circumstance, but you might call a hundred times and always find him 'out.' —*Punch.*

Dying Innocent in the Penitentiary.

In the year 1853, three brothers, by the name of Shea, (Patrick, John and Dennis,) living in the county of Donegal, Ireland, having heard of a land of liberty, where the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations are received and welcomed, tore themselves away from their aged parents, the scenes of their childhood and land of their birth, with the intentions of making enough money, to bring their loved parents to the country of their intended adoption. Two of them were men, but Dennis, the hope and pride of his aged parents, was but a boy of seventeen years, full of youthful ardor. After receiving the blessing of their parents, they crossed the ocean and landed in New York.—They shortly started to find employment. The eldest stopped in New Jersey, the next found a place in Pennsylvania, and Dennis came to Ohio with an acquaintance, and found his way to one of our public works, near Athens, where there were a number of his countrymen employed.

Not long after he arrived, on one of their holidays, two or three citizens were passing along the road and found Dennis Shea, with a dying man at a spring. Dennis carried him there and was engaged in washing his face and cooling the temples of his dying countryman. Those who found him in this position charged him with murder, arrested him, and conveyed him to Athens and lodged him in jail. The man died without being able to communicate any of the facts of the case, and the story of poor Dennis was not believed. He was tried at the March term of the Court in that county in 1854 found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for life. He arrived there on the 11th of April following, at that time but 18 years of age.—Immediately after his confinement, he began to dwindle away, and he told the narrator of these facts that he could not survive a year, and wished his brothers to be ignorant of his misfortune and disgrace.

In the month of September following he took his bed, and sent a message to our informant. He wished for a Priest, and said he would not die without making his peace with God.

Father Meaher was sent, and in the presence of the Warden, Mr. Wilcox, and our informant, he told his simple story. The dying boy was shrived by the priest of his religion—said that he would now die in peace and in a few minutes all was over.

He stated on his death bed, (and it is substantiated by Lot L. Smith, Esq., a lawyer of Athens, and formerly Private Secretary to Gov. Medill,) that there existed an old feud between what they call the Fardowns and Corkonians—that a few of them had met near the spring on that day, in the absence of Dennis, and had a fight, when they left this man for dead and made good their escape.

Dennis came along a short time afterward and found him dragged on to the spring, and like a "Good Samaritan," was trying to restore consciousness to the dying man, when he was caught in the charitable act —his story discredited—hurried through the form of trial—without money and without friends, and sentenced at the youthful age of eighteen, to drag out a miserable existence within the gloomy walls of the Ohio Penitentiary—and innocent, too. What wonders that he sickened—that he died!

A STORM IN A HORSE'S HEAD.

Mr. Matthew Upright's black horse, which bore the herald in the Torontonian pageant on Monday week, was taken ill on the Thursday following, and died on Wednesday last. Mr. Arnold opened the body, and discovered in one of the main sheets of the vessels an enormous stone, about oval and smooth, apparently of a sandy nature, but very hard. The stone weighs about three ounces, and is about three quarters of a inch long. This accounts for the horse's death. The stone is of the kind called the Dolphin Jem, and it is intended to be sent to the Museum of the College of [illegible]

GREAT FIRE IN THOROLD.

LOSS $35,000!

THE THOROLD AND NIAGARA MILLS AND "THOROLD HOUSE" BURNED DOWN.

From the Thorold Gazette Extra.

Thorold, August 6, 1859.

Last evening about a quarter to eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the store house of the Thorold Mills, and in a few minutes the whole building was one mass of conflagration.

The fire company was promptly on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, but efforts to keep the fire under was unavailing.

From the Thorold Mills the fire extended to the Niagara Mills, and to the opposite buildings on Front-street, destroying in its course, in addition to the Thorold and Niagara Mills, the Thorold house, seven dwelling houses, and several stables, barns, and other outhouses, and causing a loss of about $35,000.

To the south of the street the fire extended to Mr. Dougan's store, corner of Front and Albert streets, and to the north to Mr. Macdonald's residence, both of which very narrowly escaped.

The buildings opposite the Thorold House and on the east side of the street, several times caught the flames, but with great exertions they were kept under.

The Thorold Fire Company exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner, and were well assisted by the rest of the people of the town. In about an hour and a half they managed to arrest the progress of the devouring element, and had it not been for their energetic actions, the loss would have been far more serious.

The St. Catharines Rescue Fire Company No. 1, and Hose and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, arrived in the village about the time the fire was first got under and rendering good assistance.

The scene when the fire reached the Front-street was most appealing. Every article of furniture, &c., in every house on both sides, from Albert-street to the lower end of Front-street, was removed; and the bustle and confusion which existed can be better imagined than described.

The following are the buildings burnt down and the loss sustained as far as can now be ascertained:—

The Thorold Mills—Band and Hutchison—loss including stock of wheat, flour, &c., $14,000; insured for $8,000. Niagara Mills—Alexander W. Chisholm—loss, including stock, $14,000; partially insured. Thorold House—Joseph Ashford—loss $4,000; uninsured. William Ramsay—dwelling-house—loss $1,000; uninsured.—Robert Booth—dwelling-house—loss $1,200; insured for $900. Mrs. Marley—two dwelling-houses—loss $1,600; insured for $800. Richard Birbeck—dwelling-house—loss $1,000; uninsured. W. B. Hendershot—two dwelling-houses, loss $1,000; uninsured. Stables and out-houses belonging to several parties, loss $1,000; mostly uninsured.

Much damage has been occasioned to goods, household furniture, &c., in addition to the above, which cannot be now estimated.

The cause of the fire is still unknown, but it is generally believed to have been set on fire by sparks from the funnel of a propeller which passed about ten o'clock.

Messrs. Band and Hutchison left the mill office about half-past nine o'clock, and no one of them or there employees had been in the store-house for several hours previously.

The Austrian Press on the New Treaty.

The language of the semi official Vienna press is measured and cold, but betrays great bitterness. Its severest declamations are, of course, reserved for Prussia, but there is no trace of forgiveness for France. All the papers dwell upon the fact, noticed in the Emperor's subsequent proclamation, that Prussia and England would have favoured less easy terms of peace than the French Emperor was ready to concede.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* declares that the neutral powers have forfeited their right to be consulted in the pacification. A European Congress inadmissible; an Italian Congress, however, inevitable. A comparison of this language with that which our Turin correspondent tells us is held in that capital will tell us for whose honour the project of an Italian Confederation was put forward. The Austrian journalist, however, anticipates its meeting with anxiety. "What an ocean of intrigues," he exclaims, "will await us there. The ambition of Piedmont the exclusiveness of Naples, the exigency of the Church, will come into violent collision. The execution of the preliminaries of peace of which the proposal of a Confederation is a weak point will prove anything but easy." It is singular to remark that the Emperor of Austria in his address says he was obliged to make peace because he could not find allies; whilst the Emperor Napoleon in his proclamation told us he made peace to avoid a general European war. How are we to reconcile the two assertions.

Pay the Printer.

BY NELLIE WAY.

PAY THE PRINTER. Yes, we say again, pay the printer, and if we could speak in tones of thunder, we would reiterate the words in the ears of every delinquent week, until he was glad to walk up to the mark, and *fork over*. Why, man alive, what on earth are you thinking about, sitting there, cursing over newspapers, fooling on their contents, while you owe the printer?

No wonder you feel huff with the editorials, and criticise the contributors, for no one is ever united with newspapers, or anything else, until they pay for them.——Don't write me, because I tell you the truth, and look on the you had just been detected in robbing Dame Haggins's goose pen; better by half act like an honest man owe your debts and pay the printer. Yes, pay him for a year's subscription in advance and see how you will feel after doing such a remarkable deed; try it for once—just for the fun of testing the truth of what we say. Why sir when you take from the office a newspaper that is your's—not the proprietors—you will be as independent as Alexander Sultan, and as pleased as the" you had sent your constituent [with no name.]" There's magic in the word subs. Try it one year prepaid to be a Christian! What a pity Punch couldn't have your subscription when in favor the pictures of a hypocrite, he would undoubtedly have created a previous for nothing more and no more unusual distinction.

Pay the printer, and death gnawing behind bushes, and passing through windows when a stranger enters into the house, for fear he is so, upset, bound enthusing subscriptions. Shooting your boys in both the thing is the case; pay the printer, and the only thing to be done is to pay the printer.

your threats to stop my paper, which you never paid for.

The fact is, we all work ahead, and if we accidently step on your toes, or hit your corns why all we have to say is, that you must keep them in a proper place. It's no use to find fault with truth, for truth is a sharp weapon to contend with—so wake up to a sense of duty, and *pay the printer*, in hard cash, but if promises, for promises never brought a dinner or the baby a frock; neither will they keep an "old bachelor" from starving—if they would, the first thing we would do, would be to draw up a petition, and present it to the Legislature, praying that none but "those doomed to walk the earth alone should occupy an editorial chair." In course they would grant the petition for they would at once see the the *propriety* of having people promoted who did not require anything more than promises to sustain them. But, unfortunately, even "old bachelors" can't exist on promises, though they sometimes believe in them, in times of political excitement, and come off terribly about as well as a fish caught in a net—they wriggle and wriggle and *that's all the good it does.*

For shame, man! not to pay the printer. It's worse than stealing pennies off a dead man's eyes, and that is about as mean as going into a neighbors house, and reading his paper before he has had a chance to look in it, and then say the paper "isn't worth taking." That's what we call worse than stealing, and there's no chance of teaching such people honesty or politeness, only by beating into them with something that will make an impression. Finally, we say pay the printer—pay up, for they're "written for glory and printed for fun" too long now.—*Hutchens Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

CELTIC GAME CLUB—E. Davidson.
CIRCUS.
J. J. MARSHALL.
THE *Globe*.
STOLEN OR STRAYED—T. Councillor
POSTPONEMENT—William Johnston.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11th, 1859.

Our Common Schools and their Enemies.

It is the duty of every Government to provide education for the people, and some of the Governments of Europe and America are now most nobly executing this part of their duty. In Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, national education is advancing with astonishing rapidity, and in some districts where half-a-century ago the inhabitants were semi-barbarian, civilization and intelligence are now blooming in the moral wilderness. We in Canada have also obtained the same blessing, and scarcely have we been allowed to enjoy it ere interested parties in our midst proclaim that our Common Schools are so many agents in hands of sectarians intent on seducing children from the faith of their parents; but we challenge them to prove their assertion. They want Separate Schools, and they who advocate them are the friends of State Churchism, and we contend that the system of education upheld by them tends to contract rather than expand the mind of the pupil.—We remember of once being told that dog-fanciers succeeded in producing the race of tiny lap-dogs by giving gin to them while young and thus preventing their further growth, and true or false it will serve to illustrate our present subject. The main end of the advocates of separate schools is to hinder the free developement of the youthful mind, and to produce a race of intellectual dwarfs. Habits of enquiry constitute just the one thing they labor to prevent—independence of mind the cardinal sin the youngsters are taught to shun. To do what they are told, do think as they are taught, to submit to tyranny without asking wherefore; to be mere reading and writing machines do subserve the purposes of the powerful—mere living copies of a primer and prayer-book—this is what our rising generation will gain by the generous mind of such parties. We would ask thinking men how far is their judgment the State Church has displayed a friendly feeling towards general education. Can the fact be denied that were it not for the efforts of Dissenters in Britain the population of that country would be in a worse state to-day as respects education than they were two centuries ago. What plans for the intellectual elevation of the masses originated with the State Church when in the zenith of its power? Has not its bitter hostility uniformly stood in the way of the patriotism and philanthropy of others, whenever the object has been the diffusion of knowledge? Did it command the "march of intellect" of which the last 30 years has been the witness? We shall not insult the reader's memory by continuing such interrogations. The last stands recorded in history and no effrontery can efface it, no sophistry can wrench it out of its place, that up to a very recent period the State Church not only neglected the education of the masses, but discouraged it, frowned upon it, and pointed ridicule at the men who entered upon the glorious work. If such men in England have not succeeded, it is not for want of will. To a terrible extent they have prevailed, and the rural districts of England offer a proof of more of the fact.

Let the people of Upper Canada take warning. Let them profit by past example and studiously endeavour to their capacity an advance to classic gaol, but the friends to our School system on their representatives, and in doing so they will secure and transmit the boon to posterity.

Remember the Concert in the Town Hall to-night.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the ratepayers was held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening last to consider the Market By-law.

The Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. Johnston to act as Secretary.

After the Chairman had stated the object for which the meeting was called, and invited the opinions of the ratepayers, Wm. Landy Esq., moved, seconded by Jas. Harvey, Esq.

"That this meeting believing that the establishment of a public market where the buyer and seller can meet for the transaction of business must be naturally advantageous, and believing that the By-law No. ——, for the establishment of a market in the Town of Peterboro' is calculated, (if honestly carried out) to produce this result, strongly deprecate any interference with the said By-law at least until it shall have had a fair trial, and experience will have proved what amendments may be expedient in its minor details to render its general working more efficient."

The mover and seconder, and Messrs. Bernhem and White spoke in favor of the motion. Messrs. Forgeson, Hall, Clenton, and Conger spoke against the motion and the By-law. Messrs. Hazlitt and Heathorn made an effort to be heard, but to no effect. Individuals (not rate-payers) who generally make it a business to attend such meetings for the purpose of creating disturbance were on hand, and carried their point. The Mayor again and again attempted to restore order, but to no purpose, and if he, on rising the second time to read the resolution had read the riot act instead it would not have been much out of place. Finally a vote was taken, and the Mayor declared the resolution carried.—The meeting then broke up.

ROBBERY—The store of Messrs. Cowpar & Ogilvy, George street, was broken into early Saturday morning last, and a number of articles stolen. Fortunately no money was left in the store the night previous excepting about $1 in copper coin, which was carried off. The thieves decamped leaving a candle burning from which part of the shelving ignited, but the fire did not spread far, otherwise the consequences might have been serious.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC—On Tuesday last the children of the Sunday School in connection with the Church of Scotland, accompanied by the teachers, parents, and congregation, held a pic-nic on the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, at the west end of the Town. After a bountiful repast, addresses were delivered by the pastor Mr. Douglas, and other gentlemen. The day was favorable and everything passed off pleasantly, all present seeming to enjoy themselves to their content. On separating the party expressed their thanks to Mrs. Kirkpatrick for her hospitality and kindness.

SPORT AHEAD.—A game at Cricket will be played on the grounds in Ashburnham to-day between the Cobourg and Peterboro' Clubs. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Preparations are being made by the Peterboro' Celtic Game Club to have a gala day soon. Prizes will be offered for the best players, and great competition may be expected.

The Little Lake regatta which comes off next month promises to be more than usually interesting. Arrangements are being made for a splendid occasion.

We understand that a great Regatta is to come off at Cobourg about the 23rd inst. Hart and a number of other aquatic celebrities are expected to be present. Our American cousins speak of trying their hand with old Kanuck, several boats from Rochester and neighborhood being likely to enter the contest.

CIRCUS—Joe Pentland's Circus shows in this Town on Tuesday next. Our contemporaries west, where this troupe has exhibited, speak highly of their performances.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Aug. 9th 1859.

The Council met. All present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

A petition asking the Council to repair the side-walk on Water St., opposite the Market Square was referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

The Mayor read the report of Judge Boucher to the Committee of Crown Lands.

A communication from John Fowler in reply to the letter addressed by the Mayor, asking for the interest due by him, was read and received.

A petition from John Waterson praying for abatement of the fine imposed on him in the Police Court was read and received.

The Clerk read the certificate of the approval of the Separation By-law by the rate-payers, on the 5th inst. The vote stood 50 for By-law, 1 against.

A communication from the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, naming the amount required from the Town, for 1859, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from M. Martin, M.P.P., complaining of the injurious effect of the present Market By-law, was read and received.

A report from the Finance Committee recommending the payment of the salary of Mr. Royce as Inspector of Buildings for 1859. Also that the town due on the property leased by Clark & Buchan, be charged from rental to August (plus); was read and received.

Two petitions asking for repairs of sidewalks were handed to Councillor Green Streets and Bridges.

Moved and seconded,—That the chairman of the Committee of Streets be authorized to order the rate of interest to be charged on all arrears of taxes, &c., due to the Town, from the 1st day of August next, and that the Treasurer be instructed to collect the same.

Moved and carried,—That the Treasurer be instructed to pay the Chief Constable the sum of $1 per day for each day he has been employed in the service of the Corporation, and that the Chief Constable be instructed to keep an account of the number of days he has been employed.

A By-law to amend the present Market By-law.

Moved and carried,—That Mr. Waterson be informed that the prayer of his petition cannot be entertained by the Council.

Moved and seconded,—That the Mayor be authorized to procure plans and specifications for a verandah around the Market House, in accordance with the report of the Special Committee on the 30th of June last.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned for one week.

Latest Intelligence.

THE CONFERENCE.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS.—The Plenipotentiaries of the Conference to be held at Zurich are M. Bourqueney for France, and Count Colloredo for Austria. The representative for Sardinia is not yet known.

The meeting at Zurich will open its sittings in ten days or a fortnight at the latest. The period for the deliberations of the Congress, or Conference, which is to succeed the Zurich meeting, is not yet fixed.

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Since the announcement of peace, no more important document has been issued than the official report of the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in answer the complimentary addresses of the Senate and the Legislative Body. In this speech the Emperor anticipates every objection which he thinks likely to occur, and boldly acknowledges that he has failed to carry out his programme. His language is terse and pointed, and however much his opponents may differ from him, they cannot refuse to acknowledge the ability of his address.

His Excellency, Mr. Troplong, President of the Senate, first addressed the Emperor, and was followed by the Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body after which the Emperor replied as follows:

"Gentlemen,—Finding myself again in the midst of you, who during my absence have shown so much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I feel first of all the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motives of my conduct.

"When after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently on the point of undergoing a change in a military as well as in a political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy intrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surround him; and in commencing the long sterile war of sieges I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or to aggravate our reverse.

"Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would neither have shaken my resolution nor stopped the enthusiasm of my army had the means been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to resolve boldly to break through the barriers raised by neutral territories, and then to accept the struggle on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It came to this—to accept everywhere the support of revolution. More precious blood must have been shed, and enough has been shed already; in a word, to succeed it was necessary to stake what no Sovereign ought to stake, unless the independence of his country is in danger.

"If, then, I stopped short, it was not from weariness and exhaustion, not from abandonment of the noble cause I wish to serve, but because a voice voice spoke within my heart—'The interests of France.'

"Do you imagine it cost me nothing to put a break upon the ardour of my soldiers, who, excited by victory, wished to advance?

"Do you suppose it cost me nothing publicly in the face of Europe to curtail from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

"Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to behold many noble illusions destroyed in honest hearts, patriotic hopes extinguished?

"To cause Italian independence I waged war against the grain of Europe. As soon as the destinies of my country was imperilled I concluded peace.

"And can it now be said that our efforts and sacrifices are a pure loss? No. As I said in my farewell address to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles a powerful army, inferior to none in organization and bravery has been defeated.—The King of Piedmont, once styled the Guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier line of his States extended from the Tiejno to the Mincio. The idea of nationality is admitted by its warmest opponents. All the Sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula understand at last the imperious necessity of salutary reform.

"Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful of happy results; the future will reveal their daily more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, the quiet of Europe."

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

By comparing the speech of the Emperor of the French and the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, and perusing also the address of the Prince Regent of Prussia, our readers will be in possession of the main features necessary to a correct understanding of the situation of political affairs in connection with the Italian question. The substance of the Emperor of Austria's address is as follows:—

"When all concessions that were allowable and compatable with dignity have been exhausted there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided, becomes a duty.

"This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, which arguments if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them, and which inspired the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest would be victorious.

"Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not yet been favourable to us.

"The valiant army of Austria has in this supreme crisis proved of its tried heroism and its unquenchable perseverance, as brilliant deed it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies.

"It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, have been able to obtain only advantages not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still unvanquished by the same power, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a necessity of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But the object of this struggle, it would seem, is not to gather new conquests, but to conclude a peace which must have been already often closed which have been made already, and which have deeply affected my heart.

"Under these conditions it was my duty as a Sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. Notwithstanding, success would have appeared doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

"In spite of the ardent sympathy worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the government and people of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies also, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria would have been obliged alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

"The honour of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain in any event conditions less unfavourable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people, because they will me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth all my attention and solicitude on the task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria by the development of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration.

"As chief of the army I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgment of its bravery.—To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not also returned from the combat.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA TO HI ARMY.

The following order of the day to the army has been published:—

"At the moment when war broke out between two neighbouring great Powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia.—The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy positions I had ordered for you the belligerent Powers suddenly concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate whatever might be the destines of war. You have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

This week has been barren of any exciting news, and all our information tends towards the peace question. Important official speeches and manifestoes have been published, which clear the political atmosphere and render the Italian question more easy of solution. Austria has officially reformed the German Diet of the re-establishment of peace, and suggested the return of the military contingents to their bonnes and the reduction of the federal fortresses to a peace footing. Peaceful navigation has resumed its march in the Adriatic and Levant; the Emperor of Austria has returned to his capital, and the Emperor of France has arrived at St. Cloud. In a short time the representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia, will meet at Zurich, to conclude a treaty of peace. European Congress there will be none, as the two Emperors agreed at Villafranca to settle their differences without the intervention of the neutral Powers. Count Colloredo is likely to represent Austria at Zurich, and young Prince Metternich will probably go as Austrian Ambassador to Paris. Baron Hubner goes to Rome instead of Count Colloredo. It is said that the disposition of the population of Milan is not good, nor are the absurd reports published in the newspapers calculated to improve it. To-day it is said that both Venice and Bologna are in full revolution, and that Garibaldi refuses to obey. To-morrow there may appear other reports equally absurd. A war cry is, moreover, raised against the clergy, which is quite in opposition with the real sentiments of the population. The inspectors sent into Lombardy by the Sardinian Government have hitherto given proofs of great incapacity. The French army is withdrawing by degrees; some regiment left for Genoa immediately on their arrival at Milan, and it is said that the entire French army will have quitted Lombardy before the end of the month.

Count Walewski took the liberty of pointing out to the Emperor the impossibility of carrying out with success certain provisions of the treaty of peace, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the conference should meet as early as possible. Some difficulty will occur as regards Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Roman States, the people there protesting against the provisions of the treaty which places them without reserve at the mercy of the Sovereigns who had abandoned them.—The Emperor of the French tells us that he would not have stopped in the middle of his Italian programme—the rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic—if he had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia while swallowing her humiliation, enters her retreat from the scene with decent grandeur as to have the will but the guns she has acquired. Austria declares that she has ceased to fear, now with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. In Tuscany the Consulta of State, judging it expedient to revive the electoral law of May 3, 1848, in order to consult the country as to its future destiny, published a Government decree enacting that representatives of the people are to be elected under that law for the purpose of deciding by a majority of votes what the future government of the country shall be. The electoral lists are to be immediately formed by the mayors, under the authority of the prefects. The partisans of the Duchies will most probably be aware of whatever there is at present impending, for we find the Paris newspaper *Le Pays* saying, "The granting of the Duchess regency to Tuscany is no longer doubtful. No one says that Piedmont is to lose a good share of them The negotiations will be speedily concluded. The rulers of these small States have not called them up to be heard finally themselves on the subject. It is for a question of high in which the British Cabinet will be trusted, many of present insurmountable difficulties will vanish.

The Swiss Government is now taking measures to put a stop once for all to the system of enrolling men in that country for the service of Italian princes. The last of the old capitulations which authorised it expired on the 15th of the present month; they will not be renewed. A delegate has been sent by the Confederation to Naples for that purpose; and the assembly protested by citizens of a liberal State serving in the army of such a prince as the late King of Naples will soon cease.

The reason why Austria accepted the peace, it is related in military circles, was that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity of sacrificing Lombardy.—"The one document," says one informant "was a Franco-Anglo Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy."

Turning from the west we learn from Alexandria that the relations between the Pacha and the Sultan continue to be very cool, without, however, as yet any serious difference. His Highness appears to be determined to increase his army, and for that purpose the recruiting is continued throughout Egypt. He has, moreover, given orders for the purchase of 25,000 muskets, for gunboats of a new model, six rifled cannon, and various other instruments of destruction.

A conspiracy against Prince Milosch and his son Michael has been discovered at Belgrade. The former was to have been assassinated on the 11th inst., at Topschider and the latter at Selusbex. The conspirators are ex-Ministers and Senators, and the prince vows that he will put them to death although the Porte has formerly protested against his doing so.

GARIBALDI AND KOSSUTH.—What will Garibaldi and Kossuth say to this peace? is the question that occurs to every one in considering the terms and the manner of the all-unsaved treaty. Of the former we shall probably hear by some not expressive of his sentiments; of Kossuth we have private information, which, as it is, we give to our readers. M. Kossuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, but the news of the Peace Treaty arrested their preparations. On the evening of the 14th they received a telegram from M. Kossuth, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland.—He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the Peace Treaty, and so escaped a conference with Emperor or Kaiser. What has become of the Hungarian committee assembled at Genoa does not appear, and the elaborate schemes of revolutionising Hungary has of course disappeared with the cessation of war.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SARDINIA BY HIS PEOPLE.

The following address to Victor Emmanuel is circulated throughout the kingdom, and has already received numerous signatures:—

"Sire,—The deep sense of disappointment, the profound consternation which was produced throughout the country by the unforeseen announcement of a peace so different from what it had a right to expect, has been somewhat mitigated by the universal conviction that that peace was not your work, and that the name of the First Soldier of Italian Independence still remains pure, glorious, and uncontaminated.

"The national question is not solved; it has lost none of its importance; it has entered a new phase, replete with the greatest difficulty and supreme danger. But that living and that people who have been able to hold their own in a ten years struggle, and who have everywhere known how to conquer, where deceit and fate were powerless against valour, will also be able to turn out the obstacles which the future has in store. A stroke of the pen cannot shed the dictates of twenty-six millions of hearts.

"But if the nation is ready, if all the living strength of the country is prepared for the heaviest sacrifices, it is necessary that they should not be deprived of that wise and powerful direction which your Majesty and your ministry have hitherto given to popular enthusiasm.

"All can understand, O sire, what must be your sufferings. Italy, whose cry of anguish reached your heart, now understands the irresistible eloquence of your silence.

"May you be blessed—may all be blessed who fought by your side for the holiest of causes. If Italy weeps now, her independence and her liberty are worth the shedding of blood as well as tears.

"So long as you sire, shall be the champion of Italian regeneration, short will be our despondency, and, relying on herself alone, the country will feel equal to achieve a happier fate."

PROCLAMATION TO THE TUSCANS.

Much excitement having been caused by the conclusion of peace, the following proclamation was issued by the provisional ministry recently appointed by the King of Sardinia:

"Tuscans,—The news of events which interrupt the most brilliant hopes, causes a general and profound grief. The government shares your sentiments. We must not, however, give way to discouragement, and must be content to wait for ample details. Under present circumstances our task is to unite more closely than ever to show our firmness, and to prove that we are worthy to be citizens of a free and independent country. As long as we remain thus firm all our hopes will not be lost.—Citizens deputed by us are about to proceed to Turin to learn what are the real state of things. Meanwhile, remember that any extreme manifestation of your regrets will only aggravate the perils of the situation. Let us all join in maintaining order, which now more than ever is necessary for the salvation of our country. The 'consulta' will shortly meet. Jointly with it, the Government will make the voice of Tuscany heard by Victoria Emmanuel, in whom it has the fullest confidence. Tuscany will not, in spite of its will or of its rights, be replaced under either the yoke or the influence of Austria.

"Florence."

(Signed by all the Ministers.)

These simple and heartfelt words, which were thoroughly appreciated by the population, contributed to calm men's minds.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Verona of the 11th contains some interesting particulars concerning the interview between the two Emperors:—

This place and date will mark in history and future visitors will search of the interview of Villafranca, as that of Rolandi and that of Tilsit. I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshall Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms.—His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said he was much struck with the marshal bearing of the French cavalry, and that, in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian bodyguard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staff, and the moment after the general officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carto Morelli, situated in the principle street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction, I had visited it early in the morning, and saw in addition to the bed-room of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green, and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just I entered, a vase of fresh gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for an hour and a half the two emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without any one being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on, I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts some remaining on their horses, while other were dismounted. Not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Martimprey and Fleury, the honor of shaking hands with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortege was on the way back to the place from which it had set out. The Emperor of the French entered Valeggio a little after eleven.

FROM A PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

The contradiction which has struck me between the assertion of the Emperor of Austria, that he had consented to a peace because he was abandoned by his natural allies, and the statement in the French Emperor's proclamation to the army—that he had put an end to the war because it was about to assume larger proportions—is noticed by a leading provincial journal of France. There is an official answer to this objection which deserves to be considered. The two statements it is said, are perfectly reconcilable in this way:—The Emperor Napoleon was perfectly warranted in saying that after another victory the war would become general, because in that case Austria would have been compelled to submit to the conditions upon which alone Prussia offered her assistance. On the other hand the Emperor of Austria truly in a certain sense, that he was abandoned by his natural allies, because Prussia with Germany at her back was only ready to help him on condition of his giving up to Prussia the long disputed preponderance in the Germanic Confederation. The French Emperor shrank from a war with Germany, not only because he doubted whether France would support him in such a vast struggle when Italian interests were at stake, but also because the effects of the war would have been to realise the unity of Germany, which it has been the policy of France ever since the time of Francis I., to prevent." Now—but this argument is rather implied than avowed—the Emperor hopes to avail himself of his intimate friendship with the Emperor of Austria to break up the Germanic Confederation, and then a war on the Rhine might be undertaken with better hopes of successful issue.

What particularly relgates the *Univers*, in the arrangement of Villafranca, is the fact that Lombardy was thereby transferred from one monarch to another, without the slightest semblance of a recognition of any rights on the part of the vulgar herd of people. The emperor of Austria, says the Jesuit Veuillot, "gave up as a thing what he had lost as nothing, and the French Emperor in giving Lombardy to Piedmont, also gave away as a thing what he had picked up a thing. This is in entire accordance with pure monarchal tradition. No word of any right of Lombardy to give away herself as is invoked by M. Cowour." There is but too much reason in the transaction of Villafranca for the triumphant tone of the *Univers*. Nevertheless, it is to be observed, that Victor Emmanuel in his Milan proclamation does not affect to accept that gift of Lombardy as a pure fulfilment made by Francis Joseph to Louis Napoleon as a trustee to his son, but founds his title upon the "affects expressed" wishes of the populations. But notwithstanding this formality it is too true that, as we know at present, the entire scheme of the Italian Confederation proceeds entirely from the will of the two despotic Emperors, expressed in their two homogeneous conferences at Villafranca. None of the Princes' pregnable hint at any other meeting of patriotic gentlemen, or peoples as being necessary to give a sanction to all the arrangements there made. The *Nord* of Brussels spoke yesterday of a congress, or at least a conference, as being a matter of course; but a postscript to the correspondents letter, upon which its opinion was founded, says that he doubts whether he was not mistaken in anticipating either "congress or conference." But how can it be said, as the French journals do say, that the Italian question is settled, when it remains to be seen whether the parties to the proposed confederation who were not represented at Villafranca will consent to what has been done in their name? I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and "order" maintained by French and Austrian troops conjointly I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. Be attendant there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's pro clamation has been spat upon and defied. This news you perhaps know. I give it to you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here.

ARRIVAL of the "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

A GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

Garibaldi's Position.

Commercial Intelligence, Markets, &c.

QUEBEC, August 8.

The *Nova-Scotian*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 27th ultimo, arrived here last night. Her news is not important.

The Zurich Conference had not yet met.

Prussia demands a general disarmament as a condition for taking part in the European Congress.

The *Fulton* was to leave Southampton on the same day as the *Nova-Scotian* left Liverpool. The *Arabian* reached Liverpool at 9.30 p. m. of the 23rd. The frigate *General Admiral* from New York reached Cronstadt on the 13th ult. The *Hannibal* left Southampton for New York on the 26th ult.

Nothing of moment had transpired with regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part in it. A despatch of the 23rd from Berlin says, however, that the representatives of the three Powers were expected to meet at the end of July.

It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th that Napoleon would visit London.

The *Daily News* believes that, although the scheme of the Italian confederation may not have formally struck out of the programme, it is not now insisted on by its author, and that little more will be heard of it.

The French fleet had sailed from Spain, and it was reported that a portion of the French army had begun to leave Italy.

Count Parsigny had arrived at Paris from London. It is said he took with him the assurance that England would give adhesion to a Congress on condition of a general and immediate disarmament. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed the English government offered to send representatives to the Congress, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor agreed to do so on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement and that the English government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The *Independence Belge* gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from Napoleon, and it is asserted that the military convention between France and Austria relative to Italy has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th July contains the following:—"It is endeavoured in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens; but that the English people are deceived, merely in order to further the national defences. This exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the budgets of England and France will show these considerations to be erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by two hundred million francs, making for 1860 a total of more than six hundred and fifty million francs; while the French army budget for 1860 does not

and regret what improvement may be made therein.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said the government would consent to the withdrawal of the resolution, but not to the motion itself.—The government were about to appoint a committee, the report of which would be a guarantee for the completeness of its endeavours to place the great arsenals of the country in a state to resist all attacks.—Lord Palmerston said there would be too extensive an enquiry for a committee to consider what force was necessary for the defence of the country; they would only enquire what permanent fortifications were requisite for the defence of the dock-yards and arsenals.

Sir De Lacy Evans' resolution was negatived.

The proceedings in both houses on the 26th ult., were unimportant.

A fire at Liverpool, on the 26th ult., had destroyed the extensive North Shore flour and rice mills. There were four lives lost, and many injured. Loss, fifty to sixty thousand pounds, including a large quantity of grain.

A deputation from the British and foreign anti-slavery society, headed by Lord Brougham, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, with regard to the coolie emigration to the West Indies. They argued in favour of the appointment of a committee of enquiry, but the Duke said that time would not permit this session, but official enquiry should be instituted in the autumn.

At a public meeting in Galway, a letter was read from the treasury department, saying that the government could not comply with the demand to make Galway a harbour of refuge.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Wednesday.—The *Daily News'* city article says funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness at a fresh advance of one eighth. The article in the *Monitour*, taking exception to the military and naval expenditure of England, then became known, and a fall of one quarter occurred in Consols; from this there was no recovery and closing quotations were one eighth below those of Monday. In all other markets a tendency to improvement was shown in the morning, followed by dullness in the afternoon. The demand for money continues steady, and leading discount houses are disinclined to take the best bills below 2½ per cent. £195,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the bank since the last returns.

The *Times'* city article says that after various minor fluctuations, Consols closed at a decline of a quarter.

The article in the *Moniteur* exercised a depressing effect. The continuance of the slight drain of gold from the bank which had set in was likewise against the market.

Money was in good supply, and demand for silver rather slackened.

A report of France being ready to disarm had but limited influence, the belief being that the army would not tolerate such a step on an extensive scale.

A Paris telegram, dated Tuesday evening, to the London *Post*, says Sardinia has named as her plenipotentiary at Zurich M. Des Ambrois, a very enlightened man. It is expected he will visit Paris before proceeding to his destination. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed his willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

The *Herald* has the best authority for stating that the Grand Duke Constantine will soon visit England.

The *Times* says another large French loan will be wanted before long. The same journal replies to the *Moniteur's* article on the armaments of the two countries. It says that its statements in many respects are deceptive.

The *Times* strongly urges the immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong guns, and increased exposition in the manufacture of guns by private contracts.

VERY LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—The *North American* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

France.

It is said that the Emperor will make his public entry into Paris on Sunday, August 14th, at the head of part of the Army of Italy. The troops will halt on the following day for the usual *fete* Napoleon.

After the 19th, the Emperor proceeds with the Empress to the Pyrenees.

The Duke de Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor has granted a pension of 3,000 francs from his private purse to the brother of Gen. Auger, who was killed in Italy. It was reported that 200,000 men were to be discharged from the army on a reasonable furlough, so that the government will have them still on hand, while their cost can be diminished to other purposes.

The Paris flour and wheat market was firm, owing to the reports that the wheat crops would be less than was anticipated. The provincial corn markets were also firm, and advancing. Accounts from the wine regions were unfavourable; the grapes had been injured by the excessive heat, and prices were tending upwards. Brandies were quiet.

The *Moniteur de Lafiotte*, a government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

Count Pourt, the Prussian ambassador, had arrived at Paris.

The fetes had been animated and brilliant on the 20th ult., while in the *Moniteur* on the manifestoes caused a sensation, and prices declined one-eighth; rentes closed flat at sixty-seven-sixty.

The Sardinia *Le Nord* says that each of the first acts of the new Sardinian ministry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship; to convoke the chambers; and propose a constitutional bill applicable to Lombardy. A declaration will afterwards take place, in order to effect in the new Chamber a reconciliation of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will preside, and Parliament sit, alternate years at Turin and Milan.

Italy.

In regard to Garibaldi's position, it is said that he was appointed to command, on the 15th ultimo by General Dalle Mormora, with whom he had a long confidential interview—that he had a force of fifteen thousand men, which continued to increase—and that he expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia not favouring the national cause. A letter dated Milan, 20th says that Garibaldi has constructed a road from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. There will be a gathering of about fifty thousand volunteers in Bologna. Garibaldi's corps, formed by that of Montanara, will form an advanced guard of twenty-five thousand men, and will be followed by the main body of the army. The Austrians will be given battle in the neighborhood of Mantua.

It was rumoured that the Duke of Modena proposes to urge 4,000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his State; also that a division of the French army will enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman legation, for the purpose simply of preserving order and allowing the free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, or that Tuscany should be governed by a prince of the House of Savoy, in case annexation should be impossible.

Rome.

The Pontifical Government had issued a circular to its representatives abroad, complaining that the refusal of the dictatorship of the Roman legation by the King of Sardinia was completely illusory. The nomination of the Marquis Dazeglio was considered of as a flagrant violation of neutrality. Other acts of usurpation against the legitimate authority of the Pope was also quoted. The circular says that they provoked in the Holy Father much indignation seeing that such enormities proceed from the government of a Catholic King, who had accepted the advice of his agust ally in refusing the dictatorship offered him.—His holiness desired that this protest be communicated to all the European Powers, and trusts they will co-operate in vindicating his rights, for which purpose he invokes their assistance and protection.

Baron Hembar, formerly the Austrian ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Rome to replace Count Colledo as Austrian ambassador at Rome. A great number of addresses were signed against the return of the ex-minister government, and in favour of a union with Sardinia. The country had resolved upon keeping up public order, and of repulsing every attack of the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also, that regular voting should take place, expressing the wishes of the country.

Letters from Rome assert that the principles of the Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope. A majority of Cardinals in Conference voted in favor of the Pope accepting the Presidency.

The French ambassador had an extraordinary audience of the Pope of two hours' duration.

In the *Times'* city article it is stated there was a recovery at Mark Lane yesterday, July 20th, of 1s. The *News* says the advance was 1s. to 1s. 1d. The *Herald* reports wheat market firmer; but an advance of 1s a 2s per quarter over rates of Monday, the 18th inst.

Liverpool Markets, July 27—Corn—The weather during the early part of the day was changeable, with occasional heavy rain, but since Sunday it has been fine.—There was a better enquiry for wheat on Friday, at 1d to 2d per cental improvement, and since then the market has been quiet. In other articles there has been no material change. At our market yesterday there was a fair enquiry for wheat, and prices closed 2d to 3d per cental dearer.—Oats were about as before. Barley and beans were firm. Peas maintained their value. The best descriptions of flour were more saleable, but inferior sorts were dull as before. Flour per 280 lbs—Western Canal 21s to 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s to 24s; Canada 24s to 26s, extra qualities 26s to 28s. Wheat, English white 9s 9d to 10s; American white 10s 8d to 11s 6d; Canadian white 9s 9d to 10s 6d; red 8s 9d to 9s 3d.

Life Assurance.—The subject of Life Assurance has lately occupied a great deal of the Public attention, and any remarks at this time of the day, upon the actual system, are scarcely necessary, as that work has been fully done—by means of prospectuses and papers, which have been industriously circulated and strewn upon our paths. But since competition has become so great, we begin to look into the different advantages offered by competing companies. The question is now—"Where can we assure a sum of money to be paid to widows or families, not only at the cheapest rate but with the greatest certainty that the contract or bargain will be carried out not actually as to the letter of the law, but to the spirit."

A case has recently occurred here, in which we consider we only do our duty in making public. Mr. Alex. Bryson, of this City, assured his life in 1851, with the Colonial Life Assurance Company, and paid his premiums regularly up to last November, at which time he neglected to take up his receipts although informed of the fact of its lying in the Agents hands, consequently, the policy, by reason of the non-payment of the premium, was void. Mr. Bryson died on the 31st of March last, and the company at once stepped forward and informed the parties interested, that in accordance with the resolutions recently passed by the Board of Directors, at the head office in Edinburgh their claim to the sum assured, £500, was good, as also to a Bonus of £40.

We quote the portion of the Resolution refered to:

"that Policies of five years duration, effected for the whole term of life at a uniform rate of interest, [this does not include Survivorship Assurances, Joint Lives and Survivorship Assurances on which any portion of the Premiums may be allowed to remain unpaid as a debt on the Policy], shall not be forfeited in consequence of non-payment of any ordinary premium until the expiry of thirteen months from the regular date when the premium fell due; but after the expiry of the first thirty days from the date when the premium fell due [generally termed the Days of Grace,] the Directors shall not receive payment, of any such arrear except with a fine of five per cent. per month on the premiums in arrear; and should the person assured have died within the period of thirteen months, before the renewal of the risk, the claim shall still be binding on the Company, subject to deduction of the premiums unpaid, and fines if incurred. At the expiry of such period of thirteen months, reckoning, not from the end of the Days of Grace, but from the regular date when the premium fell due, the Policy shall be entirely forfeited, and the Directors shall calculate the value of such Assurance according to their usual practice, and carry the same to a "Forfeited Policy Account" to the credit of the persons who were interested in the Assurance so forfeited, to remain there till the end of five years from the regular date when the premium fell due which was not paid. But if no claim shall be made and substantiated for such calculated value within the said period of five years, the same shall be carried into the general funds of the Company, for their own use. No evidence of health to be required in connection with these resumed."

This will go a long way towards doing away with the feeling entertained by many that [illegible] to get quit of their [illegible] at any time [illegible] to them, reasonably that if not the case, as the Colonial holds out every inducement to their policy-holders to keep up all the Assurances.—*Dispatch Dundee.*

Mr. W. R. Reid is the Agent in Peterborough for the Company, and every information will be given by him on the subject of Life Assurance with pleasure.

How the News of Peace was Received in Italy.

By the Ocean Queen, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has received advices from its correspondent at Brescia, from which we make the following extracts:

The news of the peace and the terms upon which it had been concluded fell upon Italy with the force of a thunderbolt. People naturally looked aghast, and when within the first hour of the arrival of the news in Milan I heard repeated a thousand times, "Oh! it's impossible! it's simply impossible! Napoleon who has espoused our cause so nobly, is not going to leave us in such a position!" When there was no longer any doubt of the news, men sank down in despair and disappointment. They had the look of men who had suddenly lost all that was dear to them in this world, and gazed at the ground vacantly as if trying to penetrate the great depth of grief that had fallen upon them. Others gave vent to their feelings in violent passion, and heaped terrible anathemas upon such a peace, avoiding to mention the name of Napoleon, out of respect to his brave wounded officers, who fill the streets of the city. There were men who went up and down the streets raving, and striking their fists upon the tables of the *cafes* like mad men. The French officers were apparently as astonished as anybody, and avowed their inability to comprehend it. And well they might, for without explanation the thing was entirely incomprehensible.

Matters remained thus the first day.—The King came to town that day on his way home to Turin, and was rather coldly received by the people. Napoleon had heard by telegraph of the feelings excited in Milan by the peace and delayed his arrival here. In the meantime he issued a proclamation to his soldiers in which he gave them to understand that he had been forced to make peace by imperious and unexpected circumstances. This seemed to modify the acrimony of the people to some extent, and when he arrived yesterday he had a troublesome reception—about such as he receives every day when he travels about the streets of Paris, but not such a one as the conqueror of the freedom of a people is permitted to expect. The King went to meet him at the station and the two made the entry seated side by side in a carriage. An immense proportion of the citizens remained away from the line of procession designedly while another portion who were present made a distinction between the Emperor and his army, and remaining silent while the Emperor and King passed, cheering vehemently the generals of the suite, and the soldiers who formed the escort. The army at least were conquerors, if their commander was not.

The Emperor and King remained in Milan over night and left together the next day, for their homes. At their departure they were better received by the people than on their entrance, no doubt, because a reaction based on the proclamation of the Emperor had set in.

The organization of the Province of Lombardy as an integral portion of the kingdom of Sardinia will commence immediately. There is a large party in favor of a strike for independence, with a republic or a King, the capital at Milan. But this will not be permitted. The province now is under the direction of a Governor appointed by Victor Emmanuel, and the newly organized National Guard do civil, police, and military duties. As regards Lombardy its organisation is an affair which the congress will have nothing to do with since Austria has renounced all right to it, and it belongs totally and entirely at this moment to Sardinia by right of conquest. With it came, as I understand, the two important fortifications of Mantua and Peschiera, which have already been evacuated by the Austrians, and for the moment are occupied by the French, who in turn will soon pass them over to the Sardinians.

The feature of the peace which makes the future gloomy to the Lombards is that the Confederation, chained under the influence of Austria and the Pope, will be forever unable to offer to Sardinia any assistance in case of another war with Austria, while Sardinia, even with the addition of Lombardy, will not be strong enough to engage alone in a war with Austria. The enmity between the two races is now so vital and deep-rooted that they have no hope in remaining as good terms with Austria, unless upon the condition that they are strong enough to make themselves respected; and this condition can only be accomplished by completing the first programme of the war, which was to unite to Sardinia, besides Lombardy and Venetia, Duchies of Central Italy. This would give a total population of something like eighteen millions, and with such a population, a just cause and the sympathy of France, they would have no fear. As it is, however, they look for nothing but war and disaster.

The army is rapidly passing through here on its way back to France. The movement commenced two days ago, and since the superior officers precede their commands leaving to their inferiors the direction of the travelling arrangements, Milan begins already to look deserted.

Balzac's Habits of Composition.

Day by day and week by week, his note-book and his brains were hard at work together, before he thought of sitting down to his desk to begin. When he had finally arranged this materials in this laborious manner, the at-last scattered to his study; and from that time till his book had gone to press society saw him no more. His house door was now closed to everybody, except the publisher and the printer; and his costume was changed to a loose white robe, of the sort which is worn by the Dominican monks. This singular writing dress was fastened round the waist by a chain of Venetian gold, to which hung little pliers and scissors of the same precious metal. White Turkish trousers, and red morocco slippers, embroidered with gold, covered his legs and feet. On the day when he sat down to his desk, the light of heaven was shut out, and he worked by the light of candles in superb silver sconces. Even letters were not allowed to reach him. They were all thrown, as they came, into a japan vase, and not opened, no matter how important they might be, till his work was all over. His time to begin writing at two in the morning, stimulated with extraordinary rapidity, till six; then took his bath, and stepped in it thinking, for an hour or more. At eight o'clock his dejeuner brought him a cup of coffee. Before this his publisher was admitted to carry away what he had done. From that till noon he wrote on again, always at the top of his speed. At noon he breakfasted on eggs, with a glass of water and a second cup of coffee. From one o'clock to six he returned to work. At six he dined lightly, only allowing himself one glass of wine—Bruce wards to eight he received his publisher again; and at eight o'clock he went to bed. Thus life he led while he was writing the Medici, the two Diablos together, without intermission. Its effects on his health was such that, when he appeared once more among his own friends, he looked, in the popular phrase, like his own ghost. Chance acquaintances would hardly have known him again. It must not be supposed that this life of resolute exclusion and fierce hard toil ended with the completion of the first draught of his manuscript. At the point where, in the instances of most men, the serious part of the work would have come to an end, it had only begun for Balzac. In spite of all the preliminary studying and thinking, when his pen had scrambled its way straight through to the end of the book, the leaves were all turned back again, and the first manuscript was altered into a second with inconceivable patience and care. Innumerable corrections and interlinings, to begin with, led in the end to transpositions and expansions which metamorphosed the entire work. With all this mass of alteration in every page, the manuscript was at last ready for the printer.—Even to the sharp experienced eyes in the printing-office, it was now all but eligible. The deciphering it, and setting it up in a moderately correct form, cost an amount of patience and pains which wearied out all the best men in the office, one after another before the first series of proofs could be submitted to the authors eye. When these were at last complete, they were sent in on large slips, and the indefatigable Balzac immediately set to work to rewrite the whole book for the third time. He now covered with fresh corrections, fresh alterations, fresh expansions of this passage, and fresh abridgments of that, not only the margins of the proofs all round, but even the little intervals of white space between the paragraphs. Lines crossing each other in indescribable confusion were supposed to show the bewildered printer the various places at which the multitude of new insertions were to be slipped in. Illegible as Balzac's original manuscripts were, his corrected proofs were more hopelessly puzzling still. The picked men of the office, to whom alone they could be intrusted, shuddered at the very name of Balzac, and relieved each other at intervals of an hour beyond which time no one printer could be got to continue at work on the universally execrated and universally unintelligible proofs.—*All the Year Round.*

Melancholy Accident and Strange Coincidence.

It is with regret we have to record the accidental death of a most respectable farmer, residing in the Whitelays, named Joshua Coogan, who was killed on last Saturday evening, when riding home from Drogheda. The unfortunate gentleman came into town on the morning of his death, and, having transacted his business, he left on horseback in the evening in perfect health and melancholy to relate, as he was in the act of crossing on horseback the Brathan rivulet, near Claremount, a short distance from his own residence, the animal stumbled and the poor gentleman was thrown off on his head, and killed on the spot. What makes death of Mr. Coogan so remarkable is, that his grandfather was killed at the very same spot where he lost his life, in a similar manner, having been thrown from his horse; his mother met her death at the same place, under precisely similar circumstances; and on two previous occasions the deceased was thrown from his horse, when crossing the rivulet at the same spot.—*Drogheda Argus.*

The Great Guns of France and England.

WHICH ARE THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE?

Marseilles Correspondence of the London Times

The most noticeable feature in the arsenal in the effort made to prepare rifled ordnance for the navy. Twelve thirty-pounders have just arrived, and were waiting to be fitted with locks, preparatory to being sent to the fleet. The system which appears to be definitely adopted, after repeated experiments, consists of three grooves, about three inches broad and the eight of an inch in depth, with a twist of one sixth.—More guns of the same kind are being landed on the quays. From the exertions made to provide French men-of-war with a certain number of rifled guns, the question naturally suggests itself whether it is prudent for English ships to wait until they can be supplied with Armstrong guns. The increased superiority of rifled ordnance may be accepted now as an established fact.—Yet so enormous is the demand that for the protection of English interests I believe many years must elapse before Armstrong guns can be applied to all our ships land batteries. After the terrible lesson of Solferino, no English force should be allowed to go into action on such unequal terms as the Austrians did. Under these circumstances, therefore, and while waiting the supply of the necessary number of Armstrong guns, it would seem to be no more than a wise precaution to rifle all the smooth bored guns of small calibre as far as possible. It will be a long time, I apprehend, before the 68 pounders (solid shot) are superseded, but there is no reason why the lighter guns, 32 and 24 pounders, now supplied to ships, should not be rifled. There are I believe, an immense number of the latter calibres in store in England, and they have the reputation of being remarkably steady, easy to work and requiring few men. If they were rifled they would throw cylindro-conical solid shot and shell, the former weighing at least fifty pounds. By using guns of such light weight, but throwing such heavy metal, the number of 56-pounders supplied to each ship might be increased without fear of over-weighing her, and there can be no doubt as to the superior effect of a broadside, of shot each weighing fifty pounds or sixty-eight pounds, and ranging 8,500 yards, as compared with the result of the present armaments. With the mechanical resources of England, there is no reason why every smooth bore of the calibre mentioned should not be rifled within the next three months. The same observation applies with greater force to the brass guns of the field and horse artillery.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

The By-law Enslemens!

SIR,—Peterborough is becoming famous, if meetings can make it so. First we have a meeting of "so called business men" where the people are fairly represented. At the meeting a motion condemnatory of the By-Law, as injurious to the operation to the interests of the Town, was proposed and carried, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Council, to urge them to amend the [illegible] to Messrs. White, Lundy, & Co., till the Railway is successfully dispatched that the By-law is decidedly unpopular. Accordingly to themselves the tools of "the people" a requisition for an other meeting is got up. This document is signed by the supervisory and a few of their personal friends, and two days are spent by the people so called in getting their friends to attend and vote in their favour. Demosthenes of the *Examiner* came forward at the meeting, and in a characteristic speech in which unqualified impudence of statement, abuse of his opponents, and a want of candour and truth, in about equal percentages, form the component parts, cleverly evades the merits of the question; and attempt to pass off a few logical falsities as correct reasoning. Of the other speakers in favour of the By-law, responsible for their statements, I shall say nothing. If their speeches were evasive, and inconclusive, I must do them the justice to say that they were not abusive.

In spite of the extraordinary exertions of the illustrious trio it is very doubtful whether they had even a numerical majority at the meeting. The chairman confessed his doubts, though he decided in the affirmative. But one thing is certain they had not a majority of the rate-payers present. Nor do I believe that, so long as the By-law remains as it is, they could by any possibility, get such a majority.

But let us come to the merits of the question. What is the cause of all this "tempest in a teapot." The truth is simply this that three or four persons having property in the immediate vicinity of the market place think that if they can compel people to go to their neighbourhood to buy, and sell, they will be especially benefitted. They argue (amongst themselves) that if the producers are to go to market and sell there that they will naturally rush to the nearest stores to spend money obtained by the produce. For this selfish purpose, and for this only, the By-law was introduced, and is now so strenuously supported. That this is the case its supporters cannot honestly deny. Indeed the reputed father of the By-law, who has now publicly owned the paternity, made a qualified admission of the fact. But these three or four gentlemen—the so-called people—would have defeated their purpose, had they honestly stated their true motives, and, through their unscrupulous mouthpiece they therefore had resource to trickery and deception. A new-born zeal for the interests of the people, both in town and country was ostentatiously paraded; the former by some miraculous operation of the By-law was promised better prices for his produce if he would only go to their neighborhood to sell, while the purchaser at the same time was told that he could also purchase cheaper if he would only go there to buy. How this miracle was to be performed the public have hitherto been uninformed. But as Mr. White, jr., has made the discovery that the better meeting the buyer face to face at the Market gets a better price than when he happens to meet that same buyer face to face on the street, outside the By-law hallowed precincts, I expect we shall have a lucid explanation of the phenomen in the next *Review*; his explanation on Saturday night was a wretched failure. On a certain day in February last, when wheat was understood not to fall under the By-law, 5s 10d a bushel was paid. Several farmers on hearing of that price came to Town to sell on the day following when, lo! the buyers had agreed to reduce the price and it was then only 5s 1d.—What an injustice, exclaims the *Review*, Had wheat come under the By-law the buyers could not have acted so, and why? Because some American buyers *might* in that event have come into the market.—Was not this a wretched attempt at trickery. Will the *Review* dare to maintain that American or other foreign buyers care one whit whether we have a market By-law or not? Or that it will bring, or keep away a single one. His argument here was merely in keeping with his other fallacies of the evening, and I leave it to the public to judge whether there could be anything like honesty of purpose where it is necessary to resort to such devices. Mr. Clinton, in a few words, converted into rags the web of sophistary, and conclusively showed what were the true motives by which these three or four gentlemen were actuated; and that having already, in a manner, helped themselves considerably to town property, for the benefit of the Town professedly, but for their own benefit really, they are even now desirous of conferring another similar benefit on the Town, by taxing the county people for the special benefit of the property they had thus obtained; and more especially with the view of filling their own pockets. That they had sacrificed the town property they did not attempt to deny. Mr. Burnham in confessing his sins, evaded the real charge by stating that if it was a sin to have been partly instrumental in obtaining six or seven hundred dollars a year to the Town he admitted the iniquity. But he did not deny, and could not honestly deny, that the property so disposed of was worth more than double the six or seven hundred dollars obtained for it. Yet these are the men who, for their own selfish interests, are resolved if they can, to uphold a by-law which is prejudicial to the interests of the town. Their policy is short-sighted. Already, we believe they have been disappointed in the results expected, and thirst after a new Town Hall to make up for the short-comings of the By-law. If they are disappointed already they will be more so by and bye. The farmers have discovered long ago that the By-law is a failure; that it simply imposes a fine upon them, full confers no benefit; and that, in its operation, it presses infinitely heavier on the poor man than on the rich. Mr. White says that the large farmers sell by sample, and evade the law; but admits that those who have only a load, or a few bushels to sell bring the grain to town, in bulk, and are saddled with the market tolls. I appeal to the farming community whether there is even the shadow of justice in this. These men who, if we take their own words, have the poor man's interest so much at heart, tax him, while they allow his wealthier neighbour to go Scot-free. The latter might kick against the pricks: they therefore paint out to him how he may evade the law, the poor man they think has no friends; they therefore hit him hard. Is this not enough of itself to condemn the law? But there is even a worse feature in its operation. By the system of forming out the tolls the market Clerk is necessarily driven to act as a spy, and this perhaps in the most irritating, and exasperating effect of the By-law. That very class of people to whom a town owes its prosperity—those living in the country around—when they venture into town with their produce, whatever it may be, are watched from the moment they pass the corporation limits as if they were suspected characters, and under police surveillance. They cannot but feel it; they do feel it, and frequently are have heard those who for years past have sold and bought in the town express their determination not to come back again to encounter similar annoyance. Other towns, they say, are equally near to [illegible], where they can sell and buy as advantageously as here; and where they will not be hunted like felons, and imposed upon peculiarly as they are here. Last only of our so-called business men, with exception of the Irishman, whether they do not almost daily hear such unwelcome expressions. The so-called business men are naturally sorry to see their old customers thus harassed; and the feeling is not by any means confined to [illegible] but is shared by nearly all [illegible] with whom, and will ultimately, when perhaps too late, be shared by them too.

The country people are now pretty well aware that to the sheep or [illegible] themselves already referred to, they are indebted for all the annoyance they have met with in disposing of their produce in town of late. Let them keep this in remembrance, and act when time and opportunity shall serve in a manner to convince the co-partnery aforesaid that they know and remember it, and that such utter selfishness shall not pass with impunity.

I was about to conclude, Mr. Editor, without adverting to Mr. White's twaddle about wool. It was another silly piece of clap-trap and scarcely worth notice. It was simply ridiculous to attribute to the By-law the high prices obtained for wool last season. His friend Veritas when lecturing on political economy, should have told him that prices are regulated by the relative proportions of supply and demand? Does Mr. White really believe that his pet Bye-law created the demand? I think not: and all his fine theory about the wool market dissolves into air like the other baseless fabrics of his brain, palmed off upon the public on Saturday last. Messrs. W. L., & Co., are trying a fleecing business, and we are not surprised that they should have attempted to make something out of the wool trade. But in this, as in his other arguments the wits of our Shakespearian "pump of oratory" were a woolgathering in vain.

Yours truly,
Vox Populi.

Peterboro', August 10th, 1859.

For the Examiner.

THE FOLLIES OF DANDYISM AND ITS RESULTS.

A "dandy" is a beast superb,
Of antic form and curious garb,
Now common every where.
A beast? Yes! start not at the name,
An ass and "dandy" mean the same
Within my native shire.

For "dandies" now-a-days you know
Are dressed like monkies for a show,
Poor empty butterflies;
They flit away on gilded wings
Till spider Death entraps the things,
L—d knows he gets a prize.

A certain song-writer tells us "there is no place like home," and the song is right. But how many homes there are to be found where fashion reigns predominant, or how many homes there are which are no homes. It is enough to make one sick to think of it—not one home in ten deserving of the name. But why should we wonder, let us look at it: I mean the manner of obtaining a home.

A young "dandy" meets a "pretty face" in a ball room, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to house-keeping with it, and boasts of having a wife and a home to go to. The chances are nine to ten he has got neither. The pretty face gets to be an old story, or becomes faded, or freckled, or fretted, and as the "pretty face" was all he wanted, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his bargain, knows a dozen faces which he likes better; gives up staying at home on an evening, consoles himself with cigars, oysters, whiskey punch and the *Leader*, hurls anathemas at Geo. Brown & Co., and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding house. A family of children grow up around him, but neither he nor his pretty face know anything about training them, so they come up helter-skelter—made toys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, and when they get to be young men and women they conduct themselves as if "the chief end" of their existence was amusement and frivolity.

Another becomes enamored of a "fortune." He wheedles it to parties, dances with it, exchanges letters with it, pops the question to it, gets "yes" from it, takes it to the parsons, weds it and calls it wife; carries it home and sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends and says he has got married, and has got a home. It's a lie. He has no home, and he soon finds this out. He is in the wrong box, but it is too late to attempt to get out of it; he might as well hope to escape from his coffin. Friends congratulate him, and he has to grin and bear it. They praise the house, the cradle, the new Bible, and the baby, and then bids the "fortune" and him who husbands it, good morning.

Another case:—A young woman is smitten with a pair of whiskers and white shoes. Curled hair never before had such charms. She "sets her cap" for them; they take the bait. The delighted pair of whiskers and white shoes make an offer, first one then the other proffering themselves in exchange for her "own" heart. Miss is overcome with magnanimity, closes the bargain, carries home her prize, shows it to pa and ma, calls herself engaged to it, thinks them extraordinary such a pair of whiskers before, and the consequence is they are married. Married! yes the world calls it so, but what is the result? A short honey-moon and then the unlucky discovery that they are unlike as chalk and cheese, and not to be made one, though all the "priests" in Christendom pronounced them so.

These all result in unhappy homes.—What else can be expected? Young folks now-a-days get their ideas of life's holiest relations from the novel, or when this is not the case, they in most instances have no idea at all of it but are governed in their choice and conduct by their feelings, passions and imaginary interest.

D.

Ashburnham, 2nd August, 1859.

COMMERCIAL.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

August 8.

There is some improvement in the lumber trade. The demand is not confined to any single locality, but is scattered throughout the northern States. Some pine has been bought up for Virginia, but nothing further south. The receipts during the month of July have been quite large, footing up 67,163,562 feet of boards and scantling against 35,928,167 during the corresponding month of last year. These figures show an excess of over eleven millions of feet, and they are corroborated by the appearance of the yards in this district. The yards are all fully stocked, and the business during the month having been moderate, the receipts have greatly exceeded the shipments. The consumption of pine grows and hemlock is good, while hardwoods can be found more plenty and the assortment greatly improved. Shipments during the past week have been moderate and freight unchanged.

Wages as follows:

Pine, clear, per M	$22 00	$25 00
do 4d quality, panel	20 00	23 00
do Common, box, per M	16 00	17 00
Pine Flour Plank, 1¼ thick each	60 25	30 37
" " 2nd quality	60 25	30 37
" " mills, mixed	60 25	4 00
Shanties, log yard, pine, each		
per M	5 00	5 00
" 2nd quality	3 00	3 00
" mixed	3 00	3 00

NEW YORK MARKETS.

August 2.

Flour $4 60c a $4 80c for superfine State; $4 80c a $5 00c for extra State; $5 10c a $5 25c for common to good extra Western; $4 30c a $5 20c for old do; $5 50c a $5 90c for fresh ground round hoop Ohio. Rye flour—small sales at $4 a $4 02½.

Wheat $1 45 a $1 50 for common to fair red Southern; $1 30c for Canadian. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Oats 35c a 40c for State and Canadian.

Pork $14 25c for mess, and $10 75 for prime. Lard 10½c à 11c. Cheese dull at 6c a 8c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

New Fall Wheat 3s 3d per bush.
Old Wheat is not offered, but would command we think fully equally to the new.
No spring wheat has come on the market yet.
Rye 3s per bush.
Peas 4s per bush.
Oats 2s 6d to 2s 7½ per bush.
Potatoes 4s to 5s per bush.
Hay $13 to $19 per ton.
Straw $10 to $12 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour steady; superfine, $5 to $5 10; fancy, $5 30; extra, $5 50 to $5 70; unbrandable in good demand at $3 80 to $3 30.

No transactions to report in grain.

Ashes active, at $5 75 for pots; $5 85 for pearls.

Bank exchange on New York, quarter per cent. premium.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Aug. 11th 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush	1 00	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0 80	@	0 90
Oats "	0 60	@	0 60
Potatoes "	0 75	@	0 75
Flour ₩ brl	5 00	@	6 00
Pork "	14 00	@	14 00
Beef ₩ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Hides "	6 00	@	6 00
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0 10	@	0 11
Dry Wood, first quality	2 00	@	2 00
Eggs ₩ doz	0 10	@	0 10
Hay ₩ ton	12 00	@	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb	00 25	@	00 25
Lambs	1 00	@	2 00
Sheep	3 00	@	4 00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

Died.

In New York, on the 5th ultimo, Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, aged 46 years.

[Mr. Woodworth was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813. In his youth he learned the painter's trade, and during the time he was pursuing his studies, supported himself by laboring as a journeyman, and writing for the press. He graduated at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, in 1839. He was settled as a minister in Fair Haven, Vt., and South Norwalk, Conn., both of which places he was forced to leave, as well as to abandon the ministry altogether, on account of his health. Returning to New York, he was connected with the *Christian Parlor Magazine* and the *National Preacher* as editor, and contributor with several other papers and periodicals. In 1846 he established, in connection with his brother, D. A. Woodworth, the *Youth's Cabinet* and *Uncle Frank's Dollar Magazine*, now consolidated with *Merry's Museum*, of which he continued one of the editors. His literary labors have been mostly devoted to writing for children, for whose amusement and instruction he had a most happy faculty, and as "Uncle Frank" he had become known and loved by thousands of children everywhere, who will mourn his death as that of a near and dear friend.—*Life Illustrated.*

STOLEN or STRAYED.

MISSING since about the 15th of January last, two **License Inspectors**, belonging to the Town of Peterborough, when last heard of, one was proceeding up George St., the other in the direction of the Peterborough & Millbrook Railway Depot, whoever will give information of their whereabouts, will be rewarded.

T. COUNCILLOR.

Peterborough, August 11, 1859. 32

POSTPONEMENT.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, hereby gives notice that he will make his first tour of examination for the inspection of

Weights and Measures,

in the County of Peterboro' in postponed until the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights or Measures, are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively mentioned:

Warsaw	August 29th
Norwood	do 30th and 31st
Hastings	September 1st
Westwood	2nd
Allandale	3rd
Keene	5th and 6th
Bridgenorth	8th
Lakefield	9th
Peterboro' and Ashburnham	the remainder of September.

P. S.—All parties not presenting their Weights and Measures, will be prosecuted according to Law.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.

August 1st, 1859. 32

J. J. MARSHALL.

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups Fish and Paper. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Groceries, Sweet Potatoes. 29

Celtic Game Club.

A MEETING of the Celtic Game Club of the Township of Peterboro', will be held in Tremaine's Temperance House, Water Street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 15th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will come before the Club.

R. DAVIDSON, *President.*

Peterboro', Aug. 11, 1859.

THE

TORONTO "GLOBE"

CIRCULATES

IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE PROVINCE,

AND IS NOW

THE HEAD OF ADVERTISING

IN CANADA!

ITS CIRCULATION IS LARGER

THAN THAT OF

All the other Toronto Journals

UNITED.

MERCHANTS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND PERSONS HAVING PROPERTY TO SELL, WILL DO WELL TO

Advertise in the "Globe."

Toronto, August 1, 1859. 32

The Giant Joe Pentland

"Old Reliable with most Excess."

JOHN G. SLOAT ..... Manager.
FRANK WHITTAKER ..... Equestrian Director.

The only legitimate and most respectable

TROOP OF EQUESTRIANS

Combining Merriment, Amusement, Recreation, *Unadorned with Profanity and Indecency.*

THE MOST SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Ever offered to the Public

AT PETERBOROUGH,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th,

Among the overpowering attractions is the Great Pentland Circus, are the unique talent performance of the superb stock of PERFOR

Agricultural.

The Hon. M. L. Dunlop has an improved mode of planting and cultivating the potato. He ploughed his land eight inches deep last fall. This Spring, when ready to plant, plowed again, shallow furrows, dropping the seed in every third furrow—a single cutting in a place fifteen inches apart. The fourth furrow of course covers the seed. As soon as the tops show above ground harrow the land thoroughly; then go through with the cultivator, and twice with a shovel plow, being careful to do all this work before the potato plants blow. The hill should not be disturbed afterwards. Mr. Dunlop informs us that he has grown them in this manner at a cost of eight cents a bushel.

A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says buckwheat grown on a soil infested with wire-worms will entirely exterminate them.

The blind staggers is cured by slitting the forehead just between the eyes, two or three inches in length to the skull bone.—The same remedy may be applied to sheep.

At Sessey Corner farm, in Stithians, England, a dairy cow, partly Jersey and partly North Devon, has dropped 4 calves within the last 12 months, the whole of which are doing well.

According to the York (England) *Herald* a cow belonging to Mr. Dunn, farmer, of Kelfield Lodge, near Selby, had one of her forelegs broken on Martinmas day last, by the kick of a horse. The beast was attended by a person from Riccall up to March last, when Mr. Dunn applied to Mr. Shaw the veterinary surgeon of Stillingwood, who said that nothing short of amputation could effect a cure. Mr. Shaw operated on the 4th of March, she calved a fine calf a week before, and brought it up, as well as two lambs; and now that the animal possesses the advantages of a wooden leg, she has been turned out to grass, and makes a wonderful shift for herself.

Some curious experiments have been made at the Veterinary school at Alfort (just outside Paris) by order of the minister of war, to ascertain the endurance of horses, as in a besieged Town, for example: It appears that a horse will live on water alone five and twenty days; seventeen days without eating or drinking; only five days if fed but unwatered; ten days if fed and insufficiently watered. A horse kept without water for three days drank 104 pounds of water in three minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken after being fed and kept in the active service of the "squadron school," completely digested its "food" in three hours; in the same time at the "conscript's school," its food was two third's digested; and if kept perfectly quiet in the stable digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

MANURES—Lime, bones, or guano, can seldom be used with advantage in this country, on account of their expense, with the exception of lime, which may in some localities, where it can be procured cheap, and at a short distance from the farm, be used with profit.—*Agriculturist.*

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 12th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,

A GOOD NEW

LOG BARN 50 FT,

and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;

Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. B. Ward, Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 $ Acre, £300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANCIS BIRNIE
Monaghan.

July 25th, 1859. 30

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 15th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Department will be closed for the transaction of general business on THIRTIETH JULY instant, when the Department will be removed to Quebec; and that the business of the Office will be resumed in that city on TWENTY-SECOND AUGUST next.

T. D. HARINGTON,
29-1m D. R. G.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of $36 made by Edward O'Brien, senr., and endorsed by E. O'Brien, jr., in favor of me, and due about the middle of September, 1859, as I have lost the same.

EDMUND CONROY.

Dover, July 7, 1859. 27.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 2d, 1859.

William Chester,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Dunbar,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Metcalf,
Thomas Chapman,	D. Sherriff,
Henry Simpson,	John Cooper,
W. H. Ainsworth,	P. Ayers,
W. T. Hayter,	W. J. G. Johnston,
R. Rumbyn,	R. Sherwood.

FOR SALE.

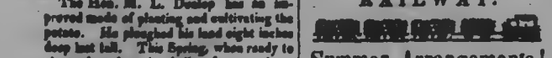
A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Hussey & Bentley's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to

WHITE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 29-tf

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.



Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

	A. M.	P. M.
Cobourg Station	8,00	1,00
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,05
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Brelin	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

	A. M.	P. M.
Peterboro' Station,	8,00	1,00
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Brelin	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wiltshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsew, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hasleburst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, any quantity of good clean fleece Wool, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Also, for Oats; Peas, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Tallow and Hides, delivered at his Store.

W. B. READ.

Peterborough, 25th May, 1859. 21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 1, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PERIODICALS, &C., &C.

THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
" " Mercury,
" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
Scottish American Journal,
Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Gleason's line of Battle Ship,
Budget of Fun, (Monthly,)
Godey's Lady's Book,
Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also,—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by

T. MENZIES.

Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,

W. B. READ.

Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 37

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKER & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRASP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAWS, BUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S CRAN WHISKEY,
&c.

Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in the business, they intend to manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will obtain satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict attention to their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

Hundreds of really whole-trunk kept permanently on hand, and satisfactory terms for Cash or approved paper.

Remember the Old Stand

RUSSELL & McGINTY.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1859. 2

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. BENTON, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ☞ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,
24 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

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Aunt Edith
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Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
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Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Banning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty in the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
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Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
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United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
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Scots Worthies—Howe
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Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
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Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
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Reminiscences—Jay
Female Character—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry at Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ezekiel—Guthrie
Last Essays—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Brunton "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
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Theron—Tulloch
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Christian Emmett's Memoirs
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Man and his Motives
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Scotia's Bards
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Philip's Marys
Life Sindler—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
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Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Bonar
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Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
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Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
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Lorent Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Rattler
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God—Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
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Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Rierdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rochester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Tracy
Lorent Thou Me
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Bernard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt Blake
Phillin Rollin
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The Two Kings
Cousin Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffoks
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Golf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Flore
Dick Tarleton
Yale, College Scrapes
Illustrated Wandering Jew

His stock of

STATIONERY

is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.

Mason's Exchange Block,
Peterborough May 16th, 1859. 20

GROCERIES, &c.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *fitting teeth with platina*, it being a substance not thus used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Mears. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware and

Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American

TO BE ENLARGED!

A NEW VOLUME—NEW SERIES,

TO COMMENCE ON JULY 2d, 1859.

Instead of 416 pages, the yearly volume, Enlarged Series, will contain eight hundred and thirty-two pages of valuable reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to new inventions, Machinery, all branches of Manufacturing processes, Agricultural Implements, Engineering, Millwrighting, Iron Manufacture, chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES

It contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a Family Journal it has no superior for *real practical utility*, since in its columns will be found useful practical receipes.

Careful attention will be given, from time to time, to reports of the Metal, Lumber and other Markets.

Every number will contain sixteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with several illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about

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With the Enlarged Series is presented an opportunity to subscribe not likely to occur again for many years. It will be like commencing a new work—Vol. I, No, 1, new Series

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MUNN & Co.
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New-York.

OPPOSITION

IS THE

LIFE OF TRADE!

T. MENZIES,

HAS GOT THE

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,

FOR ONE PENNY.

Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 25

DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION

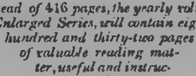
WITH

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

Sailing Regularly Between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.



"UNITED KINGDOM," 1253 Tons Register, 200 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MACKINNON, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CRICKTON, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "JOHN BELL" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

TUESDAY, the 16th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Forward Cabin	45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SMITH,
2 Dominion Buildings, Montreal.

June 30th, 1859. 25

If you want cheap Printing done, go to

The Examiner Office.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $3,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling,

In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Head Office: Toronto.

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Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

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Wm. Henderson, Esq.	Hon. C. York & Peel.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 9

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,600, Paid up Capital, $420,200.

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

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Geo. Duncan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Ferrie, Esq.	A. M. Cameron, Esq., M.D.
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
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TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Business entered a commissions of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1859. 41

TO LET.

A FARM of fifty acres one hundred acres in Dover. Apply to

JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.

Edmonton, March, 1859 39

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

TO LET

AND

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE

STONE BREWERY,

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accomodation so far as Stables and Sheds and Yard, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required a lot of Beer Barrels either for sale or go with the premises there is five years of the Lease to run from the first of August inst. Apply for further information to

WILLIAM BAXTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1858. 30

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 28-1

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL LITERATURE, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopoems,
Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalms and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.
Toy Books for Children in great variety.
Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—
Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Pens and Pen-holders.
Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
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STATIONERY.

Foolscap, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
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Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
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Envelopes—Blue, Cream and Buff Colored
Black Bordered, Embossed and Fancy Colours, all sizes and qualities to suit the above papers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers.
Day Books.
Journals.
Cash Books.
Invoice Books.
Bill Books
Note Books.
Memorandum Books.
Time Books
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

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Impression Paper.
Sabbath School Cards.
Alphabet Cards.
Carpenter's Pencils—red and black.
Keer-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
Gold Pens.
Music Paper.
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Bristol Boards.
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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 33.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers,

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Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety.— 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calese's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares, George Street Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF COBOURG.
☞ Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough. 29

CARDS.
Peterborough, 2nd August, 1859.
MR. J. ADDY, Artiste, has opened an [illegible] at his residence, on the Court House [illegible], Peterborough, where he will at all times be prepared to furnish Plain, Sympathetic, &c., Visiting Cards, with their patronage. [illegible] Cards [illegible] Copy [illegible] Beautifully and Speedily [illegible] Artist.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
—:o:—
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss HANLON warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER **OCEAN**
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Calese's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 16th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. T. SWAINE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 13

Selected Poetry.

Let us Help One Another.

Let us help one another,
And a heart of kindness show,
As down time's flowing river
In the boat of life we row.
For though rough may be the weather
And the sky be overcast,
If we only pull together
We can brave the storm at last.

Let us help one another
In misfortune's wintry day,
And be kinder still, as ever
Earth's best gifts are snatched away.
When bright fortune gilds the morrow,
Hollow hearts will fawn and cling;
But when comes the night of sorrow,
Only true hearts comfort bring.

Let us help one another,
And do good where'er we can,
Who withholds the hand of kindness
Scarce deserve the name of man:
For the one great law of nature,
Which was meant mankind to bless,
Bids us help a fellow creature
When we find him in distress.

To my Mother.

Though fortune may banish
And friendship decay,
Like snow 'neath the sunbeam
That melts it away;
There's one that is steadfast
Through sorrow or joy,
Who's love old time's footsteps
Can never destroy.

'Tis the love of a mother,
Oh! guard it with care;
A gem that is priceless,
More dazzling and fair
Than snow at its purest
When winter winds blow;
More precious than riches
That labors bestow.

Though age may encircle
Her tresses with white,
That voice keeps its sweetness,
That eye is still bright;
And I'll love her forever
Whate'er may betide,
As I did when in boyhood
I played by her side

The Queen of the Arena.

It was a strange scene. The waggon was close to the circus, formed indeed part of it—the poor woman was laying on the low shelf, called the bed of the travelling caravan; two or three of the wives of the men attached to the exhibition were around her, endeavouring by their exertions to relieve momentarily increasing pain, and helping her to bear it patiently by their sympathy.

"He ought to have been here half-an-hour ago," said one of the women. "Jim started for him on the piebald two hours since!"

"Did he take the piebald?" said another "Why I thought he was in the *Italian Lovers?*"

"No, he wouldn't run with the spotted mare, so they have put the blind grey with her, and took the piebald in the quadrille for Dick Gravel to take bottom couple with."

The explanation seemed satisfactorily for silence ensued.

Presently a roar of such laughter as is only heard in a circus at a country village—fresh, genuine, hearty—shook the sides of the frail vehicle.

"What's that?" said the apparently dying woman.

"Only your Bill's Quaker story," said one.

"Oh then he'll soon be here, won't he?" said she.

"Yes, he's only got three more points, and then he'll come; he don't go in the Sylph scene."

Three fainter peals of laughter told that the three points had *hit*, but not as well as the Quaker story; and then he came in.

"Well," said he "how is she now?" in a voice whose anxiety contrasted most strangely with his tawdy dress, that of tumbling clown at a travelling circus. "How is she now?"

"I'm better, Bill," said the woman.—"Can you stop a little?"

"Yes; I don't go in next, it's Chapman's turn;" and so saying the man seated himself by the side of the woman.

She was still young and as far as the dim light hung from the roof would enable a judgment to be formed, good-looking; the cork-grimed eyebrows, cracked lips and dry cheeks, told that she too had appeared before the public for its amusement: indeed the traces of rouge were still on parts of the face, and told too truly that she had lain there but a short time only since last evening's performance; indeed, when, during one of her jumps through the hoop, a man putting on his hat startled the horse, and so caused a false step, which brought her heavily to the ground. The experienced ring-master saw she could scarcely stand and handed her out, kissing her hand in the usual style, and few, if any of the spectators knew that when rapturously applauding the most unparalleled feat, the leap from the horse's back through the hoop to the ground their applause was unheard by their intended object. She had fainted immediately on reaching the dressing-room, and was at once carried to the moving chamber where she now lay.

But to return. She took his hand in hers, saying; "Bill, I don't think I shall go round any more."

"Don't say so, lass, it'll be all right when the doctor comes."

"No, Bill; I feel better, but something tells me, I've put on the togs for the last time."

"No, lass, no!" was all the utterance he could find. "Don't say so!"

After a pause she said: "Bill you recollect that London chap with the French name, that came down to the Doncaster races?"

"O, yes, I know," said the man, half angrily, as if wishing to avoid the subject.

"Well, you know you said that time that you thought there was something between me and him."

"Well, I know it," said the man, "but don't think of that now; don't trouble yourself about that."

"But I must, Bill. I think I'm dying Bill dear and I shall like you to think of me when I'm gone, as I am truly, Bill."

The man made no answer.

"Bill," said the woman, with increasing vehemence of manner, "do you believe I'd tell you a lie now?"

No answer still.

"Bill! *Do* you think I'd tell you a lie *now?*" said she as though her life depended on his answer.

"No, no, lass," said he at last, "I don't think you'd tell a lie any time—but now—" and he hesitated.

"Where's Jenny?" interrupted the woman."

"Here," said one of the youngest women standing up, so that she might be seen, "What do you want?"

"Jenny, you'll find the key of the green trunk in the china mug with 'Nelly' on it. I wish you'd look in the box, and get me my old Bible out."

The girl found the key, and asked where the box was.

"O dear, I forgot, it's under me," said the woman.

"There, never mind," said he, "I dont want any fuss about it."

"O, Bill, dear, I wish you'd lift me up a little, and pull it out. You can put the broken chair under to keep me up then."

"No, never mind." said he, "it'll pain you so."

"O, Bill, dear, I don't mind, I wish you would."

He did at last; and after some trouble and a few suppressed groans the box was pulled out to the middle of the floor, and there wrapped up in paper and neatly hid, was the Bible; the paper greasy, from contact with disused head-dresses, garlands, bands, and other small accessories of the dress of the Queen of the Arena. They gave it to the woman, who soon asked, "Where's Mary?"

"O, she is here now," said one of the women; and a girl about five came running in: she had only been performing the part of a little fairy in the just finished scene; her wand was still in her hand, and the gauze-wings on her shoulders; she took them off laid down the silvered stick, and came to the bed.

"Mary, dear, are you there?"

"Yes, mother, I'm just done, and the people clapped so when Julia took me on her shoulder."

"Put her on the box, she can't see her," suggested some one; it was pushed to where the child stood, and then the mother said:

"Mary, I'm going away."

"O, mother where to?"

"But before I go, I want you to see me and father friends again." The child started with wonder; but the woman not heeding her, continued; "Bill, dear, have you got the paper off the Bible? Well, open it at the New Testament."

"Here one of you women find it. Jenny will you?" said the man.

Jenny did it, and gave it back.

"Now, Bill, raise me up a little.

"O, never mind," said he, "I know you'll get hurt."

She only looked a repetition of her request; and then taken the open book from his hands, said: "Bill, dear, you know you said there was something wrong between that London chap and me. I told you at the time there was not, and you did not believe me, though you didn't say so; and you don't believe it now," she said, with increased energy. "Now, Bill hear me swear that, as I believe, I'm a dying woman, there was nothing between us, and this child's your own, as much as Mary, there is." She kissed the book, and said "Do you believe me now."

"Yes, yes," said the man, "I do, I do!" as though some spell over him had broken. "I do, Nell, I do! O, Nell! what a fool I've been, and what a coward not to believe it before! O, Nell! forgive me, forgive me, I've done you wrong!"

The woman raised herself by a great effort, to reach his hand and kissing it, said: "I do Bill. I knew you'd do me justice some day."

"O, Nell, it's not to late—not too late. You'll get better, and we'll be as happy as we were before this."

The woman only drew his head to her, and kissed him; while he, roused, kissed her again and again, "You do believe me don't you, dear?"

"O forgive me, Nell! O, forgive me!" were the only words he could find in the rush of his newly found trust.

"Bill's wanted," shouted some one at the door. "Old Whip's called you three times."

"Here's the white, Bill," said Jenny," you want touching;" and she brought it, and stood with the lamp, while he pointed out the trace of tears on his cheeks in front of a broken looking glass.

"The red will do Bill; go on or you'll have him in here, and she won't like that.

Bill went on, and the doctor arrived a few minutes afterwards. He was a short, stout good-humored looking man, with a brisk way of speaking, that at once secured obedience.

"Now then," said he, "what's amiss? I could make nothing of that fellow you sent after me. Ah!" said he, altering his tone as his eyes, growing used to the light, took in the woman's face on the bed.

"What do they call you" turning to the youngest of the assembled women.

"Jenny, Sir."

"Will you stop. All the rest go.

The women grumbingly obeyed, and he stooped down to examine his patient.

"When did this happen, Jenny?

"Last night, Sir."

"Why didn't you send before?"

"We did send to one here in the village but he wouldn't come, because she belonged to the circus. He sent her this" handing him a paper.

"Umph!" 'The World and its Amusements on the Broad Way.' Just like that sentimondous Jennings. Sends the woman a tract, and lets her suffer all day long."

"Doctor," said the sick woman, "how long can I live?"

"Live, woman! why you are good for another forty years yet."

"No, Doctor, I'm not—I feel I'm not long for this world."

"Oh! all nonsense I must be," you'll get over this." And with like comforting assurance be sought to raise her from her depressed condition. In about ten minutes he went to the door and said, "Come in here one of you, while I go to the gig." He soon came back and the woman remained with him.

In a little while the clown came up to the group of women outside the door, and leaning in all attitudes against the sides and steps of the waggon.

"Well, has he come?"

"Yes, he has been in this quarter of an hour."

"What does he say?"

"Oh! she'll do,' he says, didn't he?" said one of them, turning to another for confirmation.

He soon left, and his voice was heard shouting some old witticism of the ring as though there were no such things as sick wives and doctors in the world. In a few minutes more he came again quite out of breath from the last somersault, the approbation of which was still heard. Seeing the door partly open he entered, and his face looked joyous, as the wail of a child greeted him.

"Which is it? A boy?"

"Yes," said Jenny.

The answer was unheard by him, for there—stretched out in death—was the mother. Contrary to the doctor's expectation, the accident and premature delivery had caused her death.

Yes! There she lay; the hollow sunken eyes—made unnaturally bright by the traces of rouge upon her cheeks—the jaw fallen. Death was evidently there, and he saw it. She with whom he had hoped to share all the cares and joys of life; now that the only difference they had ever had was removed. She was dead! The man seemed stunned. A strange pair they looked;—he in the motley and paint of his calling; she—dead!

"Bear up, Bill," said Jenny approaching him with the child; "it's a *boy*, Bill; and she wanted it to be called after you."

The man seemed not to hear, but, walking up to the bed, and taking one of the dead hands in his, kissed it gently, as though afraid of waking her; and then, as though his loss had just been realized, muttered, "Dead! dead!" and lay down, his face close to hers, kissing the fast cooling lips with frantic earnestness.

"Dead—dead—dead!" still came between his choking sobs. To him the women, moving to and fro in offices about the child, were not; to him, useless was the doctor's farewell. "Dead—dead—dead!" and the heaving chest and bursting eyeballs found relief in tears.

"There, don't talk on so, Bill," said one, trying to raise him; 'don't take on so hard, Bill!"

She might as well have spoken to the box on which he half sat, half leaned, as he hung over his dead wife. They then tried to get to close the staring eyes; but a look which appalled them shook their nerves too much to allow of a second trial. A noise outside attracted them to the door.

"What's the matter now?"

"Matter enough!" said a harsh grating voice. Here's Chapman so drunk he can't go in, and Bill's skulking because his wife's sick; there never was a fellow in the ring worse treated than I am."

"She is dead, Whips," said one, pointing with her thumb back to the waggon.

"Dead!" said he.

"Yes; and he's there too."

"Well, if that ain't too bad," said he; "here's the last scene before the quadrille, and no clown—it'll ruin the circus. The *second* night, too; for last nights jump has filled the place—there ain't standing room—and they have been calling for her all the evening. Dead," said he again, as though his loss were caused by her neglect.—"Who'd have thought it? What's to be done?"

"Can't you make Chapman do?"

"No, he's a fool any time to Bill, and now he's drunk he's no use at all. What's to be done. I don't know."

Here he was obliged to leave, for the uproar in the circus was deafening. "Clown Clown! was the only cry they would make. In vain did Whips drive the horses faster and faster till the "Corsican Brothers" were nearly in a horizontal position with their speed; nothing would appease the now excited people.

Whips came out again. 'Where's Bill?' said he.

"Here, Bill," said Jenny, "Whips wants you."

"Who wants me?" said the man.

"Here, Bill, I do," said the voice at the door.

Jenny gave the child to one of the women, took him by the arm, and led him to the door.

"Bill," said Whips, "here's Chapman as drunk as a beast, and the people crying out for you like mad. *Can't* you go?"

"Go!" said he pointing to the body. "How *can* I go? No, I *can't* go."

"Well, Bill, you *must*; it's only the second night, here's the queen away and no clown."

"Well, there's only the Indian warrior to go in," said Bill.

"Well, I know that, but what's the good of him without somebody to give him his things? What's the good of my giving him his club and bow, or the paddle either? No, Bill, you must go; it won't do to send in any one else now, they'd pull the place down."

Here another and louder cry reached them. "There now" said Whips, "that's it; there's the 'Corsican Brothers' has been going around this quarter of an hour, till they're sick of it, and the grey'll be so lame to-morrow she won't stir a peg. It's no use, Bill, you must go.'

"I can't Whips; it'll be no use if I do."

"Oh, yes, you will; you must go, or it'll have to throw up the agreement, and you know you've overdrawn your money this last two weeks."

"Well, I know it," said the man, evidently now irresolute at this threat.

"Well, then, go in if its only five minutes. Here, take a drink of this, it will give you heart."

The man took the proffered flask and drank deeply.

"Well," said Whips, "you'll go, Bill, won't you?"

"Oh, yes, I'll go," said the man; go on.'

They left the waggon, and the repeated round of applause showed that the public was satisfied. The clown was never more witty, never more agile. Somersault after somersault, leap after leap was taken with a recklessness that nothing could equal; again the encores of the elite, and the bravos of the vulgar, spurred his exertions. At last it ended, and the quadrille came on.—The clown left the ring, with the plaudits ringing in his ears, and came to the waggon to find—Alas! What?

At the conclusion of the quadrille those in the waggon heard a cry.

"What is it?" said the man, now in his old position, close to the body, with her hand locked in his, and his eyes fixed on her face.

"They're calling for *her*," said Jenny pointing to the form in the bed.

There was a lull, and then a long thunder of clapping hands and stamping feet, which rose and died away.

"What's that for?" asked the woman holding the child of a person entering.

"Oh! they called for the queen and old Whips made a speech, and said she was rather unwell and could not appear, but would most likely be better to-morrow, she would again perform her celebrated feat of leaping through the hoop to the ground."

"Well, my dears," said the doctor, at the supper table, to his children, "how did you like it?"

"Oh! we didn't see the queen, father,"

"No?"

"No, not at all; the man in the ring said she was not well, but would be there to-morrow, and the clown was a good father, in the scene with the savage."

"Was he, my dear. Do you know why you didn't see the queen?"

"No."

"Well then, I'll tell you. Because she was *dead* That clown was her husband. I left him kissing her dead lips, and I dare say he is there now. It's a strange world this! Such a sight as that I never saw before, and hope never to see again."—*Once a Week.*

The Importance of Sleep.

About one-third of the life of man is spent in sleep. He who lives to reach the age of three score years and ten, will have spent more than twenty years of this period in unconscious repose. This simple fact alone is sufficient to proclaim the overwhelming importance of sound, refreshing sleep to health, happiness and longevity of man.

The origin of much of the nervousness and impaired health of the individuals who are not decidedly sick, is owing to a want of sufficient and quiet sleep. To procure this should be the study of every one. It is to be feared that the great praise of early rising has had *this* bad effect—to make some believe that sleep was of but little consequence.

We have heretofore stated that in our opinion the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity and one of the most important to guard against, is the want of sleep. Indeed, so rarely do we see a recent case of insanity that is not preceded by want of sleep, that it is regarded as almost a sure precursor of mental derangement.

Notwithstanding strong hereditary predisposition, ill-health, loss of kindred and property, insanity really rarely results unless the exciting causes are such as to produce a loss of sleep. A mother loses her only child, the merchant his fortune—the politician, the scholar, the enthusiast, may have their minds powerfully excited and disturbed; yet, if they sleep well they will not become insane. No advice is so good therefore, to those who have recovered from an attack, or to those who are in delicate health, as that of securing, by all means, sound regular and refreshing sleep. It is true that some few persons are able to perform much mental labor, and to study late at night, and yet sleep well. Some require but little sleep. But such individuals are very rare. Gen. Pichegru informed Sir Gilbert Blane that during a whole year's campaign he did not sleep more than one hour in twenty-four. Sleep seemed to be at the command of Napoleon, as he could sleep and awake apparently at will.

M. Guizot, Minister for France under Louis Philippe, is a good sleeper. A late writer observes that his faculty for going to sleep after extreme excitement and mental exertion is peculiar, and it is fortunate for him that he is so constituted, otherwise his health would materially suffer. A Minister in France ought not to be a nervous man; it is fatal to him if he is. After the most boisterous and tumultuous sittings at the Chambers, after being baited by the opposition in the most savage manner—there is no milder expression for their violence—he arrived home, threw himself upon a couch, and sank immediately into a profound sleep, from which he was undisturbed till midnight, when proofs of the *Moniteur* were brought to him for inspection.

Friendship.

The shortcomings (observes the sage) of the uniformly just and faithful should readily be pardoned. An evil associate seeks occasion to cavil, and disdains apology. There is some utility in friendship, save in that of simple-minded. The following three things are due to our friends: our undivided attention when they enter our house; our welcome when they sit therein; and our car when they speak. The reducer is brother to the murderer, and silence the sister of compliance. My son, said the sage, never exchange an old friend for a new one, while the heart of the first remains true to thee; dress one country not indifferent, nor a thousand friends unacquainted. The friendless man is as the left hand without a right. He may be termed a true friend who never misleads thee, who promotes thine advantage to his own detriment, and who is anxious to deliver thee from oppression. It was asked of the wise man, whom he loved most, his brother or his friend? to which he replied, I never love a brother unless he is my friend. Two things are calculated to retain the unmixed esteem of our friends—to anticipate them in our salutations, and to show them due respect in society. There are three degrees of folly: To censure actions from which we are not exempt; to discover faults in others which we are prone to overlook in ourselves; and to solicit a useless favor.—*Hebrew Proverbs.*

Losses in Great Battles.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following comparisons of the forces engaged in the battle of Solferino and in former battles: "At the late battle there were more than 300,000 soldiers in the field and the losses must have amounted to at least 30,000 or 37,000. At the battle of Leipsic, which lasted for three days, the 330,000 Allies had against them 260,000 French; the latter lost 30,000 prisoners and 45,000 killed and wounded, and the former, 48,000 killed and wounded. After Leipsic, the most sanguinary battle was that of Moscow, on the 7th of September, 1812. The Russians had 130,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, the French 134,000 men and 597 cannon, the losses were therefore, 40 per cent. At Bautzen, on the 21st of May, 1812, there were 110,000 Russians and Prussians opposed to 150,000 French; the latter lost 20,000 men and the allies 15,000, and not a single cannon. At Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July, 1809 we had 137,000 men, and Napoleon 170,000; we lost 20,000 men and the enemy 22,000. At Esling we were 75,000 against 85,000; we had 20,000 killed and wounded, the enemy 13,000 killed; but he left in our hands 3,000 prisoners, and was obliged to send 30,000 to Vienna to have their wounds attended to, so that out of the 160,000 men engaged about one-half were put *hors de combat*. At Austerlitz there were 70,000 French, as many Russians, and 13,000 Austrians; the losses were 21,000 Russians, with 160 pieces of cannon, 5,800 Austrians and 10,000 French. At Jena there were, 142,000 French against 150,000 Prussians. At Waterloo there were 170,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French, who lost 25,000 men and 250 cannon, whilst the allies lost 31,000 men. On an average the losses in all these battles amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent. whilst in the late battle they did not exceed 15 per cent.

A Pandemonium.

The people of Rome have long contracted some very bad habits. They frequent taverns and wineshops, and they quarrel over their liquor; the word and the blow of other people is with them the word and the knife. The rural population are as bad as the townspeople. Quarrels between neighbors and relatives are submitted to the abjudication of cold steel. Of course they would do better to go before the nearest magistrate; but justice is slow in the States of the Church; lawsuits cost money, and bribery is the order of the day; the judges are either fools or knaves. So out with the knife; its decisions are swift and sure. Giacomo is down; 'tis clear he was in the wrong. Nicolo is unmolested; he must have been in the right. This little drama is performed more than three times a day in the Papal States, as is proved by the Government statistics of 1853. It is a great misfortune for the country, and a serious danger for Europe. The school of the knife, founded at Rome, establishes branches in foreign lands. We have seen the holiest interests of civilization placed under the knife, and all the honoured people in the world, the Pope himself shuddered at the sight. It would cost his holiness very little trouble to snatch the knife from the hands of his subjects. We don't ask him to begin over again the education of his people, which would take time, or even to increase the attraction of civil justice, so as to substitute litigants for assassins. All we require of him is that he should allow criminal justice to dispose of some few of the worst characters who throng to these evil haunts. But this very natural remedy would be utterly repugnant to his notions. The tavern assassin is seldom a foe to the Government.—*The Roman Question.*

Wonders of the Microscope.

The following narrations are from the 'Microscopist's Companion," by John King, D. D., and illustrate the practical value of the microscope.

One summer's eve, in 1837, a savage murder was committed on the edge of one of the forests in Normandy, France. A laborer, returning from his daily labors was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and, from the nature of the wound inflicted, it was concluded that the deadly blow had been inflicted with a hatchet. Another individual had been seen on the same eve, and about the hour of the commission of the dark deed, near to the scene of the murder. Suspicion fell upon him; he was arrested, imprisoned, and in due course, tried. As witness appeared after witness, their evidence brought the foul deed more and more closely home to the accused; and when it was at length proved that, upon the man's cottage being searched, on the very night after the murder, a hatchet with some stains of blood, and with some hairs upon it, had been found in an out-house, the murmur went round the Court that the evidence was complete. The Counsel regarded the conviction as certain; the Judge seemed ready to pronounce his doom, and the unhappy accused felt that he was lost. But in God's good Providence one man was there who had clearly watched the progress of the trial, and who by no means concurred in the almost unanimous opinion of the guilt of the panel. It was M. Orfila, the distinguished toxicologist. He asked leave from the Judge to examine the hatchet; and to such a man as Orfila his request was not refused. On subjecting the blood and the hairs to the scrutiny of the microscope, Orfila ascertained that the hairs were the hairs of a deer, and the blood that of the same animal, which the accused had said he had found wounded, and had killed with his hatchet as he returned from his daily toils. Orfila communicated the result of his microscopic trial; a thrilling sensation ran through the audience; the counsel were confounded; the Judge felt himself constrained at the eleventh hour, to find that the charge was not proved to the satisfaction of all, for the real murderer was thereafter discovered, acknowledged his guilt and was executed.

A few years ago, a girl nine years of age, was found lying dead, her throat cut, in a plantation in Norfolk, England. Suspicion fell upon the poor girl's mother, who had been seen by several persons to lead her child to that plantation on the day on which the murder was committed. But the accused coolly and confidently maintained her innocence, admitted that she had been with the murdered girl near the spot where she had perished,—but declared that the girl had wandered from her side in quest of flowers; and that after long in vain searching after her, she—the mother—had left her child in the wood, where her dead body was afterward found. No evidence could at first be discovered to support the early suspicion that the mother was a murderess. A long and sharp knife was indeed found upon her, but, after a keen scrutiny, nothing particularly was observed about it, except that there were on the handle a few hairs, so very small as to be scarcely visible. "Here is a hair on the handle of your knife," was the remark made to the suspected mother in whose presence the examination was conducted. "Yes, very likely," was the immediate and composed reply; "and perhaps there is blood on it too, for so I returned from the wood I found a rabbit in a snare, and cut its throat with a knife." The knife was despatched to London for microscopic examination. It was there found that it had been washed. After very minute examination, it was found that a fluid had penetrated between the horn handle and the steel lining. It was blood, but certainly not the blood of a rabbit—rather, apparently the blood of a human being. After examining the hairs on the handle the microscopist, who had intentionally been kept from all knowledge of the special facts of the case, unhesitating declared that they were the hairs of a squirrel. This was a damning fact for the wretched mother; for a tippet hung around the poor child's neck on the day of the murder; over that tippet the weapon which did the cruel deed must have passed; and that tippet was of squirrel's hair. On the trial the jury deemed this one fact, in connection with the circumstantial evidence, so conclusive as to warrant them in finding the accused guilty; and before the day of execution, the mother-murderess confessed her crime.

In the summer of 1855, a large sum of gold belonging to the Russian Government was forwarded, packed in a box, along one of the railroad lines in Prussia. On the arrival of the box at its destination, it was found that the gold had been abstracted, and a quantity of sand substituted in its room. The national police detectives were immediately set to work, but all their efforts, backed by all the wealth and appliances of the government, failed to lead to any discovery. At first it was supposed that the sand might show at what station the robbery had been effected; but there was sand at one station, and sand at another, and sand at all the stations along the railroad line, and so the trace seemed lost. But it was shrewdly suggested that the sand in the box should be submitted to the microscope; and when so examined, this sand was found to contain a peculiar organization. Specimens of sand were then brought from all railroad stations. On being examined, it was found that only the sand of one station contained the peculiar organism discovered in the sand of the box. At this station, then, the robbery must have been committed.—The clew thus given was followed up; and so the microscope brought to light the little organism discovered in the sand, so that little organism brought to light the parties who had placed the sand in that box, and committed the robbery.

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Wednesday, a lady travelling on the Great Western Railroad, was taken unwell when within a short distance of London. On the arrival of the train at the London station, a gentleman fearing that the lady was unable to proceed upon her journey, called in the aid of a medical gentleman, who pronounced the unfortunate lady in the last stages of consumption, and gave his opinion that she could not survive over a few hours. His statement, alas, was too true. The lady, by the kind instructions of the station master, and Dr. Brown, was conveyed to the hospital, where she lingered until six o'clock in the evening, and then expired. Accompanying the mother was a bright and interesting little lad of two years, and an infant of six weeks old, both of whom will be taken care of until word is received from the friends of deceased.—The man, however, is in such a delicate state, that it is impossible he can live another day. The deceased it appears was on her way to Biddeford, near Boston, on a visit to some friends, or, perhaps for the benefit of her health. She had purchased a through ticket [dated 11th June] from LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where her husband resides, to the place mentioned, and was on her journey thither, when overtaken by the grim hand of death, and left to perish in a strange land, far from the home of friends and relations; still, every want that the deceased required, was carefully furnished by the gentlemen in charge of the hospital.—From papers found in the possession of the deceased, it appears that her name is Brockett, and her friends have been notified of the melancholy event that has just transpired. The funeral of the deceased took place on Friday, and her remains were followed to their final resting place, the cemetery, by several gentlemen who had taken an interest in the case of the unfortunate lady.

An envious man resembles an eunuch at the manner in which his neighbors live as if he maintained them.

FARMING IN CANADA.

From the British American Journal.

Some time ago, in noticing Mr. Caird's little book on prairie farming in Illinois, we took occasion to object to the writer's disparaging remarks with reference to Canada. Mr. Caird hurried through the Province by way of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads, and forming his judgment from what he saw from the carriage windows he pronounced an opinion against Canada as compared with Illinois, with all the air of a British agriculturalist, and one who is recognized not without justice, as an authority in such matters. We have no doubt that James Caird is a "prodigious clever little fellow," as one of his neighbours described him to a brother editor in Scotland. None but a fellow of prodigious cleverness and assurance to match, could form an opinion and publish it, on the agricultural resources, the advantages and disadvantages, of a province hundreds of miles in extent, which he traversed in the space of two or three days. But the truth is that this flying view of Canada was merely introduced as a foil to his more careful and much more favourable account of a district of country in which he happened to be interested. Mr. Caird in a letter to a Canadian paper, published the other day, has denied the statement that he holds shares in the Illinois Central Railroad. This is a mere quibble that is unworthy of the writer. Mr. Caird does not deny that he was sent out from England on a mission by the shareholders of that Company, and perhaps he will not dispute that he is now employed in London as agent for the sale of that land the value of which his late publication has done so much to promote. We see a statement to this effect, at least, copied from an Irish paper, which gives it apparently without any unfavourable motive towards Mr. Caird, or any reference to his partiality as a witness on the value of American lands. Another circumstance mentioned in the same journal is that which occasions our present reference to this subject, namely, that Mr. Caird's representations are having the effect of directing the attention of British emigrants from the woods of Canada to the prairies of Illinois.

Mr. Caird's comparison of the two districts, or, more properly speaking, his representations of Illinois by implication rather than direct assertion, as greatly superior to Canada, has been very intelligently disputed by Mr. Hutton of the Bureau of Agriculture in Canada in a communication on the subject which he has addressed to the newspapers. As Mr. Hutton points out, Mr. Caird, in his journey by railway, had no opportunity of forming any correct idea of Canada as a farming country. Judging from what he saw, he talks of the country between Peacot and Cobourg being only partially cleared. "The train" he says, "shoots for many miles together through the primeval forest a path having been cut in the woods for the railway track, and the felled trees and branches still lying where thrown on either side of the line." Mr. Caird had only to diverge for half a mile to either side of the railway track to find himself in a country altogether different from that which he indicates in this sentence. What he saw was only the rear of well cleared cultivated farms, the *bush* which on every farm, is preserved for the sake of the timber. Within a rifle shot of the line which he thus describes, we have ourselves recently seen some of the finest farms in America, without a stump in the ground, with handsome steadings in many cases, and with crops which only want a higher style of farming to be equal to anything in the Lothians of Scotland, and superior to anything in the neighborhood of Baldoon.—The district which Mr. Caird supposes to be in such a general state of nature has a population, as stated by Mr. Hutton, of 240,000. Had Mr. Caird taken a drive of twenty miles through the country, at almost every point on this part of his journey, but more especially above Kingston, he would have been entirely undeceived, and both as to the agricultural resources of the country and the condition of the inhabitants, we would have formed an estimate which could not possibly have suffered by comparison with anything in the Western States, but quite the opposite. Around the Bay of Quinte and in Prince Edward County he would have seen a district which, for beauty and richness, is well-named "the Garden of Canada." And when he learned that farms in this district, entirely cleared with good fences and comfortable buildings, can be purchased at from thirty to forty dollars an acre, and that the country is in all respects healthy, with good markets in the neighbourhood for every kind of produce and daily communication in all directions, both of land and water, he would have had some information even more fitted to tempt the old country farmer than those rich agricultural prospects which he found in Illinois, with the drawback of fever and ague.

M. Hutton also deals very conclusively with those absurd notions which Mr. Caird was led to form from this literally "bird's eye view" of the more western section of the Province, particularly the fertile districts between Hamilton and Paris. As regards Canada generally, Mr. Hutton maintains that it offers great inducements to the settler than the prairie country. He points out that Mr. Caird has overlooked, that the timber which has to be cleared from the Canadian soil before it can be cultivated has a value of its own for buildings, for fences, for firewood, and for making potash, while pine trees, he states, are worth from 6s. to 15s. each. Then, as regards the agricultural produce, he says: "Which gives the largest crops of wheat per acre of the best quality? Decidedly Canada West. According to the United States census of 1850-51, Illinois did not yield ten bushels per acre, whereas the average of all Canada West that year was 16, 14-60, and of the counties to which Mr. Caird alludes in the above extract [between Hamilton and Paris] the average was 21 bushels. Then as to the *quality of Wheat*, that of Central Illinois is notoriously inferior. Merchants in Toronto import large quantities of it at about half the price of Canada wheat for distillery purposes, not being fit for making flour, or as it what is denominated by the Americans 'Stump-tail flour,' being of a third or fourth rate quality, and this is the general character of the prairie wheat in Central Illinois. Then as to price, Mr. Caird quotes it at 8s sterling [75 cents.] At the very time Mr Caird quotes this as being the price in the Illinois markets, Canada wheat was selling in Toronto and Hamilton and all our frontier markets, at exactly double that amount 6s sterling [$1.50], and at this date Upper Canada wheat is selling in our markets at double the price of Illinois wheat in Illinois markets."

Meeting Mr. Caird on his favorite ground o' figures, Mr. Hutton gives a balance sheet showing the Canadian farmer of 100 acres in a better position at the end of two years than the farmer in Illinois. We do not place much reliance on figures of this sort; but certainly the fact is generally understood in Canada that newly cleared land will in an average year yield a wheat crop the first season sufficient to defray the price of the land and cost of clearing, even where the former is as high as $10 an acre. But clearances are generally effected on a very small scale, not by capitalists, but by humble settlers bringing merely their own labor to the task. Farmers who have money always prefer to buy cleared land, and with a knowledge of their business they rarely fail to succeed. The great drawback in Canada, as in other parts of the Continent, is indifferent farming, the chief cause of which is the low price of land. The average yield of wheat is only about seventeen bushels an acre, but a good farmer can raise from thirty to forty bushels without difficulty, and it is believed that on the best soils with thorough high farming persevered in for a series of years, the yield could be raised to between fifty and sixty bushels.—The difficulty is to make farmers believe this, so as to induce them to expend capital in draining and manuring, at a cost per acre which is greater perhaps than that of the land itself in a cleared state. Yet there are exceptional cases in which high farming is believed in, and we ourselves lately saw a farm which, purchased two or three years ago for thirty dollars an acre, was bearing crops this season that for luxuriance and fine condition could scarcely be surpassed on the richest carse-land in Scotland where the small farmer in some cases pays as much *per annum* for the land as the owner in this case paid in the shape of purchase money! This was the result of high farming, and of any experiment only recently commenced. The wheat would be equal to about forty bushels an acre at the price of a dollar and a half a bushel, would yield exactly double the cost price of the cleared land, buildings included. With further perseverance the same land will probably yield ten bushels an acre more. This was in an old section of the country, which settlers would do well not to overlook. The constant tendency westward is a mistake. In some parts of Lower Canada, we are informed, on the authority of a competent observer, that good wheat-bearing land, with buildings, and near the best markets, can be had for $10 an acre. In the hands of the present these lands have fallen very low in point of productiveness, in the same way and for the same reason as a part of Canada West, where the old Dutch settlers are said to empty their manure into the river, in order to get rid of it. With good farming, and especially in connection with the feeding of stock, an intelligent farmer will make money as fast in Lower Canada as in any part of the West, and with far more certainty and comfort, free from those speculative manias which mislead men, and those crisis which carry away the fruits of their industry. The same remark holds with reference to the eastern provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. From personal observation, we can aver that there is a good deal of delusion and misery involved in the constant cry of "Westward, ho!" For real comfort, for health, for substantial prosperity, for the opportunity of making a start in the world with the smallest means, commend us to those overlooked regions of the north-east that extend from Cape Breton to Lake Ontario.

MR. BRIGHT ON PEACE AND WAR.

When I read of peace being concluded, I felt as if I could breathe more freely, since the species to which I belong was no longer engaged in the fiend-like destruction of its fellow-creatures. [Hear, hear.] What do we now find in the manifesto of the Emperor of the French just received. He says he discovered—I am not now using his exact words—that he was making war against the minds of Europe. This is a most important and valuable admission, and I only wish the Emperor had found this out three or six months ago. [Hear.] He says, further, that the war was assuming dimensions which were not consistent with the interests of France. I am surprised that a man reputed to be so acute did not perceive that he would be exposed to this great danger before he entered upon the war. But the two admissions made in this remarkable and memorable address prove to me that the suspicions which have been so studiously raised in this country as to the future objects of the Emperor of the French are altogether unfounded. I do not believe it possible for either the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Austria to have returned home with all those scenes of horror flitting before their eyes, and I hope before their consciences, and to be now prepared to enter into a struggle—least of all a struggle with a nation like ours, containing 30,000,000 of united people, the most powerful, the richest, and all things considered, perhaps the best satisfied with their Government of any nation on the continent of Europe. [Hear, hear.] Besides this, have they not learnt something from the improvements effect in weapons of warfare, and the increased destructiveness of life of which those weapons are now capable?—They see now how costly war is in money, how destructive in human life. War is not at all the thing it was some years ago. Soldiers used to look down on trades, and machine-making was a despised craft. No stars or garters, no ribbons or baubles bedecked the mechanician and machinist.—But what is war becoming now? It depends not as heretofore on individual bravery, on the power of a man's nerves, the keenness of of his eye or the power of his soul or the strength of his body, if one may so speak; but it is a mere mechanical mode of slaughtering your fellow men. (Hear.) This sort of thing cannot last long. The whole thing will break down by its own weight. Its costliness, its destructiveness, its savagery will break it down; and it remains but for some Government—I pray God it may be ours! to set the great example to Europe of proposing a mutual reduction to armaments. (Cheers.) We have maintained great armaments, not, I sincerely believe, because we wanted to annex or to conquer any territory in Europe, but whenever anything happens in Europe we may negotiate, intervene, advise to do something or other becoming what is called the dignity of this great country. Do not you suppose this is precisely the language of the French Emperor at this moment—"We build great fleets and you build greater fleets? What does France want with great fleets? Precisely that which you have always wanted with yours. And, therefore, without wishing any more than England wishes to make conquests or to annex territory, France wishes to have great influence in Europe because it suits its dignity, and will add to the glory and historical renown of its Emperor." Well, now, that is precisely the position in which we are, and we have no more right to blame the Emperor of the French than he has a right to blame us.—We are both very silly, (laughter) and I hope from what I have heard to-night that at last we are beginning to find that out.

Quite a sensation was created among the retailers of flour in the Toronto market on Saturday, by an order of the Chairman of the Market Committee to weigh all flour offering for sale. One or two bags were found deficient, but no proceedings were taken, as it is necessary to prove the weight bulk of a bag of light weight, in order to procure a conviction.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

NEW GROCERIES.—A. MORROW.
NOTICE.—M. C. DIVINE.
NOTICE.—John Sim.
"GLOBE"
"THE UNITED KINGDOM" FOR GLASGOW.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18th, 1859.

Railways Again.

The *Review* makes a pitiful whine in referring last week to our position regarding the two competing lines of railway running to our Town from the front. He hints that we will be a "used-up community" unless our lumber merchants send their freight by the branch; such is our neighbor's logic. Alas for poor human nature—we find that mankind are not individually inclined to sacrifice their personal interests for the good of a community, nor do we expect to arrive at that state of perfection until the Millenium. Our lumber merchants no doubt will carry the old adage into effect, viz., "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." We are not aware that the Corporation of Peterboro' made any arrangements to supply Mr. Fowler with freight when the branch was leased by him; but certainly our contemporary seems to think that it is our duty to do so. On the same principle any grocer who takes a lease of a store in Town might suppose it was his landlord's business to obtain customers for him. Mr. Fowler leased our railway in the face of no unforseen difficulties, therefore the 'gammon' of an opposition railway doing the business to the detriment of our road is sheer nonsense.—Our contemporary largely observes in reference to the Cobourgers that they wish by "one serious, desperate effort to drive Fowler off the Branch. Every means is resorted to" continues the writer "for that purpose. They know that once the present lessee is got rid of the victory over the Municipality will be an easy one, because it is not in a position to enter the lists with so reckless a rival." What are the inhabitants of Peterboro' and our Railway Directors compared to here? John Fowler the only man, indeed, who can work out our salvation! We believe that our branch will continue to be run over irrespective of Mr. Fowler, and whether or not we cannot be in a much worse position than at present.

We are not sticklers for the Cobourg Railway, but we like to see a spirit of fair play "manifested amongst our community," more especially when we see such gross misrepresentation cast against it by a journal that a short time ago, sounded its praises to the utmost. For example, we are told that 12s 6d was once the tariff price of lumber per M., and now that it is carried at 2s 6d per M. Such is not the case, and well does the *Review* know it. 9s per M., was the highest price in the best of times! We are informed on the best authority, that the Directors of the Cobourg Road, are willing to make contracts, at the present time, with our lumber merchants and others, for a reasonable term of years, on the same condition as they have made contracts this season.

We like an honest and energetic opposition, and such we have in the gentlemen who control the destiny of the Cobourg road. We have no hesitation in saying that before another season passes Peterboro will have the benefit of direct communication to the back water, by rail to Chemong lake. What a field will then be opened for our enterprising merchants.

The European News.

The news by the *Glasgow* on Friday last was of a serious and gloomy character, and the prospects of a rupture between France and England sent a shudder through the public mind. By a subsequent arrival we have three days later advices: affairs had assumed a more pacific nature, and it was believed a general disarmament would take place. France, while consenting to a disarmament, holds that it must be understood to comprise the ability to have 56,000 men under arms at a month's notice, and, with a view to the extension of the colonial possessions, a constant developement in the fleet. The army on the Rhine has been dissolved. It was firmly believed in Paris that all ideas of a peace congress had been given up, and that the affairs of Italy will be settled between France, Austria, and Sardinia. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, in which he says that whatever direction political events may take, Italians ought not, under existing circumstances, either lay down their arms, or feel any discouragement; on the contrary, they ought to enlarge their ranks, and show Europe that they are ready to encounter the vicissitudes of war, whatever complexion they may assume. A declaration, which had been published, was being signed in Romagna, to the effect that those provinces had shaken off the Papal yoke, never to return under it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia. The agitation in Savoy for annexing that province to France is represented as assuming formidable proportions. A Russian journal is authorised, in regard to the story that the neutral Powers offered less favorable terms to Austria than those agreed upon at Villafranca, to state that the basis of mediation of which the project lately published is composed, had not been agreed upon by the neutral Powers, nor even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principles of mediation which formed the object of negotiation between the neutral Powers, was definitely agreed upon. A special correspondent of a London paper writes—Florence, Modena, Parma, Bologna, and Piacenza are arming; they will make a gallant but hopeless defence against their perjured Dukes. They talk already of forming a government of Central Italy; of electing Prince Ploon as Prince President. Be the result ever so frightful, we cannot tamely submit to be enslaved again." The French are now leaving Italy as fast as they can; a small body will be left to assist the restoration of Modena and Tuscany. Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favor of his son, Archduke Ferdinand. It has now been decided to dismiss all the Swiss from the Neapolitan service; by the end of December it is said that wine and necessary object will be effected. The English breadstuff markets at the latest advices showed a decline.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The Peterboro' Cricketers were the winners in the match on Thursday and Friday last. At the close the score stood—

1st. Innings.

Peterboro'.....	81
Cobourg.....	53
Majority for Peterboro'....	28

2nd. Innings.

Peterboro'.....	92
Cobourg.....	39
Majority for Peterboro'....	53
Total " " "	81

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, August 15, 1859.

Council met. Present—The Mayor, Messrs. Conger, Henthorn, White, Fowlis, Toole, Bradfield, Read, Kennedy, Morrow, Hogan and Burnham.

Petitions from Mr. Jas. Hamilton, Geo. Cunnigham and others were read and referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges.

A communication from Ashburnham Lodge of Good Templars, expressing thanks to the Mayor and Council for having resolved to prohibit the sale of spirits on the streets on the day of the Circus exhibition, was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

The account of Judge Boucher as arbitrator on the claims of the squatters at the south end of the Town was referred to Finance Committee.

An account from McDougall & Co., was referred to Com. on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Finance and Assessment submitted at last meeting was adopted.

The By-law to withdraw the Town of Peterboro' from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria was read a third time and passed.

On motion the Commissioners for expenditure of Counties' money on the road from Downer's Corners to the bridge across the river at the Locks were allowed to take gravel off Townsend street, in furtherance of such work, provided the cutting in Townsend street does not reduce that street below the level of George street.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the balance of the money due for work done at Spaulding's Bay, amounting to £12 10s.

The chairman of the Finance Committee was authorized to raise money for expenditure on public works, by depositing Town debentures as collateral security in the Commercial Bank, if he can make arrangements with the Agent, or otherwise from such other Bank as may be willing to grant it.

The Mayor was instructed to issue a check in favor of James Brown for $20. Also one in favor of Mr. W. B. Read for £33 7s. 7½d, in accordance with report of Committee on Streets and Bridges. Also checks in favor of G. G. Boswell and F. A. Erskine respectively for £7 17s 2½d and £2 0s 3d.

The Streets and Bridges Committee were instructed to cause the culvert recently placed in front of Mr. W. Hall's on Aylmer street, to be covered, so as to allow teams to approach his house.

It was moved and seconded,—That the resignation of Mr. Hogan tendered at a former meeting of this Council be accepted, and Mr. Fowlis be put in his place.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Temperance Committee of the Free Church has issued a report on Total Abstinence, and recommends that sermons on Temperance be preached in all their churches on the last Sabbath of the present month.

THE CIRCUS—The perfomances of the Joe Pentland troupe were the best of the kind we have witnessed in some time.—Many of the objectionable features of such exhibitions were avoided, and the gentlemanly conduct of the showmen is worthy of notice.

We call the attention of the Temperance Societies in the County, to the Convention of the Total Abstinence Union Association, on Tuesday, 30th inst.

We learn that the grasshoppers are making great havoc in the neighborhood of Rice Lake. One fine field of potatoes of several acres was entirely ruined in about a week, and the little pests are getting more numerous every day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named David Hogan, dropped dead on Saturday, in the store of Mr. Swanston, Ashburnham. Deceased was in apparent good health till the moment of his death.

A St. Thomas paper says that a person named Lenton who had deranged the quarterly password of the Good Templars to a companion, was seized just as he was leaving the room of the Sons of Temperance, by four persons, gagged and muffled, and hurried to a kettle of steel tar which was kept warm in the neighborhood, where he was plentifully supplied with a coat of tar and feathers. Served him right say we.

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK.—On Tuesday night a trial was made at Ludgate's Mill to ascertain how many feet of lumber could be cut in 12 hours. The work commenced at six in the evening, and at six next morning the pile measured 34,000 feet.—The majority of the lumber cut was in inch boards; some little of it being inch and a quarter. The saws used were a Yankee gang, an English gate and a slabber Mr. Dinsmore, who is foreman for Mr. Ludgate challenges any Mill on the Otonabee river to beat this.—*Review. 5th.*

We are informed by a gentleman who saw the lumber measured, that Mr. R. Davidson, foreman at Mr. Samuel Dickson's water Mill, sawed between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. (commencing on the evening of the 11th inst.,) the large quantity of 38,000 feet of inch and a quarter lumber, *with one Yankee gang alone.* Does that not beat it? Mr. Dickson's mill is the oldest on the river, the frame being in existence upwards of 19 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The admission of the Empress to the Council of the State since the return of the Emperor from Italy has occasioned much remark. His Majesty on the first occasion of the Imperial lady's appearance, addressed a few words upon the subject to the Ministers assembled, merely intimating in a playful manner that her Majesty had executed the business entrusted to her during his absence with so much zeal and cleverness that it was but just that she should be allowed to witness the result of her care in the success which has attended every one of the measures executed under her superintendence, and added that it was a delightful thing for a Sovereign to have his Minister of the Interior always at hand. At the Council of State the Empress does not sit side by side with the Emperor but opposite him.

The newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Austria, Prince Esterhazy, has arrived in Paris. The Embassy is invested with extraordinary splendour; the numbers of savants, secretaries, and *attachées* far exceed those which have accompanied any former ambassador.

Paris, Sunday.—Not a word of business has been mentioned during the last 24 hours in Paris. We are too full of the *fetes* of various kinds which are to mark the end of the month. A few days ago, the 15th of August occupied us entirely. The banquet to 70,000 officers and soldiers, the fireworks on Trocadero, the entry of the wounded warriors, are all set aside now for a greater event by far—the transporting of the body of the Great Napoleon, together with that of the Duc de Reichstadt, to St. Denis. Hammer and file are already busily at work in the vaults of the old cathedral, and orders are given to press the undertaking without regard to expense. The tomb at the Invalides, which cost the nation fifteen millions, is to remain there as a monument of the nation's gratitude and generosity; and a mausoleum, combining specimens of every representative of the art of sculpture, is to occupy the place of honor at St. Denis. The idea of transfeging the tombs of the Napoleonic dynasty to St. Denis is entirely owing to the perseverance of old Jerome, who has often been heard to say of late years that Providence would not suffer him to die until he had seen the remains of his brother laid where every Frenchman felt they had a right to repose.

On Monday morning, two trains on the Paris and Lyons Railway, one filled with troops from Italy got into collission. A lieutenant was killed and several soldiers were wounded. The Emperor has ordered an immediate inquiry into the matter.—Another account states that twenty men were killed or wounded.

Princess Clotilda, though a mere girl is just now (says the *Globe* exercising a very marked influence on the destiny of her native country. She never concealed at the Court here her personal conviction that she was a modern Iphigenia, immolated for state purposes, and she fondly claimed performance of the compact. A kingdom of North Italy, on a large and independent basis, for Victor Emmanuel and the house of Savoy, was the stipulation of her marriage contract; and she talks of returning to her father if the bargain is evaded. Old Jerome Napoleon backs his daughter-in-law, and if sympathy is claimed for the widow of the late worthless *Duchino* of Parma, some share of the same chivalry is challenged by this child of an ill-fated land.

The Emperor has given all the French officers in Italy double pay for the month of July, by way of compensation for the extraordinary wear and tear of their clothing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that the number of soldiers to be sent home on renewable furlough amounts to 150,000, so that the army will be reduced to about 400,000 men.

The *Correspondance Bulier* says—"There is still much talk of disarming a part of our fleet, and of sending home from 130,000 to 150,000 men. But if I am rightly informed, the execution of these measures, which so abundantly bear witness to the pacific disposition of the Emperor, will depend upon the march of events and the attitude of foreign powers."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Marseilles remarks that naval disarmament in France means neither more nor less than the formation of reserves capable of being brought forward at any time, while every sailor paid off in England is lost to the service. If France and England each put out of commission 20 liners, the French ships could be re-manned and ready for sea at a month's notice, but the 20,000 English blue-jackets would have entered the merchant service or the United States navy, and not one-tenth of the number could be obtained for immediate service.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Tuesday.—Prince Richard Metternich leaves to-morrow for Paris, and is bearer of the answer of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the autograph letter of the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor will receive to-day the Marquis de Bonneville, envoy of the Emperor of the French.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 30.—A Valeggo correspondent assures the Augsburg *Gazette* that the French army is now well pleased with the turn which things have taken. It has suffered greatly during three weeks from heat, want of good water, and a dearth of provisions, and it has also had time and opportunity to remark that the siege of the fortresses would have been an exceedingly difficult and wearisome task. A person who is generally well informed of what is passing in the military world yesterday told me that for some time past the French army has received supplies from Austria, "the resources of Lombardy and Sardinia being completely exhausted, and it being almost impossible to send a sufficient quantity of provisions for such a large army from France."

ITALY.

All the accounts from the Italian Duchies represent the attitude of the higher, middle, and lower classes as very firm.—They are determined not to restore, the former dynasties.

In Tuscany, the Provincial Government has decided that the representations of the nation shall be double for the constituent assembly, in order that all opinions may be heard, and the ultimate decisions acquire greater authority.

At Modena, the Government has decided that the electoral body shall comprise all citizens above 21 years who are able to read.

At a public banquet in Parma, 2,000 citizens pledged themselves to resist the disposal of their territory of their allegiance without their consent.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Marseilles, August 2.—Advices have been received from Rome to the 31st. The Duke de Garamount has been summoned to Paris in order to confer with the Emperor, and has already been proclaimed a Roman noble by the municipality. Another extraordinary meeting of the cardinals has taken place. A list of New ministers is circulating. Numerous Roman volunteers to the Sardinian army have been authorized to return.

Rome, July 26.—There is great dissatisfaction here. The French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak. Speculation has been awakened by the following fact:—About three days since M. de Mayneval, Officier d'Ordonnance of the French Emperor, arrived with autograph letters to the Pope and to the Duc de Gramont, but their contents are still kept secret; in all probability they relate to the new order of things. There are some, however, who pretend to interpret their contents in the following sense:—"That it was the wish of the two Emperors to continue their protection to the Holy See, but, as the other powers of Europe would not consent that an armed force should remain in the Papal States, France would be compelled to withdraw her troops. The Papal Government would do well, therefore, to make no delay in satisfying the wishes of honest Liberals." No decision has been come to in the Vatican. The Pope alone, supported by two or three cardinals, expresses a desire as far as possible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the people and of the foreign powers, but the obstinate courtiers prefer the risk of total ruin to any concession which may weaken that despotism which they represent. Between the imperial intimation now communicated to the Pope and the obstinacy of the clergy, you may well conceive what is the position of the honest Liberals in Rome.

The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forli, and Ferrara. In this last city only one hour was given them; in the other two, twenty-four hours. Inventories of everything in their houses were made and left "*per chi di ragione.*"

A number of gentlemen have presented themselves to the Pope, begging him to form an Urban Guard of select individuals, but their suggestion and offer were rejected.

Queen Christina, before leaving Rome, invested 200,000 scudi in the Roman Consols at 75, thus showing her full confidence in this Government. The Marquis d'Azeglio, who went as commissary from Piedmont to Bologna only declared in his proclamation that he came to collect soldiers. Leaving that city two days after, he appointed a ministry, as though Victor Emmanuel were king and he is plenipotentiary. The "Romagna," united at Bologna continue to govern themselves independently of Rome, and proceed to acts which indicate a perfect separation from the Papal States. It is reported that the miraculous image of the Madonna of St Lucca, having been brought down in procession from the mountain, all the people touching it swore rather to die than return under the power of the priests.

A great number of volunteers who were in Tuscany and the neighborhood, men tolerably well disciplined, have entered Bologna. The Papal troops are concentrated in Pesaro, where Monsignore Bela acts as delegate. These have been prevented by the former from making any advances, and indeed some skirmishes between the outposts have taught the Swiss and Papal troops that they would have greater difficulties to encounter than in Perugia.

THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

You will be interested to hear something of my visit to the *Times* office. In answer to a written request, I received by post a ticket admitting myself and friend to inspect the offices and machinery. The *Times* is situated in the centre of one of the most complicated labyrinths of London. Externally it is, like all other establishments of the sort in London, built only to front on dirty, narrow lanes, and so mean and black that it ought not to front on any other. Its interior arrangements, however, seem to be very perfect. At the side of the passage-way by which we entered was a small window, looking out from what seemed to be a porter's room, and within sat an individual in blue uniform, who seemed to fill that responsible position. He took our tickets, and after registering our names in a large volume devoted to the names of visitors, we were met by a very intelligent jolly old gentleman, who proceeded to show us around with the greatest suavity and politeness, taking the utmost pains to explain to the large party of the uninitiated who were with us the sublime processes of putting type into a stick, and taking an impression therefrom. One of the most interesting and novel departments of the establishment is that in which the stereotyping is carried on. You know, perhaps, already, that every number of the *Times* is printed from stereotype plates, thus saving a great part of the wear and tear of the type. The stereotype plate is taken from the "form" in three minutes, by a new process, invented by a Swiss, and known only to him. A thin layer of soft and damp papier machie first receives the impression of the type, and after it has been hardened by the application of heat, the melted lead is poured on which is to form the stereotype plate. The papier machie has the power of resisting the action of the melted lead, and comes out of the fiery trial uninjured, and almost unscorched. The plates are re-melted every day after the issue of the day has been printed from them, and the waste of type metal from day to day is very slight. By this power of multiplying the number of forms from which the same side of the paper can be printed, the *Times* can use three or four presses at once, and thus print its 59,000 copies, on an emergency, in two hours' time. The *Times* employs in its establishment some 350 persons. It has eighteen reporters at the house of Parliament, and for those as well as the majority of its compositors the working hours are the night hours exclusively. It owns four cabs which are employed solely in carrying reporters and reports, at night, to and fro, between Printing House Square and the Palace at Westminster.—The reporters relieve each other at the Houses every quarter hour, though the debate in the Commons last till four o'clock in the morning, the *Times* gives it in full by sunrise, though it cover two whole pages of the journal.

Ill Treatment of British Subjects in Mexico.

The Mexico correspondent of the New York *Times* says—Several Englishmen banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government, took passage in the last English steamer from this port. The steamer that leaves to-day carries off Mr. Whitehead another of the banished, and several others have received peremptory notice to leave by the steamer of next month. This seems incredible, nevertheless it is all true. The reason given for these extraordinary proceedings is, that the English signed a certain remonstrance against the savage mode of dealing with English citizens by the Miramon Government, which remonstrance was addressed to the English Minister, Mr. Otway. It is also stated that the banished parties are personally obnoxious to the English minister. Let the case be as it may, that Ambassador is not able to see that driving his countrymen with their families down to the seaboard, through robers and assassins, with the certainty of ill-treatment with the risk of their lives and forcing them at this season to pass through pestilential districts ere they reach their destination, must certainly abound to the discredit of his country and himself. He does not appear to comprehend that this rooting up of his countrymen to the destruction of large interests which have been many years in accumulating, is likely to prove a serious page in the history of his diplomacy. The English Minister either can or cannot prevent these high-handed measures, and his position must be unenviable, whichever horn of the dilemma he is found hanging upon. But it is very well understood that all this has been at the instigation of the English Minister, and the banished parties have no redress, as their own Minister is the author of their destruction, and their own Government supports that Minister.

BAD NEWS FROM VICTORIA.

From the Kingston Times.

Some weeks ago we published the substance of a letter received in this city by a relative of one of the young men who, with a party of his fellow-citizens, started off last Spring for Fraser River. The accounts he gave of Victoria, and what he had heard of returned miners, of the "diggings" were certainly gloomy enough. He mentioned that three of his party, notwithstanding the discouragements, resolved to see Fraser River for themselves. A letter from one of these, Mr. J. B. Phippen, dated at San Francisco the 10th June, confirms the bad accounts of his companion. The would-be miners, with packs on their backs, started off on a journey of 220 miles from Victoria over mountains and rough hills, crossing valleys and streams, until they reached Puget Sound, which occupied them four days and a-half, pretty good speed under the circumstances we think. After procuring tools, at enormous prices, and provisions for a week, ditto, they went to work and after a week's toil the four men realized fourteen dollars worth of gold dust. Disgusted at such a miserable result they sold their tools at half price, and returned to Victoria. Here they tried to procure employment but without success. He says that Mr. Calder was out of employment, that his son "Sandy had nothing to do but dig clams on the shore," that most of the passengers who went out in the same ship had nothing to do and that those who had work were getting 50cts. a-day, others $10, a month, and others only their board. With no prospect but beggary before them, Mr. Phippen, Mr. Alverson and Mr. Goldrick made their way to San Francisco. Here they found no employment, as the city was filled with returned adventurers from Fraser River. They accordingly arranged to leave there for Nappa city on the 11th of June. Mr. Phippen expresses his firm belief "that there is no place like Canada," and has arrived at that conviction by a considerable sacifice of comfort, time and money. He recommends his friends "if they are wise, to stay where they are."

A CANADIAN DROWNED NEAR ROCHESTER.

The Rochester *Union* states that a man named Charles E. Hubbard was drowned at Charlotte, on Wednesday evening. An inquest was held. When it closed, the Coroner went to Rochester, to find the friends of the unfortunate man, and carry to them the sad intelligence. After a long search he found the solitary family of the deceased—a wife and one child, two years old. The widow was overwhelmed with grief by the announcement, but was not wholly unprepared for the intelligence.—She had wondered at the long absence of her husband, and had a presentment of the worst. She is in destitute circumstances and a stranger there. The *Union* states that she went there with her husband from Guelph, C. W., last spring, and he had been employed at various avocations since to obtain a support. Deceased has a father at Guelph who is said to be wealthy. Mr. Hubbard was about thirty years old, and a respectable man. The *Express* has the following additional particulars:—Mr. Hubbard came to Rochester from Guelph, C. W., in April last. He was by trade or profession a nurseryman, and hoped among the extensive establishments of that kind here to obtain employment in some of the higher and better paid branches of the business. In this he was disappointed, and was obliged to accept the work and wages of a common laborer at Ellwanger & Barry's. Finding the labor too much for his strength he left there about a week ago and made an arrangement with Adams & Dabney, booksellers, to sell the "Cottage Testament," and other religious books by subscription. On Wednesday evening Mr. Hubbard went down to Charlotte, promising to return home on Thursday evening. He succeeded in procuring several orders for his books during the day and at dusk went into a small tavern kept by a woman, and engaged lodgings for the night. He left his satchel in the care of the woman, and saying he wished to see a person who was expected to arrive on the boat from Canada went out. This is the last that is positively known of him, until the finding of his body by Captain Cook. He was a person of most exemplary character, and enjoyed, in a high degree, the respect of those who knew him.

For several months past a woman, calling herself A. A. Goddard, has been carrying on extensive "operations" in Roxbury, Mass, by which she has, it is alleged, victimized a number of merchants and respectable ladies in sums varying from five to several hundred dollars. She has been arrested.

There are twenty-three Savings Banks in New-Hampshire, and the amount of the deposits is $4,438,922. Massachusetts has eighty-six Savings Banks, with deposits amounting to $36,000,000. The present Savings Bank in Boston has deposits amounting to $5,906,943, or 1,769,921 more than all the savings institutions of New-Hampshire. About one fifth part of the total population of Massachusetts have funds in some savings institution.

AWFUL CASUALTY——SMOTHERED TO DEATH IN WHEAT.

A canal boat was being loaded with wheat from Giles's warehouse in Westport N. Y., on Saturday last by spouting it from the bottom of a bin 12 feet deep, when two boys named James Cagan and John Daily, aged respectively 12 and 10 years seeing the wheat rapidly settling in the bottom of the bin, thought it would be a fine source of amusement to play in it, and accordingly both at once jumped into the rapidly settling centre, and no sooner had they struck the wheat than they began to go down with it, and the surrounding wheat to cave in about them so rapidly that they could not extricate themselves. A smaller boy standing by gave the alarm, and in a moment a workman jumped in to rescue them, and actually got hold of them before they were below the grain, but they went down so fast, and he with them, that it was with the greatest effort on getting hold of the side of the bin that he got himself out, and ran to shut off the flow of wheat which was the work of a moment. The alarm was given and all hands rushed to their rescue, but they had been carried below the level of the grain, and after about fifteen minutes of the most strenuous exertion, they were exhumed, but not till life was extinct in both cases. They were found standing straight up, their heads by their sides and their hats on. They were two fine boys of worthy parents, who feel their sudden loss most keenly.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 10.

IS GARIBALDI A SCOTSMAN?—The following letter from Garibaldi to the inhabitants of the town of Nice, on being presented by them with a sword of honour, we think settles the question as to the nativity of this illustrious soldier:

"I am deeply affected and grateful for the generous act of my dear native Town. I consider the little I have done for the sacred national cause as only the duty of the citizen, and the satisfaction of my conscience is a sufficient reward. The honorable present which is so courteously made to me by the municipality of Nice is a recompence far beyond my merit. My arm may become weakened and unable to wield the sabre of honor which Nice bestows on me, but to my last breath my heart will lose nothing of its love and devotedness to my native land. Accept the expression of my affectionate gratitude.

GARIBALDI.

On Sunday morning, July 17, the body of a man was found floating in the Niagara River, at the foot of the ferry stairs, near the Falls. It was recognised as that of Samuel Broadhurst, who was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing near the ferry landing. The body was caught in the eddy and thus prevented from going down the river.

The number of public functionaries in Spain is 229,169, or one for every 73 of the population, a larger proportion than in any other country in Europe. In Spain the expense of collecting the taxes is more than 21½ per cent. of the amount; it is not half as much either in England, France or Belgium.

An Italian wife, who begged for a living in Cincinnati, recently ran off with another man because his "professional skill" in the art of begging was greater than her husband's. She took about $1,000 with her. The husband professes profound regret, as she was one of the best beggars he ever saw in Europe or America.

Miss Bates, sister of the Hon. Edward Bates, recently emancipated the last of 32 slaves who formed part of her inheritance, and whom she has gradually prepared to set free as they become prepared to take care of themselves in freedom. Judge Bates emancipated the last of his slaves several years since.

The editor of the New York *Evening Post* was shown a few days ago, a railway

The wife of M. Alexis Poirier *dit* Desloges, residing at St. Timothy, recently gave birth to three children.

Dreadful Sufferings at Sea.

The melancholy loss of the ship Fleetwood, off Cape Horn, by striking on an ice berg, has just been made known. The ship, which was commanded by Captain Dale, was on a voyage to the Friendly Islands. On the 2nd of May, when in lat. 60 S., lon. 71 W., late in the evening, she came in contact with an iceberg, which carried away her stem, jibboom, bowsprit, and did other damage. On sounding the pumps, it was discovered that she was fast sinking. For 20 hours the crew worked steadily at the pumps, but the water increased and it was deemed advisable to abandon the ship—a desperate alternative. It was a dreadful night, and the sea rolled terrifically; only a portion of the crew could be induced to leave in the boats. The remainder of the men continued on board the ship, and at daybreak the boats, which had previously pulled off, resolved to return to the ship, and on approaching her saw that the whole who had remained by her had been swept off, and no doubt had perished. The ship went down soon afterwards. For five days the boats struggled against heavy seas.—An intense cold prevailed and the men not having the least nourishment suffered dreadfully. At length they were picked up by the British barque Imogene, from Liverpool. They had to be hauled up out of the boats, such was their exhausted condition. They were afterwards safely landed at Valparaiso.

Jews in America.

The Detroit *Free Press* gathers from a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Morris J. Franklin, in Providence, Rhode Island, some facts in relation to the Jews in the United States. The Jews in that country the speaker said, now numbered about two hundred thousand. In New York city alone there are forty thousand. The attention of the Jews in Europe is turned towards America, on account of the persecution to which they are subjected in some countries on the continent, and a rapid increase of their numbers here may be expected by immigration. Many Jews in this country are occupying prominent and influential positions in politics and business.—Messrs. Yulee and Benjamin, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Zollicoffer, Oliver, Phillips and Hart of the National House of Representatives, are numbered among the children of Abraham. Instead of reading the Scriptures in the Hebrew tongue, understood only as the Rabbi interprets it, many now use the English version. This class have introduced many reforms into their mode of worship—they now have their choirs, their organs, and their Sabbath schools. The Hebrew Christians, the converted Jews, in this country, number three or four hundred, and of this number nearly one hundred are engaged in preaching the Gospel of Christianity, or in a course of study preparatory to doing so.

The Cost of the War.

The *Constitutional* devotes a long article to the consideration of the probable cost of the late war in Italy. It is not a difficult matter, it thinks, to arrive at an approximative estimate of the outlay by taking the expenditure of the Crimean war as the point of comparison, and bearing in mind the infinitely smaller amount of difficulty attendant on the transport of troops to a country so near as Piedmont. The following is an extract from the article:—

"If we consult the accounts of the Crimean war, we shall find that the extraordinary expenses it imposed on the country amounted to about 1,300,000,000 francs. And how long did that war last? Three years in a military and four in a financial, point of view. Now, 1,300,000,000 francs for three years would be 433,000,000 francs a year. But as the campaign in Italy has only lasted some months, no one can deny that it has cost much less than a year's war in the Crimea. This is not all. Not only has the war in Italy been very short, but must have occasioned a much less outlay for stores. Every thing cost very dear in the Crimea, where the country itself offered no resources; whilst in Italy, notwithstanding the depredations of the Austrian army, the French troops were able to procure, if not on the spot, at least in the neighboring provinces, part of what they required. The transports of men ammunition and provisions were also less onerous for Italy than for the Crimea. The transports figure for 150,000,000 francs in the budget of the Eastern war, we do not believe that they will amount to 59,000,000 fr. for the war in Italy; so that in this item alone the difference will be more than 100,000,000fr. We can do no better, however than make these comparisons—we can undertake to state that, according to calculations made, the war in Italy, if it had been prolonged, would not have absorbed at the end of the year more than 400,000,000fr. of the loan; so that there would have been 100,000,000fr., and a like sum coming from the new capital of the Bank to meet the campaign during the first months of the ensuing year without having need to create new resources. Our readers see, then, what a large sum the prompt conclusion of peace must leave disposable yet of the capital of the loan.

French Military.

As I walked through the picturesque streets towards the river I observed that several well-dressed groups were converging towards one point. To this I directed my course too, and after crossing a bridge near the gate in Stereograph, No. 63, and ascending a number of terrace-grounds, called, I believe, the Garenne, or Warren, where the Fifty-seventh Regiment of the line was going through its evolutions before the general of the district, who was staying at the same hotel as I. After manœuvring for some time the men piled arms and fell out of the ranks, when the band played some opera airs in a style of which we, in England, can form no conception. It was in the most perfect tune and time, and so light and graceful, I was quite enchanted.

I observed, too, that the officers and men treated each other with much more familiarity than is permitted in our army. They lighted their cigars and spoke as the case might be, and formed groups close to each other, talking and laughing without the slightest restraint. This arises, partly, no doubt from the different modes of raising the army in the two nations. Where men are obtained by voluntary recruiting none but the very lowest will enlist; whereas the conscription seizes impartially upon all classes, and many a poor gentleman finds himself obliged to shoulder a musket, with a tolerable prospect, however of obtaining a commission after a reasonable time. There is not, therefore, in the French service that almost impassable gulf which separates the officers from the men in ours. As far as the army itself is concerned, there can be no doubt that the French system is the best. It makes the profession of a soldier popular among a higher class than with us. But it would be an evil day indeed for England when war and a standing army came to be considered a means to an end; with the French it is the end itself. Military glory and the foolish pomp and parade of war, are dear to the people's souls; and for these mischievous toys they sacrifice rational liberty.—*Tour in Britany.*

Japanese Dislike to Strangers.

The Japanese authorities were evidently determined, if official obstructiveness could stop us, to leave no effort untried to do so. Even in the open sea between Vries Volcano and the entrance of Jeddo Gulf, two guard-boats succeeded in throwing themselves in our track. At first the officer of the watch innocently believed them to be fishermen, and dreaming of turbot and mackerel, edged towards the boats, favoring the Japanese manœuvre. When almost under the ship's bows, up went the little square flags, and out popped upon the deck of each boat a two sworded official, who, steadying himself against the excessive motion by placing his legs wide apart, waved frantically for the *Furious* to stop. The officer of the watch had directions to be perfectly deaf and blind for the next five minutes. The ship gave a shear, and went clear of the boats by a few yards. They might as well have requested the volcano behind them to cease smoking as to yell for us to stop. Stop, indeed! why, the old ship knew as well as we did that the wind was fair, and Yello right ahead, and this accounts for her incivility to Japanese guard boats, and her playful kick-up of the heels as she flung herself through the water at a nine-knot speed. The last we saw of the two officers was that one poor man performed a somersault, as his boat dived into a sea; and a somersault with two swords by his side, a queer-cut hat tied on literally to his nose, a shirt as stiff as if cut out of paper, and very bagging trousers, must be a feat not voluntarily gone through; while the other officer, who wisely had himself supported by two boatmen, continued to wave his arms, like an insane semaphore, so long as we looked at him.—*Blackwood.*

Camels in America.

Our Government has so much reason to be satisfied with its experiment of introducing camels into the country, that it is proposed as we understand, to increase the present stock by a new importation. Hitherto, all that have been introduced, comprising two importations, in number about sixty, have been carried to Texas, where arrangements were made, under favorable circumstances, to receive, acclimate, and train the animals, and test in all respects their adaptation for use in our western country. The experiment is considered as having been altogether successful. The cost of importation has been much less than was originally estimated; the animals are found more tractable and are more easily applied to the various kinds of labor for which they are wanted, than was anticipated; the acclimation of the camels is effected without hazard to their life or strength; and no serious obstacle, so far, is found to their introduction and use for many important purposes.

The new importation of camels is to be made from Mongolia. The present stock was brought wholly we believe, from the Mediterranean, and consists of Seenaar, Muscat, Siout and Mount Sinai dromedaries, and Tunis, Bactrian and Arabian camels. "Camel land," according to the best authorities, embraces the Canaries, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, the Great Desert back of these countries, and Egypt, on the continent of Africa; Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Burmah, Thibet, Mongolia, and a small portion of the southern part of Siberia and Independent Tartary, in Asia; in the Crimea, and a small tract of country around and near Constantinople, in Europe. Extensive districts on the continent of America are yet to be added to this ennumeration, to give the camel a genial and useful home in every quarter of the globe. An attempt was made a hundred and fifty years ago to introduce the camel into Virginia, but it failed. That was before the "resolutions of '98" were adopted; but some other obstructions, or superstitions, or prejudices, or jealousies, arose upon the first intimation that the camels were coming, and succeeded in defeating the enterprise. The camel has existed in Tuscany two hundred years or more, but it has there been confined to the private estates of the Grand Duke. Whether the camels thus enslaved, took advantage of the sudden departure of their master, and sympathized with the people who got their backs up during the late war, and claimed to be liberated with the Italian population, and to enjoy a wider range of territory, we do not know. But as the Grand Duke is, according to the present understanding of the terms of peace, to go back again, it is probable that the camels will be driven back to their first estate, and, like the Italian people, far worse hereafter, for having coveted greater liberty and a larger share than is consistent with the arrangements of the great powers.

It was wise to enlarge our camel experiment by an importation from Mongolia, where the animals exist in great numbers, where they are among the strongest of their kind, and where the climate is so vigorous as to qualify them for almost any section of our country. Sudden and great changes of temperature are of frequent occurrence in Mongolia. Although the heat of summer is almost insupportable, on account of the absence of trees and the sandy surface of the country, no month of the year is free from snow and even frost. The quantity of snow which annually falls, however, is comparatively small, and much less than that which covers our western plains. This is owing to the great dryness of the air, which unfits the soil for agricultural purposes. Notwithstanding the snow, vast herds of camels, which constitute the wealth of the Mongols, find subsistence upon the plains all the year round. The camels of Mongolia are also accustomed to severe labor, and to the carriage of heavy burdens four or five hundred pounds being a common load. These animals can easily be imported into this country, through the North Pacific ocean to California.

It is now three years since the first camels were introduced into Texas, and the depot for their acclimation and instruction established at what is called Camp Verde, about sixty miles from San Antonio. The experiment was made in accordance with an act of Congress, of March, 1855, under direction of Mr. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. The design of the act was the employment of camels for army transportation and other military purposes; and $30,000 was appropriated for the object. Maj. Wayne of the army, and Lieut. Porter of the navy, were commissioned jointly to go to the Levant with a naval vessel to purchase and bring home a collection of the animals. They obtained thirty-three—nine dromedaries and twenty-four camels; one camel having been presented by the Bey of Tunis, and six dromedaries by the Viceroy of Egypt. The ship having been admirably fitted for the purpose, these animals, notwithstanding an unusually rough passage, were safely transported to the place prepared for them in Texas.—The number was increased by one on the passage, and the animals were landed in a better condition than when they were taken on board.

The training of the camels has been very successfully conducted by Major Wayne; the animals are found to be docile and tractable, and are easily set to work. They have been employed in caravans on several occasions for the transportation of heavy army and other stores, with the best results and have been found admirably adapted to expeditions for the construction of military roads and for other objects, where carriage by waggons would be difficult and very expensive, if not wholly impracticable.—They will carry on their backs from three to five hundred weight each, over the roughest roads, with comparative ease and wonderful rapidity, and perform journeys, thus loaded, under which horses and mules would sink.

The time has come for attempting, on an ample scale, the breeding and general introduction of camels into this country. This should be done by the government directly, or under the immediate direction of those public officers who have been successful in the treatment and employment of the camel, even beyond the most sanguine anticipations. So long as railroads across the vast plains and deserts and mountain regions which lie between us and the Pacific, are for various reasons impossible, the camel will be found an efficient substitute for that mode of transportation; and it is believed that a good portion of the vast sums now expended for army transportation to the distant points where our scattered army is called to operate, might be saved by the employment of this patient, powerful, docile, and incomparably useful animal.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

The *Colonist* announces that Brock's monument has at length been completed; and has been handed over to the Building Committee by the Contractors. In noticing this fact the *Colonist* remarks:

The war of 1812 is that part of our short history to which we can look back with the greatest pride. It is removed far from all sources of present discord—it was the first deed of purely Canadian chivalry, its chief glories were all our own—and now, when time has removed all the harsher features of the scene, all the sad recollections which must have followed the memories of those who fell, the jealousies, the heartburnings, mistakes and errors which doubtless occurred, we can look back upon it with unmingled triumph. The flood of heroic deeds achieved by men of British race, which has rolled on from Hastings to Inkermau and Lucknow, and which has spread over every land from east to west, presents few brighter spots than the defence of Canada, in 1812, and there are few names to us as Canadians so dear as that of the hero who was then our chief, and who fell at the head of the Canadian volunteers.

It is fitting then that while those deeds are still fresh in our memories, while many of the actors in them are still able to tell the story while the flag under which Brock conquered still floats over the soil, despite of foes without and traitors within,—it is fitting we say that we should heartily join from one end of the Province to the other worthily to inaugurate the monument which we have raised to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock.

No more suitable day can be named than the 13th of October next, the anniversary of the battle of Queenston. Let the committee to whom the charge of the monument has been entrusted, or the militia authorities, make a proposal to that effect, and we venture to say that the militia-men throughout the Province, individually and collectively, the municipalities and other corporate bodies, will meet with a most hearty response. Now that the monument is complete, it is time that the matter was taken up in earnest. There is a good harvest before us, and our people will not grudge the expense. Let the press take the matter up, so that all may know what is required of them. This is no party question. It is one of the few things in which we can all heartily unite. It concerns neither the Government, except so far as their co-operation may be required, nor the politicians, except so far as they are true Canadians. It is the people's task, and to the people—and to the men of 1812, whose influence is not slight amongst us—we confidently appeal.

Another Abduction Case.

A YOUNG GIRL ENTICED AWAY FROM HER HOME, AND RUINED.

(*From the Detroit Free Press.*)

On Monday last the circus of Antonin and Wilder, that has been performing in this city was at Trenton, a few miles below this city. They reached that place, from their preceding stoppage, in companies, a few at a time coming in on Sunday. A portion of them stopped at the village of Flat Rock, not far from Trenton, where they had occasion to get some washing done. In this family there was a young girl, a daughter about fifteen years of age, a simple, ignorant country girl, but possessed more than ordinary beauty. She attracted the attention of one of the strolling performers, who found but little difficulty in getting into acquaintance with her. He finally proposed to her that she should accompany them to the village to see the circus. This was a proposition that met with a willing response from the girl, and she went with him. After the performance he urged her to come on to Detroit, promising her that, after she had seen all that was to be seen in the city, he would give her what money she wanted to get back home, besides paying all her expenses while there. The girl had never been in the city, and was of course only too happy at the prospect of visiting it, and inspecting all its wonderful sights. She readily consented, and, at the close of the evening's performance started with the company.—On their arrival here she was taken to a house of ill-fame under the guise of a female boarding-house. Here he visited her from time to time, giving her perfect liberty to go and come when she pleased, only that she was to be accompanied by one of the "young ladies," lest she should get lost. On the first night of her stoppage at this house she visited the circus with some of the prostitutes, whom she supposed to be respectable young ladies, and at the close of the performance was escorted to her boarding place by the actor. He endeavored to persuade her to marry him, but she would not consent to this unless the consent of her parents was first obtained.—He then attempted to induce her to allow him to remain with her, but she stoutly refused.

On the following day he called and had an interview with her in the presence of several of the inmates of the house. At this interview it would seem that the depraved women partially threw off the disguise of virtue, and assisted the actor to accomplish his purpose. They endeavored to induce the girl to yield to him, exhibiting themselves as examples of the innocence of such proceedings, and carefully detailing to her the immense profits they realized from such a life. They showed her their gay dresses and rich jewelry; they told her that they were never obliged to work, but always had plenty of money with which to here; that when they went anywhere they always had a carriage to ride in; and enlarged upon the desirableness of the life of abandon they led. She listened with innocent astonishment to their stories, but still withstood the temptation. Fearing to drive her away they desisted for the time from their endeavors, and, without alluding further to the subject, began to favor and flatter her, to restore her to confidence.—The girl was so ignorant of the ways of the world outside of the innocent country life she had always lived as never for a moment to entertain any fear of the company she was in. On the following night the actor again visited the house. No reference was made to the conversation of the morning, nor any allusion made to his desires. A friendly conversation was commenced, during which a bottle of wine was introduced, of which all drank. In a few minutes the girl became sleepy and was assisted to bed. When she awoke in the morning her ruin had been accomplished, and her seducer lay beside her. She rose quickly and silently, fearing to disturb him, and, dressing herself, escaped from the house.

Mr. LaFontaine, the father of the girl, arrived in the city yesterday in search of his daughter. He related his story and the circumstances of her disappearance to Messrs. Gunning and Blodgett, private detectives, who at once set to work to find the girl. They met her in the street about noon, and at once restored her to her father, when she related the above story.—She had been wandering about since morning, endeavoring to meet somebody whom she had before seen, but without success. She was confused and bewildered when she left the house where she had been ruined, and was unable to tell where it was. The officers tried to induce her father to remain in Town long enough to identify her seducer, but for some reason he declined doing this, and left in the afternoon on the *Pearl* for Trenton, taking her with him. It seems a pity that so deserving a scoundrel should go unpunished, but, if so greatly injured parties as these refuse to institute proceedings, it is impossible that the laws can be enforced.

Napoleon's Influence in Italy.

As to Kossuth, Klapka, Teleki and their band of fire-eating insurrectionists, they came to Genoa like shadows, and have so departed. They did not know what to do with the Hungarian Legion assembled at Aqui; so M. Pietri, the old Prefect of Police, was despatched by the Emperor on a mission of enlightenment to Turin to tell them immediately what to do, viz: To disband the legion instantly, and it was disbanded instantly.

A threat which causes great emotion at Turin is that made to Cavour to explain to the Chambers the motives of his resignation, and to reveal all that has taken place between himself and the Emperor during the last year. In Paris, however, the threat has caused no emotion whatever; we know the Corporal will not dare disobey the orders already issued by the General—to keep peace himself and suffer no other man to speak either.

THE POPE, THE CATHOLIC POWERS, AND THE INFIDELS.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano, requesting him to invite all the faithful of Rome to join in a solemn thanksgiving for the cessation of the war.

The following is the principal passage of this document:

To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent powers is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping power proclaims that God has made man free as regardeth his political opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory state to the eternal one, shall have to answer the all-powerful and inexorable judge for those religious opinions; then, learning there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment.

Colonial Defences.

It is not wonderful that in the present disturbed state of Europe, when war or revolution tour in threatening aspects, that the question should be asked in England, 'Are our colonies in a state of defence?' Nor is it wonderful if, on the other hand, the people of the parent state, heavily taxed as they are for the military service, enquire whether the Colonies which demand so large a proportion of the armaments of the Empire for their defence contribute anything like a proportionate amount towards the outlay. Accordingly we find that Mr. Adderley, in the House of Commons, has opened up the latter question.—He stated that the cost of the military defences of the Colonies, exclusive of military stations, amounts to $2,500,000, towards which the Colonies contribute only £220,000. Of this, however, Canada, Australia and the Cape contribute a very small portion. On the other hand it is to be observed that in the whole of the colonies, (exclusive of the military stations) there were but 22,000 soldiers. Mr. Adderly complained bitterly that England should be called upon to supply the colonies with military stores, barracks and every species of naval defences and argued that it was dangerous to teach them to lean upon the Mother Country, to the extinction of their own military spirit. He did not think that in placing military power in the hands of the Colonists, that it would be used to win independence. But he would rather see that come to pass than that the present condition of things should be continued. Hon. Mr. S. Herbert expressed his opinion that the mother-country has to bear an unfair proportion of the military defence of the Colonies, and stated that the subject was under the consideration of three gentlemen of experience. Mr. Hallburton made his appearance in the debate upon this subject, and indulged himself in an outburst of gasconade, which betrayed his American associations. He took a cursory survey of colonial grievances and colonial prospects, and argued that it would be unreasonable to ask Colonists to defend their territory in ware concerning which they had no interest and no voice. He recommended the completion of the railway system from New Brunswick to Quebec, by which means troops could be sent into Canada in twelve days whenever their presence might be deemed necessary. It is very probable that we shall be called upon, before long, to place ourselves in a more efficient state of defence; and few will be inclined to complain of this if, with a voluntary system of service, the voice of the men be permitted to be heard in the appointment of the officers of certain grades, and that a political use of the patronage which will be involved, be not attempted. It is not pleasant to feel that we exist by sufferance. One's manhood naturally desires a basis more consistent with self-respectable, and few would shrink from a reasonable sacrifice in effecting such a result.—*Hamilton Times.*

A Western Prize Fight.

DONNYBROOK FAIR WITH MISSOURI ADDITIONS.

The following description of a prize fight between Byrne and Connors, of St. Louis, on an island in the river, above Alton, we cut from the *Missouri Democrat*. The fight took place on the 9th.

The Steamers *Henrietta* and *Elvira* were chartered respectively by the Connors and Byrne parties, to convey the admiring hosts to the battle ground. Some quite needless apprehensions were expressed lest the police should prevent the excursion, and numbers accordingly left the city for the spot, on Monday.

The selected ground was gained about two o'clock. Some fifteen hundred people gathered "to see the show." At half-past three, Byrne "shied his castor" into the ring, and was at once followed by Connors. The friends of each were sanguine, and bet freely in behalf of their champion. Connors was accompanied by his backer, who immediately offered to wager $200 that Shanghai would win. Byrne coolly came forward with a bag of silver and accepted the bet. Connors' seconds were Billy Penny and Valentine McKinney, while those of "Jim" were Quinn and Looney. The men were at once stripped and at work in the ring. Byrne was knocked down in the first round. In the second there was much sparring, with little hitting. Conners saved his face very skillfully, and watched his chance wearily. The third was worse for each, but not serious, and closed with Shanghai down. The fourth, fifth, and sixth were concluded by a heavy fall of Connor's on Byrne's ribs. The former kept himself unscratched, while his adversary was less successful. The remaining rounds were contested with dauntless spirit on each side. During the fourteenth Shanghai was brought to his knees, and while in that position was struck. There rose at once the cry of "Foul play!" and the referee re-affirmed that decision. The victory was thus awarded to Connors—When this decision was announced, Byrne fiercely remonstrated. Some five or six hundred outsiders then burst into the ring and a general row ensued. Byrne seized the referee, Moreland, by the throat, saying "Do you mean to say I've lost it?"—Moreland was then attacked by Byrne's principals, was struck and kicked, and had a portion of his face gouged out with a stick. Connors with the most of his party, immediately drew off to their boat, while the balance remained fighting with the Byrne men, the most of whom gradually followed to the *Henrietta*. Stripped, bloody and enraged, Byrne dared Connors to come out and finish the fight, which he declined under the circumstances to do. Then many of Connors men rushed on shore and joined their comrades, and a scene of riot and murderous attack followed which baffles description. Knives were freely used, bottles, sticks, and rocks were hurled, and at last a shot was fired. This was the signal for a general drawing of pistols, and some one hundred shots were rapidly fired. Those who had no pistols rushed for their boats, which at the same time began backing off from the shore. There was then a heavy rush to get on board, and some forty persons were instantly in the river. Certain skiff-men pulled away in terror, leaving the victims to swim or drown as they might.—One or two fights occurred in the water. The swimmers at length scrambled on board not knowing how many had sunk and been drowned. Probably three or four had perished, at least. The *Henrietta* was soon following the *Elvira*, both boats leaving numbers behind them on the island. It was about 4½ o'clock p. m. Montgomery had narrowly escaped drowning, having leaped overboard to save a man who appeared helpless and being himself drawn out by his son, the son also succeeded in saving the man. One wretch who was shockingly cut had been with great difficulty rescued by getting him on a plank. The mood of the *Henrietta* may be inferred from the fact that some twenty fights were waged on board before she reached Alton! Whiskey reigned. There were robberies and complaints of robberies of watches, pocket books, &c., which had to be rectified by attacking the robber or robbed. One victim, accused of having stolen a purse of $20, was assaulted by several persons with such fury that he sought his revolver. His act being perceived, there arose a cry of "kill him, kill him!" and a fresh onset was made upon him. In response he ate, bit, kicked, tore and scratched his opponents in such a style which should entitle him to the laurels and stakes of the glorious day. By nearly tearing off his pants, the pistol was taken from him—and also, as he alleged $40 dollars of his hard earnings. Finally he was kicked senseless dragged to the barricane deck, and left to revive or die.—Shortly came off a fight for the possession of a pistol, between John Monaghan and John Ryan, which resulted in the casual discharge of the weapon. Its contents passed into the abdomen of Ryan, inflicting a shocking and probably fatal wound. Monaghan was at once subdued by this incident. He sat down and wept over the wounded man, declaring that Ryan was one of his best friends. An impression to some extent prevailed, that a pistol was actually fired by Ryan. In ten minutes afterwards Monaghan jumped over-board, and swam toward the Illinois shore, then nearly two miles distant. When last seen from the boat he was still swimming, about half a mile from the bank. The shooting of Ryan caused a temporary tranquility on board but in half-an-hour the decree of fight was again raging. Many were cut and otherwise injured, but no more pistols were fired, nor do we learn that any one was dangerously stabbed. To avoid a collision with the party of the *Elvira*, the *Henrietta* prudently made fast near Anderson's Mill, in North St. Louis. Her passengers passed off upon a raft, and thence to the shore. Thus appears to have progressed, but scarcely yet to have terminated, one of the most thoroughly disgusting and disgraceful affairs which ever brought dishonour upon a city.

ANOTHER CASE OF STABBING AT CENTERVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

From the Hamilton Times.

The news of the savage attack upon Deputy Sheriff Kerby, which we made public in our issue on Monday morning, produced a painful impression in this city, where Mr. Kerby has many friends. On Monday morning we despatched a correspondent to the scene of the affray, and from him we have received the following ample statement of the facts of the case. The rash criminal who has endangered the life of a public servant, and thereby placed himself in jeopardy, is named Alexander Bradley. He is a person of indifferent character and keeps a tavern at Slabtown. On a Saturday afternoon Mr. Kerby and his bailiff, Mr. McGregor, went to Bradley's house, in the performance of their duty, to distrain on account of an execution at the suit of one H. R. Dee, for a sum of about twenty pounds. Mr. Bradley first disavowed any knowledge of such a person, and that he never owed any such debt. A conversation ensued, in which no ill-feeling was exhibited by either party, and Bradley then said that the late Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Mercer, now of Norfolk, had collected the amount, and he produced two receipts of Mercer, neither of which, however, were on account of this suit. This was explained to Bradley, and he was told the writ must be executed unless the money was paid. The plaintiff had pointed out two scows, and four horses, as property which might be distrained, and the officers made enquiries concerning them. The scows were one at St. Catherines, the other at Port Colborne. The horses Bradley refused to point out. Kerby then said that he thought that two of the horses were in a neighboring field, and asked Bradley to let him have halters to put on them. He refused, and began to exhibit anger, declaring that neither horse nor halters should leave the premises. Kerby and Mr. McGregor than left the house and enquired whose the two horses referred to were.—Learning that they were Bradley's McGregor went away to purchase a rope, and Kerby caught the horses, which he found had head stalls on, and led them towards the road. Bradley now interfered, and swore that no horse should leave the field. In vain Mr. Kerby reasoned with Bradley, pointing out the consequence of resistance and its folly. Bradley continued to swear that the horses should not leave the premises Kerby remonstrated again with him, and McGregor, having now returned with the ropes, they [McGregor and Kerby] proceeded to fasten them to the head gear of the horses. By this time Bradley's wife was on the spot, and a son, who held in his a large stone. S. D. Woodruff and Mr. Thos. Adams passed by in a buggy, and these gentlemen advised Bradley not to resist; but he replied in violent language that the horses should not be taken. As soon as the Deputy Sheriff attempted to fasten the rope to the halter of one horse [McGreagor having the other], Bradley commenced an attack. He was seen to put his hand in his vest pocket and immediately attempted to cut the nose-band of the horse, which Kerby held, and then made a blow at Kerby, striking him in the stomach, and taking away his breath. McGregor then laid hold of him, when he in his turn was attacked by the son. McGregor was down and Kerby went to his assistance, and struck the elder Bradley. Only now Kerby felt pain from the blow he had received, and looking down, saw that blood was flowing freely. He called to McGregor to get up and come away, telling him that he was stabbed. With some difficulty, McGregor disengaged himself, and hastened to Kerby's assistance, who by this time was fainting for want of blood. Mr. Kerby was then brought to St. Catherines and placed under medicial care.

It is stated by Bradley's friends that the stabbing was accidental. For the honour of human nature we wish this may be true; but the previous behaviour of the whole family almost precludes the idea. While the contest was going on, the wife of Bradley stood by, shouting, "Murder them! murder them!" On Saturday four constables started out to arrest Bradley; but he retired to the house, and swore so vehemently that he would shoot any one who approached it, that the men, deeming discretion the better part of valor, awaited the course of events at a safe distance from the desperado.

When it became known in St. Catherines that he had assumed this attitude, there was a strong desire expressed that the Rifle Company should be turned out to ensure his capture. The Magistrates of the town, however, showed no anxiety to take upon themselves the responsibility of signing the necessary requisition, and it was almost midnight before the Warden of the County, J. C. Bykert, Esq., could be found. He at once signed the requisition, and in the course of a few minutes Captain Clark had his company out.

In the meantime stirring events had taken place at Slabtown. Bradley is a prominent Orangeman, an ex-Master of the lodge which meets in his house. As soon as the intelligence of the affair had reached St. Catherines, one Wm. Cook, a newly-appointed Magistrate, and an employee of the American Express Company, hastened out to Bradley, and informed him he was to be taken dead or alive; so that by the time the constables had arrived, several Orangemen, (as many, it is said as forty,) fully armed, were posted in and about the premises; and they plainly stated that Bradley should not be arrested. One of the constables, Develin, himself an Orangeman—the rest being Roman Catholics—was permitted to see Bradley, and finding how impossible it was to execute the warrant, he returned into town to inform the Mayor, Mr. Adams, of the state of matters. He was soon followed by the rest of the constables, who were alarmed at the threats which were made against them by a force so superior to them in numbers.

The Rifle Company reached Slabtown about one o'clock, a. m., and found the house still garrisoned by armed men, who defied the Rifle Company as they had defied the constables. Sheltered as they were in the building, the Orangemen had the Rifles at a disadvantage, and a parley ensued.—The Warden was the only person permitted to approach this fortification, and he was impressed with the desperate nature of the enterprise, and advised the captain to march off the force, a suggestion which that gallant officer acceded to; and a little after three o'clock the company arrived safe and sound in St. Catherines, and were soon abed. It is supposed that immediately after the constables left, Bradley was sent off towards the border; and the continued defence of the premises was merely a feint to give him time to escape.

At noon, on Monday, Mr. Cook on behalf of Bradley, called on Mayor Adams to ascertain whether, in case Bradley gave himself up, bail would be taken, to which, of course, the Mayor gave a negative reply. At six o'clock the Mayor took Mr. Kerby's deposition, which we will give in full to-morrow. A warrant having been issued against the son and wife of Bradley, the latter gave herself up, and was admitted to bail, herself in $400 and two sureties in $200 each. The son is still at large.

We are happy to state that at eight o'clock on Monday evening, the medical attendants reported very favorably of Mr. Kerby's condition. The wound was inflicted by a very small knife, and is about two inches deep. We need not say that the deepest indignation is felt at this bold interference with the due course of law by members of the Orange Society, and deep sympathy with Mr. Kerby.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Examiner.

THE DOINGS OF A HIRELING PRESS.

"Be not given to change" is the pious exhortation of the modern Solon of the *Review*, on all appropriate occasions, "Like your fathers who were all loyal subjects in word and deed, be ye fleeced in unity and love by Sydney Smith & Co., for ye are the sheep that grow wool for them, and as loyal subjects it is your duty to submit to the scissors in and out of season." "Detest every innovation on the glorious institutions of your country" says the same luminary, "protest with all your might against a written constitution, but oh, aid 'our institution' in Cobourg with a little of the needful from the public purse, for it was for these glorious institutions your ancestors fought and bled. Therefore listen not to the treasonable ravings of the Toronto *Globe* and Montreal *Witness*. Attend therefore to the pious injunctions of Edgerton and beware of the men who are given to change. "Do ye grumblers of Peterboro' aid us by your influence in continuing a By-law for the sale of produce at the Market," recifefates this magnate as he sits enthroned in the editorial chair, with all the pomp and consequence of a fantastic old Dutchess on a holiday; "to continue the By-law will increase the prosperity of the town; 'tis all very fine for Cluxton & Co., to say the contrary," accompanying these last words with a stern look, and giving his curls an aristocratic toss of defiance at his opponents.

There is nothing which excites our risible propensities more than the "airs" adopted by men who have acquired a little property, when we hear them talk and act with all the dignity of a Turkish Bashaw. What a pity it is that we have not in Canada an order of "nobility" as it exists in some countries and who would be more deserving of being placed at the head of the order than the Solon of the *Review* & Co., for verily they are deserving though they do not belong to the order of nature's nobility.

TERTULLIAN.

Peterboro', August 16.

Birth.

At Millbrook, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Robert Bryans, of a Daughter.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

August 17.

Flour $4 00c a $4 30c for superfine State; $4 80c a $6 65c for extra State; $4 30c a $4 75c for common to good extra Western; $4 65c a $4 70c for old do; $5 50c a $5 90c for fresh ground round hoop Ohio. Rye flour—small sales at $4 a $4 62½.

Wheat $1 13 a $1 15 for common to fair red Southern; $1 20c for Canadian. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Oats 35c a 40c for State and Canadian.

Pork $13 85c for mess, and $10 00 for prime. Lard 10½c a 11c. Cheese dull at 6c a 8c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

New Fall Wheat 5s 3d per bush.

Old Wheat is not offered, but would command we think fully equally to the new.

No spring wheat has come on the market yet.

Rye 3s per bush.

Peas 4s per bush.

Oats 2s 0d to 2s 1½ per bush.

Potatoes 2s to 2s 6d per bush.

Eggs—Wholesale 5d, retail 7½ per doz.

Butter—10d 11d per lb.

Apples $2 per bush.

Hay $13 to $19 per ton.

Straw $10 to $12 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wednesday, August 17.

Flour steady; superfine, $4 to $4 00; fancy, $5 10; extra, $5 20 to $5 40; unbrandable in good demand at $3 80 to $4 00.

No transactions to report in grain.

Ashes active, at $5 75 for pots; $5 85 for pearls.

Bank exchange on New York, quarter per cent. premium.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Aug. 18th 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush.	1 00	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	0 80	@	0 90
Oats "	0 60	@	0 60
Potatoes "	0 40	@	0 00
Flour ₩ bel.	5 00	@	0 00
Pork "	14 00	@	14 00
Beef ₩ cwt.	3 00	@	4 00
Hides "	6 00	@	6 25
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0 10	@	0 12½
Dry Wood, first quality	2 00	@	2 50
Eggs ₩ doz.	0 8	@	0 00
Hay ₩ ton	12 00	@	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb	00 25	@	00 25
Lambs	1 00	@	2 00
Sheep	2 00	@	3 00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th, 1859. 33

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons against purchasing two NOTES, made by Wm. Snellgrove, of Dummer, dated on or about the 27th day of November, 1858, and payable respectively at two and three years after date, to me or bearer, the said notes having been stolen from me and I having also received payments of them in full.

M. C. IRVINE.

August 12th, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to purchase a

MORTGAGE,

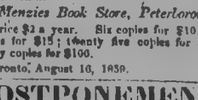
made by me to Mr. Samuel A. King for the sum of £111 10s 9d, as I have received no value for the same, dated on or about the 30th August, 1858.

JOHN SIM.

Peterboro', August 17th, 1859. 33

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.



"UNITED KINGDOM," 1285 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MILLERSHIP,

Agricultural.

Milk which does not Yield Butter, and the means to Remedy it.

The author calls the attention of those who are chiefly interested in such cases, in which there is no disease of the mammary gland nor loss of milk, but a want of oleaginous matters in the fluid. In the causes of this deficiency of butter making quality, he concludes that there are *two* principal ones, *viz.*: idiosyncrasy and alimentation; but, there is another which cannot be so easily defined, and which occurs in animals that are well kept and whose milk has been previously rich in butter. It is to these that the remedy is principally directed. The remedy consists in giving the animal two ounces of the sulphuret of antimony, with three ounces of coriander seeds, powdered and well mixed. This is to be given as a soft bolus, and followed by a draught composed of half a pint of vinegar, a pint of water, and a handful of common salt, for three successive mornings, on an empty stomach.

The remedy, according to the author, rarely fails, and the milk produced some days after its exhibition is found to be richer in cream. The first churning yields a larger quantity of butter, but the second and the third are still more satisfactory in their results.

A letter from a farmer states that he had fourteen cows in full milk, from which he obtained very little butter, and that of a bad quality. Guided by the statements of M. Deneubourg, which had appeared in the *Annales Veterinaires*, he had separately tested the milk of his cows, and found that the bad quality of it was owing to one cow only, and that the milk of the others yielded good and abundant butter. It was, therefore, clearly established that the loss he had so long sustained was to be attributed to this cow only. He at once administered the remedy recommended by M. Deneubourg, which effected a cure.—*Veterinarian.*

Washing Horses Legs.

It is quite a common custom earmen and hostlers to "founder" noble horses, by the erroneous practice of dashing of cold water on their legs when they are dirty.—In regard to this practice Sir George Stephens the eminent viterinary surgeon says Wherever it is necessary to wash horses legs, do it in the morning. Most grooms, acting on a different principle, wash them as soon as the animal comes in. I am convinced this is a bad practice. When the roads are dirty, washing can do no harm; but to deluge the legs with water the moment a horse enters the yard, heated with exercise, is to my mind, as unnatural and absured as to jump into a shower-bath after playing an hour at cricket. My plan is, rubbing down with straw and a dry brush, and the next morning wash as clean as soap and water can make them. Pick and wash the soles as soon as the horse comes in."

We see by an article in the London *Gardener's Chronicle* that American mowing machines are getting into favor in that country almost as rapidly as reapers have done. Some difficulty has been experienced there, as it has here, from the fact that most of the machines were adapted to cutting lighter grass than such as is grown by high farming generally in England, and in some cases in this country. The condition that the grass is left in by the machine is much liked by the English farmers, as it saves tedding.

The surest way to fill a private apartment, whether in a printing-office, a cotton-factory, or manage-shop with visitors, is to place over the door a placard, bearing the inscription—"No Admittance." No person ever read that prohibition over an entrance without instantly being attacked by an ungovernable desire to rush right in.

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1255 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. Marklerd, Commander.
"JOHN BELL," 1102 Tons Reg., 350 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, Robert Crichton, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "JOHN BELL" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on
TUESDAY, the 16th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin $60 00
Forward Cabin 45 00
Third Class (intending an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions) 35 00
Children in proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & S. SHAW,
7 Common Street, Montreal.
June 30th, 1859. 25

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 13th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Department will be closed for the transaction of general business on THURSDAY, the THIRTIETH JULY instant, when the Department will be removed to Quebec; and that the business of the Office will be resumed in that city on TWENTY-SECOND AUGUST next.

T. D. HARINGTON,
29-1m D. R. G.

OPPOSITION
IN THE
LIFE OF TRADE!
T. MENZIES,
HAS GOT THE
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
FOR ONE PENNY.
Peterborough, June 22nd, 1859. 25

F. G. CALLENDER,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the next, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defence of competitors as to neatness and durability, (except filling them with gold,) at below a reasonable and fixed rate by the month. He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a plate approved and highly spoken of by those who have worn them, much cheaper than Gold, and by odd to teeth in neatness and durability, and equal before opposite in the mouth, using Gold for the Plate.

Office at Mr. Rogers' Hotel, Peterboro, over Mr. Crowley's Store.
Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1859. 1

GROCERIES, &c.

WAR. WAR.

THE subscribes begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N.B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.
Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

NOTICE.

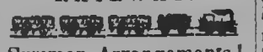
THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 30-1

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.



Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,05
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Brediu	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station,	8,00 A. M.	1,00 P. M.
Keene	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Bredin	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.
Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellsbire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.
Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Huslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.
April 28th, 1859. 17

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and carries: Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBURG FRERES'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, AUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY.
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st 1859. 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscribes has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to succeed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict attention to their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & HAGRASS.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1859. 2

PHONOGRAPHY,
or
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the Manual of Phonography, and the Phonographic Copy Book, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn Phonography from the Manual without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"
Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
24 Oshawa, C. W.

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church-Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,
he has a selection of
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Runyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flower from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Aleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
PhilipColville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jamie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Buonaparte—Scott
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CXIX Psalm—Bridges
Critical Works—Tallboard
Wilson's Essays
Scots Worthies—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Whatley
Brown on the Romans
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Characters—do
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Bayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Halsey
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Cecil's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Ruskin—Guthrie
Lost Senses—Kitto
Land of Promise—Bonar
Morning Exercises—Jay
Evening " "
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
Dick's Philosopher
Theism—Tulloch
Ministering Children, Illustrated
Roman Repentance—Brown
Guide of Scotland—Turnbull
Captain Hammond's Memoir
History of Methodism—Taylor
Gospel Expository Thoughts—Ryle
Foster's Essays
Christian Mothers
Indian Rebellion—Dr. Duff
Young Womans Friend
Words of Jesus
Family Prayers
Reading without Tears
Daily Bible, 2 Vols—Kitto
Proclaimed Revival—Winslow
Pictorial World of Nature
Elements of Botany
Footsteps from Moses to

Sacramental Meditations—Willison
Three Divine Sisters—Adams
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith
Christian Faith—Abercrombie
Family Library, 19 Vols
Combe's Moral Philosophy
Beecher's Receipt Book
" Domestic Economy
Moral Philosophy—Smith
English Humorists
The Farmer's Companion
Olmstead's Astronomy
Sherwood's Works—3 Vols
Principles of Taste—Alison
Farm Implements, 200 eng.—Thomas
The Soul or Body
Body and Mind
Man and his Motives
The Barn Yard

Magician's own Book
Scotia's Bards
Titcomb's Letters
Philip's Marys
Life Studies—Baillie
African Mountain Valley
Bible Companion—Tyng
Philip's Hannahs
Harvey's Meditations
Morning of Life
Truth and Error.—Sonar
Philip's Marthas
Philip's Lydias
Lamp and Lantern—Hamilton
Annals of the Poor—Richmond
The Rambles of a Rat
Harp on the Willow—Hamilton
Story of Grace
Flora, or Self Deception
Abbeokuta—Tucker
Passing Clouds
Four-fold State—Boston
Christ our Example—C. Fry
Shadow on the Hearth
Memoir of Richard Williams
The Broken Bud
Christian Titles—Tyng
Morning and Night Watches
Water from the Well Spring
Johnson's Rasselas
The Bow in the Cloud
Tales Sketches &c.—Macgeorge
Live and Learn
Lowest Thou Me
Seed-time and Harvest
The Daughter at School
Cats and Dogs
Martin Hatter
The Bible Hour
The Happy Home
Ralph Gemmell
Follow Jesus
Faithful Promises and Altar Stones
The Victory Won
Persecuted Family
Jessie Allan—Kennedy
Life of John Huss
Man and his Religion—Bonar
Memoirs of Oberlin
Ashton Cottage
The Commandment with Promise
Daily Walk with God - Henry
Communicants' Companion—Henry
Life of Capt. Vicars
Night Thoughts—Young
Message from God—Cumming
Christ Receiving Sinners
The Christian Contemplated—Gay
The Great Journey
Old Friends with New Faces
The Mine—A. L. O. E
Widow Directed—James
Divine Panoply
The Coronal
The Christian Wreath
Token of Friendship
Memoirs of John Kitto—Ryland
The Inheritance of the Saints
Memoirs of William Wilberforce
Course of Faith—James
Christian Duty—James
Hawker's Portions
Cowper's Poetical Works
Thomson and Gray's Works
Kirke White and Campbell's Works
George Herbert's Works
Mrs. Sigourney's Works
Fred Vernon
Cruise of the Midge
Tom Cringle's Log
Barney O'Rierdon
Marie Louise
Dick Tarleton
Craigallan Castle
Gideon Giles
Gus. Howard
Fred Arden
After Dark
Woman's Life
Fair Rosamond
Dead Secret
Minnie Grey.
Arthur O'Leary
Frank Hilton
Rhebester
Woman and her Master
Amy Lawrence
Harry Ashton
Hide and Seak
Harold Tracy
Henri De la Tour
Bella Trelawney
Fred Graham
Marion Barnard
Tower of London
Adventures of an Aid-de-camp
The Virgin Queen
Capt. Blake
Phillip Rollis
Sketches by "Boz"
Domby and Son
Christmas Stories
The King's Own
Jacob Faithful
Newton Forster
Japhet in search of a Father
Phantom Ship
Percival Keene
Outward Bound
Weary foot Commin
The Ruined Family
Rienzie
The Disowned
Bush Ranger of Van Diemens Land
The Last Days of Pompeii
The Smuggler
A Whim and its consequences
Night and Morning
The H—— Family
Lucretia
Beauchamp or the Error
Evelyn Marston
The Caxtons
Zanoni
The Commissioner
Harold
My Novel
Shirley, a Tale
The Athelingsor, the three Gifts
A Life of Vicissitudes
Peter Simple
Poor Jack
Horace Templeton
Kate O'Donoghue
Dicken's New Stories
Knight of Gwynne
Con Cregan
Barry Lorrequer
Pirate and Three Cutters
Pacha of Many Tales
Tom Burke
Charles O'Malley
The Star Chamber
Windsor Castle
The Miser's Daughter
Davenport Dunn
Old Saint Paul's
Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts
The Young Duke
Miriam Alroy
Venetia
Henrietta Temple
Paul Deverell
Pictorial Life of Guy Fawkes
Little Dorrit
Life Yarn
King of the Winds
Prince Charles
Vivian Grey
Buccaneer's Daughter
Temptation
Stanfield Hall
Simon Suik
Canadian Homes
Rose Woodville
Marguerite de Valois
The Young Chevalier
The Sea King
Comic Wandering Jew
The Comical Adventures of David Duffkin
The Blasted Heath
Josephine or the Maid of the Gulf
The White Wolf
Lady Glenlyon
Hard Times
Paul Jones
St. Clore
Dick Tarleton
Yale, Oakley Scraps
Illustrated Wandering Jew

His stock of
STATIONERY
is very large and complete. The Public are invited to inspect, and satisfy themselves.

T. MENZIES.
Dutch Exchange Block,
Peterborough May 19th, 1859. 19

FARMS, &c., FOR SALE.

TO LET.

A FARM of from sixty to one hundred acres in Dummer. Apply to
JOHN CARNEGIE, Jun.
Ed. ton, March, 1859 13

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE
OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession V. township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to
J. or E. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Haggart & Brother's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.
Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 28-tf

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 13th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,
A GOOD NEW
LOG BARN 50 FT,
and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;
Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. B Ward Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 ₱ Acre, £300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to
FRANCIS BIRNIE
Monaghan.
July 25th, 1859. 30

TO LET
AND
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE
STONE BREWERY,

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accomodation so far as Stables and Sheds and Yard, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required a lot of Beer Barrels either for sale or go with the premises there is five years of the Lease to run from the first of August inst. Apply for further information to
WILLIAM BAXTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.
Peterborough, July 26th, 1859. 30

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building ts, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable
PARK LOTS,
in the vicinity of the town of PeterBoro'
TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.
Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors.

The Scientific American
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Instead of 416 pages, the yearly volume, Enlarged Series, will contain eight hundred and thirty-two pages of valuable reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

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THE subscriber receives regularly, the following list of periodicals, &c.,

New York Ledger,
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" " Weekly,
" " Clipper,
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Illustrated London News,
" " Times,
Comic Monthly,
Harper's Monthly,
Frank Leslie's Monthly,
Punch.

Also—a general assortment of Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by
T. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 70

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLEXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.
Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL. - £500,000 Sterling,
In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 800 Shareholders.

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The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.
Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 37

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St., London. Agent for Peterboro',
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', July, 1856.

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OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, $1,297,000. Paid up Capital, $430,356.
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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1859. 42

REMOVAL.

Mr. F. B. GREENE,
HAS removed his OFFICE to Mr. Bentley's building on Water Street.
Peterborough, July 6th, 1859. 34

INSURANCES Continued.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLEXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Mackid.
AGENT,
W. B. READ.
Peterboro', July 28th, 1857. 8

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
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E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale, a splendid lot of new

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, &c.,

of the first workmanship, which they will sell at reduced rates for CASH.

Horse shoeing and general Blacksmithing done on the shortest notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

THE undersigned having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of A. Sawers, in the Exchange Block, next door to Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at very low prices; has always on hand, the following:

BOOKS.

Religious, Scientific and General Literature, History Biography, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, Albums, Keepsakes, Philopœns, Bibles, Testaments, Church Services, Psalm and Prayer Books, Wesley's Hymns, Catechisms, Confession of Faith, &c., &c., &c.

Toy Books for Children in great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Sunday School Reward Books, advanced Books suitable for Libraries, Class Tickets, Admission Cards, &c.

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The Exhibition Prize Editions of all the National School Books, together with every Class Book used in the Grammar and other Schools in the County. Also,—
Copy Books. Exercise Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
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Ink—Blue, Black and Red.
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STATIONERY.

Folio-post, Cream or Blue.
Foolscap—Ruled and Plain.
Pot— " "
Letter Paper " "
Note " "
Bank, or Foreign Post.
Albert and Queen's Note.
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Tinted Note—various colors.
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Day Books.
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Note Books.
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Time Books.
All ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £. s. d. or faint ruled only.

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Sabbath School Cards.
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Ever-pointed Pencils.
Conversation Cards.
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A large assortment of the Musical Repeat, [English], comprising Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Varietaes, &c., &c., price 4d per single sheet.

Howard's Robinson's Sacred Music.
Violin and Flute Preceptors.
Books in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation, &c., &c.

WELLPRINT PAPER, TWINE, &c., &c.

THOS. MENZIES.
Peterborough, May 19

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

☞ All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 34.

THE EXAMINER
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Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery generally. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Piano Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cluxton's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyr's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the greatest part of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, George Street Peterboro' 33

DR. ROLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN CAYLEY,
Importer of Marble and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 33—tf

MR. A. T. MEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,
COMMUNICATION OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Peterboro, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 2, 1859. 23—17

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
[illegible] ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1859. 19

[illegible] ORGE ST. FROM BROOKES,
[illegible] ENGR, Civil Engineer, &c., over the
[illegible] Post Office.
[illegible] 27, 1859. 20

GEORGE [illegible] CHELL,
[illegible] in Groceries, and Provisions, &c.
[illegible] Country produce, 20
[illegible] Burnham Street, Peterborough.

[illegible] FURNITURE.
[illegible] Mattress, Cot-posts &c. 20

[illegible] J. McKEOWN,
[illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BLOCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Miss Hanlon warrants her style of DRESS-MAKING superior to any that has been done in Peterboro' as yet. Patterns from New York of the latest styles. A call is respectfully solicited. Rooms over the *Examiner* Office.
Miss Hanlon also gives
Lessons on the Guitar.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 19

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OCEANA
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 5½ o'clock, p. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Cluxton's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 12th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, At any Time,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the most prompt[illegible]
[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

Treasures of Thought.

We would like to grasp the hand that wrote this little poem. A pleasant thing it is to meet a man whose mind is not made drunken by the spirit of this selfish age. These verses are worth more than a nugget. Reader, treasure them: it is no shame to allow a flower of sentiment to fill a corner in the business heart. Business becomes a murderish tyrant when it crushes out human nature's finer instincts and susceptibilities:

If thou hast thrown a glorious thought
Upon life's common ways,
Should other men the gain have caught
Fret not to lose the praise.

Great thinker, often thou shalt find
While folly plunders fame,
To thy rich store the crowd is blind
Nor knows thy very name.

What matters that, if thou uncoil
The soul that God has given,
Not in the world's mean eye to toil,
But in the sight of Heaven?

If thou art true, yet in thee lurks
For fame a human sigh;
To nature go, and see how works
That handmaid of the sky.

Her own deep bounty she forgets
In full of germs and seeds,
Nor glorifies herself, nor sets
Her flowers above her weeds,

She hides, the modest leaves between,
She loves untrodden reads;
Her richest treasures are not seen
By any eye but God's.

Accept the lesson. Look not for
Reward; from out thee chase
All selfish ends, and ask no more
Than to fulfil thy place.

—*Typographic Advertiser.*

COUSIN HANNAH.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

"Arabella, I have some news for you," said Mrs. Holmes, as the latter came from a shopping excursion.

"What is it? Pleasant I hope."

"Humph? There may be two opinions about that."

"At any rate tell me. I'm all in a fidget to find out."

"Well, I have received a letter from your uncle Benjamin, saying that with my permission his daughter will come and make us a visit of a week or a fortnight."

"O, dear what a trial! He's a farmer, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"And I suppose she's a countrified body, with a gait like an elephant, and a regular Yankee twang."

"Very likely. I haven't been there since she was a baby, and now she's eighteen—just your age."

"When is she coming?"

"She will be here early next week, your uncle writes."

"And our party comes off Friday evening. How unlucky. What will Mr. Stanton say? What sort of an idea will he get of our connections?"

"I suppose everybody has some vulgar relations."

"Yes, but they take care to keep them in the background. Couldn't you write to have the visit postponed a week?"

"No, she'd be sure to find out why it was, and your uncle would be offended."

"That wouldn't be much matter, would it?"

"Considerable just now, as I am intending to get an invitation for us both to spend the summer at his farm house. He has a fine farm and we should have a delightful time."

"So we should. Well, I must do my best, then, to play the agreeable to this countrified cousin of mine. I only hope she won't disgrace us."

"We can keep her in the background as much as possible without exciting her suspicions. Very likely she may be diffident, and that will help us."

It will be readily guessed, from the preceding conversation, that Arabella Holmes and her mother were not a whit more unselfish or disinterested than the majority of their fashionable neighbors.

This Mr. Stanton to whom Arabella had referred, was a rising young lawyer, of a good family, and considered an excellent match. It may be that Arabella had designs upon him, but if so, we will respect the lady's secret and leave it for to be guessed at.

Days slipped away, and on Tuesday of the following week the country cousin arrived. The servant, supposing that the ladies had gone out, ushered her at once into the chamber designed for her occupation. Now it happened that Arabella's chamber was the one adjoining, and that she and her mother were just then sitting down there.

"I suppose my cousin will be here this afternoon," said Arabella.

"Yes, I presume so."

"By the way, what is her name?"

"It is really ridiculous, but I can't remember. Your uncle did not mention it in his letter."

"Some country appendage most likely. Rachel or Hepsibah, or something of the kind. Do you suppose she talks very broad Yankee."

"I am afraid she does," said Mrs. Holmes. "Farmer's daughters most generally do, I suppose."

"I suppose her talk will be about *cousins* and such things."

All this could be distinctly heard by the object of the flattering remarks.

"Humph!" said she, "I see what my aunt and cousin are expecting in me. Really it would be a pity to disappoint them."

She glided down stairs and in a few minutes was introduced to her aunt and cousin.

"How do you do, aunt?" said she in the most polite tone she could assume—"Pretty sweet of your nephew, and you?"

"Good heavens, what a daughter!" thought Arabella.

"O, they're pretty chirp. This is cousin Arabeller, aint it?"

Arabella extended her hand languidly.

"Hope you're well cousin. You visit married, are you?"

"I don't approve of early marriages," said her mother speaking for her.

"That's what I told Jim Doolittle last week, said he—O, her, what was I going to say?" she interrupted herself with a semblance of bashful confusion. . .

"You may catch a city beau," said Arabella, keeping as sober as she could.

"You don't think so, though, do you? Well, I believe I should like a city feller. You'll introduce me all around, won't you?"

"O, dear, what made me suggest such a thing to her," thought Arabella, troubled. "Now, she'll be putting herself forward and disgust everybody."

"Does your father keep many cows?" asked Arabella, desirous of drawing out her rustic cousin, and leading her to say something ridiculous.

"*Cawes?*" returned her cousin with volubility. He's got ten. There is a brown beifer with a white streak running along her back; that's mine. Quite a nice present wasn't it? I guess she's worth about twenty-five dollars."

"Really, quite a fortune," said Arabella. "By the way, cousin, I'm ashamed to confess it, but I don't remember your name—Christian name, I mean."

"Hannah," was the reply, "I was named after Aunt Hannah; Hannah Brown isn't so bad a name. Do you think it is?"

"How horribly old fashioned!" thought Arabella, but she only said, "O, no, it's quite tasteful and genteel, though I dare say you won't object to changing the last name by and by, will you?"

"O, you sly critter," laughed Hannah. "You'll make me color up to the roots of my hair if you go on so. I aint in no hurry. Some time or other perhaps somebody will take me off my father's hands."

"What do you think of her," asked Arabella, when they were alone.

"She's quite good-looking, and is better dressed than I expected to see."

"I admit all that. But what a plebian name she has got."

"What is it."

"Hannah."

"Horrid! How could her father fasten such a name on her."

"O, she was named after an aunt, I believe."

"Not after me, thank goodness."

"Then what a perfect rustic she is.—Such country phrases! Did you notice her first words, 'How do you dew?' Could anything be more countrified? Must she appear at the party?"

"I don't see how it can be helped."

"I tremble to think how she will behave. Ten to one she will begin to talk of her father's cows. That's about all she can talk about."

"Her conversational powers do appear rather limited."

"What's that?" asked Hannah, taking up a French book from the table. "It's the queerest words I ever got hold of. I can't make out what it means."

"O, that's a French book," said Arabella condescendingly.

"Is it though, really? You can't read it, can you?"

"O, certainly."

"Why won't you read me a little?

Arabella was not a very profound French scholar, but she liked to show off, and confiding in her cousin's ignorance she translated a page quite volubly, though with additions and alterations, which would have astonished any competent scholar.

"Lor, how learned you must be," was Hannah's comment. "It took you a good while to learn, didn't it?"

"Yes," said Arabella, rendered quite gracious by the compliment. "However, I had a natural turn for it, so I suppose I made more rapid progress than some."

The next day the ball was spoken of.

"What! Are you going to have a ball?" I never was at one of your city parties. I shall enjoy it ever so much."

"What will be fun to you will be death to me," thought Arabella. "I wish you were back in your father's farm house."

Friday evening came, and with it the party. Arabella conducted her cousin into the room, and leading her to a quiet old lady in the corner, introduced her, trusting that her awkwardness would not attract general notice. She then went away to attend other guests.

Mr. Stanton entered the room. It chanced that the old lady with whom Hannah was conversing, was an intimate friend of his mother, whom he had not seen for a long time. He went up to her and paid his respects. She introduced Hannah, and the two fell into conversation. The latter had thrown off all her rusticity and responded intelligently. He proposed a promenade—Hannah accepted.

"Good Heavens!" thought Arabella looking round, "if there isn't Hannah walking with Mr. Stanton. How she must be exposing herself."

With the benevolent intention of relieving Mr. Stanton of the infliction, she hastened to them, and devised a pretext for calling Hannah away.

"Indeed," said Mr. Stanton courteously "I must protest against this, I am just about to introduce a friend to your cousin."

"O, he's going to get rid of her in that way," thought Arabella. "Well it'll save me the trouble."

She could not help feeling a little curious to know what friend it was that Hannah was to be introduced to. Judge her surprise when it proved to be a French gentleman, who, she well knew, could scarcely speak a word of English.

"Mr. Stanton is going to have some fun out of her," she thought, half mortified, half desirous of hearing the entertainment that would ensue between the rustic cousin and her Frenchman. Accordingly after a few brief remarks to the gentleman she followed them.

"What will she say?" thought Arabella, uneasily.

in the most natural manner in the world, *replied in the same manner.*

The conversation was sustained for some time.

"Can she have been deceiving us?" thought the bewildered Arabella.

Just then Mr. Stanton begged Hannah to accept his escort to the piano. She accepted, and performed a brilliant sonnet in admirable style.

"Her touch is superb," said a gentleman to Arabella. Who is she?"

"A cousin of mine—Miss Brown," said Arabella, not without complacency.

"Will you introduce me."

"Certainly."

At length the party was over. As soon as the last guest had gone Arabella's curiosity broke out:

"Why, Hannah, how could you deceive us so? I really thought you were a rustic?"

Hannah's eyes twinkled.

"So I conjectured," said she, "and I wanted to teach you a lesson, that was all. Believe me, cousin, one may live in the country, and not be altogether countrified. If you wish to be convinced, my father has authorized me to give your mother and yourself an invitation to spend a month next summer with us."

"Thank you; I should be delighted to come. I feel that your rebuke is deserved. But is your name really Hannah?"

"It really is, and I dislike it as much as yourself; but I have another name—Jennie—by which I am always called at home."

A year has passed since Cousin Hannah's visit. There have been some changes in that time. Among other things, her name has changed. She writes it now Jennie H. Stanton. Arbella has so much improved from her companionship with her that her husband (she is to be married next week) will be under great obligations to Cousin Hannah.

A Liberian Love Story.

From the Liberian Christian Advocate.

Among the number of recaptured Africans in the United States steamship Niagara there were two young Congoes—Kabendah and Kandah—who became strongly attached to each other on the passage.—During the few weeks that all who landed from that ship remained at Monrovia in the same receptacle this mutual attachment strengthened and matured into the possession and enjoyment valueless if it embraced not the one darling object of its choice.

None but the parties themselves were at all in their secret; and hence when a division had to be made, and some of the company, for many wise reasons, must go to other portions of the republic, the young man Kabendah was selected to go to Bassa When made acquainted with this determination so as to himself, he manifested extreme reluctance, and begged to be permitted to stay where he then was. But those having authority in the matter, in the absence of any special reason, insisted that he must go. He went.

The secret soon got out. On reaching Bassa, this hitherto lively and promising young man Congo was down-hearted, refused to wash or eat, and, neglecting the personal attention common to his tribe, grew wan, poor, and soon fell sick replying to those who spoke with him on the subject, in a spirit of desperate coolness, "What use he be for me to live? Suppose I no get dat gal I want to die."

In the meantime, manifestations in the Monrovian receptacle, on the part of the one there, showed that Kabendah's love was not misplaced or without compensation in the strong affection of his loving fellow in misfortune and misery——his wildly adored Kandah.

The human appreciations of those who had these children of wrong and suffering under care arranged to save the life of Kabendah, and remove his savage grief, by having him returned to Monrovia. Once more the lovers met. Subsequently, Kandah, not being well, was inquired of by one of the teachers as follows: "What if it should be thought best for you not to marry Kabendah?" Her cool reply looking her teacher full in the face, was: "Well I can die."

The lovers were submitted to no such trial of their affection and tendencies to desperation in the destruction of their own lives. It was agreed upon by the agents that the marriage be immediately celebrated, and in as nearly and Christian style as their own rude and barbarious state would admit of.

We were invited to attend the nuptials, but sickness dashed this mediated pleasure from our lips. On the afternoon of the 17th ult., the successful lovers were joined in matrimony by the Rev. John Seyes.—Everything we are informed, was conducted with much respectability, which while it reflected no little credit on the managers of the matter, without doubt made its impression on the minds of all the witnesses belonging to the company.

Conversion of a Lawyer.

"I," said the speaker, "am a clergyman from Dutchess County. I have been for thirty years connected with the people of my charge. I have seen many deep and powerful revivals of religion. I have witnessed the triumphs of the grace of God in the conversion of a hundreds of souls.—But I think I never felt more joy, more happiness than I now feel. Monday morning, the happiest man ever I saw in all my life. I think I never witnessed such a marked and undoubted triumph of grace. It was the conversion of a lawyer—a man of talented ability and high standing. It occurred in a person whom there was no expectation and no stated means of grace. It was in this wise.

"I [illegible] in a little village in this county, and [illegible] this person, who was a lawyer of talent and standing, and who was [illegible] of the Bible, and of religion, and of the Saviour. I [illegible] to him, and [illegible] to him, and [illegible] to him, but [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and

By-law No. ——.

Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the present "Market By-law," and embody them in one By-law, Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough,

1. That By-law number 202, and all other By-laws for establishing and regulating a Public Market in the Town of Peterborough, as far as the same subsequently to, and inconsistent with this By-law, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. That the present Market House and Market Square shall be the "Public Market" for the said Town of Peterborough.

3. That every day in the year shall be a Market day, except Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas days.

4. That on Market days the said Market shall be kept open from seven o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, from the first day of November to the thirty-first day of March inclusive, and during the remainder of the year from five o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, except upon Saturdays, when the said Market shall not be closed until seven o'clock, P. M.

5. That there shall be annually appointed in the month of February a Market Clerk, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council, and be paid such a salary as the Council shall by resolution fix. He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office execute a bond with two good sureties in the sum of $200 to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the due performance of his duties, and payment of fees.

Duties of the Clerk.

First. He shall open and close the Market at the hours appointed, and attend at the Market constantly during Market hours, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, in which case the Council may appoint a person to discharge his duties.

Second. He shall keep a book in which he shall enter the name and residence of every farmer or other person who may bring any of the articles hereinafter mentioned to the Market for sale, together with the quantity and kind of produce.

Third. He shall, under the control and direction of the Mayor and Council, have the care and superintendance of the Market and Market place, and execute and enforce all regulations, orders, and By-laws, for the government of the same.

Fourth. He shall collect all the fees herein required to be paid, and pay the same daily to the Treasurer for the use of the Town.

Fifth. He shall cause the upper and lower parts of the Market Hall to be swept daily after the closing of the Market, also the same to be thoroughly washed and scrubbed once a week, also the grounds of the Market to be swept daily. And all refuse or other matter removed therefrom, and in the winter time, the snow around the Market to be levelled.

Sixth. He shall keep the Weigh House open every Market-day until six P. M.—and keep the scales, weights, and everything connected with the Weigh House in a clean and orderly manner.

Seventh. He shall weigh the different articles that are sold or disposed of in the Market whenever he shall be required, and give a ticket marked the day of the Month, weight of the article, and the initials of his name. He shall also keep a book, in which he shall enter a duplicate of the ticket and amount of fees received, which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Council, or any Member thereof.

6. That the public Market of the Town, shall be the only place within the said Town during Market hours, where any agricultural produce, Corn, Grain, (Wheat excepted) Flour, Meal, Grass-seed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Poultry, Game, Farm stock, or other animals, whether dead or alive, (hides and skins of all kinds excepted) Hay, Straw, Fodder, and Firewood, brought into Town for sale, shall be offered or exposed to sale, or Marketed in the open air, except as hereinafter specially excepted.

7. That all persons bringing to the Market for sale, any of the articles above enumerated shall be subject to all the provisions of this By-law.

8. That all persons resorting to the said Market with any article or commodity for sale, shall be guided and controlled in the arrangement of their teams, vehicles, or stands, by the Market Clerk, or person acting for him, whose duty it shall be so to place them as to preserve order, and regularity, and to see that all persons, frequenting the said Market conduct themselves in an orderly and proper manner, and if any person or persons are heard to use profane or indecent language, or are known to be guilty of other improper conduct, he shall report the same to the Mayor forthwith, and no person shall thwart, hinder, or molest the said Clerk in the discharge of his duty.

9. That no Farmer, or Gardener, shall be allowed to sell, or offer for sale, any of the articles above enumerated at any place except the public Market, until after the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and no Huckster until the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

10. That no person except a Farmer or Gardener, shall without license sell by retail in the public streets, any meat, vegetables, fruit or beverages, or sell in the open air any articles exposed for sale or Marketed.

11. That for every such license there shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Town, the sum of $25 which license shall be issued in the same manner as all other licenses in the said Town, and shall expire on the 1st day of February next after their issue.

12. That no butcher or other person shall sell or expose for sale any flesh meat except pork, in less quantities than by the quarter in any part of the Town of Peterborough, except in the stalls of the Public Market.

13. That no huckster shall by any article of provisions, food or produce, in the said Town for the purpose of selling the same, or any part thereof, until after 10 o'clock noon, nor shall he forestall or engross any of the aforesaid articles provision, food or produce in the Town until after that hour.

14. That no person shall expose or offer for sale within the Town, any tainted or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, or article of food, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to inspect all meats and other articles of provisions so exposed for sale, and if any such meat or other articles of food, shall be found so exposed for sale, the prosecutor the offender before the Mayor or other Magistrate. And it shall be lawful for him under the direction of the Mayor, to seize and destroy the same thereof or cause the same to be destroyed.

15. That all butter, cheese, lard, pork, or other articles of food so found, whether the same have been exposed for sale or not.

16. That the market stalls and standings in the Market shall and under the regulations hereinafter referred, for sale offered for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, or at such price as be fixed from time to time by the Council, and all leases of such stalls and standings shall expire on the first day of the month next, and all leases of such stalls and standings shall not be sold at such annual sale, or disposed of at private sale, for the term of one year from the first day of January following, and the Council may from time to time fix the terms for which the stalls and standings in the Market shall be leased, and the manner in which the same shall be sold, and the Council may from time to time appoint an auctioneer for the purpose of selling the same.

16 That each stall and standing shall be numbered before it is sold, and shall be known by such number, and before any such sale shall be binding on the Town Council the purchaser shall sign a lease of the same, which may be in the following form;

This——day of————I leased from the Town Council stall [or standing] No.—— in the Public Market, to hold the same until the——for the sum of————payable quarterly in advance, subject to all By-laws of the Town of Peterboro', and Market regulations affecting the same.

17 That no person having a stall or standing in the public Market shall underlet or assign it, or place or leave any one in it, under any pretext whatever without the consent of the Council, and any such act shall be a forfeiture of the same, And it shall be the duty of the lessee of every such stall or standing, to keep the same clean and sweet, and no butcher occupying a stall in the Market shall sell meat at any other place, except his stall, Nor shall he sell or expose for sale anything but meat in the same except by consent of the Council.

18 That it shall and may be made lawful for the Mayor of the Town, magistrate acting in his behalf, to issue a warrant directed to any constable of the Town, to seize any butcher's meat in any Market stall or standing for the arrears of rent for the same, And in case such rent shall not be paid within six hours after such seizure and notice thereof, in writing put up in three places in the market, specifying the meat seized, the cause thereof, and the time the same will be offered for sale, such constable shall sell such meat or so much thereof as will satisfy the said rent to the highest bidder, provided always, that it shall not be law for the most of a subsequent lessee of a stall or standing to be seized for the arrears of rent of a previous tenant thereof.

19 That no hukster, or butcher shall sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in section 6th in any place except in the stalls or standings of the public Market, or in such other place as the Council may from time to time appoint.

20 That no butcher or grocer shall on any pretence, directly or indirectly, purchase or contract for, or cause to be purchased or contracted for any kind of meat, provender provisions or produce, before the hour of 10 o'clock of any day, in the public Market.

21 That no butcher or other person, shall keep any dog, or bitch, in or about the Market or places designed for the sale of meat.

22 That no person [except Sheriff, Bailiff, or Constables, in the execution of their duty] shall sell or expose for sale any goods or chattles by auction, except live stock, in the Market or any of the public streets of the Town.

23 That every person offering any article or thing for sale in the Market shall pay the following fees and no more, viz.

1st. Every vehicle drawn by 2 horses or other animals, standing per day	6 cents.
2nd. Every ditto, with 1 horse or other animal, ditto	4 "
3rd. Every other kind of vehicle, whether on runners or wheels, per day	2 "
4. Every vehicle drawn by two horses or other animals with fire-wood	
5. Every ditto, with 1 horse, do	
6. Every basket, pail or box other things not enumerated, per day	4 " 1 "
7. Every horse, mare, or gelding, standing for sale in the Market, per day	6 "
8. Every colt, do.	2 "
9. Every head of horned cattle, ditto	4 "
10. Every calf, sheep or swine, unless in waggon or other vehicle	2 "
11. Every load of hay including weighing	20 "
12. Every do., straw do	6 "

And all persons getting weighing done at the Market scales, shall pay to the Clerk of the Market the following fees therefor, viz:

Weighing a load of merchandize,	20 cents.
" " grain,	
Other farm produce, except hay and straw	10 "
Weighing on small scales, each 56 lb. of 10 lb and under	1 "
do. do. from 10 to 100 lb	2 "
do. do. from 100 to 500 "	3 "
do. do. from 500 to 1000	5 "
do. do. above 1000	6 "

Which fees the Clerk of the Market is hereby authorized to demand and receive.

24. That that part of the Market Square lying on the south side of the present Market Hall, shall be the "Cattle Market" for the Town, And no horned cattle, or calves, swine, sheep, horse, mare, or gelding, brought into the Town for sale, shall be sold in any of the public streets or other place in the said Town during Market hours, except such as may be sold by any Licensed Auctioneer upon his own premises, and except aforesaid all such as may be sold by Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or Constables in the execution of their duties.

25. That any person infringing the provisions of this By-law, or any part thereof, shall for each such offence, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor or Magistrate acting in this behalf, be fined a sum of money not to exceed five pounds, with costs, And it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Magistrate as aforesaid, to issue his warrant to levy the amount of such fine and costs by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, And in case no sufficient distress to satisfy the amount of fine and costs shall be found, or in default of payment of the same the party convicted thereof may be committed to the Jail of the County of Peterborough, for a period not to exceed twenty-one days.

26. That this By-law shall come into force on the 15th day of September next.

Passed this day of September, 1859.

Runaway Match.

A correspondent of the Woodstock Sentinel, writing over the signature of "One Who Knows," thus relates the sad tale of Canada and Britain. "We spent a few hours of yesterday very much to our disgust in being edified by Mr. Cayley's publication of his views on the subject of Confederation.

"Bribes for the Canada will be large enough, when the vast expense of such bribes is considered, but the price will be small when compared with the sum which the Canadas will be called upon to pay for the privilege of being allowed by Mr. Cayley to be the humble dependencies of a place where the very name of Canada is a by-word and a reproach. Canada, with her vast resources, her boundless territory, her noble rivers, her magnificent lakes, her fertile soil, her healthful climate, her unrivalled facilities for internal communication, her enterprising people, her rising towns, her increasing commerce, her rapidly augmenting population, her reasonable size and malignity, besides other reptiles and insects luxuriating in the rank vegetation of a swampy morass.

"Better far than Canada with its noble woods, magnificent water powers, its beautiful undulating surface of hill and dale—than a land offering no obstacles to railway making except the danger, perhaps of sinking down in the mud, mean; a land where everything the farmer raises, of course sells dear, from the simple fact that there is so little raised, not enough to supply, even the scanty wants of the population.—These are the markets that prevail in Illinois. No mighty forest from which the farmer can draw material to erect necessary buildings for a new farm. Plenty of shaking bogs, however, and ague shaking people.—There is no comparison between the two countries for a new settler to locate himself! No man of industrious habits need be at a loss to acquire a comparative independence in Canada in a very few years, with but very limited means at the outset; while in the prairies of the far west it requires capital to begin with, and the unhealthy climate is a sure passport to a broken constitution or a premature death. Such is the difference of the two countries, and the inquiring emigrant will find my statement strictly true in every particular.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

The *Globe*.
House to Let—James Sheridan.
To Rent—John Carnegie Jun.
Cautions—Walter Crawford.
Peterborough Regatta—John McGregor.
Fire—W. Clinton.
By-Law No.—J. Edwards.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25th, 1859.

Immigration.

There is perhaps no subject in which the people of the Colonies should feel a deeper interest in than immigration, as on it depends their growth and prosperity. Recent returns show that immigration to this country has all but ceased within the last year.—There must be reasons for this state of things. Let us look for instance at the fact that out of the whole number of emigrants landed on our shores within the last four years nearly two-thirds have merely passed through this country on their way to the United States. That Canada is the best field for the emigrant it needs no argument from us to prove. Why is it then that this Colony has become so unfavorable with the emigrating man? The fact of the matter is that while the American Government has been hard at work planning and scheming the opening of new Territories and States, and establishing emigrant agencies in almost every Town and City in Western Europe, *our* Government has been sleeping, or what is worse spending months together in useless debating on subjects which do not in the least interest the people of the country.

To assist and encourage immigration is a plank in the platform of American enterprise. The following extract from the prospectus of a Company recently formed for the settlement of English emigrants in the State of Illinois shows how our friends across the line understand the benefits of immigration:—

"Past experience in Illinois has shown that every time the population doubles, the ratio of land quadruples. In the ten years from 1845 to 1855, the population of the State doubled, but the more accessible points have increased in a much greater ratio."

What is true of Illinois in this case is true also of Canada, but no care has been taken by our Government to preserve this great source of gain. Again, see how British emigrants are appreciated as settlers by Americans:

"We say, within a year, begin to look for the arrival of the English emigrants which the speculation will send thither.—They will bring with them not only sufficient means for large enterprises but the practical skill and persistence for carrying such enterprises through; and they will be what our farmers need, practical teachers of that higher farming which is so neglected here. That they will be cordially welcomed to the soil by all whose welcome is worth seeking, there can be no doubt."

Can any one man believe that such strong inducements were held out to those emigrants that they could be persuaded to change the government under which they live and which they love? If by these foreign agencies and secret 'runners' those emigrants have been deluded into the belief of a superiority in the prairie over the forest land, then we say our Government are to blame for not having circulated among those people documents which would have enlightened them, and prevented this wholesale deception.

Mr. McGee, member for Montreal, has done much to open the eyes of Canadians in respect to this important subject, and were such gentlemen as Mr. McGee entrusted with our immigration affairs, some good might soon be expected; but so long as the men who now pompous our government control the country, nothing but ruin will result. If any people were ever justified in rebelling against a government the injured people of Canada are at present.—Thanks for the loyalty of our citizens, for were it otherwise all the powers on earth could not stave the heads of our perjured rulers. What's upstairs is presented:—Our commercial interests ruined, our immigration destroyed and the Colony headed in the midst of a [illegible] which it may never be able to [illegible].

The day of the [illegible] of the Cobia Canoe Club [illegible] September. [illegible] will be [illegible] will be [illegible] both important.

The New Market By-law.

For the information of our readers, and the public generally, we publish to-day the new Market By-law submitted to the Town Council on Monday evening last by Mr. Cooper. We refrain from making any lengthy remarks on it at this stage of the proceedings, but desire simply to lay it before the inhabitants that all may be able to read and judge for themselves. The By-law has received a first reading, but it is probable that some alterations will be made in it when it goes before the Committee of the whole Council. But if passed in any shape it will be a relief, because the present law is so pernicious that any change must be for the better.

The British Shilling.—Great inconvenience is felt from the course the Banks are pursuing with this coin. They refuse to take it for more than 24 cents, thereby causing much annoyance to people in business. In Toronto and many other places the merchants have resolved to take the British shilling for only the same value at which the Banks receive it from them, consequently the coin is at a discount. This movement is rapidly spreading, and if the merchants and people generally in business in this Town do not adopt a similar rule, we will be flooded with this coin in a short time much to the loss of individuals having an amount of it on hand. We recommend that a rule be at once established setting the value at 24 cents. What say the merchants?

The following paragraph from an article in a late Hamilton paper on the half-penny token will be found of interest:

Since the new postage Law came into operation a good deal of inconvenience has been experienced in adapting the copper currency of the Province to the decimal system—many Postmasters refusing to take the half-penny for a cent and insisting upon receiving a penny. It would appear, however, from the 18th Section of the Currency Act of 1853, that the halfpenny is a legal tender for a cent to the amount of one shilling, and the penny for two cents to the same amount; and no Postmaster can refuse to take them at their legal value. The following is the clause of the Act:—

"That the Copper Coins of the United Kingdom shall be lawfully current therein, pass current and be a legal tender in this Province, to the amount of one shilling currency in any one payment, at the following rates, that is to say: the Copper Penny for two Cents, the Copper Half-penny for one Cent, and any other subdivisions of the said Copper Penny for proportionate sums; provided always that any Copper Coins of like weights with those aforesaid respectively, which her Majesty may direct to be struck for that purpose, shall pass current and be a legal tender in this Province, at the like rates and to the like amount in any other payment; and that if such Copper Coins be struck, her Majesty may, if she see fit, declare by Proclamation that the Copper Coins of the United Kingdom shall act be lawful money of this Province after a day to be appointed in such proclamation."

AUTUMN CIRCUITS, 1859.

EASTERN CIRCUITS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Brockville	Tuesday,	4th October.
Perth	"	11th "
Ottawa	"	18th "
L'Original	Thursday,	27th "
Cornwall	Tuesday,	1st Nov.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Haggarty.

Belleville	Wednesday,	21st Sep.
Picton	Tuesday,	4th Oct.
Kingston	Monday,	10th "
Peterborough	Monday,	24th "
Whitby	"	31st "
Cobourg	"	7th Nov.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart, C. J.

Owen Sound	Wednesday,	28th Sep.
Barrie	Tuesday,	4th Oct.
Milton	"	11th "
Merritsville	Thursday,	17th "
Hamilton	Monday,	24th "
Niagara	Friday,	11th Nov.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Cayuga	Wednesday,	28th Sep.
Simcoe	Monday,	3rd Oct.
Woodstock	Friday,	7th "
Brantford	Monday,	17th "
Stratford	"	24th "
Berlin	"	31st "
Guelph	"	7th "

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Goderich	Wednesday,	28th Sep.
London	Tuesday,	4th Oct.
Sandwich	Saturday,	8th "
St. Thomas	Tuesday,	18th "
Chatham	"	25th "
Sarnia	"	1st Nov.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, August 22, 1859.

The Council met. 10 present.

A report from the Finance Committe recommending the payment of the following accounts:—Judge Beecher $35, Mather Lane $4, Returning Officers $10, A. S. Fraser $ 19 50c, was read received and adopted.

A report was received from the committee to whom was referred the duty to strike the rate in the pound for the year, recommending 2s 9d in the pound for 1859, which was adopted.

A petition from Thos. Dawson, in reference to the bad state of the street near his door, was referred to committee on streets and bridges.

A communication from Mr. Ferguson, relative to Mrs. Duffield for damages done to her at the south of the Town, was referred to committee on Public Property.

Moved and seconded,—That it be an instruction to the Finance committee, to enquire into the account of Mr. T. Bowie, Liniens Inspector, during the year 1858, and report to this Council.—Carried.

By-law No. ——, a By-law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to raise by way of loan the sum of £2,000 for the purposes therein mentioned, and to issue debentures therefor, was read a first time, moved and seconded, that the by-law be now read a second time.—Carried.

By-law No. ——, a By-law to amend By-law No. 100 regulating hotels and places of public entertainment, was read a first, second, and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Hogan, seconded by Mr. Mowbray,—That the sum of £5 be placed in the hands of the Mayor for charitable purposes.—Carried.

The Streets and Bridges committee were instructed to make certain repairs on Water Street.

By-law No. ——, a By-law to alter and amend the present Market By-law, was read a third time.

Moved and seconded,—That 25 copies of the above By-law be printed.—*Lost.*

Moved by Mr. Heatherton, seconded by Mr. Hogan,—That the Chairman of com. on Railroads be instructed by this Council to call the Com. together at their earliest convenience, and to make it their business to know from Mr. Fowler if he intends to pay the six months interest now due on £30,000 paid him towards the Millbrook Branch, or any part thereof, as this Council is anxious to know the result.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

Correction.—In our last week's Town Council report a mistake occurred. The motion to place Mr. Fowlie on the Street and Bridge Committee, in place of Mr. Hogan was *not* carried. Mr. Hogan is still a member of that committee.

Rail Riding! Extraordinary Scene!!

From the Lindsay Herald.

A scene of great violence and of an extraordinary character occured at Lindsay on Friday night last. It appears that a rumour was circulated through the town, that Mr. Peter Marshal had kicked and beaten his wife, and that his inclinations were a little too amorous in a certain quarter. Consequent upon these reports, about eleven o'clock on Friday night, a party of several young men collected in front of Mr. Marshall's store and commenced a sham fight for the purpose of inducing him to leave the shelter of his own roof, their object being to ride him on a rail and to tar and feather him. Failing in getting him out they broke in the door with a long pole, and in other respects did considerable damage, and by the disturbance outside and the clatter of stones on the roof and around the house, they very much alarmed the inmates. Mr. Marshall and his brother were in the house at the time, but they hid themselves and allowed Mrs. Marshall to bear the brunt of the battle, and to fix the diplomatic relations between the besiegers and the besieged. Finally, she stipulated for their departure on her paying them half-a-dollar. They departed leaving the lady the honors she had so nobly won; but false to their treaty they returned again in about twenty-five minutes, and again beseiged the dwelling which they furiously attacked for some time. Mr. Marshal saved himself by flight, but his brother having crawled under an adjoining building, was pulled out; it being found, however, that he was not the object of their wrath, he was suffered to go his own way, which he decided should be under the counter, in the store. At length the "neutral powers" showed an inclination to join in the fray, which had the effect of causing the attacking party to withdraw.

On Tuesday morning the law stepped in as arbitrator. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and the brother swore positively to Thomas Armstrong, Robert Brooks, and George Hall, having been present on the night in question, and to their having been very prominent in the proceedings. On the other hand, Mr. John Douglas, the constable, stated that he had called upon Mr. Marshall, on the morning following the outrage, and urged upon him the necessity of prosecuting the parties to the outrage; on that occasion the whole of the three parties stated that they could not name a single person, as they had failed to recognise any one of those engaged. The magistrates reserved their decision until this morning. Armstrong left the town before the trial came on. A number of youths were brought up, but nothing could be proved against them.

Brooks and Hall were this morning, fined $20 each and costs.

The Canadian Steamships.

A correspondent of the New York *Century*, one of the few really good American weekly papers, gives the following account of a trip from Quebec to Liverpool by the Canadian steamer Hungarian, Captain Jones:—

"We left Quebec, July 23, at ten o'clock a.m. The steamer and her accommodations are all that a reasonable man could ask for. The Captain may have many equals but no superiors in his profession. The run down the St. Lawrence, and through the Straits of Belle Isle, was as beautiful as pleasant weather, the grandest scenery and smooth water could make it. In the summer season I wonder that no more passengers take this route, especially ladies, who suffer from sea sickness, as we had one-third of the distance from Quebec to Liverpool of as smooth water as Long Island Sound and much of the distance like the Hudson river, with lofty mountains in the distance, and cultivated farms white houses and villages on the shore. For three hundred miles from the Straits we saw a great many icebergs, some of them resembling high castles, with their white pinnacles towering above our ship, and presenting formidable obstacles to encounter in a dark night. I was surprised at the beautiful alabaster whiteness of the icebergs. Nothing can show a cleaner face, and few objects in nature offer a more sublime spectacle than hundreds of mountains of clear crystal-like icebergs; but, like some mighty intellects, without a bird, warm heart, we admire them at a distance, but with no love for them, or the slightest desire to form a more intimate acquaintance. For three days after we left Quebec, the lady passengers were at the table; but the fourth day brought us into the ocean, when the rolling of the ship rendered the Thompsonian prescription of the elder bark, scraped upwards, entirely superfluous. The seventh day out we had a hard blow. The sea resembled the deep abyss into which Niagara leaps with such sublime and awful grandeur.—As the storm increased, the spirits of the captain rose with it, and at its height he seemed to be in perfect ecstasy. To my inexperienced eye, it looked much as though we were about to make a dive for the lost Atlantic cable; but the Captain's cheerful face, and the song of the sailors, as they pulled the ropes, assured me that they had [illegible] was restored. We made the passage from Quebec to the mouth of the Mersey, seven miles from Liverpool, in nine days and eight hours; but we had to wait some hours for the tide, to come up and get up to the city. The passage was made almost wholly by the powerful the engine, having had little aid from our sails."

[illegible] worth of gold [illegible] the United States by the Deaths.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

It is believed the expenses of the Sultan's forthcoming cruise to Egypt will be about £300,000.

Harvesting has already begun in the southern parts of the western states of America, and yields a crop beyond even the most sanguine hopes.

The works on the Russian railways are pushed forward with such activity that there are at present employed nearly 49,000 working-men.

It is pointed out that the terms of peace just signed were shadowed forth in M. Guerronier's French pamphlet, "Napoleon III. and Italy," published some short time ago. The voyage of the Sultan is decided upon. His highness will be accompanied by his sons, Murad and Abdul Aziz, and by Fuad Pacha, minister of foreign affairs. The Sultan will visit Smyrna, Syria, Egypt, and Malta.

Bad accounts of the vine disease continue to be received from Oporto, and, according to a telegram this morning, the vines have suffered considerably in some parts of Spain from rain storms followed by excessive heat.

In the Punjab, last year, five men, one woman, and 293 children were killed; and two men, four women, and 163 children injured by wild animals. Of these animals—tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, and hyenas—834 were destroyed last year.

Amongst the heterogeneous specimens of human nature composing the army of Garibaldi, there are to be found two Indian sepoys and a Chinese. The latter wears his "tail" twisted around the top of his head and his bersaglieri hat stuck on the top by two large gold pins.

Human Sacrifice.—A correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the death of Bishop Bowen at Sierra Leone, says, "Scarcely a year and a half has elapsed since he relinquished all that is usually held to make life desirable in England to work in Sierra Leone. He took with him his wife, then a bride. The tomb was closed over her and her child, and now the husband and father is reunited to those he loved best on earth.' The writer then asks why Samuel Crowther a negro clergyman who has been made an archdeacon, should not have the episcopate? Bishop Bowen himself desired that this arrangement should be made.

A curious wager has come off in Paris. Old Viscount de L——has just won 3000 francs by playing at billards for thirty-six hours without rest. The Viscount is 72 years of age; his adversary, the Marquis de C——, a much younger man. The conditions including eating and drinking, but always to take place standing. At the end of twelve hours the Marquis gave in, and asked leave to continue with some game to be played sitting. This was acceded to, and piquet to be fixed upon. For twelve hours more the game was kept up, when M. de C——fell asleep, and the Viscount was declared the winner.—*Court Journal.*

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Milan, says that when the news of the peace came he saw a young French officer at the Cafe dell' Europa draw his sword after reading the bulletin and break it across the table at which he sat. He heard others, who related the insulting words with which they had been assailed by the populace, sympathizing with the feeling which had dictated those words, and only pleaded their innocence of the transacting of their Sovereigns. The revulsion was so sudden and blasting to the Italians, that in one day five persons were carried to the mad-house, raving maniacs.

Public Feeling in Italy.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* has been wandering about for a few days amongst those places in the Mantuan province which are still occupied by the French army; and he says that the general conclusion to which the people come is that the peace of Villafranca has rendered Italian matters a great deal worse than they were before the war. This is the general opinion which prevails in Lombardy, and he has found that it is not only shared by the upper classes of Italian society, but it has made its way through the rural population of the country. The Emperor Napoleon is openly blamed, even in conversation with French officers, and when the latter are not present the Imperial name is not very reverentially mentioned. Some of the disputants abuse the English Government heartily, and speak of Lords Derby and Palmerston in the severest terms. This writer, after describing the agitation which prevails in the Romaga and the Duchies, says it is clear, from all that he can learn, that the Italians are resolved not to be again handed over to their former masters like a herd of cattle; and that if the Italian question is not rationally and satisfactorily arranged by a European congress a general revolution of the most bloody character will soon break out in the deceived peninsula. He adds—"do not believe that it will only be the doing of the Mazzinians, Republicans and other fanatics, theorists are quite out of the question. It will be a great revolution in which all classes of society will participate, from the lowest to the highest. It will be a revolution against the petty and cruel governments which still threaten their former subjects. In one word, it will be the rising of a nation, with the object of asserting a sacred right, that of choosing the Government they prefer, and the King they have learned to love and to esteem."

Napoleon and the Press.

The daily press, now that the war is over, and the exciting topics in Parliament are "laid on the shelf," is becoming "stale flat and unprofitable." Louis Napoleon has ceased to be an object of abuse, for he seems to be sincere in his intentions of disarming, and the work has commenced in right earnest in all the principle ports in France. All the sailors who have served five years are to be disbanded, and long furloughs are to be given to many of the privates and small officers of the army.—We hope that this will have the effect of calming the fears which have been raised on this side of the channel, and, moreover that the Press of England will not forget that Frenchmen have national feelings like ourselves. Certain it is that if the Paris newspapers had abused the Sovereign and institutions of this country with half the zeal and continuity with which the leading London journals have done those of France,—a practice in which they have been most slavishly followed by very many of the country papers,—the preservation of peace would have been impossible. Nothing can show more clearly the desire of Louis Napoleon but of being on friendly terms with us—if we will let him—than the equanimity with which he has borne the torrents of abuse which have been poured on his head by the English newspapers, to the great regret of all the leading men in Parliament, with the exception of some old lawyers in the Upper Chamber. Mr. Bright said the other night in the House of Commons that he doubted the nation kept a fleet that, this session, condemned when Parliament was last asked, should evidently refuse to be [illegible] of this there is now no fear. The [illegible] thing has been so overdone that a reaction has set in, and better feelings will, we hope prevail for the future. At the same time we should regret to see the national defences uncared for, if only to calm the fears of the numerous classes who have been really alarmed by the dread of invasion, for the honest, albeit mistaken, convictors of well-meaning people are entitled to respect.——*Witness's Times*

The late Pierre L'Angelier.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—"I have learned the following circumstances, mentioned by a young gentleman of highly respectable character and connexions who went abroad some months before L'Angelier's death, and has now returned to this country:—About fifteen or eighteen months before L'Angelier's death this gentleman attended a chemistry class along with him—sat next to him in the class—was accustomed to walk home with him after it was dismissed; and was thus on somewhat intimate terms with him.—One day in the class L'Angelier was searching for something in his pockets, and not being able to find it readily, he turned out the whole contents on the seat, and among other things a small paper parcel tied with a string. The string had got loose and one end of the paper had opened a little, so that part of the contents—a whitish-like powder—fell upon the seat. The young gentleman having asked L'Angelier what powder it was, the latter said it was arsenic, and that he had been in the habit of carrying some of it in his pocket ever since he left Jersey. On his companion expressing his surprise that he carried poison in his pocket, and inquiring what use he intended to make of it, L'Angelier replied—'I could or I would use it if anything troubled or annoyed me.'—Of course, his companion at the time regarded this answer as meant for a joke; but he states that L'Angelier was of a peculiar temperament, easily excited, and as easily depressed, and therefore not unlikely to act upon some sudden impulse. The facts above stated may be fully relied on; and no doubt, had they been proved at the trial, would have had a decided influence in favour of the accused."

A Man Shoots his Wife in the Public Street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday, 17th

A young man, whose name it appears from papers found on him is Thomas Eugene De Marbais, has had a wife named Blanche living on Plum street above Fifth. From his papers, and from his declaration to the Coroner, we learn that five times has he attempted to kill both himself and his wife.—It would also appear that he married her aware of her abandoned life.

About 11 o'clock last night he called at the house on Plum street and desired to see her. She came down to see him, and he told her he wanted to walk out with her and said he, "I am going to kill you."—She said she wasn't afraid, and they went out.

The next known of them, the Reserve Corps of policemen in the Ninth street station house were startled by two pistol reports at the corner of, Plum and Eighth streets.

They immediately ran to the corner, and there saw De Marbais and Blanche at the door of Brookfield's marble yard. Blanche was sitting up quietly, while he was stretched at full length on the pavement, apparently dead.

Mr. William De Beck of the County Auditor's Office, who accompanied the police, caught a young man by the shoulders, saying: "I've got you, sir." De Marbais spoke up: "There is no one to blame but me. I did it." Policeman McGrew went to Blanche and assisted her to rise. She said, "I came out of the house to die.'—Then she exclaimed in agony, "Oh, my daughter!" Mr. McGrew asked her where her daughter was. She said she was with the Marsh troup and upon being removed, as she was was forthwith to the Ninth street station house, she took off a splendid jet cross, tipped with gold, kissed it, and desired it to be sent to her daughter Adele.

Upon examining them at the station house, it was found that she was shot in the left breast just above the nipple, and that he was shot in the right ear. The policeman took from him two three-inch pocket pistols, of Allan's patent, which he said he had purchased yesterday morning and for this express purpose.

As he was laying in the station house Dr. Carey informed him of the probability of his recovery. He said, "If I live I want you to hang me for this damnable deed—for shooting the wife I loved so well."

They were removed to the hospital, where he said that before they came out of the house they had taken 30 grains of morphine divided into two portions, dissolved in water and drank it.

Blanche is a young woman of beauty and has a sweet countenance. It is thought she is French.

DeMarbais is a younger man of short stature, and we learn is or has been in the negro minstrelsy business.

The following among other letters were found on the person of DeMarbais:—

Cincinnatta, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1859.

My Dear Wife:—Should you survive what is intended as your death blow, I trust you will forgive me for not being a better shot. To my I have loved you would be only to corroborate what all who know me know full well. That I now love better than ever, this fearful step I give as proof. Death in preference to it(s) being said I caused you to live the life you are living. We were happy until it was married by intermeddling would-be friends, both in Philadelphia and this city particularly. I do not wish it to be understood that this letter is in any way or manner to exonerate me in the dreadful tragedy I attempt. It is simply to enlighten the few thousands who are ready to condemn unheard and untried the unfortunate end of this cold world. It is unnecessary here for me to enter into the particulars of how we were met and were married, as the certificate among our papers will certify to. I will simply say we knew and understood the importance of what we were about. When I could get work I worked, and it was my great pleasure to to give you all my earnings, little as they were. True, in the early days of our marriage you were true to me, and like my angel, you never deserted me, through greater misfortunes than want. Now the public of this cold-hearted city refuses me employment, and we are comparitively destitute.

You prefer [here follow the words "No matter," with a mark of erasure through them. Rep.] My dear, dear Blanche, God forgive me. But my death is now above preferable to me than life. Had I known we could and would die happily together. I do love you, my adore you and worship you even now, love, there, four or five hours previous to attempting this last [illegible] drank out of my life. My God! that I was able to [illegible] where you are. I would do it directly. There is [illegible] further I remember your [illegible] time of a man] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be my friend. [A long flourish follows. Rep.]

The principal cause of my misfortune in this city is now a clerk in the [illegible] there the words with the mark of erasure through them, "[Drug] on Fourth street. His brains ought I have blown out first. First drug store on") finest drug store on 4th street.

"I leave big and the balance of my [illegible] mess to the resource of conscience, which every true man feels when conscious of a mean action. Mean actions, their acts towards me—are and have been, distardly, mean and contemptible. 'Tis not because an individual has erred in early days, that he should be made to suffer. So goes the people of Cincinnati. If a man does wrong once—not like the good Samaritan, help him up again. No, they trample him down and down, and never give him a chance to get a manful.

If I succeed our baggage will amply defray all funeral expenses.

My wife's child is in good hands—unnecessary to mention where she is. Good bye dear mother. Forgive me, sisters dear.—Sisters Clara and Ella, forgive me for taking Blanche away in this manner, but I was so jealous of her that I prefer her dead. [Another long flourish. Rep.]

Thos. E. DeMarbais.

All my family papers, dating back to the year 1094, my mother's marriage certificate and other papers will show for themselves. Adieu to all.

II.

Cincinnatti, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859

My Dear Wife Blanche:—I hereby certify that from this day I solemnly promise never to come, go or seek you, wherever you may be, unless at your earnest solicitation.

Your husband until death and after if possible.

Thos. E. DeMarbais.

Ten minutes later,

She tells me if I love her as I should, I would blow her brains out. So I will this very night.

DeMarbais.

P. S.—At half-past two o'clock this morning the physicians thought it possible Blanche might recover, but had no hopes that DeMarbais would.

The *Gazette* of the next day (18th) says that DeMarbais was born in Baltimore, and that his mother is living in New York where he married Blanche only 18 months ago. She was at the time reputed to be the mistress of a wealthy man in California, who had supported her in luxury and ease for two or three years. DeMarbais was aware of her reputation, we learn, when he married her. Sometime after his marriage he went to Philadelphia, where he was placed on trial for forgery, but was honorably acquitted. Disgusted with Philadelphia, he returned to New York with the intention of removing to the West. In New York he met a person who promised to find him a situation if he would settle in Cincinnati. He accordingly came to Cincinnati about a year ago, and was employed in Scanlon's dr

Harvest Reports.

CODRICH.

Fall wheat, about one third over an average crop, and about one-third more breadth than usual covered. Spring wheat about one-third over an average crop.—The breadth sown in proportion to Fall wheat is as two to one. Oats prove a very abundant crop. Hay very poor.—Potatoes promising—about double the usual breadth planted. Peas a very large crop.

CLINTON.

Fall wheat, a little hurt by early frost; yet averages five bushels per acre more than usual crop, with double usual breadth sown. Spring wheat much cultivated, being on ten acres to one in proportion to Fall wheat.—Promises to yield over double an average crop. Barley good, but not much grown. Oats over an average. Hay very light, badly damaged by spring frost. Of potatoes a larger breadth has been planted.—The crop looks promising there being no appearance of disease. Peas are extensively sowngand yield very large. Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, little sown.

HARPURNAY.

Fall wheat, a smaller breadth than usual sown, and in consequence of severe spring frost, the yield will prove under the average of former years. Spring wheat will yield over an average crop, a very large breadth has been sown in proportion to Fall wheat the extent of acres is as one hundred to one. Barley is grown in large quantities, and proves a good crop. Hay poor. Potatoes are more extensively planted, and promise well. Rye, Corn, Peas and Buckwheat, little cultivated. Grass and Clover seed not much raised. Turnips have more land under crop, and are looking well.

SHAFORTH.

Fall wheat rather over an average; sustained a slight damage from spring frosts, a more limited breadth than usual under crop. Spring wheat 10 to 15 per cent over an average with fifty times the extent under crop than there is of Fall. Rye turns out well, though not much cultivated. Oats average fifty bushels to the acre. Hay extremely light. Of Potatoes, a larger than usual breadth planted, very promising.—Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, limited cultivation. Peas abundant. Timothy and Clover Seed, little known.

CARRONBROOK.

Fall wheat, about an average crop, and very limited breadth sown. Spring wheat staple product will yield one-fifth over the crop of former years. Oats promise well, though not yet sufficiently advanced for the cradle. Potatoes very promising; much larger breadth than usual planted. Rye and Buckwheat none cultivated. Peas, a most abundant crop. Of corn very little sown. No Clover and very little Timothy sown. Fall wheat now cutting. Spring wheat will not be generally cut for two weeks.

MITCHEL.

Fall wheat rendered deficient by spring frost; a larger breadth than usual under crop. Spring wheat pretty largely cultivated in proportion to the fall as about fifteen to one. Oats abundant. Hay a very poor crop. Potatoes have greater breadth and look well. Peas good. Grass Seeds little sown.

TAVISTOCK.

Fall wheat covers one third more breadth than usual, and yields a double crop. Spring wheat about equal quantity as fall, and yield over an average. Barley exhibits a quite full appearance, large quantity sown. Oats most abundant. Hay very poor. Potatoes large breadth in crop—recent rain but promise well. Buckwheat, corn and rye, but little cultivated. Peas double crop. Timothy and Clover seed, large quantity sown.

PLATTVILLE.

Fall wheat about an average, considerably damaged by frost and rust. The large breadth sown, however will more than make up the loss. Spring wheat one-fourth less grown than the fall suffered from rust yet over an average crop. Rye, Corn and Buckwheat little sown. Peas large and very abundant crop. Little grass seed sown.

DUNDAS.

Fall wheat about one-fifth over an average, a large breadth has been sown.—Spring wheat fully one-third more sown than of Fall wheat. Barley a good deal cultivated, and is a good crop. Oats about forty bushels per acre. Hay about half a crop. Potatoes crop very good and a large quantity planted. Rye, Peas and Buckwheat very fair crop. Corn light, suffered from frost. Timothy and Clover seed considerably cultivated, and is a good crop.

BRANTFORD.

Fall wheat over an average, the yield will certainly be 20 bushels to the acre, very little injured by spring frosts, weevil or midge. Spring wheat is over an average not injured. The crop of barley will be large and quality excellent. Oats good crop. Potatoes promising. Not much Rye.—Corn injured to a considerable extent.—Taking the crops as a whole they are the best we have had since 1853.

CALEDONIA.

Fall wheat is under an average, and has been considerably injured by frost and midge. The yield of spring wheat will be good. Barley a good crop, and a considerable quantity raised. Potatoes very promising. Peas, a good crop. Hay turns out a very poor crop.

CANFIELD.

Fall wheat will average about twelve bushels to the acre; injured considerably by the spring frosts. Spring wheat about an average crop. Barley looks well and will yield an average crop. Potatoes, a fair crop in this section, the article is slightly injured by frost. Peas will be an average crop. Hay is very light.

DUNVILLE.

Fall wheat will be one-fourth less than an average crop; very considerably injured by the spring frosts and midge. Spring wheat looks most favorable; about one third more sown than Fall wheat. Barley never looked better—a large area sown. Hay is only half a crop. Potatoes very promising, though the usual breadth planted. Rye, Corn, and Buckwheat promises well.

POINT EDIE.

Fall wheat will be 60 per cent under an average crop; very little sown this year.—Spring wheat in better condition; has been injured by frost and latterly by drought. Barley will be over an average, and the area sown is large. Oats [illegible] Potatoes very promising, [illegible] average crop. Hay, a poor [illegible] Peas and Buckwheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Y PATENT NOT EXTENDED.

A recent writer in "Like the poet we [illegible] the Agriculturist is a brilliant [illegible] There is a good deal of truth in the question, reader. Seldom do we find a good farmer who is such on the result of an education—but rather of his own absorbing contemplations. It is estimated that the education received at schools that confer eminent [illegible] to-day no larger as such school—nor yet is in the want of education that qualified men to discard agriculture, but it is rather the result of early direction, or the encouragement of predispositions that might have been evinced in the youngster. The fact is, a man becomes a good farmer in this country by virtue of the power that is in him. He educates himself; is obliged to depend, upon his own judgment, and the exercise gives him self-reliance and confidence.

No, it is nothing but necessity and a love of the profession makes men good, successful farmers. It must be in born and in-bred. The mind of the child is to the fact let that ever fell to any of mankind—who ever [illegible] nothing in the business but drudgery, and regards himself inferior in position and character to those of other professions because he is a farmer, scarcely deserves to be happy. We must respect ourselves and our professions, fellow-farmers, if we would be respected, and we must make an effort to [illegible] schools for our children that shall qualify them to take our places. And remember, that if we rely for government to enhance a private, the next generation will be ignorant as ourselves.—*Practical Farmer.*

THE ENGLISH OIL

The London *Free Press* learns that Professor Croft has succeeded in discovering the natural oil found in the County of Lambton. His illuminating qualities are excellent when used on ascertainable effects. That remained, no obstacle remains to its use, and the proprietor, Mr. Williams, has already secured some 30,000 gallons in its crude state, it is believed that it will soon be on sale. It is estimated that the supply will be amply sufficient for the wants of all the consumers in the colony, and will form an item of domestic manufacture of no small kind.

KENNEDY FOR THE CURCULIO.

The New York *Observer* publishes the following receipt:—"To one pound of [illegible] add four ounces of flour of sulphur. Mix thoroughly, and dissolve in about two gallons of water.

To one half peck of quick lime, add [illegible] gallons of water, and stir well together. When fully settled pour off the transparent lime water, and add to the soap and sulphur mixture.

Add to the same, also, say four gallons of tolerably strong tobacco water.

Apply this mixture, when thus incorporated, with a garden syringe, to your plum and other fruit trees, so that the foliage should be well drenched. If no rains succeed for three weeks, one application will be sufficient. Should frequent rains occur, the mixture should be again applied until the stones of the fruit becomes hardened, when the season of the curculio's ravages [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to purchase [illegible] Lot No. 21, in the 4th Con. of Asphodel, sold by me to Mr. Samuel A. King for the sum of $1 15 0d, as I have received no value for the same, dated on or about the 20th August, 1850.

JOHN BEM.

Peterboro', August 17th, 1850. 33

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two NOTES, made by Wm. Smallpiece of Dummer, dated on or about the 27th day of November, 1856, and payable respectively at two and three years after date, to one or bearer, the said notes having been stolen from me and I having never received payment of them in full.

M. C. DIVINE.

August 16th, 1859. 33

AUCTION SALE,
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
On Account of the
TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the [illegible]
By ALEXANDER McNEIL, Auctioneer,
On Thursday, the 1st September, 1859, at noon,
Thirty acres of sold by Mortgage from GEORGE FREDERICK ORDE and WIFE, to the said Company, part of Lot Number thirty-three in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Douro, containing ten acres more or less, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected in and [illegible] The property is beautifully situated on the bank of the River Otonabee, and divided by the River [illegible] the Town of Peterborough. On the premises [illegible] large dwelling house, well adapted for a Gentleman's residence, with [illegible]

Terms of Sale liberal,
and will be made known on the day of sale, or on application at my office in Lower [illegible]

JOHN PATON,
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Solicitors for Vendors.

Toronto, 2nd August, 1859. 31

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General CONVENTION of the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION, of the County of Peterboro', will be convened in the [illegible]

Township, Asphodel, [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of [illegible] to the Provincial Convention, to be held in the Town of Cobourg, on the 7th day of September next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Asphodel, August 15th, 1859. 32

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

THE undersigned has just received a large and choice assortment of TEAS, which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible rate for cash.

T. BARNETT.

Peterboro', May 19th, 1859.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

FRESH ROASTED COFFEE every morning, [illegible] Peterboro', 14 pm 6.

J. CAMPBELL.

GROCERIES, &c.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber most respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter-Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand [illegible]

TEAS.
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Tobacco,
Skin,
Cavendish,
Cavendish,
Sugar,
Loaf,
Lump,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

and low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th, 1859. 33

WAR, WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N.B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP,

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 30th, 1858. 51

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Cluxton the Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WELLS.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
G. T. Railway	8.08	1.05
Baltimore	8.20	1.25
Bredin	8.35	1.45
Harwood	8.45	2.15
Indian Village	9.05	2.45
Keene	10.00	3.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30	3.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'

Peterboro' Station	8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Keene	8.30	1.30
Indian Village	8.55	1.55
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Bredin	9.43	2.45
Baltimore	10.05	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10.20	3.20
Arrive at Cobourg	10.30	3.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight [illegible]

JOSEPH B. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 26th, 1859. 28

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wellesley, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to Canada.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN COMPTON,
Warsaw, P. O.

Buxton, 25th May, 1859.

Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the ladies of Peterborough and vicinity, that she has opened DRESS, in Peterborough on Hunter Street, where she will wait on the public with pleasure. She has had the benefit of the French and English fashions, Boots, &c. Miss Kelly will be thankful for any work she may be favoured with, and will assure them of her best attention.

Peterborough, May 19th, 1859. 21

Dr. M'LANE'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

[illegible]

COFFEE, COFFEE.

[illegible]

IF YOU WANT

A good article in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, at the lowest remunerating prices, [illegible] you must go to

J. CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', June 30, 1859.

POSTPONEMENT.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will make his first tour of examination for the inspection of

Weights and Measures,

in the County of Peterboro', is postponed until the dates herein specified, when parties having Weights or Measures, are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively mentioned:

Monaghan, [illegible] August 30th
Harwood, [illegible] do 30th and 31st
Hastings [illegible] September 1st,
Westwood, [illegible] 2nd
Allenside, [illegible] 3rd
Keene, [illegible] 5th and 6th
[illegible] 7th
[illegible] 8th
Peterboro' and Ashburnham the remainder of the [illegible]

F. Sandil, parties not presenting their Weights and Measures, will be prosecuted according to Law.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.

August 4th, 1859. 32

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the last 19 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *fitting teeth with plates*, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber: a much approved new style, [illegible] five times [illegible] much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.

Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of
School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Startling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Benning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Buoyant Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Foxe's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Rachel Ken
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promise
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Promises—Allaine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philipchelito—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Various Inquiries—Lagan
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bridlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Professor—Janeway
Token of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Line upon Line
Stories for Young Persons
The Wanderer and Exiles
Annie Gordon, or the Orphan
Sacred Christian Ward
Boanerges—Scott
United States Illustrated, 2 vols
Rollin's Ancient History
Rollin's Complete Works
Goldsmith's Histories
[illegible] Pictorial Bible
Original Weeks—Sabbath
Wilson's Botany
Flora Woodside—Howe
Kingdom of Christ—Wardlaw
Books on the Seasons
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of Scotland—Buchanan
Family Worship
The Lectures, &c.—Spurgeon
Countess' Works—Watson
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1859

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

Vol. 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 35.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Proprietors,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Seven Shillings and six pence, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.
☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. G. HAZLITT,
... Shoes and Gaiters. Corner of ... and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

W. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in ... Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
College Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED,
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

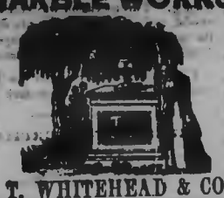
A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Dumpsence House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

R. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 20

MISS M. V. HANLON,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Peterborough and vicinity that she is now ready to wait upon those who may favor her with a call.
Rooms formerly occupied by Miss Hopkins, Hunter Street.
N.B.—Miss H. has been upon the Fashionable Establishments of New York and Boston for the last Winter, and is consequently enabled to keep pace with the Fashions.
Miss Hanlon also gives Instructions on Dress-Making.
Peterborough, May 5th, 1859. 17

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for hire. Apply to A. Perth & Co.'s, or to W. H. HART.

THE BACK LAKES

THE STEAMER GUIDA
WILL on Monday next resume her to to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturds at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Guides will leave Peterboro' to meet Guida at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be received at the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Cave's Hotel.
JAMES WALLS.
May 12th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Selected Poetry.

A Poor Man's Wife.

Her dainty hand nestled in mine, rich and white,
And limbed no trembling dove:
And it twinkled about me, a jewel light,
As she garnished a feast of love:
'Twas the queenliest hand in all lady-land,
And she was a poor man's wife!
O, little you'd think how that small white hand
Could dare in the battle of life.

Her heart it may beat as maiden's might be,
But hath climbed to heroic height,
And burned like a shield in defence of me,
On the rarest field of fight.
And, startling as fire, it hath often flashed up
In the eye, the good heart and rare;
As she drank down her half of our bitterest cup,
And taught me how to bear.

Her sweet eyes that seemed, with their smile sublime,
Made to look me and light me to heaven,
They have triumph'd through bitter tears many a time
Since their love to my life was given:
And the maiden-meek voice of the womanly wife
Still bringeth the heavens nigher;
For it rings like the voice of God over my life,
Aye bidding me climb up higher.

I hardly dared think it was human, when
I first looked in her yearning face;
For it shone as the heavens had opened then,
And clad it with glory and grace!
But dearer its light of healing grew
In our dark and desolate day,
As the rainbow, when heaven hath no break of blue
Smileth the storm away.

In her worshipful presence transfigured I stand,
And the poor man's English home
She lights with the beauty of Greece the grand,
And the glory of Regallest Rome.

Confessions of a Bashful Man.

Yes, there's no denying the fact, I am a bashful man! Don't tell me about bestowing 'the tears of pity" on the blind, and the deaf, and the maimed—the human race had a great deal better save a little of their sympathy for bashful people. I'm sure they need it a great deal more!

Talk about the Spanish Inquisition! don't I go through a Spanish Inquisition whenever I put my nose inside of a drawing-room! Don't every drop of blood in my body concentrate in the tip of my ears whenever I'm introduced to a lady? Don't I always feel a mad desire to get under the sofa, or into a table-drawer, whenever a pretty girl speaks to me? and don't I make a regular business of stepping on poodle dogs' tails, and sitting down on cats, and knocking over work-baskets, whenever I'm in company with curls and bright eyes? I've wished a thousand times I could kick myself down stairs; I'm sure it would do me good!

There is Miss Hopkins across the street, with a dozen small parcels peeping out of her reticule. I see how it is—she has been shopping to buy those white satin gimcracks and things that all women revel in when they get married. Don't see why she must needs come down my street though unless it is for the sole purpose of aggravating me!

I met that girl at a soiree, six months ago, and surrendered at discretion during the first five minutes. She had on a pink silk dress, all ribbons and roses, and a cluster of pink-acacia in her brown curls, and the prettiest little white satin shoes you ever set eyes on. And then her glorious black eyes, and her peach-blossom complexion and the little round ripe mouth that set one to thinking about scarlet verbenas and white strawberries, and all manner of distracting things. The minute Tom Maynard introduced us I knew I was done for completely.

Well, we danced together, and we sat down at the close of the redown in a cozy littledcove to rest while she played with her fan, and I beat my brains to think of something to say. O! the agonies of being bashful! Tom Maynard would have said it thousand gallant things in the time that I sat there staring bridewly at my boot-tips andlooperately fishing for an idea. I knew I was making a fool of myself, and that was thevorst of it!

How very warm it is this evening,' said Miss Alice.

Yis, ma'am,' said I, colouring up like a pe.

' I am so tired with that last dance,' she ntinued.

' I think I know that to my, to said nothg, and twirled my thumbs around. She looked a moment and then resumed, putting the violets-ers from her bouquet.

' Don't you admire flowers, Mr. Hart?'

' Yes, Miss. A—I—' I fell to work with the mad idea of saying something about herself forever, but got no further-ed and confused that I lost the beginning and end of my sentence-ence and went floundering somewhere into empty space! So I stuck to commonplace matters by bursting into a profuse perspiration and remaining silent.

' I wonder what the next dance will be,' she said at length.

' A polka, I think,' interjected I.

' O, I am so glad! I think the polka is divine."

And Miss Hopkins looked smilingly at me, as it expectant that I would of course beseech the honor of her hand. The very idea of a po ka with Alice was rapture to me, but while I was mustering up a polite speech on the occasion, that rascal, Tom Maynard came up, declared he was like a flower dying for a kindly beam of his sun, and asked her if she would make him happy with a polka.

Alice looked round to me. ' I should be delighted,' she said, ' but——'

'—I was just going,' fibbed I, blushing to the very roots of my hair, but at that point speech deserted me.

' Perpetual bliss points of the law,' said Tom, bowing ceremoniously to me, and offering his arm to Alice, under my very nose.

Was what was the reason I couldn't have the self-possession that delicious fellow has? Why could I have given Tom odds, and licked him out of his boots? Simply because I was a bashful man! There I was, a gawky fool, standing like a post and looking as if Tom—could collect, while Tom looked—

cent, and with every external advantage except that of brazen impudence, in which he clearly excelled.

I went home in a state of semi-delirium and dreamed of Alice all night long. For six months I sent her a bouquet every morning, for which I rewarded the establishment of every florist in the town. Good gracious! to think of the amount of sentiment I despatched in the shape of roses, heartsease, geraniums, and japonicas. I became maudlin over ' the emblems of Flora,' and wrote any amount of doggerel verses ' To Alice,' which I never mustered courage to send. It would only be a useless aggravation to commemorate the tight shoes I wore, and the horrible quantity of blushing, stammering, and distress of mind I went through in the course of my morning calls. Every day I firmly resolved to declare my love, and every day my courage failed me.

One day, as I sat sheepishly in the parlour waiting for Alice to appear, I overheard her talking to her sister in the next room.

' It's that provoking Hart,' she said pettishly. ' I've a great mind not to go in at all.'

' Why, I thought you liked him so much better than you did Tom!'

' Well, so I do; only you must confess it isn't very pleasant to be obliged to do all the talking yourself, while a young gentleman sits opposite blushing and pulling out all the ten fingers of his kid gloves in succession.'

' O, its only bashfulness,' said her sister, laughing. ' He'll get over it!'

' Well, I wish he'd propose, if he's going to,' said Alice. ' I certainly do like him better than Tom, but I can't wait until I am an old maid for him to get over being bashful!'

Here the colloquy ceased, and Alice tripped into the parlour, all smiles and radiance. My heart beat a perfect reveille and I inwardly resolved immediately to propose and secure the lovely prize. At length, after an unusual degree of awkwardness and embarrassment I burst out—

' Miss Alice——'

' Well, Mr. Hart,' said Alice sweetly.

I am sure that at that moment I experienced the agonising sensations of a man just about to be hanged. I couldn't for the life of me, think what to say next. At length I stuttered out—

" Don't—don't you think we shall have rain?"

She said she thought it extremely probable, and a second long silence ensued.—

' I will do it this time,' I inwardly ejaculated.

' Alice!' I said softly, blushing at my own timidity.

She looked up, timidly, and evidently thought I was about to speak his mind! I felt like the wretch who has just pulled the string of a shower bath.

' Well!' said Alice in a tender intonation, as if to give me a hint to proceed. I was in a cold sweat, and felt sick and faint. I wished myself in Labrador, or Switzerland, or anywhere, but in worthy Aldermam Hopkin's parlour.

' Good morning,' said I, seizing my hat, and rushing precipitately from the room, with a face like molten fire.

' I will do it to-morrow,' I exclaimed, when I found myself safe in my own room at home, ' I certainly will have it over with to-morrow.'

I spent half the night in composing a graceful form of declaration, and then wrote it down on a piece of paper and committed it to memory. I practised going down on my knees in a picturesque attitude all the morning, and then, armed with a prodigious bouquet, (behind which I proposed to retreat in case of discomfiture,) I set out for the mansion of the Aldermam.

Just as I wen't trembling and palpitating up to the steps, Tom Maynard came smiling down.

" I'm the happiest fellow in the world, Hart!" he said joyously as he passed me.

At this moment Alice's sister came to the door to answer the ring at the bell.

' Is Miss Alice at home?' said I, modestly, with my eyes just above the top of my bouquet.

' Yes, I believe so,' said Miss Hopkins, ' stratingly, but—but—she's engaged!'

' Engaged!' said I, turning pale.

' Ah! Mr. Maynard!' said the young lady laughing, as she quietly shut the door in my face bouquet and all!

Since writing the above, Tom has actually had the impudence to ask me to be his groomsman!

Now I want to know what's to be done. I hear of water-cure establishments, and homœopathic establishments, and establishments for the cure of stammering, but why isn't there any establishments for the treatment of bashful men! It ought to be encouraged by government, for it is a terrible [illegible] and all for want of courage to pop the question! What am I to do!

Eight Children at a Birth!

Johnson, Trumbull Co. O. Aug., 6, 1859.

On the 2nd of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls! They are all living and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is fast increasing. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grand-mother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has nursed her boys after noted and distinguished men: One after the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who gave her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Chapin, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who gave her a town. Mr. Bradley says it is gratifying to John-ston, for the neighbors have chosen the name Timothy for their boys. Mrs. B. is a poor, industrious lady, but says as well as possible, and has raised up all the children while he is able to work.—N. Y. Tribune.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

This is the term applied to such punishment as that which Christ bore when he suffered on the cross, the just for the unjust. You do not quite know what it means do you? I think I hear you say, " Oh, we do not want to know what such long words mean;—we want to read something very pretty!"

But stop a minute;—I have a story to tell.

It was a sunny summer afternoon; a lazy breeze stole through the windows of a little hot district school house, lifting the white curtains, and rustling the leaves of the copy-books that lay open on all desks.—Thirty or forty scholars of all ages were bending over their writing, quiet and busy; the voice of the master, as he paused about among the writers, was the only sound.—But though so silent, this little light hot school-room has its heroes and heroines as certainly as the wider sphere of life.

The bell rings for the writing to be laid by; and now comes the last exercise of the day, the spelling in which nearly all the school join. At the head of the class is a delicate little girl in a blue dress, whose bright eyes and attentive air show that she prizes her place, and means to keep it.

Presently a word which had passed all the lower end of the class, came to Eunice The word was *privilege*. " P-r-i-v, priv—i—l-e-g-e, privilege," spelt Eunice. But the teacher, vexed with the mistakes of the other end of the class, misunderstood and passed it. The little girl looked amazed, the bright color came into her cheeks, and she listened eagerly to the next person, who spelt it again as she had done.

" Right," said the teacher; take your place."

' I spelt it so," whispered Eunice partly to herself; the tears springing to her eyes as she passed down. But, too timid to speak to the master, she remained in her place, and determining soon to get up again. But her trials were not yet over.

Many experiments had been tried in the schoolto keep out that arch enemy of all teachers—Whisper. At last th the following plan was adopted:—The first whisperer was stood upon the floor in front of the teacher's desk. Here he acted as a monitor; as soon as he detected another he took his seat, and the next offender kept a sharp look-out to find some one to take his place; for at the close of the school, the scholar who had the whisperer's place was punished very severely—so the school phrase was, " took a feeling." This plan appeared to operate very well; every one dreaded being found last on the floor; but though it succeed so orderly school many of the parents and scholars disputed its justice.

The boy who was on the floor when Eunice lost her place, was an unruly, surly fellow, who had smarted for his faults often before; and as school drew near its close he began to tremble. The instant Eunice's whispered complaint reached his ear, his face brightened up; he was safe now.—And when the class was dismissed he said, " Eunice whispered, sir."

Eunice rose, and in a trembling voice related what she had said; but the teacher saw no excuse in it, and she was called to take the place of the ungenerous boy who had told of her.

Books had been put away, and the waiting school looked on in sorrowfulness as Eunice left her seat to take the dreaded punishment. She was one of the best scholars; bright, faithful, sweet-tempered, and a general favorite. Every one felt that it was unjust; and many angry glances were cast at the boy who was mean enough to get a little girl whipped. Overcome with shame and fear, she stood by the side of the desk crying bitterly, while the teacher was preparing to inflict the punishment.

At this moment a tall boy stepped out of his seat, and going to the desk said:

" Are you going to whip Eunice, sir?"

" Yes; I never break my rules!" the teacher answered.

" I will not see her whipped!" said the boy in an excited voice; " there is not a boy here but *that* one, that would see her whipped! Whip me, sir, and keep your rules, if you must, but don't touch this little girl!"

The speaker paused; the school looked on, tearfully.

" Do you mean to say you will take her punishment?" asked the teacher.

" I do, sir," was the bold reply.

The sobbing little girl was sent to her seat, and without finishing her friend stood and received the punishment that was to have fallen on her. The school was dismissed, and the boys paid him in admiring looks for a terrible [illegible] but he had saved her from the greatest shame and suffering.

I said the little school had its heroes—and the two were of them. Do you think this conduct admirable?

And was this vicarious punishment? It was;—one suffering from his own free will the punishment that was to have been borne by another.

You see—do you not?—that this is just what he did who bore our sins in his own body, on the tree—the Saviour of men.—What he suffered we cannot know in this life; but God laid on him the iniquity of us all, which he willingly bore, to save us from eternal shame and misery. With his stripes we are healed. How great the gratitude each of us owes such a friend.

" Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

A Heroine.

Mrs. Franklin the second wife of the philosopher, was a brave-hearted woman, inured to privations and trials. Her first husband died in the wilderness of Wyoming, and left her with a child, a boy of tender age, very near his own age. The latter married Miss Read, of Philadelphia, and brought her to the home of her husband, a log cabin, in the midst of the wilderness. Here, in a rude cabin, they lived for years, exposed to the attacks of the savages. They kept the old

Tannahill and the Ettrick Shepherd.

The following letter, says the *N. B. Mail* gives a description of a meeting between Robert Tannahill, the sweet lyrist of Paisley, and James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The writer was one of the company present at the interview of the two bards and is now fourscore years of age. The letter is addressed to Mr. Porteous of the Gila gow Post-Office:

" Dear Sir,—The proverb says, ' Auld folks are twice weans,' so, like the schoolboy, I rule the paper to guide my feeble hand and obscure vision. The effusion of Tannahill's, ' I'll five frien's,' originated in this: A part of the Argyle militia band under Clark, was ordered to attend the October gathering at Inveraray Castle.—Clark, on his return, stopt a few days at Paisley [his native place], hence fra the hall o' Argyle. I was accidently in Paisley that day, and calling at Tannahill's house, was informed of the meeting. I found out the nest, and like birds o' a feather, gregarious, I was fixed. It was a harmonious and social meeting. Some time after this I was in Paisley and spent the evening with Tannahill alone [as was often the case]. It was late, and so dark that he would not allow me to take the road, but insisted on my taking a share of his bed. I did so; and next morning after breakfast, and at parting, he saw at a distance Smith & Stuart coming in our direction with three strange gentlemen. He said, ' There is something in the wind;' and wished me to stop and see. We kept out of their sight, and saw them enter a public house near to his place. In a short time he was sent for. He desired me to wait and he would let me know. He came for me; and on entering the company he introduced me direct to Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Being so sudden and unexpected I was for a moment stunned. The other two gentlemen, having business in Glasgow left Hog., promising to have a ticket for him by the evening coach with them to Edinburgh. We then went down town, as Hogg wished to see Mr. Blaikie, the engraver, an old acquaintance, and a musical enthusiast, a good voice-leader, played several instruments, and succeeded R. A. Smith in conducting the music of the Abbey Church. The forces were now collected, and such a convivial meeting I never beheld. Hogg was enraptured with our company, and it was a treat to see the friendship of the two bards. The contrast of the two was striking—the one lively, healthy, and off-hand; the other quiet, delicate, and unassuming. The only regret felt by all was the limitation of time. We were conveyed on the road till necessity urged a parting. Soon after this Hogg spied an empty coal cart lolling on the road, and asked me if we might try to get it to drive us in. I agreed. and Hogg called out, ' My lad, are you going me to Glasgow?'—' Ay, man.'—' Will you gie us a smart drive in, and we'll pay you for't?'—' O ay, man.' In we went, and at the half-way house primed him with half-a-mutchkin, and galloped to the keystone of the Broomielaw Bridge, where we came off, Hogg saying, it would not do to be seen galloping through the streets of Glasgow in a coal cart. We hurried on to the Tontine; the coach had waited five minutes, and was just starting. When we were observed running it stopt—we shook hands, and in an instant all disappeared in the hollow of the Gallowgate. The gentlemen had been on a tour in the Highlands, and came round by Ettrick purposely to see Robert Tannahill.

" In finishing this perusal, I add to my inquisitive pa, obedients asked, poetry but if you can read it, you must just put up with it, as genius and hyperaes says that imperfections and blunders may be expected at fourscore.—Your friend,

Jas. Barr."

" Greenock, June 1858.

A Summer Shower.

" Summer and winter; spring time and harvest, sunshine and storm, cold and heat, frozen heart-spring with promise, and autumn with fulfilment. And so we go! infancy, youth, prime, age,—and there is an end to man on earth. Happy he whose infancy has been protected,—whose youth has been teachable and obedient,—whose prime, useful and delightful,—and whose age is serene and prayerful in the contemplation of a good, virtuous, God-serving, and man-benefiting career.

Restless, stern, active, and driving as it is, cannot extraction such thoughts as these from a true man's mind. Plunged to the neck in the sea of lively competition, he must make head once in a while, and renew his strength, lest in an hour of weakness a wave of huge temptation should overpower him, and he should sink in misery and obloquy.

A thinking man ought to be [illegible] every man's life-calendar, when he may review the past, and ascertain the general character of his course. Such a review, if the ledger is posted, the balance struck in strength by every one who would thrive in money matters, and the general result known in every man's life and business, and the question answered whether his life is worth any thing in the sight of God and his fellow-men. Let us, then, look every community and be practical, progressive, and happy, and the words peace and morality may themselves ward be united from deliverance.

The Italian People.

The difference of climate, the vicinity of foreigners, the traces of invasions, may have modified the type, altered the accent, and slightly varied the language; still the Italians are the same every where, and the middle class—the *elite* of every people—think and speak alike from Turin to Naples.—Hand-some, robust, and healthy, when the [illegible] has not destroyed them, or in the field soldiers, the Italians are, besides, the most richly endowed people in Europe. M. de Rayneval, who is on the same to flatter them, admits that they have " intelligent, penetrating, and aptitude for everything." The cultivating of the s. ts is no less natural to them than is the study of the science; their first steps in every path open to human intellect are singularly rapid, and if but too many of them stop before the end is attained, it is because their success is generally barren by deplorable circumstances. In private as well as public affairs, they possess a quick apprehension and sagacity [illegible] to suspicion.—There is no race more ready at making and discovering laws; imitation and jurisprudence [illegible] chief triumphs. The idea of law sprang up in Italy at the time of the foundation of Rome, and it is the richest production of this marvellous soil.—The Italians still possess administrative genius in a high degree. Administration went forth from the midst of them for the conquest of the world, and the greatest administrators known to history, Cæsar and Napoleon, were of Italian origin.—*The Roman Question. By E. About.—Translated by H. C. Coape.*

A Scottish School.

A group of young children, exceedingly dirty in appearance, was collected round their pedagogue, who was instructing them in the precepts of their sacred book, and Koran. They were seated on the floor, and such an amusing sight they presented!, all bobbing their little shaven heads up and down, and touching their knees with their faces regularly at certain intervals as uniformly as if it were wound up and kept going by clock work, that I could not help betraying my presence and my feeling by a hearty laugh. I was observed at last, however, and the effe t was instantaneous.—They all suddenly pulled up at once, and fixing their little eyes upon me, began to manifest the feeling with which I was regarded by them, by making all sorts of wry contemptuous and ill-natured faces at me. The master neither checked them in this strange manifestation of their breeding, nor made any attempt to do so. He probably rather thought it a very natural and commendable display of the irrepressible aversion which the sight of one who rejects the prophet should excite in their young hearts. He himself gazed with undisguised amazement at the unbelieving Nazarene, at the strange woman, who, with face uncovered, ventured to look boldly on so many 'lords of the creation.' There feeling at length found vent in a general shout of execration. ' The Jew to the dog, and the Christian to the fire,' they all exclaimed at once; and having received this characteristic blessing, I turned my back upon them, and proceeded on my way.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Murry*

Zurich.

Zurich, the place appointed for holding the Peace Conference at, is the chief town of the canton of the same name, and is pleasantly situated at the northwest extremity of the Lake of Zurich. The city is divided by the River Limmat into nearly two equal parts, of which that on the right is called the Grosse Stadt, and the other the Kleine Stadt. It is one of the cities—Berne and Lucerne being the other two—in which the federal Diet of Switzerland assembles by turn. Zurich has been called the Athens of Switzerland; many valuable books have proceeded from its presses, and it can boast of having given birth to many distinguished men of learning. It is a strong, busy town, one of the most commercial and industrous in all Switzerland, and ranks second in this respect with Geneva, Basle, and St. Gall. The population of the town amounts to about 25,000. Zurich is remarkably remarkable as the place where the reformation commenced in Switzerland, under the guidance and preaching of Ulric [illegible] 1519, and the first entire version of the [illegible] Bible Coverdale, was printed here in 1535. Many English Protestants banished by the persecutions of the reign of Queen Mary found in this town a welcome reception during their exil. One of the most pleasant features about Zurich (says Murray) [illegible] the new Esplanade, now included in the new fortifications, now converted into the New Garden, which is prettily laid out in walks and shrubberies, and opened to the public without restriction, a privilege no abused. It commands a delightful view of the town and lake, and of the distant Alps. Nothing can be more delightful than the view at sunset from this point, extending over the sinking and populous shores of the lake to the distant peaks and glaciers of the Alps of Glarus, Uri, and Schwyta, tinged with the most delicate pink by the sinking rays. The most prominent and interesting of the Alpine peaks from this, beginning at the east, are the Scesa in Alpnach, Glarnisch Dodi, Kinzenstock in Glarus, Bolenberg, and Uri Rothstock.

Science, Blondin's competitor for fighting fame, has adopted his comical flourishes. The Rochester Union says: " He has experienced a determination to walk over Genesee Falls which he will do. If he keeps [illegible] completely, he will [illegible] about four inches in width [illegible] and [illegible] a distance of one hundred and [illegible] will be [illegible] above the [illegible] will be a [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

British and Canadian Atlantic Telegraph Company.

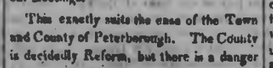
We are glad to learn, says the Montreal Gazette, from a private letter by the Globe, that our readers in Canada have passed through the bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Atlantic Telegraph Company, on this side of the Ocean, and the Canadian and British Atlantic Telegraph Company. We further learn that application was to be immediately made to the King of Denmark for permission to carry the wires through the Danish Colonies, and place stations on them. It was believed that an exclusive permission would be obtained. On the Canadian side the cable will be taken to the Labrador coast—we suppose Forteau Bay in the Straits of Belleisle, as soon as possible. Parties in England desired to have this step taken this fall, but it is now clearly too late in the season. The extension of the telegraph wire to Forteau Bay we have for years considered an important work—one that ought ere this be undertaken. It was proposed to the Canadian Parliament some four or five years ago by the Hon. John Young. It will place us one day nearer Europe than Cape Race places New York; and it will have the further advantage over Cape Race, that it will be always certain which Cape Race is not.—We believe, however, that the North Atlantic, with stations in the Danish possessions, will be successful, and if it is, it will supersede the Fortean Bay Station for news for Europe; but this we ought to have as soon as possible, pushing the construction of the greater work. The only dangers apprehended to the proposed line by way of the Danish Colonies, are from icebergs, and we do not think the risk from them is formidable. We hope to see this Atlantic telegraph quietly put in good working order, enlightening the eastern hemisphere on the events of the western, and vice versa before the discussion of the practibility of he other scheme is quite completed.

PROPHECY RESPECTING NAPOLEON III.

The British Standard of last week, in an article on the Emperor of the French, has the following:—Many of our readers will remember how, some thirty years ago, Mr. Hatley Frere figured among the good men who stood forth to offer a few opinions on the subject of prophecy. Mr. Edward Irving, then in his glory, avowed himself the disciple of Mr Frere, whom on prophetic subjects, he proclaimed the most enlightened of mankind. For a long period Mr. Frere withdrew from the world and left the Church, to consider what he had said, coming forth on special occasions. It is somewhat interesting at this distance, and after all that has occurred, to compare his expositions with the events; and this Mr. Frere has enabled us very easily to do by his own recent publication. After giving some extracts the Standard goes on to say: —"The predicted period of the 1260 years of the Church's captivity under Papal Babylon the Great commenced A. D. 533 and terminated A. D. 1792-3. The next period of thirty years was occupied by the pouring out of the first six preparatory vials of wrath upon the Papal nations of the Continent and terminated in September, 1822. The next period of twenty-five years ending A. D. 1848, formed an interval in the series of judgments, an opportunity of repentance granted to the nations before the infliction of the final judgment of the seventh vial, and was occupied accordingly by the work of the Church as described in Rev. xiv. 6-12, warning the nations of that which was about to come upon them. The nations not having repented of their deeds, or heeded the warnings given to them the pouring out of seventh vials of wrath began by the breaking out of the Great Continental Revolution in Paris on Wednesday February 23, 1848. The course of subsequent events is therefore to be traced in the description of the pouring out of this vial, as given in Rev. xvi. 17-21, wherein we read that the great city [Papal Babylon] was divided into three parts; in other words the ten kingdoms of the Papal Roman Empire became consolidated into three.—Louis Napoleon, the successor and representative of Napoleon the Great, having become at the time here anticipated Sovereign of Rome, and so the eighth and last head of the empire, possessing all Italy, which in itself comprises five out of the ten kingdoms or principal territorial divisions of the Roman Empire, retaining France, and obtaining also the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, will possess in all eight out of the ten kingdoms. Austria, whose Sovereign is designated in Daniel xi. 40 as the King of the South, and there represented as an independent Sovereign, who, in warlike alliance with the King of the North, or the Emperor of Russia, comes against Napoleon only just previously to the last and fatal expedition in which 'he shall come to his end and must necessarily be another of three parts into which the 'Great City' will be divided Great Britain, represented in prophecy as preserved by her Protestant character during the whole period of the pouring out of the seven vials of wrath upon the Papal nations, and until she shrouds herself of that character at the end of the present dispensation, must also necessary constitute the third and remaining part. Another event to follow the revolution of 1848 in the final judgment upon the 'agney or "Great Babylon," which is said in Rev. xvi. 19, at this time to come "in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of His wrath," from which passage the author, in his publication on "the Great Continental Revolution of the year 1847-8,' anticipated, '1st, the spread of the' [then] 'present revolution all over the Continent; and 2ndly, the final fall and overthrow of the Papacy or Babylon the Great." Modern history bears ample witness to the correctness of the first anticipation; every kingdom of Continental Europe having been shaken to its foundations, and Great Britain alone having remained unshaken; and the second anticipation of the fall of the Papacy, or 'Babylon the Great,' was partially fulfilled before the expiration of the year by the Papal Government and the establishment of a republic in Rome, accompanied by the flight of the Pope on November 24, 1848. The author having from the first anticipated a further manifestation of this judgment upon Rome, observing that when the ninth Antichrist, or eight and last head of the Roman Empire, shall [as is thought to be expected] place himself upon the throne of Rome the papal system will be more completely abolished, and the gross and pernicious worship put down." These observations having already extended beyond the author's intentions, he will now hereby observe, that it may be inferred from the above statement that Napoleon III. may obtain the sovereignty of that country, will yet remain an independent Power; that Napoleon having concluded a temporary peace with Austria, will (taking advantage perhaps of some future movement in Spain and Portugal, or by some other means) attack the sovereignty over those kingdoms; that, whatever may be the fighting and war song between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia, that alliance will be broken, and a new alliance between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, whose joint efforts will, we hope, be more successful in their end and intelligible as to need no further interpretation where the term 'the King of the South' is understood [as in the preceding verse 25] to designate the Emperor of Austria, and 'the King of the North' to designate the Emperor of Russia." What say our readers to these things? If it be recollected that these startling paragraphs were issued by the venerable author, now in the 81st year of his age, nearly a month ago they will acquire a peculiar significance, as Louis Napoleon, in very deed to become the sovereign of Rome and of Italy! He has virtually been the former of nearly ten years, and he has been virtually the master of Italy for some days; and it is as such that he makes a donation of Lombardy to Sardinia, and bestows upon the States general the indefinite something he calls 'Federation." Is he destined at a future day to touch Spain and Italy? That is at least within the limits of possibility. Napoleon has concluded a 'peace' with Austria, and time must be left to show whether it is to be "temporary."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Globe,
Grand Annual Gathering—R. Davidson.
Wanted—Time. Choate.
For Sale or to Let—W. Fowler,
Dentistry.
To Let—Wm. Coulter.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT'R 1st, 1859.

Canadian Reform Clubs.

The alarming condition of Canada at the present time may well create the greatest anxiety amongst politicians of ever class. The deep and growing dissatisfaction felt by the inhabitants of Upper Canada in consequence of the continual ruling of the Lower Provinces over them, and the unjust legislation resulting therefrom, against the unceasing protestations of a large majority of Upper Canadian Representatives in Parliament, has led to a strong expression of public opinion in favor of some change, by which the crying evils complained of may be speedily removed.

It is evident that a change must soon take place to save Canada from irretrievable ruin: in proof of which we need but point to the enormous Provincial debt incurred during the last five years, and to the reckless extravagance of corrupt and imbecile Governments, the members of which, by trickery, and subserviency to one section of the Province, to the great injustice of the other, have been enabled to keep themselves in power against the wishes of a great majority of the people of Western Canada. Taking these facts into serious consideration, and desiring to assist in procuring immediate Reform, organizations have been recently formed having for their basis the following objects:—

1st. Union and amity among all classes of Canadian Reformers, regardless of religious creed or nationality, and the extension of Reform Clubs throughout the Province.

2nd. Opposition to all coalition administrations.

3rd. Reform in the manner of administering the affairs of the Province by securing the accession of a purely Reform Government.

4th. Prevention of bribery, illegal voting and intimidation at elections; the supervision of the registered list of voters; and the return to Parliament of such men as may meet the approval of the Club.

5th. The fostering and inculcation of loyal and patriotic sentiments; the discussion of political subjects, in a calm and deliberate manner; the collection of statistics, and dissemination of sound political views adapted to the condition and wants of the Canadian people.

6th. To assist in securing the freedom of discussion to all parties at general political meetings.

This exactly suits the case of the Town and County of Peterborough. The County is decidedly Reform, but there is a danger in being too slow to move, and a lack of united effort. We hope we will soon be able to chronicle the fact that a Canadian Reform Club has been organized here.—Remember "United we stand," &c.

MUSICAL MELANGE AND ENTERTAINMENT.—This entertainment was decidedly the best we have witnessed in many years. Miss Lavigne has a beautiful soprano voice, and really worthy of the title *Prima Donna*. Capt. Morton Prince (a man, *de guire*) is possessed of a high tenor voice, perfectly at ease whether in the by-play or the opera, and throughout a gentleman. It is quite refreshing to hear an good English and Scotch ballads sung that they may be understood, and not have our ears scarified by "the Italian caterwaulings, now all the rage." We can assure those who did not hear these pleasing artistes that they missed a rich treat. It is truly believed that the Captain is travelling—he himself stated, to win a wager; he informs us that after making his tour west, he will return by Canada, when we may again have the pleasure of witnessing the best entertainment Peterboro' has ever seen.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDIANS.—Our Town has been lately visited by a Company of Rocky Mountain Indians. They gave two performances in the Town Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The exhibitions were positively 'Indian,' and created much interest among the crowd assembled. Portions of the exhibitions they gave, through the assigned troops obtaining and selling up the entitlement of [illegible] Queenboro.

Upper Ann Paperhanging.—The Rev. Mr. Sunday, M. A., will preach next and every subsequent Sabbath, weather permitting, on the great subject of the Court House, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Quebec Chronicle states, on good authority, that Prince Alfred, second son of the Prince of Wales will arrive by the next steamer from England. The report is generally believed to be premature, as the Prince of late accounts had entered upon a course of [illegible] at the Edinburgh University.

CRICKET.—The cricket match of the Peterboro' Club to Cobourg is looked forward to with much interest. At a match played between Cobourg and Port Hope on Saturday last, Cobourg won the victory. Should the Peterboro' Club gain the return match, we understand that they propose to challenge Toronto.

The manager of the Branch railway who writes to the *Review* under the cognomen of 'Peterboro', ought to know that such foul verbiage as that made use of in referring to this journal in his last can never serve sympathy either for himself or his road. The individual he would fain identify with our late remarks on railway matters speaks for himself in another column.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of Good Templars of Canada, assembles in Peterboro' on the 6th of next month. Over 200 representatives are expected to be present at the Session.

We would beg of the farmers not to visit the sins of the few upon the whole of the Town. By punishing the supporters of the Market By-law now in force the stroke falls equally heavy on the enemies of it.—We believe that at the time we write this paragraph not 10 lbs. of butter of this season's make can be had for love or money in the Town. Many are using the remains of their last winter's stock by washing it and fixing it over in such a manner as to cheat the sight, a deception to which the organs of taste and smell will not submit.

Arrival of the "ETNA."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA DYING.

DISTURBANCE IN ITALY.

Boston 26th.—The Steamship *Etna* from Liverpool on the 13th, arrived here at 1.30 this morning.

The Zurich conference has resolved to prolong the Armistice until the ratification of the peace.

The *Great Eastern* was formally advertised to leave for Portland early in the month of September.

It was reported that the foreign Ambassador of France would refuse to attend the Paris fetes if the colors taken from the enemy were allowed to be carried in the procession.

The Bank of France had gained 67½ million francs during the month of July.—The three per cent of Paris Bourse had declined to 68½.

There was a vague rumor that Prince Napoleon was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The collision between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort was serious, but it is believed no lives were lost.

The King of Prussia was not expected to live.

Spain had resolved to increase her fortifications in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th inst. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to attend the conference of the great powers, should one be held, but sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply had not been received. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements for a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian Rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvements of India, and gladly assents to Bills providing for naval and Military reserves, and regard permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The doing of Parliament on the 12th were not of great intelligence.

The Atlantic Telegraph Co's shares were quoted at £206.

C. W. Wylie has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The London Daily News says that the strike of the men belonging to the building association was likely to last long.

The London Herald has reason to believe that the grand Duke Constantine on leaving Hyde will pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

London 12th, Evening London Planet City article says the decline in consols was nearly one quarter per cent. and although during the day a slight rally ensued, it was not maintained particularly when it was found that no additional fall had taken place in the French Rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 85¾ to 85½ with fresh symptoms of dulness in the more advanced hours.

FRANCE.

All the troops that are to return to France from Italy have arrived. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Emperor intends to publish a political amnesty on the 15th. It is expected that it will include Gen. Changarnier, Col. Charas, and even Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.

The *Constitutionnel* in an article on the French Army conveys a threat, considered to be aimed at Great Britain. The writer says that when each there shall have been completed a service of the maritime Transports which will permit the sudden and unexpected corps d'armee on the coasts of the enemies of France or those who may profess of her. The article is generally blamed in Paris.

The *Mediterranée Courier* of Genoa, states that the Princess who have left their country to take up their residence in Italy have given directions to have their respective states in Savoy and Nice sold, and have already sold their estates in the neighborhood of Chambery.

It is stated in the correspondence of the London Times that Russia and Turkey have signed an offensive and defensive treaty, at Pesth. Division of Moldavia has commenced a large force under his orders, he told Count Rasini the French convoy extraordinary, that he would lead 'Medelpo to the ground" sooner than he would see the Duke restored to power.

The correspondent of the London Times thinks the Emperor of the French desires to come up with no opposition as will render the restoration of the Duke impossible.—The Rulers of Central Italy mistrusting Duke Wurtemberg of the Absolute party, have called the red Republicans to their assistance. The Young Grand Duke of Tuscany was said to be preparing a manifesto offering the Tuscans a represented constitution.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence, & Co., report the harvest prospects favourable, notwithstanding the changeable weather. Flour was quiet, sales at 10s a 12s 3d. French in sacks had advanced. Wheat dull, holders demand an advance, but it was not obtained Sale of Western Red at 7s 6d a 9s and White at 9s a 9s 6d. Corn was quiet and freely offered. Sales of mixed and yellow at 5s 6d a 5s 10d., and White at 7s a 7s 6d per bushel.

The new Public Buildings at Ottawa.

ADOPTION OF PLANS.

We understand that plans for the new public buildings to be erected at Ottawa have been adopted by the Governor in Council. The first prize of $1,600 for the plan of Parliament buildings has been awarded to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, of this city. To those who have seen the plans it will afford some information to say that the adopted plan bears the motto of *Semper Paratus*. The second prize of $400 for these buildings was awarded to Messrs. Stent & Co., of Ottawa; their plan bearing the motto *Stat nomen in umbris*.—The first prize of $1,000 was awarded to some firm for a plan of Departmental Building; and the second prize of $400 to Messrs. Fuller & Jones. The plan of the Governor General's residence, to which was awarded the prize of $400 is that bearing the motto of *Odantha*, by Messrs. Chamberlain & Storm, of this city; the second prize being awarded to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, who, it will be seen, carried on three prizes; the first for the Parliament building, and the second for each of the other buildings.

The style of the Parliament buildings is akin to the Southern or Italian Gothic, or more properly it is the Gothic adopted to this climate. The style of the adopted plan of Departmental buildings is decorated Gothic. The Parliament buildings are required to be constructed for a sum not exceeding £75,000; and the successful architects are confident that their plan can be carried out for that sum. These buildings will be about 500 feet long, and of irregular width; the central of the seven towers will be 180 feet high, and the body of the building in front about 40 feet, with slanting roofs. The Legislative Halls are placed on each side of the central court—which is about 100 feet by 70, so that it will afford ample light and air—from which they are separated by corridors. They are on the ground floor, and in capacity are each equal to the English House of Lords —95 feet by 45. The plan adopted in the only one in which the Legislative Halls are placed on the ground floor; an advantage so manifest that we may be sure it could not have been overlooked in deciding upon the plans. There are no rooms above the Legislative Halls; and from the plan lighting which is to be adopted there could have been none. The panelled roof admits light during the day, which is in addition to that supplied by the side windows, and at night the artificial light will also descend from above. The light thus given will be of that peculiar soft kind which will render the change from day to night almost imperceptible. This is no doubtful experiment, for this plan of lighting is adopted from that actually in use in the British House of Commons. No gas will be required in the body of the Chambers. The mode of lighting is another advantage peculiar to the plans adopted. The galleries for the accomodation of the public, which are of ample dimensions, do not protrude into the Chambers at all, but are situated over the corridor. This arrangement is a very convenient one, but it was not peculiar to the plans adopted as it was to be found in one of the others. But taking the three things together—the fact that the Legislative Halls are placed on the ground floor, the mode of lighting, from the roof, and the placing of the galleries over the corridors, form an assemblage of convenient arrangements not to be found in any of the other plans. The reporters gallery is placed behind the speaker's chair and may be of any required dimensions. A separate entrance is provided for the reporters, as for the Governor General, and an apartment is provided for them in which to write out their notes. The library building is of circular shape and situated in the rear of the main building, from which it is partially detached, so much as it can be said to be when connected by one story instead of two. It is on the plan of the new library of the British Museum, and is fire-proof.

It will be capable of holding some 300,000 volumes. Between the legislative Halls and the central court there is a corridor, a member's lobby at the end, and another corridor on on the other side. Beyond this, and parallel with the Legislative Halls, are wardrobes, water-closets, &c. The reading rooms are at the end of the Legislative Halls, and the speaker's rooms at the outer corners of the square that encloses the two chambers and the central court. Speaker's and librarian's residences are annexed, as they form no part of the buildings. [illegible] several entrance gates to the [illegible] they may or may not be constructed along with the other buildings. There is a small court in the centre of each wing; the rooms around which will serve for committees, clerks, and other needful purposes. At the further end of central court is a room for his Excellency the Governor General. The post office and telegraph office are placed near the main entrance, over which rises the central tower, and under which carriages may be driven. The members' entrance is on a direct line with the outer corridors to the front. The entrances to the offices and committee rooms are in the centre of the wings, in front of the building; so that there will be no unnecessary contact of different classes of persons whose business will required them to obtain access to the Legislative Buildings. The smoking rooms are in the back part of the buildings, so as the one-storied part that leads from the main library.

The disposition of space on the second story is precisely the same as on the first; there, as in each, is a corridor, in front of the building, which forms the communication between the two chambers and the body of all main building with the library, the only way that [illegible] could be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

line. There is a genuine and an object, even in the mere trade, that cannot be disregarded. Slaves are employed for the purpose of performing work which their owners expect to turn to their own profit. But Irishmen are sent out of a land, and it idle-ness, which wants their hard muscle to make it what it was designed to be. The land lies waste without them; the money is wasted in exporting them; their lives are wasted in the transport; and, of those who escape the many dangers of the deep, a vast proportion are wasted in perishing for others what is still undone at home. The energy which is expended in performing the pioneer work of the western world, if applied to the purpose of improving their own lands and towns at home, would yield a very different result—grateful to the people themselves, more pleasing to every right-thinking man, and surely more in harmony with the benign philosophy of "goodwill to men," which is so often on our lips. Ye who send the people, by a path which is little better than a succession of pitfalls, to seek misfortune in strange lands, rather put a little more skill in their hands, spades in their hands, and plant them securely on the land from which they spring and to which they cling as to a living part of themselves; and around the many humble hearths which will soon spring into being, as by magic, on the now inhospitable bogs and hillsides of many parts of Ireland will succeed the blessings and praises of those whom you have virtually rescued from destruction, and placed in a position to help themselves. Strong arms, too, and stout hearts will be found there in the time of need to guard you and yours from danger. These are bulwarks behind which a country can afford to smile upon the war-storm of dynasties without concern for her own fate!—*Agricultural Review.*

They Slight their Allies.

From the Hamilton Times

The Upper Canadian journals, in the interest of the government, do not know exactly how to meet the advances of the Right Rev. Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. They have sagacity enough to understand that the man must indeed be most thoroughly debased by ministerialism who will consent to trail himself of the benefit which the tyrannous edict of the Bishop promises. Besides, it is as yet an undecided point how the Catholic laity will receive the Hildebrand-like manifesto.—Will they bow their necks to the yoke which the priesthood would impose; and admit by their course that they are unworthy of free institutions, unable to appreciate and exercise the duties of citizens? We do not think that they will. We believe that the Rev. gentlemen will have to learn that the day has passed in which the haughty behests of a priesthood were potent to crush down the generous impulse of manhood.—France, Catholic France, would repudiate such an attempt of the Church to repress freedom of thought and action; and surely the Catholics of Upper Canada are beyond the reach of such an antiquated outrage upon human rights and civil duties as these ecclesiastics purpose to carry out. Ministerial journals, therefore, pipe an uncertain tune. They dare not openly approve of the course of the Hierarchy. Their Protestant readers certainly would not stand that. Probably even their Catholics adherents will boldly repudiate it. So they drive about other ecclesiastical bodies having avowed political objects, and trim their sails to see how the wind will blow. But the public will not be slow in discovering whom the movement is intended to aid. It pronounces against Representation by Population. Who have supposed this? The [illegible] denounces our school system. Who passed the Separate School Bill? The Government; and by a disgraceful trick which they can never atone for. It opposes the voluntary principle. Who has pampered the Clergy by public grants? The government. In a manner not to be mistaken the Reform party is condemned by these priests, its fundamental principles are attacked; and the entire course of government, which has ever opposed these principles, is, by inference, sustained; and it is most ungrateful cowardice in the government organs to affect coldness towards such thorough-going partizans.

The Irish Emigrants.

Our publicity for the statements put forth a few weeks ago, in relation to the Irish Revivals, were the "Northern Whig," the Belfast "Vindicator," and the Dublin "Freeman," all papers belonging to protestants. We had no intention or desire to insult the feelings of any class, or sect; but simply to ascertain what, from one point of view, we regard as a social evil. Like all errings and imperfect beings, we may have been mistaken. We desire, however to speak and act justly, and for that reason, we now present what is said, at the other side of the question.

THE IRISH REVIVALS—APPROVAL OF BARON PIGOT.

The following curious statement is made by the "Banner of Ulster," the organ of the Northern Presbyterians:—The Right Hon. Chief Baron Pigot [a Catholic Judge] in sentencing three prisoners last week at the Down Assizes for riot and assault, in connexion with a miserable exhibition of party feeling, took occasion to refer to the religious movements in the North as having extinguished all party animosities, and produced the most wholesome moral results upon the community at large. His Lordship spoke in the most favorable terms of the movement, and expressed a hope that it might extend over the entire country, and influence society to its lowest depth. As this important statement of the judge was delivered shortly before our reporter reached Downpatrick, on the morning of Friday last, we are then unable to present it to our readers in a fuller form. It is altogether a striking and significant testimony to the genuineness of the work, and bears its appropriate lesson of reproof to those Unitarian and Episcopal divines who have shown such an unmeaningly hostility to the movement.

THE REV. C. CHISHOLM, SCOTLAND, ON REVIVALS.

In a discourse on the text, "Worship the Father in spirit and in the truth," delivered on Sunday afternoon, in his own chapel, by the Rev. C. Chisholm, he took occasion at the close, to make some remarks on the subject of religious revivals. He said that, while granting the crying necessity of revival in the Church, he thought that the more quietly the work was prosecuted, the more likely it was to be permanent. He did not approve of excitement opposite to the true sentiment of fear, and thought that the threats of eternal fire and brimstone had now little effect except to make the ignorant grossly profane, and intemperate. Referring to the late revivals in Ireland, he observed that the converts had not been remarkable for honesty, and that the Romish priests had taken advantage of the movement to increase the number of their followers. He had been informed by a gentleman who had visited Ireland, that the converts had been found to be as much addicted to drunkenness as ever. He was not opposed to revivals, but he thought that they should be conducted with propriety and decorum. The holy praise here were, he believed genuine, and were doing good; but he had no great faith in large public meetings of a revival nature; no belief that revivals could be propagated by any mechanical device. And thought that people would improve in religious matters better by reading their bibles, cultivating their minds by varied useful reading, and instructing their households, than by seeking after usual and morbid means of excitement. 'Times of refreshing,' he had no doubt, of the true kind would come, and by the powers of new truth communicated, as well as of deep religious emotion excited, would prepare the world in some measure for the strange and awful times which were manifestly at hand. *Dundee Advertiser. Copied into the Edinburg Age, of June 25.*

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fate of these unfortunate paupers; and it is stated for a fact that the lives of 10,000

love of God in Christ. He characterised some of the past; George Whitfield, the

fire of this unfortunate [illegible] fragrance with which it has [illegible] often visited. The fire originated in the stable of the Hotel de [illegible] and was owing to the fact that he appealed principally to feeling, passion and fear. In America, William Miller produced a great impression. He had the glorious truth in him, that of a premillennial advent, but it was like a jewel of gold in a canine's snout. He could not manage it well; he will always be fixing days and dates; but the days passed away and the dates expired, and no Christ came, and hence men laughed at the predictions, and Millerism is now only a memory and a name. He had seen something of the Dundee revival in 1839, and believed it to have done ill. It created in some an unhealthy excitement, and drove others to downright insanity.—He had visit some people under its influence, and felt certain that they were more injured than benefitted by it. As to the Irish Revival he had great doubts; the excesses of excitement, the cries, shrieks, groans uttered; people carried out Church in fits; some driven mad, and others hurried into extravagance of fierce and savage fanaticism, all tended to convince him that, let Dr. Cook of Belfast say what he pleases, it is hitherto as authentic a work of the Devil as was ever transacted on this planet. There were, he understood, people who wished us to take a patern from our Irish friends, but we would tell his people to be on their guard. Hitherto, in Dundee the so-called revival movement has been conducted with propriety and decorum. The lay preachers were, he believed good men, and were doing good; but he had no great faith in large public meetings of a revival nature; no belief that revivals could be propagated by any mechanical device. And thought that people would improve in religious matters better by reading their bibles, cultivating their minds by varied useful reading, and instructing their households, than by seeking after usual and morbid means of excitement. 'Times of refreshing,' he had no doubt, of the true kind would come, and by the powers of new truth communicated, as well as of deep religious emotion excited, would prepare the world in some measure for the strange and awful times which were manifestly at hand. *Dundee Advertiser. Copied into the Edinburg Age, of June 25.*

GARIBALDI A YANKEE!

Having printed the claims of the Scotch to Garibaldi, we are only just to the large and respectable Jones family when we print the following from *The Petersburg*, (Va.) *Express*, which says:

"Garibaldi is a descendent of John Johnston Jones, who died at his residence in Blandford, about the year 1767. It is a fact that a beautiful young daughter of this Mrs. Jones, eloped from Petersburgh about the year 1753, with an Italian tight-rope dancer named Garibaldi, who, having amassed an immense fortune in this country returned to his own dear native Italy where a large family and unalloied felicity blessed the union between himself and his beautiful young Blandford bribe. Mrs. Garibaldi corresponded with her father until the day of the latter's death, and letters subsequently sent over by the children of Mrs. G. leave but little doubt of the fact that the warrior Garibaldi now in Italy, is a direct descendant of the Jones family, as well and favorable known in Blandford during the first half of the past century.

ADMISSION OF A CANADIAN MINISTER TO A SCOTCH PARISH.

The parish of Trumisgarry, in the island of Lewis, having lately become vacant, the parishioners were anxious to have as their pastor the Rev. Donald McDonald, minister of the parish of Lochiel, in Upper Canada, who had preached in their parish Church, and with whose pulpit supplies they were much pleased. Mr. McDonald had not studied in any of the Divinity Halls in Scotland, and so was ineligible by the strict letter of the law to receive a presentation to a parish in this country. The parishioners memorialized the General Assembly on the subject, and that venerable Court was pleased to appoint a committee to examine Mr. McDonald at to his literary and theological attainments, with power, if they should see fit, to authorise the Presbytery of Uist to proceed with his settlement in Trumisgary. The committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Dr. Leishman, of Govan Dr. Smith of Inverary, Dr. McLeod of Barony, and Mr. Monro of Campsie, examined Mr. McDonald on Monday last, in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, at considerable length; and we hear the result will be that a Canadian minister will be soon settled as pastor of one of our Scotish parishes.—*Scotch Paper.*

"GLORY."—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Express*, speaks as follows of the return of a party of French soldiers from the seat of war:

"How worn they looked, and how wearily they dragged themselves along. Yet with all the sufferings they had undergone, all were happy contented faces. Beneath the tattered, dust covered uniforms and grimy unshaven visages, there was still no mistaking the gay mein of the French trooper. These men had been only slightly wounded. A bit of plaster on a cheek or forehead, a head bound up in rags from which the original colour had long departed a foot hobbling along in a yara stick without a boot to cover it; these were the signs. The poor mutilated creatures who will never march to the field of glory again for the simple reason that they haven't leg to do it, will come straggling home, perhaps if they ever come, a month or two hence many to drag out the remnant of an existence [illegible] government employ, and many more to enter the haven of the disembodied French peasant soldier, the Invalides, where the marshall's baton of their youthful dream is changed into a wooden stump or rude crutch."

THE FAULTS OF RAIL.

Some person passing along the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, between Woodland and Hyde Park, and about six miles south of the city, discovered the ghastly evidence that a man had been torn to pieces by the train. the poor fragments mutilated and mangled shockingly, being scattered for rods along the track. The head was found in one place, an arm here, a limb there, one of the feet has not been found at all. From the traces of blood it would appear that the body was dragged some distance before the flying wheels of what must have been the 6.30 train on the Michigan Central Railroad eastward bound on Monday evening. The remains by the boots and portions of the garments, have been identified as those of John Williams, an Englishman by birth, and twenty-three years of age, and resided at Hyde Park, and was a [illegible] working miner on Sunday evening in an intoxicated condition he went home along the track. Near the place at which the body was found. He was seen shortly afterwards by his family lying on the track, and a number of persons in Montreal—Chicago Press and Tribune.

DISCOURAGING ACCOUNTS.

From the St. Joseph Journal, August 16.

In the forenoon of yesterday we received a call from our friend, H. C. Jones, Esq., of Ralls county, who, accompanied by his father, has just returned from the Pike's Peak gold mines, and whose departure for that region we mentioned some weeks since.

The elder Jones, who is an old Californian miner, took out a complete outfit, consisting of some six waggons drawn by oxen, with horses riding horse, and was accompanied by his son H. C., several young men of his neighborhood and three stout, active negro men of his own. After prospecting to his full satisfaction for three months, throughout the various mines, with poor success, in pursuit up as a hopeless undertaking, sold off his supplies, and at once returned to the States.

Mr. J. states that there is great humbuggery practiced out there in regard to sales of claims. A claim is reported sold at $10,000, when the original owner probably never realized a cent. The amount is to be paid in cash taken out of the claim, and if nothing, or only a small amount is taken out, of course the dupe or gets nothing; but on the contrary, if the claim turns out rich, which is very rarely the case, then the purchaser pays the metalmongers.

Our informants estimate the number in the mines, when they left at twenty thousand. There was little or no suffering in the mines, and provisions were plenty, and comparatively cheap. Mr. Jones sold his hooks and sugar at $15 per hundred each and flour at $10. At the time they left there were not more than a dozen loads that were paying, and all of those had been discovered since emigration first started.—There are great hopes of rich diggings being discovered on the western slope of the mountains, but as the country is inhabited by rude and warlike savages, embittered against the whites by the Mormons, and an insurmountable snow capped peaks intervene, the route is not considered impracticable, and no successful attempts to penetrate them have as yet been made.

Our informants fully confirm the awful suffering on the Smoky Hill route to Pike's Peak, and state that that route has been entirely abandoned by returning emigrants. They all now come down the Platte. The Messrs Jones' train came that route. They state that both men and animals suffered very much over the barren, sandy plains intervening between Denver City and the crossing of Platte River, but from the latter place they had fine rains and grass, and a bracing salubrious air.

Waste of Irish Life.

Of the 7,000 and upwards of Irish emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool for the United States this season, the wreck of the Pomona alone consigned nearly 400, or about 5½ per cent. of the whole, to a watery grave. This is waste with a vengeance! and all the more reckless and inexcusable that we have evidences of waste land howling for labor to reclaim them. And when we state that this is not an exceptional instance of such waste, it appears only the more aggravating. In April 1847 the Exmouth left Derry, with 480 passengers, every one of whom was first cousin to the exiled of the Island of Erin, and two large vessels, on a given night, among the following rocks of Sennag, were smashed there all that could be landed of the crew, we believe about four of them, and one. For days the inhabitants assembled to give the last, strangers a quarter, resting-place from the troubled Atlantic could afford; and they communicated with the Londonderry to ascertain the address of the friends of the deceased. But, from the answers received, the only conclusion that could be arrived was, that no emigrants' friends had ever landed on that coast, and the particular clearance taken effect, that all the families and part of the families had entrusted their lives and fortunes to the rotten timbers of the Exmouth, and a number assembled to see several Derry to Liverpool steamers, or to those for Dublin, Belfast, &c. In 1848 nearly 250 passengers sailed in the Ben Nevis for Quebec, and were stopped in the Bay Chaleur by quarantine, and were put on board the Passing Breeze, bound for New York, and were put on board the Passing Breeze, bound for New York, and were put on board the Passing Breeze, bound for New York

Agricultural.

Seven Horned Milkers.

There they come, they milk-maid and the boy. The boy is towing a little boat along the canal, and the maid, who, he full into petticoat and her pink jacket or bodyguard, walks beside him. Now they stop; she brings from the boat her copper milk pots, as bright as gold, and, with a cooing greeting to her dear cows, sets down her little stool on the grass, and begins to milk. The boy, having moored his boat, stands beside her with the spare pail, which is to hold the last pint from each cow; the creamy pint which comes last because it has risen to the top of the udder. Not a drop is left to turn sour and fret the cow. The boy finishes and carries the pails, and moves as if he trod on eggs when conveying the full pails to the boat. When afloat, there is no shaking at all. Smoothly glides the cargo of pails up to the very entrance of the dairy, where the deep jars appropriate to this "meal" of milk are ready—cooled with cold water if it is summer, warmed with hot water if the weather requires it. When the time for churning comes, the Dutch woman takes matters so quietly as hitherto. She softly pours the milk in the jars till she finds therein the due degree of acidity; and then she leisurely pours the whole—cream and milk together—into a prodigiously stout and tall upright churn. She must exert herself, however, if she is to work that plunger. She work it!—not she! She would as soon think of working the mills on the dyke with her own plump hands. No—she has a servant under her to do it. She puts her dog into a wheel which is connected with the plunger, and, as the animal runs round, what a splashing, wolloping, and frizzing is heard from the closed churn! The quiet dairy-maid knows by the changes of the sound how the formation of butter proceeds; when she is quite sure that there is multitudes of flakes floating within, she stops the wheel, releases the dog, turns down the churn upon a large sieve, which is laid over a tub, and obtains a shovelful of butter, in the shape of yellow kernels, while the buttermilk runs off, for benefit of the pigs, or of the household cookery.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

AGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 14 to 16; lions are long lived—"Pompey" lived to the age of 70. The average of cats is 15 years; a squirrel had here 7 or 8 years.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbidden to give credit to any person on my account, without my written order.

WALTER CRAWFORD.

Peterborough, August 24th, 1859. 34-3t

TO RENT.

A FARM of one hundred acres, in Dover, about two miles from Perry's Mills, with good House, Barns, &c. Apply to JOHN GARNONS, Jun.

Dover, August 30th, 1859 34

FIRE! FIRE!!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

FARMERS having Horse Rail of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.

W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.

Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34.

PETERBOROUGH

Regatta!

A REGATTA WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE

LITTLE LAKE,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday,

AT PETERBORO',

THE 7TH AND 8TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, NEXT, when the following prizes will be contended for

FIRST DAY.

First Race—double birch canoe, open to Indians and white men—first prize $10, second do. $4.

Second Race—single log canoe—white men—first prize $10, second do. $2.

Third Race—single birch canoe, open to white men and Indians—first prize $4, second do. $2.

Fourth Race—double log canoe—white men—first prize $10, second do. $3.

Fifth Race—sculling—open to all, first prize $10, second do. $3.

Sixth Race—double log or bark—white men and Indians—running canoes on 1st and 4th mens to be excluded—first prize $10, second do. $5.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible] log canoe—white men—$10.

[illegible] canoe—white men—$10.

Second Race—single birch canoe, open to white men and Indians—first prize $10, second do. $5.

Fourth Race—double log canoe—white men—first prize $10, second do. $3.

Fifth Race—sculling—open to all, first prize $10, second do. $3.

Sixth Race—double log or bark—white men and Indians—running canoes on 1st and 4th mens to be excluded—first prize $10, second do. $5.

Each Race to commence each day at 11 A.M.

The decision of the Judges to be in all cases final.

JUDGES:

Josiah Virtue, Esq. — John Reid, Esq.
E. Hunter, do. — C. J. Vinard, Esq. C.
H. H. Peake, Esq. — Capt. Sutherland,
Jas. Weir, Esq.

Chas. Rose, Esq. — L. Bellinger, Esq.
Leon Colins, Esq.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the Stewards reserve the right of postponing the Regatta. All entries to be made before 10 o'clock on the morning of the [illegible], at Cluxton's Hotel. Entrance on each [illegible] $0 00—double do. $0.

The Course [illegible]

All persons will be compelled to act or keep clear when passing.

JOHN McGREGOR,
Sec'y & Treas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Peterboro', Aug., 26th 1859. 34.

NOTICE.

ALL [illegible] to the Estate of [illegible] made by us to Richard A. Wood at the store of [illegible] on or before the 20th day of August, 1859, will be [illegible]

JOHN HALL.

Peterborough, August 1st, 1859.

NOTICE.

I [illegible] Agent for the Canada Sun [illegible]

GROCERIES, &c.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Vermicelli,
Coffee,
Spices,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH;

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere,

Also—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 18th, 1859. 33

WAR. WAR.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, &c., that he has purchased business, lately shop adjoining Messrs. Girdler & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware and
Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reasonable as any house in the trade.

W. B. READ.

N.B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of becoming free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 25th, 1859. 21

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO' Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Ley, Tallow and Soap Grease.

CONWAY & HOOD.

Peterborough 30th, 1859. 31

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calvin his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry Passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he charges the same, the public may rely on his punctually meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 9th 1858. 39-t

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	6.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	6.05	1.05
Baltimore	6.25	1.25
Brodin	6.45	1.45
Hayward	6.55	1.55
Indian Village	6.45	2.45
Keene	10.00	3.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30	3.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Keene	8.30	1.30
Indian Village	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Brodin	9.45	2.45
Baltimore	10.05	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10.25	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	10.30	3.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

A. H. DUMBLE,
Eng. and Manager.

Cobourg, May 2, 1859. 21

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF [illegible] late of [illegible] Wiltshire, England, who emigrated to America [illegible] and corresponded at Ashton.

Any information respecting the said Abel, will be thankfully received by

JOHN HOPTON,
Weston, P. O.

Bytown 12th May, 1859. 19

☞ Cobourg papers will confer a favour by copying the above.

A CARD.

MRS. KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Scribner's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. terms of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 20th, 1859. 21

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH,

April 20th, 1859. 17

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE [illegible] beg to inform the [illegible] and [illegible] that they have [illegible] choice supply of the above [illegible] which, [illegible] with [illegible] they can recommend the same [illegible] that will be offered [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON [illegible] OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF [illegible] CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE ROOMS OF

ALEXANDER McNEIL, Auctioneer,

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBORO',

On Thursday, the 1st September, 1859, at Noon.

Under power of sale in a Mortgage from [illegible] FREDERICK ORDE and WIFE, to the said Loan Company; part of Lot number thirty-one in the thirteenth Concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing ten and a half Acres of land, more or less, further described in the said Mortgage. This property is beautifully situate on the bank of the River Otonabee, and divided by the River, only, from the Town of Peterborough. Out Buildings is a large dwelling-house, well adapted for a Gentleman's residence, with good Stabling, &c.

Terms of Sale liberal.

and will be made known on the day of sale, or sent by transmit an application by letter to the Undersigned,

JOHN PATON,
Chancellor.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor.

Kingston, 2nd August, 1859. 31

F. G CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *Mineral Teeth* and plating, it being a substance not used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's Store.

Peterboro', 8th Dec., 1858. 49

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel. Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of said Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
Church Services, Common Prayer-Books,
WESLEY'S HYMNS, &c., &c.,
and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

to [illegible] a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

comprising in part the following Works:—

Sterling Questions
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Talent, Patience and Freedom
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Hunting
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
Tru. Heroism
Bunyans Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson; Annie Sherwood
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury
Brown's Concordance
The Contest and Armour
Counsel to the Young
Scripture Promises
Stories for Little Readers
Flowers from the Garden of Leonie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gospel Parables—Alleine
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
[illegible]
Baxter's Call
Philip Doddridge—Kennedy
Right of Working—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—Jay
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
[illegible]
Mind of God
Wonders of the World
[illegible]
Dead in Christ—Brown
[illegible]
Young Man's Friend
Christian Profession—James
[illegible]
Child's First English History
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Man With Man & Man [illegible] Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Elfin
Jessie Gordon; or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Shakespeare—Sweet
United States Magazine, 6 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellanies
CDIX Pacts—Bridges
Critical Works—Tholuck
[illegible]
Holy Worthies—New
[illegible] of Christ—Bonar
[illegible]
Divine Government—McCosh
Church of [illegible]—Hetherington
Family Worship
Life Letters, &c.—McCheyne
Josephus' Works—Whiston
Bible Light—Anderson
Reminiscences—Jay
Female Characters—Ryle
Mormonism—Elder Hyde
Essays in Biography—Hayne
Which the Right or the Left
The Ministry of Life
Attractions of the Bible—Sidney
Spurgeon's Gems
Baxter's Saints' Rest
Owen's Work
Bible Illustrations—Kitto
Sacred—Gallaudet
Lost Heaven—Miller
Land of Promise—Bonar
Wonderful Stories
Evening
The Desert of Sinai—Bonar
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at fair rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Letterheads, Bill Headings,
Note Bills, Shop Bills,
Receipt Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Blank Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Printing and Ruling.

☞ A large Stock of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 37.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines and under, first insertion	0	7	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	6
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards by the year, reasonable.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

CROMWELL & MACDONALD,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds, - Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cod Liver Emulsion, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. H. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent. Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
W. CLEMENTI, T. S. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for location by intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, George Street Peterboro'. 31

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN MCNAB,
SURVEYOR and Conveyancer, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN MAYDEW,
Importer of Window and Plate Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King-Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 28—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF MUSIC,
CONNECTED with the POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER Street, Peterborough, CANADA West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 1

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS, & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Home Manufacture.
Peterboro', June 5, 1856. 23—17

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ACCOUNTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Bank of Toronto.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 29

GEORGE WITHERELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Water Street, Peterborough.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. PENTLAND,
Sectional & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 18th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

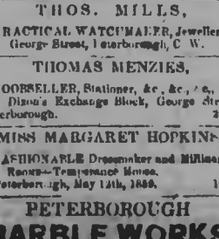
JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House, Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.



J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION
☞ All orders through us, Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 16.

E. J. SWETTING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
☞ H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 28

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Poulin & Co.'s, or to W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 19

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Glenelarg Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Essays will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 6 o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Caisse's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that shall be necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any style; on applications being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, night or day, for their trouble or their favors will be duly appreciated.

Selected Poetry.

Sweet Secret.

The world is wild and rough with care,
The people are hurrying to and fro—
We are weary and worn, we sigh with despair—
Where—where shall we go?
Where shall we go to be free from this,
Just for a time to put it by?
Where struggle from out the desperate mass?
Give me rest or else me die!
Is there no spot where violets grow,
Lone and dim, and silent and sweet,
Where flowers that lie in the moss below
Perfume our humble, aching feet?

A dim retreat,
Where very secrecy makes it sweet!
So silent, no sound doth ever come
Of the battling world; only the hum
Of bird wings and the breeze
Sighing its love out to the trees,
As we sigh loves of one another!
To some dim nook in spirit we steal,
Letting the blind world reel:
While we, like children, are lulled to rest
With the soothing sense of a mother's breast.

THE LEFT-HANDED THIEF.

'How many young men have been injured, and perhaps ruined, by false suspicion,' remarked my mercantile friend, as we were conversing upon the subject of the 'panic' a few evenings since. 'Suspicion is the dark. It stabs its victim, and he knows not whence the blow comes. Or, it may be more like the keen frost which seizes upon the ears, and cheeks, or the nose, freezing the flesh and driving back the life-blood, and yet leaving the poor man ignorant of his situation till he comes in contact with heat, and begins to feel the stinging pain. But I believe I never told you of the only time that suspicion of evil was ever fastened upon me. It has nothing in particular to do with the subject under consideration, though it serves to show how merchants sometimes lose money.

'When a mere youth I was placed in the store of Jonas Warton, who was a merchant doing a good business. I was frugal, industrious and faithful, and at the age of twenty-one I was advanced to the post of book-keeper, with a good salary. I had charge of the books and the safe, and all the money left over after banking hours was in my care. I tried to do my duty faithfully, and I think I succeeded. Mr. Warton was a close, methodical man, with a quick eye, and ready understanding of business, and as I fancied he was satisfied I felt much pleased.

'I had been book-keeper a year when I thought my employer's manners towards me began to change. He seemed to treat me more coolly, and, finally, I was sure he watched my movements with distrustful glance. I became nervous and uneasy, for I feared I had offended him. But the thing came to a head at length. One evening when I was alone in the store, engaged in making up my cash account, Mr. Warton came to me with a troubled look, and spoke. His voice was tremulous, and I could see that he was deeply affected.

"'George,' said he, 'I am sorry for the conviction which has been forced upon me. I fear you are not treating me as you should.'

'I managed in spite of my astonishment to ask him what he meant.

"'I fear you are not honest!' was his reply.

'Had a thunderbolt fallen upon me, I could not have been more startled. *Not honest!*—And there I had been for years, making it my chief aim and study how to serve him most faithfully! I do not remember what I said at first. I only know tears came into my eyes—that my lips trembled—and that my utterance was almost choked. How long had he held such suspicion? I asked him and he told me for more than two months.

"'Good God! You have suspected me then, and still left me in the dark! After serving you so long—after giving to your interests all my energies—after striving for faith and honor that I might win your love and esteem;—to suspect me in secret!—to look upon me as a thief, and yet you not tell me! Oh! I would not have believed it!'

"'Let us talk the matter over calmly,' said the merchant, his old kind tone coming back. He was touched by my agony, and I could see that he was wavering.

"'I felt at first like telling him that he should have done this before; but as he seemed willing to reason now I found no more fault.

"'You have spent considerable money of late,' he began.

"'How?' I asked.

"'Have you not built a house?'

"'Yes, sir—and paid for it too—and have then given my mother a comfortable home.'

'Mr. Warton was staggered for a moment by my frank and telling reply; but pretty soon he said—

"'What did the house cost you?'

"'Just fifteen hundred dollars. My mother owned the land. And I suppose you would know where I got the money.—Yes, the principal we have to settle. I have lived with you six years. The first year you paid me five dollars, and I laid my twenty-five off. The second and third years you gave me a hundred; and of that I laid up fifty dollars a year. The fourth year you made me a clerk and gave me five hundred. My mother was able to lend me that by her little old ten-cornered bit of stocking that your wife so despised. The next three years I laid up a hundred dollars each year. The next year I married. Eight hundred dollars were given me by my father-in-law, and my wife had a little property besides. Then I laid up another hundred dollars each year, and the next year I built my house. My wife's property furnished it, and I have since laid up two hundred dollars each year. I have my cash account here, and also my bank book. The sum of the whole is—'

"'Hold!' said the merchant, as he detected the sorrowful expression upon my countenance, 'you have failed to discover anything.'

"'Alas! I wish I could say so,' I replied. 'I have discovered too much. In the first place, the money has been taken from the safe, and the key left in its proper drawer; and locked up as usual. Also the cash-book has been examined, as a type so many entries has been made. Of the twenty-five dollars, and of the hundred dollars, there is all right. But in the case of the five hundred dollars, and of the fifty dollars, there is all wrong. Those sums have been added, and the figures altered to suit the footing of the book. Also, the cash-book has been examined. Warton entered the store with all my energies of mind centered upon the work before me. There were four clerks, or salesmen, and one boy, besides myself, in constant attendance, and all money received had to pass through my hands. Sometimes I made up my cash account at night and sometimes not until the next morning. In the latter case I generally put the money-drawer into the safe and locked it up. The key to this safe was kept in a small drawer to which there were two keys, one of which I kept, while Mr. Warton kept the other. The only other person who ever had one in the store was Henry Warton, our employer's only son—a youth twenty years of age. He was preparing for college, under a private tutor, but found time to help us when business was driving. He was a kind-hearted, generous fellow, and a strong mutual attachment had grown up between us. At first I thought of getting him to assist me in finding the thief; but as Warton had promised to speak to no one else upon the subject, I concluded to keep silent also.

'That night I counted my money but made no entry of the account. There was three hundred and forty odd dollars. I put it into a new calfskin pocket book—placed that in the money-drawer, and locked the whole up in a safe. On the following morning I found fifty dollars missing! I counted the money over carefully, and was not mistaken. I began to feel unpleasantly. My suspicions took a very nowdecome turn.

'During that day I pondered upon the subject, and finally hit upon the following experiment: When I had locked the safe up for the night, I spread open the knob of the door, and upon the money-drawer, some pale red lead, being careful not to get on enough to be noticed. I had left the cash account open, to be closed up in the morning. When I next opened the safe, all was as I had left it. The next night I fixed the knob in the same manner, and on the morning following I found forty dollars gone!—Upon the calfskin book were finger-marks of the red lead: and when I came to open my cash book I found the same kind of marks there! So I had learned one thing: the thief knew enough to see whether any account had been made of the money before he took it! I felt more unpleasantly than before, for my unwelcome suspicions were being confirmed. There was a peculiarity in the red finger-marks which told me a sad story. Still I wished to try further.

"'For two nights after this the safe remained undisturbed, but on the third night I missed seventy-five dollars; and I had now set my trap more carefully. The red pigment was not only used, but I had put a private mark upon every bill in the drawer. The pocket book and the cash-book were fingered as before, and the marks were clear and distinct.

'When the week was up Mr. Warton came and asked me what I had found.

"'Alas!' he said, on beholding the sorrowful expression upon my countenance, 'you have failed to discover anything.'

"'Alas! I wish I could say so,' I replied. 'I have discovered too much. In the first place, the money has been taken from the safe, and the key left in its proper drawer; and locked up as usual. Also the cash-book has been examined, as a type so many entries has been made. Of the twenty-five dollars, and of the hundred dollars, there is all right. But in the case of the five hundred dollars, and of the fifty dollars, there is all wrong. Those sums have been added, and the figures altered to suit the footing of the book. Also, the cash-book has been examined. Warton entered the store with all my energies of mind centered upon the work before me. There were four clerks, or salesmen, and one boy, besides myself, in constant attendance, and all money received had to pass through my hands. Sometimes I made up my cash account at night and sometimes not until the next morning. In the latter case I generally put the money-drawer into the safe and locked it up. The key to this safe was kept in a small drawer to which there were two keys, one of which I kept, while Mr. Warton kept the other. The only other person who ever had one in the store was Henry Warton, our employer's only son—a youth twenty years of age. He was preparing for college, under a private tutor, but found time to help us when business was driving. He was a kind-hearted, generous fellow, and a strong mutual attachment had grown up between us. At first I thought of getting him to assist me in finding the thief; but as Warton had promised to speak to no one else upon the subject, I concluded to keep silent also.

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Weekly Summary of News.

The Montreal Gold Chronicler comprises two hundred and forty names.

The regulations respecting the Bible to be read in the Common Schools of New York, has not been universally obeyed.

Hon. Leander Starnes has, we understand, the common impression that he must send his daughter to a convent for her education.

Mr. Speaker Smith has returned to Canada without the expected title. Poor Penitentiary, Curtiss can sympathize with him.

Mr. Thomas Hutchinson of Toronto, dry goods merchant, is reported to have failed to the tune of £262,000. The assets however foot up to £318,000.

Several young ladies in New Orleans are studying dentistry. We suspect the real object is to get near the gentlemen's lips.

The number of persons who stopped at least one day at the Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, in 1858, was two hundred thousand.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes of Montreal has resigned the Chair of the Protestant Board of (Educational) Examiners in that city. A complimentary address to him was passed.

Mr. Mercer has been formally removed from the Sheriffalty of Norfolk. The duties of the office are now performed by the Coroner. This is the propriety of the strictures of the Opposition press complained.

It is said that Count Walewski has addressed a letter to the editor of the N. Y. *Times* thanking him, in the name of Napoleon III., for the course of his paper during the late war.

INDEPENDANCE!—In Baltimore last week, a party of roughs enacted a burlesque Vigilance Committee, and hung one of their number, named White, to a lamp post until he was nearly dead, then adjourned and took a drink.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the week ending the 31st ult., was 1,238, making a total of 52,718 since the commencement of the year, against 54,188 for the corresponding period in 1858.

A train arrived at Leavenworth City on the 14th ult., consisting of forty waggons from Fort Union, bringing in them 17,000 lbs of wool.

A new Free Presbyterian Church was opened in Brantford on Sunday last. It is a handsome structure of white brick, constructed for the accommodation of 500 persons.

Mr. Dickens is not coming to the United States as has been stated. His engagements at home will not permit him to leave, notwithstanding the tempting offers that he has received.

The New York Courier & Enquirer goes into an elaborate calculation by which it arrives at the conclusion that the "Great Eastern" is some thousands of tons larger than Noah's Ark.

A "HARMLESS BEVERAGE."—Those people who talk of cider as a harmless beverage will find the following paragraph interesting:—At Cheddar last week, a young boy died from drinking a quantity of cider.

A man named Richards committed suicide at Streetsville, on the 22nd instant, by drinking fly poison.

There seems now to be little doubt that the reign of the second Head is drawing to a close.

New York is said to be unprecedently full at present, and business uncommonly good. It is difficult to obtain accommodation at the hotels.

A correspondent of the Cobourg *Star* in describing a Tea-nic for the benefit of a Presbyterian Church in the village of Hastings, says that the party amused themselves *with singing and dancing. Only think* dancing for the benefit of the Kirk! Shade of John Knox!

Alluding to the expected visit of the Prince of Wales the Toronto *Leader* remarks that he comes to Canada "with the full knowledge that from its position it can never support a throne for any of his numerous family; and that this loyal people will one day—it may not be for distant—march quietly to national independence!"

The high price of cotton has led to shameful frauds of which we have several times spoken. When stones are put into cotton bales the purchaser loses only the weight; but when sand is mixed with it, the injury to the delicate machinery thro' which the staple passes is a more serious evil than the original fraud. The planting States owe it to their own good name and their manifest interest to pass stringent laws for the punishment of fraud of this kind.

It is estimated that there are on all railways in the United States 5,810 passenger cars, and 114,920 freight and other cars.

Rev. Mr. Spear and his wife are lecturing in Montreal on the subject of Prison Reform. They have been long engaged in this philanthropic work, following in the steps of Howard, Fry and others. There is scope for their exertions in Canada.

The Portland people are building a bridge over the Grand Trunk Railway track to the wharf at which the *Great Eastern* is to lie in order to allow the crowds of expected spectators of her arrival to pass in safety.

Napoleon is by no means an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by natural education a German, by military education a Swiss, by nationality—as an Anglo-American, and by marriage a Prussian.

Hiram Herbert, one of the heirs of the Astor Americanus, is to receive $45,000 per annum, as the income of the Royal Gallery of Paintings, at the Louvre; the splendid chateau Meudon, Versailles, and a handsome residence in Lyons and Avignon.

The Toronto Prices-Current Announcement says:—The circulation of the Bank of Upper Canada has been reduced during the last month from $1,600,000 to $1,400,000. The announcement of the expected visit of Monsieur, and the Duke of Montpensier, had caused a considerable rise in the value of the State, including bank and insurance stocks.

The Portland *Transcript* says:—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Bangor that the Penobscot river is now filled with logs from the Aroostook country, and that their number is estimated at 200,000. The announcement of the expected visit of Monsieur, and the Duke de Montpensier, had caused a considerable rise in the value of the State, including bank and insurance stocks.

The Portland *Transcript* says:—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Bangor that the Penobscot river is now filled with logs from the Aroostook country, and that their number is estimated at 200,000. The [illegible]

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF MAZZINI.

An English provincial paper of some influence, draws the following unpromising picture of this Italian:

Prince Metternich is reported to have said 'that had not Austria found a Mazzini she would have been forced to create one.' This man, a lawyer by profession, a Red Republican by choice, and a supporter of despotism by his impracticability, has engaged in, or originated, every conspiracy which has agitated Italy for the last twenty years.—Ever eluding the vigilance of the police, he has long fixed his residence in London, and there organizing the party known by the name of 'Young Italy,' he has sent forth his dupes to a certain defeat and terrible death, while he dwelt in security and emolument. Mazzini is a Republican simply because under a republic alone could he hope to gratify an unlimited ambition. He is a fanatic of the school of Robespierre and Danton; he cares little for Italy but much for Mazzini, and aspires to power, accompanied with plunder, from the conflagration of Europe.

Mazzini has undoubtedly lost the sympathy of the English generally by his complicity, real or suspected, with the attempts to murder the Emperor of the French—a species of crime which no honorable man cannot help frowning upon. The harsh language of the closing sentence, however, is probably unmerited. That he cares little for Italy we are not disposed to believe. The great drawback to Mazzini's personal character is that whether he has really plotted assassinations and hired assassins or not, he has notoriously sympathized with them. And the drawback to his political character is that he is so bound up in his own views as to be really one of the most impracticable men of the age. He would fain make his theories the law for all Italy. If the goal is not to be reached by the path he has marked out, it must remain for ever unattained, and they who seek it in any other way are mercilessly denounced as fools or as traitors to the cause which he assumes to have taken under his special care and direction. Of no consequence in his view is it that his plans have been tried and failed; that his countrymen 'groan, being burdened' and pant for deliverance from their oppressor; that they are driven to the verge of despair and are sick from hope deferred. No weapon that he has not supplied, no leader that he has not approved and appointed, need expect anything but his fierce and vindictive condemnation.

And it is this infirmity of temper, this crotchetiness in his mental constitution, and not any doubt of his patriotism, that has destroyed his influence in Italy. Had he been willing, like Garibaldi, to deal with the question of Italian freedom as a man of practical common sense, and to co-operate with those who were willing to do something, as well as to *project* schemes, for Italy's liberties, he might have now been a power in the Italian States capable of largely influencing, if not, indeed, of controlling, the destinies of Italy at this critical juncture. As it is he is a cypher, a dead letter, without voice or practical interest in the crisis, writing and printing high-sounding manifestoes, it is true, but without an atom of power to serve his countrymen, and provoking smiles that border closely upon contempt. It is really painful to see such waste of energy united with an egotism and self-will that blind him to the fact that he is injuring rather than serving the cause of his country.

ABROAD FOR NEWS.

In the Toronto correspondence of the New York *Times*, the following story is told relative to the recent destruction of the Catholic Church in Hamilton. We do not pretend to authenticate the strange narrative.

The Roman Catholic Church at the sister city of Hamilton was burned to the ground a few days since, and rumours are rife as to its cause. There is a great deal of animosity between the French and Irish persons here, and the feud extends to their congregations. The organ in the church here was burned some time ago, and there is not only no doubt that the Irish party did the deed, but the individuals are also pointed out, and so it is in Hamilton, but the perpetrators of the crime are not yet known. There, however, another and a most romantic [illegible] about.

A beautiful girl, the daughter of a most respectable and loving father, deemed it her duty to become a nun and entered one of the preparatory societies of which Roman Catholics will know the name and nature better than I do. One of the conditions of this Society, is, that there shall be preserved not only a strict chastity, but that the address of young men shall be discouraged and their conversation shunned. Lavinia becoming a member from a true love of religion, in the understood the term, one long found her heart too strong for her head.—She met, she loved,—and loving, erred.—The Bishop was told of her fault and of her condition. He commanded her appearance before him, which at first was refused, but at length complied with, under pain of excommunication. But not content with admonishing the frail fair one privately, he summoned her on Sunday before the altar, and there in presence of the congregation, he published her fault to the world, stripped from her her rosary and medals, and put her to open shame. Her father was heart-broken: her lover wrathful. This was on Sunday, as I have said; on Tuesday morning the church was burned down and the lover had eloped.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

From the Kingston Whig Sept. 3.

A meeting of the Local Committee took place on Thursday in the City Council Chamber. Present—The Mayor, the Sheriff, the President of the Provincial Association, Messrs. J. Flanigan, Briggs, Member, Allan, Litchfield, Cummings, Cameron and E. Jackson.

The Secretary, Dr. Litchfield, reported that he had written to the Hon. the Commissioner of the Board of Works, calling the attention and drawings of the models building for the Council, now on exhibition in the Parliament Buildings Toronto, may be exhibited in the Kingston Market House; the Committee cordially returned thanks, and with drawn for public information, and with [illegible]

The Secretary also read a letter from Colonel Chandler, stating that he had conferred with the officer in command of the Canadian Rifles, and that there will be no objection to the [illegible] the Artillery Park during exhibition the consent of the Bishops, and that any gentlemen [illegible]

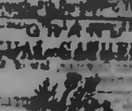
[illegible] Association [illegible] Mr. Cameron [illegible] Mr. Cummings [illegible] Mr. Jackson [illegible] Mr. Flanigan [illegible] Mr. Briggs [illegible] Mr. Allan [illegible] Mr. Litchfield [illegible] Mr. Cummings [illegible] Mr. Cameron [illegible] Mr. E

REMOVAL.

W. CRAN,

To Simcoe Street, third door, on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterborough, 9th September, 1859. 2



GRAND ANNUAL GATHERING

Tir agus Beann nan Gleanna Uaim Gaigeach.

THE PETERBOROUGH

CELTIC GAME CLUB,

WILL HOLD THEIR

FIRST ANNUAL GATHERING

upon the

CRICKET GROUND,

On HIGH BRAHAM,

on Friday, 16th Sept'ber 1859.

The Competition to be open to the Public.

The Peterboro' Rifle Band will be in Attendance.

Judges—Chas. Sutherland, Louis Glover, Esq., Wm. C[illegible]

The following is the list of Games, and the prizes to be [illegible] for:

	1st prize	2nd prize
Quoiting	1 00	0 50
100 yards Dash	1 00	0 50
Putting [illegible]	1 00	0 50
Putting 56 lbs Ball	1 00	0 50
Throwing Heavy Ball	1 00	0 50
Running High Leap	1 00	0 50
Hop and single Hand Leap	1 00	0 50
Running Broad Leap	1 00	0 50
Standing Long Leap	1 00	0 50
Running High Leap	1 00	0 50
Standing High Leap	1 00	0 50
Running Hop Step & Leap	1 00	0 50
Back Ballast (50 yards) over two hurdles, 3 ft. high	1 00	0 50
Throwing Light Hammer	1 00	0 50
Throwing Heavy Hammer	1 00	0 50
Tossing the Caber	1 00	0 50
400 yards Race, over 3 hurdles, 3 feet high	1 00	0 50
Wheelbarrow Race	1 00	0 50
Blind Man's Buff (Boys)	0 75	0 50
Climbing Greasy Pole	1 00	0 50

The Games to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., precisely.

The decision of the Judges in all cases to be final. Any person acting unfairly in any of the Games, shall not be eligible to enter for any other.

☞All competitors intending competing, must be enrolled on the Secretary of the Club, J. Renfrew, on the ground, at least 15 minutes before the Game in which the entry is made.

☞Parties entering for the Foot Race, to provide their own shoes.

☞Any person paying the sum of 50 cts. shall be entitled to compete for any, or all of the Games of the day; if such sum is not paid, 75 cts. entrance fee for each Game will be required.

The Prize of each Game to be made known before starting.

M. DAVIDSON,
President.

Peterborough, September 1, 1859. 2

WAR. WAR

THE subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he has resumed business, in the shop adjoining Messrs. Glover & Robinson, where he is receiving a new fresh and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,

and

Hardware and

Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, as reason able as any house in the trade.

W. R. READ.

N.B.—W. R. W. would intimate that he is desirous of settling few of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are over due, to make immediate arrangement, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection. W. R. R.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

NEW GROCERY

and

PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding vicinity, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, adjoining Lynch's Block, next door to [illegible], where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,

Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
[illegible]
Spices,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞The highest Cash prices paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 25th, 1859. 33

DR. M'KEAN'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBORO'.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

BY-LAW No.—

A By-law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough to borrow the sum of [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible].

Passed the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1859.

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, [illegible] by-law, passed in pursuance [illegible] and requiring the Treasurer of the said Town, to authorize the Mayor thereof to borrow through the Bank of Montreal, or the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, or the Peterboro Railway Company, the sum of One Hundred Pounds;

And Whereas, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the said By-law, over the [illegible] connected with the issue of Debentures for the payment of the said work;

And Whereas the sum of three hundred pounds is required to pay the Government for the Lots agreed to be sold to Lamb, at the South end of the Town, and the balance of the Separate Schools;

And Whereas, it is desirable and necessary to expend in gravelling, macadamizing and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town, the sum of eighty hundred and seventy-five pounds.

And Whereas, to carry into effect the said recited objects, it will be necessary for the said Municipality to borrow, to make the said several thousand pounds, in the manner hereinafter mentioned;

And whereas, it will require the sum of three hundred and twenty pounds, to be raised annually by special rate, for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any late increase of the same, and irrespective of any income from said stock or shares in the return of tolls, interest, or dividends, and also irrespective of any income derived from the temporary investment of the said sum of one thousand pounds, all interest as hereinafter mentioned, is the sum of two thousand, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one pounds.

And Whereas, for paying the interest and creating sufficient sinking fund, for paying the said sum of one thousand pounds, all interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year. By-laws not passed by the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough.

Ist. That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required, not less than one hundred pounds each, and in the whole not to exceed the said sum of two thousand pounds, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required, not less than one hundred pounds each, and in the whole not to exceed the said sum of two thousand pounds, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent payable on, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first days of April and October respectively, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

4th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures, and the interest at the rate aforesaid, to become due thereon, an equal special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised levied, and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property, in the said Municipality, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

5th. That for the purpose of taking the votes of the Municipal Electors on this By-law a poll shall be opened according to law in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and James Lines is hereby nominated to act as Returning Officer, to take the oath in the said Ward. In the Centre Ward in the office of Thomas Nasmith on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and Robert Rowe is hereby named to act as Returning Officer in the said Centre Ward. In the South Ward, in the shop of Mathew Lane, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and Ivan O'Beirne is hereby named to act as Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and James Edwards is hereby named to act as Returning Officer in the said East Ward.

7th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of October A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the *Examiner*, or Newspaper, the dates of which first publication was on Thursday the 25th day of August 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Monday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock, a. m. In the Centre Ward, in the office of Thomas Nasmith on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. In the South Ward in the shop of Mathew Lane on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. And in the East Ward in the Town Hall, a Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 22, 1859. 34

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnan his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 8th, 1856. 30-1

CHOICE WINE., BRANDIES, &C.

FIRE! FIRE!!

LOSS BY FIRE.

PARTIES have claims for valuable articles lost in the late fire, by applying at a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.

W. CLUXTON,
Canada Fire Insurance Agent.

Peterboro', June 24th, 1859. 24

TO LAND!

MISS REILLY, [illegible] to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened [illegible] in Hughes[illegible]'s Cottage, Hospital Street; where she will endeavour to the children's [illegible] a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Reilly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

INFORMATION WANTED.

ISAAC ALCOTT, or his son William, who left Wellshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Alcott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DOMIN,
Warsaw, P. O.

Dummer 12th May, 1859. 19

☞Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

F.G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWS to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competitors as to neatness and durability, except *those teeth which he supplies*, it being a substance not thus used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber a much improved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clayton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel. Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

BOOKS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large stock of new Books, to which he invites the attention of the Public. Besides a good supply of

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

Church Services, Common Prayer Books,

WESLEY'S HYMNS &c., &c.,

and a well-selected stock of

School-Books,

he has a selection of

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE

comprising in part the following Works:—

Sporting Oreations
Clara Stanley
Aunt Edith
Memoir of Lady Colquhoun
Children of the Manse
Priest, Puritan and Preacher
Rich and Poor
Florence Egerton
The Person and Work of Christ
Pen Pictures of the Bible
Walter Binning
Watts on the Mind
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ
Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours
Decision
True Heroism
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
Kitty Brown
Pen Sketches of Martyrs
Rose Hill
Honesty is the best Policy
Reuben Kent
Ellen and Clara
Robert Dawson, Annie Sherwood
Bogatzy's Golden Treasury
Lessons Concordance
The Guide and Armour
Counsels to the Young
Scripture Promises
Stories on Little Reading
Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd
Advice to a Young Christian
Gabriel Prombes—Allebe
Token for Children—Janeway
True Christian
Morning of Joy—Bonar
Life of Col. Gardiner
Emblems from Eden—Hamilton
Baxter's Call
Philip Colville—Kennedy
Night of Weeping—Bonar
Anxious Inquirer—James
Midnight Harmonies—Winslow
Royal Preacher—Hamilton
Mind of Jesus
Words of Jesus
More Words than One—Brewster
Dead in Christ—Brown
Story of Bethlehem—MacDuff
Young Man's Friend—James
Christian Profession—James
Tales of Covenanters
Tales from English History
Peep of Day
Precept upon Precept
Means and Ends
Poor Rich Man & Rich Poor Man
Live and Let Live
Stories for Young Persons
The Woodcutter and Exiles
Jessie Gordon or the Orphan
Byron's Complete Works
Shakespere—Gant
United States Magazine, 2 vols
Reformation—D'Aubigne's
Butler's Complete Works
Chambers' Miscellany
CBK Psalm—Bridges
Oriental Works—Tailored
Water Spaniels
Scott Works complete
Kingdom of Christ—Bowley
Hours on the Rosary
Divine Christianity—M'Cosh
Church of Covenant—Sutherland
Family Worship
Life, Letters, and Labours of Oberlin
Arthur Wallace—Wilson
Remains of Rev. Robert Murray M'Cheyne
Remainder—Jay
Personal Christianity—Elder Hyde
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing, has executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Badge Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Branding.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 38.

"THE EXAMINER"

published every Thursday morning, at the Examiner Buildings,

TULLEY'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Terms of Subscription:—Seven Shillings and Six pence, per annum, payable at subscription.

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For 1 to 2 lines, first insertion	0	5
Each subsequent insertion	0	1
Over two lines, first insertion, per line	0	2
Each subsequent insertion	0	1

Business Cards not to exceed 6 lines, $1 per annum.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise notice will be taken of them.

Geobge Hall Stewart,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tinware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

S. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. DISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Water and Ontario Streets. 12

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of new Work done to order. Next door to Flynn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office near the Post Office, Peterboro'.
W. H. CLEMENTI. T. S. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready to be located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Brown Fish and Flour.—ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, George Street Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLTWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Gordon's Rubbish. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN MOLAR,
SURGEON and Cupper, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

FURNITURE Warerooms and Chair Manufactory.
Having taken the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Peterboro, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON
Opened Section, Peterborough, Queen Street, Opposite Lakeus, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 7

A. MEROUS & SONS,
TAILORS & LOUNGERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Garments made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—tf

BANK OF TORONTO,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, Agent.
Nov. 26th, 19

ROBERT BROOKES,
ACCOUNTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', February, 1858. 30

DR. MITCHELL,
Dentist and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, Simcoe Street, Peterboro'. 16

DR. SHEPHERD,
SURGEON, Accoucheur, &c., Peterboro'. 16

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PUPIL OF THE LATE MR. WOOD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH AND WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
Peterboro'.

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Peterboro'.

HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
ACCOUNTANT, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House, Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

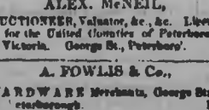
PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.
Peterboro', April 12, 1860. 15.

H. & C. SWESTING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. & C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co's, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BALM LAKES!



THE STEAMER OCEANA
WILL on Monday next resume her trips on Rubeneyguish, Pigeon, Pidgeon and Likeus. Leaving Clarenceg Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Charges will be as Peterboro' to meet the boat at 9 o'clock, a. m. Tonight, &c., will be forwarded on the Lake by Mr. R. White, of Calnan's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 10th, 1860. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals in any Style.
An undertaker being ready to hire by the friends of deceased persons, will find various propositions, and will be happy to wait upon their friends at their call.
Also, Coffins always on hand.
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', March 15, 1860. 15

TO LET.
A [illegible] House on Charlotte Street, in which shall be a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. Apply to
W. H. COULTER.
Peterboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good Cook, Chamber Maid, and Nurse Girl. Apply at
Peterboro, Aug. 25, 1859.

Selected Poetry.

WHERE WOLFE FELL.

A lonely column; few and bare
The words inscribed upon its stone,
Yet it speaks it of the dying chief
Triumphant tales alone!

It tells unfolding glory shed
Upon the hero's parting hour;
Dying beside the boat he led,
To victory and to power!

The trumpet's tone, the battle shout,
All sounds of triumph come again,
As shines the brief inscription out
Upon the storied plain.

The flashing sword, the cannon's roar,
The beating of the wild war drum;
And the last shout "They fly! once more
On fancy's vision come.

And marching round the hero's bed,
With banner's flowing free and fair,
Are seen the host he nobly led
For Britain's glory there.

But years have passed and silence reigns
Where once was heard the battle cheer;
Of all the trophies naught remains—
This, only this, is here.

A broken column! brief, yet high
The eulogy its words convey!
Thus in the triumph hour to die,
Is not a note of earth's decay.

THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.

(13th September, 1859.)

The campaign of 1859 was opened with a plan of combined operations by sea and land. Canada was to be invaded at three different points by generals of high talent. The Commander-in-chief, General Amherst undertook the reduction of the forts at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He was to cross Lake Champlain, and proceeding along the Richelieu, was to reach the St. Lawrence and join the other army before Quebec. The force destined to proceed by sea to Quebec, was under the command of the heroic General Wolfe.—General Prideaux, with another army and a large body of friendly Indians under Sir Wm. Johnson was appointed to reduce Niagara. Wolfe's army amounting to about eight thousand men, was conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec in a fleet of vessels of war and transports, and landed in two divisions on the island of Orleans on the 27th of June. The Marquis de Montcalm made vigorous preparations for defending Quebec. His armed force consisted of about fourteen thousand men, of whom six battalions were regulars, and the remainder well-disciplined Canadian militia with some cavalry and Indians. He ranged these forces from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorency with all the view of opposing the landing of the British.

Wolfe first attempted to force the entrenchment of Montmorency, landing his troops on the shore of the fire from the ships but was gallantly repulsed by the French. In consequence of this repulse he sent despatches to England, stating that he had doubts of being able to reduce Quebec during that campaign. His prospects indeed were not encouraging, the great strength kept up an incessant fire from its almost inaccessible position, bristling with guns, defended by a superior force, and inhabited by a hostile population. Above the city steep banks rendered landing almost impossible; below the country for eight miles was embarrassed by the harbour. A part of the fleet lay above the town and the remainder in the north channel between the Island of Orleans and Montmorency.

Soon after this repulse however Wolfe formed his brave and vigorous spirit, called a council of war, and proposed, it is generally said at the instigation of his second in command, General Townsend, to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest part of the fortress. The council acceded to this daring proposal, and their heroic commander commenced his preparations, in the meanwhile making such active demonstrations against Montcalm's position that the French still believed it to be his main object.

On the 11th September a great part of the troops landed and marched up the south shore opposite Quebec, forded the river Etchemin, and embarked on board the men of war and transports which lay above the town. On the 12th the ships of war sailed nine miles up the River to Cap Rouge. This feint deceived Montcalm, and he detached Du Bourgneville, who with his army proceeded still further up the river, to prevent English from landing. During the night the English troops dropped silently down the river with the current in boats, and at 2 o'clock in the morning began to land.

It is surprising how the troops contrived to land, as the French had posted sentries along the shore to challenge boats and give the alarm. The first boat was questioned, when Captain Donald McDonald, one of Fraser's Highlanders, who was pretty well acquainted with the French language answered to 'Qui vive?' which is their challenge, 'La France.' When the sentinel replied 'A good Regiment!' the captain replied 'De de Hasse,' which he knew by accident to be one of those commanded by De Bourgainville. The soldier took it for granted that it was an unpaired convoy, and crying 'Pass,' the boats proceeded without further question. One of the sentries soon very thin the rest, running down the water's edge, called out 'Passez vous en tant que nous ne passey pas plus haut?' to which the sentries answered in a soft tone of voice, 'Passez toujours nous connoissons.' This quieted the sentry entirely, and the boats proceeded without further interruption, and landed in the spot now called after Wolfe's Cove.

General Wolfe was one of the first to shore, and on seeing the difficulty of ascending the precipice, observed hastily to Captain McDonald, 'I do not believe I shall see my country at sunrise on the morrow.' Captain McDonald replied, 'I hope not, sir.' Wolfe then repeated the passage in Gray's Elegy, 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave,' and proceeded to the summit.

Montcalm was encamped on the heights of Abraham, and was not aware of the landing of the English army, till he was informed of it by the firing of the sentries. He immediately broke up his camp, and marched with his whole army to attack the English. Wolfe had by this time formed a corps of observation. Before he could concentrate his forces, he advanced with haste and precipitation, and commenced a most gallant attack when within about two hundred and fifty yards of the English line. The English moved forward regularly firing steadily, until within thirty or forty yards of the French, when they gave a general volley which did great execution.—The English had only a light cannon, which sailors had dragged up the heights with ropes. The sabre therefore, and the bayonet decided the day. The agile Scotch Highlanders with their stout claymores served the purpose of cavalry, and the steady fire of the English Fusiliers compensated in some degree for the want of artillery.

The heroism of Montcalm was as conspicuous as that of his illustrious opponent; both headed their men; both rushed with eagerness where the battle raged most fiercely. Often by their personal prowess and example did they change the fortune of the moment. Both were repeatedly wounded, but still fought with enthusiasm. And at last both these gallant commanders fell mortally wounded, whilst advancing to the last deadly charge at the head of their respective columns.

Wolfe was wounded in the wrist. He immediately wrapped a handkerchief round his arm, and putting himself at the head of his grenadiers, led them on to the charge.—He was then struck with a second ball, but still pressed on, when just as the enemy were about to give way, he received a third ball in the breast and groin, and sank.—When they raised him from the ground, he cried with a faint hand to clear the disorder from his eyes. He could not see how the battle went, and was sinking in the earth when the cry, 'They run!' 'They run!' aroused his fleeting spirit. 'Who run?' asked the dying hero. 'The French,' replied his supporters, 'they give way everywhere.' 'What!' said he 'do they run already? now God be praised—I die happy;' and so saying, the youthful victor breathed his last. Such was the death of Wolfe at the early age of thirty-five, when but few men began even to appear on the theatre of great events. He was too precious to be left even on the field of his glory; England jealous of his fame, laid them with his fathers in Greenwich, the town in which he was born. The news of these events reached Britain but forty-eight hours later than the first discouraging despatch, and spread universal joy for the great victory and sorrow for its price. Throughout broad England were illuminations and songs of triumph; one country village was, however, silent and still, there Wolfe's widowed mother mourning the loss of her only son.

Wolfe is described as of a handsome person, with fair complexion and ready hair, possessing a countenance calm, resolute and beaming with intelligence. He must have been starved on his return from Quebec to a most suitable and accomplished lady. Six years after his death she became the wife of the last Duke of Bolton, and died in 1809.

The chivalrous Montcalm also died nobly. When his wounds were pronounced mortal he expressed his thankfulness that he should die before the surrender of Quebec. On being visited by the commander of the Garrison M. de Ramsay and by the commandant De Ramezilles, he entrusted them to endeavour to secure the treaty of the army beyond Cape Rouge. On De Ramsay's growing to receive his commands he refused to interfere, and addressed himself to his religious duties, passed the night with the Bishop and his confessor. Before he died he paid the victorious army this magnanimous compliment. "Since it is my misfortune to be disconcerted and mortally wounded, it is a great satisfaction to me to be vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy." Almost his last act was to write a letter, recommending the French prisoners to the generosity of their victors. His staff-officer M'Cook on the Saturday of the 14th September was buried in an excavation made by the bursting of a shell, whilst Captain Donald McDonald, one of Fraser's Highlanders, who was pretty well acquainted with the French language answered to 'Qui vive?' which is their challenge, 'La France.' When the sentinel replied 'A good Regiment!' the captain replied 'De de Hasse,' which he knew by accident to be one of those commanded by De Bourgainville. The soldier took it for granted that it was an unpaired convoy, and crying 'Pass,' the boats proceeded without further question. One of the sentries soon very thin the rest, running down the water's edge, called out 'Passez vous en tant que nous ne passey pas plus haut?' to which the sentries answered in a soft tone of voice, 'Passez toujours nous connoissons.' This quieted the sentry entirely, and the boats proceeded without further interruption, and landed in the spot now called after Wolfe's Cove.

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THE TIMES

A TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FORGERY.

An extraordinary and unexampled forgery of $27,500 in certificates of deposit of the American Exchange Bank of New York, has just been made public in Pittsburg. The criminals are Stephen D. Dillaye, of the New York Custom House—the enemy who distinguished himself in a newspaper controversy with Secretary Cobb some time since—and one G. G. Langdon of the same city. On the 11th of October, 1858, Dillaye and Langdon presented themselves at the counter of the Citizens' Bank, in Pittsburg, with two certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of New York—one for the sum of $12,000; the other for $15,000; total $27,500. Mr. Langdon represented that Dillaye had come from New York with a draft for that amount drawn by the Cashier of the Monongahela Valley Bank, the funds of which were to be invested in the following manner, viz: $12,000 in Pittsburg, and $15,000 in Allegheny City. The officers of the Citizens' Bank, (Oliver Blackburn, Esq., was absent at the time and E. D. Jones, Esq., the cashier,) examined the face and back of these said by the Americus Exchange Bank, and appeared genuine on their faces. Mr. Langdon was not unknown, having been engaged as the publisher of a directory in Cincinnati at one time, and bearing with him the recommendation of the firm of C. K. Norris & Co., Bankers, of that city. Mr. Jones without hesitation identified the check which Mr. Dillaye took, while Mr. Langdon endorsed the certificates. The junto then left for Makeeport; previously, however, one of them requested Mr. Jones to allow the certificates to remain in the bank a few days, thus making the Citizens' Bank the gainer of one-half per cent—the difference on exchange—by the operation.

About this time it occurred to Mr. Jones to telegraph to the 'American Exchange Bank to inquire if it was all right. An answer was returned immediately that it was not, the certificates were forgeries. Notice was sent by the officers in haste to Mr. McKeesport, but they were not in time enough. They found Dillaye and Langdon subscribing for separate amounts of stock in the Monongahela Valley Bank, and paying down. Langdon's rapid flight down the back stairs; Dillaye 'bristled up,' protested his innocence, and threatened terrible things if anybody should breathe aught against his good name while the Bank Commissioners quietly confiscated the $27,000, and cancelled the Dillaye-Langdon stock.

Nightfall came; taken by being the villians to justice, until about the 13th of August last, when Mr. Jones lodged information with the Mayor of Pittsburgh, who issued his warrant for Langdon and Dillaye, and an officer was dispatched to New York on the 23rd ult., where he arrested Langdon on the 26th. Langdon was then taken to Pittsburgh, where he arrived on the 28th. He throws the responsibility on Dillaye. He says that Dillaye was to furnish $45,000 to take stock in the Monongahela Bank.—When the time came, he failed to furnish a single dollar, and the necessary presented itself with other pressing duties to Gregory of the confidence.

AMERICAN TRIALS AND ENGLISH CRITICS.

A London weekly, (radical famous for its fault-finding and priggishness, as well as for great ability,) reviewing Captain Dr. speeches at the Boston banquet, but the pieces of [illegible] particular or [illegible] character, being occupied, for want of more important subjects, with personalities of the most trifling description. There is some truth in this, though not so much as the Spectatorship Reviewer would make out. It is certainly not for want of important subjects that the American newspapers discuss [illegible]mes. As to the Sickles case, there was about as much reason for the details exhibited in England as here; and the conviction of Mrs. Sickles, which was published by only some of the journals at this side, was, we noticed, copied into nearly all the British newspapers from the Lands End to John O'Groat's. But people have a bad habit of not seeing themselves as others see them, and our contemporaries over the water certainly show a want of common sense and charitableness in drawing their illustrations from such [illegible] as the [illegible] case of this was lately offered by an Edinburgh paper, which, from [illegible] to five several books, chose as specimens [illegible] the Atlantic. It discovered as a 'Scotch Yankee Attorney,' the [illegible] of a story which had appeared in its columns; and at the very time when it showed us in this remarkable manner, to one publishing weekly, without acknowledgment, and as original, of course the latest exciting romance from the New York Ledger.

As regards the [illegible] of details concerning persons of such notoriety as Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, we submit that British, and most of all English, journalists are [illegible] seeing their contemporaries in America, —

American newspapers have never surpassed, nor even equalled, those of England in minute particulars of crime and immorality. No criminal in this country ever was immortalized as Palmer was by the press in England. The office of every well-conducted [illegible] was one of utter horror at the universal pandering to the morbid appetite to harrow criminal. Very similar was the feeling with which we regarded the [illegible] business in this country. If we had discussed the subject, however, we should have spoiled it in a parody of American one. It is here that English writers err. Believing that [illegible] this country [illegible] is [illegible] of the universal clamouring, and so from their lofty stand point the moralists of the English press degenerate about Mississippi characteristics, which—are by no means national in their [illegible] Englishmen of the University stamp is not a very accurate index of manners abroad. As the trait of a dilettante over his stiff-bristle shaker with more affinity for or relation, he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMOVAL.

D[illegible] has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. [illegible], and adjoining the Gallery, a few doors south of the Market Square, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, Hardware and Staple Dry Goods,

which will be sold for CASH only, at reasonable rates as any house in the trade.

W. S. HEAD.

N. B.—W. B. R. would intimate that he is desirous of settling free of all claims against him, and in order to do so, he respectfully requests all those indebted to him, whose NOTES and ACCOUNTS are now due, to make immediate payment, otherwise, they will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. B. R.

Peterborough, May 23rd, 1859. 24

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on [illegible] Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to Judge Cull's Hall, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Vermicelli, Cudice, Syrup, Soap, and Candles,

with a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as he is not one to be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 18th, 1859. 33

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

On and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.	
Cobourg Station.....	6.00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8.00
Baltimore.....	8.30
Brook.....	8.45
Harwood.....	9.10
Indian Village.....	9.45
Hastings.....	10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'.....	10.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.	
Peterboro' Station.....	8.00 A. M.
[illegible].....	8.30
Brealin.....	8.45
Harwood.....	9.15
Brealin.....	9.45
Baltimore.....	10.00
Grand Trunk R. R.....	10.25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	10.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE, Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 20th, 1859. 33

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST, PETERBOROUGH.

March 26th, 1859. 17

STARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVOR OF PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or upon derived from the experience of a few doctors, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which had never been collected in Europe of any discovery or invention since it began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

Whenever this disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by the searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antidotean agent, and a rapid return to health and activity will be the unerring result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great concoct of this continent yields quickly to a course of these corrective Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; all matter in what blindness shape this bane of disease exhibits itself, the searching and restoring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

COLDS and CONSUMPTION.

In whatever cause, however severe, and of however long standing, a thorough and fair trial of these Pills and Ointment will be found infallible in all her chronicles.

SCORBUTIC DISEASES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of these purifying and unerring remedy; when [illegible] its all her chronicles.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following complaints:

Ague, Bowel Complaints, Blotches, Constipation, Colds, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers of all kinds, Female Irregularities, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Stone and Gravel, Sore Throats, Tic Doloureux or Face Ache, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause originating.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and are sold by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box or Pot.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes, and if the address be not 244, Strand, they may be assured the Medicines are spurious.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-Law to authorize the Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of four thousand pounds, for the purpose therein mentioned, and to issue Debentures therefor, payable at the expiration thereof.

Passed the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1859

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorizing and providing for issuing of the said Town, by debentures and other than thousand pounds of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the stock so subscribed, and the expenses connected with the issue of Debentures for the repayment of the said stock.

And Wherein the sum of three hundred pounds is required to pay the Government for the balance due on the Land, at the South end of the Town, and the claims of the Squatters thereon.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five pounds.

And Whereas, to carry into effect the said recited objects, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation, to raise the sum of two thousand pounds, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the sum of three hundred and twenty pounds, to be raised annually by special rate, for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income from said stock or shares in the return of tolls, interest, or dividends; and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the [illegible] specified mentioned or any part thereof, according to the last revised Assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, was seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-one pounds.

And Whereas, for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund, for paying the said sum of two thousand pounds, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year. Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough.

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Mayor to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole, the sum of two thousand pounds, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, for the purposes, and with the objects above recited.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required, not less than one hundred pounds each, and in the whole not to exceed the said sum of two thousand pounds, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable at the office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, in Peterborough, in ten years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned, for this By-law to take effect, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first days of April and October respectively, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures, and the interest at the rate aforesaid, to become due thereon, an equal special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised levied, and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property, in the said Municipality, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That for the purpose of taking the votes of the Municipal Electors on this By-law a poll shall be opened according to law in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and James Lines is hereby named to act as Returning Officer, to take the votes in the said Ward. In the Centre Ward in the office of Thomas Eastland on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and Robert Rowan is hereby named to act as Returning Officer in the said Centre Ward. In the South Ward, in the shop of Mathew Lane, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and Ivan O'Beirne is hereby named to act as Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and James Edwards is hereby named to act as Returning Officer in the said East Ward.

7th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of October A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the *Examiner* Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the 25th day of August 1859, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Monday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock, a. m. In the Centre Ward in the office of Thomas Eastland on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. In the South Ward in the shop of Mathew Lane on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. And in the East Ward in the Town Hall, on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m

JAMES EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 22, 1859. 34

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caines his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

And he confines the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 39-1

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring vessels, direct from place of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms, and quotation communicated to all calls.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR [illegible]

Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, [illegible] their meeting, to be held at the Village of Ennismore, on the [illegible] day of December, 1859, to consider the following matters, viz:—

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Hand-bills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Cheque Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 39.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning, at the Office of the Subscribers, DENEHAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—Seven Shillings and six pence, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

[illegible] lines and under, first insertion	2s 6d
Each subsequent insertion	0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 6
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE, HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Stoves, Pipes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW, DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER, Professor of Music, ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. *Pianos Carefully Tuned.* Apply at Caine's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen, *Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.* V. M. CLEMENTI, T. S. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM, BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL, DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLYWELL, HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Babidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 12, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB, SURGEON and Gaoler, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN MAYBEE, MANUFACTURER of Sashes and Fine Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PUPIL AND TEACHER OF MUSIC. COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, west of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 25, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON, NEWCASTLE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST. MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand. 6

A. MERCER & SON, TAILORS & HABERDASHERS, MAIN ST., PETERBORO'. FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate. Peterboro', June 5, 1856. 20—1y

BANK OF TORONTO, HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'. DRAFTS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. A. HURD, *Agent.* May, 1859. 18

ROBERT THOS. BROOKES, ACCOUNTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Georgetown, Peterborough. 13

J. FERGUSON, CARRIER and Grocer, Hotel, George St., Peterboro'. 29

DOCTOR J. SCRIVENS, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT, BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

D. PENTLAND, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist DIXON'S BLOCK, George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. *ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.* Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, TAILOR. AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co., HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS, FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House. Peterborough, May 13th, 1858. 19

PETERBOROUGH MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO., DEALERS IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE. MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS, Monuments, Headstones &c. OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION. ☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention. Peterboro', April 13, 1859. 15.

H. S. C. SWEETMAN, Bricklayer and Plasterer, BROCK STREET. H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States. ☞ *Residence* next door to Whitehead's *Marble Works.* Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE. JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to W. H. MARTIN. Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH Will, on Monday next, commence her trips to Bridgenorth, Buckton Falls and Lindsay. Leaves Clarke's Wharf on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, p. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m. Refreshments supplied on board. Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 6 o'clock a. m. Freight 5d., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. Wilds, at Calvert's Hotel. JAMES WALLIS. May 16th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED. THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of FUNERALS in any style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, and the earliest possible notice should be given, to insure compliance with his wishes.

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, and always keeps on hand, a variety of Coffins &c., &c. W. T. GUARD. Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 12

TO LET. A [illegible] House, [illegible] TO LET. [illegible]

Original Poetry.

A Templar's Greeting.

Hail Y'all hail! thrice happy band,
A glorious work is thine,
While heart with heart, and hand with hand
So lovingly combine.

Be thine the glory, thine the meed,
The praise to virtue due:
For 'tis a worthy task indeed
The Demon to pursue.

A very demon, fraught with power,
Most potent to ensnare,
Each promise bright of youth's gay hour
And manhood's flowering bloom.

A never-failing source of ill
And human misery;
Of yawning graves, the fiend's doom,
Crushed hopes, the gallow's tree.

The hapless widow's bursting sob
Of deep unfathomed woe;
While strainless children starve for bread,
Which she can ne'er bestow.

For he is gone: the prized the dear;
(Woe love grew weak to save;)
The husband, father sleepeth here—where?
Within a drunkard's grave.

A drunkard's grave? O! end most foul,
O, memory's rankling thorn;
They shrink to name him to the world,
T'would laugh their grief to scorn.

And she must toil—slave, day by day
Heartbroken and alone;
Unchered by Hope's reviving ray
That once so brightly shone.

She still must strive, and even life
So hopeless must be wooed;
Affection claims for helpless babes
Their raiment and their food.

Oh! what a wretched fate is this,
When Nature's gasping moan
Proclaims that hope, light, joy are past,
And each bright vision flown.

With naught to cool her burning brow
Or soothe each aching throe;
Sure death were doubly welcome now,
Sweet solace to her woe.

Was the towering form, the soul so blim
Those god-like features given
For such a base, ignoble aim
By too indulgent Heaven.

To yonder fallen erring one
To abject man and vile;
Who flush'd with wine reels madly home
To chill affection's smile.

Ah, no! ah, no! yet taunt him not,
"Ye know not half the power
With which the fiend's temptation came
In some unguarded hour.

Ye may not know how earnestly
He struggled, or how well,
Until the hour of darkness came,
When sadly thus he fell.

Assail him not with scornful tone,
Nor mock his misery;
"Deal gently with that erring one,
As God hast dealt with thee."

Forgive as thou would be forgiven,
O, blest Fraternity!
Seek to reclaim, with Love's pure leav'n,
"Faith, Hope and Charity."

His truant soul from devious ways
Of sorrow, sin and shame;
And he, even he, shall sing thy praise
And bless thy lasting fame.

Now by you Heaven so blue above us,
Our matrons and our sires;
By those we love and those who love us,
By honour's sacred fires.

The drunkard's bier, the orphan's tear,
The widow's anguish'd moan,
The soul enslav'd, the suicide's grave,
Guilt's penitential groan.

We'll nerve the heart and brace the arm
With energy strong to-day,
And never-ending wage the war,
Exterminating ever and for[illegible]
King Alcohol's grim sway.

J. W.

Those who take their opinions of women from the report of a rake will be no nearer the truth than those who take their opinions of men from the lips of a prostitute.

Rocks in the journey of life are like hills which alarm travellers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them, we find that they are the best instrumentable thing we had conceived.

The man of pleasure should more properly be termed the man of pain; like Diogenes, he purchases repentance at the highest price, and sells the richest remorse for the poorest reality.

When invalids rise the commencement is the first step relieve, and when they fall he is the last that gains.

Age and love commonly suit; if they are even allied, the former the friendship the weaker, from the inconsistency; and as one man, like a soldier, can never make love without looking, his own death-watch.—It may not be generally known that the male spider is provided with a little shuttle, concealed within its body, in which he lodges his mistress in order to safeguard and shelter her assiduity.

An observing man can search out, in any woman, *in future* time, what he pleases, when there are none so fine that they may not at some time be able to suspect an indelicacy. Therefore, most licentious would the male creature prudent seem. For in the imagination of touching the weakest, and not above shifting the former till here evidence of such baseness of forbearance as will secure him the greatest art of all. But, my brethren, one may learn from love to read the secret of God as a divine law.

The Murder at Silver Creek

FULL PARTICULARS.

From the Hamilton Journal.

Late on Thursday evening, we learn that a double murder had been committed at Silver Creek, in the township of Esquesing, coupled with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. The precise facts of the outrage were but imperfectly ascertained, but the reputed murderer being well-known in town the excitement occasioned by the unexpected announcement was of course intense.—About ten o'clock Donaldson, the individual charged with the crime, arrived in town in charge of Constables Barnes and Galbraith, and was safely lodged in the cells.

Messrs. Biscoby and Co., lime burners, employ a number of men in their business at a place called the "Rock" about three miles west of Georgetown. Monday the 12th inst., being the day appointed on which their men received their wages, Thomas Kelly and Michael McGrath went to Preston's tavern Silver Creek, to buy some whiskey. Kelly got a gallon jug filled and McGrath two quart jugs, and in company with a young man of the name of John Donaldson, in the employ of Nevins Jones, drank till about ten o'clock. The tavern-keeper stated they must have drank five or six times before they started for home. It appears that McGrath paid for the whiskey. Between ten and eleven o'clock the three left the tavern together, Kelly and McGrath being considerably under the influence of liquor. Thomas Preston, brother of the inn-keeper, went along with them to the end of the lane leading to Jones' saw-mill, being a bye-way through the woods. The mill is about three miles west of the gravel road. Preston here bade all of them good night, and told Donaldson who appeared to be sober, to take care of the other two.—He proposed to do so, and took hold of McGrath's arm, as he appeared to be the least affected with liquor. About sixty or eighty rods up the lane from where Preston left them is a log-house, occupied by a William Greggs and his family. Mrs. Greggs who had not retired to rest, heard a noise proceeding from parties on the road, opposite the house. She looked through the window and saw the figure of three men going in the direction of Jones' mill. This was the last time the two unfortunate men were seen alive by any person other than Donaldson. What occurred after that is only known to the accused, and whose statement before the magistrates will be found below. He states that after going past Greggs' house, they went into a buck-wheat field and sat down when a stranger came towards them from the direction of the 6th Line, in whose company he left them.

Kelly not returning home, his wife became uneasy at his continued absence, having an unaccountable presentiment, that something fatal had happened to him. Early on Tuesday morning she went out in search of him, but in reply to her anxious enquirers she received no tidings of her husband.—Alas! the treacherous assassin had buried him into the presence of his Creator, and his mangled corpse, the blood not yet cold, lay in a crevice of the rocks like a stone thrown from the highway. Tuesday closed over the bodies of the murdered men, and the perfidious outrage yet lay wrapped in mystery. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Kelly renewed the search, but without success.—Learning that Donaldson had left his employment without known any cause she lodged information with Jas. Young, Esq., Georgetown, who had him arrested. Mr. Biscoby, in whose employment the two missing men had been, ordered his men sixteen in number—to turn out about noon to search the woods. For some time they saw nothing to lead to the discovery of the object of their search, but at last they saw marks of blood on some stones. Following the traces of blood, they discovered the bodies of Kelly and McGrath in the crevice of a rock entirely covered over with wood, brush and rubbish with the exception of one boot belonging to Kelly, which served as the means of their discovery. Fire had been applied to the heap and one of Kelly's whiskers was consumed and his face a little scorched, but beyond the no injury was done as the fire had gone out without accomplishing the diabolical end the villan had in view. On finding the bodies Mr. Biscoby and Mr. Smallbones, the overseer, applied to Robert McCullough, Esq., M. D., Coroner Georgetown, who was promptly on the spot and had the bodies conveyed to Preston's tavern, where a jury was impannelled and some progress made in the investigation, but owing to the advanced hour further enquiry was postponed till next day. On Thursday morning the inquest was resumed in the Town Hall, Georgetown, James Barber, Esq., acting as associate Coroner. The mass of evidence which was heard is too lengthy to appear in our columns. The Coroner summed up the evidence and charged the Jury at some length, when the following verdict was returned:

VERDICT.

"We, the undersigned jury, being duly sworn on the inquest held on the bodies of Thomas Kelly and Michael Mcgrath, both of the Township of Esquesing, the 14th and 15th days of September instant, at Georgetown in the County of Halton, after maturely hearing and examining the evidence adduced, do make the following verdict, viz.—That the said Thomas Kelly and Michael McGrath above named came to their death by the hands of John Donaldson, by inflicting several heavy blows on each of the said parties heads above named, with stones or some other deadly weapon.

STATEMENT OF JOHN DONALDSON.

John Donaldson, after being duly cautioned by the Coroner [illegible]

On Monday morning after taking some of the stone from [illegible] and Mcgrath went to Preston's at Silver Creek; [illegible] Preston, and other parties [illegible] and after drinking [illegible] Preston's [illegible] Mcgrath [illegible] Preston's [illegible] Mcgrath [illegible] Preston's [illegible] Mcgrath

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

MORNING EDITION.

THURSDAY'S DISPATCHES.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.

MARRIAGE NOTICE.

DEATH NOTICE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE WAR.

THE CRISIS.

THE MARKET

During the last year there were 1859, steps proper were published and given [illegible] of the railroads of the United Kingdom open for traffic, by accidents, the causes of which were beyond their own control; within 50 were killed and 22 injured from want of caution, or misconduct.

Mr. James Smith, of Rugeley, was shot in the thigh and killed, by his servant girl whom he had stationed in his garden armed with a gun, with orders to shoot at any one she saw meddling with the grapes. Mr. Smith himself was the first person who approached; but being partially concealed by the vine he was not recognized; and the girl, getting somewhat too faithfully according to orders, poured the full charge into her master, with fatal precision.—Moral. Don't think of shooting men for the sake of a little fruit.

Among the singular discoveries in the bath way is one in Germany, which is said to [illegible] by chemistry. The [illegible] have taken the old elephant. What the result would be upon any thin gentleman or lady who should make the mistake to go to this bath is curious to speculate upon; nothing less than a walking skeleton or moving shadows could ensue.

The Overland Route from England to British India.—By the London papers we learn that a railroad for conveying vessels across the Isthmus of Suez is in course of preparation. The promoters of the undertaking appear to consider they have propounded a novel idea, but such is not the fact. A century has elapsed since Fielding, in the farce of the Coffee House Politician, makes one of his principal characters, say:—"I have contrived a method to pay off the debt of the nation without a penny of money;" and to her inquiry into his scheme he explains:—"By procuring a machine to carry ships by land about one hundred miles, and so prosecute the East-India trade through the Mediterranean." Whether the success of the project will secure so desirable a consummation, is a question of greater interest to our English friends than ourselves, and we do not regard it as within our province to [illegible] here, but the quotation of the above sentence proves that the idea is not original and forcibly illustrates the saying of the wise man, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

Direct Trade from Lake Ontario to Liverpool.

Yesterday afternoon the *Union*, a smart clipper schooner, one of the centre-board build, entered the Murney, from Hamilton, in the "far west," loaded with staves. The *Union* was built a few years ago for the lake trade, and was destined to show her heels to any crack Yankee schooner afloat. The Great Western Railway of Canada having brought out staves for such vessels, Messrs. Lang & Delane, of Hamilton, chartered the *Union*, and loaded her for Liverpool. The *Union* made a good run down the lakes to Quebec, and from thence she came to Liverpool under the specified time—18 days.—*Liverpool Times*, August 31.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Writing on this subject, the Liverpool *Times* of Sept. 3rd, received by the *Persia* says:—

"If the Canadians cannot secure the presence of the Queen at the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge, they are likely, it might be believed from the Prince of Wales, accompanied in all likelihood, by the Colonial Secretary in the course of the coming year. This will be something, and the young Prince and the Minister may rely upon a warm and generous reception. We wish for the sake of the Canadians that her Majesty would undertake the journey. She seems to be a good sailor, from the frequency of her journeys in the royal yacht, and a voyage across the Atlantic would be nothing to one accustomed to the cross-currents of the channel. Being on the American Continent, she could hardly escape a visit to New York,—perhaps to Washington,—and the result would be indeed gratifying to all concerned."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Dear Sir,—The Council met to-day to re-consider the By-law passed on the 18th, for the purpose of putting the Township into Wards. After silencing Mr. Self for a few minutes, they came to the general conclusion of dividing the Town Hall to the Norwood Ward.

Yours, &c.,
A-Rtespatra.

Norwood, Sept. 24, 1859.

Died.

At Lake Providence, Louisiana, U. S., Sept. 20, William Ryan, aged 43 years, brother of T. Ryan, Cavendish.

COMMERCIAL

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Sep. 29th, 1859.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat ₱ bush.	0	00	0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	00	0	00
Oats	0	00	0	00
Potatoes	0	00	0	00
Flour ₱ bbl.	0	00	0	00
Pork	0	00	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	0	00	0	00
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	00	0	00
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	12	0	14
Eggs ₱ doz.	0	00	0	00
Lard ₱ lb	0	00	0	00
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	0	00
Straw (packed)	0	00	0	00
Wool ₱ lb	0	00	0	00
Hides	0	00	0	00
Ashes	0	00	0	00

Apply to
D. CATHCART,
Town Clerk.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

September 28.

Flour $4 90a 5 00; $4 20c for superfine State; $4 40c a $4 50c for extra State; $4 40a 5 $4 60c for fancy and extra Genesee; $5 00c a $5 15c for old do; $5 75c a $5 85c for fancy and extra Ohio. Rye flour—Small sales at $3 50 a $4 00.

Wheat $1 12 a $1 25 for common to fair red Southern; $1 20c for Canadian. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Oats 33c a 41c for State and Canadian.

Pork $15 62c for mess, and $10 00 for prime. Lard quiet at 10¾c a 11c. Cheese quiet at 9c a 9c¼.

GRAND TEMPERANCE
Demonstration!

In honor of the Annual Session of the
GRAND LODGE
of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Under the management of Peterboro' Division Sons of Temperance and Ashburnham and Peterboro' Lodges Good Templars.

A SOIREE will be held in the *WESLEYAN METHODIST LECTURE ROOM*, on
Wednesday, 5th October,

A PROCESSION

will be formed in front of the Town Hall at 4 o'clock, p. m, preceded by the *PETERBORO RIFLE BAND.*

Tea will be served at 6 o'clock, p. m., precisely. After which the meeting will adjourn to the Church, where

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED

by several eloquent Speakers (Members of the Grand Lodge) in advocacy of

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION.

Members of the various Temperance Organizations are expected to attend in the Regalia of their Offices.

Suitable Musical arrangements will be made. The Chair will be taken at 7½ o'clock. Admission to the Tea by Tickets, is 10½d each. Check Tickets will be given to all on entering the Lecture Room which will admit to the Church for the Addresses, &c.

TICKETS can be had at the *Review* and *Examiner* offices, and at the shops of Messrs. B. & R. Green, Brown & Clarke, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

JOHN KENNEDY, *W. Sec'y.*
Peterboro', September 22, 1859.

Female Servant Wanted

A Protestant preferred. Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
September 29. 39

WANTED TO RENT.

IN or near Peterborough, a Small Dwelling House, with Stable and Yard attached.—Apply at the *Examiner* office.

WANTED.

5 JOURNEYMEN COOPERS will find steady employment by applying immediately to
R. RENFREW, Blythe Mills.
Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 39

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years by a severe Lung Affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (*free of charge*), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 366 Fifth St.,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE following persons will apply to the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, at the meeting of said Corporation, to be held on the 17th October next, for the passing of a By-law to close up and dispose the following road allowances, viz:

Mr. William Armstrong for part of the Road allowance between the 4th and 5th Con. of Otonabee, opposite lots 26.

Mr. George Eason, for the Road Allowance across the East half of the 4th Concession, between lots 21 and 22, in Otonabee.

William Lang Esq., for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 6th concession between lots 21 and 22 in Otonabee.

Mr. John Fife for the Road Allowance across the 5th Concession between lots 21 and 22 in Otonabee.

Thomas Short, Esq., for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 7th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr. Richard Short for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 7th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr. Peter McFarlane for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 8th Concession between lots 11 and 12, in Otonabee.

Mr. John McFarlane for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 9th Concession, between lots 11 and 12, in Otonabee.

Mr. Christopher Howson for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 9th Concession and the east half of the 10th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr. James Hays for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 10th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

GEORGE READ
Town Clerk.
Otonabee, 26th Sept. 1859. 39

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED 200 BAGS, THIRDS and for sale at
27½c. for one Fippar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38

TO LET,

ON Hunter-street, (late George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Garden in [illegible] Fruit Trees, [illegible] Apply to
H. ROGERS.
Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38

FRESH ARRIVAL.

A large and well-assorted Stock of
FALL GOODS.

BLACK Broad-cloth Fancy Cloths, Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres, [illegible]

NEW GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED a good stock of *STAPLE GROCERIES*, such as

Sugar, Molasses,
Coffee, Rice,
Tobacco, Pepper,
Soap, Candles,
Tea, Starch,

All of which he will offer Cheap for Cash or in exchange for Farm produce.

He has also on hand a good stock of

PROVISIONS,

Also

LIQUORS,

in great Variety. Rum, Gin, wine and brandy and other Liquors will be sold as low for Cash as can be had in Town.

The subscriber also begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CADOTTE.
Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 39

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand of $150, given by me in favor of Robert Thom Brookes, and dated on or about the 20th day of July, 1859, as no value has been received for the same.

WM. DRAPE.
Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38

THE WEEKLY "GLOBE"

OF
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,
CONTAINS
AN ACCOUNT OF
The Trial Trip of the "Great Eastern"
EXPLOSION ON BOARD
FIVE MEN KILLED.
Another War in China.
Defeat of the Allied Forces—Five English Gunboats Destroyed,
Five Hundred Men Killed and wounded. Admiral Hope severely injured.
GALLANT CONDUCT of TROOPS.
The Italian Question Unsettled!
Austria Building a Fleet!
France Still Arming!
More about the San Juan Affair! The American Forces Fortifying the Island.
Lamentable Accident—Son of His Excellency the Governor General Drowned.
The Markets.

For sale at
T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.
Price $1 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $35; eighty copies for $100.
Toronto, September 21, 1859. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
NW pt	19	5	83	Patented	45 40
SW	19	5	17	do	37 25
W½	8	1	100	do	28 92
NE	9	2	1	do	2 25
	6	3	200	do	187 28
E½	13	3	100	do	49 53
	2	4	200	do	97 37
	3	4	200	do	6 87
NptNo	19	4	32	do	33 48

BELMONT.

						Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. ct
W½	8	1	100	Patented	113 57	E½	13	7	200	do	36 20
W pt	7	1	83	do	22 65	N pt	21	7	80	do	14 70
S E pt	7	1	83	do	109 22		22	7	200	do	17 25
	8	1	100	do	24 30		23	7	200	do	41 27
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30	E½	1	8	100	do	23 62
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30		5	8	200	do	49 48
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20		6	8	200	do	39 90
W½	17	1	100	do	16 25		7	8	200	do	52 93
	19	1	200	do	39 38	16 17 &	18	8	100	do	12 73
	20	1	200	do	43 77	W½	20	8	100	do	12 73
	26	1	200	do	26 13	E½	22	8	100	do	24 18
	31	1	200	do	27 25	S pt	33	8	185	Patented	32 88
	13	2	200	do	47 12	N pt	23	8	75	do	12 40
W pt	19	2	100	do	16 15	N½	24	8	100	do	33 50
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40	S½	24	8	100	do	23 40
Bro.	26	2	50	do	18 87	S E pt	26	8	50	do	9 13
W½	3	3	100	do	20 48	S E pt	27	8	15	do	2 19
	8	3	200	do	42 97	S E pt	27	8	15	do	2 19
	9	3	200	do	42 97	W½	11	9	100	do	24 36
	13	3	200	do	17 53	E½	16	9	100	do	9 60
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03	E½	19	9	100	do	20 93
W pt	14	3	32	do	8 13		22	9	200	do	36 45
Bro.	24	3	132	do	26 55		23	9	200	do	48 65
N W	31	3	100	do	32 70		26	9	200	do	35 90
S E pt	31	3	10	do	9 80	W½	13	10	100	do	21 53
	3	4	200	do	42 50	E½	16	10	100	do	41 80
	4	4	200	do	47 38	W½	16	10	100	do	25 67
SE of E½	6	4	75	do	17 53	NWofE½	17	10	75	do	19 17
SE of E½	7	4	8	do	9 57		18	10	200	do	84 12
Pt of E½	13	4	63	do	23 19	E½	20	10	100	do	20 70
	22	4	71	do	22 86	W½	20	10	100	do	20 86
	24	4	83	do	30 33		22	10	200	do	44 65
	1	5	200	do	43 17		23	10	200	do	44 67
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17	NWofE½	12	10	77	do	24 23
W½	36	6	100	Patented	18 20	E pt	18	10	76	do	16 93
	27	6	100	do	29 04						
	1	7	200	do	39 92	E½	27	10	100	do	19 55
	2	7	200	do	41 73	W½	27	10	100	do	23 03
W½	24	6	100	do	39 40	W½	19	11	100	do	21 47
E½	26	6	100	do	18 20	W½	25	11	100	do	18 03
	5	7	200	do	32 75	E½	26	11	100	do	16 27
W pt	6	7	200	do	52 08	W½	28	11	100	do	16 27
W pt	6	7	100	do	26 04		29	11	200	do	32 96
E pt	6	7	70	do	23 32		31	11	200	do	36 00
NW W	10	7	36	do	10 43	NWptBro	9	12	47	do	16 90
	11	7	200	do	19 92	NWptBro	10	12	45	do	19 45

DOURO.

W½	2	1	100	Patented	40 70	W½	24	4	100	do	22 03
NE of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60	E½	3	5	100	do	8 97
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 57	W½	6	5	100	do	16 48
W½	23	3	100	do	10 00	W½	17	5	100	do	35 62
Bkp	25	3	100	do	78 82	SW¼	22	5	50	do	22 77
E½	16	3	75	Patented	9 38	E½	6	6	100	Not Pat'd	
E½	22	3	75	do	13 88	W½	15	6	100	do	67 22
W½	22	3	75	do	13 88	N½	13	7	100	do	51 23
N¼ & SE pt	24	3	150	do	30 96	SEpt	10	9	65	Patented	25 02
	25	3	48	do	18 19	W½	1	10	200	do	31 27
	26	3	24	do	13 13						
N½	10	4	100	do	20 96	W½	6	10	100	do	17 27
N½	17	4	100	Not Pat'd	29 38	SWpt	9	10	2	Not Pat'd	10 27
N½	24	4	100	Patented	19 43	Broken	9	11	4	Patented	42 55

DUMMER.

						Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. ct
W½	16	2	100	Patented	24 20	E½	19	7	100	do	36 87
W½	27	1	100	do	37 80	Npt	27	7	10	do	13 60
	1	2	200	do	42 72	Broken	34	7	7	do	5 23
N½	17	3	100	do	2 40	W½	17	8	100	do	16 20
	26	3	100	do	4 77		20	8	200	do	21 24
	27	3	50	do	4 35	W½	12	9	100	do	22 73
NW pt	28	3	9	do	11 27	E½	17	9	100	do	12 73
E½	16	4	100	do	4 53	W½	17	9	100	do	12 73
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 26		27	9	200	do	14 56
N½	23	4	100	Patented	4 66	SEptW½	20	9	10	do	5 20
S½	23	4	100	do	14 66	E½	1	10	100	do	26 42
E½	24	4	100	do	24 20	N pt	23	8	125	Patented	32 88
E½	25	4	100	do	23 77	W½	24	8	100	do	33 50
W½	25	4	100	do	12 35	S½	24	8	100	do	23 40
W½	27	4	100	do	9 45	S E pt	26	8	50	do	9 13
SEptW½	10	6	50	do	16 06	S E pt	27	8	15	do	2 19
E½	26	6	100	do	13 87	W½	26	10	100	do	26 52
N½	13	7	100	do	25 97		27	21	200	do	37 73
	9	7	100	do	9 66	W½	2	12	100	do	9 66

BURLEIGH.

W½	6	1	100	Patented	21 22
W½	6	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 66
W½	7	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 66
	8	2	200	Not Pat'd	19 99

	8	4	200	Not Pat'd	25 70
	8	5	200	Not Pat'd	15 66
	8	7	200	Not pat'd	23 33
E½	8	8	100	Not Pat'd	14 66

OTONABEE.

Broken	11	4	100	Patented	20 46
E½	11	4	100	do	4 66
	11	5	200	do	22 20
W½	13	5	100	do	7 22
W½	15	5	100	Patented	20 20
W½	15	5	100	Not Pat'd	21 16
	15	5	100	Patented	24 23
	16	5	100	do	24 23
	17	5	100	do	24 23
	18	5	100	do	24 23
	21	5	200	do	48 47
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	266	5	200	do	48 47
	267	5	200	do	48 47
	268	5	200	do	48 47
	269	5	200	do	48 47
	270	5	200	do

CANVASS RUBBER SHOES

A NEW sticky enfolding article, for wearing without wetting feet or ankles.

Only 5s. 6d. per pair.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sept. 20th, 1859. 37

LEAD PENCILS.

A LARGE supply of Stewart's best Spanish Slate Leaders.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sep. 19, 1859. 3

A LAST CALL!

THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts over due each supply, that positive payment is made before the

15th OCTOBER, next,

after which all unpaid will be placed in suit for collection.

H. LAWSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

Farm for Sale or To Let.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or To Let, the North 100 acres of Lot 23 in the 1st Con. of Smith. Also the west half of Lot No. 1 in the 1st Con. of Asphodel. The above lots are good land and well watered, within six miles of Peterborough.

For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM FOSTER, 11th Con. North Monaghan.

North Monaghan, Sep. 1st, 1859. 36-3

GAUPHOY.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against [illegible] notes of hand amounting to £20 log. one for £10 11s 9d, other for £16 in favor of Jeremiah Mahony, deceased, [illegible] of Asphodel, he (Dave) against [illegible] as valid for the same.

JEREMIAH GLANCEY.

Asphodel, Sept., 19th, 1859. 36-37

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the 14th Lot, 11th con., Otonabee, 100 acres, more or less, of which 75 are cleared and well fenced, the remainder being cedar swamp.

The farm is tastefully situated, and well watered and is within ten minutes walk of a railway station. One of the best wheat farms in the country.

There is a good Dwelling House on the farm, containing two parlors, and four bedrooms, kitchen and dairy and rooms. Besides stables, [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE, LIBERAL. For [illegible] apply to

Wm. OGILVY.

Peterborough, P. O., 14th Sept., 1859. 36-37

NOTICE.

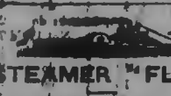
PERSONS indebted to us are hereby notified that we will require all [illegible] and notes [illegible] to be settled before the

FIRST of OCTOBER,

after which date [illegible] and for this purpose will place all unpaid at that date in the hands for collection.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro', 14th Sept., 1859. 36-37.



STEAMER "FLY."

Captain CHURCH.

WILL ply for the remainder of the Season between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.

Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leave Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for those places.

Fisher's Stages run in connection, leaving Bridgenorth's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.

[illegible] and Barrenmeters can be had on board.

Peterborough, Sept. 19th, 1859. 37

The Royal INSURANCE COM'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened in Peterborough, where risks in Fire and Life Assurances will be taken on the most liberal terms.

All losses promptly and equitably paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MERRY, Agent.

Bank of Toronto,

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38

Important to Farmers.

THE subscriber would draw the particular attention of Farmers, to their [illegible]

STRAW CUTTERS,

[illegible] the advantage combining the use of the Straw Cutter as [illegible] will have to [illegible]

A saving of fifty per cent

[illegible] Cattle may be fattened, while the [illegible] cost, be kept in [illegible] Cutting to the necessary [illegible] the cattle thrive [illegible] Cutters [illegible] the need of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

[illegible] complete, and on [illegible] the great advantage they [illegible] their own place, [illegible] of dealers, by [illegible] of [illegible] Cutting to [illegible] of [illegible] expense in [illegible] day, we should [illegible] Cutters [illegible]

Bertie Cutting Machines,

[illegible] determined people their [illegible] to supplement or remain [illegible] to be superseded.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro' August 30th, 1859. 36-37.

TO THE SUFFERING!

Free Cathartic

[illegible] Pills after the sale [illegible] accordingly low [illegible] Grocer are now [illegible] will have to [illegible] to be used

A saving of fifty per cent

[illegible] Cutting to the necessary [illegible] the cattle thrive [illegible] Cutters [illegible] the need of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

[illegible] complete, and on [illegible] the great advantage they [illegible] their own place, [illegible] of dealers, by [illegible] of [illegible] Cutting to [illegible] of [illegible] expense in [illegible] day, we should [illegible] Cutters [illegible]

Bertie Cutting Machines,

[illegible] determined people their [illegible] to supplement or remain [illegible] to be superseded.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

Peterboro' August 30th, 1859. 36-37.

TO THE SUFFERING!

Free Cathartic

[illegible] Pills after the sale [illegible] accordingly low [illegible] Grocer are now [illegible] will have to [illegible] to be used

"CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

[illegible] The Genuine [illegible] Peterborough, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Cowan's Toothache Drop [illegible] A. & D. Sands, and I [illegible] I have used a [illegible] cure.

W. A. BLAKE.

I write and [illegible] Drops [illegible] and take a [illegible] cure.

ALBERT KERRY.

BY-LAW No.—

A By-law to authorize the Mayor to [illegible] of Peterborough, to raise by way of loan, the sum of [illegible] pounds, by the issuing thereof [illegible] and to [illegible] Debentures therefor, and [illegible] for the payment thereof.

Passed the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1859

WHEREAS, the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough, did on the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, pass a By-Law authorizing and requiring the Mayor of the said Town, to subscribe and take three thousand pounds of stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, on behalf of the said Municipality.

And Whereas the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, is still required to pay the balance of the stock so subscribed, and the expenses connected with the issue of Debentures for the payment of the said stock.

And Whereas the sum of three hundred pounds is required to pay the Government for the balance due on the Land, at the South end of the Town, and the claims of the Squatters thereon.

And Whereas it is desirable and necessary to expend in grading, gravelling, and otherwise improving the streets of the said Town, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five pounds.

And Whereas, to carry into effect the said recited objects, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation, to raise the sum of two thousand pounds, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the rate of three hundred and seventy pounds, to be raised annually by special rate, for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, representative of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income from said stock or shares in the return of tolls, interest, or dividends; and also irrespective of any income to be [illegible] of the stocking fund hereinafter mentioned or any part thereof, according to the last revised Assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight [illegible] seven hundred and eighty-one pounds.

And Whereas, for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund, and paying the said sum of two thousand pounds, and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year. Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough.

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Mayor to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole, the sum of two thousand pounds, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, for the purposes, and with the objects above recited.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required, not less than one hund ed pounds each, and in the whole not to exceed the said sum of two thousand pounds, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable at the office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, in Peterborough, in ten years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned, for this By-law to take effect, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first days of April and October respectively, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said Debentures, and the interest at the rate aforesaid, to become due thereon, an equal special rate of four pence three eighths of a penny in the pound, shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised levied, and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property, in the said Municipality, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That for the purposes of taking the votes of the Municipal Electors on this By-law a poll shall be opened according to law in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and Robert Howe is hereby appointed to act as Returning Officer in the said Centre Ward. In the South Ward, in the shop of Mathew Lane, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and Ivan O'Beirne is hereby named to act as Returning Officer. And for the East Ward, in the Town Hall, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and James Edwards is hereby named to act as Returning Officer in the said East Ward.

7th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of October A. D. 1859.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of this Municipality after one month from the first publication in the Examiner Newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Thursday the 25th day of August 1859; and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon in the North Ward in the shop of Hugh Evans, on Monday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock, a. m. In the Centre Ward in the office of Thomas Eastland on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. In the South Ward in the shop of Mother Lane on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m. And in the East Ward in the Town Hall, on Monday the 19th day of September next at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES EDWARDS,

Town Clerk.

Peterborough, August 23, 1859. 35

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caine his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the [illegible] Stages [illegible] Omnibus will leave [illegible] Monday, 4th August, 1859. Bond [illegible]

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY.

To be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, by Public Auction, at the Town of Lindsay, on

Thursday, 20th October,

Under the power of sale contained in a Mortgage from McDermot & Walsh to the Bank of Toronto, the following very valuable lots in the

Town of Lindsay,

VIZ:

Town Lots Nos. 9 and 10 on the east side of Lindsay street, north of the river,

Do., do., 5, 7, 13 and 15 on the west side of Caroline street.

Do., do., 12 on the east side of Caroline street.

Do., do., 16, 20, 22, 26, 30 and 41, on the north side of Queen street.

Do., do., 5 and 30 on the north side of King street.

Do., do., 2, 6, and 10 on the west side of Water street.

Do., do., 1, 7 and 9, on the west side of Georgian street.

Do., Do., 2 and 4 on the east side of Georgian street.

Do., do., 7 and 9 on the west side of Simcoe street.

Do., do., 2 and 8 on the West side of Mill street.

Do., do., 1 on the east side of Mill street.

Do., do., 7 and 9 on the East side of Huron street.

Do., do., 8 on the west side of Huron street.

Do., do., 7 and 9 on the west side of St. Lawrence street.

Do., do., 6 on the east side of St. Lawrence street.

Do., do., 3, 6, 15 and 17 on the north side of Durham street.

Do., do., 2, 8, 10, 16 and 18 on the south side of Melbourne street.

Do., do., 9, 13, 17 and 21 on the north side of Melbourne street.

Do., do., 16 and 22 on the south side of Glenelg street.

Do., do., 20 and 22 on the north side of Glenelg street, and

Do., do., 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 29 on the north side of Kidout street;

According to a certain plan of the said Lots made by John K. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

THE TERMS, which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of sale. Sale to take place on the ground, and to commence at 11 a. m., precisely.

FRANCIS MURPHY,

Auctioneer.

September 15, 1859. 36—td

TO DISTILLERS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Valuable Property FOR SALE,

On Liberal Terms of Credit.

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, in the Town of Peterborough, on

Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 1859.

at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon.—By virtue of a Power of Sale in that behalf, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Fourth day of November, A. D., 1857, and made by John Glen of the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, Merchant, of the first part, and Harriet Glen, his wife, of the second part, and George Coupar and William Ogilvy of the said Town of Peterborough, Merchants, of the third part; All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, being Town Lots, Numbers Three and Four south of Sherbrooke Street and West of George street, in the Town of Peterborough; together with all the houses, buildings and erections thereon, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above property is situated in the flourishing town of Peterborough, and is within two hundred yards of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, with which a connection could be made at a trifling cost. There is a large and substantial building on the property, which was built and fitted up for distilling purposes, but never having been used, could be turned into Flour Mills or any kind of Manufactory at a comparatively trifling expense. It is particularly adapted to either Distilling or Brewing purposes on a large scale, as it contains all the Tubs, Shafting, Copperworks and Machinery necessary for the first business, constructed on the most approved principles. A considerable stream running through the premises furnishes a never failing supply of water, and might readily be used in conjunction with steam as a motive power.—There is a new Engine and Boiler in the building which cost $3600. These are of the most approved make, are very powerful, and have never been used. The Out-houses are well built, and are capable of Stabling two Hundred head of Cattle. Altogether the property will be found one of the most desirable investments for Capitalists, Manufacturers or others to be met with.

TERMS OF SALE,

One fourth down, and the remainder in equal payments, at ONE, TWO AND THREE years. For further particulars apply to

O. A. WELLER,

Barrister, Peterboro',

Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

Peterboro', 31st August 1859. 37

FIRE! FRIE!!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

FARMERS having Barns full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.

W. CLUXTON.

General Insurance Agent.

Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34

A CARD.

MRS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazlewood's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will devote to the above frequenting; a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ISAAC ABOTT, or his son William, who left Wiltshire, England, about 14 years ago, and emigrated to America.

Any information respecting the said Abott, will be thankfully received by

JOHN DORN,

Weaver, P. O.

Dummer 17th May, 1859. 19

☞ Contemporaries will confer a favour by copying the above.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWS to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 15 years, intends that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in a manner [illegible] to any [illegible] durability, (except [illegible] made [illegible] taking a [illegible] used by [illegible] Mode also prepared to insert [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OCTOBER

1859

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 42.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—Seven Shillings and six pence, per year, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising:

	£	s	d
Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0	3	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publishers must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

Graham & Renfrew, *Publishers and Proprietors*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. R. PISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calsse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND [illegible]
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
W. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB.
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PLANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 8, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 29

GEORGE [illegible],
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician & Surgeon.
LATE OF DUBLIN.
☞ Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough. 29

MARRIED.

Peterborough, 2nd August, 1859.

MR. H. GADDY, Architect, has opened an Office at his residence, on the Court House Square, Peterborough, where he will at all times be prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., to all those favouring him with their patronage. He will also give lessons in Drawing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 31-3m.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th, 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.

H. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co's, or to W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER **OGEMAH**
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Calsse's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 18th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of **Funerals, in any Style,** on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

TO LET.
A Dwelling House on Hunter Street, next door to Calse's Hotel, it would answer for a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
Apply to WM. COULTER.
Peterboro', Sep. 1, 1859. 35.

WANTED.
A second class Common School Teacher, to commence on the 15th of October next, at Warsaw.
THOS. CROATH,
Sec'y Trens. S. S. No. 9, Dummer.
Warsaw, August 26, 1859. 4

CANVASS RUBBER SHOES
A NEW strong and cheap article, for wearing with, or without Boots or Shoes.
Only 3s. per pair.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sept. 10th, 1859. 37

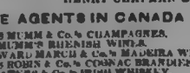
A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15th OCTOBER, next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
R. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,
LYING the 14th Lot, 11th con., Otonabee, and containing 100 acres, of which 75 are clear'd and free from Stumps, the remainder being good timbered.
The farm is beautifully situated, and well watered, and is within ten minutes walk of a railway station. It is one of the best wheat farms in the country.
There is a good Dwelling House on the farm, containing two public room, and four bedrooms kitchen and servants rooms. Besides stables, barns, sheds, &c
TERMS OF SALE, LIBERAL. For particulars apply to
Wm OGILVY
Peterborough, C. W., 14th Sept., 1859. 4in-37

Boots & Shoes.
A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.
W. CLUXTON
Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 3½

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly Peterborough
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40



STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leaves Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for these places.
Palm & Staples run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board.
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

FIRE! FIRE!!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
FARMERS having Barns full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.
W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.
Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34.

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Ashehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 31

CHOICE
WINE., BRANDIES, &C.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earlier Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKINS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERES'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, BUTLER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

ALL KINDS of PRINTING DONE at the Examiner Office

Selected Poetry.

The Little Grave.

"It is only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead;"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound he made that day
Ah, they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall;
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The pine bed and its freight of clay.
But I know what darling hopes were hid
Beneath that tiny coffin lid.

I knew that a mother had stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay;
I knew that burning tears were hid,
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid;"
And I knew her lip, and cheek, and brow
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I knew that some things were hid away,
The crimson flush and wavy rings gay;
The little frock and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its ribbon and tassels blue;
And an empty crib with its covers spread
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave, but oh! beware!
For world-wide hopes are buried there,
And yet, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, I ween, through aching tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried up with an only boy!

A Touching Episode of the Franklin Expedition.

The important news brought by the last English steamer, in relation to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, recalls an interesting incident connected with that memorable expedition, and which he will narrate.

In the West of England are two towns whose corporate limits are less than a mile apart, and which have been for many years united into Parliamentary borough. One of them, Penryn, has an existence of many centuries, being recorded as a thriving market town A. D., 1258. The other, Falmouth, had no existence previous to the seventeenth century, although now an important seaport, and exceeding its older neighbor in population and business. Both towns are situated in the same inlet or arm of the sea, Penryn being at its extreme head. As might be expected there has existed a strong jealousy between the towns, which was not decreased by their ill-assorted union into one Parliamentary borough whilst still retaining their separate corporate existence. Penryn considers its neighbor as an upstart, whilst Falmouth retorts by sneering at the older borough as old-fashioned and fossilized. Desperate fight and bitter personal quarrels have been thus occasioned, being even in a worse state of things than that formerly existed between Cleveland and Ohio city, whose position was somewhat similar to that of the towns in question.

About fifteen years ago a young sailor, named Johns, a native of Penryn, belonging to a coasting vessel sailing between that port and London. He was the accepted suitor of Miss Cook, a young girl in about his own circumstances, but whose personal attractions gained the attention of more than one young man of better station. As it is not to be wondered at, the young woman was a bit of coquette, and flirted, in the absence of her accepted lover, with some of her other admirers. Among these was a dashing young fellow, a professed "lady-killer," from Falmouth, who had once had a quarrel with young Johns on account of local prejudices, and whose attentions to Miss Cook were at first prompted by a spirit of malice to his adversary. He took her to places of amusement, rode or walked with her on Sundays, and endeavoured to make his attention to her as public as he possibly could.

Rumors of this had reached Johns on some of his trips home, but as he never saw them together he always passed the tales by with as little attention as possible. Once, however, his vessel arrived in port on a Sunday evening, and the lover hastily donned his best suit and rushed off to see his lady-love. She was not at home, having gone to church. Impatiently he hurried off to the church, and near its gate met his apparently faithless sweetheart walking arm-in-arm with his detested Falmouth adversary. Without waiting to meet them, he turned and went on board his ship.

It was the time when the brave Frank in was forming his expedition for the exploration of the North-west passage, and great inducements in the way of bounty money and comparatively large pay were held out to the hardy and adventurous mariners — The two towns furnished several volunteers Penryn sent out four hardy fellows. One of these was young Johns. Stung by the seeing faithlessness of his beloved, he had joined the daring party and were to seek fame, and perhaps death amid the unknown terrors of the North Pole.

Soon after this rash step had been taken, Johns learned that Miss Cook was still faithful to him alone. The meeting between them must have been both sweet and bitter —sweet in the knowledge of each other's constancy—bitter in the certainty that they must part, for it was now too late to retreat Even if it were possible to withdraw from this service under government, manly honour forbade a cowardly desertion of the townsmen who had volunteered with him: nor could he care to face the jeers of the rival town. Besides there was a strong hope of a speedy return, and the girl was somewhat proud after all, of his bravery and the honor which the daring step would attach to his name.

On a bright May morning they were married in the old Church of St. Gluvias, and a merry peal rang from the square grey tower in honor of the nuptials, for Johns was a favorite with very many of the townspeople, and the bride was, as we have said, somewhat of the belle of that place. The honeymoon was of but a few days duration, for the volunteers were soon ordered to join their ships.

On the 23d of May, 1845, the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from the river Thames, with 136 souls on board. On the 26th of July in that year the whaling ship *Prince of Wales* spoke them at the entrance of Lancaster Sound. That was the last time the members of the expedition were ever seen by civilized men.

The wires of the explorers monthly drew half the pay of their husbands. The other half accumulated in the hands of the government until the return of the husband, or the official notification of their deaths.—Mrs. Johns drew her pay and lived at home with her parents, eagerly looking for accounts of the expedition. In time she became the mother of a boy, and in her new duties she passed the time less heavily.

Months rolled on to years, but still no tidings came of the fated vessels. Expedition after expedition went in search of the missing men, but always returned with the same story of privation, danger and want of success. With painful eagerness the anxious watcher now grasped the weekly London newspaper in search of news of the lost ones, and eagerly brought the opinions of skilled navigators as to the chances of their safety. Hope at last seemingly died out in it hearts but hers. She clung to the last straw.

Those who climbed the steep of Pendennis Castle eight or nine years since, may have seen on Sunday afternoon a comly woman, clad in plain but neat dress, seated on an embrasure of a battery, gazing out on the waters of the English Channel, waiting and watching for the vessels that never came. Her little boy skipped about, picking the daisies and butter cups that spangled the grassy slopes.

At length hope died out of all hearts, even hers. But still she lived on her quiet life. The visits to the heights were no longer made, but friends saw that the absent one was in her thoughts. Then came the tidings brought by Dr. Rae, convincing every one that the sad drama of life had actually been played out on those everlasting ice-fields. Government, when had continued the pay to the bereaved wives, was now compelled to officially announce the unfortunate explorers as dead. The half-pay which had accumulated in its coffers, was now paid over to the representatives of the deceased, and future pay was stopped. To Mrs. John's the sum paid over amounted to about a hundred pounds sterling.

Now at last the widow's weeds were put on, and the fatherless lad was dressed in mourning. When we last heard of them—about a year since—they were still living in their native town, pursuing the old course of life. The widow eked out her little fund by sewing.

Whether the husband, who had seen but a few day of wedded life, and who had never seen or heard of his son, was one of the twenty-four who had died previous to April 25th, 1848, or had participated in that terrible march to death in search of the Great Fish River we cannot say. The reception of the full details of the news brought by the Fox may throw some light on that matter. Of this much we are confident that Johns did his duty to the last and died as a brave man should die. There are those here who knew him well, and pay this last tribute to the memory of a old friend.

A Queer Experiment.

SIXTY AND SIXTEEN.

About a week since a fair young girl arrived at this city, from London, Canada West. She came on the Port Burwell Packet, and took rooms at a modest but comfortable hotel. Her wardrope was rather scanty, but she had plenty of money, and calling to her aid several milliners and dressmakers, she soon dashed out in gay and attractive style. She registered her name as Sarah May, London, C. W., destination West. She told the landlord she expected her uncle at the end of the week, and on Saturday morning he arrived. He was an active and affable gentleman, well dressed and airy but gray as a rat, and evidently sixty years old at least. He paid his nieces bill, and the pair purposed leaving on the 5.50 Columbia train.

But early in the afternoon there arrived at the hotel, an uncouth old baggy trowsers, a bed-blanket coat, a hat belonging to previous generation, and with a slight Yorkshire accent. This old man angrily confronted the other old man, and charged with running away with his daughter, who was not and never had been his (the old man's) niece. The other old man, the new comer said he had a wife and eight children at home, four of whom were grown up. It also appeared from the injured father's story that the ancient gay deceiver's name was M'Maken; that he had been a magistrate; that he had been a man of wealth, and had borne a spotless character, up to the time he had induced the girl to run away with him. The retired magistrate had a private interview with the girl's father—we do not know what was said, or what influence was brought to bear upon the injured father—but he returned to London, and the retired magistrate and the young girl left on the 5.50 Columbia train. We get these facts from the landlord in whose hotel the eccentric drama was played. We have no further particulars, but they apparently have a queer way of doing things over in Mrs. Albert's country.—*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*

NEVER YIELD TO RIDICULE.

Never let your honest convictions be laughed down. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of ridicule, than you can enjoy your life if you are in constant fear of death. If you think it right to defer from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it, however pedantic it may appear, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and gradually, as if a man wore a big soul of his own in his bosom and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Be true to your manhood's conviction, and in the end you will not only be respected by the world, but have the approval of your own conscience.

The best adhesive label you can put on your baggage is to stick to it yourself.

A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

An incident of thrilling and almost terrible interest combining in itself all the palpitating chances of breathbreath escapes, and the strange romantic ventures of that wierd semblance of life, somnambulism, occurred on the night before last. The scene of this unusual episode was on Catherine street, at the residence of Mr. Israel Moreton, a gentleman in whose veracity we have entire confidence, and from whose lips we received the statement of the particulars.

At about 2½ in the morning, he was awakened by a knocking at the front of his residence, and, upon answering the call found a man on the steps, who in a very incoherent and excited manner, requested him to walk across the street and look at the top of his house. The proposition was so strange that he declined, and stood irresolute for a few moments and was about retiring again, suspicious of foul play, when his eye caught a moving shadow on the front of the opposite house, cast by the moon, which was shining dimly through the fleecy clouds of a gathering equinoctial storm. It indicated that some moving being was walking noiselessly along the narrow ridge of his roof, and as he looked at its slow creeping motion, an indefinable chill crept over him. The shadow strode across the front of the opposite building, and was lost for a moment in the darkness, and then crept into view again, returning in an opposite direction, with the same slow gliding motion. His consternation may be imagined when his gaze fell upon the form of a human being shrouded from head to foot in a long white dress, about which a mass of long hair, much gleamed darkly in the moonbeams, fell in wild confusion. This spectral form paced slowly too and fro on the narrow ridgeboard which covered the apex of the roof, approaching in frightful proximity of the abrupt termination at the ends, and calmly turning about to retrace the distance, always with the same unfaltering step and easy gliding motion. The house was a high one, and a misstep or a step too far, would have plunged the night-walker down to certain destruction—as also would a casual sound, the shout of a midnight reveller, or the crow of a morning cock.

The walker was a woman, and, as she moved back and fourth, she occasionally raised her hand to her head, as though engaged in thought or troubled with pain.—The head never moved to the right or left, up or down, but always maintained the same position, erect and straight as a statute. A chimney stood directly in the middle of the roof, around which she passed with ease, placing one hand upon its top and walking down the sloping roof to get around. Once in this spectral walk she paused at the edge of the roof, and, before turning, looked straight out ahead into the black night, as if peering beyond mortal vision, into some mysterious realm.

A waving movement of the right hand accompanied this act, which lasted but a moment, when the walk was again renewed and the light shadow passed across the faces of the spell-bound gazers as she hid the moon for an instant from their sight. The same spot was reached again a few moments after when the figure again paused, and again gazed out into the darkness, and then, with a slow motion stretched out a hand, and with outstretched fingers clutched at something which had no existence except in the fevered mind of the sleeper. The other hand was then extended in like manner, and the body went forward in such a way that the upper portion hung over the abyss, while the fingers reached out until there was no further reaching, and then clutched again with a quick, convulsive snatch, and were withdrawn. The form was motionless a moment; and then commenced its walk again, continuing as far as the middle of the roof, when it turned towards the rear of the house, and moving down the slope of the roof was lost to sight.

Mr. Moreton, while witnessing this scene had recognized the features and form of his servant girl, a young female of about 18, named Jane Mooney. With a feeling of indescribable relief he saw her disappear, and knew that she had descended through a skylight to the garret and to her room.—Hastening in, he aroused his wife, and went with her to the girl's room and found her sitting on the side of the bed, wide awake, and in a state of mind bordering on distraction. She had no knowledge of the occurrence, but had been awakened by the noise of her employer entering the house, and found herself standing in the middle of her room in the condition described. That the result were no worse was a matter of most devout thankfulness to all within that house.

The girl had been suffering from a brain fever, from which she was gradually recovering, which undoubtedly caused this dangerous freak. She has no knowledge of anything of the kind having occurred previously and will be well watched in future as she is highly esteemed. It was a thrilling adventure with a happy result.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he bears in his breast a clear conscience! There is no spring so spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no bright task, and left no obligation unfulfilled, thus fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.—Conscience, it is said, makes cowards of us all—but only cowards when it reproaches us with some omissions—some shrinking from truth and right and the commission of some wrong.

It is asserted that the nerve of the young ladies of a noble English family, who rendered her account annually for little nursery sticcatoes, among other things put down the modest sum of $350 for brandy to splurge the children with.

THE SQUIRE'S DEATH.

It was the first Sunday in the month, and there was full service. Hiltonbury Church had one of those old-fashioned Altar-rails which form three sides of a square, and where it was the custom that at the words 'Draw near with faith,' the earliest communicants should advance to the rail and remain till their place was wanted by others and that the last should not return to their seats till service was concluded. Mr. Charlecote had for many years been always the first parishioner to walk slowly up the matted aisle, and kneel beside the wall, under the cumbrous old tables of Commandments. There, on this day, he knelt as usual and harvest labours tending to thin the number of communicants, the same who came up first remained to the end, joined their voices in the Eucharistic Lord's Prayer and Angelic Hymn, and bowed their heads at the blessing of the peace that passeth all understanding. It was not till the rest had risen and moving away, that the vicar and the clerk remarked that squire had not risen. Another look and it was plain that he had sunk somewhat forward on his folded arms, and was only supported by the rail and the wall. The vicar hastily summoned the village doctor, who had not yet left the church. They lifted him, and laid him along on the cushioned step where he had been kneeling, but motion and breath were gone, the strong arms were helpless, and the colour had left the open face. Taken at once from the Feast on earth to the glory above could this be called sudden death? There he lay on the Altar step, with hands crossed on his breast, and perfectly blessed repose of his manly countenance, sweetened and ennobled in its stillness, and in every lineament wearing the impress of that Holy Spirit of love who had made it a meet temple. What an unpremeditated lying in the state was that! as by ones and twos, beneath the clergy's eye, the villagers stole in with slowly, beevily feeling tread to gaze in silent awe on their best friend, some sobbing and weeping beyond control, others with grave, almost stolid tranquility or they murmured 'He *was* a gentleman," which in a poor man's mouth means "he was a just man and patient, the friend of the weak and poor." His farmers and his own labourers put their shoulders to bear him once more to his own house through his half-gathered crops.

"The hand of the reaper
Takes the ears that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood in glory."

No, bewail him not. It was glory indeed, but the glory of early autumn, the garnering of the stock of corn in full season. It was well done of the vicar that a few long, full-grained ears of wheat were all that was laid upon his breast in the coffin.—"Hopes and Fears," in the Constitutional Press. By the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe," &c., &c.

Duelling.

It is currently reported through the city that a duel took place on Monday morning between Mr. E. Sherwood the County Engnier, and Mr. Wm. N. Read—or Read, or some such name—the place assigned by rumour as the scene of conflict, being in the adjoining Township of Hull, the weapons said to have been used being pistols. Happily none of the combats were injured. The same authority—Dame Rumour—hath it that the quarrel originated in a Billiard Room in Central Ottawa.

We hope for the credit of the city, as one of the parties holds a respectable station therein, as well as for the credit of the parties themselves, that the story may prove not altogether correct, but we are afraid that such a hope is too improbable to be indulged in.

Where the parties engaged in the disgraceful transaction of no accounts in the community, the whole affair would be deserving of nothing but ridicule. But as it is, the circumstance suggests the inquiry.—Are we relapsing into incipient barbarism that one holding high official station can dare so to outrage law and reason as to perform the function of duelist, in broad daylight on British soil?

But what else could have been expected from Licensing a Gambling Saloon in our midst?

An eminent German in speaking of the action taken by the National Assembly of his native country, in 1849, in suppressing gambling, said that almost all the members of the Assembly expressed an opinion that "these gambling hells were an infamy and a disgrace to Germany, a fountain of moral and economical destruction, a poisonous subliminate of sensuality, a birth place of suicide, and a spring of nameless misfortunes."

Such is the character that German legislators give of the gambling-house! And are not these its characteristic wherever it is established? If so, is it not an infamous stain upon the civilization of our land to *license* such dens of darkness.—*Ottawa Banner.*

SAMSON AND WALLACE.

A missionary once visiting an isolated mining district in Scotland, was so astonished at the ignorance of the inhabitants in regard to spiritual knowledge that he suggested that they should meet at some convenient place every Sabbath, and that one of their number should endeavour to edify the rest by reading chapters from the Scriptures On the following Sabbath the missionary's suggestion was realised; and an old man, named John Anderson, rather better informed than his neighbours, was for this purpose elevated on a slight eminence at the gable of a miner's house. Nearly the whole of the males were present and John conducted the opening services by reading that portion of Scripture which speaks of the wonderful exploits of Samson. The attention of his rustic audience seemed much excited during the time he was reading, and just as John had finished his narrative, one of his hearers, a ponderous lump of unsophisticated mortality, bawls out—"Lord man, Jock, he's been a deevil o' a strong fellow that; is there anything about the Wallace Wallie there?"

A Ghost Story.

(*From the Boston Traveller, October 10.*)

Mr. Hector McDonald, of Canada, was recently on a visit to Boston. When he left home his family were enjoying good health, and he anticipated a pleasant journey. The second morning after his arrival in Boston, when leaving his bed to dress for breakfast, he saw reflected in a mirror the corpse of a woman lying in the bed from which he had just risen. Spell-bound, he gazed with intense feeling, and tried to recognize the features of the corpse, but in vain; he could not even move his eyelids; he felt deprived of action, for how long he knew not. He was at last startled by the ringing of the bell for breakfast, and sprang to the bed to satisfy himself if what he had seen reflected in the mirror was real or an illusion. He found the bed as he had left it, he looked again into the mirror, but only saw the bed truly reflected. During the day he thought much upon the illusion, and determined next morning to rub his eyes and feel perfectly sure that he was wide awake before he left bed. But notwithstanding these precautions, the vision was repeated with this addition, that he thought he recognized in the corpse some resemblance to the features of his wife.

In the course of the second day he received a letter from his wife, in which she stated that she was quite well, and hoped he was enjoying himself among his friends. As he was devotedly attached to her, and always anxious for her safety, he supposed that his morbid fears had conjured up the vision he had seen reflected in the glass; and went about his business as cheerfully as usual. On the morning of the third day, after he had dressed, he found himself in his own house, leaning over the coffin of his wife. His friends were assembled, the minister was performing the funeral services, his children wept—he was in the house of death. He followed the corpse to the grave; he heard the earth rumble upon the coffin, he saw the grave filled, and the green sods covered over it; yet by some strange power, he could see through the ground the entire form of his wife as she lay in her coffin

He looked in the faces of those around him, but no one seemed to notice him; he tried to weep, but the tears refused to flow; his very heart felt as hard as a rock. Enraged at his own want of feeling, he determined to throw himself upon the grave and lie there till his heart should break, when he was recalled to consciousness by a friend, who entered the room to inform him that breakfast was ready. He started as if awoke from a profound sleep, though he was standing before the mirror with a hair-brush in his hand.

After composing himself he related to his friend what he had seen, and both concluded that a good breakfast only was wanting to dissipate his unpleasant impressions. A few days afterwards, however, he received the melancholy intelligence that his wife had died suddenly, and the time corresponded with the day he had been startled by the first vision in the mirror. When he returned home he described minutely all the details of the funeral he had seen in his vision, and they corresponded with the facts. This is probably one of the most vivid instances of clairvoyance on record. Mr. M'Donald knows nothing of modern spiritualism or clairvoyance, as most of his life has been passed upon a farm and among forests. It may not be amiss to state that his father, who was a Scotch Highlander, had the gift "second sight."

Garibaldi's Wife.

I one day cast a casual glance at a house in the Barra of the eastern part of the entrance of the Jayuna, South America, and there observed a young female whose appearance struck me as having something very extraordinary. So powerful was the impression made upon me at the moment, though from some cause which I was not able fully to ascertain, that I gave orders and was transported towards the house. But I knew of no one to whom I could apply for an introduction. I soon, however, met with a person, an inhabitant of the town, who had been acquainted with me from the day of arrival. I soon received an invitation to take coffee with his family, and the first person who entered was the lady whose appearance had so mysteriously but irresistibly drawn me to the place. I saluted her; we were soon acquainted, and I found that the hidden treasure which I had discovered was of rare and inestimable worth. But I have since reproached myself for removing her from her peaceful native retirement to scenes of danger, toil, and suffering. I most deeply felt self-reproach on that day when, at the mouth of the Po, having landed, in our retreat from an Austrian squadron, while still hoping to restore her to life, on taking her pulse I found her a corpse, and sang the hymn of despair. I prayed for forgiveness, for I thought of the sin of taking her from her home." The rest of the lady's story is soon told. She accompanied her husband in his dangerous adventures, fought by his side on sea and land, received a ball through her hat, which cut off a tress of her hair, and travelled from Caribaldi to Legan, 60 mild miles. "Anna passed that dangerous way by night; and such was her boldness that the assassins fled at the sight of her; for the courageous woman, mounted on a fiery horse which she had asked for and obtained at a house on her way, where it would have been difficult for a traveller to hire one, she galloped, in a tempestuous night, among broken, rocky ground, by the flashes of lightning. Four of the enemy's cavalry, who were posted on guard at river Canves, when they saw her approaching, were overwhelmed with fear, supposing it to be a vision, and fled. When she reached the bank of that stream, which was swollen by the rains to a dangerous mountain torrent, she did not stop or attempt to cross it in a canoe, as she had done when passing it a few days before in my company; but, dismounting, she coaxed that bold colt the foal of her horse, and, encouraging him with her voice, he d

and swam, struggling through the foam dragging her with him. The distance which she had thus to pass was not less than 500 paces, but they reached the opposite shore in safety." Four days' hard riding, and only a cup of coffee! Flying with her husband from the Austrian army, after the great French treason of 1849, she landed with him at Mesola, and died shortly afterwards on the beach.—*Life of General Garibaldi.*

OUR TWO RECENT DISASTERS.

GOOD COMES OUT OF EVIL.

From the London Times.

The most conspicuous troubles of life are not utter failures, but such accidents as babies call 'provoking,' because just enough to disappoint a too sanguine expectation.—We have no desire to deprecate what we deeply lament, but just of this sort are the two disasters that gave so sad a shade to our yesterday's columns. Was it in reason that by throwing a few rockets into a provincial city, and extorting a bit of paper from a barbarian, we should be able to walk all over China? Was it in reason that the grandest achievement of human enterprise should start on its first voyage without a mishap? No one can doubt that we shall soon be as much at home and as safe at Pekin as at Paris; as little can it be doubted that the 'Great Eastern' will soon be plying across the ocean as regularly as the packets between Folkestone and Boulogne. That an unexpected resistance has driven back an escort, or that a people whose only skill is treachery should have succeeded in an ambuscade, only recalls a thousand similar incidents that had no effect whatever on the result. It is like the traveller's mishap which loses him a train, frets him for a day is forgotten in a week, and does not retard by one minute the termination of his journey. If we look to the end, what has happened the 'Great Eastern' is, in proportion a still smaller affair. As our correspondent justly remarks, it is only as if a drunken pilot had run the ship ashore. A particular invention, which it is succeeds will economize heat and prevent it from incommoding passengers, has failed. It has failed we are told, and been given up often before. So the question lay between enterprise and caution, and, as often happens, the builders of the 'Great Eastern' ventured to try the experiment with their paddle-wheel funnels, in spite of the protest of their engine maker, but took the safer course with those of the screw. As it turned out, discretion was the better course The warning of the engine maker was not groundless, and should have been followed with all five funnels. But from first to last the progress of steam has been a succession of experiments often very disastrous, and sometimes fatal to the inventors.

Of course there is something to blame, and, if we do dwell an instant on the fault, it is simply because everybody will anticipate us. The stake was too great for the introduction of such a risk as this appears to have been. Experiments are proverbially made upon trifles; and even the Collins Company and others had thought their ships too valuable for this experiment. It is like trying an Armstrong gun at short range, not against a sandbank, or a bit of masonry, or an iron shield, but at once against a magazine, and so jumping to the most terrible conclusion. The experiment was here tried not only on the grandest scale, but in the very place where a failure would be most disastrous—in the tunnel passing through the gorgeous ladies' saloon. Every one must have admired the rather oppressive magnificence of that apartment, where all that was not glass was the most gorgeous decoration. Every one, too, must have lamented the apparent necessity for breaking the area of the apartments with a large solid mass in the middle. True, it was so disguised by mirrors that one could not tell where the room ended. None, however, but the most initiated visitors could have imagined that in the centre of the room thus glassed and garlanded with an infernal machine. As inch or two behind these glasses was a huge steam boiler constructed on the most dangerous principles. You might as well be smoking a cigar in a powder magazine. The reflection you saw there had a spectral import. It was like the hideous jest of the pistol gallery at a French *fete*, where if you hit the button the showy dame turns into a skeleton. It was an overnight, we have been told, in the original plan of the ship that the funnels were not placed in the bulkheads, so as not to interfere with the open spaces. It it was necessary to place them where they were, there would arise an evident necessity for surrounding the funnel with every possible non-conductor. The invention described seems spacious enough, though it is evident that when all depended on precisely the same quantity of water being admitted at one end of the apparatus as was let out at the other, the calculation ought to be very nice indeed.—At one end the water would have to be admitted cold from an open reservoir; at the other it would have to be forced into a boiler at high pressure. The danger consisted in the difficulty of making the two operations keep exact time. Of course, both could be regulated, and no doubt there were regulators. Was the contrivance imperfect, or did the man at the post neglect his duty? Pilots have slept before now, but this man's post was more critical even than a pilot's for he had the safety of the whole ship in his hands, without check or correction.

There is just a look of the same error of judgment, the same risky experimenting, the same trusting to appearances in that other disaster, so strangely coincident in the tidings, though it happened three months ago, on the other side of the world. There was good reason for caution; no notice had been taken of the announcement sent in by the Plenipotentiaries; the batteries had been rebuilt, they were masked, and all was sullen silence. Surely this was an occasion for a *reconnoissance*; possibly we shall hear that one was tried. Had the force of the enemy been discovered the position might probably have been turned, as has been always before done in China. However, all seem to have gone on, trusting to that audacity which has so often worked miracles, and found themselves suddenly exposed to a destructive fire from batteries manned by 20,000 men. Three ships lost and nearly 500 men killed and wounded,—and most probably the greater part of them in standard vessels, admirate a great battle, a great defeat. Seven officers were killed, 17 wounded, the Admiral among them.—All this proves what indeed all know—the difficulty of dealing with people who appear to have no fixed ideas of peace and war, truth and falsehood. Lin kept in his drawers and never sent to Pekin the Treaty of Canton. What if the treaty extorted last year with such difficulty, and in spite of such evident duplicity, should never have been permitted to reach the Celestial City? If we are to deal with these people at all, and bring them to reason, it must be by some stronger process than words. A sort of delicacy has hitherto prevented us from showing ourselves at Pekin. It is there that we must negotiate. Our allies will probably be ready to send for this purpose a larger force than they seem to have had on the recent occasion, for they would hardly like dragging her with him. The distance which she had thus to pass was not less than 500 paces, but they reached the opposite shore in safety." Four days' hard riding, and only a cup of coffee! Flying with her husband from the Austrian army, after the great French treason of 1849, she landed with him at Mesola, and died shortly afterwards on the beach.—*Life of General Garibaldi.*

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

A Card.
They have Come—J. T. Stinson
Notice.
For Sale—T. Short.
The "United Kingdom" for Glasgow.
The Weekly *Globe*.
Ball Tickets, &c—J. Renfrew.
Strayed—John Thompson.
Wheat Market—W. Clinton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20th, 1859.

The Reform Convention.

It has been decided to hold a Convention of Reformers at Toronto, on the 9th of November next. Measures have been adopted for the furtherance of this object, and for the election of delegates. By a circular fr m one of the Secretaries of the Convention—W. McDougall, Esq., M. P. P., we learn that the initiatory measures in each county have been left with the member of Parliament representing it, when on the opposition side, and to some prominent member of the party—the Reform Candidate at the last election, for instance—when such is not the case.—Consequently the opening task devolves upon our member, Mr. Short. We observe the movement has been taken up with much spirit in the western counties. We have been anxiously waiting to hear the call from the proper quarter for district or Township meetings, or a general County meeting, for the election of delegates to the Convention from this county, yet we can hear of nothing being done. For what reason, we know not, but hope no further delay will be made, as no time can be lost. By reference to the circular from the central committee at Toronto, we learn that it was thought expedient to choose at least one delegate *from* each municipality in the Province.—While, however, the object of the Convention is to elicit the feeling throughout the country, it is thought proper not to limit the number of delegates too stringently, and therefore we are told any number not exceeding five may be sent from any given municipality.

There can be little necessity for us to offer any remarks as to the solemnity and importance of the movement. All parties have long felt the necessity for some action of a practical nature in reference to the political affairs of our Province. We notice, what rather surprises us, by the way, that not only the opposition journals of Canada West, but also the organs of the Ministry in the Lower province, look on this movement with a degree of favor.—We look on the discussion of changes similar to those which will doubtless come under consideration at Toronto on the 9th proximo as a matter of the greatest import, and we hope all parties will endeavor to bring to their aid all the calmness and deliberation which the subject demands. That the time has come for some decisive action, no one who has watched the progress of events for the last five years will for a moment doubt.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—*A Mystery.*—A somewhat mysterious and singular affair took place on Saturday night last, by which, it is asserted by some, it was intended to "blow up" the Saloon of Mr. Caisse, on Water street. Mrs. Brown, the lady in charge of the Saloon, heard a noise around the building about midnight, and on looking out of the upper window, saw a man "beating a retreat" from the front steps. She gave chase to the conspirator, but he was evidently too supple for the old lady, and got out of sight. On returning, she looked about the house, fearing the man had been up to mischief, and discovered something on the steps. To her awful astonishment, on examining the parcel she found an 8 lb. bag of blasting powder, and a large fuse! But the parcels were firmly tied when found, and the disciple of Fawkes had certainly chosen a very bad quarter of the building for his operation, if he intended to do anything serious. As we said before, it is a strange affair, and like many other mysteries, may take a long time to unravel.

To the Public.

We have an appeal of no ordinary degree to make to the public on this occasion, on behalf of our respected fellow townsman, Mr John Robertson, who lost so heavily in the fire of the 13th. Mr. Robertson has been a resident of the Town for 25 years, during which time he has done much for it as an individual, and taken a prominent part, in his own unassuming style of life, to shape the destines of one now thriving and prosperous municipality. Mr. Robertson, finding himself advancing in life, has within the last few years worked unceasingly and earnestly to place himself in a position less dependent on the world, and had accumulated the small property which was so quickly snatched from him, leaving him in a predicament which he cannot without assistance overcome. We are glad to know that a subscription is being put on foot, and persons appointed in the different Wards to canvass; and we predict for them a cheerful welcome and a liberal response.

A Fire Company.

Shall we have a Fire Company? That is the question! and the time has come in earnest to its consideration. We cannot recall past disasters and misfortunes, but experience teaches us that with fitting precaution, we may avoid a recurrence of calamity. We stated last week that the ravages of the late destructive fire could have been stayed had the Town been supplied with an efficient Fire-Company, and we repeat the assertion. The want of water in the well has been raised as a bug-bear by certain individuals upon whom the blame of negligence has been placed, in not having the engine in proper trim. We cannot accept any such excuse. Those present will remember the bungling that took place in connecting the hose, by parties who done their best no doubt, but who knew comparatively little about the work they were at; the suction pipe being placed in the well without the "basket" or sieve, as a matter of course when the engine was got into motion, gravel and mud in place of water issued from the pipe. When the onlookers noticed this the cry was raised that the well was "dry" and to be sure the engine was dropped. Another hitch:—When the Hook and Ladder cart was brought on the ground, several of the ladders were missing, and useful service prevented thereby. Had an efficient Fire Company in all its departments, been at the scene of disaster in a reasonable time of ec the alarm, the flames might have been confined to the stables; at any rate much property would have been saved. When we demand of the Town Council the immediate consideration of the subject, we only reflect the wishes and demands of the inhabitants of the Town.—"Delays are dangerous," and we hope our Council will not leave this work for their successors next year. The whole Town may be in ruins before that time. If it is a fact that a fiend is in our midst scattering fire-brands let us ask also is the next victim? We await the action of the Council with anxiety.

In looking over our exchanges we find the following interesting item in the Orono *Sun*, the editor of which apparently was an eye witness to the burning of Mr. Palmer's Livery Stable in Peterboro' on the morning of the 5th inst:—

"What surprised us in connection with the affair was, the stolid indifference of the inhabitants. When we arrived at the scene of the conflagration, there was a large number of people standing in the adjacent street looking on, with their hands in their pockets as if they had never seen a fire before and wished to observe the whole phenomena of the affair. One solitary individual, who we suppose was interested in the matter, was breaking the sash to save it from burning, but with this exception no one appeared to dream of staying the destroying element. On our way to the fire we met the only fire engine the town possesses, which was being dragged away as we supposed to save it from being scorched, but as we afterwards learned, because the company had fallen out with the corporation and refused to work it. We said this was the only engine; there was, however, a garden engine *manned by boys*, which did its quota in stopping the fire. The young sters took it off some where, filled it with a few pails of water, and brought it back to play on the flames. They did this several times over, and we should think filled the grown up boys with shame. On the whole it was a rich scene. The blazing buildings, the crowd of gazing people, the boys with their squirting apparatus, and an enterprising daguerreian artist vainly endeavouring to take a *picture* of the fire—for fear we suppose there would never be another in Peterboro. We hope there will not, for if it happens before the boys become men, and the wind be favorable, the inhabitants may feel pretty certain their town will be burned down.

THE FIRE INQUEST.—The Coroner's Jury on the great fire have not yet terminated their enquiries. We purposed publishing the evidence given before the Co oner, but under the circumstances, we de er doing so at present.

Victoria College.

In accordance to public notice posted through the Town a public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Church in this Town on Monday night. The object of the meeting was to lay before the good people of this Town and vicinity, the claims of Victoria College. Addresses were announced to be delivered from Dr. Stenson, President of Conference, and the Rev. S. S. Nelles.

Rev. Mr. Lanton introduced Dr. Brown who had after much entreaty consented to take the chair.

The chairman regretted that so small a meeting on so important a subject, should be had. Touched upon the importance of a religious education being united with a secular one, reverted to the influence of a pious teacher in his own case, and presented the claims of Victoria College upon the Methodist body, and considered that with a membership of 40 or 50,000, it should be placed in an efficient state of operation.—Referred to the noble efforts made in Australia and Van Diemen's Land by the Wesleyans, where they had built and sustained Colleges like the one at Cobourg, and trusted the people of Peterborough would not be behind in the good work.

Mr. Rutherford spoke next, said he entirely sympathized with the movement that was now making in reference to the aid sought for Victoria College—that within 3 or 4 months he had made himself better acquainted with the subject—understood more about it—maintained that Victoria College was now sectarian in its character. It was a denominational College, not a sectarian one. There was quite a difference between denominational and sectarian. Did not intend to make a speech, especially as there were others present who would lay the matter before the meeting better than he could, and concluded by declaring his convictions that Victoria College was worthy of all the aid bestowed on it by the Government.

Mr. White was next called upon and stated that in the early part of the controversy he did not know what cause to pursue but as editors of newspapers cannot be neutral in questions coming up before the public he had the difficulty of his being a voluntary in principle and opposed to Government supporting religion, in the way of his educating the projected aid to Victoria College. But on maturer reflection he was satisfied that Victoria College was got sectarian in its character. There was quite a difference between sectarian and denominational, which he illustrated by comparing University College when in the hands of the Church of England and Victoria College, the former then requiring subscription to the 39 articles, and the latter no test whatever. Pointed out the importance of an institution while it disseminated pious literature yet required no test from the student. The importance of pious literature in the country was shown by reading an extract of a report written by the Rev. Dr. Strachon in 1826, that Victoria College was founded by the Methodist body and received its charter in 1836. The exclusive character of the University of Toronto left them no other course and it reflected to the credit of the Methodist body, to build and carry on the College. It was founded on Christian principles, to disseminate literature on Christian principles. Not sectarian in its character, not clerical, as out of nine trustees only three were clergymen; open to all classes in Canada to receive a liberal education. He maintained that an institution so liberal in its character, dispensing pious literature on Christian principles should share equally with other institutions any funds that are available. He apprehended no danger from the cry that had been made that if you once be at to make the appropriation of the College funds the Catholics will come in for the largest share. He objected to the Legislature granting small sums to denominations, thus demolishing them; but let Catholics and Methodists come down with a report of their educational establishments, and their pretensions, and they could then demand funds from the Government.

Dr Stenson said that though the meeting was small it was great in the effects produced. After the clear statements made by Dr. White in reference to the history of the colleges, he did not intend touching upon that ground. He was satisfied that it was information and facts we disclosed, we should have the entire community with us. It was all important that we make correct statements that will bear the test of second. We are engaged in promoting a christian education, and he was happy to state that at the more favourable point it was alluded to on this subject than formerly.—When such men as the Earl of Carlisle Lancaster Hall and Dr. Chalmers, advocated the cause of education a much sounder public opinion obtained. We live in a time when antiquated institutions will be swept away. Education to be worthy of the name must embrace the whole man, physically intellectually, and morally. A man may be educated as an arithmetician or mathematician and in all the useful sciences but unless his training is regulated by moral culture, his education fails to fulfil its chief object. His powers for doing evil is increased, unless his moral principles have a right direction.

These views are increasing around us.—Education based upon religious principles is now generally advocated. We are met to-night to promote this education. Explanations have been made clear by our excellent friend Mr. White. This is not a ministerial question; some people say that it—that we intend thereby to get more power for the ministry. It is nothing of the kind. Laymen have as much interest in this question as we have. If I send my son to Victoria College, I have to pay as much as any one else. I believe that no church on earth gives so much by power as our church. Witness the number of leaders, local preachers, many of whom are highly esteemed for their unrequited labour. The trustees too have great power. Though I as President of the Conference, would go into that pulpit and preach doctrines contrary to the gospel as held by John Wesley and taught in his sermons, I would not be tolerated. I repeat it, there is no church that gives so much power to its lay members as this church. There is a better balance of power in our church than in any other. This then is not a ministerial question. We do not connect political views with our College, though we have a right to our political views as well as any other. We have about 400 ministers, about 50 000 common suffrages and a out four times as many adherents.—We have in the College, Presbyterians, Church of England, and Free Church.—The principle of voluntaryism has been tried in reference to Colleges in England and the United States and it has failed to do the work of carrying on Collegiate education. Some few and noble exceptions have been named in Australia and Van Deiman's Land and elsewhere; there were Colleges endowed by private munificence. But these were all exceptions to the general rule. I wish that voluntaryism would do the work we have in view. But voluntaryism cannot do it, and therefore we appeal to the Government. We ask for a grant from no new fund. We want a fair share of the £22,000 a year, the present income of the Toronto University. We seek therefore to get your voluntary aid backed by a grant from the University funds. A bright a glorious future was before our country, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our country presented the most direct route to the east to Japan and China, and the time was not far distant when the travel thither would be through our territory. A country in every respect second to none in Europe save Russia. Abounding in agricultural wealth waiting only the sturdy muscles of the yeomanry to develop its resources. I love a country when most of its inhabitants are yeomen. We ask your assistance in this good work.

Mr. Lanton would remind the meeting that we were very much in need of help.—Victoria College is £800 in debt; a debt not contracted for Wesleyan's alone, but for the Province at large As the object sought was most Catholic in its character, we therefore could appeal to the public to assist in paying off the debt. Though the present meeting was small he would gladly take the names of any who would pay any sum however small, by the 1st of January next. After the collection was taken up, and the benediction pronounced the meeting broke up.

In New York tea has advanced about 2 cents a pound on the strength of the reopening of the Chinese war.

Some of the students of Harvard College have formed a total abstinence society.—It was organized on the 3rd inst.

On Wednesday evening last there was found in one of the coaches on the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad the large sum of $40,000. The owner was found and the money handed over to him.

The King of Prussia, says a letter from Berlin of the 10th inst., has become so much better that his Majesty is able to get up every day, and even to walk without assistance.

By a recent discovery gas can now be manufactured from water, coming only from 30 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and giving a much stronger light than gas manufactured from coal, &c., and is free from smoke or odor.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH BRITON."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE OVER

PEACE CONCLUDED!

A CONGRESS TO BE HELD.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

Quarrel between Sardinia and Rome,

THE LEGATIONS STILL IN REBELLION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 26.

The steamship 'North Briton,' from Liverpool on the 5th inst., passed this Point at three o'clock this morning. The steamship 'Europa' from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at one a. m. of the 4th. The 'Anglo-Saxon' fr m Quebec, arrived at seven p. m. on the 3th.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

All the six plenipotentiaries were present at the Conference on the 3rd at which the articles of peace were read over. The Paris 'Patrie' re-asserts that the peace really will be signed within a few days at Zurich.

The treaty will confirm the cession of Lombardy, and contains a settlement of the Lombardy department.

There will be three instruments of peace; the first between France and Austria another between France [Austria?] and Sardinia, and the third between the three Powers.

Central Italian affairs are to be settled by the Congress.

It is asserted in Paris that the Austrian Government consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy to accommodate Piedmont from $40,000,000 francs to little more than half that sum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London 'Times' has another sharp editorial on the San Juan difficulties. It regrets at Gen. Scott's mission to the Pacific, and treats in a peaceful solution of the question.

The Directors of the 'Great Eastern' has finally decided that the ship shall not go to South mpton, but leave Portland on her trial trip, Oct. 8th, arriving at Holyhead about the 9th. If the trial is successful, it is still intended to despatch the vessel to America on the 20th.

The London builders' strike continues unadjusted.

The 'Times' says that the agents of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian Governments have been soliciting tenders from the leading English iron founders for a very large number of rifled cannon.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remains at Biarritz till Oct. 10th, and will stop two days at Bordeaux en route to Paris. Another speech is anticipated at Bordeaux.

The French army of occupation will winter in the peninsula. Marshal Niel on joining the troops at Toulon, issued an order of the day, which was construed into an intimation that peace was not likely to be long maintained.

The Paris flour market had been animated, and advanced 2f. per sack. Wheat is also dearer.

The London 'Herald's' Paris correspondent says that nothing is heard on every side but preparations for war. He gives a similar picture of operations in Austria and Sardinia.

A Paris telegram of the 4th briefly announces that Mr. Gibson, the American Minister, died on the 3rd of apoplexy.

A Paris letter says that the King of Belgium's visit to Biarritz, made to arrange the Belgium debt to France, was a failure.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the Pope on hearing the answer that the King of Sardinia gave to the deputation from the Romagna, ordered that the Sardinian minister at Rome shall be to d red his passports; and it is further reported that at the news of the cessation of all intercourse between Rome and Piedmont, a collision between the Swiss and central stations took place at Catolica.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' says Italian affairs are approaching a crisis, and refers to the circular of the Sardinian Government, and quotes the order of the day just issued by General Fanti the Commander-in-chief of Northern Italy, which promises that the *tri color* of Italy, preceded by the old cross of Savoy, will precede them in the fresh battles, and will for ever free Italy from the stranger.

Garibaldi has also issued an address, summoning the Italians of the Legations to arms.

A collision is shortly expected, and some think it will be produced by the Papal troops invading Romagna.

Liverpool breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and prices were slightly lower except for corn.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet, and 6d to 1s lower. Wheat declined 2d. Corn quiet, but steady. Some authorities say breadstuffs generally are slow of sale, and unchanged.

In the Liverpool provision market beef was steady. Pork dull and steady. Bacon quiet. Lard steady and better demand.—Tallow firm.

In the London market, breadstuffs dull and steady. Corn firm, and considerable business in floating cargoes.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet.

London, Oct. 5.—Consols 95⅜ to 95⅞ for money, 95⅜ for discount.

EXILE OF THE POPE.

From the editorial correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

"Pius IX. has abandoned the project of interfering by force of arms in the affairs of the Legations, but in revenge he has manifested a fresh and more energetically than ever, the intention of abandoning Rome, and accepting the asylum offered to him in the Balearic Isles of Spain. This voluntary exile of the Chief of Christendom will be a fact of which it is easy to appreciate the gravity, and France is exerting her utmost influence to prevent it. Our Ambassador to the Holy See, M. de Gramsmont, has just arrived in Paris, for the second time, in less than a month, to make the Emperor thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, and to receive instructions how to to act in imminent crisis. It is mainly owing to his efforts that blood has not flowed in the Romagna, and that the Pope is still in the Vatican; but we are informed that he is the bearer, in behalf of the Holy Father, of a sort of intimation from which there is no hope that Pius IX. will recede. If the astute ness of Napoleon III. should be insufficient to get rid of this last and most decisive complication, we are on the eve of the most solemn crisis in the history of Europe."

The San Juan Difficulty.

From the London Times.

The Treaty of 1846 put an end to the "Oregon question" by declaring that the boundary between the British territories on the north and the American on the south should be determined by the 49th parallel of north latitude, a condition on which may naturally appear both distinct and final. It happened, however, that the debateable ground did not terminate with the mainland of the continent. At a short distance from the point where this line struck the coast of the Pacific lay an island of considerable value, and as the boundary had been carried right over the straits and across this island it would have cut off its southernmost headlands and a certain small portion of its territory. This was naturally considered undesirable by us, and the claim in question, being in fact Vancouver's Island, was left in the undivided possession of the British, although its southern angle fell below the 49th parallel. After that point had been settled, it became necessary to provide some new boundary in place of that which had been abandoned, and it was then determined that it should run due westward from the point where the 49th parallel struck the coast, should thence be carried to the middle of the channel separating Vancouver's Island from the continent, that it should there be deflected to the south and that it should be thus continued, still along the middle of the said channel, to the Pacific Ocean.

This was a very fair and reasonable decision, but it unfortunately involved an ambiguity in one of its essential terms.—The "channel" between the island and the continent was neither a single fair a simple sheet of water. In its course was situated an island or a cluster of islands, and so left one channel towards the east and another towards the west. The question the diplomatists had to settle in their particular interests will not be thought surprising, and accordingly this fresh bone of contention soon became visible.

Although, however, these differences of opinion were entertained, the Governments of the two countries displayed much laudable wisdom in their proceedings on the occasion. The disputed point was left to the conveyance of commissioners, and in the meantime forbearance was to be exercised by the authorities on both sides. Since four years ago the views of the American Government on the matter were decently expressed in a despatch from Mr. Secretary Marcy, to Governor Stevens, the chief officer of the Union in the territory of Washington, immediately adjacent to the districts in dispute. In this document no American Minister observes:—"The President has instructed me to say to you that the officers of the territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed ground which are calculated to provoke any conflict, so far as it can be done without making the concession to the authority of Great Britain of an exclusive right by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the justly disputed limits." It is obvious that nothing could be more rational or statesmanlike than this view of the case, and it is only a pity that the "settlement of title" was not finally concluded before an accident could occur to disturb so prudent a compromise. This, however, was not accomplished; and now the mail has brought us intelligence that the Island of San Juan has been occupied by a small detachment of United States' troops, whose commander has proclaimed the absolute sovereignty of the United States over its territory.

We are still without any sufficient information of the circumstances in which this proceeding originated. The pending claims to this little island will not have been allowed to sleep; for it is said that, in 1854, the civil authorities of Washington Territory assessed the district taxes on property in San Juan and even made seizures to recover the amount of their levies. It appears, however, that, in July last, the American residents in the island (only 30 in number) complained grievously of the attacks of the Northern Indians, and prayed a petition to General Harney, the chief military officer of the United States in those parts, for protection against such assaults. Whether this petition produced the movement in question, or whether the resolution has been previously adopted, we cannot say, but sometime during the month of July a detachment of the 9th United States infantry, 66 in number, with three brass field pieces, landed on the island, and on the 27th of the month, the Captain in command of the detachment, acting under the authority of General Harney, issued the order in which the whole territory is claimed for the United States without hesitation or reserve.

It was under these circumstances that the proceeding was brought to the knowledge of Governor Douglas, the Queen's representative in British Columbia. He, too, is an officer has acted with great prudence and judgement. He could not, of course, forego the acknowledged claims of his sovereign, but has he had no reason to suppose that the U. S. Government contemplated any departure from its avowed policy, he wisely decided to consider the despatch of Mr. Secretary Marcy as of more importance than the order of General Harney.—Accordingly, though he made a formal communication of the facts to the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, and gave the necessary instructions to the British officers under his command, he still assumed that the Government of Washington was not cognizant of the proceedings, and took every step to prevent the misunderstanding from becoming worse while reference was made to the supreme authorities at home. We sincerely trust that this policy may be successful, and that the two governments may discern in the affair only a motive for proceeding with greater expedition in that equitable course of settlement to which they both assented. We shall not follow the local journals in their estimate of the value of the island, or the comparative importance of the possession to Great Britain or the United States. It is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the Treaty, fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either Government a short time ago that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two States which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can read the same lines of history and listen to the same glorious old songs, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific.

THE PHILOSOPHY of PUBLIC DEBT.

From the New York Tribune.

Great is the mystery of debt. There are few things that afford a philanthropic and intelligent mind a more curious and instructive subject of contemplation than the incidents of our neighbors. It is so hard to understand how the debts of our neighbors could have got credit to such an amount! It shows an amiable simplicity, such a trusting credulity on the part of the tributaries to their fisc, that literally relieves one's faith in human nature. Raising the wind has been an art—nay, a science—cultivated from the remotest ages, thought has wasted like most others, until this old age of the world," as Lord Bacon terms modern times, for its supreme and more exquisite perfections. When the notion first took root in the human mind that it was a fine thing to get hold of somebody else's property, though its restoration was secured by all the fiery terrors of most cruel laws, is not clear. But repudiations, ebbins, stoppes, slavery, and death itself, were not sufficient to quench the sanguine confidence glowing in the unpresumptuous bosom of the ancient world in the advantages of debt. The same, or similar, securities which have hedged about the fascinating pursuits in later times, have equally failed to produce a dread of entering upon it. Indeed, the great discovery of the modern science of commercial economy seems to be considered the making debt, under its alias of credit, the basis of the superstructure—too often a castle in the air—of its prosperity.

But the crowning glories of the science of borrowing have been reserved, as was fitting, for the kings and princes of the earth, within less than two centuries. It was always a puzzling thing to the Edwards and Henrys of the heroic age of our history too, to raise the wind necessary to keep the sails of the ship of state filled, and the navy were often reduced, like other pikers, to buy favorable gales of any Lapland or other witches that offered them for sale. The Jews were an exceedingly valuable portion of the subjects of those heroic monarchs, worth twice their weight in moidores. Henry III., for instance, hypothecated "his Jews" (*Judeos nostros*) to the sum of 3,000 marks to the Earl of Cornwall giving him full power to extort the same by distress on their goods or bodies. But in those days of darkness the moneys necessary to carry on the Government were raised within the reign or the king, by stock or crook, by farming out the revenues, by anticipating the taxes by a forage by pawning the royal jewels. Every generation, on an average, paid its way in some sort. It was not until the other day, as it were, that the bright idea gradually dawned upon the financial mind of borrowing money and bequeathing the payment of the same as an heirloom on posterity. And this brilliant invention did not spring fully grown, and armed in all its stratagems, from the laboring brain of any one European financier. It grew up from small beginnings to its present gigantic proportions and, like Virgil's Amor, has got as eighth as well as size by running.

"Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit,"

and lifts its head above the clouds while walking upon the earth. And it has made the trade of governing much easier than it used to be.

Viscount Goderich, now Earl of Ripon, by the death of his father, moved, awhile since, for a return of the whole amount of the National Debt of England and Ireland, which was duly laid on the Table of the House of Commons before the prorogation. It is not as formidable in point of size as some of the Blue Books which strike terror to the heart of member and constituent, being only over a hundred pages long; but they are pages crammed full of the very quintessence of English history. It is an abstract and brief chronicle of the fighting which the nation has indulged in, on its own account and others, for the last century and three quarters. It is a record how

"Mortgaged States their grandsires' wreaths regain'd,
From age to age in everlasting debt."

For the National Debt of England is a monument of war—a military trophy—which would never have existed had it not been for the fighting, pro visions or necessities, the amount inflicted for any other purpose being entirely unconsiderable and unimportant. The first legacy of debt bequeathed by a king to his successor was left by that most rebellious king, Charles II, and amounted only to the paltry sum of £664,263.—Indeed it might be regarded as less than a farthing, as this sum was the amount granted by Parliament in payment of near three millions which had been advanced by the Bankers and other capitalists of London, on pledge of the taxes, and of which they were cheated by the cutting up of the Exchequer in 1672, and in consequence of which many of them were ruined. So that in point of fact, the nation or his Majesty at least, was a clear gainer by the transaction of more than two millions, although the small consideration named above, with 3 per cent interest, remained a charge on the Excise at the time of the more lamented death of the Merry Monarch.

The restitution of 1688, and the establishment of William and Mary on the throne of James II., was accomplished with only a trifle more than two millions being added to this small nucleus of the English debt. But at the beginning of the last century, the war had raised the amount to £14,000,000. Then the wars of Marlborough and Peterborough, undertaken for the reduction of the Grand Monarque to his proper place and due weight in the balance of power, ran it up, at the time of the treaty of Utrecht, to the figure of £20,000,000 more. As much more was added to the "tottle of the whole" by the short war with Spain, ending in 1721, which left the debt at £54,000,000. The administration of Sir Robert Walpole, under whom "the Empire took peace," reduced this sum which our immortal aberation thought considerable, by £8,000,000. But the war of the right of search with Spain, into which he was hobbled by Pulteney, Carteret, Sandys, and the rest of them, but which did not save him from "sinking into insignificance and earldom," soon swallowed up that poor thrift, and left the debt at the end of the war swelled to the round sum of £75,000,000. It was at this time, 1756, that Johnson wrote the lines just quoted, about mortgaged States regaining their grandsires' wreaths, and he, doubtless, thought that sum was as much as the nation could stagger under. Yet he lived to see it more than treble, when the accounts were made up in 1784, the year he died, of the cost of the American war. But as he had proved taxation to be no tyranny, it was perhaps of the less consequence; and besides, the mother country had grown in stature and substance in proportion to the load laid upon her, so that she could well sustain it. Even as he held that the Colonies had, in the sentence of his pun libet which the Ministry attacked with such severity, as too bad even for a parody, are to be preserved," in which he thought the objection that the Colonies had never been taxed before—"we do not put a calf into the plough; we wait till he has become an ox!"

It is time now to admit, that the shoulders of the English nation grew gradually accustomed to the increasing weight laid upon them, as Milo was enabled to carry a bull on his shoulders by beginning with him when he was a calf. But to return to a hundred years since. The Seven Years' War which added Canada to the British possessions, and relieved the colonists from their old haunting fears of French conquest, about doubled the debt, as it stood when it broke out. Our revolutionary war, which followed as a corollary to the last again about doubled the double sum, making it, in 1784, about £240,000,000. This was extremely a fearful sum on the life-blood of Britannia, which it was apprehended might produce syncope and death. But the strength of her constitution was not known then, nor until the twenty years' war against the French Revolution showed how much more plethoric she could bear. At the time of the peace of 1815, the fingers of her debt not content with being doubled as on the two previous occasions, insisted on being quadrupled, or nearly so. They then represented the incomparable sum of £860,000,000! And, inasmuch as it was thus inflamed for the purpose of annihilating the Napoleonic dynasty, we must say that it does not look just now as if the money was well expended. The long interval of peace in Europe, until the Crimean war, produced this astonishing sum by about one hundred millions. But that war, in less than two years, rest red one-half this saving to the gross total, which now stands at £805,000,000. One particular observable in this growth of the debt, is the fact that the interest on it has diminished as the principal has increased. At the beginning of the last century, when the debt was in its infancy, eight per cent was the figure at which it could be negotiated. Now that it has grown up to its present enormous corpulence it can get all its wants for its comfortable sustenance at three or three and a half per cent. Thus the beautiful simplicity of the "three per cents," for which Sidney Smith sighed, is the blessing of a comparatively recent disposition.

This circumstance alone should allay the fears of those alarmists who see ruin and bankruptcy in this national indebtedness.—For it shows the confidence of capitalists, the most sensitive of human beings in such cases, as to the sufficiency of the debtor to carry the amount. Then it is to be considered how immensely the wealth of England has been increased during the forty-five years since the battle of Waterloo. The manufactures of that nation, encouraged by their own sagacious self-interest, helped by our Pro-Slavery tariff, have almost grown up since then The amount that has been added to the national wealth by the improvements in machinery and its multiplication since that time, is probably equal to that of the national debt. Foreign commerce is vastly greater than then, and internal commerce and intercourse has received an impulse from the introduction of railways, which has multiplied it beyond the former dreams of avarice. The eight hundred millions for which the English people are now responsible is really a less heavy burden, taking into consideration the increase of population and wealth, than the seventy-five millions of a hundred years ago. And, as we have seen the occasion of this disease, the cure is plain. The cessation or unfrequency of wars, the diminution of the armies of Continental nations, from necessity if not from principle, and the consequent reduction of her own establishments would alone provide the means of extinguishing the national debt of England in less than a century.

Canada vs. All England.

As soon as the great superiority of the Eleven against any Twenty two of the continent became apparent, it was suggested to the Hamilton Club that the strength of all Canada should be played in the ensuing match on their ground. The proposal was accepted, and the following names are an authentic list of the players chosen to contend against the English professionals:—Bayley, Bestord, Hardinge, Dykes, Gillespie, Pickering, Foudrinier, Fisher, Harris, Bayley, Heward, Jones, Parsons, T. D. Phillips, H. Phillips, Read, Rogerson, Eykert, Sharpe, Starting, W. Totten, H. Totten.

If all the gentlemen thus chosen to represent the strength of all Canada can unite against the common enemy, there is still some hope of all their differences being settled.

As soon as the Eleven have fulfilled their engagement at Hamilton, they will proceed to Rochester, where arrangements are in progress for a match between them and the United Clubs of Canada and America.—Thus it will be seen that Toronto is finally excluded from all participation in the matches, and we recommend those desirous of seeing the English Eleven to visit Hamilton, and not stay at home under any supposition to the contrary.

The *Spectator* gives the following as the list of the Twenty-two, but the first we believe to be th correct one:—Pickering and Smith, Montreal; Parsons, Heward and Reid, Toronto; H. Totten and W. Totten, Brantford; Jones, Brockville; Starling and Despard, Belleville; Worswick,

INSURRACTION IN VIRGINIA.

Great excitement—United States troops and Volunteers ordered to the Scene of Disturbance.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The evening train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just arrived here. Its officers confirm the statements first received touching the disturbance at Harper's Ferry. Their state ment is to the effect that the bridge keeper at Harper's Ferry, perceiving that his lights had been extinguished went to ascertain the cause, when he was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. Subsequently the train came along when a coloured man who acted as assistant to the baggage master was shot, receiving a mortal wound. The conductor, Mr. Phelps, was threatened with violence if he attempted to proceed with the train.

Feeling uncertain as to the condition of affairs, the conductor waited until daylight before he ventured to proceed, having detained the train six hours. Mr. Phelps says the insurrectionists numbered two hundred blacks, and that they have full possession of the United States Armory.

The party is commanded by a man named Anderson, who had lately arrived at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Phelps also confirms the statement in a previous despatch, that the insurrectionists had seized a waggon and loading it with muskets, had despatched it into Maryland.

The military of Frederick has been ordered out.

Despatches have been received from President Buchanan ordering out the United States troops at this point, and a special train is now being got ready to convey them to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the volunteered services of Capt. Renick's Company of Frederick, and has likewise ordered the Government troops from Old Point Comfort, to proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry. The intelligence is authentic.

3 o'clock, p. m.—The train going west got as far as Sandy Hook, when Mr. Hoof the baggage master, and their party, started on foot for the bridge. They went through the bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but subsequently went before the captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass. All of the eastward bound trains long west of Harper's Ferry have been taking persons from this side of the river, tying them together and taking off the slaves. The mail train bound westward has returned to Monocacy. From 500 to 700 whites and blacks are concerned in the insurrection. The United States Marines are under orders for Harper's Ferry. There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the military are moving. Several companies are ready to take the train which will leave soon.

4 p. m.—An account from Frederick says a letter has been received there from a merchant at Harper's Ferry, sent by a boy who had to cross the mountain and swim the river, which says all the principal citizens are in prison and many have been killed also that the railroad agent had been shot twice, and the watchman at the depot been shot dead.

Washington Oct. 17. 4 p. m.—The intelligence from Harper's Ferry Orders have been issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point Comfort and the troops of marines at Washington barracks to proceed to Harper's Ferry without delay. The marines, 93 in number, left in the 3.15 p. m. train with two twelve pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition. It is reported that they are under orders to tear the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col Faulkner accompanies them.

Baltimore, Oct. 17. 5 p. m.—A train filled with military, including the Law Greys, City Guards, Shield's Guards, and another company left here at 4 o'clock for Harpers Ferry.

7 p. m.—A despatch from Martinsburg, west of Harpers Ferry, received *via* Wheeling and Pittsburg confirms the report of the insurrectionists having possession of the arsenal and Harpers Ferry, and says they have planted cannon at the bridge.—All the trains have been stopped A body of armed men were getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. There was great excitement at Martinsburg.

Washington, Oct. 17, 9 p. m.—It is suggested by well informed persons, that the cause of the insurrection is the reported fact that not long since the contractor for the construction of a government dam at the Ferry absconded, largely indebted to several hundred employees, who have taken this step to indemnify themselves by seizing the Government funds which it was supposed were transmitted thither on Saturday.

A gentleman just in from Harper's Ferry thinks the blacks participated in the outbreak only on compulsion.

TWO MEN SHOT.

We are sorry to have to report a most serious and unaccountable affray, which took place yesterday evening at the Royal George Hotel, kept by R. Geddings, at the head of Spadina Avenue, by which two men were seriously injured, although we have reason to hope not fatally. It appears that, some time before nine o'clock p. m., three men—Edward Lowder, Florence McCarty, and another (whose name has escaped us) went to Gedding's Hotel for the ostensible purpose of playing a game of billiards, but afterwards changed their minds, and entered into a game of bagatelle with the landlord, Geddings. After the game had proceeded some time, it seems that Geddings fancied that the other men were cheating him, and accused them of doing so, which they denied. This dispute, as usual, brought on high words, and from high words they came to blows, until at last three men, Lowder, McCarty, and the other, made their way to the door, when Geddings snatched up a loaded double-barreled gun and fired both barrels at them as they were going out. The charges took effect upon two of the men, Lowder and McCarty, who were so seriously wounded that they had to be carried to the surgery of Dr. Agnew, in York street, who extracted the shot. Geddings afterwards came to the police station and surrendered himself. Mr. Sergeant Major Ferris went to Gedding's house after wards, and found the double-barrelled gun re-loaded and capped. Geddings declared that "he would shoot any one, again, who came to his house in that way." The matter will be brought before the police magistrate this morning.—*Colonist.*

A fee should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found. I am for fumigating the atmosphere when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence breathes around me.—*Carlyle.*

In Hadley, Mass., the tobacco crop which has just been harvested is valued at about £50,000.

SAN JUAN.—At San Juan there were three British and four American men-of-war. A number of English and Americans on hearing of the dispute, started for San Juan. A report that a British steamer had opened fire upon the American was not credited.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED, AND MANY WOUNDED.

Yesterday a terrific explosion occurred at the percussion cap manufactory on Messrs. Tursall & Phillips, situated in Whitehill street, Birmingham, which was attended by an enormous loss of life.

It appears that the firm had large orders on hand, one of them from the Turkish government being for 18,000,000 of caps, had a considerable number of persons employed in an extensive range of shopping at the back of their premises. It is supposed that there could not have been less than 80 persons, the majority of them being women and girls, at work yesterday morning, when the accident occurred. Nothing is at present known regarding its origin; it is supposed it took place in an apartment where the caps are primed with the detonating powder, and where there were five females employed.

This room was situated in the third store of the shopping; immediately beneath was the work-house, where a larger number of women and girls were employed; and in immediate contiguity were others engaged in various operations connected with the manufacture. They were all busily at work, when in an instant, a terrific explosion took place.

Windows, walls, and roofs, were hurled into the air, and the unfortunate workpeople scattered in all directions, or buried under the ponderous masses of material which lately formed the buildings. Scarcely had the wreck subsided into a chaotic heap before fire added to the horror of the scene, the timbers of the building having become ignited by the intensity of the explosion.

The persons engaged in the front part of the building, who were comparatively uninjured, rushed to the windows, and were rescued from their perilous condition by the mult tude who had been attracted to the spot by the noise of the explosion. A fearful spectacle then presented itself to those who had the courage to make their way through the burning building.

Eight or ten girls were seen half buried in the ruins, chiefly with their heads downward; whilst others whose legs were crushed under the *debris*, stretched out their arms, piteously imploring for assistance; cries were heard from those whose position could not be seen. One elderly woman sat on a beam unable to extricate herself as another piece of timber lay across her legs An effort was made to rescue her, but the burning building was falling in all directions and she had to be left to a horrible fate. Scarcely had she been left when part of the roof fell in with a terrific crash, and she an some girls in her vicinity were immediately crushed to death.

An alarm had been conveyed to the fire engine stations, and the brigades were speedily at work. It was an hour or two however before the fire had been got under and it was impossible to institute a search for the poor people who were known to be amongst the ruins. The result was no 7 o'clock last night, no fewer than seventeen bodies had been recovered. All were so shockingly mutilated and disfigured as identity was impossible except in a few cases. Most of them were the bodies of girls from 10 to 19 years of age.

Seventeen, who were more or less injured, were taken to the General Hospital, one man died on a cab as he was being conveyed there. About one half of these patients were able to leave the hospital in the course of the afternoon; but five remain the institution in very precarious state.

We may add, that this is the third explosion in percussion cap manufactories which has taken place in as many months.

SEDUCING EMIGRANT GIRL

Information was given by Mrs. Ann Duffy of Boston, at the Mayor's Office yesterday, to the effect that a niece named Isabella Louisa Regman, 16 years of age, had arrived in this city from Liverpool, by the ship *Emerald Isle*, on Friday, and had been taken away from Castle Garden to some unknown place by Samuel Lewis, the coloured cook of the vessel. Two experienced officers of the Twenty-sixth Precinct were out on the track of the cook, and succeeded in finding the girl at a low negro dance house kept by T. Sewell, No. 7 Wooth Street. They learned also that another girl had accompanied Miss Regman to this place, and subsequently left for an other. Miss Regman and the gay coloured gentleman were brought before his Honor the Mayor and questioned in regard to the peculiar conduct. It appeared that Lewis the cook, who is more than ordinarily good looking for a coloured man, managed to gain the affections of the young girl on her voyage hitherward, and under the promise to marry her, took her to the above den—a business in which he is said to have long been engaged, and for which he is paid by the proprietors. The cook was sent to the Tombs for examination on the charge of abduction, and the girl was detained as a witness. There are two more of these pups on the packet ships among the sailors and petty officers, by whose agency the dens of Water, Cherry, Oak and Baxter streets are constantly recruited. The poor girls are debauched on shipboard by sailors and subordinate officers, and arrive here covered with shame knowing not where to go, and fearing to face their friends. Thus they readily follow wherever their paramours lead, and thenceforth vibrate for the remainder of their lives between these dens of infamy, the Police Court, and the Penitentiary, till the pauper hearse at last comes and carries them to the Potter's Field.—The commissioners of Emigration do all in their power to check this evil, by preventing misses from taking the girls away; but they are frequently foiled by the girls being rowed ashore in small boats, instead of landing at Castle Garden, according to law.—If shipmasters would aid Commissioners, much of this debauchery might be abated.—*Tribune.*

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

An affecting occurrence took place about a week ago in the neighborhood of Milan. The Certosa (as the name indicates) is a Carthusian monastry, situated at a distance of fifteen miles from Milan, and between that city and Pavia. The church, a monument of rare beauty, teeming with costly treasures and noble works of art, is a constant object of attention to all travellers visiting that part of Italy. The monks, to the number of thirty-two, are subject to the severest discipline, and are never even allowed to speak, except on these rare days when in accordance with their statutes, a faint ray of comfort is suffered to steal in upon the solitary gloom of an existence dedicated to prayer and bodily mortification. A body of French officers, on a visit to this remarkable spot, had obtained leave from the superior to attend vespers, which are performed every afternoon at three o'clock, in the magnificent choir of the church by the whole monastic body. One of the visitors was observed to fix his eye on the countenance of a monk, who was like the rest, engaged in the act of chanting the service.—Suddenly, to the surprise of all present, he sprang forward with a cry, caught the monk in his arms, and strained him to his bosom in a long and fervent embrace. The monk was in fact a brother, lost for many a year to his family, and supposed to be dead.—The Carthusian sobbed aloud, but faithful to the rule of his order, which prescribes absolute silence, held his peace until a signal from the superior permitted his over straining emotion to find relief in words. By a special relaxation of the society the brothers may meet again twice before the departure of the regiment, to which the one is attached separates them anew and forever.—*Correspondent of Herald.*

IRELAND AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

The Rev. Thomas Edgar, one of the Irish deputation, gave a lecture last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on Ireland as it was and as it is. The hall was nearly filled. He commenced by a repitition of the often repeated fact that the population of Ireland had considerably decreased. The famine had its uses. It sent forth a multitude of strong hands to this country, who in seven years sent back $37,500,000 to bring over their relatives. Ireland relieved by the famine, rose to remarkable prosperity. In 1848 and 1849 one-third of all the population of Ireland were in the work-houses. Now there were but 50,000. In 1849, 145 men were hanged in Ireland; in 1854 there were but four hanged. There were three times as many Englishmen hanged in the nation now as freshmen. Agriculture had received an enormous impetus. Millions of acres had been reclaimed.—In 1857 the cattle of Ireland were valued at $80,000,000 more than they were three years before. In 1857, Irish capital had increased $19,000,000 over what it was in 1853. In 1857, there was 1,926 miles of railway. In 1829 there were 2½ millions of letters; two years ago there were 21 millions. In 1800, Ireland had 372 newspapers; in 1845, 145. In 1852 there was in 74 towns not a single bookseller. The Rev. Mr. Edgar spoke of the beneficial working of the Encumbered Estates Act. Under this Act one seventh of the surface of Ireland was sold in three years. The men who formerly burned the barns of others now had barns of their own. One man was paying £60,000 a year in wages to persons employed on his estate.—But while there had been a great average increase of consumption of luxuries in Ireland, the consumption of spirits had considerably decreased. The moral condition of the country was also vastly improved.—*N. Y. Paper.*

INAUGURATION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS,
October 13, 1859.

The Field Battery of Hamilton, Capt. Harris, and No 1 Rifles, Major Grey, and number of other companies from Hamilton arrived at the monument at 11 o'clock in the ground were assembled officers of militia from every part of the Province. about 12,000 persons in all were present. Shortly after 2 o'clock Sir Allan M'Nab, accompanied by Gen. Wilkinson and staff made their appearance on the platform, in front of which the several rifle companies were drawn up, when the Hon. gentleman delivered an eloquent oration suitable to the occasion, which was most enthusiastically applauded.

Gen. Wilkinson having been loudly called upon said he was indebted to his friend Sir Allan M'Nab, for the invitation to be present on this occasion, and the pleasure experienced in being here. It was gratifying to any British officer to observe the loyal spirit exhibited by the people as exhibited in the attendance of so many of the veterans of 1812, and of the militia of the present time, which clearly proved to the Queen and the Empire that, should they require it, their services would be available. Pointing to the monument, he said as being there was a conclusive proof that the services of able Generals were appreciated by the people, and it must be gratifying to the feelings of those who bore hereditarily commission, assuring them that their fellow citizens would reward their merits. He hoped that no occasion would be afforded him to see who ther he could not like Sir Isaac Brock, hold the country against a foreign foe; but if it were he could happy and proud to lead such men as those before him. He concluded amidst prolonged cheering.

Col. L. W. Thompson then briefly recounted such particulars of the battle of Queenston Heights as had come within his own observation, concluding amidst much applause.

Col. Duggan then spoke warmly in praise of the Militia, coupling the names of Colonels Thompson and Dennison.

Col. Roland M'Donald addressed Sir A. MacNab, and said it was not a little singular that the spot where Brock fell was not marked even by the monument, and proposed that Sir Allan should place a stone to mark the place. Sir Allan replied that he thought he knew nearly where the spot was, and would consult with those who knew better than he and have a stone, surrounded by an iron fence to mark the place.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The meeting advertised for Monday night was held in the Methodist Church. If that meeting be taken as index of the feeling of the Methodist body in this Town and vicinity in reference to Victoria College, sharing the University funds, then assuredly may we say that the people here are not in favour of the spoliation scheme put forth by certain dignatories in that body. So thin a public meeting I never saw in that chapel. The people of the gallery were requested to come into the body of the church, so that it might appear that there was a meeting. If I should say fifty souls were present I should not be charged with underrating the number

Dr. Brown occupied the chair, and after stating the object of the meeting and pointing out the advantages of a religious education, he called on Mr. Robinson Rutherford.

Mr. R., did not intend making a speech but he heartily sympathized with the movement on foot in regard to Victoria College. He had within three or four months made himself acquainted with the matter and it was all right.

I used to think Mr. R., an out and out Reformer, a man who went with the movement of 1847, condemning the division of the University funds, and an ex-chartist to boot. Now how comes it, when the *people rights* are about to be invaded by one sect, he sympathizes with the movement.—True in 1847 the Tories were for dividing the funds of the people a College among four denominations. Mr. R. among the rest thought it was not right then. Now it is right if the Methodists walk in and take their just share. Has our friend's politics taken a turn, or is wrong in 1847 right in 1859. He was glad there were two champions present, the President of the Conference and the "editor of the *Review*. and no hearing the matter to them he sat down.—Mr. White being called made some general remarks touching education and governmental grants, when he and took to give us the history of the University of Toronto, While he once in a while stumbled on facts, it was evident he was in a tight place, he did not know the history of the Peoples Colleges Read a extract from Rev. John Strachan's report on the importance of a religious education, but we did not hear what report it was; whether it was the one he laid before the Home Government when he succeeded by false statements to get the charter of our College for his own church. It was written he told us in 1826 and I strongly suspect it was said report. He looked upon Victoria College as an institution entitled to the support of government, for it was not a sectarian College, though he dwelt upon the "pious literature" taught in it. He could easily define the difference between a sectarian College and a denominational one, and he did so by referring to the time in 1826 when Victoria College was founded. The University then demanded the subscription to 39 articles of the Church of England from a student ere he could gain admittance.—Victoria College though built and owned by the Methodists, exact no test from students about to enter it. But Mr. White should have told us when this test was enacted from University students. It was while it was in the hands of the man and his party who robbed the rightful owners of their property. Victoria College he said was founded on account of these very extortions, and when the proposal is before the country of dividing the fund of the University among the denominations, the party who now clamour for a share of its funds, (I mean the Conference as a corporate body through the Connexion) although it was proposed to give them less than fair share.) As it was but a short excuse for a meeting, Mr. White might have felt he was beating the air.—Certain it is I never heard him fail worse in making out a case. I shall reserve any more remarks on the meeting to a future occasion, with your leave, I may again hold forth. Meantime, I am

Yours, &c.,

J. E.

Peterborough, 13th Oct. 1859.

Died.

At the family residence, Ashburnham, on Sunday, 16th inst., JOHN CARSON, Esq., aged 67 years.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Fall Wheat $1 to $1 10c.
Spring Wheat 4s 6d to 4s 9d.
Flour, Extra $4 80c a $5 per barrel; Superfine $4 30c; Fancy $4 00.
Barley 2s to 3s 3d.
Rye 2s 9d a 3s 0d per bush.
Peas 2s 6d a 2s 10d per bush.
Oats 1s 7d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs Inferior 5d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9½ a 12c retail. Tub 7d a 9½c lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $14 to $15 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Flour firm: superfine $4 70 to $4 80; fancy $4 95; extra $5 30 to $5 40; No. 1 $4 60.
Wheat $1.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Oct. 19.

Wheat $1 03 a $1 10 for common to fair red Southern: $1 20c for Canadian. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Oats 43c a 45c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office.
Thursday, Oct. 20th, 1859.

	$	c.	$	c
Wheat w bush	1	5	@	0 0
Spring Wheat "bush	0	80	@	0 00
Oats "	0	33	@	0 00
Potatoes "	0	18	@	0 0
Flour ₱ bbl	5	00	@	5 00
Pork ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4 50
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	@	3 50
Lard "	6	00	@	8 50
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	15	@	0 16
Parley ₱ bush	0	45	@	0 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	@	2 00
Eggs ₱ doz	0	8	@	0 00
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	@	16 00
Straw ₱ load	1	50	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	00	26	@	00 25
Lambs	1	50	@	2 00
Sheep	2	00	@	4 00
Apples	0	50	@	0 80

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Ashburnham, and to the Juvenile Fire Company for the great exertions in saving their property from the late destructive fire.

EDWARD FRY,
BRYAN M'DONALD

Peterborough, October 20, 1859. 42

THEY HAVE COME

That large and substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

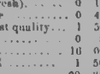
☞ Remember the place—Next door to R. Dennistoun's Law Office.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1859. 42

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
Sailing Regularly Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.



"UNITED KINGDOM," 1258 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MARKLAND, Commander.
"JOHN BELL," 1102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CRICHTON, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

Tuesday, 8th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin $60 00
Forward Cabin 45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions) 25 00
Children in proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street, Montreal.
October 19th, 1859. 42

STRAYED,

From the premises of the subscriber,

A RED COW,

with left horn broke off. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of said Cow, will be rewarded.

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

WHEAT MARKET.

THE Subscriber has now room and is prepared to take in Spring wheat as well as Fall.

Prices to-day.

Best Fall ..... 5s. 7d.
Spring ..... 4 6d.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Oct 20, 1859.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 18th October, 1859. 42

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Graham of the Town of Peterboro', and James Renfrew of the same place Painters and Publishers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Renfrew who will collect all debts and discharge all liabilities of the firm.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.

Dated Peterboro', October 20th, 1859

THE

WEEKLY "GLOBE,"

OF

FRIDAY, October 21st.

CONTAINS:

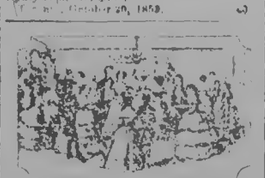
Accounts of the Grand Orchid Meeting.
The Inauguration of Brock's Monument.
Gathering of Canadian Militia.
CAPTURE OF SCHAMYL!
THE SAN JUAN IMBROGLIO IN ENGLAND.
Preparation for the Chastisement of the Chinese
FATAL DUEL SENATOR BRODERICK KILLED.
Letter from our Fraser River Correspondent—News from Central Italy.
THE GREAT ATLANTIC BALOON

For sale at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty two copies for $25; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, October 20, 1859.



SALE-TICKETS,

AND INVITATIONS,

Address Party and Marriage Cards,

IN THE NEW STYLE OF THE ART,

Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

CANADA WEST

Farmers Mutual Fire *INSURANCE COMPY.*

Head Office—HAMILTON C. W.

THIS very popular Company was chartered by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, especially for the benefit of the farming community of Canada, all hazardous risks being by the terms of the Act strictly prohibited.

☞ The Company insures Mills, Stores, or Books of Bad design, but confines itself to Farm or first-class isolated buildings.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Company and is now on a tour through the County of Peterborough taking Fire risks on isolated Farm property, who will give any information respecting the position of the C. W. F. M. and S. Insurance Company

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', 13th October, 1859. 9

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL, at January, 1860, by a married man, over 20 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Menzies, Bookseller, Peterborough.

Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not hold himself liable for any future contracts or business made or transacted by William Toole, in the name or on account of any partnership or business here to fore carried on by Messrs Cochrane & Toole, in their business of planing and shingles, and stave making. He also forbids any person or persons indebted to the said firm having any money to the said William Toole, and will not consider him or them released from such indebtedness except on his own receipt.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Peterboro', Oct., 1859. 40

The Royal INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38

NEW GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED a good stock of *STAPLE GROCERIES*, such as

Teas,	Sugar,
Coffee,	Rice,
Tobaccoes,	Pepper,
Soap,	Candles,

etc., etc., etc,

All of which he will offer CHEAP FOR CASH or in exchange for Farm produce.

He has also on hand a good stock of

PROVISIONS,

Also

LIQUORS,

in great variety. Rum, Gin, wine and Brandy and other Liquors will be sold as low for Cash as can be had in Town.

The subscriber also begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 39

WANTED.

5 JOURNEYMEN COOPERS will find steady employment by applying immediately to

R. RENFREW, Blythe Mills.

Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 39

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harper's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS.
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th, 1859. 33

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 23 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 12th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,

A GOOD NEW

LOG BARN 50 FT,

and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;

Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. P. Wardlaw, late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be given in part payment. Price £45 ₱ Acre, £300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANCIS BIRNIE
Monaghan.

July 25th, 1859. 30

GREAT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY.

To be sold *WITHOUT RESERVE*, by Public Auction, at the Town of Lindsay, on

Four Day, 25th October,

Under the power of sale contained in a Mortgage from McDermott & Walsh to the Bank of Toronto, the following very valuable lots in the

Town of Lindsay.

VIZ:

Town Lots Nos. 9 and 19 on the east side of Lindsay street, north of the river,
Do., do., 2, 13 and 15 on the west side of Caroline street.
Do., do., 12 on the east side of Caroline street.
Do., do., 18, 30, 32, 35, 39 and 41, on the north side of Queen street
Do., do., 5 and 30 on the north side of King street.
Do., do., 3, 6, and 10 on the west side of Water street.
Do., do., 1, 7 and 8, on the west side of Georgian street.
Do., do., 3 and 4 on the east side of Georgian, street
Do., do., 7 and 9 on the west side of Simcoe street
Do., do., 3 and 8 on the West side of Mill street.
Do., do., 7 on the east side of Mill street
Do., do., 7 and 9 on the East side of Huron street.
Do., do., 5 on the west side of Huron street.
Do., do., 7 and 9 on the west side of St. Lawrence street.
Do., do., 5 on the east side of St. Lawrence street.
Do., do., 3, 8, 15 and 17 on the north side of Durham street.
Do., do., 2, 8, 10, 16 and 18 on the south side of Melbourne street.
Do., do., 7, 15, 17 and 21 on the north side of Melbourne street.
Do., do., 40 and 42 on the south side of Glenelg street.
Do., do., 20 and 22 on the north side of Glenelg street, and
Do., do., 20, 23, 24, 26, 28 and 29 on the north side of Hideout street;

According to a certain plan of the said Lots made by John S. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

THE TERMS, which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of sale. Sale to take place on the ground, and to commence at 11 a. m., precisely.

FRANCIS MURPHY,
Auctioneer.

September 15, 1859. 38—tf

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for good clean

WHEAT,

DELIVERED AT THE STATION ON THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY,

IN PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Denne will be in attendance there to receive and bargain for any quantity

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 40

Farm for Sale or To Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or To Let, the North 100 acres of Lot 23 in the 1st Con. of Emily. Also the west half of Lot No 1 in the 1st Con. of Smith. The above lots are good land and well watered, within six miles of Peterborough.

For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM FOWLER, 11th Con. North Monaghan.

North Monaghan, Sep. 1st, 1859. 38 tf

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at

97lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38

WANTED.

A TOWN LOT with good Dwelling House thereon, for which the Subscriber will give part of his property in Monaghan in exchange, or he will if it sees any dispose of the whole of his Monaghan property and take Town property in exchange.

WALTER W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro', October 12, 1859. 41

RESH ARRIVAL.

OF A VARIED

and well-assorted stock of

FALL GOODS.

BLACK Broad and Narrow Cloths,
Fancy Doeskins and Over-coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Etoff Cloths and Full Cloths,
White Drees and Fancy Shirts,
Fancy Wool Shirts,
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Ties and Collars,
Scotch Caps, Cloth Caps and Felt Hats,
Cloth Gloves,
Lambs-wool Lined Kid Gloves,

and a variety of other articles necessary for gentlemen's wear.

☞ Clothing made to order on the Shortest notice.

TERMS MODERATE.

A. MERCER & SONS,
Clothiers, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Sept. 7, 1859. 36—

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT.

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work

Manufactured by
J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clinton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Benham,	W. L. Scovell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
P. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayars.
W. N. Hayden,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

TO DISTILLERS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

On Liberal Terms of Credit.

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, in the Town of Peterborough, on

Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 1859

at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon—By virtue of a Power of Sale in that behalf, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Fourth day of November, A. D., 1857, and made by John Glen of the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, Merchant, of the first part, and Harriet Glen, his wife, of the second part, and George Coupar and William Ogilvy of the said Town of Peterborough, Merchants, of the third part; All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, being Town Lots, Numbers Three and Four south of Sherbrooke Street and West of George street, in the Town of Peterborough, together with all the houses, buildings and erections thereon, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above property is situated in the flourishing town of Peterborough, and is within two hundred yards of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, with which a connection could be made at a trifling cost. There is a large and substantial building on the property, which was built and fitted up for distilling purposes, but never having been used, could be turned into Flour Mills or any kind of Manufactory at a comparatively trifling expense. It is particularly adapted to either Distilling or Brewing purposes on a large scale, as it contains all the Tubs, Shafting, Coppers, works and Machinery necessary for that business, constructed on the most approved principles. A considerable stream running through the premises furnishes a never failing supply of water, and might readily be used in connection with steam as a motive power.—There is a new Engine and Boiler in the building which cost $2,000. These are of the most approved make, are very powerful, and have never been used. The Out-houses are well built, and are capable of Stabling two Hundred head of Cattle. Altogether the property will be found one of the most desirable investments for Capitalists, Manufacturers or others to be met with.

TERMS OF SALE,

One fourth down, and the remainder in equal payments, at ONE, TWO and THREE years. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Barrister, Peterboro',
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

Peterboro', 31st August 1859. 37

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

HUNTER STREET,

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods

Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

TO LET,

ON Sherbrook Street (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to

E. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE following persons will apply to the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, at the meeting of said Corporation, to be held on the 17th October next, for the passing of a by-law to close up and dispose the following road allowances, viz:

Mr. William Armstrong for part of the Road allowance between the 4th and 5th Concessions of Otonabee, opposite lots 25.

Mr George Dixon, for the Road Allowance across the East half of the 4th Concession, between lots 21 and 22, in Otonabee.

William Lang Esq., for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 6th concession between lots 21 and 22 in Otonabee.

Mr. John Fife for the Road Allowance across the 5th Concession between lots 21 and 22 in Otonabee.

Thomas Short, Esq., for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 7th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr Richard Short for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 7th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr. Walter Renwick for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 8th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr Peter McFarlane for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 8th Concession between lots 11 and 12, in Otonabee.

Mr. John McFarlane for the Road Allowance across the east half of the 9th Concession, between lots 11 and 12, in Otonabee.

Mr. Christopher Howsam for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 9th Concession and the east half of the 10th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

Mr James Hays for the Road Allowance across the west half of the 10th Concession between lots 11 and 12 in Otonabee.

GEORGE READ
Town Clerk.

Otonabee, 20th Sept. 1859. 38

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company,

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough,

OX STRAYED.

STRAYED, about five weeks ago, from the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 20, in the 13th Concession of Smith,

A RED OX,

about 6 years old; one horn is straight. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of the said OX with the subscriber, or at the Examiner Office, will greatly oblige

JOSEPH AYOTT.

Smith, Oct. 1, 1859. 40

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 39-1

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Heggart & Brother's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 28-tf

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

Peterboro', 1859. 17

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT PICTURE GALLERY,

WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYES,
TRANSFERENCES
LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c. &c

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY,
Artist.

Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 25

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Connors

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a tincture composed of herbs, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

effectually. The tincture has no bad effects but may deter any one from using it. *No cure no pay.* Residence—Kennedy's Block, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Connors Tooth-ache drop and found it to be a certain cure. W. B. WILSON.

I have used the toothache drops and find them a certain cure.

ALBERT MORROW.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1856. J-tf.

UNION HOTEL, Peterborough.

GEORGE ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment is still open for the reception of guests in his usual good style.

The house is new and beautifully situated on the bank of the Otonabee River where travellers will find a quiet and desirable retreat.

☞ A limited number of respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Good Stables and Sheds

On the premises. An Ostler in attendance, who will give the best attention to horses entrusted to his care.

Peterborough, Oct. 20th 1857. 24

RITCHIE'S HOTEL. BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has recently completely furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors, trusts that his determination to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through the support. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every attention, and persons seeking information about the neighborhood can depend upon the accuracy with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1858. 21

HASTINGS' HOUSE, PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have taken the above Hotel (*formerly Strong's*) and have had completely renewed and refurnished. They hope to give such satisfaction to travellers and all who call upon them as to continue in the good will, everything will be done by them to secure their ease.

HASTINGS & SON.

Port Hope, May 5, 1859.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

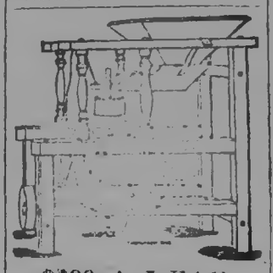
F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the last 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro' on the first Monday in each month, for the west prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *Allan Smith's solution*, it being a substance not thus used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber a much improved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr Clugston's Store.

Peterboro', 8th Dec., 1858. 48



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but an old amount of power to drive it, two horse-power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 2 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are affixed into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and re-sharped at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

☞ All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time.

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8,00 A.M.	1,00 P.M.
G. T. Railway	8,05	1,05
Baltimore	8,25	1,25
Bredin	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Indian Village	9,45	2,45
Keene	10,00	3,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30	3,30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8,00 A.M.	1,00 P.M.
Keen	8,30	1,30
Indian Village	8,45	1,45
Harwood	9,15	2,15
Bredin	9,45	2,45
Baltimore	10,05	3,05
Grand Trunk R.R.	10,25	3,25
Arrive at Cobour	10,30	3,30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 23

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE UFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilised alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and pe manently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula Erysipelas, and Salt RHEUM.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative design of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede his application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff ins,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leave of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TO LET AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE

STONE BREWERY.

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accommodation so far as Stables and Sheds and Yard, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required a lot of Beer Barrels either for sale or go with the premises there a five years of the Lease to run from the first of August inst. Apply for further information to

WILLIAM PATTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.

Peterborough, July 30th, 1859. 40

S. LENCIO INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire a profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers

CHARLES McCARTHY

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years by a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 360 First St.,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA.
To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$ cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	29 02
NE	9	2	1	do	2 25
	8	3	200	do	187 28
E½	13	3	100	do	43 53
	5	4	200	do	97 37
	9	4	200	do	6 87
NotNE½	10	4	93	do	32 48
NW pt	19	5	83	Patented	45 40
SW	19	8	17	do	37 25

BELMONT.

N½ & S W pt	7	1	165	Patented.	173 57
S E pt	7	1	32	do	33 60
	8	1	190	do	198 22
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	39 38
	25	1	200	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	36 77
	31	1	200	do	27 25
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	16 15
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	28	2	30	do	18 57
W½	3	3	100	do	20 45
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	42 97
	13	3	200	do	17 53
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	172	do	26 55
N W	31	3	190	do	33 20
S E pt	31	3	10	do	2 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
S E of E½	6	4	75	do	17 85
S E of E½	7	4	8	do	2 57
Pt of E½	13	4	63	do	23 14
	23	4	71	do	22 85
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	1	6	200	do	39 02
	7	6	200	do	41 13
W½	24	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	18 26
W½	26	6	100	do	18 26
	27	6	100	do	29 05
	5	7	200	do	83 75
	7	7	200	do	52 08
W pt	8	7	130	do	38 78
E pt	8	7	70	do	32 95
n w of w½	10	7	35	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 92

DOURO.

W½	2	1	100	Patented	40 70
S E of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 87
W½	24	2	100	do	10 08
Map	25	2	168	do	18 93
E½	16	3	75	Patented	9 28
E½	22	3	75	do	13 88
W½	22	3	75	do	13 88
N W & S E pt	24	3	150	do	30 98
	25	3	40	do	18 10
	26	3	26	do	15 23
N½	19	4	100	do	22 95
N½	18	4	100	Not Pat'd	28 93
E½	24	4	100	Patented	19 43

DUMMER.

W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 20
W½	27	1	100	do	37 80
	1	2	200	do	42 72
N½	17	2	100	do	3 40
E½	24	3	100	do	4 77
S E½	2	4	50	do	4 35
N W pt	10	4	9	do	11 27
E½	18	4	100	do	4 83
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 35
N½	22	4	100	Patented	4 98
N½	22	4	100	do	14 08
E½	24	4	100	do	24 90
E½	25	5	100	do	34 30
W½	25	5	100	do	25 77
W½	27	5	100	do	12 35
south of w	19	6	20	do	9 5
E½	30	6	100	do	14 08
N½	9	7	100	do	13 97
N½	13	7	100	do	25 97

BURLEIGH.

	4	1	125	Patented	21 23
W½	6	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
W½	7	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
	8	3	200	Not Pat'd	19 80

OTONABEE

Broken	11	4	100	Patented	29 48
E½	29	4	100	do	9 60
	11	5	200	do	23 38
W½	13	5	100	do	7 32
W½	18	8	100	Patented	20 30
E½	18	8	100	Not Pat'd.	21 10
Broken	5	9	130	Patented	85 28
N W½	18	9	50	do	3 75
W½	19	9	100	do	7 20
E½	8	11	100	do	31 35
S E cor.	27	13	4	do	8 55
	29	13	200	do	24 80
E½	30	13	100	do	137 55
Broken	32	13	82	do	16 40
	11	13	150	do	85 85
S W½	15	13	50	do	16 23

MONAGHAN.

Pt W½	1	9	½	Patented	2 17
E½	8	10	100	do	8 32
E pt	14	10	14	do	4 30
Broken	13	10	50	do	7 37

PARK LOTS.

	2	15	12	9 do	1 73
TP6,20	15	15	½	9 do	5 00
	1	13	14	9 do	6 00
	2	13	12	9 do	3 63
	9	12	13	10½ do	3 23
	16	10	13	10 do	2 59
	14	12	13	10 do	3 79
	16	12	13	10 do	2 95
	20	13	13	10 do	4 27

SMITH.

East Com. Road.					
S W½	1		50	Patented	1 80
pt N½ S W	11		wes	12 do	7 60
Remainder	11			188 do	48 23
N½ lot 3 pt of	K S Pt	5		10 do	14 57
S½ lot 3 W S Pt	4 & 5			20 do	4 62
K C R	1		mill	do	11 67
Broken	21	3		66 do	9 02
Broken	22	3		26 do	1 92
W½	21	8		70 do	28 40
N W½	19	10		50 do	5 88
Broken	31	10		100 do	7 43
N½	33	11		100 Not Pat'd	17 15
W pt	34	11		90 Patented	4 30
W½	35	12		9 do	14 75
W½	34	13		100 do	21 17

ENNISMORE.

Spt	2	2	75	Patented	23 30
S	7	5	100	do	51 03
N½	1	6	100	Not Pat'd	40 75
	2	6	200	Patented	46 03
S½	3	6	100	do	56 60
	9	7	200	Not Pat'd	15 80

HARVEY.

W½	8	1	100	Patented	11 80
	10	1	200	do	11 83
	9	2	200	do	12 56
	10	2	200	do	11 55
E½	13	3	100	do	17 00
	9	4	200	do	13 55
Ept	10	5	128	do	11 79
W pt	10	5	74	do	12 45
	14	5	200	do	14 58
	9	6	200	do	13 30
	10	6	200	do	13 97
	12	6	200	do	14 82
N½	10	7	100	Not Pat'd	8 65
	11	7	200	do	12 06
E½	13	7	100	Patented	2 05
W½	17	9	100	do	19 15
S pt	6	10	100	do	8 65
Broken	7	10	195	do	17 65
	10	10	200	do	13 05
Ept	12	10	55	do	9 53
W pt	12	10	100	do	11 67
N of N W	16	10	150	do	9 95
S E pt	18	10	40	do	8 10
	17	10	200	do	7 48
S W½	18	10	50	do	8 85
N pt	19	10	60	do	10 5
S pt	19	10	140	do	13 13
E½	5	11	100	do	17 27
	7	11	200	do	8 53
	8	11	200	do	6 60
	10	11	177	do	6 25
	11	11	135	do	9 05
	17	11	200	do	12 97
Broken	1	12	26	do	9 20
E½	4	12	100	do	7 20
	6	12	200	do	12 97
E pt	9	12	33	do	6 10
Broken	13	12	180	do	11 57
	14	12	200	do	11 72
	16	12	200	do	10 13
	17	12	200	do	19 60
W½	4	13	100	do	16 33
E½	13	13	103	do	10 06
	17	13	200	Not Pat'd	11 98

EMILY.

S E½	11	3	50	Patented.	13 63
S½	6	3	100	do	15 40
N E½	41	3	50	do	3 60
E pt	4	6	75	do	3 55
S W½	5	5	50	do	9 95
S W½	8	6	50	do	15 45
S E½	9	6	50	do	20 40
S w of W½	1	7	9	do	16 05
E½	12	7	100	do	23 90
W½	12	7	100	do	11 87
N½	13	7	100	Not patented	14 70
N½	13	7	100	Patented	21 25
	14	8	200	do	62 70
N½	18	8	100	Not patented	34 90
N½	18	8	100	Patented	13 53
N½	19	8	100	do	8 08
W½	17	9	100	Not patented	17 95
N W½	20	9	50	Not patented	8 47
N½	2	10	100	Not patented	42 85
N½	10	10	100	Not patented	21 72
N½	11	10	100	Patented	41 73
E½	14	10	100	Patented.	4 70

OPS.

W½	4	1	100	Not Patented	15 10
W½	11	1	100	Not Patented	15 57
W½	12	1	100	Not Patented	17 92
S½	13	3	100	Not Patented	96 52
E½	21	3	100	Not Patented	4 27
W½	4	4	62½	Patented	25 20
W½	6	5	100	Not Patented	23 52
	13	5	200	Patented	17 90
	25	5	200	do	108 90
	29	5	159	Not Patented	9 32
	8	6	200	Patented	20 48
S pt	11	6	100	do	7 52
	24	6	200	Not Patented	78 20
	25	6	200	Patented	55 55
W½	28	6	100	do	4 00
S½	18	7	100	do	37 13
W pt	23	7	88	do	22 12
	24	7	200	do	58 48

MARIPOSA.

S½	14	1	100	do	11 57
S W½	23	1	50	do	4 35
	7	2	200	do	8 25
S½	10	2	100	Not patented	63 80
N½	15	2	100	Patented	63 10
N½	18	2	100	do	26 75
S½	19	2	100	Not patented	24 07
N½	22	2	100	Patented	10 48
N½	7	3	100	do	10 93
N½	22	3	100	do	22 23
S½	21	4	100	Not patented	20 13

ELDON.

E½	10	1	100	Patented.	21 27
	21	1	200	do	27 25
N½	15	2	100	do	4 73
	21	2	100	do	29 33
N W pt of W½	22	2	20	do	11 47
E½	22	3	100	do	33 27
E½	23	2	100	do	70 88
S pt	23	3	88	do	42 53
N pt	23	3	92	do	42 53
S E of S½	23	3	12	do	10 43
S E of N½	23	3	8	do	9 05
N½	14	4	100	do	23 67
N½	16	5	100	do	21 65
E½	23	5	100	do	20 40
W pt	23	5	80	do	18 93

PORTAGE ROAD,—ELDON.

	10	N	120	Patent'd	44 40
N pt	11 & 12	N	16	do	21 23
E pt	all 17 & 18	N	100	do	29 77
	25	N	107	do	29 40
	29	N	105	do	4 75
s e angle	30	N	9	do	11 15

FENELON.

SE	27	1	10	do	11 80
W½	8	2	100	do	49 90
E½	10	2	100	do	49 82
W½	11	2	100	do	27 50
E½	23	2	100	do	25 07
S W pt	29	2	80	do	21 40
N W pt & E½	29	2	120	do	29 80
s e angle	3	3	9	do	15 55
E½	10	3	100	do	34 55
W½	18	3	100	do	26 15
	7	4	200	do	48 62
	15	4	200	do	46 63
W½	18	4	100	do	21 83
E½	22	4	100	do	21 37
E½	23	4	100	do	19 20
	25	4	200	do	3 62
	4	5	200	do	49 90
	14	5	200	do	21 67
E½	18	8	100	do	24 80
	24	5	200	do	40 93
W½	26	5	100	do	24 00
W½	26	5	100	do	25 25
	27	5	200	do	50 20
E½	14	6	100	do	5 48
W½	15	6	100	Not Pat'd	35 40
	19	6	200	Patented	45 35
	23	6	200	do	51 10
E½	29	6	100	do	25 40
E½	4	7	88	do	46 65
W½	4	7	100	do	28 00
E½	15	7	100	Not Pat'd	47 20
	22	7	200	Patented	49 20
E½	1	8	100	do	33 25
Broken	12	9	41	do	29 05
E½	16	9	100	do	5 27
	20	10	200	Not Pat'd	33 60
W pt	22	11	100	Not Pat'd	40 40
W pt	24	11	100	Patented	27 12
	26	7	100	do	34 20
	26	7	100	do	33 80
	28	7	100	do	9 00
E½	1	9	50	do	11 82
	2	9	100	do	56 07
	30	9	30	do	31 17
	48	9 & 10	10	do	38 45

BEXLEY.

Part	Lots	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$ cts.
S pt	4	1	163	Patented	29 77
	8	1	200	do	32 03
	2	3	190	do	20 55
	3	4	135	do	31 20
	5	4	200	do	34 00

Block on N. West Bay, Vic.

	1	119	Patented	24 67
	2	137	do	27 00
	3	155	do	20 13
	4	164	do	20 27
	15	137	do	34 00
	16	134	do	31 73
Block S.G.		100	do	20 77
A	2	120	do	22 65

VERULAM.

W½ NE pt	23	1	171	Patented	52 87
W½	21	2	80	do	24 30
E½	22	2	80	do	31 25
E½	23	2	80	do	25 37
	24	2	160	do	41 82
	32	2	140	do	33 47
E½	4	3	100	do	43 05
W½	7	3	100	do	4 10
E½	20	3	100	do	28 30
W½	22	3	100	do	33 30
	23	3	100	do	59 23
	24	3	200	do	62 67
W pt	1	4	100	do	35 27
E½	10	4	100	do	34 05
W½	15	4	100	do	30 60
	29	4	200	do	43 52
E½	6	5	100	do	24 85
W½	6	5	100	do	43 07
E pt	20	5	62	do	2 65
	24	5	200	do	55 93
W½	20	6	100	do	3 65
E pt	21	6	80	do	26 33
	31	6	200	do	47 70
E½	7	7	100	do	38 93
	9	7	200	do	57 07
	20	7	200	do	6 37
N pt	28	7	120	do	31 30
	29	7	200	do.	47 25
	30	7	200	do	58 18
Broken	15	8	143	do	50 48
	16	8	200	do	4 70
	18	8	200	do	20 73
	26	8	200	do	47 88
W pt	29	8	60	do	27 97
E½	1	9	100	do	25 33
E pt	9	9	60	do	42 13
	10	9	200	do	4 70
	11	9	200	do	36 40
	13	9	160	do	2 65
S E pt	17	9	14	do	18 37
	23	9	200	do	73 57
N	3	10	87	Not pat'd	2 63
E½	4	10	100	Patented	16 10

SOMMERVILLE.

	2	Fr.	117	Not patented	10 30
	3	Fr.	114	Not patented	28 52
	4	Fr.	110	Not patented	28 28
	17	Fr.	107	Patented

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Lawyers' do. Mercantile do. Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., Steamer Bills, Concert Bills, Posters,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, ~~1850.~~

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 48.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BRICK, CHURCH STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable usually in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

James Renfrew,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 65—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PLANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Water Street, Peterborough, Canada West.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1857. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough. 30

MARRIED.

In Toronto, on 2nd August, 1859, by the Rev. A. Gadsby, Mr. A. Gaddy, Architect, has opened an office at his residence, on the Quart Street, Peterborough, where he will at all times be found ready to attend to Plans, Specifications, &c., &c., in Building; he will also give lessons in Drawing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 3t-3m.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

K. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

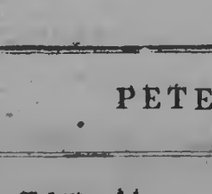
JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 13th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.



J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.

H. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
—:o:—
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Caisse's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style.
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

BALL-TICKETS,
AND INVITATIONS,
Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,
or any other style of work,
Printed at the "Examiner" Office,
A. RENFREW.

CANVASS RUBBER SHOES
A NEW strong and cheap article, for wearing with, or without Boots or Shoes.
Only 3s. per pair.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sept. 10th, 1859. 37

A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15th OCTOBER, next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
H. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,
BEING the 14th Lot, 11th con., Otonabee, and containing 100 acres, of which 75 are cleared and free from Stumps, the remainder being good hardwood.
The farm is beautifully situated, and well watered; and is within ten minutes walk of a railway station. It is one of the best wheat farms in the country.
There is a good Dwelling House on the farm, containing two public room, and four bedrooms kitchen and servants rooms. Besides stables, barns, sheds, &c.
TERMS OF SALE, LIBERAL. For particulars apply to
Wm. OGILVY.
Peterborough, C. W., 14th Sept., 1859. 4in-37

LEATHER.
A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 3t

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink
LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40

STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leaves Bridgenorth at 1[illegible] going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls [illegible] as freight for these places.
Palmer's Stages run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board,
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

FIRE! FIRE!!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
FARMERS having Farms full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE, for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.
W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.
Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in sisehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will accede to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and carries Spring traders, direct from the place of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of their Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNIAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKINS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, OFFER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S GRAIN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 34

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC
ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand of $[illegible], given by me in favor of Robert Thom Brookes, and dated on or about the 20th day of July, 1859, as no value has been received for the same.
WM. BRAPP.
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1859.

Selected Poetry.

The Stormy Sea.

BY DELTA.

Ere the twilight hat was flitting,
In the sunset, at her knitting,
Sang a lovely maiden sitting
Underneath her threshold tree;
And, as day-light died before us,
And the vesper star shone o'er us,
Fitful rose her tender chorus—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

Warmly shone that sunset glowing;
Sweetly breathed the young flowers blowing
Earth with beauty overflowing,
Seemed the home of love to be,
As those angel tones ascending,
With the scene and season blending,
Ever had the same low ending:
"Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

Curfew-bell a remotely ringing,
Mingled with that sweet voice singing;
And the last red ray seemed clinging
Lingeringly to tour and tree:
Nearer as I came, and nearer,
Finer rose the notes, and clearer;
Oh! 'twas heaven itself to hear her—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

"Blow, ye west winds! blandly hover
Over the bark that bears my lover;
Gently blow, and bear him over
To his own dear home and me;
For, who might winds bend the willow,
Sleep forsakes my lonely pillow,
Thinking of the foaming billow—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

How could I but list—but linger,
To the song, and near the singer,
Sweetly wooing heaven to bring her
"Jamie from the stormy sea;"
And, while yet her lip did name me,
Forth I sprang—my heart overcame me—
"Grieve no more, sweet, I am Jamie,
Home returned to love and thee!"

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

Among the events which may well be styled "the Romance of History," none are more surprising—incredible, indeed, were it not for its actual existence—than the elevation of the Empress Catherine of Russia, from a peasant girl, to share the throne of the great Czar Peter, to whose intellect, and enlightened views of his country's real good Russia owed her commencement of civilized habits, and true notions of a nation greatness and happiness.

We propose now giving a slight sketch of the manner in which this strange transformation was effected, and the cause, which we are told, led to it.

In a quiet village, near Wyborg, on the Gulf of Finland, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, might be seen, one bright summer's morn—bright even in those cold regions—a group of workmen engaged in various trades, but, at the moment we allude to, reposing from their labors, and taking rest and refreshment with their families.

There was, however, one exception, in a man of powerful frame and striking features whose brilliant, restless eye, and quick movements, betokened no eager, nervous, and strong passions, who was working eagerly at his trade, that of a carpenter, and mixing little in the jests and conversation of his companions, till the appearance of a man bearing a basket of smoking pies caused a general exclamation of pleasure, and even caused the industrious Peter, for such was his name, to rest for a few moments, and watch the general rush to the welcome visitor.

One of the men was [illegible] out money apparently, but, undaunted [illegible] offered a glass of the country's favorite beverage, schnik, to the pastry cook, whom they addressed as Danilovitz.

"That will do excellently," said the man swallowing the draught: "but where is the handsome vendor of that capital Dantic? I don't see her here."

"Oh she is not out yet; she is still with her brother in the cottage; and a word in your ear, comrade—I'ster, there, is in love with her. See, he waits he now; but I suspect he has no chance, poor fellow."

The man alluded to evidently heard, for a gust of strong passion swept over his features; but they heeded him not, and, filling their glasses, drank to the great hero of the age, Charles the Twelfth of Sweden—all but the pastry cook, who declined the toast and drank instead, to their own Czar Peter in spite of the clamour of the assembly.

"He is right, I will stand by him," cried Peter, advancing, and placing himself at the side of the pastry cook.

A general scuffle was about to take place which would have led, perhaps, to fatal consequences, had not the dockyard bell summoned the workmen, and, with a good natured offer of renewed amity, they rushed off, leaving Peter and his ally alone.

"You like Finland, friend Muscovite?" said Danilovitz.

"I should have died on my first arrival, in a paroxysm of rage, to which I am subject," replied the Russian, "but for the help of a gentle girl, who lives not far from hence."

"Ah they say true, then, that it is for her love you work in the dockyard, where she so often comes to sell her Dantzic, and go to her brother each day to play on the flute the sister's favorite ballad?"

"And, were it so, how dare they talk of my proceedings? And who are you, that presume then to question me?"

"Like yourself, a Muscovite. I mean to return to my own country, and offer my services to Peter."

"To that savage brute?"

"Yes; his heart is good, I hear, and his soldiers adore him, and I would go to death at the sound of the sacred march which his guards played at Poltowa, and he himself composed."

"Well, you shall accompany me, for I, too, mean to return."

"I will follow you, brave countryman, and if I rise not to be a general, it shan't be for lack of courage. But I must go forwards for the present. And the pastry cook departed.

"He may be useful to me," mused the cunning carpenter; "and indeed go I must. But Catherine—how can I leave her? Shall I bear him her favorite pledge, her favorite air. I must reply."

A few days after this date brought the brother of the young countryman to his door.

"My sister is gone out on my affairs," he said, "and my very life hangs on her success."

"How so, my friend? Confide in me; I will be secret," replied Peter very anxiously.

"You know that we came from Ukraine" returned George, "and from our mother inherit but her music and her magic power, and yet I have dared to love Prascovia, the beautiful niece of the rich old innkeeper, till my very reason is almost lost in the madness of my passion. And yet I dare not ask the old man's consent; and Catherine more brave than I, has gone to plead for me.—Come drink to my success."

"And Catherine's health," said Peter; and even as they drained their glasses, the fair girl entered

"The anxious lover can drink to soothe himself, I find," she said laughing; "then he is not in very terrible earnest."

"Nay dear sister, speak! Don't trifle with my misery."

"Confess that I am a good ambassador," replied the smiling girl; "the King of the Inn graciously consents to give you his niece, if you can find a certain sum; and with my earnings that you can manage."

"No, no, generous sister, keep them for your own dowry—I think not of marriage."

"Catherine," murmured Peter, "forget not my love—have pity on me."

"Love!" repeated the beautiful girl, scornfully, "which you quarrel, drink, indulge in all, I warn you against. You love me not."

"Confusion! death!" exclaimed Peter, another of his fiery gusts convulsed his features.

"Catherine, it is partly your own fault," interceded her brother George; "you should be more gentle and kind to him."

"Listen," said Catherine, with a lofty earnest air, which gave her beauty a singular elevation. "Remember you not your mother's prediction on her death-bed, that my natal star shone brightly towards the north, and that there some one of transcendent merit and power, should both love and share his might and fortune with me; and when," she added, turning to Peter, "I preserved your life, and saw a something in your eye and bearing which spoke of a different race to our humble class, I deemed the prediction might be verified in you."

"And why not think so still?" inquired Peter, anxiously.

"It matters not; I speak no more."

"I will know, I insist on your speaking!" exclaimed he, imperiously.

"That tone is too much your habit," said Catherine proudly. "You have no right to speak thus to me. In aught but this imperious will, you are vacillating and weak; you will never rise to greatness."

Peter's fury increased, his clenched hand and flashed eye might have awed any but the proud Catherine

"So," she said, "I brook not such insolence."

At that moment the trio were startled by the sudden entrance of the pretty Prascovia, breathless and trembling with terror and the speed with which she had run to them.

"My love, my bride, what has alarmed you?" cried George, clasping her in his arms.

"The Calmuck!" she gasped; "they are plundering our inn. My uncle has fled! Save me, save me!"

"Quick, let us fly!" said George, preparing to collect any loose articles they might carry with them.

"Not so" said Catherine quietly; "do you not recognize in these intruders our mother's kindred of the Mesanni? Fear not; I will save you. Leave all to me."

And the brave girl left the wondering trio, and encountered the disorderly band, about to attack their cottage.

They stopped, astonished at her bold calm demeanor.

"With draw!" she cried, "or woe to you if you brave me. Revere the memory of my mother, the saint Wlasta."

"Our own prophetess!" they cried in surprise.

"Yes; woe to him who honors not her memory. Enter, if you will, but respect the laws of hospitality. Come let us raise our song, and with music and dance celebrate our meeting, far from our native land."

And with a rich voice, she began herself the national hymn, and placing herself at their head, led the fascinating band of wild adventurers away.

"Thank heaven!" said George. "And now I will go to prepare all for our wedding at the church. While you, dearest go to your uncle. Haste for in such lawless times, only the present moment is our own."

And the lovers left the cottage, on their respective missions.

"Brave, noble girl she is worthy of her desires," muttered Peter. And, at that instant the fair heroine herself appeared, pale but calm.

"I am more satisfied with you in this affair," she said, in answer to Peter's enthusiastic praises. "You controlled yourself; I acted according to the dictates of prudence Had you but a true friend always near you, you might ——"

"I have no friend," interrupted Peter.

"And I?" she murmured.

"You have rejected me, Catherine."

"As a husband; not as a friend."

"Thanks, gentle maiden. I am indeed miserable, and need a friend and counsellor.

"Listen," said Catherine. "Nothing is impossible to him who has a strong, inexorable will. Greatness may still be yours, if you but find your right vocation. If you would win glory, fame, and my hand, go seek all at the cannon's mouth; my heart, my prayers will be yours. Go, make a noble a reputation, and then come back and claim your bride."

"You words inspire me, noble girl; the thought of you will be my talisman. To my love I shall first pay my duty. Farewell. I go to [illegible] Peter, with one loving embrace, he departed.

Catherine remained lost in thought, and her calm, though quiet mien troubled that the cool pastry cook at last [illegible] of all to remain? said George.

"Danilovitz, [illegible] brother of the young countryman to his door.

"My sister is gone out on my affairs,"

And the bonny bride-groom went off to complete his toilet for the occasion.

"Here, dear Catherine," said the bride-elect, "here, in a letter your lover, the bargemaster, gave me privately for you. Read it while we wait."

Catherine read, and her face grew troubled. "My sister, this is sad news for us both. The Cossacks have imposed a conscription on the village; and, if we cannot find a substitute for George, the very evening, he must leave as a recruit."

Prascovia burst into tears. "This evening—our wedding day? Oh, Catherine my heart will break!" and she threw herself into her sister's arms.

Catherine's brow was grave, and she was silent for a moment or two; then her resolution seems to be taken.

"Be comforted, my sister, he shall not go."

"But how avoid it?" sobbed Prascovia; "no, no, there is no hope."

"I know a substitute," said Catherine firmly, "one who might pass for him, he is so like. I go to secure him; be not surprised if I do not return in time for the wedding; but fear not, he is safe. Trust in me." And he hastily left the cottage.

An hour or two later, the village was gay with the bridal procession of George and Prascovia; while, even as the rites were performing, the doomed recruits marched to the spot where they were to embark. And among them, wrapped in a large mantle, stood a slender form, who gazed from the jetty on that gay group, and murmured, "Mother, I promised to watch over my brother's happiness. Be content, I redeemed my vow.

* * * * *

We must now follow our heroine to the Russian Camp, where the usual wild excesses of rude troops in idleness were practised, and where her delicate frame had to bear the heavy toils of a recruit; and all the embarrassments of her disguise were equally frequent and difficult to escape from without discovery, more especially as the leader of the Cossacks, who had invaded her native village, and to whom she had, in her mythic character promised fortune and advancement, was there, and now a sergeant in the Imperial Guard; and Gritzenko came upon her one day as she was singing, in her rich voice, the Czar's Sacred March.

"That tune is forbidden, young man," he said roughly.

"That tune—the Czar's own March?" she repeated.

"Yes, our colonel has ordered that no one shall sing or play it."

"But tell me, young man, who are you?"

"Why do you ask?" said Catherine; what matters it to you?"

"Because you are strangely like a handsome *cantinere* I saw at Wyborg, in Finland not long since; voice, features are all the same. I can't comprehend it."

"She was my sister," said Catherine, aping her face to hide the rising color.

"Ah, that explains it. Well, she was right; she told me I should soon be what I now am, a corporal of the guard, nothing less."

"And you get six copecks a day don't you?"

"Oh sometimes, thirty, forty; always twenty every night."

"How? Explain."

"Listen, and I will tell you the strange mystery. One night I was complaining of the Czar's order to shave our beards, when an officer passed by, and threw a scroll containing twenty copecks into my hand Next parade, he passed again, and asked 'Have you fulfilled the order?' I said, 'As well as I could;' and he gave me thirty copecks; and again, last night, forty. Oh, it is wonderful luck!"

"And what was the order?"

"I do not know; I can't read; but I have kept the scroll, and here it is."

Catherine read, "Corporal Gritzenko shall be rewarded for ever soldier he can induce to join our project." "Good heavens!" she murmured, "what project?"

"Quick, give me the scroll!" said the Cossack. "Salute; here comes our colonel."

And Zernitoff and a brilliant suite came up as the two soldiers presented arms.

"Go, corporal, and inform the captain that the general will soon hold a review."

And Gritzenko departed.

"Gentlemen," said Zernitoff, know you that the Czar has sent an edict extending the punishment of the knout to the highest officers."

"Death to the tyrant!" "We will not brook the disgrace!" Better death, itself! were the exclamations, not loud, but deep, which answered him. Zernitoff spoke a few words to Gritzenko, and then with a well-pleased smile, went off with his friends; while the corporal proceeded to deliver the order to Catherine to stand sentinel, with another soldier, over a tent which had been prepared for two noble officers.

She took her station, little dreaming of the occupant it was about to receive.

Two hours later, and Peter himself, Danilovitz, and the General of the Camp, were assembled within its folds; and the latter, under strict injunctions to frustrate the Czar's incognito, was dispatched to make arrangements for the arrival of two bodies of troops, hourly expected, to save the disaffected Cossacks; and the two guardian friends were left alone.

Peter's vice was, it is well known, the love of intoxicating liquors, and he lost not the opportunity of indulging it, favored by the administrations of the accessories to his taste by two pretty *vivandieres* belonging to the camp. And Catherine, from her post, peeped into the tent from time to time unnoticed, and her anticipated, and jealous forebodings both [illegible] its accomplishment and its unexpected [illegible] with the young girl's sister waited on him.

Presently, [illegible] her spell-bound, she [illegible] call, dressed up the apparent drunkards, who ordered to deliver a letter to the Commander Peter.

"How now, fellow, [illegible] "Quite unconscious [illegible] "This must be delivered to [illegible] the guard."

"I will see [illegible] Catherine replied [illegible] "This [illegible] "I must [illegible] "Good [illegible]

[illegible] Peter alone and thoughtful as when we introduced him to our readers, but not now in the dockyard of Wyborg, but in an apartment of the palace at Moscow do we find him; the only trace of that past episode of his life being the axe and workman's jacket which he had worn, and on which he loved to gaze, as associated with her loved memory. Danilovitz, too, the quondam pastry-cook, was now a colonel, high in the favor of his imperial master, since to him he could speak of his lost love, and speculate on the probability of her return, or rather discovery in her retreat, if still alive.

He was, as we [illegible] sitting thus lost in thought, when his favored servant entered.

"Sire," he said, "I trust I bring you news of her you mourn. Catherine is, I believe, not dead; indeed; I know it, though, perhaps, lost to you."

"How?" exclaimed the Czar, "a rival—death!"

The reply of Danilovitz was protracted by the entrance of the Corporal Gritzenko, who, with many apologies and troublings, informed the Czar that eight Finnish carpenters demanded to pass into the city.

"Admit them instantly; for all that comes from Finland pass unquestioned."

The man bent low but still lingered.

"What more, speak?" said Peter impatiently.

"Your Majesty, pardon; but your Majesty will remember the young soldier who so imprudently gave the a blow, and whom I tried to shoot in the fight, but failed."

"Villian! was it then I Out of my sight!" thundered the Czar; and the trembling corporal retired, fully persuaded that the want of success in shooting the young fugitive enraged the Czar, and prevented the intended [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

Quotation from New York Times.

Mr. John A. Dix delivered the Annual Address at our State Fair last Friday, and followed the time honored precedent of other Democratic politicians in making that address subservive a partisan purpose. We are not aware that a like abuse has been committed by men holding opposite views—no one can say it has not been usual on this side. If it is to be continued, we insist that Protection and Free Trade shall both be heard, and that each shall have its turn.

Mr. Dix's leading proposition is set forth by him as follows:

"During the last fifteen years, the exports of our agriculture have made a great though not a steady advance, and it may be safely assumed by agriculturists that there will be constant demand in the European market for the products of their industry—a demand as uniform as the varying productiveness of different years abroad will admit. I think it may be stated as a proposition from which the farmers of the country may draw conclusions, and by which they may be guided in their practical operations, that Europe cannot raise a sufficient amount of food for the consumption of its increasing population, and that, even with the most abundant harvests, there will be an annual deficiency, which can only be supplied by the United States."

Now, we do not doubt that Europe will take some grain from this country, especially if we continue to buy and consume largely of her manufactures. So long as we are largely clothed in European fabrics, and eat from European dishes, she must take some grain from us or go without her pay; for all we now send her, including a large amount of breadstuff and provisions do not pay for what we buy; and if these should be refused, we must sink into hopeless bankruptcy. What we Protectists hold on this point is briefly this:

1. A distant market for bulky and perishable staples like breadstuffs must be the average be a poor market. We can only sell grain in Europe by offering it at or below the prices of the grain produced there. Hence, our farmers must underwork their rivals by at least the amount of the cost of transportation, shipping, charges, &c.—Suppose wheat in the average worth $1¼ per bushel at Manchester or Birmingham, our grain growers in Illinois and Wisconsin must sell it at 37½ to 75 cents in order to hold the European market. We think they can do much better than this.

2. A distant market is necessarily a capricious market. Europe may one year take one hundred millions worth. (Witness the contrast shown by Mr. Dix between the European demand of 1846 and and 1847; witness the contrast between the reasonable expectations of our farmers last spring and the present realization.) If our fruit-growers are to be left dependent on the European market, they can never work with a reasonable presumption, that their labor will be adequately rewarded.

3. Sending grain to Europe is emphatically a wasteful operation. Nine-tenths of it goes there to pay for wares and fabrics that might as cheaply—that is with as little labor—be produced on our own soil.—Now suppose a million days work would produce a given amount of grain from our grain growing region to Europe and bring the cloth thence to the farmers, will cost another million days' work which seems to us all clear waste and loss. Plant the manufacturer [in the words of Gen. Jackson] beside the farmer, and this third million is all saved and divided between the farmers and the manufacturers. It seems to us as it did to Gen. Jackson, the palpable interest of our farmers to attract the manufactures hitherto rather than send our grain abroad for their fabrics. If there is any mistake or fallacy in this view of the matter why does not some one attempt to show it! But Mr. Dix proceeds unconsciously to adduce another and a very forcible argument for producing our fabrics and consuming our grain on our own soil. Hear him!

"The great wheat growing districts of the Union consist, for the most part, of prairies in the Western States and Territories, some of which have been centuries denuded of trees, and have yielded little else than grasses, by the decaying remains of which the soil has been enriched. But whether with or without timber the surface soil of these great plains is much the same. It is composed of the carbonaceous remains of decayed and decaying vegetation, and is usually of a depth which, to persons unacquainted with the principles of vegetation and their influence on the soil, would seem to give it an exhaustless fertility. It is for this reason that the first cultivators have gone on, year after year, carrying away the produce of the land, without giving anything back to it in compensation for the organic and inorganic elements which have constituted the food of the plants they have removed. The result has been everywhere the same. The crops have steadily deteriorated in quantity and quality. Experience has shown the expectation of undiminishing productiveness in new soils, no matter how fertile they are, to be a gross delusion.—Science explains the cause of the deterioration. Vegetables, like animals, are developed by means of the food they consume. The former draw their sustenance directly from the earth. Every crop reduces the quantity of food the earth contains, and diminishes the condition of its fertility; and, after a certain period, the capacity of the earth to produce the same crop ceases. In other words, the supply of food which the crop requires for its production becomes exhausted.

"There is but one mode of guarding against this result, and that it is by restoring to the earth the same amount of organic and inorganic matters which have entered into the composition of the crops removed. This is the universal law of compensation in every department of physical life. Chemical analysis shows that plants contain the same principal ingredients, in very different proportions. It shows also that soils, apparently similar, vary essentially in their chemical components, and that while one is better adapted to wheat another contains in more suitable proportions the mineral substances required by other grains. If the cause of the deterioration of the wheat crop in this State could be ascertained, it is probable it would be found that the soil on which it has been cultivated possesses, in a reduced proportion, one or more of the mineral substances essential to the growth of that grain, and that if the deficiency were supplied the soil would possess the original means for its production.

Precisely so, Mr. Dix! and why won't you see that the restoration you urge is eminently possible and will never take place under the galling yoke you advocate! Every bushel of wheat or corn, or barrel of flour or meal, or thread of wool or peck of peas sent abroad takes away a portion of the phosphates and other precious elements of fertility which are so easily restored. And Mr. Dix says will support nations in this country. If only one half of the people would [illegible] Canada, if squeezed by the Reciprocity Treaty, could [illegible] to increase as it has done since 1854.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—D. Sutherland.
"Globe."
Election—Mr. Steele.
To Let.
Dentistry—F. G. Callender.
Laborers Wanted—J. H. Dumble.
Cash For Rye—Cooper & Ogilvy.
Cobourg & Peterborough Railway.
Stolen or Strayed—R. Turnbull

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27th, 1859

The Movement.

The Reform Convention movement spreads like wild-fire, and the meeting of the 9th proximo promises to form an important part in the history of our Province. In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Short, naming the time and place for the meetings in the Municipalities, for the appointing of Representatives for this County.

Important to the Lumber Trade.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, a good authority, believes it is the intention of the Government to make provisions for the measuring of wany or board timber, through the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the earliest moment possible. That such provisions should be made is of importance to the interests of the Province. It is easily conceived that before a tree is hewed into what is called a stick of square timber, a considerable quantity of wood must be cut away. the best of the tree is thus lost, the cleanest and lightest part being that just immediately inside the sap. The proportion thus destroyed, and in which considerable capital and labor are expended, varies according to the form and size of the tree. When the tree is large, and there is a bend or curve about the middle, about one fifth is lost.—The part thus left in the woods becomes tinder to feed the destructive fires which ravage our forests almost periodically.—Where the trees suitable for being manufactured into wany timber so manufactured, the part now destroyed, would, when retained, impart an increased value to the whole, and a much less amount of capital and labor would be expended in hewing the trees. Hitherto when wany timber was occasionally manufactured and brought to market, the producer lost considerably in the mode of measurement adopted. No provisions is made in the Act 8 Vict. cap. 49, for measuring timber of this form.—The fact of no provision having been made for the measuring of it, coupled with the erroneous mode of measurement adopted when it happened to come to market, discouraged its being manufactured. And the discouragement became almost absolute prohibition, when the producer on bringing his timber to market, found that he lost from eight to twenty per cent in the measurement. All parties now agree, that the mode adopted, namely, taking the girt with a string, and multiplying the square of the quarter girt by the length of the stick, for the cubic contents, is erroneous. There is no valid reason why provisions should not be made for measuring of this kind of timber, and in making provision, a correct mode of obtaining the cubic contents should be adopted. Hitherto when wany timber was cut on Crown Lands, the woods and forests revenue was subjected to a loss of from eight to twenty per cent, by charging the timber dues on the erroneous measurement. This loss is too large to be permitted to continue. It is therefore, evident that both the interests of the manufacturers and of the Province demand, that trees suitable for the manufacture of wany timber should be so manufactured, and not hewed into what is called *square Timber*. The interests of the manufacturers demand it because a greater quantity and superior quality of timber will be obtained for which they will realize a higher price than if the trees were manufactured into square timber; the interests of the Province demand it because a gain will be realized, not alone of the percentage of Crown duties now lost by the waste of timber and the erroneous measurement; but also by that large addition which will be made to the value of our exports. Manufacturers will, we have no doubt, hear the proceeding in mind in getting out their timber during the coming winter.

MILITARY.—Assistant Adjutant-Gen. McDougal is on a tour of inspection of the Active Force of Upper Canada. We believe he visits Peterboro to-morrow, and the Rifle Corps will be on parade from the arrival of the noon train till the departure at four o'clock, p. m.

THURSDAY NEXT being the day appointed for Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the numerous mercies which this country has been favored with our next issue will appear on Wednesday evening. All advertisements, and communications intended for our next paper will require to be handed in before 5 p. m., on Wednesday.

THE FREE CHURCH Presbytery of Hamilton have decided to effect a union with the United Presbyterian church, by a majority of 20 to 9—the proposed basis they consider satisfactory.

Peterboro' Autumn Assizes

The Fall Assizes commenced on Tuesday morning, the Hon. Chief Justice Haggarty presiding. Happily but few cases appeared on the calendar and the sitting was brought to a close last night. The following is a list of the trials:—

Charlton vs. Powers, undefended. Davidson for plaintiff, Lazenby for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, £134 6s 1d.

Bank of Upper Canada vs. Leary, *et. al.*, undefended. Walker for plaintiff, Hudspeth for the defendant. Verdict £6 2s 8d.

Gamper vs. Kompt. Burnham for Plaintiff, Hudspeth for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff £76 8s 10d.

Adams vs. Foster. Hudspeth for plaintiff, Walker for Defendant. Verdict by consent £117 15s 6d.

Maloney vs. Milburn. Walker for plaintiff, Burnham for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, £56 12s 6d.

25TH.

Dunsford vs. Orde, undefended: Dunsford for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, £167 16s 1d.

Burton vs. Varcoe. Hudspeth for plaintiff, Dennistoun for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff £21 16s 9d—damages.

Adams vs. Mutual Insurance Company, of Prescott. Hudspeth for plaintiff, O'Riley for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff £100 0s 0d.

Hope *et. al.* vs. Cumming. Dennistoun for plaintiff, Walker for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff £66 0s 0d.

Lebanon vs. Mutual Insurance Company. Hudspeth for plaintiff, O'Riley for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, £200 0s 0d.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Felix Murry, for the wilful murder of Connors in Lindsay. Verdict—Manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to 6 years Penitentiary.

George Northey, charged with Larceny. Acquitted.

John McArther, Larceny. Plead guilty.—Sentenced to 3 years Penitentiary.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen present,—That having examined the different apartments of the Gaol, take pleasure in reporting them clean and properly kept, so far as the Jailor is concerned; but we are sorry to find them so deficient in ventilation, and would therefore recommend steps to be taken to remedy the same. They would further present, that instead of the saw-dust now used on the floor of the Court Room, the Counties Council do furnish a suitable matting.

WM. CURRY,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Rooms,
Peterboro, Oct. 25, 1859

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1859.

The Council met in special session.

The Mayor stated that he had called the Council together in consequence of a petition he had received from parties owning property in the vicinity of the late fire.

A By-law was passed extending the fire limit over the burnt district.

The Council then adjourned.

Monday, 24th October.

The Council met. Present—The Mayor, Messrs. Conger, White, Read. Toole, Bradfield, Kennedy, Eastland and Morrow.

A petition from B. Reynolds, asking for a Beer licence at reduced rate was referred to Licence Inspectors.

A Return of fines and fee, of the Police Court for the quarter ending on the 30th Sept., was read to the Clerk.

Reports from License Inspectors and Health officers were read.

A report of Fire Committee, recommending the payment of certain sums was read and adopted.

A petition from Jas. Curtis asking assistance from the Council, was referred to Committee on Charities and the sum of $20 was ordered to be placed at the disposal of said Committee for that purpose.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges were instructed to open the water course of McDonnell Street, from the Road, to prevent the water from lying in the center of the Street.

On motion, Mr. John English was appointed Fire Warden in place of Mr. A. Moffatt, and the Clerk was authorized to notify the Fire Wardens of their appointment.

On motion Mr. A. Cathcart was heard at the bar of the Council. He stated that under the present By-law he was unable to collect the proper fees, therefore asked compensation for losses sustained in consequence thereof.

The Council then adjourned.

The decrease in the consumption of spirits in Scotland for the last four years is actually £5,010,112, or nearly a fifth part of the whole previous consumption. So much for temperance lectures and social organizations.

The Rev. Lachlan Taylor, well known as a zealous agent of the Bible Society in Canada West, has just returned from an extensive tour through Great Britain, Palestine, Egypt, and other countries. Having brought with him numerous antiquities, illustrative of the manners and customs of Oriental life, Mr. Taylor purposes delivering shortly a series of lectures, embracing such topics in relation to the countries visited, as he may deem of greatest interest. Such lectures cannot fail to be both popular and instructive, when delivered by so able and energetic a speaker as Mr. Taylor.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.—We are to have no Fire Company! So rules the Council. We are not inclined to fight with the wind, nor continue the shooting in deaf ears, and so we shall drop the subject. Should we have a re-enactment of the "13th" conflagration, the public will know upon whose shoulders the blame rests.

CURLING.—We are pleased to observe that steps are taken to establish a Curling Club in our town, a meeting for that purpose is to take place at Cairns's Hotel on Monday 31st inst. We hope that those who takes any interest in the exhibitating and scientific game will be absent, especially as in an inland town such as "ours" the dreary months of winter hang heavily on their hands when not relieved by some kind of rational amusement. Under such circumstances, we trust therefore that the meeting will be well attended by the professed lovers of the sport and especially by those who have not as yet made any demonstration. Mr. James Cameron Esq., of Cobourg, will be present at the meeting. Other towns are invited to send over and if Scarboro' cannot be prepared to give all information respecting the rules of the game.

The Coming Week.

OCTOBER 26TH.

1759. Albert III., Emperor of Germany, died; 1492. Cuba discovered; 1682. Wm. Penn arrived in America; 1805. Treaty between Napoleon and the King of Spain.

27TH.

1562. George Albet, Archbishop of Canterbury, born; 1591. Pope Innocent IX. died; 1618. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded; 1727. Earthquake in New England; 1808. Napoleon left Paris for Spain; 1842. Allan Cunningham died.

28TH.

1753. John Adams born; 1813. Battle of Hanau; 1840. Destructive earthquake at Zante.

29TH.

1448. John VII., Emperor of Constantinople, died; 1675; Dutch rule abolished in America; 1733. The Moravians commenced their voyage to Georgia; 1808. Combat of Durango. The annual harvest feast and merry-making of the Scotch and Irish peasantry, called

HALLOW-EVE,

Hallow-eve, or "Halloween," is fraught with its superstitions and traditions to the peasantry of the west of Scotland. Their belief is that on this evening his satanic majesty is unchained, to run at random through the country, and that departed spirits have power for a while to visit this dull globe which we inhabit; and those aerial people, the fairies, are said on this night to hold a grand anniversary. The passion of prying into futurity makes a striking part of the history of human nature in its rude state in all ages and nations, and a perusal of these strange mythics may be of some interest even to the most philosophic mind. No better illustration of a Scotch "halloween" could we give than to copy Burns' poem on this subject complete; space will not permit, however, but the following may convey some idea to the uninitiated:

"Some merry, kindly, country folks,
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, and pu' their stocks,
And haud their Hallowe'en,
Fu' blithe that night.

The lasses feat, and cleanly neat,
Mair braw than when they're fine,
Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe,
Hearts leal, and warm and kin';
The lads sae trig, wi' wooer babs,
Weel knotted on their garters,
Some unco blate, and some wi' gabs,
Gar lasses hearts gang startin',
Whilst fast at night.

The first ceremony of Halloween is pulling each a stock or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with; its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the object of all their spells, the husband or wife,

Next on the list is the burning of the nuts—favorite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay them in the fire; and accordingly as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.

Another is to steal out all alone, to the kiln, and throw in the pot a clue of blue yarn; wind it off a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread. Demand who holds? An answer will be returned from the kiln-pot by naming the Christian and surname of your future spouse.

A strange one is to take a candle and go to a looking glass; eat an apple before it; and some traditions say you should keep combing your hair all the time; the face of your conjugal companion, to be, will be found in the glass, as if peeping over your shoulder.

A happy one. Take an opportunity of going unnoticed, to a bean stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your conjugal yoke-fellow

Generally the final charm is to take three dishes; put clean water in one, foul in another, and leave the third empty.—Blindfold a person, and lead him to the hearth where the dishes are ranged; he (or she) dips the left hand; if by chance in the clean water, the future husband or wife will come to the bar of matrimony a maid; if in the foul a widow; if in the empty dish it fortells, with equal certainty, no marriage at all.

"Wi' merry sangs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco tales, and funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery.
Till buttered scon, wi' fragrant lunt,
Sets a' their gabs a-steerin;
Syne wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted off careering
Fu' blithe that night.

ELOCUTION.—As will be seen by the advertisement, Mr. Steele has returned to town, and will deliver a Lecture on Elocution this evening in the Town Hall. The lecture will be followed by a number of select readings and recitations. To the admirers of this useful art we would say, —this is a fitting occasion to show yourselves such. We hope Mr. Steele will meet with more encouragement than on his last visit to Peterboro'.

AT WORK IN EARNEST.—Superintendent Dumble, of the Cobourg Road, advertises for 150 able bodied men to work on the filling in of Rice Lake Bridge. We are told the Directors of the Cobourg Road are bent on having this work completed by next Spring.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Your correspondent "J. E" no doubt enjoyed much self congratulation when he saw himself in print in the last issue of your paper, and no person I suppose would find fault with such exhibitions of his mental powers if he did not wander into the regions of fancy for a subject, and make statements that have no existence save in his own disordered political imagination. Allow me, Mr. Editor, just to ask "J. E." a question or two. Will he give the proof of my connection with Clarkish, and also with what sort of main or political principles I ever stood identified previous to the Cobourg Forgiveness Meeting? Now as these are plain questions I hope "J. E." will give plain answers, for I am thinking about the election. The charge against me is that in 1847 I advocated certain principles upon which I now contend. As to my present views in regard to Victoria College I hold that they are not inconsistent with Liberal Principles and progressive Reform. I am opposed to Monopoly in education in whatever it comes, and if "J. E." cannot bring his prejudices, political and Religious, to the examination of every question of men and measures he had better cease to set himself up for a model Reformer, as I would assure him that his milk and water position during the last two Elections has not made him good authority on political consistency.

R. RUTHERFORD.

REFORM CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your last a reference to the Convention to be held at Toronto on the 9th November next. I am glad you have thus brought the matter under the notice of the Electors of the County. Since I received the necessary papers from the Secretary of the preliminary meeting, held at Toronto, some delay has occurred in deciding the best means for securing a representative from this County. After having advised with some leading friends of the cause of Reform in Peterborough and in other parts of the County, I have decided to request that meetings be held for the purpose of appointing one or more delegates from each municipality, in accordance with the following circular, which I have addressed to a number of the leading friends of the cause, in each municipality, and which you will oblige by publishing in your journal.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Upper Canada Parliamentary Opposition, held at Toronto the 23rd September last, to consider what steps should be taken in view of the unsatisfactory position of public affairs. It was unanimously decided that the financial and political evils of the Province had reached such a point as to demand a thorough reconsideration of the relations between Upper and Lower Canada, and the adoption of such measures as would remedy the great abuses that have arisen under the present system.

To obtain an expression of the opinion of the whole liberal party throughout Upper Canada, it was resolved to summon a general Convention at Toronto, on the 9th of November, at noon, to be composed of one or more delegates from each municipality, to be selected by the friends—and those only—who approve of the present Parliamentary Opposition, and desire to strengthen their hands.

Having been appointed by that meeting to initiate measures for the selection of delegates for the County, I have decided to call meetings of the friends of Reform, as described above, to be held at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

In the TOWN OF PETERBORO', on Monday next, 31st October, in the large Room in Sandy's Block.

In the Town Hall in SMITH, on Tuesday, 1st November, 2 p. m.

In the Village of ASHBURNHAM, on Tuesday, 1st November 7½ p. m.

In the Town Hall, NORTH MONAGHAN, on Wednesday, 2nd November, 2 p. m.

Town Hall, ENNISMORE, on Wednesday, 2nd November, 2 p. m.

Mahoney's Tavern, DOURO, on Thur day 3rd November, 2 p. m.

In the Town Hall, in DUMMER, on Thursday 3rd November, 2 p. m.

In the Town Hall, at NORWOOD, in ASPHODEL, on Friday, 4th November, 2 p. m.

In the Town Hall, at KEENE, OTONABEE, on Saturday 5th Nov. at 2 p. m.

At Burgess' School House, in BELMONT, on Saturday 5th November, 2 p. m.

Trusting that the above appointments will meet the approbation of the friends throughout the County, that a full attendance will be secured and that delegates be appointed who will attend the Convention and faithfully represent the views of the County.

I am,
Yours Respectfully
THOMAS SHORT.

TO THE REFORM ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBORO.'

GENTLEMEN,—

At a recent meeting of the Reform members of Parliament held at Toronto for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political and financial position of Upper Canada, and for devising some means by which we may remedy existing evils, and avoid the troubles which lie before us, it was resolved to call a convention of delegates of the *people*, to be held in the city of Toronto, on the 9th day of November next, to aid them in their labours and to afford them advice and assistance in the premises.

I think it is unnecessary for me on this occasion to enter into any lengthened argument to show you the importance of the step about to be taken, and to urge upon the necessity of your active corporation, and your duty to send delegates to represent you in your forthcoming convention. A measure of this kind is essentially a people's one, and must at all times command the confidence and support of the people. Government being established by and for the people, it is their legitimate rights, as it is their duty, to remodel and improve the machinery by means of which the business of the country is administred.

Important constitutional changes are recommended for your consideration and acceptance as your only security against the misgovernment which has so long prevailed and over which under the present system of "responsible government" as it is called, it is admitted there is no control. The effect of these changes upon the interests of Upper Canada will be great and if properly appointed, will be productive of immense benefits to the people. It is your duty, therefore to participate in the labors and to share in the responsibilities of the approaching convention each *town* and *township* and *incorporated village* is expected to select three delegates to represent the liberal electors therein, taking care to appoint only such as by their experience and intelligence are best qualified to deal with the grave duties which will then devolve upon them.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the county of Peterboro; which has ever been conspicuous for its liberality and intelligence will not be behind in this great and good work, and that the approaching convention will see, among the vast assemblage present representatives from every municipality within its limits. To this end no time should be lost. The day is rapidly approaching and Reformers should be at work.

OTONABEE.

Oct., 25th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me to draw your attention to the injury that is being done to the Town by the careless manner of reporting the state of the markets, by the market clerk; and to suggest, that it would be better, and much more satisfactory to the trade of the Town if the *Review* and *Examiner*, would themselves, give a weekly review of the produce market.

On the last [illegible] the market clerk, under date 20th Oct. gave the price of Spring Wheat at 90 cents, and Fall Wheat $1.05, whereas the prices were that day, Spring 90 cents, and Fall 5s 7½d, about $1 42 cents. The general business of the town suffers materially by such reports, especially when they are made officially, by the clerk of the market over his own signature—Farmers having produce to sell, who reside within range of other markets, although Peterboro may be more convenient to them, and knowing the state of such markets from correct reports published elsewhere, would not, on taking up a Peterboro' paper, be induced to bring Spring Wheat here, to sell at the price quoted, namely 80 cents, when they know they could procure 85 cents at Keene, 90 cents at Millbrook, or 95 cents at Port Hope: these remarks will also apply to Fall Wheat and other articles.

This evil has been continued too long, and it is high time the market clerk should discontinue market reports altogether, or take a little trouble to ascertain from dealers, what are actually the market prices. But I may be mistaken, perhaps the figures he gives are the prices offered on the Market Square, under the patronage and working of the famous Market By-law, if so, buyers in other parts of the Town do not appear willing to be controlled by them.

yours truly,
FREE TRADE.

JOTTINGS ON A FEW SUBJECTS

Mr Editor:—I have of late been reading some of the British periodicals, and among other things I observe that the dissenters of Britain, but more especially those of South Britain, are about making another attack on the Prelatic Establishment of England, viz: to deprive her of State support, and terrific is the howl that these well-fed priests have raised against the men who believe that Church establishments are alien to the religion of Jesus. Of all corporations the Ecclesiastical is the worst, the most alien to liberty, the greatest bar to reformation. Originally at war with reason, and founded upon a perversion of Christianity, is it to be wondered at that in all ages it should be the ready tool of despotism. Is not the history of Establishments the history of tyranny—tyranny of mind at all times—tyranny of body when they dared? Is it any wonder then, Mr. Editor, that England's dissenters should grumble at being compelled to contribute to the support of a Church three fourths of whose preachers are on the down-hill road to Rome.

I observe too, that that branch of the "Society" founded by John Wesley, located in Canada West, is desirous of procuring a few "pickings" in aid of Victoria College. Verily, Mr. Editor, the Pope will have reason to thank these modest followers of Wesley for inserting the wedge, for if Wesleyans obtain State support, why not the Church of Rome? Meetings for the benefit of "Victoria" have been held in various places, Peterboro' among the number, but few attended it, as you know. I was much amused at the attempt of your friend of the *Review* making a speech in justification of the aid sought for the Cobourg institution. It was only equalled by his estimate of Orthodoxy in his review of the "Gospel Church," and his modesty as displayed in a late number of his paper in speaking of the Free Church Presbytery of Cobourg which lately met in Peterborough.

I see too by a late number of the *Examiner* that there is to be a Convention of Reformers to consider our present condition as a Province. There is really need for such a meeting. They will have to encounter in doing so the scorn of the biggot-loud and ignorant Tory: misrepresentation and contumely will be their portion. The *Leader* and some other patriotic prints will lead the way in this, and Demosthenes of the *Review* will no doubt play second fiddle; but let these bull-dogs and the *cur of Peterboro'* bark on. What do Reformers care for a set of *spaniels* who lick the hand that feeds them. "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?"—But I am trespassing on your space, so I will defer the rest till another occasion.

Yours truly,
JASON.

Otonabee, 21st October, 1859.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Sir John Franklin was born in Lincolnshire, England in 1786. He entered the navy in 1800; served as a midshipman in the action of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; sailed on a voyage of discovery to New Holland; was wrecked in 1803; was signal midshipman in the Bellerophon in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21 1805; became a lieutenant in 1808; and was engaged in arduous services in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814, where he was slightly wounded in boat service. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent on a voyage of discovery to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In 1819 he started on a perilous overland journey of 5,550 miles, lasting three years from Hudson's Bay to the northwest and the shores of the Polar Sea. He was promoted. In 1825 he started for the same regions and was absent two and a half years. The Geographical Society of Paris gave him a gold medal worth $250, Oxford made him D. C. L., and the Queen made him *Sir* John.

From 1930 to 1834 he was in services in the Mediterranean, and for his exertions in Greece received the order of "the Redeemer of Greece." For a time afterward he was Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

May 20, 1845, under the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he sailed towards the North Pole from Sheerness, in command of the Erebus (70 officers and men) and Terror (68 officers and men) which had just returned from the South Polar Sea.

His return was expected in the Fall of 1847, but at that time nothing had been heard from him later than July 12, 1845. Eighteen or twenty vessels, English and American, have been sent in search. Lady Franklin persevered in her appeals until the public almost ceased to regard them. Her devotion has at last some reward.—Doubt is exchanged for certainty.

A CIRCUMSTANCE WITH A LITTLE MYSTERY.—Early this morning a young woman went to the Howard's Ferry dock, for the purpose of securing passage to Prescott. The steamer not being ready to start, Mr. Wells, who keeps a saloon on the wharf, with rooms for the accommodation of passengers, told her she could step into his rooms and warm herself till the boat was ready to start, which she did. A short time after one of the hands on the boat inquired of Mr. Wells "what that woman had done with her baby?" and informed him that she came over from Cobourg about three o'clock this morning and had with her an infant, apparently about three days old. The woman was immediately questioned by Mr. W. as to her home history, and where she had been, and while she was going. She said she lived in Edinburgh, C. W., had been to the post office in Ashton, and was on her return home. [illegible] appeared the case satisfied the [illegible] on the boat was correct as to her identity, and charged her with having come across in the three o'clock boat and having had an infant with her, and asked her what she had done with the child. She denied the charge, but immediately left the dock. Mr. Wells despatched a boy to watch her movements, with instructions not to abandon her track till she had entered a house some where, and then immediately report to him. The boy followed the woman to the suburbs, through divers streets, and finally lost track of her near the red house on the Heavelton road near the distillery gate. It is thought she left the child in possession of some unsuspecting person, and attempted to abandon it, or it is possible that she has put it out of the way.—*Ogdensburg Journal*, Oct. 15.

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

QUEBEC, October 24th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Father Point yesterday at 8 a. m. The *Augusta* was to sail an hour or two later than the *Anglo-Saxon*. The *Nova-Scotian* arrived at Liverpool at 11.30 p. m. on the 11th. The steamers *John Bell* and *United Kingdom* are to run between Glasgow and New York during the winter.

ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Difficulties still remain unadjusted. The delay is attributed to Austria.

The Vienna cabinet was doing all it could to bring over the French Emperor to its views, but at the same time preparing a coalition against him with Germany.

The *Great Eastern* quitted Portland on the 8th inst., and reached Holyhead on the 10th. The distance run during 48 hours was 550 miles. The average rate was 13 knots, though during the greater part of the time the engines went little more than half speed; the paddles averaged 30, and the screw 38 revolutions. The *Great Eastern* attained over 14½ knots without any exertion on the part of the engines.—Weather squally. Very heavy ground squalls experienced. The correspondent of the London *Times* on board ship says it is more than probable the ship will not leave England during winter.

The Government was understood to have given Napier of Clyde, orders for the construction of an iron steam ram.

Rumours were current of a split in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

Robert Stephenson, the engineer was in a dying state.

The builders strike has not yet terminated.

FRANCE

The Emperor has been unwell for a week malady not serious.

Peace had been signed.

Some small islands opposite Jersey are being fortified.

The immense floating battery being built at Bordeux is to have bulwork three feet in thickness.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says the Imperial Government are contemplating what measures to take to counteract the protest of the French bishops. They had received orders from Rome to preach for the restoration of Italian dukes. Napoleon is getting disgusted at the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

The *Univers* had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochin China.

Commercial affairs remain unsatisfactory. Flour and wheat declined. The new vintage is inferior to last year in quantity and quality.

On account of the assassination of Count Anvati, the French Consul at Parma received orders to quit his post, unless prompt justice was done. The Piedmontese *Gazette* brands the crime as execrable, and declares it had produced a feeling of horror through the country.

The national subscription in Italy for the purchase of a million of muskets was proceeding with great success.

The organization of the military forces of the Italian Legation was daily becoming more complete.

General Fanti's head-quarters were at Modena, Garibaldi's at Bologna, and General Mezzacapo's at Rimini.

Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army were flocking in.

A memorandum from the Romagnese government to the European powers had been published. It states all the grievances of the people, shows how the Pope has abdicated his authority, explains the motives which have led to the decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the great powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardian Minister was on the eve of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under the protection of the French Embassy.

The government of Romagna had issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulpher to the Pontifical territory.

The Dictator of Turin has gone to Parma to see signal justice done for the murder of Anvidi.

The King of Sardinia was about to proceed to Genera to receive the dowager Empress of Russia. This and other little incidents are construed into sympathy or feeling between the Russian Government and the Cabinet of Turin.

Nearly all the European powers had despatched vessels of war to be present on the spot during the period of the Spanish expedition to Morocco.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news is of slight importance. The rebels on the Nepaul frontier were still troublesome. Some of the discharged European troops had already sailed from Calcutta. There are vague reports that Lord Canning had been relieved, and would be succeeded in the Governor Generalship of Lord Clarendon.

The Peibo and Grand Canal were blockaded by British and French war vessels.

Admirable Hope was still in a precarious state.

Ching King Kong, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed by his own people.

The *Daily News* says there is good reason to believe that the difficulties which were created by the sudden and uncalled-for actions of General Harney at San Juan will be speedily arranged. The language of the United States Government is fair and honourable.

The *Times* states that the want of funds on the part of the Government of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more severe, and is doubtless on a break down. It is in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate on the restoration of the old rulers.

Agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in London and Paris trying to raise one or two millions, but without success.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Oct. 21.—At the Corn Exchange, this morning, there was a moderate attendance of buyers. Wheat was purchased to a fair extent at improved prices, making the advance of 2d to 3d per bush. on the week. Flour participated in the movement, and acquired an advancement of 6d to 1s per sack.

Lord Derby's Estates

The *Irish Farmers Gazette* gives some account of the system of management on Lord Derby's estates in Limerick and Tipperary. The writer first describes the Ballykisteen estate:—

"There are comparatively few specimens of the real old Irish cabin to be found on the estate, and when such do exist it is chiefly on land held under old leases which have not expired, or where they have been permitted to remain until it is convenient to replace them by others. There is a great difference, however, in the way in which these houses as well as farm buildings are kept, both of the oldest houses and yards being cleanly kept; while others, even of a more recent erection, are the reverse.

"Some new laborers cottages have been recently built near Ballykisteen, and it is intended to add to their number. Those which have been erected are double cottages. Each pair of cottages stands on a separate block of land of half an Irish acre—that is, one rood for each cottage—and a little off the road, which leaves room for a garden between the house and the road. Each cottage contains on the ground floor a kitchen 14 feet by 10½ feet, open to the roof and two bed closets, each 9 feet by 6 feet 9 inches. Above the latter is a loft, which forms a third sleeping apartment, access to this being obtained by a moveable trap. Behind the kitchen is a lean-to, which is divided into two parts, a scullery 7 feet by 6 feet 3 inches, and a pantry 7f. by 6 feet 6 inches.

"Before proceeding with my descriptive remarks relative to matters on Lord Derby's estates, it will be as well if we allude first to the system of general management which is followed as an explanation of this will render what we have already said, as well as our after observations, perhaps more easily understood.

"The system adopted on these estates, when a farm is to be let on lease, is that the entire drainage and farm offices, whose such is necessary, is all done by the landlord, and a lease for 21 years is given. All charges for such outlay are included in the rent, which, under such circumstances and on the fine land of which the Ballykisteen estate consists, ranges from £2 to £7 10s. per Irish acre, equivalent to 2s 6d, or 3os. 10½d per estate acre. On other parts of Lord Derby's property the rent is lower, as we shall see, the quality of the land being inferior. When old leases exist, or other circumstances which place the defendant on a different footing, 5 per cent. to be charged on the outlay incurred in such drainage or buildings as may be required. When a farm is held by a tenant from year to year a similar charge is made for all moneys which have been expended by the land lord with the consent of the tenant unless the farm is considered to be let at the full value, and improvements much wanted, when this charge is not made, and the necessary improvements are then made at the expense of the landlord. The tenant from year to year is secured by a stamped agreement just as well as the leaseholder for 21 years, and this yearly agreement becomes, in fact, a lease for life if the tenant is well conducted. By the agreement to which we refer the yearly tenant is entitled to be repaired for all unexhausted manures on a very fair scale, which is set forth in the agreement or any permanent improvements made by him, with consent of the landlord or his representatives, such as fences, &c., whenever his tenancy terminates; and, in fact, the entire aim of the system at work on Lord Derby's estates appears to be—first, to put the tenants in such a position as that they may carry on their operations as farmers without being obliged to expend capital in permanent improvements which might, and in most cases would, cripple them materially in the working of their farms and at the same time to establish such a system of plain and open dealing that not the slightest unfair advantage can be taken of the tenant's industry, while the rights of the landlord are at the same time secured. We need scarcely say that by such a system as this the tenant, whether he be a le

The Derby estate, belonging to Lord Derby, is situated in the county of Limerick, immediately adjoining the village of Doon, [illegible] of which, indeed, is built upon his property, and we learned that the Lordship is the very handsome parish church and [illegible] church had been given free [illegible] Rinnas Co. [illegible] he had built the National [illegible] by him at Doon, and maintained them [illegible] School fellows [illegible] ed, as he does also the [illegible] at the town [illegible] near Ballykisteen and Bellachad achen [illegible] ishing them with about that he is now form [illegible] of natural history, &c., dozens of illustrations [illegible] the National Board, such as are supplied by [illegible]

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN PERTH

The Perth *Standard* says: [illegible] the Assizes came to a conclusion on Saturday last [illegible] evening last.

The criminal cases tried at the Assizes were, William Hughes, for slightly [illegible] ent to jail, and John Kelly, for assault with intent to commit rape. The prisoner, William Hughes, was charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, with whom he had been on bad terms for some time previously. [illegible] principal witness was the prisoner's own sister and the wife of the murdered man.—She was in company with her husband when the prisoner was seen, with a gun in his hand, in the act of climbing over a fence near by. The wife, fearing a collision between the prisoner and her husband, knowing the bad terms on which they were, was on the alert for laying down her shovel, for the purpose of being ready to prevent any such collision, when she heard the report of the gun, but whether fired intentionally by the prisoner, or whether it went off by accident she could not say. The prisoner was defended by F. Powell, Esq., of Ottawa, and the defence set up was that the gun in question was fired by coming in contact with a pitchfork, which, it was tried to make out, was in the hands of the murdered man. Considerable interest was taken in the trial, and the feeling was pretty generally against the prisoner. The jury, however, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter," and Hughes was sentenced by His Lordship to seven years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Kelly, who is a lad about 19 years of age, was found guilty of the crime laid to his charge, "assault with intent to commit rape," and sentenced to two years' confinement in the Upper Canada Juvenile Reformatory.

The Killing of Senator Broderick.

The Portland *Argus*, a democratic paper, in an article upon the death of Senator Broderick, says that "whatever may have been the worldly provocation, the killing can be justified upon neither moral nor legal principles. In the eye of law and conscience it is murder. A State has thus been deprived of one of its representatives in the senatorial branch of the national Congress, and a man of remarkable energy and perseverance struck down in the prime of life." The New York *Post*, in an article upon the same subject says:—

"The world could perhaps have better spared a better man. He was yet in middle age; he had outgrown many of the worst influences of his youth; he had four years more to serve in the Senate, where his conduct had been dignified and useful; he was a man of courage, of fidelity, and of sincere conviction; and the great contest between slavery and liberty which is the county, might have rendered inestimable services to the cause of freedom and of justice. We fear that his place will not be supplied by any one so worthy of it; we fear, that some member of the crew by which he was so long hunted, and at length unfriendly, plain, will appear as his successor; and that the vote and influence of the young State of the Pacific will be given, for some years to come, to the side of political corruption and human bondage. Broderick was not an eloquent speaker; he was not an accomplished statesman in the higher sense of that term; but he was not afraid, in any emergency, to say what he thought, or to vote and act with manly independence."

The New York *Times* comments as follows:—

"In the way frivalous ferocity of combined impetuosity and brutality, it would be difficult to parallel from the records of any people reputed civilized, the details of the recent duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry, as related in the telegraphic despatches which we this morning publish in anticipation of the Overland, Mail from California. We commented yesterday upon the public aspects of this most shocking story. Its actual features as they are now made known criticise themselves.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Quebec at half-past twelve last night. Her passengers and mails left early this morning. She brings 42 cabin and 50 cabin passengers.—She was detained 51 hours outside Belle Isle Straits by a fog.

Oats meet daily a retail demand. India corn has commanded less attention to-day but the late advance is fully established.—No alteration to notice in other articles.

Consols 95¼ to 95¾.

GOOD ADVICE.—Some one says, "the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In wide cabs 'out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

The Virginia Insurrection.

The insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, startled the public yesterday morning, though sufficiently alarming at the outset, proved to have been a short-lived affair. It was very speedily crushed by the formidable military forces brought against it from Washington, Baltimore and Virginia,—but unhappily, not without serious loss of life.—The parties actively engaged in it seem never to have numbered over fifty or sixty, though ten times that number were before the chief of the affair induced or coerced into an apparent support of the movement.—So far, as appears, it was not the result of any combination among the slaves themselves, but was merely the explosion of a visionary plot concocted by a single man, John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, with the aid of his two sons and one or two other accomplices.

Bruce it will be remembered, suffered severely in the loss of his property and in the death of one of his sons, during the reign of confusion in Kansas. He was a fearless, [illegible] and made him nearly [illegible] Having sworn vengeance against the authors of his calamities, he made himself very conspicuous and outrageously dread- [illegible] by the ruffians during the subsequent troubles in Kansas. He was the leader of a fight at Ossawatomie, where he was said to have killed several of the invading band, driven with his own hand. After the troubles in Kansas had been quieted, Brown's enemy spirit extended its resentment to the Missourians, and especially to the slaveholders, whom he regarded as the authors of his wrongs. He entered into plots for promoting the escape of their slaves, and succeeded in getting twenty or thirty of them away, and in so alarming the slaveholding throughout that section of the State that they forthwith commenced sending their slaves to the Southern States. He himself escaped unharmed and came, it now appears a year ago to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and commenced preparations to renew his operation in Virginia.—It was the very general belief of those who knew him in Kansas that Brown, after the death of his son, became insane upon this subject; and his proceedings certainly gave countenance to the belief. A wilder and more hopeless project than that in which he embarked cannot well be imagined.

There seems to be no reason for believing that the plot had any extensive ramifications, or that any further danger is to be apprehended. Yet the affair can scarcely fail to startle the public mind in Virginia and it may have the same effect as Brown's movements had in Missouri, and increases largely and rapidly the transfer of slaves from Virginia to the more Southern States. Every outbreak, from whatever cause it should spring, quickens the public sense of the insecurity of slave property on the borders of the slaveholding States, and so tends to the removal southward of that frontier.

As a matter of course the violent partisans will seek to make the most of the affair. But we see no reason for supposing that it has any connection whatever with any political movement, or that any party can with justice be held responsible for it. It seems to have been the work of a single man,—asserting under a sense of personal wrong, and insanely seeking to avenge them upon a whole community. How will probably pay the penalty of his rash insanity with his life, and leave, we trust, no inheritors of his passion or his fate.—*New York Times.*

The Calmucks In China.

A correspondent of the London *Times* advances a new theory to account for the terrible repulse of the British at the month of the Peiho. He does not believe the story that Russians directed the operations of the Chinese, though a few renegade Europeans may have been among them. His theory is that the men who conducted the operations on the Chinese side were Calmucks, a Caucasian tribe, which in the reign of the Empress Catherine, suddenly emigrated in a body from their native hills into Chinese territory.

This correspondent says that when on a tour in the Caucasus and adjacent provinces in 1838-9, he learned from intelligent Russian officers the facts regarding this emigration—an event without parallel in the history of the world from its first creation with the exception of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The Russians attempted to intercept the flight of the Calmucks; and when, after suffering extraordinary hardships, the emigrants who survived their terrible march had reached the Chinese frontier, they found a powerful Russian force drawn up to bar their further progress. Worn out and exhausted, they yet contrived to force their way, and reached the Mongol territory, the Russian troops followed in hot pursuit. Scarcely, however, had the Russians crossed the boundary, before a murderous fire of musketry and artillery was opened upon them, and they were obliged to retreat.

Thunderstruck at this unexpected repulse, the Russians, having gained their own territory, re-formed on the borders of a lake, but being still completely under the range of the enemy's guns, which played upon them incessantly, a fearful slaughter followed, and the remnant of the Russian force broke and fled in all directions. What most surprised the Russians was, not so much the bravery and discipline of the Calmucks, as their superior train of artillery, and the admirable manner in which it was served.—The murderous precision of the Calmuck gunners utterly paralyzed the Russian soldiers.

The correspondent, who visited China in 1859, says, that he asked some intelligent Chinese why the Calmuck troops were not brought down to fight the British. The reply was to the effect that it would be like inviting the wolf to take care of the sheep. They might easily be brought down, but it might not be so easy getting them back again. But this objection would not apply to a theatre of action so far north as the Peiho, and it is therefore surmised that the British met the Calmucks for the first time in the affair on the Peiho. If the surmise be correct, then may we say to the allies, "Look out, hereafter, for the Calmucks."

WHY ARE NOT IRISH INSURANCE COMPANIES FOUNDED?

This question must often have presented itself to those who knew the amount of money which is annually drained from Ireland to support Scotch and English companies. The Cork *Examiner* thus ably calls attention to the matter:—"It has long been a matter of regret to persons in this city that so large a sum of money should annually be sent out of the city and out of the country in the shape of fire and life insurance premiums. Ireland contributes an enormous annual tax to feed the insurance offices of England and Scotland. Every company of the sister countries has its representative in almost every one of our principal cities, and in many our chief towns. No matter what the character or stability of the company, it has made its acquaintance with the people through some clever or influential agent.—In this city alone we have exactly seventy insurance agents—the representatives of seventy Scotch and English companies—some of these doing very large business, more of them carrying on what may be considered a fair average business, and many of them doing but little. But on the whole, the amount of business transacted with these English and Scotch companies is literally enormous. Now the idea naturally suggests itself to the mind, whether it be not possible to retain some portion of this enriching stream on our own country, and amongst our own people. That there are difficulties in the way, no one will attempt to deny; but the question is are those difficulties insurmountable? We do not like at present to hazard a decided opinion upon the matter, but we are inclined to take a hopeful view of the probabilities of the case. The Limited Liability Act affords an ample guarantee to shareholders, even of companies which may be regarded as more or less of a speculative character; whereas under the former system ruin might have been, and very often has been, the consequence of meddling in any way with adventures of this kind. But were a man any way so inclined 'I have £50, or £500, which I can spare. I will invest it in such or such an undertaking.' If the Project succeed, so much the better; but if it fail, I cannot under any circumstances lose one penny more than my original investment.'"

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

A WHOLE VILLAGE CONVERTED.

Fifteen months since, some friends belonging to a coal pit at Dudshaw, a village near Stanhman, eighteen miles east of Glasgow, wrote to Mr. Abercrombie to come over from America to his native country, and become a teacher of the children belonging to the pitmen. He came; but soon had reason to regret the step; and heartily did he wish and pray that God in his all-wise Providence would open him the way of escape. He had been useful as a teacher, and also as a certified preacher in the States but here he found no congenial spirits, but he was imprisoned in a small hamlet of 300 souls, who seemed to be sunk far below the moral level of his countrymen. The filth of the houses; the degredation of the entire people; the cursing, obscenity, drunkeness, open Sabbath desecration and the incidental poverty and misery were too much for him. He opened a meeting for prayer and preaching; almost no one would attend.—At length, resolved while he was there that he would work, he began to preach outside, and near enough to the houses to be heard by the inmates. Thus he continued preaching, exhorting and praying; and when he was well nigh weary.—about six months ago—he found two or three convincing much concern, who were ultimately led to trust in the Saviour and trust in Him—these with great heartiness helped on the work. Mr. Abercrombie is a Baptist, and as soon as a few, six or seven, gave evidence of a change of heart, he invited Mr. Dunn, Baptist minister of Airdrie, to go over, and they were baptised in the Blae Loch. At this ordinance, at which there were many witnesses, great solemnity pervailed—many were pricked in their hearts, and were shortly afterwards a goodly number desired to confess Christ, and were also baptised into His name. Last Saturday, August 13th, twenty-three were added to the number—in all about sixty souls, out of an adult population of about 100. The afternoon was stormy, with wind and rain; but the great interest felt on the occasion brought about 300 people together at the Loch, which is miles away from any town—some from Stanhman, Falkirk, Glasgow, &c. The candidates were arranged in order, 11 females and 12 males, (all the previous baptisms had been males), and the whole assembly joined in singing

"We're going, going on our journey home,
We're travelling to the city in the skies."

Prayer was then offered, and a short address embracing the Gospel and the Primitive Christian Baptism.

As the converts came "up out of the water" ever and anon a verse of some cheerful hymn was sung; such as,

"I love Jesus, He's my Saviour,
I love Jesus, yes I do,"

Or

"Oh how He loves."

Or

"Oh come let us sing,
To the God of Salvation!"

And the good pastor with an affection which must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated, would welcome them with "Come along, my good brother!" "I bless the Lord, sister!" and another and another embracing the hand with a grip that only a woman could give, would say "Bless the Lord, Robert; thank the Lord!"

Thus the whole character of the village has been changed, radically and completely. No whiskey is drunk in it, the houses are clean and comfortable, a prayer meeting goes from house to house every evening; and there only eight houses without a convert. Seven are still asking for baptism,—they pray and sing with a fervour, a solemnity and a delight that is truly wonderful to behold, and the good pastor now recognises God's providence, and is very thankful for being led to this sphere of usefulness and that his labors have been so eminently and signally blessed. I cannot conclude this brief sketch without acknowledging the zeal and ever willing services of the Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Airdrie, who has always been most willing to assist in the good work at whatever sacrifice and convenience to himself. For fully half an hour did he stand with a christian brother of the village in the water on Saturday; but they were amply repaid—for the scene was most elevating, as the melodious ring of the voices ascended upwards, and the glorious sun shone from the clear blue sky—for heaven seemed visibly to smile upon the happy scene.—*Ayrshire Express.*

THE SHOE TRADE.

The staple trade of Stafford continues remarkably brisk; orders are numerous.—The demand, in fact, for nearly all kinds of boots and shoes is greater than the supply. The consumption is that both makers and binders have full employment, and the former are eagerly engaged by the manufacturers, who are paying the advance of wages on machine-sewed uppers as arranged. The sewing machines are busily engaged in work in nearly every manufactory in the town, and the improved appearance of the females who are engaged there is the constant theme of all classes. Hitherto scores of young women devoted their time from early morn till after sundown in binding boot tops at home, and the result was, an untidy unwealthy home, slatternly attire, a sickly countenance, and an impaired constitution; but now that their habits are regular, they return to a cleanly hearth, are respectably clothed, and the hue of health resting on the cheek, gives indication of health vigor, and happiness. Never perhaps has a strike of the protracted character which signalized the one in Stafford resulted in so much real benefit (although at first against their will) to the citizens of a town, and, notwithstanding the fears at one time expressed, that the trade would be driven away to other places, there can be little doubt, from the increase of business, that the manufacturers will reap the full advantage to which their adoption of machinery justly entitles them.—*Wolverhampton Post.*

THE RAMSAY LEAD MINES.

From a Correspondent of the Kingston News.

I have seen the best lead mines in Cornwall, Northumberland, and Durham, but I never saw one so rich at grass as that now opening at Ramsay. In England we think ourselves well off, if, after years of labor and sinking through a hundred fathoms of rock we can strike a lode containing half the ore which here protrudes itself at the surface. And with such a property in their hands, I am surprised that the owners do not push their work with more energy. The engine shaft is not down more than ten fathoms, and is half full of water; the engine being a mere toy, eight or ten horse power, utterly unfit for pumping; and much better than a horse-whim for hoisting the water in bark. In the slopes above the water level, a few men were working on the back of the lode, and taking out as fine ore as ever was seen in Cornwall, [illegible] Calcined lead [illegible] things [illegible]

[illegible] wealth in depth. The gangue is a friable calc-spar, [illegible] shining galy, white [illegible] plate, and requiring little powder; the lode itself, though disordered in places, being a powerful [illegible] of the mesh [illegible] character, and carrying on its back the finest Galena I ever saw my eyes on. In England that Galena alone would call a meeting, thousands of pounds, if not superfluous, of its costly be found within a hundred fathoms of it, for it is a sign of an abundance of mineral which never fails.

The agent assured me that forty tons of pig-lead had been melted this year from the product of the surface workings, and I estimate there will be as much more in the pile of ore ready for the crusher. The crusher by the way, is a novelty, and the best one in that line I have ever seen. The ordinary ore-crusher is a series of ponderous iron rollers revolving in pairs near each other, and requiring a powerful engine to drive them. The Ramsay Crusher consists of two strong cast iron mills, geared so as to be run together or separate, the one made a good deal like a Burr Mill, a hollow cylinder in which a toothed cone revolves for breaking the raw ore into pieces the size of a chestnut, and a kind of exaggerated Coffee Mill which grinds these to powder. The little engine drives these easily, and the way they do their work is something to admire. That crusher would be worth a Jew's eye in Cornwall, and is worth a trip across the Atlantic to see. If everything else was in keeping the Ramsay Mine would go ahead.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The condition of Irish asylums presents a more than satisfactory picture compared with kindred institutions in England and Scotland. The total number of lunatics in the sixteen district asylums on the 31st March amounted to 4,090—viz., 2,087 males and 2,003 females, of whom only 1,275 were considered curable. The lunatics in workhouses numbered 2,047, of whom 1,090 were certified as requiring removal to district asylums. In gaols the number lemaining at the same date would appear to be 223. The number of lunatics at the Dundrum Asylum was 130; in private asylums, 477; at Lucan Spa House and elsewhere, 102—making altogether 6,959 under official supervision, against 6,515 on the same date in 1857. The total cost of maintenance of the lunatics in asylums amounted during the year to £81,080, averaging £19 19s 9½d. per head, and little over three-half-pence in the pound on the rateable valuation of the country. This does not include the repayments on account of funds advanced by the Treasury for erection of asylums, the unliquidate portion of which at present is set down at £28,000, inavaible in semi-annual instalments. The expenditure per head per annum in English asylums average £25, which is about the same as the Irish gaoler, so that the inspectors may well congratulate the ratepayers, who contribute to the support of district asylums, on the economy which characterises their management. The return of discharges and deaths exhibited the gratifying fact that of the 2,601 cases admitted to asylums during the last two years, 1,267, or 48.71 per cent. were discharged cured, against 36.99 per cent. in the Scotch, and 38.49 in English asylums. The deaths during the same period numbered only 534, making 7.32 per cent. on the average number under treatment, the corresponding proportions being 8.37 for Scotland and 10.30 for England. Of the deaths, too, those from suicide, accident, or violence, were remarkably few, an observation which does not hold good in regard to the institutions of our beautiful neighbors; and the inspectors dwell with just pride on the fact that cases of cruelty or abuse are rarely or never heard in this country.—*Evening Post.*

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Fall Wheat $1 32 to $1 33c.
Spring Wheat 5s 3d to 5s 4d.
Flour, Extra $4 80c a $5 per barrel; Superfine $4 35c; Fancy $4 60.
Barley 3s 6 to 3s 7½d.
Rye 3s 0d a 3s 0d per bush.
Oats 1s 7d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7d a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $13 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Flour firm; superfine. $4 90 to $5 00; fancy. $4 95; extra, $5 30 to $5 40; No. $4 60.
Wheat $1. 10 a $1 12½

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Oct. 26.

Wheat $1 05 a $1 12 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Oats 45c a 46c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1859.

	$	c	$	c
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	10	@	0 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	95	@	0 00
Oats "	0	35	@	0 50
Peas "	0	55	@	0 5
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 25
Flour ₱ bl.	5	00	@	5 00
Pork ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4 50
Beef ₱ cwt.	3	00	@	3 50
Hides "	6	00	@	6 50
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0	15	@	0 16
Tallow ₱ lb	0	05	@	0 06
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	@	1 60
Eggs ₱ doz.	0	0	@	0 0
Hay ₱ ton	12	00	@	16 00
Straw per load	1	00	@	1 20
Wool ₱ lb	0	25	@	0 25
Lambs	1	00	@	2 00
Sheep	2	00	@	4 00
Apples	0	35	@	0 40

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the Stone Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 20 feet, the other two Rooms, 9 by 13 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 13 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, lot No. 11th Concession, Otonabee, on the night of the 20th inst., a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high. Had on when last seen a halter and a strap for the forehead. Any person having such information as will lead to the discovery of the same, or the delivery of the animal to the owner, will be liberally rewarded.

R. TURNBULL.

Otonabee, October 27 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8.00 A.M.
G. T. Railway	8.05
Baltimore	8.25
Brodin	8.45
Harwood	9.15
Indian Village	9.45
Keene	10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station	11.00 A.M.
Keene	1.30
Indian Village	1.45
Harwood	2.15
Brodin	2.45
Baltimore	3.05
Grand Trunk R.R.	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	3.30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

Wanted Immediately

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work filling in Rice Lake Railway Bridge. The wages will be paid, for the whole year, constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October 24, 1859.

CASH FOR RYE!!!

3,000 BUSHELS

WANTED,

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1859. 43-2in.

NOTICE.

A ALL parties interested in the ancient and noble game of CURLING are requested to meet at Calsse's Hotel, on Monday the 31st inst., for the purpose of organizing a CURLING CLUB in this Town. Meeting to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary pro tem.

ELOCUTION.

MR. STEELE

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he will deliver a

LECTURE ON ELOCUTION.

and at the close of the Lecture will also give Select

Readings and Recitations,

principally illustrating the elocution of the Pulpit, the Bar, the Senate, the Stage, &c., &c., in the

TOWN HALL,

This Evening.

TICKETS—25 cents each. Ladies FREE.

The Doors will be open at half-past 7 o'clock and Lecture to commence precisely at 8 p. m.

For further particulars see Programmes

Peterboro', 27th Oct., 1859.

THE

WEEKLY "GLOBE,"

OF

FRIDAY, October 28th,

WILL CONTAIN:

THE LAST BUT ONE PART OF MRS. STOWE'S TALE

"THE MINISTER'S WOOING."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY

Insurrection in Virginia!

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Opinions of the Press and Meetings throughout the Country.

THE GEORGETOWN MURDER CASE:

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The "Great Eastern's" Trial Trip.

THE LATEST PHASE OF

THE ITALIAN QUESTION:

Difference Between France and Austria.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT RISING.

For sale at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $33; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, October 27, 1859.

DENTISTRY.

F. G. CALLENDER will be in attendance at his rooms, over Mr. Cluxton's store, on Tuesday next.

Peterborough, October 27th 1859.

THEY HAVE COME

That good substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

☞Remember the place.—Next door to R. Dunshtown's Law Office.

J. S. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1859. 42

DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

Sailing Regularly Between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1255 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 13 years, A 1, W. Hamilton, Commander.

"JOHN BELL." 1102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 13 years, A 1, Robert Cameron, late of the "Three Bells," Commander.

THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

Tuesday, 8th November

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin $60 00
Forward Cabin 45 00
Third Class (including an allowance of 1 gallon of properly Cooked Provisions) 25 00
Children in proportion.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Medical Ship carries a duly Qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. BELL W.
3 Commercial Buildings, Montreal.

October 19th, 1859. 42

STRAYED,

From the premises of the subscriber,

A RED COW,

with left horn broke off. Any person giving information so as the whereabouts of said Cow will be rewarded.

JOHN THOMSON,

Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Graham of the Town of Peterboro', and Alfred Scarlett of the same place, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, &c., &c., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of October, 1859. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as I am determined to enforce payment of all accounts after the 1st of November next.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES KEMPSTER.

Dated Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL, on January, 1860, by a qualified male, over 20 years of age, certificate of a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate the second, or first Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Mercer, Bookseller, Peterborough.

Peterboro', Oct. 20, 1859. 42

The Royal INSURANCE COM'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LEGHARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Private Dwellings will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are promptly paid without deduction or discount, and all claims will be settled in Toronto, without [illegible]

H. SCOTT CONROY,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1859. 39

NEW GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED A good stock of STAPLE GROCERIES, such as

Teas, Sugar,
Coffee, Rice,
Tobaccoes, Pepper,
Soap, Candles,
etc., etc., etc.,

All of which he will offer CASH for Cash or in exchange for Farm produce.

He has also on hand a good stock of

PROVISIONS,

ALSO

LIQUORS,

in great variety. Rum, Gin, wine and Brandy and other Liquors will be sold as low for Cash as can be had in Town.

The subscriber also begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', Sept. 20, 1859. 39

CANADA WEST

Farmers Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMPY.

Head Office—HAMILTON, C. W.

THIS very popular Company was chartered by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, especially for the benefit of the farming community of Canada, all hazardous risk being by the terms of this Act strictly prohibited.

☞This Company insures no Mills, Stores, or Stocks of Buildings, but confines itself to Farm or first-class isolated buildings.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Company and is now be a tour through the County of Peterborough taking Fire risks on isolated Farm property, who will give any information respecting the position of the C. W. F. M. and S. Insurance Company.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', 13th October, 1859. 19

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5; 13th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,

A GOOD NEW

LOG BARN 56 FT,

and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;

Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. R. Wardell, Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, to gether with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 ₱ Acre, $300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANCIS BYRNE
Monaghan.

July 25th, 1859. 30

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for good clean

WHEAT,

DELIVERED AT THE STATION OF THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY,

IN PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Deane will be in attendance there to receive and bargain for any quantity.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 40

Farm for Sale or To Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or To Let, the North 100 acres of Lot 28 in the 1st Con. of Emily. Also the west half of Lot No. 1 in 2nd Con. of Smith. The above lots are good land and well watered, within six miles of Peterborough.

For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM FOWLER, 11th Con. North Monaghan.

North Monaghan, Sep. 1st, 1859. 36

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at

27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Sept. 23, 1859. 39

WANTED.

A TOWN LOT with good Dwelling House thereon, for which the Subscriber will give part of his property in Monaghan in exchange or he will receive any lissues of the whole of his Monaghan property and take Town property in exchange.

S. WALTER W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro', October 13, 1859. 41

FRESH ARRIVAL.

OF A VARIED

and well-assorted stock of

FALL GOODS.

BLACK Broad and Kerseby Cloths,
Fancy Doeskin and Over-coatings,
Beaver and Canadian Tweeds,
Real Scotch and Fall Cloths,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Shirts,
Fancy Wool Shirts,
Scotch and Saxony Handkerchiefs,
Tickings and Cottons,
Scotch Caps, Cloth Caps and Felt Hats,
Cloth Gloves,

Together with a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.

TERMS MODERATE.

A. MERCER & SONS.

Clothing Emporium, Hunter Street,

Peterboro', Sept. 7, 1859. 37

FOR SALE.

150 [illegible] and Prime Pork.

LOT [illegible] SHORT.

Terms, 10 ₱ ct. [illegible] 43

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and [illegible] Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Hall's Block, lately occupied by James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Spices,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Also—a general assortment of Crockery, Window and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORRISON.

Peterborough, August 18th, 1859.

TO DISTILLERS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

On Liberal Terms of Credit,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, in the Town of Peterborough, on

Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 1859,

at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon.—By virtue of a Power of Sale in that behalf, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Fourth day of November, A. D. 1857, and made by John Glen of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Merchant, of the first part, and Harriet Glen, his wife, of the second part, and George Cooper and William Ogilvy of the said Town of Peterborough, Merchants, of the third part; All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, being Town Lots, Numbers Three and Four, south of Sherbrooke Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough; together with all the houses, buildings and erections thereon, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above property is situated in the flourishing town of Peterborough, and is within five hundred yards of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, with which a connection could be made at a trifling cost. There is a large and substantial building on the property, which was built and fitted up for distilling purposes, but never having been used, could be turned into Flour Mills or any kind of Manufactory at a comparatively trifling expense. It is particularly adapted to either Distilling or brewing purposes on a large scale, as it contains all the Tubs, Shafting, Copperworks and Machinery necessary for that business, constructed on the most approved principles. A considerable stream running through the premises furnishes a never failing supply of water, and night standby be added in conjunction with steam as a motive power.—There is a new Engine and Boiler in the building which cost $2000. These are of the most approved make, are very powerful, and have never been used. The Out-houses are well built, and are capable of Stabling two Hundred head of Cattle. Altogether the property will be found one of the most desirable investments for Capitalists, Manufacturers or others to be met with.

TERMS OF SALE,

One fourth down, and the remainder in equal payments, at ONE, TWO AND THREE years. For further particulars apply to

C. A. PELLET,
Barrister, Peterboro',
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

Peterboro', 31st August 1859. 37

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

HUNTER STREET,

POST-OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Peterborough, June, 1859. 34

TO LET,

ON Sherbrook Street, (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to

R. POOLE

Peterboro', Sep t. 21, 1859. 38

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, the 25 washed through the first water, in from 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the washing.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public notice.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clanton, Templeton Stanley,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Sandwell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. W. Rudrough, P. Ward,
W. H. Boyle, W. & G. Johnston,
R. Burnham, H. Sherwood.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
President.

THOS. HOLTWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 37

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Provincial Investment Company of Canada [illegible]

Medical Advice free for Polic

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not after this date pay any future contracts of the late firm of Toole & Cochrane, or any debts contracted by William Toole, in the name or on account of any partnership or business heretofore carried on by Messrs Cochrane & Toole, in their business of shipbuilding, and store keeping. All those having any persons or persons indebted to the said firm paying any money to the said William Toole, and will not consider him or them released from such indebtedness except on his own receipt.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Peterboro', Oct., 1859. 4d

OX STRAYED.

STRAYED, about five weeks ago, from the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 20, in the 13th Concession of Smith,

A RED OX,

about 8 years old; with straight horns. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of the said OX with the subscriber, or at the *Examiner* Office, will greatly oblige.

JOSEPH AYOTT.

Smith, Oct. 1, 1859. 4d

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caine, his Hacking and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all parts of residences, for

One York Shilling.

And he reserves the assurance that the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WEBER.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 2d-f

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Hagyard & Brother's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to
WIRTH, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 28-tf

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

Peterboro', 1852. 17

KENNEDY'S

MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT

PICTURE GALLERY,

WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYES,
TRANSPERENCES

LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c. &c

A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.
Artist.

Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 2d

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Connors

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a tincture composed of herbs, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

effectually. The tincture has no bad effects that may deter any one from using it. *No cure no pay.* Residence—Kennedy's Block, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Connors Tooth-ache drop and found it to be a certain cure. W. B. WILSON.

I have used the toothache drops and find them a certain cure.

ALBERT MORROW.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

ever on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited. Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro', Dec 30th, 1858. 51

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the town people, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and a careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1859. 3-tf.

RITCHIE'S HOTEL. BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling community that he has refitted and newly furnished his Hotel for the accommodation of residents and transient visitors, trusts that by diligent attention to keep a first class house, and to make the visitor and traveller comfortable, will be encouraged through their support. His TABLE and BAR will always be stocked with the very best of Provisions and Liquors. The situation of the house is the best on the Island, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mills, the Steamboat Landing, the Post Office, the Government Land Agency Office, and all the important stations. Emigrants moving to the new settlement will meet with every information, and persons seeking information about the settlement can find upon the occasion, with which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 25, 1859. 3

EASTMAN'S HOUSE, PORT HOPE.

THE subscribers have great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have taken the above Hotel (formerly Brownhead) and have thoroughly renovated and refurnished it throughout, and trust by strict attention to the comforts of their customers to merit a share of the liberal patronage bestowed on their predecessors. Every effort will be done by them to render their guests comfortable.

EASTMAN & SON.

Port Hope, June 1st, 1859. 22

ALL KINDS of PRINTING DONE at the *Examiner* Office

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 14 in the 6th Concession of Smith, consisting of two acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or H. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

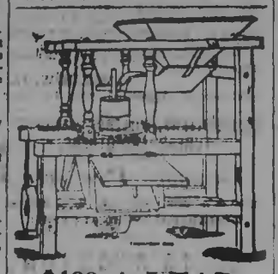
F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competitors as to neatness and durability, (except Ring teeth with platina, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above Rooms over Mr. Chester's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

THE CHOP GRINDER

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements!

ON and after Wednesday, June 1st, Freight trains will run as follows—Montreal time

TRAINS LEAVE COBOURG.

Cobourg Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
G. T. Railway	8.05	1.05
Baltimore	8.25	1.25
Brodin	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Indian Village	9.45	2.45
Keene	10.00	3.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30	3.30

TRAINS LEAVE PETERBORO'.

Peterboro' Station	8.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Keene	8.30	1.30
Indian Village	8.45	1.45
Harwood	9.15	2.15
Brodina	9.45	2.45
Baltimore	10.08	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	10.25	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	10.30	3.30

Trains connect with G. T. Railway. Freight promptly forwarded.

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, May 28th, 1859. 22

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt RHEUM.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these provincial and stubborn disorders is conducted hereby and entirely by the use of this emollient; wounds from accidents should precede his application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all Kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaves of directions, which may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TO LET AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE

STONE BREWERY,

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary [illegible] attached to Distillery and Brewery and Malt, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required, a lot of Beer Barrels other fall and winter. Will be given there to five years of the Lease to run better the first of August next. Apply for further information to

WILLIAM BARTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.

Peterborough, July 20th, 1859. 30

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1859. 29-tf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few simple remedy, after having suffered several years by a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 360 First St.,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 2-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA.

To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	28 92
NE	8	3	1	do	2 25
E½	13	3	200	do	187 28
	3	4	100	do	49 53
	8	4	200	do	6 87
NptNW½	10	4	32	do	32 48
NW pt	19	5	83	Patented	45 40
SW	19	5	17	do	21 25

BELMONT.

N½ & S½					
W pt	5	1	168	Patented.	113 87
S½ pt	7	1	33	do	32 85
	8	1	199	do	109 22
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30
W½	18	1	100	do	24 30
E½	19	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 48
	19	1	200	do	29 38
	25	1	200	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	36 17
	27	1	200	do	27 25
	28	1	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	16 15
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	24	2	30	do	18 57
W½	2	3	100	do	20 45
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	43 91
	13	3	200	do	17 52
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	120	do	26 55
N W	31	3	190	do	33 20
S E pt	31	3	10	do	2 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
SE of E½	6	4	75	do	17 53
SE of E½	7	4	8	do	2 87
Pt of E½	12	4	43	do	23 18
	23	4	71	do	32 85
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	1	6	200	do	39 03
	7	5	200	do	41 13
W½	24	6	100	do	19 40
E½	26	6	100	do	18 20
W½	26	6	100	do	18 20
	27	6	100	do	20 05
	5	7	200	do	82 75
	7	7	200	do	82 08
W pt	8	7	130	do	88 78
E pt	9	7	70	do	33 32
sw of W½	10	7	35	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 92

BROUGHTON.

W½	3	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 57
W½	32	2	100	do	10 08
Map	25	3	168	do	18 93
E½	16	3	75	Patented	9 28
E½	22	3	75	do	13 93
W½	29	3	75	do	10 58
NW & E pt	34	3	100	do	34 98
	25	3	40	do	16 10
	26	3	26	do	15 23
N½	19	4	100	do	22 95
N½	18	4	100	Not Pat'd	29 93
E½	26	4	100	Patented	10 43

BROWN.

W½	26	4	100	do	22 08
E½	2	5	100	do	3 97
W½	6	5	100	do	10 48
W½	13	5	100	do	35 62
E½	24	5	50	do	28 77
W½	25	5	100	do	18 93
E½	6	6	100	Not Pat'd	4 92
E½	13	6	100	do	62 32
W½	13	6	100	do	81 28
SEpt	10	6	50	Patented	25 02
W½	3	7	100	do	8 68
	4	7	200	do	31 27
SWpt	6	7	8	Not Pat'd	10 27
Broken	6	11	4	Patented	48 86

DUMMER.

W½	30	1	100	Patented	34 20
W½	27	1	100	do	27 80
	1	2	200	do	42 72
E½	17	2	100	do	3 40
W½	34	2	100	do	4 77
SE½	2	4	50	do	4 35
NWpt	10	4	9	do	11 27
E½	16	4	100	do	4 83
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 35
NE	22	6	200	Patented	6 88
E½	23	4	100	do	14 60
E½	24	4	100	do	34 20
E½	25	4	100	do	34 20
W½	25	5	100	do	25 17
W½	27	5	100	do	13 25
	28	5	200	do	9 68
	29	5	200	do	14 08
E½	30	5	100	do	14 08
W½	3	7	100	do	12 27
N½	13	7	100	do	25 97

BURLEIGH.

	6	1	135	Patented	31 23
W½	6	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
W½	7	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
	9	1	200	Not Pat'd	19 80

OTONABEE

Broken	11	4	100	Patented	29 48
	12	4	100	do	2 68
W½	13	4	100	do	2 68
W½	18	4	100	Patented	29 90
E½	19	4	100	Not Pat'd	11 27
Broken	5	9	135	Patented	35 23
NW½	10	6	80	do	2 75
W½	10	6	100	do	7 38
E½	11	6	100	do	31 25
SE cor.	23	4	4	do	2 43
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
	11	5	200	do	21 17
	12	5	200	do	39 03
	13	5	200	do	41 13
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1969

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in Superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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Invitations, Bill Headings,
Steam Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Steam Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 44.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

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Each subsequent insertion	0 1 6
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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BOSTOCK,
Publisher and Proprietor

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now being Settled in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wood Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUNTER, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOMAS BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Grocers and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, corner Street Peterborough. 13

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 36

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
HAVE OR OBTAINED,
OFFICE and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough. 39

CHEAP!
Peterborough, 3rd August, 1859.
MR. CARRY, Architect, has opened an Office at Peterborough, for the purpose of attending to all those requiring his professional services. Plans, Specifications, &c., &c., to all those requiring his services promptly furnished. He will also give lessons in Drawing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Terms, &c.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Stoves, Grocers, Crockery and Glass ware. Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 19

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 15th 1858. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Teller.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c., Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—Rooms—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
ORDERS through our Agents will meet prompt attention.

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 19

THE BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 6½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Calnan's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 19th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAINE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1860. 13

BASE-BURNERS

CANVASS RUBBER SHOES
A NEW strong and cheap article, for wearing with, or without Boots or Shoes.
Only 2s. per pair.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sept. 16th, 1859. 37

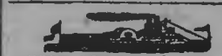
A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15th OCTOBER, next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
H. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,
BEING the 14th Lot, 11th con., Otonabee, and containing 100 acres, of which 75 are cleared and free from Stumps, the remainder being open HARDWOOD.
The farm is beautifully situated, and well watered; and is within ten minutes walk of a railway station. It is one of the best wheat farms in the country.
There is a good Dwelling House on the farm, containing two public room, and four bedrooms Kitchen and servants rooms. Besides stables, barns, sheds, &c.
TERMS OF SALE, LIBERAL. For particulars apply to
WM. OGILVY.
Peterborough, C. W., 14th Sept., 1859. 4in-37

For Sale.
A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 35

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plants of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVERPOOL'S PALE ALE. 40



STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season, between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, Lang's Basin, leaves Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for those places.
Palmer's Stages run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board.
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Manlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

FIRE! FIRE!!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
FARMERS having Barns full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.
W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.
Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34

A CARD.
M. KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hesketurn's Cottage, Hunter Street, where she will secure to the pupils, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. She, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
THE Subscriber is now receiving via Portland and other leading traders, direct from the Importers, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with the largest Stock, will render the assortment of Liquors complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their large connection enable them to dispose of their Goods on very favorable terms. ☞ ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
[illegible]
W. H. SCOTT & Co.
Peterborough, 1st Sept., 1859. 34

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC
ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note given by the undersigned to [illegible] for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, dated on or about the 1st day of September, 1859, payable in one month after date, as the consideration for which the same was given has entirely failed.
WM. SHAPE.
Peterborough, Sept. 15th, 1859. 36

Selected Poetry.

The Infidel and his Daughter.

Suggested by reading a recent paragraph describing the scene between the brave old Ethan Allen and his daughter, on the eve of her death, when she asked the stern infidel in whose faith he would have her to die—his or her mother's:

"The damps of dew are coming fast,
My father o'er my brow;
The past with all its scenes has fled
And I must turn me now
To that dim future, which in vain
My eyes seek to descry:
Tell me, my father, in this hour,
In whose belief I die.

"In thine? I've watched thy scornful smile,
And heard thy withering tone,
When'er the Christian's humble hope
Was placed above thine own.
I've heard thee speak of coming death
Without a shade of gloom,
And laugh at all the childish fears
That cluster round the tomb.

"Or is it in my mother's faith?
How fondly do I trace
Through many a weary year long past
That calm and saintly face!
How often do I call to mind,
Now she's beneath the sod,
The place, the hour, in which she drew
My early thoughts to God!

'Twas then she took this sacred book,
And from its burning page
Read how its truths support the soul
In youth and failing age;
And bade me in its precepts live,
And by its precepts die,
That I might share a home of love
In worlds beyond the sky.

"My father, shall I look above
Amid this gathering gloom,
To Him, whose promises of love
Extend beyond the tomb?
Or curse the Being who hath blessed
This chequered path of mine?
Must I embrace my mother's faith
Or die, my sire, in thine?'

The frown upon that warrior's brow
Passed like a cloud away,
And tears flowed down that rugged cheek
Ne'r wet until that day.
"Not, not in mine!" with choking voice
The skeptic made reply;
"But in thy mother's holy faith,
My daughter may'st thou die!"

Christians and Infidels.

Christians believe that the Bible was given by Divine inspiration, and that Christianity is a revelation from God. Infidels deny Divine inspiration, and reject Christianity. It is therefore well worth our while to inquire which possesses the greatest advantages to arrive at truth in this matter, Christians or infidels, and who are best qualified to judge? In order to investigate a matter of this character and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it requires both intellectual and moral qualifications. Let us therefore briefly inquire.

1st. What has been the amount of intellectual qualifications possessed by many of the most eminent adherents and advocates of Christianity for investigating its truth or falsehood. Will any one deny that among its advocates there have been and now are, multitudes of men in the highest degree qualified to decide on any question of evidence that may be submitted to them? Will any man pretend that imbecility of intellect, or want of general knowledge of science and literature, produced the belief in Christianity of such men as Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Sir Matthew Hale, Hon. Robert Boyle, Bishop Butler, John Wesley, Dr Watts, Adam Clarke, Mr. Wilberforce, Dr. Paley, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Chalmers, and Robert Hall? [illegible] too well known to be denied that, in strength of intellect, extent of knowledge of men and things, these men have had no superiors in the republic of letters, and no equals in the ranks of infidelity.—They have furnished a demonstration that the most sublime exercise of reason is not incompatible with the profound respect for Christianity. Had Christianity been defective in the evidences of its divine authority, these men surely had sufficient capacity to have discovered this fact. But in discussing such a question as Christianity presents there needs to be moral as well as intellectual qualifications to enable men to judge correctly. Inquirers after the truth must be candid, and they must be patient in their investigations. They must not be blinded by worldly interests or their sordid passions. They must desire to know the truth, and be prepared to love it for its own sake. Let us therefore inquire,

2nd. What has been the amount of moral qualifications possessed by the advocates of Christianity to enable them to decide upon its claims? What were the characters of the men to whom illusion has been made? And what has been the general character of its most eminent advocates? Have they been those whose proscriptions have been blasted and vetoed by an irregular and profligate life, or has it been otherwise?—And what has been the moral character of most of the champions and advocates of infidelity? If two persons of equal intellect, one of them humble, pious and benevolent, and the other proud, self-important, and devoted to pleasure, should be led to universe to ascertain the truth or falsehood of Christianity, which of them would be selected to be most competent and to be the most correct? Which of them would possess the most correct moral feelings, principles, and habits would possess the greatest advantage. A wrong state of mind would greatly influence the decisions of the ablest standing in relation to moral truth. It is most unusual for wicked men to search and endeavor to vilify a religion which utterly condemns their conduct and denounces them as the objects of the Divine displeasure.

It is a fact which cannot be denied that the moral character of almost all the opposition and persecution of infidelity has been extremely [illegible]. What were Herbert, Hobbes, Shaftesbury, Wollaston, Tindal, and Bolingbroke? [illegible] many hypocrites, who professed to [illegible] reverence Christianity, while they were in the same time [illegible] with impiety to [illegible] In addition to the [illegible] Hume, Voltaire, and Rousseau, is too well known, were no honour to human nature in their moral aspect. And to mention no more, what was the moral character of Thomas Paine, author of "The Age of Reason," when he made his attack on the Bible, but a notorious, vile, lascivious drunkard?

If, then, the intellectual advantages of the advocates of Christianity are, to say the least, fully equal to those infidels who have disbelieved it and if their moral qualifications have been far superior, to what conclusion must such a fact conduct us?—Will it not be that the Christian is much more likely to be right in embracing Christianity than the infidel is in rejecting it?

In a subsequent number I shall make it appear that the moral effects which Christianity produces on society are altogether preferable to the effects of infidelity, a fact which speaks volumes in favor of Christianity, and which should awaken suspicions in every mind against infidelity in all its various forms, whether in its more ancient or modern dress.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Confessions of Infidelity.

"I scorn," says Hume, "affrightened and confounded with the solitude in which I am placed by my philosophy. When I look abroad, on every side I still dispute, contradiction and distraction. When I turn my eye inward, I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. Where am I? or what am I? To what condition shall I return? I am confounded with questions. I begin to fancy myself in a most deplorable condition, environed with darkness on every side."

Voltaire says: "The world abounds with wonders, and also with victims. In man is more wretchedness than in all other animals put together."

How did he judge of it? By his own heart. He adds:

"Man loves life, yet he knows he must die; spends his existence in diffusing the miseries he has suffered—cutting the throats of his fellow-creatures for pay—cheating and being cheated. The bulk of mankind, he continues, "are nothing more than a crowd of wretches, equally criminal, equally unfortunate. I wish I had never been born."

Hear what St. Paul says: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge, will give me at that day."—*Lutheran Observer.*

Suicide of a Hampeched Husband.

An English paper contains the following story of a husband driven to commit suicide by his wife:

An inquest was held at Cambridge, on Saturday last, on the body of Henry John Masters, who had committed suicide by hanging. He left a letter addressed to his wife, in which he says:—

'You will get married again; I pity the unfortunate man that ever comes under your roof; he might as well be a toad under a harrow; there is some difference between the smiles in the shop and the frowns in the room; you cannot when alone give a kind answer. Oh, the deceit no one could believe. I always was cheerful before strangers, as I did not wish to let every one know what a fool I had made of myself; I can safely say the face had worn the smile when the heart bleeded, and many have said he has jumped into a good home; I can safely say that I jumped out of one.—You know I was unhappy, why did you not try to soothe me? No, you were the more aggravating. My God! my God! I thank you, that you left me nerve enough to write these few lines. When the wind blows and the snow falls, meditate upon these few lines and say, "God forgive his sins, and take him to that heavenly rest where there is all joy and happiness." Keep this, and look at it well, and you know all in the truth, so help me God. My time is getting short now, so I write no more. I go and pray to my heavenly Father to forgive my sins and those connected with me. No more on earth from your loving and unhappy husband."

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by the bad conduct of his wife and they thought she ought to be brought before the jury and severely censured by the coroner."—The coroner thought it would be better that the censure should be conveyed to the wife in writing by him, and the jury concurred.

Pay Your Debts.

If a man has got money, therefore, the first thing he is to do with it is to pay his debts—to owe no man anything. This is common sense and right religion. If a man tries to play the prince, and give away money, while he cannot pay his debts, he defrauds being a generous man, he is not even an honest one. We would state this continually not to encourage the excuse which others often urge for not giving to charity —namely that they are in debt—for almost any man who is in business has debts—at the same time, he may have ample means to pay all his debts. If a man owes [illegible] dollars, that is no reason why he [illegible] a cent of charity, if he has got [illegible] hundred thousand to pay it with. But [illegible] man is utterly bankrupt, he has no right to give away the money, which properly belongs to others. The money is not his own. He is taking [illegible] the farmer, and the [illegible], and the [illegible], to bestow it upon [illegible] object, and thus obtain the praise of [illegible] while he does not keep his word. On this [illegible] some good men [illegible] giving [illegible] of conscience. They [illegible] they [illegible] to please. They [illegible] with their services, and so [illegible] receives a [illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible] who [illegible] and the Duke of Wellington? And Hogarth [illegible] and Hume, Voltaire, and Rousseau, is too well known, were no honour to human nature in their moral aspect. And to mention no more, what was the moral character of Thomas Paine, author of "The Age of Reason," when he made his attack on the Bible, but a notorious, vile, lascivious drunkard?

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Who wrote the Pilgrims Progress?

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

In this age of wonderful discovery and of historical doubts on all manner of subjects—when we are requested that Richard III. did not murder the Princes in the Tower, and did not carry a hump on his back, as the vulgar have, for nearly four hundred years past, supposed; but, on the contrary was an especially handsome gentleman—when we are taught that Henry VIII. was not at all a person "who spared no time in his anger and no woman in his lust," as people still believe, but a person of a most delicate and sensitive, [illegible] and moral conscience, sensible, gentle beautiful, and chaste in the extreme; when we have also arrived at the discovery that many of the greatest beauties in what we in our delusion call Shakespere's plays, were never written by the author of those plays, but are the creation of the blunderings of compositors, and the carelessness of proof-readers in printing-offices; and are further assured that not one of the plays called Shakespeare, but are all the work of Lord Bacon; even in this age of wonderful discovery, we are confounded at just learning that the tinker, John Bunyan, never wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress" at all; but, being an illiterate mender of pots and pans, and a fellow who took care when he patched up one hole in a kettle to knock out another in its stead, stole the whole concern bodily from a French writer of the fifteenth century, of the name of Guillaume de Guileville and like Mr. Disraeli, when he stole from Macauley, did not put himself to the trouble of disguising or disfiguring the stolen article, so as to avoid the detection and conviction which have now come upon him.

In the private correspondence of the *Freeman's Journal* it is announced that "an interesting literary discovery has just been brought to light:

It was asserted that some time ago that Bunyan who wrote the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was an impostor, and that the whole story was made up from an ancient manuscript. Several erudite members of the Reformed Church wrote letters to the newspapers, denouncing the libel, and claiming for honest John Bunyan the whole credit of having conceived and written the famous 'Progress.' Miss Catherine Isabella Cust, has however, taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Dr. Cumming and other admirers of Mr. Bunyan, and has shown, beyond all possibility of doubt, and on the most irrefragable evidence, that Bunyan, the "Star of Protestantism," was a mere duffer, and a shabby, unprincipled duffer into the bargain. She has published (this day) a translation from the French manuscript copy in the British Museum of the 'Pylegremage of the Sowle,' by Guillaume de Guileville, a churchman who flourished in the fifteenth centuary. The original work was translated in England seventy years before the Reformation, and was printed by Caxton in 1483. Bunyan's 'Pilgrims Progress' is nearly a verbatim copy of this rare work, with a few alterations here and there, to give it the tinge of originality!",

Now, think of such a thing as the half illiterate tinker of Bedford prowling about in dusty libraries, amongst neglected French manuscripts, for the purpose of such literary impostures as only persons who, like Mr. Disraeli, have got some amount of a literary education, are capable of committing. If ignorance leads many to crime, there are some crimes from the commission of which men are certainly saved by their ignorance. The honest rustic, as he gazed at the criminal in the pillory, upon whose breast an inscription which she could not read was placed, declaring that he stood there for the crime of forgery, thankfully remarked—"Ay, all that comes of your reading and writing." Think only of the Bedford tinker lightning, in some vessel's library, on a work printed by Caxton in 1483; and taking hold of this rare work, and like an accomplished literary swindler, making "a few alterations here and there, to give it the tinge of originality!" We might conceive that, in his time, John Bunyan was capable of giving the tinge of originality to a supernumerated pot or pan, by putting a new bottom to it, or furnishing it with a brilliant lid; but we must tell that lady—wherever she be—who rejoices in the name of Miss Catherine Isabella Cust, that tinkers have done scarcely anything in this world in the way of literary imposture.—They have left the offence to people of gentealer pretensions; and this story of Catherine Isabella Cust's is about as rank and as simple an attempt at literary imposture as either man or woman was ever guilty of in this world. Imagine only the obscurdity of telling us that the book of the Calvinist tinker, in the seventeenth centuary is wholly stolen from the work a clergyman of the Arminian Church of Rome in the fifteenth.

RIDICULE.

If there is a destroyer of good feeling, friendship, affection and love; if there is one thing more than another that will change love to hatred, convert the heart and poison it in stillness. We can most easily compass and lead away from right and duty by ridicule; to avoid the shame we compromise with our consciences, commit the grossest wrong, and in an hour how to fly that with burning bitterness of spirit; oh, how deep our contrition.

The last breath of the desert simoon is not more deathly than the voice of ridicule. We are afraid of it, we tremble ourselves, and cower in the dust at its command; we degrade ourselves to avoid it. It arouses the most fiendish passions; the eye flashes, the human tongue simultaneously over the fiery fire, that rages within it; the heart beats, pulse, and all control is gone.

DEATH! life is too precious; Love is [illegible] Friendship is [illegible] Happiness [illegible] with happiness to be destroyed [illegible] thus thoughtlessly. Rather let every word every thought, be weighed in the balances of your heart, stripped of every vanity adorning and [illegible] and then go forth to fulfil gently, smoothly, like spring-time rain drops, on the care of your fellow-mortals.

The preacher tells us that "laughter is mad," and the proverb of the wise man adds a warning that "the end of mirth is heaviness." There was a deep moral in the Athenian law which interdicted a judge of the Areopagus from writing a comedy.—The habit of looking at the ludicrous side of life is always hurtful to the moral feeling. The pleasure is fainting and vanishing, and leaves behind it an apprehension of [illegible]. Raffaelle and Hogarth, "Cooper" and the "Tale of a Tub," are not premiums by a broad gulf. "It is not good to live in jest since we must die in earnest."

No other element of literature is so susceptible and violate as wit. It comes in and goes out with the moon; when most flourishing it has its boundaries, from which as Swift said, it may not wander, upon peril of being lost. This geographical chain has bound, with heavier or slighter links, the pleasantry of Lucian, the buffoonery of Rabelais, the pictures of Dryden, and the caricatures of Butler.

Laughter, "holding both his sides," is after all greatly preferable to

"Loathed melancholy,
Of Cerberus, and blackest midnight born."

THE IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.

The space in which the system composing the universe moves is illimitable. Were we to attempt to assign its limits, what could we imagine to be beyond? The number of worlds is infinitely great; it is inexpressible indeed, by numbers. A ray of light travels 180,000 miles in a second of time. A year comprises millions of seconds, yet there are fixed stars so immeasurably distant, that their light would require billions of years to reach our eyes. We are acquainted with animals possessing teeth, and organs of motion and digestion, which are wholly invisable to the naked eye. [illegible] Other animals exist, which if measurable, would be found many thousands of times smaller, which nevertheless possess the same apparatus.—These creatures, in the same manner as the larger animals, take nourishment, and are propagated by means of ova, which must, consequently, be again many hundreds of times smaller than their own bodies. It is only because our organs of vision is imperfect, that we do not perceive creatures million times smaller than these. What variety and what infinite gradations do the constituents of our globe present to us in their properties and their conditions! There are bodies which are twenty times heavier than an equal volume of water; there are others which are ten thousand times lighter, the ultime particles of which cannot be known by the most powerful microscopes. Finally we have starlight—that wonderful messenger that brings us daily intelligence of the continued existance of numberless worlds, the expression of an immaterial essence which no longer obeys the laws of gravitation, and yet manifests itself to our senses by innumerable effects. Even the light of the sun—with the arrival of which upon the earth inanimate nature receives life and motion—we cleave asunder into rays, which, without any power of illumination, produce the most important alterations and decompositions in organic nature. We separate from light certain rays, which exhibit among themselves a diversity as great as exists among colours. But nowhere do we we observe either a beginning or an end.—*Liebig's Letters on Chemistry.* (*Second Series.*)

A WONDERFUL DOG.

On Sabbath last, two local preachers, belonging to the Primitive Methodists at South Shields, went to preach at Usworth, a colliery village some eight or nine miles off. They finished the labors of the day a little after 8 o'clock, and soon after set their faces homeward. The evening had passed and night, robed in her starry ofttimes had approached, giving the two preachers an opportunity of conversing on the sublimities of the stellar regions. The had not proceeded far in their interesting conversation when they were overtaken by a large Newfoundland dog, and some time elapsed before they took any particular notice of the animal. They pursued their way and still the dog followed, when they thought it necessary to drive him back, as he appeared to be a valuable animal, and his owner might come to seek him should he stray away from home. Notwithstanding all the means employed, the dog followed, keeping the two preachers ahead at a respectable distance. They continued on their way, and came through some fields which led to the main road. When coming through one of these fields, the dog passed them, making a whining noise as he came by, which, by their interpretation, sounded like a mark of disapprobation at their driving him back.—Before they came to the hedge at the bottom of the field, they heard the dog growling and barking, and upon advancing a few steps further, they were terror stricken at beholding three men in the hedge ready to pounce upon them. Two leaped back in the hedge, and the other shot down, as the dog snarled and the two preachers passed by. The preachers went on quickly, leaving the dog in front of the rascals. After they had got about a mile further the dog came up to them again, and appeared pleased, as if he had fetched his master. They determined that he should follow, and that when they separated, the one he followed should take him home, give him a supper and a night's lodging, and take him back the next day. They went on and down the railway, and as soon as they turned off the line to pass into a lane leading into the town, the dog turned round and took his departure home, leaving the two preachers in safety, and thankful for his kind especially and protection.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

"Faith, Hope and Charity," three fine [illegible] "Love, purity, and fidelity," three noble brothers.

Odds and Ends.

Among articles daily advertised are 'unbeggary children's chairs." The father of the wonderful family must have been one of the "Weeds."

How should a miller address his lady-love? In the language of flours, to be sure.

If asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of attending "patients on the monument."

"Mr. Brush, you say you know the defendant—what is his character?" "For what, sir, speaking or integrity?" "For integrity, sir." "Well, all I can say about Jones is, that if he's honest, he's got a queer way of showing it, that's all!"

"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know that I told you you had but sixteen hours to live." "Yes, doctor, you did; but I did not take the doses you left me."

There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids.—When the girl reaches the age of twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

An Irishwoman called upon an apothecary with a sick infant; he gave her a powder, of which she was to give the child as much as she could put on a sixpence.—The woman said, "Perhaps yer honor will find me the sixpence, for I haven't one at all, at all."

It is easier to find a thousand reasons why man should differ in opinion than one why they fight about it.

Genius and gold are in one respect alike. Many persons are constantly writing about both who have neither.

A New York paper says that ten millions of hooped skirts are manufactured in that city per year. Houses there make more than three thousand per day, and still cannot execute their orders. In the name of lost pins, where can such a world of emptiness go?

There is a county in Virginia where the land is so sterile that when the wind blows from the north-west they have to tie the children to ke

Canadian Nationality.

Whoever looks attentively at the geographical position of Canada, and studies her vast resources, must see that she has a great destiny before her. What greater natural advantages could be desired by a Canadian for his country? Commanding with the great lakes at the far west, and following along the majestic St. Lawrence with its navigable gulf to the Ocean, making about thirteen hundred miles: then journeying from south to north a distance varying from two to three hundred miles, what a territory as presented to the observer! Not only is the soil generally fertile and most of the country habitable, but the greatest variety is furnished, and the utmost beauty of landscape. The surface is gently undulating, and beautiful lakes, rivers and valuable forests have greatly enriched as well as beautified it. In fact, Canada is adapted to all the purposes of an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people. No future statesman needs be at a loss to discover materials to promote the growth of the country. Canada is endless in resources.

But with all these advantages, there is little real national feeling in Canada. The main reason is obvious. Our inhabitants are generally from other countries, or the first generation of those who were and they cannot forget the land of their birth, or cease to be influenced by those traditional reflections which are peculiar to all older nations. These prejudices and peculiarities have been fostered by the constitution of national societies in our midst. These societies preserve the costume and habits, and perpetuate the peculiarities of their respective nations. And as the number of nationalities in the Province is great, these different associations seem to vie with each other in their display, and in respect for the "father land." All this is natural enough It would be unpatriotic, and consequently inhuman, to be unmindful of the land of our birth. We cannot condemn the practice of periodically celebrating, in foreign lands, and in adopted countries, the historical and personal recollection of one's native country. But should this feeling predominate to the sacrifice of an active regard for the land of our adoption?

We address all classes. We have now a population of about three millions of naturalized adopted citizens, and our country is constantly increasing her population. Is it not the duty of all classes to cherish a feeling of Canadian nationality? To look upon themselves as the common inhabitants of a distant country? And, if need be, to secure the prevalence of this sentiment, we would recommend even a gradual severance of the cords which bind us to the land of our fathers. Let Canadian associations be formed. Let Canadians teach their children to revere this great country and her institutions and laws. Let all distinctions of birth be overlooked, and all who have taken up their residence here be regarded as part of this flourishing people.

In this recommendation we have not forgotten our position as colonists. We are not arguing for independence, much less would we desire amalgamation with the neighboring republic. In fact, to our condition as a colony we ascribe our unparelled prosperity. We have enjoyed the advantages of British protection, we have been assisted by British capital and we have been animated as a people with the spirit of British liberty. A change to independence, under the most favorable auspices, at present, would not materially improve our condition, and it might prove our ruin. The time will doubtless arrive in the course of national events, when Canada will cease to be a colony; but what circumstances, it is not ours to speculate, nor do we regards such as other than remote.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Geographical Discoveries by Dr Livingstone.

A letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir George Grey is just published, dated from Rivor Shire, June 1. It contains a sketch of some important geographical discoveries. The enterprising missionary traveller says:

We have lately discovered a very fine lake by going up this river in the steam launch about a hundred miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives on its shores that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width from Nyanja or Lake N'yassi—the Stars—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire called Rue, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by the launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Droho—or, as people nearest it say, "Zomba"—is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top. Others are equally high but unassailable. It is a high land region, the lake itself being 2,900 feet above the sea; it is twenty or thirty miles wide and fifty or sixty long. On going some way up a hill, we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves, it is supposed to be deep. Dr. Kirk and I with Moses Mabalale formed the head-party. The country is well peopled, and very much like London in the middle of the country, many streams rising out of bogs; the vegetation entirely tropical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Manganja of the Shire and Shirwa Valleys—all spun and woven it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands; they are pre-eminently so; but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labor is objected to. Bourbon instead of being manured here. The only blots the people have is that of slaves and the debt. Emancipated we make them free, a study of British style of trading; but they thanked their deportment testimony to British that we were Christians, and all Portuguese. There are no Missions of the Free Church; they are all over of the Shire, at least this can scarcely be called "Lone Mercy." The Portuguese know nothing of it."

TRADE AND WAGES IN IRELAND.

For many a year there has not been as much activity in certain branches connected with the building trade as at the present moment. In Dublin, master printers and decorators, &c., find it impossible to procure sufficient aid for the work in hand, and wages in their branches materially are increased. A painter of my acquaintance will get £1 10s per week. While plasterers formerly in receipt of 30s per week, will now have their pay raised to 35s. Bricklayers' wages have also been increased, and the demand for masons is unprecedented. Carpenters are in request, and the rate of wages has been raised. Plumbers are also in demand, and their wages have been increased. Slaters are in request, and their wages have been increased. Plasterers' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Bricklayers' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Hodmen are in request, and their wages have been increased. Slaters' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Carpenters' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Plumbers' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Painters' laborers are in request, and their wages have been increased. Decorators' laborers

News from British Columbia.

Our dates from Victoria, V. I., are to September 27.

A weekly journal, the first in British Columbia, has just appeared, entitled the New Westminster Times. It is pretty large and handsomely printed. It is strongly pro-British, and supports the administration of Gov. Douglas.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island is about being dissolved. George Hunter Carey, Attorney General for British Columbia, and George John Wright barrister are already out with their addresses to the "Gentleman voters" and "Free and Independant electors of Victoria," and amongst others named as coming in good time, are Messrs. Helmcken Yates and McCay of the present House, and Selim Franklin, auctioneer; Alfred Waddington, proprietor of Waddington-street; C. B. Young Merchant; J. T. Pidwell, street contractor; A. DeCosmos, editor; D. Babington Rug Esq., barrister, and a number of others.

The coloured gentlemen of Victoria—that is, those who are subjects of Her Majesty, and possessed of the requisite property qualifications as voters—have also nominated one of their number, Nathan Pointer, Esq., who keeps the shirt and gentleman's furnishing depot on Yates-street, to represent their interest and stand for the Assembly in the coming scrub race.

It is said that the voters of this class (the coloured people) comprise forty-five of the one hundred citizens entitled to vote in Victoria district, so that if they will but unite upon a candidate and cast their votes for him on the day of election, of a surety he will be elected to the House of Assembly Vancouver's Island. It is said that in the event of negroes being elected, the whites will retire from the House.

It is proposed to wing-dam Harrison river at its shallow portion near Harrison Lake thereby creating a current which shall render the river navigable all the year round. The estimate cost of this improvement is $7000.

A small stern wheel steamer is being built at Victoria to ply as low stages of water on the Harrison river, and between Hope and Yale. Her dimensions are seventy-three feet length, fourteen foot beam, and three and a half feet hold.

The little steamer *Caledonian*, which has been thoroughly repaired and repainted is about to resume her trips between Victoria and Esquimalt.

The House of Assembly at Victoria, and the newspapers, are briskly discussing the relations of Church and State in Vancouver's Island, in a question whether a five-year engagement with the Rev. Mr. Cridge the Colonial Chaplain, which is just about expiring, should be renewed.

The crime of selling liquor to the Indians about Victoria is very severely dealt with by the authorities, and yet it cannot be put down. Several parties had been fined recently for committing this offence; among others, one A. Moore, a boatman between Victoria and Esquimalt, was fined $100, or in default thereof, two months imprisonment with hard labor.

Freight per steamer from Victoria to New Westminister, Fraser River, has been reduced to fifty cents per ton, and the rate of passage fare is down to the same low rate of fifty cents.

The Boundary Commission expect to establish the line between the United States and British Columbia as far east as Fort Colville by the commencement of winter, when they will be compelled to relinquish their work for the season.

The Stailacom *Herald* has the following extract from a private letter from San Juan Island:—

"We are now making fortifications and entrenchments to enable us to hold our position against a much larger force than John Bull has at this part of the world. The town or city of San Juan, which consisted, when we arrived, of one tenant, now contains some ten or fifteen buildings, consisting of stores, bakehouses, dwellings, &c., It is wonderful to see the progress of the American people. If the town should continue to grow as fast for three months to come, it will undoubtedly be the largest city in Washington Territory."

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE SERFS.

When the deputation of the nobles of Russia, who lately arrived at St. Petersburg to discuss the first part of the proposed law for the emancipation of the serfs, waited on the Emperor at Tsarskoe-Selo, on the 16th ult., his Majesty addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I am most happy to see you. I have called you to assist in a work which interests myself not less than you, and of which you desire the success as much as I do. The future prosperity of Russia depends upon it. I am certain that my faithful nobles, who have ever been devoted to the throne, will zealously second me. I considered myself as the first noble in the empire when I was yet heir-apparent. I was proud of the title. I am proud of it still, and I continue to look upon myself as forming part of your class. I have undertaken this work with entire confidence in you, and with the same confidence I have summoned you here. To enlighten you as to your duties, I have had instructions drawn up which have been communicated to you. They have been misunderstood. I hope that all misunderstandings have now disappeared. I have read your letter, which was presented to me by Iavok Ivanovitch, [General Rostovzeff.] My answer has been communicated to you without doubt. You may rely upon it that your opinions which coincide with that of the commission will enter into the regulation drawn up by it as the others, even those who may not agree with its opinion, will be presented to the central committee and laid before me. I am well aware, and you are convinced of it yourselves, gentlemen, that this work cannot be accomplished without sacrifices, but I wish those sacrifices to be made as light as possible. I will endeavour to aid you, and I rely on your assistance in the firm hope that you will justify my confidence in you, not only by words, but by deeds. Adieu, gentlemen."

A DELICATE POINT OF LAW.

From the New York Tribune.

There is a suit pending before the Court of Common Pleas involving the right of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to hire carriages at the public expense. So far as the present claim is concerned, very few members of both Boards dissent (to its having been formally incurred in the discharge of their official duties, and that on two occasions the plaintiffs carriage enabled some of them to attend the meeting, while suffering from illness. We do not, we confess, delight to touch of the picture which this calls up, of pelf and vote, but high-strung Aldermen carried into the Council chamber and hearing out their *Ayes* and *Noes* in behalf of the rest of our Aldermen, who had remained at home comfortably in bed, and we are heartily ashamed to see the dignity of our Municipal City [illegible]

Fathers not to run such risks too often.—There is a limit to human endurance. A high-souled absorption in public duties may enable a man of easy temper to live various discomfort for an hour or two now and then, without subsequent injury; but then, bad consequences may ensue. There is no knowing; and when we consider how dependent this city is upon the present members of the City Government for its safety and happiness, we must solemnly call upon them not to run any more such hazards.—They owe it to their country to stay in bed and get well of their pains and aches, no matter what jobs await them, or how seductively the free lack may stand at the door.

As the hacks have been used, however, and the sum charged for them is small, we hope the decision of the Court will allow them to be paid for. The main object we see to it is the danger that it may establish a somewhat awkward principle. There is, as the public is doubtless aware, a large number of members of the Common Council who consider their daily "drinks" even more necessary for the discharge of their official duties than carriages. Many of them, we are satisfied, feel it to be impossible to enter upon grave political business without having taken a certain number of "smashes," or "cocktails," or "punches," to clear their heads. It would be somewhat inconvenient, and might furnish materials for scandal and silly jokes to idle gossips, if the Comptroller had to settle the Common Council bar bills; and yet, if our distinguished rulers are left to judge in one case what personal conveniences are needful for the discharge of their duties, we do not see how the privilege can be denied them in the other.

Desperate Encounter with Convicts on Board Ship.

The Overland Bombay *Standard* of Sept. 2, gives the following account of a desperate encounter, with convicts on board the "Ararat," which at that date was in Bombay harbour:—

With 50 pirates on board, 12 ordinary victs, a guard of 15 European Madras artillery men, and eight Sepoys of the Marine battalion, the 'Ararat' left Singapore on the 19th of June, and arrived at Penang in the evening of the 24th. 32 convicts were there added to the gang, making 74 in all.

The "Arrarat" left Penang in the evening of the 25th, a junk leaving at the same time, and doing her best to keep up with the ship. Captain Correya, not liking the appearance of things, dodged his satellite, and finally lost sight of his craft on the evening of the 27th. A few hours later, the "Ararat" was some 60 miles from Penang.—The 28th broke gloomily, very dark, and sharp gusts of wind. At 2 45 the captain ordered the mate to set top-gallant sails if the weather should clear, and lay down again on the poop. His rest was of short duration. Ten minutes later he was aroused by a noise such a one as wakens a man broadly in an instant.

The noise, a crash as of something giving way, followed by a shout, startled the mate whom he was standing, by the break of the poop. There was no doubt as to the cause—the convicts had broken loose. Quick as thought the captain leaped to the deck and brought his arms—a revolver and two pistols—from the cabin. The mate as instantly aroused the guard, at the same time hailing the sentry forward, but receiving no reply. He remained by the night-guard muskets until the guard turned out, before which the captain's revolver spoke from the poop. The captain, it seems, on reaching the deck could just discern that the convicts were making their way aft. They had advanced as far as the stern of the long-boat when he fired into them. Still they came on, a tumultuous rush, yelling like fiends, and heaving before them hooks, hand-spikes, holy-stones, firewood, curry-stuff grinders—anything, in fact, they could lay hands on.

Captain Correy was severely struck by some of these missiles, as were also several of the guard, who had by this time joined the captain (the crew, Lascars and Spaniards, being altogether without arms, having made their way into the rigging) on the poop. The gallant party had no thought, however of acting merely on the defensive, but jumping to the quarter-deck commenced a hand to hand fight with the scoundrels.—Both captain and guard fired into them as fast as they could load, using also their cutlasses and bayonets to keep them at bay.—They had desperate men to deal with. No sooner was a musket fired than a rush was made upon it before it could be reloaded, but in no instance did they succeed in wrenching it from the grip that held it for life or death. One bayonet was their only spoil.—During the whole time they kept up a shower of the missiles described above, and it is only wonderful that more mischief was not done by them.

Inch by inch, however the captain and his party gained ground, advancing purposely with caution, lest from behind the water-casks a rush might be made upon them, and their arms—their salvation—be seized.—And here we have to record an instance of courage as rare as heroic. Some ten minutes or so after the outbreak, amid an uproar as if of hell let loose, arising from men who were thirsting for blood, the captain's wife took her part in the fray, by loading and continuing to reload her husband's pistols, and passing them up from the cuddy skylight. As each was gained, it was seized by the guard and fastened down. After an hour's hard fighting, the convicts were driven on the top-gallant forecastle, where they were charged with the bayonet, and several run through or driven over the bows. Two or three were seen to lay hold of the fore top-gallant studding sail, which was lying on the forecastle, and jump overboard with it. They were shot from the poop and quarter-deck as well as the darkness permitted their being made out.

The deck was now clear, lights were brought; many attempts had been made to put lights during the fight, but as soon as one appeared it was knocked over by the convicts, and the whole work was done in almost total darkness. The sights which the lights revealed were the horriblest.—Here a man with a gashed face, there another riddled with the bayonet, there one—yet living, with four bullets through him. The aspect of the place was that of a slaughter-house. Eight dead bodies were found on the forecastle, and three on the main deck, including the European sentry and Portuguese cook. It was now apparent why the sentry had not answered the hail of the mate—the poor fellow was found to have been stabbed to the heart. There seems, unfortunately, to be no doubt, that he had left his post below, and came on deck, where he is supposed to have fallen asleep, being stabbed without awakening or to fire his pistol, which was in his hand as he lay. Had he been at his post, or even awake on deck, alarm might in all probability have been given sufficiently early to have prevented the convicts gaining the deck at all.

The poor cook was shot by accident being mixed up with the convicts. The carpenter and an Arab passenger jumped overboard. The former fell into the hands of the low [illegible]

[illegible] the way of. The Arab was never seen again.

At daybreak, a man was found hanging on to the rudder. A rope being let down he was hauled up, and was found to have been shot through the leg. On search being made below, five more bodies of men were found, who, on receiving enough, had gone below to die. It was found that the convicts had escaped by cutting through with a knife—of which they had somehow gained possession—a bar of a prison door forward, then partly cutting through the inside partition bar on the port side, which enabled them to burst the door in altogether. They then shouted to the rest in other cells to follow them, which, the exception of fourteen, at the guard, were enabled to keep down they did.

At six, the convicts were mustered, and it was found that 28 were dead or missing—28 out of 60 who came on deck. The remaining 32, with the exception of three wounded, were treated to three dozen dozen each. At half-past nine, the sentries gave the alarm that some of the convicts had slipped their leg-irons. The guard was called and secured them. On overhauling the remainder, it was found that many of the irons were too large and they were accordingly reduced. A welcome sight must that have been to the "Ararat."

Robbery in Burford.

Mr. Force, a farmer, residing in the township of Burford, was robbed on Saturday night last, of upwards of $300. The deed is supposed to have been effected through the use of chloroform, as on Sunday morning Mr. Force and all the members of his family experienced a strange sensation, approaching to a feeling of sickness. During the morning Mr. F. thought he would look after his money, the proceeds of the sale of his wheat which he had received the night previous, and had allowed to remain in the pocket of his trowsers.—What were his feelings when he discovered that his treasure was missing can be more easily imagined than described. It at once came with force to the minds of the family that the robber must have put them all under the influence of chloroform in order to effect his purpose. No clue has, as yet been found of the rascal or rascals. This circumstance ought to be a warning to farmers to be more careful in putting away safely their money, especially large amounts. —*Courier*.

Intemperance in Stratford.

A vote was taken lately in Stratford on a Prohibitory Liquor By-law, when 79 voted for it, and 109 against it. There are 500 votes altogether there, so that it would appear that very little interest was taken in the subject on either side.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, 27.

Fall Wheat $1 32 to $1 33c.
Spring Wheat 5s 3d to 5s 4d.
Flour, Extra $4 80c a $5 per barrel; Superfine $4 35c; Fancy $4 60.
Barley 3s 6 to 3s 7½d.
Ryd 3s 0d a 3s 0d per bush.
Oats 1s 7d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7d a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
May $14 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Nov. 1.

Flour firm; superfine, $5 00 to $5 05; fancy, $5 25; extra, $5 70 to $6 40; Wheat $1. 10 a $1 12½

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Nov. 1.

Wheat $1 13 a $1 40 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Oats 44c a 45c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1859.

	$ s.	$ s.
Wheat ₰ bush	1 10	0 00
Spring Wheat ₰ bush	0 95	0 00
Oats "	0 35	0 50
Peas "	0 50	0 5
Potatoes "	0 25	0 25
Flour ₰ brl	5 00	5 50
Pork ₰ cwt	4 00	4 50
Beef ₰ cwt	2 00	2 50
Hides "	6 00	6 50
Butter ₰ lb (fresh)	0 15	0 16
Barley ₰ bush	0 45	0 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	1 60
Eggs ₰ doz	0 8	0 00
Hay ₰ ton	15 00	16 00
Straw ₰ load	1 00	1 50
Wool ₰ lb	0 20	0 25
Lambs	1 50	2 00
Sheep	3 00	4 00
Apples	0 50	0 60

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

MIGHT'S SADDLERY!

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify those indebted to him by book or note accounts, that it is his intention to place all unpaid debts in hands for collection, and unless the same are paid by

1ST DAY OF DEC., 1859,

they will be put in suit.

JOHN MIGHT.

In returning his thanks to the public for their very liberate patronage for the past, he would beg to state that he is better prepared than ever to furnish everything in the

HARNESS & SADDLERY LINE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of TRUNKS and VALISSES.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1859. 44

K. URQUHART,

Tailor,

Corner of Main and Lake Streets,

Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

TO LET.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE situated on Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of W. Coulter Esq.,

Possession can be given immediately.

For further particulars apply at this Office, or to the subscriber.

THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Nov. 3rd, 1859. 43-3in.

BOOTS & McKEOWN,

Physician and Surgeon,

THE
TORONTO "GLOBE,"
CIRCULATES
In Every Quarter of the PROVINCE,
AND IS THE
TRUE MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING
IN CANADA!
Its Circulation is Larger
THAN THAT OF
ALL THE OTHER TORONTO JOURNALS
UNITED!
MERCHANTS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND PERSONS HAVING PROPERTY TO SELL WILL DO WELL TO

Advertise in the Globe.

For sale at
T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $3 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $35; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1859. 44

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

Wanted Immediately

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work filling in Rice Lake Railway Bridge.—The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October 24, 1859.

CASH FOR RYE!!!

3,000 BUSHLS WANTED.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1859. 43-2in.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8.00 A. M.
G. T. Railway	8.05
Baltimore	8.25
Brodin	8.45
Harwood	9.15
Indian Village	9.45
Keene	10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station	1.00 P. M.
Keene	1.30
Indian Village	1.45
Harwood	2.15
Brodin	2.45
Baltimore	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	3.30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

THEY HAVE COME

That good substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

☞ Remember the place.—Next door to B. Dennistoun's Law Office.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1859. 42

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Story) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, 31st lot 11th Concession, Otonabee, on the night of the 26th inst., A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high. Black mane, legs and tail, and a star on her forehead. Any person leaving such information as will lead to the recovery of said mare at the *Examiner* office, or with the owner, will be liberally rewarded.

R. TURNBULL.

Otonabee, October 27 1859.

STRAYED,

From the premises of the subscriber,

A RED COW,

with left horn broke off. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of said Cow will be rewarded.

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for good clean

WHEAT,

DELIVERED AT THE STATION OF THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY,

IN PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Dénne will be in attendance there to receive and bargain for any quantity.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 40

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not hold himself liable for any future contracts or business made or transacted by William Toole, in the name of, on account of any partnership or business he may have carried on by Messrs Cockrane & Toole, in their business of phaning and shingles, and leave nothing. He also forbids any person or persons indebted to the said firm paying any money to the said William Toole, and will not consider him or them relieved from such indebtedness except on his own receipt.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Peterboro', Oct. 1859. 40

OX STRAYED.

STRAYED, about two weeks ago, from the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 20, 4th Con. of Smith,

A RED OX,

about 6 years old; with straight horns. Any person having information as to the whereabouts of the said OX with the subscriber, or at the *Examiner* Office, will greatly oblige.

JOSEPH ATOTT.

Smith, Oct. 1, 1859. 40

[illegible]

E. S. CALENDER will be [illegible] at his rooms, over Mr. Chesham's, on Tuesday next.

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
with
GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS
sailing Regularl Between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC GLASGOW.

"UNITED KINGDOM," 1295 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 13 years, A 1, W. MACMILLAN, Commander.

"JOHN BELL," 1103 Tons Reg., 350 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CALDWELL, late of the "Thistle Bells," Commander.

THE UNITED KINGDOM will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on

Tuesday, 8th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Forward Cabin	45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions)	20 00
Children in proportion.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street, Montreal.

October 19th, 1859. 42

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
For 1860.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT

T. MENZIES Book Store,
Peterborough, Oct. 5th 1859. 40

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Graham, of the Town of Peterboro', and James Renfrew Esq., same place, Printers and Publishers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Renfrew who will collect all debts and discharge all liabilities of the firm.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.

Dated Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES!

WANTED,

A SCHOOL, at January, 1860, by a married man, over 26 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Menzies, Bookseller, Peterborough.

Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1859.

The Royal
INSURANCE COM'Y,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS
LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

NEW GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED a good stock of *STAPLE GROCERIES*, such as

Teas,	Sugar,
Coffee,	Rice,
Tobaccoes,	Pepper,
Soap,	Candles,

etc., etc., etc.,

All of which he will offer CHEAP FOR CASH or in exchange for Farm produce.

He has also on hand a good stock of

PROVISIONS,

Also

LIQUORS,

in great variety. Rum, Gin, wine and Brandy and other Liquors will be sold as low for Cash as can be had in Town.

The subscriber also begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 39

CANADA WEST
Farmers Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Head Office—HAMILTON, C. W.

THIS very popular Company was chartered by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, especially for the benefit of the farming community of Canada, all hazardous risks being by the terms of the Act strictly prohibited.

☞ This Company insures no Mills, Stores, or Stocks of Buildings, but confines itself to Farm or first-class isolated buildings.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Company and is now on a tour through the County of Peterborough taking Fire risks on isolated Farm property, who will give any information respecting the position of the C. W. F. M. and S. Insurance Company.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', 13th October, 1859. 13

Farm for Sale or To Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or To Let, the North 100 acres of Lot 23 in the 1st Con. of Emily. Also the west half of Lot No. 7 in the 1st Con. of Smith. The above lots are good land and well watered, within six miles of Peterborough.

For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM FOWLER, 11th Con. North Monaghan.

North Monaghan, Sep. 1st, 1859. 36

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at

27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

WANTED.

A TOWN LOT with good Dwelling House thereon, for which the Subscriber will give part of his property in Monaghan in exchange, or he will if necessary dispose of the whole of his Monaghan property and take Town property in exchange.

WALTER W. BOSWELL.

Peterboro', October 12, 1859. 41

FRESH ARRIVAL,

OF A VARIED

and well-assorted stock of

FALL GOODS.

BLACK Broad and Narrow Cloths,
Fancy Doe kins and Over-coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Ready Clothing Full Cloths,
White Drabs and Fancy Shirts,
Linen and Bird's-eye Cambric,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Scotch Caps, Cloth Caps and Felt Hats,
Cloth Gloves,
Lamb's-wool Lined Kid Gloves,

and a variety of other articles necessary for gentlemen's wear.

☞ Clothing made to order on the Shortest notice.

TERMS MODERATE.

A. BURGESS & SONS,
Queen's Block, Main-st. Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Sept. 7, 1859. 36

FOR SALE.

150 [illegible] Freehold
Lots, [illegible] Peterboro'.

Lots, 15th October, 1859. THOS. SHORT. 43

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave, at this time, to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Embury's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Currants,
Raisins,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of [illegible]

[illegible] GLASGOW, Jr.

Peterboro', [illegible] 33

TO DISTILLERS, MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

On Liberal Terms of Credit.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, in the Town of Peterborough, on

Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 1859,

at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon,—by virtue of a power of sale in that behalf, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Fourth day of November, A. D., 1857, and made by John Glass of the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough, Merchant, of the first part, and Harriet Glass, his wife, of the second part, and George Cumming and William Copley of the said Town of Peterborough, Merchants, of the third part; All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, being Town Lots, Numbers Three and Four on the North-west side of George street, in the Town of Peterborough; together with all the houses, buildings and erections thereon, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above property is situated in the flourishing town of Peterborough, and is within two hundred yards of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, with which a connection could be made at a trifling cost. There is a large and substantial building on the property, which was built and fitted up for Distilling purposes, but never having been used, could be turned into Flour Mills or any kind of Manufactory at a comparatively trifling expense. It is particularly adapted to either Distilling or Brewing purposes on a large scale, as it contains all the Tubs, Shafting, Copper works and Machinery necessary for that business, constructed on the most approved principles. A considerable stream running through the premises furnishes never failing supply of water, and might readily be used in conjunction with steam as a motive power.—There is a new Engine and Boiler in the building which cost $2000. These are of the most approved make, are very powerful, and have never been used. The Outbuildings are well built, and are capable of Stabling two Hundred head of Cattle. Altogether the property will be found one of the most desirable investments for Capitalists, Manufacturers or others to be met with.

TERMS OF SALE,

One fourth down, and the remainder in equal payments, at ONE, TWO AND THREE years. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Barrister, Peterboro',
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Peterboro', 31st August 1859. 37

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

TO LET,

ON Sherbrook Street, (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to E. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 6 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clinton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayden,	W. & G. Johnston,
R. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

THE ONTARIO LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.

CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. BOLTWELL,
Medical Adviser.

Peterborough, 4th August, 1859. 31

Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1844.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hall.

AGENT,
Bank of Toronto.

Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. A. MUNRO.

INSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

State Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.
Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - £500,000 Sterling

In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 300 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

H. R. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D.
Colonel James Adair.	Nicholas Denays, Esq.
The Rev. W. Bean.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Rough
The Hon. B. Bosanquet.	Watt, M. A.
John Jas. Erwin Clarke, Esq.	F. M. Wells, Esq.

Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Caswell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.
HEAD OFFICE: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:
Honorable John Ross, | John Crawford, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—William McMaster, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—W. F. Howland, Esq., M. P. P.
William Ross, Esq. | F. W. Jarvis, Esq.
Wm. Henderson, Esq. | David C. York, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Cromble.

The engagements of the State Fire Insurance Company are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietary.

All losses will be settled promptly without reference to the Board in England.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

Peterboro', Feb. 23, 1859. 8

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857. 2

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, Sterling

Chief Office,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1858.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £200,000

Patron—His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Vice-Patron—The Hon. J. H. CAMERON.
President, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-President, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Rev. W. B. ROBINSON, D.D.	R. F. WHITCHER, Esq.
J. DONALD, Esq.	Hon. CHARLES CRAWFORD.
S. NORDHEIMER, Esq.	Hon. JAMES CAMERON, M.P.
H. L. PERRIN, Esq.	A. M. SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON.	DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
Capt. P. WALLIS.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
DON. J. LUMSDEN STARK.
INSPECTOR:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF TORONTO.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Inland Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, on as low rates as by any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled. Bankers allowed a commission for any one effecting all new business brought to the Head Office.

[illegible]

Toronto, April 19, 1858.

WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY [illegible] by [illegible]

TEST. It is the most [illegible] most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing. With [illegible]

Derived from short strokes, [illegible] hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonographically, and thousands of others have begun to [illegible] through the post office.

Not is the great popularity to be wondered at. The perfect system of writing is accordingly combined with the readily understood rules of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one-fourth the time, and can be written [illegible] any other system, the labor of six days [illegible] to [illegible] Phonography with ease.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, [illegible] presented with a verbatim report of one of his [illegible] speeches, taken down [illegible] twelve years [illegible] Phonography, [illegible] known 40 years, [illegible] could have served me 20 years ago. Phonography [illegible] will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Publishers, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical students, Students, [illegible] Merchants, Retired Tradesmen, Ladies, [illegible] of Phonography is invaluable. In fact [illegible] is no profession or calling in which it

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for good clean

WHEAT,

DELIVERED AT THE STATION OF THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY,

IN PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Fee can will be in attendance there to receive and bargain for any quantity.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 40

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JOHN COCHRANE.

Peterboro', Oct., 1859. 40

OX STRAYED.

STRAYED, about five weeks ago, from the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 20, in the 13th Concession of Smith,

A RED OX,

about 6 years old; with straight horns. Any person having information as to the whereabouts of the said OX with the subscriber, or at the *Examiner* Office, will greatly oblige.

JOSEPH AYOTT.

Smith, Oct. 1, 1859. 40

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 9th, 1859. 39-1

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Haggart & Brother's manufacture, Stratford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 26-tf

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

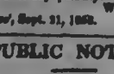
SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

Peterboro' 1859. 17

KENNEDY'S



MAMMOTH SKY-LIGHT

PICTURE GALLERY,

WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber has at a great expense erected a fine building with Sky-light, on Water Street, exclusively for a Picture Gallery. He is now prepared to take Likenesses in every style of the Art, including

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES, MELLINIOTYES,

TRANSPERENCES

LAND AND SCENERY VIEWS, &c., &c. &c.

☞ A large variety of cases always on hand.

From his improved facilities, and close attention to his business he will warrant the most correct and life-like likenesses that can be obtained.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.

Artist.

Peterborough, June 22, 1859. 25

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Connors

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a tincture composed of herbs, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

effectually. The tincture has no bad effects that may deter any one from using it. *No cure no pay.* Residence—Kennedy's Block, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Connors Tooth-ache drop and found it to be a certain cure. W. B. WILSON.

I have used the toothache drops and find them a certain cure.

ALBERT MORROW.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited. Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 24th, 1859. 51

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. It hopes by continued attention to their wants, and a careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts

WINE HOUSE

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good fare (what the is in relation of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars conveyed free, and comfortably together.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1859. 5-tf

RITCHIE'S HOTEL, BOBCAYGEON.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint Gentlemen travelling generally that he has added to and completely furnished his Hotel for the purpose of affording comfortable and combined refreshment; trusts that his determination to keep a first-class House will be crowned with success; that his table will be supplied with the very best of Provisions the Country can afford, and his BAR with choicest Liquors. The Stables of the House is the largest in the Village, being in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office, Grand Central Telegraph Office, and all the business centres. Hitching posts to the door convenient with stalls with every of comfort, and persons making inquiries about Bobcaygeon and desirous upon the accommodation which it will be given.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Bobcaygeon, May 26, 1859. 3:

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1859.

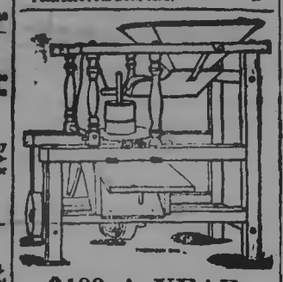
F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competitors as to neatness and durability, (except *filling teeth* with platina, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clexton's Store.

Peterboro'. 9th Dec., 1856. 49



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 16 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICES &c.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The Inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 18

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres is excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 12th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,

A GOOD NEW

LOG BARN 50 FT,

and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;

Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. B. Ward Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 ₱ Acre, £500 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANCIS HERNIE
Monaghan.

July 25th, 1859. 30

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt RHEUM.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers!

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear as if transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistulæ.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede his application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Nipples,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Stone of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sores,
Piles,	Salt Rheum,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Watermark in every leaf of the book of directions, which may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

ALL KINDS of PRINTING DONE at the *Examiner* Office

TO LET AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE

STONE BREWERY,

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accomodation as far as Stabling and Sheds and Yard, together with a good Dwelling House on the said lot, and if required a lot of Beer Barrels either for sale or go with the premises there is five years of the Lease to run from the first of August last. Apply for further information to

WILLIAM BAXTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1859. 30

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 20, 1859. 29-tf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years by a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used [*free of charge*], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 265 Fifth St.
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

VALUABLE ROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to

GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 3-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	6	1	100	do	36 93
NE	9	3	1	do	2 25
E½	12	3	100	do	187 28
	2	4	200	do	49 53
	3	4	200	do	97 37
	3	4	200	do	6 87
NptNe½	10	4	32	do	22 48
NW pt	19	8	83	Patented	45 40
SW	19	6	17	do	37 23

BELMONT.

N½ & S					
W pt	7	1	168	Patented.	113 57
S E pt	7	1	82	do	22 65
	8	1	190	do	109 22
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	24 30
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	39 38
	25	1	200	do	48 77
	26	1	200	do	26 17
	27	1	200	do	27 25
	31	1	200	do	26 17
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	16	2	108	do	16 13
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	28	2	30	do	18 57
W½	2	3	100	do	20 46
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	42 97
	13	3	200	do	17 52
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	133	do	36 55
N W	31	3	190	do	33 20
S E pt	31	3	10	do	9 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
S E of E½	6	4	78	do	17 53
S E of E½	7	4	8	do	9 57
Pt of E½	13	4	68	do	23 18
	22	4	71	do	32 85
	24	4	63	do	20 33
	1	8	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	1	6	200	do	39 62
	7	6	200	do	41 13
W½	24	8	100	do	29 40
E½	26	8	100	do	18 20
W½	26	8	100	do	18 20
	27	8	100	do	20 98
	8	7	200	do	82 75
	7	7	200	do	52 08
W pt	8	7	130	do	58 78
E pt	8	7	70	do	23 32
sw of w	10	7	25	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 93

DOURO.

W½	2	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 57
W½	23	1	100	do	10 08
Map	25	1	168	do	18 93
E½	16	2	98	Patented	9 28
E½	25	2	78	do	13 88
W½	25	2	78	do	13 88
NW&SE pt	34	2	150	do	36 98
	35	2	40	do	18 10
	36	2	36	do	15 23
W½	19	4	100	do	22 98
E½	18	4	100	Not Pat'd	29 93
E½	24	4	100	Patented	19 43

DUMMER.

W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 20
W½	27	1	100	do	27 60
	1	3	200	do	45 73
W½	17	3	100	do	2 40
E½	24	3	100	do	4 77
S E½	3	4	80	do	4 35
N W pt	10	4	9	do	11 77
E½	19	4	100	do	4 32
W½	22	4	100	do	13 88
W½	23	3	98	do	13 88
N½	22	4	100	Patented	4 68
E½	22	4	100	do	14 00
E½	24	4	100	do	24 20
W½	25	3	100	do	24 20
W½	26	3	100	do	26 17
W½	27	3	100	do	26 17
W pt of W½	10	4	9	do	2 25
E½	26	3	100	do	24 20
N½	27	3	100	do	13 97
E½	28	3	100	do	13 97
	13	7	100	do	25 97

BURLEIGH.

	6	1	198	Patented	21 22
W½	6	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
W½	7	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
	8	8	200	Not Pat'd	19 80
	3	6	200	Not Pat'd	28 60
	5	6	200	Not Pat'd	28 60
	6	6	200	Not pat'd	28 60
E½	9	7	100	do	26 27
Npt	27	7	10	do	13 00
Broken	24	7	7	do	5 20
	28	8	200	do	24 26
W½	29	8	100	do	23 70
E½	17	9	100	do	12 73
W½	17	9	100	do	12 73
SEpt	20	8	65	Patented	25 02
W½	1	9	700	do	5 68
	1	10	200	do	31 27
W½	5	10	100	do	17 27
SW pt	6	10	2	Not Pat'd	10 27
Broken	6	11	6	Patented	49 55

DUMMER.

E½	18	7	100	do	26 27
Npt	27	7	10	do	13 00
Broken	24	7	7	do	5 20
W½	17	8	100	do	16 26
	28	8	200	do	24 26
W½	18	9	100	do	23 70
E½	17	9	100	do	12 73
W½	17	9	100	do	12 73
	27	9	200	do	14 26
SE pt W½	20	9	16	do	3 20
E½	1	10	100	do	23 70
E½	14	10	100	do	27 05
SE of W½	14	10	10	do	15 17
W½	17	10	100	do	24 00
W½	21	10	100	do	24 00
W pt of W½	10	9	100	do	26 52
	2	13	100	do	9 90

BURLEIGH.

	3	6	200	Not Pat'd	15 70
	3	6	200	Not Pat'd	15 33
	5	7	200	Not pat'd	23 25
E½	8	8	100	Not pat'd	14 65

OTONABEE

Broken	14	4	100	Patented	29 66
E½	20	4	100	do	6 60
	11	6	200	do	29 66
W½	13	6	100	do	7 33
W½	13	6	100	Patented	26 26
E½	15	6	100	Not Pat'd.	21 10
Broken	8	8	130	Patented	25 26
NW½	18	9	98	do	7 13
W½	19	9	100	do	7 26
E½	20	9	100	do	26 26
	11	11	100	do	26 26
E½	4	6	100	do	8 66
	5	6	200	do	29 66
	6	6	200	do	29 66
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed in this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Bindings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All Orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 45.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Each subsequent insertion	0	1½
Six lines, first insertion	0	10
Each subsequent insertion	0	2½
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	1
Do.	0	0½
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0	0½
Business Cards as per agreement.		

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES SMITH BURNHAM,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery a variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. H. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Culnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. H. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' West.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m,

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBORO', CANADA WEST. MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER-ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. HUNTER, Agent. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Carpenters, and Furniture, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Peterborough. 19

G. FERGUSON,
CABINET and Chamber Maker, George St., Peterborough.

CARD.
Peterborough, 2nd August, 1859.
MR. E. PENNY, Architect, has opened an office in Peterborough, and will attend to all business connected with his profession. Plans, Specifications, Estimates, Valuations, Superintendence, &c., &c., &c. Residence, Brock Street, Peterborough. 31—3m

DR. REESOR,
Physician and Surgeon.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

MISS MARGARET HOPKINS,
FASHIONABLE Dressmaker and Milliner.—ROOMS—Temperance House.
Peterborough, May 12th, 1859. 19

PETERBOROUGH
MARBLE WORKS.

J. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
MANTLES, TABLE-TOPS,
Monuments, Headstones &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY & DESCRIPTION.
☞ All orders through our Agents will meet prompt attention.

M. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plastere,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18

K. URQUHART,
Upholder,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
For 1860.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT
T. MENZIES Book Store,
Peterborough, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Graham of the Town of Peterboro', and James Renfrew of the same place Printers and Publishers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be continued by Mr. Renfrew who will collect all debts and discharge all liabilities of the firm.
ALEX. GRAHAM,
JAMES RENFREW.
Dated Peterboro', October 20th, 1859.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
WANTED,
A SCHOOL, at Smithfield, 16th, by a married man, over 30 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials of his Ability and Ability can be produced. Apply at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. G. Hamilton, Bookseller, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Oct. 5, 1859.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15th OCTOBER, Next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
H. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

THE BACK LAKES

THE STEAMER OGEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Caisse's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 18th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Pelville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40

STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season, between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leaves Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for these places.
Palmer's Stages run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board,
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 6th September, 1859. 36

FIRE! FIRE!!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
FARMERS having Barns full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned,
W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.
Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Emlenhurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 20th, 1859. 31

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and Montreal, during trades, direct from growers of each, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on MOST FAVOURABLE terms. THE QUALITY GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

Selected Poetry.

For the Mother's Sake.

A young man, who had left his home in Maine ruddy and vigorous, was seized with the yellow fever in New Orleans; and though nursed with devoted care by friendly strangers, he died.—When the coffin was being closed, "Stop," said an aged woman who was present, "let me kiss him for his mother!"

Let me kiss him for his mother
Ere ye lay him with the dead
Far away from home, another
Sure may kiss him in her stead.
How that mother's lips would kiss him
Till her heart should nearly break!
How in days to come she'll miss him!
Let me kiss him for her sake.

Let me kiss him for his mother!
Let me kiss the wandering boy;
It may be there is no other
Left behind to give her joy.
When the news of joy the morrow
Burns her bosom like a coal,
She may feel this kiss of sorrow
Fall as balm upon her soul.

Let me kiss him for his mother!
Heroes ye, who by his side
Waited on him as a brother
Till the Northern stranger died,—
Heeding not the foul infection,
Breathing in the fever breath,—
Let me, of my own election,
Give the mother's kiss in death.

"Let me kiss him for his mother!"
Loving thought and loving deed,
Seek not tear nor sigh to smother,
Gentle matron, while ye read.
Thank the God who made you human,
Gave ye pitying tears to shed;
Honor ye the Christian woman
Bending o'er another's dead.

THE STORY OF DICK DUFF.

Dick Duff, the lieutenant of our light company in 1812, was one of the happiest fellows in the British service. He sang and was merry from morning till night, and was occasionally uproarious from night till morning; and not even all the horrors of the retreat from Burgos could repress his flow of spirits. Moreover, he was the terror of inkeepers, and made the lazy hostalleros and keepers of posadas attend to his various commands with a celerity that astonished themselves; for Dick Duff could swear with marvellous fluency in Spanish and five other foreign languages; he had served at Malta, in Egypt, and Holland; and was wont to boast that he had acquired the whole vocabulary of oaths. This was highly necessary, Dick was wont to allege, "lest in the casual war of words with any ragamuffin on whom one might chance to be billeted, an officer and gentleman should have the disgrace of being put down by the sauce piquant of a rascally forsigner."

Dick had joined the service as a full private, in the year 1800, having been then forced into the ranks by the chief or landlord.

He was the second son of a respectable sheep farmer on the mountains of Mull, where his fore-fathers resided for ages.—His elder brother Hamish, when a child, had been swept out to sea (while playing among the fisher-boats on the beach,) and was drowned, to the grief and dismay of his parents, to whom a wandering Scottish priest, Father John of Douay, had foretold his birth, and predicted his future usefulness and greatness in the church. His mother an old Catholic of the house of Keppoch, looked on this elder child as blessed by Heaven, and in the fullness of her heart she gladly dedicated it to the then oppressed Church of her forefathers, in token of which she had tied to his neck a valuable amulet.

Their landlord, like many other Scottish feudatories in the year 1800, became desirous of appearing a person of importance in the eyes of the Government; to this end he resolved to raise a kilted regiment among his tenants, and on procuring a letter of service, immediately called upon them for their sons.

These tidings caused some consternation in Argyleshire, a county from which every war, prior to 1800, had swept at least four thousand of its best men, few of whom ever survived to return.

The aged father of Dick appeared with others before their feudal tyrant, who threatened to deprive every parent of his farm, if his sons delayed or declined to volunteer for service; and this can easily be done, as the Highland crofter has seldom a written lease to show, believing that the old hereditary cabin of his forefathers is his, as much as the air he breathes, or the heather he treads on.

"Duncan Duff," said the laird, who had already donned the uniform of colonel, "I am raising a regiment for the king's service and must have your son Dick; he is a very stout, native fellow, and here is the bounty."

"Please yourself, Duncan," resumed the feudatory; "I have only to warn you that another person has made my foster an advantageous offer for your farm, and your son's enlistment or his disobedience will materially influence me in considering the said offer."

"My croft, sir! Have not I and my fathers been hereunder your family for four hundred years and more; and is not our blood the same?"

"Stuff! I tell you that I must have a thousand men, and cannot spare your son."

"I had another son, sir—a poor child who was drowned in his infancy; had he lived one should have gone to battle, and one remained—but God doeth all things well."

"Peace not," was the dogged reply; "men I want and men I shall have"—and the letter of service gave the laird an opportunity of continuing all his allowances of dry humour.

Dick—for so the name of the lieutenant is familiarly abbreviated—became a soldier much against his will, and was sent to the depot at Chatham, to undergo the usual drill. Here he was noted for his dogged courage, his boundless generosity, and his reckless gaiety; he became a favorite with his comrades, and a terror to the sergeants and corporals, who found him a most troublesome recruit. Dick was always in a row, and always in the guard-house, and was constantly reported for drunkenness, insubordination, and neglect of duty.

Dick was a long time in the ranks, and was only promoted to the grade of corporal for saving the life of his colonel, who was then wounded and taken prisoner. Dick's promotion was rapid, and after passing through the intermediate ranks, he found himself, by his own merit, as lieutenant in the Highland regiment of this obscurious laird in the year 1806; and his reason for leaving it and exchanging into ours, was a mishap that occurred to him in Glasgow.

His corps had been quartered for a year in the barracks of the Gallowgate in the capital of the west, and Dick, who was decidedly of convivial, and scandal whispered of somewhat nocturnal, habit, and having, moreover, a high appreciation of the virtues of Glasgow punch, was in the habit of going home every night in the highest mood of mind; and on more than one occasion was assisted by the friendly arm of the watchers and warders of the civic guard or of the corporal of the patrol. The regiment marched for Edinborough, changing quarters with the brave old Pompadours, who were so called from the color of their facings resembling Madame's gown; but Dick having obtained a month's leave between returns, resolved to enjoy himself a little longer among his old haunts, and remained behind, exulting in freedom from duty and the seclusion of mufti.

A week after the regiment marched, Dick Duff found himself about midnight propped against a lamp-post in the High-street, with very vague ideas of his own name, rank and residence, and seriously weighing in his own mind whether the pavement and row of lamps extending to the right, of those that lay to the left, led to the barracks, for his faculties were so cloudy that he had become utterly oblivious as to the circumstance of his being on leave, in plain clothes, and living at a west-end hotel.

After long and serious pondering, Dick instinctively discovered the right way by old habit, and proceeded somewhat deviously, of course, through the delightful locality known as "the Sautmarket," and along the Gallowgate, until he found himself before the dark gate of the barracks, and heard the familiar step of the great-coated sentry pacing slowly to and fro inside. Here he kicked with vigor, and struck up his favorite mess-room song:

"Who knows but our girls—
(We have known stranger things!)
When once they've got feathers,
May make themselves wings;
And like swallows in winter,
May soon take their flight;
And for lovers of 'ours,'
Bid their husbands good night!"

"Hallo! gate—gate!" shouted Dick, sprawling against it with outstretched hands.

"Who come there?"

"Friend; particular friend of yours my boy—very."

The drowsy sergeant of the guard unfastened the barrier, and sulkily passed a lantern once or twice across the face of the visitor till it was knocked out of his hand by Dick, who exclaimed:

"D— it, sir, what d'ye mean? light me to my quarters."

"I beg pardon, sir!" said the sergeant, who thought Dick might be one of the staff; but the lantern was extinguished, as our friend resumed his song, and stumbled on alone to the old stair-case, with which he was quite familiar; and ascending by mere force of habit to his room, found the door-handle on the right as usual, and he entered.

"All right," muttered Dick, "all right. Here's the bed-post—and the candlestick should be here."

But he could neither find candle nor matches, and resolving to "row" his man in the morning, he threw off his clothes, tumbled headlong into bed, and was soon sound asleep.

Now it happened that the proprietor of the aforesaid quarters was the officer of the main-guard, who, as the next day proved Sunday was to come off duty at eight o'clock a. m., and duly at the hour of seven his servant entered to prepare a fire and lay breakfast. Hearing a vehement snore proceed from his master's bed the servant drew back the curtains, and to his no small surprise, discovered the dark, sun-burned, and well whiskered visage of a stranger, whom he immediately awoke; but not without considerable difficulty and after reiterated efforts.

"Who are you?" grumbled Dick; "and what the devil do you want?"

"What do you want here?"

"Where, old fellow?"

"In my master's bed."

"Master's bed, you scoundrel!" stuttered Dick; "how dare you intrude into an officer's room? be off, or I shall send you to the *shop* in a minute." And so, Dick Duff, believing that he had settled the little mistake satisfactorily, again composed himself to sleep while the servant hurried to the main-guard to acquaint his master that "a thief was in possession of his bed and quarters." Three lodgings promptly brought up the officer with his sword in his hand, and a file of the guard at his heels.

Dick was once more aroused, and wrathfully, too, (from his slumbers, to find by his bedside five soldiers and an officer resplendent in a strange uniform.

"What do you mean, fellow, by this unwarrantable in-in-intrusion?" asked Dick with great dignity.

"Who are you, sir?" asked the officer in a louder key.

"You'll soon find out, sir—if you don't, or be heaven I'm parade you where, you won't know it. I have a pair of new-handled pistols that are the admiration of the whole brigade."

"What the devil can you plead in my quarters?"

"Your quarters!"

"Yes, sir, quarters!"

"Come off the guard."

"Dem it, sir, you're drunk."

And Dick, who was still very groggy, again addressed himself to sleep. Trembling with anger, the Pompadour for a moment doubted the evidence of his own senses; but seeing all his own baggage and property in the room, and being certain that his brain was not turning, though the cool impudence of Dick confounded him, "Corporal of the guard," said he, in a gallant tone of anger, "turn out this insolent fellow, and march him to the cells."

"Handcuff—the devil," shouted Dick.

This imperative order made him spring up, and at this moment the recollection of the change of barracks, his month's leave, and the last night's potations, flashed upon him. Unhappy Dick was sobered in a moment, and his countenance fell, and he burned to explain—to apologize; but the Pompadour would listen to nothing. Our friend was ignominiously hustled from bed, hastily dressed, roughly handcuffed, and despite all his assertions that he was "an officer—an officer and a gentleman," etc., he was marched to the guardhouse, into which he would have been thrust, had not a staff officer, the friend with whom he had supped overnight, passed as at that moment and recognized him.

The officer explained, Dick expostulated, the Pompadour was sulky; but after fiery threats, mutual apologies and expressions of friendship for life were exchanged, and Dick dined that evening at the mess, of which he was made an honorary member; but the story "found vent," with a hundred absurd additions; and Dick was so quizzed about it by the small wits of his own corps, that he exchanged into Ours and joined us about the time Corunna was fought.

Earliest Idea of an Electric Telegraph.

Do you remember the words of Solomon: "Is there anything whereof it may be said, see this is new? it hath been already of old time which was before us." They came very forcibly into my mind t'other day when I was reading a charming book just published here *La Correspondance Inedite de Mme. du Defland* and my eye fell on the passage. It occurs in a letter written by the Abbe Barthelemy (the author of Anacharsis) to Mme. du Defland. The letter is dated 3rd August 1772. "I have often thought of an experiment which would add greatly to our happiness. Perhaps I have not exactly understood the experiment in natural philosophy you will correct my errors. I have heard that with two clocks whose hands were magnetised, a person had but to move one of the hands of one and the other would follow in the same direction, so that if he made one clock strike twelve the other would also strike twelve. Now suppose artificial magnets were brought to such a degree of perfection, their power could be communicated from Chanteloup to Paris (a distance of 150 miles,) you would have one of these clocks, and we another, and instead of the hours we would have the letters of the alphabet on the clock dials. Every day at a given hour we would turn the hands, Monsieur Wiart would note the letters and read: "Good day, dear grand daughter, I love you more tenderly than ever!"

"Grandmama turned the hands. When it came my turn to do so, I would repeat nearly the same sentiments. Other improvements might be made, such, for example, as arranging it so that the first motion of the hand might ring a bell which would give warning that the oracle was about to speak. This idea pleases me very much. It would soon be misused, however, by being applied to *espionnage* in political and military matters; but it would be exceedingly agreeable in friendly commerce." Is it not strange that seventy years before Mr. Morse invented the electro-magnetic telegraph it should be so nearly described in the highest state of perfection to which it has been brought by subsequent improvements! If the Abbe Barthelemy had only thought of wire between Chanteloup and Paris! Genius alone thinks of breaking egg ends, freighting kites with verses and connecting distant towns with the same slender metallic threads.—*Paris Cor. of Boston Traveller.*

Plagues and Pleasures of a Cottage.

No doubt there are many things very romantic about a cottage. Creepers for example. Why, sir, these creepers are the most mischievous nuisance that can afflict a family. There is no occasion for mentioning names, but—the deuce take all parasites. Some of the rogues will actually grow a couple of inches upon you in one days time but when all other plants are asleep, the creepers are hard at it all night long; stretching out their toes and their fingers, and catching an inextricable hold of every nail they can reach, oh finally, you see them thrusting their impudent heads through the very sashes. Then, the other host-head creatures, they are covered with vermin. All manner of moths—the most gracious grubs—shelly slugs—spider spinning, tailors passing the caterpillar—earwigs and slaters, they would raise the gorge of a country cutter—wood-lice—the thrush or gentle's potato diggers—jointworms—the many-legs; in short, the whole kingdom of animal life, from Virgil's bristly Cacus the hedgehog, half an hour, and you will find yourself amid entomology and zoology. Then there are no pleasing down the churchyard. All those beauties you drive more opposite, the passengers, kind-hearted gentlemen behind your pew, A moth, perhaps puts your humbler of cold water, and down trickles the whole of the ink on the bridal bill of fare. All the organs of the parish church seem to commence the days they have to play, and perform. Then you have the pleasure of the parish meeting, the dogs fight, and you have to separate them, and perhaps get your head broken in the scuffle, and finally, the parson himself comes down the street, and you have to stand bareheaded and bow to him. Oh, sir, cottages are all very well, but they are not pleasures.

LECTURE ON JUDAISM.
THE SYNAGOGUE AND THE GRAVE.

The Rev. Charles Freshman, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in Quebec, delivered last night his concluding lecture, on the habits, customs, religious belief and observances of the Jews. The United Presbyterian Church, Bay street, lent for the purpose, was well filled with a very attentive audience. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Jennings, introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Rev. Mr. Freshman said he had engaged this evening to deliver his fourth lecture. He had promised to follow the Jew from his cradle to his grave, so that in this way he might make his hearers acquainted with all the customs and ceremonies, and with the religious belief of the descendants of Abraham. He (Mr. Freshman) would now commence by giving a description of the Cabalistic book of the Jews. The Jewish Cabala is divided into two parts. The first part was speculative, the second practical. The latter they made use of for the accomplishment of their imaginary miracles. The Jews of Russia and Poland were in this respect very superstitious, so, that in case any of them are condemned to death or punishment, they believe by having recourse to this practical Cabala they could make their escape, but the (the lecturer did not find it had proved of any great advantage, except in the historical books published relating the miracles performed. They also pretended to cure sick persons in the following manner. They wrote down certain mysterious words on a piece of paper which was then burned, and the ashes given to the patient in a glass of water. He (Mr. Freshman) had never tried the receipe, neither had he ever heard of any cure being effected by its use. The other part of the Cabala, the speculative; related to the influence of the stars, and many other things of a like nature which had no foundation except in the "whimsies" of the Jewish doctors. Before a Jew entered a synagogue, he knocked thrice at the door with the key, imagining that the souls of the departed were assembled together for prayer, and at that signal, departed.—They also kissed the door-posts of the synagogues, and many of them, especially the women framed their prayer-books. They considered it a bad omen for one of their prayer-books to fall down to the ground, and if such a thing happened to their physicians, that day they fasted. All the Jews did not do this, but when he (Mr. Freshman) spoke of Jews he means those who strictly kept the laws of their religion.—In every synagogue was a scroll of parchment on which was written the five books of Moses. If such a scroll happened to fall to the ground, according to the Rabbis it was the duty of the whole congregation to fast the whole day. They were forbidden to fall down on their knees except on New Year's Day, and on the Day of Atonement. On these days, whilst the rabbi, or minister, or reader, read the prayers, the whole congregation ought to go down on the knees and pray with them. The lecturer then read from a letter which had appeared in the *Israelite* newspaper, edited by a Jewish rabbi, Dr. Wise of Cincinnati.—The letter was written from New York and Mr. Freshman read it in order that his hearers might gain some idea of the present condition of the children of Abraham in the United States. The writer of the letter said that the friends of progress in the three congregations which assembled in New York, began to feel that it was not at all right. They paid their contributions to their congregations, but received only disappointment in return. They were consoled with the hope of better times to come but they did not come. Not a word of instruction was given to their children, not a word was given to the adults. They still continued to pray for their chief officers in Babylon, who had been in existence for the last 3,000 years. They still cried incessantly about persecution, misery, and the reproach to which they were exposed, although they lived in a land of liberty and enlightenment. They prayed, in a republic for a Messiah, for a King of the Jews, although if the prayer were granted, they would not allow a King to reign over them. They still prayed for restoration to Jerusalem, although they would not go there, even though a hundred prophets should come.—Their bodies could barely read Hebrew neither could their leading men do it. In all the synagogues in New York there was but one man who had the least acquaintance with Hebrew literature. Their religion consisted of a set of prayer-books, phylacteries, &c.; in the keeping of fasts according to law, and in generally of the meetings of officers. "Verse" said the writer of the letter, "a musical to our song there." How thankful, remarked the lecturer, we ought to be that we did nothing of the with fables and traditions, that were destroyed the with Christ since. Mr. Freshman then proceeded to quote from the Talmud, passages which, in the opinion, apart from the Bible, must prove Jesus to be the Messiah, to those who believe that the Talmud was divinely inspired, and after delivering himself of some curious criticism which had been passed upon his former lectures, by persons unfavorable to what he had said, he passed on to describe the customs observed during the forty years during which the Israelites were in the wilderness. He said they looked upon it as a humiliating thing to wash, clothe, or shave. When a Jew proposed that he was going to be married, he was called, or if he died, he was buried. The ceremonies connected with the latter were very peculiar. At the moment of death, they opened the windows of the house, and poured out all the water in the house, in order that the soul might find a free passage. The body was then washed in a sheet, and a lighted candle set by the head. Before the corpse was placed in the coffin, it was prayed over. It was dressed in the finest dress every Jew got when he was married. Upon the head was placed the silken cap which he also received when married. The scarf on which he prayed was laid in the coffin under him. It was stripped all round, but the two corners, the strips from one side were torn off. Before the lid of the coffin was nailed on, the family came and begged pardon of the deceased for any wrong they had done him. After the interment the friends who had accompanied the corpse to the grave, washed their hands, and sat down on the ground. The nearest relations of the departed stood near freshened themselves with bread, wine, and hard eggs, but nothing to with their own hands, but having it presented by a stranger. The Jews believed in purgatory, upon the assertion of one of their Rabbis. This Rabbi related that he was taking a walk in the fields, when he met a spirit carrying wood on his shoulders. He asked him, "What do you do with this wood?" The spirit answered—"I have to carry upon my about days sufficient wood to keep up the fire of purgatory." The Rabbi asked him—"How long is it since you died." "A few weeks," replied the spirit. The Rabbi then asked him if he had a son, to which the Rabbi went, taught him a prayer for his father, and made him promise to repeat it every morning in the synagogue for eleven months.—Some weeks after the rabbi again met the spirit, who said to him—"Oh my father, you have redeemed me from purgatory, for that little prayer my son has prayed, have released me from my pains." Upon this for why said the lecturer, the Jews had based their belief in purgatory, and the prayer contained therein he (he) he offered up to some relation of every deceased person in the synagogue, each morning for eleven months. Mr. Freshman concluded with a few appropriate remarks. He said, in his lecture, he had followed the Jew from his cradle to the grave, and there he would leave him until that great day when Jew, and Gentile alike would have to give an account of their deeds done in the flesh. If his Jewish brethren would only take a moment into consideration the glorious truths of the Gospel, he was sure they would not re-seek without acknowledging him as their Messiah. "May the Lord hasten the time, when all the tribes of Israel shall acknowledge him as their Lord."

During the lecture the reverend gentleman incidentally gave the following account of his conversion. He had been to a prayer meeting in a Wesleyan Church and had heard the preacher quote the text, "Three were the only words which struck him. He returned home, and after thinking of them for two or three hours, fell asleep in his study. He dreamt that he was in his native country, Hungary, and that he was before a judge who asked him where he had been. He replied, in the United States. The judge asked for a passport and threatened him with punishment for treason unless he produced witnesses to prove the truth of his statement. He (Mr. Freshman) dreamt that he cried out that he did not want any witnesses, for he had seen "the great." He would not have related this incident had he not been requested to do so. Slight as the circumstance was, it was the accomplishment of his conversion.

At the conclusion of the lecture a collection was taken up, and the audience dispersed.

Odds and Ends.

There is thought in the very little tax in a priest's mutinous will, if the closest express his meaning by his tones.

A lawyer, once, upon repairing an invitation to dinner, communicated the fact upon having a chair-of-state assigned him.

A young man, in conversation one evening, chanced to remark—"I am no preacher." "I should suppose," replied the lady present, "no profit to yourself or any one else."

An advertiser on the subject of a deceased people, advertises for sale at auction "The wearing apparel of Mr. A. Cooper, deceased, consisting of one hat, two carpets and one coat."

Leather Stockings—Those of honest hearts.

It is said that Lo Montaigne, the celebrated bookseller, was a descendant of the Canadian voyageurs without doubt, since he loves the Indian corn dance.

"I really believe," remarked Jack, "that you and your sisters will go to eternal fire and brimstone."

"Why, Jack?"

"Because you are always talking about the Devil."

Talmage the unbeliever says that the Jews took care to have public prayers put up for them in the synagogue. They also changed their names as soon as married, hoping by that means the disease would change also. When a Jew was in danger of death, he was never left alone, and immediately after the separation of his soul from the body, the parents who had premier must tear some portion of the garments of the dead. All the water in the house was thrown into the street. The body was wrapped up in a sheet, and a lighted candle set by the head. Before the corpse was placed in the coffin, it was prayed over. It was dressed in the finest dress every Jew got when he was married. Upon the head was placed the silken cap which he also received when married. The scarf on which he prayed was laid in the coffin under him. It was stripped all round, but the two corners, the strips from one side were torn off. Before the lid of the coffin was nailed on, the family came and begged pardon of the deceased for any wrong they had done him. After the interment the friends who had accompanied the corpse to the grave, washed their hands, and sat down on the ground. The nearest relations of the departed stood near freshened themselves with bread, wine, and hard eggs, but nothing to with their own hands, but having it presented by a stranger. The Jews believed in purgatory, upon the assertion of one of their Rabbis. This Rabbi related that he was taking a walk in the fields, when he met a spirit carrying wood on his shoulders. He asked him, "What do you do with this wood?" The spirit answered—"I have to carry upon my about days sufficient wood to keep up the fire of purgatory." The Rabbi asked him—"How long is it since you died." "A few weeks," replied the spirit. The Rabbi then asked him if he had a son, to which the Rabbi went, taught him a prayer for his father, and made him promise to repeat it every morning in the synagogue for eleven months.—Some weeks after the rabbi again met the spirit, who said to him—"Oh my father, you have redeemed me from purgatory, for that little prayer my son has prayed, have released me from my pains." Upon this for why said the lecturer, the Jews had based their belief in purgatory, and the prayer contained therein he (he) he offered up to some relation of every deceased person in the synagogue, each morning for eleven months. Mr. Freshman concluded with a few appropriate remarks. He said, in his lecture,

Abolition of Collectors' Fees.

The County Council of Huron have adopted the following report of a committee appointed to enquire into the necessity, propriety and expediency of petitioning the Legislature, praying for the abolition of legal authority for the collection of debts under one hundred dollars, or such sum as may be decided upon, consisting of Messrs. Dickson, Holmes, Rastall, Valentine and Gunn. Having considered the matter as maturely as the limited time at our disposal on this occasion will permit, beg leave to to report:—

After making due allowance for that portion of the destitution lately prevalent in a great extent of these United Counties, justly attributed to causes beyond human control, your committee are satisfied that a large proportion of the distress consequent on that destitution arose from the activity which prevailed for some years previously, in the suing process in the Division Courts. Through the result of this suing process, the poor settlers were, in many instances, completely fleeced and despoiled of their entire available means of existence, and left utterly destitute of resources when visited by the partial failure in the crops in 1859.

Your committee beg to be distinctly understood that they have no desire to lay the state of things to the charge of the Division Courts, notwithstanding the ruinous and exhorbitant extravagance of their costs, and the grinding oppression on the part of the individual officers of such Courts in certain instances of limited occurrence. The Division Courts, in the opinion of your committee, are but a necessary and inevitable consequence of the present state of existing laws for the recovery of small debts. And so long as the law furnishes a remedy for the collection of petty debts, and steps in as an extorting agency in the shape of a *dun*, in the transactions between man and man, in the nature of buyer and seller, an interference which, except in cases of a fraudulent nature, your committee are of opinion it is expedient, either on the grounds of justice or morality, to invoke; so long will the perpetration of the Division Courts, or some similarly oppressive and demoralizing instrumentality, be rendered necessary.

Your committee have neither time nor opportunity, at present, to investigate the records of the Division Courts, or to ascertain for themselves, from figures, the result of the operation of these courts for some years past. They have good reason to believe, however, that in a large proportion of the cases tried in these United Counties, and in the Counties adjacent thereto, the sum-total of the heartrending process of the seizure, sale and sacrifice of property, also, in too many instances, with the utter blasting and ruination of life prospects, in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing for the consequent impoverization of the community as a whole, and the certain demoralization of private and public virtue, honor and justice, has resulted in barely paying the costs of action—leaving the debt still hanging over the devoted head of the ruined debtor, and in many instances beyond the reach of the relentless creditor. It will be thus seen that to a very great extent the present state of things, in regard to the collection of small debts, is alike ruinous to both debtor and creditor.

The application of the machinery requisite in working out the seizing process in the division Court involves the outlay of a large amount of unproductive labor which might be employed to a better advantage in the prosecution of more laudable pursuits. The judges of our County Courts, instead of being necessarily engaged in the harrassing and oppressive process of grinding the poor and the unfortunate in the collection of petty debts, would, by the abolition of this department of their duties, be enabled to devote a portion of their valuable time to objects of a higher and more elevating nature, involving the civil, social, educational, and moral welfare of the people.

It is urged that the abolition of these laws and Courts would necessarily lead to the total abolition of small credits, and consequently entail great hardship on the poorer and most industrous classes of the community. Your committee are satisfied that no such results would ensue. In all rural districts, and in towns and villages there are to be found numerous instances of men who have, for periods extending over many years, transacted business on this credit system, and who have rarely, if ever, sued a customer in the Division Courts. The honest and deserving customer would still have the same credit extended to him by the honest and confiding dealer, while this privilege is only withheld from the undeserving and imprudent.

Your committee are pleased to observe that this subject is worthy of the attention of a portion of the press, and the true friends of the general welfare of the people, in several parts of the Province. The results of the present system of debt and credit are the same everywhere, and your committee are of opinion, that no thinking man can fail to see that the late crisis through which we have been passing, and the continual depressed state of our financial and general business system, is, in a great measure, attributed to the petty credit system.

Your committee are fully aware that a change so great as is involved in abolition of all legal remedy for the collection of petty debts is an important matter, and must belong to a consideration, to some extent, of our entire commercial relations. They believe, however, that the present, from the experience derived from our recent trials, is a proper and desirable time to agitate for the abolition of these laws. They believe that the public mind and legislature are fully alive to the necessity of a thorough revision of our entire commercial system and business relations.

In conclusion, your committee beg to recommend that your commercial Board conference and instruct the Warden and Clerk to communicate with, and solicit the co-operation of, the various municipalities in County West, in reference to the promotion of this object by discussion, agitation and petition; and on behalf of the Council, to draft a petition to the three branches of Legislature, praying for the abolition of all laws authorizing the collection of debts under one hundred dollars in amount; these laws to remain, and be operative in their entire and fullness.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS QUINN, Chairman.

Committee Room,
Goderich, Sept. 30, 1859.

It the Supreme Council of Hindostan and Thibet could take either paper to [illegible] would take either paper to the [illegible]

The Germans are making great preparations for the celebration of the centenary birthday of Schiller on 10th of November next.

The number of long shots said to be fired by Lord Lyon is said to be 2,000,000, reaching at least 6,000,000 yards at target, and 600 tons of lead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal—E. Poole.
"Globe."

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10th, 1859.

The Recent Bank Failures.

Two banks doing business in Toronto (the Colonial and International) closed their doors last week, leaving the holders of their notes to find where best they could their value. There was nothing in the general aspect of trade or business to lead to the suspension of these banks. The country is at present enjoying a high degree of prosperity. There has been no commercial failures, nor has the banks in question been known to have sustained any heavy losses of late. For aught that appears to the contrary, they closed just as fraudulent debtors do, when they found that they had got as much credit as they could expect to get. The managers of the one, with their carpet-bags in hand, took passage for the American side of the Ontario without so much as saying "good-bye;" and the managers of the other went through the operation of "a run" on its counter for a couple of hours, and then coolly announced that it could not redeem any more of its notes.—Both of these banks appear to have been of recent growth. They were established only a few years ago, on the unfortunate American principle. That *is*, a charter is procured by some speculative genius, aided by lobby influences. The charter is then put up for private sale and disposed of to the highest bidder. Then the series of operations so fully described by Mr. Cashier Jones in the Colchester Bank case, a few weeks ago, are put in practice. Finally after an existence of a year or two there is a crash—the rotten fabric, having no foundation, gives way, the public are victimized, and a new lesson is given in regard to the case with which public credulity can be imposed upon by cunning financiers.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—By despatch from Washington, dated Nov. 3, we learn that the Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland in winter, and the River St. Lawrence in summer.

The service is to commence by the trip of the steamer outward from Portland on the 26th inst. It is intended to have the mails, or such as there may thereby be expected, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side, and Liverpool and London on the other; and for this purpose the British Post office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for the United States and British mails.

On the side of Britain, Cork may also be constituted an exchange office. By the schedule the time between Portland and Chicago is to be forty-eight hours, and when the service commences there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the far West and Europe.

TOWN COUNCIL.—There was a meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening last. Barely a quorum were present.—Accounts came in by the handful, but no report from the Finance Committee on these already presented. The Mayor had no business for the Council, or anything to say, until a certain reverend gentleman made his appearance, when it suddenly "struck" him that there was something which he should have mentioned before, viz:—exempting supporters of Separate Schools from the special School rate. He said he had made the thing all right, that the statutes were as clear as mud on the point, and the unjust tax would be removed forthwith. The gentleman in black departed, "his Worship" breathed easier, and everything again was silent until Mr. Bradfield moved that the Council adjourn for one week.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.—It would not be an easy matter to put one's finger on a dull number of this periodical, and when we announce, as we do now, the publication of a new number, the reader may look for at least one paper the perusal of which will be well worth his while. The [illegible] contains the concluding portion of the diplomatic history of the Vienna Congress, which after this [illegible] we cannot refrain from calling attention to, and exhibiting a circumstantial of the abstract from Capt. [illegible]'s Journal in this and the number for September, giving the details of a journey in Central Africa, made by him in connection with Lieut. Burton. Traversing districts before untrodden by the white man, that officer, having entered Africa on the east coast, moved upon the westward, and westwards to the Mountains of the Moon, and in their vicinity has discovered a vast lake or inland sea, 40 miles in length by [illegible] miles in breadth, to which there is every reason to believe is the long-sought Fountain of the Nile. This lake is situated exactly on the Equator, and the position and the discovery of the country had much puzzling to the ancients. It is equally unknown in the latest modern. Our Anglo-Saxon [illegible] on all [illegible] our countrymen

The Treaty of Peace.

The following is a summary of the Treaty of Peace, signed on Monday last:—

Zurich, Tuesday.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

"The treaty commences with the usual preamble:—

"Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:—

"That peace is concluded, &c.

"France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the late war, but on which judgement has not been passed, &c.

"Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission the limit of which is already known.

"The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers those portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

"Then follow the articles concerning the fortifications, namely, the option for the employés of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

"The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government, which will be established, to those entitled to them, and in those cases, where it is so stipulated, to the widows and children of those pensioned.

"Then follows the settlement of the debt which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional aggreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 46,000,000f. (*Conventions Manze*), and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo Venetian. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000f.

"Then follows Article 18, which runs thus:—

"Desiring that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be ensured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which have been already recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff the two contracting parties will unite their efforts, in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

"Article 19.—The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy, which did not take part in the last war, could not be changed only with the assent of the other Power of Europe which took part in forming and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

Article 20.—The two Emperors will assist with all their power to the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will ensure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a federal army.

"Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the federal treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

"Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

"Article 22.—The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Zurich within 15 days.

"Other articles stipulate—

"That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

"Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

"Article 26 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property, if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new government."

THE GREAT TRANS-ATLANTIC BALLOON.

Although from time to time some items of description have been furnished concerning the monster air-ship which has been constructed by Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, it may now be interesting to the reader to see a more connected account of the machine and the preparations for the voyage. The following particulars are taken mainly from an interesting letter to the Boston *Herald*:—

The fabric of the balloon is oiled twilled cotton. The pattern was cut from six thousand yards of this material, and was sewed together in eleven sections; the work was done by seventeen sewing machines, making three rows of stitches to each seam. When spread out upon the ground to receive its coat of varnish, it covered two acres. The netting is made of a cord of three strands, each strand consisting twenty threads, weighing in all one thousand pounds. The basket suspended from the contracting hoop to which the net is attached, is six feet in diameter; it is made of strongly woven wicker-work, about two inches thick; the sides are about four feet high, and are cushioned up with about canvas, making a circular room or cabin in the cities of which are windows.—This cabin is heated by a cavity furnished stove, coal being used instead of fire. A trap door, in the centre of the basket, when opened, discloses a rope ladder leading to a platform made of metallic life-boats 40 feet in circumference, each capable for this ship. It also has a Osborn engine, attached to a propeller. An end of this boat is a conical, of sufficient dimensions to [illegible] ship up of doors without [illegible] (Greek letter beta) [illegible] (Greek letter gamma) [illegible] (Greek letter delta) [illegible] (Greek letter epsilon) [illegible] (Greek letter zeta) [illegible] (Greek letter eta) [illegible] (Greek letter theta) [illegible] (Greek letter iota) [illegible] (Greek letter kappa) [illegible] (Greek letter lambda) [illegible] (Greek letter mu) [illegible] (Greek letter nu) [illegible] (Greek letter xi) [illegible] (Greek letter omicron) [illegible] (Greek letter pi) [illegible] (Greek letter rho) [illegible] (Greek letter sigma) [illegible] (Greek letter tau) [illegible] (Greek letter upsilon) [illegible] (Greek letter phi) [illegible] (Greek letter chi) [illegible] (Greek letter psi) [illegible] (Greek letter omega) [illegible] (Greek letter alpha) [illegible] (Greek letter beta) [illegible] (Greek letter gamma) [illegible] (Greek letter delta) [illegible] (Greek letter epsilon) [illegible] (Greek letter zeta) [illegible] (Greek letter eta) [illegible] (Greek letter theta) [illegible] (Greek letter iota) [illegible] (Greek letter kappa) [illegible] (Greek letter lambda) [illegible] (Greek letter mu) [illegible] (Greek letter nu) [illegible] (Greek letter xi) [illegible] (Greek letter omicron) [illegible] (Greek letter pi) [illegible] (Greek letter rho) [illegible] (Greek letter sigma) [illegible] (Greek letter tau) [illegible] (Greek letter upsilon) [illegible] (Greek letter phi) [illegible] (Greek letter chi) [illegible] (Greek letter psi) [illegible] (Greek letter omega) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnan his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to Cheerfully, Punctually and Safely to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he hopes the public, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 39-1

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Haggart & Bentley's manufacture, Brantford, C.W. to be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal Terms.

Apply to
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 26-tf

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nearly the great popularity by, by which and pa. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hours daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The Rev. Henry Ward, M.P., upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the Manual of Phonography, and the Phonographic Copy Book, post paid to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ELEVEN DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything can learn Phonography from the Manual without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 150 words *per minute*, should send, for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C, and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"
Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.
Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

BALL TICKETS AND INVITATIONS,

Address, Party, and Marriage Cards

Of the best style of the Art.

Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. REYNOLDS.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20 in concession V. township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

TO LET,

ON Sherbrook Street, (near George Street) A HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to
E. POOLE.

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38-

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, formerly of the Cavan House, begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during his residence in the township of Cavan, and to inform the travelling community and the public generally of the townspeople, that he has taken the above Hotel, which has recently undergone thorough repairs by continued attention to their wants, and a careful management of the House, to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be furnished with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers employed at the stables.

Passengers to and from the cars, coaches, and steamboats, will be conveyed to the House free of charge.

LOUIS MCGUIRE.

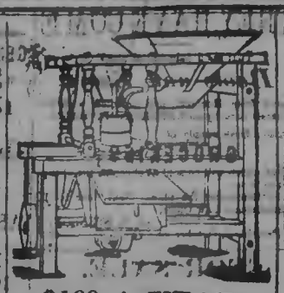
PETERBOROUGH.

RITCHIE'S HOTEL. BRIGHTON.

THE Subscriber having leased the above long established House for the term of years, has completely furnished the Hotel for the accommodation of travellers and others. I trust that the attention to the wants of my guests, and the moderate charges, will merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS RITCHIE.

Brighton, Dec. 1st, 1858.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known to farmers. It is so simple that any person can run it, and requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 16 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by case-hardened cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE: $40.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The Inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY acres of Land, 63 cleared, the remaining 17 acres in excellent Hardwood bush, being part of Lot No. 5, 12th Concession of Monaghan, about 4 miles from Peterborough on the Gravel Road. There is on the premises

A comfortable Log House,

A GOOD NEW

LOG BARN 50 FT.,

and a good FRAME BARN 40 feet;

Two Wells of excellent Water.

The Farm is at present leased by W. B. Ward-Esq., late of Peterborough, who maintains possession for 4 years longer, at £40 per year, together with Taxes, &c. The Farm will either be sold so that the purchaser may collect the rent, or the same may be taken in part payment. Price $45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre, $300 required down, six years will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANCIS BERNIE
Monaghan.

July 25th, 1859. 30

SARTAIN'S GREAT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should read how this is trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases!

Asthma,	Headache,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dropsies,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dysentery,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

N.B.—There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*** Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Conners

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a number of [illegible] made

CURATIVE TOOTHACHE

effectually, the tincture has no bad effects [illegible]

Sold at Scully Shoeshave and Mr. Conners [illegible] tooth-ache tincture found it to be a certain cure. I have used the toothache drops and find them [illegible]

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

[illegible]

AND SOAP.

TO LET

AND

POSSESSION GIVEN

THE LARGE

STONE BREWERY,

Lately occupied by the late James Collins in first rate working order with all the necessary accomodation, and as a Malting and Brewing Yard. There is also a good Dwelling House on the premises. Apply to the subscriber who will sell the Utensils for sale or go with the premises there is five years of the Lease to run from the first of August last. Apply for further information to

WILLIAM BAXTER
or WILLIAM LUNDY.

Peterborough, July 26th, 1859. 30

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1859. 32-tf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years by a severe Lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (*free of charge*), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 360 Fourth St.,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro'.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to
GEORGE A. STEWART.
Surveyor and Land Agent.
Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 16th January, 1859. 2-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA.
To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	28 92
NE	9	2	1	do	2 25
	9	3	200	do	127 58
E½	13	3	100	do	49 53
	3	4	200	do	97 37
	8	4	200	do	6 87
NptNE	10	4	51	do	32 48
NW pt	19	5	53	Patented	45 40
SW	19	10	17	do	21 22

BELMONT.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
N½ & S½					
W pt	17	1	168	Patented.	112 57
SE pt	7	1	32	do	22 65
	8	1	190	do	109 22
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	36 13
	25	1	200	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	36 13
	28	1	200	do	36 13
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	16 15
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	28	2	36	do	18 57
W½	2	3	100	do	20 45
	8	3	200	do	46 17
	9	3	200	do	9 13
	13	3	200	do	17 52
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	188	do	16 55
N W	31	3	190	do	33 20
SE pt	31	3	10	do	9 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
SE of E½	6	4	75	do	17 53
SE of E½	7	4	8	do	2 57
Pt of E½	13	4	63	do	23 18
	23	4	71	do	22 85
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	1	6	200	do	39 02
	7	6	200	do	41 13
W½	24	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	18 20
W½	26	6	100	do	21 47
	27	6	100	do	29 05
	8	7	200	do	52 08
	7	7	200	do	52 08
W pt	8	7	138	do	89 70
E pt	18	7	84	do	38 88
sw of W	10	7	35	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 02

BELMONT.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
	13	7	200	do	36 30
E½	15	7	100	do	24 30
N½	21	7	99	do	14 70
	22	7	200	do	17 25
	23	7	200	do	41 27
	8	8	200	do	49 48
	14	8	200	do	29 98
16 17 &	18	8	800	do	52 93
W½	20	8	100	do	18 17
E½	20	8	100	do	18 17
S pt	23	8	185	do	31 85
N pt	23	8	15	do	13 40
N½	24	8	100	do	33 80
S½	24	8	100	do	35 35
S E pt	26	8	20	do	9 33
S E N½	27	8	19	do	9 13
S E pt	27	8	15	do	9 13
W½	11	9	100	do	24 35
E½	13	9	100	do	9 00
E½	19	9	100	do	20 03
	32	9	200	do	36 45
	23	9	200	do	46 65
	28	9	200	do	35 90
NWof E½	12	10	77	do	2 23
E pt	13	10	76	do	15 93
W½	13	10	100	do	21 52
E½	16	10	100	do	41 50
W½	16	10	100	do	25 07
NWof E½	17	10	75	do	19 17
	18	10	200	do	34 12
E½	20	10	100	do	20 70
W½	20	10	100	do	20 68
	22	10	200	do	44 06
	23	10	200	do	44 07
	27	10	100	do	18 55
W½	27	10	100	do	22 03
W½	29	11	100	do	21 47
W½	25	11	100	do	18 03
W½	28	11	100	do	18 27
	28	11	100	do	18 27
	31	11	200	do	36 90
NWptBro	9	12	47	do	12 90
NWptBro	10	12	45	do	19 45

DOURO.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	24	4	100	do	22 03
E½	2	5	100	do	3 87
W½	6	5	100	do	10 48
W½	13	5	100	do	26 43
	22	5	50	do	7 90
E½	6	6	100	Not Pat'd	4 92
W½	15	6	100	do	62 32
W½	12	7	100	do	32 23
SEpt	10	8	65	Patented	25 02
W½	9	8	100	do	5 68
	1	10	200	do	31 27
W½	5	10	100	do	17 27
SW pt	6	10	2	Not Pat'd	10 27
Broken	6	11	6	Patented	48 65

DUMMER.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 20
W½	27	1	100	do	21 60
	28	1	100	do	21 60
	24	3	100	do	4 77
SE½				do	4 32
NW pt				do	32 40
	18	4	100	do	6 61
W½	27	4	100	Patented	14 58
	22	4	100	do	14 06
	26	4	100	do	24 30
	25	5	100	do	24 30
W½	25	6	100	do	24 30
W½	27	6	100	do	21 87
ntof W	19	6	38	do	9 20
	30	6	200	do	43 20
N	9	7	100	do	19 45
N	13	7	100	do	9 90

HUNTLEIGH.

W½	6	1	100	Patented	21 60
E½	22	4	100	do	21 60
	11	5	100	do	21 60
W½	12	6	100	do	21 60
	13	6	100	do	21 60
W½	15	6	100	do	21 60
	16	6	100	Patented	20 30
W½	17	6	100	Not Pat'd	14 58
	18	6	100	do	14 58
	19	6	100	do	14 58
	20	6	100	do	14 58
	21	6	100	do	14 58
	22	6	100	do	14 58
	23	6	100	do	14 58
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	40	6	100	do	14 58
	41	6	100	do	14 58
	42	6	100	do	14 58
	43	6	100	do	14 58
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	45	6	100	do	14 58
	46	6	100	do	14 58
	47	6	100	do	14 58
	48	6	100	do	14 58
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	90	6	100	do	14 58
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	92	6	100	do	14 58
	93	6	100	do	14 58
	94	6	100	do	14 58
	95	6	100	do	14 58
	96	6	100	do	14 58
	97	6	100	do	14 58
	98	6	100	do	14 58
	99	6	100	do	14 58
	100	6	100	do	14 58

OTONABEE

Broken	11	4	100	Patented	36 00
	22	4	100	do	21 60
	11	5	100	do	21 60
	12	5	100	do	21 60
	13	5	100	do	21 60
	14	5	100	Patented	20 30
	15	5	100	Not Pat'd	14 58
	16	5	100	do	14 58
	17	5	100	do	14 58
	18	5	100	do	14 58
	19	5	100	do	14 58
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	24	5	100	do	14 58
	25	5	100	do	14 58
	26	5	100	do	14 58
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PARK LOTS.

	9	13	13	do	1
TP&30	45	1		do	6
	1	13	13	do	
	14	13	13	do	
	9	13	13	do	
	0	13	13	do	3 23
	16	13	13	do	3 50
	14	13	13	do	3 50
	16	13	13	do	3 50
	18	13	13	do	3 95
	20	13	13	do	4 27

SMITH.

East Com. Road.					
SW½	1		80	Patent'd	1 99
pt N½ SW	11	wm	12	do	7 60
Remainder	11		138	do	46 23
N½ lot 2 pt of E S Pt	5		10	do	14 57
pt S½ lot 3 W S Pt	4 & 5		76	do	4 62
B C R	1	mill		do	11 67
Broken	21	8	66	do	9 02
Broken	23	3	36	do	1 99
W½	21	8	70	do	28 49
NW½	19	10	50	do	5 89
Broken	31	10	180	do	7 43
N½	33	11	100	Not Pat'd	17 15
Wpt	34	11	90	Patented	4 30
W½	25	13	9	do	14 76
W½	34	13	100	do	21 17

ENNISMORE.

Spt	2	2	75	Patented	23 30
S½	7	5	100	do	51 03
N½	1	6	100	Not Pat'd	40 75
	3	6	200	Patented	46 03
S½	8	6	100	do	56 60
	9	7	200	Not Pat'd	15 80

HARVEY.

W½	8	1	100	Patented	11 66
	10	1	200	do	11 53
	9	2	200	do	12 50
	19	2	200	do	11 55
E½	13	3	100	do	17 09
	9	4	200	do	13 55
Ept	10	5	126	do	11 70
Wpt	10	5	74	do	12 45
	14	5	200	do	14 58
	9	6	100	do	13 30
	10	6	200	do	13 97
	12	6	200	do	14 82
	14	6	200	do	14 65
N½	10	7	100	Not Pat'd	14 72
	11	7	200	do	8 65
E½	13	7	100	Patented	12 00
W½	17	9	100	do	19 15
Spt	6	10	160	do	8 65
Broken	7	10	195	do	17 65
	10	10	200	do	13 05
Ept	12	10	55	do	9 23
Wpt	12	10	100	do	11 67
NNW	16	10	150	do	9 95
SEpt	16	10	40	do	8 10
	17	10	200	do	7 48
NW½	18	10	50	do	8 83
Npt	19	10	68	do	10 55
Spt	19	10	140	do	13 13
	6	11	186	do	17 27
	7	11	200	do	6 53
	8	11	200	do	6 60
	11	11	177	do	6 25
	11	11	136	do	9 08
	17	11	200	do	13 97
Broken	1	12	24	do	9 20
W½	4	12	100	do	7 20
	6	12	200	do	12 87
Ept	9	12	33	do	6 10
Broken	13	12	160	do	11 57
	14	12	200	do	11 72
	16	12	200	do	10 17
	17	12	200	do	19 60
W½	4	13	100	do	16 39
E½	15	13	100	do	10 00
	17	13	300	Not Pat'd	11 98

EMILY.

SE½	11	2	80	Patented.	18 63
S½	6	3	100	do	15 40
NE½	11	3	50	do	3 60
E pt	4	5	76	do	3 55
S W½	5	5	80	do	9 05
S W½	8	6	80	do	15 65
S E½	5	6	80	do	30 03
S wof W½	1	7	9	do	16 65
E½	12	7	100	do	53 90
W½	12	7	100	do	11 87
N½	18	7	100	Not patented	14 70
N½	18	7	108	Patented	21 25
	14	8	200	do	62 70
N½	16	8	100	Not patented	34 90
N½	18	8	100	Patented	13 13
N½	19	8	100	do	9 08
W½	17	9	100	Not patented	17 95
N W ¼	20	9	50	Not patented	9 47
N½	2	10	100	Not patented	42 85
N½	10	10	100	Not patented	21 72
N½	11	10	100	Patented	41 73
E½	14	10	100	Patented.	4 10

OPS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

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☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 46.

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Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES HALL,
Publisher and Proprietor

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, P , Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brush , Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Onaria Streets. 18

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cuisne's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND
Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. E. CLEMENTI, T. E. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

R. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' st.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
WORKS OF MASTERS VARIOUS MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters, &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 8, 1859. 9

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED and DRAFTS GRANTED on Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Goderich, Sarnia, Chatham, Windsor, Amherstburg, Port Stanley, Cobourg, Port Hope, Belleville, Picton, Napanee, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Bytown, Perth, Pembroke, Arnprior, Renfrew, Lanark, Almonte, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Merrickville, Kemptville, Oxford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Simcoe, Dundas, Guelph, Galt, Berlin, Strat

[illegible] from the Mincio, Oct. 5, says:

"Any one taking the railway at Turin, and passing over the line by which the flood of war has rolled its waves from the Ticino to the Mincio, will have some difficulty in convincing himself that he is going over the country which three months ago was the theatre of a mighty war between three of the most powerful military nations of the Continent. It was will be best for all those formidable traces of devastation with which he has been accustomed to couple the idea of war. Ruined towns and villages, depopulated districts, fields devastated and trees cut, down, the absence of misery of the inhabitants, and flights of crows and vultures—nothing of the kind will he see, but a country smiling, rich, full of small towns and green fields, the inhabitants following their ordinary occupations, cattle grazing in the well-irrigated meadows or drawing the peaceful plough, as if war had never approached this fertile region, or as if every one had forgotten the mighty changes which have occurred since the spring. It will require some one who has been here during the late war to point out to the visitor some bridge or other which has been blown up, and which has been only temporarily repaired with wood, or to draw his attention to some half-effaced mounds, indicating the line of earthworks constructed by the Austrians during their advance. He will pass over the Pointe Nuove di Magenta without ever imagining the hard struggle of which it was the scene. Even the railway station of Magenta could not attract his notice were it not for a succession of wounds surmounted by wooden crosses which fill the hollow on the other side of it, or a number of boys hawking about shapeless leaden bullets and small Austrian double-headed eagles in brass, of the windowless house beyond the station, with some curious round holes through its wall. From Magenta to Desenzano he will find no traces, except perhaps of a solitary French gendarme at the station at Brescia. Disappointed if a sightseer, and rejoiced if a philanthropist, he will determine to start off for the battlefield of Solferino. At the entrance of the village he will be beset by "curio" sellers offering French conical shells and all kinds of trophies, just as if they had been employed in the trade for more than one generation. This will show him that he is treading the bloodstained soil of the battle-field of Solferino, but very little besides. The houses of the village are as they have been for years; he will climb up to the tower, and have a magnificent view, but nothing to remind him of war except a few holes in the *crescente* of the church on the top, and, if he goes on, some loopholes in the walls of the churchyard. This, with a few mounds which the officious guide points out as the burial-place of the heroes of Solferino, will be all that will remind him of the day on which the second greatest battle of modern time has been fought."

Glasgow and London.

From the London Times.

If London could blush any other color than smoke, it ought to have exhibited some signs of shame on Monday morning. It then read that at the touch of our Sovereign a provincial city four hundred miles off, wholly occupied by manufacturers, merchants, and ship-builders, with hardly the pretence of a "West-end," or an aristocracy, and with nothing to show but an old cathedral and some remarkably tall chimneys, had received the water of many noble lakes for the supply of its inhabitants. The grandeur of the undertaking is such that for parallel we must go back to the days when the mistress of the earth, with armies of slaves at her disposal, ransacked the Apennines for the pure waters of Hesperus, and drew them aqueducts forty or fifty miles across the desert Campagna. The peculiar nature of this work, indeed, rather resembles the angular perforations by which that enterprising city drew off and discharged within the streets and gardens the contents of some huge natural cauldron, once the crater of a volcano, now a woody mountain tarn. Seventy such tunnels, several of them a mile and a half long, now conduct to every house in the city of Glasgow the superfluous waters of Loch Katrine, and several others of those lochs so well known to the tourist. It appears they can afford to part with more than a week's supply to Glasgow on the most harsh scale without any sacrifice either of convenience or the picturesque. The storms that rage over the surrounding mountains and make every channel a torrent, which in a few hours finds its way to the sea, will henceforth be made to do many a good day's work in the humble abode of the Glasgow artisan. Greater engineers than those of the Eastern conqueror will divide the stream into many times more than 360 channels, and, if the tourist can spare a thought for the comfort of his fellow creatures, he may now reflect, as he gazes on the beautiful lakes before him, that all that many of water will pass through the hundred pipes and crop-cocks of Glasgow.—The expense of the work, of course is very great. We will not trouble our readers with the figures, but they are those of a railway; and we are ready to admit that many a branch line between two small country has cost a good deal more. What especially commends our admiration is the noble spirit which made the citizens of Glasgow go fifty miles, and bore seventy hills, to bring into their city the very best water that was to be got. None had a good right to it as the industrious and numerous population whom it is the fashion to charge with drunkenness, and describe as "crapulent." If this chemical be true, then the best remedy is Loch Katrine.

Can we not take a hint from the canny Northerners? Our manufacturing districts certainly lie under the fearful reproach of having no water fit to drink. In Wales and in the lake district there are many thousands of tons of water annually poured down the mountain sides, which would be a perfect boon to the dwellers in the valleys. Many of the towns in the north of England are in the same predicament. Some of the other towns in the vicinity of the Scottish lakes, Dundee, Perth, and others, have been long supplied with water from Loch Katrine, and there is a noble range of mountains and lakes within easy distance of Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, and Leeds, which only wait the hand of enterprise to pour their waters into the dwellings of the people. Many of these towns, which are now obliged to sink wells, and cannot be supplied with water at a reasonable rate, would find it to their interest to follow the example of Glasgow, and bring water from a distance. Many of the towns in the north of England are in the same predicament. Some of the other towns in the vicinity of the Scottish lakes, Dundee, Perth, and others, have been long supplied with water from Loch Katrine, and there is a noble range of mountains and lakes within easy distance of Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, and Leeds, which only wait the hand of enterprise to pour their waters into the dwellings of the people. Many of these towns, which are now obliged to sink wells, and cannot be supplied with water at a reasonable rate, would find it to their interest to follow the example of Glasgow, and bring water from a distance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Requisition—A. Fraser and others.
Address—A. Sawers.
St. Andrew's Society—J. Stewart.
The *Globe*.
Strayed—Robt. Emmerson.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, 1859.

The Mayoralty.

The time approaches when the rate-payers will be called upon to choose from their number a suitable person to fill the very honorable and highly important office of Mayor. As to the manner in which the present incumbent has filled the post, or the satisfaction he has given in the discharge of his duties, we shall say nothing at present, but only hope that the good sense of the Rate-payers will lead them to place in that responsible station at the approaching election one who will do it honor.

In another column will be found a numerously and a very respectably signed requisition, calling on A. Sawers, Esq., to come forward for the contest. That gentleman has consented, and judging from the names of individuals who pledge him their votes and influence, we would say an easy victory is his.

"One of the delegates from Peterborough showed great discrimination, when he declared yesterday that the whole affair was a farce and that he should go off by the 5 o'clock train."—*Toronto Colonist, Nov.* 11.

The ministerial journals on witnessing the great success that attended the Convention in Toronto last week, and, contrary to their expectations, finding the doors open to their reporters they were placed in a straight. To deny that the Convention was a success they could not, and to plead ignorance of the doings they dare not, so as they had "no defence" they must "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." Every puny little thing that could be brought against a member of the Convention was put forth as blinders on the public eyes; lies were manufactured by the column, abuse by the page, and finding all to fail an attempt was made to raise riot with the intention of breaking up the meeting by brute force. This scheme failed, but it was not the fault of the Ministerial press; the *Leader* and *Colonist* done their duty in calling it together. The city of Toronto is supplied with an efficient police force, and that alone prevented the disturbance. But to our extract—The *Colonist* tells us that a "Delegate" from Peterboro' declared the whole affair a farce. We have questioned all the delegates from Peterborough, Town and County, but every one in his turn denies having done so. We are told, however, by one of the delegates that an individual was present from this Town, who by some means or other gained admission to the Convention; (it could not be as a delegate, certainly, for no such person was appointed at any of the meetings in the County) who did use an expression similar to the one which the *Colonist* gives, but the person in question is not now, nor was he ever known to be in favor of the present Reform movement, and as he was neither a delegate from Peterboro' or, anywhere else, he was alone responsible for what he said to the Convention. That the *Colonist* could have mistaken him for a "delegate from Peterboro' is not at all possible, as when the individual in question rose to speak he was called down by a Peterboro' delegate as having no right on the floor. The *Colonist* dare not tell this latter fact but writes a long editorial, taking as his foundation the words of a person who had no more to do with the Convention, nor perhaps any more sympathy with it, than the editor of the *Colonist* himself. But something severe must be said against the Movement, and this would form as good a starting point for a falsehood as anything. So it is given to the world as a fact, and the poor deluded ministerialists must swallow it as truth, and then to give it effect every little lick-spittle sheet in the government pay in the Province, repeats it, with additions, telling their readers that it is gospel and they are prepared to swear to it.

A Mean Act.—We understand that Mr. Thos. Ryan, Gibraltar, has recently transplanted five girls, belonging to Arthur Carthy, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Thomas Ryan had a brother living in Antigonish, who it seems, had gained considerable wealth, and was the owner of a sizable plantation, with five negroes, a mother and her four children.—He (the brother) came to this part of the country on a visit to his friends, in July last, at that time he appeared in excellent health, and seemed to be as daring his stay in this vicinity; but on returning to his home in Arkansas was seized suddenly with sickness, and died after a short illness. Mr. Thos. Ryan of Gibraltar, was immediately telegraphed for, and he proceeded at once to ascertain the business required of him.—What brother having no legal title there to claim the property of the deceased, Mr. R. soon got possession of same, and commenced to sell off the negroes preliminarily, he started for home, but not without the five slaves, whom he transferred to Gibraltar, where they have benefits, the whereabouts of which is unknown to their former owner. They are now thankfully provided for by Mr. Ryan on his farm, where we hope they may long live to bless their generous and noble emancipator.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock, the stable and slaughter-house belonging to Mr. C. Boyd, on Dublin Street was destroyed by fire. One horse perished in the flames, and several valuable articles were consumed. Loss £180. No insurance.

There will be a special session of the Counties Council commencing on Tuesday the 29th inst.

Errata.—In our Report of the Reform meeting in Demorr last week, we inserted Thomas instead of George Choate, as Secretary.

The Reform Convention.

Toronto, Nov. 11, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—The proceedings of the Convention have just closed, and the result is beyond a question the entire success of the movement so far.

The response to the call of the Upper Canada Parliamentary Opposition, has been the assembling of such a representation from all parts of Upper Canada, as was never before collected on any similar occasion; and although it cannot be denied that in a social, political and commercial point of view very grave difficulties are apparent in the future of Canada—still on looking over the vast assembly, and marking the unmistakeable indications of intelligence, thought, respectability and energy which characterizes almost every individual composing it, one can scarcely fail to entertain the brightest anticipations for the future of that country which can supply such a representation.

On visiting the St. Lawrence Hall which had been named as the place of meeting, I found a large number of delegates already assembled, and pressing forward to have their credentials examined, and thus secure admission to the Convention, which it had been arranged should be done by ticket, signed by the Secretary.

One hour later the number had so increased that the Secretary and his assistant were literally besieged with eager applicants, and the crowding for precedence equalled that of a warmly-contested election poll.

Soon after noon, (the time appointed for meeting) the Convention assembled, and having organized by the appointment of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, Chairman, and John Scobie, Esq., Secretary, proceeded to deliberate upon the mode of procedure to be adopted, when it was agreed that five committees be appointed, viz:—Committee on Credentials. 2nd, On procedure. 3rd, On the resolutions to be submitted for consideration. 4th, On organization. 5th, On Finance—and in order to select these Committees from the members of the Convention a special committee was named—that committee met at once, and were able by 2 o'clock to report a list of names for each of the different committees which met the approval of the Convention. After receiving and adopting the report the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

These committees were composed of gentlemen from all parts of the Province and supposed to represent the different views of the country—especially that on resolutions, which consisted of upwards of 30 members.

On again assembling, at 7 p. m., the several committees reported, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up for discussion, it having been arranged that the discussion on the resolutions should be conducted in Parliamentary rules—first a general discussion on the whole of the resolutions, and afterwards, in Committee of the Whole, on each resolution successively.

The debate was opened by the Hon. M. Cameron in an able and statesmanlike speech, in which he appeared, as he expressed himself evidently at home in his new position, as a member of the Upper Canada Opposition.

This must have been apparent to all who had an opportunity of observing his course for the last two Sessions of Parliament, in which he was found supporting a Government evidently holding views adverse to the interests of a majority of the people of Upper Canada, and politically associated with them with whom he could have no feeling or sympathy. What may have been the causes which induced this, it is not our purpose now to inquire into; it will suffice all to find that they have been removed or overcome, and that the honorable gentleman was then prepared to unite with others in using his talents, influence and energy in forwarding the best interests of Upper Canada.

Mr. Cameron was followed by some remarks from Mr. Oliver and others, with a view of eliciting explanations from the leading members of the Parliamentary Opposition, as to the reasons which had led to an apparent change of Policy on the part of the Opposition.

These remarks led the Convention to call for Mr. Sheriff, who appeared, and in one of the pertinent and telling speeches, for which that gentleman is so justly celebrated, denied that there was any change of policy, but that the events of the last two sessions had served to confirm them that the Reform was most imminent, and therefore that the interests of the country demanded immediate action. The speech which occupied the Convention until about 10 p. m., in deserving the attentive perusal of your readers.

Immediately on the close of his speech, the Convention adjourned to meet at 9 p. m. on the 10th.

In continuing next morning the Hon. Mr. Morrison was loudly called, who addressed the Convention in a short, compact, but able manner, [illegible] which seemed to meet the views of the majority of the Convention.

[illegible] I returned home, and was as a member of the Parliamentary Opposition to address my lengthened remarks to the Convention. The Parliamentary Opposition had considered it necessary to call the Convention to receive instruction for their future guidance, and their place would consequently be more that of listeners than speakers on the occasion. This feeling appeared to actuate most of the members present at the Convention, who, with the exception of Mr. Cameron and some of the members of the late Brown Dorion Cabinet, abstained from occupying the time of the Convention.

The second day was occupied in discussing the resolutions—the first four of which were adopted without amendment.

The fifth, which was the most important, after being amended, passed late in the evening, with only about half a dozen dissenting votes out of an assembly of between six and seven hundred of an attentive and anxious audience.

As the debates which took place have been fully reported, I need only refer to the spirit which seemed to govern the large assembly in all its proceedings, and which was most apparent in the debate.

From the commencement all seemed to feel that a great crisis was imminent—that some change was imperative, and that the Convention was to ascertain what that change should be. Gentlemen had assembled from all parts of the Province, holding various opinions as to the best remedy. These opinions were ably represented, both in the discussion of the Committees, and in the Convention, and after a most thorough canvass of the different views, a conclusion was arrived at, which secured the approval of all, and with that unanimity which is so desirable when great results are to be obtained.

On Friday the Convention was principally in discussing and adopting the report of the Committee of Organization, and recommending the formation of a Constitutional Reform Association.

This was done on the part of the Convention with a heartiness and enthusiasm which argues well for its final success.

The results of the gathering have now to be looked for in the action of the country.

From the enthusiasm and unanimity that prevailed there can be little question but there will be important. The present political position of the Province has been clearly laid before the electors, the best remedy for the admitted evils fully discussed, and a conclusion arrived at. The duty and responsibility of carrying out the discussion is left with the electors, who, I trust, will be prepared to perform this duty, and thereby secure the best interests of the country.

I am, yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

"A RIGHTEOUS COMPLAINT."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—I now proceed to embrace the opportunity you have kindly offered me, by replying through the columns of the *Examiner*, to an article which appeared in the *Review* of the 29th April last, under the above heading, but previous to doing so, I beg to offer a few remarks in explanation.

My attention was first called to the article at Cobourg, on my way from Toronto on the 4th May. Under the impression that the editor was under a misapprehension as to the facts of the case, I wrote a letter from Cobourg promising an explanation on my return home. Unfortunately the article was a week old before my return, and as the *Review* does not appear to live so long in the esteem of its readers in Keene, I was unable to find my own copy or that of any of my friends for some days. At last I applied to the editor for a copy which reached me about the same time as one from a friend here. By this time I had become closely engaged in business, which my long absence from home rendered imperatively necessary, and was prevented from replying immediately. Meanwhile having occasion to visit Peterboro', and mentioning the article in conversation with some friends, I was then told that the remarks of the *Review* did not excite much attention, and that it was a *matter of little importance* whether a reply was made or not, and it was even said by some of the parties, that were they in my position they would not notice the article at all.

Having, however, promised to reply, I resolved to do so, but was delayed for some time, by my business occupations demanding all my time. I had nearly completed a communication on the subject, when having occasion to be in Peterboro' early in June, I called upon the editor of the *Review* to mention the reason of my delay. From the nature of his remarks on that occasion, and a paragraph in the next *Review*, I felt satisfied that it was not the interests of the constituency of Peterboro' which induced the *Review* to publish the article, but a desire to damage me, if possible in public estimation, and to draw me into a newspaper discussion, which should give some local interest to his paper, and thereby increase its circulation. Entertaining no fear of the consequences of the former, and having neither the leisure nor the inclination to gratify him in the latter, I then resolved to delay the explanation until I could find some other means of making them. Thus I now proceed to do as briefly as possible.

To reply to this complaint which is *first*,—That in the matter in question, I neglected the interests of Peterboro' personally.

2nd. That in my absence, I did not enlist the aid of my political friends, and consequently allowed the Bill to pass the Lower House, in an objectionable shape.

A simple statement of the facts, will show that the complaint is a most unrighteous one; these I will give:—

On receiving the petition of the Town Council of Peterboro', I at once spoke to Mr. Robinson, junr., M. P. P. for Toronto, the gentleman in charge of the bill, showing him the petition, and explaining the nature of the amendments necessary, a copy of which I handed to him. That gentleman expressed his willingness to make the amendment, and referred me to Mr. Galt, the solicitor of the company with whom I communicated, and from whom I received a copy of an amendment prepared to be submitted on my own. Meantime, I had received a copy of an amendment from the Town, drawn to suit their views, upon the insertion of which I insisted. Not having however succeeded in meeting Mr. Galt, and having the amendment inserted before the second reading, I opposed the bill at that stage in order to give notice of my intention. It was then promised that the amendment should be inserted in the Railway Committee to which the bill was referred. I attended the meetings of the Committee for several days, expecting it to come up, therefore, fearing it would come up in my absence, I supplied a copy of the proposed amendment to the Hon. Mr. Price, to William Powell, Esq., and to Mr. Berger, and spoke to the Hon. J. S. McDonald, and to Dr. Connor, explaining the amendment desired and describing who had copies of it.

That the matter stood on Friday the 9th April, when the Committee decided to adjourn its consideration until Tuesday the 12th.

[illegible] I returned home, and was unexpectedly detained by sickness until the 21st. Meantime, not doubting from the assurances I had that the bill would be carried for in Committee, I did not concerve any notice to Peterboro', or my other action on my part was necessary.

On my return to Toronto on the 21st, I found that the bill had passed, as I was told with an amendment, written in Committee by my political friend Dr. Connor, expressly with a view to protect Peterboro'. On referring to the bill as amended, I found that the amendment did not cover all the grounds, in consequence of a misapprehension on the part of Dr. Connor, as to the position occupied by Peterboro', it having been offered in evidence before the Committee that the Town of Peterboro', did not occupy the position of a stockholder, but held security by mortgage, a copy of the mortgage having been exhibited to strengthen this evidence. A close examination, however, disclosed the mortgage as only covering the lease and not the road, while Dr. Connor, in drawing the amendment made it protect all securities, held against the operation of the bill. Thus the misapprehension arose, and in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Foley, who was engaged in other and important business, and also of Walter Powell, Esq., the bill passed the Committee, as amended, and the House without opposition.

Finding the bill before the Legislative Council in this state, and understanding from the Hon. Messrs. Perry and Boulton of Cobourg, who seemed anxious to render every assistance possible to secure the interests of Peterboro', that it had been referred to a special committee, I waited upon some of the members of the committee.—At this meeting, I for the first time learned that Mr. Darey Boulton of Cobourg and Mr. Conger of Peterboro', were both there on behalf of Peterboro', and though I had been living in the same house with these gentlemen for some days before, neither had given me the least intimation of what was occurring with reference to the bill. Though I understood that the Committee had previously expressed themselves averse to any further amendments, I must do them the justice to say that they expressed their willingness after my representation, to meet the reasonable demand of the Town of Peterboro', which they afterwards did, leaving no cause for complaint on the part of the Town. In passing, I may mention here that a second petition from the Town of *Peterboro', was forwarded to Toronto, by* private hands, and only put into my hands on the afternoon of the day in which the meeting of the committee above mentioned had taken place, and after the matter had been decided, and it would be of no further use.

From the above it will be apperent to every candid reader that I did not in any way neglect the interests of the Town in the matter complained of, when able to be present. I did not omit those precautionary measures, which were necessary to procure the interests of the Town, and that my political friends were present on my behalf, and only failed in securing all that was required in consequence of a misapprehension as to the nature of the security held by the Town.

Before leaving this subject I must confess that while I fully exhonerate my political friends in Peterboro', from every intentional slight, with reference to the affairs of the Town requiring parliamentary attention, yet I am bound to say that in consequence of the management of much of the business of the Town being intrusted to the direction of political opponents, in the council, information was withheld or only imperfectly given, and my opportunities of attending to the interests of the Town and county, were fewer than they might have been under other circumstances.

Having disposed of that part of the article referring to public matters, I must call your attention to the latter part, having reference more particularly to a private matter in which the most casual observer cannot fail to notice the animus to which dictated the whole article. Here the editor gives vent to his natural propensities for attacking, abusing, and villifying all who stand in his way, by "retailing some whisperings," which if breathed at all, must have been manufactured in the neighborhood of the *Review* office, to gratify the morbid taste of its editor, and which otherwise had no foundation.

It is so far true that I had a claim against Mr. Boulton, lessee of the Cobourg road, but it is utterly untrue that I made its payments a condition of my supporting the bill referred to; it is untrue that the claim was arranged or agreed to be arranged at that time. It is further utterly untrue that any claim which I had against Mr. Bolton was ever spoken about to my knowledge, during the time the bill in question as before the house.

And it is true that my claim against Mr. Boulton remains exactly in the position it did when the Bill was passed—so much for the veracity of the *Review*, and the whisperings to which he gives currency.

As, however, I did oppose the Bill in question at one stage, and as my doing so was made ground of serious charges against me at Cobourg, I may as well take the opportunity of stating the facts connected with that matter so far as I am concerned with it. When the Bill was first introduced, believing some means of relief necessary for the interests of the road, I supported it. After its second reading I had occasion to pass over the road, I found the works were suspended, and the laborers who had been employed on the Road were without work, and unless the wages they had already earned, and were consequently without the means of supporting their families where they were or of removing to other places where they could find employment, many of them applied to me, complaining bitterly of the injustice proposed to be perpetrated by the bill which would take the road out of the hands of the lessee, and deprive him of the means of paying them. On the bill coming from the committee, I observed that while provision was made for payment of other liabilities, none was made for the laborers. On noticing this, I pointed out the omission to Mr. Bunnion, and told him I should oppose the bill unless this was altered.

The Post Master General, who had charge of the bill afterwards took and accepted my reasons for opposing the bill, and I stated them as above. He then gave me his word of honor that all the laborers referred to should be paid, and stated that a cheque for a large sum due to Mr. Boulton for work done was then in his hands to be applied in paying the laborers, and which was sufficient to pay all the claims. On this assurance I withdrew my opposition to the bill which then passed. On my return I informed the parties who had claims, of the assurance I had from Mr. Smith and authorized them to make any use they deemed best of the information thus communicated.

In conclusion, I will refer very briefly to the article in the *Review* of the 29th of August, in which the editor returns to the charge, republishes the exculpatory compliment and extracts from the shilpargings for which he had previously given currency, and moreover waxes quite indignant at the thought that I should have repeatedly treated all such indictments that charges which he chooses to promulgate, and describes the dreadful consequences that must ensue from the righteous indignation of my constituents in consequence of my not choosing to notice the lucubrations of an insolent scribblerwho does not hesitate to avow as his motive, securing the "subscribing of public men to his views and interests, as the price of his forbearance. Now sir, as I am not now, and do not wish to become a political adventurer dependant upon the good will or forbearance of such men as the editor of the *Review*, I can afford to treat with perfect indifference either their favor or their frown. While the position which I now occupy, viewed as the spontaneous gift of those who conferred it, is a most gratifying proof of their confidence, and I should be base indeed, did I use that position for unworthy or dishonourable purposes. Yet its cost would be too great were its price the necessity of noticing the puny attacks of every impudent literary scavenger who chooses to employ his leisure in making and giving them circulation.

I shall be ready when opportunity offers to resign my trust into the hands of those who conferred it, leaving it with them to judge of the past, and choose for the future. As stated in the meeting at Peterboro', I gave these explanations in deference to what I consider due to the electors of Peterboro', to whom while I hold my present position, I shall consider myself accountable for my public acts. Satisfied that they are sufficiently intelligent to take care of their own interests, as they have already done, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Review* and its sapient editor,

I remain,
yours truly
THOS. SHORT.

Keene, Nov. 16th 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—You will oblige by allowing me space to acknowledge the prompt payment by the State Fire Insurance Company of my loss by the disastrous fire of the 13th of last month, through their agent here, James Hall Esq.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', Nov. 16.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Norwood, Nov. 16.

SIR,—I see by the correspondence of the *Review's* chat-chatter, a pretended account of the *Reform meeting* in this village. I would only say that such a parcel of lies I never sees before in print unless it was in that paper, no decent journal being willing to prostitute itself to become the mouth piece of a losing village politician like the individual who writes chit-chat from Asphodel.

In the first place, Sir, the stated number present was false; in the next place no manifestations of dissention were apparent, except from Ptolemy, jr., and another cur of the same stamp from Hastings, who went into the hall knowing well that none but Reformers were invited, and none but such were required; yet they must go there to make disturbance, and if possible to turn the meeting to their own account. But, fortunately they were foiled in their disgraceful intentions, and the only means they had left to show their spite and malice towards Mr. Short and his friends was to pen a batch of lies and send them to the *Review* for publication.

Ptolemy, jr., will find it much better for himself in the long run if he lets these things alone, and employs his time in learning something of the profession which he pretends to practice, and if he would endeavor to become a "well of living waters" instead of a stagnant *pool*, the effluvia of which is so dangerous to the moral body, he must give up some of his living practices and mend his ways.

I sincerely hope the Township of Asphodel will no longer be so disgracefully misrepresented by the green-eyed pen of Ptolemy, jr., and that in future that he may not be mistaken for a decent man he should head his correspondence "Chit chat from a quack quack."

Yours truly,
Cromwell.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am called upon by the *Review* to give *proof* of my former statement that the present agitation of the Methodist Conference for a share of the University fund for Victoria College is *selfish* in its character—and if not to retract the statement. And I am taken to task rather severely for misrepresenting the speeches of Mr. White and Dr. Stinson on the occasion of the Public Meeting on behalf of the College. And worse than all I am held up as a "sad example of the absence of religious education and the consequence absence of moral principle." How fortunate for me that *in the latter part of my life* I should have fallen in with so kind an individual as the editor of the *Review*, who having in his younger days enjoyed the privilege which I have been denied—a religious education—undertakes to lecture me on *moral principle*, and explain things to me which have sadly bothered me. It is true, Mr. Editor, that the greater portion of my life has been passed in the back-woods of Canada, that I have not enjoyed the privilege of attending a "Christian Brothers'" School, but nevertheless I have picked up here and there enough to lead me to discriminate between truth and error, and once having satisfied with what is *truth* and what is *right* I hold on to them. However, I do not wish this controversy to take a personal turn; I do not want to damage any one and I do not want any one to trouble themselves about my education or anything else. I am known just now as an opponent of the spoliation scheme, I make statements and use arguments against that scheme as instituted by a body of the people. If I make wrong statements or use fallacious arguments—show their fallacy. He who in a controversy uses disparaging personal reflections, betrays the weakness of his cause. Truth, to be sustained, requires not the exercise of the amenities of life, and relying on the stability of the cause I advocate I shall proceed to deal with the subjects above in the order I have introduced them.

First, as to this *selfishness* of this move I would refer to the meeting held in this Town on the 20th ult., where the leaders of the speaker's speeches was "aid to Victoria College," and I appeal to the unbiased persons present if the advocacy that night was not *selfish*.

I refer in the next place to the letter of Rev. Mr. Howards, in the Montreal *Witness* in September last. It would be difficult to construe a passage of it as manifesting a thought about others getting what he sees for Methodists. He rather rebukes them for saying or thinking the Methodists should not "disturb the endowment." There is no other denomination that I know of wanting to disturb it. It is not very likely they will help the spoliators to what they took so long time and pains to do. His stand and *clear facts* is to enjoy that I will experience it to your cost. They will ask that if Mr. M. opposes the endowments of the body, what we must not expect before all is done. He says

"The Methodist people like peace. They are disposed to be the friends of all, the enemies of none; and, after all, the total supply was only to be regarded as auxiliary to what we have already. Rome had many aqueducts, several of which were successfully ruined two or three storeys, as science improved and higher supplies were obtained, and the citizens required the water to be discharged at a higher level. The only difference between their case and ours is that they were Romans and we are Londoners—a difference, we admit, but one which we may make some humble attempts to remove, especially seen that Glasgow has set us the example.

And I *finally* refer to the resolutions of the Kingston District College Convention, given in the last *Review*. They certainly profess liberality, but are nevertheless selfish; I mean those of them touching the fund. The 3rd resolution says—"While we do not desire to see the University of Toronto deprived of a fair and just support"—what considerate souls, don't wish to destroy the University of Toronto—"we do urge our claim to a share of the University endowment"—*our claim*, no word of others here—"to be divided on some equitable principle"—Does this, Mr. Editor, mean to be divided among the Methodists, or only between the University and the Methodists? The latter appears to be the meaning of the paragraph—and further "and we therefore pledge ourselves to urge upon the Legislature by petition, and if need be by the exercise of our franchise, the principles set forth in the Conference resolutions, and we believe that this claim will be supported by other denominations." Very likely that the Methodist claim will be *opposed* by all other denominations. The 4th resolution is the sleekest of the lot, but objectionable nevertheless. It wants no peculiar advantage to the W. M. Church in the shape of a Theological School, but "simply to obtain a suitable provision for our youth on Christian principles" and winds up with a be-ye-warmed and be-ye-clothed expression in the following philanthropic language "and we shall heartily rejoice in any measure which will accord to other denominational institutions the justice which we ask for our own." With the exception of the last clause, I think no unprejudiced person but will think with me that the move in Kingston, as elsewhere, is selfish. "Let us have our share of the fund—you work for us till we get it, then we will "*heartily rejoice*" in any measure you may introduce to get your share." Such supremely benevolent persons deserve canonization. More of these resolutions anon. But I must hasten to meet the next charge,—that of misrepresenting Mr. White and Dr. Stenson at the Peterborough meeting. As it regards Mr. White, I state distinctly that what appeared in the *Examiner*, as his speech, was more correct than what appeared in the *Review*. Mr. White could not take his own speech down—his manufactured one was not the one he delivered. It is not what Mr. White *intended* to say, but what he *did* say. I repeat that Mr. White, as well as the Chairman and Dr. Stinson, dwelt upon the importance of a religious education—which with Mr. White is a *sine quo non*—and urged the claims of Victoria College upon the ground of its giving a religious education—of its dispensing "pious literature." Mr. White's own words more than once repeated. Dr. Stinson's speech in the *Review* and *Examiner* was nearly the same. The only important point left out in the *Review* was the Doctor's ignoring the voluntary principle—a most important omission, however. I had no object in misrepresenting, and would scorn so mean a way to accomplish a purpose; and I have yet to learn that I misrepresented either.

And as to the last charge of your cotemporary, I scarce know what to say. A man devoid of "*moral principle*" not having gone to a "*separate*" or religious school, having had merely a mere secular education, not having a fair regard for truth, &c. It is a pity then that pupils of religious schools do not themselves show a better regard for truth than they do.—However I am no way anxious either to defend my own character or to run down others. My character is not dependant upon newspaper scribblers, and therefore, I can afford to pass by the jibes of your cotemporary. He that lives in a glass house, however, should not throw stones. The *Review*, by a sort of wholesale defamation, seeks either to anger me or to run me off the track. In both of these he will miss the mark. I intend to oppose the scheme he is trying to uphold with all the power I can command, and it may be he will find me "*dangerous*" before all is over. He will find me big enough game yet. If the *Review* had only put "Conference" in place of "Convention," wanting a "thunder bone," he would have hit it; and if you, Mr. Editor, had put the foundation of the Draper Administration, on the "lava," instead of "laws," that would have been right; and if he is at a loss to understand this, I may, possibly, in the "plenitude of my generosity," strive to enlighten him, as he has done me in describing so admirably the difference between "denominational" and "sectarian." I beg to tender my thanks to the *Review* for this definition; it is a patent one.

Having extended this letter farther than I intended, I shall merely say, in conclusion, that I trust any further discussion on this vexed question will be conducted on the merits of the question, and not on the demerits of the parties conducting it.—"Measures, not Men," is the motto of the *Review*—let him act in accordance with his motto. I should touch upon some other matters, which I must defer till another opportunity.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours, &c.,
J. E.

P. S.—Since the *Review* has been so good as to give us the Kingston resolutions will it please also give the famous Conference resolutions, which have caused this hubbub.

J. E.

A Grave Question.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The alarming natural increase of the slave population of the south, taken in connection with the mad project for re-opening the African slave trade, suggests the grave inquery—What shall be done to keep down this dangerous element, which is growing in our midst to such unpreventable proportions? It is an undoubted fact that the laws of nutriment increase, which are swelling the black race in the United States, will not be suspended to accommodate our peril. On the contrary these persons who have a qualified supervision over the matter are exercising their ingenuity, the patriarchal herdsmen, to double and quadruple their stock of insurrection power by every means at their command, decent and indecent. The ancient Spartans, perceiving the necessity of thinning out a servile race [illegible] with fearful promptness, they [illegible] adopted the expedient of a periodical massacre—sweeping up a given number of Helots in a determinate rule, and turning upon them a murderous band of young herdsmen, every week in the fashion of modern Fejee killing. But even this system did not prevent several bloody insurrections, in which many of the first families of Sparta were exterminated. The question then cannot be adopted in this country for several reasons. Slaves are worth too much money per head to be thus needlessly [illegible]? The moral sentiments of the [illegible] would [illegible] it, and perhaps lead to the forcible liberation of the entire black race. The most desperate conflict that ever overthrown the Italian peninsula was the servile war [illegible] by Spartacus in the year 71 (B.C.)—One of the most bloody and successful revolutions on record was the rising of slaves in Hayti in 1791. Less than three years ago a popular tumult among a few hundreds of slaves along the Cumberland River, shook the States of Kentucky and Tennessee like an earthquake.

No future event can be calculated on with more absolute certainty than a mighty social convulsion in the southern half of the Union, unless some step is taken to check the increase of the servile race. The nature of things is not to be thwarted. History is not to be shouted out of her dues.—It is only a question of time, and the longer the solution of the problem is postponed by conspirac, the more fearful will be the ultimate catastrophe.

FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION!

HOW Mr. WARD GOT to PEKIN.

ENGLAND TO TAKE PART IN THE CONGRESS AT THE REQUEST OF SARDINIA.

Alliance between Russia and Prussia.

The Builders' Strike Working.

Portland, Nov. 16th.

The *Hungarian* arrived here at 10 a. m. yesterday.

The *Times*, speaking of the builders' strike, says the number of men who had resumed work under the dictation, up to Saturday last, was 12,638.

The Admiralty notify that in future all ships employed to transport troops as well as convict ships, are to have four of their boats fitted with either Clifford's or Rynaston's lowering apparatus.

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The *Times* is urgent in pressing on the government the necessity of dispatch:—It says if we are at the leading place by March we can do the work well in one year, but if we are later than April, we are almost certain to take two years about the business, and double our risks and expenses. We hope that no desire of French co-operation will induce us to carry out our politeness to so expensive an extent as to wait for them. If they should not be ready to go with us we can divide the task with them, and meet them at Pekin, or expect them at Shee Taing. Perhaps, also, we may meet the Americans there, if private American letters from China speak the truth. If Mr. Ward was, with shrewd intent to ridicule, being drawn to Pekin by a mule and donkey, tandem fashion, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draft contained, that is to say the regulations for trade and tariff, then we may conceive that the Americans may by the time have considered that their humility has not answered; we, however, want no help.

Throughout the whole of yesterday and the previous night, a gale of wind equally in duration, and occasionally in fury, that of last week, appears to have swept over the country. At Eastbourne, Sussex, the gale is said to have been terrific.

THE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says it is at the urgent request of the King of Sardinia that the British Government had consented to take part in the European Congress. He represented that otherwise the unfortunate Italians would be delivered over bound hand and foot to their oppressors, and no voice would be raised in their behalf save his state of Italy. The Emperor's letter is said to have produced a very bad effect at Florence.

The extreme party are gaining strength, and troublesome times are expected. Persons are being despatched from Tuscany, Modena, and Parma to pray Victor Emmanuel at once to accept the annexation, and to refuse to join the Congress under the conditions proposed by France and Austria.

The interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi on the 28th provoked much discussion. It was asked whether the visit was to persuade Garibaldi to lay down his arms, or to concert with that popular chief of the Italian independence, in order to resist the joint policy of Austria and France.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, that the French government has opposed the proposed loan which Tuscany was negotiating with a house in Paris. This, as well as other passing events, when known in Italy will produce a bad effect.

The *Times's* city article says the intelligence of the friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars.

The official *Gazette* publishes another decree regulating the terms upon which the new loan is to be effected, namely by subscription of the sale of 6,000,000 frettes by public sub

leave Hintang any day after the 19th. The edict was an answer to a communication of the American Minister, informing the authorities that he was prepared and ready to exchange the treaty at any time and place which they might appoint. On the morning of the 20th Mr. Ward and suite arrived at Pietang, where they were received by an escort and conducted to Pekin with every show of respect. They first travelled four miles across the country in covered carts, striking at Ofsiko some ten miles above Tientsang; thence proceeded in the junks to Tung Chau, distant twelve miles from Pekin, of which it is the port. There they again took carts for the capital. They passed no less than six or eight barriers between Pietang and Tung Chau; not one of them, however, being in repair or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was broken up. The legation remained at Pekin fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters, not, however, as prisoners, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out, but the commissioners refused the use of horses or guides, leaving it optional with Mr. Ward to grant permission to walk out or not as he saw fit. They would, doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the first interview, informing Kueiliang that as soon as his movements should be at all restricted, he should close all interviews and demand a return escort. It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. Ward, but that he also persisted upon his performing "kotow," that is prostrating himself nine times with his head to the ground, which was positively refused as being against the principles of His Esculapey. The result of this was that upon the fourteenth day of their stay it was concluded to receive the President's letter at Pekin, and to send his Excellency back to Pietang to exchange the treaty, and next day they returned accordingly. They arrived at Pietang on the 18th, and the treaties were then exchanged.

An English prisoner, named John Powell was given up. This man who was a seaman, on board the *Highflyer*, and who a cooper, had been captured on the 25th of June, fearing for his life, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. Ward of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up as an American, if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as the man had been taken while fighting for the flag of another nation. Anxious to serve the poor fellow, he intimated that it would be a great personal favor if they would turn him over, and as such it was done. He is now on board the *Powhattan*.

The correspondent of the London *Times* has taken the whole affair as a humiliation to a great nation, and which was intended as such.

The British and French men of war remain at Shanghai.

A large business has been done in Tea at Foochoon for the United States at unchanged rates.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says the news is vital enough, for according to all human calculations, we may reckon on a rising in Naples before long.

The *Pays*'s correspondent says the Austrian Government is affording every facility to the Napolitan agents at Trieste, in recruiting for a Foreign Legion to replace the Swiss, and for a Body Guard to his Sicilian Majesty. Corps of all nations are assigned and forwarded on to Gaeta. Garibaldi has addressed a proclamation to the Neapolitans. The following are extracts:—

"TO OUR BROTHERS OF NAPLES!

"Brothers, we have combatted the Austrians; we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have fought as Italians fight when united, and you were not with us. The shout of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and we know your hearts beat high in the cause of the country; yes, Providence has decreed the union and alliance of our family, of this poor Italian family.

"Foreigners and priests labor in vain. In vain they seek to sow discord, to corrupt the baptism whom they divided often, and so often sold to the strangers in vain. Our brothers of the South have cleared the minds of our brothers of the North. The sons of the Procedas, the Masnadellas and the Piers, have grasped the victorious hand of the soldiers of Palestro and San Martino."

WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

A gentleman, writing from Bangor, after visiting the wreck on Wednesday evening, says:—At dusk the only parts of the ship standing were a small part of the stern, with the wheel and screw-lifting apparatus. She struck at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday morning and broke up at 7 o'clock. Before striking her cables parted, one after another. She tried to stream off the coast, but the wind blowing a hurricane, she drifted ashore. Blue lights and rockets were fired for several hours before she struck. Several bodies were washed ashore, the majority greatly mutilated.—Men were putting up sovereigns off the rocks, and the utmost guard was much wanted. The Collector of Customs is doing his best to protect the ship and her cargo.

Liverpool, Oct. 27—Midnight.

Reporters have arrived from the scene of the wreck, and state that the vessel struck at 2, p. m., the storm being too great for her cables. At first but little alarm was felt, but some imminence of a dreadful death was apparent to all. One female under seven years, and made fast a hammer by which several lives were saved, and more might have been had not the vessel parted in two with a dreadful crash, the funnel and machinery giving way. The passengers and crew broke either killed by the falling masts or perished in the waves.

Four hundred and seventy persons were lost, and only thirty one saved. All the women perished. There was no pilot on board, the signals made when the vessel struck at Point Lynas not having been answered. The Anglesea, it is expected, will be recovered.

The Mistral, a brig of about 200 tons, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. A boy was washed ashore guarded William Robertson. The Anna, of Whitehaven, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. The Mary, which drove ashore, was burned from Dublin for Liverpool. The cargo was landed. The Thalia, of Cardiff was totally lost, but the master, with five men, were saved. The Rose, of Bridgewater, is totally lost, but the crew were saved. The Dispatch, of and from Shoreham, struck and became a total wreck at fifteen minutes. The crew were saved, with the exception of the second mate. Five other vessels are ashore at Hirscobine Bay, and breaking up. The accounts from Falmouth state that the Cuba, of White, and another vessel, are on the Western beach, total wrecks; twelve hands were drowned.

The Silva, of Glasgow, has been totally lost; crew saved. At Polkelli, a large bark, laden with sugar, went ashore; the crew (Spaniards) were saved, except one boy; it was thought she was bound from Havana for Liverpool. At Rye, the Isabella, of Sunderland, went ashore and broke up; crew saved. The Caroline, of Christiansand, got ashore at Dungeness, and went to pieces; three of the crew were drowned. At Stottian, near Bute, the Beverley, of Cork, is a total wreck; one man lost. At Bristol, three pilot-boats were sunk; crews saved. At St. David's, *Martha*, of Meath, is a total wreck; crew saved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALE IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 27.

One of the heaviest gales experienced at this port for several years occurred yesterday. As usual on similar occasions, considerable damage was done to the shipping both on the river and in the channel, and we regret to learn that some of the disasters were accompanied with loss of life. The weather for some days past has been unsettled, and yesterday morning about 8 o'clock a smart breeze sprung up from N. N. W. The wind gradually increased until about 11½, when the gale assumed a terrific character. The tide being at flood, our river presented a scene seldom witnessed, the sea running so high as to render navigation during three or four hours of the day exceedingly difficult, if not perilous. Vessels were in imminent danger of drifting from their moorings and running ashore, or probably encountering a worse calamity. Yesterday was a Spring tide, the height, as given in the almanac, being 18 feet 2 inches. Owing to the gale, however, the height of the tide must have been two or three feet more than that stated, for the water was on a level with some of the pier-heads, at times washing completely over them.

At St. George's pier the waves ran close up to the baths, and for some time the road in this direction was impassible. The north landing stage, from its situation, was more particularly exposed to the fury of the storm. Notwithstanding its immense size, it rolled heavily, at times the sea making a complete breach over the north end. Several steamboats were unable to come alongside to receive passengers for the American screw steamer announced to sail in the afternoon. The *North American* and the *City of Baltimore* did not leave the river owing to the fury of the gale, and were detained until this morning, when they will proceed.

In the town slates were blown from the roofs of houses, and other similar casualties occurred, but, so far as we could learn, though there were one or two narrow escapes, no one sustained any injury.—During the gale considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of St. George's Church, consequent on a report having got abroad that the top of the church spire waved two and fro from the action of the wind.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports the state of affairs between England and France as to the Congress as being more encouraging, and it was believed that after all an English Plenipotentiary would take his seat with the representatives of the other Powers, for the purpose of settling the Italian question.

The French expeditionary force to Morocco is to be augmented by two brigades, including 2 regiments of Zouaves.

The London *Herald's* correspondent says the tone of the semi-official journals of Paris is daily becoming more acrimonious towards England, the Italian difficulty and the Suez canal affair being the principal subjects for abuse.

The *Constitutionel* contains an article on the Suez Canal of a decidedly menacing character.

A letter of the 22nd inst., from Naples, states that her Majesty's ship Exmouth has been telegraphed from Malta, to protect British interests at Naples.

The London *Times* (city article) says the aspect of French politics continues to depress the market, and the news regarding the Royal Charter has for the moment added to the tendency to dullness. At the close of business, however, there was more strength. Money continues in active demand, and in exceptional cases only the rate is below the bank medium. The market for British railway shares has been dull and flat, and a decline of ¼ a ½ per cent. has taken place in all the heavier descriptions.

REACTIONARY PLOT IN TUSCANY.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Tuscan Government has got scent of a plot with a reactionary intent, in which as usual, the Red Republicans and Mazzinians were in league with the Grand Ducal and priestly authority. The papers seized afford pretty clear evidence of a pretty extensive Reactionary Republican plot. The conspirators belong to the upper classes, and possess considerable funds, as they enlisted a number of people of the lower rank, some of whom received as much as 3s. 10d. a day.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid are to the 25th October.

Some of the journals relate that the day on which the truce agreed upon was to expire that was to settle the question of peace or war, much was the anxiety of the people of Madrid, that from midnight to one o'clock in the morning, a great number of persons remained at their windows waiting for the salute of twenty-one guns, announcing the commencement of hostilities.

Letters received in Spain from Gibraltar state that the Spanish army is watched very closely, and that nothing in these or thought of that is not immediately made known to the English. They report also that disturbances of a serious nature have taken place in the streets of Gibraltar, between the English and Irish men-of-war's men.

A late despatch from Madrid says:—The Spanish Consul gave notice to the Moorish Government on the 19th inst., that he was about to quit Tangier immediately.—Marching orders have been given to the troops which assist join the expeditionary corps d'armee. A decree appointing Marshal O'Donnell to be con tinder-in-chief of the military forces is expected to appear in the military *Gazette* of to-morrow.—The Marshal will start at the end of the week. General enthusiasm prevails among the people.

At the request of M. Mon, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has placed material of war at the disposal of the Spanish Government, and has declared that the Emperor will support the military operations of Spain in the war against Morocco, by advances in a similar way to those made to Piedmont during the late war.

The Emperor Napoleon, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, has peculiar reasons for wishing to foment the war with Morocco—a dangerous and troublesome neighbor for France, and one who has long threatened annoyance to Algiers. "I have been told," adds the writer "that the Emperor is as joyous as a school-boy, and rubs his hands with the utmost glee at the prospect of this war, whereon no profit can be drawn but for himself."

The commander of the Spanish naval forces now assembled in the Bay of Algesiras is Brigadier Quesada, comparatively speaking a young man, and well known as one of the most valiant officers in the service of Queen Isabella.

The Spanish journals estimate the amount of treasure in the possession of the present Emperor of Morocco, at £13,200,000—a sum, they think that will well cover the expenses of the Spanish army of observation, even if no further hostilities should take place.

The Madrid journals state that the force with which the Government will commence hostilities with Morocco will be forty battalions of the line, sixteen of riflemen, eleven squadrons of cavalry, eight pieces of campaign artillery, (more than half of them rifled) and a siege train. It was intended, it is said, to sail out under arms, sixty provincial battalions.

One of the Madrid journals, the *Espana* states that almost all the foreign Ministers, and among them the Minister of Great Britain, had called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to express the opinion that the war with Morocco was a just one.

A Madrid despatch of the 25th ult., says:—The rumours which have been current regarding a peaceful settlement with Morocco are without any foundation. General Zabala and Serrano and others, chiefs of the army, took their departure this evening.—General Ovrano leaves on Saturday.

A letter dated Gibraltar, Oct. 16, received at Plymouth by a naval officer, says that the Spanish have there one ship of the line, three corvettes, one sloop-of-war, and three paddle steamers.

The French have one three decker, four two deckers, and three smaller vessels.

The British force consists of the *Marlborough*, the *Edgar*, the *Neptune*, the *Orion* the *Princess Royal*, the *Centurion*, the *Victor Emanuel*, the *Conqueror*, the *Cæsar*, the *Doris*, the *Scylla*, the *Cadmus*, the *Scourge* and the *Lapwing*.—The *Edgar*, *Neptune*, and *Prince Royal* are expected to sail shortly for England, and the *Cæsar* for Malta. The *Vulture* is at Tangier.

The London *Times* of 28th ultimo says it has often dwelt on the impossibility of a period of quiet following a period of success, and now after the war with Austria is concluded, there cannot be any doubt *that France is preparing to interfere in the quarrels of Europe more actively than was expected*, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish forces will combine to carry out the plans for obtaining redress for the insults at Ceuta. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system of which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States, and Naples are the dependents, deserves the attention of every politician among us.

The London *News* of the 26th ult., endeavours to prove that in going to war with Morocco, Spain is the instrument of France and that collusive understandings exists between them. The consequence of this is the British Government, whose Mediterranean interests are involved in any territorial aggrandisement along the Straits of Gibraltar, finds itself in the alternative of calmly witnessing the progress of the Spanish army, or forcibly interfering between the belligerents, now that its representations have been set at defiance.

The London *Globe* remarks that when Spain proposes to take possession, as it were, of a portion of the Mediterranean, to convert Ceuta from a landing place into a stronghold, and the nucleus of an Africo-Spanish territory, the question assumes dimensions which no British Government can undertake to settle independent of public opinion. The *Globe* adds:—The commercial classes have too great an interest in the freedom of the Straits not to make their voices heard to vindicate the right of the passage.

Kossuth and Massini.

One incident of note is the adhesion—or, more strictly speaking, the rumored adhesion—of Guiseppe Massini to the cause of the Sardinian King. A letter is spoken of as having been written to Victor Emanuel by Massini, offering that sovereign the support of the republican party in Italy, of which the latter has long been the acknowledged head, on condition of his "going in" for the whole Peninsula, and giving unity and independence of foreign dominion to its entire population. If such a sacrifice of principle is to be made, Mazzini most certainly is not the man who should make it; for it could scarcely have escaped his acute intelligence that the battle of Republicanism would have to be fought again, if republicanism in Italy was not to be a mere name and nothing more; and that in such a case it would be fought at a decided disadvantage. Kossuth played very nearly the same game as Mazzini is now reported to be playing, and the world knows where he now is, namely, at the lowest point of political degredation. He preferred the nationality of his native country, which is a sentiment, to republicanism, which good or bad, right or wrong) is a principle, and he fell. "If the 'great Devil,'" said Kossuth in one of those insidious orations which he made before his secret alliance with Louis Napoleon became known even to his dearest friends—"If the great Devil came and offered me the liberation of Hungary, I would take it from him with thanks." The French Emperor came, or rather Kossuth went to the French Emperor, and the liberation of Hungary was offered; but when the reckoning came to be called, Kossuth was cheated out of his promised reward for the sacrifice of his political soul.—What the secret "consideration" for this sacrifice was is best known to the contracting parties; but it has been stated, on the authority of the Times, that three millions of francs was to be paid by the French Emperor to the Hungarian Committee and it is well known that this committee consisted of Kossuth, Klapka, and Teleki. With the example of Kossuths deplorable fall before his eyes, it never can be supposed that Massini would follow the course which placed Kossuth in his present low position; and, at all events, it is only just to suspend adverse judgement on Massini until the fact as regards his offer of fealty to Victor Emanuel is fully proved. This subject has been dealt upon because Mazzini is "a power" in Italy far more influential than princes or pope with his fellow-countrymen; and because, under these circumstances, tamperil Government in Italy is not possible without his consent or connivance.—*London Observer.*

Steps have been taken in South Australia, in favor of the construction of a Grand Trunk Railroad, to run 400 miles north of Adelaide.

THE 78th HIGHLANDERS.

A correspondent of the *Times* (says the *Inverness Courier*) complained a few weeks ago that his gallant regiment was sent direct from India to Scotland—that they are not allowed "to land and be honoured by the people." We can no more be called the people of England than the three tailors of Tooley Street; but this is the district from which the 78th Highlanders sprang, and it was a graceful compliment to them and to us, to give the Highlanders the first opportunity of paying homage to the patriotism and valour of our countrymen. We are all proud of the gallant fellows; they have done the Highlands infinite honor, and we are grateful to the Horse Guards for recognising the bond the bond that exists between us. On our side we have not been slow to testify our regard publicly and privately. The regiment has been feted and compliment on all hands; and honors, such as we have it in our power to bestow, continue to be showed us on them. The Nairn Ball has been already noticed; it is to be followed by a banquet on Tuesday evening, to which the whole regiment is invited. The Inverness banquet and ball comeoff on Thursday and Friday next week. and they are expected to be the most brilliant that have ever taken place in the capital of the Highlands. Many private entertainments have been given to the officers, the most distinguished of which took place on Monday evening at Rosehaugh, the hospitable seat of Sir James and Lady Anne Mackenzie of Seatwell. About two hundred invitations were issued, and nearly that number attended.—Sir James' family have many associations with the 78th. His uncle, Major-General Mackenzie of Suddy, for many years commanded one of the battalions of the regiment, and was killed when in command of a division of the British army at Talavera in 1809. Another uncle, Colonel Lewis Mackenzie of Seatwell, raised the Ross and Cromarty Rangers; from these very many fine young men volunteered into the 78th in days long gone by; and ever since the regiment was formed, cadets and adherents of the family of Seatwell have added to its force and shared in its triumphs More than twenty officers of the 78th were present at the ball at Rosehaugh on Monday evening; and another public body was honored with an invitation, viz., the Black Isle Farmer's Society, about ninety of whom, including their families, were present. Rosehaugh was appropriately ornamented on the occasion. The hall and staircase were hung with Mackenzie tartin; over the principal entrance were the colours of the Ross and Cromarty Rangers, and in front under a stag's head, a banner was suspended on which many names and devices were worked in letters of gold. The principal of these were the battles in which the 78th have been engaged —"The Elephant" and the regimental motto, "Cuidich'n Rhi," together with the war-cry of the Mackenzies, "Tulloch Ard" the burning mountain, stags' heads, and the sun in splendor—Seatwell's own crest—and the motto "Sine Macula." A relict that attracted the attention of the officers was the sword worn by Major-General Mackenzie of Suddy when he fell at Talavera.

Affairs in Mexico.

From the New York Times.

An interesting letter from our special correspondent in the city of Mexico appears in the *Times* of to-day. From the general tenor of advices now received, as well as the statement of our correspondent, it is evident that there is more unity of action on the part of the liberals, and that they have recently gained some military advantages, more especially throughout the district which Maquez has been attempting to conquer for several months. The various reports of disaster to the Liberal troops that have been coming thick and fast from Mexico for the past month, the statement of the victories of Woll, one of the military chieftains of the church, over the liberals, and his occupation of San Luis Potosi, all prove to have been fabrications.

It also appears that the defection of Vidauri does no injury to the liberal cause. On the contrary, his departure from the country will, doubtless, be as beneficial to that interest, as his patriotism was confined to his pocket, and all his acts had for their aim and end his own personal aggrandizement at the expense of the country at large. The preemptitude and unanimity with which the people of his own State, which he had ruled so long, deserted him when he fully disclosed his selfish purposes, ought to be convincing proof that there is great moral strength and determination among the inhabitants of the northern tier of the Mexican States. And it ought to convince the people of the United States how mistaken they are in their opinion, so generally current, that military chieftains, such as Pesquiera or Vidaurri, can induce all or any one of these Northern Mexican States to seceede from the Mexican confederacy, should they attempt anything of the kind. This is the very last steps any one of these States bordering on the United States territory could be induced to take. The mistaken idea to the contrary entertained by our National Government for some years past has caused them to commit serious errors in their diplomatic intercourse with the neighbouring Republic.—The ideas of State Sovereignity entertained by these chieftains and the people they rule is in some respects vague, and in others extravagant; but with all their vagaries and extravagancies, they will always avoid taking any steps calculated to bring within their borders American volunteers or filibusters, with whose plans and influence they are quite familiar.

From all advices at hand, we draw the inference that the Liberals are becoming more united and stronger, while the work of demoralization in the Miramon Government is steadily working its ruin. It is certain that the Government in the city of Mexico is more than ever distressed for want of means, and while it is morally as weak as not to be able to punish one of the parties recently conspiring for its overthrow, it is absurd to suppose it can muster physical courage and means to make any decided demonstration on Vera Cruz, or other important points held by the Liberals.

We learn, also, the important fact that the English Minister, Mr. Otway, who from his high official position, has been able seriously to retard the progressive party, is at last out of the country. In relief from his opposition the liberals gain much, even if Mr. Matthews, now acting English Minister, should not see fit at once to acknowledge the Juarez Government. The instructions of Mr. Mathews are well known to be in that direction, and he is anxious to unite with the American Minister in such a step.

A small steamer has been built in England of steel plates one-eighth of an inch in thickness. She is 70 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 6½ feet deep, and measures 30 tons. She has proved to be an admirable sea boat.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 14

Fall Wheat $1 25 to $1 28c.
Spring Wheat 4s 0d to 4s 2d.
Flour, Extra $5 25c a $6 per barrel
Superfine $4 35c; Fancy $4 60.
Barley 3s 6 to 3s 7½d.
Rye 3s 6d a 3s 9d per bush.
Oats 1s 2d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7½ a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $14 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Nov. 14.

Flour firm; superfine. $5 ,00 to $5 05 fancy, $5 25; extra, $5 70 to $6 40; Wheat $1. 9 a $1 10

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Nov. 14.

Wheat $1 13 a $1 40 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Oats 44c a 45c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Nov. 17th, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₱ bush	1 5	@	0 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 92	@	1 00
Oats "	0 35	@	0 50
Peas "	0 50		0 5
Potatoes "	0 10	@	0 20
Flour ₱ brl	5 00	@	5 50
Pork ₱ cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Beef ₱ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hides "	6 00	@	6 50
Butter ₱ lb (fresh)	0 15	@	0 16
Barley ₱ buse	0 45	@	0 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	@	2 00
Eggs ₱ doz	0 8	@	0 0d
Hay ₱ ton	16 00	@	16 00
Straw per load	1 50	@	1 50
Wool ₱ lb	00 26	@	00 25
Lambs	1 50	@	2 00
Sheep	3 00	@	4 00
Apples	0 50	@	0 80

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk:

Died.

At the residence of her father, Peterborough, on the 15th instant, Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. M. McKellar, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Birth,

At Peterborough, on the 10th inst., Mrs. J. M. Tennoth, o' a son.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE Second Annual celebration of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, will take place in Scott's Assembly Rooms, Peterborough, on the 30th inst.

All members of the Society are expected to be present. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock, p. m. Tickets to be obtained from the members of the dinner Committee.

LOUIS GLOVER,
Chairman of Committee.

JAMES STEWART,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1859.

THE WEEKLY "GLOBE,"

Of Friday Nov. the 18th,

WILL CONTAIN

A full report of the proceedings of the

GREAT REFORM CONVENTION

News from British Columbia!!!

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Great Storm on the English Coast—Immense damage to the shipping.

THE LATE DR. BAYNE OF GALT.

Canadian and United States News, Commercial Intelligence, MARKETS, &c.

For sale at
T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $35; eighty copies for $100.
Toronto, Nov. 8, 1859. 44

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

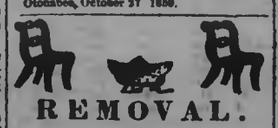
or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 24 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.
Peterborough, October 26, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, 21st lot 11th Concession, Otonabee, on the night of the 10th inst., A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high. Black mane, legs and tail, and a star on her forehead. Any person leaving such information as will lead to the recovery of said mare at the *Examiner* office, or with the owner, will be liberally rewarded.

R. TURNBULL.

Otonabee, October 27 1859.



REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Centre, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Dressing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend funerals from any part of the country or town, at the shortest notice.

Peterborough Nov. 2nd, 1859. 46

REQUISITION.

A. SAWERS, ESQ.,

SIR,—We the undersigned voters for the Town of Peterborough request you to accept a nomination for the office of Mayor at the coming election; and we pledge to you our votes and influence:

Peterborough, Nov. 17, 1859.

(SIGNED)

A. S. Fraser	John Cochrane
Thomas Fortye	John Douglas
Moncon Boyd	Thomas Douglas
Edmund Chamberlain	James Smith
William Lundy	Michael O'Brien
Thomas Harper	William Hamilton
Robert Donnistoun	Napoleon Dafoe
Chas. Ormond,	James Hamilton,
John English.	Bartholomew Welsh,
R. Walton,	Wm. Mercer,
H. Morrow,	Jas. Ormond,
A. Morrow,	Lewis Glover,
William Eastland,	Alex. Edmison,
E. C. Hill,	Robt. Tanner,
Geo. Brewster,	Samuel Dickson,
G. W. Robinson;	Geo. Cunningham,
Geo. Mitchell,	F. Langton,
Eli Maw	George Jenkins
Alex. McNeil	W. D. P. Hood
John Thomson	Geo. Ross
W. A. Scott	Geo. McDonald
John J. Lundy	A. McMartin
Jas. Brown	Lewis McGregor
R. S. McDougall	Thos. Chambers
M. Finlay	R. White
John Clifford	Jas. Campbell
Thos. Beatty	R. B. Palmer
Henry Crown	Andrew Ross
Jas Hodgson	Wm. G. Thomson
John Watterson	Wm. Henry
R. T. Brookes	Robt Stenson
Jas. Wilson	Jas. Wright
John A. P. Martin	John Parnell
Jas. Bastard	Walter Crawford
Jas. Menzies	Alex. McDonald
John Moffatt	John Reid
W. H. Wrighton,	J. Culbeth
Thos. Hewitt	P. Haffey
John Haffey	G. Chartrain
John Bentley	James Ryan
Thomas Kennedy	Wm Thomson
Thos. Leonard	James Walsh
Duncan McGregor	Wm Brownscombe
David Roche	Dr Harvey
A P Santry	Battle Hodson
Medoire Lavoie	Alex Niblock
William Ogilvy	George Deacon
George Dunsford	Samuel Johnson
George F Orde	Samuel Jayes
J M Tennouth	Wm Fowler
Alex Stewart, senr.	Robert Sharpe
Robert Wallace	Edward Clegg
Thomas Meather	F B Blair
John Godfrey	John Kennedy
Thomas Green	John Whyte
Wm Goodenough	John Newton
John Lee	Garret Darcy
George Story	James Jeffrey, jr
John H O'Brien	James Donel
Wm Metheral	John Metheral
P Ryan	David Carlyle
Richard Borrowman	Thomas Paterson
Wm Clatworthy	James Clatworthy
Adam Clatworthy	W W Boswell
Walter Paterson	Alex Hamilton
John Purser	William Blatchford
Patrick O'Brien	John Hodson
Patrick Daily	John Reardy
William H J Hewit	Henry Burns
Patrick Murty	Jeremiah Daily
Christopher Boyd	Thomas Lally
Martin McFadden	Thomas McCormic
James McFaddin	Brian Lynch
Patrick McIvelay	Andrew Cane
James Mevin	Timothy Tangney

John Britton

To A. S. FRASER Esq., and 150 others:

Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in accepting your nomination for the office of Mayor, and thank you for your confidence, which if elected I trust you will not find misplaced.

I remain
gentlemen
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

Peterboro', Nov. 17th 1859.

STRAYED,

INTO the pinfold of the subscriber on the night of the 1st instant,

A BAY HORSE,

about 3 years old. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges.

ROBERT ERICKSON.

15th Lot, 10th Con.
Otonabee, Nov. 14, 1859.

TO LET.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE situated on Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of W. Gunther Esq.,

Possession can be given Immediately.

For further particulars apply at this Office, or to the subscriber.

THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Nov. 2nd, 1859. 44 3-in.

RIGHT'S SADDLERY!

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify those indebted to him by book or note account, that it is his intention to place all unpaid debts in hands for collection, and unless the same are paid by

1ST DAY OF DEC., 1859.

they will be put in suit.

JOHN RIGHT.

In returning his thanks to the public for their very liberate patronage for the past, he would beg to state that he is better prepared than ever to furnish every thing in the

HARNESS & SADDLERY LINE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of TRUNKS and VALISES.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1859. 44

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

Wanted Immediately

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work filling in Rice Lake Railway Bridge—The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October 24, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	9,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05
Baltimore	8,25
Brellin	8,45
Harwood	9,15
Indian Village	9,45
Keene	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station	1,00 P. M.
Keene	1,30
Indian Village	1,45
Harwood	2,15
Brellin	2,45
Baltimore	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

CANADA WEST

Farmers Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Head Office—HAMILTON, C. W.

THIS very popular Company was chartered by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, especially for the benefit of the farming community of Canada, all hazardous risk being by the terms of the Act strictly prohibited.

☞ This Company insures no Mills, Stores, or Blocks of Buildings, but confines itself to Farm or first-class isolated buildings.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Company and is now on a tour through the County of Peterborough taking Farm risks on isolated Farm property, who will give any information respecting the position of the C. W. F. M. and S. Insurance Company.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', 13th October, 1859. 19

he Royal INSURANCE COM'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 39.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scot land.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hallick.

AGENT,

A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

SALE-TICKETS AND INVITATIONS,

Address, Plain, and Marriage Cards

IN THE NEW STYLES OF THE ART.

Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 14th October, 1859. 42

CASH FOR RYE!!!

3,000 BUSHELS

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1859. 42tf.

ALL KINDS of PRINTING DONE at the *Examiner* Office.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16.

State Fire Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON.

Chartered by Act of Imperial Parliament

CAPITAL, - £5 00,000 Stg.

In Shares of £1 each, with Five Shillings paid up. Upwards of 600 Shareholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman:—The Right Hon. Lord Kenne.

H. B. Sheridan, M. P.	Henry Clarke, Esq., M. D.
Colonel James Addis.,	Nicholas Bentzy, Esq.
The Rev. W. Bean.	Wm. S. Potter, Esq.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	William Henry Keogh
The Hon. S. Boothby.	Esq., M. A.
John Jas. Mevin Clarke, Esq.	P. M. Wells, Esq.

Managing Director—Peter Morrison, Esq.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank.
Secretary—William Caswell, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office: Toronto.

TRUSTEES:

Honorable John Ross. | John Crawford, Esq.

BOARD

WASHING MADE EASY.

THE Subscriber, Sole Agent for the County of Peterboro', is now prepared to supply the above Machine to any part of the County, at the following prices:

No. 1	$5 00
No. 2	6 00
No. 3	7 00

Each Machine will be accompanied with a Certificate of Warranty for one year.

Peterboro', April 1st, 1859. 14

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines can so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 3 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, to that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.

Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, can therefore, by My, Mitchell feels great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarke,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
H. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

VALUABLE ROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell on very reasonable terms, some valuable

PARK LOTS,

in the vicinity of the town of Peterboro.'

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Apply to GEORGE A. STEWART.

Surveyor and Land Agent.

Mill Street, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 15th January, 1859. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Haggart & Souther's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on Liberal terms.

Apply to WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 32-tf

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six; So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. THOS. H. BURTON, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned Senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and the young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 8 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every point in life, have adopted the art, from many of whom the author has received most cordial and unsolicited letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and every body, who can learn anything can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A, B, C, and two times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER" Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,

Ottawa, C. W

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community, and the country at large, for the very liberal support accorded him during the past season, and would respectfully intimate that the above Hotel has undergone a thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of visitors. By strict attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, he hopes to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling and attentive Hostlers always in attendance.

Peterboro', 1858. 1-tf.

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Comstock

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a number of testimonials of cures effected by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTHACHE,

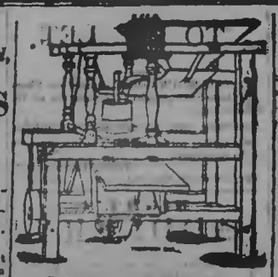
effectually. The disease has indeed fled after that time only two applications of the Electric Fluid, as per Testimonials—Kindly's Block, Water Street.

This is to certify that Professor Comstock has cured a certain complaint, pronounced incurable by other physicians, in my family.

WM. B. WILSON.

I have much pleasure in recommending Professor Comstock to the public, as I have had a certain complaint, pronounced incurable by other physicians, cured by him.

HENRY ARMSTRONG.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by ALDUS MOWRY'S

CHOP CRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $50.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

Peterborough, April 21st, 1859. 16

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 23

SARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDER.

Inwhatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick reflect on the security have abandoned resort with confidence to this bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Colics,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ Observe.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Colson his Omnibus and Sleigh, and that he is now prepared to convey passengers to and from all the Roads, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he confines that alone, the public may rely on his punctuality in executing the duties.

JAMES WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859.

TO THE TRADE!

[illegible]

Soap and Candle Works.

[illegible]

CAMERON HOUSE,

CALEDONIA.

TO BOILERS!!!

THE subscriber offers for sale one lot part of Lot No. 20 in consideration of [illegible] consisting of four stories of land with a [illegible] house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or T. GALLOWAY."

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

TO LET,

ON Simcoe-st. (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.

Apply to E. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 23-

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1859. 29-tf

THEY HAVE COME

That good substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

☞ Remember the place—Next door to R. Dennistoun's Law Office.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1859. 42

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *fitting teeth with platina*, it being a substance not thus used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber—a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. ROOMS over Mr. Clarke's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To WIT:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court-House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$ cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	28 92
NE	9	2	1	do	2 25
	9	3	200	do	187 28
E½	13	3	100	do	49 53
	3	4	300	do	97 37
	8	4	200	do	6 87
NotNe½	10	4	81	do	23 48
NW pt	19	6	82	Patented	45 40
SW	19	8	17	do	17 28
	12	5	200	Patented.	32 80
	14	5	200	do	8 47
	20	6	100	do	15 85
	3	7	75	do	26 98
	8	9	30	do	31 10
	16	10	200	do	105 33

BELMONT.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
N½ & S					
W pt	7	1	168	Patented.	113 57
S E pt	7	1	32	do	22 65
	8	1	100	do	109 22
E½	15	1	100	do	34 30
W½	15	1	100	do	34 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	39 38
	25	1	200	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	36 17
	31	1	200	do	37 25
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	18 15
W½	22	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	28	2	30	do	18 57
W½	2	3	100	do	30 45
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	42 97
	13	3	200	do	17 53
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	138	do	26 55
N W	27	3	190	do	33 20
S E pt	21	3	10	do	9 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
SE of E½	6	4	90	do	17 53
SE of E½	7	4	80	do	9 57
Pt of E½	13	4	63	do	23 18
	13	4	71	do	13 86
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	3	6	200	do	39 02
	9	6	200	do	41 13
W½	24	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	18 20
W½	26	6	100	do	18 20
	27	6	100	do	19 85
	5	7	200	do	52 08
	7	7	200	do	52 08
W pt	8	7	130	do	33 78
N pt	8	7	70	do	23 32
sw of w½	10	7	35	do	10 43
	11	9	200	do	18 92

DOURO.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	2	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	14	do	12 60
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 57
W½	28	2	100	do	16 08
Mpt	35	2	188	do	18 99
E½	16	3	75	Patented	9 28
	22	3	75	do	13 88
W½	22	3	75	do	13 88
NW & SE pt	24	3	150	do	36 98
	28	3	50	do	16 19
	26	3	26	do	15 23
N½	10	4	100	do	12 95
N½	18	4	100	Not Pat'd	29 93
E½	26	4	100	Patented	19 43
W½	2	5	100	Patented	34 20
W½	27	1	100	do	27 99
	1	2	200	do	42 72
N½	17	2	100	do	3 40
E½	24	2	100	do	4 77
SE½	2	4	50	do	4 25
NW pt	10	4	50	do	11 27
E½	12	4	100	do	4 32
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	18 36
N½	22	4	100	Patented.	4 68
	26	4	100	do	4 68
	32	4	100	do	13 35
	36	4	100	do	21 95
W½	35	5	100	do	26 17
W½	37	5	100	do	13 35
	38	5	200	do	26 65
	39	5	200	do	26 65
E½	10	7	100	do	13 32
W½	11	7	100	do	13 32

DUMMER.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	28	1	100	Patented	34 20
W½	27	1	100	do	27 99
	1	2	200	do	42 72
	17	2	100	do	3 40
E½	24	2	100	do	4 77
E½	12	4	100	do	4 32
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	18 36
N½	22	4	100	Patented.	4 68
	26	4	100	do	4 68
	32	4	100	do	13 35
	36	4	100	do	21 95
W½	35	5	100	do	26 17
W½	37	5	100	do	13 35
	38	5	200	do	26 65
	39	5	200	do	26 65
E½	10	7	100	do	13 32
W½	11	7	100	do	13 32

BURLEIGH.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
					21 22
					15 70
					14 68
					19 80

OTONABEE

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
					25 40
					7 23
	11	5	200	do	41 13
	13	5	100	do	7 23
	18	5	100	Patented	28 28
	19	5	100	Not Pa'd	31 19
Broken	1	6	200	Patente't	28 22
NW½	18	6	100	do	7 23
	1	7	100	do	7 23
	11	7	100	do	41 13
	17	11	100	do	41 13
	1	5	200	do	41 13
	11	12	100	do	7 23

MONAGHAN.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
					7 23
					7 23
					7 23

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Cards, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Bingo Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 47.

"THE EXAMINER"

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JAMES BOSTROW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

V. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds.—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery a variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Flair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calmer's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Norton's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND Draughtsmen,
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the Townships of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, CANADA West
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 1

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office,
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'.

CARD.
Peterborough, 2nd August, 1859.
MR. E. CADDY, Architect, has opened an Office at his residence, in the Court House Square, Peterborough, where he will at all times be found to furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., for Buildings, &c., &c., and will also undertake the Superintendence of the erection of the same. 41

MR. J. McKEOWN,
[illegible] and other goods.

THOMAS MENNIES,
[illegible] Peterboro', Co. Hunter Street, [illegible]

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

H. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plaster,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40

K. URQUHART,
Upholder,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
For 1860.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT
T. MENZIES Book Store,
Peterborough, Oct. 8th 1859. 40

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
WANTED,
A SCHOOL, at January, 1860, by a married man, over 20 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Menzies, Bookseller, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1859.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

CANVASS RUBBER SHOE
A NEW strong and cheap article, for wearing with, or without Boots or Shoes.
Only 3s. per pair.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sept. 10th, 1859. 37

RIGHT'S
SADDLERY!
THE SUBSCRIBER would notify those indebted to him by book or note account, that it is his intention to place all unpaid debts in hands for collection, and unless the same are paid by
1ST DAY OF DEC., 1859.
they will be put in bulk.
JOHN RIGHT.

In returning his thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage for the past, he would beg to state that he is better prepared than ever to furnish everything in the
HARNESS & SADDLERY LINE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of WHIPS and VALISES.
Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1859. 35

FOR SALE.
150 [illegible]
Keene, 10th October, 1859 2

A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15th OCTOBER, next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
H. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

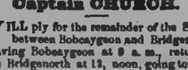
THE BACK LAKES

THE STEAMER OCEMAH
WILL on Monday next resume her trips to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay. Leaving Chemong Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Lindsay on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Refreshments supplied on board.
Stages will leave Peterboro' to meet the boat at 8½ o'clock a. m. Freight &c., will be forwarded to the Lake by Mr. R. White, at Calmer's Hotel.
JAMES WALLIS.
May 18th, 1859. 20

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 13

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 8th 1859. 40

NOTICE.
JACK-SCREWS for Hire. Apply at A. Fowlis & Co.'s, or to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 5, 1859. 18



STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season, between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth.
Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leaves Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for these places.
Palmer's Stages run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board,
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

FIRE! FIRE!!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
FARMERS having Barns full of valuable crops, can insure the same against FIRE for one, three, or six months, for a trifling cost by applying to the undersigned.
W. CLUXTON.
General Insurance Agent.
Peterboro', Aug. 24th, 1859. 34.

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in [illegible] Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children frequenting a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, Nov 26th, 1859. 21

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of their Goods, on very favourable terms. ALL CHARGES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. HOWE'S BRISTOL WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCELA Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES BOSTH & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
[illegible] & Co.'s [illegible] WHISKY.
[illegible] & Co.'s [illegible] WHISKY.
[illegible] & Co.'s COGNAC WINES.
[illegible] & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
[illegible] & Co.'s HUNGARIAN ALMS
W. WARDEN'S PORT WINES,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

[illegible]
A [illegible] supply of Stangate last Session Gate Leather.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 35

Selected Poetry.

My Canadian Home.

BY SAMUEL P. FORD.

I would not change my native home
For country gay, 'neath monarch's dome,
This forest land that gave me birth—
For all the fairest scenes of earth,
And nought shall tempt me e'er to break
The spell that binds my heart to thee,
Or bid me joy and pleasure seek—
In climes beyond the dark blue sea.

I love the grandeur of thy woods,
Those silent solemn solitudes;
The shadow of those leafy aisles
Where rich old nature ever smiles.
I love to wander through the groves
Where oft the dark-eyed Indian trod
And gaze, while thus my spirit roves
Through Nature—up to Nature's God.

Unequalled bliss my spirit takes,
In gazing o'er thy hills—lit lakes,
Whose azure waters ever roar
In tuneful notes along thy shore.
I love to glide in light canoe
Along thy sparkling breast of waves
And mark the distant isles of blue
That parts thee from yon land of slaves.

Thy roaring cataracts I love
Which echo through the dome above
And speak in thunder notes abroad
Their architect,—the mighty God.
While glittering rays of radiant dyes
Bask in an iris fretted zone,
Traced by the Artist of the skies
Athwart the canopy—are thrown.

For other climes their wealth may boast,
The cultured field, the sheltered coast;
Bright sunny skies o'er fertile plains,
High towering fastness, and classic fanes;
Wide rivers circling massive walls
Where potentates in grandeur dwell;
Or shrines in ivied abbey halls,
Where pilgrims ceaselessly knell.

But Canada! thy sons can boast
A wealth those regions long have lost;
A priceless boon—the sparkling gem
Of freedom, forfeited by them.
That prize, inalienably yours,
Gives to toy woodlands double worth
And for thy free-born sons secures
This fairest heritage on earth.

Proud of a home upon thy soil,
I labor on in cheerful toil;
My brightest hope—my highest aim—
Connected with thy future fame.
Thrice happy if I may but give
One ray of light to gild thy sky,
Contented in thy shadow live—
And calmly on thy bosom die.

—*Peterborough, October, 1859.*

MADAME SCANDAL.

A very long, long time ago in the western part of New England, there lived an aged couple whose time had passed away since early youth, in the every day rounds of farm life, and who never have been known to have the least ill-feeling toward each other since the time old Parson Harold had united them in the bands of wedlock, twenty-five years before. So well was the fact of their conjugal happiness known, that they were spoken of far and near, as the happest pair known. Now, the Devil (excuse the abrupt mention of his name) had been trying for twenty years to make, what is commonly called a "fuss in the family," between these companions. But, much to his mortification, he had not been able to induce the old gentleman to grumble about breakfast being too late once, or the old lady to give a single curtain lecture.—After repeated efforts, the Devil became discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination, he would doubtless have given up the work in despair. One day as he walked along in a very surly mood, after another attempt to get the old lady to quarrel about the pigs getting into the yard, he met an old woman, a neighbor of the old couple. As Mr. Devil and the neighbor were very particular friends, they must needs stop on the way to chat a bit.

"Good morning, sir; and pray what makes you look so sorely this beautiful morning? Isn't the controversy between the two churches doing good service?"

"Yes."

"Isn't Deacon W. making plenty of bad whisky?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is the matter, my mighty honored master?"

"Everything else is going on well enough," replied the Devil, "but"—and he looked as sour as a sick monkey on a crab apple tree,—"old Blanford and his wife, over there, are injuring the cause terribly by their bad example, and after trying for years to induce them to do better, I must say that I consider them hopeless."

The old hag stood for a moment in deep thought. "Are you sure that you have tried every way?"

"Every way that I can think of."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes."

"Well," said she, "if you will promise to make me a present of a new pair of shoes if I succeed, I will make the attempt myself, and see if I can raise a quarrel between them."

To this reasonable request the Devil gladly assented. The old hag went her way to neighbor Blanford's house, and found Mrs. Blanford busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work. After the usual compliments had passed, the following dialogue took place.

"Well, friend B., you and Mr. B. have lived a long time together."

"Five-and-twenty years come next November," replied Mrs. B.

"And all this time you have never had the least quarrel."

"Not one."

"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the hag. "I consider it my duty to warn you that though this may be the case, you must not expect to be so always.—Have you not observed of late that Mr. B. has grown peevish and sullen at times?"

"A very little so," observed Mrs. Blanford.

"I know it," continued the hag, "and let me warn you in time so be on your guard."

Mrs. B. did think she had better do so, and asked advice how she had better manage the case.

"Shame you not scold?" said the hag. "that your husband has a bunch of long, coarse hair growing on a mole, under the chin, on the side of the throat?"

"Yes."

"Then are the cause of trouble, and as long as they remain you had better look out. Now, as a friend, I would advise you to cut them the first time you have a chance, and then end the trouble."

"If you say so, I will," replied the credulous old lady.

Soon after this the hag started for home, and made it convenient to meet Mr. B. on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between them, as did between her and the woman.

"But, friend Blanford," said she, "I think it my duty as a Christian, to warn you to be on your guard, for I tell you your wife intends your ruin."

Old Mr. B. was very much astonished yet he could not wholly discredit her words. When he reached home he threw himself upon a bed in great perplexity, and forgoing sleep, studied the matter in his own mind. His wife, thinking this a good opportunity for cutting off the obnoxious hair, took her husband's razor and crept softly to his side. Now the old lady was very much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's throat, and her hand was not as steady as it once was; so, between the two, she went to work very awkwardly and pulled the hairs instead of cutting them. Mr. B. opened his eyes and there stood his wife, with a razor at his throat! After what had been told him, and seeing this, he could not doubt that she intended to murder him. He sprang from his bed in horror, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So, from that time forth there was no more peace in that house. It was jag, jag, quarrelling and wrangling all the time.

With delight the Devil heard of the success of the faithful emissary, and sent her word that if she would meet him at the end of the lawn, at a certain time, he would pay her the shoes.

At the appointed time she repaired to the spot, and found the Devil at the place. He put the shoes on the end of a long pole, and standing on the opposite side of the fence, handed them over to her. She was very much pleased with them: they were exactly the article.

"But there is one thing, Mr. Devil, I would like to have explained—that is, why you heed them to me on a stick?"

"Very easy to explain," replied he, "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet of me? So saying, he fled in terror.

After a while the old woman died, and when she applied for admittance to the lower regions, the devil would not let her in, for fear she might dethrone him, as she was his superior. So the old woman is yet compelled to wander over the world, raising quarrels and strife in peaceful families and neighborhoods.

Would you like to know her name?

It is Madam Scandal! When she died, her children, the young Scandalizers, were left orphans, but the Devil, in consideration of past service done by the mother, adopted them; so you see he is the father of that respectable class called scandal-mongers.

How Many have Lived.

Exaggerated statements in regard to the past population of our globe, are not unfrequently heard from the pulpit and elsewhere; and though the matter is of no great importance in itself, yet if used, as it sometimes is, for the purpose of illustrating and enforcing truth, it is better to state it truly. The present population is estimated at about 1,000,000,000, and if we suppose it to have been the same through the whole of the past 6,000 years, and a generation to have passed away every 30 years, both of which suppositions are be yond the truth, if we take the average for the entire period, we shall have but 200,000,000,000, for the past population, instead of 36,627,842,000. The space required for interring this reduced number would be but 195,212½ square miles, or about four times the area of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE CITADEL AT QUEBEC.—A correspondent, writing from Quebec, then depicts the famous citadel:—

"When its massive walls were erected, so great was the draft on the treasury of France that the Queen asked if they were building it of *gold!* This frowning fortress stands 400 feet above the river, and has been appropriately called the "Gibraltar of America." It includes about 40 acres on the summit of Cape Diamond. The mount is composed chiefly of dark slate rock, with veins of quartz crystal, sparkling like diamonds; hence the name. In its deep vaults are deposited fifty seven thousand tons of powder. Four Martello towers forty feet high, stand upon the plains about half a mile in advance of the other fortifications. This old walled city has a dark, dingy and forbidding appearance, and one feels on entering its low and massive gates, as if he were going into prison."

A LAWYER'S OATH.—The following oath, administered to legal gentlemen when admitted to the bar, passed the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 12 to 3:—

"You solemnly swear that you will do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any in court; you will not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless or unlawful suit, nor give your aid nor consent to the same; you will delay no man for lucre or malice; but you will conduct yourself in the office of an attorney within the court, according to the best of your knowledge and discretion, and with all good fidelity, as well to the courts as to your clients.—So help you God."

Vulcanized India rubber is found to be the best material for the manufacture of flutes.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, now Sir James Carden.

There are twenty thousand county bishops in England, each larger than Bishop Potter's house at Washington.

Hurting the New-York Post?

The *Post's* account of this man gives but a faint picture of him. I will give you one from real life:—

Ten years ago, I was seated in my office at No. 12, Wall-street, busily driving the quill, when I heard a quiet [illegible] and then a mild voice inquiring if I had the transcript of a certain judgment against one J. G. O., the proprietor of the great Pegche-wun-wah Company for selling Indian medicines. I looked up, and saw a man whose twisted foot and palsied arms were quite familiar to me, but of whose name or calling, I knew nothing.

"Yes," I replied, 'I have the transcript.'

"Well, I want it," he said, "I'm going to collect it for the creditor."

"Going to collect it?" I exclaimed, "why the judgment is perfectly [illegible] Executions, and proceedings after [illegible] and all ordinary means of grace, have long ago been exhausted upon O. He is hopelessly insolvent, and is, besides, the most adroit scamp of a swindler I ever encountered."

"What's that to me?" broke out the visiter, in a gruff, strong voice, quite different from his first tones. "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Berling, the man about town. You a lawyer and don't know me! Sheriffs are good for nothing; constables are good for nothing; executors and creditors' bills are good for nothing.—Give me the transcript—here's the order for it—I'll make the money out of him."

I swiveled around my chair and stared at the man. "And will you be so good, Mr. Berling," I asked, "as to tell me what your patent plan for superseding officers and writs, and for squeezing blood out of turnips, and cash out of the President of the Peg-che-wun-wah company?

"How I do it you mean. Why I don 'em at their houses, I don 'em in the street, I don 'em at the theatre, I don 'em in church I catch 'em early in the morning, and stick to 'em all day; follow 'em wherever they go; go to meals and eat with 'em; go to bed and sleep with 'em; give 'em no peace night or day, Sunday nor week day; stick to 'em like death to a dead nigger. A man owes a debt: He won't pay it. I follow him all the week so he can't do any business, nor go to see his sweetheart, nor walk in Broadway, nor eat with any appetite, nor sleep without dreaming. I'm after him with the devil to run him down. All this won't do?" Very well when he goes to church on Sunday, he finds me in his pew [Yours sheriffs can't work on Sunday—I do my best business then.] The congregation rises, and he rises, takes out his book opens at the place, and there he finds the bill I've stuck there, and gets so mad he can't say amen.'

"Sheriffs and constables," continued he getting loud and fierce, "will a sheriff go off a Sunday morning to a parson's house and follow him to church, and walk up[the broad aisle with him before all the congregation, and go up the pulpit stairs close to his heels, and slip into the pulpit after him before he can[shut the door, and take a seat by his side, and get up when he gets up, and when he opens the Bible, open John Jones bill full length, and lay it down on the chapter and verse, and tell him: There's that bill of horse hire—pay it before you preach! But that's what I did—and I got my money, too.'

"And what commission did you charge?"

"Fifty per cent."

"Rather strong," I suggested, "but still your mode of procedure was strong. Do you often get as much as fifty per cent."

"When I earn it I get it. Dr. C., of Broadway, sent me to dun a fellow who lived in a back yard, and kept two bull-dogs that he let loose when anybody came to collect an honest debt. I went to him with a horse pistol in each hand and Dr. C.'s bill in my teeth, and made him pay up.—What did Dr. C. offer me for getting the sixty dollars?—he offered me one dollar. If won't take it, says I. I'll pay no more says he. Pay me thirty dollars, says I.—Clear out, says he, and he kicked me out of his door and down the steps into Broadway. I goes across to the —— hotel and hires a great arm chair out of the barroom, and takes it across the street and plants it on the curb-stone right opposite Dr. C.'s office door, and I lays the bill I had made out on a full sheet of foolscap across my knees, hanging down so everybody that went by could read in large black masked letters:

Doctor C.,
To J. Berling, Dr.
For collecting of Richard Roe:
Commission.....$30 00

And all the crowd kept stopping to read as their there was all the while two or three hundred people standing on the Doctor's premises and reading into my bill and then in sign, and making their jokes. I had hired the chair for the whole afternoon, but he hadn't stood this more than fifteen minutes before he comes to the door, and says, "Come here, you rascal;" and I went: and took thirty dollars of his money, and left the bill remarked."

"But, my friend, don't your impudent ways often get you into scrapes: are you not afraid some one will some day break your head?"

"Break whose head?" he thundered.—"Didn't Col. S. of New Orleans, a man that's killed seven men in duels, when I went to dun him at the Astor House—didn't he grab me by the stock of the breeches, and hold me out of the fifth story window, and shake me there above the pavement, and say, 'Shall I let you fall and break your neck on the stones, or take you in and dun you down stairs?'

"Well," said I coolly, "what did you do then?"

"What did I do? I said 'pay me that money I said didn't he pull me in and pay me every cent?"

The intensity of his manner, as he thus related his exploits, cannot be rendered on paper—especially when he accented with clenched teeth and the fingers of his upraised right hand—"pay me that money?"

He took the manuscript and tramped off. In another day the bailiff's debtor, and ready match for all the regular thump-bumpers of the law, came in to beg piteously I would call off the blood-hound. I told him it was the creditor's affair, not mine. Next day I met Berling at the corner of Cortlandt-street, looking mild and happy, and asked him how he succeeded. "I haven't got it yet" was the reply. "He hasn't found me out but he has just paid me five dollars to let him dine at the hotel down there, without my company. We've taken all our meals together for the past few days, and he began to find his appetite fail.'

Was Bunyan a Plagiarist?

A French newspaper, published in this city, lately contained an article, in which the singular announcement was made, that the "Pilgrim's Progress," which the world has so long considered to be the work of John Bunyan, is in reality, the production of a French clergyman, named G. de Grideville, who lived in the fifteenth century. It says that a young woman, Miss Catherine Isabella Cart, has lately published in London, a translation of an old French manuscript, contained in the library of the British Museum, by this Grideville, which bears the title in Norman English of the *Pylcgrimages of the Soule*, and is identical in plan, structure and language with the work which has long been attributed to the Bedford tinker. Our French contemporary accordingly claims the credit of this remarkable book for France, "although," it says, "France hitherto has shown less appreciation of the original than England has bestowed on the copy." These statements will no doubt astonish the numerous readers of the "Pilgrim's Progress." But all will doubt the possibility of one so pious, so honest, so faithful, "even unto bonds," as old John Bunyan, contradicting the whole course of a life of integrity in so foul a plagiary as this Frenchman charges. We think no one need tremble for the persecuted Baptist.—This is not the first time he has been so charged. Southey in his "Memoir of the Life of Bunyan," particularly mentions anywhere which it was alleged Bunyan had plagiarized the materials for his allegory, and among them mentions the "Voyage of the Wandering Knight," translated from the French of the Chevalier, Jean de Carthenay, and printed during the reign of Elizabeth. Carthenay's work was an imitation of a French poem, composed A. D. 1310, by "Guill de Guilleville, a monk of Chaalis," and entitled the "Pelerin de la Vie Humaine." Southey says:

"There is a vague general resemblance in the subject of this work, and some occasional resemblance in the details, but the coincidences are such as the subject would naturally lead to, and the Pilgrim's Progress might have been exactly what it is, whether Bunyan had ever seen the book or not."

The probability, almost amounting to certainty is, that Guill de Guilleville is by a typographical error, changed into the G. de Grideville, of the French paper, and that the work which this Miss "Catherine Isabella Cart" has found, is the same one mentioned by Southey.

And indeed, we may say nothing more to convince us of Bunyan's authorship of "Pilgrim's Progress," than marked traces in the work of the same mind which produced "The Holy War," which has never been attributed to any one else. Besides this, throughout all the writings of Bunyan, the two books mentioned above, his sermons, and his letters, there is a similarity of tone and style which really stamp them as the productions of one man. We have no fear therefore for the fame of the great allegorist, and shall still claim for the English language John Bunyan's immortal Pilgrim's Progress."—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

Wonderful Escape.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Adams, of North Dundas, for the following account of a remarkable escape. David S. Cornell, formerly of Beverly, and now living in the town of Beauhamois, C. W., was driving a team of horses along the road in a heavy storm, and when passing a patch of woods, he saw with amazement a large tree falling directly on him. Before he could escape the tree fell on the waggon which contained a straw-cutter and pump, smashing the whole in atoms, and causing the horses to run away. But the remarkable part of the story is this: the jerk caused the waggon to stop suddenly, precipitating Mr. Cornell forward, rendering him insensible for a short time. On recovering he found himself lying between the tongue and the only unbroken wheel. He luckily escaped with little more than a bad fright, the effects of which confined him to the bed for two weeks. A more lucky termination we have never heard of.—*Brockville Recorder.*

AN APPEAL TO THE GIRLS."—The *Puget Sound Herald* makes the following affecting appeal to the girls in the Eastern States:—

"Of the three thousand voters of Washington territory, it is safe to say that two thousand are desirous of entering the matrimonial state. Give them a chance, and our word for it, they won't make a long courtship. By the time these two thousand are disposed of, we shall have two or three thousand more, judging from the large number of bachelors constantly coming among us. Here is the material to bring our charms to, girls. Don't be bashful, but come right along, all who want good husbands and comfortable homes, in the most beautiful country and the finest climate in the world."

A number of interesting drawings and manuscripts by Michael Angelo have just been discovered at Florence.

The Russian government is about to establish a cotton factory and bank on the Amoor River. The world moves.

Alexander Dumas has published a story recently abused, even for him. He says that the Great Mistake, that of points exclaimed by his true friend, or detractor of the defects in the Crimea. Stanley makes a very "thrilling" scene of it.

Odds and Ends.

Do good to him who does you evil, and by this means you will gain the victory over him.

That's live in hope with your arms folded; fortune shines on those who rub up their sleeves, and put their shoulders to the wheel.

The great end of prudence is to give obstacles to those ends which spring of correct gild, and confirms that manner called artful; those self interests of protracted management, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments and disguises which he finds, on principle to be useless encumbrances, and to have all effect when they become familiar.

A Red man could not be happy in heaven unless he was permitted.

There is no fault in the world that requires so much picking as wool-look.

A nice fellow to stick to is the Earl of Westminster. He has only £800,000 a-year for pocket money.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

"Ah, Charlie," said one little fellow to another, "we are going to have a captain on our house." "Pooh! that's nothing," rejoined the other, "Pap's going to get a mortgage on ours."

A school-master who had an unfortunate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked by a neighbor what motive he could have in talking to himself. Jonathan replied that he had two good and substantial reasons: In the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place he liked to hear a sensible man talk."

When boots first came into fashion, a pair was presented to a worthy Mayor in some part of England. He examined them attentively, and concluded at length that they were a new kind of basket. Accordingly when he went to church the next Sunday, he slung one around his neck and put his prayer book into it. His wife used the other to bring home her marketing.

When you advertise your business, make no half-way work about it. Business is like architecture—its best support is its columns.

Perhaps as a general rule complete ignorance is better than ill-digested credition.

What Midas touched was turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

Practised pickpockets and true philosophers take things easy.

Never play cards with the fellow for money; most of the dear creatures have very winning ways.

The Hindoo mothers do not slay half as many babies from the best intentions of a false religion as ours do by overfeeding.

What a pity that old age does not diminish our perceptibilities to pain in the same proportion that it does our readiness to pleasure.

It is a religious duty to avoid, if not to hate, people who don't like birds and flowers.

The Greek philosophy was not far wrong which made water the principle of life, and the popular belief scarcely erred in seeing in every stream and spring and fountain, a resident deity.

Some bachelors join the army because they like war, and some married men because they like peace.

Home comprises all the space that it seems should desire to shine in.

The faculty of guess is the power of lighting its own fire.

Nothing elevates us so much as the presence of a spirit, similar yet superior to our own.

Few of our readers perhaps are aware that two sheets of double foolscap cap brown paper pasted at the edges, so as to form one sheet, if laid over a bed with one blanket under, will produce more warmth than three ordinary blankets. Over a single coverlet it will be warmer than one blanket. It can be cheaply procured, and with ordinary care will last a whole winter.

There are many curious things mixed and sold by the little folks. Some enterprising boy sold to all the house of a friend a few days ago, calling [illegible] Miss Johnny showed it specimens of good stuff in his own mixed but said nothing until the specimen was sent to leave when he very promptly [illegible] his mother to "give the woman a basin of water to wash their faces."

LOVE à la MODE.

Some people talk of love,
As if it were a game;
Others strive with love
And fight love to tame.
Some people talk of love
As if it were a passion.
But I do love to love
Because it is the fashion.

Love is a foolish virtue
I've sometimes heard it said;
Yet all the Wise men,
Have loved with equal zeal.
Some will love for beauty,
And some will love for money,
But I do love to love
Because it is a phrase.

There's true love, there's false love,
And love that lovers pretend;
There's affected love and boarding-house love,
And love that never does end.
There's sighing love and languishing love,
There's sneaking love and [illegible]
There's [illegible] love than honey is,
But I always love to love of love
That ends in matrimony.

To meadow every kind of love
Might be an endless theme.
There's love in different conditions,
Of love in different men.
But I'm not going to write a book
About your common love,
The surest way to gain it is—
To offer her your hand.

News of the Week.

The body of Archbishop Hughes is expected to arrive at Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Johnston, who is said to have made a large fortune in Canada, is dangerously ill at Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. Cumming has left England for Italy, and will be absent for some months.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, M. P., has left England to join his family in Paris, where it is the intention to spend a portion of the coming season.

Queen Victoria is expected to arrive at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Saturday next.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Quebec on the 20th inst.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to December 15th.

The Montenegrins have begun again to commit great atrocities against the Turks. Two members of the commission for the settlement of the boundary question have been killed by them.

The Great Eastern is not to remain long at Southampton. It is contemplated that she shall make an experimental trip from that port to the Mediterranean, and that she should then select Bristol as her return station.

The Mail Line.—The steamers of the Royal Mail line, plying between Montreal and Hamilton, are about laying up for the season. The *Champion*, *Cherokee* and *Passport*, here, already gone into winter quarters at Kingston; the *New Era*, and *Kingston* will be laid up on their down trip. We are glad to hear the line has paid well the last year. The whole of the boats are to be thoroughly overhauled. The *Passport* and *Kingston* have already been in the dry dock at Montreal.

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Snow fell in Montreal during nearly all of last Saturday. The sleighing was good.

The cast dust from the mills is likely to prove valuable, and can be turned to good account, as the ashes command quite a fair price for manure. They are also in large demand for the object of extracting the alkali contained in them to manufacture into pearl ashes.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the week ending November 9, was 3,884; making 69,976 since the first of January, against 72,925, to the same date last year.

The *Fairy Queen*, from China, arrived in England with 188,000 lbs of tea. She is the second ship with new season's teas.

The Steamer North Star.—We have information of the safety of the steamer *North Star*. It appears that she was driven on French Keys, and was kept there by a severe gale for six or seven days, when by casting overboard a quantity of coal, she was got to sea again and resumed her voyage.

One of the Armstrong guns, of heavy calibre, has been sent out by Government, and is now safely lodged in the Citadel at Quebec. It will be mounted upon the casemate of the Flagstaff Battery, from which elevation it will have the range of and command of the whole Bay.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that Schamyl has left that city for Moscow. He was so ill that two servants had to lift him into the carriage.

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The French government has opposed the proposal from which Tuscany was negotiating with a house in Paris. This, as well as other passing events, well known in Italy, will produce a bad effect.

Execution.—At Grand Falls, N. B., on the 29th ult., one Blaney was hung for the murder of his wife last January. The murder was the most horrible and revolting that ever came before the notice of, the brutal husband having literally torn the wretched woman's inside out, and bitten her breast nearly off.

Brockville.—A despatch from Newcastle district, to the Brockville Recorder, says that the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway has received about 200 tons of new iron. Carpenters are busily employed building bridges, &c. Travelling will be much facilitated when the road is completed. Business is brisk. Flour only bound at one shilling more than Montreal, the latter city being nearer, the "John Bull" as the lower end of the island of Orleans.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State Fire Insurance.—J. Hall.
Furs! Furs! Furs!—T. Marchall.
W. Clarton's Mercantile House.
Excellent Farm for Sale—T Leslie.
Farm in Belmont for Sale—R Johnstone, jr.
Albion Hotel, Montreal—L Decker.
Canada West F M & S I Co.—Meeting.
McLear's Canadian Almanac—Maxies.
The Weekly "Globe."

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, July 24th, 1860.

Constitutional Reform Association.

One of the conclusions arrived at by the late Reform Convention was to organize a "Constitutional Reform Association," with branches in every County or Riding in the Upper Province. To the delegates to the Convention is intrusted the work of organization. The matter will be taken up immediately in this County, and that the public may fully understand the object of the Association, we give beneath the proposed Constitution:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Committee appointed to consider the best means of securing utility and efficiency of action, by the friends of Constitutional Reform in Upper Canada, beg to report the following resolution:—

1. *Resolved*:—That an Association be forthwith established, with branches in each electoral division in Upper Canada, to be called, "The Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada."

2. *Resolved*,—That the following be the Constitution thereof:—

ARTICLE I.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada is established for the purpose of—

1. Procuring for the people of Upper Canada a Legislature and Government which shall have control of all matters of a local or a sectional character.

2. Procuring the establishment of some joint authority, charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

3. Procuring under an amended Constitution, further and better safe-guards against extravagant public expenditure, and Executive mal-administration.

4. Procuring the election to Parliament of candidates pledged to the foregoing principles.

ARTICLE II.

The Association shall consist of all members of Parliament, and members of the Press, and all other persons, who shall subscribe to this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.

The general affairs of the association shall be managed by an Executive Committee, holding its first meeting in Toronto; of which Committee all members of Parliament subscribing this Constitution, and all presidents of branch associations, shall be members, with such other members of the Association as the Committee may from time to time elect. The said Committee may appoint its own officers, and adopt rules and by-laws, ten being a quorum for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Branch associations shall be organized in each township electoral division, at the most central or convenient town or place, which shall be managed by a President, as many Vice Presidents as there are municipalities in the division, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and a local committee, of not fewer than five persons.

ARTICLE V.

The members residing in any municipality may, under the Vice-Presidents for that municipality, organize a sub-committee.

ARTICLE VI.

Meetings of the Executive Committee of Branch Associations and sub-committees, shall be held pursuant to adjournment, or at the call of the Chairman, President or Vice-President, of which due notice shall be given.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings for the election of officers, after the first meeting, shall be held annually at some day (to which day it will be given) in the first week of December of each year.

ARTICLE VIII.

The funds of each British Association shall be subject to the disposal of the officers and local committee thereof, of a majority of them, for any purpose not inconsistent with the objects of this Association.

ARTICLE IX.

The Secretary of each Branch Association shall, as soon as may be after their appointment communicate to the Executive Committee the names of the officers and local committee, and their residence post office address, and such other information, from time to time, as he or the Executive may require.

ARTICLE X.

Resolved.—That the Members of Parliament, and members of the Convention present, with the delegates of the Convention, be charged with the duty of organizing Branch Associations in the divisions in which they respectively reside.

The Manchester.—Mr. Sumner may be said to be the only person out entered in connection with the Admiralty. Very little business is transacted, and that little is done through Mr. Sumner's office. It is impossible to bring into the hall a man who has passage enough to stand the contact.

Marriage.—A marriage is reported to have taken place in New York city, where the bride was forty years of age, and the bridegroom seventy-four. The bride was a widow, and had been married three times before. The bridegroom was a widower, and had been married twice before. The bride was a widow, and had been married three times before. The bridegroom was a widower, and had been married twice before.

A deaf and dumb man in Connecticut, who married a deaf woman, and five children, all of whom were deaf and dumb.

The Imperial New York fair, the most famous republic of the world, opened to-day in a building [illegible] Fourteenth street, in accordance with the public proclamation of more than forty-six millions of dollars over the year of the public debt, [illegible] millions.

John Brown, the [illegible] Kansas memory, [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] Harper's Ferry, [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] Virginia

A Rhode Island Fugitive Slave Girl Sold into Slavery.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6, 1859.

A scandalous story has been whispered about from ear to ear, during the past week, respecting an alleged abduction of a colored girl of this city, and her being sold into Slavery at the South. The Newspaper *News* was the means of the story being made public, and as it has thereby obtained general circulation, I will state the facts of the case. There are two statements, each of which has firm supporters. The girl was born of a slave woman owned by a wealthy family in New Orleans, and when two years of age was brought to this State, and had the privilege of freedom, which she enjoyed until about a year since. Her color and appearance was so near that of a white person that it was impossible to distinguish her from among a company of white children. She attended school, and resided in a family at Newport for some time, when she was brought to this city and lived in a family who were relatives of her mother's owners. She was a regular attendant of the Sabbath School of Grace Church, and much interest was felt in her. She was intelligent and conducted herself with much respectability, and only those who knew her origin could discover that she possessed any negro blood. Within a year she was solicited to return to New-Orleans, where, it is said, alluring prospects were held up to her. It is stated that her mother suddenly called upon her, and induced her to return with her; while another statement is prevalent that she was abducted by two women representing her mother, and she willingly consented, under the plausible representations held out, to not out for New-Orleans. Her mother had previously become free and had sent the girl her daguerreotype, and people who saw these women affirm that one of them bore a striking resemblance to the picture. The girl returned once more to the South, and was sent to the negro trade-yard to be publicly sold as a slave to the highest bidder. The girl herself writes from New-Orleans, under date of Oct. 19:—"The officer took me and locked me up in jail; but the officer took pitty on me, and put me in there for safe keeping, because, if they had carried me to the trader's yard, my mother would not see me again."—Contradictory statements are given as to how the poor girl was disposed of after this period. Her mother, after being free, married a half breed Spaniard, of depraved character; and it is a current statement that the girl was subsequently persuaded, and placed in a position to become as depraved as those about her. The affair is yet enveloped in obscurrity, but efforts are being made to sift it to the bottom. When the story first became public, the people were so enraged that fears were entertained that they would mob those who were supposed to have instigated the abduction of the girl. The parties concerned are of the first families in this city and New-Orleans; but I forbear mentioning names until further, and more decisive developments shall prove that the girl was wrongfully abducted and sold into Southern slavery.

A CURIOUS SKELETON FOUND IN DUMFRIES.

It has been known for many years that there existed in the 8th Concession of Dumfries, about two miles west from the Grand River, a cairn of stones apparently the work of human hands, making, as was generally supposed, the last resting place of some remarkable individual among the red sons of the forest. A few days ago a more minute investigation of this ancient monument was made, by removing the stone of which it was composed. Its form was circular, about five feet in diameter, and on an average 14 inches high. The excavation was likewise circular, three feet in diameter, and two in depth, filled with earth and stones of various sizes.—After removing these, the bones of what appeared to have been a foot were found resting against the southeast side of this curious grave. Following the general direction of the bones, it was evident that the head was laid on the opposite side, namely, the northwest. Here a flat stone, about 20 inches in diameter, lay sloping inward to the centre. It was observed at once that almost every bone was broken; this was attributed at first to the superincumbent weight which pressed upon them, but when the flat stone was removed, a new light was thrown on the subject. The head and bones of the chest lay under it, but completely broken as if they had been pressed between two rollers for that purpose. The face appeared to have been laid downward, the jaws being driven firm into the earth below. The ribs, some sections of the vertebræ and other bones, were so completely broken and confused as to defy all attempts at re-arrangement.—On being dug out, the jaws, which were very strongly formed, presented some most extraordinary features. They were of one solid bone, undivided at the chin, which was wider than that of a man, having six incisors or front teeth, which were formed like the molars of the human species, and behind carrying upward, no molars or grinding teeth ever having existed. This formed the lower part of the mouth. The head having been broken into small pieces, the whole form of the mouth could not be ascertained. Part of one formidable looking tusk was got out in good preservation, of a curved shape, over two inches long and inches in diameter. The upper part of one canine tooth, 1¼ inches long, was also got, having been cut through by a blow from some sharp weapon. Several pieces of the skull measured over a quarter of an inch in thickness, and showed a corrugated of shape that must have given it nearly the form of the human head. In examining the bottom of this strange grave, part of the bones of a dog were found in the vicinity of it, not to much broken as the other part of the skeleton, but in a similar state of decay; they were easily identified by one of the jaws being found complete. A dense mystery hangs on the other exhibition. The want of molar teeth, compared with the form of those which it possessed, would lead us to suppose that it was some monster whose mode of feeding was to tear the flesh from its victim in morsels, and bolt it without mastication. If there is any naturalist in this neighborhood who can throw an additional ray of light on these relics, he will confer a favor, by giving us. An examination of them may be had by enquiring at this office.—*Galt Reporter.*

A country southerner thus trying to sell his old hunkerpegs. To that end he stationed himself on the music, and the crowd, in front, began to throw contributions, when a countryman standing by said "Sir, you ought to have a monkey." "My good fellow," said the Auctioneer, "so I had—but I've got no more." The

A Quaker lady complains that her husband is better than his spiritual counsellor.

MORE INSURRECTION.

Great excitement in Kentucky—Reported discovery of a secret insurrectionary movement.

From the Cincinnati Daily Tribune, Nov. 4.

Considerable excitement, we learn from reliable authority, exists in a portion of Kentucky, relative to the supposed detection of *a secret organization having for its object a slave insurrection.* The facts, as we have received them, are as follows:

Two anonymous letters were received through the Post-office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence in that locality, of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of old Brown's at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon Counties, where it is alleged the organization exists and intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were promptly taken to ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves.

The association is said to consist mostly of negroes led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employes of the Covington and Lexington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The anonymous letters declare, that like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of the organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the most precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action. Great consternation and alarm exists throughout the country, and a fully supply of fire-arms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. The people of Kentucky begin to think that this matter of insurrection in their midst is becoming serious, and that it behooves them to be on their guard, lest they are preparing for it.

This matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice. It is a dangerous matter to deal with among slaves as they are, as a general thing, easily alarmed at approaching danger of being detected and are prone to expose any evidence that may lead to the arrest of the instigators to save themselves.

It may be that the alarm is without foundation, though the citizens there think differently. If such an organization as set forth in the anonymous letters really exists, it must be fully exposed in a few days.—We shall await further developments.

FROM THE PLAINS!

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS ON THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 10

Our apprehensions on account of the delayed mails, travel and trade between here and New-Mexico are at length allayed by the safe arrival of a mail train, bringing three over due mails, three passengers and a mass of correspondence. They arrived on the morning of the 9th, in charge of the indefatigable conductor Woodruff, of whose kindness, energy and courage the passengers speak in terms of warmest praise. The gentlemen who came in as passengers are Dr. D. C. DeLeon, Army-Surgeon, from Albuquerque; T. K. McCutchen, of the house of J. & W. R. Bernard & Co., Westport, and W. B. Lifton, Esq., from whom we have gained the following facts: The mail, in charge of J. W. Woodruff, started out from Santa Fe on the 2d of October, accompanied by the above named passengers and a lady [Mrs. Kelly] and two children.

They proceeded on as far as Cold Springs when not meeting any out-going mails, and hearing of difficulties among the Indians, it was considered hazardous to continue, and they determined to return. The male passengers stopped at Fort Union, but the lady and children were taken on back to Santa Fe.

On the 19th, the mail from Independence reached Fort Union, and on the 21st Conductor Woodruff had his passengers again set out for the States, accompanied by an escort of 75 men under the command of Capt. Morris, who guarded them on as far as the crossing of Arkansas River. At this place they expected the special Government escort, but were disappointed. But the conductor and passengers, being all well armed, they concluded to risk that dangerous part of the way, from the Arkansas to the Pawnee Fork, and succeeded in getting through safely.

A military post is now established at the Pawnee Fork, in command of Capt. Stewart, of the Frst Cavalry, with one company only. Their duty will be to escort the mails from Cow Creek to the Arkansas—a distance of one hundred miles—and return. Of course this is but small escort. The season is likely to be inclement; forage and food are scarce; their horses are already broken down; and, under the circumstances, if we get two mails per month during the Winter, we shall be thankful.

The Indians are still hostile, and make attacks whenever they can do so with safety to themselves. The last murder reported is that of Patrick Cahill, of Independence, who went out in the mail coach in which Maj. Donaldson was passenger. It seems that Cahill, seeing some Indians at a distance, went to them to get them to come up to the coach and have a talk with the Major; the Indians refused; a dispute arose; Cahill fired his pistol, the Indians let fly their arrows, and Cahill fell mortally wounded. Seven days after two Indians were seen prowling in the neighborhood of the military post, and were killed by the soldiers. Of course, this will still more exasperate the savages.

The bark SEA, Captain Flanders, of Mattapoisett, left that place on a whaling voyage about a year ago. The captain, and one young convert among the sailors, were the only pious persons on board.—Recent letters report all the crew except one or three as converted. Not so remarkable, but somewhat similar, is the news from one or two of the New Bedford whalers.

GREAT FIRE.

Augusta, Ga. Nov. 17.

The fire at Atlanta lasted from half past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night till 3 o'clock, a. m. It originated in a dry store near Shackleford's question room, and burnt to the floor of the Fulton Bank. The *Intelligencer* office is in ruins with the two next blocks. The day they attended to Albany street to Holbrook's hat store. Two stables were burnt to death, and another is missing. Loss thought to be $300,000.

New Synagogue in Montreal.

From the N. Y. Jewish Messenger.

The new German and Polish Synagogue in Montreal, Canada East, was temporarily opened for public worship for the new year. The building was commenced in June last, and though not entirely finished was yet sufficiently advanced for occupation during the past Holy days, after which it will be again closed and not reopened till its consecration, which will probably take place in December.

It is interesting to know that this, the first regularly built Synagogue in British North America, which has been erected for the Polish, German, and English ritual, has proved one of the most popular and successful enterprises of the kind ever attempted. Our readers are probably aware that Montreal has possessed for many years a Synagogue originally erected and dedicated to the Portuguese form of worship. The most influential portion of the community having been at the time of its erection, of Portuguese extraction but the constant and steady influx of the English, German, and Polish element, has rendered it long evident that a separate congregation was necessary. The initiative was therefore taken during the Holy-days of last year, by several active and prominent residents of Montreal, and the result was that a handsome subscription list was opened for the building of a new Synagogue. The Messrs' Moss Brothers of Montreal alone subscribed $1,300, and to this liberal and handsome donation the new Synagogue owes its existence. The Trustees of the Congregation have, in consideration of the moral and material aid which these noble Israelites have afforded in furthering this great and holy work, presented the Messrs. Moss Brothers and their respective ladies with seats in the new Synagogue for life, an act which we think is as fitting and graceful on the part of the congregation, as it must be gratifying to the worthy gentlemen who so richly deserved it.

We understand that the Synagogue in question will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind between New York and Cincinnati. It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, and will be both in its exterior and interior finish, a perfect gem of architectual beauty. During the past Holydays every seat in the synagogue was occupied, and the accommodation for the ladies of the congregation has already proved so limited, that David Moss, Esq., has decided to erect two additional galleries at his own expense before its final completion.

The Rev. Mr. Hoffnung, favorably known for upwards of twenty years in England, has had the pastoral charge of the congregation for the past twelve months, he having offered his services gratuitously until the congregation should be in a position to engage paid officials. On the Day of Atonement Mr. Hoffnung delivered a most eloquent, appropriate and impressive sermon, which highly pleased his congregation. We consider these acts of true piety highly creditable to the rev. gentleman's feelings, and richly deserves to be recorded. We sincerely wish the new congregation every success.

The Great Eastern.

We take the following paragraph from the letter of the *Times'* Reporter at Holyhead, writing under the date Oct. 27:—

It has been stated repeatedly that it was by the decision of the Board of the Directory that it was announced that the Great Eastern should leave England for America on the 27th inst., and that this sudden change of destination from the United States to Southampton argues great infirmity of purpose on the part of the directory. We believe that no Board resolution was ever passed that she should leave on the 27th. It was merely hoped that she would be able to leave this month, and the idea was given up for the best of all reasons—namely, that when the company's surveyors and arbitrators came to inspect the ship they at once emphatically declared that she was not in a fit state to cross the Atlantic. In the face of such a declaration there was, of course, no alternative but to postpone the sailing *sine die*. That this decision was a wise one none can doubt, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no divisions in the councils of the directory may arise to set aside a resolution which is not only prudent, but actually necessary. Many may question the propriety of having a body of directors to manage the affairs of a single ship, and nothing but the most perfect unanimity on all matters concerning the welfare of the undertaking will reconcile the public to such administration. As regards the actual departure of the Great Eastern for America it will make very little difference if the directors decided that she start for the United States on this day week, for the whole question as to the date of sailing now rests with the Board of Trade. Until their requirements have been complied with no passenger certificate will be given, and the precautionary measures which they insist on are only likely to be completed at Southampton, and cannot possibly be done in less than two months at the earliest. First hose has yet to be fitted to the auxiliary engines aft, more sails have yet to be bent, spare spars, extra boats, and feed pumps to the engines have all to be completed. The fixing of the wheel and tiller chains must be altered, cast-iron stanchions placed amidships, beneath the iron upper-deck, and some apparatus or another devised for warming the saloons. The cold we heard the vessel during the last few days has been very severe though of course, a mere trifle to what must have been endured if the Great Eastern had started for America this winter. In fact, it is not too much to say that without some means of increasing the temperature in the forecastle and between decks scarcely any officers or men could have been found hardy enough to venture across the Atlantic at this season of the year. American gentlemen best acquainted with the feeling which prevails in the United States with regard to the Great Eastern think that any voyage there now must prove a perfect failure for showing the vessel, while on the other hand they are so confident that if the ship starts to New York, in the spring she must realize between $600,000 and $700,000 clear of all expenses. How far this estimate may or may not be exaggerated we cannot take upon ourselves to say; but there must doubtless be a wide and most important margin between the receipts if taken this winter and those which may be fairly expected next year, but in real truth, as we have said these speculations are quite beside the question, when the plain fact remains that the ship should not leave England till thoroughly completed, which at present she most certainly is not. It is said that the berth chosen for her at Southampton is a perfectly safe one, and it is beyond a doubt that that port offers such facilities for completing the vessel as makes it imperative she should go there at once. A great many rumors are afloat as to a postponement of winter voyages, but the fact is, as yet, nothing definite has been settled. It is just possible that before having England the Great Eastern may visit Glasgow and Kingstown, but beyond such likely possible contingencies nothing whatever is known or thought of.

THE LATE GALE.

Up to the close of Lloyd's on Saturday afternoon, intelligence was still coming in of casualties and losses during the late great storm. Its equal for violence and terrible consequences, has not been experienced for the last twenty years; and the boisterous weather of Friday night led to some apprehension that there would be a renewal of the gale. By a return made up to Friday evening of the results of this gale, we find the following:—Vessels totally wrecked, 96; vessels stranded and other casualties, 530—total 626. Probable loss of life, including the Royal Charter, 800. Many of the losses will fall heavily upon Lloyds, and the various marine insurance offices, but the bulk, coasters, were principally insured in clubs. Another shocking accident has happened on the Welsh coast at Fishguard. The wreck of a large passenger ship, apparently 1,000 tons, bottom upwards, was seen under the rocks at Aberbach. It has since been ascertained that the unfortunate ship was the Charles Holmes, 880 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Rowdley, which only left Liverpool for Mobile on the 26th, the morning preceding the storm; and from the spot where the wreck was found, it would be impossible for any person on board to survive, the whole of the coast being a range of precipitous rocks. At present it has not been ascertained whether she had any passengers; it is thought she had. The crew however would number many souls.—Although an American built ship she sailed from Liverpool, and her loss will prove very heavy. Among other affecting incidents of the storm, one is mentioned by a gentleman who returned from the neighbourhood on Wednesday night. During that afternoon two little boys, one 11 and the other only 9 years of age, lashed to a piece of plank or a small bit of timber, were washed ashore at Conwny, both still alive. It appeared that they had thus been launched on the stormy waves by their father, from a little vessel, on its proving unseaworthy.—Our informant adds that their father also reached the shore in safety, and that the little boys must have made a perilous voyage of at least sixty miles on their bit of plank.

GERRIT SMITH IN THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The announcement of the insanity of Gerrit Smith was made in our last issue. He was committed to the Utica Asylum, in this State, on Monday, Nov. 6. The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of Nov. 11, has the following:—

A gentleman who saw and conversed with Gerrit Smith, shortly after the affair at Harper's Ferry, told us that he was insane—not merely excited by fear, and agitated by the emotions which his complicity in the affair might produce, but mentally deranged. His eye was wild, and his appearance haggard, and his motions spasmodic and uncertain, but unceasingly restless.

He was in constant fear of being arrested and carried to Virginia—and suspected his friends of an intention to betray him into the hands of justice. When the cruel electioneering hoax was circulated that Gov. Wise had issued a requisition upon Gov. Morgan for him as a fugitive from justice, he seems to have become so frantic that his friends saw no other hope than to send him to an asylum.

We make an extract from a private letter upon this subject, which gives some particulars of this sad end of a well-meant but misdirected career, fatal in its consequences alike to him and to all with whom he involved in his fanaticism:—

UTICA, Nov. 8, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—Gerrit Smith was brought to our Asylum yesterday, and is quite deranged, intellectually as well as morally; and he is also feeble physically. He refused to take an anodyne, alleging that they only wanted to put him to sleep for the purpose of boxing him up and taking him to Virginia. When informed that he must take it, voluntarily or by compulsion, he opened the door and screamed (into the hall) "I protest!" He then took it. I deem his madness a sign of the times. He is a victim to the excitement which he helped to make general, and which, in various degrees, is now prevading all the Free States. It is much allied to the excitement against witches that prevailed at Salem and other parts of New-England, and the time will come when our descendants will look back at it as we look back on the doings in Salem. I am not sure but that the Harper's Ferry outbreak will intensify the excitement.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The banks are again extending their loans, and at a time when their specie is being reduced. The truth is the banks are in a tight place. If they extend the discount line, they reduce the *specie in vault*, and cause a reduction in the rate of interest. If they retain the discount line in order to retain their specie, they cannot strike regular dividends. These difficulties have given them much trouble. They are between two fires. The stockholders call for dividends, and the public complain when they attempt to expand. The present week they appear to have broken loose from their keepers, have increased their line nearly $2,000,000 and lost $800,000 in specie.

The election is engrossing the attention of the people stopping business for the week. Who are to be the fortunate parties is difficult to tell—but if we believe what the politicians tell us, the present election is one of more than usual importance. We suppose it but reference to the politicians of the day, who persuade themselves into the belief that the destiny of the country hangs upon a thread.

TWENTY-SIX MISSOURI NEGROES ARRIVED IN CANADA.—The negro exodus from Missouri continues. There is a stream of negro emigration to the South, and another to the North, bearing away our slaves at a rate that will cause destroy the last vestige of the institution, and leave us entirely aggrieved. On Friday there arrived in Detroit, Michigan, bound for Canada, twenty-six negroes on the way from Missouri, having been carried through by the agents of the Underground Railroad. The leader in the movement is said to be a well-known for his exploits in Kansas, and his connection with certain exciting events (Doy's trial?) in Missouri.—The slaves are discoyed from the border counties and even from the interior, by agents, conducted into Kansas and Nebraska, and conveyed thence to Iowa, Illinois and Michigan to Canada.—*St. Louis Neuts*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Nov. 22.

Wheat $1 12 a $1 40 for common to fair and Southern; $1 15a for Canadian Rye firm. Barley firm. Oats 46c a 47½c for State and Canadian.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat 4s 9d to 5s 0d.
Flour, Extra $5 60c a $5 9 per barrel; Superfine $4 65c; Fancy $5 00.
Barley 3s 0 to 3s 0d.
Rye 3s 0d a 3s 3d per bush.
Oats 1s 10½d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7d a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $14 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Nov. 22.

Flour firm; superfine, $4 90 to $5 00; fancy, $5 20; extra, $5 30 to $6 30; Wheat $1. 9 a $1 10

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1859.

	$	c.	$	c.
Wheat ₩ bush.	1	5	@ 0	00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	0	00	@ 0	00
Oats "	0	25	@ 0	40
Peas "	0	50	@ 0	5
Potatoes "	0	20	@ 0	25
Flour ₩ bbl.	5	00	@ 5	50
Pork ₩ cwt.	4	00	@ 4	00
Beef ₩ cwt.	3	00	@ 3	00
Hides "	6	00	@ 0	0
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0	19	@ 0	20
Barley ₩ bush.	0	45	@ 0	50
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	@ 2	00
Eggs ₩ doz.	0	8	@ 0	00
Hay ₩ ton	16	00	@ 16	00
Straw per load	1	50	@ 1	0
Wool ₩ lb	00	24	@ 00	25
Lumber	1	00	@ 2	000
Sheep	3	00	@ 4	00
Apples	0	00	@ 0	00

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

Birth,

At Peterborough, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Wm. GRAHAM, Otonabee, of a daughter.

Married,

At Peterborough, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Roger, Mr. THOMAS DOUGLASS, to Miss SUSAN GRIGGS, both of Peterboro'.

Died.

At Snyder's Mills, Smith, on the 17th instant, JAMES, eldest son of Mr. James Gardner, aged 4 years.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 32 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cantwell, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter at the

Head office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | W. P. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Osworth and Crombie.

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Septemberr Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$150,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 47—6m

THE WEEKLY "GLOBE,"

Of Friday Nov. the 25th,

WILL CONTAIN

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

ON FRENCH Canadian Dominations.—Appeals from the Backwoods on Mr. Valcongnet's Land Regulations—The Montreal Witness, &c.

NEWS:

Extracts from British Columbian Papers.—The Virginian Insurrection: Very Interesting Details of the Trial. The Italian question in its Latest Phase. war between Spain and Morocco, &c.

AGRICULTURE:

The Great Tile Drainer, continued—John Johnstone's Visit to Canada.

AN INTERESTING TALE,

AND SELECT EXTRACTS, MARKETS, &c.

For sale at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; two copies for $15; twenty five copies for $25 eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1859. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with the gentlemen generally, and especially with the Trade Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Rooms have been enlarged and made lofty and airy, and there have been introduced in the new wing, a grand Quarter of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now combines many improvements and elegancies hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, on a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing the personal management of the concern, the ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it ever is, the best Hotel and a full Hotel in Canada.

W. Clexton's MERCANTILE HOUSE!

For his Four Storey Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value for Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits* and *Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS; *GROCERIES,*
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his Farm, 4 of Lot 23, in the 10th Concession, Otonabee, only 3 miles and a half from Peterboro', consisting of One Hundred Acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation; 40 acres cleared, the remainder in bush. There is on the premises

A Good Log Dwelling House,

and a good Cedar Barn, 56 by 26. A Creek runs through the property the year round.—The property will be divided if necessary into two parcels of 50 acres each to suit purchasers. *TERMS LIBERAL.*

THOMAS LESLIE.

Otonabee, Nov. 21, 1859, 47—3m

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 35 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and for a Fishing and Hunting Ground cannot be surpassed. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 22, 1859.

CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Members of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company will be holden at noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, at the Company's Office, in Hamilton, for the reception of the usual Reports, and for re-election of two Directors. The retiring members are George M. Ryckman and Hamilton Ryckman, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec. & Treas.

C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co.
Hamilton, 12th Nov., 1859.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

John Merckell.
DRESSER, DYER,
AND
MANUFACTURER OF FURS

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he has opened a Fur Store for the purchase and disposal of Fur Goods on Commission, on

GEORGE STREET,

Directly opposite Coulter's Drug Store.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Furs of every Description on hand, or made to order if required.

Parties who have Raw Furs on hand will find it to their advantage by having them manufactured.

Gentlemens' and Youths' Cloth Caps of every style.

Fur-cloth Caps; Wholesale—Very low.

SLEIGH ROBES and APRONS made, lined and Trimmed.

☞ From the experience that the advertiser has had for the past *TWENTY-FIVE YEARS* as a Manufacturer, in Toronto, Belleville, and Montreal, he feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Highest Montreal Price in Cash for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

Peterborough, Nov. 22, 1859. 47

MACLEAR'S
CANADIAN ALMANAC
For 1860.

FOR Sale at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

NOTICE.

THE Second Annual celebration of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, will take place in Scott's Assembly Rooms, Peterborough, on the 30th inst.

All members of the Society are expected to be present. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock, p. m. Tickets to be obtained from the members of the dinner Committee.

LOUIS GLOVER,
Chairman of Committee.

JAMES STEWART,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Nov. 16, 1859.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to head office.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro.—Dr. Hall.

AGENT,
A. RUMBO.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 46

REQUISITION.

A. SAWERS, ESQ.,

SIR,—We the undersigned voters for the Town of Peterborough request you to accept a nomination for the office of Mayor at the coming election; and we pledge to you our votes and influence:

Peterborough, Nov. 17, 1859.

(SIGNED)

A. S. Fraser	John Cotherind
Thomas Forsyth	John Douglas
Hobson Boyd	Thomas Douglas
Edmund Chamberlain	James Smith
William Lundy	Michael O'Brien
Thomas Harper	William Hamilton
Robert Donnishurst	Napoleon Dulin
Chas. Osmond,	James Hamilton,
John English.	Bartholomew Walsh,
R. Walker,	Wm. Mercer,
H. Morrow,	Jas. Ormond,
A. Morrow,	Lewis Glover,
William Eastland,	Alex. Edmiston,
E. C. Hill,	Robt. Tabuse,
Geo. Brownlee,	Samuel Dickson,
G. W. Robinson,	Geo. Cunningham,
Geo. Mitchell,	F. Langton,
Ed New	George Jenkins
Alex. McNeil	W. D. F. Reed
John Thompson	Geo. Ross
W. A. Scott	Geo. McDonald
John J. Lundy	A. McMartin
Jas. Brown	Lewis McGregor
R. F. McDougall	Thos. Chambers
W. Finley	H. White
John Clifford	Jas. Campbell
Thos. Beatty	R. R. Palmer
Henry Crean	Andrew Ross
Jas Hodgson	Wm. G. Thomson
John Watterson	Wm. Henry
R. T. Brooks	Robt Stinson
Jas. Wilson	Jas. Wright
John A. P. Martin	John Parnell
Jas. Sentard	Walter Crawford
Jas. Monzies	Alex. McDonald
John Moffatt	John Reid
W. H. Wrighton,	J. Culcleth
Thos. Hewitt	P. Haffey
John Haffey	G. Chartrain
John Bentley	James Ryan
Thomas Kennedy	Wm Thomson
Thos. Leonard	James Walsh
Duncan McGregor	Wm Brownscombe
David Roche	Dr Harvey
A P Santry	Battle Hudson
Medoire Lavoie	Alex Whitock
William Ogilvy	George Deacon
George Dunsford	Samuel Johnson
George F Orde	Samuel Jayes
J M Trenouth	Wm Fowler
Alex Stewart, senr.	Robert Shilton
Robert Wallace	Edward Clegg
Thomas Heather	F B Blair
John Godfrey	John Kennedy
Thomas Green	John Whyte
Wm Goodenough	John Newton
John Lee	Garret Darcy
George Berry	James Joffrey, Jr
John H O'Brien	James Donel
Wm Metherell	John Metheral
P Ryan	David Carlyle
Richard Borrowman	Thomas Paterson
Wm Clatworthy	James Clatworthy
Adam Clatworthy	W W Boswell
Walter Paterson	Alex Hamilton
John Purser	William Stateford
Patrick O'Brien	John Hodson
Patrick Daily	John Reardy
William H J Hewitt	Henry Burns
Patrick Murty	Jeremiah Daily
Christopher Boyd	Thomas Lally.
Martin McFaddan	Thomas McCormic
James McFaddin	Brian Lynch
Patrick Melvehy	Andrew Cann
James Nevin	Timothy Tangney

John Britton

To A. S. FRASER Esq., and 136 others:

Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in accepting your solicitation for the office of Mayor, and thank you for your confidence, which if elected I trust you will not find misplaced.

I remain
gentlemen
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

Peterboro', Nov. 17th 1859.

ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBORO'.

GENTLEMEN:

Having received, at the hands of a respectable number of your body, a requisition, calling upon me to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, for next year, and having accepted their nomination, I desire to bring briefly before you the grounds upon which I invite your support. You are aware that the financial position of the Town is not in the healthy state its friends would desire for it, and there are many who trace the disadvantages under which it labors to the want of prudence and economy in the gentlemen who have lately controlled the action of the Council. The first step I shall take, if you give me your confidence, shall be to ascertain as near as can be done, the actual state of the Town accounts, and after striking balances, commence on from a new date to keep your accounts, after such a manner that no difficulty may again arise to prevent the true state of every separate account being at any time ascertained. The confusion which has for some time prevailed, may have given opportunities for a freer use of the Town funds than you would sanction, and should at once be removed. The next step to be taken, is to use the strictest economy in the application of your means, to appoint no more officers than the work to be done requires; to have the town improvements, printing, and every other necessary work done by tender and contract, so as to secure to every inhabitant the privilege of rendering his own castor, and to do away with the objectionable system of petty favoritism which always may be found when jobs are to be done under the superintendence of the Council. I shall, also, make it my business to see every means to realize as speedily as possible all the outstanding debts due to the town, with the view of relieving in a measure our financial distress. Such a course being one of the first acts a prudent man would pursue to wind his affairs over an unpromising aspect.

These being the main points that now agitate the minds of the rate-payers, I do not deem it necessary at this time to trouble you with the various other matters which at the nomination and on other occasions I shall have great pleasure in discussing with you.

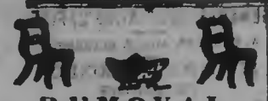
I remain,
gentlemen,
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber on the 1st instant,

A BAY HORSE,

about 5 years old. The owner may have the same



REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Centre, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke Street, with the most modern machinery all facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS for ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1850. 45.

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Stocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 16 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 13 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, Free post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, October 24, 1850.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, 21st lot 11th Concession, Otonabee, on the night of the 26th inst., A BAY MARE about 14 hands high. Black mane, legs and tail, and a star on her Forehead. Any person leaving such information as will lead to the recovery of said mare at the Examiner office, or with the owner, will be liberally rewarded.

R. TURNBULL.

Otonabee, October 27 1850.

CASH FOR RYE!!!

3,000 BUSHELS

WANTED.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1850. 42-2in.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

Wanted Immediately

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work at Rice Lake Railway Bridge.—The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE, Engineer.

Cobourg, October 24, 1850.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1850, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE

Cobourg Station..... 8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway..... 8,05
Baltimore..... 9,35
Brodin..... 9,45
Harwood..... 9,55
Indian Village..... 9,55
Keene..... 10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 10,20

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE

Peterboro' Station..... 1,00 P.M.
Keene..... 1,20
Indian Village..... 1,45
Harwood..... 1,55
Brodin..... 2,45
Baltimore..... 2,05
Grand Trunk R. R..... 3,25
Arrive at Cobourg..... 3,35

J. H. DUMBLE, Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1850.

BALL-TICKETS AND INVITATIONS,

Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,

in the most stylish manner executed at the Printing Office of the "Examiner" Office.

J. REKEWAY.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and handsome regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Peterboro', 1850. 3-tf.

TO THE SUFFERING!

Prof. Ossmon

All such persons is announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has in his possession a positive remedy, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE

instantly—the doctor has no bad effects following, there are cases where it will not cure, then after it, for 25 cents. Professor Ossmon's Tooth Wonder can be had

[illegible]

I have used the toothache drops and find them a certain cure.

ANDREW MURPHY.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE of Heppner & Brother's manufacture, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash or on Liberal terms.

Apply to

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1850. 29-tf

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1850. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1850.

William Clarkes,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1850. 33

SARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled—each exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and renewing remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, however or severe, and all other signs of a diseased liver, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful anti-septic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Rheumatism,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dysentery,	Lumbago of Spleen,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Fever,	Stone and Gravel,
Female Complaints,	Scrofula or Kings Evil,
Female Complaints,	Scrofula Complaint,
Fevers and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ Observe—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding townships are respectfully informed that Charles Hamilton has bought them Mr. Gelens Mr. Quackenbush and Messrs. and that he is NOW PREPARED to carry passengers to and from all the Roads, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in attending the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,
Peterboro', Oct. 9th, 1850. 38-1

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of fully inspected

CANDLES AND SOAP

[illegible]

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Rough Fat.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1850.

OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let a part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, containing fifty acres of land, with a large framed house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or E. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1850.

TO LET,

ON Shadrack Street, (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. Easy possession.

Apply to

E. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1850. 32-

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having thereon good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1850. 29-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	6	2	100	do	26 92
NE	6	2	1	do	2 25
	8	3	200	do	187 28
E½	12	3	100	do	49 53
	3	4	200	do	87 37
	9	4	200	do	8 87
NptNE	10	4	22	do	23 49
NWpt	15	5	83	Patented	45 45
SW	10	5	17	do	27 28
	13	6	200	Patented.	22 80
	14	6	200	do	8 47
W	20	6	100	do	16 95
Bro.	3	7	75	do	26 98
Brok	20	10	22	do	21 10
	20	10	200	do	105 52

BELMONT.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	Patented.	112 67
W pt	7	1	103	do	22 68
S E pt	7	1	23	do	22 68
	8	1	100	do	109 23
E½	16	1	100	do	24 30
W½	16	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	20 28
	22	1	200	do	43 32
	26	1	200	do	28 17
	21	1	200	do	27 25
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	15	2	103	do	16 15
W½	25	2	100	do	22 40
Bro.	26	2	26	do	18 82
W½	3	3	100	do	20 48
	9	3	200	do	43 97
	13	3	200	do	17 52
	28	3	200	do	28 03
E½	14	3	100	do	20 03
W. pt	14	3	53	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	122	do	24 35
N W	31	3	100	do	25 90
S E pt	31	3	16	do	2 60
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 28
SE of E½	6	4	75	do	11 25
SE of E½	7	4	8	do	2 57
Pt of E½	10	4	63	do	23 18
	12	4	71	do	24 35
	24	4	63	do	20 70
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 17
	26	6	200	do	20 02
	8	6	200	do	21 13
W½	24	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	21 47
W½	26	6	100	do	18 20
	27	6	100	do	20 05
	9	7	200	do	23 75
	7	7	200	do	23 08
W pt	6	7	120	do	20 43
E pt	9	7	70	do	23 23
sw of w	10	7	25	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 93

DOURO.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	3	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	54	do	18 90
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 87
W½	23	1	100	do	10 06
Map	25	1	165	do	18 98
E½	10	3	98	Patented	8 82
E½	23	3	75	do	15 98
W½	23	3	75	do	15 98
NW 25 pt	24	3	150	do	36 98
	25	3	44	do	18 10
	26	3	26	do	15 23
	26	3	100	do	22 95
E½	12	4	100	Not Pat'd	20 82
E½	17	4	100	Not Pat'd	20 82
E½	24	4	100	Patented	19 47

DUMMER.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 20
W½	27	1	100	do	21 80
	1	2	200	do	42 72
E½	24	2	100	do	4 27
S½	2	4	50	do	4 25
NW pt	10	4	9	do	11 27
E½	20	4	100	do	16 15
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 22
E½	24	4	100	Patented	4 27
W½	24	4	100	do	4 27
	25	4	100	do	4 27
	26	4	100	do	4 27
	27	4	100	do	4 27
	28	4	100	do	4 27
	29	4	100	do	4 27
	30	4	100	do	4 27
W½	31	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 22
E½	31	4	100	Patented	4 27
	32	4	100	do	4 27
	33	4	100	do	4 27
	34	4	100	do	4 27
	35	4	100	do	4 27
	36	4	100	do	4 27
	37	4	100	do	4 27
	38	4	100	do	4 27
	39	4	100	do	4 27
	40	4	100	do	4 27
E½	13	5	100	do	4 27

BURLEIGH.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
	1	1	100	Patented	21 23
W½	1	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 23
	6	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 23
	6	6	200	Not Pat'd	28 47

OTONABEE.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
Broken	11	4	100	Patented	39 45
E½	20	4	100	do	20 03
	11	5	200	do	23 75
	12	5	100	do	7 23
W½	13	5	100	do	21 17
W½	13	6	100	Patented	20 03
	15	6	100	Not Pat'd.	21 17
Broken	15	6	100	Patented	20 03
	16	6	100	do	20 03
NW½	17	6	100	do	20 03
W½	18	6	100	do	20 03
	19	6	100	do	20 03
	20	6	100	do	20 03
	21	6	100	do	20 03
	22	6	100	do	20 03
	23	6	100	do	20 03
	24	6	100	do	20 03
	25	6	100	do	20 03
	26	6	100	do	20 03
	27	6	100	do	20 03
	28	6	100	do	20 03
	29	6	100	do	20 03
	30	6	100	do	20 03
	31	6	100	do	20 03
	32	6	100	do	20 03
	33	6	100	do	20 03
	34	6	100	do	20 03
	35	6	100	do	20 03
	36	6	100	do	20 03
	37	6	100	do	20 03
	38	6	100	do	20 03
	39	6	100	do	20 03
	40	6	100	do	20 03

MONAGHAN.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	3	1	100	Patented	40 70
	14	1	200	do	42 72
	15	1	200	do	42 72
	16	1	200	do	42 72
	17	1	200	do	42 72
	18	1	200	do	42 72
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	36	1	200	do	42 72
	37	1	200	do	42 72
	38	1	200	do	42 72
	39	1	200	do	42 72
	40	1	200	do	42 72

THEY HAVE COME

That good substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

☞ Remember the place—Next door to R. Dennistoun's Law Office.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1850. 43

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *Allens teeth with platina*, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clarkson's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1850. 49

PARK LOTS.

Park.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
	13	11	8	Patented	1 87
	13	11	8	do	2 25
	14	12	8	do	187 28
	14	12	8	do	49 53
NE	14	12	4	do	87 37
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	240	13	8	do	87 37

SMITH.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
Broken	41	12	127	do	26 68
Broken	42	13	26	do	26 68
Npt	37	14	28	do

DECEMBER

1859

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kep constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 48.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion 2s 6
Each subsequent insertion 0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion 0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 0 0 3
Each subsequent insertion (per line) 0 0 1
Business Cards of six lines per annum £1 0 0

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES HEDLEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
D toves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., ot, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery a variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartye's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 6

MESSRS. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND **Draughtsmen,**
Office over the Post Office, Peterboro'.
V. M. CLEMENTI, T. B. CLEMENTI.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1858.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 2

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 10

[illegible]T THOMAS BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
[illegible] and Barnum' Hotels, George St.
[illegible] 39

[illegible] August, 1859.
M. R. CASEY, Agent, has opened an [illegible] Peterborough, where he will at all times be found ready to attend to the wants of customers. He will thank for a share of their public patronage, He will also give notice in Tuesday every Tuesday and Saturday. 31-3m.

DOCTOR J. AGNEW BROWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
[illegible] Hunter Street, three doors east of the Market Square, Peterborough. 39

THOMAS NORTON,
[illegible] Peterborough. 39

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. O SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
—:o:—
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1850. 26

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink
LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40

K. URQUHART,
Undertaker,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
For 1860.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT
T. MENZIES Book Store,
Peterborough, Oct. 5th 1859. 40

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
WANTED,
A SCHOOL, at January, 1860, by a married man, over 20 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Menzies, Bookseller, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1859.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

MIGHT'S
SADDLERY!
THE SUBSCRIBER would notify those indebted to him by book or note account, that it is his intention to place all unpaid debts in hands for collection, and unless the same are paid by
1ST DAY OF DEC., 1859.
they will be put in suit.
JOHN MIGHT.
In returning his thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage for the past, he would beg to state that he is better prepared than ever to furnish everything in the
HARNESS & SADDLERY LINE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of TRUNKS and VALISSES.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1858. 44

FOR SALE.
150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.
THOS. SHORT.
Keene, 20th October, 1858. 43

NOTICE.
[illegible] Apply to
W. H. MARTIN.
Peterboro', May 6, 1859. 18

A LAST CALL!
THE Subscriber hereby informs persons indebted to him, on Notes and Accounts overdue and unpaid, that unless payment is made before the
15TH OCTOBER, next,
they will positively be placed in suit for collection.
H. LAWSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859. 37-tf.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

STEAMER "FLY."
Captain CHURCH.
WILL ply for the remainder of the Season, between Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth. Leaving Bobcaygeon at 9 a. m., returning, leaves Bridgenorth at 12, noon, going to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls when there is freight for these places.
Palmer's Stages run in connection, leaving McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, at 10 o'clock, a. m., with freight and passengers.
☞ MEALS and REFRESHMENTS can be had on Board,
Peterborough, Sept. 13th, 1859. 37

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazlehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERES CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.
Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Mechants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, as a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Members of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company will be holden at noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, at the Company's Office, in Hamilton, for the reception of the usual Reports, and for the election of two Directors. The retiring members are George M. Ryckman and Hiram Ryckman, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec. & Treas.
C. W. F. V. & S. Ins. Co.
Hamilton, 12th Nov., 1859.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
In The
Peterborough Examiner.

Original Poetry.

For the Examiner.

War versus Liberty.

Whence come the wars which desolate the earth,
Which give to pestilence and famine birth,
Spread desolation world-wide! and woe
Springs from this source with never-ceasing flow;
Do king's wage war to guard their people's good,
And bring them happiness with hostile blood?
Do monarch's brave the dangers of the field
To aid their subject's cause and them to shield?
No! but for glory; thirsting for a name,
Still they pursue the glittering bubble—fame.
Or avaricious lusts possess the breast;
The curse of sceptres, and of crowns the past;
For *these* they slaughter myriads of mankind,
And give to passion thus their body, mind,
For these, oppress their subjects, whom they hold,
Born to obedience by Fate's firm resolve,
Drive thousands of them onward to their death,
Wading through blood to catch Fame's bauble breath.

When Corsica sent forth her mighty son,
To sport with sceptres which his arms had won,
O'er Europe's plains as Death's dread angel flew,
And fierce the rough war trumpet loudly blew;
He traced his steps in blood from side to side,
And snatched at power borne on the crimson tide:
While death and ruin followed in his train,
And famine brooded o'er the wasted plain.
Such is the bless of war; but when will men
Learn to be wise, and follow wisdom's ken;
They have no interest in the wars they wage,
While hatching woe, and for the coming age;
And while they fight for power to crush their right,
The haughty Monarch spurns him from his sight,
Esteems them tools for which 'tis weak to feel,
And raises high his fame upon their ruined weal.

Hail! sacred Liberty! the gift of Heaven,
Which to the favored sons of earth is given,
To beam upon their lot, their blessings bless,
To cheer 'mid labor, 'mid their toils refresh;
For void of thee, their very bliss a curse;
The bane of Freedom, slavery's haggard nurse.
But neath thy sacred influence, spring forth
Man's neutral energies and moral worth;
Neath thy bright ray, each virtue of the soul,
Breaks forth, where vice had reigned without control;
Knowledge presides as nurse o'er every part,
And while it forms gives feeling to the heart;
Thou blessest human life in every lot,
The Prince's palace and the peasant's cot,
Science and art then lend their generous aid,
To make thy blessings every land pervade,
Each useful scheme that blesses human life,
Springs up and spreads, secure from fields of strife;
Mild peace pervades a nation 'neath thy sway,
And happiness beams forth in an eternal day.
Oh! sacred Genius! bless my country still,
Protect it every hour from every ill;
Shine on each native wild with heavenly beam!
Illumine each mountain and gild o'er each stream;
Though bare its rocks, land of my fathers shield,
As in the days of old, in battle field;
As in the days of old thou warm'dst the heart
Of Presbyterian fathers;—now thy fire impart,
Still teach its sons to guard their country's laws,
And fire their breast in Freedom's holy cause.
C. S. D.

Ashburnham, Nov., 1859.

Single or Double!

Joshua and Jane Wheelwright, brother and sister, each in the neighborhood of thirty-five, lived together in a house on Harrison Avenue. I need not mention the number; you will recognise the house at once from its being of brick, and three stories in height The brother is in business—has an office on one of the wharves—and his sister keeps house for him.

"Why don't he get married?"

A very natural question, my reader. In answer I may say that he professes to think a single life far preferable in point of happiness. His sister echoes his opinions.—She, too, considers a state of single blessedness rightly named. To be convinced of this, you need only listen to the conversation which took place between them one evening.

"How comfortable it is to-night," says Joshua, drawing on his slippers, and placing his feet on the fender before the glowing grate, "with no noisy children to disturb you."

"Precisely. I ought to feel thankful that I am not that domestic slave, a wife," continued Jane, taking up her knitting work.

"You wouldn't be so independent. Yes, a single life is the best. Perhaps it is 'sour grapes' though; I don't know as anybody would have me if I wished to marry?"

"There's plenty would be glad of the chance," said Jane emphatically.

"Eh! do you think so really?" said Joshua.

"Of course they would. Why you don't think seriously of it, do you?"

"O, no indeed; only I wouldn't like to have it said that I remained unmarried, because I was obliged to."

"I've a great mind to tell you something, Joshua."

Joshua looked at his sister in surprise.

"I think there's a woman that's in love with you."

"You don't really think so."

"Yes, I do."

Joshua turned red, and then a smile came over his face—a pleased look of bashful incredulity.

"Now you're joking, Jane—I am sure you are."

"She the same as confessed it to me," said Jane.

"She did! Why didn't you tell me, then," asked the brother, with a little excitement in his manner.

"Because I knew you were principled against marriage, and very properly thought a single life was the most favorable for happiness."

"O, yes," said Joshua, a little mortified. "Still I should like to know who it is. I don't object to being liked you know."

"Well it was the widow Hawkins."

"Was it?" said Joshua with animation. "She's a very interesting woman, Jane, Don't you think so?"

"O, yes; she'll do very well."

"Rather good looking; don't you think she is?"

"Yes" said Jane indifferently.

"Jane I've got something to tell you," said Joshua, after a pause.

"What is it?"

"I was once sounded by some one as to what his chance would be in case he proposed to you."

"You don't say so, Joshua!" exclaimed Jane, in a flutter. "What did you tell him?"

"That you had often preferred a single life."

Jane looked amazed.

"And this discouraged him, so that he that it would not be worth while to plead his suit. I only tell you now, because you may be pleased to know that some one thought of you."

"How long ago was this, Joshua?" queried Jane, dropping several stitches in her knitting.

"How long? Really I can't tell. When was it we had this carpet new?"

"Ten years last October."

"Well, that's the time; I remember one by the other."

"And who——I believe you haven't told me who the person was."

"It was Mr. Grant, our bookeeper."

"It was! And the poor man has kept unmarried for my sake?"

"Yes, I expect so. He seemed a good deal down at my answer. But of course, I did't want to give him false encouragment.

"No," said Jane, absently. "But, Joshua, I believe I'll go to bed; I have had considerable to do to-day, and feel tired."

"Good-night, Jane."

"Good night, Joshua."

So the widow Hawkins likes me," thought Joshua to himself. "I wonder I never suspected it! And perhaps she has been making herself unhappy about me. I really shouldn't want to feel that I had broken up a woman's happiness. After all, perhaps it wouldn't be so great a sacrifice to be married. As a man grows old, be somehow feels the need of a wife more. There is Jane—does pretty well, to be sure; she keeps me comfortable, keeps my shirt supplied with buttons, and so on; but after all—

Joshua plunged into a fit of medition.—What the nature of it was may be guessed from its termination:

"At any rate, I guess I'll call on the widow to-morrow. It wont do no harm; in fact, it will only be neighborly, and a proper attention, considering her good opinion of me."

Meanwhile, Jane was passing through a similar train of reflection in the chamber to which she had retired.

"I wonder," she murmured, "I never suspected how Mr. Grant felt towards me! It's very wrong, I am sure, in Joshua, to have concealed it from me so long. I ought to have known. I am sure I always had a high opinion of Mr. Grant—a very high opinion. There are not many such men so honorable and considerate as he. And he isn't bad looking, either; he has a fine mature look, though no doubt his disappointment has worn upon him. To think that I should have caused it too! I am sure Joshua was *very much* to blame for not having told me before. Ten years ago too!"

And Jane began to speculate on how affairs would have changed if she had accepted Mr. Grant at that time.

"I suppose," she thought with a little accent of reproach, "that Joshua was afraid of loosing his housekeeper. But he ought to have told me—he certainly ought."

The next afternoon, it so chanced that Mr. Grant had occasion to call at the house on some commission from his employer.—This was not by any means unusual; he had often called before. But it was with a new feeling that Jane met him. A faint flush came to her cheek, and she said so urgently "Mr. Grant, do come in," that he couldn't resist the temptation.

"How time slips, away, Mr. Grant," continued Jane, with volubility. "I was thinking, last night, that it was just ten years since this carpet was put down."

"Ten years," repeated Mr. Grant, thoughtfully.

"Yes, ten years. I am afraid I have changed a good deal in that time," said Jane demurely.

Mr. Grant looked up. He could not see the ravages of time.

"I don't think you look an hour older." said he, a little warmly.

"Don't you, Mr. Grant? I am so glad though I know you are mistaken! But I like to seem unchanged in the eyes of those whom I esteem so highly."

"Do you esteem me highly?" asked Mr. Grant, abruptly.

"Very highly. I always did," said Jane "I hope I have always given you reason to think so?"

"Yes," said Mr. Grant, nervously.

He looked at her for a moment in silence.

"Couldn't you do a little more than esteem me highly?"

"What do you——I don't understand," said Jane, her heart beating considerably faster than usual.

"I mean, can you so far overcome your scruples to marriage as to accept me?" said the bookkeeper. "There, I've said it, although your brother told me that you were resolved never to marry."

"*I have changed my mind!*" murmured Jane.

My dear reader, I must really leave you out of the room. If Mr. Grant was to press his lips to the cheek of her whom he had ten years loved, it is none of your business or mine. What subsequently took place we have no right to know, but don't understand to doubt, do we?—Joshua was invited to breakfast, the next to tea, to dinner.

"I suppose Joshua will be dreadfully provoked," the thought, "and will keep out the few blushing Spinsterhoods left in Peterborough for many years. But then, of course I don't want to trifle with Mr Grant's happiness. Poor man! I have already too much to answer for in that way.

So Jane awaited not without trepidation her brother's steps. He did not come home to tea, not a little to her surprise. "However he is detained by business I suppose, she thought to herself, and she was a little nervous, though he could not be safe to seem unhappy.

"Here are your slippers, Joshua," she said. "Why, good gracious, you are trying to put them on over your boots!"

"Am I?" said he, a little foolishly. "I was thinking of something else."

"Joshua."

"Well, Jane."

"Mr. Grant was here this afternoon."

"Yes, I sent him up."

"He—well, you will be astonished—he asked me if I would give up my scruples against matrimony, and become his wife."

"And you," said Joshua, eagerly—

"I thought if he was so very much in earnest, I ought not to make him unhappy by a refusal."

"Bravo!" exclaimed Joshua, with sudden animation. "That's just what I thought about Mrs. Hawkins."

"And you proposed to her?" exclaimed Jane."

"Yes, and was accepted. After all, marriage isn't so bad, especially if you can make somebody else happy."

And so the brother and sister who had so long opposed matrimony, are to be married together.

Scotland.

During the past ten days the North of Scotland has been visited by storms of snow, wind and rain, of such severity as is rarely experienced at this season of the year. The severity of the weather may in some measure be calculated from the fact that two men in their prime, who had occasion to be travelling in the night-time perished in the storm—the one in Banffshire, the other in Aberdeenshire. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the snow changed into a perfect hurricane of rain and wind, and accompanied, we regret to say with four loss of life. The following lamentable occurrence took place on Wednesday, the 26th, near Aberdeen:—Mr. Coupar, farmer, Strathorn, Logie Elphinstone, was returning from a sale with a neighboring farmer, Mr. Booth. On their way they were joined by Mr. Fawns, cattle-dealer, Brechin; and the three friends rode together in Mr. Coupar's gig. Between the turnpike road and the farm of Strathorn they had to ford the Ury, which in its usual state is only a pleasant stream, some seven or eight yards in width. The tremendous rain throughout the day, however, had swollen it to a perfect torrent. The hour being about eight at night, darkness prevented the state of the stream being seen, and unfortunately danger had not been suspected before entering it. The gig had not advanced far in the water, however, before Mr. Couper, perceiving their position, got alarmed and exclaimed that they would all be drowned. Mr. Fawns, who at this moment sat with Mr. Booth on his knee, called out to the other two gentlemen to hold on by the gig, if possible. He had scarcely spoken when the gig was swept down the current and overturned. Mr. Fawns, though encumbered with a waterproof overcoat, by great exertions managed to reach the farther bank of the river by swiming; but the others had disappeared at once, and were never seen again alive. The *Banffshire Jour al* states that the early severe snow storm of last week was succeeded in the north of Scotland by floods of the most extraordinary character. Our contemporary says:—"Wednesday and Thursday were days of which it may be said, with considerable certainty, there have been few parallels within the last half century; and Friday night and part of Saturday the storm was scarcely less severe. More rain may have fallen, and the rivers may have risen higher in the August floods of 1829, but as a tempest of wind and rain and stormy seas combined, the past week is scarcely equalled." The *Journal* records numerous casualties which have occurred. Considerable damage has been done to the newly opened Strathisla Railway. A vessel named the 'Venture,' of Inverness, on her way from Sunderland to Macduff, on Saturday narrowly escaped being stranded. The Deveron rose very high, and flooded not a few of the low-situated houses in Banff on Wednesday night. In one house, it is said, two fish were caught which had swam in at the back window.—On the same night the burn of Turriff was immensely swollen, the water rising higher than the flood of 1829. Two stone bridges were broken down, and a number of wooden ones swept away. The railway bridge on the Banff and Turriff Extension, which spans the water of Turriff, yielded to the strength of the flood, the south pier being entirely carried away. In Glass and Cabrach much injury has been done to grain and stock by rain and snow. In the latter place several shepherds were digging part of their flocks out below wreaths from 12 to 14 feet deep, but were at last obliged to discontinue operations until the tempest would abate. Several boats have been imperilled, and have been destroyed at Cullen, and two inmates in Portsoy alone were blown down on Friday night, the inmates of one of them having only left it ten minutes before the roof fell in. Two boats belonging to Portgordon were driven ashore in the course of Friday night a complete wreck. Bridges and corn stacks have been swept away in Aberdeen. The north fork of the Ugie at Tillichmolt was swollen nearly two feet higher than in the flood of August 1829.—The old bridge of Cruttenauld, under which the 165th unfortunate Lord-Provost hid from his pursuers, was completely broken in view in the wild waste of roaring waters. The bridge at the Green of Rattray has been destroyed. A number of fishing boats have been wrecked at Whitehills. Two men have perished in the sea; a woman has died in consequence of the violence of the storm on Cairnbulg, and two sad boys have been lost in Cullen, one of whom was drowned while endeavoring to save the life of his companion, who had fallen into the water while they were playing on the ice. Many other disasters have occurred, but these are the most serious which have come to our knowledge."

The Warning Voice of Lord Brougham.

From the London Times.

Lord Brougham upon England and France is about as promising a subject as one could expect on a bleak autumn day. Nobody knows so well the dark and the light side of each picture as the man who once seriously tried to combine both allegiances, and who appears to be as much at home in one capital, one society, one province, as the other. It is fortunate for us that we have these eccentric beings, who, as the comets were once supposed to do, revolve round two centres, and link two systems. Had not his Lordship himself alluded at Edinburgh to his various career, we should not have recalled ever so ingenuously circumstances which have been connected on in different ways; but we were never more serious than we had in Lord Brougham an utmost providential medium between English and French ideas. It cannot be denied that we want such a medium, for it is the tendency of nations, as of individuals, to look only to one side of the question; to see all things in their own light, and to judge all by their own rule. The Englishman of old could hardly be got to think the Frenchman anything but a vain, conceited fellow, with a strangely exaggerated estimate of his powers, led away by delusion, without a notion of true liberty, and a positive nuisance to mankind, but for the happy circumstances that he has neither practical abilities, nor the moral courage, nor the physical strength, of the Englishman. Inwardly we all congratulated Europe on the possession of so steady and vigilant a sentinel as she possessed in England. What France thought of England has been so excellently expressed in almost every French paper, and so confidently, though politely implied in the language and demeanor of every French gentleman, that it would be almost superfluous to repeat it here. It may, however, be summed up in the opinion that only by the merest mischance had England ever gained the most trifling advantage over France, either in war, or diplomacy, or in the higher arts and sciences. Had Caliban, through some brutality, or some unlucky fault of a spell, become master of the island, and Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel, all been driven into a corner, that would have expressed very nearly to the French mind the moral and politically position of the two countries.—A Frenchwoman and an Englishwoman had much the same relative opinions of one another. The former was, of course, always simpering, conceited, self-conscious, superficial, and a good deal more: the latter always stupid, vulgar, tawdry, clumsy, ill-dressed ungraceful, with nothing but a tolerably strong frame, and a robust figure and rude sense, to recommend her. Such was the mutual expression of two races that lived in sight of one another, that had many elements in common, and though many of these prejudices are wearing away, still the national differences upon which they are founded must be real and important. They are not to be slurred over. It is vain to expect that Englishmen and Frenchmen will ever act or think alike. It is idle to say that a Frenchman ought to take what we may happen to think the most sensible course. He will not. It is not his nature. So Lord Brougham recognizes the difference, and adapts his advice to the two nations accordingly.

France is too fair, England too prosperous, he says, not to excite the envy of the Great Tempter. To the one he presents himself as one of her own Victories. She is there an angel with wings to span the world, just alighting from the skies, and offering to her favored people the laurel of triumph, the crown of dominion, or the palm of glory. France cannot but listen to the call which harmonizes with all her traditions, and is already written a thousand times on her monuments, and in every art, of painting, sculpture and architecture.—She is already devoted from her birth "to all the glories" of her race. Victory surmounts her columns; Victory crowns her heroes; Victory weeps at their grave, and conveys their spirit to the skies. Glory is all in all to France. She seems to have forsaken all else, as if to concentrate her powers on this one pursuit. Her aristocracy has become an obsolete remnant and rural superstition; her land suffers endless sub-division; her manufactures are protected in vain; her commerce always flags; her colonies are gone; her very liberties are comprehended in the fact that she once freely elected her Emperor; what, then, is left but glory? To cross the Alps, to spend the blood of myriads, and create a confusion which all the earth may never set right, is but a cheap price for one wreath of the sacred tree. So were horses, so were Emperors adorned; so lay they on their lofty pyres or in their sepulchral chambers; so sit they in Elysium to receive the homage of kindred souls! All else perishes; glory survives. Reason itself cannot wrest immortality from the hero as long as the world rolls on its axis. So persuades the great Tempter, and France will always lend a willing ear to the strain that has so often been her only solace for innumerable sorrows. But let France bethink herself. Glory is not dear to her because it has cost her everything. Is she still resolved to pay everything for it? To do so she has always done it, indeed, one way to read the lessons of history; but, if it be right, then whatever, and everything worth a freeman's regard consists in wilful ruin, and an obstinacy of error

But, spreading his sparky wings and crowning the Channel, the Great Tempter lights on this our motley isle—native to freedom, crossed by prosperity, consecrated to compromise, surrounded by the Channel, to the best of guard. Hence, he spits the high pretender, he spreads no forged wings, and offers no gilded crown. Regarding his feats and harkening his words, he could give the advantage on the prospect which he has held the Chinese, Cossacks, Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Spaniards, Italians, Americans, Germans, physical development, good sanitary institutions, material in-

Scotland.

During the past ten days the North of Scotland has been visited by storms of snow, wind and rain, of such severity as is rarely experienced at this season of the year. The severity of the weather may in some measure be calculated from the fact that two men in their prime, who had occasion to be travelling in the night-time perished in the storm—the one in Banffshire, the other in Aberdeenshire. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the snow changed into a perfect hurricane of rain and wind, and accompanied, we regret to say with four loss of life. The following lamentable occurrence took place on Wednesday, the 26th, near Aberdeen:—Mr. Coupar, farmer, Strathorn, Logie Elphinstone, was returning from a sale with a neighboring farmer, Mr. Booth. On their way they were joined by Mr. Fawns, cattle-dealer, Brechin; and the three friends rode together in Mr. Coupar's gig. Between the turnpike road and the farm of Strathorn they had to ford the Ury, which in its usual state is only a pleasant stream, some seven or eight yards in width. The tremendous rain throughout the day, however, had swollen it to a perfect torrent. The hour being about eight at night, darkness prevented the state of the stream being seen, and unfortunately danger had not been suspected before entering it. The gig had not advanced far in the water, however, before Mr. Couper, perceiving their position, got alarmed and exclaimed that they would all be drowned. Mr. Fawns, who at this moment sat with Mr. Booth on his knee, called out to the other two gentlemen to hold on by the gig, if possible. He had scarcely spoken when the gig was swept down the current and overturned. Mr. Fawns, though encumbered with a waterproof overcoat, by great exertions managed to reach the farther bank of the river by swiming; but the others had disappeared at once, and were never seen again alive. The *Banffshire Jour al* states that the early severe snow storm of last week was succeeded in the north of Scotland by floods of the most extraordinary character. Our contemporary says:—"Wednesday and Thursday were days of which it may be said, with considerable certainty, there have been few parallels within the last half century; and Friday night and part of Saturday the storm was scarcely less severe. More rain may have fallen, and the rivers may have risen higher in the August floods of 1829, but as a tempest of wind and rain and stormy seas combined, the past week is scarcely equalled." The *Journal* records numerous casualties which have occurred. Considerable damage has been done to the newly opened Strathisla Railway. A vessel named the 'Venture,' of Inverness, on her way from Sunderland to Macduff, on Saturday narrowly escaped being stranded. The Deveron rose very high, and flooded not a few of the low-situated houses in Banff on Wednesday night. In one house, it is said, two fish were caught which had swam in at the back window.—On the same night the burn of Turriff was immensely swollen, the water rising higher than the flood of 1829. Two stone bridges were broken down, and a number of wooden ones swept away. The railway bridge on the Banff and Turriff Extension, which spans the water of Turriff, yielded to the strength of the flood, the south pier being entirely carried away. In Glass and Cabrach much injury has been done to grain and stock by rain and snow. In the latter place several shepherds were digging part of their flocks out below wreaths from 12 to 14 feet deep, but were at last obliged to discontinue operations until the tempest would abate. Several boats have been imperilled, and have been destroyed at Cullen, and two inmates in Portsoy alone were blown down on Friday night, the inmates of one of them having only left it ten minutes before the roof fell in. Two boats belonging to Portgordon were driven ashore in the course of Friday night a complete wreck. Bridges and corn stacks have been swept away in Aberdeen. The north fork of the Ugie at Tillichmolt was swollen nearly two feet higher than in the flood of August 1829.—The old bridge of Cruttenauld, under which the 165th unfortunate Lord-Provost hid from his pursuers, was completely broken in view in the wild waste of roaring waters. The bridge at the Green of Rattray has been destroyed. A number of fishing boats have been wrecked at Whitehills. Two men have perished in the sea; a woman has died in consequence of the violence of the storm on Cairnb

News of the Week.

Tom Thumb is about to be married to a lady of his own size, who has been produced down in Connecticut.

The annual consumption of coal for gas-making in London is estimated at 840,000 tons, the product being 7,728,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Thirty-nine French Bishops have now issued pastorals on the political situation of the Pope. It is said that the Archbishop of Bordeaux is about to publish a pastoral letter on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

Lord Brougham's mind and body seem to bid equal defiance to the terrific advances of great age. He is verging on eighty, and yet his physical and mental vigor show no symptoms of decay.

The following petition to the Legislature is in circulation in Maine :—"The undersigned respectfully ask you to put an end to slave hunting in Maine, by enacting that no person who has been held as a slave shall be delivered up by any office or court, State or Federal, within this State.

Over 20,000 men are employed in lumbering on the Ottawa.

The fisheries of Lake Michigan are said to produce $1,500,000 annually.

A steamboat to run upon the ice, between Albany and Poughkeepsie, during the winter, is talked of in New York.

The Chicago *Times* says that on Friday night last a train of cars on the Joliet cut-off railway ran through a prairie on fire.

Forty-three American vessels were wrecked during the month of October. The total valuation of vessels, exclusive of cargoes, $480,000.

The irrepressible exodus of slaves from the borders of Missouri continues unabated. Free white labor is coming in—that of negroes going out.

There has been found in England, in rocks which were deposited long before the creation of man, a frog's bone of such size as to indicate clearly that the animal when alive must have weighed from 300 to 1,500 pounds.

The bird's nests which are esteemed so great a luxury in China have become an article of consumption in Paris. Although the greater portion of what is consumed under that name is nothing more than fish-glue, still the genuine nests can be purchased at about $70 per hundred weight in its crude state.

Vesuvius is still in a state of eruption, the lava having now reached a point three miles from the crater. The present mouth was opened 18 months ago, by a violent earthquake. It is estimated that 28,000,000 cubic yards of lava have issued from the crater during this eruption. The temperature of the lava is 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

There has just been invented in London (England) a portable, easily adjusted instrument, which promises well as a fire alarm in warehouses, docks, vessels, &c. It consists of an air-tight cylinder with an India rubber top, which in case of a fire in its vicinity, expands from the heating of the confined air and presses a spring which at any given elevation of temperature will set free a common alarm, or fire a pistol or cannon.

Mr. Marble, of Kyan, Mass., has been blasting at Dungeon rock for eight years, hoping to obtain the treasure of Captain Kidd.

A fort is being erected at Hog Island Ledge, in Portland (Me) harbor. The foundation is very solid and has cost over $100,000. The works are to cover an acre and a half, and to have ninety-three guns mounted in three tiers. It will command all the entrances and all the anchorage ground of the harbour.

The population of Rome, at the highest period of its power, has been estimated at 6,800,000. The present population of London is about 2,500,000. The entire population of Paris, including all its metropolitan suburbs, is about 1,500,000. That of New York, estimated in the same way, is 1,000,000.

A European paper informs us that a project is on foot for the connection of Indian and Australia by means of submarine telegraph cable.

Three thousand stand of Enfield rifles have been sent out to St. Johns, New Brunswick, by the Imperial Government, for the New Brunswick Militia.

The coronation of George IV. cost $1,190,000. His dress alone cost $180,000.

Yesterday, says the Montreal *Transcript* of Nov. 23rd, snow fell to such an extent that all wheeled vehicles disappeared. The merry sleigh bells were heard in every direction. The river since our last report, has risen at least eighteen inches.

The amount of grain afloat upon the upper lake for Oswego, up to the latest advices, is 400,000 bushels wheat, 135,000 bushels corn, and 55,000 bushels barley. This does not include the quantity to go from Canada.

We have the names of two ships of equal capacity which went to Mobile, one having a white *owner* and the other a black one; and in comparing their bills of expenses on return, there was shown an actual saving of $3,000 in favor of the latter—quite an item.

The hog cholera has again broken out in some parts of Kentucky. In Shelby County the disease has made great havoc. Some of the farmers have lost all their hogs.

San. Juan.—The Secretary of War has received a despatch from Lieutenant-General Scott, expressing his opinion that his suggestion to Gov. Douglass of a temporary adjustment of the existing San Juan difficulties will be accepted.

The correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says:—It appeared that tenders for the Government Steam will be called for about January. His Excellency did not like the original design, and is having it altered.

An abolitionist was taken up at Hamburg, S. C., recently, for being too free in the expression of his opinions, and his head shaved on one side, and a coat of tar and feathers applied to him; he was then ridden on a rail beyond the limits of the village. Free country!

Bank Note Reserves Extra.—Photograph Gazette *Notes*.—Bonnell's Bank Note Detector says: $9 notes of the Bank of Montreal, having the Post Horse Agency stamp, are being photographed and extensively circulated. So large a share of our circulation being of the Canada Banks and as it is probable that other denominations and of different banks will be issued from the same factory, it will be necessary to institute a more careful examination upon Canada bills than heretofore. Photographs are generally of a darker shade, and can be detected by rubbing, the colour being easily on the surface, and not penetrating the paper like ink.—Buffalo Courier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Grocery—S. E. Aitken.
The Stereoscope—Alex. Murray.
The *Globe*.
Information Wanted—James McIntyre.
British Saddlery—Hopkins & Donnelly.
Commercial Bank—C. S. Rees.
Notice—William Woods.
St. Andrew's Society—James Stewart.
Dentistry—P. G. Callender.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1859.

Town Finances.

The Town Finances are in a deplorable state at present. Many persons having honest bills against the Town are compelled to turn away from the Treasurer's office with rueful countenances; that gentleman being compelled for lack of funds to refuse them their wish. Several parties holding notes against the town have given notice that they will not grant a renewal. But this is not all; the town is in arrears to a considerable amount for interest on money borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund, and the Treasurer of the Town has received notice from head quarters that on and after the first of Dec. (to-day) no monies shall be paid out by him, for any purpose whatsoever, until the said interest is paid up in full. This is a pretty state of things. When the Treasurer may have enough to discharge the Government debt is a question we cannot answer; but he is tied hand and foot now until it is paid, and poor men must starve while the Town is owing them; nor can we see any desire on the part of the Council to remedy the evil. It seems as if the gentlemen who compose the present Council were bent on putting their successors in office into the greatest difficulty possible; the most utter indifference to provide for expenditures being manifested. But let us look for a moment at the cause of this state of things: The very money which we are now compelled to pay to the government is interest on a loan to complete the branch of the Port Hope road, and the notes which are now due were given for money raised to pay in full our stock in the branch. Every one knows Mr. Fowler agreed to pay to the Town 6 per cent. interest on our stock, but every one may not know that he has never paid one cent of that interest. This is the secret of our difficulties. In answer to the demand of the Town for the sum due he has either evaded the issue or been silent altogether, giving no satisfaction whatever. But the worst of it is yet to come: had Mr. Fowler been unable to pay the back interest, or had the road not yielded a premium we would be compelled to keep silent in this instance; but no such thing. We are informed on the best authority that the road has not only paid expenses, but has enabled Mr. Fowler to satisfy several large claims against him in certain quarters, contracted before he had anything to do with the Town, and we are to suffer in this way merely because a cunning railroad contractor like the lessee of the branch refuses to pay his honest debts! We should be sorry indeed to see the Branch closed, but rather than the ratepayers be swindled out of what is justly theirs, to fill the pockets of Fowler we would see the road closed for ever. If the present Council will take no action in the matter, we hope men will be found to take their places at the approaching municipal election, who will follow up every man who is indebted to the Town, whether it is on railroad interest, ground rent or taxes.

Woman and Child Drowned.—A boy about 5 years of age, son of Joseph Doe, a Frenchman, living in the neighborhood of Snyder's Mills, while amusing himself on a boom-stick floating in the Otonabee River, accidentally fell into the water. The mother of the child who was near at hand, and perceiving the accident, rushed out to its assistance, but lost her balance and fell into the river also. Before aid could be given by parties on the bank, both mother and child had sunk to rise no more. The body of the woman was found about a half an hour after the accident, by her husband, who we understand has become almost insane from the effects of his sudden bereavement. The unfortunate woman has left behind her a small family; one child being but a few months old.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Clegg, the miller at present in possession of the Grist Mill, known as "Peplow's Mill," on Water Street, met with a serious accident on Saturday forenoon last. He was engaged in feeding the hopper for one of the stones which was grinding peas, when, it is supposed from the peas being wet, the machinery became clogged, causing the stone to break to pieces, sending fragments in every direction. Mr. Clegg received a severe blow on the right leg, and another on the forehead. He was immediately carried to his residence where his wounds were dressed by Drs. McKeown and Brown. It was at first thought the limb would require to be amputated, but we are happy to learn that there is yet hope of its being saved. A son of Mr. Clegg who was also in the mill at the time of the accident, received some injuries, but not of a serious nature.

Stereoscopes.—These delightful instruments are we notice becoming very popular. Hitherto they have been so expensive as to place it out of the question to purchase one for family use; now they are offered for sale at low prices. Nothing can afford so much cheap entertainment to a family as a stereoscope with a well selected set of views. Our old friend Murray advertises in another column that he has an extensive stock of them for sale, and we know that any person ordering from him will be satisfied.

St. Andrew's Day.

Yesterday being St. Andrew's Day, preparations were made for its due celebration by the St. Andrew's Society. In the evening an excellent discourse was delivered in the Baptist Chapel by Rev. Mr. Douglas. Although many were present, yet they by no means represented the Scotch element of the Town, in point of numbers. This may have been owing perhaps, to the very limited notice, or to the early hour; people being unable to leave their business in time to attend; however, the discourse was an able one and deserved a larger audience.

Later in the evening, a Dinner, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, was given in Scott's Assembly Rooms. It may be unhesitatingly set down as the most successful affair of the kind ever given in Peterboro'. About 120 persons were present. James Hall, and A. Sawers, Esqrs. presided. The Room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, paintings, mottos, &c., and hung round with the Shepherd, Gordon, and Rob Roy tartans, and was brilliantly lighted up with lamps. Altogether, it was an imposing scene, and reflected credit on the taste of those gentlemen who had the duty to perform. To speak of the Dinner would occupy more space than we can afford this morning, albeit Frank fully sustained his well-known reputation.

After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drank with great enthusiasm; then came the toasts of the Vice-President,—"The Day and all who honor it." "Our Native Land." "Our Adopted Country." "The Mayor and Corporation of Peterboro'." After which the Volunteer toasts were given and responded to as follows:—

Scottish Heroes—D. Sutherland, A. Miller.

Bards of Scotland—Geo. Coupar, Dr. Holywell.

Agricultural Interests—W. A. Scott, Jas Jack.

Our Sister Municipality—C. Cameron, D. Sutherland.

Our Guests—James Stewart, James Harvey.

Merchants of Peterboro'—D. Sutherland, G. Coupar.

Pioneers of Canada—R. White, John Harvey.

The Mechanics of Peterboro',—L. Glover, J. Robertson, Sen.

The Press—Jas. Johnston, Thos. White, Jr.,

The Bar—W. A. Scott, C. A. Weller.

Celtic and Curling Clubs—A. Sawers, D. Sutherland.

The Ladies—Geo. Coupar, W. A. Scott.

Grain and Lumber Merchants—A. Sawers, W. A. Scott.

The 100th Regiment—Thos. White, Jr.—(Seag—Rule Brittania.)

Volunteer toast from the company followed, until the party broke up, about four o'clock, a. m.

Wreck of the "Indian."

We had only gone to press on Thursday last when the melancholy news reached us of the loss of the Steamship *Indian*, belonging to the Canadian line, and one of the finest ocean steamers afloat. But one feeling prevaded the whole community when the news spread, and that was a lament for what was considered a national calamity.—The accounts were only meagre, and very conflicting. The first dispatch which reached us stated that all the passengers were safe, and that only three of the crew were drowned. The next dispatch told a very different story: that out of the whole passengers and crew only 24 were saved. Later and more authentic dispatches, however, give what may be supposed a correct account of the unfortunate wreck. It appears she struck on a ledge rock, near Marie Joseph, N. B., while at a speed of 8 knots per hour, on the morning of the 21st inst., when she tore off her bottom and filled almost instantly. The Captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. She had on board 8 cabin, and 30 steerage passengers and a crew of 60 men. When she struck a rush was made by the steerage passengers for the boats, and sunk numbers 1 and 2 drowning the engineers, several of the crew and passengers, and two women and children; the remainder of the passengers were picked up by a schooner and conveyed to Halifax. The mails have been saved but the cargo will prove a total loss. The cabin passengers saved were Mrs. Meldram, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, (of Peterboro',) Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mrs. Elliot. The names of the drowned are, William J. Moses, wife and two children, Mrs. Eickman and child, Alex. Dean, Jas. Dixon, Thos. Channerhouse, and Wm. Johnston.

Death of ex-Chief Justice, Sir J.B. Macaulay, C. B.—The demise of this lamented gentleman took place quite suddenly at his residence in Toronto, on Saturday last the 26th inst. Up to within an hour of his death, he appeared to be in his usual health. Hon. Mr. Macaulay was first appointed Judge in 1829; in December, 1849, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, from which position he retired in February, 1856.—Since then, until very recently, the Ex-Chief Justice was one of the Commissioners engaged in the revision of the statutes.—Deceased was in his 67th year; he was a native of Scotland, and came to this country with his father, Dr. Macaulay, in the beginning of the present century.

The Counties' Council has been in session since Tuesday morning. The principal business transacted is the arranging of matters connected with the separation of the Town from the Counties.

The state of the George Street sidewalk is as bad as ever. Nothing has been done to it. In case the people may not know, we would say that Mr. Bradfield McClelland of the Streets and Bridges Committee.

☞ Harper's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for December, have been received at T. Massie's Book Store. They are both excellent numbers.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Nov. 28th, 1859.

The Council met. Absent, Mr. Eastland.

A letter from the Provincial Secretary, announcing the intelligence that owing to the Municipality being in arrears for Municipal Loan Fund interest, His Excellency the Governor in Council, cannot give his sanction to the By-law submitted to him for raising £2000, was read.

Sundry accounts were presented and referred to Committee on Finance and Assessment.

A report from the Town Treasurer in reference to the state of the Town Finances was read, received and adopted.

A report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, was presented.

Moved by Mr. White, and seconded by Mr. Morrow, that it be an instruction to the Reeves of this Municipality in the event of the Counties Council, being disposed to settle the amount to be hereafter paid by the Town of Peterborough, as its proportion of the expenses of the administration of justice and the use of the jail without the appointment of arbitrators, to offer the sum of $500 as such proportion, its being distinctly understood that in the event of this offer being refused, and arbitration being appointed, this Council will not in any way consider itself bound by this offer—*Carried*

Moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Henthorn, that the Collector be authorized to receive checks issued on behalf of this Council for taxes.—*Carried*.

Moved and seconded, that the sum due from Mr. W. A. Stott or so much thereof as may be necessary to cover the amount expended by him upon the bridge across the Otonabee River on the north side of the Town be allowed to remain in his hands until the Council are prepared to furnish the sum appropriated for that work; and that the commissioners, Messrs. Scott, Hopkins and Conger, be requested to furnish this Council with a full and particular statement of the amount now expended and also the present state of the work.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fowlis, that Mr. Atkins be informed in answer to his petition that this Council have steadily refused to make any abatement in the price of License, and that therefore his request cannot be granted.—*Carried*.

The yeas and nays being called for are as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. White, Fowlis, Bradfield, Read, Morrow, and Burnham. Nays, Messrs. Henthorn, Teole, Kennedy, and Hogan.

A resolution granting Mr. Benjamin Reynolds a beer license, fee until March next, was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY DEMOLITION.

The Newburgh *Index* thus concludes an article against the movement of Dr. Ryerson and Mr. Nelles:—

"The demands made by Dr. Ryerson and Mr Nelles are grossly selfish and dishonest. To divide the University College fund amongst a score of petty schools and colleges, to gratify a petty feeling of jealousy would prove not only an entering wedge to the principle upon which our school system is established, and its final overthrow; but the youth of our country would be left without a respectable and efficient college or university in which they could obtain a cheap and efficient education. We are happy to know, however, that the agitation throughout Upper Canada is extremely unpopular among the laity of the Methodists themselves, and not a secular newspaper published in the Province, so far as we have seen, that is not decidedly opposed to it."

We have much pleasure in noticing the advertisement of Mr. S. M. Aitkens in to-day's paper, who, it will be observed, has opened an establishment in our rising Town as a first rate Grocery Store, in connection with his business in Port Hope. Mr. A. understands how to succeed in business—he is a liberal advertiser.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—As I anticipated, our friend of the *Review*, is not satisfied that I made out my case in proving the charge of selfishness on the part of his clients, and yet he adopts the course I pointed out, as most likely to evade that charge. My "*platitudes*" and "*voluntaryism*" and what not has had the effect to lead him to begin the matter right, which if his friends had done they might have worked their way and accomplished their end. My reasons for opposing the measure from the first may be found in the fact of the total absence of anything like argument to show that the University fund would be better to be divided among the denominations, or that it was an institution not needed, or something of the sort. But, all at once, the last Conference seems to have found out, for the first time, that they had an interest in the University fund, and they adopt the resolution at once that they should withdraw that interest for the benefit of their own College. Their efforts since then have been confined to abuse and bluster. Toronto University was a "*godless*" institution, and we must obtain our "*just rights*" out of it for Victoria. Now I like the manner your cotemporary is going to discuss the subject, and I shall be most happy to break a lance with him in a "friendly spirit," and if he convinces me I have been wrong in opposing the scheme he advocates, I shall publicly acknowledge that error, and turn round and advocate what I formerly opposed. My sense of justice and fair play will, I trust, always lead me to act in a controversy *only* in consistence with these. The *Review* has not time or inclination to follow me, but I intend following it, and shall watch his special pleading on behalf of his clients.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
J. E.

Peterboro', Nov. 30, 1859.

In Leghorn, on the 7th ult., a remarkable scene took place. For the first time the Jews of that city offered up a prayer for a Christian Prince, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The prayer was recited by Signor Roberto Finaro. At the first word the 2,000 Jews present, with the exception of a few old men, rose to their feet, and remained standing until the close of the prayer, to which they all responded with an overwhelming "Amen."

New York, Nov. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, says that Mr. Douglas has caused his Anti Lecompton friends to be informed that he desires them to go into the Democratic caucuses, and if objections are made to that, he opposes any combination with the Republicans.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Portland, Nov. 29.

The Bohemian left Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at Portland at 8.30 p. m. on the 29th.

THE CONGRESS.

No announcement is yet made regarding the approaching Congress.

The London *Times* says, in a leader, "We shall require to know in plain, frank and undiplomatic language what it is which the Emperor of France requires us to act in our character as member of the great council of Europe. An English minister must have something more definite, and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than statements in Count Walewski's Circular, before he would be justified in committing this country to take any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid new screw three-decker of 121 guns was launched at Portsmouth on the 12th, in the presence of the Queen and Royal Family. She is called Victoria, and was christened by Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. Smethurst was to be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and charged with bigamy, had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the police Court resulted in the doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Earl De Grey is dead; aged 78. He held high offices in Sir R. Peel's Administration.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England, more bitter than has existed in France since 1815, now prevails, and it charges the French Government with directly encouraging this feeling.

The English Government have promulgated its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers.

The enrolment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on the 1st January. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

Captain McClintock had read before the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting narrative of his recent voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had prevailed on board the ship of the line, Princess Royal at Portsmouth. Over 100 men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

The demand for money continued active at former rates. Applications at the Bank exceeded the average.

The Stock Market had been dull and heavy, with slight decline in consols.

LATEST.

London, Wednesday.

The *Post* denounces the article in yesterday's *Times* as "a wicked and wanton alarm. It is specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. The whole article is a wicked and wanton alarm." The *Post* adds, "we may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion."

FRANCE.

The *Le Pays* says an extraordinary credit of 50,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the Chinese expedition.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly on the fight of the 5th of Sept., with the Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss.—The report says, "We have put the enemy to flight and have destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to about 10 killed and 40 wounded."

Marseilles newspapers state, that instructions from the French Government were received at Alexandria, on the 27th Oct., to prevent any fact that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company's works.

The Paris Journal *La Presse* had given a crushing reply to the anti-English pamphlet of Jourdain's, the editor of the *Siecle*.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris corn market. Wheat and flour were both dearer, and at many provincial markets prices had also advanced.

SPAIN.

Nothing of moment has transpired relative to Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government has chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the Transatlantic Company. The Spaniards charge the English with supplying the Moors with weapons and instructing them in their use. Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain.

A telegraph between Ceuta and Algesiras was about to be laid.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing a desire of the Emperor to make good the defect in the budget of 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. The numbee of members of the Council of the Empire will be temporarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 12th, the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to the committee.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin say that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a letter to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslau interview. It appears certain that either Prussia or Russia will support the protection of the Italian Confederation.

STORM.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, we were visited by one of the most severe storms we have had in a long time. A strong northeast wind, driving before it the keenest, sharpest rain and sleet that it was ever our fortune to face. Boyd's wharf suffered severely. About 200 feet, as we should judge, is swept away. The store house is uninjured. Some damage was also done to the steam saw mill, the gangway for drawing up logs out of the water was carried off and the boom for confining the logs gave way under the pressure. The large two-masted scow *Tecumseth* had a narrow escape from total wreck. Not being able to make the river in the dark, she was anchored outside the bar when the storm arose.—She dragged her anchors for some distance, and went on shore between the Sydenham and the Pottawatamie, but happily got off again. She had on board over 60,000 feet of lumber, and is now unloading at Spencer's wharf.—*Owen Sound Times*.

The screw steam yacht *Fox*, recently returned from the Franklin expedition, was sold at Lloyd's on the 10th, after a spirited competition, at £3,325.

It is stated that 29 gambling houses are established and doing a flourishing trade in one little circuit of the business portion of Chicago.

Details of the Disaster to the North Star.

From the New York Herald.

We sailed from New York, Oct. 29, 1853, on the United States steamship *North Star*, bound for Aspinwall. In an hour after leaving port we landed to and took aboard the officers and men ordered to Panama to relieve others of the *Saratoga*. Our passengers then numbered eight hundred and seventy-five all told.

We had a smooth sea until the morning of the 21st, when rough weather set in, and for a day or so nearly all were in a state of torpid misery. Seasickness, however, the great leveller, could not affect the variety of character stowed away within the compass of our ship, I think it might be said, without dissembling, that the American character was represented completely, as it consisted of every form between the most polished gentleman and scholar and the vilest vagabond that ever traversed the continent.

We were carried to the eastward by the Gulf stream. Having passed Cape Hatteras we were in a smooth sea. The weather was warm, and time passing pleasantly. In the evening we had music, and many of the passengers joyously engaged in the dance; the evening's amusement closed merrily with the "Virginia Reel." The passengers retired, many of them confidently expecting to make Aspinwall as soon, if not sooner, than the "opposition." The captain and the crew also, elated with the prospect, are putting forth their best endeavors to come out ahead.

At a quarter after eleven, p. m., the rain was so thick that we had to for one hour and twenty-five minutes. I spoke to the captain after the rain was over, and we were under headway—say at three o'clock a. m. He reported that we had passed the islands feared, and that the sea was now clear. Captain Wright was present and that also appeared to be his opinion. At 4:40, a. m., we struck one of the French Keys, called Pinnas island, about three-fourth of a mile from the beach. It is accounted for by the ship having drifted to the leeward, in consequence of running slow and laying to. It was the captain's opinion, though, that we had passed the island ten or fifteen miles. He had been on the look out all night, and had just gone to the pantry for refreshment, but leaving the second mate on duty. The latter left his post to give orders relative to washing decks, and while gone the ship struck.

She had hardly touched when the passengers were all out on deck, terribly excited, and were surprised that the island was not seen in time to avoid danger—it being twilight. It was soon ascertained that she must be lighted of her passengers and coal. The small boats were manned by the sailors of the *Saranac*, and the process of removing passengers commenced. The women and children were taken first, then the men, canvas mattresses, &c.—Some of the men went to work building tents, while others went in search of water, curiosities, &c. At first all seemed pleased to be once more on terra firma again, altho' on an island uninhabited, without vegetation or water. It appears to have been formed by volcanic eruptions and the coral insect. The passengers were all landed by 11 a. m., and the most of them not having had breakfast, and but little water, began to feel their dependent condition.

A majority, indeed, of all those on the island acted like famished wolves, and it looked as if hunger and thirst had divested them of all restraints and courtesy to each other so pleasing in well regulated societies.

Our tents were strewed along the beach in fair order, presenting the appearance of a menagerie with numerous side-shows. It was amusing to see the eagerness of our inhabitants at meal times to get their respective places in rank.

To-day, the 28th, he reports all hands at work, including crew of the *Saranac*, in throwing coal overboard; Captain Wright sent to Fortune Island to procure assistance; Captain Jones working like a tiger, with hopes that the ship would be gotten off.

The 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th at the ship the order was hearing coal, and every day at high tide an effort was made to heave her off the reef, the *Saranac's* officers and men working with all the strength they possessed, deservedly winning for themselves the hearty thanks and admiration of the passengers. During this time they moved the ship some twenty feet, and each success was announced to the islanders by the hearty cheers of the crew, and responded to by them in the same appreciative manner.

At the island there were incidents occurring nearly every day to disturb the monotony, which I will take up in order and dispose of in as brief a manner as possible. On the 27th a hospital had to be erected to receive the sick. There were about thirty cases on hand—none dangerously ill, however—the most of them being the result of wandering around the island in the hot sun, and fear lest they would die of thirst or starvation.

All the coal, except enough to run us into Kingston, Jamaica, being thrown overboard, a desperate attempt was made to heave off the ship. The blocks and tackling proved inadequate, and again there was a failure. The schooner that Capt. Wright and Lieut. Braine sent for our assistance was at anchor near us, but proved to be nothing more than a wrecker after salvage. Captain Jones tried to treat with them for assistance in some shape, but their prices were so exhorbitant that nothing could be concluded. As an instance of their desire to extort, they asked the captain fifteen hundred dollars for blocks and tackle, not worth fifty dollars in the States.

Monday, the 31st, all are anxious, as the fate of the ship, or at least the time of our delay, is pending. The tide and swell of the sea favorable. Everything in readiness for high tide. It came—they succeeded. At half past ten she is floating in deep water. The passengers met on the beach, and gave three cheers for the *North Star*, three cheers for Captain Jones, and three cheers for the officers and men of the *Saranac*.

At two o'clock boats were sent ashore for passengers. Our wreckers came in good play now; that is, the small ones manned by the negroes. The captain employs them to assist in moving passengers. All seems eager to get to the ship, and it was with much difficulty we were enabled to give the women and children the preference.

The ship got under weigh, heading for Fortune Island, to receive Captain Wright, and men, as also to lay in a supply of water. We arrived at Frank Town, received the captain, and laid to between there and the French Wells until morning. On the 4th, at twelve, we cast anchor in Kingston harbor, and all rushed for the shore. When I returned to the boat, the native women—about one hundred—were engaged in carrying coal on board in baskets on their heads. We got off on the 4th at 2 o'clock, and to-day—the 8th—by noon we expect to cast anchor in the Aspinwall harbor.

We are now at Aspinwall (2 p. m.) after an absence from New York of 19 days, all in good health.

THE SAFETY OF STEAMSHIPS.

The following remarks by the New York *Times*, on the "safety" of steamers in the American service gives one little insight into the number and nature of dangers to which passengers are exposed. We confess that the bare recital of these probabilities is enough to damp the ardour of any average number of intending *voyageurs*. The suspense caused by the absence of the *North Star* seems to have awakened the attention of some of the New York papers to the matter; and we hope that since this has been done the subject will not be allowed to drop until something sensible and satisfactory shall have been done by the authorities of "Gotham," or by any one and every one whose business, interest or pleasure requires them to give the subject some consideration.

We take the broad ground that the general run of ocean ships, when they are compared with such ships as commerce might not only provide, but afford, are simply slaughter houses. The are systematically provided with every appliance of danger. They are habitually curtailed of every appointment of safety. They lack adaption to the means of preservation which nature has provided. They scientifically embody the elements of destruction. They render the passage of nature's own wide ocean highway more precarious and full of danger than the sealing of mountain embankments and the transit of rotten bridges on the narrow and crooked railways on land.

Here is a wooden steamship. Furnace funnels running through pitch-pine cases and floors; reckless and ignorant firemen; hundreds of uncovered lamps swinging by the side of tinder partitions, and combustible clothing and materials of all varieties; smoking-rooms, lamp-rooms, oil-rooms, paint rooms, and, often enough, powder-rooms, of dry pine, under the charge of raw and cheap servants and the tender mercies of thoughtless passengers; pumps barely large enough to fulfil the inspector's conditions, out of reach, nobody knows where—seldom used—possibly out of order; fire plugs in unknown localities, and passengers, if not crew, habitually ignorant of how and where to get at them; green hands shipped from the dock the day of sailing—insufficient in number and under a discipline which is a mere farce compared with the old fashioned *regime* and the necessities of the case—the very food for panic and disorder; not half boats enough to carry the ship's company in case of abandonment—lowering apparatus proverbially liable to accident—entire absence of discipline in their management, and, too often, the boats leaky, frail, and without spars and provisions. Here is a beautiful prospect for the times! But this is only the first letter in the catalogue of possible and probable disasters. Machinery liable to the same strain—heavy in this ship and light in that—of all possible materials and proportions, the right pattern not followed, if known. Machinery broken down—no spare parts, and no seperate means of propulsion—ship falls into the trough of the sea, waves board her, break in her skylights and upper works, and fill her with water—billows hammer and strain her light timbers till she leaks like a seive—gets before the wind, and broaches to, because she has not canvass enough to render her manageable. Question him who has lain in a Vanderbilt ship for two days in the trough of the sea, without a spare spar to replace a broken yard, without a spare rag to replace a split sail, and without a plank to splice the broken spar—unless some of the paddle-wheel floats were sawn for the purpose. And what are the chances in case of collision with ice, with other vessels and with shoals and rocks? Thank Heaven! bulkheads are now put into most ships—but how are they put in? Let the public go on board and see. In many cases they do not come up to the water line, in others they are full of doors and holes, and in very few cases are they real pillars of strength and safety. And when ships are supplied with only one reliable means of propulsion, and that, the engine, rather expected to break down than to hold fast, the light spars of paddle ships being of no independent account whatever, what is to prevent their being helplessly driven upon lee shores and drifted about at the mercy of the elements? These are not imaginary cases. There is plenty of precedent for them and many more.

ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

The official organ of the British Government, the *Gazette*, contains this week a correspondence between Lord John Russel, Mr. Buchanan, the British Minister at Madrid, and the Spanish Minister, Senor Collantes, respecting the objects for which Spain is undertaking the war against Morocco. Our Foreign Minister tells Mr. Buchanan that, "if the Spanish Government only seek redress for wrongs, and vindication of their honour, Her Majesty's Government will not interpose any obstacle to their obtaining such reparation; but if the outrage of the wild Moorish tribes are to be made a ground for conquest, and especially on the coast, Her Majesty's Government are bound to look to the security of the fortress of Gibraltar. His lordship instructed Mr. Buchanan to ask for an explanation. "If," says Lord John Russell, "the Spanish troops should, in the course of hostilities, occupy Tangier, that occupation must be temporary, and not extend beyond the ratification of a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco;" and he adds, "an occupation till an indemnity is paid might become a permanent occupation, and such permanent occupation Her Majesty's Government would consider inconsistent with the safety of Gibraltar.' Accordingly, Mr. Buchanan waited upon Senior Collantes, read to him the dispatch which had been forwarded from London, and received an oral as well as a written assurance which satisfied the wishes of the British Foreign Secretary. Spain, he declares, will not hold Tangier after a declaration of peace with Morocco has been effected, and Spain has no intention of occupying any part of the Morocco coast which would in the least endanger the navigation of the Straits of Gibraltar. Some time ago, it was rumoured that Lord Palmerston looked with great distrust upon the possible results of the impending conflict between the Moors and Spain, and that he was doing his utmost to prevent hostilities. But the satisfactory assurances which have been so promptly tendered by the Madrid authorities have calmed these apprehensions, for the war is not to be one of conquest but chastisement. "The Balance of Power," is a phrase constantly in the mouths of diplomatists; hitherto it has had special reference to the affairs of Europe, but it seems now to be extended to Africa. Nevertheless, the jealousy with which we regard our possession of Gibraltar will be generally regarded by Englishmen as arraying on the side of a wise discretion, and these explanatory interchanges before the war may prevent a good deal of embarrassment after it.

The first cargo of new block pine arrived at New York on Friday—a couple earlier than last year.

SHOOTING AFFAIR!!

A YOUNG LADY ATTEMPTS TO KILL HER ALLEGED TRADUCER!

From the Cleveland Leader, Nov. 18.

Yesterday afternoon two ineffectual attempts were made to shoot Mr. Richard Moore, a compositor in the *Plaindealer* office, by Miss Sarah Hubbard, who has, until recently, been also a compositor in the same office. That she did not do this without most outrageous provocation, the following statement will show.

Miss Hubbard has been for a year or two working in several of the printing offices in the city, in every one of which she showed herself to be not only a skilful operator, but her conduct has been such as to ensure her the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Although engaged in a vocation in which she had had few or no female companions, there has never been reason for a whisper of slander or a word of disrespect to be offered against her.

For two or three months until quite recently she worked in the *Plaindealer* office and while there became acquainted with Moore, a brother typo. The acquaintance continued pleasantly until a few weeks since when she heard of disrespectful and ungentlemanly remarks which he had made about her, and informed him of the fact.—Since that time, he has avoided her entirely but has busily circulated the most outrageously false and slanderous stories respecting her, such as, if true, would shut her out of the pale of all respectable society. She first got knowledge of this conduct of his on Saturday evening last. On Monday morning she consulted a lawyer on the matter, and earnestly endeavoured to arrange a meeting with Moore to explain his conduct, and either substantiate his charges or make suitable retraction. During all of this however, he has carefully kept himself out of the way, even staying away from his meals to avoid meeting with the lawyer and another friend of hers.

Finding no available way of obtaining any fair dealing from him, Miss Hubbard grew desperate at the false position she was placed in before the word by his base slanders, and resolved to obtain satisfaction in a summary manner. We should have stated that as a result of his misrepresentations she had lost her situation in the *Plaindealer* office.

Yesterday she obtained a pistol and watched at the City Hotel for his passing. She met him in front of door about 3, and, facing him, demanded that he take back his accusations. Not doing this, she fired at him, but missed her aim. He wrenched the pistol from her, and left her. She procured another pistol, and waited in the hall of his boarding house, on Champlain street, for him to come up from his supper in the basement. When he appeared, she fired at him again, but again without effect, and again he got the pistol from her, with the able assistance of a companion. She broke away from them and left the house.

It is to be regretted that the girl who was so brave in the defence of her honor, was not more successful in her object, but we much mistake if her cowardly calumniator finds this town a safe vineyard to labor in. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to find further employment in the printing offices in town.

Miss Hubbard is an orphan, and came to this town homeless, penniless, and friendless, but with a noble independence she has scorned no honourable calling, and has by her exemplary life won friends who will take pride in protecting her from further ruffianism.

Capture and Suicide of Rouse, the Burglar!

The Syracuse *Courier* gives a long account of Wm. H. Rouse, one of the most successful burglars that has ever operated in the United States. After a pursuit of two years, he was taken at Hudson, N.Y., on Saturday the 5th instant, and about ten o'clock that night he jumped from a Hudson river steamer, and was drowned.—Jewelry stores were the principal objects of the depredations of Rouse and his two associates, named Card, brothers; but if a store containing silk goods fell in their way they did not spare it. They often made lifts to the value of $2000. In October, 1857 they cleared a store

ner, N. Y. —Her statement proved strictly correct in every particular. The officers proceeded to Hudson, and obtained permission to occupy the front room of a house directly opposite Rouse's house. In the afternoon, Mrs. Rouse came out and walked down street. Officer Lowell shortly followed after her. Next Rouse himself came out of his house, and officer James followed him down the same street. Rouse now had an officer in front and rear without knowing it. James managed to signalize Lowell, who was ahead, and he turned back, and the two officers so graduated their paces that Lowell met Rouse just as James came up behind. Lowell reached his hand out to him, saying, "How do you do sir. I think I have seen you somewhere" Taking hold of Lowell's hand, he replied, "I think you must be mistaken." Lowell held on to Rouse's hand to give a long shake, when officer James coming up, spoke out saying, "How do you do, Mr. Revenge! I believe that was what you called yourself in a letter to me." At this sudden announcement, Rouse jerked his hand away from Lowell and made a pass for his side pocket. James seized Rouse's arm from behind, and Lowell instantly got the handcuffs on him. Rouse's house was fitted up elegantly, and the officers found a trunk full of stolen silks, and concealed under the floor a quantity of silver ware, stolen from a store at Auburn. They also found a large quantity of burglar's tools. They at once started with their prisoner, but while crossing the ferry at Albany he jumped overboard and was drowned. The last words he spoke were —"Well, I am not so badly off as 'Old Brown.' He will be hung."

EMIGRATION OF COLOURED LABOURERS FROM CANADA TO JAMAICA.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Jamaica respecting the opening of the House there, says that His Excellency dwelt on the subject of immigration for some time, and, to the great gratification of the planters and others having an interest in the permanent welfare of the colony, announced that a supply of East India coolies may be looked for in the early months of the succeeding year; and that a number of Chinese labourers, with their wives and families, have been engaged. He also stated that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government and the concurrence of the Government of Canada, an agency has been established in that province to assist in the removal of a limited number of the colored population, should they prove desirous of resorting to Jamaica. By advices since received, I have heard that a number of Canadians have agreed to emigrate to this island, and that they may shortly be expected.

SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LIP.

M. Bouisson, of Montpelier, according to the *Medical Times*, has recently stated that the great increase of the affection is due to the practice of smoking: and the late M. Roux attributed also to this the fact of his having met with a larger proportion of cancerous affections of the lips during the latter than during the former half of his prolonged surgical career. M. Fleury, of Clermont, is, however, of a different opinion; for, deploring equally with M. Bouisson, the pernicious practice of smoking, he doubts whether cancerous affection of the lip is one of its effects.—Between 1845 and 1855 he has operated upon 86 patients, 71 being men, and 15 women, not one of these being less than 43 years of age.—They were all of the peasant class, chiefly from among the mountains of Puy-de-Dome and the vicinity where smoking is wholly unpracticed. It is a remarkable fact that the inhabitants of the surrounding plains, and of the towns where smoking prevails much more, are almost completely free from the affection.—*Medical Times.*

AMERICAN EQUALITY.

The Hotel du Louvre has been recently troubled by an American exhibition, which reminds us that Monsieur the Minister of Justice is not the only person a little behind his time in this great city of boulevards. It would appear that, not very many days ago, two gentlemen of colour took up their quarters in the great hotel, where luggage is distributed by machinery, and where there is fitting accomodation for the Russian Prince, and the most commercial traveller—if, indeed, commercial travelling and modesty were ever discovered in company. Little did these coloured gentlemen anticipate the reception that was in store for them They had been accustomed to travel in England, and had begun to feel that they were not as very inferior after all to a cowhiding Yankee. They had become bold enough to stand erect before the white man and to sit and eat in his august presence. They entered the gorgeous *salle a manger*, therefore, of the Hotel du Louvre without fear, and took their places at the *table d'hote* with all the ease in the world. They were prepared to eat of the same *filet aux truffes* and to enjoy the same supreme which were to invigorate and gratify the very whitest man or woman at the table. But they had counted without their countrymen of the West. They were free to eat with enslaved Frenchmen, but not with the enlightened Republicans of the stars and stripe. The waiters were presently seen to be in violent discussion with a group of thin and sallow men, who were "guessing" and "calculating," and "reckoning," vehemently. These waiters were informed that the yellow gentleman in question guessed they were not going to sit at the table with niggers; that these same gentlemen calculated the landlord would have to turn the fellows out; and these gentlemen reckoned, moreover, that they themselves would kick the vermin out neck and crop, should the landlord prove that he did not know his business. The landlord or head of the hotel was introduced. This gentleman very properly declined to expel his selected guests; whereupon enlightened Republicans of the West actually took the law in their own hands, and kicked the "niggers" out of the hotel. And nobody had the courage to take the niggers' part.—*Athenæum.*

PEACEABLE ARREST OF A CANADIAN MURDERER.—Officer Van Stan arrested yesterday on Irishman named John Jones working at Kellogg & Co.'s foundry, for shooting the clothes of a fellow-workman. Upon being arrested the officer noticed that he bore a striking resemblance to the description of a man who committed a murder in Whitby, C. W., in the early part of the summer, and for whom a reward of $500 was offered. The man's name was John Riley. Upon closer inspection, he is found to answer the description exactly in every particular, and which caused he has little doubt but that he is the man. He admitted having left Whitby and other parts of Canada [illegible] States.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. D. M'Laren writes from Edinburgh to the *Times*, quoting statistics from a recent Parliamentary return, maintaining his former statement that, mainly in consequence of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, "during the four years ending May, 1858, in place of the alleged increase in the quantity of spirits consumed in Scotland, there was a decrease of 6,465,702 gallons as compared with the quantity consumed during the preceding four years under the operation of the old law. Mr. M'Laren continues:—"During this period the population of Scotland must have increased according to the ratio of the last census, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, or 5 per cent in all; and if no change had taken place in the drinking habits of the people the quantity of spirits consumed must likewise have increased five per cent; but in place of this there has been a positive decrease of 22½ per cent., making, with the comparative decrease of five per cent. in the average consumption for each person in Scotland. In England the increase during the last four years was 7,225,935 gallons. In England the population must have increased at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum, according to the ratio of the last census, or six per cent during the four years; but the increased consumption exceeds 12½ per cent., so that the average consumption for each person in England has increased by 6½ per sent. during the last four years, although the Scotch consumption has decreased 27½ per cent during the same period." Mr. M'Laren then combats the statement that the decreased consumption was caused by the increased duty, and that, in fact, the people in Scotland expended more money or whiskey during the last four years than in the preceding period, by statistics which go to show that there was no increased expenditure, but on the whole a small saving of £29,873.

ANOTHER SICKLES AND KEY TRAGEDY.

From the Sarnia Observer.

A disgraceful affair of a somewhat similar character to the above mentioned, occurred at Port Huron, on Monday last,—the parties being respectively a Dr. Freund, and the wife of a person named Fred. McKee, master of a small schooner belonging to that place. It appears McKee had for some time past been doubtful of his wife's fidelity and had adopted means for concealing him in the house, in order to satisfy himself on that point. He accordingly gave his wife to understand that he intended to go to Detroit on Sunday last, and left home apparently with that view, but afterwards returned and secreted himself in the house, unknown to her. Accordingly on the forenoon of Monday, Freund called at McKee's residence, as is supposed with a view of having criminal intercourse with his wife, and McKee, from his hiding place, receiving evidence of the guilt of the parties, made an attack on Freund with a revolver, firing two shots therewith, and afterwards striking him severely on the head with a billet of wood. Although desperately wounded, Freund was not killed, the shots having taken effect in the leg of this unfortunate victim of lust. He was carried to his own residence, where he lingered on until the evening of Wednesday, when death ensued. McKee gave himself up to the authorities immediately after he had committed the act, who took bail for his appearance, and he was thus left at large. Freund, it is said, claimed that he had gone to McKee's house on professional business, as a medical man, and for no criminal purpose, maintaining his innocence of all criminal intent up to the time of his death. McKee, since the death of his victim, has decamped, and this is looked upon by some as an evidence that there may be truth in Freund's statement. It is moreover affirmed that McKee was previously well aware of the guilt of his wife, whose character for some time past has been considered bad; and consequently, that he acted in a most unjustifiable manner, even if Freund's visit was for a criminal purpose; and much more so, if, as Freund alleged, he went there with no unlawful object in view. The affair has created a great sensation in Port Huron, and affords additional evidence, if that were necessary, that "the way to the transgressor is hard."

Garibaldi's Musket Fund.

It is stated that nothing would be more gratifying to the retrograde party in Austria and Italy than the news of the aggressive movement by Garibaldi, as it would offer the first chance for Austrian intervention.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* writes: "Everything that Garibaldi takes in hand is sure to thrive. The subscription opened by him for the purchase—not of 1,000, not of 100,000, but of 1,000,000 of muskets, is filling fast, beyond his most sanguine expectations. His success, is indeed, so rapid that he has found himself under the necessity of appointing two deputies for the management of the fund.—Here is his proclamation to that effect published in the *Modena Gazette* the day before yesterday.

"It was my good fortune to utter one word which alluded to a matter of supreme necessity for Italy, and found, as it would not fail to do, an echo in the hearts of all my countrymen. I asked for arms, and in every spot of our peninsula, and of many other civilized nations, there arose a noble emulation to answer my call, to further the defence of a cause, than which history cannot point out another more righteous or loftier. This noble competition in lending a hand to the cause of patriotism and civilization by no means surprised me, because I have been for many years convinced that the number of minds trained to brave, patriotic, and liberal sentiments is by far greater than the oppressors are willing to believe. Yet so rapid and so splendid was the result of my proposal, that I find myself unprepared for the difficult management of an enterprise which turns out as vast as it is important and sacred. In order, therefore, to provide that this spontaneous aid to our cause should be followed up by a well organized and active administration, I decided it expedient to entrust the direction of the enterprise to Dr. Enrico Besana, of Milan, and Guiseppe Finzi, of Mantua, whose names are well known, for their patriotical devotion to the interests of their country, and for their tried integrity. The direction shall reside in Bologna, under my immediate supervision; a branch of it shall be established in Milan, to facilitate the conveyance of the sums collected, and the correspondence there to referring, with the northern districts of the peninsula. May fortune be as propitious to us as our love to our country is earnest and steady.

E. GARIBALDI."

The railway at the Cape of Good Hope was commenced lately under the Presidency of Sir G. Grey, and the work is being vigorously prosecuted

The emigration from New England to the Pacific still continues quite active.—Many are tempted by the low rates of fare, to give up their occupation here in order to try their luck in the Golden State.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN FRANCE.

The Tours journals state that a trial which is to take place before the Court of Assizes of the city in December, is exciting extraordinary interest in all the departments of the Indire-et-Loire. A lady who is possessed of a fortune of 400,000 or 500,000f., being separated from her husband, has, since 1851, lived at Chinon with her daughter, who is now about sixteen years of age. She visited in the best society of the town and neighborhood, and towards the end of last year brought out her daughter, who is very pretty. The girl who was thought rather forward in her manners: but that demeanour was attributed to the inconsiderateness of youth.—Before long, however, it became rumored that she was very free with the coachman, and it was stated that the man himself had boasted that he was the lover of his young mistress, and that she was about to become a mother. In January last he disappeared, and Mdme. L—— stated that she had been obliged to discharge him because he had the impudence to ask her daughter's hand in marriage. The mother and daughter afterwards went into society as usual, but they were the subjects of much malevolent remark. Things continued in this state until August last, when the commissary of police of the district received several anonymous letters stating that on the night of the 29th July the young lady had been delivered of a child alive, and that the little creature had been killed by the young lady's mother. As on July 31, the mother and daughter had been seen going about their house and grounds as usual, the commissary attached little importance to the letters; but he communicated them to the public prosecutor, and the latter deemed it right to question the lady. She indignantly declared the statement unfounded, and after some hesitation, laid a complaint of calumnious denunciation against the supposed authors of the letters, and against her ex-coachman. But she was told that in order to support the complaint, it was necessary that her daughter should be examined by a medical man. She consented, though with manifest repugnance; but when a physician a few hours after presented himself at her house she said that the examination was unnecessary, as she was ready to admit that her daughter had been delivered of a child, but that it was born dead, and that she had burned the body—and she declared that her daughter had become *enciente*, in consequence of violence committed on her by the coachman; she also said that she had been silent on the subject of this violence and had burned the body of the child, from a fear of scandal. On that both mother and daughter were arrested. The young lady at first told the same tale as the mother, but being pressed with questions, she declared that no violence had been used by the coachman, and that the child was not born dead, but had been killed by her mother before being burned. Since then Mdme. L—— has persisted in her original story, and says that in contradicting it, her daughter must be laboring under a hallucination. Both mother and daughter are to be tried for infanticide.

DEATH OF A VETERAN COLONIST.—The *Public Ledger* of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in giving the death of Edward Colton, Esq., remarks:—"Mr. Colton was a resident of this country for more than half a century, and is one of the last, if not *the* last, of that class of men who, having by close attention and observation, made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the trade, did much towards its advancement, and the general prosperity of Newfoundland. The mercantile body evinced their esteem of the lamented deceased by displaying their colors at half mast, and by men of all grades by whom he was known his worth was fully appreciated. Although his years were many, yet he was a baleful looking man until disease had laid its fell hand upon him and prostrated him to death, at the advanced age of 69. The deceased gentleman was well known in Upper Canada especially in the neighborhood of Toronto and Woodstock. In the latter place he has relatives who deeply deplore his death.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—An action was brought at the late Guelph Assizes against Dr. Bowlby, of Berlin, for alleged malpractice in treating a case of leg injured by the kick of a horse. The claim for damages was utterly unsupported by evidence. It was proved on the contrary, that the patient had disobeyed Dr. Bowlby's instructions, and owed the loss of his leg, by amputation, to his own recklessness. A verdict for the defendent was rendered by the jury at once.—*Elora Observer.*

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS READ BY THE POPE.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says:—A curious anecdote was told me yesterday, by a person on whose trustworthiness I can fully rely. Being last month in Rome, he availed himself of the opportunity of asking an audience of the Pope, in order to tell him disinterestedly what he knew to be the state of of opinion in this country (England) respecting the affairs of the Peninsula. Pio Nono received him with great urbanity, but lamented with bitterness the sentiments my friend told him animated our leading politicians regarding the Papal administration in civil matters.—"I do not find," he added, "that the English journals speak as ill of my Government as your public men." His visitor rejoined that he had not been aware His Holiness read English. "I have the newspapers sent to me by Mon. signor Talbot, who is an Englishman, and I understand the language sufficiently to follow what is read to me. "Holy Father, that is a dangerous kind of reading for a sovereign ruler," was my friends reply; and he was not sorry for having ventured to give the hint he had done, when the unexpected pontiff volunteered that the only English papers he was told were worth perusing, were the *Tablet Weekly Register* and *Freeman's Journal*

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A letter from Panama to the *Times*, states that a battle had been fought at Topic, Mexico, between the Conservatives and Liberals. The later under General Coronado, were defeated, with the lost of 400 killed, Gen. Coronado being among the number. The loss of the Conservatives is unknown. The Liberals fled to Mazatlan. Coronado impressed the British Consul at Mazatlan for refusing to pay duty on specie which had been smuggled from that port on the steamer *Calypso*; but the commander of the *Amethyst* released him, and blockaded the port, seizing the Spanish coded ships.

The value of imports entered at the port of Quebec for the first two months of the present year amounts to $2,879,685; last year, for the same period, the imports amounted to $2,704,516, balance in favor of the present year, $175,211. The amount of duties received for the two months of the present year, is $668,577, and for the corresponding period last year, $622,389, showing an augmentation in the present receipt of $73,099 for 1860.

A person supposed to be a female, giving the name of Ann Page, was arrested in Savannah, Ga, on Monday, wearing very extended hoops. Examination showed that the person was a male. He stated his name to be Charles Williams. The Savannah *Republican* says he converses with all the action and delicate-toned voice of a woman. He is an exquisite counterfeit, and seems up to the art of the sex, assumes the female admirably in his manner, and deportment, wears her clothes gracefully, and they are arranged with a certain degree of taste wholly inconsistent with the habits of males. The Mayor sentenced him to prison for ten days.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Nov. 31.

Wheat $1 13 a $1 40 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye firm. Barley firm. Oats 46c a 47½c for State and Canadian.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 31

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat 4s 9d to 5s 0d.
Flour, Extra $5 60c a $6 9 per barrel; Superfine $4 65c; Fancy $5 00.
Barley 3s 0 to 3s 0d.
Rye 3s 0d a 3s 3d per bush.
Oats 1s 10½d per bushel.
Potatoes 1s 0d to 1s 3d per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7d a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $14 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Nov. 31.

Flour firm; superfine. $4 90 to $5 00; fancy, $5 30; extra, $5 90 to $6 30; Wheat $1. 9 a $1 10

Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1859.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush	1 25	@	0 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	1 10	@	0 00
Oats "	0 35	@	0 40
Peas "	0 50	@	0 5
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 25
Flour ₩ brl	5 50	@	5 50
Pork ₩ cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Beef ₩ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hides "	6 00	@	6 50
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0 12	@	0 15
Barley ₩ bush	0 45	@	0 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 75	@	2 00
Eggs ₩ doz	0 8	@	0 00
Hay ₩ ton	16 00	@	16 00
Straw per load	1 50	@	1 50
Wool ₩ lb	00 26	@	00 25
Lambs	1 50	@	2 00
Sheep	2 00	@	4 00
Apples	0 50	@	0 80

A. CATHCART,
Market Clerk.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE!

A MEETING of the Dinner Committee will be held To-morrow (Friday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, at McGregor's Hotel.

JAMES STEWART,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859.

DENTISTRY

F. G. CALLENDER will be in attendance, at his rooms, over Mr. Cluxton's store, on **Tuesday** next.

Peterborough, December 1, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE STEREOSCOPE!!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Houses on five, Railways, Comets, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT.

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

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151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER McINTYRE, Currier, formerly of Peterboro', who left this Town about eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He was seen in Hamilton about two weeks ago, taking the cars for parts unknown. Any information respecting the said Peter will be thankfully received by his brother,

JAMES McINTYRE.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

☞ Toronto, Hamilton, and Rochester papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WARE HOUSE,

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.

George Street, Peterboro.'

KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of Monaghan, (North) will meet at the

TOWN HALL,

On Tuesday, December 27

next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., when a By-Law will be finally passed for the purpose of opening up a public highway, commencing on the North side of the allowance for road between the 10th and 11th Concessions across lots 8, 9 and 10, to the South side of allowance, for road between the 11th and 12th Concessions of said township, according to a survey made by the Municipal Council, a few laying for inspection at the Clerk's office.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Township Clerk.

Monaghan, Nov. 24th, 1859. 47

COMMERCIAL BANK Of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 53.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of *Four per Cent* upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, for the half-year ending 31st December next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, and its offices, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of January next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. S. ROSS.
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, 24th, Nov. 1859. 48

THE

WEEKLY "GLOBE,"

Of Friday Dec. the 2n d.

WILL CONTAIN

The Visit of Rev. Dr. Edgar to Canada:

IRISH MISSIONS AND REVIVAL.

AFFAIRS in Virginia—Extraordinary Commotion among Slave Owners.

THE FIRST PART OF AN

Interesting New Story.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

Legislative Council Elections

A Bankruptcy Law—Ottawa interests and Federation.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP "INDIAN"

On the Coasts of Nova Scotia.

DEATH OF SIR J. B. MACAULAY.

General News, Markets, &c., &c., &c.,

For sale at

T. Menzies Book Store, Peterborough.

Price $2 a year. Six copies for $10; ten copies for $15; twenty five copies for $25; eighty copies for $100.

Toronto, Dec. 1 1859. 48

W. Cluxton's

MERCANTILE HOUSE!

IN his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value* for *Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits* and *Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

For Sale.

A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 37

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his Farm, ½ of Lot 26, in the 10th Concession, Otonabee, only 3 miles and a half from Peterboro', consisting of One Hundred Acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation; 40 acres cleared, the remainder in bush. There is on the premises

A Good Log Dwelling House,

and a good Cedar Barn, 56 by 2 A Creek runs through the property the year round.—The property will be divided if necessary into two parcels of 50 acres each to suit purchasers. *TERMS LIBERAL.*

THOMAS LESLIE.

Otonabee, Nov. 21, 1859, 47—3m

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 25 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and for a Fishing and Hunting Ground cannot be surpassed. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 22, 1859.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

John Merckell,

DRESSER, DYER,

AND

MANUFACTURER & FURS

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he has opened a Fur Store for the purchase and disposal of Fur Goods on Commission, on

GEORGE STREET,

Directly opposite Coulter's Drug Store.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Furs of every Description on hand, or made to order if required.

Parties who have Raw Furs on hand will find it to their advantage by having them manufactured.

Gentlemens' and Youths' Cloth Caps of every style.

Fur cloth Caps, Wholesale—Very low.

SLEIGH ROBES and APRONS made, lined and Trimmed.

☞ From the experience that the advertiser has had for the past *TWENTY-FIVE YEARS* as a Manufacturer, in Toronto, Belleville and Montreal, he feels exposed that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Highest Montreal Price in Cash for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

Peterborough, Nov. 23, 1859. 47

MACLEAN'S

CANADIAN ALMANAC,

For 1860.

FOR Sale at the People's Book Store

T. MENZIES.

REQUISITION.

A. SAWERS, ESQ.,

SIR,—We the undersigned voters for the Town of Peterborough request you to accept a nomination for the office of Mayor at the coming election; and we pledge to you our votes and influence:

Peterborough, Nov. 17, 1859.

(SIGNED)

A. S. Fraser	John Cochrane
Thomas Fortye	John Douglas
Monson Boyd	Thomas Douglas
Edmund Chamberlen	James Smith
William Leady	Michael O'Brien
Thomas Harper	William Hamilton
Robert Deanistoun	Napoleon Dafoe
Chas. Ormond,	James Hamilton,
John English.	Bartholomew Walsh,
R. Walton,	Wm. Mercer,
H. Morrow,	Jas. Ormond,
A. Morrow,	Lewis Glover,
Wilhem Eastland,	Alex. Edmison,
R. C. Hill,	Robt. Tanner,
Geo. Brownlee,	Samuel Dickson,
G. W. Robinson,	Geo. Cunningham,
Geo. Mitchell,	F. Langton,
Eli Maw	George Jenkins
Alex. McNeil	W. D. P. Hood
John Thomson	Geo. Rose
W. A. Scott	Geo. McDonald
John J. Leady	A. McMartin
Jos. Brown	Lewis McGregor
R. B. McDougall	Thos. Chambers
W. Finlay	R. White
John Clifford	Jas. Campbell
Thos. Beatty	R. B. Palmer
Henry Crona	Andrew Ross
Jas Hodgson	Wm. G. Thomson
John Watterson	Wm. Henry
R. T. Brookes	Robt Stenson
Jas. Wilson	Jas. Wright
John A. P. Martin	John Parnell
Jas. Bustard	Walter Crawford
Jas. Menzies	Alex. McDonald
John Moffatt	John Reid
W. H. Wrighton,	J. Culcheth
Thos. Hewitt	P. Hafley
John Hafley	G. Chartrain
John Bentley	James Ryan
Thomas Kennedy	Wm Thomson
Thos. Leonard	James Walsh
Duncan McGregor	Wm Brownscombe
David Roche	Dr Harver
A P Santry	Battle Hudson
Medoire Lavole	Alex Niblock
William Ogilvy	George Deacon
George Dunsford	Samuel Johnson
George F Orde	Samuel Jayes
J M Trenouth	Wm Fowler
Alex Stewart, senr.	Robert Sharpe
Robert Wallace	Edward Clegg
Thomas Meather	P B Blair
John Godfrey	John Kennedy
Thomas Green	John Whyte
Wm Goodenough	John Newton
John Lee	Garret Darcy
George Story	James Jeffrey, jr
John H O'Brien	James Donel
Wm Metheral	John Metheral
P Ryan	David Carlyle
Richard Borrowman	Thomas Paterson
Wm Clatworthy	James Clatworthy
Adam Clatworthy	W W Boswell
Walter Paterson	Alex Hamilton
John Purser	William Blatchford
Patrick O'Brien	John Hodson
Patrick Daily	John Beardy
William H J Hewitt	Henry Barns
Patrick Murty	Jeremiah Daily
Christopher Boyd	Thomas Lally
Martin McFadden	Thomas McCormic
James McFaddin	Brian Lynch
Patrick Molvehy	Andrew Cane
James Mevin	Timothy Tangney
John Britton	

To A. S. FRASER Esq., and 150 others:

Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in accepting your nomination for the office of Mayor, and thank you for your confidence, which if elected I trust you will not find misplaced.

I remain
gentlemen
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

Peterboro', Nov. 17th 1857.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber on the night of the 2nd instant,

A BAY HORSE,

about 3 years old. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBERT ERSKINE.

126 Lot, 12th Con.
Otonabee, Nov. 16, 1859.

NEW GROCERY, Wine and Liquor Store.

S. M. AITKEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment on HUNTER STREET, in the premises lately occupied by MESSRS. CURRY & Co., and will constantly keep on hand

A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT

Of the Finest Qualities of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, that are to be procured in the Markets. The whole adapted for

A FAMILY TRADE,

As none but the best articles will be exposed for Sale.

The business will be conducted entirely FOR CASH, and good value will be given.

☞ Every effort will be made to keep up an assortment constantly ready for Family use, equal to any establishment of the kind in the larger cities, while LOW Prices will be the inducement for the patronage of the Public.

☞ Remember the address—HUNTER STREET, First door NORTH of Ormond & Gilmor's Drug Store.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, December 1, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICE—3 PALL MALL AND 32 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Caswell, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | W. P. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Cassels.

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Septemberr Report:

"It will then be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$150,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 47—3m

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, Sterling

Canada Branch,—Unity Buildings, Canon Street, London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1859.

CANADA WEST

Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Members of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company will be holden at noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, at the Company's Office, in Hamilton, for the reception of the usual Reports, and for the election of two Directors. The retiring members are George H. Rykman and Mark N. Rykman, Esqrs., who are eligible for re-election.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec. & Treas.

C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co.
Hamilton, 13th Nov., 1860.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Liverpool, Canada.

Proposals for assurances disposed of in Canada without reference to head office.

Resident Director in Toronto,—Hon. Henry Smith.

AGENT,

A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. BOLTON,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

The Royal INSURANCE COM'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 39

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,397,200. Paid up Capital, $489,45

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, | K. F. WHITWORTH, Esq.
Geo. CRAWFORD, Jr., Esq. | Geo. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | Hon. CAMERON, C.B., U.C.
Wm. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. F. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 30, 1860.

CANADA WEST

Farmers Mutual and Stock

*INSURANCE COMP

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

PHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand All kinds of his Own manufacture, of the best quality consists of Centre Dining, Breakfast and other Tables. Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, raised and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions.

He will keep Ready Made up his factory on Sheriff's Brooke street, with the most modern machinery and facilities for manufacturing enable him to, and his furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Towns or country, at the shortest notice.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 48.

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 16 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or enquire at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, December 7th, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, Lot 1st 11th Concession, Otonabee, on the night of the 26th inst., A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, black mane, legs and tail, and a star on her forehead. Any person leaving such information as will lead to the recovery of said mare at the Examiner office, or with the owner, will be liberally rewarded.

R. TURNBULL.

Otonabee, October 27 1859.

CASH FOR RYE!!!

3,000 BUSHELS WANTED.

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', Oct. 27th, 1859. 43-2in.

DR. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

ON PETERBOROUGH.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

Wanted Immediately

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work filling in Rice Lake Railway Bridge.—The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE, Engineer.

Cobourg, October 24, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'.

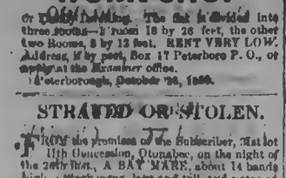
TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8.00 a. m.
G. T. Railway	8.05
Baltimore	8.25
Bredin	8.45
Harwood	9.05
Indian Village	9.45
Keene	10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station	1.00 p. m.
Keene	1.30
Indian Village	1.45
Harwood	2.15
Bredin	2.46
Baltimore	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	3.30

J. H. DUMBLE, Engineer & Manager.

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43



BALL TICKETS,

Wedding, Party, and Marriage Cards,

of the latest styles on hand at the Examiner Office.

Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community, and the country at large, for the liberal support he has received since he has conducted the above Hotel, and trusts by strict attention to the comforts of the Traveller to merit the continuance of the favors which have attended previous proprietors.

TABLE

will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

STABLING

Passengers by or for the cars carried free, and

JOHN McGREGOR.

Peterboro', May 6th, 1859.

SUFFERING

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE, of Hayhurst & Brother's Construction, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash or in Lumber.

Apply to

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Harvey's Foundry.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859. 29-tf

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Boys from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and in the minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North,

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Otterton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Barnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. S. Hayter,	W. & J. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrups,
Soap,
And Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 24th 1859. 33

SARTLING BUT TRUE! SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even several men, the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness or sinkings, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Inward Weakness,
Chest Diseases,	Jaundice,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf *to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding District are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened from Mr. Calnek's Hotel, Dunbar and Rooms, and that he is now prepared to convey the members to and from all the Hotels, and to attend to all orders, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 25th, 1859.

NO OIL TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Sewing Machine Works.

WILLCOX & GIBBS.

OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in concession 7, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

J. or R. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

TO LET,

ON Sherbrook Street, (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to

R. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 38-

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 29, 1858. 29-tf

THEY HAVE COME

That good substantial stock of

Boots and Shoes,

direct from Montreal, and selected with the greatest care by an EXPERIENCED HAND.

Also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

☞ Remember the place—Next door to R. Dennistoun's Law Office.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro', October 20, 1859. 43

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *fitting teeth with platina*, it being a substance not thus used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Charlton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	38 92
NE	9	2	1	do	2 25
	9	2	200	do	187 38
E½	13	3	100	do	46 53
	3	4	200	do	97 37
	8	4	200	do	6 87
NptNe	10	4	32	do	32 48
NW pt	19	3	33	Patented	45 40
SW	19	5	19	do	27 25
	13	1	200	do	38 92
	13	5	100	do	38 92
	12	5	200	Patented.	32 50
	14	5	100	do	8 47
	20	6	100	do	15 95
Bro.	3	7	75	do	26 98
Bro.	5	9	30	do	31 10
	10	10	200	do	105 33

BELMONT.

N½ & S W pt	7	1	108	Patented.	113 57
SE pt	7	1	23	do	22 85
	8	1	190	do	199 23
E½	15	1	100	do	24 30
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 45
	19	1	200	do	39 36
	25	1	208	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	86 17
	31	1	200	do	27 25
	13	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	16 15
W½	23	2	100	do	23 40
Bro.	28	2	30	do	18 57
W½	2	3	100	do	20 45
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	42 97
	13	3	200	do	17 53
E½	14	3	100	do	28 93
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	132	do	26 55
N W	31	3	190	do	33 20
S E pt	31	3	10	do	9 90
	3	4	200	do	42 59
	4	4	200	do	47 38
SE of E	6	4	75	do	17 53
SE of S	7	4	8	do	9 57
Pt of E	13	4	63	do	23 18
	23	4	71	do	22 85
	24	4	62	do	80 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
	7	6	200	do	41 13
W½	24	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	18 20
W½	26	6	100	do	18 20
	27	6	100	do	29 05
	5	7	200	do	52 73
	7	7	200	do	52 08
W pt	8	7	170	do	88 78
E pt	8	7	70	do	33 32
NW of W	10	7	35	do	10 43
	11	7	200	do	19 92

DOURO.

W½	2	1	100	Patented	49 70
SE of W	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	28 97
W½	22	2	100	do	10 66
Map	26	2	168	do	18 98
E½	16	3	75	Patented	9 28
E½	22	3	75	do	12 88
W½	22	3	75	do	18 88
NW & SE pt	24	3	150	do	36 98
	25	3	60	do	18 10
	26	3	24	do	14 28
Ghost		4	100	do	22 95
Ghost		4	100	Not Pat'd	25 93
E½	24	4	100	Patented	19 43
W½	24	4	100	do	19 43
	3	5	200	do	52 73
	4	5	200	do	52 08
	5	5	200	do	52 08
	6	5	200	do	52 08
	7	5	200	do	52 08
	8	5	200	do	52 08
	9	5	200	do	52 08
	10	5	200	do	52 08
	11	5	200	do	52 08
	12	5	200	do	52 08
	13	5	200	do	52 08
	14	5	200	do	52 08
	15	5	200	do	52 08
	16	5	200	do	52 08
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	42	5	200	do	52 08
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	96	5	200	do	52 08
	97	5	200	do	52 08
	98	5	200	do	52 08
	99	5	200	do	52 08
	100	5	200	do	52 08

DUMMER.

W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 20
W½	27	1	100	do	37 60
	1	2	200	do	42 72
W½	17	3	100	do	3 49
E½	24	3	100	do	4 77
SE½	2	4	50	do	4 35
NW pt	10	4	9	do	11 27
E½	13	6	200	do	4 88
W½	20	4	100	Not Pat'd	14 35
N½	23	6	100	Patented	4 98
E½	27	6	100	do	14 08
E½	34	6	100	do	24 90
E½	35	6	100	do	24 90
N½	36	6	100	do	25 10
W½	27	5	100	do	13 25
N pt of	13	6	36	do	9 65
E½	36	6	100	do	14 66
N½	9	7	100	do	18 97
N½	13	6	100	do	26 45
E½	19	7	100	do	26 43
W½	19	7	100	do	26 43
E½	21	7	100	do	26 43
W½	21	7	100	do	26 43
	23	7	200	do	52 86
	24	7	200	do	52 86
	25	7	200	do	52 86
	26	7	200	do	52 86
	27	7	200	do	52 86
	28	7	200	do	52 86
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	96	7	200	do	52 86
	97	7	200	do	52 86
	98	7	200	do	52 86
	99	7	200	do	52 86
	100	7	200	do	52 86

BURLEIGH.

	3	1	200	Patented	21 22
W½	4	1	200	Not Paid	14 65
W½	5	1	100	Not Pat'd	14 65
	6	1	200	Not Pat'd	12 80
	13	1	200	do	38 92
E½	16	1	100	do	38 92
N pt	27	1	10	do	12 60
	28	1	200	do	38 92
	29	1	200	do	38 92
	30	1	200	do	38 92
	31	1	200	do	38 92
	32	1	200	do	38 92
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	95	1	200	do	38 92
	96	1	200	do	38 92
	97	1	200	do	38 92
	98	1	200	do	38 92
	99	1	200	do	38 92
	100	1	200	do	38 92

OTONABEE

Broken	11	4	100	Patented	37 [illegible]
E½	20	4	100	do	9 [illegible]
	11	5	[illegible]	do	23 [illegible]
W½	13	5	100	do	1 [illegible]
W½	18	5	100	Patented	20 [illegible]
E½	19	5	100	Not Pat'd.	21 [illegible]
Broken	3	6	130	Patented	36 [illegible]
NW½	18	9	80	do	7 [illegible]
	19	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	20	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	21	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	22	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	23	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	24	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
E½	26	10	100	do	[illegible]
Broken	11	10	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	11	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
SW½	18	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	28	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	29	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	30	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	31	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	32	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	33	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	34	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	35	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	36	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	37	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	38	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	39	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	40	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	41	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	42	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	43	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	44	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	45	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	46	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	47	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	48	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	49	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	50	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	51	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	52	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	53	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	54	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	55	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	56	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	57	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	58	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	59	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	60	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	61	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	62	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	63	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	64	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	65	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	66	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	67	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	68	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	69	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	70	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	71	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	72	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	73	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	74	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	75	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	76	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	77	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	78	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	79	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	80	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	81	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	82	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	83	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	84	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	85	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	86	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	87	9	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	88

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 49.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates.

Circulars, Visiting Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Large Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Pamphlets, Posters, Blank Bills, &c.

Also, Checks, Cards, Blanks, &c., &c.

A large variety of Coloring and Receipt Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All other kinds of Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and neatly executed.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the Office of the Proprietor,

JAMES HALL, Jr.,

Corner of Hunter and George Streets, Peterborough, C. W.

Terms of Subscription, $1.50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No orders will be taken unless the cash is paid.

Rates of Advertising:

[illegible]

All communications to the Publisher must be paid, otherwise neither will be taken, if known.

JAMES HALL, Jr.,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDA[illegible], [illegible] Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

[illegible] BANK OF CANADA, [illegible] W. CLOUSTON, [illegible]

[illegible] AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. W. CLUXTON, Agent, Peterborough. JAMES STEVEN, Jr., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

R. D. BASKERVILLE, Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.

J. B. BIGGEE, Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

H. MORROW, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.

M. CRAWFORD, Gunsmith and Agent. Office at his residence, Bank Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, Commission, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c., &c. Corner of Walton and Ogden Streets.

W. F. W. CROWTHER, Professor of Music, ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Pianos Carefully Tuned. Apply at Colcock Hotel, Peterborough.

W. TOOLE, Manufacturer of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mechanics' Hall, Peterboro, C. W.

RICHARD FITZGERALD & DEP. The Subscribers are authorized to receive any Lands, Rents, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] which they will [illegible] scarcely a week [illegible] for cash. [illegible] in business for [illegible] years, and from [illegible] their [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage. [illegible] one door south of the Post Office, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

[illegible] Myers[illegible] so long [illegible] Water and Lake Streets, [illegible] Cobourg.

[illegible] Cobourg.

[illegible] TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. [illegible] WANTED A SCHOOL, as January, 1860, by a married man, over 30 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to Mr. T. Maguire, Bumpaliff, Peterborough. Peterboro, Oct. 3, 1859.

R. A. McNABB, DEALER IN Dry Goods & Groceries, HUNTER STREET, POST OFFICE BLOCK. N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Peterborough, June, 1859.

CAROLINE RICE! Just received several Tierces and Barrels of CAROLINE RICE, Which will be sold low for Cash. COUPAR & OGILVY. Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. M. W. BECKER, Proprietor. This Establishment, situated at the East of St. Paul Street, amongst the large Retail Establishments, and especially with the Jobbing Trade, is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will be opened on the 1st of May next, when it will have undergone a complete change in its internal arrangements, and will be found replete with every comfort and convenience for the travelling public. The Proprietor, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received during the last [illegible] years, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a continuance of the same. The Albion will be kept on the European plan, and the Table will be supplied with the best Delicacies the Market can afford. The Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Montreal, May, 1859.

THOMAS HENDERSON, WINES, BRANDIES, &c. [illegible] HENRY GILPHAS & Co., SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR [illegible]

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

T. G. HAZLITT, Boots, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT, Dealer in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON, Painter, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterboro'. 16

D. PENTLAND, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist DIXON'S BLOCK, George street, Peterborough. Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED. Peterborough, April 15th 1859. 15

JAMES HENDRIE, Tailor. [illegible] Cheapside. 19

ABEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co., Hardware Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Brock Street, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS, Practical Watchmaker & Jeweller, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN, Importer of Wines and Fine Liquors—Genuine, Unadulterated Class of old wines, Monte Pagne, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL, King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING, Brick Layer and Plasterer BROCK STREET. H. S. C. S. has had a good Wing [illegible] in building [illegible] other kinds of BRICK & PLASTERING [illegible] and the United Counties, upon [illegible] which they [illegible] scarcely a week [illegible] for cash. [illegible] in business for [illegible] years, and from [illegible] their [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage. [illegible] one door south of the Post Office, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

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FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,

and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.

W. T. SWAINE.

Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

Wilson's Strawberry.

THIS Strawberry will suit the Plants of this extraordinary fruit for

Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,

Apply to my Agent, Mr Grafy, Peterborough.

JOSEPH WILSON.

Smithville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscribers have just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell cheap for CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel. Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 16

REMOVAL.

Miss M. V. Hanlon,

HAS REMOVED HER

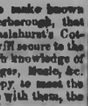
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms

To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterborough, 6th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she [illegible] DAY SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, where she will secure to the [illegible] sympathies the [illegible] a thorough knowledge of it springs from respect, [illegible], &c. [illegible] security, his earnestness and yet happy to meet the [illegible] not in the least from approp[illegible] ange with them, the [illegible] There is not one man in a [illegible] North who will deny that [illegible] death:—although there are [illegible] deem it a pity that so much [illegible] ion should be so [illegible] verted, at no better [illegible] can be found for such a [illegible]



NEW REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE, Cabinet-maker, UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street, Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Comon, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables. Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mediasals, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Story) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three roomsthree rooms 16 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms 8 by 16feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17, Peterboro P. O., or apply on the premises.

Peterborough, October 27, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1859, trains will run as follows:—

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'

Cobourg Station... [illegible]

[illegible]

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

[illegible]

J. H. DUNLOP, Superintendent.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad Office, Cobourg, Nov. 1st, 1859.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

150 [illegible] Wanted immediately. The highest price will be given, and the money paid on delivery of the wood. Apply at the Peterboro' Railway Office, Hunter Street, Peterboro'. Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

Selected Poetry.

A Wreck.

BY A. M'LACHLAN.

Andrew was once the village pride,
And oft neath the yew tree shade,
Both old and young,
With rapture hung
On the wondrous words he said.
But now to the public bar he stands,
With the dirty drinking crew,
A clouding set,
In a threadbare coat,
And his elbows peeping through.

How changed from the time he touched our hearts
As if by a magic wand,
And we thought that he
Would one day be
A wonder in the land;
For while he spake the ages all
Seemed open to the view
Of that gathering set,
In the threadbare coat,
With lips of living blue.

And from the wreck of old belief
What wondrous forms he drew
And how he wrought
Disjointed thought
Into pictures strange and new.
Who could have dreamed this mournful change
Would ever come to pass;
A seedy set
In a threadbare coat,
Alas! ever alas!

Is this the man of the loving heart,
Who knew no crook nor wile?
For he was free,
As man could be,
From everything like guile.
His sense of moral worth remains,
Yet he'll do the thing that's mean,
A sneaking act
In a threadbare coat,
He sinks to the obscene.

He still presents the lordly brow,
And the great black flashing eyes,
But Wan despair
Is seated there
With "the worm that never dies."
The princely port, and the regal air,
And the stately tread are gone—
A palsied sot
In a threadbare coat,
To the grave he staggers on.

The ghost of his former self will come
And try to break his chain,
He'll cause the cup
And he'll give it up,
But he seeks it once again.
How mournful are his lips and jaws,
How sad to hear him sing—
That joyless sot,
In the threadbare coat,
That God-forgotten thing.

The dream of his boyhood haunts him still,
It comes but to annoy,
But he stills the cup,
And he stains it up,
And laughs like the ghost of joy.
The wreck of a richly laden soul
Is surely a fearful thing;
Oh shun the lot
Of that sinking sot
Whose dying dirge we sing.

The French Press and the Invasion of England.

From the London Times.

The power of the press in any country can only be measured by the weight of that portion of the community whose opinion it represents. In this country where freedom of speech is no crime, the press can only exist by reflecting, and in some degree [illegible] which most animate the most intelligent portion of the community, however modified by the different political sections into which it is divided. It is emphatically the organ of a self-governing people; and while it faithfully exposes their political differences, their quarrels and their weakness, it no less truly represents their united sentiments upon questions which touch the dignity and welfare of the nation itself. It is therefore generally in advance of the Government as an exponent of public opinion, and, whether its conclusions be right or wrong, the Government is in no way responsible for them. Hence the opinions which it pronounces on the policy and conduct of foreign rulers, however much in accordance with the sentiments of the community at large, are not to be regarded as expositions of the views of Cabinets, nor can they in any way compromise the Government of the day.

It is far otherwise with the French Press. That institution exists—it cannot be said to grow—in a close and murky atmosphere, in which free discussion cannot breathe, and can only be said to represent public opinion so far as that opinion is in accordance with the policy of the Government. The practice of signing each article with the name of the writer, which the French law requires, and which the few avowed enemies of the English Press would fain have seen it, strips journalism in France of its [illegible] character, and subjects it to an [illegible] to higher authority than that which belongs to each individual who contributes to it. Yet, while the French Press loses in weight as an organ of public opinion, it gains all as an exponent of the views and wishes of the Government. M. A. or B. indeed disowns pen to ink, and signs his name, but the Emperor or his Ministers suggest, write, [illegible], correct, and, if necessary, what is to be written. This is the obvious consequence of the French law to this subject. Hence the assumed tendency of a portion of the French Press against this country have a significance far greater than the mere opinions of the collaborateurs responsible for them. They are almost or [illegible] the views of the Government, and the Government is [illegible]. It is not surprising that the [illegible] that evinced towards England, coupled with their [illegible] of a more favourable character elsewhere, should have produced their natural results.

They have succeeded in doing what, among [illegible] the most distinguished [illegible] and the personal influence of the Duke of Wellington himself failed to effect—they have succeeded in [illegible] the country of the absolute necessity of being [illegible] and prepared for all events to encounter [illegible] which may arise from the [illegible] of the Emperor of the French. [illegible] have been [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 49.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Circulars, Visiting Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Hand Bills, Cheques, Pamphlets, Posters, Cards, &c. &c.

Also, a large variety of Coloring and Receipt Books for sale. Blank Books of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, Solicitor, Office in the Court House, Perry Square, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, County Crown Attorney and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office, Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterborough.

W. COUNTER, PETERBOROUGH, DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Seed Barley, Plaster of Paris, and Water Lime. 15

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH, DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Teas of all kinds, Dried Fruits, Spices, Saleratus, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Twine, Rope, Oakum, &c. &c. 15

R. D. BASKERVILLE, HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 15

DANIEL BIGGEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 15

H. MORROW, DEALER in Salted Fish, Fish Oil, Pot and Pearl Ashes, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 15

W. CRANFOLD, GENERAL Merchant, Agent, &c. Office at his residence, South Street. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION Merchant, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, Ship Owner, Cargoes of Wolfes and Other Goods Shipped. 15

W. H. CROWTHER, Professor of Music, ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, Pianos Carefully Tuned, Apply at Colgan's Hotel. 15

W. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Toole's Hotel, Peterboro, C. W. 15

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers, &c. Office, Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

H. DENNISTOUN, ARCHITECT, Land Valuator, Estate Commissioner, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough. 15

H. WORTMAN, BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough. 15

J. MARSH, DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Cigars, Flour, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Teas of all kinds, Dried Fruits, Spices, Saleratus, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Twine, Rope, Oakum, &c. &c. 15

H. HOLTHEIR, HAS removed to Simcoe Street, Toronto, opposite the Rossin House, and Captain Rubidge's. 15

JOHN HOWARD, SURGEON and Accoucheur, will attend to professional calls in the city or country. Residence, Peterborough. 15

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, HAIR DRESSER AND TOBACCONIST, HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'. 15

[illegible] DRAPERY. [illegible] 15

[illegible] 15

[illegible] 15

[

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8th, 1859.

Town Councillors.

It is important that a good selection for the Council be made at the approaching Municipal election. Never, perhaps, in the history of the Town, did greater caution need to be displayed in our local legislation, and the misgivings with any of every the necessity of placing in power, men who will prevent the Town Trust drifting further into the "slough of pecuniary embarrassment." There is no better rule that we know of in selecting Councillors, than to prevent individuals from entering that body whatever, or what may be their way interested by bias or sinister motives. We stated on a former occasion as our belief, that there were gentlemen in the present Council who were above such betrayals their fair any more interest in, or anxiety for the prosperity of the Municipality than their neighbors, but because they had no views objects in the most selfish, and under the most misunderstand that these were the images that clouded their vision at that time." Without any desire to cast a slur upon the past conduct of the Council, we are persuaded that a prudent consideration will enable every ratable mind to come to a conclusion. We could cite several incidents in proof of the position, but the most prominent will serve our purpose. It is needless to say that the majority of our readers will carefully attend to have the Council composed of "practical men of business" to the exclusion of "theorists and visionaries." Above all, we would say to the ratepayers, mature careful selections for the Council, and before voting for any man, ascertain yourselves that he is of the right stamp, and will not sell you, or allow himself to be sold.

In justice to several of the gentlemen who are members of the present Council, we would say it is not intended that they by any means come under the above strictures. We will mention no names on this occasion, but may take another opportunity of touching at greater length into the subject.

Rumseller and his Associates.

We learn with unfeigned pleasure that the court in Toronto last week passed sentence upon three of the men who have made themselves notorious in election frauds. We refer to George Bryte Lyon Fellowes the issue-vendor and agent for the County of Russell, and the two Campbells, father and son, the former agent and scrutineer for Fellowes, the latter the Poll Clerk at the election in the Township of Cumberland. The Rebel frauds in they are called in Scripture, to all our readers. [illegible] was, villainous, upwards of 200 fictitious votes were recorded by

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Mercantile Establishment—W. S. Conger.
Address—J. T. Heathorn.
Heifer Strayed—C. Leary.
Removal—J. B. Bisbee.
Mr. McLachlan's Lectures.
The Globe.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday night.—Present, the Mayor, Messrs. Cooper, White, Fowler, Bethell, Bradley, Kennedy, Morrison and Hall.

An opinion from Mr. Wilson as to the best means to [illegible] to the injury done by Mr. Fowler, also as to the position of the Town in reference to the Lease and Mortgage of the Millbrook Branch Railway, was read.

A petition from Mr. Aitken expressing regret at [illegible] former petition for reduction of price demanded for a Shop License, and offering $60 for a license if half should be refunded him again, was read and laid on the table.

A Report from the Charity Committee, recommending a free license to Benjamin Reynolds for the balance of the year, was received and adopted.

The Clerk was ordered to correct any errors in the Collector's Roll.

Mr. Clinton, the Trustee on behalf of the Town for the Millbrook Branch was requested to correspond with Mr. Smart, the Trustee for Port Hope, asking what steps his Municipality were going to take in order to obtain the interest due by Messrs. Tate and Fowler for the Branch, and if he (Mr. Smart) would consent to an action being at once taken in the Queen's Bench, to recover the amount due.

A By-Law [illegible] Mr. Wilson the Arbitrator for the Town, on the Separation from the County, was passed.

The use of the Town Hall was granted to Mr. McLachlan the Scotch Canadian Poet, for his Lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

It was agreed to grant the prayer of the Petition of Mr. Aitken for a reduction of his License.

The Council adjourned for one week.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A lad named Gilchrist, while driving a [illegible] in which was a daughter of Mr. Chas. Perry, during the snow storm on Friday last, narrowly escaped being run over by the noon train from Port Hope. He was driving along Sherbrook Street in the direction of the railway, but was not aware that the train was so near at hand, nor did the driver perceive any danger until he had passed the residence of Mr. Fowler, when he pulled on the horse, but could not bring it to a stand before it had crossed the track. Nothing apparently being in the way, the train was coming at a good speed when it came in contact with the horse; the buggy was upset and Gilchrist and Miss Perry were thrown a considerable distance, fortunately beyond the reach of the locomotive, but the horse was killed instantly. We have often remarked that the speed of the cars was too great when coming so far into the Town but we understand they may lawfully run at the rate of 6 miles per hour. The above circumstance ought to caution parties when nearing the railway crossings with vehicles to be very cautious.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Now is the time to advertise your business. New Year's is nearing, Christmas is at hand, and if you have goods to dispose of the people ought to know it, and no better medium can be found for that purpose than the *Examiner*, it having a large Town and County circulation, well printed and read by everybody.

To our readers we would say if they wish to know where the best bargains can be had, before purchasing let them look over our advertisement columns. As a general rule it is only the liberal and enterprising merchant who advertises. The old drones and slow-coaches in business who have kept their goods on hand for years, being afraid to spend a dollar in advertising, ought to be made keep them a little longer. "Quick sales and small profits" is the manner of conducting business now-a-days, and he who has put this for his motto is decidedly behind the times.

THE COUNTIES' COUNCIL adjourned on Saturday afternoon last. The business (except the separation affair) was of little importance; the Council refusing to accept the offer of the Town as the seat of justice, but it was agreed to leave the matter to arbitration. R. D. Rogers, Esq., Ashburnham, was appointed arbitrator on the part of the County.

☞ In our report of the St. Andrew's Dinner last week, we neglected to state that a despatch from T. Short, Esq., M. P. P., was read, apologizing for his absence. An unexpected and unavoidable business engagement prevented Mr. Short from being present.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF ALEX. MCLACHLAN.—This [illegible] early got up. Both editions of [illegible] Mr. McLachlan, whose thickness [illegible] commend to another column. We [illegible] this week, by reference to which [illegible] Lectures, which [illegible] thoroughly the true spirit of poetry. [illegible] Archibald Allan, the distinguished author of the History of Europe in 3 better to visit Peel, about which [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Lectures, which [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Lectures, which [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Lectures,

of University Reform was before the public to place the endowment of King's College in the hands of several denominations instead of one, it would have been properly rejected; and we cannot think that there has been no great a retrogression in public sentiment during the last ten years, that what would then have been rejected with indignation will now be accepted by the Legislature. In view of the necessity of a proposition of the nature of that before us, we are bound to follow it into all its inevitable consequences. If the request of the advocates of Victoria College is to prevail; if funds now devoted to an efficient University education are to be diverted to sectarian purposes, how can the way open for a system of Common Schools be prevented from being successful? And what is to become of the Normal School? If the necessity of sectarian education at the latter period of life, when the student is ready to enter upon his college course, be admitted, how is the same necessity at a younger and a more tender period of his existence, when the mind is more liable to receive impressions without reflection, to be denied? The Normal School is on the efficiency which exists for the training of teachers; and if it be desirable that Colleges endowed with public money should be under sectarian control, how much more desirable must it be that the Normal School should be placed on a similar position! It is bad enough, to our minds, that one of these systems is inevitable. If we are to have a system of education it must be sectarian, for the moment it becomes sectarian in all its departments, from the school to the college, it ceases to be national, and in a very short time the State would thereby it offers no incentive, if a majority were not found to insist upon its reform. It is better that we should prevent the necessity by the first stumpstone, and so put an end to all further attempt at sectarian encroachment upon the system which has been established.

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE "Sloop-of-War" Bepublic!!

REVOLTING CRUELTY.

We have been placed in possession of a letter addressed to the sister of a George Ritter, the young man from this city who was cruelly beaten to death on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, while laying in New York Bay, off Staten Island. That such devilish acts of torture should be perpetrated on board American ships of war, in the presence of naval officers in a harbour classic to our country, and a disgrace to the flag we are so proud to boast of.

The letter is signed by twelve of the men who were eye-witnesses to the revolting spectacle, and from it we make some extracts:

After breaking to a sister the death of her brother, in as gentle words as a sailor's rough heart can do; the statement is, that on the 7th of November the deceased was ordered in confinement by Lieut. Mitchell the officer of the dark. A mate, and the ship corporal, named Charles Cooper, ordered Ritter and dragged him to the main hatch, when Cooper took him by the legs and pulled him down the ship, his head striking each step of the ladder as he was drawn down. After this Sergeant Ray, struck Ritter in the face with his clenched fist, several times, and then kicked him in the face saying, "If ever — — — —, if I ever catch you on the beach I'll murder you." Ray afterwards grabbed him by the hair, beat his head against the deck, and then ordered Cooper to bring him a gag. The order was obeyed, and Cooper refused to give Ray the gag, saying he would gag him. Cooper then held Ritter, head on the deck, with upwards, and taking the gag in both hands, tried to force it into his mouth. Not succeeding in doing so, he pushed his clenched fist and struck Ritter several times in the mouth.

He then raised up head, and then putting his knee to the back of his neck, forced his jaws upward with the gag. (The gag is about four inches in circumference and a foot in length.) The gag was then tied eighty around Ritter's head, after which he was thrown against the bulkhead, where he lay for twenty minutes, having every appearance of a corpse. Acting-Sergeant Powell subsequently came in and gave orders to the sentinels not to permit any one to interfere with Ritter, or remove the gag from his mouth. 'About fifteen minutes after words, Cooper came in and was told that Ritter was suffocating. He pulled him up and looked at him, and then threw him back against the bulkhead, saying, "D—n him let him lay." A sentinel shortly afterwards examined Ritter and found he was cold, which fact was reported to Sergeant Welsh. The gag was then cut from his mouth, and the dead body was then taken out of the double irons and the surgeon notified.

The witnesses to the transaction were kept in double irons, and not allowed to appear at the coroner's inquest, or communicate with any person whatever. A Cooper, one of the principal murderers, was allowed to go on shore by Capt. Farragut, and would have escaped, had not the boat's crew called to the officers on Staten Island to arrest him, as he was a murderer.—Some of the officers desired to detain the boat's crew as witnesses, but the officer in charge gave his word of honor, as an officer and a gentleman, that he would return to the shore with Capt. Farragut and the same boat's crew. The boat was hoisted up as soon as it reached the ship, and the latter immediately proceeded to sea.

The commission of any city of which this ship may arrive should cause the arrest of the parties implicated in this atrocious murder, and the Secretary of the Navy will be read, so as I in the premises as becomes an officer who cherishes any regard for the honor and the name of humanity.—*Phila. Press, Nov. 20th.*

Hon. [illegible] Solicitor-General Macdonald has given the authority of a private letter written by a near connection of Mr. Gladstone, that his physicians did not regard his symptoms in a satisfactory light. [illegible] The Tribune, on the other hand, [illegible] a letter from [illegible] the greatest statesman [illegible] asked the 21st, which says that Lord Garvey [illegible] continued to improve. On the [illegible] evening, he slept consecutively. He has begun to partake his accustomed food, and has begun to [illegible] the importance of [illegible] subsidence, as well as progression [illegible] and for his restoration. [illegible] seems [illegible] from Gladstone is at the [illegible] Lord Lyons [illegible] to [illegible] to return.

Hon. Mr. Cayley was [illegible] in the Council on Monday, the following [illegible] Mr. Cayley, and in relation to the Imperial [illegible] Union Act, which [illegible] Lord Carnarvon [illegible] to introduce [illegible] Mr. Cayley [illegible] Union Act [illegible] Mr. Cayley [illegible] Union Act [illegible] Mr. Cayley [illegible] Union Act

INSURANCES (CONTINUED.)

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland, and [illegible]

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Hackett.
AGENT, A. MORRO.
Bank of Toronto, Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
[illegible]

The Royal
EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COM'Y,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
LONDON.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

The Agency of this first class English Institution, for the District of Peterboro', where all Fire and Life Assurances will be taken on most liberal terms.
[illegible] will be made good, without reference to London, and the Losses adjusted and paid in Toronto, at the option of the Insured.
A. MORRO, Agent.
Bank of Toronto, Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36

WESTERN
Assurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1859.

Western Assurance Company

OF TORONTO, C. W.

President, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-President, Thos. D. M. Clarkson.

Directors.

W. H. Beaumont, Esq., Deputy Reeve, Toronto.
S. B. Wyndham, Esq., M.P.P.
Hon. CHARLES Ed. Jenner, Esq., Commissioner Crown Lands.
L. L. Foster, Esq.
A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Thos. D. M. Clarkson, Esq.
Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
Joseph Wilmot, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN.
SOLICITOR:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

BANKERS:—IN TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
IN NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance on business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, on such terms as may be found as low rates as to any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled without reference to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.
Toronto, April 20, 1859.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

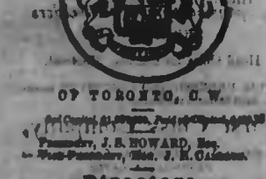
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company,
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

DR. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.



BALL-TICKETS,
AND INVITATIONS,
Address Cards, and Marriage Cards,
Printed at the Examiner Office.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO

FOR SALE.

A NEW STEAM SAW MILL, MACHINERY complete. Will be sold Cheap for Cash or on Liberal terms.
Apply to
WM. HAMILTON AND CO.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
A. RDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the Lye water, in [illegible] minutes, and without the necessity of [illegible] the least injury to the finest fabric, however delicate may be the texture or fine the colour, if the simple directions are followed in each case, a child of ten years of age may do the work.
Manufactured by
J. HUTCHES,
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 7th, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Mansbull,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. N. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
[illegible] Rogers,	W. & G. Schnitzer,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugars,
Molasses,
Rice,
Currants,
Cotton,
Rye,
Soap,
and Candles,
and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for
READY CASH,
as low or can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, a general assortment of Crockery, China, Glass and Earthenware, which he will sell at the lowest prices.
Also, for all kinds of Country produce.
A. MORRO.
Peterborough, August 16th, 1859. 33

SARTELLI BUT TRUE!
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of the great remedy is the most wonderful on record, the like of which has never been known in [illegible] of any discovery or [illegible] time has [illegible]

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form these diseases attack the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by the searching properties of this [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself the purifying and searching remedy dispenses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOSS OF APPETITE, and all other signs of a disordered [illegible] are disorganization of the system, [illegible] by the quickening influence of this [illegible] and detergent remedy.

RICHLY PENSILED

Should have no fear in trying a few doses this regulating and renovating remedy; what ever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ashma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Liver Complaints,
Constipation,	Lumbago,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Dysentery,	Rheumatism,
Fevers,	Stone and Gravel,
Fits,	Secondary Symptoms,
Female Irregularities,	Tic Doloureux,
Gout,	Ulcers of all kinds,
Head Ache,	Venereal Affections,
Jaundice,	Worms of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices: 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot or Box.
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers of Peterboro' and surrounding Townships are respectfully informed that on Saturday 5th inst. from 8 o'clock, A.M. to 6 o'clock, P.M. they will be open at their Store, Hunter Street, for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions and Donations, and that in case any Subscriptions or Donations are not taken on that day, all private solicitations for

One York shilling,

will be refused during the month, the public may rely on [illegible]

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

CANDLES AND SOAP

OF TORONTO, C. W.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 20, in [illegible] Township of Smith, consisting of five [illegible] of land with a large [illegible] and a good [illegible]
For further [illegible] apply to
J. & R. HALLOWAY.
Smith, Dec. 20th, 1858.

TO LET,

THAT Shelbrook Street, (near George Street) a HOUSE AND LOT with [illegible] and [illegible] this house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. RENT MODERATE.
Apply to
R. POOLE
Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 36

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.
N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
Peterboro' July 20, 1859. 30-tf

TO THE SUFFERING!

Dr. Chisholm

HAS much pleasure in according to the invitation of Peterborough that he has in his possession a discovery composed of herbs, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

effectually. The thirteen last so-had effects that may [illegible] it. No cure No Charge.—Kennedy's Bank, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Chisholm tooth-ache drop and found it to be a certain cure.
W. R. WILSON.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWS to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except filling into which position, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on [illegible] Rubber, a much [illegible] fore style, being free from [illegible] which Clasps, than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being [illegible] slightly.
Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's Store.
Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA.
To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	22 61
NE	8	2	1	do	2 72
	8	2	200	do	2 47
E½	13	2	100	do	22 61
	9	3	200	do	27 87
	10	3	200	do	27 87
	11	3	200	do	27 87
[illegible]	16	4	25	do	27 48
SW	16	4	25	Patented.	26 40
				do	23 28

ENNISMORE.

N½ & S					
W pt	7	1	88	Patented.	122 87
SE pt	7	1	23	do	32 62
	9	1	200	do	28 20
E½	15	1	100	do	14 10
W½	16	1	100	do	14 10
E½	17	1	100	do	14 10
W½	17	1	100	do	14 10
	19	1	200	do	28 20
	20	1	200	do	28 20
	21	1	200	do	28 20
W pt	26	1	100	do	14 10
W½	27	1	100	do	14 10
Bro.	34	1	100	do	14 10
NW	21	2	100	do	14 10
SE pt	21	2	100	do	14 10
	23	2	200	do	28 20
	24	2	200	do	28 20
	25	2	200	do	28 20
	26	2	200	do	28 20
W pt	27	2	100	do	14 10
E½	14	3	100	do	14 10
W pt	15	3	100	do	14 10
Bro.	24	3	100	do	14 10
NW	21	3	100	do	14 10
SE pt	21	3	100	do	14 10
E½	14	4	100	do	14 10
W pt	14	4	100	do	14 10
Bro.	24	4	100	do	14 10
NW	21	4	100	do	14 10
SE pt	21	4	100	do	14 10
	23	4	200	do	28 20
	24	4	200	do	28 20
	25	4	200	do	28 20
	26	4	200	do	28 20
E½	13	5	100	do	14 10
W½	14	5	100	do	14 10
E½	15	5	100	do	14 10
W½	15	5	100	do	14 10
	17	5	200	do	28 20
	18	5	200	do	28 20
	19	5	200	do	28 20
	20	5	200	do	28 20
E½	21	5	100	do	14 10
W½	21	5	100	do	14 10
E½	22	5	100	do	14 10
W½	22	5	100	do	14 10
	23	5	200	do	28 20
	24	5	200	do	28 20
	25	5	200	do	28 20
	26	5	200	do	28 20
E½	13	6	100	do	14 10
W½	13	6	100	do	14 10
E½	14	6	100	do	14 10
W½	14	6	100	do	14 10
	15	6	200	do	28 20
	16	6	200	do	28 20
	17	6	200	do	28 20
	18	6	200	do	28 20
E½	19	6	100	do	14 10
W½	19	6	100	do	14 10
E½	20	6	100	do	14 10
W½	20	6	100	do	14 10
	21	6	200	do	28 20
	22	6	200	do	28 20
	23	6	200	do	28 20
	24	6	200	do	28 20
E½	13	7	100	do	14 10
W½	13	7	100	do	14 10
E½	14	7	100	do	14 10
W½	14	7	100	do	14 10
	15	7	200	do	28 20
	16	7	200	do	28 20
	17	7	200	do	28 20
	18	7	200	do	28 20
E½	19	7	100	do	14 10
W½	19	7	100	do	14 10
E½	20	7	100	do	14 10
W½	20	7	100	do	14 10
	21	7	200	do	28 20
	22	7	200	do	28 20
	23	7	200	do	28 20
	24	7	200	do	28 20
E½	13	8	100	do	14 10
W½	13	8	100	do	14 10
E½	14	8	100	do	14 10
W½	14	8	100	do	14 10
	15	8	200	do	28 20
	16	8	200	do	28 20
	17	8	200	do	28 20
	18	8	200	do	28 20
E½	19	8	100	do	14 10
W½	19	8	100	do	14 10
E½	20	8	100	do	14 10
W½	20	8	100	do	14 10
	21	8	200	do	28 20
	22	8	200	do	28 20
	23	8	200	do	28 20
	24	8	200	do	28 20
E½	13	9	100	do	14 10
W½	13	9	100	do	14 10
E½	14	9	100	do	14 10
W½	14	9	100	do	14 10
	15	9	200	do	28 20
	16	9	200	do	28 20
	17	9	200	do	28 20
	18	9	200	do	28 20
E½	19	9	100	do	14 10
W½	19	9	100	do	14 10
E½	20	9	100	do	14 10
W½	20	9	100	do	14 10
	21	9	200	do	28 20
	22	9	200	do	28 20
	23	9	200	do	28 20
	24	9	200	do	28 20
E½	13	10	100	do	14 10
W½	13	10	100	do	14 10
E½	14	10	100	do	14 10
W½	14	10	100	do	14 10
	15	10	200	do	28 20
	16	10	200	do	28 20
	17	10	200	do	28 20
	18	10	200	do	28 20
E½	19	10	100	do	14 10
W½	19	10	100	do	14 10
E½	20	10	100	do	14 10
W½	20	10	100	do	14 10
	21	10	200	do	28 20
	22	10	200	do	28 20
	23	10	200	do	28 20
	24	10	200	do	28 20
E½	13	11	100	do	14 10
W½	13	11	100	do	14 10
E½	14	11	100	do	14 10
W½	14	11	100	do	14 10
	15	11	200	do	28 20
	16	11	200	do	28 20
	17	11	200	do	28 20
	18	11	200	do	28 20
E½	19	11	100	do	14 10
W½	19	11	100	do	14 10
E½	20	11	100	do	14 10
W½	20	11	100	do	14 10
	21	11	200	do	28 20
	22	11	200	do	28 20
	23	11	200	do	28 20
	24	11	200	do	28 20
E½	13	12	100	do	14 10
W½	13	12	100	do	14 10
E½	14	12	100	do	14 10
W½	14	12	100	do	14 10
	15	12	200	do	28 20
	16	12	200	do	28 20
	17	12	200	do	28 20
	18	12	200	do	28 20
E½	19	12	100	do	14 10
W½	19	12	100	do	14 10
E½	20	12	100	do	14 10
W½	20	12	100	do	14 10
	21	12	200	do	28 20
	22	12	200	do	28 20
	23	12	200	do	28 20
	24	12	200	do	28 20

DUMMER.

W½	18	1	100	Patented.	22 61
W½	19	1	100	do	22 61
	20	1	200	do	28 20
	21	1	200	do	28 20
	22	1	200	do	28 20
	23	1	200	do	28 20
	24	1	200	do	28 20
	25	1	200	do	28 20
	26	1	200	do	28 20
W pt	27	1	100	do	14 10
Broken	28	1	100	do	14 10
	20	2	200	do	28 20
	21	2	200	do	28 20
	22	2	200	do	28 20

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Bluger Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Ruling. Lawyers Blanks of every description, constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded by mail or otherwise will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 50.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, Different Books, plain and fancy Stationery constantly. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Colognie Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. BORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. OFFICE—Corner of Water and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Colony Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the whole of eight new Townships now laid out in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro'

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
GRAMMAR AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, GEORGE STREET, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Rose Hotel, Sept. 29, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
Hunter Street, Peterborough, Canada West
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER-ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—17

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER-ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
T. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office,
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Street, Peterborough. 35

J. FERGUSON,
[illegible] and Harness Maker, George St., [illegible]

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
[illegible] and Surgeon.
[illegible] North side of the
[illegible]
FOR SALE

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Plate Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plaster,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
WANTED,
A SCHOOL, at January, 1860, by a married man, over 20 years a Teacher, trained at a Normal School, and who holds a Certificate therefrom, of the 2nd Class. Ample testimonials as to character and ability can be produced. Apply at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. T. Menzies, Bookseller, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1859.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 34

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COLPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
THIS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms; and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to the guests. The whole of the beds have been refeathered, and furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to lay the least of it, will continue to be, as it were is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

CHOICE
WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from Bordeaux, growth, a large and choice supply of the above enumeration of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.
[illegible] arrangements enable them to dispose of [illegible] on very favourable terms. [illegible]
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] IN CANADA FOR [illegible]

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 12

Wilsons's Strawbe ry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Smithurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Comon, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables. Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street with the most modern machinery, his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 48.

TO LET.
Immediate Possession
UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable
WORK-SHOP
or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 19 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the Examiner office.
Peterborough, October 26, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements!
ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:
COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'
TRAINS LEAVE
Cobourg Station..... 8.00 A. M.
G. T. Railway..... 8.05
Baltimore..... 8.35
Brelin..... 8.45
Harwood..... 9.15
Indian Village..... 9.45
Keene..... 10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'.... 10.30
PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.
TRAINS LEAVE
Peterboro' Station..... 1.00 P. M.
Keene..... 1.30
Indian Village..... 1.45
Harwood..... 2.15
Brelin..... 2.45
Baltimore..... 3.00
Grand Trunk R. R..... 3.25
Arrive at Cobourg..... 3.55
J. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent.
Cobourg, Oct. 29th, 1859.

Selected Poetry.

The Miser's Doom.

"I love the joyous laugh of youth—
The blooming rosy cheek—
The ruby lip, and hazel eye
That seems almost to speak.

"'Tis as the flow of gentle spring—
The budding of the year—
When birds melodious music make,
Our lonely hearts to cheer.

"Angelic state! who would not wish
To live it o'er again—
To tread its fairy paths once more,
Amid the youthful train?"

Thus spoke an old and feeble man,
Of three score years or more,
Whose snowy locks and wrinkled face
Bespoke his days near o'er.

But while in youth he heeded not
The light and gladsome heart,
For riches were his ideal God—
To gain it was his heart.

He labored much and labored long—
He broke the Sabbath day,
And scrupled not to do an act—
Provided it would pay.

But age was slowly creeding on,
And with it riches came:
They brought no comfort to his heart;
Instead—a scorching flame.

And then he sat from day to day
And brooded o'er the past,
Until old Death swept by his door
And took him off at last.

Death laid him in a distant land
And turned him into gold,
Which by the miner was dug up,
And to the broker sold.

But as they put him in the scale
A horrid groan was heard;
A sneaky sapper then rose up,
But none dared speak a word.

All were striken to the floor,
And on their faces fell:
A demon hand—it grasped the scale
And took it down to hell.

And lonely there the old man sits
Amid a sea of gold,
That sparkles bright and dims the sight
Of misers young and old.

CATCHING A MINISTER.

BY JOHN THORNBERRY.

When the reverend and quite young Mr. Markov came to preach with us at our village, it was generally supposed that he would either be obliged to bring a wife along with him, or consent to suffer martyrdom at the hands of the gossips of the town. Many people esteemed it a highly inconsiderate thing, that he should have the audacity, to come among us without so much as declaring his intentions on the subject. It was hardly what was expected from a "beardless boy," but a little time from the seminary, and of course profoundly ignorant of the ways of the world of our village.

But come he did, whether it was presumption in him or not; and come without a wife, or a word about a wife, too. And he had scarcely been installed in the place where he expected to pass the vigor and strength of his life, when the inquisition began its labors in downright earnestness. The moment they understood him well enough to know how to take him, they did "take him with a vengeance."

Of the multitudinous sheeps' eyes that were thrown at him in the desk from behind hymn books, fans, and other Sunday ornaments of a like character, it is unnecessary here to speak. What precise effect they had upon him, no human being seemed to know. He endured them as stolidly as one of the Egyptian pyramids would endure the gaze of a party of blinking and winking travelers.

But of all those who set their hearts on the poor man, on their own especial account, none excelled, in point of perseverance and enthusiasm, like Miss Ann Tippit. She had the ill fortune, besides, to be pretty well advanced in the years when a young lady is supposed to be most charming, and stiff she assumed airs that would have been a fair topic of satire even in a giddy young miss of sixteen. To be short, her aims and her age were at sixes and sevens with her. She wanted bad enough to marry a young candidate, but still she never would remember that she herself was growing old. It was unfortunate for Miss Ann; but pray, whose fault could it be?

Next in order, in point of tenacity of purpose, came the Widow Duke; not on her own account, I beg to be understood, but solely and altogether on that of her only daughter Fanny.

Ah, but Fanny Duke was a "young thing," though; and she was shrewd and obedient enough to do as her mother bade her, and she understood something of the influence of coquetry besides, and the secret fascination of smiles. Fanny knew in a moment upon whom her mother had her eye, you may be sure, and she put her eye on the same spot, just as quick as she could get it there. There was quite a difference, too, between herself and Miss Ann Tippet, in point of years; a circumstance that has very often more to do with a match, or anything of that sort, than almost any other. Fanny was fresh and blushing, like a rose-bud in June; whereas, in Ann's face a very close observer, such as a lover would be rather likely to be, might possibly detect a stray blemish or wrinkle.

In our town the ladies kept a sewing-circle ageing, especially during the winters. It is then that they come out in all their individual demonstrative force. Mrs. Sleeting and [illegible]; Mrs. Somebody-else (she [illegible] made me promise I would not [illegible] in the newspapers) was vice [illegible] treasurer; Mrs. [illegible] Miss [illegible] secretary; and Mrs. [illegible] together [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

News of the Week.

Money in San Francisco is worth from twenty four to thirty per cent.

Newstead Abbey, once the favorite seat of Lord Byron, is about to be sold.

On a bill at Hillsdale, one lawyer testified that the loss of a brother lawyer, were $19,000 last year.

Religion in Cincinnati must be at a low ebb. Nine churches in the city are advertised to be sold for taxes.

The average number of newspapers started annually in Paris exceed three hundred or nearly one per diem.

At the opening of the Court of Common Pleas in Cleveland, last week, there were 55 applicants on the docket for divorce.

Sydenham C. McGill, Esq., son of the Hon. Peter McGill, has recently received a commission in one of her Majesty's Regiments of the Line.

A Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Hartford, has in his possession, a Hebrew shekel, which is supposed to be more than 3,000 years old.

Forty-three American vessels were wrecked during the month of October. The total valuation of vessels, exclusive of cargoes, was $460,000.

In addition to straw, another new material for paper claims our attention; it is that of the sorghum saccharatum—the Chinese sugar cane.

The London *Prototype* announces the failure of Mr. Pomeroy of that city, with liabilities of $20,000. He has left for the States.

There are now in successful operation in the United States about forty establishments for the manufacture of coal oil, and their business is constantly increasing.

There are 2,222 mills in Britain, at present, depending for supply of cotton upon Americans. 2,222 mills pay annually two millions and a half of money for seed.

The *Scientific American* states that there are in the city of New York about 200,000 smokers, each using two cigars daily, making 400,000 cigars every day.

Before the famine in '46 and '47, and the succeeding pestilence and emigration, the population of Ireland was 9,000,000 souls. Now it numbers about 6,000,000.

The Upper Missouri and Mississippi are gorging with ice, and boats are delayed.—Above Nebraska City, on the Missouri, there is a gorge full five miles long.

Three thousand inebriates have applied for admission into the New York State Inebriate Asylum. Among the number who have applied are thirty clergymen.

The trip has been made from Mobile to New York in one hundred hours, via Cairo, Chicago, Detroit and New York Central. This is the quickest time ever made between Mobile and New York.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says that the parties interested in Saunder's invention of water gas are very confident of success, and are organizing companies with a view to its introduction into all our chief cities.

Collision.—A fatal collision occurred on Monday night, in the Straits Mackinac, between the propeller *Milwaukee* and the schooner *J. H. Tiffany*, by which both vessels were sunk and five of the crew of the schooner lost their lives.

There are at present only four soldiers in Armagh Barracks, although, says a local paper, there is accommodation for nearly 900 men, and the Government is paying about £1,000 annual rent for the huts and hospital.

John Brown's ancestor, Peter Brown came over in the 'May Flower' in 1620; his grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary army; his father was a commissary in the war of 1812, and John Brown himself took part in that war. He comes legitimately, therefore by his Puritanism courage.

Recently, in the East Indies, a gentleman in a high official position, died, leaving an immense fortune. We have not heard the exact amount, but it is stated at no less a figure than £500,000 stg. He has willed it to his three nephews; two of whom are living in this city. They are both hard-working, struggling men.—*London Free Press.*

The Montreal Gazette says that the unfortunate convict, Beauregard, was informed on Saturday afternoon, by the prison authorities, that the government's answer to a prayer from the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe for commutation of sentence, was that the law must take its course. The convict will accordingly be hanged on Friday, the 16th inst. Preparations are about to be made at once for his execution.

The Niagara District Bank announces a dividend of four per cent for the half year. The other day the Commercial Bank announced a dividend at the same rate per cent.

Ferguson, recently hung in Undipsade a squash for the pastime. He declared himself ready to die, but expressed his mortification that he had been tried and sentenced by a drunken Judge!

Several of the survivors of the wreck of the steamer "Indian" have arrived in Boston in a very destitute condition. They are generally Hungarians. Sums of money have been contributed for their relief.

In response to the recent appeal of Father Chiniquy, the Brick Church of New York sent on to the colony at Ste. Anne about 5,000 worth of clothing, and a similar donation to the amount of $2,000 has since been made by the West Spruce Church, Philadelphia.

Mr. Calhoun said ten years ago in the Senate of the United States, "This war will last between the sections while there is a slave in the south. The conflict will never subside. The South will not rest if I fear will too late. They will threaten more loudly every year, until the north will agree to their demands."

The election of Lord Dexter for the University of Glasgow, after a sharp contest, resulted in favor of Lord Elgin by a majority of all the nations. The total numbers were—For Lord Elgin, 581; for Mr. Disraeli, 441; majority 140. Mr. Gladstone was defeated, because the students of the Edinburgh classes by a majority of 116 above Lord Elgin.

Mr. Cowper's Canon.—The Boston *Monitor* contains the following communication for the information of those who are in search of a good Bible. Should the publication of the Bible by the Queen's printer be considered a guarantee of its correctness, the following is the only Bible that can be relied on:

"Cowper's Canon.—The Queen's Printer has published a Bible, in which the following passages are omitted:

"Exodus, xx. 14. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

"Matthew, v. 28. Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

"Romans, i. 29. Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful.

"Romans, xiii. 13. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.

"Galatians, v. 19. Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like; of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

"Ephesians, v. 3. But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints.

"Ephesians, v. 5. For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God.

"Colossians, iii. 5. Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.

"Colossians, iii. 8. But now ye also put off all these; anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your mouth.

"Colossians, iii. 9. Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds.

"Timothy, vi. 10. For the love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.

"Revelations, xxi. 8. But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Death and Memorials—T. Menzies.
Will Shortly be Here—T. Menzies.
To Land Speculators—A. Davidson.
The "Canada Farmer."
Ladies' Rich Furs.—W. Clanton.
Plume Mess Beef—Winch & Cockburn.
Boots and Shoes—W Clanton.
General Grocer—J. J. Marshall.
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.—R. B. McDougall.
Spanish Sole Leather—W. Clanton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15th, 1859.

The Russell Reform Association.

A short time ago we submitted to our readers the Constitution of the Reform Association, at that time we were led to believe immediate action would be taken by the delegates to the Toronto Convention, to organize branch Associations in the County. We confess we are surprised at the inactivity of those gentlemen in the move; they must be aware that on them devolves the duty of organization, and we are confident that the stone once set rolling nothing could stand in the way of success. We would caution our Reform friends against over-confidence or reliance in the public mind; many who were warm in the last campaign may be indifferent now, and many who were formerly against us would gladly join our ranks if we had any means of acknowledging them as friendly.

The Reform party having since last session gained the addition of several prominent members of the House, it is believed the first vote in the next session will be "non-confidence." The Cartier Government may be executed, and in such case a dissolution of Parliament will be applied for and probably granted.

Washington wisely cancelled his countrymen, "in time of peace" to "prepare for war." It is no time when the excitement of a general election commences that we should raise the cry of "Organization."—We must needs be already organized, and prepared for the struggle, if we would make certain a victory. We hope we may not be again compelled to spur the Reformers of the County to energy, but that steps will immediately be taken to organize Branch Reform Associations in every Township.

Nomination.—Monday next, 19th Dec. is the day appointed for Nomination of Candidates for the office of Mayor. Mr. Sawers will probably be elected by acclamation.

A Suggestion.

We observe that it is the intention of the St. George's Society in Toronto to distribute gratuitously, to the English poor of that city, on the day before Christmas, meat, bread, potatoes, and wood. Donations of money or provisions in aid of the object are invited from the public.

We would suggest to the officers of the St. Andrew's Society of Peterboro', the idea of following the example of the St. George's of Toronto. There is money in the treasury, and we know of no better or more fitting way of disposing it, than in the plan above suggested, and we believe many of our citizens would most willingly assist. There are many poor people in the Town, some begging from door to door, and who would be thankful for the smallest gift.—While we feel grateful for the return of another Christmas, and with it peace and plenty, let us "remember the poor." We would not recommend confining the distribution of charities to the Scotch poor, however, or to the poor of any particular creed or country, but to our suffering fellow-men.

The "Examiner."—We would call the attention of our city contemporaries, the *Globe* and *Colonist*, to the difference between the *Examiner* of Peterboro', and the *Examiner* of Stratford. Many times we have been annoyed to find extracts from this journal copied by our city friends and credited to the Stratford *Examiner*; at other times articles giving us credit for ideas and sentiments which we were not altogether prepared to endorse, and which undoubtedly belonged to our Stratford namesake. A ridiculous instance of this mistaken credit appeared in last Thursday's *Globe*. In giving a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the towns in Canada West, Mr. Sawers, (Peterboro',) is set down as a Candidate for the Mayoralty of Stratford!

The Genesee Farmer.—The December number of this old and reliable Agricultural Monthly is received. A new volume commences with the January number. Now is the time to subscribe. The *Genesee Farmer* is the cheapest agricultural and horticultural journal in the world. Only half a dollar a year, for a volume containing three hundred and eighty-four large octavo pages, with an index and title page suitable for binding. No farmer or Bibl-grower should be without an agricultural and horticultural journal, and we can confidently recommend the *Genesee Farmer* to our readers as one of the very best published. Address, Joseph Harris, Rochester.

Our subscribers can have the Examiner and the Genesee Farmer for 1860 for $1.50c. the two.

Village of Omemee.—The Rose Inclosure belonging to refugee Mr. Rose Crow, is to be sold this day at the Court House in Peterboro, given the village a very high name, but we think Thomas Tomkins the manager of other business connected with the Inclosure, will not be sorry to see the last of it.

TOWN COUNCIL.

On Monday the 12th inst., the Town Council met. The Mayor and ten members were present.

Petitions from Widow Wilson, John Wilson, and John Cousins, praying for abatement of taxes, were read and referred.

Three petitions for Licenses at reduced prices, were read and laid on the table.—A sort of interrogatory from H. Crean was also read.

Accounts from Mr. Rutherford, for work; from McDougall, Surveying; and Thomas Benyis, for cedar posts, were referred to Finance, and Streets & Bridge committees.

A By-Law was introduced and passed, naming the Returning Officers, and the places for the coming elections. The former Returning Officers were appointed with the exception of Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. G. Bell is named instead.

The time for the Collector paying in the taxes was extended to the 30th inst.

A resolution instructing the Mayor to give applicants their Licenses for half price, was passed, and another ordering the Street and Bridge Committee to build a side-walk in front of the Catholic Church.

The Council adjourned for one week.

The Russell Election.—At the nomination for the County of Russell on Friday last, Mr. C. Comer withdrew, leaving Mr. Loux (the rightful incumbent) and Dr. Hunter, for the contest. Mr. Loux had the show of hands, but Dr. Hunter demanded a poll. The polling days are to-morrow and Saturday. The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—

"The Russell County nomination, which took place yesterday indicated pretty strongly the feeling of the County. The electors are unwilling to believe that the wrong under which they have smarted shall be continued, or that the County shall become a by-word and reproach throughout Canada. They have spirit enough to feel the indignity which has been forced upon them, and to resist its continuance in any form or by any person. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Hunter has placed himself in opposition to Mr. Loux at this time, as it only forces upon the County an immense amount of trouble and vexatious annoyance, in a case where in justice and equity there should have been unanimity in sustaining Mr. Loux, who was honestly elected already, and at this moment is of right, and should be the member for the County.

Although the election of Mr. Loux, appears certain and safe, the electors must not close their eyes to the danger of over-confidence. It is the duty of each one to exert himself. Many an election has been lost by reason of people feeling that exertion was not necessary. That feeling should not be permitted for a moment. Let every man be vigilant and active, and be up to his duty, and the result is safe beyond question."

"Incendiary Documents."—Under cover of a decision lately given by the Post Master General of the United States, that all incendiary, or, in other words, pro-slavery documents, might be prevented by post-masters from passing into the slave-holding states, a postmaster in Virginia has refused to deliver the N.Y. *Tribune* from his office. The following correspondence results:—

"Post-office, Lynchburgh, Va.,
Dec. 2. 1859.

"*Mr. Horace Greeley.*

"Sir:—I hereby inform you that I shall not, in future, deliver from this office the copies of the *Tribune* which come here, because I believe them to be of that incendiary character which are forbidden circulation alike by the laws of the land, and a proper regard for the safety of society. You will, therefore, discontinues them.

"Respectfully,
"R. H. GLASS, P. M."

REPLY.

"*Mr. Postmaster of Lynchburgh, Va.*

"Sir,—I take leave to assure you that I shall do nothing of the sort. The subscribers to the *Tribune* in Lynchburgh have paid for their papers; we have taken their money, and shall fairly and fully earn it, according to the contract. If they direct us to send their papers to some other post-office, we shall obey the request; otherwise, we shall send them as originally ordered. If you or your masters choose to steal and destroy them, that is your affair—at all events, not ours; and if there is no law in Virginia to punish the larceny, as much the worse for her and our plundered subscribers. If the Federal Administration, whereof you are the tool, after monopolizing the business of mail-carrying, sees fit to become the accomplice and patron of mail-robbery, I suppose the outrage must be borne until more honest and less servile rulers can be put into high places at Washington, or till the people can recover their natural right to carry each other's letters and printed matter, asking no odds of the Government.—Go a-head in your own bees way; I shall stand steadfast for human liberty and protection of all natural rights.

"Yours ruly,
"HORACE GREELEY.

"New York, Dec. 9, 1859."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Portland, Dec. 2, 1857.

When leaving Peterboro' for Portland, in September last, I promised, in return for former favors, both to the *Examiner* and *Review*, some report of the Great Eastern, &c., whose anticipated arrival here was then occupying the general mind. And this promise I certainly should have kept had the Big Ship not shamefully disappointed us; for I would be unwilling to leave you without "the news" with, like the old Jewish garment, it had arrived at second hand.

"What Englishmen say, they mean to do." Such was the very significant response (droll Yankee questioning) and the determination elsewhere made which the corporation and citizens of Portland expended four millions of dollars by inviting things in order to "do the honors" to the foreigners! Perhaps you may be sure that no such spirit, whatever may be said to the contrary, influenced any of the public men here; but that the whole affair was got up in the most liberal and generous manner, and with the single view of doing honor to the illustrious guests, is beyond question. Of course, the whole country was on the tip-toe of excitement, and the people, from the highest to the lowest, were all anxiety to see the young Prince of Wales, together with many of the beauty and chivalry of Merry England, coming to celebrate the opening of the Victoria Bridge, with the first breath of Spring. Meantime we are happy to hear of her delightful promenades in the British Channel, her etiquette with the navy, and her interchange of loud-sounding compliments with Cherbourg, and *en attendant*; I shall proclaim her arrival at this port by a few remarks upon beautiful Portland.

Every health seeker, every pleasure or leisure seeker, every "honeymoon" tourist can speak of it. Who has not heard of Cape Cottage, where so many bridal dreams have been realized! Crossing over from Montreal, one is borne, as in a dream, with the flying locomotive, for the better part of two days, through one unbroken *diorama* of the most varied scenery. The peaceful fields and picturesque villages of Lower Canada soon retire, and are replaced by the rude romantic townships, which disappear in their turn in favor of the myriad miniature Alps of Vermont, that beset the track for many miles, like silent guardians placed there long ago by Nature to keep off, and completely out of view, every living thing. There are sundry small village-interruptions, as at Island Pond, the White Mountains, &c., to this lonely route through Vermont. It being late in "the fall" I looked in vain, in friendly imitation of the Yankees seated about me, for the constant causes of their unbroken ecstacy, right and left; but my fellow travellers had been there before, when the glory of summer gladdened these hills. The quickening breath of that joyous season may make a rustic paradise of the place; but when the chill winter comes, and the melancholy spirits of the North are heard there in the bleak blast and the mourning night winds, it must appear a fit scene for arrow and dispairing gloom. Bounding away from here, the meadows and mansions of Maine salute the eye, and soon one finds himself in presence of the proud promontory upon which Portland sits enthroned, with the eternal tides bathing her surrounding beach—surrounding except where the isthmus of connection with the mainland causes an interruption and constitutes a causeway to her throne. The view is not the best which the approach form Montreal, *viâ* the Grand Trunk, offers; it is only seaward the city can best be seen. Looking at it from Cape Cottage, at the grand entrance from the ocean, or from any one of the sundry islands, large or small, which stand out against the Atlantic like a mighty break-water and preserve all the shipping within the Casco Bay from its fury, one sees a city of terraces ranging in long lines of architectural beauty, the one above the other, as they recede, until they reach the crescentic or last range. It is thus, too, the city looks from across the Bay to the country in the rear. This site is unsurpassed, and so will be the architectural grandeur of Portland. The population numbers, perhaps, 40,000 or 50,000; but to one accustomed to other cities, where filthy suburbs and crowded habitations abound, the numbers here give no adequate idea of the magnitude and magnificence of the city, where even the poor daily laborers have their own decent dwellings paid for and secured in real estate for ever.

The activity of business in this place is greater in the winter when the Canadian steamers touch it weekly. But, talking of these, I cannot avoid expressing the regret felt on all sides at the deplorable loss of the *Indian*, together with so many valuable human lives. You, doubtless, are this know the particulars of the sad calamity, so that I need not recapitulate here what has already appeared in almost every newspaper in the country; besides, I do not desire to be a chronicler of woe to any family either in Canada or on the Continent.

The winter seems very unwilling to visit us, there *did* fall a few flakes of snow the other night, but the streets are quite dry and clean, and there is comfort yet in the slanted sunbeam.

The San Juan obstacle to the speedy construction of a Pacific railway *viâ* British Territory will perhaps be soon removed; if not it ought to be by the united guarantee, in the shape of a treaty of neutrality of all the first-class powers. If the world is to have a highway the powers thereof ought to portect it; and this not only at its *termini* at the seaboards, but throughout its entire way. Round such a mighty backbone, then, there would be developed in time a Canadian nation fit to take the rule of empire (as empire comes from the north) when all others had passed away. By-the-by, where might then be your present party squabbles when the crumbling skulls of your present statesmen will stick like Poor Yorick's in the hand of Hamlet? But Adieu,

AMICUS.

Mayoralty of New York.

The Charter Election in this city has resulted in the defeat of Messrs. Havemeyer and Opdyke, and the triumph of Fernando Wood. The vote was as follows!—Wood, 30,125; Havemeyer, 26,843: Opdyke, 31,773. Plurality for Wood over Havemeyer, 3,285,—nearly the same as the majority for Tieman (3,331) over Wood in 1857. The aggregate vote cast was 78,741—less by 4,692 than the total polled at the election of 1857. Havemeyer ran 5,070 ahead of Opdyke; while Wood's majority over Opdyke, 8,352. The united vote of Opdyke and Havemeyer is 48,616; Wood polling at this election but 30,122 votes against 39,951 in 1857—a loss of 9,886. The returns for Counsel to the Corporation show that Mr. Greene C. Bronson has received over 30,000 votes, and is elected by a plurality of 7,861 over Tilden—being double the amount of Wood's plurality. Mr. Pinckney, the Astor House Governor upon the Republican ticket, is thrown by a handsome vote.

The day passed off much more quietly than there was reason to anticipate. There were some street fights in the wards which are most famous for such encounters on election day; and there were some arrests for illegal voting; but none of the former attained the dignity of a row, and the latter were uncommonly few. Around the newspaper offices in the evening enormous crowds congregated, read the returns as they were placed on the bulletins, and, according to the degree of satisfaction which she inspection gave each, retired in silence, or remained till midnight shouting vociferously. There were huge gatherings at the head-quarters of the several political organizations during the evening, and at each, the returns which were welcome, were received with shouts of approbation, and those which were otherwise with expressions of dissatisfaction. Fernando Wood made a characteristic speech at Mozart Hall when it became apparent that he was elected, in which he returned his acknowledgments for the honor, and promised to vote exactly as he had done before.

The Coming Struggle and the Catholic Church.

(*From the Scottish American Journal.*)

The regard of every week's intelligence tends to confirm the theory that we are on the eve of a great crisis, when the spiritual no less than the material interests of Christendom will come into collision. Those who would assign the hostile demonstrations that are now manifesting themselves on all sides to no deeper cause than the selfishness of the French monarch, and the irritable disposition of the French and British peoples, take an entirely false and shallow view indeed of what is in reality the conflict of great principles and momentous interests. The Italian question, with its brief but bloody war, and its now unsettled position, pregnant with future consequences, seems but the prelude to a contest of the most complicated and terrible nature, in which the political rights, the religious beliefs, and the national interests of different communities are to be tried in an ordeal not less fierce perhaps than any of which the modern world has had experience. Louis Napoleon, who was the instrument by which this evil spirit was evoked, is evidently losing control of the demon which for selfish purposes he has called into active life. While he has presumptuously been dealing with the Italian question the partizans of the Church have been dealing with him, and their influence, at first exercised in France alone, is now being put forth in every civilized community. From all countries the slavish priesthood of Rome are calling to him to become the champion of Papal pretensions and offering to him every inducement to pursue a career which may divert from its original direction, the blood-thirsty appetite he has engendered, and lead it on in a crusade which strikes at once at Protestant belief and the civil liberty of all communities, whether Protestant or Catholic. There can no longer be any doubt as to the share which the priesthood have had in arousing the anti-British passions of the French people. In Ireland they are throwing off the slight mask which has heretofore covered without concealing their traitorous and greedy propensities; and even here, in this land of democratic freedom and equality, every Popish priest is using his influence, and every Catholic print is pouring forth its fiercest invectives, in favor of the crusade against Protestantism, liberty, and the hated power of England.

That the French Emperor will ultimately place himself at the head of this movement, and seek to turn it as he best may to his own account, there is little reason to doubt. This is scarcely a matter of choice on his part, indeed. If he goes to war with Britain in behalf of those impulses of French ambition which it has been his more special object to cultivate, he must accept the Church as his ally, and this, of course, she can only be on the condition of subserviency on his part with reference to the antagonism of the Papal power to popular rights and liberties in Italy and elsewhere. On this condition, and this alone, he will have the co-operation everywhere and in all countries of a powerful priesthood, whose allegiance to Rome is superior to that which they acknowledge to any temporal power. This alliance, therefore, may be regarded as in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact: for however much the French Emperor may desire to have his own way with reference to what he has been so foolish as to consider the possible reform of the Papal Administration, it is evident that he must perforce abandon that idea and sacrifice his personal views to a greater moral force than his own.

Against this combined movement of the Catholic Church, the friends, not merely of Protestantism, but of human freedom, are now called to unite in energetic preparation. They have the advantage, in this instance, of not having provoked the collision, which arises entirely out of that tyranny of the Papal Government which accused even the sovereign of a Catholic people to intervene for its mitigation. The Papacy is now not merely engaged in a work of self-defence, or if it can pretend that such is its objects, it is promoting it by the ancient method of carrying the war into the enemy's country. It seeks to make wherever Protestants exert a moral influence in behalf of the cause of which Italy is but the centre and theatre of action; and from making a mere diversion in favor of the Papal Government, it is encouraged by the prospect of success to entertain enlarged designs of aggression and conquest on its own account. Being better organised and under more systematic drill, it has been able to take the start of the Protestant interest, and it is now time that the latter should thoroughly awake to a sense of the peril with which it is threatened; the greatest, beyond all question, since the day when sovereigns fought and martyrs died in protest against the tyranny of Rome. In the nineteenth century that tyranny is necessarily worse than it was in the sixteenth, as being more repugnant to the spirit of the time; but Protestantism, in the most enlarged sense, will, in this age, we have no doubt, show itself more powerful than ever. Under the leadership of Britain it will give good account of all comers, and though the struggle may be severe, it will vindicate the cause of progress against the powers of darkness and oppression.

We put forth these ideas in no spirit of blind repugnance to the Catholic Church. We have never participated in the anti-Popery sentiment, as that is want to be indulged by many people, in season and out of season. Our freedom from prejudice, in this matter, has allowed us to have opportunities of making personal acquaintance with the spirit of the system, as it is represented by the priesthood on both sides of the Atlantic. Believing that it is best to obtain a knowledge of any system or set of doctrines from the persons who profess it, we have gone to the priests themselves for information about Popery, and our intercourse has assuredly enlightened us as we should not have been otherwise. We have found in them a class of men without principle, as that is understood by all the rest of the world, casuists whose entire moral sentiments with reference to all the obligations of life are completely overborne by their allegiance to the system of government and doctrine which they have in common. As long as the affairs of society continue in their usual state there is nothing marked in their conduct, and they may be good enough citizens of a Protestant or rather non-Catholic country, for Britain is in reality nothing more. But let any conflict of ideas or interests occur, hold out any prospect of success to a Papal aggression, and then all sentiments of patriotism and citizenship are thrown to the wind, and the foreign enemy, whose honours are consecrated by the Church, is preferred and intrigued for, and acted in every possible way by the men who profess to be the subjects, and who, it may be, enjoy the pay as well as the protection of the Government under which they live. Through the conduct of the priests in Ireland and elsewhere, the question of allegiance may become such that it is more than probable many persons will find it necessary to vote against what the people of this country.

Brutal Murder.

A PRINTER KILLED BY A BLOW FROM A SLUNG SHOT.

From the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, Wednesday Nov. 23.

About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, as officers Farrel, and Schergart, of the Night Police, were on their beat, they were attracted by the heavy breathing of a man in the area of the basement of the Oriental House, on Illinois Street. They descended and discovered a man in an insensible condition, lying at the foot of the stairway. They searched around for some conveyance and found a hand cart in front of the store of Darby & Wilkins, and on this the wounded man was placed, and not knowing who he was or where else to take him, they conveyed him to the jail, where it was discovered that he had a fearful wound, crushing in his skull behind the left ear. Farrel hastened for Dr. Lynch, the county physician, who pronounced the wound fatal.—Blood was running profusely from his ear, and quite a pool was to be seen on the spot where he was found, at a late hour yesterday. The injured person was soon recognized to be William Smiley, a printer, who has been working at his business in this city for about twelve months, and at the time a hand in the *Journal* office. He was carried at once to his boarding house, the Kansas Saloon, where he was visited by different physicians, who all pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Funkhouser, who examined the case with great care expressed it as his opinion that the wound was made by a blow from a slung shot, and we believe that other medical men coincide in that opinion. Every attention was paid to the dying man, by his fellow crafts-men, among whom he was an especial favorite, but without showing any other signs of life but heavy breathing and a spasmodic action of the muscles, he expired about two o'clock P. M. being his 25th birthday.

The suspicion that he had been foully dealt with caused great excitement, and active inquiries were early set on foot to trace him, if possible, to the hour at which he was found weltering in his blood. It was very evident that he had been dragged some distance, for his pants gave every evidence of it, and the flesh was ground to the bones, by the gravel, about his ankles. On examining the place where he was found the trail of a dragging body was clearly discernable along the side walk, starting from the steps of the area to Maryland Street. Crossing the street, it (the trail) was almost effaced by the passing teams and footmen, but on the sidewalk beyond it was clear again half way to Washington Street. Here it stopped. That the body was dragged south toward the area is very evident from the fact that bits of lime and other soft substances were encountered, and mashing between the brick, the marks made by them were in that direction.

That a body was dragged there can be no doubt; yet, some pretend to say that there is a doubt about its being in that direction. We examined it carefully, and find it impossible to come to any other conclusion. That he was knocked down and thrown afterwards into the place where he was found, to give the impression that he had fallen there, we do not entertain a doubt. What cause incited the fiendish crime is a mystery. A more quiet, harmless and generous fellow never lived than Smiley. He had been paid that day some $13 by the *Journal* Company, $6 of which he had paid for board, and it is almost incredible that he should have been murdered for the small pittance that remained. A Coroner's Jury was summoned by William Sullivan, Esq., and after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, the inquest adjourned to meet to-day at two o'clock, at the office of Justice Sullivan.—In the meantime the officers will endeavor to get some clue to the mystery, and the printers of the city are determined to spare neither labor nor money in their efforts to bring the guilty party or parties to justice.

Smiley was a native of New York, and has relatives residing in Montreal, Canada.

THE RIFLE MOVEMENT.

From the Glasgow Commonwealth.

A meeting of no small importance to the rifle world has been held in London. The object of the meeting was to found a national association for the encouragement of Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout Great Britain. The meeting was attended by a most influential class, including lords, generals, admirals, officers, and volunteer officers, and as far as we are able to judge from the report, appears to have been thoroughly successful. The importance of this meeting cannot be lightly estimated. It is not enough that there should be an enrolment of volunteers. There must also be the adoption of the rifle as the national weapon of the country. Rifle shooting must be cultivated as an art, and transformed into a great national recreation, as well as adopted temporarily as a military precaution. It might safely and most advantageously supersede the horse racing, which has degenerated into a public abuse, and ought no longer to receive the public sanction. Lord Elcho and his friends have done well to bring the subject before the country in this practical way, which does not confine the encouragement to rifle corps but extends it to rifle shooting generally. Hints—apparently on good foundation—have been thrown out, that if the Association is successful, the Queen would grant prizes, and the Prince Consort would lead his co-operation. Not the least important part of the business is that the Minister of war, Mr. Sydney Herbert, is likely to accept the office of first president. Under these favouring influences there can no longer be a doubt that rifle shooting will become the national amusement of Britain, and next summer—if the rifles are not required for more serious service before that date—a grand display will take place in the neighbourhood of London. It is now a question for Scotland whether she shall form an integral part of the national association, or found an association, of her own. To a great extent rifle shooting must always be local.—It cannot, like horse-racing, be carried out by the same competitors in all parts of the country, and therefore, as Scotland might fairly wish to establish and maintain a reputation of her own, she might perhaps find it advisable to have a Scottish Association—co-operating with but independent of the association whose centre is naturally London.

Royal Visit to Canada.—The promise made by her Majesty to the Canadian deputation was to the effect that either the Prince of Wales or Prince Alfred should visit the great North American Province next summer. Excepting a rupture with some great power, there is every reason to believe that the promise will be fulfilled.—The matter has been sufficiently discussed and it is understood that the Prince will not only be present at the opening of the great parish that unites the oceans of Europe and America, but that he will remain a considerable time in Canada to test personally the attachment which all her races entertain towards her, and the glorious character of the country.

Reciprocity and the Canadian Tariff.

From the N. Y. Albion, of Dec. 3.

The Canadian journals have for some weeks past been engaged in discussing the Reciprocity Treaty and the existing Tariff. The Treaty has been brought prominently before the public, in consequence of the United States Government having caused certain enquiries to be made into its working, with the view, it is alleged by some Canadian papers, to show that the Treaty has proved detrimental to the Americans. We can discover no grounds for this allegation. But if it be true that the object of this government was to prove or to justify this foregone conclusion, it is impossible to understand how that object could be attained in the face of the pregnant statistics of the commerce of the British Provinces with these States, since the Reciprocity Treaty went into operation. In round numbers the total exports of the Provinces last year amounted to twenty-three and a half millions of dollars, against a total import of fifteen millions and three quarters.

The British Provinces are in no respects manufacturing communities. With their grain, timber, fish, and some other natural productions of less importance, they desire to purchase the manufactures, which the skill, the industry, the well managed division of labour in these States, and their geographical position, enable the American people to supply to their British neighbours. Thus the Provinces do not take in return for their natural productions the natural productions of the United States; they take only a portion of these, and therefore the balance of trade in natural productions is in favour of the Provinces. But it is not a sound objection to the Treaty that it does not cause an exact interchange of raw material. It is not in the nature of the relative condition of the two countries that it should be so, and it never could have been expected by the designers of the Treaty that it would cause such an interchange. The United States, therefore, in sending to the British Provinces natural products to the amount of somewhat less than a third of its total export thereto, and equally only to about two-fifths of the Provincial export of natural products to these States, is a result which ought to cause no surprise; it is strictly the consequence of the different age and condition of the two countries, and should give the people on either side of the frontier complete satisfaction.

But it is urged on the part of the American merchant that the new tariff of Canada, by considerably increasing the duties on important manufactures, militates against the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty, and is opposed to its spirit. It is of course true that the general tendency of increased duties is to lessen imports, other causes being equal; and it may happen that the higher tariff of the present year has tended to check the purchase of American manufactures for which the improved trade of the Province would have increased the demand. Yet when the treaty was made it was well known that the Provincial revenues were raised almost wholly by means of customs duties, and it was patent that those duties must fluctuate with the commercial activity of the Provinces. It was known that the Provinces had heavy liabilities to provide for; and it could not but have been foreseen that at any time the revenue might fail to meet those liabilities, the Provinces must have recourse to their ordinary means of increasing the revenue, that is, an increase of their tariff. Direct taxation might be resorted to, it is true; but for general purposes it has not been contemplated at any time in these States or in the Colonies; and it never could have been thought of by the framers of the Reciprocity Treaty on either side, as a means of maintaining the tariffs of the Provinces or of the Union, at the rates existing in 1855 as a standard. Besides it is only Canada that has materially altered its tariff since the reciprocal arrangement of 1855; New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with their three quarters of a million of population, having maintained, or very nearly maintained, their fiscal duties as they existed five years ago. And even the Canadian tariff does not discriminate between the imports of the United States and those of other countries, Lowell is not taxed more than Manchester, or Philadelphia than Staffordshire. Imperial policy does not permit that, even if the Provinces desired it, and they have not the desire. If the tariff encourages the direct importation of goods from the place of production, Americans cannot complain of that—a marked feature of their own tariff—however unwise or objectionable others may think it.

The discussion of the treaty has led to the discussion of the Canadian tariff. We urged objections to this tariff when it was under Legislative consideration. At present we only see those objections confirmed. If this tariff has not weighed heavy on Canadian trade, it has thus far fallen short of the expectations of its promoters, in the production of revenue; it has irritated the traders of the Western Province; it has made British manufacturers uneasy, American merchants suspicious. It was a step backward in political science, a defiance with the enticing theories of protection.—If the returns of revenue at the end of the year do not excuse it, who will undertake its defence?

In the United States and England, terrible fury is made about the Maine Law, or any other law tending to restrain drunkenness and the public exhibition of the vices of the people. In France, however, it seems so natural in the interest of the public at large to suppress those evils, or, at least to keep them out of sight, that repressive laws are passed and put in operation without even exciting remark, or say nothing of opposition. The other day the Mayor of Bordeaux, having observed that lately there had been a good deal of drunkenness, in the streets, suddenly, without any notice, or any public agitation of the subject, or in fact any but the most ordinary exercise of his duty, published a decree in which he declared that hereafter any man found drunk in the streets should be arrested by the police and carried to the station house till he got sober. That then he in company with the man who sold him the liquor, should be made pay the expense of the arrest and the night's lodging. In other words the Mayor puts the drunken man on the level of a box of goods or other cumbersome and unsightly object which obstructs the pavement and is offensive to the public eye. But the beauty of this Mayor's decree is that it will be executed.

Re-interrment of Siddons.—The Washington *Star* says that Daniel E. Sickles appeared in his seat in the House Hall on Monday. On his re-appearance there, he was warmly greeted by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. "Messrs. Montgomery, Cox, and another whose countenance we did not recognize, had conversed with him ere he left the hall, after the termination of the first ballot for Speaker."

The "Press" says: Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, and Grand Master of Freemasons, is appointed for Kent.

French Desire for War with England.

On the 20th of August last there was a dinner given at Versailles to 5,000 of the Imperial Guard. The tables were laid in orangery, and each soldier was in his place under the command of his chief. At the end of the banquet the public was allowed to mingle with the soldiers and indulge their loquacity by sharing and asking questions. One of these goes up to a Zouave, who had an enormous gash on his face, and says, "My fine fellow, you have a wound to be proud of, and it does not disfigure you, though you have lost your eye. Where were you wounded?" "At Magenta," was the answer, and we have the whole history of it. "Well, then, I suppose you have had enough of war?" proceeds the admiring civilian. "Moi, Monsieur! Si dans quatre mois, comme nous l'esperons bien, on nous mene en Angleterre, je demanderai encore a etre le premier." We have the records of many such conversations. Another Zouave astonishes the women in a railway carriage by the announcement that the French army will be at it again next spring. "We are going to England." "To England!" cries no astonished woman. "Yes madame we go to England in the spring, or a little later." "And why there?" "Dame, dame, pour nous revenger, or, pour nous revenger," cries the excited Zouave. "To revenge what?" "France and England are allies; they cannot make war." "Ah, oui, madame: I know the English well; they are good sailors; they fight well, they stand well; we esteem them,

journals, which it has emboldened to sustain its profligacy, without equalling his talent.

The simple explanation of the article above quoted is that the *Times* has once more discovered that it cannot outrage the moral sense of the people of England with impunity. It makes the best enemies it can for its pendent, and the public will detect in the effort at self-exculpation a repentance which, without shame, might have been spared. We, as journalists, invariably avoid references of this description; nor should we thus have spoken of the prolonged manœuvrault of our agile and eccentric contemporary, but that the more logical mind of the foreigner cannot comprehend how perfectly some late demonstrations are in-theses islands, although so calculated to produce exasperation abroad.

Death of Prof. George Wilson.

From the Edinburgh Courant.

We have this day the melancholy duty to record the death of Dr. George Wilson, F.S.R.E., Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and brother of Professor Wilson, University College, Toronto, C.W. He had entered upon the duties of the session, and had lectured for three weeks to a class of 84 pupils, being the largest number which ever attended the lectures. On Friday last, after lecturing twice, he was seized with inflammation of the lungs, under which he gradually sunk, and died on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock. Professor Wilson had naturally a weak constitution, and a feeble frame of body, and he suffered much from sickness during his comparatively brief career. His friends were often surprised at his recovery after illnesses under which many a stronger frame might have succumbed. Amidst all these attacks of illness he maintained a buoyant and elastic spirit, and was ever ready to undertake the labors which fell to his lot. Indeed, his kind and generous disposition often caused him to take more work than he might have done; and the fatigues he endured in connection with the new museum contributed in no small degree to shorten his days. He took a peculiar interest in the subject of his chair, and treated it in a most felicitous manner. He was a most attractive lecturer. His beautiful illustrations and genial wit secured for him the most studied attention, and his graceful mind clothed with new ornament anything that he touched. He came into notice as a lecturer on chemistry, and as such he devoted much attention to its application to common life. In this way he became peculiarly fitted for the new chair of Technology, which suited his taste, and called forth his warmest efforts. He rejoiced in the prospect of the new museum being founded, and looked forward with joyful expectation to the opening of it. Alas! he was not destined to see his hope realised. He has labored, and another will enter into his labours. But what he has done will be commemorated. He has accumulated a store of materials which are fitted to illustrate all departments of industrial art. He desired to make science popular, and he succeeded admirably. His style was well calculated to attract an audience, as was evidenced by the crowds that attended his appearances in public. The Philosophical Institution benefited much by his interesting prelections on many occasions. He had a genial spirit, and entered with ardour into the socialities of life. What he displayed a truly Christian department. Science in his hands was made subservient to the best interest of his fellow men. The connection between science and religion was never forgotten by him, and he directed the minds of his pupils to a higher knowledge than that of earth. He was ready for every good work, and his writings breathe throughout a spirit of Christian philanthropy. There is in them a grace of diction, a fluency of style, and a force of illustration, which are truly remarkable. At the time of his death, he was engaged in writing the biography of his friend, Prof. Edward Forbes, whose unexpected death occurred in a similar way at the commencement of a former session. It is to be hoped that the materials are in such a state that they can be made available. Among his published works are the Life of the Hon. Henry Cavendish, forming one of the volumes of the Cavendish Society; a life of Sir Humphrey Davy; Life of Prof. John Reid, St. Andrews; Chemistry of the Stars; Chemistry of the Electric Telegraph; The Five Gateways of Knowledge; Researches on Colour Blindness; the volume on Chemistry in Chambers' Educational Course;—besides numerous pamphlets and lectures.—His sudden departure has caused a blank which will not be easily repaired, whether we look to the University and popular science to the social circle, or to the cause of religion. He has rested from his labours, and his works do follow him. So his friend, the Rev. Dr. Cairns, in the dying moments, he expressed his assured faith in the merits of his Redeemer, and his latter end was peace.

British Columbia.

AWARDS AT SAN JUAN AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.

A despatch from San Francisco, of the 14th ult. 6 p. m., via Gilroy says the *Bulletin* of this evening contains the following editorial remarks:—

We learn from a reliable source that General Scott upon his recent arrival in the vicinity of British Columbia, despatched a letter to the authorities of Vancouver's Island, announcing his arrival, and indicating his readiness to confer with the British authorities with a view to the peaceful solution of the San Juan difficulty.

At the last accounts, Capt. Lay, bearer of General Scott's letter, had not returned, therefore nothing was known of the spirit in which General Scott's communication was received.

Should Governor Douglas act in a spirit of firmness and moderation, there is reason to believe that the arrangements made will end the withdrawal of General Harney's troops, and the restoration of the same condition of affairs on San Juan Island, as existed previous to its occupation by the American troops.

It is not at all probable, however, that General Scott will permit Gen. Harney, or any other officer to withdraw the troops at all, it will be done ostensibly as a concession to British sensibility, with a clear understanding that such withdrawal is not to be considered as admitting a doubt as to the validity of the American title to the disputed territory; but as an act subject to it to remove matters to such a position that England may, with honor, be induced to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the boundary question.

Movements of the French at St. Pierre.

The following observations appear in our article contributed by Mr. Haliburton ("Sam Slick") to the last number of the *Dublin University Magazine*:

"Louis Napoleon's preparations for war are not confined to France; he has a greater military force at Martinique and Guadeloupe than we have in all our West India islands put together. He has fortified St. Pierre and Michelon, which lie between Newfoundland and Canada, contrary to the express terms of the treaty; and, under pretence of meeting at Cape Breton the French mails, conveyed by the Cunard steamers, he sends men-of-war thither, who return to those places heavily laden with coal from the Sydney mines. This is pretended to be for the use of the ships themselves, but every now and then a vessel takes a cargo on account, it is said, of the merchants there, but in reality for the Government. He has an immense store of coal there, and every vessel laden with fish that sails thence to the French West India islands I have named quietly conveys a certain portion of this fuel to form a depot there also for his Atlantic fleet.

"The Island of Cape Breton is one vast coalfield, and was conquered from the French. Its capital, Louisburg, was taken by General Wolfe. Most of the inhabitants of that country remained there after its formal cession to England, and their descendants are to this day a separate race, speaking the language of their forefathers; they are mainly occupied in the fisheries, and are excellent pilots. Their descent, their religion, their traditions, and their sympathies, naturally incline them to think favorably and kindly of their mother country; and though not actually disloyal to England, they are not unfavorably disposed towards the French. It has been observed of late, that their friendship has been systematically courted by the latter.

"The coal mines are wholly unprotected, and could be either held or rendered useless at the pleasure of the aggressor. What renders this more alarming is, that Halifax, and the whole of our squadron at that station, are entirely dependent upon these very mines for their supply of coal; so that, in six-and-thirty hours' sail from St. Pierre, one ship of war could reach Sydney, and render the English fleet utterly powerless to move from their moorings. On every foreign station, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific side of America, or in the East, the French naval force has been quietly and unostentatiously increased, so that if war were to break out they would be in the ascendant in every quarter. In these days of telegraphic communication, when news of hostility can be transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, it is not too much to say that the Emperor, by his foresight, judicious preparations, and well-concealed plans could sweep the commerce of England from the seas in six weeks."

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1860.

M. Faye, in a memoir lately read before the French Academy, suggests a concert in the observations to be made by astronomers upon the great eclipse of the sun of July 18, 1860, partial over a great portion of Europe and America. M. Faye recommends the establishment of stations with some degree of regularity along the path of the total eclipse. Among many recommendations to astronomers in their observations are the study of the physical constitution of the sun; of the protuberances on the solar surface; the testing of the tables of the moon's motion; careful observations of meteorological phenomena, of magnetic variations, and the like, during the period of the eclipse. If the plan traced out by M. Faye be acted upon, it will furnish more positive information than has ever been obtained from the observation of any dozen eclipses since the world began.—Great aid can be derived from the application of photography to recording the phases of the eclipse. A number of French astronomers propose to go to Spain to observe the eclipse; among them is M. Faye. He is now preparing instruments of all kinds to be used on the expedition. It is certainly to be hoped that all this labor will not be lost by a cloudy day on the 18th of July. The readers of the *Tribune* will remember also the suggestion made some weeks ago, that this eclipse will offer very favorable conditions for finding the new group of asteroids which M. Leverrier has shown to exist between the sun and Mercury. The obscuration of the sun's light will render them easily visible, should any of considerable magnitude be then near the sun. Of course we cannot be sure of seeing any of them; for it may be that the new group is made up of a very great number of very small bodies, possibly too small for the vision of our keenest-sighted telescopes.—*Tribune.*

British Tars Astonishing the French.

The British Channel fleet only recently formed, under orders of Rear-Admiral George Elliott, left Queenstown harbor just before the recent storm, and in the midst of the most terrible hurricane which has been witnessed for twenty years, formed a *line-of-battle*, assisted by their steam propellors sailed up the channel, and performed a number of manœuvres, without injuring a spar, or carrying away a single sail. It is said to have astonished the French most considerably, their fleet having been compelled to take refuge in whatever ports were nearest when the hurricane came on, and the coasts were thus left entirely clear, while the English flag rode triumphant up the channel, 'in spite of wind and weather' and the greatest efforts of "rude Boreas." It need strike us after this that British tars are still British tars.

Steam on Common Roads.

Now that a British steam-carriage is in actual and regular service in the United States, while the one American steam-carriage is in such service in this or any other country; now that English machinists are supplying not only the roads of South America, India and Australia, but districts all over the world that have no roads, with traction engines; with American machines whose plans are already believed to be better, have not ceased the first liberal encouragement, when that steam vehicles are employed in the streets of London to haul loads which horses cannot conveniently draw, while their more practicable carriages with enormous venture to our strides, draw only two gentlemen of the progressive people; now that steam-engines are in the actual service of the British Government, while the contentions of our own city have refused to fasten public attention vehicle to run within. In fact; it is time for all to gladly disembark upon a candid state of the road progress and wealth. The first was the surrender of our commercial trade to the less severe ships of foreign countries.

Steam-carriages are established on various roads in Great Britain before railways were introduced, and were found of the greatest use and convenience. [illegible]

brilliant promises, overcame this opposition, and superseded the common road service of both steam and horse coaches.

Steam carriages have run on our common country roads at eighteen miles per hour, up inclines steeper than one in ten, at a fair lower cost than that of horse power, without injury, or rather with positive benefit to the roads, with ease and safety, and under the most thorough and absolute control as to speed and direction, we think it would be advisable to withdraw both public and private obstacle, and to allow them a fair chance at regular service. If British mechanics and capitalist are really squandering their time and money in the business; if the locomotive is really transformed from the embodiment of power and economy to a weak and useless toy, by the simple transferring of its wheels from a plane of stone or gravel to a plane of iron, the quickest way to cure this insanity, is to give the steam carriage an unconditional *carte blanche* to work out its destruction. Even to double the speed upon all the present stage and omnibus lines in this country and to open them for which, such a speed would create the necessity, would give almost miraculous impulse to internal and national enterprise, trades, manufactures, production and wealth.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE BAPTISTS IN SCOTLAND.

The Baptist Association of Scotland held its annual meeting in the city of Glasgow. The report, after referring to the origin of the Association, mentioned that seven students had been under instruction by the tutor, and other two had been received.—It concluded with an earnest appeal on behalf of an educated and earnest ministry, and increased union and co-operation on the part of the denomination. All the other interests of this vigorous church were reported to be in a state of unprecedented prosperity. After the business meeting there was a Conference of a deeply interesting character. The subjects which engaged the attention of the Conference were, 1st, the signs of a general revival of religion; and 2nd, the duty of Christians with reference thereto; and 3rd, parental and pastoral duty in relation to the youthful portion of the community.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK.

The steamer Bowmanville, which left here late on Saturday evening, encountered a tremendous gale, which sprang up with a suddenness almost unparallelled even upon these inner lakes. Sea after sea swept completely over her decks, and much water getting into the stoke hole, it became evident that unless something were done, she would soon go down. About seven hundred barrels of flour were accordingly thrown overboard. This lightened, an effort was made to gain Whitby; but for some reason or another, the usual light was not shown from the harbour, and the Bowmanville was thus unable to make the port. In this state of things Captain McMillan decided upon returning to Darlington. With the greatest difficulty the task was accomplished. Before they got there the fires were out, and no less than four or five feet of water in the hold. Steam there was none, and the Bowmanville was drifted into harbour by the force of the wind. The officers report that it was the most terrific gale, for a short one, they ever experienced, and Captain McMillan has done well in keeping the steamer afloat. The flour thrown overboard was insured in the North Western, and belonged to John Smith, of Hamilton, and J. Warren, Oshawa. The Bowmanville left Darlington yesterday morning for Ogdensburgh, after getting the necessary repairs.

All the facts proved in Court were proved in Parliament session before last, yet the Government not only allowed but urged Fellowes to retain his seat in the House, because his vote was thought to be necessary to keep them in power. Knowing what the Government did of the fraudulent return of Fellowes, and then urging him to keep his seat, were they not equally guilty with himself? Truly our present government are a most unprincipled set of villains. Justice has been meted out at last to Fellowes, and two of his companions; when will the Government receive their full punishment.

The stool of repentance has no cushion.

MARVELS WROUGHT WITHOUT MIRACLES.

We are told that Miracles have ceased. Possibly they may have been discontinued in order to give full scope to human intelligence. Certainly it is that the wonderful developments and achievements of science in these latter days have rendered direct supernatural interposition in human affairs unnecessary. This is especially true of the improvements in *Medical* Science. Two thousand years ago Thomas Holloway would probably have been deemed a worker of miracles. The cures affected by the Pills and Ointment would have been considered supernatural. Even now they are looked upon as marvels: yet we know that the medicines which have healed the sick in all parts of the world are the legitimate fruits of profound thought, unwearied study and research, and a long series of practical experiments. It is a singular fact, and one that establishes beyond question, Professor Holloway's theory of a common origin of disease, that the people of every country into which they have been introduced have considered them specially adapted to the complaints most common in such country. The reason is that they operate upon the deleterious principle in the blood of the patient, which is the immediate cause of his disorder, whatever it may be, and hence their effect is always salutary. In Canada every settler on new land who has ever tried them in intermittent or bilious remittent fever, will aver that there are no diseases in which they work such wonders as in these. The Canadians also are impressed with the belief that the cutaneous and glandular disorders to which violent extremes of heat and cold render them peculiarly subject, are more readily eradicated by the Ointment than any other disease for which it is prescribed. It is evident, however, that just what these great remedies are doing for Canada, they are doing for all nations under the sun. It so happens indeed that the ailments upon which the proprietors create the most powerful influence are precisely those which are the chief scourges of British America, and hence they seem to be, and in one sense are, more especially remedies for that region than in some other countries. But their unbounded usefulness, and the unqualified testimony of the thousands in all parts of the globe, who gratefully declare that they owe their health and even life to their use, entitle them to the confidence of all. Sold by all Druggists throughout the civilized world.

Fresh Teas of Superior quality. For sale at W. Clarton's Mercantile House.

TO LAND SPECULATORS AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the *Canada Gazette* to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 28 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, is to be sold under Sheriff's execution for indebtedness on the part of the subscriber's brother, the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., the subscriber (cautioning all intending purchasers in order to avoid vexatious and useless litigation) declares that the said land is his and never was his brother's, and that he holds indisputable titles to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hamilton, C. W., 12th Dec., 1859. 50—1t

Spanish sole Leather.—French Calf Skins and Kip. For sale by Wm. Clarton, Peterboro'.

Deeds and Memorials, WITH AND WITHOUT DOWER, For sale at

T. MENZIES.

Will Shortly be Here!!

THE Subscriber has ordered, and will receive in a few days, a large stock of goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also a number of

Stereoscopes,

and a splendid assortment of

Views

all of which will be sold cheap.

T. MENZIES.

PRIME MESS BEEF in barrels. For sale by Winch & Cochrane.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with [illegible] of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the Genesee Farmer contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of [illegible] PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And needful to spend to make it worthy of [illegible] support.

Weekly-contains receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool, and London, are given each week, and [illegible] especially important in their respective [illegible] of great importance to [illegible] and country.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Editor, who writes [illegible] the Genesee Farmer contributes valuable articles upon domestic economy.

[illegible] to make the Genesee Farmer the best [illegible] in the world.

JOSEPH HARRIS,

Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Dec. 13.

Wheat $1 13 a $1 40 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye is very quite at 89c a 90c. Barley scarce and firm at 75c a 87c. Oats 46c a 47c for State and Canadian.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Dec. 14

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat $1 to $1 05c.
Flour, Extra $5 60c a $6 9 per barrel; Superfine $4 65c; Fancy $5 00.
Barley 60c.
Rye 80c. per bush.
Oats 35c to 37c per bushel.
Potatoes 33c to 35c per bush.
Eggs—Wholesale 6d, retail 7½ per doz.
Butter—Fresh 9d a 11d retail. Tub 7d a 8d per lb.
Apples $2 per bush.
Hay $14 to $24 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Dec. 13.

Flour firm; superfine, $5 15 to $5 20; fancy, $5 40; extra, $6 to $6 40;

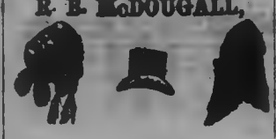
Peterboro' Markets.

Examiner Office,
Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1859.

	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat ₩ bush.	1 10	0 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	1 07	0 00
Flour ₩ brl.	5 00	0 00
Oats "	0 38	0 00
Peas "	0 50	0 55
Potatoes "	0 25	0 30
Pork ₩ cwt.	5 50	6 00
Beef ₩ cwt.	3 50	4 00
Hides "	6 00	8 50
Butter ₩ lb (fresh)	0 15	0 00
Barley ₩ bush.	0 45	0 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	2 00
Eggs ₩ doz.	0 10	0 00
Hay ₩ ton	16 00	17 00
Straw per load	1 50	1 75
Wool ₩ lb	00 20	00 25
Lambs	1 50	2 00
Sheep	2 00	4 00
Apples	0 60	0 80
Geese	0 55	0 30
Turkeys	0 40	0 50
Chickens, pair,	0 16	0 25

LADIES' RICH FURS.—For sale at W. Clarton's Mercantile House.

R. B. McDOUGALL,



IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND MILLINERY.

R. B. McD. would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,

Which will be found to comprise every novelty of the season,

And at prices which defy competition.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY

MADE TO ORDER.

George Street, Peterboro', Dec. 15., 1859.

J. J. MARSHALL,

GENERAL GROCER,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET

Peterborough.

THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!!

TEAS

of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.

SUGARS

as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

COFFEE,

choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.

The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

New Mercantile ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is now receiving, and will in a few days offer for sale, at the Large Store one door south of Mr. Clarton's,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

a large choice and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES!!!

consisting in part of

Teas, Wines, Sugars,

Tobaccos,

and every description of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

the whole of which, together with a choice and general assortment of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at far below anything hitherto known in the market, for goods of the same quality.

As his sales will be exclusively CASH, *there will be no Second Price.*

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER & SHIPPING FURS

W. S. Conger.

Peterborough, Dec. 8th, 1859. 49

BOOTS AND SHOES, very Cheap. For sale at W. Clarton's Mercantile House, Peterborough. 50

REMOVAL.

J. B. Bisbee,

HAS REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store to three doors below the old Stand, (next door to Glover & Robinson's,) where he is receiving a large addition to his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and where he will be found, prepared to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER.

☞Remember the sign of the Large BOOT, George Street.

Peterborough, Dec. 7, 1859. 49

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his Farm, ½ of Lot 26, in the 10th Concession, Otonabee, only 3 miles and a half from Peterboro', consisting of One Hundred Acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation; 40 acres cleared, the remainder in bush. Thereon on the premises

A Good Log Dwelling House,

and a good Cedar Barn, 56 by 26. A Creek runs through the property the year round.—The property will be divided if necessary into two parcels of 50 acres each to suit purchasers. *TERMS LIBERAL.*

THOMAS LESLIE.

Otonabee, Nov. 21, 1859. 47—3m

W. Clarton's MERCANTILE HOUSE!

On his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value* for *Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits* and *Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER,

by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

REQUISITION.

A. SAWERS, ESQ.,

SIR,—We the undersigned voters for the Town of Peterborough request you to accept a nomination for the office of Mayor at the coming election; and we pledge to you our votes and influence:

Peterborough, Nov. 17, 1859.

(SIGNED)

A. S. Fraser	John Cochrane
Thomas Ferrye	John Douglas
Maxwell Boyd	Thomas Douglas
Edmund Chamberlain	James Smith
William Lundy	Michael O'Brien
Thomas Harper	William Hamilton
Robert Donaldson	Napoleon Dufoe
Chas. Ormond,	James Hamilton,
John English,	Bartholomew Welsh,
R. Walton,	Wm. Mercer,
H. Morrow,	Jas. Ormond,
A. Morrow,	Lewis Glover,
William Rasthead,	Alex. Edmison,
R. C. Pell,	Robt. Teaner,
Geo. Brownlee,	Samuel Dickson,
G. W. Robinson,	Geo. Cunningham,
Geo. Mitchell,	F. Leighton,
Eli Maw	George Jenkins
Alex. McNeil	W. D. P. Hood
John Thomson	Geo. Ross
W. A. Scott	Geo. McDonald
John J. Lundy	A. Mallozzie
Jas. Brown	Lewis McGeogoe
R. B. McDougall	Thos. Chambers
W. Firthy	R. White
John Clifford	Jas. Campbell
Thos. Beatty	R. B. Palmer
Henry Crona	Andrew Ross
Jas Hodgson	Wm. G. Thomson
John Watterson	Wm. Henry
R. T. Brookes	Robt Stenson
Jas. Wilson	Jas. Wright
John A. P. Martin	John Parnell
Jas. Bastard	Walter Crawford
Jas. Menzies	Alex. McDonald
John Moffatt	John Reid
W. H. Wrighton,	J. Calcheth
Thos. Hewitt	P. Hafley
John Hafley	G. Chartrain
John Bentley	James Ryan
Thomas Kennedy	Wm Thomson
Thos. Leonard	James Walsh
Duncan McGregor	Wm Brownscombe
David Roche	Dr Harvey
A P Santry	Battle Hudson
Medoire Lavoie	Alex Hiblock
William Ogilvy	George Deacon
George Dunsford	Samuel Johnson
George P Orde	Samuel Jayes
J M Tremouth	Wm Fowler
Alex Stewart, senr.	Robert Sharpe
Robert Wallace	Edward Clegg
Thomas Meather	P B Blair
John Godfrey	John Kennedy
Thomas Green	John Whyte
Wm Goodenough	John Newton
John Lee	Garret Darcy
George Story	James Jeffrey, jr
John H O'Brien	James Donel
Wm Metheral	John Metheral
P Ryan	David Carlyle
Richard Borrowman	Thomas Paterson
Wm Clatworthy	James Clatworthy
Adam Clatworthy	W W Boswell
Walter Paterson	Alex Hamilton
John Purser	William Blatchford
Patrick O'Brien	John Hodson
Patrick Daily	John Reardy
William H J Hewitt	Henry Burns
Patrick Marty	Jeremiah Daily
Christopher Boyd	Thomas Lally
Martin McFadden	Thomas McCormic
James McFaddin	Brian Lynch
Patrick Melvelay	Andrew Cane
James Mevin	Timothy Tangney
John Britton	

To A. S. FRASER Esq., and 150 others:

Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in accepting your nomination for the office of Mayor, and thank you for your confidence, which if elected I trust you will not find misplaced.

I remain
gentlemen
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBORO'.

GENTLEMEN:

Having received, at the hands of a respectable number of your body, a requisition, calling upon me to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, for next year, and having accepted their nomination, I desire to bring briefly before you the grounds upon which I invite your support. You are aware that the financial position of the Town is not in the healthy state its friends would desire for it, and there are many who trace the disadvantages under which it labors to the want of prudence and economy in the gentlemen who have lately controlled the action of the Council. The first step I shall take, if you give me your confidence, shall be to ascertain as near as can be done, the actual state of the Town accounts, and after striking balances, commence as from a new date to keep your accounts, after such a manner that no difficulty may again arise to prevent the true state of every separate account being at any time ascertained. The confusion which has for some time prevailed, may have given opportunities for a freer use of the Town funds than you would sanction, and should at once be removed. The next step to be taken, is to use the strictest economy in the application of your means, to appoint no more officers than the work to be done requires; to have the town improvements, printing, and every other necessary work done by tender and contract, so as to ensure to every inhabitant the privilege of reclaiming his own outlay, and to do away with the abominable system of petty favoritism which always may be found when jobs are to be done under the superintendence of the Council. I shall also, make it my business to use every means to realize as speedily as possible all the outstanding debts due to the town, with the view of relieving in a measure our financial distress. Such a course being one of the first acts a prudent man would resort to when his affairs were an unpromising aspect.

These being the main points that now agitate the minds of the rate-payers, I do not deem it necessary at this time to trouble you with the various other matters which at the nomination and on other occasions I shall have great pleasure in discussing with you.

I remain,
gentlemen,
your obed't
humble serv't
A. SAWERS.

Peterboro', Nov. 17th 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER MONTOUR, Carrier, formerly of Smithfield, who left this Town [illegible] eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He [illegible] Montreal about two weeks ago, taking the [illegible] with him. Any information of his [illegible] will be thankfully received by [illegible]

ALEX. MURRAY.

Montreal, C. W., [illegible] 1859. 49

Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston papers, will confer a favor by copying the above.

NEW GROCERY, Wine and Liquor Store.

S. M. AITKEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment on HUNTER STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Curay & Co., and will constantly keep on hand

A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT

Of the Finest Qualities of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, that are to be procured in the Markets. The whole adapted for

A FAMILY TRADE,

As none but the best articles will be exposed for Sale.

The business will be conducted entirely FOR CASH, and good value will be given.

☞Every effort will be made to keep up an assortment constantly ready for Family use, equal to any establishment of the kind in the larger cities, while LOW Prices will be the inducement for the patronage of the Public.

☞Remember the address—HUNTER STREET, First door North of Ormond & Gilmor's Drug Store.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, December 1, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., House on fire, Railways, Comets, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

ADDRESS

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PETERBORO.'

GENTLEMEN:

As the day is at hand when you will be called upon to choose a fit and proper person to fill the office of Mayor for the Town and having been repeatedly urged by a large number of influential electors to become a candidate for this high and honourable office, I have after due consideration resolved to concede to their desire, and I now appear before you and solicit your influence and support as a free and independant candidate for the Mayoralty.

My past public history as a member of the Town Council for the last nine years is before you, if you approve generally of the course I have there pursued, you will favour me with this increased mark of your confidence. And if elected to the honourable post of Mayor of this rising Town, I am satisfied you will not find that confidence misplaced.

On the nomination day I shall be happy to meet you and explain fully my views in reference to the affairs of the Town.

Meantime,
I am
gentlemen, your
very obedient,
humble serv't
J. T. BENTHORN.

Peterborough, Dec. 8th, 1859.

HEIFFER STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 9, 11th Concession, N. Monaghan, on the 1st November,

A White Heiffer,

The owner may have the heifer by proving property and paying expenses.

CHRIS. LEARY.

December 2, 1859. 49

Hopkins & Donnelly's BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WARE HOUSE,

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.

George Street, Peterboro'

KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞*All work warranted, as it is made by experior workmen.*

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 49

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of Monaghan, (North) will meet at the

TOWN HALL,

On Tuesday, December 27

next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., when a By-Law will be finally passed for the purpose of opening up a public highway, commencing on the North side of the allowance for road between the 10th and 11th Concessions across lots 8, 9, and 10, to the South side of allowance, for road between the 11th and 12th Concessions of said townships, according to a survey made by the Messrs. Chrysler, a by laying out inspection at the Clerk's office.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Township Clerk.

Monaghan, Nov., 24th, 1859. 47

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE [illegible] of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, containing One Hundred Acres, of which there is 30 Acres cleared, and [illegible] which is a log house and log barn. There is a [illegible] of the Township of Belmont, and [illegible] on the farm. This farm is [illegible] and Hamilton Gravel [illegible] Peterboro' and Hamilton. For [illegible] apply to the subscriber upon the premises.

[illegible]

Belmont, C. W., [illegible] 1859. 49

ADVERTISE IN THE "EXAMINER."

For Sale.

A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sept. 10, 1859. 37

MACLEAE'S

CANADIAN ALMANAC,

For 1860.

FOR Sale at the People's Book Store.

T. MENZIES.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 1s.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICE—3 PALL MALL AND 33 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Caswell, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | W. P. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq., | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Cromhal.

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Superintendent Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$150,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Insurance, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the examination composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, all even before the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous words of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James

INSURANCES (Continued.)

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, C. E.

Empowered to transact business throughout all parts of Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT, A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto, Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. HOLLYWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

The Royal INSURANCE COM'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where Fire, Inland Risks and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO, Agent.

Bank of Toronto, Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1859. 38

WESTERN Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept. 14th, 1857.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,600. Paid up Capital, $ 650,35

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, Geo. Duggan, M.D., Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.
Wm. L. Pierce, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.
Capt. P. Wallace.
F. P. Whitehead, Esq.
Geo. Crawford, Esq.
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
A. M. Clark, Esq., M.D.
Duncan McDonnell, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled. Experience has proved the Capital by constant additions to their reserve and superior management of the Board to retain the confidence they have created and to merit a continuance of the liberal support they have received.

Applications may be made, and every information obtained at the Agency, Peterboro', or at the Head Office, Toronto.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

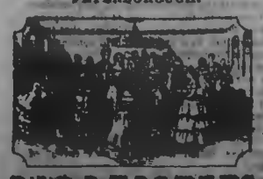
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

Dr. M'KEON'S W RM POWDR,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.



BALL-TICKETS,

AND INVITATIONS,

Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,

and all other forms of the ART.

Printed at the "Examiner" Office,

J. HEWREW.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return thanks to the travelling community, and the country at large, for the very liberal support he has received since he opened the above House, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, which it shall be his constant study to merit by unremitting attention to their wants and comfort.

Will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good Stabling, with a careful hostler attached to the establishment.

Will be found at the Depot on the arrival of the Cars, to receive passengers and conduct them safely to the House.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS CHURN MANufactured by Hagarty & Robertson's manufactory, Brantford. Will be sold Cheap for Cash or on Liberal terms.

Apply to
GEO. HARTLEY,
Harvey P.O.

Peterboro', July 14, 1859.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in from 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarton, Geo. Burnham, Alexander Scott, Walter Sheridan, Henry Morgan, R. H. Armstrong, W. N. Hayter, E. Burnham, Templeton Brown, W. L. Scobell, J. Marshall, D. Sutherland, John Cooper, P. Ayers, W. & G. Johnston, H. Sherwood.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

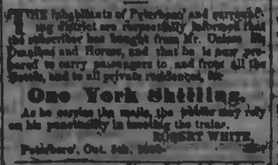
☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 33

SARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVOR PERISHES



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, accept with confidence to this nutritious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflammation, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Watermark* in every leaf of the book of directions. Should such not be the case the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Osborn his Dwelling and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the South, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let part of Lot No. 29, in concession 1, township of Smith, consisting of five acres of land with a large frame house and a good orchard.

For further particulars apply to
J. or P. HALLOWAY.

Smith, Dec. 30th, 1858.

TO LET,

THAT Shamrock Street, (near George Street) A HOUSE AND LOT with stables and sheds. The house is nearly new, and contains nine rooms and kitchen, the garden is stocked with choice fruit trees. JOHN MOSSMAN.

Apply to
H. POOLE

Peterboro', Sept. 21, 1859. 39-

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 9, West of George Street, and South of Charlotte Street, adjoining the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Depot, having three good buildings on it the situation is adapted to any public business. Those who desire to profit by such a rare chance, will please address the undersigned, by letter (post-paid) to Lindsay.

N. B.—It will be sold altogether or in building lots, to suit purchasers.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

Peterboro' July 20, 1858. 29-tf

TO THE SUFFERING!

PAIN Conquers.

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that he has had in his possession a tincture compound of herbs, made by himself, which will

CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE,

effectually. The tincture has no bad effects that may ever say can from using it. No cure no pay. Residence—Kennedy's Block, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Connors Tooth-ache drop and found it to be a certain cure. W. B. WILSON.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

KNOWN to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 13 years, intimates that he will continue to visit Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in defiance of competition as to neatness and durability, (except *filling teeth with platina*, it being a substance not then used by the profession.) He is also prepared to insert Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved new style, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and is said to be equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Public attention is invited to the above. Rooms over Mr. Clarton's Store.

Peterboro', 9th Dec., 1858. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described: These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all awful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
W½	8	1	100	do	28 92
SE	9	3	1	do	2 25
	8	3	200	do	187 28
E½	13	3	100	do	49 53
	3	4	200	do	87 37
	8	4	200	do	6 87
NptNe	10	4	32	do	32 48
NW pt	19	8	83	Patented	45 40
SW	10	9	17	do	37 25

BELMONT.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
N½ & S					
W pt	7	1	108	Patented.	113 57
SE pt	7	1	22	do	22 65
	8	1	190	do	109 22
E½	16	1	100	do	24 30
W½	15	1	100	do	24 30
E½	17	1	100	do	21 20
W½	17	1	100	do	16 15
	19	1	200	do	80 88
	25	1	200	do	43 77
	26	1	200	do	36 12
	21	1	200	do	27 25
	18	2	200	do	47 12
W pt	18	2	108	do	16 15
W½	20	2	100	do	13 80
Bro.	28	2	90	do	18 57
W½	3	3	100	do	20 45
	8	3	200	do	42 97
	9	3	200	do	42 97
	13	3	200	do	17 32
E½	14	3	100	do	28 03
W. pt	14	3	32	do	8 12
Bro.	24	3	132	do	30 55
NW	31	3	190	do	33 20
SE pt	31	3	10	do	9 80
	3	4	200	do	42 50
	4	4	200	do	47 38
SE of E½	6	4	75	do	17 53
SE of E½	7	4	8	do	9 57
Pt of E½	13	4	63	do	23 18
	29	4	71	do	22 85
	24	4	63	do	30 33
	1	5	200	do	43 17
W½	26	5	100	do	21 13
W½	26	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	29 40
W½	27	6	100	do	29 40
	7	7	200	do	41 13
W½	26	6	100	do	29 40
E½	26	6	100	do	29 40
	27	6	100	do	29 03
	8	7	200	do	82 75
	7	7	200	do	52 66
W pt	8	7	180	do	58 73
E pt	8	7	120	do	83 32
nw of W½	16	7	35	do	10 43
	17	9	200	do	19 92

DOURO.

W½	3	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	2	100	Not Pat'd	28 57
W½	22	2	100	do	19 08
Msp	25	2	168	do	19 08
E½	11	3	75	Patented	9 22
W½	12	3	75	do	13 88
W½	25	3	75	do	13 88
NW	28	3	100	do	36 96
	3	4	60	do	39 10
	26	4	74	do	31 42
	30	4	100	do	22 95
	3	4	200	do	6 87
Npt	10	4	32	do	32 48
NW pt	19	8	83	Patented	45 40
SW	10	9	17	do	37 25
W½	3	1	100	Patented	40 70
SE of W½	17	1	14	do	13 60
E½	23	2	100	Not Pat'd	28 57
W½	22	2	100	do	19 08
Msp	25	2	168	do	19 08
E½	11	3	75	Patented	9 22
W½	12	3	75	do	13 88
W½	25	3	75	do	13 88
NW	28	3	100	do	36 96
	3	4	60	do	39 10
	26	4	74	do	31 42
	30	4	100	Not Pat'd	29 03
	3	4	200	Patented	19 43

DUMMER.

W½	26	1	100	Patented	24 26
W½	27	1	100	do	24 26
	11	3	200	do	42 97
	12	3	100	do	8 40
	13	3	100	do	8 40
	14	3	200	do	16 80
	25	3	200	do	42 97
	26	3	200	do	42 97
NW pt	10	4	96	do	27 27
	21	4	100	Not Pat'd	15 35
	22	4	100	do	4 82
	23	4	100	Patented	4 82
	30	4	100	do	14 66
	31	4	100	do	14 66
	32	4	100	do	14 66
	33	4	100	do	14 66
	34	4	100	do	14 66
	35	4	100	do	14 66
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	90	4	100	do	14 66
	91	4	100	do	14 66
	92	4	100	do	14 66
	93	4	100	do	14 66
	94	4	100	do	14 66
	95	4	100	do	14 66
	96	4	100	do	14 66
	97	4	100	do	14 66
	98	4	100	do	14 66
	99	4	100	do	14 66
	100	4	100	do	14 66

BURLEIGH.

			120	Patented	31 20
			100	Not Pat'd	14 66
			100	Not Pat'd	14 66
			100	Not Pat'd	14 66

OTONABEE

Broken	19	4	100	Patented	28 26
E½	26	4	100	do	28 26
	11	5	100	do	23 66
	12	5	100	do	7 27
W½	13	5	100	Patented	26 20
	14	5	100	Not Pat'd.	21 10
	15	5	100	Patented	26 20
NW½	18	5	100	do	7 20
W½	19	5	100	do	7 20
	17	6	100	do	7 20
	18	6	100	do	7 20
	19	6	100	do	7 20
	20	6	100	do	7 20
	21	6	100	do	7 20
	22	6	100	do	7 20
	23	6	100	do	7 20
	24	6	100	do	7 20
	25	6	100	do	7 20
	26	6	100	do	7 20
	27	6	100	do	7 20
	28	6	100	do	7 20
	29	6	100	do	7 20
	30	6	100	do	7 20
	31	6	100	do	7 20
	32	6	100	do	7 20
	33	6	100	do	7 20
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	47	6	100	do	7 20
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	51	6	100	do	7 20
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	89	6	100	do	7 20
	90	6	100	do	7 20
	91	6	100	do	7 20
	92	6	100	do	7 20
	93	6	100	do	7 20
	94	6	100	do	7 20
	95	6	100	do	7 20
	96	6	100	do	7 20
	97	6	100	do	7 20
	98	6	100	do	7 20
	99	6	100	do	7 20
	100	6	100	do	7 20

PARK LOTS.

Park.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts.
	27	11	9	Patented	7 37
	23	11	9	do	3 23
	14	12	9	do	3 73
NE¼	15	12	44	do	6 05
Pt.	1	13	3	do	2 03
	1	13	1	do	3 38
16&17	13	11	54	do	15 57
3,4,&5	15	12	23	do	8 00

SMITH.

East Com. Road.					
SW¼	1		80	Patented	1 60
pt N SW	11	was	13	do	1 60
Remainder of			108	do	48 23
N½ lot 2 pt of E & W Pk 5			10	do	14 57
pt 4½ lot 3 WS Pk 4 & 5			80	do	4 60
E C K	1	mill		do	11 67
Broken	21	3	66	do	9 62
Broken	22	3	76	do	1 92
W½	21	8	70	do	28 40
NW¼	19	10	50	do	8 89
Broken	21	10	100	do	7 43
N½	33	11	100	Not Pat'd	17 15
Wpt	34	11	90	Patented	4 30
W½	35	13	9	do	14 75
W½	34	15	100	do	21 17

ENNISMORE.

Spt	2	2	75	Patented	33 30
S½	7	5	100	do	51 63
N½	1	6	100	Not Pat'd	40 75
	2	6	200	Patented	46 00
S½	8	6	100	do	86 00
	9	7	200	Not Pat'd	15 80

HARVEY.

W½	9	1	100	Patented	11 80
	10	1	200	do	11 83
	9	2	200	do	12 50
	10	2	200	do	11 55
E½	13	2	100	do	17 00
	9	4	200	do	13 56
Ept	10	5	126	do	11 70
Wpt	10	5	74	do	12 45
	14	5	200	do	14 58
	9	6	100	do	12 30
	10	6	200	do	12 97
	12	6	200	do	14 82
	13	6	200	do	14 65
	14	6	200	do	14 73
N½	10	7	100	Not Pat'd	8 65
	11	7	200	do	13 00
E½	13	7	100	Patented	2 95
W½	17	9	100	do	19 15
Spt	6	10	100	do	8 65
Broken	7	10	125	do	17 65
	10	10	200	do	13 05
Ept	12	10	53	do	9 23
Wpt	12	10	100	do	11 67
N&NW	16	10	100	do	9 93
SEpt	16	10	40	do	8 10
	17	10	200	do	7 48
NW½	18	10	50	do	8 83
Npt	19	10	60	do	10 53
Spt	19	10	140	do	13 13
E½	5	11	100	do	17 27
	7	11	200	do	8 53
	8	11	200	do	6 60
	10	11	177	do	6 25
	11	11	133	do	9 03
	17	11	200	do	12 97
Broken	1	12	25	do	9 20
E½	4	12	100	do	7 20
	6	12	200	do	12 97
Spt	9	12	33	do	6 10
Broken	13	13	160	do	11 57
	14	12	200	do	11 73
	16	12	200	do	10 17
	17	12	200	do	10 97
W½	4	13	100	do	16 33
E½	13	13	100	do	10 00
	17	13	200	Not Pat'd	11 98

EMILY.

SW¼	11	2	50	Patented.	13 63
S½	6	3	100	do	15 40
NE¼	11	3	50	do	3 60
E pt	4	6	75	do	3 55
S W½	5	6	50	do	9 95
S W½	8	6	50	do	15 45
S E½	9	6	50	do	20 02
S pt of NW¼	1	7	9	do	18 03
E½	12	7	100	do	53 90
W½	12	7	100	do	11 87
N½	13	7	100	Not patented	14 70
N½	15	7	100	Patented	21 25
	26	8	200	do	30 70
N½	16	8	100	Not patented	34 90
N½	18	8	100	Patented	13 63
N½	19	8	100	do	8 90
W½	17	9	100	Not patented	17 85
N W½	20	9	50	Not patented	8 47
N½	2	10	100	Not patented	42 85
N½	10	10	100	Not patented	21 72
N½	11	10	100	Patented	41 72
E½	14	10	100	Patented.	4 70

OPS.

W½	4	1	100	Not Patented	15 10
W½	11	1	100	Not Patented	15 57
W½	12	1	100	Not Patented	17 92
N½	18	3	100	Not Patented	96 52
E½	21	3	100	Not Patented	4 27
W½	4	4	62½	Patented	25 20
W½	6	5	100	Not Patented	23 52
	13	5	200	Patented	17 90
	25	5	200	do	108 90
	29	5	159	Not Patented	9 32
	8	6	200	Patented	20 48
S pt	11	6	100	do	7 52
	24	6	200	Not Patented	78 20
	25	6	200	Patented	85 55
W½	28	6	100	do	4 00
S½	18	7	100	do	37 13
W pt	23	7	88	do	22 12
	24	7	200	do	58 48

MARIPOSA.

S½	14	1	100	do	11 57
S W½	23	1	50	do	4 35
	7	2	200	do	8 25
S½	10	2	100	Not patented	63 80
N½	15	2	100	Patented	63 10
S½	19	2	100	Not patented	24 07
N½	22	2	100	Patented	10 48
N½	7	3	100	do	10 93
N½	22	3	100	do	22 23
S½	21	4	100	Not patented	20 13

ELDON.

E½	10	1	100	Patented.	21 27
	21	1	200	do	27 25
S½	15	2	100	do	4 73
W½	21	2	100	do	22 83
NW pt of W½	22	2	20	do	11 47
E½	22	3	100	do	23 27
E½	23	2	100	do	70 68
S pt	23	3	88	do	42 53
N pt	23	3	92	do	42 53
SE of S½	23	3	12	do	10 43
S E. of N½	23	3	8	do	9 05
N½	14	4	100	do	23 67
N½	16	5	100	do	21 65
E½	23	5	100	do	20 40
W pt	23	5	80	do	18 93
S½	19	10	100	Not patented	12 [illegible]
Broken	41	10	127	do	36 43
Broken	43	13	88	do	33 55
Npt	17	14	36	do	5 73
W½	32	14	100	Not

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates. Pamphlets, Circulars, Blanks, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Show Bills, Show Cards, Programmes, Tickets, Shop Bills, Business Cards, Books, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞Lawyers Works of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and carefully attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

Volume 4.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 52.

"THE EXAMINER"—is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in SUMNERS' BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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Six Lines, or 12 under, first insertion	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	3	9
Each subsequent insertion	0	7
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	1
Business Cards as per agreement.		

☞Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office at the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUTTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUTTON, Agent.

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tinware, &c., &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery &c. &c. &c.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cutlery, Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

R. D. HASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

J. B. BIGGER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

R. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tinware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

W. T. W. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cahan's Hotel, Peterborough.

W. TODDE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. East door to Maguire's Mill, Peterboro, C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Crown Timber and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the whole of Algebra Township now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers.

H. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

H. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'.

DR. POLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's.
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' Town.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
RESIDENCE NEAR THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

DOWNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1857.

WILSON'S SALOON,
George Street, Peterborough, Canada West
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., always on hand.
Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856.

A. BEECH & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 25—17

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1860. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 21, 1859.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner George and Hunter Streets, Peterborough.

FERGUSON,
SHAVING, Hair, Dressing, George Street,

DOUGLAS McDOWELL,
Professional Surgeon.

FOR SALE

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAPER Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
Corner George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 19th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 10

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIE & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. P. SWETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer.
BROCK STREET.
H. S. P. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859.

K. URQUHART,
Upholsterer,
Corner of Hunter and Little Streets,
Ashburnham
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All Kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
37lbs. to one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. BRUERE, Proprietor.
THIS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest and best houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE LEADING HOTEL of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the bath here, on a great express, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that, by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION will say the best of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a-half Hotel in Canada.

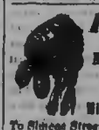
NOTICE.
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors of the Company, will be held at the
Office of the Company
IN PORT HOPE, ON
Tuesday, 17th January next.
at 12 o'clock, noon.
Pursuant to By-Law.
THOMAS BIDOUT.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1859.

NOTICE!
The meetings of the Senior Board of Trustees for the Town of Peterborough, for the examination of Schools, Students, Quarterly Visitors, &c., will be held on the
[illegible]
FOR SALE

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1859. 13

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15



REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Spa-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or county, on the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

TO LET.
Immediate Possession
UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the Finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable
WORK-SHOP
or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 28 feet, the other two Rooms, 9 by 11 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 14 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.
Peterborough, October 26, 1859.

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements!
ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:
COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

Leaving Cobourg	9.00 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Peterboro'	12.30
Leaving Peterboro'	2.15 p. m.
Arrive at Cobourg	5.45

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

Leaving Peterboro'	1.00 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cobourg	5.30

J. H. PRINCE,
Cobourg, Oct. 26th, 1859. Superintendent.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Original Poetry.

The Dying Emigrant.

BY CHARLES SWENSTER.

Lay up nearer brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer,
When thy arms around me fold.

I am dying brother, dying,
Soon you'll pass me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying,
'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me brother hearken,
I have something now to say,
Ere the cord of vision darken,
And I go from hence away.

I am going, surely going,
But my hope in God is strong,
I am willing, brother, knowing
That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father when you meet him,
That in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I might one day greet him,
In that world that's free from sin.

For my mother, God assist her,
Now that she is growing old,
Tell her I would glad have kissed her,
Ere my lips grew pale and cold.

Listen brother catch each whisper,
'Tis my wish I speak of now:
Tell, oh tell her how I missed her
When the fever burned my brow.

Listen brother, closely listen,
Don't forget a single word,
That in death my eyes did glisten,
At the thought her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss my children,
Like the kiss I last impressed,
Hold them as when last I held them,
Folded closely to my breast.

Give them early to their Maker,
Setting all their trust in God;
And he never will forsake them,
He has said so in his word.

Oh, my children, Heaven bless them,
They were all my life to me.
Would that I could once embrace them,
Ere I sink beneath the sea.

'Twas for them I crossed the ocean,
What my hopes were I'll not tell,
But they've gained an orphan's portion,
Yet he doeth all things well.

Tell my sister I remember
Every kind and parting word,
How my regret has been kept tender,
By the thought her memory stirred.

Tell them I ne'er reached the haven,
Where I sought the precious dust,
But here I gained a port in Heaven,
Where the gold will never rust.

Bid them to secure an entrance,
For they'll find their brother there,
Faith in Jesus, and repentance,
Will soon o'er each a chase.

Hark! I hear my Savior speaking,
'Tis, I know his voice full well
When I am gone don't be weeping,
Brother bear my last farewell.

SMYE, 1859.

A Cure for Despondency.

"Please, sir, take me over the crossing," said a little, faint voice, as I was leisurely taking my morning walk.

The strange request aroused me from my reverie, and looking imploringly in my face stood a thinly clad, shivering little girl, who carried a small bundle, which she held in her hand with singular tenderity. I gave a searching look into the little childs face while she imploringly repeated:

"Will you take me over the crossing, quick sir?. I'm in such a hurry!"

Tossing her in my arms I bounded over the muddy pathway, and just as I set down my little charge, the bundle slipped from her grasp, or rather its contents, leaving the empty paper in her hand and an embroidered vest upon the sidewalk. I picked up the vest and in doing so, unrolled the same when lining, swing-silk and padding were all disengaged, so that the nimble fingers of the poor child picked up and brushed and packed them together again with scrupulous care, and tying them firmly, she gave me a sweet smile and bounded along.—She would soon have gone from my sight had I not again called after her, and inquired her why she made such haste.

"O, sir," she replied, "because my mother must have expected me an hour ago. I have been waiting for the young gentleman at the tailor's shop to decide which colour he preferred, and then the tailor told me to stop while he cut it, and then he gave me such a beautiful pattern to embroider it by—but it's a sight of work to do it, sir, and I'm afraid she will set up all the long nights to me, while I am sleeping, for the time said he must have it completed by next Thursday; the young gentleman is to be married then, and will want it—and if it isn't done, may be he might never give me another stitch of work, and then mother would become of us?"

And on she sped bounded, as I caught the same quickening footsteps, and followed on until we came to another crossing, when up it sang the same beseeching tone:

"Will you take me over the crossing, sir?"

It was done in a trice, and my interest in the child increased as her prattle continued:

"Mamma is to have two whole dollars for the work, and she knows by the size of the vest which a part of the shading that when we shall have a great deal of money to put with we—and if there is any more work to do, I shall help her to it, and then we shall be able to live in a better house than the one we live in now, and I shall not have to run errands for the tailor, and mamma will not have to work so much, and we shall be happy."

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"Will you take me over the crossing, sir?"

It was done in a trice, and my interest in the child increased as her prattle continued:

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[illegible] got such a nice job—most of the time she has to sew [illegible] shop, where she learns but about ten or twelve cents a day, and then she has hardly enough to pay her rent, and it isn't all the time we get enough to eat—but then mother always gives me the big slice when there is most meat and one little one [illegible] and that's not her's at all."

A cough was passing—the child looked toward it and remarked:

"I know the lady in that pretty carriage—she is the very one that is going to marry the young gentleman who is to wear this embroidered vest. She came to my home yesterday to get my mother to sprangle the wreath round her white satin dress; and it's just the same pattern that is to be put on the vest—but she could not do it because her eye-sight is poor and the spangles chinked so,"

My tongue was silent—could it be that these were the very articles which were to be worn at my Ellen's wedding? For did I not pay for two ounces of spangles yesterday, and what was it that vexed Ellen so, but because she could not find anybody to sew them on when she returned? She said Mrs. Taggard was almost blind.

"My little girl," said I, "is your name Taggard?"

"Yes, sir—'Gusta Taggard and we live down in Black Court. Are you going home with me?"

It was a sensible conjecture, for why else should I follow on.

"I am going to see you safely at the door and to help you over all the crossings."

"There's only one more, sir, and here it is—we live down there at No. 3, on the basement floor. Maybe you would come with the missionary some time and see us.

The child looked kindly, and in she sweetly bade "good-bye, sir." I thrust my hand in my pocket, and drew from it all the change it contained, which was a bright fifty-cent piece, and placing it in her little palm, "'Gust a Taggard" give me her heartfelt thanks, and was soon out of my sight.

An hour before, I had started from my home an invalid. I had long deliberated whether an exposure to a chilly east wind would not injure me rather than improve me. I was melancholy, too; my only daughter was about to be married—there was confusion all over the house—the event was to be celebrated in fashionable style.—Ellen's dress had cost what would have been a fortune to this poor seamstress and I mortified. But I had forgotten myself—the cough which had troubled me was no longer oppressive; I breathed quite freely and yet I had walked more briskly than I had done for months, without so much fatigue as slow motion occasioned—so that when I returned, my wife rallied me upon looking ten years younger than when I left her in the morning; and when I told her the specific lay in my walk with a little prattler and the satisfaction of having left her happier than I found her, she took the occasion to press the purchase for Ellen of a diamond brooch, assuming if the gift of fifty cents made me so much happier, and that too to a little errand street girl, what would fifty times that amount confer upon one's only daughter, upon the eve of her marriage!

I gave the diamond brooch—I paid the most extravagant bills to upholsterers, dry goods establishments, confectioners and musicians with which to enliven the great occasion, and yet I found more satisfaction in providing for the real wants of 'Gusta Taggard and her mother than in all the splendid outlay at the wedding ceremony; and it was not that it cost less which made the satisfaction, but it was that all extravagant outlays, in the very nature of things, are unsatisfactory, while ministering to the necessities of the truly needy and industrious confers its own rewards.

I have seen the glittering spangled dress—but it was made ready by some poor, fascinated sufferer, who toiled on in patient trust, and the embroidered vest was finished by the strained vision and aching head of another, who was emphatically one of "God's poor," upon whom blight nor disgrace had fallen, save by His appointment, and the diamond brooch was borne off with admiring throngs but to be envied and coveted, while the simple fifty cents bestowed upon my little street acquaintance, had introduced me to a new species of enjoyment which never sleeps in the retrospect or causes uneasiness in the prospective. I had learned to do good in many ways—by causing smiles to have new an object and aim; I pass by splendid palaces to hasten to Black Court, and thence on to get other sources of enjoyment, so that my avocations is fast leaving me by the contributions which is given to my daughter.

I am free to acknowledge that while I cheerfully pay for flannel vests, and wheelbarrow chairs, and opera hats, and jewels, and silver ware, and garments, and all the requisitions which fashion imposes, I derive far less pleasure, from surveying them, than in sitting by an as yet stiff recipient of charity, who tells me that his little sister "you gave me money to buy flannel" and "the doctor," and "Bibles," Commentaries, and lectures," and "the Tribune," a friend of the oppressed, &c. &c. &c. It was that all extravagant outlays, in the very nature of things, are unsatisfactory, while ministering to the necessities of the truly needy and industrious confers its own rewards.

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BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

[illegible] Be not discouraged. Life is [illegible] not appear in your favor; many [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Courier and Enquirer.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1860.

Latest Intelligence.

The Great Eastern has arrived at Portland, and will leave for New York on the 31st inst.

The Prince of Wales has left Canada for the United States.

The Paris Bourse has been quiet and steady.

The Bank of France has gained 6,000,000f. during the month.

The Paris Bourse has been buoyant.

The Bank of England has gained £1,000,000 bullion during the month

A Sad Mystery Explained.

From the New Bedford Journal, Monday

Some five years since, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, whose father—a resident of Hartford county in this State, occupied a prominent position, both socially and religiously—suddenly quenched her determination to leave home, and intimated that she was anxious and willing to take care of herself. The father, who was an austere man, given very much, it is said, to severity in his family, attempted to dissuade her from the purpose, and even threatened her if she carried out her determination.—This did not effect her plans, and, with the assistance of one of her brothers, she left home, and until last summer her friends have known nothing about her whereabouts.—Some two years after her disappearance, the father was taken sick and died, leaving considerable property, a part of which was left to the absent one; but all attempts on the part of her friends to learn her place of residence was unavailing, and she was given up as dead.

A few months subsequent, however, to this effort on the part of her relatives, she made her appearance in her native village, and was kindly received by all. She remained at home a few days, taking care to receive her letters from her father, and left again without giving any information as to her place of destination. Since that time the suspicions of the family have been awakened by a report that she had been the victim of seduction by a somewhat noted teacher of music, who was formerly employed in that vicinity, and renewed efforts were made by her relatives to learn the place of her concealment; but without success. Nothing could be gained concerning her, except that she lived in the vicinity of Boston under an assumed name, until last week, when information was received that the girl in question had just died at South Boston, and her remains were subject to the demands of her friends, who immediately took measures to remove them to her native town, and also to learn the sad story connected with her death.

It appears that the winter previous to her disappearance, she made the acquaintance of the above teacher, and, being a fine musician herself, soon became intimate with him. He being represented as a single man, with very good address attached to him, and as the sequel shows, was disgraced. She was too proud to tell her trouble, and rather than submit to public disgrace, consented to leave home; as she undoubtedly supposed, to become a wife. A few months after her disappearance it appears that she became a mother, and has since lived in seclusion, at South Boston, under the name of Mrs. Hunt, wife of George Hunt, of Boston.—The villain who had accomplished her ruin, and who was at that time a clerk in that city, was a married man, and supported a wife in Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Springfield. After accomplishing her ruin he visited her seldom, until the death of her father, when knowing he had property, and supposing, of course, she was entitled to her share, he again paid her frequent visits, until he succeeded her to return home and search her money, promising then to take her to splendid homes in the vicinity where he was soon to move.

She, like a believing woman, made the journey, received her estate, and returned again to her seclusion, where he met her and received her property, promising in a few days to return and take her away, which he, of course, did not intend to do. He left her, and has scarcely visited her since. Her discomfort by one she had supposed to be true to her, operated upon her health, and ended her life in death. She had lingered for a week, hoping to see him who had betrayed her confidence, but consumption, that withering yet fatal disease, had marked her for its victim. She died on Tuesday, and on Saturday, her remains, accompanied by an interesting boy, four years of age, were brought once more to her native village.

On a few days previous to her death she called some of the members of the house where she boarded to her room, and requested them to burn all the papers in her possession, at once, in her presence, in order to prevent, if possible, any facts concerning her fate from ever reaching her friends, whom she had disgraced. This was done; and but for an old Album, which contained many goods written from her former schoolmates, with her own true name and place of residence upon the margin of the book, her history would never have been known. Her child she gave to a Catholic school in South Boston, and deceased of her body to the same parties, and the child with the name of him who had so cruelly wronged her upon last that. Her funeral was largely attended, on Saturday afternoon. He, her seducer, who has until lately resided in the vicinity, suddenly decamped a day or two since, but will doubtless be arrested, as the officers of justice are upon his track.

(*From the Springfield Republican.*)

We have only to add the name of the other and most criminal party to the history—it is that of Edwin W. Reed, who lives with his wife and children in West Springfield, has a place store in this city, and attends singing schools in the country towns during the winter seasons. He is well known in all parts of Massachusetts and in the northern towns of Connecticut, and though often the subject of scandalous complaints, has maintained the outward character of a gentleman and a Christian. He is, we are informed, a member of the Congregational church in West Springfield, and that has blackened his crimes by protestations to believe that were heretofore false.—Police officers were in pursuit of him on Monday with a warrant for his arrest for a felony; and if he has not been warned of the approach of his conduct, and fled, he is in prison by already in custody. He left home, we think, on Monday morning, for Hartford, under the pretence of attending court as a witness.

Conversion of the Rt Hon Edward Bulwer, M.P. to the Catholic Faith.

Our Australian papers publish the following letter received from New Caledonia, by a vessel which brings the intelligence that Gold Englishman had been received into the Church of Rome. Mr. Bulwer is a brother to the present Sir Henry Bulwer, late Governor of New Caledonia, who is just published by the Government. He is at the North of Caledonia. He is at the Island of Nepoon. What powerful influence changed them; very Shakespeare. On the 27th of September, great Bishop of the English Church, Bishop of all was pure, and Monsignor Bishop of the Church of Rome, with the

INSURANCES (Continued.)

Life Assurance Company.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1860. } 44

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.

THOS. GIBSON, F.I.A.L.
Actuary and Manager.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

The Royal
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
LONDON.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

A NEW Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Policies will issue without delay, with full guarantee as to amount, and are as favorably settled as if issued in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1860. }

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

Agent for Peterboro',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Provincial Insurance Company.

OFFICE TORONTO, C. W.

Authorized Capital, $2,000,000. Paid up Capital, $ 400,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. H. Cameron.

Directors.

W. H. Boulton, Esq. | H. P. Wynne, Esq.
Hon. Thomas Ivey, Esq. | Hon. Chauncey H. Cooper.
J. S. Howard, Esq. | James Cumberland, Esq.
Wm. T. Pringle, Esq. | A. M. Chamberlain, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Cameron, | Duncan McDougall, Esq.
Capt. G. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK & MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, at as low rates as is safe and respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, which shall be exclusive of all applications for assurance, and are so entered and paid in Toronto, without reference to Dividends.

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A. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $400,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1858. 18

Dr. M'LEOD'S
WORM POWDERS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

BALL-TICKETS,
AND INVITATIONS.
Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,
In the new styles of the art.
Printed at the "Examiner" Office.
J. KEIGHLEY.

Liquor Shelle.

A LARGE supply of Stumpy's best Spanish Sole Leather.
J. W. CLUXTON.
Peterborough, Sept. 14th, 1857.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late Proprietor of the above well known House, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, to merit a continuance of the same.

THOMAS BELL.

Peterboro', April 1st, 1858.

HEIFFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Lot 9, 11th Concession, E. Douro, on or about the 1st of August last, a

White Heifer,

The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

OWEN LEARY.

Douro, Sept. 14th, 1860.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operating—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that a Child can be taught to operate them, and will wash from 6 to 10 minutes for the average, without injury to the finest fabric. They are warranted to wash a cubic foot of clothes in 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the average, without injury to the finest fabric. They are warranted to wash more clothes in the same time, and with less labor, than any other Machine now in use.

Call and see them in operation at the Store of

J. MITCHELL.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned have this day purchased and are using GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell here great alterations in and recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1860.

Wilford Hanson, Gooderham Weller,
Geo Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Hodgins, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, P. Ayre,
W. H. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham, H. Sherwood.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Stumpy's Block, next door to James Cockburn, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Raisins,
Soap, Candles,
and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as none of them will be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Hardware ware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1860. 39

STARTLING BUT TRUE!
SURVIVOR OF PERSIA.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy in the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been addressed in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is expelled and exterminated by the searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of diseases exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness or sprain, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the ameliorating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headache,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Colics,	Inflammation,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Jaundice,
Consumption,	Liver Complaints,
Debility,	Lumbago,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Dysentery,	Rheumatism,
Erysipelas,	Retention of Urine,
Fevers of all kinds,	Scurvy,
Female Irregularities,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fits,	Stone and Gravel,
Green Sickness,	Tic Doloureux,
Gout,	Ulcers,
Head Ache,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Smith and surrounding districts are respectfully informed that the advertiser has bought from Mr. Calnan his Carriage and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the points, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE.

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle

Factory.

A large stock of first quality

CANDLES, SOAP & LARD

now on hand and manufacturing, for which orders are solicited.

Peterboro', Dec 8th, 1858.

TO LAND SPECULATORS AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS Building Speculation is offered for SALE, consisting of Lot No. 1 in the Second Concession of Smith, Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, C. W., to be sold under Power of Attorney, on the premises, on the 1st day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Lots Thereon Erected, consisting of the undermentioned Buildings, viz:—

A Commodious Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, Stable, Waggon House, and other Outbuildings, all in order to avoid punishment and such Negotiations) having the said Land in the said Lot, and the Buildings thereon erected, for sale, and to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON,
Hamilton, C. W., 12th Dec., 1860. 50—3

Will Shortly be Here!!

THE Subscriber has ordered, and will receive in a few weeks, a large supply of

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also a number of

Stereoscopes,

and a splendid assortment of

Views

all of which will be sold very cheap.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', Nov. 28th, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Dummer.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the South Concession of said Township, containing one hundred acres, more or less. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Dummer, being situated on the Otonabee River, and is well adapted for a Dairy and Stock Farm. The Land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JOSEPH SOVEREIGN, Jr.

Dummer, October 23rd, 1860.

F. G. CALLENDER,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

HAS removed to the Establishment of Peterborough and vicinity, for the past 12 years, intends still to call (each 6 weeks) at Peterboro', on the first Monday in each month, for the week, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, in the most approved manner, as to neatness and durability, (except filling teeth with gold, which, if taking a subscription list was used by the profession.) He is also prepared to fabricate Teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, a much approved style, being free from taste, much lighter, and could not be equal in cleanliness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Further information is invited to the above, Palmer over Mr. Clinton's Store.

Peterboro', 6th Dec., 1860. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

LANDS FOR TAXES

UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA. } To Wit:

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Taxes due upon the following lands in the said United Counties, as hereinafter mentioned and described; These are therefore to give notice, that unless the said arrears of Taxes, together with all lawful charges be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, such lands or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge such taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about such sale.

ASPHODEL.

Part	Lot	Con.	Acres.	Remarks.	$. cts
W½	9	3	100	do	2 23
NE	9	3	50	do	2 23
	8	3	200	do	107 29
E½	13	3	100	do	48 45
	2	4	200	do	37 37
	6	4	200	do	6 90
NE¼	10	4	50	Patented	17 22
NW¼	10	4	50	Not Pat'd	17 15
SW	10	4	100	do	17 22

BELMONT.

N½ AB				Patented	11 87
Sept	27	1	100	do	23 73
S E pt	7	2	50	do	2 23
	8	2	100	do	100 29
W½	15	2	100	do	34 80
E½	17	2	100	do	21 20
W½	17	2	100	do	16 15
	18	2	200	do	39 36
	21	2	200	do	43 77
	22	2	200	do	47 13
	23	2	200	do	47 13
W pt	15	3	100	do	23 73
W½	23	3	100	do	23 44
Pt	28	3	50	do	10 65
W½	3	4	100	do	23 73
	4	4	200	do	47 13
	5	4	200	do	47 13
E½	14	4	100	do	23 73
W. pt	14	5	52	do	8 12
Bro.	24	5	132	do	9 60
N W	27	5	100	do	23 73
S E½ pt	3	6	10	do	2 60
	4	6	200	do	42 50
	5	6	200	do	42 50
S E pt	6	6	100	do	21 25
S E pt	7	6	100	do	21 25
Pt of	10	6	50	do	10 62
	22	6	71	do	25 25
	24	6	100	do	35 53
	1	8	200	do	42 17
W½	26	8	100	do	21 17
	1	9	200	do	39 07
	2	9	200	do	39 07
	3	9	200	do	39 07
W½	24	9	100	do	19 53
W½	25	9	100	do	19 53
W½	26	9	100	do	19 53
W½	27	9	100	do	19 53
W pt	3	10	100	do	19 53
E½	23	10	100	do	19 53
W½	24	10	100	do	19 53
W½	25	10	100	do	19 53
W½	26	10	100	do	19 53
W½	27	10	100	do	19 53
W pt	28	10	50	do	9 76
E½	13	11	100	do	19 53
W½	14	11	100	do	19 53
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W½	16	11	100	do	19 53
W½	17	11	100	do	19 53
W pt	18	11	50	do	9 76
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NW pt	17	13	50	do	9 76
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NW pt	17	15	50	do	9 76
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NW pt	17	20	50	do	9 76
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W½	24	1	100	Patented	46 70
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E½	23	1	100	Not Pat'd	25 57
W½	23	1	100	do	19 00
Mulp	24	1	100	do	19 00
E½	24	1	100	Patented	46 70
W½	25	1	100	do	23 35
E½	25	1	100	do	23 35
NWABE pt	26	1	100	do	23 35
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	176	1	100	do	23 35
	177	1	100	do	23 35
	178	1	100	do	23 35
	179	1	100	do	23

JANUARY

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Constable Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 2.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday Morning, at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	3	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENTHEW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA,
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, choice Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. East door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. WORNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

A. MEICHER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 2, 1859. 23—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF CLONTIBRET.
Residence and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Bank of Montreal Buildings, George Street, Peterborough. 30

YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand.

BRICKLAYING CASH JOBS ONLY.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Howe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. H. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in a short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
271bs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 32

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECHER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE.

Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors of this Company, will be held at the

Office of the Company
IN PORT HOPE, ON
Tuesday, 17th January next
at 12 o'clock, noon.
Pursuant to By-Laws.
THOMAS RIDOUT,
Secretary.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1859. 31

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the Apportioning of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
on the first TUESDAYS of the months at

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro'. March 1, 1850. 12

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars per Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Orol, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 1

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEE,
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms,
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.
☞All work warranted, as it is made by experienced workmen.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 43.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the first of January, 1860, all Freight carried over the Port Hope and Peterborough Railroad will be

Charged Full Tariff Rates,

without distinction of persons, and that no Passes will be issued after that date.
By order of the Board,
JOHN HUTCHISON,
Secretary.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1859. 31

Selected Poetry.

She never said she loved Me.

BY RUTH.

She never said she loved me,
But I know it, oh! how well,
It shone from the depths of her azure eyes,
And haunted me like a spell.

Her voice was always gentle,
And when to me addressed,
The quivering tone in its liquid flow,
Her pure deep love expressed.

At last she said she loved me;
'Twas at the even tide,
'Twas when I took her little hand,
And won her for my bride.

And the one happy morn in May,
The fairest in my life,
They deck'd her out in snowy robes,
And she became my wife.

Two years, two fleeting years have flown,
Since she to me was given;
And now on earth I'm all alone,
For she has gone to Heaven.

Yet not alone, for at the last,
With dying tone and look,
She bade me read with earnest prayer,
God's own most holy book.

She told me that through all her life,
Had been her guide and stay,
Besought me but to follow her,
And pointed out the way.

And then I know that tho' her love
Had made my life so blest'd,
Her heart had long been fix'd above,
Where now she is at rest.

A Stone of Memorial.

In the centre of a field on the farm of Dunich, Netherton Lochaber, there is to be seen a large upright pillar of weather-bronzed-dark grey sand stone, concerning which tradition has handed down the following extraordinary story. The monolith in question stands about 7 feet above the ground, and from its abraded and weather-worn appearance, was once, doubtless, considerably higher. Its present firm and immoveable grip of the sandy soil in which it is imbedded, would indicate that there must be 4 or 5 feet of it beneath the surface, thus giving it a length over all of some 12 feet. It is visible from the highway, and must have caught the eye of every observant tourist who had occasion to pass that way. The following, as a tradition, is the history of the obelisk. Many centuries ago (I must be thus indefinite, I have been unable to fix the date with anything like certainty) the district of Lochaber and Badenoch were herded over by a powerful branch of the family of Cummin, men of dark mien and stalwart form, but neither respects probably no better or worse than their neighbors. When they first held sway in Lochaber is unknown. The probability is that it was soon after the slaughter of the "Red Comyn" by the hands of Robert the Bruce, and the "*mak sicker*" donor of Kirkpatrick, at the high altar of the Greyfriars' church at Dumfries. The fate of their final expulsion from our country is involved in equal obscurity; but the story of the Dunich monolith, though silent as to the *when*, is explicit enough as to the *how* and the *why* of that event. In these dark and semi-barbarous ages there was a custom which, by use and want, became eventually an acknowledged law, that a chief might, if so minded, in every case of marriage within his territories, in place of her legitimate husband, on his marriage night, become the sharer of the nuptial bed with the bride.—Revolting as such a custom must appear to us, and repugnant to human and divine law alike, we must remember the age and state of society at the period as some excuse for such enormities not only being committed but universally sanctioned. Add to this that it was considered in those days that the bond of union between a chief and his dependents was to be cemented by every possible means, and we can in some measure understand, though we may not excuse, a custom which made a chief, not in its philanthropic but in its most literal meaning, the father of his people—a patriarch, in short, in the primary and strictest sense of the term. That such a custom was universal, or even common, tradition saith not: but that it obtained in more than one district is, I believe, admitted by our best *Seannachies*. But to proceed. It seems that at this time Ballachulish was peopled by a sept of the Mackenzies [another account says they were MacMartins,] and that a marriage was to come off among them on a certain day. A few days before the celebration of the "happy event," some friends of the "young people" wended their way, as in duty bound, to Inverlochy Castle, the headquarters of the *Cuimmirinach Mor* or big Cumming, as he was called, their Superior, with an intimation of the approaching marriage, and a request in the usual form that he would appear for his own interests on the occasion. Cumming took the case for a few minutes *ad avizandum* as the lawyers say, and at last excused himself from taking advantage of his prerogative in this instance by reason of his becoming now an old man, and the long fifteen miles of indifferent road which intervened between his Castle and the scene of the approaching festivities. The deputation therefore withdrew, and bent their steps homewards. Now the Cumming, it would appear, had five sons arrived at manhood, who somehow had become acquainted with the Ballachulish man's errand to their father, and the old gentleman's refusal to accept their invitation. Revolving the matter in their minds, they at last and probably simultaneously, came to the conclusion that their honorable sire ought not to be unrepresented at the approaching marriage—that there he could not go himself, they should as his substitutes, his sturdy henchmen, or the comitadh. Circuitously they bill ed themselves with the intelligence that the old gentleman was unable to attend in person, but that he had deputed them, and he trusted they would bring with them a favorable report of the proceedings. Cheerfully they set out on their journey, and in due time arrived at the house of the bridegroom, where they were received with every mark of respect, and places of honor provided for them at the ends but hospitable board. So far well. As the evening wore on, however, the two young men explained their intentions, and made known their expectations! Solemnly and emphatically the bride and her friends—the bridegroom and *his* friends, protested against such a violation of the country's custom. Had the *Cuimmirinach Mor* himself come, he had been welcome. He had received due intimation; it was his own fault he was not there. No substitute was, on such occasions, ever before heard of—*aut Cæsar aut nullus*. The sons were welcome to the entertainment, as far as it had gone or might still go; but as to their proposals further, they were not, and would not be listened to. Such was the protest, and, like a celebrated one of more modern times, it was doubtless by its authors, and with reason, thought altogether "unanswerable." There was nothing for it for the Messrs. Cumming but to give up the case, and they then and there left the marriage party, with vows and threats of deadliest and swiftest vengeance for what they, no doubt, considered the unhandsome manner in which they had been treated. For sometime after their departure the marriage party took into serious consideration the position they *now* occupied, with respect to the Cumming vengeance breathing sons, when some one among them of a more fiery nature than his compeers, proposed that they should take the initiative in the next stages of the business, by pursuing the brothers forthwith, and, on having overtaken them, either force them to a withdrawal of all present threats and future action on the subject in dispute between them, *or*, in case of refusal, put them to death, the most effectual way, as it seemed to him, of putting a stop to all contemplated acts of vengeance on their part. This proposal was at once agreed to and acted upon. In hot pursuit of the brothers Cumming started the party, nor was the chase a long one. In the wood of Dunich, the young men were overtaken and after expostulations on the one side and reiterated threats on the other, dispatched with many wounds. Having gone so far, the Ballachulish men, certain of the sympathies and support of the country, thought not of retreating. "Forward!" was the cry.—Decapitating the ghastly heads with them, they pushed on to the castle of Inverlochy, rousing the country as they went, and being joined by the people, old young, male and female. At break of day appeared a large and formidable company at the gates of Inverlochy. The bolts were withdrawn by the *Cuimmeinach Mor* himself, all unsuspicious of danger to him or his. It was only when the gory heads of his sons were rolled at his feet that he became alive to the real state of matters. He pleaded for his life, which was granted, on condition that he would immediately leave Lochaber, never more to return. To these terms, hard as no doubt thought them, he was obliged to submit. His enemies were so generous as to allow him to carry all his goods and chattels along with him, providing him with baggage horses for the purpose. In a few hours, escorted by a body of Lochaber men the Cumming, with his family and goods, was on his road to the north; arrived in the afternoon at a hill near the south end of Lochness, still called after him *Stiabh Chuimmein*—he begged to be allowed to sit down and take a long last look at Lochaber. The request was granted. He looked wistfully and long behind him, till at last, under the weight of misfortunes and sorrows his heart, in the expressive language of the Gael, "burst." His body was conveyed to a green spot, by the margin of the lake below, and there buried. After him the spot was henceforth called *Cile a-Chuimmein* the burial place of Cumming, better known in our days as Fort Augustus. The stone at Dunich was erected on the spot where the brothers were put to death—a warning to the future to all young men prematurely ambitious of "filling their father's shoes."—*Glasgow Herald.*

Story of a French Political Convict!

From Sketches of Algeria during the Kabyle War.

After a few days spent in the Lazaret of Algiers, the living cargoes of the *Bernadette* and the *Alexandre*, of which I still remained a unit, were formed into bodies and marched into the interior. Six of these divisions were directed on six different points, viz: Birkadem, Douera, Bourbika, the Maison Carree, the Chiffa Troubles, and the Maison Blanche. Tents were served out to them in a given proportion, and camps were formed. Time was required to teach these men camp manners; and when the wet season came upon them they suffered dreadfully from fevers and dysentery. Unused to living under canvass, the heat at first struck them down. They knew nothing of the manner of pitching the tents, so as to preserve them from the frightful rains, and the soldiers, who regarded them as troublesome cattle, did but little to help them. Numbers died during this season of probation; and many more, standing all day on the ground saturated with wet, and sleeping at night on wet straw, laid the foundation of disease which enabled them, at a later period, to return on sick certificate to France, and die in peace.

It became necessary to find employment for the surviving exiles, whose numbers were strengthened by fresh drafts from the mother country faster than death thinned them: although Africa has favoured Canada in sending all their best to colonise there. Work was therefore provided, but on a field changed to their capabilities. The officers who had charge of the various establishments, and the engineers who had to superintend the works, were generally men who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, and who had a thorough knowledge of the character of the Spanish soldier. They knew that the best way to get the most out of him was to treat him with kindness, and to make him feel that he was not a slave, but a man. Thus the exiles were treated with every consideration, and were made to feel that they were not prisoners, but colonists. Their pay was the same as that of the soldiers, and they were allowed to purchase their own provisions, and to cook them as they pleased. Their tents were divided into messes of ten men each, and they were allowed to build huts for themselves, if they preferred it to living in tents. Their work was to cut the wood of idleness, and employment must be found for them.

Many of the exiles had followed liberal professions; many had been borne away from comfortable homes and from good society; while others had always been used to hard manual labor; but all alike were directed to work on the roads, and in draining the marshy plains. In many of the villages which had sprung up here and there on these vast plains, the population had been mowed down by fever, and renewed sometimes as many as three times. This was attributed to the want of drainage, and the inhabitants of the convict camp needed work. What better employment could be found for such troublesome cattle? Often wet through, above their knees in mud and dirt, and kept without any change of linen, the men of weaker natures suffered in silence, bearing blows and continually without complaint, until the hospital tent received them first, and afterwards the trench dug in the churchyard.

The more stubborn resisted, and ultimately refused to work. Words and blows were tried in vain. "We are sure to die" was their reply to both; "kill us then at once," and before their untameable obstinacy both blows and recrimination failed.—Some of these men were dragged, by means of ropes tied to their feet, to the places appointed as the scene of their labors, but a remnant still held out in their stern refusal, and pestered their task-masters with their continual demands for death. After every available means had been used, and had failed, these men were marched into the towns, and there consigned to prison, where after a long confinement, some gave in, and the remainder died; and when the jailor came to carry off the last relics of the fallen Republicans, he would find scratched on the prison wall, over the pallet-bed, such words as these:

Here lies ——, assassinated by Buonaparte.

Some officers commanding the camps did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of their prisoners, others behaved different in a different manner. One who signalized himself over his fellows by inhuman conduct and whose only excuse was youth and inaptitude for command, a young lieutenant of the convict camp of Douera, one day directed four men, for refusal to work, to be sent to prison. They could not leave the camp until the following day, and some of their comrades knowing nothing of the severity of martial law of military discipline and having managed to procure some bottles of wine, fêted their departure that night.—Toasts to liberty were drunk, the "Marseillaise" was sung, and, low as the chant was, it reached the ear of a neighboring sentry. The lieutenant at once interfered, struck right and left, seized on the first four delinquents, and ordered them to be put in irons. Upon this the whole party rose and petitioned the officer to allow them all to share the punishment, as they had shared the wine and the fete altogether.

Lieutenant M—— drew up a report of this occurrence, so worded as to show his own promptitude and firmness in a conspicuous light, but giving such gravity to the matter as to cause the four refractory prisoners to be brought to a court-martial; and the court presided over by a lieutenant colonel, condemned them to death on the evidence of the lieutenant.

Douera is situated at about eighteen miles from Algiers, and no sooner did the capital pumishment awarded by the court become known on the public Exchange of that place than it created a great sensation. People looked at each other in consternation, asking under what rule they lived, that drinking a toast to liberty, and singing a Republican song, was punishable with death The Bourse was closed, and small knots of people might be observed assembling here and there. The Government seemed alarmed, and it soon became rumored, was looking for a feasible mode of retreat, but the award of a court-martial cannot in France be set aside by any other tribunal.

It was necessary to do something, and the day of execution was adjourned from time to time until that something was found out. For eight months these four poor fellows lingered on in daily expectation of being led out for execution; but at last after a diligent search, a flaw was found in the proceedings of the court which had condemned them, and a second court was detailed for their trial. This court on the same evidence, and the same accusation, completely and fully acquitted the prisoners and restored them to their former position.

Other prisoners for a similar crime were dealt with subsequently on a different principle. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastile was celebrated by some of the exiles. A few bottles of wine had been carried together, and the "Marseillaise" was sung. Four men were seized and imprisoned. They remained a whole month in gaol before trial, and were then sentenced to eight days solitary confinement. The sentence seems severe enough, but the military authorities of Algiers thought otherwise. In the dead of the night, and without warning, these men were brought out of their prison, and embarked on board ship. They knew nothing of their destiny; but were eventually disembarked near Oran, and there turned loose on a vast plain, with not any means of existence, or protection against the rays of the sun. They might die, they were told in mockery by one of their guards, the "Marseillaise" there as much and as loud as they pleased. Without tents, without food, they burned by day and shivered by night, these men remained for days with roots and wild fruits, and at last succeeded by stratagem in getting to the place where they were reserved for distant exile, to Cayenne and perhaps to death.

The guilty British soldiers left in charge of the exiles, who had been the cause of their punishment, were tried by court-martial, and found guilty of having exceeded their duty in the execution of the orders which they had received. They were sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to undergo a certain number of lashes. The sentence was carried into effect in the presence of the whole garrison of Algiers, and the men were then sent to join their regiments in Spain.

Battle between the Spaniards and Moors.

The Spaniards were constructing a field work outside the walls of Ceuta; but the incessant attacks of the Arabs rendered its success impossible. The working party had several times been ordered to run for their lives to the entrenchment under the walls and seldom escaped without any serious casualties. General Echagne, therefore, had been supported by the Bourbon Regiment as a covering party; but the Arabs fell upon it with such fury that Echagne was obliged to bring up supports. But even with these, though numerically superior, he was beaten back with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. He himself did not escape unscathed, and his wound appears to have been sufficiently serious, as to make it necessary to go back across the Straits to Algeciras to have it dressed. The result of this is the more creditable to the Moors, from the fact that it was a fair stand-up head to head fight. They threw away their long cumbrous muskets after their first volley, and armed with their long daggers alone, they rushed upon the Spanish gunners and stabbed them at their guns; they rushed upon the lines of Spanish infantry who awaited their onset with levelled bayonets, and forced them down with the desperate energy of their charge. O'Donnell has sent up reinforcements, and the gallant Moors will doubtless be ultimately beaten by sheer superiority of numbers, but no one can help admiring their gallantry. The details I have given you above you may rely on as perfectly authentic. I perceive by a Madrid telegram, dated this day, that the Spanish Government have published a garbled account of the affair. The only point worth noticing in it is the announcement that no quarter was given or taken, and the palpable falsehood that the loss of the Moors was 500 killed and 1500 wounded. It is a well-known fact that the Moors, as all Easterns, carry off both killed and wounded. The statement is, therefore, merely a clumsy falsehood, intended to allay the excitement which the news of this reverse had created in Madrid.—*From the Morning Herald's Correspondent.*

MATRIMONIAL HEAL.—The quiet little village of Shirley has this week been the scene of one of the most successful and amusing matrimonial hoaxes that has been played for some considerable time. It appears that about a fortnight ago a young (!) lady about 40 years of age, who gave the name of Martha Brewer, made her appearance in Shirley, and obtained board and lodging at the house of a Mrs. Pearce, into whose good graces she was not long in insinuating herself. Soon after her arrival an announcement spread through the place that the newly-arrived was about to become a bride and she intimated to her landlady that she was to be led to the altar by a commercial traveler rejoicing in the happy name of "Green." As time wore on the rumours somewhat strengthened by the knowledge that certain confectionaries and a wedding-cake were ordered of Mr. Power, a local confectioner—that wines and groceries for the interesting event were to be furnished by Mr. Mayou—that Mr. Page was commissioned to supply rosettes, gloves and handkerchiefs to the conclave—and that Mr. Bonsed, of High Street, was preparing the wedding outfit for the bride. Thursday last was fixed as the day for the celebration, and invites were scattered with a liberal hand to such as were considered worthy a place at so notable a wedding breakfast. The tradesmen who were favoured (!) with orders and directions to send in their goods at nine o'clock on the morning of Thursday, when Mr. Green was expected to arrive and carry off her fair bride. The morning came, and about half-past nine o'clock the bride (soo-)elect called from the bottom of the stairs to her landlady, to know if she was getting up. The landlady answering from her bed-room, "Yes, Martha, I shall be down in a minute," and made all haste to clothe herself in order to prepare for the bridegroom. She was soon down stairs, but picture her chagrin and disappointment at finding her Martha gone, and with an apron and petticoat belonging to her. Without stopping to alarm the neighbours by an exposure of the flight, she made hasty pursuit after her, but without success, leaving the house locked up in her absence. Meanwhile, the attentive tradesmen, anxious to fold their commissions, appeared by their representatives one by one. The youth with the groceries was first at the door, and was soon surrounded by a heavily-laden knowing posse on a similar mission; but the more they knocked the more the door wouldn't open, and there they remained till the genteel, white-gloved and full of expectation, began to form considerable and striking additions to the group already round the door. Time wore on, and patience was nearly exhausted, when the unfortunate landlady, (who, by the bye, has not been paid for Martha's board and lodging) appeared on the spot, and struck disappointment into the hearts of those who had made up their minds to such a scene of jollity as had never been in Shirley. The tradesmen may congratulate themselves on not having delivered the goods.—*Hampshire Independent.*

A SAFE GLASS USED IN A CHURCH.—A sand glass for marking the time having been used in the established Church of a parish, near Perth, a gentleman residing near Dundee sent to the clergyman requesting particulars about it; and enclosed in reply the following account of its purpose and use:—"Our sand glass is a relic of antiquity. Three used to be one in every church in the olden time. Their use was to regulate the length of the long-winded sermons then in fashion. The ministers of those days were wont to favor their hearers with two hours' discourse, three in general, on occasions of more than ordinary importance. When the preacher began to run out, an elder turned the glass, and when the last sand had fallen, he knew that the sermon was drawing to a close. Then it was the duty of the precentor to rise and read a portion of a psalm, which he continued to do, verse by verse, till the preacher had turned the glass for the last time, when he gave out the last verse, and resumed his seat. The preacher then pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed. Our glass is now used in the vestry, to regulate the length of the sermons of the present day, which are generally considered too short. It is capable of containing sand sufficient to run for about twenty minutes."

THE BEST CURIOUS BOOK IN THE WORLD.—Perhaps the most singular bibliographic curiosity is that which belonged to the family of the Princes de Lamb, and was in vogue in France. It is entitled—"Liber Passionis Nostri Jesu Christi, cum characteribus nulla materia compositis."—This book is neither written or printed! The whole letters of the text are cut out of cards folio upon the finest vellum; and being interleaved with blue paper, it is read as easily as the best print. The labor and patience bestowed on its completion must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of the letters are considered. The general execution in every respect, is indeed admirable, and the vellum is of the most delicate and costly kind.—Rodolphus II, of Germany, offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to 60,000 at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is, that it bears the royal arms of England, but it can not be traced to have ever been in this country.—*Notes and Queries.*

ALLEGED "CONVERSION" OF MR. SPURGEON.—The *Unionist*, the chief organ of the Tractarians, has the following curious paragraph:—"It is stated on good authority that Mr C. H. Spurgeon made about three weeks ago a formal renunciation of the extreme Calvinist tenets which he had been hitherto preaching. He said that he, and others who had taught as he had done, had been doubtless grievous stumbling blocks in the way of many pious and earnest persons, and that the only amends which lay in his power was to state publicly that he had been in error, and to guarantee that he would never propagate similar false doctrines again. It is much to be wished that the Puritans who remain within the church would emulate the candour and orthodoxy of which even an Anabaptist has shown himself thus far capable."

SAM SLICK ON THE GREAT EASTERN.—Judge Haliburton endorses the opinion expressed of the mercurious character of the Great Eastern's saloon. In his "misdirected letters" in the *Constitutional Press*, he introduces the following conversation:—"Dave," says I, "this is a great ship, ain't it?" "She is big enough," says he, quite cool. "Fast as the wind," says I. "Well, not unless the wind," he said, "constrain and not to be depended upon." "Take a large cargo?" "Yes, a prodigious heap of coals to feed her." "Grand space, ain't it?" "Well, yes, a large spark on the ocean, one her at a considerable distance." "She will pay well, her capacity is so great." "Perhaps so; she has more capacity than her owners, and ought to pay well, for she has done nothing but pay out yet." "Where will you see such a splendid gilt saloon as that of hern?" "Well, the House of Lords and the whitest palace are in as good taste as that is." "But isn't there a splendid cheval mirror in it?" "As an ornament to an Atlantic hotel, I approbate it first-rate; for it will make every mother's son of the passengers seasick; everything will appear to be in motion, and when she rolls they will never to be turned topsy-turvey. There is no part of the arrangement so cheap and perfect as that; their fare will cost nothing."

MARRIAGE OFFERS IN SWEDEN.—The following rather singular project has just been presented to the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet. Baron Creutz proposed that, from the age of 15, young girls should be allowed to answer at their own or no, to any suitor for their hand. M. Montgomery opposed the project, declaring that at the age of 15, love, though strong, was too blind, and that the age of 25 was indispensible to be able to see clearly on so important a question. Baron Akerscreutz treated such an objection as modern, and proposed to the Chamber to decide who was in the right, Baron Creutz or the Apostle Paul. The Baron replied that the words of the Apostle applied to paternal authority, which was very severe among the Jews and Romans, and could not now be involved when manners and customs had so much changed. Baron Akerscreutz said that if the Chamber were to adopt the project, Mormonism would become general.—Baron Creutz replied warmly that it was ridiculous to talk of Mormonism, that his project was a serious one, and calculated to have a salutary effect on manners and ideas. The project was referred to a committee.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH A LONDON DAILY PAPER PROPRIETOR.—A couple of your London contemporaries have for some time enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being more or less the organs of the French Emperor—although, with respect to one, the recent issue of its articles has led to the conclusion that the "one has executive" to the general intelligence of English journalism no longer obtains. That his Imperial Majesty, if he ever reads the other, should feel no very high degree of satisfaction at the way in which the task is done, is only natural enough. We still hesitate to believe a report which is current in some circles in Paris, that the Emperor owns newspaper properties in London, and has even assumed, and being entitled to the privileges which the proprietor and editor of a daily official, but confidential organ—one of the others. After all, it cannot be supposed that he would put his finger into the pockets of the contemptible writers who find gain in the Emperor's own newspaper, and who still delight the Metropolis established by the Second Empire.—And if they have a paper at Brussels, why not South Kensington in England? Still doubting, we think, that it is not safe to speculate in our Metropolitan newspapers being conducted on better principles than those. The salary (about thirteen pounds per week) is not to be sneezed at, and we should not, on consideration, be disposed to refuse the offer, if it were made to us. But, as we have said, we doubt the fact.—*Illustrated London News.*

Another Wife-Poisoning Case!

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 31.

On Sunday, Dec. 16, Coroner Haight of Dutchess County learned that Lydia Freeman, wife of Ishmael Freeman, had died under circumstances tending to throw suspicion upon her husband, and that the funeral was to take place that day. He at once ordered the husband arrested, the funeral postponed, and on the following day summoned a Jury and proceeded to investigate the case. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Jas. E. Cooper of Poughkeepsie, in the presence of Dr. E. H. Parker, Dr. J. C. Paine, and Dr. Tuthill. The stomach and the intestines were not opened, but were sealed up in jars and forwarded to Prof. Doremus, of this city, for analysis.

The evidence taken before the Coroner went to show that the deceased was the owner of two houses and lots, and that the prisoner had executed a will making himself in case of her death, her sole legatee.

In consequence of her sudden decease, the physician who had attended her a few days, suspected foul play, called at the house after her death, with a view of making inquiries relative to her sudden demise. The prisoner unbolted the door, and seemed surprised at the unexpected appearance of the physician. He was admitted however, and conducted to a chamber in which the deceased was laying, and, on asking concerning her death, found the prisoner less communicative than usual. He said she was doing well until 3 o'clock a. m., when he gave her three oysters—one raw, and two roasted—which immediately produced nausea, followed by vomiting and purging. She complained, also, of a pain of heaviness in the region of the stomach. From that time, she continued to sink until seven a.m., of Saturday, when she "brightened up," and "seemed better." It was at this time that her will was executed.

She afterward grew worse, and died about noon.

Sylvester Chichester testified that the prisoner had purchased six cents worth of arsenic about a week previous to her death, wishing it, as he said, to kill rats. The apothecary advised him to use a "rat exterminator" in lieu of arsenic. The prisoner objected, and said he had used arsenic before, and preferred it.

Jensen Sparks [a Constable] testified that the prisoner had purchased arsenic at another store some ten days prior to the decease of the wife.

Mrs. Du Bois testified that the deceased told her about two weeks before her death, her husband had purchased some brown sugar, which was placed in a sugar-dish; that during meal time he passed the bowl to her [an unusual act of attention, for they had for some time lived unhappily]; that she put a spoonful in her cup of tea, and that it "fermented" and produced a white scum which floated upon the surface; she took a teaspoonful and it produced an unpleasant sensation of sickness at the stomach; she then threw the tea from the cup and proceeded to another room, and took some of her own white sugar, remarking that she "would see if that would serve her so." The prisoner then threw away the sugar he had purchased. The deceased also stated to the witness that this was not the first time he had served her so; that he on one occasion brought home molasses which had effected her in the same manner.

The inquest which was postponed to await the result of the chemical analysis, was resumed yesterday.

The following is Prof. Doremus's deposition:—

R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides at No. 70 Union Place, New York; and that he is Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College, Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, &c.; that on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859, he received from Hiram Haight, Esq., Coroner for Dutchess County, N. Y., at the hands of Robert K. Tuthill, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., two glass bottles, corked and sealed, purporting to contain the ligated stomach and a portion of the intestines of the late Mrs. Lydia Freeman, with a written request to make a thorough examination and a chemical analysis of the stomach and intestines and of their contents, to determine whether the same contain arsenic or any other deadly poison, and also to take notice of every fact or circumstance in the appearance of said stomach and intestines that would tend to throw light upon the cause of the death of the deceased.

Deponent further says, that he conveyed said glass bottles from the private laboratory attached to his residence, to one expressly provided for chemico-legal investigations. That the seals of said bottles were found unbroken—that he removed the stomach from the glass jar in which it had been placed with alcohol, and laid it in a new and carefully-cleansed porcelain dish. That he found the stomach tied at the cardiac and pyloric extremities, that he removed one of the ligatures, and poured the contents of the stomach into a new and clean bunker glass. That said contents were of a semi-fluid consistency, presented a florid red bloody aspect, and measured 4½ fluid ounces.

Deponent further says, that the stomach was then laid open by an incision along its lesser curvature; that the whole of the interior was tinged with a bloody mucus; that on critical inspection a few white specks were seen, which were reserved for microscopical examination and chemical analysis; that the stomach was repeatedly washed with warm distilled water, which removed the general bloody appearance, and revealed large patches of inflammation toward the pyloric extremity—these of a reddened aspect running parallel with the length of the organ with abruptness, and the whole of the internal surface was softened.

Deponent further says, that the second ligature contained about an inch in front of the small intestines, the duodenum, and a portion of the jejunum, but at both extremities, and appeared to be sealed. Cut on removing one of the ligatures, about sixteen fluid drachms of a clouded fluid were obtained, having a greenish hue. Deponent further says, that the intestines were then again divided, their entire length—the intestinal canal was examined and of a pale aspect. Deponent further says, that the liquid contents of the stomach, with the washings of said organ, were submitted to chemical examination, and that the following are the results of the examination, which was performed by the deponent in the presence of Dr. Parker, Dr. Paine, and Dr. Tuthill, and that the accuracy of the analysis was tested by the presence of Dr. Cooper, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Beebe, of Fishkill, gentlemen of acknowledged skill in toxicology; that the contents of said bottles were found unbroken—that he removed the stomach from the glass jar in which it had been placed with alcohol, and laid it in a new and carefully-cleansed porcelain dish. That he found the stomach tied at the cardiac and pyloric extremities, that he removed one of the ligatures, and poured the contents of the stomach into a new and clean bunker glass. That said contents were of a semi-fluid consistency, presented a florid red bloody aspect, and measured 4½ fluid ounces.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 3.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in DUNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

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JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

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W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

E. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. DISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cahoe's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOT
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLTWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 27

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Hunter and Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 36

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
☞ OFFICE.
☞Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MERRIES,
BRICKLAYER, Stonecutter, &c., &c., &c. Corner Hunter and Water Streets, Peterborough. 30

J. HUTCHINSON'S
TORONTO CANADA [illegible]
PORT HOPE C. W.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1858. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
[superior of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWESTING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 25th, 1859. 29

K. URQUHART,
Undertaker,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Cobourg.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
37lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & COGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 26.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
J. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best class generally, and especially those on great routes) become an great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms; and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Hotel and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE.
Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors of this Company, will be held at the
Office of the Company
IN PORT HOPE, ON
Tuesday, 17th January next
at 12 o'clock, noon.
Pursuant to By-Laws.
THOMAS BRENT, Secretary.
Port Hope, Dec. 15, 1859. 36

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Station Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the year 1860, will be held as follows, viz:—
[illegible]
ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
IN THE
Peterborough Examiner.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the most modern, without any further trouble on the part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps [illegible] a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 24, 1860. 13

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Orde, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1856. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Cornon, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables. Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES
of choice samples very cheap. ☞ The Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, RUGGS, Wollen Goods, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved credit.
☞Repairing of every description done by experienced workmen.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 41.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

Carling Song for the Times.

A DIALOGUE.

Gudeman,
It's grippin' hard this day again!
Goodwife! my curlin' knee!
No! no my ribs! 'tis very like
Or mere it comes a cheer.
When I'm a rifleman, my fat
Mann be upon the green—
When hills are white, an' ice 'll bear,
I am a curler keen.

Goodwife [Who is a cankered body.]
For shame! ye fause auld feckless loon,
Ye're feart the French I trow!
A boast "defender o' the land"!
Gaun owretobie' wi' a bowe!
Where like man is mankin' oot
Practeesin' wi' the gun,
Ye'll stick awa' wi' carpet shoon,
To spare like weans at fun!

Gudeman.
You weemen folk, ye hate the ice,
An' wool it's kenned what for;
When curl-ers meet, ye never can see
Your nebs nicer's the door.
Dead gin they brither'd weemen folk—
Gin yes were nane, I vow,
I'd nivon this day my rifle, dear,
An' no my curlin bowe.

Goodwife [with a wicked sneer.]
Weel, brothers! an ye on' yeersells,
Tak guns an' mairch like men;
Auld wives an' bairns can keep the ice
An' on' shoot a stane.
Brothers! ye're coilish, cowardly knaves,
That play yeersells like weans,
An' cowess' though the French red land
An' ding oot o' our brains.

Gudeman [whose brow is fairly up now.]
Ma! hand ye there; ye're wrang noo, Mag;
Gin Frenchmen cume, ye'll see
The foremost shot by him whose stane
Lay nearest on the Tee;
The by' that on's the nicist ane o'er,
An' syne taks aff his leg,
Is first by him that nicks the best
And cannist cracks an egg.

[The Goodman is in possession of the house.]

Then 'twas that rin nae flagg'd to hear
The Frenchmen's cannon roar,
An' then's no brither'd, an' his freend,
He ne'er wan o'er the ocere!
Fa grand at makin' parts to The—
Ive practeesed at the butts;
Dibbolik' parts 'll help me best
Shake a Frenchman's guts.

[The Goodwife tries to speak, but the Gudeman man bellows.]

Gin Lyes lands when ice is knee[illegible]
(Weel's the best land o'en now!)
We wadna' wait for rifles, Mag!
But at'ens wi' the brave.
An curlin rink wad look ten score
Sic mot'weerts as he;
An' by my troth he'd lie nae hog—
We'd rookies to the ice!

[Exit the Gudeman having his kowe in triumph and leaving the Goodwife dumbfoundered—which rarely happens.]

Interior Navigation of Victoria.

FENELON FALLS, Dec. 3rd, 1859,

To John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.

SIR,—Enclosed are plans of a new kind of lock. We call them "Flume Locks." The estimated cost of erection of locks of this description at places on the Gull River waters, which I shall presently name, is $800, if the posts and braces be of pine; if the posts and braces be of oak, each lock will cost $1,000. Enclosed are the items of the estimate.

The immense cost of lockage improvements heretofore has stood an insurmountable objection to the lockage improvement of the splendid chain of waters in the County of Victoria. Lockage improvements such as I now propose, solve the problem of the opening of the rearward navigation of the Queen County; they would cost but little more than the cost of formal proclamation formal surveys for such works. Central Canada is the only large tract fit for settlement from the Atlantic to the Island of St. Joseph and the Red River, and to render our chain of waters fit for navigation of craft larger than the canoe—the only water penetrain of Central Canada is certainly a work perhaps the most important that could engage the attention of those departments of the Government whose especial care it is to facilitate the settlement of our vacant lands, and the development of the social and commercial interests of our country. The highway that God has made to the vast and fertile wilderness of Central Canada runs northward through Victoria. Her interests, which, perhaps, more than any other County in these Provinces, are more provincial than local—her interests receive from you the utmost attention, and it is with pleasure that I forward these enclosures, feeling assured that the humblest effort possesses your sympathy, and that all will be done that can be done to bring the subject of which I now write before official notice.

The following is the plan of our rearward improvements:—

A Lock at Rosedale	$1000
Do at Cobconnk	1000
Two Locks at Turtle Cascades, (McLaughlin's Mill)	2000
(These two Locks make still water water of the natural dam.)	
Two Locks at Elliott's Falls	2000
(These two locks make still water of Moore Falls, and back Gull Lake up to the Mountain Portage)	
For the construction of Dams, and a few pounds of "Flume" cassilling	2000
	$8000

These places, Rosedale, Cobconnk, Turtle Cascades and Elliott's Falls, are fitted by nature for the construction of "Flume Locks." The back water, from the high banks peculiar to all our rivers and lakes above Sturgeon Lake, would not inundate over one thousand acres.

$8000 would admit the passage of a steam saw (for which I have received terms for stock to the amount of $1000 and $2000 will build it) to the Mountain Portage, five miles above Gull River bridge on the Bobcaygeon Colonization Road.

The chain of navigation above Fenelon Falls from the Falls to the Mountain Portage, [illegible]

[illegible]

Equal to [illegible]

Rice Lake would stand among the steamer ports within three miles of Bobcaygeon road at the northern boundaries of Galway and Eastnillion, and the south of Snowden and the south-east of Lutterworth. This could be done for $2000. Messrs. Wallis and Donaldson spent $6000 in attempts to make Burnt River navigable past the "Floodwood." The improvements admitted the passage of spars and saw-logs only for one season. The next summer low waters carved in the banks, they being of sand, and closed up the channel as much as it was before. The clearing out of the "Flood-wood" or the opening of a permanent channel through it, is a herculean task. *Let it remain where it is*, and cut a new channel for the river across the foot of the point formed by the bend around which the "Flood-wood" is jammed. The point is but a sand-bank, and as the volume of the freshets of Burnt River is very large, all that would be required would be but to cut a drain of not over 300 yards to allow the river to open for itself a channel. Two objects would be attained by this course—the "Flood-wood" would be evaded, and the channel of the river would be made straight.

Mountain Portage, the Portage between Gull River and the Mountain Lake, is two miles less six rods. A tram-road across it, at a cost of about $2000 would connect with the Gull River chain of navigation the following chains of navigable waters on whose shores the best and largest tracts of our back country farming lands are situated. I might here say that Mountain Lake and Twelve-mile lake are connected by a rapid which a mill-dam at Horse-shoe Falls will make still water. Horse-shoe falls is about to be "located" by the Department as a mill privilege and will be built upon at once, so that this dam, like those of Elliot's Falls, and Turtle's Cascades, will be built by private means. Mountain lake, Twelve-mile Lake, Little Bushkoot, Big Bushkoot, Beech Lake, Maple Lake, Grass Lake, Round Lake, East Branch, 24 miles; Big Bushkoot, Hall Lake, North Branch, 16 miles; Big Bushkoot, into Lake Kashagawigamog, West Branch, 15 miles, equalling in all, 55 miles.

I am told that at high water Mountain Lake finds an escapement to the Gull river waters, at the south end of the Mountain Portage, through a marsh to the east of the Portage. If this is the case, there will be no difficulty in cutting a "Flume Canal" through the Portage, thus connecting the above 55 miles of navigation with the 55 miles of navigation between Fenelon Falls and the south end of the Mountain Portage.

I might here speak of the Big Kashagawigamog waters. Improvements on the Portage to them would be over twenty miles to the above stretches of navigation. Bath-lake Portage, the portage to the Big Kashagawigamog waters, runs in an easterly direction from Gull River at the Mountain Portage, and it is about two miles in length. Bath Lake is about the centre of the Portage. A tram-road over the portage could be built along either bank of the lake by diverging from the present track, a little to either hand, or the lake could be bridged between two points which run toward each other from the shore. The tram-road would be an expensive structure—the most expensive of all our rearward improvements.—However, at most it would not cost over $5000. Kashagawigamog is an Indian name, and means "long narrow waters," a good description of the lake. They extend over twenty miles in a north-easterly direction, and on their banks is a large tract of arrable land, which, within eighteen months is already well settled. They are the head waters of Burnt River. Between the lake and the navigable part of the river debouching on Cameron's Lake, there are many miles of a succession of rapids and falls, through a country abounding in pine, hitherto untouched, because of the obstruction of the "Flood-wood." These rapids and falls afford many first-class water privileges. Only one mill, a saw-mill, is built upon the river. It is near the Bobcaygeon Road, and is within four miles of the head of the lower navigation.

From Fenelon Falls to Mountain Portage, 55 miles of navigation..$8000
Tram-road over Mountain Portage connecting 55 miles of upper navigation with that of Gull river. 2000
Tram-road to Kashagawigamog, connecting 20 miles of navigation with that of Gull River..... 5000
Improvements of Burnt River..... 2000
$17,000

$17,000 would open the navigation of 130 miles of country of good arrable land abounding in water power and merchantable timber; and better than all penetrating into the heart of Central Canada—a tract of country to which the lumber and settlement enterprise of the provinces are directed, it, as I said, before, the only tract fit for settlement from the Atlantic to the Island of St. Joseph and the Red River.

The above plan of rearward improvements accomplished, Victoria will possess a chain of navigable waters connected by any county in the Provinces for extent of navigable beauty and for vastness of local resources. Canada West in the Queen Province of British America, perhaps of the Empire, and the accomplishment of the improvements would give Victoria unequalled claims to the loyal and honorable title of Queen County. These improvements will be secured at an outgoing by a class of persons, who in their generations, while laying their hand at the former, who gives [illegible] attention to his maxims long as to [illegible] and obtaineth his fully by the [illegible] his hest wheat as much—they will [illegible] passed as impossible by a class of [illegible] with whom nothing can succeed which [illegible] themselves do not originate—and [illegible] me, will be "cussed" against as [illegible] by certain lukewarm, because Port Hope and Lindsay are the places on the road the Grand Trunk shall likely to be benefitted by the trade of Central Canada—Cobourg and Port Hope are not frontier towns, and to railroad enterprises, it does not afford much first-class water privileges. Only one mill, a saw-mill, is built upon the river. It is near the Bobcaygeon Road, and is within four miles of the head of the lower navigation.

From Fenelon Falls to Mountain Portage, 55 miles of navigation..$8000
Tram-road over Mountain Portage connecting 55 miles of upper navigation with that of Gull river. 2000
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The Lawrence Catastrophe.

We sought yesterday to express briefly our sympathy with the bereaved and suffering people of Lawrence, and to indicate the duty of the public in the premises. We have since received the following letter from Mr. Abbott Lawrence, which we publish in full, as it will be read with interest by all our readers. It is a model of what such a letter should be, and we are sure that the generous response which it invites will not be wanting:

BOSTON, Jan. 3rd, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—As a guide and a warning to travellers and visitors to Quebec, I wish to perform the following little ball, which I have the day paid under protest.—Detention Hotel, Quebec, 2nd Jan., 1860.—Gentlemen's Fare, to H. O'Neil, Dr. To 31 dinners 1/6ce, to H. O'Neil, Dr. To 31 days Board for self and two ladies, with servants, per agreement, $372 50 Board of servants, 93 75 Passenger ship passage to Montreal, $75; steerage, $37 50 Board of servants, $9 37½ Total $483 50. Your obedient servant, [$15; bar bill, $32—$48.50; dinner on Sunday at five o'clock, charged extra, $15; bar bill, $32—$47 50 Board of servants, $9 37½ Total $483 50. Your obedient servant, JOHN TOM PEARSE.

(The Quebecers are ostensibly making hay while the sun shines.)

PETERSBURG, ARMS Co., VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg Express says the yeomanry of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, have passed resolutions to volunteer their services to the Governor, to suppress any insurrection that may occur in the county.

—The Chesterfield Courthouse fire was the work of incendiaries. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

☞ Since the opening of the Victoria Bridge, the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway seem to have an eye single to the carrying of large quantities of freight through from Canada to Portland, at the greatest possible speed. As the following letter addressed to the editor of the *Globe*, will show this has been done at the expense of neglecting the important, but perhaps, established local trade of Belleville :—

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—We have just observed an extract from a Cincinnati paper, to the effect that the road above mentioned is making desperate efforts to complete with the U. S. Railroads, by carrying freight through from St. Louis, &c., to the seaboard at extraordinarily low rates. As it is but right that persons inclined to make freight contracts with the road should know the treatment which their goods may receive in course of transit we trust that you will give place in your paper to a few remarks on the subject.—We have frequently had occasion to get goods from Chicago, and cannot, at the moment, recollect any instance where they did not arrive with comparative regularity, until the Grand Trunk began to contract for freight directly from that city. When one road contracted to forward through, we certainly had a right to expect that we should receive our goods with greater regularity. What is the fact? Instead of receiving them regularly, we can't get them at all! One car load of stuff consigned to us towards the end of November, has never been heard of by us since it left Chicago. Again, in the beginning of December, another lot of goods was shipped at that city for us. These also have shared the same fate; and although we have written both to the General Manager and the Goods Manager, and ultimately placed the matter in the hands of a Solicitor, we have obtained no satisfaction whatever.

We mention these cases specially, because they affect us individually; but they are by no means exceptional cases. They are only two instances (out of many) of the disgraceful management of the road.

At the present time, whilst goods are accumulating at all the stations on the line, with the chance of lying there for weeks, the Managers of the Road are evidently too much engaged in a reckless rivalry with American lines to make any provision for forwarding local freight. And "the great Canadian highway," for which Canada has paid so heavily in, as at present managed, comparatively useless to the country—comparatively useless because freight could often be more quickly forwarded by horse conveyance than by the Grand Trunk.—Yet, while this is the position of the road with regard to local and remunerative freight and while the officials of the Company allege that the delay is "unavoidable," they are making *desperate* efforts to secure freight from the Western States to the seaboard at unremunerative rates. Whether such through freight will be duly forwarded remains to be seen. It will, however, be well for intending shippers to bear in mind that the chances are that—occasionally at least (judging from the treatment which other goods receive—it may be six months before goods from St. Louis reach Portland. Meantime, if the officials of the Company fail to improve their management, shippers and consignees will have to teach them the duties and legal liabilities of general carriers in a somewhat expensive way.

Yours, &c.,
OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, 9th Jan., 1860.

A COOL SWINDLE!

LETTER FROM AN ABSCONDING BANKER.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The Corunna Banker, Wallace, who had "financial operations" with some of our Brokers a few weeks ago, has been writing letters to some of his Corunna friends. It seems, by the explanation he gives, that his object was not merely "to put money in his own purse," but to "swindle the Abolitionists," in order to pay off an old score against them which he had inherited from his father.

It seems that Wallace wrote to a gentleman at Corunna giving the numbers which would open the combination lock of his safe. When it was unlocked, it was found to contain only the covers of his books, every paper of value and all his accounts having been carried off or destroyed.

The letter to the editor of the *Courier*, whose commercial reports he had been in the habit of furnishing, is as follows:

{ WASHINGTON, D. C.,
{ Dec., 14, 1859.

MR. PULLIN:—You will, perhaps, think I have effrontery enough to make a jackass but suppose you do, what do I care? You are already mightily impressed with the belief that I will do some things as well as others, and therefore you may not be astonished at this.

As you no doubt had to give me a "puff" since I left, I will only say that you have my full permission—advertise me to the amount of fifty dollars I subscribed to your paper. In the same postage with this, I enclose one hundred and fifty dollars for Miss Elizabeth Slater, money that she deposited with me for safe (?) keeping.

As some who once had confidence in what I said, may still suppose that I was born and bred in New York, I will take this occasion to say that I never was in that city till July 14, 1858.

If any of your citizens suppose they have any chance of finding me in New York, I may as well say that it is rather uncertain. I am a native of a Southern State, and my father having been swindled by Abolitionists I determined to swindle somebody in the first Abolition State where I could get an opportunity, and I have succeeded in more fashion than in your own.

My operations now amount to over eight thousand dollars, clear of expenses, and which I consider puts me about even with the ——— Abolitionists. Don't understand me as saying that circumstances have contributed my dishonest actions altogether, for they have not. I have had to do so many days' canvassing, but have acted as I have thought for myself and a great deal because I wanted to.

I shall remain one of your well wishers [illegible] and if you will favor me with a line [illegible] I will write you again. I have no other object in view in writing this letter than to [illegible] I am [illegible] and [illegible] I am [illegible] I am [illegible] I am

FIXED FACTS in AGRICULTURE.

Everybody has made up his fallacy, the of "fixed facts" in agriculture. Though only selected for the Electoral College, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or the other grasses are sown, must either have lime on them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have long been in culture, will be benefitted by application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes or that of oyster-shell lime—or marl—if the land needs it.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensible to every soil, and a healthy supply alone can be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of the best mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits produced by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Sub-soiling ground land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

12. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, mowed when in full blossom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime, milkbrime is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor a way.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases the production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected; that is, one fourth less will answer. than when the stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, scattered broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its value.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tends to keep up the integrants of the soil by supplying most, if not all of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care is taken to provide an equivalent for the substance carried off the land in the land products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, applying topdressing and roll them.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughing, but should never be ploughed when wet. If at such ploughings the furrow be materially deepened, lime marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Full complement of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of the farmer.

HARVEY'S
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in the section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 2 and 3, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

New and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 moulds, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and everything else required on a wild or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with flue and tubular boilers to suit.

SAW MILLS.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with easiness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 6th, 1860. 1

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water Street (opposite the Presbyterian Church) for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the south aspect gives visitors will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LAMOTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 6th, 1860. 1

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, 24th lot, 7th Con. Smith, on the night of the 1st December, a

BLUE-GRAY HEIFFER.

The owner may have the said Heifer by proving property and paying costs.

HENRY JOHNSTON.

Smith, Jan. 3, 1860. 1

HOUSE TO LET!

A [illegible] House with [illegible] Water Street, next to [illegible]

LOUIS McGREGOR.

New Mercantile
ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is now receiving, and will in a few days offer for sale, at the Large Stone two door south of Mr. Clarke's,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK.

a large choice and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES!!!

consisting in part of

Teas, Wines, Sugars,

TOBACCOS,

and every description of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

the whole of which, together with a choice and general assortment of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at far below anything hitherto known in this market, for goods of the same quality.

As his sales will be exclusively CASH, *there will be no Second Price.*

CASH PAID for BUTTER & SHIPPING FURS

W. S. Conger.

Peterborough, Dec. 6th, 1859. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

W. Clixton's
MERCANTILE HOUSE!

In his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value for Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits and Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York. a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE
STEREOSCOPE!!

Is unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c. &c., Groups on Ice, Ballooning, Canada, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER McINTYRE, Carrier, formerly of Peterboro', who left this Town about eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He was seen in Hamilton about two weeks ago, taking the cars for parts unknown. Any information respecting the said Peter will be thankfully received by his brother,

JAMES McINTYRE.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 1, 1859. 48

☞ Toronto, Hamilton, and Rochester papers, will confer a favor by copying this notice.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Rice, Potato Mess, and Pilot Bread.

THOS. SHORT.

Rice Lake, 15th October, 1859. 46

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,200,000. Paid up Capital, $ 600,00

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, GEO. DUNCAN, JR., Esq., J. G. HOWARD, Esq. WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. HON. J. H. CAMERON, CAPT. P. WALLACE, E. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq. GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P. A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D. DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto. April 20, 1859.

The Royal
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS
LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 23, 1859.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scot and.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto.
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St. London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

150 able-bodied, steady labourers to work on the Rice Lake Railway between Cobourg and Peterboro'. To good, the employment will be constant during the season.

Apply to the Foreman on the Grounds at

L. B. DUNCAN,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October 26th 1859.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 32

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

BALL-TICKETS,
AND INVITATIONS,
Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,
IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART,
Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

For Sale.

A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 37

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance to gales.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding districts are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caleon his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 39-t

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow & Soap Grease.

SELBY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 22nd, 1858. 51

TO LAND REGULATORS
AND ALL

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the Canada Gazette to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 23, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Belmont, County of Peterborough, is to be sold under Sheriff's execution for indebtedness on the part of the subscriber's brother, the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., the subscriber (wishing all intending purchasers in order to avoid confusion and useless litigation) declares that said land is his and never was his brother's and that he holds indisputable titles to same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hunter St., C. W., 12th Dec., 1859. 50—

FARM FOR SALE

Lake Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 7 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 75 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, where Fishing and Shooting Ground cannot be excelled. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, *Sr.*

Belmont, November 22, 1859.

HEIFFER STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber, Con. Lot 6, 11th Concession, E. Smith, on the 1st November,

A White Heiffer,

The owner may have the Heifer by proving property and paying expenses.

OWEN SHARP.

Peterboro' 5, 1859.

CHOICE
Wines, Brandies, &c.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favorable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATHES & Co.'s IRISH WHISKY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, BUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S OBAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

PHONOGRAPHY,
OR
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 35 cents per annum. Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO'
RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859 trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05
Baltimore	8,25
Brodie	8,45
Harwood	9,15
Indian Village	9,45
Keene	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,	1,00 P. M.
Keene	1,30
Indian Village	1,45
Harwood	2,15
Brodie	2,45
Baltimore	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms 9 by 13 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	She'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 Cents a number,
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"*The Best and Cheapest Work of the Kind in the World.*"

Twelve closely filled Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $5; Half-yearly, $2.50; Quarterly $1.25

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Coronet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS and SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the Patrons and customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have commenced business with him in said Establishment. They decline to assure all who favour them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their orders executed in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They intend to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, which they will make to order in the most fashionable manner, and warrant to fit. They also intend to endeavor a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work, at the most reasonable terms.

Remember the Town Hall.

OWEN & HAGARTY.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1858.

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

AND

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been addressed in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, luxurious or unsure, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agnent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede his applications. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agnent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WILSON'S SALOON,
SUPERIOR STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST
MEALS at all Hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., always on hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

JUDSON'S
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

Reduced this Week

ONE DOLLAR.

DR. J. JOHNSTON'S
BALSAM
FIR PASTE
FOR CONSUMPTION
IS ITS EARLY STAGES
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma,
LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATES.

A Voice from the Suffering Christian Abroad.

Dr. Johnston has received the following letter from a Missionary to the Sandwich Islands:

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, 1858.

Dr. Johnston, Dear Sir,—Your Balsam Fir Paste has been of great benefit to me in my present illness. I have been troubled with a severe cough for the last two years, and have tried many remedies, but found no relief until I got your Balsam Fir Paste. I have used it for a short time, and find myself entirely relieved. I am now in the enjoyment of health, and can preach with ease. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they have found relief from its use. I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

REV. JOHN S. EMERSON.

Dr. C. GIVAN, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, writes:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Balsam Fir Paste in my practice, and find it to be a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Liver Complaint, &c. &c. I have used it in my own family, and find it to be a safe and speedy

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 4.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Culver's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now incle ted in this County will be happy to give any information [illegible]

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Byrnes, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 33

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' South.

MR. A. T. HEATHERLEY,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 20—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1852. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 13

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'.

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
[illegible]

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plaster,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Mc Ade Works.*

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1856. 34

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Written Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT Books made to order at Manufacturers' prices. Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and Music Bound in a strong and neat manner. Also, a large Stock of Account Books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants put up in the best style and of the most durable material.
☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Hallowell, of the Bankers' to receive work from me in Peterborough, which will receive my personal attention, and be returned [illegible]

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of **Funerals, in any Style,** on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. Y. SWAYNE.
Peterboro'. March 14, 1850. 12

Wilsons's Strawberry.
THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for
Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,
Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough.
JOSEPH WILSON.
Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazlehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will accept to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Sneakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES,
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 16th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved credit.
☞ Work warranted, as it is made by experienced workmen.
Peterboro', Jan. 1, 1858. 46.

NOTICE
[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

MARY FITZGIBBON.

BY JAMES MCCARROLL.

Charmin Kitty Fitzgibbon sat inside the door,
And, begorra, I b'lieve she was knittin,
Till a moonbeam she spied playing tricks on the floor,
Quite convaynient to where she was sittin.

There it danced at her feet, in clear, silvery waves
Where some frollicksome shadows were singin;
For it streamed through the window mixed up with some laves
That the red gold of autumn was tingin.

And now, as it fell from the pure, starry skies,
And concealed in the shade half its flashes,
It appeared like the light of her own liquid eyes
Crouched within the soft lair of their lashes.

And she thought, as she gazed on the quivering flame
That herself was the one could dissimulate,
For she felt that if young Padey Casy then came,
That she wouldn't be in such a thrimble.

And besides that she said, while she looked very coy,
Though her cheek glowed as red as red ribbon,
"Sure it's nothin to me, for I scarce know the boy"—
So she did—that same Kitty Fitzgibbon.

But one half of her face was thrown out by the light;
And 'twas well that the moon had discretion,
For to give one the whole, could be further outright,
And be awkward when caught at confession.

Although fit for an altar piece, just as she was,
'Twould be ticklish, I'm sure to adore her;
For when goin your "rounds" you'd be likely to pause
Something longer than decent before her.

But now a light footstep draws rapidly near;
And she hears but her heart and it only;
Tell a full, mellow voice whispers low in her ear
"Kitty darlin I thought you'd be lonely."

Then, wilder she thrimbled than thrimbled the light;
As she said that she thought 'twas her mother;
And murmured, half out, that 'twas now after night,
And they didn't know much of each other.

But strange! after sitting an hour by her side,
While his tongue flowed in strains rich and racy,
When he got up to go, she unconsciously cried,
"Ah! then sure it's not late Mr. Casey."

Toronto, January, 1860.

LAST NIGHT OF JIMMY GRAY.

the Quaker family.

"What does thee want, poor child?" asked a kind voice at a bedroom window.

"Oh, come quick to our house!" cried the shivering child. "I am afraid my poor mother is dead."

"Where does thee live?" said the kind woman. "Mother," replied Jacob, 'it is the child of Jimmy Gray, whom we met in the wood."

"Oh, come quick!" she cried, and in a moment was out of sight. Jacob and John started with a lantern, and followed the tracks of her bare feet in the snow.

They were also guided by the yells of the maniac, which arose above the voice of the storm.

"It is not safe, John, to go in," said Jacob. "Reason has no power on a madman and I see he has an axe swinging it like a tempest through the room."

"Father," said the gentle child, "won't you give me the axe, to cut a little wood?" His furious arm relaxed; he dropped the axe to the floor, and gave it to his child. She split some shavings from a board, and kindled a fire with the remnants of demolished furniture.

As the light flashed upon the bloody form of the woman, Mary fell upon her knees trying to embrace the mangled corpse.—The axe had cut horizontally across the eyes, bursting them from their sockets, and nearly severing the head from the face.

"The poor child was inconsolate, when told that her mother must be there in cell her filth till the coroner came. Jimmy was now in a convulsion fit on the floor.

A physician was called but in vain; his last spasm was upon him, his jaws were set, and the iron hand of death was upon his vitals.

"This is horrible, Mr. Page," said the doctor.

"Yes, doctor, it is horrible," replied Jacob.

"But no one is in fault but themselves," said the doctor.

"I cannot agree with thee, doctor," replied Jacob Page. "I have known Jimmy Gray for twenty years. He was my schoolfellow in Ireland. A finer fellow never crossed the Atlantic. Intelligent, generous, and social, no one knew him without loving him.

"And that wretched woman was a beautiful, light-hearted girl, pure as the rose. I have seen all the steps of their downward way with the exception of a few weeks past I did not know their extreme degradation until this night, as I have been absent a month. Poor Jimmy has spent many hours in talking with me on this important subject.

"He has watched every step in the temperance movement in Michigan, with no interest more intense than you or I could feel unless we truly love our neighbour as ourselves. I have often mingled my tears with his, and joined him in praying for divine aid. His appetite seemed unconquerable. Nothing short of a miracle could save him in the midst of temptation.

"I laboured hard to induce the leaders of the new political party in its organization to put prohibitory law in their platforms, but I labored in vain. All shook the sceptre of quality. - Petty chiefs can easily help our numerous friends obtaining [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] are winked at, and even fawned around, for the influence they can bring to the party.

"Temperance laws are passed without heart, modified and fangled in judicial decisions, then modified again, until distillers, venders, and drinkers, are amazed that there is no serious design to stop this horrid work of death.

"Politicians want power, and having got the ascendency, they are resolved to keep it; and too much like the wicked party which they oppose, they will sacrifice and compromise principle to almost any extent, for success.

"Scenes like this are every day liable to take place; wretched men, like Jimmy Gray, are every day looking in vain for help. The flood of destruction is carrying them away, until no man cares for their souls.

"Starving children stare these politicians in the face—wretched women cry for help but all in vain. The destroyer favors political party, and he is let alone in the horrid work of plundering his victims, and pursuing them to the verge of perdition.

"No picture of woe is sufficient to bring the golden spectacles from the eyes of office loving men, or the cigars from their mouths"

"Why," said the doctor, "are you so severe on the dominant party? Is it worse than the other?"

"No," replied Jacob. "I hope not so bad; but it has the power in its hands, and starvation and woe call on it in vain to chain the destroying hand."

The wind died away, the clouds slowly sunk in the horizon, and the sun was just sending its first golden beams on the frosted trees, when Jimmy Gray ceased to breathe. He had shown no sings of consciousness since he fell to the floor. The coroner now arrived, and Mary's mother was lifted from her bloody bed. It was Sabbath morning, and Bates, the reviler, who had transferred nearly all to himself which Jimmy Gray owned five years ago, was walking to church with a splendidly dressed lady, and Louise, whose notes from the piano Mary heard last night, when he was asked by one who passed him in front of the church "Have you heard of the death of Jimmy Gray?" "A worthless fellow," said Bates "no loss to the world."— *N. W. Christian Advocate.*

WHIP AND SPUR.

The appliances of horsemanship have been the subject of the deepest investigation.—Beckman ferreted out all the little germs. Lipsius Pitiscus, Salmasius, Vossius, Polydore, Montfaucon, LeBeau, and Beranger, illustrative of the manner in which the ancients mounted their horses, and maintained their seats when mounted. He found that no stirrups are observable in ancient coins, statutes, or sculptures; that it was part of the duty of the local magistracy, both in Greece and Rome, to provide convenient stepping stones or mounting blocks, at frequent intervals along the roads; that Hippocrates and Galen speak of a disease occasioned by long and frequent riding with the legs pendulous and unsupported; and that Germanicus, the father of Caligula, availed himself of this very pendulosity to strengthen his ankles by riding after dinner.

A single goad or sharp point our industrious investigator also found to be the earliest form of spur. That such spurs were worn by horse-soldiers among the Anglo-Saxons, the Normans, and the Anglo-Normans, is evident from the effigies in the Temple Church. The shanks were afterwards bent to fit the ankle. The rowelled spur is supposed by Sir Samuel Meyrick to have been invented in the reign of Henry III. Spurs were, in the feudal period, frequently decorated with real or fictitious jewels; but these were holiday spurs—for tournaments, and not for the rough usage of war. Spurs of gold were occasionally talked about. During the reign of Henry V. and his son, spurs with frightfully long spiked rowels were in fashion, and they became longer and longer until they reached the length of eight inches. Henry VIII. set the fashion of a close rowel, shaped somewhat like a star, and much less penetrant and aggravating. Mottoes on the shanks were common in the tournaments of Elizabeth's reign; one which we have read of bore on one side, "A true knight am I," and on the other, "Anger me and try."—Ripon, in the sixteenth century, was famous for its spur making.

There are some very odd usages connected with spurs. An adventure of an officer of engineers some years ago at Peterboro', brought to light many curious particulars with regard to one. He had entered the cathedral with his spurs on, and was immediately surrounded by the choristers demanding "spur-money. An appeal to the cathedral dignitaries elicited no information as to the custom; but the subject was taken up in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, and the boys were found to be in the right. But the exaction would seem to have been in use at least as early in 1562. In a book, whose title we have mislaid, published in that year, occurs the following passage:—"We think it very necessarye that every quirister shalde bring with him to churche a Testament in Englishe, and turn to every chapter as it is duely read; or some other good and godly prayer-bocke; rather than spend their tyme in talk, and hunting after spur-money, wherein they set their whole studies, and do often abuse drywers if they doe not bestowe moneybut on them." Before leaving the subject, we may add that on the lobby wall of All Saint's Church at Hinckley are written many verses, of which the following is said to be one:

[illegible]

The [illegible] although not so lengthy [illegible] in the spur, takes part in several [illegible] In the moment [illegible] it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WRECK OF THE "FLORA TEMPLE."

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Nearly a thousand human beings cast away. &c. &c.

MUTINY OF COOLIES.

From the New York Herald.

The following graphic report of the terrible wreck of the American clipper ship *Flora Temple*, of Baltimore, in the China Sea, on the 8th of October, with the loss of 850 coolies and 18 Europeans, has been sent from Hong Kong by the overland route from China, via Marseilles. It is written by Dr. A. P. Child, F.R.C.S., who was a passenger on board, and consequently an eye witness to the fearful scenes he describes so vividly.

The following is his letter:

Hong Kong, China, Nov. 13, 1859.

The *Flora Temple* as fine a merchant ship, perhaps, as ever entered the China Sea, left Macao for Havana, on Saturday morning, the 8th of October, 1859, having on board a crew of fifty, all told, and eight hundred and fifty coolies. On the following Friday, the 14th of October, at 7.30 p.m., she struck upon one of the numerous reefs not marked upon the charts, which render the navigation of the China Sea so uncertain and dangerous. For two days previous a gale of wind had been blowing S. W., accompanied by a high sea, during which sail had been reduced to double reefed top-sails and courses, and although on Friday morning the wind had much abated, it still remained S. W. (shifting westerly), the captain was unwilling to make more sail, fearing lest a current might have set the ship to the eastward, in the direction of the reefs marked upon the charts. Fortunately, the sights at 12 o'clock in the morning were good and quite reliable, and our position seemed to be so far (thirty-six miles) to the westward of the most westerly reefs in the latitude in which we then were, that (the ship coming up to S. ¼ E.) the captain, having ordered a good lookout to be kept on the foretopmast yard, apprehended no danger from standing on until eight o'clock, p. m., at which hour he had given orders that the ship should be put about. It was 7.20, p.m. that upon coming upon the poop deck from the tea table he inquired if a good lookout had been kept from the topsail yard. The officer on deck said "Yes." He was sent forward to see, and had hardly reached the forecastle when he heard the cry of "Hard up" from the lookout. The helm was instantly put hard up, and the spanker lowered. No sooner was this done when "Hard down" was heard from the officer, who by this time had come aft again to the gangway. In fact the ship was within a very short distance of the breakers, which could now be distinctly seen and heard from the after part of the poop, where we were standing, and which extended in a curved line from about four points on our starboard bow to about three points on our port bow; they were close aboard; it seemed impossible a long ship like the *Flora Temple* should escape them, and although the yards were braced round and the ship hove aback, she struck, first lightly, and then, very soon afterwards, several times with a tremendous crash, the breakers running very high alongside. Such was the position, from which it was found impossible to extricate her. Having a list apon the water she had rapidly increased from two and a half feet till it had reached the between decks, vessel could be preserved. While this was going on—indeed almost immediately after the ship first struck—a fear that the coolies would rise and murder all on board seemed to have possessed itself of the minds of the crew, and to such a height did this rise, that the Captain (having at the time, however, no intention of abandoning the ship) had the two quarter boats lowered, and placed an officer and five men in each, with orders to remain near the ship, so that refuge might be at hand, if by any chance they should become needful. The crew were thoroughly unmanned; their only anxiety seemed to be to leave the ship, no matter how, and had it not been for the Captain, his indefatigable brother, and one or two others on board, the boats would have left the ship absolutely unprovided with the merest necessaries of life—the men could be got to do nothing. The boats were lowered about ten o'clock. Having past round the northern extremity of the line of breakers, the Captain in the long boat boat joined the quarter boat, with the smaller boats in company, the port quarter boat with the second mate in charge having deserted us during the night, alarmed probably at the firing of the guns, which, to their terrified ears, seemed to denote another outbreak of the coolies. The Captain had all transferred from the dingies to the longboat and quarter boat, and about nine, a.m., a sail was made to the westward. In a very short time the wind increased till it became a severe gale from WSW., accompanied by a tremendous sea and heavy rain. The boats parted company, and henceforth I can only speak of the one in which, by the providence of God, after fourteen days and nights of exposure, we arrived safely at Touran, Cochin China. During Saturday the 16th, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the gale continued without abatement, and we remained hove to under a close reefed mainsail, with a bucket veered out to twenty fathoms. The boat was an open one, and we were drenched with the seas that broke over us, tied with the rain, which night and day continued almost without intermission, as it seemed to us.—We were covered with salt water boils, our feet were terribly swollen and pained; we had saved nothing but what we stood in, and had no change; a wet biscuit and half a pint of water a day was all we dared to venture on; sleep was almost impossible; the mate got moody, watched, and debated every movement of the boat, as well as the one we inhabited (as we took it in turns to watch), with a jealous eye, and seemed to consider the Captain the wreck, as on the back of the mouth of Touran, and remained all night with a loaded pistol, on account of the strong currents which the night before had swept the boats much, and kept us from making the land. Finally, on Saturday, the 23rd, we made the mouth of the river, and were picked up by a Cochin Chinese boat, and towed into Touran. Here we were received with the greatest kindness by the Governor, who, on learning that the vessel from the name of the chart, and wreck from the date of the disaster." But before this letter could be sent to Touran. His other officers had been murdered by the coolies

was declared elected, the Clerk presented the declaration for signature, to Mr. Payne at the same time, Mr. Wigmore the late Reeve, cautioned Mr. Payne of what he was doing. This conduct of the Clerk, I think is trampling upon our rights. (Hear, hear.) When the returning officer gave in his return, Mr. Hill tried to intimidate him and get him to acknowledge Mr. Payne returned. I told Mr. Hill he had no right to interfere with the Returning Officer, upon which I was silenced. I told him I was Returning Officer of Ward No. 1, but as the member returned was one of their own sycophants, my return was not objected to, and now, gentlemen, seeing that roguery is apparent, and Heaven knows how long it has been going on, we should take strong steps to counteract such injustice. (Hear hear.) Our Ward is very much opposed, to what has been done and hold that Mr. Hill should not be allowed to do as he pleases with elections. [Hear, hear.]—Gentlemen, there are very few, I am persuaded in the Township, who would not give his mite to test this matter before the proper tribunal, and in conclusion, I would advise that the whole rightful machinery of the law be set in motion. [Applause.]

Mr. Sampson Lukey remarked,—I believe there is a compact party in the Council and they thought it treason, to admit Mr. Manley as thereby more of their proceedings would leak out.

Mr. Manley.—I suppose it takes a rogue to catch a rogue. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carruth.—I think the greatest objection they have is this if Mr. Manley got into the Council, Mr. Hill would loose his Chairship, and I am fully persuaded this is Mr. Hill's idea, at least I have heard so from some of his neighbours, who are against his unjust proceedings. I will support legal proceedings.

Thos. Choate, rose and said,—Mr. Chairman these proceedings virtually make *Mr. Esplen* a perjured man and as men, we should protect him from such unjust aspersions; he then moved the following which was seconded by Mr. Lambden:

Resolved. "That this meeting views with indignation and alarm the unjust and illegal proceeding of the Township Clerk by which William Manley, Esq., has been deprived of his seat as a Councillor and by which the electors of this ward have been grossly insulted and deprived of their municipal rights of being represented in Council by their duly elected member."

I said indignation and also alarm. I have for many years entertained a high opinion of Mr. Hill's integrity, but I must admit, my good opinions are shaken. These fully express my views, for he is not only entrusted with the Clerkship, but with the Treasurership, Sub-treasurership, and also with the superintending of education of our children, and I think that if he does such unrighteous acts as this, he may deprive us of more of our liberties without our detection, and even may cause us to look with fear to the finances. However, we are warned.

A conversation here ensued between the Chairman, Messrs. Manley, McNaughton, Lukey, McKellar, and Douglas, after which it was moved by

T. G. Choate, seconded by Alex. Smith and

Resolved,—That this meeting views with utter contempt the conduct of Mr. George Payne, the defeated candidate at the late municipal election, for this Ward, in taking his seat, knowing that he was not elected, and that it is also the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Payne is a mere tool in the hands of others.

Moved by Mr. McKellar, seconded by W. Douglas, and

Resolved,—That this meeting resent the insult given to the majority of the electors of this Ward by the Township Clerk, saying it would cost too much to contest the election when he refused Mr. Manley his seat in the Council and we further pledge ourselves to find means to contest our rights before the proper authorities.

Moved by Mr. Choate, seconded by Mr. Manley,—That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Examiner* and *Review* newspapers for publication.

Mr. Thos. Choate was then voted to the chair and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Kidd for his impartial conduct in the chair after which the meeting separated.

I will here remark that we have seldom seen a more harmonious meeting in this place and that *every resolution* was carried unanimously.

THOMAS RIGGS, Secretary.

State Convention & Procession of the Sons of Malta.

The much talked of midnight parade of the Sons of Malta, came off last night, and was a perfect success, about five hundred Sons participating.

At the close of the Convention, the resident and visiting members were escorted to the supper room immediately above the Lodge Room. Here we do not know what passed; but precisely as the clock struck twelve, that hour when church yards yawn, the members of this singular Order, were seen emerging into the street, from the rooms where many a strange and weird transaction has, undoubtedly, taken place. Like ghosts they appeared and formed in line for procession.

In front of all, was a strange looking human being, dressed entirely in red, and looking more like an inhabitant of the infernal regions than a dweller upon earth, upon a white horse strangely caparisoned was he seated, and many were the eyes on the line of march, that were attracted by his appearance. Immediately after this hideous representation of one of his Satanic Majesty's hosts, came four Sons, dressed in the usual robes worn by the lay members of the Order. They seemed to be an advanced guard, sent forward to see that *their* commander received no harm, and to marshal on the host that followed. Next came a band of music, playing the Son's of Malta Marchby a most pleasing arrangement of sweet sounds. Then came an immense body, by four by by three. The members from this time threw its bright rays [illegible] the front of the procession. Then a [illegible] lay-sons glistening [illegible] and members of the Grand Commandery, who appeared in all the splendor assumed to their condition, as Sons of Malta, to fulfil the duties entrusted to their hands.

The [illegible] Grand Commander was habited in the rich robes of an orange color, with the usual Maltese cape and white sash. He bore a hilt hand sword ornamented with jewels of gold and silver, and presented a most splendid appearance. [illegible] Knight Templar, and in the right hand was the [illegible] sword of the Grand [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Commander was followed by the Grand Standard Bearer, who was habited in the same gorgeous style as the Grand Commander, and bore the Standard of the Grand Commandery, which is a white ground with the Maltese Cross in the centre, surrounded with a wreath of gold and silver, and presents [illegible] of gold and silver.—[illegible] this [illegible] and in the right hand was the [illegible] sword of the Grand [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Standard Bearer was followed by the Grand Sword Bearer, who was habited in the same gorgeous style as the Grand Commander, with the usual Maltese cape and white sash. He bore a hilt hand sword ornamented with jewels of gold and silver, and presents [illegible] of gold and silver.—[illegible] this [illegible] and in the right hand was the [illegible] sword of the Grand [illegible]

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[illegible] Grand Standard Bearer was followed by the Grand Sword

What Kind of Cows should Farmers Keep.

They should keep those, which, all things considered, are the most profitable. An answer to the question is frequently given, substantially as follows:—The farmers who gets his profit from selling milk by measure, should keep those which yield the greatest quantity of milk; the butter and cheese dairyman, those producing, respectively, the largest amount of butter or cheese; and the grazier, those producing the greatest quantity of beef. These answers are incorrect, both in theory and in practice, where profit is to be regarded. Not a word as to the quality or intrinsic value of the product, or the cost of obtaining it.—Suppose, in either of the above cases, that two animals are found, one yielding largely in amount, but of poor quality, and at an expense in food, risk, interest, &c., such as to leave the net profit small—the other one yielding only half that quantity, but good in quality, and at an expense, as before, such that the profit is greater than with the first—which animal shall be kept? Evidently not the one yielding the greatest quantity, and the least profit. What will become of the cows when the service for which they are kept is finished? Are they to die on hand, a total loss, or be fed on for beef, and return a profit? But will they pay for the food they consume in fattening? Are calves to be raised from any of them? If not, where will cows be had when the old stock is gone? If there is, will they be good in quality, because profitable stock in any capacity? What of the male calves—will they make workers or profitable feeders? Here are many things to be considered, besides the mere quantity of the produce in some as capacity, and there are many more that should be considered in every case; hence the cow of but one virtue or qualification is not the cow for any body to keep.

Farmers pursuing a system of mixed husbandry as nearly all our farmers are, require stock for use in all cases named, and in more beside. They must rear young stock to take the place of the old, when that is disposed of; they want cattle for fattening, oxen for work, cows for breeders, for milk, for butter, and for cheese dairying. They cannot keep a distinct breed for each purpose, and hence, must have a race combining, in a greater or a less degree of perfection, all the qualities fitting them for use in each and every case; and they must afford a profit in each capacity, and a profit on the aggregate of all the uses combined. The one capacity breed will not answer the Farmer's purpose. He must look at all the uses to which his stock are to be put, and determine which will yield him the greatest ultimate benefit; and these when found are the race for the Farmer's use.

They should be a race which are constitutionally healthy and hardy, without which any breed are of little practical value.—They should possess symmetry of form, the several parts, justly and duly proportioned, combining the beauty of utility. And such perfection of form may be taken as an indication of perfection in capacity. They ought not to be of an extreme size, the medium animals of all races being more perfect in their physical organization, more uniform in their growth, more economical feeders, yielding better in proportion to the food consumed, and their offspring of better quality, than can be expected from the extremes in size. They should be active, nimble, and free, able to travel with ease in cropping their food, and to or from pasture without fatigue, and, yet be of a quiet and peaceable disposition, not needlessly rambling about, and, still, not sluggish and dull. They must be able to endure the changes of weather, the heat and drought of summer, the colds, storms, inclemencies of winter without suffering severely from either extreme. They must be capable of thriving on coarse fodder, not require pampering on highly stimulating food to keep them up in fair condition.

They should yield a good quantity of rich milk, which shall make a large proportional quantity of butter of excellent quality, or a good quantity of rich cheese. The milk obtained must be economically produced, being large in quantity in proportion to the cost in food consumed.

They must, invariably, be good breeders, which, coupled with good bulls, will always produce good calves. And these calves must be capable of being profitably fattened at any age, yielding veal or beef of the best quality; or if they are to be kept and reared for stock, the heifers must inherit all the good qualities of their dams, as much, at least, as is possible with any breed or race, and the males must be thrifty, hardy, active, and strong, yet gentle, docile, and tractable, possessing, as much as may be, uniformity of size, build, and temperament, making good, honest, and profitable workers, being easily matched in color and in all other requisites; and they must be profitable growers, fattening rapidly when required filling up well at all the choice points, the proportion of bone and offal being small, and the yield in weight of beef, large in comparison with the amount of food consumed. And, when fattened, they must be able to go to market without distress, under shrinkage and loss of weight, or becoming foot sore and distressed.

All these qualities should be combined in the farmer's breed of cattle. They should select that breed possessing all these qualities, if such as one can be found, and continue to improve them in all these qualities simultaneously, neglecting no one quality lest it be lost to their stock. If no such breed can be found, let the improvement of the native be such as to combine these qualities and obtain such a race. The combination of all these qualities in the same breed is practicable, having been accomplished in several instances.

"T."

HOUSE TO LET!

A Frame Building, known with the Auction Room; situated on the Corner of George and Simcoe streets, near the Court House. Apply to

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Dec. 10, 1859.

STRAYED.

Into the enclosure of the subscriber, 24th Lot, 7th Con. Ennis, on the night of the 1st December, a

BLUE-GRAY HEIFFER.

The owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Smith, Dec. 6, 1859. 1

BOARD.

THE subscriber having taken the large and commodious premises, lately occupied by Mr. Lefroy, as a Boarding House, and known as the Provincial Hotel, opposite the Peterboro' Church, is prepared to accommodate

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LEFROY.

Peterboro', Dec. 1859.

New Establishment

ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is now receiving, and will in a few days offer for sale, at the Large Store one door south of Mr. Clexton's,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

a large choice and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES!!!

consisting in part of

Teas, Wines, Sugars,

TOBACCOS,

and every description of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

the whole of which, together with a choice and general assortment of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at far below anything hitherto known in the market, for goods of the same quality.

As his sales will be exclusively CASH, *there will be no Second Price.*

CASH PAID — BUTTER & SHIPPING FURS

W. S. Conger.

Peterborough, Dec. 8th, 1859. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

W. Clexton's

MERCANTILE HOUSE!

In his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value for Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits and Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

"No Family Circle is complete without one!?"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive entertainment yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c. &c., Views on the Railways, Canals, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT.

VIEWS FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS OR GLASS @1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Express delivered free, and parties may depend on a good print the having been made for them from the views ordered.

A very handsome and convenient present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,

151, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JESSE SAWYER, Carman, formerly of Peterboro', but for the Town about eighteen months ago to Toronto. He was seen in Hamilton about two weeks ago, taking the road for Peterboro'. Any information regarding the said Jesse will be thankfully received by his brother.

JAMES SAWYER.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 1, 1859. 3

Mr. Toronto, Hamilton, and Brockville papers, will confer a favor by copying the above.

FOR SALE.

150 [illegible] Frame House, Prince Rupert, [illegible]

APPLY TO

THOS. SHORT.

[illegible] 49

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,600. Paid up Capital, $ 650,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. S. ROBINSON.	F. F. WHITMORE, Esq.
Geo. DUNBAR, Jr., Esq.	Geo. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. PERRIN, Esq.	A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON.	DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. F. WALLACE.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1859.

The Royal

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Royal Insurance Buildings,

LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS

LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. HAMILTON.
AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto.
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St. London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

Colonial & Provincial Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

150 able bodied Laborers, to work on the Colonial & Provincial Railroad, between Cobourg and Peterborough. To those who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character, the highest wages will be given, the employment constant, and the work easy.

Apply at the Contractor's Office on the Dundas [illegible] or to

C. H. LITTLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, December, 1859.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrups,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 16th 1859. 33

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 9 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clexton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	F. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

BALL-TICKETS,

AND INVITATIONS,

Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,

IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART.

Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

For Sale.

A LARGE supply of Stranger's best Spanish Sole Leather.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sep. 16, 1859. 37

AMERICAN HOTEL.

PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the town people, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Calnan his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1859. 35-1

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Bone Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

TO LAND SPECULATORS

AND ALL

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the Canada Gazette to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 24, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, to be sold under a Decree of Chancery in Subscribers on the part of the subscriber's brother, the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., the subscriber (continuing all intending purchasers in order to avoid vexatious and useless litigation) declares that the said land is his and never was his brother's, and that he holds indisputable titles to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hope Bay, C. W., 12th Dec., 1859. 2

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, containing of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 75 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. The Water is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and a flowing stream runs through the farm in the summer. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 25, 1859.

HEIFFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot 9, 11th Con. Ennis, on the night of the 1st December, a

RED HEIFFER,

A WHITE TWIN.

The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

THOMAS LEARY.

Smith, Nov. 30th, 1859.

CHOICE

Wines, Brandies, &c.

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring trasdes, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above descriptions of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
F. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATERS & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, BUTLER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

PHONOGRAPHY,

OR

WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written six times as fast! In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it clearly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, *post* by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)

WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,05
Baltimore.....	8,25
Brodia.....	8,45
Harwood.....	9,15
Indian Village.....	9,45
Keene.....	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'.....	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,.....	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	1,30
Indian Village.....	1,45
Harwood.....	2,15
Brodia.....	2,45
Baltimore.....	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 9 by 15 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	She'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 Cents a number, [illegible]
Every Singer.	
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve closely Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $5; Half-yearly $2.50; Quarterly $1 25

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend" at once and it from the nearest Newsdealer, or if you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an [illegible] cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordeon, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST.

Containing 16 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS and SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the late customers of Mr. Thomas Bennett, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with [illegible] to manufacture for the Spring Trade. They do this to inform all who favor them with their custom, that their goods will be consistently manufactured, and will be sold at such prices that will suit the times. They hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work.

All kinds of Custom work done to order, and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES LEARY.
JOHN BENNETT.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859.

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

J. RENFREW,
Examiner.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been added to in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by the searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness or nervous, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the ovadicating influences of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Inward Weakness
Chest Diseases,	Liver Complaints,
Costiveness,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dyspepsia,	Lumbago,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* * Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S

WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,

BETTER THAN

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FISTULA.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysiplas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or obnoxious disease, are eradicated, and a clear as if transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the connection and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede his application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Ringworm,	Tetter,
Salt Rheum,	Ulcers,
Scalds,	Venereal Sores,
Skalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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WILSON'S SALOON,

HUNTER STREET, TORONTO, CANADA WEST

MEALS at all hours. Oysters, Lobsters &c., Brought on Hand.

Peterboro', Sept. 2, 1856. 3

WILSON'S

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

—AND—

Solvent Elixir—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy, "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," relieved by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, through out the United States and Canada, has used

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known remedy; and from this date immediately, he will put up but one size only—the usual number—the usual price, Jwl be

ONE DOLLAR.

The publics may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, as exemplified, and under a proprietor much personally known to them, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not before used it, it is proper to remark that in virtues, the proprietor would say to purchasers that his article is not to be compared with the spurious compounds of "Sarsaparilla" and "Panacea" that are flooding the country, for, as all physicians and druggists know, these compounds are of very little value, and many of the simple articles of which they are composed are worthless. Vaughn's Mixture is not a Sarsaparilla, but is a valuable remedy in this line.

Nervous Prostration, this publics have said great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which the life + health depend.

This medicine has a justly high reputa as a remedy for

Dropsy and Gravel,

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when no worthless physician has abandoned his patient, even for those distressing diseases, never apparently dreamed, but the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. As no [illegible] nature it is safely entrusted by all, and the relief and [illegible] prove the antidote to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞ Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away; they contain ever thirteen pages of valuable information in full medical terms, [illegible] and every family, and which will save many dollars per year of [illegible] and sickness.

These pamphlets are distributed to make the merits of genuine articles known to the consumer so as to prevent [illegible] for the worthless, the testimony in favor of which, in the form of letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, 'corner Front and Princess streets, near the ends of [illegible] Bridges, Toronto, C. W.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by GLOVER HARRISON & CO., 162 Maiden Lane, New York City.

N. B.—All letters (enclosing [illegible] agents and dealers with whom he transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be paid to them.

D. J. JOHNSTON'S

BALSAM

FIR PASTE

FOR CONSUMPTION

IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma,

LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATES and

A Voice from the Sudden Christian Advocate.

[illegible] JOHN H. BOOTH.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!

As the celebrity of our Balsam has justly created it an extensive sale throughout the country, many worthless [illegible] have been manufactured in imitation of it, and [illegible] are daily imposed upon the public. Be sure to ask for [illegible] Johnston's Balsam Fir Paste, and take no other.

WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH

No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

THIS celebrated remedy is successfully contending its fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for

Kidney [illegible]

USED BY;

all those of the great object immediately relieved, no disease of these kind can exist. Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture is to be drinked in Consumption, and the above named diseases of the urinary, thereby the wearing out disease which renders the patient critically unable to move, forbearance of its cure is cannot [illegible] it is safely entrusted by all, and the relief and cure prove the antidote to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞ Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away; they contain ever thirteen pages of valuable information in full medical terms, [illegible] and every family, and which will save many dollars per year of [illegible] and sickness.

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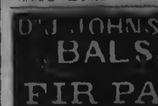

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Kidney [illegible]

USED BY;

all those of the great object immediately relieved, no disease of these kind can exist.

FEBRUARY

1860

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 5.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Notes, Receipts, Circulars, Programmes, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and speedily attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0	3	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion Over line	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

Street, Peterborough. In the

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE, HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW, DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.,—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER, **Professor of Music.** ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. *Pianos Carefully Tuned.* Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

W. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM, BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL, DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLYWELL, HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB, SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' East.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC. COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS, **TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,** HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.* Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO. HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. A. MUNRO, *Agent.* May, 1858. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES, ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office, Peterboro', July 21, 1859. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON, SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McREDWIN, **Physician and Surgeon.** RACE ST., COBOURG.

☞ Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S YOUNG CANADA SALOON PORT HOPE C. W. Meals at all hours. OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c., always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonade's Pure Ass. 49

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his Farm, Lot 16, in the 10th Concession, Otonabee, only 2 miles and a half from Peterboro', containing of One Hundred Acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation; 40 acres cleared, the remainder in bush. There is on the premises

A Good Log Dwelling House, and a good Cedar Barn, 36 by 70. A Creek runs through the property the year round, the supply of which is thought sufficient to work a saw mill of 20 horse power. For terms apply to JOHN LINDSAY. THOMAS LINDSAY. (Otonabee, Nov. 24, 1859. 49—3m

T. J. HAZLITT, BOOTS, Shoes and Gaiters. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 15

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

Street, Peterborough.

D. PENTLAND, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist DIXON'S BLOCK, George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. *ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.* Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor. AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co., HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN, Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING, **Bricklayer and Plasterer,** BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

Tendlon,

Coroner of Main and Lake Streets, Asburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB, DEALER IN **Dry Goods & Groceries,** *HUNTER STREET,* POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE! JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at 27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash. COUPAR & OGILVY. Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor. IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING. *JOHN WALTERS,* BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER, Walton Street, Port Hope.

ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants got up in the best style and of the most durable material.

☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Renfrew, of The Examiner, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me. JOHN WALTERS.

Port Hope, Jan. 2, 1860. 1

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

All Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order, JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary. Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of **Funerals, in any Style,** on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the greatest economy, and in the best manner.

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c. W. Y. SWAYNE. Peterboro'. March 14, 1859. 12

Wilson's Strawberry.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plant of this extraordinary fruit for **Three Dollars the Hundred Plants,** Apply to my agent, Mr Croly, Peterborough. JOSEPH WILSON. Belville, Oct. 6th 1859. 40

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of **ROOM PAPER,** which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch. R. STEVENSON. Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel. Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.

Miss M. V. Hanlon, HAS REMOVED HER **Millinery & Dress-making Rooms** To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited. Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will accede to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission. Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE, **Cabinet-maker, UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER** BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to **Ryan's Block, George Street,** Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Comon, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL, GENERAL GROCER, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET Peterborough.

THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!!

TEAS of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.

SUGARS as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

COFFEES choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.

The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment. J. J. MARSHALL. Peterboro', Dec. 19th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WARE HOUSE, Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Room. George Street, Peterboro.'

KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of **SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.** which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen. Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 49.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the 1st first of January, 1860, all Freight carried over the Port Hope and Peterborough Railroad will be **Charged Full Tariff Rates,** under the Lease, payable in Cash on delivery; and all Goods remaining in store over Forty-eight hours will be subject to a charge for storage, and at the risk of the owners.

Parties at present in arrears for Freight are requested to arrange the same without further delay.

JOHN FOWLER. Lessee. Peterboro', 20th Dec., 1859. 51-3in

Selected Poetry.

IN THE CITY.

In the city, in the city,
Hearts there be that run to waste,
Hearts that in their wayward folly
Blindly still refuse to taste
Those dear joys long learn'd elsewhere
On the north dank sweetly be,
Guided by her smiles and whispers
Unto light and liberty.

In the city, in the city,
Oh! how many never know
Those serene and tearless blessings,
High-borne virtue can bestow;
Never fearing, still careering
On the road that leads to death;
Heeding not the voice of reason,
Strangers they to princely faith.

In the city, in the city,
Ah! how many weeping hearts,
Pained by those that vowed to love them,
Wounded by envenomed darts!
Ah! how many sorrowing angels
Wander there by day, by night,
Some of peace, and joy evangels,
Some of nether hope nor light.

In the city, in the city,
Many a regal soul must stoop
'Neath a load of sordid carings
Till its dust soiled pinions droop—
Drop for want of common comforts
To conserve it for the flight,
On the wings of mighty gentus,
To the home of Truth and Light.

In the city, in the city,
Ah how many meet dispair!
Some in balls, and some in parlours—
Madly deeming that they ne'er
May again restore the fortunes
Of the soul they loved so well
And so wisely—for their values
Words may never dare to tell.

In the city, in the city,
Ah how many madly dare,
By the beams from Pleasure's eyelids,
To hide memory of care:
Still forgetting, that for ever
Cares and grief shall follow them
Till they gain in fiery battle
Virtue's princely diadem,

JOHN GEO. THEARSON.

A MIFT IN THE CLOUD.

Andrew Lee came home at evening from the shop where he had worked all day, tired and out of spirits, came home to his wife, who was also tired and out of spirits.

"A smiling wife and a cheerful home—what a paradise it would be!" said Andrew to himself as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee. and sat down with knitted brow and a moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband.

There was invitation in the word only, none in the voice of Mrs. Lee.

Andrew rose and went to the table. He was tempted to speak an angry word, but controlled himself, and kept silence. He could find no fault with the chop, nor the sweet home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea. They would have cheered his inward man, if there had only been a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?" The words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellant that he feared an irritating reply. And so, in moody silence, the twain sat together until Andrew had finished his supper. As he passed his chair back, his wife rose and commenced clearing off the table.

"This is purgatory," said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking the floor of their little breakfast-room, with his hands thrust desperately away down into his trousers pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing all the dishes, and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover on the table, and placed a fresh trimmed lamp thereon, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long deep breath as she did so, paused in his walk, stood still for some moments, and then drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet, and commenced reading. Singularly enough, the words upon which his eyes rested were "Praise your wife." They rather tended to increase the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find some occasion for praising mine." How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment. But his eyes were on the page before him, and he read on.

"Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes from the paper, and muttered, "O, yes. That's all very well. Praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? For being sullen, and making your home the most disagreeable place in the world?" His eyes fell again to the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake, tell her you think her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you, too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence were written just for him, and just for the occasion. It was the complete answer to the question, "Praise her for what?" and he felt it also as a rebuke. He read no further, for thoughts came too busy, and in a new direction. Memory was ransacking him of injustice towards his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable for him as hands could make it, and had he offered the light return of praise or encouragement? Had he ever told her of the satisfaction he had known, or the comfort experienced? He was not able to recall the time or the occasion. As he thought there, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and taking her work-basket from a corner, placed it on the table, and sitting down, without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost deprecatingly at the work in her hands, and saw that it was the bosom of a shirt, which she was stitching neatly. He knew that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. He still felt moody and unforgiving. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that lay spread out before him, and he read the sentence—

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a home, is like the gift in a cloud that lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself a little longer. His own ill-nature had to be conquered first; his moody, accusing spirit had to be subdued. But he was coming right, and at last got right, as to will. Next came the question as to how he should begin.—He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them, lest his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning towards her, and taken hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said, in a voice carefully modulated with kindness.

"You are doing the work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply. But her husband did not fail to observe that she lost, almost instantly, that rigid erectness, with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of her needle had ceased.

"My shirts are better made, and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight sadness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little towards him. He had broken through the ice of reserve, and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered, softly; "and I've heard it said more than once, what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face towards her husband. There was light in it, and light in her eye. But there was something in the expression of the countenance that a little puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question!" ejaculated Andrew Lee, starting up, and going to the side of the table where his wife was sitting.—"What a question, Mary!" he repeated, as he stood before her.

"Do you?" It was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was the warmly spoken answer, and he stooped down and kissed her, —"How strange that you should ask me such a question!"

"If you would only tell me so now and then, Andrew, it would be more of a guard against the many brunt of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee. He had never given to his faithful wife even the small reward of praise for all the loving, interest she had manifested daily, until doubt of his love had entered her soul, and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, nor that what he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirit!

"You are good and true, Mary. My own dear wife. I am proud of you—I love you—and my first desire is for your happiness. O, if I could always see your face in sunshine, my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling up through her tears into his face. "With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in shadow."

How easy had been the work for Andrew Lee. He had swept his hand across the cloudy horizon of his home, and now the bright sunshine was streaming down, and flooding that home with joy and beauty.

CATHOLICISM.

I had been taught to believe that no Pagest thought of Christ, and the idea that I might have wronged them now forced itself upon me. He saw, and understood what I felt. A Romanist does believe in the Lord. He believes all you do, only more, for he does not limit the justice of God, and believes that He will not condemn irrecoverable for the deeds done in a short life, but, by an intermediate state, would give the sinner another chance of obtaining an entrance into His kingdom. He believes that the living may pray for the dead, making their peace with God. Will you try and believe this for me? Remember I am not dead, either to you or my God; and whatsoever a man asks, believing, he shall receive. I do not ask you to be a Romanist, Mary; God forbid I should so lead you from your Church, but do not judge harshly, if some of them you once called brothers, seek peace in the breast of a Church whose precepts speak ease to the bereaved heart, and forgiveness to the most hardened sinner. His eyes glistened with a wild light as he spoke, and I did not, nay, could not speak. Why should I combat with him at the hour of death? Why try to darken the hope he clung to; our interview was nearly over; so I only bent my head, and said—"God have mercy upon us, a sinner." The hour came, and we parted, Heaven only, who knoweth the secrets of all, and seeth the heart of man, could understand the unspeakable agony of that parting.—*Memoirs of a Lady in Waiting.*

HINDU PROVERBS.

The following are translated from the Sanscrit:

"Sweet is the name of the late to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children."

"The house where there is no divine worship is filled with the sighs of God."

"When the salt water rises to the clouds it leaves its saltness, and becomes fresh and sweet; so with the human soul."

"Do good to others, and it will come back to blessings to you. The water which you pour at the foot of the cocoa tree, comes back to you a sweet beverage at the top," alluding to the fact that the tree requires frequent watering, and that its fruit, which grows at the extreme top, is filled with a delicious milk.

SOWING AND REAPING.

"As ye have sown so shall ye reap that day."

Notwithstanding the great value of time, most men use it in pursuit of unworthy objects. This is the course of the sifter, who thinks that the great end of life is the acquisition of wealth. Such a creature is of no use to world, and often his heirs impatiently await his death. Can a more favorable judgment be passed upon the ambitious man than upon the miser? That applause of the multitude is more apt to be bestowed upon the villain and the madman than upon the wise and virtuous. Charles the twelfth of Sweden, was not the only hero who ought to have been confined in the mad-house.—Byron would have been less a curse to the world than he was had he been a cobbler. And what shall be said to the pleasure seeker? He lives as though he were born merely to eat, drink, sleep and die. A million such beings would be dearly purchased were they gained in exchange for one true man. They are more burdens upon society, and a nation of Chesterfields would be a nation of fools. All these characters are waiting for their time in pursuit of unworthy objects, as is every one who does not labor for the glory of God and the good of mankind. No man can innocently be a cipher in society.

There is enough to do in the cause of God and humanity. The ignorant are to be instructed, and the victims reclaimed—the youth of our land are to be shielded from the allurements and led into the paths of virtue,—the oppressed are to be released from their burdens, and the inebriate brought back to sobriety—the Church is to be aroused to her duty toward those who are destitute of the Gospel; and the empire of superstition is to be overthrown. If we are ever saved we must, by the blessing of God work out our own salvation by overcoming our evil passions and keeping a constant watch over our spiritual foes. Is not all this enough to fill up the longest life?—The poet who wrote the profane couplet,

"Life is a dream and all things show it,
I thought so once and now I know it."

for his own epitaph, has, doubtless, by this time, found out his mistake. *Life* is a fearful reality, and in a very important sense,

"Man is the maker of immortal fates."

He is here forming a character that is to fix his destiny beyond the grave, and none but he who has carefully read the lessons we have set before him.—How many a life that has gained the applause of the world, will lose all its glory when it comes to be viewed in the light of eternity. It will then afford no consolation to him who has lived to himself, that his fellow men thought him once fortunate. The man of misapplied talents will not then congratulate himself upon the use he has made of his mental powers,—the miser will then be fully convinced of his folly in sacrificing the eternal interests of his soul for the love of gold,—bitter to the man of pleasure will be the recollection of his hours of hilarity and revelry. But while all these shall shrink from the frowns of the infinitely just God, the good man shall then receive the reward for his life of labor in the vineyard of Our Father.—*S. S. Leonard.*

GENIUS DEFINED.

The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means, and the exercise of ordinary qualities. The common life of every day, with its cares, necessities, and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind; and its most beaten paths provide the true worker with ample scope for effort and room for self-improvement. The great high-road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well-doing; and they who are the most persistent, and work in the truest spirit, will invariably be the most successful. Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness; but fortune is not so blind as men are. Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is invariably on the side of the industrious, as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators. Success treads on the heels of every right effort; and though it is possible to over-estimate success as the extent of almost defying it, as is sometimes done, still in any worthy pursuit, it is meritorious. Nor are the qualifications necessary to ensure success at all extraordinary. They may, for the most part, be summed up in those two—common sense and perseverance. Genius may not be necessary, though even genius of the highest sort does not despise the exercise of these common qualities. The very greatest men have been among the best believers in the power of genius, and as worthy wise and persevering as successful men of the commoner sort. Some have even defined genius to be only common sense intensified. A distinguished inventor and president of a college spoke of it as the power of making efforts. John Foster held it to be the power of lighting one's own fire. Buffon said of genius—it is patience.—*Self-help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct.*

WASHINGTON IRVING & WASHINGTON.

But Mr. Irving had himself seen General Washington. He said there was many celebration going on in New York, and the General was there to participate in the ceremony. "My nurse," continued Mr. Irving "a good old Scotchwoman, was very anxious for me to see him, and held me up in her arms as he rode past. This, however, did not satisfy her. So the next day, when walking with me in Broadway, she espied him in a shop; she seized my hand, and shoving in, confronted, to her bland Scotch, 'Please your Excellency, here's a little lad's called after ye!' General Washington then turned his benevolent face full upon me, smiled, laid his hand on my head, and gave me his blessing, which," added Mr. Irving, earnestly, "I have reason to believe extended to me through life. I was but five years old at the time, and I trust God heard every word."—*Once a Week.*

NEAPOLITAN POLICE DEXTERITY.

A correspondence from Naples, says:—"some of Garibaldi's paper is now in circulation, in the shape of printed receipts, which are exchanged for money, and that money goes toward the subscription opened by the General. What did the police do in the affair? They naturally wished to cover the partisan guilty of circulating this paper, but it was difficult to do so. Domiciliary visits would scarcely answer the purpose, as a bundle of small papers might be easily concealed. There were, moreover, houses which the police dare not search,—the consulates, for instance—and it was precisely a consul who was suspected of being the promoter of the subscription.—The case was serious and delicate, but Mr. Ajossa, the director of police, is not a man to be disconcerted by a trifle. He authorized the police to arrest persons in the street and to search them on the spot. One man was particularly pointed out to them whom they were to arrest by mistake—namely, M. Fasciotti, the Sardinian consul. He was, in fact, stopped a few evenings ago in the street and searched. Nothing was found on him but he was taken to the theatre San Carlos, where Ajossa gives his audiences. The director of police overwhelmed him with excuses, and the consul was compelled *volens volens* to be satisfied with that reparation."

THE GEOGRAPHY OF CONSUMPTION.

Consumption originates in all latitudes—from the equator, where the mean temperature is 80 degrees, with slight variations, to the higher portion of the temperate zone, where the mean temperature is 40 degrees, with sudden and violent changes. The opinion, long entertained, that it is peculiar to cold and humid climates, is founded on error. Far from this being the case, the tables of the mortality warrant the conclusion that consumption is more prevalent in tropical than temperate countries. Consumption is rare in the Arctic regions, in Siberia, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides. And in confirmation of the opinion that it decreases with the decrease of temperature, it is shown, from extensive data, that in northern Europe it is most prevalent at the level of the sea, and that it decreases with increase of elevation to a certain point. It is uniformly more fatal in cities than in the country. Dr. Hall, of the *Journal of Health*, says to his consumptive friends:—"You want air, and plenty of it. You want exercise, and plenty of it. You want cold water given, and they alone; physic has no sentiment; gropings for air cannot cure you; and stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for *beef and out door air*, and do not be deluded into the grave by advertisements and unreliable certifiers."

A ROUGH RIDE.—Some days ago Mr. Paton, of Whins, while sitting in his own parlour, heard the sound of horse's feet passing his window, and going to the door to ascertain the cause of the unwonted occurrence, he found one of his servants with a horse saddled and bridled, which he said he had just picked up, riderless, on the turnpike road a short distance off. Mr. Paton immediately proceeded to the adjoining toll-bar to ascertain if any one on horseback had passed there, when he was found mounted astride a low stone wall by the side of the road, gripping his stick with one hand, and holding on by the cope-stone with the other. He seemed to be quite satisfied that he was riding on his own steed, instead of an old stone dyke; for after they had with some difficulty succeeded in partially arousing him, some juveniles who had gathered round, and were enjoying the joke, as only juveniles can, began crying to him, "hold on," "keep a good grip," &c., whereupon he clutched the carpenters with a firmer grasp, and "held on" like a brick. Being assisted down (the marvel was how he had ever managed up), a good Samaritan who came that way took him in charge and conveyed him to a house in the village of Seaside, where he was kindly entertained till reason had resumed her throne.—*Allox Journal.*

DEATH OF A CHARACTER AT BANNOCKBURN.—An old woman upwards of eighty years, named familiary "Nanny Brown," died on the 18th ult., at Bannockburn, in the garret-room which she occupied. In the corner of a drawer, deposited in an old bag, there has been found, since her death the sum of £100 or thereby, all in silver.—Many of the coins were quite black, and there was only one crown piece amongst them, the rest consisting of shillings, sixpences, and fourpenny and threepenny bits. It is said that, before she died, the old woman kissed the keys of the place where her well hoarded treasure was deposited. Mr. Wilson, of Hill Park, was sent for, and he took possession of the contents. It is reported that Widow Helen Brown or Paton, at Bannockburn, is the next of kin. It is said that a sister of the deceased old woman died about two years ago, and that she also left a considerable sum, and that a part of this, with what she had collected otherwise, formed the extraordinary collection of silver which has been discovered after her death. She was never married, and lived alone in the garret room at Bannockburn where she died.—*Allox Journal.*

Man's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or like the season a glow with promise, and the autumn rich with golden sheaves where good words and deeds have ripened on the soil.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's enticement; they make a paradise of the humblest home the world can show.

There are thousands who covet not only praise but the reputation of despising it.

A Philadelphia Quaker disliking to use a "flag," offered to his cattle, advised a companion not to shoot his horses as low "as without any tail," and he received a reply unintended: "Mine finish, without my tail."

MORE TROUBE IN VIRGINIA.

A NEGRO INSURRECTIONIST SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Jerry, a slave belonging to Col. Francis McCormick, of Charles County, Va., was tried in the County last week on a charge of plotting a conspiracy with slaves to rebel and make insurrection. The *Conservator* reports the case as follows:

The prisoner, with another negro man, was at work in his master's field, when the witness, Mr. Chamblin, a white man, who was a stranger to them, happened to pass that way. Entering into conversations with the negroes, he inquired who was their master, where he was, how many negroes he had, and how many colored men!

These questions were answered with so much alacrity by the man Jerry, who was so willing to communicate the facts, that the white man became suspicious, and finally asked him what he thought of the Harper's Ferry affair. Jerry replied that he was glad to hear of it. "Why were you not there?" asked the witness. "Because I did not know exactly when to go," was the reply. "Would you have gone if you had known?" "Yes, and I have four sons who would have followed me. I would be ready to go at any time." "Would not you go too?" To this the other negro assented and asked the witness if he was one of Brown's men, which being answered in the affirmative, "Yes," added Jerry, "he is going about letting us know." He then told the witness where he would find other negroes, to talk with on the subject, stating that the patrol was out and would not let them (the negroes) go from one place to another without a pass. He said there had been some burnings since the patrol commenced, and that "we will keep on burning until they are stopped."

About ten days afterwards, the same witness went back for the purpose of eliciting more facts from the prisoner. He was gladly received by Jerry, who recognized him, and told him that there had been more burnings since he last saw him, stating that the patrol had not been out that week, and that he and others had made a plot the night before to burn the house of Daniel H. Sowers in the dark of the moon. At that juncture Mr. Alfred Castleman appeared in sight, passing along the road, and Jerry commenced abusing him most violently to the witness, stating that he [illegible] could not get any. (It was proved by another witness, that Jerry was in Berryville the previous Sunday.) They were then joined by the other negro, Joe, and the conversation turned upon John Brown, then in jail under sentence of death, and the possibility of rescuing him—Joe remarking that he had heard that an army was coming to take him out of jail, "and if we join them we can take him out," to which the prisoner (Jerry) assented, provided they could stop the patrol so they could get about.

The Court, composed of five magistrates after hearing the arguments from both sides and duly considering the evidence and arguments, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of plotting and conspiring to excite slaves to rebel and make insurrection, and appointed *Friday, the 17th day of February next*, for his execution; at the same time strongly recommending him to the mercy of the executive.

Thus has another life been forfeited (as we have not the slightest idea that Governor Letcher will be so indiscreet as to commute Jerry's sentence) to the wicked and diabolical conspiracy of which John Brown, the "murderer-martyr," was but the nominal head, and for which others yet unhung are with him equally responsible.

Mr. Chamblin, the witness in this case, deserves the thanks of the community for having, at his own peril, ferreted out this conspiracy. Like many others who have been most true to Virginia in her hour of trial, he is a non-slaveholder.

Joe, the other slave of Col. McC. above referred to, was ordered to be sold out of the State.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have advices from Victoria to the 24th of December:—

The question of the establishment of a mint in Victoria is being moved in certain quarters, and although it would certainly be very agreeable to the Victorians to exercise the privilege of turning out their own sovereigns, (from Fraser River gold) and clipping off the American eagle, (in its circulation), yet it is feared by many that this progressive will have to be postponed for the present, for the simple but potent reason that "it won't pay." Preparations, however, are being made by the home Government for sending out an assay and melting branch of the mint to Victoria, and Victorians must rest content with that arrangement.

The "gold escort" for British Columbia which has been talked of for a year and more, is to be organized by the Government during the coming Spring—at least, so say the papers "without a head," and it must be so. The following few words tell the old tale that must be told over and over again for some time to come: "shipped *by* Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, per steamer "Northerner" (Dec. 12th,) 21,000."—And that's the way the gold dust goes.

The Hudson's Bay Company's hermaphrodite, with a valuable cargo for Fort Yale, was crushed in the ice, below Six Tree Island, about ten days ago. A portion of the cargo was picked up by the Indians.—*Victoria Journal, Dec. 24.*

A farmer in Scotland sowing a field of turnips, encountered a ridge for the accommodation of the rabbits with this hint—"You are requested to steal outside of this spot."

It is not the height to which men are advanced that makes them giddy; it is the looking down with contempt upon those beneath.—Syrus.

Popular song for 1860—"Who'll have me?"

DR. RYERSON ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(Extract from report, 1858.)

If, therefore, the Roman Catholic Separate Schools are of little account, and feebly supported in comparison with the public schools, it is because the supporters of separate schools are less concerned and energetic in the education of their children than are the supporters of public schools, and isolate themselves from the latter in order to avoid paying municipal and public trustee school *rates*, rather than to employ greater efforts for school purposes; or, because in spite of all appeals and influences on the *contrary*, the programme portion of the Roman Catholic as well as of the Protestant population prefers the public schools to separate schools, combined nation to isolated action, the principle which is the *magna charta* as well as characteristic of a free people, to the principle that has been the prop of every despotism which has oppressed mankind; the principle which makes a good education the right of every child in the land, to the principle which in every land where it has prevailed, has left the great majority of the most needy classes of children in ignorance.

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From these comparisons of statistics it is clear that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools have received twice as much from the Legislative Grant as the public schools in proportion to the work performed or the number of pupils taught by them, and that the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools here not done one fourth as much as the supporters of public schools in proportion to the amount of Legislative Aid granted to them. From these facts and the preceding observations on the law relating to public and separate schools, the following references may be drawn:

First, That nothing can be more groundless than the statements and apprehensions expressed by some, that the general school system is endangered or enfeebled by the separate school provisions of the law.

Secondly, That nothing can be more unjust than the assertions and accusations on the part of some supporters of separate schools, that the Department of Public Instruction and the Legislators and people of Upper Canada have treated them unjustly and oppressively—the very reverse of which the forgoing facts and figures show to be the case.

But it is insisted by some advocates of separate schools, that Municipalities should be compelled to levy and collect taxes for the support of separate schools, as well as for the support of public schools. To this it may be replied; *First*, That the Municipalities are not compelled to levy and collect a farthing for the support of public schools; when they do, they do so voluntarily; and it is in the power of each Municipality to put an end to the public school system within its own limits, by simply declining to levy and collect any rates for school purposes. *Secondly*, The separate schools are established and conducted for exclusively Roman Catholic denominational purposes. The avowed object of these schools is to train up children under exclusively Roman Catholic influences, and to employ a great part of the school time in teaching and practising the ritual elements and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of inculcating belimes that Protestants are at war with God and His Church, and are subjected to the Diabolical teachings form a part of the esthetical instruction of the separate schools; and it is with the express view of providing for these instructions and ceremonies, that the separation of Roman Catholic children from other children, and the establishment of separate schools, are advocated. Now, whatever may be the right and liberty of teaching in a free State, or whatever the liberality of the State may grant in aid of schools established for the purpose of imparting such instructions, that a free State or a free Municipality should be compelled to support such schools, is a thing unknown in the history of constitutional government, and monstrous in its very conception.—What a feeling of indignation would arise in the mind of every Protestant in Upper Canada, of whatever religious persuasion, were it authoritively proposed to compel the Municipalities to levy and collect rates to support schools for the Episcopalian, or Presbyterian, or Methodist Churches though in the Catechisms of not one of them is there a word in regard to either the Roman Catholic Church or Romanists! Yet it has been insisted upon by some Roman Catholic ecclesiastical leaders, even as their right, that the Municipalities of a free country, and that country mostly Protestants, should be compelled to levy and collect taxes for the support of Roman Catholic schools!

But I remark, secondly, that the public schools exist for no one religious persuasion more than another, but for all classes of citizens alike, without reference to their religious persuasion; that the rights of all religious persuasions are equally protected; that whatever religious instruction is given to any pupil, it is with the consent of his parent and guardian; that no pupil can be required to receive any religious instruction or be present at any religious reading or exercise, or use any religious book against the wish of his parent or guardian; that the pastor of each religious persuasion has the right to each school house within his charge one hour a week for the special religious instruction of the children of his own persuasion in the school; and every resident from the ages of five to twenty-five years, of every religious persuasion in each municipality, has a *legal right* to attend the school of the section in which he resides, as long as he observes the discipline of the school. Yet no municipality is *compelled* to levy and collect rates for the support of even these public schools; but any municipality can provide little or much or nothing at all, as it pleases, for the purchase and erection of school-houses, and the support of schools; and it can do the same for any separate school on the application of its supporters, though no municipality in Lower Canada is permitted by law to levy and collect any rate from the supporters of a *dissentient* school for its support, even on their application.

But when the proposition for the direct imposition of a municipality to levy and collect rates for the support of separate schools is found untenable, it has been proposed indirectly to compel the municipality to do the same thing, by depriving it of the power to levy and collect rates for the support of public schools, unless it at the same time levies and collects such an amount for the support of separate schools, as is proportioned to the Roman Catholic population or property in connection with

[illegible]

matters, unless they become agents and tax-gatherers for the support of Roman Catholic Schools—that they should not provide schools at all for the education of all classes, with equal protection, and Roman Catholics equally with other classes, unless they at the same time provide separate schools for the Roman Catholics! A proposition so monstrous in principle as it is impudent in assumption. But this proposition is more odious and outrageous still, in reference to the Roman Catholic population It proposes to do *by the law of the land* what certain ecclesiastics have warmly but vainly endeavoured to do, namely, to separate the Roman Catholics *en masse* from the rest of his fellow citizens—to take away from each Roman Catholic all right of choice as to how his money for school purposes shall be applied, or where his children shall receive school instruction, and to isolate him and his children from the rest of the community in which they live, whether they *desire* it or not!

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It has been proposed at the last resort, to insist upon the *voluntary principle* in education; that is, to deprive the State, and municipalities, and citizens collectively of the power of combining by law the resources of all for the education of all—to leave the vast public and social interests of the education of the youth of the land wholly to isolated, individual impulse and effort—to shut up and sell the public school houses to private speculators, perhaps for grog shops and kindred purposes, and abandon the rising and future generation of our country to the educational freedom of nature—to ignore as a State what in every free and enlightened State is held to be the highest national interest—to transfer Upper Canada from the catalogue of civilized to that of uncivilized nations!

This is a very natural resort for any interest in respect to which knowledge is weakness, and ignorance is power; but it must be as abhorent to the great body of the Roman Catholic community as to all other classes of the population, and is the last and desperate device of a few individuals of one idea and one aim—that of making the priesthood the sole standard of truth and source of knowledge, and of extinguishing every ray of light and every spark of liberty which is not the emanation or creature of that clerical supremacy.

But to the sincere and benevolent supporters of separate schools, the law is indulgent perhaps to a fault, certainly beyond comparison, and the explanations and financial analysis above given prove the more than merely equitable provisions of the law in respect to separate schools, and the corresponding spirit in which I have administered it. But I should be unfaithful to my trust and alien to my country, did I not at the same time show how little has been done in proportion to the Legislative aid received, and in comparison with other sections of the community, by the partisan assailants of our school system, and who in their newspaper organs are equally the assailants of everything sacred to the throne and the liberties the character and prevalent Christianity of the British Empire; and did I not sedulously watch and plainly expose every scheme for subverting or weakening so organization by which the people of Upper Canada can work out their highest educational and social destinies.

The Legislature has faithfully and fully provided for "the equal rights and privileges of all classes" in Upper Canada in our system of public schools, and more than what is "equal" in regard to the Roman Catholics who have all the*same* other religious establish separate schools, not granted to any other religious persuasion.

LETTER FROM VICTORIA.

From the Brampton Times.

The following letter from Mr. Wm. McDonald, which was kindly handed to us by Mr. Robert Graham, of this village, will no doubt be perused with interest by many of our readers:—

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I propose giving you a general view of matters and things here. On my passage here there was nothing worthy of note transpired. We left most of our human cargo in San Francisco, where I spent five days. Every man from New York is struck with the gentlemanly behaviour of the citizens. One-third of the city is built on spiles, and there are few houses that would be considered good in the Atlantic country.

I would now turn your attention to our rocky home here, and I might add Babel of tongues, and grades of humanity from the Anglo Saxon to the flat-head Indian. You have heard the phrase "head as big as a forty shilling pot," which is lamentably verified in their case, especially that it is the work of art, while they are infants. They are strapped on staves, and great care is taken that the head is flattened back to the particular style of tribe. I have seen some of them so flat that a line drawn on their head from the eye brows to the upper region of philoprogenitiveness would be scarcely curved. The head is pressed out in the region of the ears and backwards. There is another tribe with high heads; the head is one-fourth the length of the body. All the tribes have more or less peculiarities.—On the whole they are the most degraded specimens of humanity I ever saw. They paint their faces red, black and blue; wear shell ornaments in their ears, nose and some in their under lip, and about their wrists and ankles. I have seen hundreds of them going about naked as they were born, except a square piece of pelt or cloth, about 9 or 9 inches each way, being around them. Yet they can build the best canoes in the world. I have seen some of their canoes 7 feet beam, and 50 feet long, in splendid proportion. They cut the tree down by fire, cut it to the required length the same way, and shape it, and hollow it out by fire and hot stones. I have myself measured trees 24 feet round, and there are trees in counterparts of the country 30 feet round, growing in rotation between the rocks—that is the kind of land we have got here. A man could not pick out a good farm to every 10 square miles of the country.

The English hardly keep their dominions here. In walking the street one may hear all the European tongues. Great numbers of South Sea Islanders, jargons, several native tribes, and lastly comes the long-tailed Celestials. About seventy-five per cent. of the population live in vessels, (that is, keep bachelor's hall)—and sleep in their blankets. A pirate will part with anything before his blanket. The man that can have a white shirt once a week is considered in good circumstances. We all wear flannel shirts here, and wash them ourselves. I am in a vessel with three others. We get along very well considering. What will be our fate. What [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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fate of British India with trembling in the balance by that skilful *retrograde movement* upon the *deck of the homeward bound steamer*, struck terror into the minds of the foe."

"As for the former hero, what honours could be equal to his transcendant merits? His military career has been distinguished by a happy union of valour and prudence above all praise. We know now that the Earl of Cardigan and General Ashburnham are England's two bravest soldiers, but of the two heroes, which is the better man?" The Roman Shaw in the Consul's car of Triumph, sentiently dinning in his ears, "remember thou art a man," was surely the prototype of this wicked Times; and there is but little fear of either of the above British heroes forgetting their humanity and deeming themselves gods, so long as the "Morning Post" furnishes their breakfast table with a daily copy to improve their digestion by seasoning their mutton chop and coffee.

Were the Parliament to set about reforms at all, they are no where wanted so much as in the "service," where nothing, from the food and apparel to the rewards of heroism of the army, is as it ought to be.—There is a very able article upon this subject in the *Times* from the pen of its military correspondent in Italy. By the way, talking of Italy reminds me of the appointment just made there by the French Emperor, of McMahon both Commander-in-Chief of the French army of occupation, and taking this together with the adjournment of the Congress into consideration, one is disposed to think that very much of what daily occurs has been forecasted in the astute mind of this little Frenchman. There can be no question but that from the first he had placed his eye upon Central Italy for his cousin; and that had Venetia been conquered from Austria, there would be no difficulty about the Legations, as in that case the required outlet to the Adriatic and the contemplated highway to Constantinople would have been secured. But failing of Venetia he desires the Romagna, and *per fas aut ne fas* shall have it.

The Essay already alluded to, was thrown out as a *pecker*, and if approved of by England will obviate a Congress.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

For the Examiner.

POETS—THEIR POLITICS AND POETRY.

No. 1.

The following sentiment from the pen of Dr. John Porteus, author of "The Statesman," "Songs of Home and Happiness," is well deserving the attentive consideration of mankind. Hero worship and Despot and Priest worship have long enough engrossed the attention, long enough received the best interests of the world. Humanity slowly begins to assert their rights. Mankind are beginning to tire of paying homage to trinkets. The time for idolising Statesmen who ruin their country, and despots who butcher their species is at an end. Thought unconquerable as time, is spreading far and wide among the masses, dispelling the clouds of ignorance and superstition, and all the fantastic mockings and barbarities that hold the human mind in bondage. But secular knowledge moulded has not contributed to this end alone, No! The Bible "the best of books" is the only true leveller, the only successful agent in dispelling from our earth ignorance, superstition and woe. The supporters of despotic institutions, that in many countries have cursed and enslaved mankind, must neither allow them peaceably to melt away under the eradicating influence of knowledge, liberty and religion, or they will fall before the shattering bolt of indignation and scorn. Here is the Dr's. opinion of Despots and Warriors. (See his Statesman, Glasgow edition, 1858, Page 305.)

"——Whole Kingdoms fell
To sate the lust of power, more horrid still,
The foulest stain and scandal of our nature
Became its boast. One murder makes a hero.
Millions a villain. Princes were privileged
To kill, and numbers sanctified the crime.
Ah! why will despots forget that they are men?
And men, that they are brethren? why delight
In human sacrifices? why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls,
Together in one soft band of Unity and Love?
Yet still they breathe destruction—still go on,
Inhumanly ingenious to find out
New pains for life—new terrors for the grave,
Artificers of death. Still Despots dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin. Blast the design
Great God of Hearen, nor let Thy creatures fall
Unpitied victims at ambitions shrine.

This language is not more strong than appropriate, nor more severe than just. It is cheering to meet with such sentiments from a man such as Dr. Porteus—sentiments so freely expressed, and yet honest and true. He calls things by their right names, and is led by his regard for truth, to characterize Despots, and their blood stained satellites in true but uncourtly language as "Deaths artificers", as men "delighting in human sacrifice" as "Ruffians privileged to kill."

The whole compass of English poetry does not furnish a more powerful passage than that of Byron, where he describes the siege and sack of the City Ismail. The victorious Russians under General Suwarrow spill blood like water; the celebrated dispatch of that General to the Empress Catherine of Russia—a ruler who disgraced human nature. The poet desires to participate in, and commemorate the success of freedom, display a power seldom equalled by human genius.

"The town was taken whither he might
Himself or Position, little mattered how,
His stubborn ruler was no future shield,
Ismail no more! the crescent silver bow
Sunk and the crimson cross glar'd o'er the field,
But red with no redeeming gard,
The glow of burning steeple, like moonlight on the water
Was imaged back in blood—the sea of slaughter."

Posterity will wonder that a people calling themselves Christian, free and enlightened, could submit to the absurd, and cruel policy that blackens the history of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and not have struggled a hundred times more earnestly to resist the oppressed usurpations of the Hereditary sentiment in their efforts to overthrow despotism.

Contemplate for a moment the fate of tyrants, and the shortness of their power. Raised to a giddy height, they look at society, but cannot avoid its throw. Behold that restless spirit, the prophets of Europe, with their thrones already tumbling about their ears, and their crowns in the mire of the earthquake. Hide in the caves of the volcano, Napoleon the Great, of Despotism, and its fall.

"Here all the mighty troublers of the earth,
Who sate to sovereign rule, their seas of blood;
The oppressive, sturdy man-destroying villains,
Who ravaged kingdoms, and laid empires waste;
And in the cruel wantonness of power
Thin'd States of half their people, and grew up
To want the rest; now, like a storm that's spent
Lie hushed, and meanly sneak behind the covert;
Vain thought! to hide them from the general scorn,
That haunts and dogs them like an injured ghost
Implacable,—Here too the petty tyrant
Whose scanty domain's geographer ne'er notic'd
And well for neighb'ring grounds, of arm as short,
Who fixed his iron talon on the poor,
And gripp'd them like some lordly beast of prey—
Deaf to the forceful cries of gnawing hunger
And piteous plaintive voice of misery,
(As if a slave was not a shred of nature,
Of the same common nature as his lord.)
How tame and humble, like a child that's whipp'd—
Shakes hands with dust and calls the worm his kinsman
Nor pleads his rank, and birthright, underground
Precedency's a jest: Vassal and Lord
Grossly familiar, side by side consume."

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, 24th Jan., 1860.

Burton the comedian, is laying at the point of death. His heart is gradually enlarging and pressing upon the lungs, so that it is almost impossible for him to respire.

Latest from Europe!

Arrival of the "Nova Scotian."

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF ITALY.

Portland, January 28.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, and from Queenston on the 12th, arrived at 10½ o'clock this morning.

THE CONGRESS.

A Paris despatch says it was becoming every day more doubtful whether Congress would assemble; and the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says there were many indications that the chances of Congress meeting were of a most shadowy kind. A French journal, the *Opinion Nationale*, which was supposed to speak with some authority, believes if Italy decided for the annexation of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, whilst France would accept it with still greater eagerness on the condition that Savoy and Nice should be restored to her. The *Opinion* does not anticipate that the Cabinet of Turin would object, and after arguing that neither Austria, Russia, nor Prussia have power, will, or right to interfere, says it is assured that this combination is seriously entertained by the Governments of London and Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN

The funeral of Lord Macaulay took place at Westminister Abby on the 9th inst. His remains were interred at Poets' Corner, in the midst of many of England's most distinguished authors. Among the pall-bearers were the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons Lord John Russell, Earl of Carlisle, &c.; and among those present were many men of eminence both in politics and literature. The funeral was essentially private, and although divested of all pomp, the ceremony was very impressive.

The Earl of Clarendon had been making a speech highly eulogistic of the Volunteer Rifle movement. He declared that the movement, although in its infancy had produced most salutary effects throughout Europe, and he believed it would ultimately render invasion impossible.

An election at Reading has resulted in the choice of another Jew, Mr. Goldsmidt, as a member of Parliament.

Large Papal demonstrations, presided over by Dr. Cullen, were held at Dublin, but are represented to have been a failure.

The English papers had not said much in regard to the President's message. The whole document only reached London the day before the steamer sailed, although a brief telegraphic summary from Queenstown had been previously published.

The London *Daily News*, commenting on this summary, says:—There appears no reason to complain of the manner in which the President deals with the general relations between England and the United States.

In the *Times'* city article it is remarked that the President's recommendation that the military force be employed against Mexico, exercised no sustained influence on the Mexican stock, owing to the knowledge that the matter does not rest in any degree on the will of the President.

The Manchester *Guardian* does not approve of the manner in which the President has treated the San Juan dispute. It thinks he ought to have explicitly disapproved of Harney's proceedings, although it regards the praise accorded to the British Admiral, as by implication a most severe censure on Harney.

The other prominent provincial journals somewhat qualify the praise they accord the document.

The London *Herald* city article remarks that the message in its financial aspect, was not regarded as of a hopeful character, especially in reference to any deficiency which might lead to an increase in import duties.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowly has returned to Paris. The *Patrie* says his mission to London was truly one of importance. He is represented by one authority to have announced that Walewski's retirement very materially facilitated the relations between the cabinets of France and England.

M. Thouvenel the new Foreign minister was expected to reach Paris about the 19th.

Count Lallemand had been appointed to the *charge de affaires*, ad interim at Constantinople. He was first secretary under Thouvenel.

It was reported that the Duc de Grammont would be removed from Rome to Constantinople, and that Carrobert would probably go to Rome in Ambassador and commander of the French army.

In Paris the appointment of McMahon to the command of the French army in Italy numbering 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of warlike intentions.

A Synod is summoned with the English Church in Paris, which has been open for two years, had been summarily closed by the French authorities—it is believed, on account of a short service having been given in French for the benefit of the children of British subjects who do not understand English.

The Paris flour market dull, but prices not reduced. Wheat also dull, rather lower for inferior.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that a company consisting of eight or ten principal ship owners of Marseilles, had just been established under the name of M. M. Sicard & Co., and had purchased from the company of the Maritime Canal of Nicaragua, the lands dependent on the canal which form part of the concession which the canal company had obtained, and Sicard & Co., proposed to turn to account the metallic deposits which the lands contain, to cut down timber, and to establish European colonies. They have already sent to Nicaragua from Marseilles two vessels with 130 persons, engineers, chemists and workmen of different trades. It was said that the company had besides engaged a number of railway labourers to execute the railroad on the Isthmus of Biran, which separates Lake Nicaragua from the Pacific.

LATEST.

Rumours from Paris say that Carrobert was not going to Rome as successor to the Duc de Grammont, but will carry to the Papal Government propositions which, if rejected, would be followed by an order for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All sorts of reports were current as to the relations of France and Rome, but they were very contradictory, and wholly unreliable.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish loss in the action at Costelligos, was 72 killed and 481 wounded.

The Spanish were attacked in the valley of Negro, on the 4th of January, by 25 Moorish cavalry and 15 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish who had 5 killed and 18 wounded. The health of the troops at the encampment of Serallo is improving.

ITALY.

The news of Walewski's resignation produced very painful impressions on the Pope. He called together the principal members of the sacred College, and declared to them he would never fail in the mission which God had intrusted to him, and that like his predecessor, Pius the 7th, he would rather suffer exile and even martyrdom.

It is said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into Ancona.

The Theatres of Venice, in which were political demonstrations, were no more visited by the inhabitants, and had been closed.

Letters from Genoa speak of the probabilities of hostilities in Italy. It was believed that the Papal troops, reinforced by Austrians, would enter the Legations, and in that case, Sardinia would send a force to the aid of the Roman insurgents.

It is reported that the King of Naples is largely increasing his army.

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all Catholic powers, except Sardinia.

Rumours have been current of the intention on the part of the Pope of Rome, but the Paris *Patrie* gives a denial to the report.

AUSTRIA.

Charges were rife against Austria of disguised interrention in Italy.

Le Nord directs attention to the recruiting going on in Vienna for the Pontifical army, under the eyes of the Austrian government. An Austrian General directs operations. They choose the best soldiers disbanded on account of reducing their own army and most able officers, whose services are now available in consequence of peace. it is just as if they formed an auxiliary corps of elite of their veteran troops and transformed them by mere change of uniform into an army of the Pope. *Le Nord* adds that the conduct of the Cabinet at Vienna on this occasion is not merely dishonourable—it entails serious dangers to peace, and on Austria herself, by breaking her word. Austria tears up the preliminaries of Villafranca and treaty of Zurich, and in her turn frees France from engagements entered into by Napoleon respecting the restoration of the Dukes and their reserved rights.—The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villafranca or the treaty of Zurich.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Trieste despatches give additional news under date Calcutta, Dec. 8th; and Canton, Nov. 26th. The treaty between the United States and China has been put in force. Part of the English troops designed for operations against China, had already left for the North.

Indian despatches announce that Jung Bathodor was operating against the rebels in Peri.

The submarine cable had been successfully laid between Singapore and Batavia. Order has been re-established at Sarawak.

The new Canadian loan closed at about 3 premium. Applications for it were equal to 22 millions sterling—nearly eight times the amount.

LATEST.

The Duke of Grammont has demanded to be released from his functions as French Ambassador at the Papal Court.

Active preparations are being made for the execution of the Suez Canal.

The *Univers* is the only party allowed to publish the Pope's discourse, the impression produced by the Imperial missive being generally regarded favourably at Paris, and it produced nearly as much sensation as the pamphlet.

The agitation against the Concordat is increasing at Badop, but the dpt have not power to declare a treaty with all Austria. The public openly speak of the propriety of selling Venetia.

LIVERPOOL, January 11th.—Breadstuffs quiet. Flour had a limited sale; Western Canal 23s a 24s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s a 28s. Wheat has a moderate consumptive business; white and mixed 8s a 11s 6d; red 8s 6d a 10s per 100 lbs. Corn in an average consumptive demand; whits 38s a 39s; yallow 32s 6d; mixed 31s 6d a 32s. Beef is not so animated this week. Pork—American has attracted more attention; prime mess, Eastern, per barrel of 200 lbs, 60s a 65s; old U. S. prime mess, Western, repacked, 50s a 60s. Lard 57s a 58s. Ashes—pots 27s 9d. Sugar steady, at 93 1-4 a 75 3-8.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILROAD.

From the Miramichi Gleaner.

The *New Brunswicker* after having copied extracts from the Hon. Mr. Tessier's letter on the Railway, makes the following comments thereon:—

"It thus appears that Mr. Tessier has himself visited during the past season, the line of the country between the River St. Lawrence and the Restigouche, of which he speaks so favorably.

"It is quite certain, at present, that if Her Majesty's Government should be induced to aid the construction of the great Inter-colonial Railway, it will only be in consideration of its being built on the route known as Major Robinson's line, as by that route, the mails, the military and military stores, would be most safely transported to and from Canada. The refusal during the Crimean war, to allow military stores to be sent from Quebec to Portland, by railway to be sent thence to England was a very significant act on the part of the U. States, and one very lately at the right time to induce the British Government, by a postal and military subsidy, to give such support to the undertaking as will enable these Provinces to carry it to a successful completion."

A late number of the Quebec *Chronicle* contains two letters from correspondents, in answer to Mr. Tessier. One bears the signature of Mr. A. Wallace, Provincial Surveyor; another that of Mr. James Tibbits. They both advocate the "Valley route." The principle arguments advanced by these writers are—it is shorter—that the Canadian mail steamers can procure return cargoes of deals, and the Canadian people will have the sole furnishing of the lumbermen in the upper parts of the St. John, direct with all the supplies necessary to carry on their lumbering operations. How will this last argument suit the interests of the St. John and St. Andrew's merchants? In reviewing these letters the Editor of the Westmoreland *Times* remarks as follows:

"In speaking of the harbor of St. Andrew's, the writer is evidently at fault. He says:—'The oldest inhabitant never saw the harbor frozen.' This is not the case; the harbor is frequently frozen, and besides, it is much too shallow for such vessels as are now employed to do the carrying trade, and unless deepened at a very great cost, the writer will never see one of the Canadian steamers taking in a cargo there. In a word, the harbour of St. John is the only harbor in the Province that will answer the purpose, and this will be easily seen when the matter comes to be determined on.—This is the alternative, and beyond it the Canadians cannot go.

"It will be observed that the writer's remarks are based entirely upon the supposition that this route is to be carried without the aid of the British Government, when he says—"If the Home Government wish us to take the northern route, after leaving us to our own resources, to build the longest Trunk Road in the world, not to speak of the biggest bridge, let them pay for it." This is quite correct; but for all this, if it were possible to get the Home Government fairly enlisted in the enterprise, we feel just as certain now as ever we did, that the northern route, according to Major Robinson's survey, would be the line to be built. The route proposed by the Canadians is certainly the best and cheapest for commercial purposes and peaceable times; but for a great military highway, and a protection to the colonies in case of trouble, the northern is the only safe route to be adopted, be the cost what it may, or whoever has to pay the bill."

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

The railways of Great Britain and Ireland, completed at the beginning of 1856, extended 8,054 miles, and more than enough of single rails were laid to make a belt around the globe. The cost of constructing these railways has been £286,000,000. The working stock comprises 5,000 locomotive engines and 150,000 carriages and trucks; and the coal consumed annually by the engines amounted to 2,000,000 tons, so that in every minute four tons of coal flashed into steam twenty tons of water.—In a single year, there were 111 millions of passengers conveyed on railways, each passenger travelling on average of twelve miles. The receipts during the year amounted to £20,215,000; and there was no instance on record in which the receipts of a railway had not been of continuous growth, even where portions of the traffic had been abstracted by new lines. The wear and tear of the railways was, at the same time, enormous. For instance, twenty thousand tons of iron rails required to be annually replaced, and twenty six millions of wooden sleepers perished in the same time. To supply this number of sleepers, three hundred thousand trees were felled, the growth of which would require little less than five thousand acres of forest land. The cost of running was about fifteen pence per mile. Tunnels of a size never before contemplated have penetrated for miles through hard rocks, or through shifting clays and sands, in order to admit of these railways; embankments and viaducts have been raised and erected on a scale of magnificence surpassing any former similar works; bridges of various novel kinds, invented and constructed for the special occasions, carry the railways over straits of the sea, through gigantic tubes—across rivers, suspended from rods supported by ingeniously devised piers and girders—and over slanting roads on iron beams, or on brick arches built askew.

BRITISH COLONIZATION.

From the Times.

In the recent torrent of abuse which has been poured forth from so many vials on England and everything English, we have been over and over again reproached with the most greedy and boundless ambition and with a lust for dominion which nothing short of the empire of the whole world can satiate. Robbers on land, pirates on the deep; crushing all rival interests by monopoly, and when the policy of monopoly is worn out, crushing all rival interests still more successfully by free trade; plundering India, seeking for a footing in China, first exhausting then deserting the West Indies,—no object is too large for the ambition or too small for the cupidity of perfidious Albion. The same maw that has swallowed up the empire of the Great Mogul can condescend to make a meal on such petty dainties as Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, and the singularly hard and dry morsel of Perim. It is in vain we protest, that if our censors have not outlived the illusions of territorial ambition, at any rate we have. Our censors do not believe in such moderation, probably because they feel incapable of it themselves, and cannot imagine how we can be proof of temptation which to them would be perfectly irresistible. When France is lavishing her millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives to add to her dominion the poor and sandy wastes of North Africa, or to subdue the bloodthirsty savages who crowd her possessions o the South Pacific; when Spain, after having lost during the present century the whole continent of South America, and no inconsiderable portion of the North, is seeking to indemnify herself by a raid on the barbarous border of Mauritania; when Austria, with a bankrupt treasury and half a dozen provinces on the point of rebellion, prefers to encounter the ruin which stares her in the face rather than abandon the alien province of Venetia, the revenues of which is quite unequal to its vast military expenses—how can France, Spain or Austria believe us when we tell them that we're sick of territorial acquisition, that we unwillingly diminish the limits of our sway, and that we hold our vast territories in a very different spirit from that in which our ancestors acquired them?

Yet we ought to be believed notwithstanding. We disclaim conquest, not from any particular disinterestedness, but because we have discovered a simpler, a surer, and a more innocent way to national prosperity. We are the fortunate possessors of an art of which, although we make it no secret, no other nation has proved able to avail itself. We have shown that we can conquer, but so in its turn has every people in Europe, from Sweden in the north to Spain in the south. But that which we have done, and which no other nation since the days of ancient Greece has been able to do, to raise up in distant lands communities which, secure under the ægis of our power from invasion or insult, devote their whole energies to the arts of peace, and govern themselves by spontaneous choice, according to the laws and institutions of the parent State. At a very small expense at all of blood, we have placed in the Northern and Southern Temperate Zones numerous communities whose free commerce repays us one hundred fold the expenses of their foundation, whose broad lands offer an asylum to men whose enterprising spirit is discontented with the slow progress that can be made in an old and thickly populated country, and whose successful settlers, returning home with accumulated wealth, very perceptibly increase the riches of the mother country. Why should we embark in the uncertainties of war when we can secure such peaceful yet glorious triumphs as these? Well may we discard all monopolies in trade so long as we contrive to maintain the monopoly of the art of colonizing which is better than the art of producing wealth, since it is the art of planting communities who will produce it for us in the shortest time, because under the most favorable circumstances.—It is not difficult to see what are the conditions of success in this pursuit, the possession of which has raised us so far above the competition of the other European Powers. Having ourselves made every possible mistake in the art of colonization, we have gradually come to establish a number of rules by which we guide our own operations, and by which the operations of no other European Power are guided. We have tried colonization both in tropical and temperate latitudes, and, having experience of both, we have come to the conclusion that the only colonies we ought to plant for the future are those favorable in climate and position to the multiplication of our own race and the healthful diffusion of our own institutions. By overlooking this principle Holland, Spain, France, and Denmark, have encumbered themselves with possessions which afford no permanent home for their European inhabitants, which are like our Indian Empire, a constant drain on our resources, without possessing, like our Indian Empire, a vast semi-civilized population, whose commerce may reward them for the toils of Government. We have at last convinced ourselves that the best way to colonise is to make the colony an eligible place of residence for English men and women, and that not only as regards climate, but laws, institutions and habits. We have given to our colonies the means of making such laws as please them, we have relieved them from all commercial restraints, and in a great measure from the necessity of incurring expenditure for self defence. With the English army and navy to defend them from attack, they are placed in a position as happy and as prosperous as ever fell to the lot of any large number of the human race. We have given them, besides, perfect religious equality. What wonder then, if our colonies have been able so far to outstrip communities nursed in the doctrines of monopoly, of centralizing interference, and of intellectual and religious subservience?

Birth,

At Peterboro', on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. ALEX. GRAHAM, of a daughter.

Died.

In Dummer, after a painful and lingering illness, Mr. ROBERT PETSON, aged 56 years.

In this Town, on the 31st ult., ADA HELEN, only child of Mr. Edwin Poole, aged 13 months.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Place of interment, Little Lake Cemetery

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

	s.	c.	s.	c.
Flour ₱ brl	5	50	@ 6	00
Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	@ 1	22
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@ 1	00
Oats "	0	35	@ 0	40
Peas "	0	56	@ 0	60
Potatoes "	0	25	@ 0	30
Pork ₱ cwt	5	50	@ 6	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@ 4	50
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	@ 1	75
Green do,	1	00	@ 1	12½

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat $1 to $1 05c.
Flour, Extra $5 50c a $6 00 per barrel
Superfine $4 50c; Fancy $4 70.
Barley 65c.
Rye 75c. per bush.
Oats 37c to 40c per bushel.
Potatoes 33c to 35c per bush.

NEW BOOKS!

DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An excellent number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb. 1, 1860. 5

New Mercantile
ESTABLISHMENT
Wholesale and Retail.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large stock of

GROCERIES!!!

Wines and Liquors,

of every Description from the Choicest Champagne to Canadian Whiskey, which together with a large stock of

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

will be sold at extremely low prices for CASH ONLY. NO SECOND PRICE.

Cash paid for Shipping and other Furs.

W. S. Conger.

Burnham's Block,
Peterborough, Feb. 2, 1860. 5

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, 12th lot, East Communication Road, in the beginning of November last

A RED STEER,

2 years old, raising thirds. The owner may have him by proving property and paying expenses.

CHAS. WALLBUTT.

Smith, Jan. 26, 1860 5

Cheapest Meats dressed coffee every morning, at 1½, 1s 3d and 1s 6d per lb. W. S. CONGER.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder, Congou, Oolong and Hyson TEAS, at very low prices. W. S. CONGER.

FINE CUT and other TOBACCOS, from 11d per lb. upwards. W. S. CONGER.

A LARGE assortment of Hollanan's Wine and Coffee Essences, Ginger Nuts, etc. for sale by W. S. CONGER.

CHAMPAGNE from $10 to $22 per Basket. Every description of Wines and Liquors cheap. W. S. CONGER.

STRAYED.

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, early last fall, a DARK-BROWN HEIFER. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying expenses.

ROBT. G. M. CONWAY.

Douro, Jan. 20th, 1865. 4

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to dispose of his property on Water Street, (nearly opposite the Post Office,) will sell the same on very liberal terms.

The Lot contains 60 feet frontage, and 100 feet depth. There is a

Good Well of Water

on the premises.

TERMS of payment to suit the purchaser.

Apply to

THOS. FOSTYE, Esq.,

Or to the proprietor, JOHN ROBERTSON.

Peterboro', Jan. 26, 1860. 4

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—2 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

Hon. John Young. | Thomas Kay, Esq.
Henry Thomas, Esq. | David Torrance, Esq.

Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD,
George Street.

HOUSE TO LET!

A NEWLY finished dwelling house with stable and sheds complete; situated on the corner of Church and Brock streets, near the Court House. Apply to

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Dec. 10, 1859.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead of only the first Mondays, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanised base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's store, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned would inform all parties indebted to him by BOOK or NOTE ACCOUNT, that unless payments are made previous to the

1ST day of March 1860

the accounts will be handed over to the Court for suit.

He would also inform his customers and the public that in consequence of the difficulty of collecting out-standing debts, he has come to the conclusion to give

NO MORE CREDIT!

☞ Cash paid for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Otonabee Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 19, 1860. 3

FINE SPARKLING ALE.

Per Doz., Quarts,.....5s 6d.
do., do., Pints,.....3s 6d,
100 DOZ., LONDON PORTER
in very fine condition.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro' 13th, 1860. 3.

CHAMPAGNE!

COMPRISING all the best brands from

$10 to $16 Per Basket.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED

Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Souchong
TEAS
2s. 2s 6d. AND 3s.

Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12th, 1860. 2.

HARVEY'S
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 2 and 3, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

New and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 moulds, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and everything else required on a wild or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with the most modern improvements.

MACHINERY.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRING.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

PATENT WORK, Dunsford & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY next, after which no longer indulgence will be given.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1.

NEW GROCERY,
Wine and Liquor Store.
S. M. AITKEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment on HUNTER STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. CURRY & Co., and will constantly keep on hand

A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT

Of the Finest Qualities of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, that are to be procured in the Markets. The whole adapted for

A FAMILY TRADE,

As none but the best articles will be exposed for Sale.

The business will be conducted entirely FOR CASH, and good value will be given.

☞ Every effort will be made to keep up an assortment nominally ready for Family use, equal to any establishment of the kind in the larger cities, while LOW Prices will be the inducement for the patronage of the Public.

☞ Remember the address—HUNTER STREET, First door NORTH of Ormond & Gilmor's Drug Store.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, December 1, 1859.

EXTENSIVE SALE
DRY-GOODS.

F. & L. LEMAY,

HAVE the honor to inform their customers and the Public generally that it being their intention to make new Partnership arrangements early in the Spring, it is their desire to dispose of the Stock now on hand, and to enable them to do so they will commence on the 9th instant to sell the remainder of their great importation of last Fall there being yet left more than $9,000 worth of the most suitable and substantial

WINTER GOODS,

Such as Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Pilot and Beaver Cloths. A large stock of *COTTONS*. Also a splendid stock of

SHAWLS, CAPES, BONNETS AND DRESS-GOODS,

They would particularly direct the attention of purchasers to the variety of their stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Such as Pilot Cloth and Whitney, Peterahm and Fur Overcoats. Fine under Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, and Drawers.

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.

☞ As the whole will be sold without reserve it is a rare chance to those who wish to purchase good merchandise at a very low price. *Positively for Cash, and no Second Price.*

F. & L. LEMAY.

Hunter street, Peterborough, January 4, 1860. -1—4f

VALENTINES!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Comic and Sentimental
Valentines

EVER brought into Peterboro', has just been received at the People's Cheap Book and Stationery Store.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', Jan. 19, 1860. 3

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 32 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cantwell Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | W. P. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$150,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Fire risk.

All loss as in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—Adam Hall, Esq., Peterborough.

47—6m

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has erected a large granary at the Port Hope Railway Station, Peterboro', and is now prepared to purchase any quantity of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT.

Peterboro', September 1, 1859. 1

BRING YOUR WHEAT TO PETERBORO'!

W. CLEVELAND.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1

BOOTS AND SHOES, very Cheap. For sale at W. Cluxton's Mercantile House, Peterborough. 50

Fresh Teas of Superior quality. For sale at W. Cluxton's Mercantile House.

LADIES' RICHPURS.—For sale at W. Cluxton's Mercantile House.

Spanish sole Leather.—French Calf Skins and Kip. For sale by Wm. Cluxton, Peterboro'.

PRIME MESS BEEF in barrels. For sale by Winch & Cochrane.

BLYTHE MILLS.

WHEAT WANTED!

THE highest cash price will be paid at the above Mills for any quantity of FALL & SPRING WHEAT.

WALTER HURST.

Peterboro', Jan. 5, 1860. 1

R. B. McDOUGALL,

IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND MILLINERY.

R. B. McD. would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,

Which will be found to comprise every novelty of the season,

And at prices which defy competition.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY
MADE TO ORDER.

George Street, Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1859.

MACLEAR'S
CANADIAN ALMANAC,
For 1860.

FOR Sale at the People's Book Store.

T. MENZIES.

REMOVAL.

J. B. Bisbee,

HAS REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store to three doors below the old Stand, (next door to Glover & Robinson's,) where he is receiving a large addition to his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and where he will be found prepared to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER.

☞ Remember the sign of the Large BOOT, George Street.

Peterborough, Dec. 7, 1859. 49

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber 12th lot, 6th Con., Otonabee on the 1st of the 1st October last,

A BRINDLE COW.

The owner may have her by calling, proving property, and paying expenses.

GEO. BETTREY,

Otonabee, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

WHEAT! WHEAT!

40,000 Bushels wanted

THE subscriber will pay the high

A Pumpkin Puff.

There are always some people who easily tell
A fib or two;
About monstrous vegetables;
And their corn and their pumpkins—their family circle—
Budgets all the rest of creation.

We were noticing statements last week and before,
Of a turnip too big to be eaten,—
Of potatoes, two bushels at least to each hill,
And of beets not at all to be beaten.

We are always unwilling to publish a puff,
As such fellows are trying to blow it;
But we thought that for once we would give them enough,
With the help of our artist and poet.

And we now are decided to tell a great yarn,
One awful exaggeration,—
And our artist has drawn it as big as a barn,
"Some pumpkin" above the whole nation.

We persuaded our poet the falsehood to tell
Of a pumpkin full fifteen feet through,
Which it took two oxen, one horse and one mule,
To remove from the field where it grew.

Our poet remembers: it was last September—
And the feats in his memory are clinging—
The oxen were drawing, the boys were hurrahing,
And this is the song they were singing:

"Hail to the nitrogen, phosphorus, oxygen!
Furnishing all the components required,
Rendering soils most completely adapted
To raising such pumpkins as must be admired.

"Professor Puff has a most capital warehouse,
For selling new patents and fixing old soils:
It was there that I bought the ingredients I sought;
And I now raise "some pumpkins" without any toils.

"The seed is for sale at Professors Puff's Warehouse—
The Patent Progressive Primarius seed.
Send for a circular: get the certificates.
The thing is discovered which all farmers need.

"All crops, at all seasons, without rhyme or reason,
Will grow, if you only Professor Puff try
Ammonia, guano, and other progressives,
Will do the thing up, if you only will buy.

"I can truly advise that friend Puff analyze
The soil of each farm, and find out what it needs,
For twenty-five dollars; a good letter follows,
Telling how the good farmer completely succeeds.

"His salt and lime mixture is a most complete fixture.
Converting the peat into chloride of lime:
The sugar-cane refuse made into phosphate
Nitrogenous phosphate—is something sublime.

"Sublime or ridiculous, how he does tickle us!
Ravichers phosphatic will do the thing clean:
Of potash progressive, the fruits are excessive,
And need Gibb's rotary digging machine.

"Long may Columbia raise, without number,
The fruits of improved superphosphate of lime;
Its products extreme will hold up to esteem
Professor Puff's name to the end of all time."

—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES (ONE HALF A DOLLAR) 16 in the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

Women-farmers receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and ingenuity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, 24th lot, 9th Con. Smith, on the night of the 15th December, a

BLUE-GRAY HEIFFER.

The owner may have the said Heifer by proving property and paying costs.

ROBT. JOHNSTON.

Smith, Jan. 2, 1860. 1

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water Street, (opposite the Presbyterian Church) for a

FIRST-CLASS

BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER.

New Establishment

ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he is now receiving, and will in a few days offer for sale, at the Large Store one door south of Mr. Clinton's,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

a large choice and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES!!!

consisting in part of

Teas, Wines, Sugars,

TOBACCOS,

and every description of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

the whole of which, together with a choice and general assortment of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at far below anything hitherto known in this market, for goods of the same quality.

As his sales will be exclusively CASH, there will be no Second Price.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER & SHIPPING FURS

W. S. Conger.

Peterborough, Dec. 8th, 1859. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

W. Clinton's

MERCANTILE HOUSE!

In his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value* for *Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits* and *Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of Ladies' Hair Nets and Head Dresses; and with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Views on fire, Railways, Comets, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT.

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Pastor Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a

Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER McINTYRE, Carrier, formerly of Peterboro', who left this Town about eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He returned to Hamilton about two weeks ago, taking the cars for parts unknown. Any information respecting the said Peter will be thankfully received by his brother,

JAMES McINTYRE.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 7, 1859. 46

☞ Toronto, Hamilton, and Rochester papers, will confer a favor by copying the above.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. PRINCE.

Eaton, 15th October, 1859 42

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,800,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIVE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,927,600. Paid up Capital, $ 482,25

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, GEO. DUNBAR, Jr., Esq. J. S. HOWARD, Esq. WM. I. PERRIN, Esq. HON. J. H. CAMERON. CAPT. F. WALLACE. R. P. WHITEHORNE, Esq. GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P. A. M. CLARK, Esq., M.D. DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

The Royal
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL AND LOMBARD STREETS
LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

AN Agency of this first class English Institution has been opened at Peterboro', where risks in Fire and Life Assurance will be taken on the most liberal terms.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Toronto, without reference to London.

A. MUNRO,
Agent.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scot and.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto.
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £5,500,000 Sterling;

Office Offices,—Unity Buildings, Cheap St. London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work and live in Mess Lodge Railway Shanties. The highest wages to good, and employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Cobourg pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, October, 24 1859.

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

IN THE

Peterborough Examiner

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS.
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 33

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clurton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

BALL-TICKETS,
AND INVITATIONS,
Address, Party, and Marriage Cards,
IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART,
Printed at the "Examiner" Office.

J. RENFREW.

For Sale.

A LARGE supply of Strange's best Spanish Sole Leather.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sep. 10, 1859. 37

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the subscriber has bought from Mr. Caisse his Omnibus and Horses, and that he is now prepared to carry passengers to and from all the Hotels, and to all private residences, for

One York Shilling.

As he carries the mails, the public may rely on his punctuality in meeting the trains.

ROBERT WHITE,

Peterboro', Oct. 5th, 1858. 29-f

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited. Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

TO LAND SPECULATORS AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the *Canada Gazette* to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 24, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, is to be sold under Sheriff's execution for indebtedness on the part of the subscriber's brother, the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., the subscriber (mentioning all intending purchasers in order to avoid vexatious and useless litigation) declares that the said land is his and never was his brother's, and that he holds indisputable titles to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hamilton, C. W., 13th Dec., 1859. 50—

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 70 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and for a Fishing and Hunting Ground cannot be surpassed. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 22, 1859.

HEIFFER STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber on Lot 9, 11th Concession, N. Monaghan, on the 1st November,

A White Heiffer.

The owner may have the heiffer by proving property and paying expenses.

CHRIS. LEARY.

December 22th, 1859.

CHOICE *Wines, Brandies, &c.*

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and earliest Spring traders, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. THE QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. MUMM'S RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES ROBIN & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATKER & Co.'s IRISH WHISKEY.
BRANDENBERG FRERE'S CLARETS.
OFFLEY, CRAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CRAMP, SUTER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S ORAN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of SIX! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, a Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received really-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUEL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ☞ ONE DOLLAR.

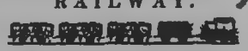
Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.



Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE

Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05
Baltimore	8,25
Bredin	8,45
Harwood	9,15
Indian Village	9,45
Keene	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE

Peterboro' Station,	1,00 P. M.
Keene	1,30
Indian Village	1,45
Harwood	2,15
Bredin	2,45
Baltimore	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 28th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	She'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 Cents a number,
Every Singer.	
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve closed Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $2; Half-yearly $1.00; Quarterly $1.13

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS and SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the public of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to manufacture for the business. They desire to return all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be promptly attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict attention to their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved paper.

Remember the old stand opposite the Western entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & MAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 17, 1860 3

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

J. RENFREW,
PROPRIETOR.

STARTLING BUT TRUE! SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

SERIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible corrective.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysiplas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear as a transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheums,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

PETERBOROUGH AND *Monaghan Roads!*

SALE OF TOLLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tolls for one year from the 1st of February, 1860, of the Peterboro' and Monaghan road, will be sold by Public Auction, at the first toll-gate near Peterboro', on

Wednesday, 1st Fe ruary Next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

The purchaser will be required to make an immediate deposit of £20 part of the amount are purchase money, or satisfactory security for the payment of the same, at the office.

By order,

W. S. CONGER, President.

Peterborough, January 23, 1860

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

—large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy, VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE, induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date, it will be sold put up in half and full size bottles—the quality remains the same as heretofore.

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and extent of reputation which its merits have created, and the same size will be maintained as heretofore.

As this Medicine, under its reduced price, will be precisely the same that has been sold for the last ten years, and accompanied with the strongest testimonials, it is unnecessary for us to enumerate the many complaints it will cure, but will only say that it is confidently recommended as a safe and speedy remedy for the following diseases:

[illegible] Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Stricture, Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Piles, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face, Diseases arising from Impure Blood, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Ulcers, Fistula, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pain in the Side, Breast and Limbs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Female Irregularities, Fits, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Nausea, Heartburn, Disease of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Retention, Incontinence, Stricture, Diseases of the Skin, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Influenza, Sore Throat, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Erysipelas, Swelled Head, Sore Eyes, Toothache, Faceache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of the Back, Hip, Spine and Limbs, Pains and Weakness in the Chest, Lumbago, Pain in the Loins, Kidneys and Back, Swelling of the Joints, Contraction of the Muscles, Ulcerated Throat, Mercurial Affections, Pains in the Bones, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Coldness of the Limbs, Cramps, Spasms, Sick Stomach, Worms of all kinds, Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stone and Gravel, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Files of long standing, Ulcers, Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Scurvy, Itch, Humours, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Heads, Tetter, Chronic Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Swelled Legs, White Swellings, Tumours, Felons, Whitlows, Nightmare, Hooping Cough, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Pain in the Chest, Nervous Irritability, Fits, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and all Nervous Affections, Spasms, Rheumatism, Tic Doloureux, Epilepsy, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysterics, Female Irregularities and Obstructions, Palpitation of the Heart, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Premature Decline, Wasting of the Frame, Nervousness, Debility, Dizziness of the Head, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Blotches on the Face, Disagreeable Breath, Nervous Headache, Dimness of Sight, Wakefulness, Dread of Society or Solitude, Timidity, Trembling, Dreams, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Excitement, Lowness of Spirits, Gloomy Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Reproach, Confusion of Ideas, Weakness of the Limbs, Universal Prostration of the System, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Loss of Power, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Restlessness, Want of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Confusion of Thought, Depression of Spirits, Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Dryness of the Skin, Unnatural Appetite, Drowsiness after Meals, Wasting away of the Body, Nervous Trembling, Wretchedness, Mental Confusion, Universal Lassitude, Melancholy, Gloomy Presentiments, Love of Company, Disinclination to Exertion, Loss of Sexual Power, Nervous Irritability, Sudden Attacks of Heat, Burning of the Body, Cold Feet, Drowsiness, Frightful Dreams, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Universal Debility, Pimples on the Face, Weariness, Pain in the Head, Hot Hands, Disordered Sleep, Unfitness for Study, Lassitude of the Limbs, Want of Confidence, Aversion to Work or Study, Stupidity, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Unnatural Fears, Confusion of Ideas, Timidity, Trembling, Hysterics, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nerv

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Cheque Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Printing.

☞ Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 8.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$	1	0
Each subsequent insertion		0	3
Six to ten lines, first insertion		0	5
Each subsequent insertion		0	1
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)		0	0
Each subsequent insertion		0	1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
14 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, [illegible], Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Colmer's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morgan's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Crown Timber and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 33

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CORNER OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, forborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1852. 30

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Corner Simcoe Peterborough.

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 35

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE and residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS HITCHEN,
BOOKBINDER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Queen's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S
TONSORIAL SALOON
PETERBORO' C. W.
Shaving in all its branches.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c., always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonade's Pure Ale. 40

FURNISH FURNISHED.
THE Subscribers will quickly furnish all that is necessary for
FURNISHING, to ANY EXTENT,
any establishment being made to him by the friends of economical persons, with the utmost promptness and to the best quality, without any fear of being undersold in CHEAPNESS by any one in the business.
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins, &c., &c.
W. F. SWAINE.
Peterboro' March 24, 1859. 12

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Sawing & Mechanical Bonded DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES HENSARD, Tailor.
ALYMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 24—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 20th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tea and
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
271bs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COMPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, and—spite the largest hotels in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms; and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements not surpassed, if not excelled by any hotel in the city. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that, by continuing the personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to use the head of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Water Street, Port Hope.

ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Pamphlets, Music Books, and every description of Binding, executed in a neat and most fashionable manner. A large Stock of Account books, Blank, for Business and Thanksgiving Sermons, always on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Brewer, of The Examiner, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 3, 1860. 1

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Grand Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the transaction of business during 1860, will be held [illegible]

[illegible]
By order,
JAMES BENNETT,
Secretary.
Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1859. 6

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1860. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 6th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, Nov 30th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, raized and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL.
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 16th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnaly's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Room.
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.
☞ *All work warranted, as it is made by experior workmen.*
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 46.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED
Young Hyson,
Gunpowder & Souchong
TEAS
23. 28 3D. AND 33.
Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1860. 2.

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMINGS new work "Great Tribulation."
THE HIDDEN WORD—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An unusually rich number.
TYRONE ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb. 4, 1860. 5

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Stevenson and Thomas Stevenson, as Millers, at Stevenson's Mills, Otonabee, is by mutual consent dissolved.
JOHN STEVENSON.
THOMAS STEVENSON.
Peterborough, Feb. 4, 1860.

FINE SPARKLING ALE.
Per Dee, Quarts.....do 24
do. do. Pints.....do 24
AND DARK, LONDON PORTER
for very superior drinking.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro' 13th, 1860.

Original Poetry.

ADDRESS TO THE PLAGIARIST.

The vilest thief that roams the earth,
The plagiarist I call;
There is no man of human birth,
Can e'er such falsehood's path.

He'll steal and publish as his own
The works of other men,
Tho' on a page he may be known,
In city, town or glen.

That he's a man of high renown,
He'd make us all believe,
And through the public press in town,
He'll publish what he'll thieve.

What other thief could be so bold,
What other thief so mean,—
What bolder liar can man behold?
There's none on earth I ween.

May scorn's blazes night and day,
Be given him as praise,
And may his thiefs upon him prey,
And shorten half his days.

May every wretched seame of life,
On earth ever meet his view,
And he unblessed with friends and wife,
And name be to him true.

May he be parch'd and die of thirst,
Beside some river's brink,
And may his tongue for water burst
And yet have none to drink.

E. P. F.

Deer Douglass, The Warlock.

AN AULD WIFE'S CRACK.

Ay, but ye're wise, and wiser far than we,
Or maist part o' the parish tells a lee,
Of what kind wisdom, Beadsy, think ye I'm
possess'd.
That lifts my character, see far, above the rest?
The word that gangs, how sune are wise and
fell,
Ye'd maybe tak it ill if I should tell.

Gentle Shepherd.

In my young days, there was a man they ca'd Deer Douglass lived at place they ca' the Clayholes o' Stranraer, and it was allowed that if ever there was a Warlock on this earth he was one. He was a kind o' by-ordinar man in a' things frae the very first. When he was a bit callan herding his father's kye, he used tae cuthra hale days whittling sticks wi' his knife, and thinking a' sorts o' gairly wirlins o' wind mills and water mills, and [illegible] Syne, as he grew up he made for himself turning-loom, out o' his ain head, and twenty a' sorts o' boards and cups, and queer things for the gentry, and they gae him a heatle o' siller for them. When he came to mak's estate he took this place at the Clayholes, and commenced the wright business, making chairs and tables and wood-work. Now, when ony thing by ordinar was wanted about town, just send for Deer Douglass and he wad make it for ye. How he came by this extraordinar knowledge gude only knows; but it was allowed that his work was very perfect, mair indeed than many ane's who had said a lang seven years' apprenticeship, and he had nairdanes, that is, cases to carry this world frae us. But it wanna till about the time that Deary had grown mon-mable, and was begun to gae courting the lasses, that it was fairly found that he was a warlock. There was a brow lass in the town they ca'd Tibby Hawkins—I hae seen the wratten mysel many a time, but ye could easily see she had been a right bleezer o' her young days, and takin enough to a mislaird's ee. Weel it ance fell out that Deer cam a-courting to Tibby, and it likewise was fell out that in the course o' their courtship Tibby, very thoughtlessly, gaid Deer a thrawn kind o' a slight, as lasses will sometimes do even to the lads that they're maist fond of. But mark the upshot! It was na long after that maybe no mair nor ten days, till the lass lost the power o' baith her legs, a' in an instant, and it was allooged that if had been Deer Douglass that brought it on her, as if he had read in his heart "gae ye wimes be my wife ye shanna be the wife o' ony ither," at least it was allowed that if that wasna the way o't, there could be nae ither reasonable cause nae, and for a queerly like her losing the power o' her legs in a night's time. Mair than that, I've heard said that she had two sisters living south in the south, at Kirkmichan, and that they baith lost the power o' their legs on the very same night. But of the truth of this part of the story I canna be nae positive, having nae acquaintance o' ony body in that quarter. I heard bonny Tibbie Hawkins that lived in Stranraer wast enough though. She gat'er gait a mon a' her days, but lived in a fine oot-house by hersell, and was glad of ony bit house like me to ren an errand for her. Many a time she has said to me "Jessie, my Jessie, dinna play wi' that lassie Douglass—they're no canny thae Douglasses. I was since a bonny young maiden like yoursel but ye see what it is noo, alas, themselves edging they hae made Puirs. O, for my sake beware o' them Douglasses."

But to gang straight through wi' my story. After that affair on Tibby Hawkins had gaen o'er bonny the town's talk, Deer, without loss of time, gaes off and deeds up wi' anither lass. They ca'ed her ——— but I dinnamember her maiden name. She maybe wasna just sae weel faur'd as Tibbie Hawkins, but she was o' gentler kind, and had gotten good schooling. It was allowed that the reason why he married Deer Douglass afore ony ither was just to a embridge upon her that he couldna do ony ither thing to her. At the ordinar day [illegible] and in gaes the weight o' mother. Na, the minister himself gaes gaed nae far to say that his name shouldna gae down for ages to come as Deer Douglass, and that Deer Douglass himself—Warlock or no warlock, there's little doubt he was the means of saving o' their lives that day, and as was natural, there followed a good deal o' town's talk anent the way he had come ashore from the boat. Many a ane had their ain opinion, and maybe some ventured ane for as to being up the auld story of Tibby Hawkins again. Now this was carried to the minister, as mairt clashes were, and he sent for a number of as town's folk to the manse and explained to us that Deer Douglass wasna a warlock ava, but only a very great [illegible]. What that was we didna weel understand, but it was very plain that Deer Douglass was a by-ordinar kind of man, and had power to do as a battle of ill, if he had only a mind to do't. Deer Douglass continued to be just as much feared by his new friend as ever he was by us auld anes.

I couldna gang through a' the stories that I hae heard anent Deer Douglass, and the wonderfu' things that he did—though I daresay I hae heard maist fifth of them twenty times over—nae I'll just finish off wi' ane about his son—that's young Deer, ken. We were a' hames in the south thegither at Lochwood, and ae day we were playing on the scale-hill—that is a high knowe at the back of the scales, where the minister used to ca' us out like a flock o' sheep to play, and when he wanted us he would just come to the door and whistle, and we could hear him. Young Deer Douglass had a brisk spirity callan—the very captain o' the boys in the scale, and the ane that led thegither in a' their pranks. Those was the auld days but he was in nearly splendid order, Na, the minister himself gaed nae far to say that his name shouldna gae down for ages to come as Deer Douglass, ava, but just Deer Davil; which saying forced on a' greatly. Weel this day that I'm gaen to speak of, the laddies were playing on the scale-hill and Deer he cries "canna a' hae'd Wallace yon magic," ane wa a' fairly fired him up to the top of the scale-hill, and he stood in the midst—the laddies striking a wride rung about him, and us hames looking through between them. And first Deer made ten or three grimaces faces, turning up the whites of his e'en and thrusting out his tongue; and then he gae himself a dirle, just as ye see a dog do when he comes out of the water, and when he gat'd done I—he gae a great loun, and he loup clean out of the circle, without ane opposite or behind. A bonnie of them! Od! he was a fearfu' determined young Deer. It was thought after when he was he married after a wife he would for ever gang his father. And indeed so he did. As he grew up he turned out a very great scholar, and was very clever at his father's business, but nothing would suit him when at Hill Vieu, but he gang to America. He considered himself to my at his father that the newer district o' place for the like of them are. Nae doubt they were right and weel learn in Economy, and lucky it was, very great reason—though they needed to thrive weel enough for they had but little reasonable to expect after the [illegible] death, got better on to America, my Jessie, than ever they could hae done at hame. I'm informed a post o' his have fa' e'en that lost bodies there determined on as doctor. I wonder if that when the Douglasses are gone away. They gaen away under o' charge the gentry; [illegible] that and [illegible] there; I left in town's dell that before the manse of having their grand [illegible] and doubt, that the [illegible] [illegible] and a fair family of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The Times

THE NORTH-EASTERN JOURNAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Queen's Private Household

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S VIEW OF THE EMPEROR.

AN ARTICLE OF IMPERIAL ORIGIN.

From the Paris Constitutionnel Jan. 31.

The Sovereign Pontiff has just addressed an encyclical letter to all the bishops. We at first doubted whether we were legally authorized to publish that document. The organic law which regulates the relationship of the political power of our country with the Court of Rome leaves no doubt upon this question and resolves it negatively. In fact, Article 1, of that law says:

"No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, signature serving as provision, nor other documents (*expeditions*) from the Court of Rome, even when only concerning private individuals, may be received, printed, or otherwise made public, without the permission of the Government."

This enactment is formal, and we could not have infringed it, had not the moderation and the toleration of the Administration thought fit to derogate from so absolute a prohibition. We were informed this evening, with our contemporaries, that we might reproduce the Pontifical letter without impropriety.

This letter is a declaration from the Head of the Church, addressed to his venerable brethren of the Episcopacy. On the first grounds, it imposes upon us a respect which we shall scrupulously observe.

But it does not concern questions of faith for the settlement of which the authority of the Pope is only absolute when conformable to the sacred canons, and in accord with the universal consent of the assembled Church.

A political question alone is here under consideration, and on this point the competency of the Court of Rome could not be admitted without disavowing all the traditions of the Church of France. The memorable declaration of 1682, to which the name of Bossuet is so gloriously attached, says, textually:

"That St. Peter and his successors, Vicars of Jesus Christ, and that the whole Church itself have only received power from God for spiritual things and which concern salvation, and not temporal and civil things."

Then, in the encyclical letter of the 19th of January it is the temporal sovereign who speaks in the name of a temporal interest, but in the forms and with the particular character which appertain to the head of the Church.

There is, then, here, an abuse of jurisdiction, which, without dispensing us from a respectful deference, cannot prevent a free judgment.

Let us not hesitate to express our full opinion.

The detractors of the Papacy have always reproached it for its efforts to overpass the spiritual domain which is exclusively its own. They have raised against it the minds of many independent men who refused their submission except in matters of faith. It was in wishing "to subject" according to the very terms of the decree of 1682, Kings and Sovereigns [illegible] that visible union was disputed from that unity of which Rome is the centre.

Times are changed, we are no longer in the age of [illegible] and our [illegible] would in vain look for such distractions over to arise from a passing misunderstanding [illegible]

It is impossible for us not to deplore the attitude which was here forced upon [illegible] under circumstances, when the spirit of examination appeared as if it ought to [illegible] well with the august character of the Holy Father. It is not sad to see in so grave a document an [illegible] on which we speak the eternal cause of the Church mixed up with and lowered by interests so little worthy of it, and associated with the fortunes of those Princes who, in Italy, only maintained themselves by the arms of Austria, and could not return there except at her back!

In fact, one of the reasons given in the letter of the Pope, for refusing the separation of the Romagna is, that he could not abdicate that portion of his territory without "*detriment to the rights of the Princes of Italy, who have been unjustly deprived of their domains.*"

Here we have, then, the Head of the Church making himself, as in the days of Boniface VIII. and Innocent XII. the arbitrator of political Sovereignties! And mark it well! this theocratical arbitration, which in our day would be the most dangerous prerogative for the Papacy is, by a strange contrast, only the undeniable proof of its dependency; for, before as after the war of Italy, we find Rome bent under the influence of Austria—under that influence which Father Lacordaire so justly considered a cause of the decline and fall of the Holy See.

We should pity French Catholics who could not feel the sad position imposed by the papacy coming forward to restore against the popular will Princes who, having fallen of themselves, had no other refuge than the baggage train of Austrian. This position deserves the hopes of all those who have blessed in the Head of Christianity the union with the Head of Christianity reunion with the principle of his political power is union with regenerated Italy.

The encyclical letter will doubtless serve a rallying point for many opinions which have nothing [illegible] for Christian about them, but which will wrongly endeavour to abuse the authority of this document and its venerable [illegible]. We do not fear that they will succeed, for the policy of the Emperor cannot give occasion, we are certain, to any legitimate [illegible]. The Emperor inspired by a [illegible] which, for ten years has never failed until the present day, first compelled to the Pope reforms which might have saved the integrity of his dominions. When [illegible] considered the evil has [illegible] and saw it means no [illegible] pacifying hand took the population of the Romagna, unless compelling them by force.

The Emperor thought it was more [illegible] for the Pope to give the Romagnas than to conquer for it the rest of the land at the cost of the blood of the soldiers of the Eldest Son of the Church and [illegible]. Happily [illegible] to do so, and we may [illegible] that the [illegible] of France [illegible] into [illegible]

[illegible] to the right to do so, and we may [illegible] that the [illegible] of France [illegible] into [illegible]

[illegible] the Pope [illegible] the [illegible] of the Romagna [illegible] the [illegible] of the Romagnas [illegible] the [illegible] of the Romagnas [illegible] the [illegible] of the Romagnas

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

Do our American farmers sensibly realize that the great majority of them are living the fourth year, and their successors, to have their former subject a good wood to shelter and fuel, in fifty years? I am led to such a conclusion when I compare the present condition of the heavy timber lands with that of forty-five and fifty years ago. Let them have the same treatment fifty years to come, and the words of the Prophet will be fulfilled! "The trees of the forest shall be so few in number that a child can write them!" Now, Messrs. Editors, would it be beneficial to a large portion of your readers, to have this subject a thoroughly investigated in the Rural—about how it is being done, and the best in the vicinity? To start the subject, I send you a few of my reflections and conclusions on this subject.

First.—How are timber lands likely to be made bare of timber? By continually pasturing them. In such woodlands the undergrowth has long disappeared, and much has insensibly decided to graze. This gives a good chance for the wind, when the leaves drop from the forest timber, to blow them into the hollows, or pile them up into heaps by old logs, or stony; then snug by the lodged among the timber, and lodge them in gullies, or over the brink of the ridges in windrows. Remains such woodlands, and where the leaves are carried off, the most of the timber is dying out fast. Why? Because sheep—it has become the most needful to graze, fit roots occupy the soil and collect most of the nutriment from the small amount of leaf mould and the roots of the timber are driven to the extent for support. The tops of the trees, of all sizes, are fast becoming dry, because the roots are robbed of their food they need to keep up a thrifty growth of timber.

Second.—What treatment should timber lands receive to give the most thrifty growth to the timber? This is the question that should be understood. I answer, stop pasturing them and let a thicket of underbrush start up. This is actually necessary for several reasons, to give a thrifty growth to the larger timber. It keeps a supply of young timber coming along to fill the place of the old that is decaying by age. A thicket of underbrush keeps the grass from growing, and high the forest leaves where they drop, keeping them spread in an even coat over the ground, preventing evaporation in the summer, and holding moisture more evenly in the soil. Examine the best spoils, and it is found filled with a thicket of small, thrown roots, close up to the dry leaves. Here is found the very nutriment needed to give a thrifty growth to the timber.—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

SEA BIRDS.

The question is often asked where do sea birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst but we have never seen it satisfactorily answered till a few days ago. An old captain says that he has frequently seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a shore cloud, chattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fall. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles or even further off, and meet for it with inconceivable fleetness. How long can birds can live without water is only a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without it for many days if not several weeks.—*Hinsdale Advertiser.*

THE STUDY OF STORMS.

A few weeks ago the British Association for the advancement of Science, passed a resolution praying the Board of Trade to consider the possibility of watching the rise, force, and direction of storms, and the means for sending, in case of sudden danger, a series of warning telegrams along the coast. A few days ago, at a meeting of the council of the association at Buckingham Palace, the Prince Consort in the chair, this resolution was again brought forward, and, after some debate, was referred as a special recommendation to the care of the Board of Trade.

MINERAL DISCOVERY.

A correspondent of the Brockville *Recorder* intimates that a very rich mine has lately been discovered in the front of Young C. W. The vein has already produced of very pure Nickel, and it is supposed that copper and even gold may be found in said mine. The mine is located on the farm belonging to Mr. Benjamin Hayle, and was discovered last summer by a very ingenious mineralogist, named W. Hardman. The work has been pursued to some extent lately, but will be properly opened the coming spring.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at one visit; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, in its fourth semestre, by

JOHN M. ELLWANGER.

HOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-four years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with thousands of the best farmers and gardeners in every State, as correspondents, the Genesee Farmer combines information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! Rule for

"FARMERS OWN PAPER."

And another is spared to make it worthy of their support.

Every reader is requested to make an effort. Every subscriber remitted will be entered. Every subscriber remitted will be entered.

FOUR AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF NEWS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the Farmer by a person of great intelligence and reliability.

The ladies will find the Genesee Farmer and Gardener valuable reading.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address,

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

WHEAT! WHEAT!

$40,000 Bushels Wanted

THE subscriber will pay the Highest cash price for

Fall & Spring Wheat

delivered at his storehouse near the G. & R. R. Station.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro', June 27, 1859.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to announce the establishment of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for the

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good stable and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful, attentive and obliging hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attendance will be paid to horses and everything connected to his charge, and on the reasonable. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accommodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

W. Clemson's MERCANTILE HOUSE!

In his Four Story Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, conducted entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM; and no SECOND PRICE upon any article in the establishment. *Good value for Ready Money, Fair Dealing, Light Profits and Quick Returns.* His stock of

RICH, STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

being very complete, is well worthy the inspection of the community.

Having made a special arrangement with the manufacturers of Ladies' Fashionable Extension Skirts; also with the manufacturers of the new and cheap Canvass Rubber Shoes, whereby he will be exclusively supplied by them for this Town, he can give great satisfaction in these Goods.—His general stock being continually renewed and kept up, customers will at all times find a good assortment of Fresh Goods. Just receiving from New York, a choice lot of

FRESH YOUNG HYSON TEA,

which will be placed at a low price.

Constantly on hand a large supply of Strange's

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER,

by the side only. Redpath's Standard Golden Syrup by the Barrel.

Peterboro', Nov. 24, 1859. 47

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Scenes on four Railways, Canada, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT.

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $2 to $250 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre Dame St., Montreal

INFORMATION ANTED.

OF PETER McINTYRE, Currier, formerly of Peterboro', who left this Town about eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He was seen in Kingston about two weeks ago, adding that soon for parts unknown. Any information respecting the said Peter will be thankfully received by his brother,

JAMES McINTYRE.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 1, 1859. 46

New Hamburg, Hamilton, and Rochester papers, will confer a favor by copying the above.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 18th October, 1859 43

TO FARMERS

THE subscriber has erected a large granary at the Port Hope Railway Station, Peterboro', and is now prepared to purchase any quantity of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT.

Peterboro' manufactured, will endeavor to be a good wheat market, and for cash one dollar above that offered within a few miles per bushel, of the prices on the Station.

BRING YOUR WHEAT TO PETERBORO'!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Summerfield, 1859. 1

CHAMPAGNE!

DOMPRISING all the best brands from $150 to $250 Per Hundred.

J. CAMPBELL,
Importer (Direct),
Peterboro', Sunday 18, 1859. 2

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased the building recently occupied by Mr. John Lynch, Jr., Water-street, (opposite the Presbyterian Church) for a

FIRST-CLASS

BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most complete arrangements will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

ALEXR. LAWTHER.

Peterboro', Jan. 18th, 1859

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $2,227,600. Paid up Capital, $ 600,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. H. Boswell, | H. F. Whitehorne, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. G. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., M.D.
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq. | A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron. | Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. F. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1859.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. Maclab. *AGENT,*

A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. } 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—3 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

Hon. John Young. | Thomas Kay, Esq.
Henry Thomas, Esq. | David Torrance, Esq.

Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD,
George Street.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling;

Offices.—Unity Buildings, Cannon St. London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

150 able-bodied Men, to work on the Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad, during the Winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Grounds or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October, 24 1859.

STRAYED.

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, early in the fall, a DARK-SORREL HEIFER. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying charges.

ROBT. C. H. CONWAY.

Keene, Jan. 10th, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Hervey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugars,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Cudies,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as now as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenware, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 18th 1859. 33

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clexton,	Templeton Reeve,
Geo. Dearborn,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
R. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance of the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 26th, 1859. 51

TO LAND SPECULATORS
AND ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the *Canada Gazette* to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 28, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, is to be sold under Sheriff's execution for indebtedness on the part of the subscriber's brother, the undersigned, to prevent the public from purchasing all interesting parties in order to avoid vexatious and useless litigation) declare that the said land is his and never was his brother's, and that he holds indisputable titles to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hamilton, C. W., 12th Dec., 1859. 50—

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 35 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and for a Fishing and Hunting Ground cannot be surpassed. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 23, 1859.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary,
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
SUPERINTENDED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Blotches or Wasting Consumption, Scrofula and Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Bronchial Cough, Consumption, &c. &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon the principles, which have obtained success in all parts of the world. The healthful tone which it gives to the system, is sure to prevail in those cases beyond recovery, in any part of the country, from all ordinary description of treatment by Elixir, and bringing the invalid once more to perfect health.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are suffering from this distressing complaint, or those who have injured themselves by private indulgence, or the use of Mercury, which ruins the constitution, and renders marriage improper, should apply immediately.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by enclosing remitting their case. Medical correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51 King St.,
Toronto, C. W.

CHOICE *Wines, Brandies, &c.*

THE undersigned are receiving via Portland and various Spring trades, direct from places of growth, a large and choice supply of the above description of Goods, which, combined with their present Stock, will render the assortment the most complete that can be offered to the trade.

Their arrangements enable them to dispose of these Goods, on very favourable terms. ALL QUALITIES GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JULES REMIE & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.
P. A. BROUNS' RHENISH WINES.
J. HOWARD MARCH & Co.'s MADEIRA WINES.
JULES REMIE & Co.'s COGNAC BRANDIES.
W. WATSON & Co.'s SCOTCH WHISKEY.
CHARLES CHAMP'S PEDRO SHERRY.
OFFLEY, CHAMP & Co.'s PORT WINES.
CHAMP, BUTLER & Co.'s SHERRY WINES.
WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s EDINBURGH ALES.
W. WALKER'S GRAIN WHISKEY,
&c. &c.

Montreal, April 1st, 1859. 14

PHONOGRAPHY,
OR
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 30 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of enabling the [illegible] of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part [illegible] the small sum of ☞ ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER" is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE

Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	9,05
Baltimore.....	9,25
Brodie.....	9,45
Harwood.....	9,15
Indian Village.....	9,45
Keene.....	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'....	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE

Peterboro' Station,.....	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	1,30
Indian Village.....	1,45
Harwood.....	2,15
Brodie.....	2,45
Baltimore.....	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 9 by 13 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro' P. O., or apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	Should procure this work-
Every Singer,	ly publication of Vocal
Every Teacher,	and Piano Forte Music,
Every Pupil,	costing but 10 Cents a
Every Amateur,	number,

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"*The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World.*"

Twelve sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $5; Half-yearly $2.50; Quarterly $1.25

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an astonishing cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Concert, Clarionet, Association, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER beg to inform the friends and customers of Mr. Thomas Russell, and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership with him in the Boot and Shoe business, and hope by strict attention to merit all the favors that may be conferred upon them. They also intend to employ none but the best workmen, and their work will be constantly selected, to establish work done and manner that will not disappoint customers. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by such attention to their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Queen Hotel.

GUNNEY & MARSHALL.

Peterboro', January 11, 1860

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

J. SPENCER,
Proprietor.

STARTLING BUT TRUE
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history or feats by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a concentration of testimonials from the dust of every quarter of the globe, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is regulated and exterminated by the concurring, judicious and irresistible operation of these purifying and irresistible remedies.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned correct with confidence to this antidiluvian agent, and a restoration to health and entirety will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these medicines. Pills cool the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what intricate shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this conquering and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, however or remote, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the invigorating influences of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES!

Should none else time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whose ever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Jaundice,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dysentery,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dyspepsia,	Piles.
Diarrhœa,	Stone and Gravel,
Dropsy,	Secondary Symptoms,
Debility,	Venereal Affections.
Fever and Ague,	Worms of all kinds.
Female Complaints,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, *New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FISTULA.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ungnent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or the most diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It suppresses many of the connection and other infant complaints in the power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its applications. In bursting qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore, Scrofula,
Piles,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Scalds,
Ringworm,	Tetter,
Salt Rheum,	Ulcers,
Scalds,	Venereal Sores,
	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, *New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past four years, and on account of his business of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the same and same MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, remain at same place as heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors. ALL WORK DONE AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT in the Province, and warranted to give satisfaction. He thank you for your kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Rooms over Mr. Chadwick shop, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
IN THE
Peterborough Examiner.

THE

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

Is Published Twice a Week at

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY EDITION.

20c per single copy per annum, in advance or
$1 for clubs of 4, addressed separately.
$12 " 10, " "
$20 for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time expired for copies

All letters, orders and remittances, p to addressed, post-paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL

Proprietor "Montreal Witness," Montreal.

ADVERTISING.

The "Montreal Witness" being extensively patronized by town and country merchants, presents an excellent medium for advertisements. The terms for advertising are, when over eight lines, 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Under eight lines 50 and 25 cents. Advertisements and countermanding them Monday, twenty-five cents each insertion, in advance.

No advertisement can be inserted of a character disconsistent with that of the paper.

DAILY MIRROR
OF
[illegible]

THE Undersigned have decided on issuing a DAILY SHEET of [illegible] Terms to Single Town Papers, 5 cts., cash, (in the same form as the Canada Agricultural, now stands), which will contain a careful Report of all Markets as near Two Hours as our Printing Telegraphers, prepared expressly for the Daily by a full Staff of short-hand Reporters. The Sheet when may be bound up in one or many numbers at the end of the Session, and will answer all the purposes of a

Canadian Hansard!

As the publishers will possess facilities for the execution of this work which will enable them to issue it earlier than the ordinary newspaper reports, and are resolved to make it a positively fair and truthful record of the Debates in Parliament, they confidently anticipate a large circulation, and to prevent disappointment would invite early orders.

The price will be 1d a number, or 1s 6d per dozen. News Agents will be charged 9d per hundred. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash, nor will any larger edition be printed than is actually ordered in advance.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Printers to the Legislature.

Quebec, January 24, 1860.

Sessional Reporting!

THE proprietor of the *DAILY COLONIST* has made arrangements to supply each subscriber who has paid twelve months in advance, with a copy of the

Daily Mirror of Parliament

Free of Extra Charge.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

Toronto, January 24, 1860.

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH
No. 267 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

[illegible]

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

[illegible]

HISTORY:

[illegible]

DESIRED INFORMATION.

[illegible]

APPLICATION OF THE REMEDY.

[illegible]

GRAVEL.

[illegible]

DEBILITY OF THE STOMACH.

[illegible]

A GREAT DESIDERATUM.

[illegible]

I

MARCH

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Bagge Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kep constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 9.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable entirely in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0	3	
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0	0	7
Each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0	0	4
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Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Quinn's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 33—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1856. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF CORNWALL.
☞Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., the Dime's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVERMORE'S PALE ALE. 40

FUNERALS FURNISHED!
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all things necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, at the shortest notice made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, either day or night. He has connected with the establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and can furnish hands and a variety of Coffins at short notice.
W. T. SWAYNE.
Peterborough, March 24, 1859. 13

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
—:o:—
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞*Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
97lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOETL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, *Proprietor.*
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walton Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants got up in the best style and of the most durable material.
☞I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Renfrew, of *The Examiner*, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 7, 1860. 1

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Broker Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COUNCIL CHAMBER
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Testimonials for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination,
By order,
JAMES RYKERT, *Secretary.*
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Hazleburst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
—:o:—
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES,
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1856.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.
☞*All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.*
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Souchong
TEAS
23s 28 6D. AND 33.
Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1860. 2.

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An unusual fine number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb. 4, 1860. 5

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between Silas Newton and Thomas Greene is by mutual consent hereby dissolved.
NEWTON & GREENE.
Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860.

FINE SPARKLING ALE.
Per Doz., Quarts.....8s 6d
do., do., Pints.....5s 6d,
100 DOZ., LONDON PORTER
in very fine condition.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', 13th, 1860. 3.

Selected Poetry.

'TIS A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO TURNING.

Hope on brave heart, oppress'd by sorrow,
Though gloomy be that path to-day;
The clouds may disappear to-morrow,
And thou more clear may see thy way,
A ray of bright'ner hours discerning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning.

Hope on, fond parent, youth is erring,
And thy beloved one gone astray,
Awhile the path of vice preferring,
May yet return some happy day,
Repentant, for thy blessing yearing—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning.

Hope on, poor wife, alone and weary,
Listening for that well-known tread,
Through the night so long and dreary,
Every moment fraught with dread.
While sinks thy taper dimly burning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

Hope on young workers, sisters, brothers,
Labouring for your daily bread;
Whate'er your calling, serving others
With horny hands, or aching head,
Keep ye the lamp of hope a-burning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

ANGEL WHISPERS.

Angel whispers, softly stealing
From some distant, unknown shore,
Life and light and hope revealing,
Bid us murmur never more.
Listen! catch that low-breathed whisper,
Hear ye what those voices speak?
Loved ones call in sweetest music—
Speak not, lest the spell ye break.

Child of earth, oh heart of sorrow,
Cease thy murmurings, dry thy tears—
Hearken, for the coming morrow
Seals the doom of misery's years.
Angel, beckon, wearying never—
Earthward stretch their arms for thee—
Burst their bonds, unclasp each fetter,
Murmur not—thou'll soon be free.

Clarice Dalton.

"But mother do let me go; I've been in mourning two years! It's unreasonable of *you* to expect *me* to keep myself shut up any longer!" And the young lady's bright dark eyes kindled with determination, as, planting a little foot firmly on the floor she muttered "I will go!"

"It is true Clarice," said her mother, who was dressed in deep mourning, "that you are old enough to take care of yourself, as you say; but I doubt if it would be prudent in me to trust my child to the care of a gentleman I have seen but once, and of whom I know nothing save what Mrs. Fitzroy says—of whose opinion, by the way, I *never thought much.*"

"Mother, he is the most perfect gentleman; and as to trusting me with him, I'm not a baby, and—"

"Clarice," interrupted the lady, "if I could go with you, or if your aunt was well enough, I should not object; but, my dear child, I love you too well to expose you to any danger—and however fascinating Mr. Elmont may be to you, remember you do not know him. It is my wish, my daughter that you remain at home with your aunt while I am gone to Wilton. See that you *do not disregard it.*" And the lady left the room, saying as she closed the door, "Make haste Clarice, I shall wait for you."

"I don't want to go out with mother this morning," soliloquized Clarice, as soon as she was left alone. "I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Elmont were to call while I was gone. I won't! I'll stay at home!" and she rose as she spoke and pulled the bell sharply.—"Emena," said she, as her maid appeared, "tell mamma that I'm going to practice this morning; I don't want to ride."

So Mrs. Dalton, disappointed at her daughter's *disinclination to accompany her*, went out alone; thinking as she stepped into her carriage, Clarice is not so amiable as she once was, and I'm afraid she does not love her mother as much.

Mr. Dalton had died two years before leaving his property, which was considerable unreservedly to his widow and child. Clarice was at school at the time, but as she was completing the last term, her mother deemed it advisable that she should not return until its expiration.

Clarice was naturally an open-hearted, *affectionate* girl, but *self-willed* and impetuous. Many a hasty word had been sorrowed over with bitter tears, as having caused pain to those she loved best. On this morning she was in anything but an amiable mood. Her mother's refusal had excited all the rebellion which lay dormant in her nature. Ah! could she have seen the bitter fruits it would bear! She sat down at the piano, but her thoughts wandered from the music, and her fingers from the keys, as she rose and sauntered through the parlors, and out into the conservatory where in fragrant profusion bloomed the choicest exotics. She stopped before the beautiful camelia, the unfolding of whose petals she had watched every day with interest. It was to gleam in its purity among the raven tresses on the night of the forbidden ball. Her mind wavered as she stood there, her eyes fixed on the snowy blossom whose very purity awakened the half formed resolution, "I—think—I'll at——" But no, she resolutely walked away and seating herself by one of the windows of the front parlor was evidently watching for some one.

At last she remembered her aunt, who lonely and ill, lay on her sick bed up stairs. How could I be so forgetful, she thought, as she tripped lightly up the broad stairs. Tapping gently at the door she said, "Aunt Nell may I come in?"

"Yes, love," said a voice from within. "O, I'm so glad you've come, Clarie dear," she continued, as the young girl leaned over her for a kiss, "I'm very dull here by myself, I think I shall get up and come down stairs."

The speaker was a beautiful but exceedingly delicate lady, apparently not more than twenty-five. She was Mrs. Dalton's youngest sister, and like her a widow. It was feared that her health, always delicate had now become hopelessly so. She had no children, and her love for Clarice possessed that of her elder sister, while the young girl felt for her all the warm love of her affectionate disposition.

"I ought to have come before, Nelly dear, said Clarice, caressingly stroking her aunts soft brown hair; "but I've been cross all the morning, and you know——"

"What put your ladyship out of temper," laughed aunt Nell, amused with the comical look which accompanied the confession.

"Oh, it's not much, after all," replied Clarice, fidgeting with her aunt's watch which lay by; only mother doesn't want me to go the ball."

"Who was to chaperon you, Clarice?"

There was a deep blush on her cheek as she answered, "Mr. Elmont, Auntie."

"What? the gentleman Louise speaks so much about? queried the lady.

"Yes, she would give anything to know him, but he took no notice of her after they were introduced."

"But, Clarice your mother was speaking to me about it just before she went away, and she said that she particularly wished for you to remain at home during her absence."

"I dare say," said Clarice, impatiently: "stay at home a whole week, and I've ever so many invitations."

"You must decline them all, my dear."

"I will not. Mother's very foolish to wish it. She treats me more like a child than—"

"A grown up young lady of seventeen," said her aunt. "But, Clarice, couldn't we manage to have pleasant evenings together just for one week? Herbert Taughton will come as usual, and you can get your cousin Cora to stay with you, and I'm sure in the day time you'll have no lack of visitors."

"Everybody I don't want to see I know will come:" said Clarice with a pout.

"Don't think too much of Mr. Elmont, Clarice. He is not the man for you, depend upon it."

"Don't Auntie!" and she left the room abruptly.

The bell rang as she descended the stairs and the rest of the morning was spent in a shopping excursion with Mr. Elmont.

Thursday night came, and Clarice stood waiting in her room. She was tastefully attired in a simple white robe of delicate lace. The camelia was the sole ornament of her long raven curls. Emena held a costly wreath in her hand.

"Wear this, Miss, do."

"No; I'll go just as I am," decided Clarice, clasping a massive gold bracelet on her arm. Then going to her jewel case she took a splendidly wrought medallion bracelet composed of exquisite miniatures of her parents and three nestly surrounded with pearls.

But she could not wear that. Her mother's face seemed to look reproachfully from the *tiny miniature*, and she replaced it in the casket.

"The carriage is waiting, Miss."

Without one word of farewell to her aunt Clarice descended the stairs. Her heart beat with a remorseful pang as Mr. Elmont handed her into the carriage, bending on her as he did so a glance of admiration.

The ball was brilliant, and Clarice was the belle of the evening.

Before she reached home she had promised to elope with Elmont if her mother's consent could not be obtained. As she walked wearily up the stairs she was met by the maid.

"How has aunt been?" she inquired.

"She would not go to bed, Miss," was the answer. "She waited in the drawing-room for you."

Sad and more than half ashamed, Clarice opened the door. Her aunt was lying on the sofa. The brown curls hid her face from her niece's anxious gaze. There was an ominous stillness in the room. It oppressed the young girl's heart with an icy feeling of dread—a fear of something, she hardly knew what. Gently she approached the chandelier and lowered the lights, for she could not bear the glare.

The time piece struck three. Noiselessly she stole to her aunt's side, and with trembling fingers raised the drooping tresses.—Her pale cheek sent a cold thrill through her frame. She bent down. Her eyes were closed; she looked as if she were sleeping, but there was no spirit in her fragile form.

With frantic eagerness she kissed the still lips.

"Oh, *Auntie*, I've killed *you dead!*" she repeated, while strong shudders shook her from head to foot. "Emma, come, come quick, Auntie ——" was all that she could say, and she sank fainting to the floor.

A brain fever followed the dreadful shock of that night. Mrs. Dalton returned to find her daughter raving in delirium, and her sister cold in death.

Many weeks passed before Clarice was able to speak with her sorrowing mother on the sad subject. And then the confession of her fatal disobedience threw her again into her former dangerous state.

"And yet," said she, shudderingly, "if Auntie had lived I should have ——"

"Broken your mother's heart," said Mrs. Dalton, while she breathed a prayer inwardly that this severe trial might be of lasting benefit to her child. And in after years when Elmont proved a spendthrift and unprincipled libertine, she had reason to be thankful that such a fate was not hers. And she became the happy wife of Herbert Taughton.

But she never forgot that night. I heard her tell the story to her eldest daughter, who is her mother's counterpart.

CUTTING WOOD FOR A WAGER.

Quite a crowd of persons collected in the Court House Square, on Saturday afternoon, in spite of the snow storm, to witness the novel feat of a coloured man cutting firewood for a wager. He had been brought expressly from Brantford, by one Mr. Wilkins, living there, who had made a wager of $25 that he would cut a cord of wood in 45 minutes, each stick cut once. The wood was brought to the spot, and the wood cutter set to work in good earnest, surrounded by the persons attracted to the scene. He failed to win the wager, not accomplished his task in 50½ minutes. He is a strong, muscular man, and looks as if he could bear any amount of fatigue; but he cannot cut a cord of wood—knotty kinds of timber.—*Spectator.*

MISS BREEMER ON THE SULTAN.

Miss Fredrika Breemer, in a recent magazine article, thus describes the Turkish Sultan:—

"A little man in a dark coat, a dark red cap with a long black tassel on his head, and a pale, unpleasing countenance, comes down the steps, with as little dignity as a shopman. Can that really be the Sultan? Yes, it must be the Sultan, because the elderly military personages by his side reply with an expression of deep reverence to some remarks of the little man, and, the stout lady with the children steps hastily forward into his path, as if she would stop his further advance. He starts, makes a half step backward, and contracts his eyebrows most threateningly. Yet he listens to what she has to say, but listens with a gloomy expression, and then casts an inquiring glance on his brother-in-law, the High Admiral. He utters a few words of explanation, shrugging his shoulders, and then another word or two, which seem to say.—"What do I know about your husband?"—motions the stout lady out of the way, and walks on to the shore, talking gaily with the gentlemen who attend him. He steps into the caique, from which the canopy has been removed; puts on his glasses, distorts his face in looking up at the sun, and so doing exhibits his tobacco-stained teeth; while his plain, uninteresting countenance assumes a most disagreeable expression. This, then is the man who is called "God's shadow on earth," and *who rules with absolute sway* over the lives and happiness of £35,000,000 of human beings. I have seen many crowned heads, but none who seem to me so deroid of anything remarkable as this "Shadow of God on earth." Nevertheless the throne must produce an effect either for good or for evil. Travellers who see Abdul Medjid only at public audiences, usually observe merely the lifeless, automatic character of his exterior. I now saw him under other circumstances. He was lively, and his countenance, although pale, indicated more youthful strength and health than I had been led to expect. "That is," I was told "because within the last few years he has drunk something stronger than champagne, and this has given him strength. Besides, he generally looks very gloomy." For the rest, Abdul Medjid has the Turkish family features, the oval countenance, with somewhat prominent cheek bones, the nose broad at the nostrils and arched, the dark-brown, well cut, but not large, eyes, and the finely pencilled eyebrows. They struck me as finest when contracted with their threatening expression, and the countenance then appeared most significant. If they could contract with a grave earnestness, Abdul Medjid would be a man of high character. Naturally mild of disposition, a good son, good brother, unwilling although a despot, to sign a death warrant, Abdul Medjid is not wanting in the softer feelings. That which he wants is real earnestness, real strength. So, at least, it seems to me. He does not seriously throw himself into anything, but lets all go as it may and will.—"Allah Kerim!"

SAM SLICK ON SIR EDMUND HEAD.

Mr. Haliburton is a contributor to the *Dublin University Magazine*, and in the February number he has a sketch which cannot but be interesting to our readers:—

"PEABODY" ON STATE CRAFT.—Why it don't stand to reason, nor convene to the nature of things—Latin and Greek may do for governing Oxford or Cambridge, but Gladstone found Homer did'nt help him at Corfu, where he made an awful mess of matters, and Palmerston will have to talk something better than he learned in Ovid, or Virgil to the Pope. The Governor General of Canada has written a book since he went there, and what do you think it is about? The Quebec and Halifax Railway? No, that's tardy. The monopoly of the Norwest Company, that obstructs the settlement of a country as big as all France? No, that would bring down the great Bear hunter, and the Lord knows who upon him. The construction of a practicable route from Canada to Vancouver's Island, by which the China trade might be made to pass through the British territory? No, for that would involve expense and trouble, and he might get a hint he had better mind his own business. An historical, geographical, and statistical account of British North America? No, that cenotry is growing so fast, it would require a new addition every year. Do you give it up? Well, it is a treatise on the words "could, would and should."—Now he COULD write sometain' more to the purpose, if he WOULD, and he SHOULD do it, too, if he held office under me, that's a fact. Yes, it takes a horseman to select cattle for the head, or the pole, and a consideration of the right sort to drive them too, and and it takes a man who knows all about colonies, and the people that dwell there, to select Governors of the right sort, and to manage them, when he gets the collar on 'em. State craft ain't larned by instinct, for even dogs, who hent all created critter for that, have to be trained. It ain't book larnin' that is wanted in Downing-street; if it was, despatches might be wrote like the Pope's allocutions in Latin, but it's a knowledge of men and things that is required.—It's not dead languages, but living ones that's wanted. Ask the Head Secretary what the principal export of Canada is, and it's as like as not he will refer you to the Board of Trade, as it is more in their line than his; and if you go there, and put the same question, it's an even chance if they don't tell you they are so busy in bothering shipowners with surveys, and hoisting coasts at hawley, to make sailors think of summer, for accidents, and other fun, that they haven't time to be examining into you. Well, don't be discouraged, go back to the Colonial office, and try it again. Ship you to head clerk, "What's the principal Canadian export?" "I don't know any of that name," he'll say: "there was a chap here yesterday, but I should say Quebec." "No," says you, "not that, but what's the chief commodity or production they send to Great Britain?" "Oh, now I understand," he'll say, "it's timber, you ought to know that, for we had trouble enough about lumber duties lately." "Well, what kind of timber?" says you, "square or manufactured, hard or soft wood, which is the most valuable, white or black birch, hemlock or larch, cedar or spruce? which wood makes the best trunnils, and which the best knees for a ship?" Well, I'll take you a bet of a hundred dollars he can't tell you. "Then says you, "which is the best flour Canadian or American? which keeps sweet the longest? and what is the cause of the difference? Have they any iron ore there? if so, where is it, and how is it smelted? with pit or charred coal? and which makes the best article? Well, the gosney will stare like a scaffawag that has seen the elephant, see if he don't! Now, go into any shop you like in London, from Storr and Mortimer's down to the penny bazaar, and see if the counter-skippers in 'em don't know the name, quality, and price of everything they have. Let me just ask you, then, is it right that a national office like that should be worse served and attended to than them, and be no better than a hurrah's nest.

LIVING AND MEANS.

The world is full of people who don't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbours, when the real obstacle is not in banks nor tariffs, in bad public policy nor hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation. The young mechanic or clerk marries, hires a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife, instead of taking hold to help him to earn a living, by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help her to spend her limited earnings. Ten years afterwards, you will find him struggling on under a double load of debts and children, wondering why the luck was always against him, while his friends regret his unhappy destitution of financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky.

Through every grade of society, this vice of inordinate expenditure insinuates itself.—The single man, "hired out" in the country at ten to fifteen dollars per month, who contrives to dissolve his two years' earnings in frolic and fine clothes; the clerk who has three to five hundred dollars, and melts down twenty to fifty of it into liquor and cigars, are paralleled by the young merchant who fills his spacious house with costly furniture, gives dinners, and drives a fast horse on the strength of the profits he expects to realize when his goods are sold and his notes all paid. Let a man have a genius for spending, and whether his income is a dollar a day or a dollar a minute, it is equally certain to prove inadequate. If dining, wining, and party-giving, won't help him through with it, building, gaming, and speculating will be sure to. The bottomless pocket will never fill, no matter how bounteous the streams pouring into it. The man who (being single) does not save money on six dollars per week, will not be apt to on sixty; and he who does not lay up something in his first year of independent exertion, will be pretty likely to wear a poor man's hair into his grave.

HINTS FOR THOSE WHO NEED THEM.

Usually, where there is poverty, there is a slovenly, heedless woman. A man may work ever so hard, and get good wages, and yet have a barren, thriftless home, himself and children go ragged and comfortless, unless his wife understands true economy and takes care of what comes in her way.

It is surprising how few women consider it necessary to use prudence in the management of their wardrobes and household affairs. A woman who considers it beneath her time and attention to use half-worn garments to supply her family with bed-clothes or carpets, and cannot take the trouble to keep a rag-bag or basket, deserves to be poor always. How much better old dress skirts look, neatly tied into bed-comforters, than stringing all about the house, and tucked into odd corners and broken panes. No matter if poverty does not compel you to save paper rags, keep a bag nevertheless, and when full give it to your poor neighbor; it will cost you not a moment of time to take care of "lots" of things that, if you do not want them, will be useful to some one. I like to help a *tidy, industrious* poor family, but when I go into a house and see disorder, waste, filth, and enough laying about, if properly taken care of, to make a comfortable home, I feel it is of no use to give such people things to abuse and destroy. They will always be poor, and no person could possibly assist them.

Pomposity and false pride, or shiftlessness and pride, and poverty, usually go hand in hand. What a pity that men and women, who have no love of labor, no fancy for housework, no love of children, should marry and attempt to raise a family, to be a nuisance to themselves and the community.

Some err through ignorance, but many more through idleness, and unwillingness to study and practice the constantly recurring details by which people in the country usually secure a comfortable independence.—They go to their graves, mourning over their poverty, and carrying these "mere fortunate," as they call it, and wondering at the "mysterious ways of Providence," while all the time, the fault lies at their own doors.

A scuffle between some Irish laborers took place on a bridge, and a battle royal ensuing, one of the Hibernians was very *unceremoniously* tumbled over the bridge. While his over-thumbing in the water, he kindly exclaimed to his opponents—"Only ye spalpeen, come and hit me now if you dare!"

Uncle said a hand to a lad who had just entered his house, "your father's drowned." "Darn it, replied the young hopeful, "he's got my knife in his pocket.

Carrying home coals from the grocery in a wheelbarrow may be genteel, but it's bad for the liver.

AN ISLE OF SYKE VETERAN.

But my chief delight here is my friend and neighbor, Mr. Meelan. He was a soldier in his youth; is now very old—ninety and odd I should say. He would strike one with a sense of strangeness in a city, and among men of the present generation. Here, however, he creates no surprise; he is a natural product of the region, like the red heather, or the bed of the dried torrent.—He is a master of legendary lore. He knows the history of every considerable family in the island; he circulates like sap through every genealogical tree; he is an enthusiast in Gaelic poetry, and is fond of reciting compositions of native bards, his eyes lighted up, and his tongue moving glibly over the rugged clots of consonants. He has a servant cunning upon the pipes, and dwelling there for a week. I heard Ronald often wandering near the house, refreshing himself with their music; now a plaintive love-song, now a coronach for chieftain borne to his grave, now a battle march, the notes of which, melancholy and monotonous at first, would all at once soar into a higher strain, and then hurry and madden as beating time to the footsteps of the clan going clan. I am the feel of ascention; and the tree under which the hag has rested, the stone as which a banner was planted on the morning of some victorious or disastrous day, the house in which some great man first saw the light, are to me the sacredest thing. This light gray, keen-eyed man—the scabbard sorely frayed now, the blade sharp and bright as ever—gives me thrill like an old coin with its half-obliterated effigy, a Druid stone on a moor, a stain of blood on the floor of a palace. He stands before me a living figure, and history groups itself behind by way of a background. He sits at the same board with me, and yet he lifted Moore at Corunna, and saw the gallant dying eyes flash up with their last pleasure when the Highlanders charged past.—He lay down to sleep in the light of Wellington's watch-fires in the gorges of the piny Pyrenees; around him roared the death thunders of Waterloo. There is a certain awfulness about very old men; they are amongst us, but not of us. They drop out of the living soil and herbage of to-day, like rocky strata bearing marks of the glacier or the wave. Their roots strike deeper than ours, and they draw sustenance from an earlier layer of soil. They are lonely amongst the young, they cannot form new friendships, and are unwilling to be gone. They feel the "sublime attractions of the grave;" for the soil of churchyards once flashed hind eyes on them, heard with them the chimes at midnight, sang and shouted the brimming goblet with them; and the present Tom and Harry are as nothing to the Tom and Harry that swaggered about and taunted the reigning belles seventy years ago. We are accustomed to lament the shortness of life; but it is wonderful how long it is notwithstanding. Often a single life, like a summer twilight, connects two historic days. Count back four lives, and King Charles is kneeling on the scaffold at Whitehall. To hear Maclan speak, one could not help thinking in the way. In a short run across the mainland with him this summer, we reached Culloden Moor. The old gentleman, with a mournful air—for he is a great Jacobite, and wear's the prince's hair in a ring—pointed out the burial-grounds of the clans. Struck with his manner, I inquired how he came to know the real resting-places. As if hurt, he drew himself up, laid his hand on my shoulder, saying, "Those who put them in told me." Heavens, how a century and odd years collapsed, and the bloody field,—the battle smoke not yet cleared away, and where Cumberland's artillery told among the clansmen sleeping in thicket, like swathes,—unrolled itself from the horizon down to my very feet! For a whole evening he will sit and speak of his London life; and I cannot help contrasting the young officer, who trod Bond Street with powder in his hair, at the end of last century, with the *old man* living in the shadow of Blavin now."—*Alexander Smith in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE GAME OF CURLING.

Curling is a game so intensely childish that it cannot be overpraised as an adult pastime. Children at play love those games the best where they have to contain the character of men, and we who are men love that game the most that it is the most thoroughly childish in its glee.

and capricious monarch already referred to in no respector of persons, but is frowningly polite to all who accept his hospitality.—The chartist weaver, whose politics are of course of the liveliest description, is rather pleased to join in a mixed game of this sort and he cries, "Soop, my lord, soop," with quite a pleasurable sensation. His lordship too, obeys the exhortation quite irrespective of him who addresses him, and flatterers give him a light for his pipe, unconscious of having done anything unusual. Perhaps it is in men of sixty or thereby that we find the keenest relish for the game of curling. Many a man at this time of life begins to consider each winter's ice as the last he may enjoy, and as he steps once again upon the last good ice of the season, gratitude mingles with the old man's glee as he revels in the innocent mirth of a second boyhood. Shall we overlook the pride each player takes in his toys in their weight, shape, bevil, and material. His position in society and the style he affects in "the world" are easily expressed in his handles, upon which considerable taste and expense can be lavished. Even the man whose vanity prompts him affect rudeness or unassuming boorishness can have these pretensions strictly reflected in the rough iron and unpolished slab. We see the favorite Ailsa blocks about which so many fables are vended over the beef and greens. It appears they have to be smuggled away from the rock by daring deputations from the various clubs who adopt that kind of stone. Their mythical properties, chuckled over by their possessors, are a faculty for becoming dull upon keen ice and keen upon dull. We see too, the Crawfordjohn and some Aberdeenshire granites, apple of their respective proprietor's eye. What so pleasant after dinner (what so pleasant by the way as curlers' fare?) as to hear friendly discussion regarding the proper weight of a stone, the best device for a footboard—and every club has its pet contrivance, we ourselves even preferring wood—the real and the spurious form of broom or "kowe," the best form of refreshment during a game, [one of Glenlivat?] and the best way of getting that confounded artificial pond to hold water.—Regarding the last it is needless to state that nineteen artificial ponds out of twenty are only nineteen expensive failures, the twentieth pond being both cheap and successful. It appears that the secret of constructing these ponds is only known to about half-a-dozen men in Scotland, among whom our Contemplative Correspondent pretends that he is one, but we have reasons of our own for doubting this. Curling is called the "roaring" game by the various country parties who send in news, although we never hear this term applied to it in conversation. But a review of the different risks in any county shows that the qualities is quite properly applied. We have even taken the trouble of constructing a table, which may be seen at the office of this 'Journal,' in which the various ranks and conditions of men are set down in order according to the noise they make upon the ice. Thus, taking 100 the noise that might be made by an escaped maniac, we have the following result:—Millers, 89.05; shoemakers, 78; masons, 779; shopkeepers 55; surgeons, 53; farmers, 48; bakers 35; legal practitioners, 31; clergymen, 33; country gentlemen: baronets, 32.75; noblemen, 21; Editors of newspapers, 21; schoolmasters, 19; dissenting ministers, 8; tract distributors, no returns.

LORD MELVILLE ON VOLUNTEERS.

The present position of Lord Melville, our Commander-in-Chief for Scotland—the position offensively describable as being down on his narrow-bones—is not the only reason why people should abstain from hitting him hard. Of course, it cannot be concealed that Lord Melville's offence was very rank, smelling that it not only smelt of the Horse Guards, but has been apologised for by the gallant offender, who is peculiarly indisposed to retreat in such matters. Mr. Sidney Herbert, on Thursday evening, regretted that Lord Elcho should have referred to the subject in Parliament at all; but how could it be avoided, when so glaring a contradiction had arisen? The Queen met her Parliament with the statement that she had received the offers of service made by the volunteers, and not only thus stamped the movement with the royal approval, but speaking for the Government, recognized in the volunteer body "an important element in our system of national defence." While the Sovereign was thus encouraging and instigating the movement, her Commander of the Forces in Scotland was doing his best to repress it and throw cold water upon it. That of itself called for some explanation, but there was more of the same sort of discrepancy behind. The Duke of Cambridge had praised the volunteer force and objects, and had readily accepted the command of the City of London Regiment.—Yet Lord Melville, the Commander of the Forces for Scotland, declared that the volunteers "were perfectly useless, and no general officer would command them." Here was one general officer, the chief of the whole British army, who had readily come forward to command them—could it be that General Lord Melville was deputed to speak for all the rest? Decidedly the matter wanted clearing up, and there was no better way of doing that than to bring it to the notice of the Minister of War, as Lord Elcho did. The result has been highly satisfactory. The country may deplore that the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards considered Lord Melville's offence so flagrant that he immediately wrote for and obtained an apology. But as Lord Melville's, senseless as they were, had travelled throughout the country, and had done whatever harm they could do, it was necessary that their antidote should receive equal publicity, and that his Lordship should be made to eat his humble pie in the face of the whole nation. That has accordingly been done, with, we should think, the best effect. Lord Melville's letter afforded sufficient satisfaction to the Duke of Cambridge for the personal insult which his previous words conveyed, but, so long as its contents remained private, it did not atone for the outrage upon the general body of volunteers, nor counteract the injury it must have to what the nation—not less than the Queen and Government—has recognized as a most important element in the future defence and safety of the country.—*Scotsman.*

A WHITE GIRL BOUGHT BY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.

A white girl, nine years of age, one-sixteenth African blood, was exhibited in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, after service on Sunday, and the $800 necessary for her purchase pledged on the spot, and a lady in the audience making herself responsible for any deficiency in the amount collected. The story of this girl is a bit vivid commentary on the slave system of this country. She is one of six children born at Washington, the national capital, whose father is a white physician of the highest respectability, and the mother a light mulatto slave. Five of the children and the mother had been sold to go South, the sixth can last been engaged for $800 by a slave trader, when a clergyman at Alexandria learned the facts and got possession to bring her North, to see if money could be raised to free her. Such an appeal could not be resisted by Mr Beecher's church, and the little white girl will not be sold South to become "a breeder" for some respectable white man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Town Property for sale by Auction—R. Nichols.
Spring Brake—David Brownlee.
Lost.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860

WRECK OF THE 'HUNGARIAN.'

It is but three short months since one of the finest Atlantic steamships became a wreck, and the shock caused by that melancholy event has scarcely subsided when the news of another similar but more appalling catastrophe reaches us. As in the case of the *Indian* the news from the scene of the wreck is extremely meagre and somewhat conflicting, but all accounts seem to agree that with the ill-fated *Hungarian* has perished the whole of her passengers and crew, numbering at least 700 souls.—From the various despatches from Halifax, also from Barrington the nearest telegraph station to the wreck, we learn that on Monday morning the 23rd, at 3 o'clock, a steamer's light was seen from the main-land, and at daylight a large steamer was seen ashore with only one mast standing. A gale was blowing at the time and no assistance could be sent from the shore. Under these circumstances there is no room for hope that the crew and passengers could have escaped by means of the boats; one of the boats belonging to the ship has been washed ashore, bottom up, with the oars lashed to thwarts showing that it had probably been swept overboard, or at least had never been used. Only two bodies have been washed ashore, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the tide is rapid in that locality, and the bodies may have been carried awry by the ebb beyond the possibility of their ever being driven upon the beach. The cause of the sad calamity is not now known, and may ever be a subject for conjecture. Captain Jones, the commander of the vessel, was known as a competent and careful navigator, and his amiable disposition won him the universal confidence and respect of the travelling public; therefore we cannot believe that the calamity could have been the result of negligence on his part. The loss of two vessels of the Canadian Line within so short a period cannot but be lamented by everyone.

At first it was feared that John McKellar, M.P.P. for Kent, Rev. Mr. King, and Hon. W. H. Merritt, were among the passengers, but we are happy to state there is little grounds for longer supposing this to be the case. Of Messrs Talbot, representative for East Middlesex; Mr. Dawson, President of the North West Transportation Company; Rev. Dr. O'Meara, the pioneer among our Indian Missionaries; Mr Blackwell, Manager of the Grand Trunk; Mr. F Shanly, and a number of other gentlemen connected with commercial houses in Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, there is nothing positive known. They were expected by the *Hungarian*, but may have been delayed beyond their appointed time. The *Anglo-Saxon*, now due, will bring the list of passengers. The following account of the vessel will be read with interest:—

"The *Hungarian* was one of seven powerful screw-steamers owned by the Montreal Steamship Company, which were employed in running between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in summer, and to Portland in winter, touching at Cork. The present was the third trip which she had made, all her voyages having been performed in good time, and under favorable circumstances. She is of iron, 2,500 tons burden, was built on the Clyde in 1857, and was classed A 1 at Lloyds, where her hull is insured; her cargo being probably insured in part in the United States. She was valued at about £40,000. The *Hungarian* was a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, her bows rounded to that curve which modern shipbuilders have adopted as the shape which offers least resistance to the water. The rest of the hull was also in graceful proportions.

"The vessel was 320 feet in length, her breadth of beam 36 feet, and depth of hold 27 feet. She was propelled by double engines of 350 horse power. The engines were constructed by Tulloch & Denny, Dumbarton, and the vessel built by Mr. William Denny & Brothers, of the same place.

Her crew, all told, amounted to 110, which includes about 40 waiters. As this number was somewhat reduced at the present season, it is possible the crew did not exceed 100 persons. She had accommodations for 150 cabin and 300 steerage passengers."

COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION.—Few delegates were present at the Convention on Tuesday. The following were the officers elected:—

President—W. Eastland, Esq., Peterboro'.

1st *Vice President*—R. Ingram, Esq., Otonabee.

2nd *Vice President*—P. Pierce, Esq., Asphodel.

3rd *Vice President*—Rev. Mr. Elvin, Monaghan.

Mr. D. Pentland, *Secretary*.

Mr. John Robertson, *Treasurer*.

The next quarterly meeting of the Union will be held at the Village of Norwood, on the last Tuesday in May.

MR. KERTON.—Is a Coroner compelled to publish the verdict rendered in a case tried before him?

QUERY.

[He is not. It is the Coroner's duty to hand over the verdict to the County Attorney, in whose possession it remains.—ED. EX.]

☞ A Temperance meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next.

DR. EYERSON AND THE MINISTRY.

It has been observed of Charles II. of England, that the essential qualifications he deemed necessary for a thorough politician, was, that he should talk like an honest man and act like a rogue. Had our Rev. Superintendent of Education, Dr. Ryerson, lived during the reign of the "Merry Monarch" he might probably have been as great a favorite with him as he is at present with the party who rule the destines of Canada.

On Wednesday, the 23rd ultimo, our new and elegant Union School was formally opened for tuition by the Rev. Superintendent of education. On this occasion the Rev. gentleman did not as usual at such meetings, appear in his now celebrated suit of home-spun garments, from the fact as we learn that they have become so much soiled and thread bare of late, that the public are now beginning to *see through them*, we therefore had to forego the pleasure of hearing the Dr. expatiate on the great advantage of protection to native industry. Still the Rev. gentleman's *penchant* for assisting the "powers that be" was not overlooked. Canada, at present, according to the Dr's. ideas was in a most flourishing condition, both at home and abroad. For example the Postmaster-General's arrangement for carrying weekly across the Atlantic about a hatfull of Continental letters was extoled as a wonderful feat of Canadian diplomacy.—The finance Minister also came in for his share of praise, owing to his late operations in England, which according to the Rev. Superintendent's notions will in future relieve us, as a people, from all care as to money matters; such is the immaculate financial abilities of Mr. Galt.

During these political statements of the Dr. we grieve to say the muscles of the larger portion of the audience were brought into play and a grin was on almost every countenance, still out of respect to our local clergymen who were present, a roar and out laugh was not consumated; still we think the Dr. could not fail to see which way the "wind blew" in this Town in regard to our opinion relative to the Canadian Ministry, which it is the Rev. gentleman's pleasure to bemoan with so much praise.

In conclusion we would beg to suggest to the Rev. Superintendent of education the propriety of letting politics alone in his professional tours through this province, for he may rest assured that all the "casual advantages" the ministry can derive from that source is more than counterbalanced by the disgust it occasions to more than nine tenths of the people.

DR. RYERSON'S MEETING.

Mr. Editor,—In accordance to public notice in that behalf, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West honored our good Town with his presence on the 22nd inst. A speckling of persons from country and town assembled at 2 p. m., in the new School House. The proceedings opened at about half past 2, by calling Wm. Cottingham Esq., as Chairman, and Thos. White, Jun., Esq., as Secretary. The Chairman in one of his laconic speeches introduced the learned Superintendent, who came forward, and gave us a long talk upon our Common School system, showing its excellence compared with any other, and how it was progressing. Still it wanted a little tinkering he thought, in the shape of an additional tax so as to make the schools free, that parents who now pay one shilling and three pence per month, extra, for educating each child, shall be allowed to send his children free.—This is all very well, but in connection with this *freedom*, the Dr. considered as did two of our judges before him, and I regret to add that so many there present thought a law should be passed *compelling* the attendance of all children at school. The announcement called forth the applause of the meeting.

After sundry observations and comparisons between Canada and the State of New York, the worthy Dr. called the attention of the meeting to the inefficiency of the Grammar Schools in the country, thought they were not sufficiently endowed, recommended that they should be made free as well as the Common Schools. To accomplish which, he proposed that the County Councils should lay on a tax on all the property of the County so as to raise an equivilant to the Government grant, and for which the schools should be free for all the youth from the country. After a talk of some two hours length, the Dr. sat down saying he would be happy to hear the views of gentlemen present in regard to the suggestions thrown out, or answer questions which may be submitted.

After answering a few on local matters, a person from Otonabee stood up and told the meeting that he had never been to school, had not received an education, felt much the need of it, and laid it down as a principle that no parent had a right to deny education to his child. The law he maintained should compel a parent to educate his child. The Dr. maintained so to. The steam now got up, and one after another rose and lauded our school system, and especially these new additions of taxes, and penalties, when Rev. Mr. Douglas stated, that being tolerably well acquainted with the different school systems especially in Britian and the Continent of Europe, he questioned the wisdom of adapting the principle of free schools, that one objection to them had been urged, they were looked upon as pauper schools and it might be a question whether education would be as much prized, when free as when it was paid for.

When Mr. D. sat down the Dr. who had the appearance of being displeased, rose and replied rather sharp and took occasion by a reference to the pauper schools to remind the gentleman who had sat down, that we had no such in Canada. The manner in which it was done appeared to me very unguiteously, apart from the right of even the Chief Superintendent, to put down a person for entertaining and expressing an opinion of his own, if that opinion is in opposition. The fact is there is no much of freedom now a days, that when a big dog like our Chief comes along, every cur must bow down before him or pay the penalty. Well done the Dr. knew this, and how well he used his influence on Wednesday last, there present can judge. He appealed to the audience for a cheer, and they gave it at Mr. Douglas's expense.

Then came forward the door-keeper, and expressed his regret that "our worthy superintendent" should speak so, should oppose the Chief Superintendent, and all of us, &c. Where was the *Magna Charta*! I maintain that Mr. Douglas had as good a right to express an opinion on schools as any one in the meeting, be it right or wrong and it would have been more to the Chief Superintendent's credit to have answered Mr. Douglas as one gentleman ought to answer another, than to cause the people to laugh at him. It may be deemed a happy hit, but it is a mean action, which all right thinking men will despise. If Dr. Ryerson did not know, our people knew that Mr. Douglas had ever shown himself the friend of education, both in town and country, and the mark of disrespect shown him on Wednesday, was as discreditable to all concerned, as it was uncalled for.

The resolution proposing to make the schools free was put and carried, without opposition.

The next resolution declared that power should be given to Municipal bodies to enforce the attendance of all children at school An amendment was put in, to the effect that such a proposition was an infringement on parental rights, which the state has no right to invade. The amendment was supported by very few, not probably a dozen. As a matter of course the resolution was carried.

Parties who so far forget what is right to an individual, will be ready to inflict a wrong on the community. As there is something strange about this resolution, I shall refer to it. It was introduced by the Secretary, and it seemed to me that he was at a loss to get a seconder. I saw the uneducated man referred to, with a paper, looking at it, as if he were to move or second it, but it was no go. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wm. Henry Moore, against his will, he has said since he does not approve of its sentiment, that Mr. White put his name down, and he not thinking it amounts to much, let it pass. Nor do I think it amounts to much. No fear of Councils putting in force any such arbitrary measures However, as straws show how the wind blows, we may learn that tyranny will keep showing its hideous head, where power is, notwithstanding the bulwarks thrown around it. The discussion upon both amendment and resolution had to be cut short as night was fast coming on.

Mr. Gruver introduced the next resolution, "That the Grammar Schools of the County should be free, as well as the Common Schools, and that the Counties Council should lay on a tax for this purpose." The resolution was carried, *nem con.*

It is somewhat strange, Mr. Editor, that our worthy Chief Superintendent should consider it an imperative duty when any change is proposed in Toronto University, to commence his peregrinations over the country, yet such is the fact.

In 1847, he went round, alluding them to the "magnificent endowment" of Kings College, the value of some of its lands, &c. Shortly after the election took place, the Conference then wanted the endowment divided amongst the denominations. The allusion to the College by our worthy Chief was then intelligible. At this tramp, however, we heard nothing of the College.—It is now known that Conference has come out with a memorial to the Legislature, praying for an Act to scatter University endowments among the various Colleges in the country. It would not answer now to moot the matter. But how about the Grammar Schools, being assisted by the counties!

It is known that the fund from which the Grammar Schools are endowed, as well as Toronto University and its adjuncts, was originally the same. That in 1828 a division was made, so much land being patented to the Grammar Schools, College and Royal Grammar School respectively.—That the Act of 1853 provides that any surplus income of any year shall form a fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for academical education in U. C. That at the close of 1857 the surplus income was said to be nearly £7,000. As the Grammar Schools are now under the superintendence of Dr. Ryerson, why did he not apply for this fund to assist the Grammar Schools that need assistance? Is it because he keeps a wistful longing eye to that "magnificent endowment," and looking forward with ecstacy to the time when his beloved College shall share in the spoils, the dear bought spoils of an indefatigable warfare. I say it is notorious that our Chief Superintendent has publicly advocated the spoilation of our University. He has labored hard and long to get it under his thumb, and having failed he comes boldly out and advocates its destruction.

He now unites with the Conference to pass the Act, to endow the denominational Colleges with University funds. The Grammar Schools he wants the different Counties to assist, so that no more will be required from the "glorious endowment." I have no doubt his chief object in his present tour, is to effect this arrangement. It is all nonsense about his advocating the free or protective policy of the Government, his object is to serve the Conference, and its College. His "consultation" with the leading men in each place on school matters, except so far as the free *Grammar* Schools are concerned is all moonshine He showed very little desire here to *consult*. His object was to carry the people with him in his pet schemes. One fact deserves notice in passing, that since the Grammar Schools have been under the superintendence of Dr. Ryerson, they have deteriorated. Ten years ago at our District Grammar Schools an education could be obtained, better than at present. In many places they now are no better than good Common Schools.—We feel that we have sustained an injury by the transfer.

All that remains for the Dr. is to get the control of the University. He has tried this, and fearing failure in realising his wishe comes forward as a member of the conference and publicly advocates the policy of that body in contending for University funds for Victoria Colleges. I submit whether a person occupying the public position he does in educational matters has a right, or rather acts prudently in publicly, advocating the destruction of a public institution at once the glory and pride of our common country. His conduct herein, is but another proof to the many already existing, that he stops at nothing to advance his personal or denominational ends.

Apologizing for the length of this communication,

I am
Mr. Editor,
yours truly,
J. E.

—The Rev. D. Dailey, on Friday last, fell from a hay loft in the township of Percy, fractured his skull, and died in about three hours.

—The increase of buildings in Detroit was 343 in 1859, over the number erected in 1858, besides which 226 were in progress of erection when the report was made up.

—A man named Michael Cushlen, fell from the roof of the Court House, in Toronto, on Monday last, and was killed. He leaves a wife and two children totally destitute.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Feb. 27th, 1860.

Council met. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. The whole Council present.

The minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition from Mrs. Warren asking the Council to allow her one dollar a month as rent for a room, was referred to Committee on Charities.

A communication from Mr Elias Burnham was read stating that unless the Council retire the note now lying protested in the Commercial Bank made by him on behalf of the Town, he would take steps to protect himself, was referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from Mr. Geo. Dunsford, applying for the office of Clerk and Treasurer was ordered to be laid on the table.

A Report from the License Inspector shewing the number of Licenses issued and the amounts received during the year, was received and adopted.

The Mayor informed the Council that there had been no quorum on the evening to which the Council was last adjourned, and consequently there had been no report from the Committee to which was referred the suit of Mr. Bradfield, that the last day for appearance was last Wednesday, and upon consulting with Mr. Dennistoun he had instructed him to enter appearance.

The Mayor stated further that he had attended as a Director, a meeting of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Board, and begged to report to the Council that as the Board was constituted the municipalities having stock in the road were not fairly represented in proportion to their stock, that this town had £30,000 stock which only entitled it to send one Director, while Mr. Fowler with £10,000 was able by distributing it to be represented himself and also by persons of his nomination; the Mayor recommended the Council to petition the Legislature to amend the law in this respect.

The following Report was received and adopted:

To the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Peterboro', in Council assembled.

The Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to report as follows:—

That they have enquired into the state of the Finances of the Town as they now stand, and regret much to have to say, that they are in such a condition that your committee are in a perplexity as to which course they would recommend the Council to pursue.

Your Committee find, on examining the last report of the Finance Committee of the last Council, that it is distinctly stated that there would be at the end of the year 1859, a sum of $6,054 for arrears of liabilities which would be required to be paid off by the then succeeding Council.

For this sum your Committee find there is no provision whatsoever made, that this is the balance which, it was calculated would remain to be settled, after applying all the assets and resources of the Town, as far as they would extend, in discharge of its liabilities, and that in fact, the means to pay this balance would have to be raised for this as in ordinary years.

Your Committee, on examining the accounts of the Town as they now stand, find the balance against the Town, as far as they have been able to arrive at it, to be $6,511 70. This will appear from the following statement.

The following are the items on the debit side.

	$ cts.
Balance due by the Town on the Can'a Loan Fund acc't....	517 00
County Rate for 1859.....	1400 00
Debentures and interest.....	1682 00
Balance of School Rate.....	900 00
Arrears of Salaries.....	510 00
Balance due for Law expenses.	292 87
Sundry accounts and claims including Scott & Hopkin's claim, sued for.....	1196 36
Expenses of arbitration on separation of County from Town..	220 00
Notes in Commercial Bank....	2300 00
Making in all.....	$9018 23

From this sum is to be deducted $2,507 52, which sum it is expected, is still likely to be realized from last years resources. The items are as follows:—

	$ cts.
Balance on Collector's Roll, for 1859, likely to be realized.	1200 00
Due from the Clerk of the Market	302 50
Arrears due of Market Stall rents	22 50
Due from W. A. Scott for rent and taxes.....	407 78
Balance in Treasurers hands...	574 74
Making in all.....	$2507 52

This balance of $6,511 71 which is thus left to the present Council to provide for, is nearly two-thirds of the amount at which the assets of last year were estimated by the Finance Committee's report above referred and is so very large that your Committee are at a loss what course to advise the Council to pursue, with a view to its liquidation. It is utterly out of the question to contemplate its being provided for, out of the ordinary ways and means of the year There are so many difficulties in the way that your Committee cannot think of recommending the Council to take any definite course, without first taking advice upon one or two legal points which have presented themselves to them in the course of their investigations.

If your committee are authorized to consult competent legal authority, they will then consider themselves in a position to advise the Council as to what may be deemed most advisable to be done to meet their present difficulties.

Your Committee would beg to call the attention of the Council to the fact that it has been the practice for Councils, when retiring, to leave a large amount of unsettled accounts and other liabilities remaining behind at the end of the year, and that in consequence, it has been found necessary by the succeeding Council, to pay off a considerable portion of those arrears, out of the assets which properly belong to the following year. Thus running the accounts of one year into those of the one succeeding and mixing up the transactions of the two so as to lead to confusion.

Your Committee cannot too strongly condemn this practice, the result of which always has been that it has been found next to impossible to ascertain the proper receipts and expenditure of any one year, not to speak of such a course leading to irregularities, which in many cases render acts of the Council positively illegal.

Your Committee beg leave strongly to impress upon the Council the necessity of confining the transactions of the Corporation as closely as can be within the municipal year, and they would urgently recommend the present Council to keep this in view in the year's business.

Your Committee would also desire to bring before the Council the unsatisfactory way in which the Town collections have been hitherto made. It would appear by the report before referred to, of the Finance Committee of last year, that at the commencement of the year 1859, there was still uncollected upon the Collector's Roll for 1856, $771 49, and it appears, from a return just received from the Collector for 1859 (last year) that he is still $3,200 behind, that being the sum which he calculates will still be realized in full from last year's Roll.

Your Committee hope that the Collection will be better managed this year, and that the Roll will be closed if possible before the end of the year.

Your Committee consider it advisable to bring these matters thus early in the year before the attention of the Council, so that they may be well considered and the necessary preliminary step taken in proper time.

As to the application of Mr. Burnham, touching the notes upon which he states he is liable, your Committee would ask leave to defer reporting definitely upon the matter until they have had proper advice. In reference to the matter of Mr. Bradfield's suit against the Corporation, your Committee have to report, that the Mayor has already instructed Mr. Dennistoun to defend the suit. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. ORMOND.
JAMES RYAN.
IVAN O'BIERNE.
EDMUND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Cluxton, Trustee for the Town, requested to be heard concerning the suit brought in his name against Mr. John Fowler, which was granted.

Mr Cluxton stated that he had not been indemnified by the Council against risk, and also that he had been sued by Mr Fowler on account of the Town, for £4,790 15 0 balance for constructing the Millbrook Branch. The Clerk read to him the resolution on the books affording him indemnity and when asked what more he wanted, no reply was made.

The Mayor upon Mr. Cluxton's withdrawal, informed the Council that he had understood distinctly from Mr. Dennistoun that Mr Cluxton had consented to bring the suit, and was satisfied to leave the matter entirely in Mr. Dennistoun's hands.

Mr. Cluxton asked permission to make further explanations, and upon leave granted, instead of doing so, took advantage of the liberty he had obtained to tell the members of the Council that he had every confidence in them, but none whatever in the Mayor, and repeated that the statement made by the Mayor of his having allowed Mr Dennistoun to proceed, was false. The Mayor called Mr Cluxton to order and reprimanded him for his insolence, and Mr O'Beirne, upon whose motion Mr Cluxton was heard, upbraided him for his presumption.

Mr. O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain, That the Treasurer be authorised to pay Mr. William Arnott the sum of fourteen dollars being a debt incurred by him for medical attendance while suffering under a severe wound received while assisting in the arrest of the perpetrator of the late burglary in this Town.—*Carried.*

Mr. Edwards handed in his securities which were accepted.

The special committee to whom was referred the accounts of Mr. Cumming reported the matters all satisfactorily arranged

The Council adjourned till to-morrow night at 7½ p. m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1860.

The Council met—his worship the Mayor in the Chair—present, the whole Council.

The minutes of the former meeting were signed.

A By-law amalgamating the offices of Chief-Constable, Collector, Inspector of Licenses and Health Officer and appointing Wm. Cumming to the same was read and passed.

Mr. Walton moved, seconded by Mr. O'Bierne,—That the *names* of the following persons be appointed as *Constables* for the Town—Oliver N. Bradley and Henry Billington.

A communication from the order of Good Templars inviting the attention of the Council to the alarming increase in the sale of intoxicating liquors was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday night at 7½ p. m.

Wednesday, 29.

The Council met last night, the Mayor and eleven members present.

Minutes read over and signed.

A communication was read from Charles McCarthy, claiming $12 as compensation for loss of time and expenses in coming to Peterboro', as his lot was advertised for sale for taxes when none were due. It was referred to Committee on Finance.

A petition from the Sons of Temperance praying the Council not to lower the price to be paid for Licenses, and to restrict the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, was received.

Moved by Mr O'Bierne, seconded by Mr. Morrow,—That in the event of its being necessary to discontinue the suit now commenced by the Trustees of the Towns of Peterborough and Port Hope against Mr. Fowler in consequence of the withdrawal of the consent of the present Trustees to the suit being carried on in their names, the legal gentleman now in charge of the conduct of the suit is hereby authorized and instructed to take all necessary steps and proceedings whether in Chancery or otherwise, to compel the Trustees to do their duty, it being always understood that the trustees are to be indemnified so far as may be directed by competent authority.

Moved by Mr Ryan, seconded by Mr Harty,—That the new License By-law be now read a first time.

It was moved in amendment by Mr Toole, seconded by Mr Morrow,—That this Council do now adjourn till next Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Amendment was carried, six voting for it and five against it.

The Council adjourned.

—The Imperial Parliament is making an attempt to suppress bribery at elections.

—In 1859, 76 persons were killed, and 41 injured by lightning in the United States.

—A Bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature providing for the imprisonment of Northern preachers, teachers, and tenth agents.

—A presentation of plate has been made to the Rev. Dr. Machar, of the Old Kirk, Kingston, by the members of his congregation.

—A street fight between girl of about 25 summers has used an old fellow for $5,000 damages for courting her ten whole years and then marrying somebody else. The case is on trial at Detroit.

—A boy was born in Massachusetts last week, healthy and well formed, with "a well defined pair of soft silky whiskers stretching from ear to ear." The child is now five weeks old, and has quite a large beard.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As you are aware the annual meeting of the Temperance Union Association took place on Tuesday last. It seemed to me that some of the delegates purposely kept aloof from the meeting in order to give the Belmont man who wrote so vehemently some time ago that the Association would never flourish until its management was in other hands—an opportunity of taking the burden on his back, and doing the great things he boasted could be done. Well, now, I hope our piercing friend will be satisfied with his task, and that after tinkering the Constitution of the Association to suit his notions, at every meeting, he will be able to please himself at least, if he does not please anybody else. Strange logic that which argues that because the representatives for one section of the County do not attend, the meetings should be farther removed away from that place; strange, surpassing strange, that men supposed to be clear-headed should be so bereft of common sense. But the next meeting is to be held at Norwood, and I suppose the members from Smith and Monaghan who could not find time to come to Peterboro will go to the most eastwardly point of the County to attend there. *Cui bono!*

A DELEGATE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 2.

$X = {}^3Y = 7$
${}^2X = Y = 11$

${}^2X = {}^4Y = 14$ = first eq. by 2.
${}^2X = Y = 11$ from 2nd eq.

${}^2Y = 3$ by subtraction.
$Y = 1$ by division.
$\therefore X = 5$
Therefore X = 5 and Y = 1.

G. FELL.

PROBLEM NO. 3.

Long have I been in sad distress,
For want of blooming, bonny Bess,
I've played my part with all my skill
To purchase her, or her good will.
But ah! too soon alas! I find,
To Dick she's true, to me unkind:
A lusty blade of talents rare,
Who loves to sport and please the fair.
A letter he to me has sent,
In which is surely something meant,
But alls a mystery unto me,
I such a letter ne'er did see,
So I implore you'll from below,
The purport of this letter show.

V = VX = VY = VZ = 160
$X^2 = XV = XY = XZ = 800$
$Y^2 = YV = YX = YZ = 200$
$Z^2 = ZV = ZX = ZY = 440$

when, with the help of an article, he says V, X, Y and Z denote the letters in the alphabet composing his request.

W. D.—You will please observe that our rule respecting solutions prevents us accepting your initials as a signature. We will not publish your solution.

PROBLEM No. 4.

Two couriers start at the same time from two towns, A and B, and travel each towards the other town; after some days they meet, when it is found that one of them has travelled 96 miles more than the other, and that by continuing to travel each at the same rate as he had done before, the one will finish the journey in nine days and the other in sixteen.

Required—the distance of the places, and the rates at which the couriers travelled.

Provincial Parliament.

OPENING OF THE SESSION!!

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

QUEBEC, 28th Feb., 1860.

This day at 3 o'clock, p. m., his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and the House being present His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have much pleasure in announcing to you that your joint address of last session, inviting the Queen to visit Canada, has been laid at the foot of the throne, and that her Majesty's most gracious answer will forthwith be placed in your hands. You will see with satisfaction that we may hope for the honor of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in such a manner as will prove the loyalty loyalty of all ranks among us.

Negotiations have been carried on by the Postmaster General for securing the transmission through Canada of a large portion of the correspondence between Europe and America. The result of these negotiations has been such as to show that the advantages of the route by the St. Lawrence are fully appreciated. At the same time care has been taken to represent properly to Her Majesty's Government the position and claims of Canada, with reference to the Postal subsidies granted to ocean steamers.

The Commissioners appointed to report on the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, have completed their labors, so as to enable you to pass a bill for the settlement of this long pending question.

The Government have received suggestions from many sources with reference to the measures introduced last Session for the Consolidation of the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, and a Bill will be submitted to you which may enable you to effect that important object.

I congratulate you on the issue of the Consolidated Statues of Canada, and of Upper Canada. I trust soon to see the same work completed for Lower Canada, and when this is done we may hope it will be followed by the further assimilation of the laws in force in both sections of the Province.

I desire to call your attention to the expediency of considering the law of debtor and creditor in commercial matters, as it exists both in Upper and Lower Canada, with a view to further legislation on this difficult subject; and I think, too, that the present system of currency and banking deserves your early and serious consideration.

A message will be laid before you for the purpose of facilitating the administration of the Crown Lands.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I shall not congratulate you on having completely terminated our financial difficulties, I think that you will find that the income and expenditure for the year, now have been such as to cause us no fear for the future.

Papers will be laid before you having reference to the consolidation of the public debt, and the successful exertions made by the Minister of Finance, during the recess, with a view of securing this important object.

You will see that the depression under which we have labored has not diminished our credit; but it has forcibly impressed on myself and my advisers the necessity of a strict and rigid economy. It is with this conviction that I ask you again to consider the propriety of making the requisite provision for the Queen's service.

The accounts for the several departments shall be placed in your hands with as little delay as possible.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

It pleased Almighty God, in the last autumn, to bless our land with a plentiful harvest, and we see around us at the present moment the signs of a revival of commerce.

I earnestly pray that these marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase and that our people may have abundant cause to be thankful for the welfare of their country, and the maintenance of law and order. It is at your hands that they expect such amendments and changes as may, from time to time, be needed, but I rejoice to think that few subjects of a broad and important character remain to be dealt with by immediate legislation.

I now leave you to the discharge of your legislative duties.

After the speech some little discussion followed on the subject of a bankruptcy law which Colonel Prince advocated in strong language, after which the Council adjourned.

In the Lower House, after routine proceedings, the following despatch was read:

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 30, 1860.

SIR,—As the two Houses of the Canadian Legislature will soon re-assemble for the despatch of business, it becomes my duty to inform you that the joint address to which they agreed at the close of their last session, was duly presented to the Queen, and was most graciously received by Her Majesty. In that address the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, earnestly pray the Queen to receive in person the tribute of their unvarying attachment to her rule, and to honour with her presence her subjects in British North America, upon the occasion of the opening of the great Victoria Bridge, accompanied by the Prince Consort and such members of the royal family as it may please Her Majesty to attend on the occasion. Her Majesty values deeply the attachment to her person, and the loyalty of the Crown which have induced the address, and I am commanded to assure the Legislature, through you, how lively an interest is felt by the Queen for the growing prosperity of Canada, in the welfare and contentment of her subjects in that important Province of her Empire, and in the completion of the gigantic work which is a fitting type of the successful industry of the people. It is, therefore, with sincere regret that Her Majesty is compelled to decline compliance with this loyal invitation. Her Majesty feels that her duties at this seat of the empire prevent so long an absence at so great a distance as a visit to Canada would necessarily require. Impressed, however, with an earnest desire to testify to the utmost of her power, her warm appreciation of her Canadian subjects, the Queen commands me to express her hope that when the time for the opening of the bridge is fixed, it may be possible for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony in Her Majesty's name, and to witness those gratifying scenes in which the Queen is herself unable to participate.

"The Queen trusts that nothing may interfere with this arrangement, for it is her Majesty's sincere desire that the young Prince, on whom the Crown of the Empire will devolve, may have the opportunity, of visiting that portion of her dominions from which this address has proceeded, and may become acquainted with a people in whose progress towards greatness Her Majesty in common with Her subjects in Great Britain feels a lively and enduring sympathy.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obed't, humble serv't,
"NEWCASTLE.

"To Gov. the Rt. Hon.
"Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart."

so successful in America, he has not forgotten the fortunes or misfortunes of others at home; having literally remitted £30 as his contribution to the funds of the Royal Dramatic College."

*, We have cut the above from a Welch paper, Haverford West *News*, but we don't endorse its assertions. We don't think that Capt. Morton Price has made a single penny by his speculation. He and Miss Lucette have sung to good audiences, but they have also sung to very bad houses, and being exceedingly incompetent managers, must have lost money instead of gaining £300 !—*British Weig.*

Latest from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annexation of Savoy to France, was debated in the House of Lords. Strong sentiments were expressed against it.

Lord Granville said that Government had assurances that annexation was not now contemplated.

Lord John Russell announced that England had made four propositions to France and Austria, relative to Italy: neither power to interfere without the consent of the four great powers; the French troops to be withdrawn; Venetia to be left to Austria, and the Central Italian States to be left to again express their desires. France agreed to all but the fourth proposition. Austria had not replied, but was objecting to the last two propositions.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY AND THE BUDGET.

The London *Times* asks if there are tidings of a mutual disarmament behind this commercial treaty. This very year we shall, perhaps, spend £30,000,000 for naval and military purposes and national defences. This tremendous amount is the price of suspicion. We are, however, going to work and not to fight with France. Yet now we are paying upwards of a million to our friend to get him to shake hands with us, and spending thirty millions in preparations against the possibility of his knocking us down. This cannot be helped, so long as the armaments of France are upon her present scale. The disarmament must be simultaneous if it be to take place, and it is by no means easy to point out a satisfactory mode of effecting it. The *Times* approves generally of the budget and treaty. If there had been no treaty at all, we must, as free traders, have done, next year or the year after, just what we have done now under the treaty, and the longer we delayed doing it the greater would have been our own loss.

The *Herald* observes that Mr. Gladstone last night seemed to revel in the difficulties of his position, but cannot congratulate him on his budget. Above two million pound of annuities have fallen in, and where are they? Gone—swallowed up by the commercial treaty—gone in French wines and in Lyons silks, and in Parisian knicknacks. They might have been applied to reduce the war duty on tea and sugar, or to meet the additional two millions required for our naval defences. But that would have been a very vulgar mode of meeting expenditure. The only channel that Mr. Gladstone could devise for the proper dispersement of this godsend is the commercial treaty with France, and into this channel he flings the whole of the amount.

The *Daily News* says we have got back to the days of grand financial statements and comprehensive budgets. Since the career of Sir R. Peel's legislation came to a stop, we have been living on the capital of a policy which has carried us safe through European revolutions and a Russian war.—Last night the political heir of Sir Robert Peel may be said to have entered upon an inheritance which, in spite of careless guardians, is still the finest fortune in the world. In defending his Budget from the charge of relieving the luxury of the rich at the cost of the comforts of the poor Mr. Gladstone declares that beneficient legislation consists not in taking a penny or twopence off tea and sugar, but rather in striking the fetters from industry and expanding the field of labour. This memorable Budget is, in a word, a Budget of principles, not of expedients; decisive as an onward movement, but sound in its calculations and safe in its results.

The *Star* says the Budget completely justifies its confident expectations. The grand characteristic is the remission of the four millions of indirect taxation, by the abolition or reduction of customs or excise duties on nearly 400 articles. All the more agreeable provisions of the Budget will, of necessity, be permanent, while its obnoxious requirements may terminate with the ensuing year. It is the power of Parliament to remove the ten millions of taxation now to be imposed by retrenching the expenditure.

All the journals extol Mr. Gladstone's speech. The *Herald* says no living Englishman could have put so imposing a front on what it terms a hopless project. The *Daily News* says he never gave a more masterly proof of close and pressing logic, vigorous conciseness of expression, and clearness of arrangement.

The Peers' gallery was so crammed that Lord Derby himself was obliged to stand during the delivery of the speech.

J. H. Cohn of London, in the East India trade, has suspended. Liabilities £50,000.

The *Anglo-Saxon* reached Liverpool on the 8th, and the *Edinburgh* from New York on the 9th.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that a circular will soon be issued by the new Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French diplomatic agents abroad, and which may be considered in some sort the programme of the Imperial Government on its Foreign policy. It will be couched in sense eminently prudent and friendly to all. It is reported at the War-office, that the order for the French army in Italy to be ready to march at a day's notice has been countermanded.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs announced from all parts of France concerning the deplorable effect which has been produced by the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur Dupanloupe (which the Monde insists should be brought before the Tribunal,) imposes on us the duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic, and therefore M. Grandguillot says he does not intend publishing the said letter in his principal edition for Paris.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE ENGLISH PROPOSITIONS.

The *Nord* to-day publishes the text of the despatch addressed on the 20th ult., to the French Ambassador at London, by M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the propositions of the British Government, as stated in the Queen's speech on the opening of the Session of Parliament. The proposition that French troops quit the Roman States and Lombardy is accorded to by the Imperial Government, on conditions such as that Rome is not evacuated till the Holy See is secure from harm, and Lombardy is free to secure its own interests if they would not be guaranteed by the new organization of Italy. The third point as to Venetia does not excite objections, but it must be left open to consider any compensations which Austria may at a future time offer with regard to Venetia. In treating of the fourth point, that if any new elections the assemblies of Central Italy pronounce in favor of annexation, France and Great Britain shall not oppose the entrance of Sardinian troops, M. de Thouvenel says:—"We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations upon it with the Austrian court, and we could not to-day, in the presence of the stipulations of Villafranca, pledge ourselves in a formal manner." He adds:—"The reception we have given to the three first propositions will prove the sentiments in which we have received its overtures, and he cannot have any doubts as to our sincere desire to combine for the solution which the situation of Central Italy calls for.

SPAIN.

Madrid, 7th.—Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards, after a battle which was fought on the 4th. Eight hundred tents, forming the fine encampment of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all the other equipments of the Moorish army, have been taken.

The brother of the Emperor took to flight, a summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender

Within twenty-four hours a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmen had begun to pillage and slaughter in the town. The division of General Rios entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy.

Immense popular rejoicings are taking place at Madrid, which is splendidly illuminated. The acclamations of great delight are general, and great preparations are being made for public fetes.

It appears that the Moors begun the action of the 31st at 11 in the morning by a fierce attack upon the Spanish advance posts.—They are said to have returned with increased fury to the attack. They closed with the Spanish batalions, and in the hand to hand combat which ensued they were at last defeated, though they obstinately disputed every foot of ground.

In a cavalry charge, ordered by General Galiano, four squadrons found their return intercepted by a body of 2,000 Moorish horse and had to cut their way through. In this way they were aided by the other squadrons sent to their support.

General Prim, with six battalions, stormed a height commanding the field, but had to charge four times with the bayonet before he could gain the position. It was decided to hold the ground thus taken, and artillery was sent up to General Prim in the course of the night. The loss on the Spanish side is reported as considerable, but the number is not given. We hear that a transport arrived this morning at Algeciras with 27 officers and 650 rank-and-file wounded.

ITALY.

It is reported that the Pope was about to excommunicate Victor Emmanuel.

The correspondent of the London *Times* had been ordered to quit Rome.

It was stated that France had expressed a disposition to withdraw her troops from Rome, provided the Pope consented and engaged to call in no other foreign troops.

The Pope had made another speech extremely hostile to France.

The Austrians were constructing four new forts round Peschiera, and making great military preparations.

A Ministerial crisis was expected at Vienna.

A letter from Milan says:—We continue to receive more and more afflicting news from Venetia. They harvest off from the fortresses of Moravia and the Danube two trains, one of 80 and the other of 100 persons all in chains, who had been arrested on suspicion of feeling love for their country. These individuals have not undergone any formal trial. Fresh arrests are being made in all the towns of Venetia. These towns are still deserted and every day sets of violence are committed. They persist in their acts of provocation in order to force the people to resist by which they would have a pretext for venting their rage on every one.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 9.

Letters received from Constantinople to the 1st inst., state that general dissatisfaction prevailed in Turkey. The complaints against the administration of the Grand Vizier were increasing, and it was believed that the Sultan will dismiss him on account of his unpopularity.

The Dutch Minister had been insulted by an eunuch in a street of Pera, and had demanded satisfaction.

The Turkish Government has promised to withdraw the paper money from circulation next month.

Information causing suspicions against Prince Danilo had been received by the Porte.

Intrigues of Prince Milosch for obtaining the complete independence of Servia had also been discovered.

Agitation prevailed in Servia. The tranquility of Bosnia and Roumelia was also threatened. The Porte therefore had reminded the Powers of their engagement to defend the integrity of the Turkish empire.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 9.

In consequence of the death of the Minister Rottwitt, the other members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignation which have been accepted by the King.

CHINA.

SHANGHAE, Dec. 21.

The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin and the entrance to the Peiho. 100,000 Tartar troops have been centred near the Peiho.

The British are energetically preparing for the coming campaign.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, Dec. 12.

The trade with Japan has been stopped by the excessive demands of the Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by the insults offered to the Japanese.

The British Consul has issued a notification blaming the conduct of the Europeans.

—The All England Eleven are contemplating a visit to Australia.

A FAT COUPLE.—The Boston Express says: Mr and Mrs. Annis, residing near the High Bridge of the N. J. Central Railroad are supposed to be the largest couple in this country. The gentleman's weight is 700 pounds, and the lady's weight 700.—Mr. Annis's age is about 45, and Mrs. Annis's about 43. It requires six yards of canimer for Mr. Annis's pants and nine yards cloth for a coat. He and his wife keep a public house at a place called Perth Pebble. It is said that Barnum, of the New York Museum, offered the couple $1,500 per year and their expenses if they would come to New York, but they refused, telling him they did not wish to be hissed at so much. They began to increase in size about seventeen years ago.

MAZZINI ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The Glasgow papers publish a letter from Signor Mazzini to his friend, Mr. John M'Adam. Mazzini is again in England, and, as we learn from this letter, occupying himself with the promotion of the cause of Italian nationality:

We are working actively in the south to promote there a change which would reach the aim at once. You helped us, through pecuniary assistance, when we were at work in the north of Italy; help us if you can, for the south. Explain to your countrymen that our aim is unity—that there is the root of the question—that Italy will never be tranquil, Europe never be at peace, whilst that supreme aim of ours is not reached. Urge for support being given to the claimed annexation of the Dukedoms of Tuscany, of the Legations, of Piedmont. Bonapartism is conceding the annexation of the Dukedoms, doubtful about the Legations, negative about Tuscany. And, above all, urge, insist for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italy, but especially from Rome. What is the use of talking of non-interference whilst 20,000 French soldiers are forbidding Rome manifesting her verdict about papal rule? The withdrawal as soon as the Pope's security would be guaranteed was promised since 1849. It was promised again in 1856, on condition that the Austrian troops would withdraw from the Roman provinces. It is asked for by the Pope; it is by the Italian people; and since the war for independence, it is a logical deduction, as, since the peace of Villafranca with Austria, it is an elementary political duty. Ask for it—petition, speak, resolve in every meeting for it. Rome free in Italy one; and the movement now going on amongst your Catholic population ought to stir up your Protestant believers to something like a counter-demonstration. These are the things you might, if willing, do for us. My hour is exhausted, and I cannot write more; I shall as soon as I can.

Believe me, dear friend,
Ever gratefully yours,
JOSEPH MAZZINI.

John M'Adam, No. 65 Hyde-Park St., Glasgow.

The Mazzini party was said to be active at Rome. General Goyon had taken measures for preventing any manifestations.

ELOPEMENT OF A MARRIED CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. William Prosser, late curate of St. Nicholas's Church, Durham who had achieved considerable popularity as a preacher, and had long been regarded as a pattern of piety, was married a little more than a year ago to an accomplished, amiable young lady, and for some time lived very happily together. The incumbent of the parish occupies the post of Chaplain to the Durham Penitentiary. In the course of his ministrations the young divine, as assistant to the incumbent, made frequent visits to this refuge of female frailty, and, as it proved by subsequent events, one of these females succeeded in establishing an influence over him which has led him to abandon his wife and home. After the girl left the Penitentiary she was for a short period in the service of Mr. Prosser, where, it would appear from certain correspondence which has since been discovered, a criminal intimacy sprung up between them. Upon the reverend gentleman's recommendation she was afterwards taken into service at Crozdale Parsonage. Latterly Mr. Prosser has been in a highly nervous and excitable state of mind, and being on terms of intimacy and friendship with the Rev. Henry Chaytor, of Crozdale, he went over on a visit, ostensibly for a change of air and rest. While residing there his improper intimacy with the servant was found out, and the discovery was, of course, speedily followed by his dismissal from his curacy. On the same day the degraded curate and his paramour went off together in a fly to Ferryhill Station, and proceeded southward on the North-Eastern Railway. As may be supposed, this disgraceful affair has excited the most intense astonishment. Mr. Prosser's supposed piety and zeal had rendered him an especial favorite, and it was only on the Saturday before Christmas day that the young ladies connected with the Bible Class presented him with a writing case and inkstand as a mark of their respect and esteem. —*Manchester Guardian.*

☞ As Mr. Albert Rand, with his wife and three children, were driving over the ice on Lake George the horse and sleigh suddenly went through a crack in the ice. The cries of the sufferers were not heard, although they were within a short distance of a house on the shore, but Mr. Rand succeeded in saving his wife and one child. The other two were drowned.

Sympathy with the Pope.

MEETING AT MONTREAL !!!

(*Abridged from the Transcript.*)

On Sunday last, an aggregate meeting of the English speaking Catholics in Montreal was held in St. Patrick's Church for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Some considerable time before the hour fixed for the Meeting, the vast edifice was completely crowded with a congregration of both sexes, but before the proceedings commenced the fairer portion withdrew.

The platform was erected within the Sanctuary, and at 4 o'clock the Lord Bishop of the Diocese was requested to preside over the meeting. His Lordship was supported by many influential gentlemen of the city, among whom we noticed the Hon. L. T. Drummond, M. P. P., B. Devlin, Esq., C. T. Palgrave, Esq., Marcus Doherty, Esq., M. P. Ryan, Esq, F. Cassidy, Esq., J. C. Quane, Esq., and other gentlemen.

After the strains of the splendid organ had been heard, with the most soothing effect upon the vast assemblage, it was addressed in English by His Lordship the Bishop Coadjutor, Monseigneur Larocque, who said that the affection the Bishop of Montreal entertained for the people confided to his spiritual care was amply repaired by the zeal with which the Roman Catholics of his large diocese, and especially the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, had testified their affection to the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic world. They at the same time did not permit their zeal to interfere with that christian and peaceable demeanor which became the followers of Christ. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal had on that day attended the meeting (though in contravention to the advice of his medical adviser), for the purpose of showing his full appreciation of the holiness of their cause, which was in conformity with the pastoral letter announced in that church before. The principle which they came to maintain was to protect the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Faith, (so far as their peaceable views enabled them) from the opposition for a moment of desertion by his faithful children.—They came to express their sympathy with him in the hour of affliction, because his enemies were hurling evil against him. He added that his entire confidence in the promoters of that meeting would not permit him to detain them by any further remarks.

B. DEVLIN, Esq., moved the first resolution. He said that the appearance of so vast a meeting, in a church consecrated to the services of the Creator—assembled as they were for the purpose of opposing certain political movements—might arouse some feelings of surprise in a certain class of persons. But let the public understand that the Roman Catholics of Montreal were the sincere adherents to the faith, of which Pius the IX. was the visible head on earth—are determined by every lawful means to oppose the sacrilegious attempts of those who would rob him of his rights. No Pontiff had ever sat in the chair of Peter more eloquent than the present Pope. Mr. Devlin, in support of these assertions, brought forward several proofs from the London *Times*, the works of certain Protestant authors of the highest authority at the present time; also from a meeting held a short time ago in New York; all of which he maintained, proved to a demonstration that no title was more valid than that of the Roman Pontiffs to the ecclesiastical states. Mr. Devlin proceeded to expatiate on the liberality of those Protestants of New York, who in respect and affection towards the present Pope, carried at a public meeting held for the purpose, a vote of congratulation upon the mild firmness of his Government. The speaker then quoted some documents from the trial of Mazzini, which, he said, established the fact that Mazzini—the leader of the present movement against the Pope, and the promoter for many years past of such movements—was an assassin. The speaker quoted the remarks of the Count Montalembert, a peer of France, who declared that the followers of the Cross would never yield to the disciples of Voltaire. He summed up by a description of the Emperor Napoleon, who was formerly a member of a secret society of the revolutionists; and from this the speaker drew the conclusion that fear of the terrible oath of Mazzini's party had rendered the Emperor afraid, and that this fear was the reason of his adherence to the enemies of the Papal throne; also, that the experience of 1,000 years had sufficiently proved the utter impossibility of overthrowing Papal authority; that persecution had often been the lot of true Roman Catholics, and that they had been accustomed and trained to persecution. Mr. Devlin then proceeded to move the first resolution to the following effect:

"That the energy and consistency with which His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has always, since his happy elevation to the Papal Chair, pursued the career of rational reform under the most adverse circumstances, and the unremitting exertions of his Holiness to promote, the material, intellectual, and spiritual well-being of his immediate subjects, and to develope the material resources of his dominions, justly entitles him to the respect and love of the civilized world."

G. E. CLERK, Esq., Editor of the *True Witness*, seconded the resolution in an elegant address, to the same effect as Mr. Devlin.

Mr. DOHERTY proposed the second resolution.

"That the actual condition of the Sovereign Pontiff, harassed as he is on all sides, by the rebellion of a portion of his ungrateful subjects, by the intrigues of foreigners, and the treacherous counsels of powerful and ambitious princes, jealous of his authority—is well calculated to excite in the bosoms of all true Catholics an ardent sympaty with the venerated and beloved head of their church upon earth."

Mr. PALGRAVE spoke to the resolution. He observed that the present occasion elicited his entire sympathy. He had not the honor of being exactly one of the Irish Roman Catholics of Montreal; being, however, an Englishman and a Roman Catholic, he felt himself among his friends, for Roman Catholics are the same, united in the same faith, all over the world. He concluded by seconding the second resolution.

Hon. L. T. DRUMMOND came forward to move the next resolution. He said that from a severe attack of illness, he was necessarily absent from the church until the moment the meeting was held. True Pius IX. was the Vicar of Christ, and certainly his kingdom was not of this world; but the rights of individuals should be respected; and when the Pope held in trust, as he did, territories, legally and justly placed in his hand by indisputable titles down to these times, he (Mr. Drummond) did not see why such rights should be invaded. No; it was the duty of Roman Catholics to proclaim their abhorance of such attempts. The great link which bound together the States of Italy and the Continental Catholic Powers was the Roman Catholic faith. For they had amongst them feuds and rivalries handed down from olden times, from father to son, and the purity and integrity of that faith of which he (Mr. D.) believed Pius IX. the head on earth, should be cherished by those who believe in it, and the temporal possessions which help its progress on earth should be held sacred. Unquestionably, the Emperor of France was a great conqueror, and he was (continued the speaker) perhaps the greatest conqueror of modern times—at least, he had attained more conquests than any living man. But, like his uncle, Napoleon the First, he might find that interference with the Pope would terminate in his ruin. He hoped better things of Napoleon III. He trusted that veneration for the chair of the Apostles would prevent any aggression against the lawful authority of the Pope as a ruler, and he expressed his conviction that not only the hearts but the hands of true Catholics would defend the Pope from the violence of his enemies. Mr. D. trusted that respect for the sublime faith of which the Pope was the venerable head, would awaken in the mind of the Emperor, a feeling regret for any disrespect shown, and induce an adherence to Pius IX. for the future, as the great sovereign and head of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Drummond concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the heroic courage by which his Holiness has refused to give his assent to the spoilation of the Holy See, and the Christian dignity with which he has maintained the rights of his successors, are worthy of the highest admiration; and that Catholics would be wanting in gratitude towards the Holy Father were they not to testify to him their appreciation of his noble conduct."

Mr. Cusack seconded the resolution.

M. P. Ryan, Esq., in a few impressive words, moved the fourth resolution as follows:—

"That an address be drawn up in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and that it be transmitted through the hands of his Lordship Mons. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, to his Holiness Pope Pius the IX."

Mr. Cassidy seconded the resolution.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

George E. Clerk, Esq., then moved that the Chair now vacated by his Lordship, should be occupied by B. Devlin, Esq., the President of the St. Patrick's Society.

His Lordship having reported his unanimous resolutions to the kneeling assemblage, they slowly dispersed.

CRUELTY on BOARD AMERICAN VESSELS.

A very revolting case of cruelty on shipboard has recently been brought to light before the magistrates of the Isle of Wight, in England. The American barque Anne, from New York, had on board several negroes among the crew. The testimony of one of them before the Court was that the first and second mates had been guilty of causing the death of six of them during their passage to England. There was, according to the testimony, one named Armstrong, who was ordered to perform some service by the mate, and not doing it as quickly as the mate wished, he struck him on the head with a mallet. Armstrong fell on the deck, and, on being taken up by the witness, he noticed that his eye was running out! He could not speak. The second mate sent him down to the martingale, under the bowsprit, to clear the ear-ring. He could not do it, but fell off the martingale, and with his arm around the ear-ring was towed along in the water, but at last, by the order of the mate, the ear-ring was cut, and the man was lost. There was another colored man named Turtle, who was thrown upon the deck, stamped upon, and his skull broken. The following is the story of the witness:—

"Hires caught him by the head, hauled him down on the deck, and stamped upon and kicked him on the head with his sea-boots, which were very hard. I saw Turtle's head and eyes bleeding. Hires went aft, I went to breakfast, and Turtle went down into the forecastle. After breakfast Hires said to me, "Is Jack Turtle turned out?" I replied, "No." He said, "Tell him if he don't come out and get on the pump, I'll murder him." I went down and found Turtle in his bunk, apparently much bruised. When I told him to get up, he said he could not. I said, "If you don't get up, the mate will come and beat you." Turtle replied, "I can't get up if they kill me." Soon afterwards, Hires pulled him out of the bunk by the ears, threw him down in the forecastle, and stamped upon him heavily. Hires got off Turtle, and said to him, "Now get out and go to the pump." Turtle made no reply, and Hires then picked him up and bore him on to the main deck. The ship was on the port tack, laying over on the starboard side. Turtle caught hold of a rope yarn on the main hatch; Hires kicked him under the left ear, took out his knife and cut the rope yarn, and let Turtle fall into the lee scuppers, where the water was about two feet on deck. I said "I am not going to let this man lie and die here in this way," and took Turtle to the forecastle, where I laid him down. He did not speak; he was helpless; and his head was all in a gore of blood. About two minutes afterwards, Hires asked me "Jack, is that old nigger dead yet?" I said, "No, sir, but he's pretty bad off." This was about twelve o'clock at noon. I attended on Turtle until ten o'clock the same night. He did not speak the whole time, and was unable to take anything. At four o'clock the next morning, I found him dead on the floor."

Another man, also colored, was thrown down by Hires, choked until blood ran out of his mouth, and died the same day. Another man called Frank, was beaten with a "belaying-pin" until, in agony of delirium, he died the next night.

A Mr. Stokes appeared for the prisoners on behalf of the United States government, claiming that the English court had no jurisdiction, the crimes alleged having been committed by American subjects on the high seas, and beyond a certain distance from the British shore. The magistrate sustained the objection, discharged the captain and mates who were under arrest; and not only that, but sent the witnesses back to the ship, to take their chance of similar treatment, before reaching this side of the Atlantic.—The case has naturally excited considerable sensation in England, and led to the expending of a vast amount of indignation at the present state of this particular part of international law. To what extent the witnesses may have exaggerated the facts, if at all, there is no present means of knowing; nor is it likely if the murders as described were really committed, the parties, who escaped justice in England, will run the risk of the gallows in the United States. It is said, on the part of the master of the ship, that the death of the negroes was owing to yellow fever. And the New York papers say it is not well to give entire credence to the details of the testimony until the matter shall have come before the American tribunal. The London *Times*, on the other hand, draws from this, and many other similar instances, the inference that some change has come over the American people, and that they are sinking into barbarism and cruelty. Remarking upon which the Boston *Atlas* and *Bee* says, and perhaps with truth, "There are many reasons why our merchant marine is not what it should be. Its growth has been rapid, the tonnage having doubled since the year 1847, and the result is that in many cases both officers and sailors are unfitted for their places. There are many discreditable cases of cruelty among American merchammen, and this seems to be a very aggravated case, but we hope the facts will fully appear hereafter, and we cannot refrain from expressing the wish that something may appear to remove the imputation of this now apparent inhuman and cold-blooded barbarity."

Married,

In Peterboro', 23rd ult., by the Rev. John M. Roger, Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Chief Constable, to MISS ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Moffat, Mochanl, Kelso, Scotland.

On Thursday, 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Laing, of Cobourg, R. D. EWING, Esq., of Asphodel, to ELIZABETH, daughter of E. Milne, Esq., Cobourg.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Feb. 29.

Fall Wheat $1 25 to $1 32c.
Spring Wheat 97c to $1 3c.
Flour, Extra $5 25c a $5 62 per barrel
Superfine $4 40c; Fancy $4 90.
Barley 65c.
Rye 75c. per bush.
Oats 35c to 38c per bushel.
Potatoes 18c to 20c per bush.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 28.

Wheat $0 80 a $0 90 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye is very quite at 87c a 92c. Barley scarce and firm at 60c a 65c. Oats 45c a 46c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 1, 1860.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ brl.	5	00	6	00
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	15	1	15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	95	1	00
Oats "	0	37	0	37
Peas "	0	55	0	0
Potatoes "	0	25	0	00
Pork ₱ cwt.	7	00	7	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	5	00	5	00
Dry Wood, first quality	1	10	1	20
Green do.	1	00	1	25
Hay ₱ ton	14	00	15	00
Butter per lond.	1	10	2	10
Apples per bush.	3	00	0	00

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR

SALE BY AUCTION,

ON

Saturday, the 31st March,

at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises.

LOT No. 6, south of McDonnel Street and west of George Street, half an acre.

ALSO,

Lease of Lot No. 5, on the Church Plot of St. John's Church, under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Loan bearing date the 16th day of March, 1836, for a period of 21 years from 1st March, 1855, which loan is renewable; having a frontage of 40 feet on Water Street by 138 feet in depth, with dwelling-house, Stable and all the Buildings thereon.

Terms made known at sale, or by applying to

R. NICHOLLS.

Peterboro, March 1, 1860. 2td

SPRING BRAKE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has invented a new Spring Brake for

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

Waggons, Buggies and Carriages,

and is prepared to fulfill orders on short notice. Patent right secured. The Brake is pronounced by good judges to be superior to any now in use. The Brake may be seen at H. Calcutt's Brewery Ashburnham. Rights for every County in Upper Canada for sale. Apply to the undersigned.

DAVID BROWNLEE.

Ashburnham, Feb. 28, 1860. 8-2m.

Lost.

ON Saturday evening last, on George, Brock or Water Streets, a small MOROCCO COVERED POCKET DIARY for 1860, containing about $13 00 in Gold, and a lot of Postage Stamps, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

Peterboro', Feb. 28th, 1860.

NEW CROP CURRANTS.

CLEAN FRESH and fine flavored. First arrivals from Trieste.

Cowper & Ogilvy.

Peterboro', Feb. 16th, 1860.

TOBACCO.

Best Virginian.....1s per lb.

LABRADOR AND NORTH SHORE

HERRINGS

50 Barrels and Half Barrels.
Extra No. 1, Split and Round.

AT UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

COUPAR & OGILVY.

Peterboro', 16th Feb. 1860. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

THE West half of Lot No. 18, in the 3rd Con. Otonabee, containing 100 acres, about

70 Acres Cleared,

there is a good frame *BARN, ORCHARD*, &c. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM REDPATH,
on the premises.

Otonabee, Feb. 20, 1860. 8

LOST.

ON the 15th instant, on the road between Peterborough and Keene, a small parcel folded in a newspaper. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Peterborough, February 22, 1860.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of Monaghan (North) will meet at the

TOWN HALL, on Saturday, March 17,

AT THE HOUR OF 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

when a By-Law will be finally passed for the purpose of opening up a public highway, commencing on the north side of the allowance for road between the 10th and 11th Concessions, across lots 8, 9 and 10, to the south side of allowance for road between the 11th and 12th Concessions of said Township, according to a survey made by the Messrs. Clement, now lying for inspection at the Clerk's office.

WILLIAM WOOD,
Township Clerk.

Monaghan, February 18, 1860. 7

FOR SALE.

PORK, BEEF, & HAMS,

300 Barrels PORK,
Barrels BEEF.
Tons of HAMS.

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro', Feb. 15th, 1860. 7

SACRED MUSIC.

MR. R. GRAHAM,

WILL open a class for the practice of SACRED MUSIC, commencing on the evening of

Thursday Next, 23rd Inst.

in the basement of the Free Presbyterian Church. ☞ *All Music Classes*, together with the public, are respectfully invited to attend.

Peterboro', Feb. 22, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY,

AND

General Advertising AGENCY

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E.*

THE subscribers respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to ensure regular and systematic publicity for their announcements, a certain and speedy means of doing so, at a

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others, the transmission of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business, as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

Superior Fresh Ground Coffee, every morning, at 1s, 1s 2d and 1s 4d per lb.

W. S. CONGER.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder, Congou, Oolong and Hyson TEAS, at very low prices.

W. S. CONGER.

FINE CUT and other TOBACCOS, from 1½d per lb. upwards.

W. S. CONGER.

A LARGE assortment of McKinnon's Wine and Coffee Essences, Ginger Nuts, &c. for sale by

W. S. CONGER.

CHAMPAGNE from $6 to $36 per Basket. Every description of Wines and Liquors cheap.

W. S. CONGER.

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money is

GROCERIES, WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜ Remember the address—Curry & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 32 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Caswell, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | R. J. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Rose, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September *Report*:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

340,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss on in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examin the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough
4½—6m

R. B. McDOUGALL,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND MILLINERY.

R. B. McD. would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,

Which will be found to comprise every novelty of the season,

And at prices which defy competition.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY

MADE TO ORDER.

George Street, Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1859.

BLYTHE MILLS.

WHEAT WANTED!

THE highest cash price will be paid at the above Mills for any quantity of

FALL & SPRING WHEAT

WALTER HURST.

Peterboro', Jan. 3, 1860. 1

TO LUMBERMEN,

MILL-OWNERS & OTHERS.

W. MOCOCK,

WOULD intimate that he is prepared to execute every description of

JOBBING WORK,

at very low rates. His machinery being worked by steam he is prepared to do HEAVY MILL WORK on more satisfactory terms than any other establishment in the County. Anchors of any weight made to order. Pike-hooks, timber-dogs, cant-hooks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

W. MOCOCK.

Steam Axe Factory, Feb. 6, 1860. 6tf

IMPROVED STOCK *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber will have a few thoroughbred

LEICESTER RAM LAMBS

for sale next Spring. Parties wishing to purchase will be required to apply before 1st May 1860. Price $30 each.

GEO. BIXON.

4th, Con., Otonabee, Feb. 6, 1860 6

A CARD.

THE Undersigned tenders his thanks to the Provincial Insurance Company for the payment in full of the amount insured by him in the Company.

As many rumors prejudicial to the "Provincial" have at various times been circulated, the subscriber deems it but an act of justice to express the opinion he has always entertained that the manner and respectability of the shareholders afford a sufficient guaranty to the public of its resources and ability to meet all loss fair claims against it. He considers the Company worthy of the patronage and confidence of the community.

JAS. HOWARD.

Peterborough, February 15, 1860. 7

REMOVAL.

J. B. Bisbee,

HAS REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store to three doors below the old Stand, (next door to Glover & Robinson's,) where he is receiving a large addition to his stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and where he will be found prepared to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER.

☞ Remember the sign of the Large BOOT, George Street.

Peterborough, Dec. 7, 1859 48

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1860

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW.

THE "ANCHOR" LINE of STEAM PACKETS is intended to sail regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow as under

FROM QUEBEC.

United Kingdom

Personal Experience in Transplanting Trees.

HOW WE DID IT AND THE RESULT.

From the Scientific American.

We have had large experience, extending over many years, in transplanting young trees; and having learned a method which is almost invariably successful, we purpose to communicate it fully and clearly to our readers, very large numbers of whom are interested to a greater or less extent in the matter. Out of the first hundred trees that we bought, we lost thirty, and since that time we have transplanted several hundred in a season without loosing a single one. This is our plan:—Dig a hole two and a half feet square, and ten inches in depth, leaving the sides perpendicular and the bottom level, or with the edges a little lower than the middle. As the dirt is thrown out, have it best up fine with the back of the shovel. Set the tree into the hole so that the roots will lie in their natural position without being bent, and if the hole is too big for the tree, let a shovel-full of earth be thrown into the middle to raise the tree to a proper hight. Let such parts of the hole be filled as are not occupied by the roots, care being taken to avoid bending the roots, or having them considerably covered with the soil. Now let two pails of water be poured into the hole, and while the tree is held in an upright position, let the assistant sift the fine dirt from his shovel slowly into the water. While this process is going on, the person who holds the tree should change his position to different sides of it, by which means he will be able to get it perfectly perpendicular. After the tree has stood for half an hour it may be examined, and if it leans at all, it may be brought to an erect position by pressing it over with the hand, and at the same time pressing the earth with the foot against the proper side of the roots. This method *deposits* the earth upon the roots in a manner somewhat analogous to electrotyping, embedding them more perfectly than can be done by any other mode. It also avoids the necessity of supporting the tree with stakes. When the tree is first set in the soft mud, it may be pushed over with the little finger, but after two or three hours, it feels as firm in its new position as if it had grown there.

If the ground is not very rich, plenty of manure should be mixed with the earth about the tree; and in poor soil we have found it very advantageous to prepare a rich border for the tree during its early growth, by digging a hole four or five feet square and two feet deep, and filling it with manure and soil from the surface. It is also a good plan to mix manure with the water which is used in setting the trees. We think as highly as Mr. Downing did of mulching the ground, or covering it with straw to the depth of two or three inches and for a space of four or five feet around the tree. It is just as important to cultivate the ground about young trees as it is about corn; no weeds should be suffered to grow, and a tree might about as well be put into the fire, as to be set in grass land. All young orchards should be highly manured and cultivated. We once saw two acres prepared for a nursery for apple trees in Illinois. The virgin soil was covered three or four inches deep with strong stable manure, and the ground very deeply and thoroughly plowed and harrowed. The grafts (consisting of a scion three inches long spliced to a bit of root four inches in length) were placed in this genial soil, and the ground through the season was thoroughly cultivated, not a weed being allowed to grow. As the grafts were so deeply inserted that only one eye was above the ground, when they were first seen in the spring, a person would not notice that there was anything in the field, but in the fall, five months afterwards, if a tall man walked into the nursery he was so completely hidden by the trees, that it was impossible to see him; so rapid had been the growth.

Large trees also are benefitted by an abundance of manure. In Smithfield, R.I. there is a famous apple tree which has yielded 40 bushels year for several consecutive years, and the secret of its great secundity is found in the fact that a flock of turkeys have roosted in its branches. But the most important thing for trees either young or old, is to keep the ground free from weeds and grass. It is true if the land is very rich indeed, it may bear part of a crop of grass and a moderate yield of fruit, but as a general rule the most unsatisfactory of all efforts of husbandry is the attempt to obtain both fruit and grass from the same field.—Plant potatoes or corn, or anything that requires plowing and cultivation, and the trees will be benefited by it, but let them grow amongst grass and they will present a most mossy, wrinkled and sickly appearance, they will make a very slow growth, and bear very little fruit.

HARVEY'S
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

New and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 moulds, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and everything else required on a wild or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines, with fire and tubular boilers to suit.

MILL WORK KEPT ON HAND.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRING DONE.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note payment are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1.

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned would inform all parties indebted to him by BOOK or NOTE ACCOUNT, that unless payments are made by them to the

1ST day of March 1860

the accounts will be handed over to the Constable.

He would also inform his customers and the public that in consequence of the difficulty of collecting out-standing debts, he has come to the conclusion to give

NO MORE CREDIT!

Cash paid for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Otonabee Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 9 1860. 2

TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE at present occupied by W. Hall, Esq., opposite the Montreal Bank. Possession given on the 1st April. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to the subscriber,

THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Feb. 9, 1860. 6—3

"THE WATER CURE JOURNAL."

HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

Address,

FOWLER & WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, N.Y.

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL"

GIVES practical instructions to learners, with directions for the cultivation and improvement of mankind. In quarto form. Amply illustrated with portraits. $1 a year.

Address

FOWLER & WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, N.Y.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED."

A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto, published weekly at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

Address,

FOWLER & WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

WHEAT-CULTURE receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and sagacity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N.Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call,

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Houses on fire, Railways, Comets, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER McINTYRE, Carrier, formerly of Peterboro', who left this Town about eighteen months ago, for Toronto. He was seen in Hamilton about two weeks ago, taking the cars for parts unknown. Any information respecting the said Peter will be thankfully received by his brother,

JAMES McINTYRE.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

☞ Toronto, Hamilton, and Rochester papers, will confer a favor by copying the above.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHOUTE.

Keene, 18th October, 1859 43

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has erected a large granary at the Port Hope Railway Station, Peterboro', and is now prepared to purchase any quantity of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT.

Peterboro' harmfier, will continue to be a good wheat market, and farmers can depend upon obtaining within a few cents per bushel, of the prices on the frontier.

BRING YOUR WHEAT TO PETERBORO'!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', January 3rd, 1860. 1

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,600. Paid up Capital, $ 430,25

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson,	E. F. Whitemore, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Gen. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scot and.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.

AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto. }
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. } 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—2 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

Hon. John Young.	Thomas Kay, Esq.
Henry Thomas, Esq.	David Torrance, Esq.

Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD,
George Street.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St. London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work 20 miles in Rice Lake Railway Bridge. The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE.
Engineer.

Cobourg, October, 24 1859.

STRAYED.

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, early last fall, a *DARK-BROWN HEIFER.* The owner can have it by proving property, and paying expenses.

ROBT. G. H. CONWAY.

Keene, Jan. 26th, 1856.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 33

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public confidence.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scoiell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Skerwood.

AMERICAN HOTEL. PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 22nd, 1858. 51

TO LAND SPECULATORS
AND ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in the *Canada Gazette* to the effect:—That the land described as Lots 25, 26, and the west half of Lot 28, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, is to be sold under Sheriff's execution for indebtedness on the part of the subscriber's brother, the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., the subscriber (cautioning all intending purchasers in order to avoid vexatious and useless litigation)—declares that the said land is his and never was his brother's, and that he holds indisputable titles to the same.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hamilton, C. W., 12th Dec., 1859. 50—

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Belmont.

THE west half of Lot No. 1 in the Tenth Concession of said Township, consisting of One Hundred Acres, of which there is 25 Acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log house and barn on the premises. This Farm is one of the best in the Township of Belmont, being situated on the banks of the River Trent, and for a Fishing and Hunting Ground cannot be surpassed. The land is of the best quality. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Jr.

Belmont, November 22, 1859.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary,

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C.W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon solid principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without expense, in any part of the country, (time not necessary to description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men, who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51 King St.,
Toronto, C. W.

CHAMPAGNE!

COMPRISING all the best brands from

$10 to $16 Per Basket.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water street, (opposite the Presbyterian Church) for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860

PHONOGRAPHY,
OR
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ☞ ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

☞ The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'

TRAINS LEAVE

Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,05
Baltimore.....	8,25
Brodin.....	8,45
Harwood.....	9,15
Indian Village.....	9,45
Keene.....	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'.....	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE

Peterboro' Station,.....	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	1,30
Indian Village.....	1,45
Harwood.....	2,15
Brodin.....	2,45
Baltimore.....	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 13 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	Sho'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Instrumental Forte Music, costing but 10 Cents a number, if
Every Singer.	
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $1; Half-yearly, $1.50; Quarterly $1.25.

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only

10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS & SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER beg to inform the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have made arrangements with him to proceed him in his business. They desire to assure all who favor them with their custom, that their wants will be punctually attended to, and their work done in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. They will always be found ready to receive orders, and they hope by strict assiduity in their business to receive a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of ready made work kept constantly on hand, and sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short approved credit.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

O'BRIEN & HAGRATH.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860 2.

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

AND

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

J. RENFREW,
PROPRIETOR.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by the searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this nutritious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganisation of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganisations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this incalculable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysiplas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear as transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics had other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated loosly and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, (which on only one week Monday as formerly), prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with modern improved and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY REPRESENTED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms over Mr. Cluxton's store, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

IN THE

Peterborough *Examiner.*

THE

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

Is Published Twice a Week at

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

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WEEKLY EDITION.

$2 per single copy per an num, in advance
$5 for clubs of 3, addressed separately.
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When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

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JOHN DOUGALL

Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

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The "Montreal Witness" being extensively patronized by town and country merchants, presents an excellent medium for advertisements. The terms for advertising are, when over eight lines, 7½ cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Under eight lines 50 and 25 cents. Advertisements not exceeding three lines, twenty-five cents each insertion, in advance.

No advertisements can be inserted of a character inconsistent with that of the paper.

DAILY MIRROR
OF
Parliament!

THE Undersigned have decided on issuing a DAILY SHEET of Eight, Twelve or Sixteen Pages, 8 vo., medium, (in the same form as the *Canadian Agriculturist*, new series) which will contain a careful Report of the Debates in the Two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, prepared expressly for the work by a full Staff of Short-hand Reporters. The whole series may be bound up in one or more volumes at the end of the Session, and will answer all the purposes of a

Canadian Hansard!

As the publishers will possess facilities for the execution of this work which will enable them to issue it earlier than the ordinary newspaper reports, and are resolved to make it a perfectly fair and truthful record of the Debates in Parliament, they anticipate a large circulation, and to prevent disappointment would invite early orders.

The price will be 1d a number, or 1s 6d per dozen. News Agents will be charged 2s per hundred. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash, nor will any larger edition be printed than is actually ordered in advance.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Printers to the Legislature.

Quebec, January 24, 1860.

Sessional Reporting!

THE proprietor of the *DAILY COLONIST* has made arrangements to supply each subscriber who has paid twelve months in advance, with a copy of the

Daily Mirror of Parliament

Free of Extra Charge.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

Toronto, January 24, 1860.

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE!

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by its many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all cases of the most malignant kind effected, no matter of how long standing, or how bad the case may be, whether in Consumption, and the most desperate of the tendency, blending the system to a change within f

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Lettering and Bronzing.

☞ Ladyprint Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and forthwith attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 10.

"THE EXAMINER" Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

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Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1
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Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds.—Also, School Books, Plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. MORROW,

DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND B. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music.

ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Apply at Calnan's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. PERRAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Woods Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 22

DR. HOLYWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Accoucher, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS, HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.* Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 22—ly

BANK OF TORONTO.

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON DEMAND.

A. MORRIS, Agent. May, 1858.

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., after the Plan Office, Peterboro', July 26, 1855. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, &c. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Woollen Stuffs, Grain and Store Pork, Peterboro'. 29

J. KERGHOW,

SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 29

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and residence, Bridge side of the Market Square, Peterboro'.

JOSIAH HENDRY,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Direct Chicago Mails, George Street, Peterborough. 29

[illegible]

FUNERALS FURNISHED!

[illegible]

A FIRST CLASS HEARSE

[illegible]

T. J. HAZLITT,

BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAWTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. *ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.* Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.

AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN.

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,

Tinsmith,

Corner of Main and Lake Streets,

Ashburnham.

IS prepared to *execute* all *orders* in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

HUNTER STREET,

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL BARRELS and for sale at

Cribs. for one Dollar.—Cash.

COUPAR & COLLYY.

Peterboro', Sept. 29, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

T. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become in great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown in its genus. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with *NEW SPRING MATTRASSES.* The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, as any host of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.

JOHN WALTERS,

BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,

Walton Street, Port Hope.

ACCOUNT books made to order at Montreal prices. Paper Ruling to any pattern. Music, Sheet Music, Music Books, and every Printing Material, wanted in a country merchant's business. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Backwood and Wholesale Merchants on up to the best style and of the most fashionable pattern.

☞ We have entered into an engagement, with Mr. J. Bowers, of *The Examiner* Office, to attend to the Binding in that Office, and all the work will be done there. JOHN WALTERS.

Port Hope, Jan. 5, 1860.

NOTICE!

[illegible]

FUNERALS FURNISHED!

[illegible]

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.

Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel. Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.

Miss M. V. Hanlon,

HAS REMOVED HER

Millinery & Dress-making Rooms

To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

Peterborough, 6th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.

Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Dining, Washstand and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, *Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring* Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions, of all description made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his *facilities for manufacturing* enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1850. 43.

J. J. MARSHALL,

GENERAL GROCER,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET

Peterborough.

THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!!

TEAS

of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.

SUGARS

as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

COFFEES

choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.

The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WARE HOUSE,

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.

George Street, Peterboro'

KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ *All work warranted, as it is made by responsible workmen.*

Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 40.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED

Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Souchong TEAS,

2s. 2s 6d. AND 3s.

Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.

J. CAMPBELL, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 13th, 1860. 3.

NEW BOOKS!

DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."

THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

GOSPEL LAUDS BOOK for Psalmody.

HARPERS MONTHLY (for February)—An original story.

EUCHRE ALMANAC for 1860.

For sale cheap at the Bookseller's Book Store, Peterboro', Feb. 4, 1860. 6

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Kerr and Thomas Graves in the TAILORING business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Peterborough, March, 1860.

JOHN KERR.

THOMAS GRAVES.

FINE SPARKLING ALE

[illegible]

Peterboro' 12th, 1859.

Selected Poetry.

THE MAN I LIKE.

I like the man in any sphere,
He his possessions what they may,
Who owns the password "persevere,"
And sets, plus manfully away,
Nurs'd on the downy lap of ease,
Or toss'd upon the sea of fate,
I like the man whom trifles please,
Whose mighty love still conquers hate.

I like the man who never broke,
A promise to the heart or ear;
I like the man who never spoke
A word unkind or insincere;
I like the man whose cautious skill
In channels of good works doth run;
I like the man whose iron will
Yields not till such good works are done.

I like the man who never caus'd
A low or slanderous tale to bear;
I like the man who never caused
A virgin's sigh, a virgin's tear;
I like the man who ne'er belonged
To any vain or foolish creed;
I like the man who never wronged
A brother e'en in thought or deed.

I like the man whose thoughts are pure,
Who wears within a noble breast,
A noble heart trained to endure
And eye in sorrow hope the best;
Who promptly, heartily forgives
E'en as he hopes to be forgiven;
An earnest, holy life who lives
At peace with man, at peace with heaven.

The Gambler's Fate.

Drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, fell the rain and sleet of a cold December night on the cheerless and foggy streets of London. Notwithstanding the hour of midnight had long since struck, and the unpropitious state of the weather, there were still numerous pedestrians abroad, the majority of whom appeared to be bending their steps in the same direction, that of Newgate. But why this concourse of people abroad on such a night, at such an hour? Did the chill blast, the pitiless storm and dreary prospects without, offer greater inducements than the blazing hearth and well spread couch of repose?—They would not probably have done so under any other circumstances; but morbid curiosity is a powerful investigator, and capable of achieving almost any triumph over its ravenous votaries.

The following morning was set down for the execution of one Alfred Hale, a notorious gambler, who had been recently convicted of the murder of one of his associates, resulting from a dispute over the card table. It was with a view of beholding this awful spectacle, and one as necessary as it is horrid, that the countless throng of pedestrians aforementioned forsook the comforts of home, and sallied forth to battle the elements on so wretched and stormy a night as ever destroyed a chimney-pot or dislodged a sign-board. Onward and onward trampled the eager multitude, all heedless of the storm and fog—which at this time was at its height—and filled only with the thoughts of the "great sight" which was to reward the labor of their journey. At length the posterous walls of Newgate rise in the distance, and elevated a few feet above their summit smacks the instrument of death gaping for its prey.

Gathered together in small groups, and scattered in every direction round that stronghold of offended justice, stands the voracious herd impatiently awaiting the approaching dawn. Various were the opinions expressed by the different knots of gossipers as to the justness of Hale's sentence. 'There was Tom Wrench and Jack Pickbeck—two as notorious villains as ever existed unhung—both engaged in denouncing the culprit in the strongest terms possible.

"I tell you what it is, muttered Jack Pickbeck to his mate, "the sooner such cattle as him is swung up the better it'll be for the world, and the more respectabler it'll make our profession! eh, Tom?"

Tom remained silent for a moment, then thrusting his hands into the pockets of his unmentionables, and drawing up his slender figure to its full height, he replied, deliberately:

"John Pickbeck, you allers talk like a Christian and look like a saint, and sam'd if don't believe you'll turn out priest by and by; but that ain't no matter; I mean to say, John Pickbeck, that all such scamps as this fellow Hale, oughter be suspended.—They say every dog's got his day, and as long as these scoundrels will keep suspense and upheaval; and won't mind the famine what their scriptures teaches 'em, why they've got for to take the consequences, that's all."

"Just my 'pinion, Tom Wrench," rejoined his companion; and with these words the two speakers walked away.

There gave many others among the crowd quite contradictory opinions in regard to the justice of the prisoner's sentence, than those expressed by John Pickbeck and his associate. Many appeared to sympathize with him, and strongly denounced the severity of his punishment, although their professions of sympathy, and the opinions they manifested to witness the execution, were remarkably inconsistent, to say the strongest term.

Leaving the scene to the free interchanges of their considerable opinions, we will draw aside from the noisy and confusion contending throng in their midst, and briefly review the life of the condemned.

Alfred Hale was the only son of respectable and wealthy parents, from whom he received the benefit of considerable education; and on coming of age, he entered into the possession of a large fortune, which not only was, he soon to be young, but the daily increased by dividends and annuities. Being an only child, and possessed of a handsome person, and a pleasing address, he soon became a favorite in the fashionable circles of the neighborhood in which he resided. In every assemblage of the kind he was sought after by the young ladies, and was considered a most desirable match by the mothers of marriageable daughters. In short, he was the pet of the fashionable world, and was considered by many as the luckiest fellow in existence. Such was the position of Alfred Hale at the age of twenty-one, by the demise of his parents, which left him sole heir to their immense property. Being of a kind and generous disposition, he was ever ready to assist the needy and unfortunate, and many were the applications for charity that were made to him. Among the many who sought his assistance, was a young man who had been a fellow-student with him at college, and who had been left destitute by the death of his parents. Hale, who had always entertained a great regard for him, immediately sought him out, and finding that he was in great distress, he generously relieved him from his embarrassments, and placed him in a situation where he could support himself comfortably. This young man was a gambler, and by his influence Hale was induced to visit the gaming table, where he soon became initiated into the mysteries of the game, and was induced to play. Fortune favored him at first, and he won considerable sums of money, which only served to increase his desire for play. He now frequented the gaming table every night, and was generally successful in his play, and his winnings were very large. Thus he continued for some time, when his luck began to change, and he commenced losing. He still continued to play, and lost large sums of money, which he was unable to pay. He was then obliged to sell out his property, and pay his debts of honor. He was now reduced to poverty, and was obliged to seek employment. He obtained a situation as clerk in a mercantile house, but his former habits of dissipation still clung to him, and he was frequently absent from his duties. He was at last discharged, and was again reduced to poverty. He now became desperate, and resolved to make one more attempt to retrieve his fortunes. He went to the gaming table, and played with the most determined resolution, but was unsuccessful, and lost all he had in the world. He was now in a state of frenzy, and was determined to have money at all hazards. He went to the house of his former friend, and asked him to lend him a sum sufficient to enable him to commence gambling again. His friend refused, and Hale, in a fit of passion, struck him a blow which killed him on the spot. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed.

On looking up, he beheld the countenance of his spiritual adviser, who bade him in a tone tremulous with emotion, to arise and devote the remaining hours allotted to him on earth to prayer and supplication.

"Great God!" exclaimed the culprit, clasping his hands in despair; "is it all a dream? Am I lost? Why, why have I sinned!"

As he spoke, the tears of soul-wrung anguish gushed from his eyes, and he groaned aloud with agony. Slowly he arose from his couch, and, with the aid of his attendants, dressed himself for the last time.—This accomplished, he knelt down beside the chaplain, and if ever man poured out heart and soul in prayer, he did them. In this manner an hour passed away, and as the clock struck seven he rose from his kneeling posture, and, turning to those around him, exhorted them in the most earnest manner to shun the gambling table as they would Satan himself, whose altar it was.

"Should temptation," he continued, deeply affected, "ever lead you towards it, think of me and, turn resolutely from its presence. Think of him who fell through its accursed influence, and flee ere it be too late."

At length the fatal moment arrived, and such a moment as it was to the condemned we shrink from depicting. His arms were now pinioned; and all arrangements being completed, the procession moved on in the direction of the scaffold. At this juncture the chapel bell of the jail began its slow and solemn peal, and rendered the proceedings even more dismal than before.

By this time the rain had somewhat abated, and the number of spectators had increased to many thousands. Every window, house-top and other available spot was crowded to suffocation, not only by by men, but (and we blush to say it) also what appeared to be respectable women. The tumult and confusion which every where prevailed, was unparalleled in the history of public executions.—Among the vast sea of human heads there assembled, might have been recognized representatives of every clique, grade and profession of which the metropolis could boast. There was the grey-haired man, trembling on the verge of the grave, and the precocious youth of a dozen summers; the feeble and palsied woman, and the girl just bordering on her teens. What a lamentably depraved and vicious taste must that have been which drew together a multitude like this, to witness the dying agonies of a fellow-being, to feast upon his torture, and gloat over his miserable end! What language is adequate to condemn an appetite so morbid as that which prompted the gathering of this horror-loving mass? We shrink with abhorrence from the task, as one which belongs rather to devils than to men. However vile and debauched a culprit may be, he is still human; and his feelings should be regarded; for, although the laws of God and man require the murderer's life as a forfeit of his crime, they do not require that the sacrifice shall be made a source of ridicule for plebeian wonder-mongers.

The gallows was at last reached, and slowly the mournful train ascended the fatal steps. Then followed one of those affecting spectacles which could hardly fail to moisten the eyes long unused to weeping, and melt to pity the callous long dead to sympathy.

So overcome by the occurrences of the past few hours was the hapless felon, that it was found necessary to support him while the rope was being adjusted. All being in readiness, he fervently grasped the hands of the prison officers in attendance, and thanked them again and again for the kindness they had shown him, and, the interest they manifested in his behalf, still exhorting all near him to shun the gambling table and its attendant evils, and begging of them sometimes to remember him and at all times when temptations assailed them, to pause ere they proceeded onward toward the precipice of destruction, and looking backward on his own awful end, take warning by the gambler's Fate.

Another instant the trap was down, the platform fell from beneath his feet; and the unhappy man was writhing in the throes of death.

An hour afterwards the corpse was cut down, and buried within the jail-yard; the crowd dispersed; the law was satisfied, and justice had fulfilled its mission!

Song for the Winter—'Old King Coal.'

A skinny lean may tread the right road.

When does a man sneeze three times?—When he can't help it.

The greatest gluttons are those who feed upon theyber.

The Greatest Victor in the Sea-Captain—Wreck-lamation.

When your wife inquires pathetically if you have got the latch-key, it is a hint that she intends to sit up for you herself.

The difference between fair ladies and ladies' fare is this—the former besiege men's hearts, the latter their pastries.

The phrase "down in the mouth," is said to have been originated by Judah about the time the whale swallowed him.

At a restaurant, when you notice disturbance ordered, you can dissolve yourself by informing that odious suit in the politest.

Bravery and Action.—A lieutenant lamented another: "Modern marriages, I forget which, he would be all sensibles, but otherwise I found out that it was all nonsensibles."

Did you go to Dr. Bray to be cured of lying?" asked a gentleman of a girl physical lame tongue-tied.

"Yeth, sir," was the reply.

"What did he do to you?"

"He cutted little thering there tooth under my tongue."

"Did he cure you?"

"Yeth, sir."

Why are you limping now?"

"Am I, sir?" Well, I don't particularly find it limping, although you do to—that's thickthpeak! There I thought I cuthed it."

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

As Napoleon was riding out attended by several officers, (I was one of the party,) we rode past a forest where some woodmen were cutting timber. Observing one of them singing, the Emperor with a smile, turned towards us and said:

"Observe that man, who, though toiling hard for his daily bread, seems to be quite happy."

The woodman observing so many persons looking at him, made a respectful bow, and approached us to inquire if we had lost our way.

"No," said the Emperor; but tell me my honest man, what makes you so cheerful? What may you earn a day?"

"Three francs, your honor."

"Three francs?" said the Emperor, "does that support you and your family; tell me how do you manage to do so."

"With pleasure, your honor, if you will step a little this way. With three francs I do not only keep my wife and family, but I also put money out at interest, and pay off my old debts."

"Explain yourself."

"Willingly, your honor. I keep my wife and children—I place money out at interest by educating the latter at school, and pay off my old debts by maintaining my aged father and mother. So you see your honor I may well be happy."

"Excellent man," said Napoleon, "there is a Napoleon for you, tossing him the money. Keep what you have told me a secret. I am your Emperor, and, on pain of my displeasure, I enjoin you to tell no one, till you have seen my face a hundred times."

"Sire, it shall be so."

Napoleon turned his horse's head and rejoined us. The same evening as he appeared very thoughtful. General Rapp asked him if anything unpleasant had occurred that day?

"No," said the Emperor, "but I met a man this morning who, with three francs per day, told me he kept his family, placed money out at interest, and paid off his old debts. Gentlemen," continued the Emperor, "you will please me much if any of you can tell me the meaning of what he said."

All of us were anxious to please our monarch, and knowing that he had spoken to a woodman in the forenoon, we rode off on the following morning, and having found the woodman asked him if he knew to whom he had spoken the previous day. The man said—

"Yes, I had the honor of talking with the Emperor."

"What did you say to him?"

"Excuse me gentlemen, but I must not tell you."

"I will give you fifty Napoleons to tell me," said one of the party.

"No, I dare not," said the man.

"You shall have one hundred if you oblige us," rejoined our companion.

The woodman, after pausing a minute or two, said—

"Place the money in my hands, and then I will tell you."

We placed it in his hands, and after he had carefully examined every piece, he told us all that had transpired. We rode off, and on our arrival at the place, asked to be admitted to the Emperor, whom we expounded his riddle. Napoleon pale with anger, said—

"Bring the woodman before me dead or alive!"

He was soon found, and ushered into the presence of his angry monarch.

"Hiewah, have you dared to break your promise with me."

"Sire," said the woodman, with great composure, "I have not disobeyed your commands."

"How, there!" said Napoleon, "dare you tell me a lie?"

"Sire," said the woodman, "you told me I should tell no one until I had seen your face one hundred times."

Then putting his hands deliberately into his pockets, he laid the pieces of money, one by one, before the Emperor, with the hands upward.

"There, sir," continued he, "have I not seen your face one hundred times."

Napoleon burst into a loud fit of laughter, gave him a slap on the face, called him a clever fellow, and made him a captain of artillery where he proved himself deserving of his good fortune.

VISIT TO A COTTON PLANTATION.

The following interesting particulars of a cotton plantation, &c., are culled from a letter of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has recently visited the extensive plantation of Colonel Wade Hampton, near Columbia, S. C.:

"The Hampton estate is situated on the Congaree river, and comprises about four thousand acres of bottom and upland. Millwood, the seat of the immediate new occupied by Mr. Hampton is situated on an eminence which commands a fine view of Columbia, the Congaree river and the surrounding country for 25 or 30 miles. It is built in the style of an English manor house studded with sandpoints and wide spreading oaks, and environed in front with a splendid lawn and numerous dower beds. The approach to the house—winding road, is finely shaded with pine trees, magnolias and other evergreens, which give the place an appearance of oriental enchantment. The plantation hands number a little over Millwood, and occupy a row of cabins of twenty two miles. It was purchased from the heirs by Colonel Hampton's grandfather, and still called "Woodlands" by the descendants, for the reason perhaps, that it was formerly an open area in the forest. The original homestead, which was occupied by General Greene during the revolutionary war, for several months, is still standing, and presents quite a respectable appearance yet. Old General Sharpton, as he was called, was the first man who imported cotton from the country, and up to the time of Eli Whitney, was the most successful planter in the United States. When the plant was first introduced to South Carolina, there were great doubts as to its successful culture.—But General Hampton was convinced of the feasibility of the project, and planted nearly 1,000 acres of the seed, while his neighbors were afraid to venture upon more than would grow in their flower gardens.—He was quite successful with his first crop, having gathered about 300 bales, which were sold in Liverpool at a handsome profit. Some of the buildings used in putting up their original bales are yet standing, but the machinery had all been superseded by more modern inventions. Col. Hampton gave us a description of the cotton plant and the manner of its culture. He stated that it was an extremely delicate plant, and was easily killed by frost or storms of wind and rain. It is an annual, and is sown from the seed in South Carolina about the 1st of April. If the weather is warm, the germ appears above the ground in about 48 hours after planting. During the first month of its growth it is subject to be attacked with a very destructive worm, and requires a great deal of care. After growing to the height of from three to five feet, the tree blossoms. The blossoms remain only two days, when they fall off, and a small nut, about the size of a pea, appears. The nut gradually grows larger under the influence of the sun, until it assumes the proportions of a hickory nut. In September, the nut or "boll," as it is called, bursts open, and then the cotton is ripe for picking. The task of picking is a very laborious one, especially on those lands where the plants are below the average height. In poor soil, where the the trees are dwarfish and much stooping is required, picking is no easy task. The negroes are kept closely at work during the picking season, for the loss of a few days sometimes causes the ruin of an entire crop. From the field the cotton is conveyed to the mill, where the seeds are separated from the wool by a machine called the gin. From the gin mill it is sent to the press, where, by means of a large wooden screw, it is compressed into bales, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds, and then transported to market. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon when we reached the cotton fields. A number of hands were engaged in picking the late or "rained" cotton, which the trees yielded after the regular picking season is over. This "rained" article is of a very inferior quality, and is used only in the manufacture of the coarsest kind of goods. Nevertheless, on a large plantation it is quite an item of profit, and is carefully husbanded. The cattle are allowed free range of the fields at this season of the year, and might be seen quietly browsing a few yards off the laborers.—Further on we came to a field which was being plowed for the purpose of growing wheat, some 15 or 20 plows being thus engaged. In the barn-yard were some fine specimens of the Brahmin cattle and Cashmere goats which Col. Hampton has had imported expressly for his plantation and at a great cost. The Brahmin cows are noted for their good milching qualities. Some of those I saw have given as much as 30 quarts a day. The bulls are much larger than the native cattle, and are capable of doing heavier work. Of the Cashmere goats there were about 200 on the place.—They are much prized for their wool, as also for the delicacy of their flesh. I must not forget to mention another curiosity I saw. In an enclosure, hard by the barnyard, were three splendid looking elk—one male and two females. The male especially was a noble looking animal, with antlers fully five feet in height. The does were quite tame, but the buck was considered very vicious, and had a bad habit of attacking strangers whenever they approached him."

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.—FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.

From Mr. Brooks the Editor of the Quincy *Herald*, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last near the town of Ilardin, Illinois, on the Illinois River, and about twenty-five miles from Alton.

Fifty school children, in attendance at a university, at that place, went out on the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception all were lost.

Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but represented that the village was a scene of universal mourning, almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

A CANADIAN LADY ROBBED IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Hare, a lady from Ottawa city, C. W., had her pocket picked in Broadway yesterday morning of a wallet containing $6,000. Mrs. Hare is a milliner by trade, and had come to New York to make some purchases, most of which she had concluded on Saturday last. Yesterday morning she left the St. Nicholas Hotel with the $6,000 in her pocket, intending to pay for the goods previously purchased. On arriving at Lord & Taylor's her first stopping-place, she found that her pocket had been cut, and the money abstracted therefrom. The funds were mostly in $5 and $10 Canada money, and the detectives have hopes of recovering the money and detecting the thief.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Irishman once observed that misdeeds were done enough to answer four questions without giving you the trouble of ask them.

In Australia, when a lamb succumbs, the usual practice is to take the deceased to the nearest inn and serve him in the same manner. The *Kennel* is simple.

"I say, Higgins," said a fellow to that grasping but not ungenerous fellow, "I've just met a rich old gentleman in the city who declared he would give a hundred pounds to any person 'Hemlet.'"

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I always say; and, what's more, I'm prepared to show that the old gent

"By Jove, then it's a bargain," Higgins cried; "I'll play it for my benefit. But who's he?"

"Ah, I'm sure, I don't tell you. Well, he's a client that."

Higgins never spoke to the wretch again.

THE STRIKE AT LYNN.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE WOMEN.

In company with the Boston *Herald* and *Journal*, the New York *Times* mounted this top of a rickety omnibus, and took 15c worth of ride over ruts and through mud to Liberty Hall. The streets were thronged with girls of various ages and sizes—some twelve years old, and others forty—some four feet high and two feet round, and others six feet high and five feet round. The corners were crowded with "jeers," who cheered each classy group that passed, saluting them with cries of "Go in, girls,"—"Remember Molly Starks,"—and "Give the bosses fits," &c. Reaching the foot of the stairway, the *Times* happened to be ahead, and with great difficulty pressed his way through the wholesome and retinue to the top of the steps. Here a venerable lady stopped the entrance, and said in loud voice which attracted the attention of the 400 occupants (all women). "No, sir. No such scenes in here. You have villified us and impugned the purposes of our meeting, and not but one man can come in to-night—but our chairman, Mr Oliver."

The *Times* was staggered, but in a mild and gentle tone urged that it was not fair to visit the sins of the Boston press upon its Metropolitan head. The vote was taken, and we were allowed to remain, on condition that we would tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, leaving out what nonsense might be uttered on the spur of the moment.

The object of the meeting was the hearing of reports of committees who had been deputed to make a list of reasonable prices, and to solicit the girls of Lynn and the surrounding towns to join the strike movement.

There are two classes of workers—those who work in the shops and those who work at home—the former on the machines and materials of the bosses, while the latter work on their own machines, or work by hand, furnishing their own materials. It is evident that the latter should receive higher pay than the former, and the report not having considered this fact, was subjected to severe handling. The discussion which followed was rich beyond description—the jealousies, piques and cliques of the various circles being apparent as it proceeded. One opposed the adoption of the report because "the prices set were so high that the bosses would'nt pay them." Cries of "put her out," "shut up," "crabby" and "cheese!" arose on all sides; but while the reporters were alarmed, the lady took it all in good part, and made up faces at the crowd. The chairman stated that, hereafter, Pickleocasein boots were to be made for three cents a pair less, which announcement was received with expressions of dismay, whereupon he corrected himself, and said that they were to be three cents higher, and this announcement drew forth shouts and sequence of applause. "There, did'nt I say so?" said an old lady behind me. "You shut up," was the response of her neighbor; "you think because you have got a couple of machines you're some; but you ain't no more than anybody else." At this point some one peeped in at the window,—"Scat cat!, and put 'em out," soon drove them away, and the meeting went into a committee of the whole, and had a grand clabbering for five minutes. Two ladies, one representing the machine interest, and the other the shop girls, became very much excited, and were devoting themselves to an expose of each other's habits, when the chairman, with the perspiration starting from every pore, said in a loud and authoritative tone: "Ladies! Look at me; stop this wrangling. Do you care for your noble cause? Are you descendents of old Molly Stark or not? Did you ever hear of the spirit of '76? (Yes, yes, we've got it.) Well, then, do behave yourselves. There aint nobody nowhere who will say you if you don't show 'em that you're regular built MollStarks ever agin." Cheers, clappings, &c.

"Here comes the Boston police!"—"Pitch 'em in the river;" "Whose afraid?" "We'll put 100 girls at the depot, and then see if the police dare arrest anybody."—What could the Chairman do? He hammered and yelled "Order," but had to succumb and let the girls talk it out, when they again came to order and resumed business.

A proposition to march in the procession was the next topic which drew forth discussion. Some thought that proper minded women would better stay at home than be gadded about the streets following banners and music. To this there was some assent, but when a younger girl raised the first speaker what she meant by talking that way, when everybody in Lynn knew that she had been tagging around on the sidewalks after the men's processions last week, the uproar was tremendous, and the pet of the Bowery never at any performance of the "Three Fast Men" so resounded with screams and whistles and hurrahs as did the well named Liberty Hall.

Some of the statements were quite interesting. A Mrs. Miller said that she hired a machine on which she was able to make $6 per week—out of that she paid—for the machine, $1; for the materials, $1 50; for her board, $2; for bastings, $1; making $5 50 in all, which left her a clear profit of only fifty cents a week. One of the bosses says, however, that if a woman is at all smart she can make $10 per week with her machine, which would be a clear $9, sure. In fact, from remarks which were dropped around, I judge that Mrs. Miller's estimate is rather low. The leading spirit of the meeting, Miss Clara Brown, a very bright, pretty girl, said that she called at a shop that day and found a friend of hers hard of work on a lot of bindings. She asked what she was getting for them, and was told eighty cents for sixty. "Girls of Lynn," said Clara, "Girls of Lynn, do you hear that, and will you stand it? Never, never, never. Strike then—strike at once demand 50 cents for your work when the binding isn't closed, and you'll get it. Don't let them make slaves of you; (Chorus—there are colored persons here.) I mean Southern slaves; keep still; don't work your machines; let 'em be still till we get all we ask and then go at it, as did our brothers in the Revolution."

This speech was a good one; it seemed to suit all parties, and they proposed to adjourn to Tuesday night, when they would have speeches and be more orderly. Committees were appointed to look up female strikers and to report female "scabs." And with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to meet in Lyceum Hall.

The *Herald* and *Journal* went into Boston at the close of the meeting, and as the *Times* was a comparative stranger, a committee of five proposed a ride home—They hurried upon the platform of a car and four, crushing out and more hurt and then with a merry laugh and a promise that they would do as our friends had really undertaken previous at the Brooks House, there was much good natured laughter, and the cars moved off with the girls.—*N.Y. Times (Correspond.)*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Town Lots for sale—Peter Whelan.
Quebec Government Agency—F. G. Chesley.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

Peterborough a Manufacturing Town.

With the magnificent water power we possess in our noble River Otonabee, it seems marvellous that more has not been done to develope the resources at our command. Surely our whole energies have not been exhausted in the erection of a few Saw and Grist Mills, which no doubt are the main stay of our Town's prosperity at present; but are we to stand still with what has been done? Most assuredly not. A few years more and the logs necessary for manufacturing sawed lumber will be difficult to obtain in this neighbourhood, therefore, as a necessary consequence, our manufacturers of that article will either have to move their establishments in closer proximity to localities where pine lumber abounds, or be obliged to lose the best part of the summair season in driving logs from distant parts on our back waters. This loss of time will render it impossible for the manufacturer to get out logs, drive them to mills in this vicinity, and send the lumber they produce to market, in the same year. The prolonged delays each successive year in getting logs to our Mills proves the correctness of what we state.

With these facts "staring us in the face," we think it is time we were bestirring ourselves to form manufacturing establishments of a less transient nature than that of lumber. With convictions on our mind of the truth of what we state, we would suggest the propriety of establishing Woolen and Cotton Manufactories on our river. We perceive that the people of Toronto are considering the propriety of erecting such establishments in their city, while men of experience there have no hesitation in giving it as their opinion that the undertaking would succeed if properly managed. Now if such is the case with regard to Toronto, that does not possess any suitable water power and must depend on steam as a motor, with how much greater prospects of success might such an undertaking be commenced in Peterboro'. We have an abundant supply of wool in our own neighbourhood, while the Grand Trunk is at present conveying cotton in transit, comparatively speaking, past our doors. If a Joint Stock Company was formed, the "right men" put in the right place to conduct matters, we are satisfied the circulating medium would be forthcoming to form the nucleus of what yet might become the "*Lowell*" of Canada.

We intend soon to advert to this subject again, and trust in the meantime, our readers will give the matter due consideration.

The Mayor and the Council.

Mr. Morrow moved, and Mr. Toole seconded a motion at the last meeting of the Council, which they explained as intended to take away from the present Mayor the salary voted by resolution of the last Council to future Mayors.

In February, 1859, Mr. Stevenson being Mayor, the Finance Committee reported, that *hereafter* the allowance to the Mayor shall be $500 a-year. Mr. Morrow and Mr. Toole were then, as now, in the Council, and they, as well as the other members, approved of the report. We shall be glad to hear upon what pretence these gentlemen think this understanding should not, as in Mr. Stevenson's occupancy of the office, be carried out. At the nomination, or at any other time, no objection was made to it by the ratepayers, who are really the parties concerned. Every body was satisfied, and so they are still. The present Mayor attends to his duties, we believe, fully as well as Mr. Stevenson did; but he is not exactly as submissive and as pliant as that gentleman was.—Mr. Stevens looks to the interest of all; Mr. Stevenson to those of a select few; therefore, to reduce the present Mayor to the same state of subserviency as his predecessor, Mr. Morrow and Mr. Toole recommend that he be starved into submission. Mr. Morrow introduced his motion with a mock compliment. He was glad that the Town had now a gentleman at the head of its affairs who is able to work without remuneration. Does Mr. Morrow forget that when Mr. Stevens and Mr. Stevenson were rivals for the office last year, the chief ground for preferring Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Stevens urged by Mr. Morrow as well as his other principal supporters, was that Mr. Stevenson's wealth would convert the Town against all inconvenience on the score of its debt. That Mr. Stevenson's name in the Bank was often much more strength than that of Mr. Stevens, there could be no question as to what would be most able to benefit the Town? As man however, as the pillar of strength was in the chair, the resolution approving the salary was passed, and resolving that upon the other resolution continuously until the party, the salary shall be continued from year to year also. But Mr. Stevenson went out, and a man of a different stamp went in, and immediately Mr. Morrow and Mr. Toole changed their mind about the propriety of salary. The trick it love transparent—these two Councillors need not think to gather popularity by a reconsideration. When the ratepayers desire a salary to be taken away, they will tell the candidates at their election. Until then the two new-fledged economists may console themselves. The salary is the office of the Mayor as now demands greater attention and more management, and it is better to pay a man for his time, than to have some unwilling person like Mr. Morrow draw on the resources of his own pocket to discharge the duties which pertain to the office of Mayor.

THE TRUSTEE AND THE MAYOR.

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Clinton, which may throw some light on the unfortunate dispute between the latter gentleman and the Mayor. Mr. Clinton claims that in some points our report of the collision in the Council on the night of the 27th ult., was incorrect—We can only remark that while the report published in the *Examiner* was furnished by an interested party, it agrees with the minutes on the Town Clerk's book, as read before and approved by the Council. Mr. Clinton, we have no hesitation in saying, regrets that he used the language he did respecting the Mayor when addressing the Council on the occasion referred to, and his statement that a misunderstanding existed between him and Mr. Dennistoun in the matter of indemnity, may to some extent explain the cause of the collision between the Mayor and Mr. Clinton.

☞ Our London Correspondence was received last evening, but in consequence of a press of local matters we are compelled to lay it aside till next week. The latest foreign news will be found under the proper heading.

THE FELON FELLOWES—We regret that a man occupying the position of the Hon. M. Cameron should be found seeking on the floor of the House of Assembly the release from imprisonment of scoundrels like Fellowes and his companions. The term of imprisonment is only six months, and before it has half expired members of the House are using their influence with the Executive to secure a pardon for them.—A poor, unfortunate miscreant convicted of larceny is sent to Jail six months and his cries for mercy are only echoed back by the prison walls, but the pleadings of a man convicted of one of the worst crimes of the land, because he once held rank and station, are responded to with sympathy in the halls of our Legislature. We hope the Governor will turn a deaf ear to the unjust appeal, and refuse to exercise his prerogative that the ends of justice may be satisfied.

☞ We are sorry to learn that our worthy representative, Mr. Short, is suffering from a severe indisposition which prevents him for the present attending to his Parliamentary duties. The public will duly understand the spirit which prompted the attack of his miserable maligner, the *Review*, last week, now that they know the true cause of Mr. Short's absence from public duty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Zero"—on our School System—Received too late for this issue. Will appear in our next.

Several problems and solutions are crowded out.

THE HUNGARIAN—There is nothing of particular interest to note of the melancholy wreck. Mr. Talbot and his bride are known to have sailed in the ill-fated ship; of Mr. Wilson and others nothing definite is known. No full list of the passengers has yet been published, but it is stated there were 140 names booked in Liverpool and Cork.

OUR confrere of the *Review* dismisses his notice of the Reform Association Address in his last issue with nine whole lines. We confess our contemporary has taken the easiest method of getting over the difficulty "the least said the soonest mended," and this seems to be the plan generally adopted by the Ministerial press in reference to the Address. They find it impossible to get over the mountain of overwhelming truths it contains, so with some spiteful illusion they let it pass. Our contemporary, however, tells us that he is quite satisfied that the "first two columns of the twenty-seven will nauseate any one who attempts to read it through." We quite agree with the *Review* and from different points of view arrive at the same conclusion. We candidly admit that few can even read two columns of the Address without a sickening sense of nausea and loathing when he reflects on the condition to which the few miserable incapables of Upper Canada leagued with a French majority, have reduced this province. We are compelled, however, by the fact that this state of things will soon come to an end. The day of retribution is not far off. Our Governor and his ministers cannot long delay a general election, and ere that period arrives the Reform Convention Address will have carried conviction to the hearts of thousands who previously had only vague and indistinct ideas of our country's wrongs.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 5th, 1860.

The Council met—the Worship the Mayor presiding. Present—Messrs. Morrow, McDougal, Ormond, Walton, Chamberlain, O'Beirne, Ryan, Tully, Mahony and Whyte.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

The Mayor informed the Council that Mr. Canning had furnished him with bonds which were then submitted to the Council and approved.

A report from the committee on charity recommending a check to issue to Widow Wagers, for $3, was received and adopted.

A report from the committee on Finance and Assessment representing that Mr. Charles McCarthy's claim for $12 was not just, that $9 was owing to Mr. Tilford, and that the constables were not yet in a position to report on Mr. Barnhart's claim for money said to have been spent on beats by the Bell Ringer during the absence of the ordinary constable.

A petition was presented by Mr. Ormond, signed by persons interested in the preservation of good order in the neighborhood of Mr. Short's private car, praying that no hotel or saloon license may issue to any person in contiguous premises.

A petition from Mr. Hartly and others was presented by Mr. Morrow, praying that the Council would grant a license to Mr. Hartly to keep a tavern in Ashburnham.

Mr. Walton moved, seconded by Mr. Ormond, that the petition be referred to the Committee on Petitions.—*Lost.*

The first amendment was carried.

Mr. Toole moved, seconded by Mr. Ryan,—That Messrs. Walton, Chamberlain and McDougall be a Committee to fix the Mayor's salary for this year, and to report to the Council at its next meeting.

Mr. Chamberlain moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ryan,—That the members of the whole Council be the Committee to recommend the amount of salary to be paid the Mayor during the present year.

Mr. Maloney moved, seconded by Mr. Whyte,—That the Mayor's salary be the same as last year.—*Lost.*

The first amendment was carried.

Mr. O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Walton,—That the detailed statement of the financial affairs of the past year which the auditors of the Town are in that behalf required to prepare shall set forth in full detail the receipts and expenditures with names, dates and particulars attached to each item, also the standing assets and liabilities of the Town in detail, with names, dates and particulars aforesaid.—*Carried.*

The Mayor said that he was now in a condition to refute the accusation of falsehood which Mr. Clinton, the trustee of the Town, while enjoying the privilege of addressing the Council, had made against him; and reminding them that the charge was that the statement made by the Mayor to the effect that Mr. Dennistoun had permission, when he was satisfied of Mr. Clinton's safety, to commence proceedings against Mr. Fowler, was false, the Mayor read the two letters following—remarking that if they believed Mr. Dennistoun to tell the truth they must convict Mr. Clinton of being an infamous liar. The letters are as follows:—

(Copy.)
Peterboro', March 1, 1860.

Robert Dennistoun, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR:—Mr. Clinton, Trustee of the Town, having denied before the Council that he had authorized the using of his name in the suit brought against Mr. Fowler, I beg to be informed upon what authority you have issued the writ.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. SAWERS,
Mayor.

(Copy.)
Peterboro', March 1, 1860.

Augustus Sawers, Esq., Mayor.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note asking me upon what authority I issued a writ in the suit against Mr. Fowler in the name of the Trustee of the Town, as I was instructed—I am responsible for using Mr. Clinton's name, having understood him to give me full authority to do so, on being satisfied that he was sufficiently indemnified from costs—being satisfied of this, I applied to David Smart for his authority as a co-trustee with Mr. Clinton, and received a reply that until he was furnished with proper security he would not allow his name to be used, which I communicated to you.—And after some delay, you informed me that Mr. Smart had resigned his Trusteeship, and Mr. Quinlan been appointed, and that I had Mr. Quinlan's authority to use his name in the suit your note refers to.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ROBT. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. Walton said as it appeared some misunderstanding existed, and as Mr. Clinton had also written to Mr. Dennistoun and received his reply and desired to make explanation, he moved that he be allowed to address the Council. Several councillors expressed the hope that Mr. Clinton would not again be allowed to address the Council, his conduct under similar circumstances at a former meeting having been most scandalous. The Mayor refused to allow Mr. Clinton to speak, but would be very happy to receive any communication from Mr. Dennistoun, or other documentary evidence that Mr. Clinton desired to produce.

Mr. Walton then produced the following letter:—

(Copy.)
Peterboro', March 3, 1860.

R. Dennistoun, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Would you oblige me by answering the following queries:

When I submitted the case for the town against Mr. Fowler, did I say that I would only allow my name to be used in the suit, and that I would do nothing whereby I could sustain individual loss?

Did I, in view of the difficulty of my position, speak of resigning the trust?

Did you say that you would consider the matter and advise me again?

Did you before issuing the writ, advise me that I was indemnified, and when did you first inform me that you were satisfied with the indemnity, and what is the nature of it?

If an appearance should not be filed against Mr. Fowler's writ, could he enter up judment, or if an not should he obtained otherwise, against whom would it be recorded?

P. S.—Could we go on with the suit without the consent of the Trustee for Port Hope.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. CLUXTON.

(Copy.)
Peterboro', March 3, 1860.

William Clinton, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date as to the suit against John Fowler, in which I am acting for the Town Council of Peterborough, and have used your name as a Trustee. And to which I assume that you never objected to allowing your name to be used when indemnified from costs. You did speak of resigning when I pointed out to you your position, as you thought. As considered it better not to do so, and nothing to embarrass the matter by any such step. I certainly am under the impression that during the month of January we had more than one interview on the subject. And I am quite certain that before the 30th January I understood that I was at liberty to go on with the suit, when I considered that you were in a position to recover from the Town any costs you might have to pay. Being satisfied that you were and had an hesitation in using use of your name, and without consent, proceeding with the suit, I did not think you must sign as the last letter, in regard to the matter.

The enormous hatred against poor Sir John Fowler has nothing to do with the other suits, and if not opposed on judgments will be opposed up by default against poor unfortunate.

In reply to the enclosed, to your letter, the Trustees for Port Hope can be consulted as often as may be necessary, to be used on being indemnified for costs.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ROBT. DENNISTOUN.

Mr. Morrow, Mr. Toole, and Mr. Walton still persisting in discussing a question which the Chairman, on adjournment to next meeting night of Tuesday, was moved and seconded by Mr. Ormond, and Mr. Walton moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the petition be referred to the Licenses Inspector.—*Lost.*

The first amendment was carried.

Mr. Toole moved, seconded by Mr. Ryan,—That Messrs. Walton, Chamberlain and McDougall be a Committee to fix the Mayor's salary for this year, and to report to the Council at its next meeting.

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The Mayor said that he was now in a condition to refute the accusation of falsehood which Mr. Clinton, the trustee of the Town, while enjoying the privilege of addressing the Council, had made against him; and reminding them that the charge was that the statement made by the Mayor to the effect that Mr. Dennistoun had permission, when he was satisfied of Mr. Clinton's safety, to commence proceedings against Mr. Fowler, was false, the Mayor read the two letters following—remarking that if they believed Mr. Dennistoun to tell the truth they must convict Mr. Clinton of being an infamous liar. The letters are as follows:—

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COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR:—Your report of the proceedings of the Town Council in last week's *Examiner* is (unintentionally no doubt) incorrect in so far as they refer to myself.

1. I did not ask leave to be heard before the Council, and indeed only offered explanations after being urged thereto by members.

2. When the Clerk read over the resolution of the Council, I did reply to this effect: that the resolution so far as it went was quite satisfactory, but that it had never been carried out, inasmuch as the indemnity therein ordered to be given, had not been given—that in fact the intention of the resolution had never been carried out.

3. I did not state, in my second explanation, that the assertion of the Mayor, that I had given every authority to Mr. Dennistoun to proceed in my name was "false." To that assertion I simply replied that it was incorrect.

The term false was used by me in reply to an assertion by the Mayor, of which you take no notice, that I had all along, and was then, throwing every obstacle in the way of the recovery by the Town of the debt due by Mr. Fowler. That assertion I pronounced then, and I pronounce now to be false.

I have from the first given every assistance necessary on my part to recover the debt. I have never for a moment hesitated to allow my name to be used. I have simply asked for indemnity from personal liabilities and that request the Council considered reasonable, seeing that they at once instructed their Head to comply with it.

With reference to the matter primarily in dispute, so far as my memory serves me the understanding between Mr. Dennistoun and myself according to my impression of it at the time was, that while quite willing that my name should be used, I wished to be protected from personal responsibility, and that indemnity necessary to secure some immunity from that responsibility would be submitted to me before costs would be incurred. Mr. Dennistoun appears to have understood the matter differently. The disagreement was one liable to occur at any time and involves no question of truth or falsehood upon either side. I repeat the assertion which I denied so emphatically, and perhaps, under the circumstances, too strongly, was that I was inimical to the prosecution of the suit, and was throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. To that assertion I then applied, and do now apply the term "false." I might remark in conclusion, that I was not aware until after the meeting of the Council, that Mr. Dennistoun had ever considered the question of indemnity at all, or that he had considered the resolution of the Council as in itself sufficient for all purposes of protection to the Trustees.

Yours truly,
W. CLUXTON.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—A short time ago, two very melancholy cases of death occurred in this vicinity, resulting directly from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. What adds poignancy to the grief felt at their removal is the fact, that both have left a widow and children to deplore their untimely end.

So far from wishing to open afresh the wounds not yet healed in the hearts of the unhappy sufferers, I would do anything in my power to assist in binding up the broken hearted, and to soothe the dejected and forlorn. The vacancy then ruthlessly made can never be filled. The natural head and supporter of each family has been swept away. How? or by whom? is the enquiry. A Coroner's Jury in the one case, has, I understand, rendered a verdict of "death from the effects of intoxication and exposure." In the other case, precisely the same cause produced the same effects. Both the men met their deaths by indulging too freely in intoxicating liquors. This is the fact I wish to place before your readers,—and I revert to the occurrences because that you, Mr. Editor, and the *Review*, when recording the deaths, seemed to me not to note on the press should do, the cause of their deplorable end. Not that any good or evil can result thereby to the departed, but that the living, and those especially addicted to the habit of using spirituous liquors, may learn from their end fate, the dangers ever and they are travelling, and avoid a practice, injurious at best, disreputable and fearfully hazardous. An industrious generous artizan, goes to a horse race, imbibes freely of intoxicating drinks, at night tries to go home, pursues an opposite road, has reason from the effect of those drinks is dethroned, he travels on, turns aside, tumbles down in the snow, falls asleep, and sleeps the sleep of death. All brought on by his own voluntary act—inflicting irreparable loss to himself, and those he is bound by the laws of God and man to support. The other, an industrious farmer, whose indefatigable labour and economy had placed him in comparatively independent circumstances, but unfortunately, he too, had acquired by long practice, a love for spirituous liquors. The appetite once formed became imperious in its demands, and though the end came of the former victim was fresh and a warning voice was addressed to him, to beware of it on and on and on, and a fate expressed that such a fate would yet befall him, he heeds it not. "Give, give," is the cry of the insatiable tyrant within, he drinks and drinks, and at night gets his horse to go home—leaves his buffalo robe behind him, and drives 7 miles towards home—stops at a groggery for two or three hours, then gets his horse to go home, brings it to the door, and goes in again to enquire about his buffalo—drives upon its being in the house, that the boys have hid it, and such like—goes out again, finds the horse gone, starts to go home, but so stupid with the body and soul destroying liquor that he turns the opposite way—goes down to the lake, and when there turns up the robe in place of down—snuggles in a dreadfully stormy night for two or three miles up the lake, appears to have fallen or lied down repeatedly, and rises and walked on again till his fatality sent to rise no more. How many are there at this moment equally intoxicated with the unhappy man whose end we deplore. Though their fate is held up as a beacon to warn them—yet alas they heed it not—they keep on their dangerous course. The temptation arises amongst the temptations, what shall be done to stay the fearful evil. "Stop the cause of it" cries one, "put down taverns and groggeries" "pass an Maine Law," cries another, "society must protect itself, and are even laws passed to murder the rum and sin of intoxicating liquors, a crime and punishable accordingly."

All Maine Law, as well as all peasant, goes to confirm the theory of political economists that the supply of any article will be always regulated by the demand. The evil we complain of has a root, and legislation cannot reach it out. It may lop off its branches but not strike deeply, I fear to kill at all.

The demand may be lessened, by the exertion of the moral influences of temperance societies containing a constituent, contrary to the injurious, baneful and dangerous effects of using intoxicating liquors. Respectable and influential members of society can do a great deal by their countenancing total abstinence.

Hosts of families can recount sanatory influences on the family circle. Young men and especially young women can assist in banishing from the country a demand for articles, intoxicated dangerous. If the high time that something be done to stop that fearful tide, that now so fearfully threatens to overwhelm and destroy our beloved country. Twenty five or thirty years ago, its fearful inroads had the friends of humanity and of their country to rise up and stop its progress. They had a mind to work, and they succeeded in rolling back the wave of intemperance, to the astonishment of the world. They had no recourse then, to legislative enactments; they applied and used the only lawful instrument, and its effects were astonishing.

At this moment when all the interests of the country are in a prosperous state, the efforts of the friends of temperance have relaxed, or are partly diverted in another channel. Many of these have supposed that "moral suasion" which at first means powerful and successful to put down intemperance, has done its work, that "legal measures" in what is required now, and they spend their efforts in trying, to obtain a prohibitory liquor law. That something must be done, and done speedily we all admit. I advise that we individually set to work and use our tongue to persuade men to give up using intoxicating liquors—let our precept be backed by an *unblemished* conduct.—Let us collectively address the public and urge our principles for their acceptance—let us by all means in our power try to keep people from using these liquors, the *demand* being the supply will cease, and the Maine Law will then come without our asking for it.

I am,
Mr. Editor,
yours,
A TEETOTALER.

For the Examiner.

TREATMENT GIVEN TO REFORMERS &c., BY THE INTERESTED AMONG MANKIND.

Mr. Editor,—One great obstruction to human progress has ever been the stigma of utopianism fastened on Reformers &c., by the envious, the stupid, and interested among mankind. Men of genius, and men who had at heart the good of humanity, have been comparatively few as regards mankind, when set off against the whole of the multitude. Like stars they have studded our mental universe of surrounding darkness; for a time they have been gazed at with wonder, and envy, ending with attempts to obscure them by ridicule, obloquy imprisonment; and even to extinguish and blot them out by the hand of violence and death. At the head of this persecution have generally been arrayed the civil powers, in combination with a state church. I do not confine this remark to Canada; but whenever, and wherever rulers and state priests have been flattering on the ignorance and superstition of a people, they have risen up like furies to put down and persecute Reformers, social, religious and political.

That which is called a "Government" is a creature of social necessity, and brought into existence by the wants of humanity.—A single hand is too feeble of itself to protect life, property and liberty; hence the power of association must be called in, to effect these objects. Rules must be made to define what are rights; and penal matters to enforce these rights must be prescribed. These rules are called the laws of the land; and the power that modifies and administers them is called the civil Government. The foundation of all these is, (or should be) the will of the people. But the rulers first delegated by the people as their agents, taking advantage of their position, and of the indolence of the people to look after them (the rulers) have by usurpation extended and perpetuated their power; and by the aid of that hocus pocus called a state church have cheated the people out of their just rights, in making their own laws for their own governments. In the early history of Britain, the first enemy to be encountered by the people was a despotic monarchy. The ruler was omnipotent, and the people were slaves. Then succeeded the tyranny of the state church. Every one who has read the Story Worthies, or Neils History of the Puritans, knows well that its treatment of the English Puritans, and the Scottish Covenanters was savage in the extreme, verifying to the letter the scripture saying, "that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." At a later period the aristocracy was in the ascendant and history tells us how they did. And oh! in that struggle for freedom, and the rights of man, how many martyrs to liberty or religious truth have waded through seas of blood, and sealed their testimony at the stake, or on the block. Hampden, Sidney, Wilkes, Rust, Cobbett, Hume, and hosts of others, could testify (were they still living,) that nothing was left to them by their persecutors, making life desirable.—Reproach and contumely, withering scorn, state prosecutions, and imprisonments, followed the most favoured of these men, while the gallows was reserved for the rest.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
your truly,
C. S. D.

There are 4,000,000 voters in the United States.

☞ The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad was sold on the 26th with its property and effects. The Company, it is said, will be reorganized, free of debt.

☞ A settlement is on foot at Woodstock to establish a joint-stock woollen manufactory. The capital proposed is $16,000 divided into shares of $20 each.

☞ Mr. Charlesworth, who was a passenger by the *Europa*, had taken his passage in the *Hungarian*. He missed his passage, having arrived one hour behind time.

☞ So great is the pressure to obtain divorces in Kentucky, that additional Judges must be appointed to the Court.

☞ Great barbarity is not said to be perpetrated in the Union Lunatic Asylum. A man named Clark was admitted on the 25th November last, who died on the 17th December. On examining the body, scarcely one and the eleven were found broken, the coroner's Jury think by the keepers!

☞ A man called about in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre—Mr. Smith, your house is on fire"—whereupon a hundred and twenty-five Smiths arose; and when he continued, "it is Mr. John Smith's house," ten and fifty, leaving a preponderance of one hundred and fifteen John's in a pet on account of one hundred and twenty-five Smiths.

A well known forty-eight speechifier, who, by the way, has almost a monopoly of that branch of trade, on being waited upon to sign the roll of the pro-slavery demonstration convention in that State, said, "No gentlemen, I can't do it; if the South don't want my cousin, they may go hang."—Rightly depraved, that member.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Feb. 29th, 1860.

The House proceeded, according to order, to take into consideration, the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of the Session.

Mr. Dunkinnere moved an address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency.

Adam Wilson, Esq., Member for the North Riding of the County of York, having previously taken the oath according to Law, took his seat in the House.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Beaubien—Enquiry of Ministers, whether they intend during the present session to bring down any measure for the abolition of the Commissioners' Courts in Lower Canada, as the complete operation of the new Judicial system throughout by the House and to the Government, the opportunity without inconvenience to the public, or placing within the jurisdiction of better qualified judges, all judicial business which may arise in the new districts.

Mr. Beaubien—Enquiry of Ministers, whether it is on their power to inform the House what progress has been made with the Saigeonial schedules, and whether they are in a position to state when these schedules will be deposited.

Mr. Hebert—Bill for the protection of settlers, in certain cases, in Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon—Bill to regulate the rate of Interest.

Mr. Dufy—Bill for the Exemption from seizure and sale under Execution of a family Homestead; and to exempt Household Furniture, &c., also cattle and implements for working the Farm, from seizure under Execution.

Mr. Piche—In amendment to the Second Resolution to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Brown in relation to the Union between Upper and Lower Canada,

"That in the opinion of this House the best means for remedying the grievances and evils arising from the present system of Government, is the repeal pure and simple of the Legislature Union between Upper and Lower Canada."

Mr. Piche—Bill for the prevention and punishment of corruption at Elections.

Mr. Bureau—Address to His Excellency for a Statement of the Free Grants of Lands out of the public Domain which have been made in Upper and Lower Canada since 1st January 1856, giving the names of the persons to whom the grants have been made.

Mr. Coutlee—Bill to Amend the Agricultural act.

Adjourned.

QUEBEC, 1st March, 1860.

Also, Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of Simcoe, Peterborough, Elgin, Norfolk, Huron and Haldimand, pursuant to the Act 16th Vic., cap. 186, sec. 9, for the County of Wellington from 16th July to 31st December, 1859.

Twenty-four Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Dionne attended in his place, and explained the cause of his absence from the sitting of the Select Committee on the City of Quebec Election Petition, and having verified the same on oath, he was excused by the House.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. W. Scot:—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act, to incorporate the Village of New Hamburg."

Hon. Mr. Sicotte—Enquiry of Ministers whether the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America, has, since the last Session, been the subject of fresh negotiations and correspondence with the Imperial Government and the different Colonies; and whether they intend to lay before Parliament all communications and documents relating to that important question.

Hon

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

A REFORM BILL PROMISED.

AMERICAN COASTING TRADE.

Savoy not to be Ceded to France!

New York, March 4.

The steamship *Africa* arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of 18th ult. She reports the steamships *Nova Scotian*, *Teutonic* and *Circassian* to have arrived out on the 16th, and the *Fulton* on the 17th.

London, Feb. 17. The money market is easier, and the funds improving. Canada advanced to 94¼ a 94¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £28,000 since last weekly report. American securities are more active.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs are quiet. Flour nominally unchanged, but difficult to sell—quoted at 22s a 22s 6d.—Wheat inactive and unchanged. Corn dull and easier; yellow, 32s a 33s 6d. Beef in good request. Pork selling freely at 75s a 80s. New lard in fair demand, 56s a 60s. Ashes active and dearer, say 29s 6d a 30s for pots; 34s a 35s for pearls.—London corn market firmer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The attention of all classes is concentrated on the Budget, and meetings *pro* and *con* are held in all directions. The conservatives show an increasing hostility to both the Budget and the commercial treaty with France, and in the House of Lords an explanation had been called for of the article which bids England not to prohibit the exportation of coal.

Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that the special mission of Lord Elgin to China had not been definitely arranged. Lord John Russell announced that he would introduce the Reform Bill on the first of March. He also stated that the correspondence was progressing with the Government of the United States with respect to the *five* admission of British shipping to the American coasting trade between the Eastern States and California, &c., but the matter was not in a position to be laid before the House.

In response to Mr. Peel, Lord J. Russell said that enquiries had been addressed to Sardinia, as to whether it was the intention to cede Savoy to France. Sardinia denied any such intention.

The Earl of Granville also announced in the House of Lords, that France will do nothing touching that annexation without first consulting the great Powers, and obtaining the consent of the inhabitants.

A motion in the House to abolish flogging in the navy was negatived.

The army estimates show an increase of two millions sterling.

It is denied that Austria has replied to propositions to England touching the Italian question. It is also reported that Russia rejects the proposition.

Advices from Madrid state that Marsha O'Donnel is actively engaged in reconnoitering the country and surrounding Tetuan. He had received a delegation from the Moorish government, asking on what terms peace would be granted. The public spirit in Spain however is warlike, and it is believed that war will continue.

The iron-masters of Glasgow have agreed to keep their furnaces out for another fortnight.

Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester is dead.

The land forces of England are fixed at 146,000 men, being an increase of nearly 6,500. The East Indian army numbers 22,000.

The new Whitworth gun has been tried with astounding success, surpassing in range and accuracy the Armstrong.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the French Government has entered into relations with Prussia as a member of the Zollverein, with the view of negotiating a commercial treaty similar to that with England.

M. Thouvenel's circular to the French diplomatic agents, in response to the Encyclical letter of the Pope, is published, and is attracting attention. It apparently convicts the Pope of improperly using his spiritual office for political purposes. The despatch of M. Thouvenal to the French Ambassador at Rome is also published, explaining the present state of affairs in the Legations, and the reasons for the same.

The decree in the *Moniteur* of this day, postponing the meeting of the French Chambers from the 23rd inst., as originally decided, to the 1st of March, is supposed to have reference to the debates in Parliament, for by that time the fate of the Budget, of the Commercial Treaty with France and perhaps of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, will be known.

Marshal Niel has been called up from Toulouse to Paris by telegraph.

Private accounts from Naples state that a conspiracy has been discovered among a portion of the Neapolitan army, and on the same authority it is affirmed that the plot has been traced to the agency of Piedmontese emissaries. It also appears that a note is to be transmitted, if it has not been so already, to the Powers, complaining of these attempts to excite disaffection. In the same manner a plot has been discovered to the exciters of mutiny in the Swiss regiments some time since in the service of Naples.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans, dated the 14th of January:—

"Venerable Brother, health and apostolic benediction. In this great trouble of Italy, which has violently overthrown Sovereigns and ruined throughout the *Æmilia* and the Romagna the legitimate authority of the Holy See, but which the contrivers and promoters of the rebellion desire,—their last triumph, in which has been fully declared by that work, full of deception, which has been published in France, and has been circulated not only in the cities, but also in all the hamlets of Italy. As for you, venerable brother, you at once perceived the detestable object of that production, and you applied yourself immediately, resolutely and courageously, to its refutation. Your courage, and firmness of soul are related every day by the enemies of our temporal sovereignty. This [illegible] it generously in the affairs of our people, and, venerable brother, for this [illegible] zeal, which you have just [illegible] to this apostolic See and to our person, pay we tribute to you, that worthy son of illustrious [illegible]. We thank you, then, for the new proofs which you have given to us [illegible] you have just with entire ex[illegible]

[illegible] which you [illegible] we protest. The institution of the University was to give [illegible] and [illegible] to all other [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible] of the degrees; and [illegible] those who [illegible] to receive a [illegible] instruction [illegible] to [illegible] exclusive education [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea, that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a bill of corn. Every man who has a garden of whatever size, if he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture to predict, feel amply repaid for his trouble. It may not be entirely satisfactory, but he will never forget the lesson afterwards. All that is necessary is to dig a pit about 18 inches deep, with the top level or sloping a little to the south, then set a rough frame made of four boards nailed together at the corners upon the bed of manure fill the frame with six inches of garden soil and cover with a window of glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have the glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plants to throw any tomatoes and cabbages which may be transplanted from the hot-bed to the open ground without any trouble. We have removed tomatoes when they were in blossom, and had them all live. If melons or cucumbers are forced, they should be planted in flowerpots, that in transplanting, these may be put over upon your open hand and give it a gentle thump, when the earth comes out in a solid lump and the roots are not disturbed in the least. While the plants are growing, they should be watered frequently, and in cold days the sash should be covered with mats to give the plants air. We have found the growing of the plants under glass, from a cold hot-bed, 3 feet by 6, and to a large grapery for raising the black Hamburgh and Frontignac grapes, the most satisfactory of all horticultural operations. Having the plants in the ground both in heat and moisture, the plants can be made to grow with a vigor which they rarely if ever exhibit in the open air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.

ACTION OF FROST UPON SOILS.

The soluble part of the soil is the inorganic food of the plants. Rain water cannot come in contact with the soil, or even with a gravel heap without dissolving some of it. Expose almost any stone, or handful of gravel, washed clean, to the action of a quart or so of rain water several days and upon evaporating the water, it will be seen from the residue left that a portion has been dissolved. Now let these same stones be exposed, covered or partly covered with water, and compare, to the action of frost, setting them out of doors, for two or three cold nights, taking care that they thaw by day. Pour off the water, rinsing with fresh and evaporate as above, and it will be seen that a very much larger quantity has come into solution. The reason is, that stones being somewhat porous, by the action of the frost their outer portion is broken up, scaled and fissured, and a vastly greater surface is exposed to the action of the water, even though this freezing is not visible to the eye. While hard & polished substances freezing and thawing, the same effect must take place.

CHARCOAL.

Charcoal surpasses all other substances in the power which it possesses of condensing ammonia within its pores, particularly when it has been previously heated to redness. It absorbs ninety times its volume of ammoniacal gas, which may be again separated by moistening it with water. It is by the virtue of this power that the roots of plants are supplied with charcoal exactly as in manure, with an atmosphere of carbonic acid and air, which is renewed as quickly as it is abstracted. Charcoal has a physical as well as a chemical effect on soils, which is decidedly useful. It renders them, as far as it is present, light and friable, and gives additional warmth to them by its color, and retains readily the rays of the sun during the day. Wherever charcoal has been applied, rust never affects the growth of wheat. —*Liebig.*

☞ The hay crop of Maine averages 1,000,000 tons, worth $10,000,000 per annum, and the amount of pasturage is as much more. Grass is and always must be the staple crop of Maine. Our long winters do it good, and not harm.—*Maine Farmer.*

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DESPATCH, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E.*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c.; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for fulfilment, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers easy and systematic publicity for their announcements, a certain and speedy means of doing so, at a

GREAT SAVING OF Time, Trouble and Expense.

He begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Local Agencies and others, the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and feature himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the American Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1860

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

THE "ANCHOR" LINE of STEAM PACKET SHIPS intended to sail from and to Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow as under.

FROM QUEBEC.

United Kingdom.....Tuesday, 15th May
John Bell.....Tuesday, 29th June
United Kingdom.....Tuesday, 10th July
John Bell.....Tuesday, 24th August
United Kingdom.....Tuesday, 4th September
John Bell.....Tuesday, 18th September
United Kingdom.....Tuesday, 2nd October
John Bell.....Tuesday, 16th October
New Dominion.....Tuesday, 30th November

FROM GLASGOW.

United Kingdom.....Saturday, 14th April
John Bell.....Saturday, 28th April
United Kingdom.....Saturday, 12th May
John Bell.....Saturday, 26th May
United Kingdom.....Saturday, 9th June
John Bell.....Saturday, 23rd June
United Kingdom.....Saturday, 7th July
John Bell.....Saturday, 21st July
New Dominion.....Saturday, 4th August

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN, $80 currency.
STEERAGE, $30 currency.

Apply to

G. & D. MURAT,
Corner of Common Street,
Montreal.

Montreal, 1860. 7

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

Buck-Wheat Meal,
INDIAN CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL AND PEARL BARLEY.

W. B. CONGER.

Peterboro', Feb. 7, 1860.

HARVEY'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to execute orders for

Steam Engines & Boilers

Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

New and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any stand of rail; gang ploughs having 2 moulds, horse hoes, rear and root cutters, and everything else required on a well or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with flue and tubular boilers to suit.

SAW-MILLS.

Gang, Muly and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRING

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with exactness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1850. 1.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1859. 51

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

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ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

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And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

Every subject connected with the Farmer's vocation is discussed.

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In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and ingenuity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

which he is prepared to attend to those who favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for a

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the reliable and travelling public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and carriages entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the Sign of Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Oct. 18, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

Is unquestionably the most delightful and impressive entertainment yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, now at present to that unsurpassed magnificence as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland and the Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

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Stereoscopic Photos Enlarged from, and Copied from any Daguerreotype may depend on being executed in the best manner. Orders for them from the Trade will be attended.

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FIRE AND LIFE
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INSURANCE COMPANY
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BRITANNIA LIVE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1859.

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FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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ESTABLISHED 1844.

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Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto. }
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. } 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

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THOS. HOLYWELL,
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Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

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FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £3,500,000, Sterling.

Office—Brock—Gully Buildings, Union St. Londons. Agent for Peterboro',
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Peterboro', July, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
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Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as low rates as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1860. 16.

Toronto, Simcoe & Lake Huron Railroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

150 able bodied, steady labourers, to work on the Toronto, Simcoe & Lake Huron Railroad. The work will be given by the contractor immediately between Toronto and Lake Simcoe.

Apply to the Undersigned on the Grounds at Oakwood, or to

J. H. DUNBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October, 24 1859.

FOR SALE.

150 ACRES of Wood Land, Pine Trees, Cedar Posts, &c.

THOS. MOORE.

Keene, 20th October, 1859 43

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned would inform all parties indebted to him by BOOK or NOTE ACCOUNT, that unless payments are made previous to the

1ST day of March 1860

the accounts will be handed over to the Court for suit.

He would also inform his customers and the public that in consequence of the difficulty of collecting out-standing debts, he has come to the conclusion to give

NO MORE CREDIT!

☞ Cash paid for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Otonabee Mills.

LEWIS LOVER.

Peterboro', Jan. 19 1860. 3

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HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

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TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE at present occupied by W. Hall, Esq., opposite the Montreal Bank. Possession given on the 1st April. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to the subscriber,
THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860. 6—3

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding Country, that he has opened a new GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on Hunter Street, in Harvey's Block, next door to James Campbell, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

TEAS,
Sugar,
Tobacco,
Rice,
Currants,
Coffee,
Syrup,
Soap,
and Candles,

and a general assortment of Groceries, which he will sell cheap for

READY CASH,

as few as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also,—A general assortment of Crockery, Wooden and Earthenwares, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for all kinds of Country produce.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Peterborough, August 15th 1859. 32

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1858. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clexton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Barnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Berahess,	H. Sherwood.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and careful management of the House to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquor and Cigars.

Great care taken the in selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary,
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C.W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marismus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr. Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon entirely rational principles, with new discovered remedies, or vegetable medicines, for every form of disease. The facilities he offers are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without exposure, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicines sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weaknesses generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with universal debility, lassitude, &c., can be permanently cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

CORRECT PAPERS

Sent to all parts of the United States or Canada, postage paid, containing their symptoms, by correspondence strictly confidential.

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No. 51 King St.,
Toronto, C. W.

7

CHAMPAGNE!

COMPRISING all the best brands from

$18 to $36 Per Basket.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water street, [opposite the Presbyterian Church] for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860.

PHONOGRAPHY,
or
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ☞ ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words per minute, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
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Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO'
RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,25
Baltimore.....	8,25
Bredin.....	8,45
Harwood.....	9,15
Indian Village.....	9,45
Keene.....	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'....	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,.....	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	1,30
Indian Village.....	1,45
Harwood.....	2,15
Bredin.....	2,45
Baltimore.....	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg.....	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 12 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 20 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a new compendium for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	Should procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Instrumental Music, costing but 10 Cents a number,
Every Singer.	
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"*The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World.*"

Twelve closely Printed Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $1; Half-yearly $2.50; Quarterly $1.25

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Concert, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

BOOTS and SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER(S) beg to inform the public in general, that they have entered into partnership, and have commenced business together in the premises lately occupied by him as Mr. Thomas Hamill, and solicit a continuance of that liberal share of public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. They intend to carry on the business in all its various branches, and their work from this time forward will be promptly attended to, and executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. They will always keep on hand a large assortment of Ready-made Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at the lowest possible prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Remember the old stand opposite the Eastern entrance to the Town Hall.

CURRIE & MACRAE.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860 3

THE

"EXAMINER"

CHEAP

NEWSPAPER,

AND

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE

Peterborough,

POSTERS,

HAND-BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

IN FACT

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING LINE

FROM A

LINE TO A BOOK,

DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

LOW.

J. BENGREW,
PROPRIETOR.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible corrective.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy dispenses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the ameliorating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and purifying remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

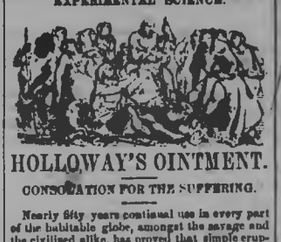
. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.



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CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple erruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ungwent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel snakes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Spraines,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf *to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. G. CALLENDER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits thereto and when BOOKAYE, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, morning or evening over Mr. Thomas Hamill's, and will be prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with expedition and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY DISREPUTABLE DENTIST. His Teeth are known universally, as the cheapest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized Rubber Company, by the Patentees, and warranted to fit perfectly, and will never change colour, and are guaranteed to be superior to any in the market, being gum weighted.

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IN THE

Peterborough Examiner.

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Proprietor "Montreal Witness," Montreal

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OF
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The price will be 2d a number, or 1s 6d per dozen. News Agents will be charged $3 per hundred. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash, nor will any more copies of each edition be printed than is actually ordered in advance.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Printers to the Legislature.

Quebec, January 24, 1860.

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Free of Extra Charge.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

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COLLEGE OF HEALTH
No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame for the many cures it is made of.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

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☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

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Six Lines, and under,	£0 7	£0 1 3
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All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

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Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—also, School Books, Plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caisse's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now laid out in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 10

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF CORNWALL.
☞Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 29

J. SIMPSON'S
HOUSE CANADA SALOON
AGENT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Leffingwell's Pale Ale. 46

FUNERALS FURNISHED
THE Undersigned will constantly provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of FUNERALS, in any Style,
at reasonable charges made to him by the Undertakers of Peterboro', and the Country generally, and by the best manner, without any further trouble of any sort. He has commenced the Undertaking
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
which will be found a variety of Coffins
W. V. SWAYZE,
Peterboro', March 24, 1859. 39

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1850. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

[A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Howe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞*Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works,*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION is to my the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walton Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants on hand. Orders from the country will get up to the best style and of the most durable material.
☞I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. RENFREW, of *The Examiner*, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 2, 1860. 1

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Rural Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of Rural Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JOHN EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 50

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Bashelhurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES,
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnelly's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.
George Street, Peterboro.'
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.
☞*All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.*
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Souchong
TEAS
23. 28 6D. AND 33.
Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1860. 2.

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An excellent number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb. 1, 1860. 5

FINE SPARKLING ALE.
Per Doz., Quarts,.....5s 6d
do., do., Pints,.....3s 6d,
100 DOZ., LONDON PORTER
in very fine condition.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro' 12th, 1860. 2.

Lost.
ON Saturday evening last, on Charlotte, Brock or Water Streets, a small MOROCCO COVERED POCKET DIARY FOR 1860, containing about $13 00 in Gold, and a list of Postage Stamps. Whoever will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
Peterboro', Feb. 28th, 1860.

Selected Poetry.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS COMING.

The Prince of Wales is coming, from his sea-girt home to see,
How Victoria's loyal children in Canada agree,
He's coming, we'll receive him with an open heart and hand,
And give him a hearty welcome to this our promised land,
Yes, we'll give him welcome worthy of his loved and loyal race,
Who in our hearts as Britons hold a warm and honor'd place;
Be ready, then, all ready, when he lands upon our shore,
To show that we are worthy of our patriot sires of yore!

He'll use no other banner than the old flag of the brave,
The banner that ne'er floated o'er tyrant or o'er slave!
He'll need no introduction but the wagre of his name,
No other commendation than his fame!
The shadow of his mother will rest upon his brow,
The Royal stamp of Brunswick's line is on it even now.
A talisman to guard him wherever he may roam
Where children of the Empire later have found a distant home.

Then let old Scotia's thistle with England's rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf of Canada with Erin's shamrock join
To form a garland worthy of the brow of Britain's son,
Who's manly independant stamp the Nation's love has won.
Let Canada prove worthy of the laurels she has gained,
That loyalty through good and ill which she has still retained;
And high above the loudest cheers that o'er her forests green,
Is heard, may ring and echo back again, GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

"My son," said an aged father to his promising boy, as he discovered his increasing interest in the daughter of his neighbor, "weigh well this matter. I am an old man, and have not been an idle observer of the human family during my long life. One misstep taken now may ruin your prospect of happiness for life, or so mar it as to render life almost undesirable. Many young men have made shipwreck of their peace by unadvisedly and unjudiciously contracting an alliance of matrimony with women of bad dispositions."

"Why, father," interrupted Charles, "you are putting me quite aback, by speculating in so serious a manner upon what I thought so agreeable a subject, as to excite my apprehensions and awake my fears. I have not designedly kept anything secret from you: my visits to neighbor B.'s have all been known, and never yet disapproved of, to my knowledge."

"No, my son, you have not acted covertly or unfilially in this matter. This gives me increasing confidence in you. I have noticed, and with pain, too, your oft repeated visits to Mr. B.'s, and have as often desired to caution you, but have been waiting for a suitable opportunity. The best evidence, I think, a father can give to a son, of his love, and his confidence in him, is the plainness and candor with which he makes known to him his mind upon all subjects.—To be honest, then, you must allow me to say that you are mistaken in Miss B——'s worthiness of your affections. She is not the young lady your imagination has painted, I am sure you would not, upon this or any other subject, set in direct opposition to sentiments you have habitually expressed."

"Why, father," exclaimed Charles, "you seem more and more serious."

"Have I not, my son, again and again heard you say, that you would not marry any young lady who was "unkind to her mother," or who was disrespectful to her."

"Yes, father, those are my sentiments, and always will be; but I was not aware that there could be any application to them in the present case. Miss B. has always appeared exceedingly mild and pleasant when in my company, and always treated her mother, for aught I knew, with propriety."

"Ah, my son, your affection has thrown a mantle over her conduct. She has wounded her mother's feelings in the presence of us all. Old people look at these things dispassionately. Your mother, and myself, have often spoken, when alone, of Miss B.'s unkind treatment of her mother. We have seen her give her mother glances with her eyes, and make such tart answers, when she was not suited, as to cause our hearts to bleed. Miss B. has too much sense, and values too much her esteem, to come right out before us, and tell her mother to hold her tongue, or that she does not know what she is talking about, and such like. But her good natural sense had not power enough over her bad natural disposition to suppress those glances, those intonations of voice, and those short answers, which her too sensitive mother understood."

"But, father, Mary has much to contend with. Her mother, you know, is not the most intelligent woman in the world; and this sometimes is very mortifying to her daughter. Mary, having been sent abroad, and becoming educated in a very superior manner, finds it sometimes a difficult task to put up with her mother's lack of modern improvements."

"That argument, Charles," rejoined the father, "if of any weight, goes directly against Miss B., because she should be the more tender and forbearing, kind and respectful to her mother, so as to hide, if possible, her imperfections. It is a hard case, my son, that a daughter, because she has had superior advantages, and become more accomplished than her mother, should set herself above her. In those very advantages and accomplishments should be laid the basis of heart-felt gratitude, respect and affection. What! treat her own mother with unkindness and neglect in company, especially before those in whose eyes she should endeavor to exalt herself! Who was it Charles, that watched over Mary from her earliest infancy—bore with the foolishness and troublesomeness of her early childhood? Who guarded her health, watched over her by day and by night, and often and again, with maternal tenderness and anxiety, listened whether she breathed in health? Who wept when Mary's skin was hot, her breath feverish, and her pulse quick? Who bathed her temples, prepared for her every little delicacy, and hung over her as an angel ministering to her wants? And last, though not least, who was it that bowed with Mary at the throne of grace, when her little lips could hardly articulate, and taught her to lisp the name of Jesus? Was it not her own mother? The same mother she now can treat with neglect and unkindness. Beware, my son! I have only a few more words to say. Miss B. is unquestionably a young lady of fine talents and superior education. She has a fine, commanding person. She is of a highly respectable, genteel family.—All these things are admirable. But she lacks one thing—she lacks an amiable disposition: she is "unkind to her mother;" and my experience has always taught me that an unkind daughter habitually makes an unkind wife."

HOW TO HAVE LIGHT.

We are responsible not only for what we do, but for what we see. More than we often think, the eyes of the soul are to our power. Say what we will of the obscurities of Revelation, and the mysteries of Providence, truly spiritual and believing men and women go on reading both, deeper and deeper, clearer and clearer, all their lives, till at last, no longer through a glass darkly—the veil taken away—they see as they are seen, know as they are known, stand face to face with the Savior they have so long and trustingly followed, and have "open vision of the written word." If we do not behold the constellation of splendid truths that radiate their evangelic light from the gospel, it is because blindness is in the dim pupils of our eyes, unused or abused. Just as fast as we will let it, the day will dawn and the day-stars arise in our hearts. By living out all the good we know, in the daily beauty of holiness, we shall behold life's grand proportions. By walking with Christ you shall wear his likeness. Nay—for He is a living Christ—you shall have him formed within you, not only the hope, but the present possession glory. And because you know him spiritually, in the purity and love of His life and cross, men will also take knowledge of you, that you have been with Him, are with Him now, and shall be his people forever.—*Rev. Dr. F. D. Huntington.*

MATTERS FOR WOMEN TO CONSIDER.

The Hearthstone Club of New York, which we have had occasion to mention several times, is evidently a sensible institution. It is a meeting of women who have households to superintend, or expect to have hereafter, to discuss all matters pertaining to the economies and comforts of home and the improvement of social life. Why should not women have their clubs as well as men; or better still, why should not the men and women club together in conversation upon matters of social interest and improvement? It would be infinitely more useful than the gossip of the familiar call or the more formal small talk of the party.

At a late meeting of the Hearthstone Club the subject of household furniture was touched upon and the general opinion of the women seemed to be that our houses are furnished too expensively and at the same time in shockingly bad taste. We agree with the New York women on this point. We run to showy furniture in this country to an extent that is considered gaudy almost to barbarism by people of good taste in other countries. We have gay carpets and bright hued upholstery, and then we shut out the air and sunlight to keep them from fading, and taboo "the best rooms" to the children, that the delicate colors may not get soiled or the fragile structures broken.

This bad taste prevails from the highest to the lowest ranks in society. The country girl whose wedding outfit amounts only to two or three hundred dollars, will devote half or two-thirds of the sum to the furniture of the parlor, to be opened only on rare and special occasions, and will be satisfied with inconvenient and shabby arrangements in the common rooms.—The whole comfort of domestic life, so far as it consists in the beauty and convenience of the house, is sacrificed to the adornment of "the best room." How much better to furnish the whole house neatly and with good taste, and to devote what is usually spent for gaudy ornaments to a few cheerful pictures for the walls; to occupy the pleasantest rooms, and to have the whole house so uniformly cheerful that guests may be allowed the liberty of the house, and feel at home in any part of it; to let in the quickening sunshine and in summer time the fresh air, laden with the fragrance of the vines that creep over the windows. More than half the families of New England, we suppose, live in dingy and melancholy back rooms, keeping in the pleasantest apartment in the house in a state of oppressed splendour for the reception of occasional callers, or an annual party. With those rooms the children have no home associations and rather dread to enter them than otherwise, lest they may damage or tarnish something. There is a great deal of traditional folly in our social life, after all our self-sufficient praise of the wisdom and refinement of the age we live in. The women should take up these matters, and give them a radical overhauling, with the view of getting the greatest amount of comfort and improvement out of our home life.—*Springfield Republican.*

Overture.—Meddled too frequently with opinions, and having taken them "for better or for worse," constitute it a point of honor to maintain them after, though Reason and Truth ask for a divorce.

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, bad or indifferent; nothing good for that is vanity; nothing bad for that is affectation; nothing indifferent for that is silly.

HONESTY.

"Just Heaven forbid
That a man should ever count for gain
What villainy must earn. No! we are poor.
Be honesty our riches. The true heart is noble."

All true success in life must be based upon honest dealing with our fellow men. We all need friendship, love and sympathy. Life without these is misery indeed. A man in any neighborhood, known to be devoid of common *honesty*, is shunned as an enemy to his race and an outcast from respectable society.

Like a freebooter of the seas, he is a bane and a byword in every well-ordered community. Honest men look upon him as a putrescence on the body politic. His countenance betokens a downcast despicable wretch. The frowns of Heaven rest upon him, his doom is to suffer regret, remorse and shame.

Contrast such a man with the upright honest man. All the neighborhood loves and respects him, are his friends and sympathizers. The widow and orphan advise with and trust him. He is a model man to whom reference is made for imitation. He adorns and purifies wherever he is known, and leaves the world better than he found it.

Solomon, the wise, hath said, "The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro, of them that seek death. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold. Buy the truth and sell it not; also wisdom, instruction and understanding."

"Honor, thou sacred pledge, thou bond of faith,
Which none can forfeit with impunity.
By thee sustained, the lowly herdsman smiles
Amid his toils, and grateful thanks his God
For that he bears a conscience all untainted,
While the pride and pomp this world affords,
Cheers not the drooping heart to honor lost."

WANTED—A PRINTER.

We do not know the author of the following, but he or she has a big heart, a lively brain, and a good natured countenance:

"Wanted—a printer" says a contemporary. Wanted—a mechanical curiosity with brawn and fingers: a thing that will think and act, but still a machine: a being who undertakes the most systematic monotonous drudgery—yet one the ingenuity of man has never supplanted, mechanically, that's a printer.

A printer; yet for all his dissipated and reckless habits, a worker—at all times and hours by day and by night:—sitting up in close and unwholesome offices; when gay crowds are hurrying off to theatres: later still when street revelers are gone and the city sleeps; in the fresh air of the morning, in the broad and gushing sunlight, some printing machine is at its case, with its eternal, unvarying click! click!

Click! click! the mute polished cubes fall into the stick, the mute integers of expression are marshalled into line and march forth an immortal print. Click; and the latest intelligence becomes old, the thought a principle, the simple idea a living sentiment. Click! click! from grave to gay, item after item—a murderer, a bit of scandal, a grateful and glowing thought, are clothed by the mute and impassive fingers of the machine and sent adrift is the sea of thought. He must not think of home, of kindred, of wife or of babe. His work lies before him and thought is chained to his copy.

You know him by his works, who read the papers and are quick at typographical errors: whose eye may rest on this mute editors and authors, who scorn the simple medium of your fame, think not that the printer is altogether a machine. Think not that he is indifferent to the subject. Think not a subtle ray may not penetrate the recesses of his heart, or the flowers he gathers may not leave some of the fragrance on his toil-worn fingers. But when you seek a friend, companion, adviser—when you would elevate one who, from sympathy, may fitly represent either or both—when you want judges, governors and presidents, O, ye people, advertise: "Wanted—a printer."

An Eloquent Extract.—"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The Heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn, that she had ones for us as children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way, and prayers will be said, and then we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms. And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names."

Sowing Wild Oats.—In all the wide range of accepted British maxims there is none, take it all in all, more thoroughly abominable than this one as to the sowing of wild oats. Look at it as your side you will, and I will defy you to make anything but a devil's maxim of it. What a maxim—to be young old, or middle-age—sows that, and nothing else, shall he reap. The one only thing to do with wild oats is to put them carefully into the hottest part of the fire, and put them carefully burnt to dust every seed of them. If you sow them, no matter in what ground, up they will come, with long tough root, like couch-grass, and remorseful stalks and leaves, the more so there is one to heaven—a crop called "I wish such a heart could to think of." The devil, for whose special crop they are, will see that they thrive, and you, and nobody else will have to reap them; and no courage, energy or will get them out of the soil, which must lie long deep again and again. Wait for you, if with all your care, you can make the ground sweet again by your dying day. "Boys will be boys," is not much better, but that has a true side to it, but this encouragement to the sowing of wild oats is simply devilish, for it means that a young man is to give way to the temptations, and follow the lusts of his age. What are we to do with the wild oats of manhood and old age—with ambition, over-reaching, the false weights, hardness, suspicion, avarice—if the wild oats of youth are to be sown, and not burnt? What possible distinction can we draw between them? If we may sow the one, why not the other?—*Tom Brown at Oxford.*

A CHAPTER ON ONE OF "THE LOST."

From the London Free Press, March 9.

What a thrilling history of the "Lost by the *Hungarian*" might be written! What material for a series of sketches—the reality of which should read more strange than romance, more fantastic and improbable than the dreams of the novelist—might be weaved from the lives of the wrecked in this lost ship! Could we trace separately the history of each of the lost ones—from boyhood to youth, from youth to age (and perhaps old age in some) who miserably perished on the morning of February 20th—what a medley of hopes and fears, grief and joys, sunshine and sorrow, would be presented to the mind! Yet they are all gone,—never more to greet us in the flesh; they live only in the spirit.

The fate of one young lady, and her husband, is vividly impressed on the mind of the writer. She was one of those "maids of merry England," whom once to know is to remember, and the recollection was a pleasure. Sweet in disposition as Nature's child free from guile, and as innocent in heart as beautiful in person, she was the light of her home, the chief one in the circle of friends. A live of joy and virtuous happiness seemed in store for her. But, alas! she has gone; swallowed up by the relentless, storm-tossed waters, and her gentle spirit has quitted its earthly abode for a happier state.

Last year a Spanish gentleman, M. Marino, a Samaneigo, met in the metropolis of the world, the young lady whose case we dwell on. He had visited England for the purpose of perfecting his studies in the medical profession, intended to return and settle in the far South. His prepossessing appearance arrested the attention of the young lady, while her charms made an indelible impression on him. After a few months' courtship the attachment was consummated in marriage, and M. de Samaneigo prepared to return with his newly acquired bride, and well-earned diplomas, to his native land, Guayquil, South America. The usual preparations were made; the furniture was ordered from Paris, and it was intended that the happy pair should sail by one of the Cunard vessels in February. The following is a paragraph from a letter sent by the bride to a dear friend in this city:—

"I am preparing for my voyage; this is, indeed a fearful trial, but lessened in some degree by feeling that I am leaving my home, my friends, and my country with one who will do all in his power to soften my sorrows. We purpose leaving Liverpool in the *Persia* for New York, on the 26th, and we intend (D. v.) visiting the Falls of Niagara. Could you not manage to meet us there? . . . . . but I am sure you will arrange to come if you can."

But the delays incident to her preparations for the voyage, and the advent to her friends, prevented her leaving as arranged. A reply to the above was, as may be supposed, a cordial invitation; and 26th Jan., last, Madame wrote, explaining the cause of the delay, and naming the *Hungarian* as the vessel by which they intended to sail. The portion of the second letter runs thus:—

"We have been about the vessel to-day. I am so delighted to hear that you will be able to meet us at the Falls. I cannot tell you how glad I shall be to see you.—But oh! ——— I am sure the meeting will be a sad one, as I feel sure you will be the last of all my friend I shall ever see for years! I dare not think of parting from mamma, but should it please God to spare us all, I hope to return to her in a few years."

How little she knew her fate when penning the above lines! The meeting that she presaged would be "sad," never came and the return "to mamma" must never be! Again, from the same letter:—

"We purpose (D. v.) leaving Liverpool for Portland on Wednesday, the 8th of February, in the *Hungarian*, and direct on by rail to the Falls . . . I long for you to see my husband—he is most devoted and affectionate, and *I look forward to a happy future.*"

Three weeks after the above was written the *Hungarian* was wrecked! The news came—a severe blow to her friends here, who anticipated a joyous meeting with her tried companion of early youth. Anxiously was the telegraphic wires watched day by day. Hope alternated with fear—she might not be on board! They possibly may have missed the ship. Vain surmise; the names appeared among the fatal list of the passengers booked by the Grand Trunk agents in Liverpool. They are gone with the rest, beyond a doubt, and the hope of the "happy future," so fondly cultivated in, and its quietus on the frightful night when the *Hungarian* went down. Her friends in England know; our file, of the date of the newly-wedded pair, and the already widowed mother has sought to do but to mourn for her only child.

E. G.

Original Sin.—A young gentleman being asked to write some lines in a young lady's album, perpetrated the following:

"Something original you ask me to write,
I hardly know where to begin;
I fear there is nothing original in me
Except original sin."

The fellow who picked up a living has become very round-shouldered.

A SINGULAR STORY.

A remarkable story is current in Pittsburgh and other parts of western Pennsylvania. It possesses the elements of the wildest romance, but it is religiously believed by very many persons. We give it as it was told to us, without, of course, endorsing the occurrence as actual facts.

About two weeks ago, in the village of Latrobe, in Western Pennsylvania, a solemn mass was observed in the Roman Catholic Church, for the repose of the soul of a deceased priest. A number of worshippers were in the church at the time. Just as the officiating priest was about to perform the most solemn part of the rites, his purpose was checked by an astonishing appearance. The form of the deceased priest himself appeared in front of the altar, with hand uplifted in a warning manner. The officiating clergyman stepped back, when the ghostly priest, or priestly ghost, addressed his brother in the flesh and the congregation. He said they were taking unnecessary trouble to get him out of Purgatory. The Priest might save his prayers and the penitents their pennies: They could not get him out of Purgatory, because he never was in it. Furthermore, there was no chance for him to get there, as there never was such a place as Purgatory. It was all a mistake. He should feel very much obliged if they could get him out of the spot where he was, but that was impossible. There were but two places of future existence—one of perpetual bliss, and the other of perpetual pain inherent. *Only two priests ever went to Heaven*—and he was not one of them. He warned them that their masses for the repose of his or any other defunct person's soul, were useless.

With that motion this remarkable ghost disappeared, and the amazed congregation dispersed.

DENOMINATIONAL OXEN IN TEXAS!

Texas is a great state. It has not only a large, growing, mixed, population, every variety of climate and soil, game and stock but its very oxen have become denominational, if not sectarian in name, character, and spirit. In proof of this, we give the following incident:—

A minister traveling along the road, met a stranger driving his waggon, which was pulled by four oxen; as the minister approached he heard the driver say,

"Get up Presbyterian!" "Gee Campbellite!" "Haw Baptist!" "What are you doing Methodist!"

The minister struck with the singularity of such names being given to oxen, remarked, "Stranger, you have strange names for your oxen; and I wish to know why they have such strange names given them."

The driver replied, "I call that lead ox so in frost, Presbyterian, because he is true blue, and never fails—he believes in pulling through every difficult place, persevering to the end, and then he knows more than all the rest. The one by his side, I call Campbellite; he does very well when you let him go his own way, until he sees water, and then all the world could not keep him out of it, and there he stands as if his journey was ended. This off ox, behind, is a real Baptist, for he is all the time after water, and will not eat with the others, but is constantly looking first on one side, and then on the other, and every thing that comes near him. The other which I call Methodist, makes a great ado, and you would think he was pulling all creation, but he don't pull a pound!"

The minister, having his curiosity gratified with the explanation given, rode on, wondering what he should next see and hear in Texas. This is no dream, but a fact, as we have heard it; nor are we influenced by *dyspeptic* feelings in telling our readers the ecclesiastical relation of Texas oxen.—

Ventilation of a Sick Room.

With a proper supply of windows and a proper supply of fuel in open fireplaces, fresh air is comparatively easy to secure when your patient or patients are in bed. Never be afraid of open windows then. People don't catch cold in bed. This is a popular fallacy. With proper bedclothes, and hot bottles if necessary, you can always keep a patient warm in bed, and well ventilate him at the same time. . . .

I know an intelligent, humane house surgeon who makes a practice of keeping the ward windows open. The physicians and surgeons invariably close them while going their rounds; and the house surgeon very properly as invariably opens them whenever the doctors have turned their backs. . . .

. . . Do you ever go into the bedrooms of any persons of any class, whether they contain one, two or twenty people, before the windows are opened in the morning, and ever find the air any thing but unwholesomely close and foul? And why should it be so? And of how much importance is it that it should be so? During sleep, the human body, even when in health, is far more injured by the influence of foul air than when awake. Why can't you keep the air all night, then, as pure as the air without in the rooms you sleep in? But for this your must have sufficient outlet for the pure air from without to come in. You must have open chimneys, open windows or ventilators; no close curtains round your beds; no shelter or curtains to your windows; none of the contrivances by which you undermine your own health, or destroy the chances of recovery of your sick.—*Miss Nightingale.*

No Relation.—Gen. Kearney had a very long Polish name. The king having heard of it, one day asked him very gravely—

"Pray, Kearney, what is your name?"

The General repeated to him, immediately, the whole of his name.

"Why," said the king, the devil never had such a name."

"I should presume not, sir," replied the General, "as he was no relation of mine."

The greatest revolver on record—The World.

WRECK OF THE "HUNGARIAN."

From the Yarmouth [N. S.] Tribune.

The ill-fated steamship is reported to have been seen by a sealing vessel off Liverpool, about 5 p. m., on Sunday, 19th ult., apparently steering N.N.W., which, unless she were at the distance of at least twenty-five miles from the coast, must have been nearly four points off her true course. At three o'clock on the following morning, a man named Harry Nickerson, residing on Cape Sable, deserted, exactly in the direction of the reef known as the 'Horse Race,' what he took to be the lights of a steamer. These lights when first seen were stationary and remained immovably in the same position, as our informant thinks, for more than half an hour, when they appeared to move very swiftly in a north-westerly direction, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes became once more stationary. Mr. Henry Nickerson, who resides on Fish Island, states that he first saw the light in the position which the wreck now occupies, at four o'clock, and comprehending that some unknown vessel was in distress, aroused his son and a neighbor, crossed in a fishing skiff the inlet which divides the island from Cape Sable, and, in the hope of attracting the attention of the crew, exhibited a lighted lantern from the highest point of land that could be there found.

The lights of the unknown vessel continued to be visible until daybreak, when they disappeared, probably in consequence of the fall of the mast to which they were attached. As day dawned, the hull of a large steamship was plainly discernable on the "Great Rip," a dangerous ledge about two miles south-west of Cape Sable, the foremast gone, the mainmast, mizzenmast, and smokepipe only standing, and the sea making a constant breach over the ship.—The rigging of the mainmast had the appearance, according to the statement of our informants, of being crowded with human beings, to the number of between fifty and sixty—a supposition we see no reason to discredit. About half an hour after sunrise, the mainmast was seen to go overboard, the smokepipe disappeared soon afterwards, and the mizzenmast followed about ten a.m.—The spectacle is described by those who witnessed it as one of terrific grandeur—the sea around white with breakers the doomed ship rolling heavily, an surge after surge broke against her iron sides, the spray dashing in volumes to the height of her mast head, and the billows pouring in ceaseless cataracts over her decks.

The violence of the sea during the morning and the early part of the day was so great that no attempt could be made to approach the ship. Not even a life-boat, it is affirmed, could have been got with safety through the breakers which environed the coast.

At 9 a.m., the wreck began to break up, and the surface of the deep was soon strewn with packages of light goods, the lading of her upper decks. The ebb tide, aided by a strong westerly wind, carried these articles for the first few hours in the direction of Baccaro, and into the bays and inlets beyond. The flood tide, for the next few hours, carried whatever was washed from the wreck in an opposite direction. On Tuesday, the wind having moderated, and the sea being comparatively smooth, a great number of boats and several small vessels put off in search of the drifting merchandize. Between four and five hundred boats, it is computed, were for the first three or four days engaged in this manner. The bales being generally of a size which precluded their being taken into a boat, were broken open with a few blows of an axe, the contents lifted on board, and the box allowed to go adrift. The quantity of goods thus saved must have been immense; but their wide dispersion will render the task of collecting them for sale rather a formidable undertaking.

Several of the mail bags of the *Hungarian* were picked up on Tuesday, and one or two others on the following day. These were taken charge of by the magistrates, and have ere now been forwarded to Halifax. A boat of about 15 feet keel, with the oars lashed, drifted into Port Latour, bottom up. Other boats shattered to pieces, have been seen floating in the vicinity. The quarter of one of them was picked up by Capt. Cook, of the schooner Melrose, on Saturday. One of the masts came ashore at Shag Harror, and another at Fish Island. The latter spar has still attached to it a portion of the plate iron by which it was connected with the decks. The only bodies yet found were that of a man, supposed to have been one of the firemen of the ship, which was found at Shag Harbor, and that of a female child, about two years old which was washed ashore at Stoney Island. Inquests were held on both these bodies, and both were decently interred. The report that the body of a man had been discovered at Cat Point, near Baccaro, is without foundation, as is also, we hope, the statement that the corpse of an infant picked up at sea, was consigned again to the deep by the owner of the boat, in his eagerness to secure the tempting prizes with which the surface of the water at the time was covered.

LATEST FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

GREAT FIRE AT BARBADOES.

The *West Indian* published at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, under date of February 15, contains a long account of a destructive fire at Bridgetown on the night of February 13th.

The fire broke out in Mr. Alleyne's lumber yard, from which it spread to Mr. Gabbett's adjoining, and Messrs. Barrow & Dunnosh's dry goods establishment in High street. Before any effectual means of checking it were available, it became unmanageable.

From Barrow & Dunnosh's it spread to other houses. It then seized upon the Royal Buildings of the commissariat office on the south, on the opposite side of High st., which were soon destroyed to ashes. On the other side the fire spread from Alleyne's and Jones's lumber and coal yards across Gable st. to Messrs. Trowbridge's store, into Merhill street in the east and the Green on the south.

The flames precipitated across Nelson square to the range of stores running on to the bridge, and Bridge st. to the entrance. Thus the three sides of the square presented an enclosure of flames with Merhill's lumber yard in the middle, like a focus, immediately in front of which stood the statute of the old hero.

The military and police came to the aid of the civil authorities, and effectually endeavored to check the progress of the flames. Several buildings were blown down. The high wall separating the district, southern of the town and the fire to other buildings.—Queen, Lucas and Bowker yards were destroyed. The west end of the town still burns. The *West Indian* says:

The extent of ground covered, we are about say, fully as large, if not larger, than the fire of 1845, and a large portion being in the centre of the business part of the town, the value of the property destroyed must be much greater. It is cautiously estimated at from a million of dollars to a million of pounds, and the general opinion seems to fix it at £500,000, a very inconsiderable portion of which we regret to say is insured—not exceeding £30,000.

We are happy to add that we have not heard of any worse accidents than a few bruises from the falling timbers of the houses. There was a great crowd of people of both sexes and all ages, moving about and watching with interest the progress of the fire. They were very peaceable and quiet and the women particularly exerted themselves in relieving the distressed, and removing property. But there are great complaints of the indifference and unwillingness of the men in assisting to check the fire.

If we are to deal out censures, we certainly are of opinion that the conduct of the authorities deserves a considerable share of the blame for indifference and inactivity as well as for incompetency.

NEW ADERTISEMENTS.

Attention —Glover & Robinson.
George H. Hughes.
Good House to Let—M. Hogan.
Notice—W. S. Conger.
Partnership—Stewart & Gallen.
Notice—O'Brien & McGrath.
Chop Grinder—Aldus Mowry.
Empire—M. Mowry.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

Quebec Correspondence.

The Toronto University: a Committee to inquire into its management.—The money question: free trade to be further tested.—The Temperance Question: Upper Canada's opinion sholved off by the French.—Galt's Financial Schems: he should be put in the scituess Box.—The subsidy to Steamers: Upper Canada demands inquiry by 25 to 1 and is refused.—The Convention Platform: a speedy discussion anticipated; Francis Hincks favors the Opposition.

QUEBEC, March 19, 1860.

A large number of petitions have been presented by the Wesleyans for enquiry into the Financial management of the University of Toronto. A committee will be struck with that object, which will have power to send for persons and papers, and a full investigation will be had. The feeling of the House is favourable to an investigation of the financial management of the institution, but a feeling of unwillingness exists to do anything that would prostrate the University, or impair its usefulness.

There has been a very lengthy debate on the Usury Bill. The question was argued purely on its merits, and was not treated as a political question. Several persons who voted for the abolition of the Usury laws now demand them re-enacted, while on the other hand, some of those who opposed free trade in money, now advocate it. The law to prevent Usury was practically evaded, and would be again if re-enacted. The feeling of the House is decidedly in favor of testing the existing law. The bill—one introduced by Cauchon—was therefore thrown out by a vote of 60 to 50. We have passed through an unexampled crysis. The demand for money has been general and extensive, and it is not surprising that a higher rate should have been demanded by the money lenders. However, a large influx of British capital has been induced, and competition must put it down to its true value.

Malcolm Cameron has introduced a bill to prevent the sale by retail, of liquors, except for certain necessary purposes. It does not propose to touch existing licenses. I was at first sanguine that the bill would carry. But the western traitors propose to introduce a bill, which will doubtless get the support of the French, and then Upper Canada will be prevented from getting her popular vote expressed.

Simpson of Niagara has given notice of a bill with the object of choking off Upper Canada by French aids. It proposes simply a modification of the licensing system, and does not strike at the root of the evil at all. Thus Upper Canada is denied any legislature at all, except such as suits French ideas. If there are any money to be spent, we are made to pay; but practical reforms are persistently refused us.

If there is one reason stronger than another why Mr Brown should have been placed on the Public Accounts Committee, it is from the evidence of jobbing that Galt's financial operations in England exhibit. He went there requiring only about £800,000 and speedily took £2,000,000. He transferred the stock at a ruinous rate, and then among advantages that justify the strongest out-cry[illegible]. He ought to be put in the witness box before the Public Accounts' Committee, and made to give an account of himself. When the Opposition got an opportunity of replying to his financial statements, which will be in the course of this week, the operations of this stock-jobber will be fully shown, and his chicanery, by which Canada has lost tens of thousands, will be fully set forth. The Government feared that this would be done by Mr Brown, and then dared not allow him to scrutinize the Public Accounts.

On Friday night the Upper Canada Opposition fought inch by inch against the second reading of the bill to increase the annual subsidy to the Canadian line of steamers of $300,000. Upper Canada, who pays $270,930 out of every $400,000, and who will pay $140,000 of this subsidy to Rimouski Quebec's $60,000, demanded to know how the money was spent—whether it was even necessary, or whether it could be sufficient—but her votes was drowned by Cartier and his French tail. McDougall moved that a committee of nine should be appointed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of the bill; but Cartier said "no," and the Upper Canada band of traitors were a party to the sale of their own country. The motion of McDougall was lost by 63 yeas to 47 nays. Of the 63 who voted for granting $3 more Upper Canadian, while only 10 Upper Canadians voted against. J. Cameron, who had before voted against supporting the line of the Gulf and who was of Western, now changed [illegible] Rankin, of Toronto, and Fergusson Blair, of the working men. This done we will guarantee there will be very little risk in the success of the association. After that you may depend things will be little better than they are now. We understand adjourning of Mechanics will be held in a few days to consider the propriety of organizing a new Lyceum. We would suggest that if an equitable arrangement could be come to with the present Institute it would be the better plan.

LIST OF THE "HUNGARIAN'S" PASSENGERS.

New York, *March* 20.

Allan & Gillespie, the agents have forwarded the following list of passengers who were on board the *Hungarian*:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

E J Wilson, Mr and Mrs Balmer, Rev Jas Stuart, Mrs Woods, Mr and Mrs E Evans, Allan Cameron, W B Crocker, J W Crocker, Mr Leslie, Mr and Mrs Talbot, Dr and Mrs Samanego, Mr Barry, A B Carten, Mr Wyatt, Mr Boultonhouse Mr Boulton, Mrs Delano and child, Dr Barrett, and G J Nash, officer in charge of mails.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Hugh McCoffrey, Abraham Tagg, William Vogle, John Richardson, H. Richardson, T Allen, Frederick Child, Mrs F Child, Frederick Child, Bell Morrison, Richard Madden, Robt. Marten, E D Bartlett, George Shank, George M Dermot, John Daly, John Delaney, Wm Kerley William Wright, Michael Lucy, Martin Dewner, Francis Richardson, Miss Ellen Sheehan and Patrick McGurin, and a crew of 80.

The return from the Liverpool Emigration agent gives, from Liverpool, cabin passengers, 30; Steerage, do 40. From Queenstown, cabin passengers, 15, steerage do 40. Crew from Liverpool 80; total 205.

WM. HENRY J. VIZARD, Barrister, died at the residence of Mr James Bird, Blythe Mills, on Tuesday night last, and his remains were interred in the Little Lake Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

☞ The Spring Assizes commenced in Peterboro on Tuesday, before the Chief Justice Robinson. No sentences yet passed. Full report in our next issue.

"Father Honesty," to Rev. W. H. Poole. An interesting letter. Received too late for this issue. Will appear in our next.

Several problems and solutions received, and will appear next week.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 19th, 1860.

The Council met—the Mayor presiding—present, Messrs. Toole, Ormond, Morrow, Walton, O'Beirne, Ryan, Harty and Maloney.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

A communication from W. B. Read referring to the ability of the treasury to make payment of his claim and asking that it might be satisfied forthwith, was read, and on motion that Mr. Read be paid, it was moved in amendment and carried, that Mr. Read's account be referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from Mr. Ralph Francis concerning monies deposited for his license at the close of last year was referred to the committee on petitions.

Accounts from Maurice Tajney, and Mathew McMahon, were referred to the committee on Finance.

A memorial from the City of Hamilton, was read and received.

A return from the Town Treasurer showing the state of cart and livery licenses for the last year and also the state of the Collectors' Roll was submitted.

The Mayor renewed his notice oftentimes before given to the Council, that the lock-up, heretofore used by the police was utterly unfit for the purpose, and that for the want of a suitable place to confine disorderly persons, they must be allowed to continue their annoyance undisturbed, the County Council having ordered that they shall not be admitted into the county gaol

The Mayor also again drew attention to the danger from fire and thieft, the documents and papers in the clerk's office are exposed to for the want of a safe wherein the most important ones might be deposited.

Mr. O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Walton,—That Messrs Morrow, Toel and Ryan, be appointed a special committee to examine into the present condition of the lock-up house in the Town Hall, and report upon the same at the next meeting of this Council, and that the said committee be requested if they find the present lock-up be insufficient, to make some suggestion at the next meeting as to what measures are most advisable to be taken to supply the want.—*Carried.*

A report from the committee on Finance was read by the chairman.

Mr. Ryan signed who were the members of the Finance Committee, and was informed that they were Messrs. Ormond, the chairman, Chamberlain, O'Beirne and Ryan

Mr. Ryan would like to have it explained how the chairman brought in this report, as he, Mr. Ryan had not been consulted or had anything concerning it been submitted to him.

Mr. O'Beirne assumed the responsibility of it. He had drawn out the report in conjunction with Mr. Ormond and put it in his pocket to get Mr Ryans signature, and forgot the doing of it.

The Mayor said it was not Mr. Ryan alone, who had to complain of the manner in which committee meetings were carried on. The refreshment to be with them to form a club which when a majority was had, proceeded to business in some private place, generally Mr Ormond's brick shop, and after making a report produced it in Council as the act of the committee.—Such although the Mayor told them was very unbecoming. Every member of the committee was to have notice of the meeting, that the Council might have the benefit of each one's judgment, and that each one might have the opportunity of informing himself upon the subject, and, when in opposition, of enlightening the minds of his brethren committee who is his own. For his own part, the Mayor said that although he was, by his office, a member of every committee, he never knew when they met or what they did until they came into Council.

Mr. Ormond referring to a vote taken in the Council, which the Mayor could if he desired it, have recorded, and upon which the Mayor said that he was not inclined to interfere with the action of the Council when it could be avoided, took upon himself to argue that it was not necessary to give him any notice of committee meetings. And as to the meetings in his back shop, Mr. Ormond could remind the Mayor that at the time of elections he never objected to the back shop being a committee room.

The Mayor reminded Mr. Ormond that whatever was the practice at election times it could not be made a rule for the guidance of the Council. Before election parties were divided and each being in opposition to the other necessitated private arrangements. But when the election is over the Council should feel that they were performing a duty to their constituents, and throw aside election tactics. And as to the places for committees to meet, they should be on public ground where every one would be at home and feel free, which might not happen in "the back premises."

The License Inspector by order of Council handed in a report of the Licenses taken out for the year, and also the names of parties known to him as being liable to license but who had not done so.

A petition from John Hodson praying for a Saloon License was read.

Mr. Maloney moved, seconded by Mr. Harty,—That a License be granted to Mr John Hodson by his paying the amount demanded.—Lost on a division.

Mr. Ormond moved, seconded by Mr. Walton.—That the Treasurer do at once pay the following claims against the town, viz., Messrs Robertson & Co. for verandah around the Town Hall, $370 50, and Messrs McDougall & Co. for lumber $93 83c.

Mr O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr Morrow,—That with a view of expediting the proceedings against Mr. John Fowler to recover the arrears due by him to the town, the Mayor be authorized and empowered, on behalf, and in the name of the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro', to give to Mr Quinlan any indemnity that the solicitor in charge of the suit may recommend, and that the Mayor do execute any instrument which the solicitor may approve of for the purpose on behalf of the Corporation.—*Carried.*

Mr Ryan moved seconded by Mr. O'Beirne,—That for the purpose of forwarding and assisting in the proceedings against Mr. John Fowler, for arrears due the corporation, Mr Morrow be requested to go down to Port Hope as soon as he conveniently can for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether or not Mr. Quinlan consents to his name being used in the suit and that Mr Morrow be authorized to treat with Mr Quinlan in the matter, and do whatever may be judged necessary for and in the name of the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough, and further, also, that Mr Morrow be paid his expenses in the matter.—*Carried.*

Mr O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the Treasurer do pay the amounts due on the Division Court judgments in the suits brought against the Town by Mr William Fletcher, and Mr Thomas White, jr.—*Carried.*

Mr O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr Walton,—That the Printing Committee be requested to take into consideration what arrangements for the Printing of the Corporation for the present year may be necessary and suggest to the Council at its next meeting.—*Carried.*

The following petition from Mr. James Leary was not considered respectful to their highnesses, and

On motion of Mr Morrow, seconded by Mr Ormond, it was ordered that the petition should not be received.

The vote stood, for receiving—
Messrs Harty, Maloney and Ryan.
Against receiving—
Messrs Toole, Morrow, Ormond, Walton and O'Beirne.

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Petitioner has lately fitted up a Saloon on the East-side of the Market Square, Peterboro', and having considerably exhausted means in order to make it a suitable place for the business, would request your honorable body to indulge your petitioner by extending time for the payment of the License, say half the sum down and the balance in six months,

And your petitioner in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES LEARY.

Peterboro', March 19th, 1860.

The Council adjourned to Monday, 2nd April, at 7½ p. m.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN ARKANSAS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, March 3.

The particulars of a most bloody tragedy, which was enacted in Cortland county, Arkansas, near St. Francis River, about 25 miles from this city, came to our knowledge yesterday. On the night of the 21st ult., a man named Robinson was shot at through a window and instantly killed by some person on the outside of the house. When the diabolical deed was committed, no one afterwards ascertained, nobody was in the house with him but his wife, and he was in the act of undressing preparatory to going to bed.

The whole matter remained buried in the deepest mystery until several days had elapsed, when some of the neighbors of the murdered man arrested his wife on suspicion.—She confessed that she knew something of the killing and implicated two brothers, whose names our informant did not ascertain. On Wednesday last the two men were arrested. One of them confessed that it was arranged that when Robinson was put out of the way he was to marry his widow, and that he had paid his brother one hundred dollars to do the deed. A vigilance committee was formed, and on Thursday the two men were taken to the woods and hung. The supposition also resolved to hang the women, and was to have executed the sentence yesterday. Altogether, the affair is one of the bloodiest records of crime and speedy retribution we ever heard of.

The tubes of tubular bridges are generally painted white so as to increase the radiation and diminish the effects of alternation of temperature.

COMMUNICATION.

THE WIRE PULLERS HARD AT WORK.

RENEWED EFFORTS TO DESTROY OUR UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR.—The committee of the Methodist Conference are busy using every appliance at their command to push forward the darling object of that clerical combination. District conventions, are passing resolutions and forwarding petitions to Parliament. Individuals are going round with petitions soliciting persons to sign them, the prayer of all being to scatter the University funds among the Colleges, and to Victoria in particular.

In our Town some of the *faithful* have been round with a memorial which prays as I am told to have Victoria College endowed in common with other Colleges in the country, and I regret that men who should know better, will ask Parliament to endow, all the Colleges when they know or should know, that the Catholics have three out of the eight Colleges in U. C., to be endowed. Thus while the Methodists will receive 6s. 8d., the Catholics will receive a pound, if what the former ask Parliament for, is granted. Look at them, Victoria, Queen's, Knox and Trinity, St. Michael, Regiopolis and Bytown. The other Protestant institutions, don't advocate state endowment for Colleges. The Conference memorial has been laid before Parliament by the "coon" of the West who took opportunity to speak very favourably of the followers of John Wesley. I was pleased to find, however, on being interrogated, that his Presbyterian-ism and good sense, predominated over his truckling, and he honestly confessed he had no desire to seek to disturb the integrity of University endowment. He said the object he sought was to have an investigation made as to how the affairs of the University and other institutions were being administered—so far, so well—no one objects to the most thorough scrutiny, and all will approve any measures inaugurated to stay corruption or the needless or extravagant expenditure of public money. A restless spirit, whose delight is to *Methodize* every institution in the country, has published another letter and sent it around. Its aim is to damage the National institutions, and to deride every one that opposes the grasping scheme of the Conference. He calls in question a statement of the organ of that body, and more than intimates, that it is in error. He affects to believe, and he wishes all who read his letter to believe that the £1,5000 lent by order of the Governor in Council, to the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railway Company, has not been returned. The loan was made on the 7th of March, 1856, and repaid on the 16th of July 1856, as see appendix No. 28, 1857, No. 7, also the Return to an address for all principal moneys received by the University. The Rev. gentleman's dishonesty is so palpable that it requires but little trouble to expose it, and here where he is known we are not at all surprised at his statements. He will call in question any statement conflicting with his own, and put his own veracity here was impeached and found wanting.—If an organization or a body interposed in any way between the views of Methodists, his reverence is out upon it or them. He rakes and scrapes among all the sewerages to bring to light their filth, hold them up to ridicule, calls upon the *faithful* to oppose them as *Methodism*, as either ignorant or not sufficiently acknowledged. His arrogance is equalled only by his unscrupulousness and misrepresentation.

I sincerely rejoice Mr. Editor, notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by the Methodist hierarchy to secure the destruction of our noble University and the endowment by the state of their denominational College, that all shades of politics in the Legislature so far as expressed have shown that they will oppose any disturbance of the endowment for denominational purposes The supreme selfishness of the Conference is covered with a flimsy show of patriotism, as hollow an that of their master spirit who erewhile bartered all his for a mess of pottage.

Yours very truly,

J. E.

Peterboro', March, 1860.

THE GALT JUGGLE.

The ministry have succeeded in converting the Montreal *Gazettee* into a worshipper of Galt; it was probably not difficult to do, but the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* is still obdurate. It cannot see anything divine in the juggle. Hear it:—

"One of the avowed objects of Mr. Galt's new loan was the redemption of 6 per cent. currency bonds to the amount of £1,200,000; so far the result has been in this respect a perfect failure. On the day of the payment of the first instalment, bonds to the amount of £35,688 only were brought in, and on the day of the second, only £7,367: in all £43,055, or about four per cent. of the amount expected.

"The terms of the loan being very favourable to those who pay up in full, there was paid in cash upon the, 16th of January £1,088,188 19s., of which £899,146 15s. was in full, and the balance first instalment of ten per cent.; and on the first of February $866,871 2s. 8d., of which £795,941 was in full. Of the whole loan only $761,370 remains to be received, and the account stands thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Whole amount of loan..	2,800,000	0	0
Received in cash.....	1,955,080	1	0
Do bonds.....	42,036	4	7
Instalments due.....	761,370	0	0
Gross proceeds....	£2,569,486	6	3
Discounts.....	40,513	13	9
	£2,760,000	0	0

"There is, therefore, if the published accounts are correct, an unaccounted deficiency of £400,000.

"The provincial agents for their trouble in receiving applications and collecting the instalments, get £28,000, and the brokers have already had £3,288, and more claims are expected; deducting these sums from the gross proceeds, and the net result of the operation is, we have incurred a debt of £3,360,000, and we have received for it in cash and bonds, and instalments not yet due, £2,760,000, so that we come out poorly out of the operation, as a man whose necessities have driven him to the bill-sharers.

"But turning from the ostensible to the real object of Mr. Galt's juggle, we find our position very much worse. The real object of the loan, as proved by the documents laid before Parliament, was to raise the wind. The [illegible] is in debt to the Locality upwards £360,000, £250,000 was wanted for the Victoria Tower, and $500,000 for the buildings at Ottawa; in all £360,000 to obtain which, under a false name, the Minister of Finance has gone a horse of £171,862.

"So that after all this extensive collapse all his previous operations, leaving the Saltern River Gold Mine, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Stock, and the Grand Trunk Railway bubble entirely in the shade.

"The Financial Agents of the Province before bringing out the scheme stipulated for £1,500,000 of the stock, on the same terms allowed to other subscribers; at 97½ this cost them £1387,500, and was immediately saleable at 103½, or £1535,000; their immediate profits on the loan were therefore:

Premium on £500,000 Stock....	£17,500
Commission on Loan.....	28,000
	£75,500

"A gain of £75,500 for a few days trouble is a tolerably satisfactory one; and it cannot be wondered that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Glyn, Mills & Co., who a few months ago called our clever Finance Minister a swindler, and refused to have any dealings with him, should have smoked the calumet of peace, and sworn a perpetual friendship with him.

They gain moreover the incidental advantage of the possession and use of a large sum for £1,85[illegible],060 received by them, £400,000 was required to purchase India stock, and the further sum of £433,000 in April for the same purpose on account of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, leaving in their hands £1,112,060.

"Of this they received £300,000 to cover advances made by them to the Provincial Government, not due until next October, and the balance is left in their hands to loan on call, they paying interest at the minimum Bank of England rate not exceeding 4 per cent., or to purchase at par such Municipal Loan Fund Bonds as are offered. They have already loaned £50,000 on the same amount of 6 per cent. Provincial Bonds at 5 per cent; £65,000 on Toronto City Bonds, 20 per cent. less than their face, on the same terms, and £35,000 on other securities. So that the province of Canada has been paying a large premium to borrow money at £5 per cent. in order to lend it out again at less than 4½ per cent.

"Such are a few of the facts elicited from the published documents having reference to the consolidation of the public debt the consolidation consisting in increasing it nearly £2,800,000, and under the pretence of diminishing the burdens of the country, adding to them most materially.

"Verily, the Finance Minister is a great genius, and Galt may yet become a worthy rival and successor of Law."

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CIRCASSIAN."

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 15.

The steamship *Circassian*, with Galway dates to the 3rd inst., and London dates by telegraph to the 3rd inst., arrived here this forenoon.

Lord John Russell has introduced a Reform Bill. It extends the election franchise to ten pound occupancies in counties and six pound in boroughs; twenty-five of the smallest boroughs are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed between the most populous counties and boroughs. Ireland and Scotland, get two additional members each; a corresponding reduction is made in the franchise but the present representation is not to be disturbed.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon on the opening of the French Legislature, says that Tuscany is to be a separate kingdom, that Parma and Modena may be annexed to Sardinia, and that France requires Savoy for the security of her frontiers. He hopes that the great Powers will see the necessity of this.

The Liberal journals are not satisfied with the measure.

Further progress has been made in the budget, and Mr. Gladstone's recommendations thus far have been carried.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had adopted the report of the Board of Directors, and agreed to raise £20,000 to make the attempt to resuscitate the cable, or recover as much of it as possible.

The steamer *Nemard* had been wrecked on her passage from Liverpool to Cork.—All on board, about 50 in number, were drowned.

ITALY.

The Pope is said to be ready to make concessions.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* contains some information relative to the settlement of the Italian question:—

"As the negotiations relative to Italy have entered into a critical phase, it is important to state facts clearly and to avoid exaggerations. A journal of Brussels describes as an ultimatum the despatch sent on the 25th ult. to Milan, and in which the French Government sets forth the arrangements which it considers as the most practicable in Italy. The despatch takes care to declare that the Emperor of the French does not intend to exercise any pressure on the determinations of the Cabinet of Turin. It is, therefore, merely a programme which has been sent to Piedmont. In this document, M. Thouvenel considers the annexation of Tuscany as becoming more and more difficult, and he insists anew on that old duchy being constituted into a separate State, under the authority of a prince chosen by the population. The Emperor excludes the candidateship of Prince Napoleon, in order to remain faithful to the policy of disinterestedness proclaimed at the beginning of the war in Italy. Romagna cannot either, it is said, be annexed to Piedmont, but must be administered under the viceroiate of the King of Sardinia, if that solution be accepted by the Pope. Piedmont, therefore, will only be aggrandized by the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Nevertheless the cession of Savoy and of the country of Nice is represented to be indispensible.—The despatch is most friendly in tone, and is in conformity with the good relations which have not ceased to exist between the two cabinets."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A treaty of peace is proposed. The demands of Spain are exorbitant.

In the London stock market the Emperor's speech was not considered satisfactory, and prices closed at a decline of ¼. Consols for money 93¼ a 94.

FRANCE.

The French Legislature opened on the 1st inst. The Emperor's speech promises every effort for the maintenance of peace; rejoices at amicable relations with all European powers, and hopes for a speedy peace with Central China, and great advancement of the Chinese for their perfidy. The Emperor also hopes that Italian affairs are approaching a settlement; and says he has advised the Pope of Rome, that Tuscany must not be allowed, but that the estranged states [illegible] provinces ought to contribute, provided the rights of the Holy See are respected in principle. He professes astonishment at the opposition of the Catholic world, and points to his efforts on behalf of the Pope. The French army has been reduced by 150,000 men, and could be further reduced but for the Chinese war and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to the new free trade policy, and the prediction of a most favourable result. The [illegible] of the French frontier, he adds, required the annexation of Savoy, and he hopes that a frank explanation of the question will cause the great Powers to recognize the justice of the claim.

The Speech produced a slight depression on the Paris Bourse.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy.

It is reported that Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

The London *Chronicle* [illegible] the statement relative to the treaty of alliance between Austria and Russia, but says the treaty has since been modified.

The *Journal du Strasbourg* gives an official denial to the statements concerning Central Italy. The votes of the people are to be taken for annexation to Piedmont.

The Pope threatens Victor Emmanuel with excommunication.

The annexation of Savoy by France is condemned by the English Ambassador.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor now listens with more complacency to the counsels of his Generals than those of his more official advisers. The former wish to renew the war, urge the necessity of increasing the army, and the reinforcement of the forces in Venetia. The news that the French artillery is to be increased renders the high military party more pugnacious. Austrian statesmen are of opinion that eventually there will be a general collision against the Emperor Napoleon.

A report is current that the organization of the Imperial Council on a wider basis has received the sanction of the Emperor. The Emperor will appoint the Princes and high functionaries as members of Council. The deputations of the eighteen provinces will elect about forty members, by preparing three candidates for each membership.

A periodical convocation of the Council is to take place to deliberate on the Budget, to examine projects of law, and to receive memorials and petitions of the deputations of the country. The first assembling of the Council is to take place in the coming month.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

MUNICH, *March* 1.—The semi-official *Munchener Zeitung* says:—We learn from reliable quarters that the Emperor Napoleon does not consent to the annexation of the Romagna to Piedmont, and that he is about to reconstitute the integrity of the States of the Church, and to modify essentially the policy which he has hitherto followed.

The *Opinione Nationale* says it is anticipated that Count Cavour would resign as soon as the telegraph summary of the Emperor's speech reached Turin. *Le Nord* says that the reply of the Sardinian Government to the new propositions of France is to the effect that the whole question must depend on the result of a vote by universal suffrage.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, *March* 1.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* gives an official denial to the statement relative to an alliance between Russia and Austria.

The *Asia* arrived at New York on the 16th, with the same dates as the *Circassian*.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, March 16.

The steamship *Asia* arrived this morning at nine o'clock, with Liverpool and London advices of the 3rd instant. Her advices are anticipated by the *Circassian* at St. Johns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 2nd in the House of Commons Lord John Russell explained the Savoy question. He said as far as he knew no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia providing for the annexation. The Emperor states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great Powers, and he (Lord John Russell) believed if the Powers were unanimously opposed to the movement, France would not proceed to attempt it.

Sir Robert Peel declared that the statements of Lord John Russell were highly unsatisfactory, and hoped Parliament would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. Bright hoped the Government would neither countenance or oppose the transfer, it being a matter over which they had no control or any real interest.

After further remarks by Lord John Russell, in which he deprecated discussion, the subject was dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an enquiry said he had received a memorial from Irish Catholics requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions.

The English papers publish an appeal to Christians throughout the world, signed by [illegible] exiles from Arkansas, who protest in the strongest terms against the system which dooms them either to banishment or slavery.

The English journals generally regard Napoleon's speech to the Legislative Assembly with disfavor.

The Paris Bourse of the 2nd was very heavy, but closed rather firm.

A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised and defeated by the Moors in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Melilla—200 soldiers and five officers are said to have been killed, and twelve officers and 200 men wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TEUTONIA."

NEW YORK, March 19.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived yesterday from Bremen. She brings London dates to March 8. Her commercial news is no later than that received by the *Asia*.

The commencement of the loss of the *Hungarian* reached London on the 6th inst. by telegraph from Queenstown, on which point the *Canada* touched that morning. The *Kings* arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Court Journal* asserts positively that the Prince of Wales would leave for Canada about the latter part of May, probably in the [illegible] Hero. He will [illegible] as Aide-de-camp to his father, and will be known as Aide-de-camp to the Governor General.

The Annexation of Savoy by France is condemned by the English Ambassador.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor now listens with more complacency to the counsels of his Generals than those of his more official advisers. The former wish to renew the war, urge the necessity of increasing the army, and the reinforcement of the forces in Venetia. The news that the French artillery is to be increased renders the high military party more pugnacious. Austrian statesmen are of opinion that eventually there will be a general collision against the Emperor Napoleon.

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Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Robinson moved that the correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Canada respecting the knighthood of Mr. Speaker Smith, be laid on the table. He said he was surprised that no explanations on the subject had yet been given to the House.—He attributed the success which had attended the presentation of the address to Her Majesty to the exertions of Mr. Smith, and wished to know why the honour justly due to one of the most distinguished Canadian subjects was so justly withheld. If there was correspondence on the subject it was due to the House and the country that it should be produced.

The Speaker asked leave to withdraw during the discussion, and called Mr. Dorion to the chair.

Mr. Attorney General Cartier said there was no correspondence between the British and Canadian Governments on the subject.

Mr. Brown asked in what capacity Mr. Smith went to England, whether as deputed by the Province of Canada to present the address, or as a mere messenger of the Government.

Attorney Gen. Cartier said the Governor General gave Mr. Smith a letter of introduction to Sir Bulwer Lytton,

Mr McGee said that the Speaker of the Barbadoes House was at the same time in London, and was knighted through the influence of the Governor of Barbadoes, but the magnificent Speaker of this magnificent House was not knighted. The inference was that Mr. Hincks' little finger had more weight with the Home Government than all the influence of the Canadian Government to procure the recognition of the claims of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Assembly. The Government should explain the cause of this marked slight on the Province of Canada,

Mr Starnes said, Mr McGee, on the part of the Opposition, should move an address, praying that Mr Speaker Smith be knighted.

Mr McGee said that he did not say that the Speaker should be knighted; but that he should not be slighted

Mr Starnes said that he had himself carried a letter of introduction from the Governor General to Mr. Labouchere, and had got a good dinner and an invitation to a ball but he had never thought of being knighted.

Mr Foley said the conferring of the knighthood was an act of Royal Grace, and the House should not presume to enquire into the causes why it was withheld.

Mr. Brown said this was simply a little family quarrel in the Ministerial ranks. A prominent member of the old Conservative party was sent to England with an address to the Queen from this House. He naturally expected knighthood, and perhaps some of his colleagues were not desirous that he should receive it. The Premier had been at Windsor and probably thought himself quite as great a man as the Speaker, and yet he had not been knighted. Mr. Macdonald, Attorney General West, perhaps thought his late Solicitor General had less claims than himself to the honor. The Inspector General also had managed to negotiate a loan of £2,800,000 at 96½ but was not knighted. The Government had not advanced Mr. Smith's claims. He thought the motion placed the House in a ludicrous position before the country. Such titles of distinction were out of place on this continent, and people despised them.

Mr. Wilson agreed with Mr. Brown that such titles were unsuited to the position and habits of our people.

Mr. Gowan entirely dissented from Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilson, and approved of such titles as the reward of public service.

Mr. Tyrwhitt defended the titles and instanced the case of Sir L. H. Lafontaine.

Mr. Brown said it was more excusable in the case of Sir L. H. Lafontaine, than when the degree was given on account of party services or persons happening at the moment to occupy particular positions, but Lafontaine's services would have been remembered without the "Sir." He came from the people, belonged to the people, and perhaps would have been more honored in the memories of his countrymen had he not received the prefix.

The motion was withdrawn.

Wednesday, 14th March.

One hundred and five petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Alleyn delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as followeth:—

EDMUND HEAD,

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the joint address of last session respecting the Hudson's Bay Company.

Government House,
Quebec, March 5th, 1860.

(Copy—No. 75.)

Downing Street, 30th May, 1859.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57, of the 7th inst., forwarding an Address from the Canadian Legislature to the Queen on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON,

In the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton,
The Right Honorable
Sir E. Head, Bart., &c. &c.

Mr. John Cameron introduced a Bill to consolidate the debt of the Town of Beauharnois. Second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Duskin introduced a Bill to amend the Act to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of Durham. Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Cameron, the House went into committee on the subject of the Liquor Law, and the following resolution was reported and agreed to:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by Law for the regulation of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors by retail in this Province.

Hon. Mr. Cameron then introduced a Bill [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Agricultural.

HOW TO RAISE EARLY POTATOES.

A dish of new mealy potatoes, about the middle of July is not to be despised. They are good upon the table, and by no means bad in the barrel, on their way to a freely market, at one or two dollars a bushel, and upwards. There is a difference of a month or two in the time required by different varieties to mature. The fact is often overlooked by farmers, and they continue planting only the late sorts, and have no new potatoes until August. Early varieties are at first emeaied in getting an early harvest. The Mercer or Chenango, will mature in about twelve weeks, and with forcing in ten. It is not so apt to rot when forced, as when planted late. The early Severe go, Carpenter, Studley's Seedling, Wendell's Seedling, Dykman, and the early June, require a still shorter season, say from six to twelve weeks. In almost every section of the country there are early potatoes, probably quite as good as any of these.

There are several methods of hastening their maturity. A favorite method with the German market gardeners is, to bring the seed potatoes in barrels into a warm room about the first of March. The eyes start rapidly, and in about three weeks they are ready to plant. Another method which we have practiced for some years, is to start the potatoes in a gentle hot-bed about the middle of March. The tubers are cut in halves, and laid flat side down upon the bed, as thick as they can be placed. They are then covered with about two inches of garden mold, and the seabes are put over them. As soon as they are up two or three inches, they are ready to transplant. They should be removed carefully, separating the roots with as little breaking as possible, and put in the drills where they are to grow. As they do not yield a full crop under this treatment, they can be planted closer, than in common field culture, say in drills thirty inches apart, putting the hills twelve inches apart in the drill.

A warm, sandy loam, sloping to the south or south-east, should be selected for this crop. It should be well manured with horse dung, about half of it applied in the drills. Some manure their ground for early potatoes in the Fall, and this is we think a good plan for that part of the manure which is applied broadcast. Fresh horse-dung in the drills raises the temperature of the soil, and hastens their growth.

REMARK.—To the above, written by one of our associates, we will add that we have succeeded well on a small scale, thus far. Two or three weeks before the time when it will probably do to plant out, take pieces of turf or sod, say four to five inches square and put a piece of potatoe in each. These are set closely together where they can be watered if needed, and can be exposed to sunshine. Whenever there is a cold night, or a cold snap," straw is put on them to keep them from freezing. They sprout and fill the turf with roots. At the proper time the pieces are set in the open ground, one piece in a hill, and the growth is hardly checked. The turf itself also acts as a measure to aid the growth. In this way two to four weeks may be gained. *American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Although coffee is a beverage in daily use in almost every family, there are comparatively few who appear to know how to make a really good cup of it. Generally the first thing Biddy does in the morning is to make the coffee, no matter if it is an hour before any other portion of the breakfast will be ready. During the whole of this time it is boiling furiously, and the house is filled with its fragrance. This fragrance is very agreeable, but unfortunately, when you have it, you gratify your satisfactories at the expense of your palate; for I am perfectly satisfied that this over boiling produces that acrid bitter taste so often found in coffee. My plan is to leave the making of the coffee until the last moment. Having the boiling water ready, and my ground coffee properly mixed and cleared, I pour the boiling water over the coffee, and then allow it to *boil one-half a minute.* Try it, if you doubt the correctness of my method.

HOT BEDS.

No family with a good garden should be without a hot bed; in which to raise their cabbage, tomato, cauliflower and egg plants. It is a very simple contrivance, and can be made by any one of the most trifling expenses. All that is necessary is a couple of old window sashes, or rough ones made by a carpenter, the glass can be tacked in by any one. Some boards, ten or twelve inches wide, say five feet by three framed and fixed in a Luthera position, in a dry place, and set upon from eight to twelve inches of horse manure, topped with two and a half inches of fine, rich soil, the whole forming an inclined plain—complete the affair. Raising plants in hot-beds for spring use in an agreeable pastime, not a labor; and if our farmers—as many now do—would all get once in the way of it, they would never do without one.—*Georgetown Telegraph.*

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY

22 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or Province, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular and systematic publicity for their announcements, a certain and speedy means of doing so, at a

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and feature himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction

EDMUND MOORE.

FOR SALE.

PORK, BEEF, & HAMS,

60 Barrels PORK.
Barrels BEEF.
Tons of HAY.

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro' July 5th, 1860.

NEW CROP SORGHUM.

CLEAN FRESH and fine flavored. Fine materials from Tidmas.

Cowper & Ogilvy.

Peterboro', Feb. 16th, 1860.

HARVEY'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS is returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 8, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

New and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 moulds, horse hoes, strawcutters, and root cutters, and everything else required on a wild or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with flue and tubular boilers to suit.

SAWMILLS.

Gang Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up and to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with exactness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N.B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1859. 1.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

Soap and Candle Works,

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

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in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Oswego, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and sagacity.

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JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accommodation. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call,

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

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IS unquestionably the most delightful and attractive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal.*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Nature scenes, Railways, Castles, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

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Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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G. T. Railway	8,05
Baltimore	8,25
Bredin	8,45
Harwood	9,15
Indian Village	9,45
Keene	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30

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TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,	1,00 P.M.
Keene	1,30
Indian Village	1,45
Harwood	2,15
Bredin	2,45
Baltimore	3,05
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J. H. DUMBLE,
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Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 13.

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W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Calsse's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. tf

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Outlines of eight miles square, and Simcoe Streets, in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

E. MORNIAN,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C.W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
SOME SITUATION TO BE HAD IN THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 33—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 30

GEORGE ALLEN,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF OSGOODE.
Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Hunter St., Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
Always on hand. Also the celebrated Drink Lemonade or Pale Ale. 40

FUNERALS FURNISHED
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all Undertakinary for the furnishing of
Funerals, in any Style,
on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptitude that for the first manner, within at any former inside on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a carriage of Coffins &c., &c.
W. F. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1860. 12

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
Martin Wurzs. . . . Jews to Whitehall'.
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COMPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 38.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE UNION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it has been, the Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walton Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants got up in the best style and of the most durable material.
☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Renfrew, of *The Examiner*, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of Public Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
Court House
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss H. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Bashurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery and the furniture necessary to enable him to
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the *SHORTEST NOTICE.*
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.
THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES,
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.
The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms.
George Street, Peterboro'.
KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.
☞ *All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.*
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1859. 48.

SUPERIOR FULL FLAVOURED
Young Hyson,
Gunpowder & Souchong
2S. 2½ D. A LB.
Much superior to anything offered at the prices in Peterboro'.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', January 12th, 1860. 2.

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An excellent number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb 1, 1860. 9

FINE SPARKLING ALE.
Per Doz., Quarts, ... 3s 6d
do., do., Pints, ... 3s 6d,
100 DOZ., LONDON PORTER
on very fine conditions.
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.
Peterboro' 12th, 1860. 2.

Lost.
ON Saturday evening last, on George, Brock or Water Streets, a small MOROCCO COVERED POCKET DIARY FOR 1860, containing about $13 00 in Gold, and a lot of Postage Stamps, &c. A finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
Peterboro', Feb. 28th, 1860.

Selected Poetry.

THE TWO TONGUES.

Oh! did you not hear in your nursery,
The tale that the gossips tell,
Of the two young girls that came to drink
At a certain fairy well?

The words of the youngest were as sweet
As the smile of her ruby lip,
But the tongue of the oldest seemed to move
As if venom were on its tip!

At the well a beggar accosted them,
(A sprite in mean disguise;)
The oldest spoke with a scornful brow,
The youngest with tearful eyes.

Cried the fairy, "Whenever you speak, sweet girl,
Pure gems from your lips shall fall—
But whenever you utter a word, proud maid,
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl."

And have you not met with these sisters oft,
In the haunts of the old and young;
The first with her pure, unsullied lip—
The last with her serpent tongue?

Yes! the first is good nature—diamonds bright
On the darkest theme she throws;
And the last is slander—leaving the slime
Of the snake wherever she goes.

"WHAT I LIVE FOR."

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaiting spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance.
And the good that I can do."

Erick's Grave.

A RUSSIAN TALE.

It was on a stormy evening, in the month of November, that a Russian nobleman, called Baron Jasolay, his wife and their little daughter, Helena, and their faithful servant Erick, in a heavy travelling chariot-and-four, driven by two postillions, drew up at the only inn in the little town of Kobrin on the borders of Russia and Poland. They were returning from their travels in Europe, and as the baron had already over-stayed the time he had intended to be absent from home, and the weather every day grew worse, he was anxious to press forward with all the speed possible. The fur caps of the postillions, the long manes and tails of the mettlesome horses, the rough leathern pouch at the carriage, were quite white with snow and frost; clouds of steam rose from the weary beasts as they were unharnessed, and made halos round the lantern which the hostler held in his hand; and the landlord, coming up to the door of the *caariot*, observed that, of course, his honor would not think of proceeding further.

"Not if I were at liberty to follow my own inclinations," said the Baron; "but, as it is, I am pressed for time, and we must get on another stage to-night."

"It is a very long one, sir," said the landlord; "thirty versts at the very least; and you have the forest of Restov to pass—There the road is bad, and I dare say the snow is deep; and the wolves, these long nights, are getting hungry."

"I am not afraid of wolves," cried the baron; they would not dare to attack a carriage so early in the year as this. Let us have four good horses, landlord, and we may be in by nine; for it is now no more than half-past six."

"Well, sir, a willful man may have his own way; I only hope that you may not repent your determination. Horses on, directly, Nicholas. But, may be, your honor and your honor's lady, will take something hot, for you will need it before you get to Bolsor."

So a cup of spiced wine was brought for the travellers; and Erick had a double portion. He sat, wrapped in a huge fur cloak, on a low kind of box in front; for the baron's carriage, though old-fashioned, had been made in England. In a few moments the fresh horses were harnessed, the postillions cracked their whips, and amidst the thanks and good nights of the landlord the carriage rolled on.

"It is bitterly cold," said the baroness, as she pulled her cloak more completely round her, and took the little Helena on her lap; "it is bitter cold, and a fearful night to travel in."

"If the moon can but break through the clouds, as she is trying to do, we shall have a pleasant ride yet," replied her husband. "What, Catherine, a Russian, and afraid of snow?"

"Well, I am glad we have come on, too," said the lady; "every mile is bringing us nearer home, and my own dear little Nicholas and Fredrica."

They were now passing over a wild moor; the wind whistled mournfully round the carriage, driving and chasing the snow before it, the flare of the lamps cast a kind of ghastly haze on the immediate neighbourhood of the carriage, and seemed to make the dark distance still darker.

"O mamma," cried Helena, "let me come closer to you; it makes me quite afraid to look out of the window."

"Why, what should you be afraid of, my love?"

"One is always afraid in the dark, you know, mamma; and then, just listen the wind, how it howls."

"My dear child, there is one to whom the darkness is no darkness, and who maketh the winds His ministers. We are safe in His protection here, as if we were in our own dear home, with a roof over our heads, and a bright fire roaring up the chimney.—See, the moon is coming; we shall not have to journey in the dark."

Thus, amid occasional questions and answers, the carriage rolled on for some miles. The clouds passed off; the moon was waking in brightness; the wheels rolled along over the snow; and as far as the eye could see was one glistening sea of white. And the noor was almost past; straggling trees on the outskirts of the great forest of Restov began to appear on both sides; they became thicker and thicker; and the earth swelled up into banks, and mad into valleys, where there were primroses in the early spring and daisies and cowslips in summer time on.—But even the hollows could scarcely be traced, for the snow had drifted much; right and left, thousands of pines, which would make a twilight even in summer noon, were now almost shrouded with darkness, except where an occasional gap or crevice in the branches made the white ground yellow with moon gold. Here and there a larch spread out its white feathered arms; and occasionally, a leafless oak might be seen sturdy in its winter nakedness, and moaning dismally to the wind. On passed the carriage and still the pines clustered thicker, and (except in the very road) the shades grew deeper; and there was that solemn sound which is made by the crushing and roaring of a hundred thousand branches.

"What is Erick looking at?" asked the baroness; for the box was so low that its occupier might be seen from the front windows of the carriage.

"I cannot tell," replied her husband; but he must have good eyes if he can make out anything."

"Hark! what was that?" cried his wife, as a long, low, melancholy howl, different from the wind, and yet like it, was heard for a moment, and then died away.

"It is the wolves," answered the baron; "this cold weather makes them restless."

"There it is again. It is certainly nearer."

"Erick," said his master, letting down the front window, "tell the boys to drive on; we must keep out of the way of the wolves."

"On with you my men!" shouted Erick—and then in a low voice he said, "I doubt whether we can altogether keep out of their way, sir."

"How is that?" asked the baron, alarmed."

"There is a large pack of them, sir, and they are in scent of us, I fear; at least they are much nearer then when I first heard them, ten minutes ago. There they are again. They cannot be more than half a mile off."

"What are we to do?" asked the baron—"I know you, as a Courland man, are more used to these things than I am."

"Why, sir," replied the servant, "if they come up with us, we will take no notice of them except they attack us; may be, as *they are timid creatures*, the glare of the lamps and the sight of us will keep them off, and in an hour we shall be in. But I would advise you, sir, to draw the bullets from your large pistols, and load with swan shot; it is more to the purpose to wound a good many than to kill one or two."

"O, papa," cried Helena, as the baron took his pistols from the top of the carriage, what shall we do?"

"We shall do what we can, my dear child, for ourselves, and God will do the rest for us. There is no great danger in these wolves except in the very depth of winter, and if there were, He who delivered David from the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear, and Benaiah from a lion, in the time of snow, as this is, and Daniel from the seven hungry lions, can deliver us also."

"Now," said mother, "now, my love, is the time to see whether we have faith in God, or not. *It is easy enough to trust in Him when everything seems safe and comfortable around us; but, when we feel our* weakness, then is the time to believe in his power."

"They are coming, sir," said Erick.

The baron looked; and, about a hundred yards back, to the right, in the wood, he could just mark out a grey mass, moving through the trees, and leaping out into the carriage track. They did not howl but baying fearfully; and as they trotted swiftly along, you might hear the shuffling and rustling of the snow under their feet. They moved steadily, and altogether; but were evidently gaining on the carriage. The post-boys plied both their whip and spur; and the horses themselves, in agony of fear, broke out into a canter, in spite of the heavy snow.

"Do you think there is danger, my dear husband?" asked the baroness.

"I cannot tell," said her husband. They do not seem disposed to attack us yet; but they are certainly savage. It is for the horses we have to fear first."

"Are they gaining upon us?"

"A little; but they are not putting out their speed; they could be up with us in a moment if they liked."

Thus the carriage flew along for about five minutes; Erick never took his eyes of the pack, and then the baron thrusting himself out from the left-hand window, watched them as carefully.

"Are your pistols loaded, sir?" asked Erick.

"All—with swan shot."

"With shot; no we shall do."

The pack was now no more than ten yards from the carriage, there might be about two hundred in it. On they came; ears pricked up, eyes glaring and bloodshot, tails stretched straight out, tongues hanging down. At their head ran an old, strong, grey wolf, the leader of the pack. They all came nearer, nearer, nearer still; at last, with a ferocious howl, the leader sprang on one of the wheel horses, and at the same time received a bullet through his head from Erick, who was prepared for him.

"Now, sir," said he, "if you will let me have a piece of string, we may be able to make something of it."

"A piece of string?" cried his master; "you have it in; but what still will it serve?"

"Why, sir, you see wolves, like cowardly creatures, as they are, are always suspecting a trap, and will just tie enough to this string and let it drag behind the carriage. It will keep them off, I dare say, ten minutes."

Erick was right; the stick was dragged along at the distance of about ten yards, and for some time the pack kept behind it, and were plainly afraid of it. At last they began to grow bolder, seemed to have discovered the trick, passed it, and were again making up to the carriage.

"They will be upon us in a moment," cried Erick; "listen, they come; I am ready to fire on them from my side, unless you will from the other."

"Very well," replied the baron.

Helena sat with her head in her mother's, looking up to her face, and seeming to gain comfort from that. Her mother's face was sad, but very calm; she was evidently praying, and thinking more of her child than herself, and yet still more than either, of the mercy and power of God.

"Now, sir," cried Erick.

Master and servant fired at the same moment; there was a savage yell from the foremost in the pack, and three or four fell.

"Load again, sir," cried Erick; "if this lasts you will want all your pistols soon.

After they had fired, once or twice, the wolves were no longer frightened by the report and flash; and they began to surround the coach on all sides.

"There is but one thing left," said Erick; we must cut the traces of one of the leaders, and turn him off; that will divert them for a little while." And turning to the foremost post-boy, he ordered him to cut the traces of his off horse. The man obeyed; the terrified animal started to the right, into the forest, and with a loud yell, the whole pack rushed after him.

"Thank God for that," cried the baroness, "then we may be saved after all."

"Aye, madam, if He please, replied the servant, but this relief will not last long, and they will be on us again."

"How far do you imagine that we are from the post-house now?" inquired the baron.

"Some half-hour," answered Erick; but they will chase us up to the very doors. I never knew them more fierce. Hark! they have got him."

As he spoke there came a scream, or rather shriek, as of a person in agony, far from the right; a shriek so horrible in its sound, that once heard, could never be forgotten. Helena, and her mother both exclaimed "what can that be."

"It is the poor horse," replied the baron; they are tearing him to pieces. A horse's shriek is the most horrible of all horrible things."

"Drive on, my men, for your lives."—shouted Erick. "They will be back presently."

The snow became deeper, and the road worse; and three horses, worn with fatigue, ill supplied the place of four fresh ones. On the right hand the wood thinned a little, opening a kind of a glade, in the centre of which was a frozen pond. As the travellers passed it, the pack of wolves appeared dashing up the valley, baying as they had done at first; only now the jaws and heads of many were stooped in blood.

"We must be near the post-house now," said Erick, "or they will be too much for us; but we must take care what we are about. You and I, sir, will fire at once; and then you, Peter" he added, addressing the foremost post boy, jump down, and leap up here by me."

This was done and the pack were again drawn off. The remaining pair of horses strained their utmost, and all the travellers listened for any sign of the re-appearance of their enemies. The baron spoke twice to Erick, but received no answer; he seemed quite taken up by his own thoughts. At length, the carriage reached the top of the hill; and, at the distance of apparently two miles before it, a clear steady light was to be seen.

"Now then, sir, I believe you are safe." As he spoke, the pack again was heard in the distance; and though the post-light grew larger and brighter every moment, every moment the wolves gained on them, and in a few minutes surrounded them.

"It must come at last, my dear master," said Erick. "I have served you and your father these twenty years, but I never did you better service than I now intend to do. If we all remain together, we shall be all torn to pieces; I will get down, and with my pistols, I shall, I trust, be able to keep them at bay a few minutes. You press on with all speed; leave me here. I know you will take care of my wife and child."

"No Erick," said the baroness; "we will not allow this. We will all be saved, or all perish together. I could not bear to escape at the price of your blood."

"No, indeed," said Helena.

The baron looked at his wife and child, and said nothing.

"Besides, I will try to climb a tree,"—said Erick; "may be they will give me time. But if I delay a moment longer, we shall be all lost together."

"God bless you, Erick," cried his master; "God bless you—and He will bless you. If you perish, I will look to your wife as a mster, and bring up your child as one of my own."

"Thank you, sir," said Erick, firmly.—Now God be with you all. Fire, sir, two pistols at once!" And while the baron fired [illegible] horses; the pack terrified by the sound still and bayed. Almost immediately the travellers heard the report of a pistol; in a minute after two close together; but they heard no more.

And now they are within a hundred yards of the strong, log built inn; the pack is close behind them; the post-boy cracks the whip; the baron fires; the whole party shout, and, as the carriage dashes up to the door, it opens, and a fresh blaze of light is poured into the road. The wolves turn; and the baron and his family are in safety.

Of Erick no trace was ever found. His pistols were discovered next morning where he had been left; three discharged, one still loaded. It is supposed that he had no other to fire before he was pulled down. I need not tell you how nobly the baron fulfilled his promise to his wife and child.

On the same spot now stands a cross, bearing on both sides of its pedestal the name and story of Erick; on the other the legend —"Greater love hath no man than this:—that a man lay down his life for a friend."

And now what are you to learn from this story? What but this. If there have been found those who are willing for their friends' sake, to give up the dearest thing they had, even their life, will you be ashamed at your schoolmates in being unwilling to give up the smallest trifle for those you love? It is all very well to read of the triumphs of the cross; but when will you show them?—Not while you seek your own pleasure, not while you do your own will, not while self is uppermost in everything you take in hand. Then, if you consider, you will show your remembrance of a greater love than that of Erick; the one endured even to death for benefactors and friends, the other for offenders and enemies.

CAPE RACE.

Cape Race, where the steamship *Hungarian* was lost, leaving no one to tell the sad tale of the disaster, is one of the most dangerous head-lands on the coast, and many a gallant ship has there found a watery grave. Could the stories which mariners have told of the hair-breadth escapes from this headland, be collected, they would fill a volume. In connection with the mysterious disaster which has overwhelmed the steamer *Hungarian*, the following graphic and beautiful passage from Everett's address at the inugration of the Dudley Observatory, has a peculiar and almost prophetic interest:

"That no further improvement is desirable in the means and methods of ascertaining the ship's place at sea, no one, I think, will from experience be disposed to assert. The last time I crossed the Atlantic, I walked the quarter deck with the officer in charge of the noble vessel on one occasion when we were driving along before a leading breeze and under a head of steam beneath a starless sky, at midnight, at the rate certainly of ten or twelve miles an hour. There is something sublime, but approaching the terrible in such a scene; the ruthless gloom—the midnight chill—the awful swell of the deep—the dismal moan of the wind through the rigging—the all volcanic fires within the hold of the ship—I scarce know an occasion in ordinary life, in which a reflecting mind feels more heavily its hapeless dependence on irrational forces beyond its own control.

I asked my companion how nearly he could determine the ship's place at sea under favorable circumstances; theoretically he answered, I think within a mile; practically and usually, within three or four.—My next question was: how near do you think we may be to Cape Race, that dangerous headland which pushes its iron-bound unlighted bastions from the shores of Newfoundland far into the Atlantic—the first land-fall to the homeward bound American vessel. We must, he said, by our last observations and reckoning, be within three or four miles of Cape Race. A comparison of these two remarks, under the circumstances in which we were placed at the moment, brought my mind to the conclusion *that it is greatly to be wished that* ... should be discovered of finding the ship's place *more accurately, or that navigators* would give Cape Race a wider berth."

The distance of Cape Race from Halifax would appear to make it possible, by proper precaution, to avoid it *under any circumstances*, but it requires the close vance of rules for looking out which are not to be trifled with. A correspondent gives the following account of a narrow escape of one of the Cunard steamships, several years since, in which he was passenger:—

"Mr. Everett's description of the observations, the night at sea, the dangers of approach to Cape Race, bring forcibly to my mind the following circumstances:—In 1848, on board one of the regular steamers we found a pleasant party of friends, and an acquaintance who was intemperate, but with manners good, even in his cups.

As we left Halifax, a German asked our captain when we should reach Cape Race; and further, if there was not some difficulty on account of the variation of the currents. The captain replied ... in an indifferent manner, which naturally is the way most of the foolish questions are answered, "Yes there is sometimes a difference of about 20 miles, from the change of the currents. We shall get to Cape Race to-morrow night at about 10 o'clock." The manner of putting the question, evidently in fear, and the manner of answering so grave a question with indifference, struck me in contrast, and I began to calculate that a ship going *ten* miles an hour, if the current varied *twenty* miles, might reach Cape Race at *eight* o'clock instead of *ten*. I determined to be on the look-out and the weather being somewhat misty on the next day, (Sunday,) made me more anxious.

At eight o'clock approached, I was talking to a lady of fears and courage at sea, particularly of presence of mind, when I heard screamed in a most alarming manner, "Hard-a-port." What's that—may I go on deck?" "Get your shawl," was said in a second. and I was on deck with Cape Race *eighty feet* above our heads. The captain, one of the most noble of them all, (since dead) it seems left the wheel house to light a cigar, and was held in one of the ... by two passengers, when ... deck, discovered land, and gave the alarm, but not before as the captain acknowledged, we were within three lengths of the ship's—though the passengers and within a half length of the ship—from chaos.

A kind Providence saved us; but the engineer remarked to me—it will not be long before some vessel will leave her skeleton on Cape Race, for the want of a proper look-out."

Night—How grandly impressive is the stillness of midnight, where millions of suns shower beauty on the sleeping earth in silence. In such an hour a thinking mind must commune with itself, with nature and with heaven. Long past up thoughts rush out—fresh comings-up with the past, the present, and the future occupy them. And divinity is there, felt and acknowledged, above, within, and around us, and the quickest pulse of nature seems emblematic of an eternal rest beyond the tomb.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Those who write, talk and think so much about vice and virtue, that they leave us time to practise either the one or the other.

What Opera Singers live on—Roles.

THE LAST DISCOVERY IN FASHION.

THE CORONATION MAID.

The Duchess of Sutherland who is the partly Niece d'Exeter of England, has openly avowed to whom her favor as a beauty is owing. It is not to cosmetics, nor hair-dyes, nor to milk-baths, or medicated soaps; she repudiates the perruquier, coiffeur, dentist, and jeweller. The secret is out, and the necromancer is a woman!—It is her combination maid. For the benefit of our fair friends, and in the hope that it may commence a new reign in the fifth avenue, we give the full particulars of how the fat, fair and fifty duchess outrun, in the personality of her general appearance, the loveliest of Britain's boasted aristocracy.—It is all done by a combination of colors. For this purpose the duchess selected, with no such care as a gourmand does his gobt, *one of her femmes de chambre* who had a remarkable instinct for the harmonious arrangement of colors. She can tone down the rapture of a bridal dress, and enliven the melancholy of a mourning dress. The combination maid shows that colors like words have their grammar—thus, every toilette for the day is submitted by her; the shawl is contrasted with the gown; the bonnet is made to suit with both. The *wreath of flowers is to be in keeping* with the rich bodice, the bodice with the sweeping train; the rich jewellery, taken from a casket almost unparalleled among the subjects of a country, must not eclipse, but heighten the tints of the dress. The whole is placed for inspection, as an artist dresses up a lay figure, and the repute of the maid is staked on the result.

White was that gorgeous lady's favorite attire; white scarce paler than the face, "Oh, call it pale, not fair;" which "combines" with every hue, ornament or flower; but the loveliness may now have fled before the approach of time, and rich colors have been selected as the appropriate tints for the middle age which is so beautiful in England's women. We soon trust to hear that every fashionable lady has her combination maid, and then we shall not be shocked by the appearance of ladies in Broadway in shoes thin enough for a ballroom, and dressed in satins when they go out for a morning shopping.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LIFE.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. McCabe, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward in this city, died on Saturday, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years. She was a native of Ireland, and the mother of Alexander McCabe, a well-known leather dealer in this city. Mrs. McCabe was born in 1756, which was one year before Braddock's celebrated defeat at Fort Duquesne. She was fifteen years old when Napoleon I. was born. She had attained the age of twenty-two years when the Declaration of American Independence was made. *If President Monroe or Marquis Lafayette were living, they would be several years her juniors.* She was older than Alexander Hamilton, and approximates very nearly the age of Thomas Jefferson, who was born 1743. Mrs. McCabe was old enough to remember the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe, in 1759. She was verging on middle age when the American Revolutionary War closed. The memorable exploits of Frederick the Great of Prussia, had not been performed when Mrs. McCabe was born. When the first white man came to Kentucky she was fifteen years old. She was born a subject of King George II. Since that time there have been three Kings and one Queen on the English throne, one of whom reigned sixty years.

The population of the United States when she was born did not amount to more than a million and a half. She has seen it increase to over thirty millions. We are soon to elect the Sixteenth President of the United States. Mrs. McCabe was thirty-five years old before such an office existed. She was born before William Pitt became Prime Minister of England, and before Maria Theresa became Empress of Austria. Two such lives as Mrs. McCabe's almost carry us back to the day when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock; and three and a half of them reach over a lapse of time that extends to the day that America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.—*Cincinnatti Enquirer*, Feb. 28th.

In New Orleans, during three months, 149 inquests have been held. Some of our coroners had better emigrate.

It matters little that you have the worst possible temper by nature, if you have the strongest possible control over it by philosophy.

Turn every to the domestic circle—a husband who *objects* to the wife ... at home.

Two men out West undertook to see which would run the fastest. One was a sheriff, and the other was a thief.

Some malicious persons assert that the letters M. D., which are placed after a physicians' names, signify "Money Down."

A debating club in Worcester, lately discussed the important question: "Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct?"

A dun tried one, in trying to walk by a lame-post near our office last night, made a decided hit.

Good nature, like a bee, collects its honey from every herb; ill nature, like a spider sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

A TYRANT.—Alkahest is a fiery lotion that inflames the brain, consumes the bowels, and scorches the whole inner man, it is Lethe of oblivion in which for the time repasting the children that cry for food, the wife that is pining away with grief, and the trade that is dissolved like ice in a thaw. It is the tyrant which, as the wretches coming to the night square, forces him to renew his misery, and drink deeper of its burning venom, to stupify reflection, that else would drive him to madness, and yet never leaves him, till he is only fit for the abode of an idiot.

The Livingstone Expedition.

From the Zambesi expedition intelligence has been received by Her Majesty's steamer Lynx, to a late date in December. Dr. Livingstone and his party were then at Kongone harbor on the Zambesi delta, and with the aid of the engineers of the Lynx, were engaged in repairing their steam launch the Ma Robert, the iron plates of which have now been worn the thinness of a wafer. They had returned from a second expedition up the Shire, in which they penetrated far up beyond Lake Shirwa to Lake Nyasa. The former they ascertained to be a sheet of water ninety miles in length; while the latter is of still larger magnitude, and one of the chains of lakes of which the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke are the continuation northward.

Dr. Livingstone speaks in glowing terms of the country which he traversed, and he has applied to the Church Missionary Society in London to exert themselves to occupy it as a most inviting mission field.—Mr. Baines, the artist of the expedition, has been compelled from failing health to come down in the Lynx to the Cape, but purposes returning again to the Zambesi before long. Mr. Thornton, the geologist, had proceeded in July last to the interior, on an independent expedition of his own, in company with some Portuguese traders.—And when the Lynx left the Kongone, Dr. Livingstone, with his brother, Dr. Kirk, and Mr. Rae, were to return to Tete with the Ma Robert, and thence overland by foot on a visit to the Makololo country. This journey was expected to extend over a period of at least eight months.

The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter and confirms all the statements already made of the vast cotton region in central Africa. The Doctor's letter is dated, "River Shire, Oct. 10, 1859," says:—

"We met a large cast slaving party here, coming from Casembe's country, with an immense number of slaves and elephant tusks. We bought some fine specimens of malachite from them. A more blackguard-looking set I never saw; they appear to be the people of the Angoin river, but were not Arabs, though somewhat like them.—When they knew we were English they slipped off at night, with probably the same opinion of us we had of them. The English name is well known far into the country. An English establishment in this quarter would be of great benefit, for the native traders would rather part with their ivory here than carry it a month further to the coast for the same prices. It would soon develope the cotton trade, for the people around are great agriculturalists, and have no cattle, like the Kaffirs. They are quick of apprehension, and we found that suspicions of our turning out to be a marauding party were quickly allayed by frankly stating that we came to find out and mark paths for our traders to come along and buy cotton. Some of the natives ran off at once to find the cotton for sale. But time would be required to get a firm footing in the country. At present not more than one-fifth of the soil capable of cultivation has been under the hoe. A colony of our own honest poor would be a great advantage to both England and Africa; and, were our religious as well as mercantile establishments planted simultaneously, I have no fear as to the result. I have submitted a plan to government by which I think this new field may be occupied advantageously, and a command of a large portion of the east coast slave market obtained. This is the work which I proposed to myself when the expedition was planned.

"In a subsequent letter, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, dated November the 5th, Doctor Livingstone describes another mountainous and healthful region parallel to the Shire, lying to the east of the Lakes Shirwa and Tamandua and Nyassa, and which, like Mount Zomba, rises to 7,000 8,000 feet in height. In concluding this letter, he says:—"Develope lawful trades, including the cotton trade, in this fully and healthy country, and slavery is doomed over a very large district. In another letter to the same friend, dated at Kongone, the port at one of the mouths of the Zambesi, which the British expedition discovered, Dr. Livingstone writes, on the 10th of December, in good spirits, his vessel having been rendered water-tight through the assistance afforded him by Captain Berkeley, of Her Majesty's ship Lynx. After expressing his great obligation to Admiral Sir F. Grey, and the naval officers for their friendly aid, he add, "We are in the spot where the sea breeze stays continually upon us, and we enjoy good health. I go up to Markololo country from this."

In giving a description of the great Shire Valley, and of the different kinds of cotton, another letter goes on to say,—the cotton is of two kinds, native and foreign. The native is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign appears to be of good quality, with a staple from three-fourth inch to an inch in length. It is perennial, and requires plating only once in three years, while the native has to be planted annually in the highlands, yet, the people prefer the latter, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. We remarked to a number of intelligent-looking men in one village, "You should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it." "Truly! the country is full of cotton," replied one elderly man, who was a trader, and had travelled much; and our own observations confirmed the truth of this. Everywhere we saw it while passing through two and a half degrees of latitude, and it probably extends much further. Every family appears to have a piece of cotton ground, and it was gratifying to see how clear of weeds and grass they kept them. We saw cotton patches of from two to three acres each, though this time on a different route, we did not observe any containing more than one-third of an acre.—They were in general about a quarter of an acre each. In every village we met, men busy cleaning, carding and spinning cotton—and all the processes are exceedingly slow.

"This vast cotton region is easily accessible. The Shire joins the Zambesi about one hundred miles from the sea, below the difficult parts of the latter river; and for one hundred and twelve miles the Shire has a deep channel, the river being from two hundred yards wide. One hundred and twelve miles from its mouth the cataracts commence (lat. 15° 55' S.) and for thirty miles the river is not navigable (goods would have to be carried overland here) above the cataracts to the Lake Nyasa; sixty miles the river is again navigable, and how far to the north the great navigable lake extends we do not know. The natives said that it would take months to get to the head of the lake.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

A majority of two in the Lower House have decided that the force of enacting, or proceeding to enact, a property qualification from members of Parliament shall be continued. And we are sorry to see in the majority two or three Upper Canada Reformers from whom better things might have been expected.

As a test of moral, as distinct from political courage, the retaining of £500, invested in real estate, is worthless. A man enters the legislature, not as the embodiment of £500, but as the exponent of the congregated industry, intelligence, and wealth of a constituency; and the voters who elect him should be the sole judges of his qualification.

If they prefer one whose head is empty, but whose pocket is full—who is mental calibre is two degrees removed from the flat Berkshire hit his style, but nevertheless owns broad acres, and mortgages not a few—by all means let them have him. On the other hand, if they desire to combine the furtherance of their political concerns to a man endowed with a capacity for usefulness, but who had not the good fortune to be born with a silver spoon in his mouth, should they be debarred by a law borrowed from a barbarous age, and from a country which has itself repudiated the absurdity?

For that the idea of a property qualification, as now acted upon, is other than an absurdity, can any man doubt who glances at the list of members in session at Quebec. How many of the Upper Canada representatives are at this moment solvent? What proportion honestly and really possesses the qualification attributed to them by law? We believe that not more than half are in this position. The other half sit and speak and vote without any *bona fide* property qualification. To all intents and purposes so far as that requirement of the law is concerned, they hold their positions fraudulently. Practically, then, the law is of no avail. It does not exclude the bankrupt, who is prepared to avail himself of a quibble; whilst it debars from entering public life the honorable and capable man who will not stop to the meanness of a lie, or the guilt of perjury, that he may be able to add M. P. P. to his name.—*Hamilton Times*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Dunmer & Burleigh.
For Sale—Thos. Fortye.
"United Kingdom" for Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw.
Hamilton Times.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29th, 1860.

The Paper Duty.

What a great blessing to the people of Britain will be the abolition of the duty on paper, as Mr. GLADSTONE proposes in his Budget. It will give an impetus to the publication of general literature, the benefits of which to the country will be more than equivalent, even pecuniarily, to the amount of duty removed. The saving to the publisher will be immense; the present duty is equal to 1½d per lb., or nearly a fourth of the whole value of the article, consequently in the case of a journal consuming 10,000 lbs. of paper per week, the saving will be £60 or £3,000 per annum. All of this cannot remain to the credit of the publisher; he must reduce the price of his publication proportionately, or increase its value to prevent successful rivalry. Already every city in Britain has its penny papers for the people, and the circulation of some of these is almost incredible. It is obvious then that the people will be largely benefitted by the reduction, and that the poorer classes who are unable to subscribe for the higher class of publications will now receive the benefits of the improvements in the cheaper class.

Books will also undergo a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent., and stores of knowledge will be placed within the reach of many to whom they were formerly denied. The demand for the great "vehicle of thought" will greatly increase, and in this way the country will be ultimately benefitted. The same wise foresight which taught British statesmen that the removal of the window duty would greatly conduce to the sanitary condition of the populace, by causing their dwellings to assume a more cheerful look, and that by removing the duty on soap more cleanliness would be result, the health of the people thereby promoted, and the nation relieved of an army of hospital invalids and work-house inmates—taught them that the modification of the stamp duty would encourage the reading of useful publications, and that public enlightenment would be a necessary consequence. The grants to Working Men's Associations was another step in the same direction, and the establishing of free public libraries, still another. The abolition of the paper duty is perhaps the greatest of the many reforms, and we are of opinion will be of more benefit than the most liberal franchise bill that Quaker Bright—no disrespect—could wish to secure to the men of his school and the people of Britain generally.

What a contrast presents itself when we reflect on the conduct of Canadian Legislatures for the past three years. The tendency of legislation in this country has been diametrically opposite to that of Father-land; while the British Government has [illegible] for the spread of intelligence and the diffusion of knowledge, and endeavoring to remove the burdens which have prevented its past progress, the Canadian Government has been throwing every possible obstacle in the way of intellectual advancement. This is no rash statement; we challenge any one person after giving the subject due consideration to arrive at any other conclusion. Think of the re-imposing of the postage on newspapers, the tax of 20 per cent. on books (religious works included) the withdrawal of the Mechanic's Institutes' appropriation, and a host of such retrograde movements! What more proof is wanted?

And now what are the signs for the future? Gloomy enough, indeed. The men in power are becoming more obnoxious, and at the same time more arrogant and insolent every day. Upper Canada may pray and petition till it is tired, but unless our French masters are willing to grant our just desires, our pleading will be but in vain. We will be told again by Atty. Gen. CARTIER that we "have been enough." Well do these blatant bullies know that their reign is coming to a close, and we may depend they will lay on the lash while yet they hold the scourge.

Quebec Correspondence.

Homestead Exemption Bill—Contested Elections Trials: defects in the Law. Ministerial Corruption, Quebec contested election—Debate on Want of Confidence resolutions—The Upper Canada Opposition determined to adhere firmly to their principles and support Mr. Brown in their intention—Probable short duration of the Session and re-assembling of Parliament on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit.

QUEBEC, March 26.

The past week has been rather a busy and important one among our Legislators, especially the Upper Canada section.

An important debate arose on the second reading of a Homestead Exemption Bill. This Bill proposes to exempt from seizure and sale Real Estate to the value of from $500 to $1,000. In order to secure exemption the party owning property would require to register the mortgage of exemption, and as the Bill would not be retroactive the property would continue liable for any debts contracted previous to the time of registry. The Bill provides also for a further exemption in personal property than now exists by law.

It is a measure which has not probably been under discussion in the eastern section of Upper Canada. The demand for it comes from the west; a similar law is in operation in thirty-two of the United States, in some of them it has existed for over fifty years and has been found to work well.

The Bill passed the second reading and was referred to a special committee. From the feeling apparent in the House a law on the subject will probably be passed.

An interesting debate arose on the second reading of a Bill for the more effectual prevention of corrupt practices at elections.—The debate was extended to the present unsatisfactory state of the law for the trial of contested elections.

Members now actually sit and vote in the House who owe their seats wholly to some error in drawing out the papers connected with the preliminary proceedings necessary to contest. Others occupy seats for years, as did Fellowes by his own vote; before it can be decided that they have been guilty of fraud and are liable to criminal prosecution. A Lower Canadian member, Mr Bellingham who kept his place during the last two Sessions, has been turned out and his opponent at the election received in his place The three members for Quebec—one of them a sworn adviser of His Excellency—hold their seats by the grossest fraud, they are kept there by Governmental influence. This state of things arises from the fact that by the present law the whole matter is under the influence of the supporters of the Government in the House.—By their influence the Committee on Privileges and Elections are appointed to consist of a majority of three supporters. They then appoint a sub-committee of five, nominally by ballot, but in reality, so arranged as to give a majority of ministerialists—when if the unfortunate individual whose seat is contested be in opposition, his case is readily disposed of. If doubtful he is retained as long as he votes right for the Ministry. The Committee, meantime [illegible] from day to day, without deciding, as in the Quebec case.

It has been announced during the week, that these gentlemen were to be unseated but no decision has been announced yet.

On Wednesday afternoon, a vote of Want of Confidence in Ministers, was moved by the Hon. Mr Foley. After some discussion the debate was adjourned till Thursday, when an amendment expressing confidence was moved by Mr Ouimet, a Lower Canadian; and afterwards an amendment to the amendment, was moved by Mr Laberge, another Lower Canadian opposition. The debate was continued on Friday evening, and concluded at 1 a m., on Saturday morning, when the House adjourned.

In course of the debate, which I will probably notice further when giving the result in my next, Major Campbell, a Lower Canadian member, made a forcible appeal to the hon. Mr Brown, invoking his patriotism, and everything sacred, to induce him to stand aside as being personally disliked by the Lower Canadians, might be able to coalise with the majority of Upper Canada in forming a Government acceptable to a majority of both sections. Mr Brown replied in one of those forcible and withering speeches which he can apply with such force when the necessity arises, and declared if they would agree to form a Government prepared to carry out the principles of the Opposition in justice to Upper Canada, that he was not only willing and ready to resign his position as leader of the Upper Canada Opposition, but to resign his seat and retire at once into private life. He further stated that his resignation was at that moment in the hands of his party. It appears that in consequence of the Lower Canadians being determined to cling to their position of advantages as long as possible, there is little hope of a change of Ministry until after a general election, and this had led certain members from Western Canada, who have usually acted with the Opposition to desire by yielding to the demands of the Lower Canadians to unite with them in breaking up the present Government, and in accepting office. In this, it is said, the great majority of the U. C. Opposition, [illegible] understand they have determined to stand boldly for the rights of Upper Canada, and look to the people at the next elections for the remedy.

The debate which will probably arise on the resolutions adopted by the Convention at Toronto, in November last, and to be moved in the House by Mr Brown, will bring prominently before the country these issues which will be decided at the next general election.

An impression obtains that the present session will be short, and that it will probably adjourn over to meet again at the time the Prince of Wales shall visit Canada in June next.

The Hon. Post Master General, Hon. Atty. General West, and Thos. Short, Esq., M.P.P., will please accept our thanks for important Parliamentary documents.

☞ We would call the attention of Farmers and others, to the advertisement in our columns of a Crop Grinder, patented by Mr. Alden Mowry, of Ashburnham.—We have been shown certificates from the best judges of Agricultural implements in the county, stating that Mr. Mowry's machine is ahead of anything of the kind in use.

The Ballot System.

We are glad to see this subject taken up by so many of our contemporaries and we hope that it will not be long ere a progressive point for discussion. Meanwhile we will carefully watch the working of the system in Australia and elsewhere. In an exchange we find that the Rev. Thomas Binney, who has lately returned from Australia, in a letter to the Vice-president of the Ballot society, bears testimony to the efficient working of the ballot in that colony. He says that on his arrival in the colony, in 1856, all with whom he came in contact, ministers of religion especially, expressed themselves as alike gratified and surprised by the result which had taken place under some new experiment, including, if his expressions are correct, an extension of the suffrage, and employment of the ballot. He was at Sydney at the time of the general election last year, and so far as the working of the ballot was concerned, nothing could be more satisfactory. There was no disorder, excitement, or intemperance, everything passed off with the utmost decorum; and with respect to the working of the measure generally, he does not remember to have heard anything of dissatisfaction or complaint.

☞ By direction of the Post Master General, all Post-offices may hereafter be closed on Sunday. It is still optional with the Post-masters whether they will do so, but we are convinced that 19-20ths of them will at once take advantage of this offer.

TO LET.—Our jail is to let, and we hope it may remain so. At the Assizes last week Dogherty, who broke into the store of Messrs. McKellar & Cameron, plead guilty, and was sentenced to serve 5 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. In the Starks vs. Armitage seduction case, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, $5 damages. The Court closed on Thursday at noon.

☞ No meeting of the Council during the past week. We are informed that Mr O'Beirne's Mayor has returned from his mission, but what success he had in Port Hope deponent saith not. The Council meets on Monday night next, when Mr Morrow will probably tell us all that he has not forgotten about his treaty with Mr Quinlan, and the Port Hope Council.

☞ The *Review* in speaking of the recent newspaper changes in Port Hope and Millbrook, says:—

"Roger was too independent and outspoken for the little cliquedom that curses Port Hope, and that has, up to this time, prevented the success of an independent paper in that Town."

What brazen impudence for a paper that has ever since the first day of its existence been upheld by, and basin return upheld "the little cliquedom" that curses the Town of Peterboro'.

The wretched servility of papers of the *Review* stamp has prevented the success of outspoken and independent journals, not in Port Hope alone, but in every town in the Province. Yet this contemptable sycophant, forsooth, prates about the ill-success of independent journals. Had the *Review* shown the independence of a sparrow in dealing with men and things, since the commencement of his career here, he would not now be feeding so freely on ill-gotten gain.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

It becomes our painful duty to record a melancholy accident by which a young man, 23 years of age, named Angus Gillis—brother to Mr. Allan Gillis, of this town—lost his life in Mariposa, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The unfortunate young man was engaged with one of his brothers in chopping, and as they were standing near some trees which had lodged, a sudden gust of wind blew one of them from its resting place, and it fell directly upon deceased, causing instantaneous death.—*Lindsay Advocate.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We have been informed of a melancholy case of loss of life by fire, which happened in the Township of Ops on Friday last. On that day a man named John Murray went from his house to a sugar-bush, a short distance in the woods, leaving his wife at home, with directions to put their child, an infant of four months old, to sleep, and to follow him into the bush. She did so, and after a while the father, noticing a great deal of smoke in the direction of their house, asked his wife if she had left a large fire, to which she replied that she had. As, however, the smoke increased, Mr. Murray became alarmed and hurried home, when his consternation may be imagined, upon finding the whole interior of the house on fire, and his little child burned to death. It is not known how the accident occurred.—*Lindsay Advocate.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 6.

Let X = the number of Sheep,
Z = the number of Pigs,
X plus Y, plus Z, = 100,
10 X plus 3 Y, plus Z2 = 100,
20 X plus 20 Y, plus 20 Z=2000,
14 Y plus 19 Z = 1890,
Y = 14 plus 1786—19 Z = 1

14

Z = 1786 divided by 19—94.
X then = 5.

Therefore he bought 94 pigs, 1 sheep, 5 cows.

EDWIN P. FORD.

PROBLEM No. 7.

Given. $X^2 = Y - 180$ } To find the values of X and Y.
$Y^2 = X - 134$ }

PROBLEM No. 8.

Two towers stood on a plain, 40 feet apart, the height of the higher tower was 120 feet; at a certain hour of the day it cast a shadow which touched the top of the lower tower, and reached the ground at 60 feet from its (the higher tower's) base.

Required—the height of the lower tower.

PROBLEM No. 9.

Divide any given square (121 for example) into any required number of square numbers, (say 28) and give a rule or formula for doing it independent of the Diophantine Analyser of Algebra.

Communications.

TO THE RIGHT REV. W. H. POOLE, &c., &c.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

A production lies before me bearing your signature, headed "Extravagant Expenditure in Toronto."

It gives me the greatest pleasure to find you at the 11th hour becoming a Clear Grit. I, sir, shall lend you my feeble aid in curtailing all unnecessary and extravagant expenditure in every department in which the people of Canada are interested. I hope you are honest and sincere in your desire for retrenchment. If so, if so, you will have the co-operation and support of all good and right minded men, also the sustaining influence of the public press. Rev. Sir, If I am not mistaken, the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb, will apply to your virtuous indignation, regarding the Toronto University.

When did you become a convert to Reform principles? Is it since you became the hired help of Victoria College? and perhaps Judas-like carries the bag, which if empty requires to be filled at the sacrifice of our national institutions. It is money you want, sir, and not retrenchment and reform!

Sir, preparatory schools are required to enable our young men to enter Colleges. That would not suit your reverence. To give the Grammar Schools of Peterboro', Lindsay, Norwood, Keene, Omemee, &c., aid from the spare funds of the Toronto University, and likewise to all the counties in Canada West. Apply funds to the noble and patriotic object of educating our youth as it were under the paternal roof and watchful eye of a parents love until their young and tender minds are matured to such a degree that neither the blandishments of an alluring world, nor the false systems of perverted truth, shall be able to turn them from the narrow path in which our Creator, God, directed the Patriarchs of old to train their children from the early dawn until the going down of the sun; amidst the busy scenes of pastoral life, teaching and preparing them to be good, that they might become great.

Sir, there is a wide scope for your able pen in reforming peculation; overhaul your bosom friend and colleague. *Ask him* all the particulars in regard to the Ten Thousand Dollar job. Examine the expenditure of this worthy chief. "Shoulder the broom," tuck up your long robes, overhaul, overhaul, examine and see that the beam is not in your own eye, before you denounce Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Episcopal Methodists, N. C. Methodists, Bible Christians, Independents, Congregationalists, Quakers, Shakers, Mormonites, &c., &c. What presumption! By what authority, do you bring your superiors in numbers, intelligence, wealth, and antiquity, under your anathema. The Canadian press also comes in for their share of abuse. The *Witness*, *Leader*, *Globe*, *Examiner*, *Times*, *Canadian Statesman* and other able independent journals, are all subjects of your false and undignified remarks.

Now, sir, I ask, who are you? A fire brand, a busy body. Yes, a man that will mis-state facts to carry out his own selfish ends! I think, sir, your proper name must be Mr. By-Ends; your history and conduct agrees with Bunyan's representation of that amiable gentleman. Dear brother, repent, or your reward will at last be according to your works.

You sowed dragon's teeth in Peterboro' where you resided but too long for the harmony of the Christian church. Peace, has been proclaimed—[illegible] "The tree is known by its fruits." "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles." I will ask ask you one or two more questions. How many thousand dollars do your co-religionists receive from the numerous bodies of Christians I have named above? What returns are they receiving for their kind support to your Methodical system? Destroy—destroy! Des roy their halls of learning, Bible and Tract societies, &c., &c. "Woe be unto ye hypocrites," &c.

I remain,
awaiting your reply,
FATHER HONESTY.

Peterboro', March 22, 1860.

P. S:—*Mr. Editor:* It will become really necessary on the part of the Protestant community to correct the false impressions that are being made through the agency and influence of the clerical part of the Methodist Church. What are they doing do you think? Why they are trying to get the unthinking and careless portion of the community to cut their own throats by signing their petitions to the Legislature of United Canada now assembled. I hope there is honesty and patriotism enough in our Legislative halls, not only to put a stop to this system of vandalism, but to take the $3,000 they now receive, and throw them, and all sectarian institutions on their own resources, and as in duty bound they will have the confidence of the people of Canada.

F. H.

MOUNT HOPE TRIPOLI.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—In your paper of to-day I notice an extract from the Port Hope *Guide* on the above subject, containing the following passage: "We are assured that the Tripoli has been submitted to the best chemists in the province, and after a careful examination has been pronounced a genuine article."

I do not know what others may have done, but for myself most most distinctly deny having ever certified that the so-called Mount Hope Tripoli [illegible]

Your obedient servant,
HENRY CROFT.

University College, March 24th, 1860.

A SURVEYING PARTY ATTACKED BY SCURVY.

A distressing affair recently took place in the unsurveyed country at the back of the county of Victoria. Last week news was brought into Lindsay to the effect that the surveying party of Mr. Brady had been seized with scurvy which carried off a young man, about seventeen years of age, named Roche, nephew to G. M. Roche, Esq., Crown Agent, Lindsay. This turned out to be too true. The deceased died a month previous. A shell was made for the body, which was buried in the snow to preserve it until it could be brought into Lindsay. It is expected here in about two weeks. Of the party who came in from the Surveyor's Camp, two were badly afflicted with the scurvy, and were scarcely expected to survive. Mr. Brady was the most remote Surveyor, and was engaged beyond Bell's Line. It took the party who came out a month to reach Fenelon Falls. This is the second of the family who has lost his life upon this survey.—*Lindsay Herald.*

Two young men in Normandy died recently of internal ulcers, caused by tobacco smoking.

News of the Week

Connecticut makes 200,000 gallons of wine and Ohio 80,000 each year.

In 1350 reaper's wages were fixed by law at three pence a day.

There is a pear orchard in Mississippi containing 15,000 trees.

England pays to foreign countries on an average $6,000,000 per month for food.

Strawberries have been produced at the rate of 160 bushels per acre, worth $1,200.

The Russian Government have ordered an American steam fire engine for St Petersburg.

The London *Globe* contradicts the report that Lord Brougham is about to publish a History of the British constitution.

Piccolomini has married an Italian Prince, who is rich and the relative of a Cardinal.

Strong fortifications are being erected at Hartlepool. The batteries will be provided with nine 68 pounders, Armstrong make.

The Rev. J. Walker Marsh, chaplain to the Bishop of Huron, is about leaving Ingersoll, to take up his residence in London.

The English post office authorities are forwarding letters by the U. S. overland mail to San Francisco, thence to China.

Mr. Layard, who has just returned from Italy, is preparing for the press a pamphlet on the Italian question.

Mr. M. K. Dickenson will this year place six freight boats upon the line between Ottawa and Montreal, and two steamers on the Rideau.

Three hundred men, stone-breakers and scavengers, have been discharged from employment by the corporation of Montreal. Cause—want of funds.

A whole batch of America pugilists sailed in the *Africa* from New York on Wednesday morning, to witness the fight between Heenan and Sayers.

Mr. C. B. Davis, of Simcoe, has grown a parsnip seven feet long. It is rumoured he will keep it for the inspection of the Prince of Wales' if not for presentation to him!!

A subscription has been raised in London to send a person down to the scene of the *Hungarian's* wreck, to indentify the person of poor Talbot and bring it up for burial.

The board of School Trustees of the city of London, C. W. passed a resolution to prohibit the school masters using tobacco during school hours.

It is said there are not less than 700,000 to 750,000 barrels of flour in store in New York. Of wheat there are 1,500,000 bushels, chiefly red Chicago and Milwaukee.

The weather in Lower Canada is very fine for sugar-making, bright days and cold nights. And if it continues the make will be very large in Lower Canada this year.

A movement is in progress to effect a meeting in August or September 1861, in London, of scientific men from all parts of the world. Many of the continental savans have already promised attendance.

Mlle. Jennie Leon, who has been playing in the theatres of the United States, turns out to be a boy. *She* is very beautiful, and has received from her admirers diamonds, bracelets, silks, and boquets in profusion.

The *Court Journal* says that there is not the slightest foundation for the announcement copied from the Dutch papers of Orange with an illustrious British Princess.

The cost of running the Great Eastern is $10 per mile, including every expense; and if she could have regularly 2,000 passengers at $30 per head, she would pay a profit of passengers alone, of $30,000 a trip.

Considerable competition may be expected between the steamers on Lake Superior this year. Ten steamers are already announced to run from Cleveland to the northern ports.

Marshal Niel and the Duke de Magenta are about to receive, for their share in the battle of Solferino, the Piedmontese Order of the Annunziata, the oldest in Europe, having been established in 1362.

The Buffalo Bank Note reporter says that bills from the new plates of the Bank of Montreal, which have a partial resemblance to the Bank of England notes, are being imitated by photographic process so as scarcely to be distinguished from the originals.

A whole block with a frontage of 320 feet is being raised in Chicago four feet to the level of the sidewalk. In the block there is the Marine Bank, built of stone, five stories high. Altogether it contains 500 inhabitants and $1,000,000 worth of merchandize.

A little daughter of Judge Colt, of St. Louis, hearing a burglar at work in one of the rooms below, went to her father's room and knocked loudly, calling at the same time for a pistol.—The burglar heard the noise and left, taking only a portion of his booty with him.

There have been 1300 applications for the six mail clerkships on board the Canadian Ocean Steamers, with a salary of $500 a year. There is a poor prospect for a country whose young men parade such appointments, in preference to adopting the ordinary occupations of their station.

BANK OF BRANTFORD.—Our readers will be glad to learn that this Institution will soon be in a position to commence its business. Its offices are located in the Kerby Block, adjoining the Post Office, and are [illegible] *Morning Herald.*

Mr. Routledge, the great English publisher, says, that the New Zealand flax, which can be procured in any quantity, will make a "magnificent" paper and that nothing but the excise regulations had prevented its use. Four years ago, he said, the whole edition of the *Times* was printed on paper made from flax straw.

A BRAKESMAN KILLED.—On Monday night as the emigrant train was on its way west from Hamilton, a brakesman, named McDonald, fell from the top of one of the cars, and was killed instantly. The accident occured near Copetown, and the body was brought there, and forwarded to Suspension Bridge, where the unfortunate man's wife and family reside.—*Free Press.*

OFFICERS OF THE "HUNGARIAN."—The following is a correct list of the officers who sailed on the last voyage of the lost Canadian steamship *Hungarian*:—Thomas Jones, commander; Mr. Hardie, 1st officer; Mr. Allen, 2nd officer; Mr. Porter, 3rd officer; Mr. Kane, 4th officer.

THE ADULTEROUS MUSIC TEACHER.—Edward W. Reed, of Springfield, convicted on two counts for adultery, is to be sentenced on Saturday morning next. It is understood that his counsel have abandoned the intention of having the case sent up to the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions. The general impression is that he will get six or seven years in the State Prison.

Latest from Europe

BY THE "NORTH BRITON."

PORTLAND, March 21.

The "North Briton" brings 75 passengers.

The Cork papers of Thursday contain the following news:

War is extremely probable between Austria and Piedmont.

Piedmont is buying cavalry horses in France.

It is stated that Count Arese has been entrusted by the Emperor Napoleon with the mission to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont on the Savoy question.

Florence, March 7th.—A government ordinance has been issued suppressing all former decrees against the liberties of the press.

Naples, 3rd.—There was a grand military display here on the 1st inst. Some persons have been arrested, and several noblemen are about to be exiled. Great activity is being displayed in the arsenals.

Rome, 3rd.—Great agitation prevails in the marshes, and tri-color flags are hoisted nightly.

Vienna, 6th.—It is stated that the Austrian Government had received positive information from Bologna that the troops commanded by General Steffanell will insist upon returning to Tuscany.

MOROCCO.

News from Morocco is to the 22th of February.

The permanent occupation of Tetuan by the Spanish had been definitely agreed upon and 10,000 beds had been ordered to be sent there.

Several battalions in the peninsula had been ordered to be ready to go to Africa upon the first summons.

BY THE "FULTON."

A PRIEST SENT TO PRISON FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ELECTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

MILAN, March 2.

The elections are fixed for the 25th inst., and Parliament is convoked for the 2nd of April. One can scarcely overrate the importance of these two facts, which leave at any rate, no doubt about the resolution of Piedmont to pursue the road once chosen. By a curious coincidence, M. Thouvenel's note of the 31st of January, proposing the same solution, appeared the same day in the papers, adding thus, as it were, the sanction of France to the resolution of Piedmont.—It must, however, be recollected that a month has passed since that note was written, and that at the end of that note the readiness of France is expressed to listen to any modifications and combinations which might lead to a less radical solution.

It is the proposal of a new and less radical combination of this kind which has thrown lately a cloud over the political sky of Italy; the traces of it are visible in the dark passages of the Emperor's speech, where it is said that he counseled the King of Sardinia to respond favourably to the wishes of the provinces which have offered themselves to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See.

Although people might have been prepared for something unpleasant, this dark passage has caused wry faces. "What does it mean?" every one asks himself.—Autonomy for Tuscany, and a species of feudal vassalage of the Romagna towards the Pope. The more mistrustful apprehend the reopening of the old game, which every one hoped was concluded.

The decree summoning Tuscany to give, on the 11th and 12th inst., a plebiscite, by universal suffrage and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom, seems to indicate that the latter are right. It is a thunderbolt from a clear sky, unexpected and dazzling. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are, as I have repeatedly said, in bad odour in Italy, and not unjustly so. The popular movement in Italy, like all really national movements, is carried on by the most intelligent and wealthy classes of the country, while the masses of the lower classes, as more or less, take little active interests in politics, being perhaps more behind in education proportionally than any other country, while they are at the same time, more under the influence of the clergy, a class which is not everywhere so devoted to national interests as its great majority is in Lombardy. Thus the fate of Tuscany is to be specially committed to the insight and penetration of the most ignorant part of the population, whom it will be even difficult to teach what they are expected to vote. Take any peasant in the world and try to give him an idea of a separate kingdom. It is a hard case that ignorance should be appealed to for the solution of a political question.

But it is not so much the result of this plebiscite which renders people anxious, for it is expected to be favorable to the annexation; it is the apprehension of what else may follow after this first stroke.

The Emperor's speech was expected to be favorable to the annexation; it is the apprehension of what else may follow after this first stroke.

The Emperor's speech was expected with no less impatience by the French army in Italy than by the Italians themselves, and certainly the impression produced on the former was not much more satisfactory than that produced on the latter. The only question which was eagerly asked from those [illegible] was, Shall we have war or not?" The dispositions is decidedly bellicose, and Italy is thought a more agreeable garrison than some small town in France. If there is no war, it is felt this Capua must be left, and the only alternative offered in the speech is a garrison at Chambery with plenty of white mice.

Fanti, in company with Cialdini, has gone to Central Italy. The second, as you remember, was spoken of as lieutenant to the Minister of War in Central Italy. His journey, therefore, is interpreted as a tour of inspection on a field where he might soon be called upon to act.

In the midst of this political uncertainty and gunpowder smell, the electioneering movement has begun again with fresh vigor. Almost all the electoral associations and circoli which took part in the communal and provincial elections have returned to new life, and are busy in coming to some understanding about their list of candidates. You hear of nothing but electoral meetings and candidates; every one is full of them. The subject has been so eagerly taken up that it has almost thrown into the background general politics, which is almost incredible in such an interesting moment.

A curious feature in this movement is the absence of individual agitation. In vain would you seek for spontaneous candidates addressing electors or canvassing votes.—Such a step would be the surest means to not being elected. It would pass for personal ambition, which is, with a certain affectation, excluded from this electioneering movement. All are supposed to act from patriotism, and without any consideration for themselves. The initiative comes entirely from the electoral committees. Of programmes there is but little trace, except certain vague expressions which do not much differ from each other. The only point on which all speak out distinctly is that the candidate must pledge himself to promote by all means in his power the annexation of the four provinces of Central Italy. It is needless to remark what a power for decisive action a parliament thus constituted will give to an energetic ministry.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

HALIFAX, March 23.

The royal mail steamer "Canada," from Liverpool on Saturday, the 10th instant, via Queenstown on the 14th, arrived here to-day.

The steamship 'Etna' was to leave Liverpool the same day for New York.

The steamship "Bohemian" reached Liverpool at nine, a. m., on the 7th; and the "Kangaroo at noon on the 8th.

The question of annexation of Savoy to France was the prominent topic. Scotland had consented to the inhabitants of Savoy voting on the subject.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Commons that Austria and Prussia concurred in the views of England.—Russia had not yet replied.

The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown approving of the French treaty. The amendments offered thereto, by the Opposition, having been rejected by a large majority.

It was reported that since Garibaldi rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and the return of the army to France, are threatened.

The Bank of France had gained 4½ millions of specie during the month. The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 69f. 65.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was very dull. The provision market was steady.

Consols closed on Saturday at 94¼ a 95¼ for money 94¼ a 94½ for account.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour very dull at 23s a 26s. Red, 9s 9d a 10s 7d; white, 10s 6d a 12s. Corn dull. Yellow 32s 9d a 33s 6d. Athya & Co. say holders of wheat and flour are very firm. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland & Co., quote pork dull; lard firm but quiet at 60s & 61s for fine qualities. The Brokers' circular and other authorities quote bacon quiet at 29s 6d a 30s for pots; and 33s a 36s for parcels.—Sugar heavy; coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Faring Brothers & Co. quote breadstuffs dull but steady. Coffee firm.

London, Friday evening. The market for money is slightly more stringent, with an active demand. Consols closed at 94½ a 94¾ for money, and 94¾ a 95⅛ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £49,000 since the last weekly returns.

The very latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Sunday, p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet provisions quiet.

London, Saturday evening.—Consols closed to-day at 94¼ a 94¾ for money; 94¼ a 94⅝ for account.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Newcastle laid the despatches before Parliament relative to the Savoy question, contained details of everything that had taken place. He admitted however, that certain private letters from Lord Cowley containing nothing of any moment had not been published. Several Peers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell requested Mr. Kinglake to postpone his motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France, on the ground that the discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service. Mr. Kinglake consented, but would introduce it at a subsequent period.

The subject of allowing France to carry out a system of emigration from India to her colonies was brought up and denounced by Mr. DuCane. Lord John Russel reiterated his previous explanation that the arrangement was made with a view of arranging the free emigration system of France, which practically revived all the evils of the slave trade, and under these circumstances he thought the new arrangement perfectly justifiable.

Mr. Byng moved an address to the Crown approving of the new commercial treaty with France, and promising that Parliament will take necessary steps to carry it into effect.

publishes Farini's reply to Cavour's message of the 29th February. He says if the form of the new vote is not decided upon, he should choose universal suffrage. The acts of Rome have destroyed any possibility of a vicarate, as proposed by France over the Romagnas. He guarantees full and absolute liberty in voting.

A despatch from Cavour to Rinnoia, dated 28th of February, communicates the French ideas relating to the settlement of the Central Italian question. Cavour says that the assurances of the French Government show that the election of a Prince of the house of Savoy would be opposed by France. Whatever will be the result of the next vote of Tuscany, the King will accept it before then.

Rinnoia, in a despatch to Cavour dated the 4th of March, denies that Tuscany aspires without reflection to the union with Piedmont. He says everything confirms the opinion that they were right in freeing themselves from Austria.

Paris, Saturday.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a semi-official article against the general adoption of universal suffrage as applied to the doctrine of national sovereignty. A false extension of the principle may become an incessant source of trouble and danger to Europe, though an extension is about to take place in Italy in opposition to the counsels given by France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is stated that the bills of excommunication against Victor Emmanuel, are ready to be launched the moment the approbation of the Central Italian States is declared.

Turin, March 8.—The *Opinione* publishes Count Cavour's despatch of the 2nd, relative to Savoy and Nice. He declares that the aggrandizement of Sardinia can never prove dangerous to France, but that considering the obligations that Sardinia is under to France, serious attention must be given to the Emperor's demands. At the moment when Sardinia demands for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, she exposes herself to the charge of inconsistency if she denies the right of free expressing their wishes to her subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps. However great the regret would be at the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchs demanding separation, Sardinia would not refuse to recognize the weight of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescriptions of Parliament.

In regard to the opposition of the great Powers, Cavour thinks that the decree for proper frontiers of France and Sardinia will secure just and equitable negotiations on this head.

A royal decree of Naples establishes modifications on 240 articles of customs tariff, and orders a revision of the remaining articles.

The Tuscan correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that under certain conditions and with the free consent of the popular will, the Italians would consider themselves well rid of Savoyards.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

No additional engagements are reported.

AUSTRIA.

General Ergottan had committed suicide.

TURKEY.

Another misunderstanding existed among the Ministers, and a change in the Ministry was hourly expected.

The Western Powers had made proposals to the Porte to assist in the maintenance of the rights in Syria and the Danubian armed intervention occur there. It is stated that the Porte had requested a treaty of alliance with them for certain emergencies.

It is reported that a body of Ulemas had secretly protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and had obtained a letter of encouragement and subsidies for Morocco.

London, Saturday Evening.—A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

Mr Cubbab has to-day been declared duly elected for Surrey.

Telegraphic Despatches.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

New Orleans, March 21.

Miramon notified the foreign vessels that he would commence the bombardment of Vera Cruz on the night of the 13th, and he would not be responsible for the shipping anchored under the Castle.

On the 12th the officers on the deck of the General Miramon heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz.

There were captured with the two steamers, six mortars, six 22-pounders, and 2,000 stand of small arms.

The steamers were worth $60,000.—They broke down the third day out and put into Lizal.

The materials of war were stored away below out of the sight of the men, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and who were forced into the service.

Maria's steamers returned the Saratoga's fire and then tried to escape. The Indianola pursued the Miramon, whereupon the latter fired upon her. The Indianola returned the fire and the crew boarded the Miramon at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the Indianola's deck was carried away by the shot. The Miramon was then run aground, and the Saratoga brought the Marquez to.

The *Picayune* is informed by the French prisoners on board the prizes that the fighting was done principally by the officers, who were stationed on the shores and fired the guns assisted only by Mexican sailors from the shore. The two steamers had 250 men on board, and their killed and wounded amounted to forty.

The Indianola and Wave had 80 men each.

The first engineer of the Marquez, an American, was killed. Capt. Turner asked why he fired upon an American vessel without provocation. Marin replied that his men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the Saratoga and understood her signals. The men fired contrary to his orders. Captain Turner replied—"You are entirely responsible for the outrage."

It is stated that the expenditure cost $360,970, mostly furnished in Havana by the Government, in accordance with a secret article of the Almont treaty.

The prize steamer Maryong is anchored opposite this city.

Lieut Chapman has received orders from Washington to remain here, and forward his despatches. He has despatches also for the British Minister.

Juarez's proclamation, declaring Maria's expedition piracy, authorized any one to capture it.

The *Delta* publishes the details of the negotiations between the British and Mexican Governments. Lord John Russell proposes an arbitration, a general amnesty and religious toleration. If the proposition is declined, England must demand of both parties in Mexico full indemnity for the English subjects.

Miramon has prepared the forces of the republic, and hopes that England, France, Spain, Prussia, and the United States, shall be mediators for the establishment of peace. Meantime, the Custom-house duties are to be divided between the two parties.

Juarez returned Miramon's communication on the 3rd instant, with the declaration that the proposition was absurd and inadmissible.

New York, March 21.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says, Marion, who was captured with the steamer was formerly Commodore in the old Mexican navy. Our government is possessed of information of all that passed between Marimon and him, and found Mr. McLane's instructions under that knowledge. He had credit for $80,000 in one bill, which was subsequently increased to purchase steamers and munitions either in the United States or Cuba, to co-operate with Marimon, when the attack from land was made against Vera Cruz. He left Havana under the Spanish flag, which was the original colors of the steamers, but hoisted the Mexican flag. His movements were known and watched throughout. The British Minister here was informed of the intention of our Government to disregard any blockade of Marimon attempted at Vera Cruz, and of the extent of Mr. McLane's instructions to that effect, and it is understood acquiesced in the policy, upon the ground that Mexican privateers might be fitted out, to the serious injury of the commerce in the Gulf.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Boston, March 24.—The ship Norway of New York, when five days out on the passage from Macao to Havana, with 1,000 coolies, was the scene of a terrible mutiny, in which 30 coolies were killed and ninety wounded. The fight lasted from six p. m. till daylight next morning, when the coolies yielded. Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters, also a lady passenger and child on board. The lady passenger died of fright and her child expired soon afterwards.

Edward W. Reed, a music teacher, of West Springfield, convicted of adultery, was to-day taken to the house of Correction for two years and a-half.

New York, March 24.—It is reported that A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, has been taken to the insane asylum.

FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED BY PIRATES.

Singapore, Jan. 21.—Her Majesty's steamer *Ontrust*, when about five days' steaming above Banjermassing, was suddenly attacked by about six hundred men in prahus. The crew had not time to fire more than one shot when the assailants were in possession, and after murdering all on board, (seven officers and fifty men), they ran the vessel aground. In reference to this report a London paper says: "We have made inquiries at the Admiralty, and we find that the prefix "H. M. S." to the vessel must be incorrect. In all probability the vessel lost is in the service of his Netherlands Majesty, if it is a vessel of war. To-day's mail has brought accounts of all the vessels in Her Majesty's service which could have been anywhere in the neighborhood, and there is no report of any such occurrence. The vessel is probably named *Ontrust*, and was attacked five days steaming from Banjermassing, up the river Banjer in Borneo, which forms part of a Dutch province."

FROM OREGON.

Telegrams from the South part of Oregon, casting in the vicinity of Jacksonville, on account of rich quartz discoveries. One company had taken out $125,000 in gold. 800 pounds of rock yielded $60 in gold.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived from the southern part of Oregon to-day, bringing news of a horrible massacre of Indians at several villages around Humboldt Bay by a party of forty white men.

At daylight on the 26th, at Indian Island opposite the town of Eureka, and distant therefrom but a few hundred yards, more than 40 Indians were killed, three-fourths of whom were women and children.

On the beach at the south entrance of Humbolt Bay, 40 or 50 more were massacred, that being every human being with a red skin at that village.

It was reported that a simultaneous attack was made the same morning upon the Indian villages on Eel river.

These deeds were perpetrated by the farmers and graziers of Eel river country who have suffered from Indian depredations during the past year.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Washington, March 26.

Negotiations in regard to the San Juan affair are progressing slowly. The proposition recently submitted to our Government by Great Britain upon a basis which she thought would be acceptable to the United States by yielding our rights to the Island, so fixing the boundary so as to include other portions of Her Majesty's territory which we do not claim, but which are worthless, was replied to, and positively declined. Mr. Branch will oppose the organization of new territories, and moved an amendment to the Utah Bill, giving the President of the United States power to appoint territorial legislatures as the custom prior to 1836. This will set up all difficulties by the root. If the new territories shall be organized, elections for delegates will be ordered. Delegates elected prior to the existence of the territories could not claim seats in the Congress.

THE PIRATE STEAMERS.

Washington, March 26.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday contain a statement made by the prisoners aboard the Mexican prize steamers, corresponding substantially with the accounts already published. The *General Miramon* had a crew of 250 men, mostly Spaniards; 40 of the crew were killed and wounded in the engagement. The prisoners state that the ammunition was put on board at Havana with the knowledge of the Cuban Government. A large portion of her cargo consisted of powder, which was thrown overboard during the fight.—Some of the barrels of this powder have been recovered, and prove to be the same as used in the arsenals at Havana.

BARNUM HIMSELF AGAIN.

New York, March 24.

P. T. Barnum made a speech here to-night, stating that since his failure, four years ago, he has been engaged in giving exhibitions, and in musical and commercial speculations in Europe, which, with the proceeds of his lectures in great Britain, has enabled him to cancel all his Jerome Clock debts and preserve a large portion of his estate. He announced himself as again the proprietor of the American Museum, and declared in every name "Richard was himself again."

New York, March 26.—John Lothrop Motley, historian of the Dutch Republic, has been elected corresponding member of the French Institute, in place of the late Mr. H. Prescott.

Mr. Mosby one of the commissioners to negotiate a loan of $1,000,000 for the Republic of Bolivia, came passenger in the *Baltic*.

General Hayne, New Granadine minister to Washington, has been nominated for President of his country and will doubtless be elected in June.

Advices from Ecuador report that Moreno's forces have beaten those of France three skirmishes. Both of the factions were waiting till May for the rains to cease when the contest will be renewed.

PERU.

It is said no attempt has been made to get up a revolution in Arequippa against Castela, but it was put down after three hours fighting.

Advices from New Granada state the Cass-Cerron treaty, as amended by the United States, has been ratified by both Houses of the Granadian Congress.

FIRE IN NIAGARA.

Niagara, March 26.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., at about one o'clock, a. m., in the back part of a building on the corner of Queen and Gate-streets, occupied by H. Gibson as a cabinet shop. The wind being very high at the time, the fire raged uncontrolled till seven houses, with outhouses, laid in ashes. The premises were all occupied, and a number of families have been rendered houseless. One building, occupied as the Odd Fellows and Free Mason's lodges, was destroyed with its entire contents. No insurance. The fire was finally arrested by the pulling down of a building by the hook and ladder company, and the exertions of the fire company and citizens generally. Probable loss, $5000; not insured.

PROBABLE MURDER AT SEA.

A DESERTED VESSEL FOUND IN NEW YORK BAY.

From the New York Times.

Early yesterday morning the sloop E. A. Johnson, of Islip, Long Island, was discovered adrift in the Lower Bay, between the east bank and Romer Shoal, by Captain Sistare, of the schooner Telegraph, of New London. Her bowsprit was gone, her sails and rigging were dragging alongside, and there was no one on board. On boarding her, Captain Sistare discovered that her decks, fore and aft, were besmeared with blood, and found human hair, matted with gore, scattered here and there, indicating that a murderous affray had probably taken place. Large pools of blood were found on the floor of the cabin, and table, chairs, and stove were spattered. Everything was confusion and disorder. A large hammer was found on which were found human hair and blood, showing that the murderous work had, in part, been accomplished with that instrument. From the cabin door to the side of the vessel there were marks of blood, apparently indicating that the victims had been drawn from the cabin and thrown into the ocean. A pool of blood was visible near the scuppers, and there were traces of it on the outside of the vessel, and prints of bloody hands on the rail. Pools of blood also surrounded the mast near the windlass, and the red traces of crime were found on the mast and sails. The vessel was taken in charge by the captain of the schooner, and shortly afterwards the the steam-tug Ceres coming along, took both vessels in tow, and brought them to Fulton Market slip. Coroner Schirmer, with his assitant, Dr. Boughton, instituted an investigation. The captain of the sloop was George Burr, of Islip, Long Island, aged about 34 years, and has chartered to go to Virginia for a load of Oysters, and left Spring Street dock on the 15th inst., with a crew of three persons, two of whom were named Smith Watts and Oliver Watts; the name of the third is unknown. The captain, it is stated, had several hundred dollars (some say as much as $2,000) to be used in purchasing his cargo. The sloop called at Keyport, New Jersey, and left there last Sunday. Nothing was seen of her afterwards until yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, when she ran into the schooner. John B. Mather, which was below the the Narrows, on her way to Wilmington, striking her amidships, cutting her down almost to the water's edge, and so badly injuring the schooner as to oblige her to return for repairs. Captain Nickerson, of the schooner, states that it was quite light at the time, and he distinctly saw one man at the helm, and the boat hanging at the davits.

There are various theories concerning this mysterious affair, the most plausible of which is that the unknown person who were in the vessel took the first opportunity, after the vessel got outside of Sandy Hook, to murder the captain and the two young men, and then to put back to the city; and that he was about running the vessel ashore when he came into collision with the schooner.—Captain Weed, of the Second Precinct Police, and Sergeant Phillips have been making inquiries with a view to the detection of the murderers. A messenger went to Islip, last evening, to ascertain all the facts which could there be learned concerning the captain of the ill-fated sloop. It is believed that the person seen on board must have taken the small boat, and landed on the Long Island shore below Coney Island shortly after he ran into the schooner.

HORRIBLE MURDER!

One of the most brutal cases of wife-murder on record occurred in the village of Thornton, on the evening of the 12th inst., committed by a man named Hugh McDonald, a cooper, upon his wife, Margaret McDonald. It appears that McDonald has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and stocked by liquor, would quarrel with, and abuse his wife. On the evening of the murder, he attacked her with more than usual violence, striking her down, and then leaping upon her face and neck. The poor woman never spoke after being struck down.

McDonald has a family of six children, two of whom a boy of seventeen, and a girl of fourteen years old, deposed that their mother was murdered by her husband in the manner above stated. Only a few minutes previous to her death, the murdered woman is said to have been in a neighbor's house, and in a good state of health.

Dr. Norris, Coroner of Cookstown, and a respectable jury, held an inquest upon the body, which, on being examined, displayed marks and bruises of a fearful character.—A verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against Hugh McDonald, who was immediately arrested, and is now in Barrie Jail awaiting his trial.—*Barrie Advance.*

REV. DR. FYFE.

We regret to learn that the first Baptist Congregation in Toronto are about to lose the services of their esteemed pastor. The *Baptist* says:—

Resignation of Dr. Fyfe.—At a church meeting held last Friday evening, Dr. Fyfe stated to the church that he had conditionally accepted a call to take the presidentship of the institute at Woodstock, and therefore tendered his resignation, to take effect in three months from that date. He said he had not come to the resolution without a struggle with the feelings, but his conscience of duty left him no other course. He congratulated himself and the church upon the circumstances under which the resignation was given. There was nothing in the church to render the unhappy or restless; he felt the strongest interest in it, and would do his utmost hereafter to secure its welfare. Several gave expression to their regret at the proposed change, and the church agreed to meet the following Wednesday for prayer and consultation. This change will not effect the Dr.'s connexion with the organ of the denomination; but special reference will be made to this subject at some future time.

THINGS NOT TO BE SEEN.

We have the highest authority for stating that H.R.H the Prince of Wales will *not* be invited to see the following Canadian curiosities:—

1. The Bible used during the Double Shuffle. The article has, we understand, been placed at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is now doing good service amongst the Bojesmen.

2. The Consolidated Statutes as a sample of cheap Canadian literature.

3. The pen with which the Address of the Reform Association was written. (It is to be sent to the British Museum, and to be followed there some half century hence by its employer as a mummy.)

4. The poll-books of the city of Quebec. They are to be employed as a cushion by the Honourable Mr. Alleyn when he takes his seat on the Bench.

5. The York Roads. Her Majesty has given strict orders that the illustrious neck of the heir apparent shall be jeopardized on them. (In consequence of the Royal determination, Mr. Beaty is about to turn annexationist.)

6. The City Council. The sound education he has received forbids him entering bad company. He has not forgot a line in the Royal copy-book: "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

8. Mr. Gowan's last speech. All nauseous and offensive matter must be carefully kept at a safe distance from the nostrils of the Prince.

9. Mr McGee's 300,000 men. The junior member invited H.R.H. to review them on the Champ de Mars at Montreal; but we hear that the invitation has been peremptorily refused.—*Grumbler.*

ENTRY OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS INTO EDINBURGH.

The 78th Highlanders arrived at Edinburgh on Friday evening, Feb. 24, at half-past five o'clock. The entry, says the *Scotsman*, was a perfect triumph. At five o'clock, the hour of their expected arrival, approached, the city bells commenced to ring out joyful chimes, and people hurried about to secure good positions along the route from Waverley Bridge station to the Castle. The town was in a state of universal excitement. With one or two exceptions all the city companies of Volunteer Rifles and Artillerymen assembled on parade for the purpose of lining the streets, and the Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery and Leith Rifles were also present to take their share of duty. Upon the Volunteers depended the entire order of procession. The presence of a large police force had been requested with the view of temporarily preserving the streets from traffic, but for some unexplained reason not a dozen constables were visible. An almost unbroken line of volunteer guards stretched from the Bridge up to the Mound. Every window commanding a view of the line of route was occupied, and on the houses top in Princes' street hundred of spectators were assembled. There could not have been less than fifty or sixty thousand persons assembled. On the station platform there was also a considerable number of privileged persons waiting to give the first welcome to the 78th. The Lord Provost and Dean of Guild were in attendance, as representing the city; the Rev. Mr. Miller, chaplain to the garrison, was likewise present, as also were several military and volunteer officers. The bands of the County Militia and Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery were formed within the station, near to the entrance gates, ready to strike up martial music and strains of cordial welcome. The Highlanders arrived at 5 30 p.m., amid deafening cheers within and without the station. The carriage doors were quietly opened, and the "six hundred" were in an instant welcomed to Edinburgh as old familiar friends. Some of them recognized relatives from whom they had been long separated, and the warmth of their greeting was of painful interest. On Col. Ewart's stepping out of his carriage, the Lord Provost advanced and addressed to him a few words of congratulation and welcome to which the gallant Colonel briefly responded, expressing a hope that the 78th Highlanders would always serve their country as devotedly as the hitherto had done in whatever circumstances they were placed. The men seemed remarkably well pleased, and not a little surprised at the warmth of their reception, but it was not until they got outside the station that they were able to realize how deeply the hearts of the people were stirred. The bands struck up several spirited airs—amongst them "Within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toon," and "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The men forming four deep, marched out of the station, preceded by the bands of the Volunteers and Militia, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." A tremendous shout of welcome burst forth from the spectators as the first of the "belted plaids" were seen, and hats and handkerchief were waved joyfully from every window. Upon reaching Princes' street so great was the pressure of the people, that the further progress of the 78th was for some minutes barred. The bands ceased playing, and it required all the efforts of the pioneers of the 78th to set matters right.—At last a quarter of an hour elapsed before the regiment was able to move on at a reasonable pace, when the entire force found its way into Princes' street, the enthusiasm of the populace was unbounded. A number of the gallant Highlanders were "relieved" of their guns by obliging friends, and one athletic civilian, making a dash at the regimental band, seized hold of the great drum, and hoisting it aloft, marched on beside the regiment, much to the astonishment of the band-master. There were two or three affecting instances during the march along Princes' street of "auld acquaintances" revived, and one gallant fellow who recognized in the crowd a sister whom he had not seen for many years gave way to deep emotion. When proceeding up the Mound another rebuk took place, which caused another half and delay. It was seven o'clock—very nearly dark—before the last of the 78th were safe in the Castle. How the "wives and families" managed to get safe through the crowd to the Castle, we cannot say, but on reaching their destination—burdened with all sorts of portable baggage—they were treated with very great consideration and kindness. There was no abatement of the warmth of the receipt on till the last straggling baggage cart entered the Esplanade. About seven the immense multitude of spectators quietly dispersed. The length of time the 78th are to remain here is uncertain as not yet fixed, but they will probably not stay for less than three or four months.

The Cleveland *Herald* relates a story of an old donkey who, to all appearance, died on Sunday night of last week. Preparations were made for his funeral, but while the procession was on its way to the grave, the horse attached to the waggon containing the coffin, took fright, upset the waggon and threw the coffin out. The cheek broke it open, and the mourners were surprised and alarmed to see the donkey himself rise from the ruins, alive. He is still living, and likely to live for some time.

Exhibition of 1862.—At the Council meeting of the Society of Arts on Thursday, the Guarantee Deed for raising a sum of not less than £250,000, on behalf of the Exhibition of 1862 was approved, and the following named as the trustees of the fund: The Earl Granville, K. G., the Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Chandos, Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway; Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., and C. W. Dilke, Esq., Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851; and Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Art Treasurers Exhibition.

Death of a Remarkable Dog.—"Poor old Bob," the faithful dog of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who accompanied them to Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, sharing the thickest of the fight, who returned home with them and was decorated for his bravery, was accidently run over by a cart-wheel on Thursday week and killed. Bob originally belonged to a butcher at Windsor, but he took a fancy to barrack and camp life, catered for himself and never failed to mount guard with his battalion.

COMMERCIAL.

THE TIMBER MARKET.

From Duncan, Ewing & Co's. Timber Circular.

Liverpool, Brunswick Quay, Feb. 29.

Since the 1st February, the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 10 vessels, viz:—0 from Quebec, 8 from St. John, N. B., and two from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 5,030 tons; during the same time last year there arrived two vessels, the tonnage being 666. The average amount for the like time in 4 years previous to this has been 5,898 tons.—From the North, 3 vessels, 845 tons, wood laden, have arrived; while for the like time last year 0 vessels, 0 tons arrived; the average of four years being 489.

In remarking upon the course which the market has taken since the date of our annual circular, published a month ago, the most important feature to notice is the alteration proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to assimilate the duties payable on Foreign Timber and Deals, with those of Colonial, the rates now leveying 10s per load on tawn, and 7s 6d per load on hewn timber of foreign growth, and 2s and 1s respectively on Colonial, with 5 per cent in addition on the latter.

What the ultimate issue of this proposed alteration may be, remains to be seen.—There are parties which are of opinion that the change, if carried out as proposed, will have a most injurious effect on the North American Colonies, especially on the Spruce Deals of New Brunswick, and Canad an Red Pine. Whether this may be the case or not, the first move, as far as the produce of the North of Europe is concerned, is to put up prices abroad, of both Timber and Deals, to a point which will nearly absorb the reduction. The extreme course may be expected, after a while to adjust itself, the result probably being that the producer and consumer may mutually participate in the remission, the former, however most probably retaining the larger moiety.

The immediate effect of this announced fiscal change on the market has been materially to check a wholesome and active demand which has prevailed with little interruption for some months past; this lull, however, we expect will be of a temporary character only for so long as the manufacturing interests in this, and the adjoining counties continue in their present prosperous state, the consumption of wood goods must of necessity go on.

COLONIAL WOOD.

Pine Timber.—Several cargoes of Quebec Yellow Pine have changed hands during the month, leaving very little to be disposed of on importers' account. Really good St. John's Pine is becoming scarce, very high rates being obtained for prime quality in retail.

Red Pine.—A parcel of Quebec, of good average, brought 18½d per foot, by auction.

Quebec Oak.—The proposed reduction in duty on Foreign Wood will tend still further to depress Quebec Oak, which continues very unsaleable.

Quebec Elm has been taken into consumption to some extent for the use of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. Stock remaining over moderate.

Quebec Deals.—A small parcel of Bright Pine, 1st quality, brought £18 10s per standard, by auction,—Stocks of all qualities very low.

Quebec Staves—There has been a more active business transacted in standard of late, principally for the Irish Market.—Puncheon continue dull of sale, the demand running more actively upon steet State bogshead.

Duncan, Ewing & Co.
Timber Brokers and Measurers.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, March 27.

Fall Wheat $1 25 to $1 33c.
Spring Wheat $1 to $1 4c.
Flour, Extra $5 75c a $6 50 per barrel
Superfine $5 60c; Fancy $5 50.
Barley 62c.
Rye 70c. per bush.
Oats 35c to 36c per bushel.
Potatoes 18c to 20c per bush.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 27.

Wheat $1 38 a $1 42 for common to fair red Southern; $1 15c for Canadian. Rye is very quite at 85c a 87c. Barley scarce and firm at 80c a 85c. Oats 43c a 44c for State and Canadian.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 29, 1860.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ bel.	0 00	0 00
Wheat ₱ bush.	1 20	1 30
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1 00	1 05
Oats "	0 30	0 30
Peas "	0 45	0 50
Potatoes "	0 25	0 00
Pork ₱ cwt.	6 00	7 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	5 00	5 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	1 00
Green do,	1 00	1 00
Hay ₱ ton	14 00	16 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Apples per bbl.	2 50	0 00
Eggs	0 10	0 10

Died.

At Peterboro on the morning of the 24th inst., Robert G., second son of J. T. Hutchens, Esq., aged 20 years and 5 months.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom.	1125	200	Wm. Mofferoid
John Bell	1162	360	R. Crighton
United States, [now building.]	1200	300	

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 15th MAY.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
Saloon Cabin, $60.00
First class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions, $30.00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
R. SHAW & Co., Quebec,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, Common Street, Montreal.
13

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the ninth concession of Dummer, between lots 5 and 6.
March, 1860. 12-4in

FOR SALE.

ON Reasonable Terms, Lot Number 27 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.
Apply to
THOS. FORTYE, Esq.
Peterborough.
March 19, 1860. 13

THE
"HAMILTON TIMES,"
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Mailed to Subscribers at $5 a year in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
$1.50 a year, in advance.

THE TIMES advocates Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple—a Written Constitution—and the Exclusion of the Executive from the Legislature. Meanwhile, Economy in the Administration of the Government; the Ballot; Non-Sectarian Politics; the Emancipation of the Reform Party from the Domination of Cliques; Encouragement of Manufactures; Free Lands for Settlers; Homestead Exemption and Appraisement Laws; Restrictions on the Rate of Interest; a Bankruptcy Bill; the reform of the Small Debt Courts, and the application of the broom to the cobwebs which hangs about the law.

Times Office,
Hamilton, March, 1860.

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

Office in Harvey's building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully beg leave to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has this day disposed of his entire stock in trade to Messrs Alexander Stewart and James Gallon, who will continue the business in the same premises, and for whom he would bespeak a continuance of their kind patronage.

W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro', 7th March, 1860.

WITH reference to the above notice, the subscribers respectfully inform the public that having entered into partnership under the firm of Stewart & Gallon, and having purchased Mr. Conger's well-selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

they intend to carry on the business in the same premises, and hope by unremitting attention to the wants of their customers and moderate prices to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.

Burnham's Block,
Peterboro', March 21st, 1860. 12

Attention!

CLEAR THE TRAOK.

As all the Merchants are compelled to keep their Goods within their Doors, and not allowed to expose any of their samples in front of their Stores, the subscribers taking the welfare of the Public into consideration deem it advisable to inform them where they can get

ALL KINDS OF

Groceries,

ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS,

in any quantity from a quart up

ALL KINDS OF

FISH

ALL KINDS OF

MEALS, GRAINS,

AND

Provisions,

Garden and Field Seeds, Crockery and Hardware.

All their Goods are of the best qualities and will be sold at a low price. All parties wishing to supply themselves with small lots of Teas and other Groceries will do well to try their samples as they feel confident the price and quality will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Glover & Robinson,
George Street.
Peterboro', March 21, 1860.

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber where you may find the BEST ARTICLES for your mon

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜Remember the address—Carey & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

FRESH
Arrivals!!

A. MORROW,

Has just received his Spring importations, consisting of

Groceries & Provisions,

TEAS—Fresh from the Market, of the best flavors, from 2s per lb. upward.
SUGARS—From 5d to 9d per lb.
COFFEES—1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb., ground and Roasted every morning.
SYRUPS & MOLASSES—From 1s to 2s 6d per gallon.
TOBACCOS—In Squares, twists and papers, from 1s to 3s per lb.
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, BARLEY, RICE AND SAGO.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, at 10s per 100 lbs.
Indian Pale Ale and London Porter, by the single bottle or dozen.
BOXES OF CHOICE BRAND CIGARS.
Fresh and Dried Fish, Lobsters and Sardines.
Apples, Lemons, Oranges, and A variety of Dried Fruits.
Pickles—Every description.
Candles, Pearl and Spices.
Filbert, Almond and Walnuts.
&c. &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

GLASS AND WOODEN-WARE,

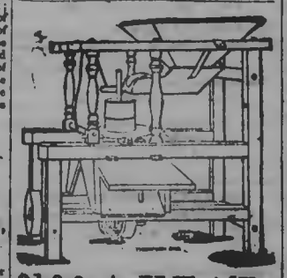
Useful, Plain, and Ornamental, and everything in the trade.

☞Parties purchasing from the Subscriber may rely upon getting articles of the First Quality, and as cheap as can be had at any establishment in Peterborough.

Remember the place—Harvey's Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to J. Campbell.

A. MORROW.

Peterborough, March 14, 1860. 1f



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Meindoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Miles, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 14th, 1860.

SCYTHES.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

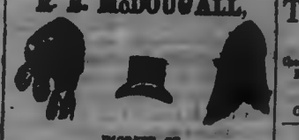
MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 14, 1860.

R. B. McDOUGALL,



IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND MILLINERY.

R. B. McD. would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,

Which will be found to compare every favorably of the season,

And at prices which defy competition.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY

MADE TO ORDER.

George Street, Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1859.

State Fire Insurance,

HEAD OFFICE—3 PALL MALL AND 22 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kinn, Chairman.
Peter Morrice, Esq., Managing Director.
William Cosens, Esq., Secretary.

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counts. at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONT .

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | R. J. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.,
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Gooderham, Esq.

Bankers:—The Bank of Montreal.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Semptember Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES, producing an additional annual income of

$100,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Department.

All loss es in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who ex amin the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to compromise any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough

TO LUMBERMEN,

MILL-OWNERS & OTHERS.

W. MOCOCK,

WOULD intimate that he is prepared to execute every description of

JOBBING WORK,

at very low rates. His machinery being worked by steam he is prepared to do HEAVY MILL WORK on more satisfactory terms than any other establishment in the County. Anchors of any weight made to order. Pike-heads, tartar-dogs, cant-hooks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

W. MOCOCK.

Steam Axe Factory, Feb. 6, 1860. 6tf

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR

SALE BY AUCTION,

ON

Saturday, the 31st March,

at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises.

LOT No. 6, south of McDonnel Street and west of George Street, half an acre.

ALSO,

Lease of Lot No. 5, on the Church Plot of St. John's Church, under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Lease bearing date the 16th day of March, 1854, for a period of 21 years from 1st March, 1855, which lease is renewable; having a frontage of 40 feet on Water Street by 120 feet in depth, with dwelling-house, Stable and all the Buildings th

EFFECT on MANURES on CROPS.

I have now to speak on another point, namely, the effect of manures on the production of plants. Before doing that, let me observe that what we call the roots of turnips and mangel wurzel and such botanically speaking, roots, but bulbous formations intended to accumulate the necessary materials for the production of seed in a subsequent year. Now as regards the growth of plants, There is one thing that ought to be borne in mind by those who are gradually engaged in the work; namely, that you may over-produce a thing, or stimulate one portion of a plant to the detriment of another portion. You know that if you sow wheat upon a dunghill you will get stems like no grain. The reason of this is obvious; and it applies not merely to wheat, but to a great many other plants to which it is not generally supposed to apply: it is this, that too large an amount of stimulating manure at an early period is, to cause the formation of large cellular tissues, by which the power of the manure is thrown too much in the formation or production of the first portion of the plant; and when you want afterwards to fill the cells with the materials of nutrition, it turns out that you have nothing to follow up with. In the case of turnips the result is simply this, that you have a large development of leaf, and too great an extension of the cellular tissues of the turnips, which cells do not subsequently get filled up with the proper amount of starch and other nutritious substances. In the case of wheat the result is similar. You may stimulate wheat, or barley, or oats to such an extent that the product will be all stalk, their being no power to produce the ear of corn; or if the ear be produced, it will contain no seed or seed of inferior quality. It is for this reason—the question being one to which my attention has been directed for some years—that I have recommended the use of salt and lime, and other substances of the same kind, which have the power of arresting the too-early growth of wheat or other straws when your object is to obtain the ear. I think this cannot be repeated too often, for I am sorry to say that, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, the facts do not seem to be yet sufficiently appreciated by those who are practically engaged in agriculture. There are only a certain number of weeks after the first germination of the wheat occurs, before the ear is formed. Now if you can stop the too great growth of the straw in the early period before the formation of the ear, the power of the manures which you have put on the land will be thrown directly on the second period of the life of the plant, the seed will be greater in quantity, and the sample of corn undoubtedly better. I cannot cite a better illustration of this than that which is afforded by the experience of the last, when we had as a general rule, too much straw, and too little corn. If you do what I have referred to in any single case, when you ultimately want the last product of the plant, you will find that you have done wrong. On the other hand if you require the mere grass or hay, you cannot manure too highly with ammoniacal and phosphatised matters in order to obtain the largest quantity of produce. In all cases in which you want the early product, the grass or hay, you cannot do better than apply ammoniacal and soluble phosphatical manures to the greatest extent in your power.

SEED CORN.—Every farmer should know that if seed corn is frozen before it is dry, its vitality is destroyed. If farmers will take care that their seed corn is gathered in season to get thoroughly dried before it freezes, there will be no danger of a strange and mysterious failure of seed corn, if the corn is ripe, or nearly ripe, when it is gathered.

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33 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular and systematic publicity for their announcements, a certain and speedy means of doing so, at a

GREAT SAVING OF Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transmission of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and features himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction

ROBERT MOORE.

FOR SALE.

PORK, BEEF, & HAMS,

90 Barrels PORK,
Barrels BEEF,
Tons of HAMS,

Peterboro', 9th 8th, 1860. W. CLUXTON.

SACRED MUSIC.

Mr. R. GRAHAM,

Will, upon a class for the practice of SACRED MUSIC, commencing on the evening of

Thursday Next, 23rd Inst.

in the basement of the Free Presbyterian Church.

☞ All Music Classes, together with the public, are respectfully invited to attend.

Peterboro', Jan. 22, 1860.

IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will have a few thoroughbred

LEICESTER RAMLAMBS

for sale next Spring. Parties wishing to purchase will be required to apply before the 1st May next.

Price $10 each.

GEO. BIXON,

4th Con., Otonabee, Feb. 8, 1860 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE subscriber wishing to dispose of his property in Water Street, (lately occupied by Mr. Lett) now offers for sale that valuable

Building Lot,

No. 1, Lot number 6 of East frontage, and 200 feet depth. There is a

Good Well of Water

on the premises.

Apply to

THOS. HOLLYWELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 8th, 1860.

NEW SHOP CURRANTS.

CLEAN FRESH and fine flavored. First arrivals from Trieste.

Cowper & Ogilvy.

Peterboro', Feb. 16th, 1860.

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THE SUBSCRIBER is returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal support he has hitherto received, begs to inform them and the public generally that he has made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in the workshops of this Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Also all improved cultivators; double mould and drill plough, which can be regulated to run any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 two furrow faces, straw and root cutters, and everything else required on a wild or improved farm

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N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1856. 51

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Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

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We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

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AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and travelling public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call,

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

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THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

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Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

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Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

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REASONABLE RATES

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Peterboro' April 20th, 1859. 16.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

150 able bodied, steady labourers to work Sibley in Rice Lake Railway Bridge.—The wages will be good, the employment constant during the winter.

Apply to the Foreman on the Otonabee pit, or to

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer.

Cobourg, October, 24 1859.

FOR SALE.

150 Cords of Good Mixed, Prime Maple, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Dollar, last October, 1859 43

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Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860. 6—3

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Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
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CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
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Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

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Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

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TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway	8,05
Baltimore	8,25
Bredin	8,45
Harwood	9,15
Indian Village	9,45
Keene	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station	1,00 P.M.
Keene	1,30
Indian Village	1,45
Harwood	2,15
Bredin	2,45
Baltimore	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3,25
Arrive at Cobourg	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

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Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

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"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

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Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good care taken the in selection of servants and genteel Options always in attendance at the counter.

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LOW.

J. RENFREW,
PROPRIETOR.

"STARTLING BUT TRUE!"
SURVIVE OR PERISH."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible sanative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this spiritfulious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the conducting influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Constiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FISTULA.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysiplas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many exhibition and other tablet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum	Wounds of all kinds.
Scalds,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits thereto as usual on MONDAYS, THE DAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, and he is at all DAYS THE SAME MODERATE formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AS HE RESPECTABLE AND AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Valcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste; much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms over Mr. Clurton's store, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
IN THE
Peterborough *Examiner.*

THE
'MONTREAL WITNESS'
Is Published Twice a Week at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY EDITION.

$2 per single copy per annum, in advance for the clubs of 6, addressed separately.
$13 " 10, " "
$20 for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

The terms for both editions are strictly such in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

All letters, orders and communications, to be addressed, post-paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL
Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal.

ADVERTISING.

The "Montreal Witness" being extensively patronized by town and country merchants, presents an excellent medium. The terms for a over eight lines, 7 cents per line, and 3 cents per line each insertion. Under eight lines, 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements not exceeding three months will be charged twenty-five cents each insertion. No advertisements can be inserted inconsistent with that character of the paper.

DAILY MIRROR
OF
Parliament!

THE Undersigned have decided on issuing a DAILY SHEET of Eight Columns or Sixteen Pages, 9 by 12, (medium,) (in the same form as the *Canadian Agriculturist*), to be entitled as above, which will contain a careful Epitome of our own Domestic and Foreign News, and will be published in the Two Houses of the Parliament, prepared expressly for the work by a full Staff of Short-hand Reporters. The whole series may be bound up in one or more volumes at the end of the Session, and will answer all the purposes of a

Canadian Hansard!

As the publishers will possess the files for the execution of this work which will enable them to issue it earlier than the ordinary newspaper reports, and are resolved to make it a perfectly fair and truthful record of the Debates in Parliament, they anticipate a large circulation, and to prevent disappointment would invite early orders.

The price will be 2d a number, or 1s 6d per dozen. News Agents will be taken at $2 per hundred. No order will be taken less than 100 unless accompanied by cash, nor will any paper edition be printed than is actually ordered in advance.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Printers to the Legislature.

Quebec, January 24, 1860.

Sessional Reporting!

THE proprietor of the *DAILY CHRONICLE* has made arrangements to supply each subscriber who has paid twelve months in advance, with a copy of the

Daily Mirror of Parliament,
Free of Extra Charge.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

Toronto, January 24, 1860.

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH
No. 201 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE
FOR
ALL OVER THE World.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is entirely free from mercury.

PROMPT!

In cases of this complaint immediately relieved, or if here less startling, the Proprietor for Testimonials he is forbidden to do (Physician), and the whole of the medical profession who attempt to make it known, unless they are willing to be ranked among the meanest knaves.

HE WHO INSURES,

A poor pickle up this spring's pre-paid Physicians pay $15 today and privately with perfect secrecy. Let any one who is in want of a Doctor, or any shoemaker have recommended by them, and if they would accept the money back.

APPLICATION OF THE KNIFE.

In performing the operation and let the paroxysm not worry you, as it only to fill no cause, and thought to be a dreadful death, but simply here one thin coloured by cancer, fistula, piles, &c., may be cured in a few days, and with certainty, if they will give it a fair trial.

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these diseases complaints, it stands pre-eminent, no other whole cure without; and the cures supplied by this medicine the

APRIL

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Notes Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Colouring and Bronzing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kep constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 14.

"THE EXAMINER"
is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 3
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without written instruc. tions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plats and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

H. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,

DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.,—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Cahan's Hotel, Peterborough. 12

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Herrick's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

R. BURNHAM,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

DR. HOLTWELL,

HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,

SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PAINT AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION removed into rear OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 29, 1858. 30.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

S. FERGUSON,

SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro' 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Late of London.
Residence and Business Room, also of the Medical Hall, Perth (south).

THOMAS MATHERS,

BUTCHER, George Street, Peterborough. 20

S. FERGUSON'S

TORONTO CARRIAGE SALOON
POST HOPE C. W.
Always on hand.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always in Season. Also the celebrated Grant Lowenstein's Pain Killer. 49

FUNERALS FURNISHED

A FIRST CLASS HEARSE,

W. T. WATER.
Cleveland, March 14, 1856. 13

T. J. HAZLITT,

BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.

☞*Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 36

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1858. 24

CAROLINA RICE!

JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COUPAR & OGILVY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

THIS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest and best houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become as great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.

JOHN WALTERS,

BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,

Written Street, Port Hope.

ACCOUNT books made to order at Shortest notice, Paper Ruled to any pattern. Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and Sheet Music, neatly Bound, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account Books, suitable for Bankers and Merchants, always on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. Old Books bound in the neatest manner and most durable style, and at the shortest notice.

☞I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Ranney, of *The Examiner*, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.

JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 7, 1858.

NOTICE!

[illegible] meetings of the Public Board of Instruction [illegible] Township of Smith, for the organization of Normal School Trustees, will be held in the

[illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE

[illegible]
Peterboro', Dec. 17, 1859. 21

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.

Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.

R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.

Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.

Miss Kelly, will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

GEORGE H. HUGHES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

J. J. MARSHALL,
GENERAL GROCER,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET
Peterborough.

THE Subscriber continues to keep on hand a large assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!!
TEAS
of every kind and quality, at reduced prices.
SUGARS
as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
COFFEES
choice samples very cheap. All the Fruits of the season.

The subscriber cordially invites a visit to his establishment.

J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro', Dec. 10th 1859.

Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WARE HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms,
George Street, Peterboro'

KEEPS constantly on hand, and makes to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞*All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.*
Peterboro', Dec. 2, 1858. 40.

SUPERIOR POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY
Dupont, Hyson,
Gunpowder & Sporting
TO BE HAD AT
Jas. Stephenson's,
Agent for Peterborough, Otonabee, &c.
Mr. Stephenson is appointed Agent for the above celebrated Powder, at the Peterborough Factory, and will keep a supply on hand at all times.
Peterboro', Monday 21st, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!

DR. CUMMING'S new work, "Great Tribulation."
"THE INVESTIGATOR WORKED"—By Harriet Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February.
A splendid number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
Fresh supply at the Peterborough Bookstore.
G. MERRICK.
Peterborough, Jan. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] and Commission Merchants, under the firm of [illegible] & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm are to be received by [illegible], and all claims against the said firm are to be presented to him for payment.

[illegible]
Peterboro', March 10, 1860.

Selected Poetry.

HEART ECHOS.

Old songs! they ring upon the brain
Like whispers from the far off sphere,
And with their thrilling spell revive
The garnered love of by-gone years.
What though beneath the sod they lie
That pale array of honored dead;
In hues immortal round the heart,
Still, still a hallowed beam they shed.

Old songs! I never guessed how large
A space was in this heart of mine,
Till, one dull eve, by chance, I found
A well-worn book whose every line
Came back to me as clear as though
But yesterday I'd laid it down,
And there I found the wished-for clue
That spoke of days forever flown.

Oh, when amid the world of doubts,
Of light and shade in which we stray,
We seek some charm by which to drive
Some temporary grief away,
Let they who love such pleasures court
The favorites who entrance the throng
For me I'd find a homelier scene,
And lull me with some good old song.

THE JEW:

OR,

THE OLD HOUSE IN JUDEN STRASSE.

In one of the most distinguished quarters of Frankfort-on-Maine, was the street called *Juden Strasse*, or Jews Street. Although in the very heart of the city, it was quiet and retired, and not much frequented. A people distinguished only for great wealth, who rarely make use of it, and only hoard it in their coffers without contributing to the various public charities or helping to beautify the city or their residence, will rarely attract others towards them; and therefore the Juden Strasse represented but a small number of the busy residents of Frankfort.

In one of the houses dwelt a Jew, whose love of gain, if indeed such a passion had entered into his soul, was under the full domination of his honesty and integrity. These were jewels which he prized far above the gold and precious stones with which his brethren sought to solace themselves for their outward poverty of appearance.

I will not say that he was not earnestly seeking for means to provide against the future contingencies of fortune, and to lay up something for the little ones who set around his board; but high above all these was enthroned a pure principle of horror and justice, perfectly incorruptible, to the loss of which, wealth and honors could not bribe, nor poverty compel him.

The wife of Ben-Heber Rothschild was a fit companion for such a man. Stately as an eastern princess, and beautiful as only her own race can be, in the wealth and brilliancy of her deep, black eyes and raven hair, distinguished for the peculiar purple tint that flushes over it in the sun's rays, just as they gleam over the ring dove's neck, Sara Rothschild was as good as she was beautiful.

Their house was neat and beautifully ordered. Although the furniture was all of a simple form, yet it was made of a rare, old wood, that now brings its weight in gold.—One closet was devoted to sets of differently-patterned Dresden china—the heir-looms of families who had been impoverished, and who were glad to let them lie in the Jew's closet while they lived upon the money they brought. Ah, how few could redeem them. This closet was often carelessly exposed to strangers, and its wealth of beautiful cups and plates was the theme of many lips, as they were the admiration of the children of Ber-Heber. They indeed, never tired of gazing upon the paintings and fine gilding that enriched the china.

Although the outer closet was thus fearlessly exposed, few would have imagined that behind its seemingly secure back, there was an inner one that contained princely inheritances in gold and diamonds. This was the *trust* closet—so constructed that the closest inspection would not reveal its existence; that extravagence had pawned, and for which the worthy Jew was receiving profits, but simply those which had been entrusted to his integrity as cheap, and for which he never would be paid.

One night, when the family was about to retire to rest, a faint knock was heard at the door, and was answered by the master of the house. A gentleman, plain and simple in his dress, and carrying nothing, not even a cane, with which to defend himself, appeared on the steps. His person was wholly unknown to the Jew; and it seemed that he was equally so to the stranger; for he was particular in asking for him by name.

He ushered his visitor to the room where his wife was sitting, as he left me, in front of the [illegible] closet, which stood with its wide glass d[illegible], the stranger seemed half disposed to object to the presence of the lovely Sarah; but when this turned him on each hand, and acknowledged his own presence by a bow, which her grave and queenly acquaintance returned into a smile, he seemed [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] his business with [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

If our hopeless dependence on the United States were the consequence of some inflexible law of nature, one might admire the nerve with which the uncertainties of the future are faced. But the only thing that is certain on the subject is their lust for the obstinate indifference of all who are most concerned in the matter, whether on public or private ground, we might long before this have been comparatively independent of the great American monopoly. The peculiarity of cotton is that it will grow over almost the whole of the intertropical, and many of the temperate, portions of the globe's surface. Asia was familiar with its manufacture before we attempted to manufacture it. The soil and climate of Australia are proved to be very favorable to its growth. Africa is found to be capable of producing samples almost equal to the choicest productions of Georgia. Energy, skill, system and capital alone are wanting to grow within the limits of the British empire more cotton than all the mills of Lancashire could spin; and the thing is not done, because just at present, America is able to furnish us with nearly all that we require. Something, it is true, has been done, both by private enterprise and by Government encouragement, to obtain a larger yield and a superior staple from India and some other countries. But the efforts made have borne no sort of proportion to the importance of the enterprise, though the moderate results which have attended them, afford sufficient earnest of greater success in return for steadier exertion. Adequate profit alone is wanting to increase the Indian supply almost indefinitely—and the way to create profit is this, as in every other investment, to bring capital, skill, and industry to bear upon it. Cheaper modes of transit, increased facilities for irrigation, and more productive methods of cultivation, would probably enable India to withstand the whole world, instead of being kept out of the market by the superior quality and less costly productions of American cotton. The wonderful rapidity with which America has absorbed so large a portion of the cotton cultivation of the world should be an encouragement to those who are engaged in developing other fields of production. Difficulties there may be in the way of acclimatising the choicest sea-island cotton in Hindostan or Australia, or of adopting the short-stapled cotton of India to some of our manufacturing processes. But American land her difficulties of the same kind, and the spirit with which they were overcome is shown by the growth of her exports from one million pounds in 1794 to 1200 millions in 1858. It is credible that with whole continents to choose from where the cotton plant grows wild, English planters should fail to produce a supply capable of rendering us substantially independent on the resources of the United States. To secure this immunity do seem to us to be a duty which presses most heavily perhaps on the manufacturers who are immediately interested, but in no small degree upon the Government and the nation. More than a million laboring mechanics live by cotton, and would perish from a cotton dearth as the Irish perished from the potatoe famine.—Fifty millions sterling of the annual production of the country would be cut off if the precarious supply of cotton should be stopped. In the face of such eventualities it is not wise or right to go on living from hand to mouth without making a determined effort to guard against a calamity almost too formidable to contemplate. Some among us were ready enough to moralize on the Irish improvidence which staked the existence of a people almost exclusively upon a single perishable product. We are doing precisely the same thing ourselves; or, rather, we are courting a greater danger, for the world abounded with other kinds of food which were available when the potato was destroyed. The cotton-tree is no more proof against an epidemic visitation than the potato or the vine; and if the single trunk of the country from which we now draw the bulk of our supplies were reduced to barrenness, the whole earth could not give us an immediate substitute for the cotton of the United States. No peril of war could equal the peril of a cotton dearth and while we rightly prepare to cope with the one danger, it does not seem little less than madness to take no timely precautions against a still more formidable, though possibly a less immediate rise.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

The breach between the Imperial and Pontifical Courts is widening every day, and begins to remind us very forcibly of an earlier period of our own history, when a king who had signalized himself in the ranks of Rome, and from our sovereigns even now derive the title "defender" of another and a purer faith, was led step by step to dispute the jurisdiction, to deny the power, and to enhance the ministers of Rome. If the Pope has been ready to use the language of complaint, and even of menace, he has encouraged it quite as much by the bearing as by his terms, which retreats upon him, his every concession, and answers to the charge of despotism and revolutionary principles by betraying the Pope, with the most perfect truth of pairing on things sacred with things profane, and treating the rags of an odious tyranny as the sacred cloth that covers the mysteries of the altar.

Thus stands the controversy between the Emperor and the Pontiff; yet, having boldly confronted the master, the Sovereign of France is not the man to recede timidly before the aggression of the servants, and we now find the French government for the first time since the restoration of 1814 openly and avowedly on a position of antagonism [illegible] clergy. In this respect the [illegible] with a power which [illegible] practically from its own bench the liberty of the press. When he [illegible] the Bishops to put [illegible] the Catholic Church and reserve [illegible] Country, the Council [illegible] the law makers, and the Church its [illegible] and sacred privileges. He can, [illegible] deny that the Bishops have [illegible] the words which he authorized, [illegible] and supported questions, and supported [illegible] Church [illegible] and [illegible] Bishops [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Church [illegible] and [illegible] to

will not take upon me to say; but that it is a principle cause of such no one who has at all studied the subject will deny; and a cause patent one that many suppose. It will be observed that most smokers begin young, and their earliest spending have been in tobacco; sums perhaps insignificant in themselves, but momentous in laying a train of improvident habits, which may lead to vice, degradation and loss of character: and I'd sooner believe that the patrons of the Theatre and the Ball room were the friends of the religion of Jesus, to believe that these opinions expressed by eminent medical and scientific men were untrue.—Let temperance men also endeavour to prevent the young acquiring a habit injurious both to themselves and posterity.

But we live in strange times; times in which expediency has usurped the place of principle. Where can we find that invincible and indomitable spirit evinced by the champions of the reformation; or that principle and courage which inspired Scotland's covenanted wildness, when they resisted into blood, striving for liberty of conscience; when amid the green glens, and the dark hills of their native land they toiled not, faltered not, till the surplus minions of a tyrant were driven from their loved Caledonia; and why should not the same spirit be called into existence against intemperance. Is it not the Juggernaut of the 19th century, and who can number the thousands who self-immolate themselves beneath its [illegible]. Time as regards numbers [illegible] intemperance out-number those of intemperance. Still this need not make any one despair, for it is given not only to the poet, and the student, and the philosopher, but even to the statesman and the man of business, and the world to

"——— read the doom of distant time,
That man's regenerate soul from crime
Shall yet be drawn,
And redeem on his mortal clime
Immortal dawn."

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, March 30, 1860.

Latest from Europe.

BY THE "ARABIA."

NAPOLEON DETERMINED UPON THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

French Troops ready to March.

New York, March 30.

The *Arabia* arrived this morning. News important.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Calcutta telegram of the 10th inst., simply announcing the burning of the ship *Red Jacket*, reached England on the 16th inst.

Telegraph communication between Alexandria and Kurrachee is perfect.

An address to the Crown, approving of the French commercial treaty, was agreed to in the House of Lords by a majority of 30.

The British Government had received a despatch from France declaring the annexation of Savoy to be absolutely necessary, but stating that the feelings of the Savoyards will be consulted before decisive measures are taken.

Mr. Monk and John Bowell explained the position of affairs with China, and said that reasonable indemnity would be demanded, and enforced if necessary, but he did not think it necessary to go to Pekin.

Twenty thousand pounds had been paid by Denmark for a subsidy to the North Atlantic Telegraph, via Greenland, &c.

Some of the English journals are getting fierce with Napoleon on the Savoy question which will be settled by treaty between France and Sardinia, before the Savoyards are consulted.

Switzerland had sent a protest against the annexation.

It was reported that French troops were under orders for Chambery.

The Bourse closed dull at 68.

Full returns of the voting in Italy show an overwhelming majority in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The vote in Tuscany was 366,000 for annexation, and 15,000 for a separate kingdom. No steps had been taken yet.

An insurrection in Naples was considered imminent.

Calcutta advices report a further advance in freights, and a large increase in the export duty of saltpetre.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst. The *Vigo*, from New York, arrived on the same date. The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 19th.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, the state of Naples was debated, and the Duke of Somerset said that protection would be afforded to political refugees who might seek for it on board the British men-of-war vessels in the Bay of Naples.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Haliburton asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the fact that the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, had been fortified by the French Government.

Lord John Russell said that the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the French Government had not violated the stipulations of the treaty.

Lord John Russell also made some explanations in regard to a Chinese expedition. He admitted that it was not desirable to proceed to Pekin, but it would be unwise to say that it should not be done if their offers were refused. An indemnity would be demanded, and if not accepted before the Gulfs entered, it would be insisted upon.

A general debate ensued, in which Mr. Bright and others strongly condemned the policy of Mr. Bruce.

Lord Palmerston defended Mr. Bruce, and said that England would very likely be ordered by submitting to the indignities which the American minister had met with. He had no idea that the Emperor of China was prepared to go to war for the Pekin affair.

The £100,000 preference capital authorized by the great Indian railway bill all been applied for by the shareholders, and the subscription list was closed.

The Daily News of the 17th says that all the statements respecting the state of Lord Derby's health are untrue, but that he is in a very serious condition, in consequence of a severe attack of gout, which has returned since the fall of the great Napoleon. Nothing further is known of the most eminent will be able to participate in the parliamentary [illegible] Europe has to reckon with a person which requires upon the part of England, and which has cast all respect for [illegible] Queen [illegible] Empire [illegible] entire demand. Upper [illegible] and [illegible] Gallic [illegible] Thought.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

[illegible]

The Canadian dispatch vessel has arrived from Quebec with the Prince of Wales on board. She left Quebec on the 19th inst.

Rome, March 16.—The assembly of great cardinals in favour of the Pope had taken place at the Vatican.

Paris, Saturday.—The *Nord* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the Powers. In the case of serious disapproval and opposition on the part of European States, which, however, is not anticipated, then France would gratuitously consent to the establishment of Savoy as an independent State. What is positive is that France will never consent, under any circumstances, to the retention of what are called the French slopes of the Alps by Sardinia, enlarged as she will be by a power inferior only to Prussia.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is certain that the order to the French army in Lombardy to be ready to march at a moment's notice has been countermanded.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that an autograph letter, from the Emperor Napoleon, cruocled in an angry style had been received by Victor Emanuel.—The Emperor invites the King not to accept Tuscany in its own name, notwithstanding the test of universal suffrage. He may name a Prince of his own house for Tuscany, and according to the same report, he is debarred from occupying the Romagna which may be governed by a Vicar acceptable to the Pope.

As the Sardinian Government declares in advance its acceptation of the result of the voting, a rumour was current that Piedmontese troops would forthwith enter Tuscany.

Another rumour was that the eldest son of the King of Sardinia, would be proposed for the Crown of Tuscany.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A Madrid telegram states that on the 12th of March, a Moorish messenger delivered a message to Marshall O'Donnell from the Emperor of Morocco, professing his desire for peace.

ITALY.

Modena, March 16.—The result of the voting in the Æmelian provinces has been proclaimed, and is as follows:—Total number of electors inscribed on the the list, 526,258; number who voted 27,512; for annexation to Piedmont, 429,006; separate kingdom, 759; cancelled, 750.

Florence, March 16.—A decree has been published, convoking the electoral assemblies of the 25th of March in order to proceed to the election of deputies to parliament.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that the second warning, which immediately excommunicates, has been sent to Turin. After a certain interval, the bull of excommunication against Emmanuel will be issued.

Two regiments of dragoons, quartered at Lyons, have received marching orders.—They are going to Chambery the capital of Savoy.

The Sardinian Cabinet is expected to meet on the 12th of April.

A regiment of Chasseurs have left Turin to be ready to enter Tuscany and proceed to Florence as soon as the King of Sardinia accepts the annexation. Other troops have left their quarters to be ready to enter the Romagna. General Fanti has just organized the army into four corps. Each will be composed of three divisions, two Piedmontese, and the third of Central Italy.

It is stated that one of the first acts of the Government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of 400,000,000 francs.

LATEST.

Paris, March 16.—The *Moniteur* contains a report of the Minister of War, Marshal Randon, who proposes, as the ideas of war were receding, to reduce the effective strength of the battallions of the Chasseurs from eight to six companies, the force which existed before 1853. The report is followed by a decree of the Emperor, approving of the ministerial proposal.

We are informed, says the *Courrier de Paris*, that the election in Savoy and in the county of Nice, to decide on the annexation of these provinces to the French empire, will take place on the 18th inst.

Chambery, Friday, March 16.—The *Courrier des Alps* announces, upon information derived from an authentic source, that the 1st and 2nd regiments of dragoons, now stationed at Lyons, have received orders to leave for Chambery.

Perth, March 16.—Yesterday about two hundred students attempted a demonstration at the churches and church-yards at this place. Several students were arrested. On an attempt being made to rescue them, the police reverted to their weapons and wounded several persons. The population did not in any way take part in the demonstration.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes the address to the King from the clergy of the several Provinces, expressive of their conviction, and that the question of the Romagna is quite distinct from the interests of religion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is some reason to think that a favourable change in the French government has taken place. On Wednesday it was disposed to challenge the annexation of the Romagna, and to press the King of Sardinia to negotiate further with the Pope. Yesterday it was reported that events in Italy will be suffered for the present at least, to follow their natural course.

The *Le Nord* publishes a despatch from Antonelli, in reply to the last notice of M. Thouvenel. It uncompromisingly demands the return of the revolted provinces before even the question of reform can be entertained, and complains that if their revolt has not ceased, it is because the Holy Father cannot obtain the support he might have expected. The rebellion has been fomented from without, and the Cardinal cannot see why it should not be extinguished by legitimate assistance from abroad, and it cannot but be fairly asserted that the succor offered by the Catholic nations to their common father is in reality assistance from abroad.

The American ship *Lady Suffolk* from Liverpool to Calcutta, was abandoned in a sinking state, in 49 deg. north latitude. The crew landed at Plymouth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, March 17.

Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat 1d dearer; red 9s 9d a 10s 7d. Corn dull; yellow 33s 6d. Provisions generally common declining tendency. Lard dull and rather lower; 60s a 60s 6d. Asheries quiet, pots, 28s a 28s 3d; pearls, 29s 6d per cwt. Sugar active under the reduced French duties, and rather dearer. Coffee dull.

London Money Market.—Consols 95¾. Illinois shares are in active demand. Sugar active and rather dearer. Coffee firm. Tallow

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

[illegible]

New York, April 2.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived this morning from Liverpool via Londonderry, with dates to the 17th inst.

London, March 16.—The assembly of great cardinals in favour of the Pope had taken place at the Vatican.

Paris, Saturday.—The *Nord* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the proposition of annexation of Savoy to France had been definitely settled. The Sardinian states that negotiations in regard to Tuscany are in a fair way of conclusion.

The Emperor received a deputation from Savoy.

Naples, March 14.—The Neapolitans had been sent into exile, and others were informed that they may remain in Naples. Austria had disapproved of the severe measures intended.

An Austrian General had arrived. Ambassadors from the western powers had given advice to the King.

A Turin letter of the 13th says the Sardinian Parliament will not meet till the 12th of April. The King intends, when the expression of the wishes of the population of Romagna are made to him, to deliver a speech declaring that he postpones the acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations are opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately these negotiations only postpone the crisis for a few days.

The annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont is accepted every where with great enthusiasm.

At the end of next the King will start on a tour in the province which voted for annexation.

One of the first acts of the Government, as soon as annexation is declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred millions, one-half to be negotiated abroad, and the rest subscribed for at home.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says: There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told His Holiness issued another circular, still stronger than the encyclical on the Romagna affair.

Letters from Rome say that agitation is so great that it is doubtful whether the French army will be able to restrain it much longer.

The second warning which immediately precedes excommunication, is said to have been sent to Turin.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT WAYNESBORO, GA.

The telegraph has recently reported a shocking tragedy at Waynesboro', Georgia, on the 6th inst., by which three persons lost their lives. The Savannah *News* furnishes particulars of the affair, from which it appears that the difficulty existed between John Owens, a merchants of Waynesboro', and John W. Walker, a plantation overseeer, and on that day Walker deliberately shot and killed Owens. He then immediately left for his home some three miles from town. The excitement in the town became very great, and five citizens with guns and dogs started to arrest him. On their arrival at Walker's house, Walker issued from the door armed with a rifle, pistol and a knife. The party called upon him to surrender, when he assumed an attitude of defiance and refused, while his wife in great distress clung to him to prevent further violence. Throwing her off he levelled his rifle and was about to fire, when the whole party of pursuers discharged their pieces, killing him instantly, and putting two buck shot through the arm and hand of his wife, and mortally wounding his daughter, a little girl about seven years old, who was in the house at the time, a buck shot having entered her face below the eye, and lodged in the rear portion of her brain.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

At an early hour on Wednesday a fire broke out in the four story frame tenement house No. 90, West 45th street, and spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, Nos. 84, 86 and 88. Owing to the combustable nature of the material of which the building was composed, and to the fact that some mistake had been made in giving the alarm, the flames had gained considerable headway before the fire engines were able to get to work.

The buildings 88 and 90 were entirely destroyed, and ten unfortunate tenants, who were asleep at the time, were burned to death.

The fire originated beneath the stairway on the first floor, and as in the case of the Elm St., calamity, the egress of the inmates were cut off by the flames rushing up the stairs. The cause of the fire appears to be a mystery, and is attributed by the police to an incendiary.

SUSPECTED MURDER IN HAMILTON.

An inquest was held at the Police Office this morning, on the body of Samuel Atkinson, of Dundas, shoemaker, formerly of this city. Deceased was found at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning lying on the sidewalk in John street opposite to Kinrade's Bakery, and near the Church of the Ascension. He was taken to the Police Office, and kept there as an ordinary case of drunkenness, which, it seem, was rendered the more probable, as he had evidently been drinking. Later on in the day, as he did not revive, Dr. Duggan was sent for, who, upon examination, found a wound over the left ear, and perceived that there had been bleeding, though not to any extent, through that aperture. At the inquest the testimony of the police was rendered, which merely doubled the fact of the finding and committal to the cells, and from which it appeared that they had not noticed any blood, or other circumstance to excite their vigilance. The Coroner ordered a professional examination, and Drs. Duggan and Beaston proceeded to remove the upper part of the skull. This operation disclosed a wound of about two inches in length on the left side of the head, which might have been made by some blunt instrument either of great weight or applied with very considerable force, as the skull is broken in more than one direction, and to some distance. About a pint of [illegible] blood [illegible] the brain. The police observed no stones or other substance on the sidewalk which would account for the infliction of such a wound by the deceased falling thereon. When taken up he spoke, and would appear to have been capable of [illegible] [illegible] of mind but [illegible]—*Hamilton Times of Saturday.*

THE PRINCE INVITED TO [illegible]

A largely attended public meeting was held recently in that city, for the promotion of the object stated. The matter had been taken up by the council, but the citizens were not pleased with their management of it. The speakers on this occasion were Messrs. Anderson (in the chair), Lawrence, Adam J. I. McKinnon, McCauley, Cassels, [illegible] Lemoine, Gamble, [illegible] the French Canadian [illegible] Ferres, Hall and Hime. The resolutions of the Council were unanimously and warmly condemned, and petitions to the Prince against receiving the invitation, and a petition to Her Majesty [illegible] were got and extensively signed. A number of gentlemen were appointed to [illegible] the petitions to the proper quarters.

THE REFORM BILL.

The country, upon the whole, seems to be satisfied with the new scheme of amendment, and we think with good reason, for it is certainly the best considered of all those proposals for reforming the franchise that have of late years been brought forward.—The moderate party, at all events, whether nominally Conservative or Liberal, can have no good reason for objecting to the proposed changes, none of which can be accused of being of an extreme character. While differing in detail from the Bill of Mr. Disraeli, and differing very greatly for the better, the only point of fundamental importance which distinguishes it from that measure is the reduction of the burgh franchise to six pounds. But it is known that Mr. Disraeli, in the event of his being allowed an opportunity to bring in a second Bill, had promised to make a provision of the same nature, and he could scarcely have thought to propose any change in the direction short of a six pound franchise. The Conservative ground of objection to the Bill, therefore, seems to be taken away, and a mere factious opposition to it from this quarter, unless supported by members for some of the burghs whose representatives are to be reduced in number, and other malcontents, is not likely to be successful.

From the extreme Liberal side the great objection to the Bill, of course, is just the opposite of that made by the Conservatives. According to the latter it concedes too much; the complaint of the former is that does not concede enough. Not being absolutely revolutionary in character it does not meet the views of those who desire to see a grand *coup d'etat* to whom practical and safe improvement is distasteful, a class of people who, if they obtained all that they wanted to-day, would discover to-morrow that the change was of no avail, and that some other revolutionary measure was necessary to limit those very rights for which they are now so clamorous. These people dislike the Bill because it does not surrender everything to certain arbitrary theories of their own, and they may also be supposed to be in a measure of ill-humor because their long cherished ideas are at length about to be realized in great part, and the realization will put an end to the pleasant sort of political dream which may be said to have comprehended all their ideas on the subject of the public good. What in a vote after all? they will shortly ask. Like the hero of the comedy, after he had obtained everything that his heart desired, they will be apt to exclaim, "Nothing in it," and least of all that particular virtue which they have been accustomed to expect, a correction for all the follies and ills of human government.

No long time will elapse ere the discovery is made that the Bill goes quite far enough in the way of reducing the property qualification to vote. There will no doubt be many practical grievances under the new system, and there are whole classes of intelligent people, including the mass of the working men in the country towns where rents are low, who will doubtless feel aggrieved by their exclusion from the list of voters. But this evil will be remedied in course of time, for, as has been shown, the progressive increase in the value of property in relation to the money standard is such that ten years hence the occupant of a five pound dwelling will, if his condition keep pace with that of the country generally, be paying six pounds, and thus become entitled to the vote. Another important class who have not, however, at any time made their grievances heard, are those who do not themselves rent or own premises on their own account. For this class, comprising a very large proportion of the intelligence of the country, the present Bill of Lord John Russell makes no provision, eashewing, as it does, all those "fancy franchise" which found a place in the measure he formerly introduced, as well as in that of Mr. Disraeli. With the property qualification retained at six pounds, the loss of this class of persons will not be of so much consequence as it would have been had the franchise been further reduced, as regards the occupants of property. Yet some complaint may be made, and, in the true conservative interest of the country, is likely to be made, on account of the exclusion of so much intelligence at the time when an humbler class of property occupants are having the franchise extended to them. In Canada we have an illustration in point as to the working of a low property qualification stopping short of manhood suffrage. The qualification there is nearly the same in amount as Lord John Russell proposes for boroughs and counties in England. This franchise, in short, admits the humblest laboring man, but it excludes the mass of mercantile employees, the dwellers in hotels and boarding-houses, who, on this side of the Atlantic, from such a large proportion of the male population.—In Canada the idea of reducing the qualification lower than it is at present, for the purpose of admitting an humbler class of voters is never spoken of. The most democratic politicians say it is low enough in all conscience, and what they desire by way of amendment,—if they can be said to have any desire on a subject with reference to which they do not seem to think it worth their while to make any movement—is that intelligence of the non-tenant mercantile class should be brought in to counterbalance the ignorance and corruption of a large proportion of the humbler class of tenants, who in many cases, derive their entire subsistence from their miserable thirty or forty dollar lots. The evil of excluding the thousands of educated persons in Great Britain who are neither householders nor shopkeepers would, as we have said, been very serious, if the franchise had been reduced lower than is proposed, and in this view, universal suffrage would certainly be preferable to Mr. Bright's plan of admitting all persons who pay poor-rates. But even with the qualification at six pounds it is a question if it is not advisable to take special means to admit the class, say, rate 4s, even at the risk of creating a "fancy franchise."

This omission, we are inclined to regard as almost the only serious objection to the Bill, which in all the provisions it does enter is certainly most judicious. It is eminently to be hoped that this opposition to it will be overcome, and that it will pass into law forthwith. The British people have long enough had their fingers in the dissension pie of this class of question, and are altogether unfortunate to the true purpose of government. And this we say out of no conservative disposition, but because we desire to see these dead questions buried with the [illegible] [illegible] and never [illegible] [illegible] All those who are reformers in earnest, radicals in the truest and profoundest sense, their intelligent minority which [illegible] [illegible] to the vast [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WORK IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

April is a busy time with those who have gardens. Much has to be done as soon as the frost is out, in preparing the ground for planting. It is however not desirable to sow seeds for main crops but only such as can be advantageously grown as an early summer crop.

PEAS.—A few rows of early peas may be sown, such as the *Dwarf Kent* and *Prince Albert*. Plant in rows three feet apart and soak the seeds for a few hours, and roll them in plaster before sowing.

Onion seed may be sown in rows one foot apart. One ounce of seed will sow a bed 24 feet long by 4 wide.

Parsnips are a desirable crop to get into the ground early. The ground for them should be dry, deep, and well pulverized.—Sow in rows 18 inches apart. In May thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows.—With good after cultivation no crop will yield a better return for the labour bestowed. The best variety is the *Hollow crowned*.

BEETS.—These are worthy of a place in every garden. The *Blood Beet*, either long or turnip rooted, is the only kind we should grow. Some like the white sugar beet.—Soak the seed a day or two before planting and sow in rows 18 inches apart.

CARROTS.—Some sow the *Early Short Horn* this month. It is the best variety for garden culture, and succeeds well on any moderately rich soil.

PARSLEY.—This forms a neat edging for the ends of the different beds next the larger walks of the garden. It is useful in flavoring stews, soups and gravies. Some like it for salads.

TURNIPS.—A bed of the *Early white globe* or *Early Dutch* will be found useful for summer use. Sow broadcast and afterwards thin out as desired.

CABBAGE.—Sow some seed of early kinds, as the *Early York*, *Sugarloaf* and *Winningstadt*, as well as some of the early varieties of Cauliflowers. Sow broadcast in a richly manured spot in the open border where the sun can have free access to the plants.

RADISHES.—The best kinds are the *Long Salmon* and the *Red and white Turnip*. Sow broadcast in a warm border and give enough seed. Rake it over lightly, and in three or four days the plants will appear. Pull the largest of them as they grow to a size fit for the table. Sow a fresh bed every two or three weeks to keep up a succession.

LETTUCE.—The earliest sown are the best—in fact those self sown the previous summer are often to be found plentifully in most gardens. To attain perfection they should afterwards be transplanted into an open border, and when of tolerable size, tied up, so as to become white and solid at the heart.

CRESSES, mustard and various other salads may be sown as soon as the ground is ready for them.

TOMATOES.—No garden should be without them. The earliest plants are the best, and as it is an object to get the fruit ripened as early as possible, it is well to sow some seeds early and protect the young plants from frost till they can be transplanted. The best kinds are the *Large smooth red* and the *Yellow Plum*. The *Fejee* and *Perfected* are two new kinds that have recently appeared, which we have not tried, but have heard them highly recommended.

POTATOES.—A few early potatoes, such as the *Ash-leaved Kidney* or *Early June* may be planted, and if frost is anticipated after they come up, protect the plants with boards or straw. Plant whole in hills, one potato in each.

Don't forget to prune up all the small fruits, and tie up such as seem to need it. Clean out and fork over the strawberry and asparagus beds, and get the whole garden into neat and trim order.

WALLING HOUSES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* suggests the offering of premiums at annual county fairs for the fast walking as well as the fast trotting horses. He says he knew a man who slept from two to four teams at work on the road, and never allowed them to trot at all; yet he made the distance in quicker time than his neighbors who made their horses trot at every convenient place. He said that when a horse walked after trotting, he walked much slower than his common gait, it kept continually on the walk, and then lost more than he gained by the trotting.

TASTE OF TURNIPS IN MILK.—I noticed an article in the *Farmer* stating that if turnips were fed to cows after milking, morning and night, the milk will not taste. We have tried it all this winter, but still the milk and butter tasted of the turnips.—We left off feeding turnips a little more than a week, and fed with carrots, and the milk and butter were sweet and nice.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

92 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will therein be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange the insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all others, the means of reaching numerous systematic publicity for their announcements, at certain and speedy means of doing so, at a

GREAT SAVING OF Time, Trouble, and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from the City Corporation, Government, Tradesmen, Notaries, &c., the entire execution of all such business, which he hopes to render them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in the line of business he will be in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will have for disposal this year

LEICESTER RAM LAMBS

for the next Spring. Parties wishing to purchase will be required to apply before the 1st May 1860. Prices Moderate.

GEO. MOORE,

Cobourg, Ont., Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1860

FARM FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] of Lot No. [illegible] in the 2nd Con. [illegible] containing [illegible] acres, about [illegible] cleared, [illegible] Frame Barn, [illegible] Apply to

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

on the premises.

Cobourg, Feb. 20, 1860.

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 19th October, 1859 42

HARVEY'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

THE SUBSCRIBER is returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large additions to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 8 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Cast and lettered Cultivators; double mould and drill ploughs, which can be regulated to sit any alike drill; gang ploughs having 2 mould, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and every thing else required on a wild or improved farm

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this dep. ment they have enlarged the Machine Shop, put in first it with the best and most improved machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with flue and tubular boilers to suit.

SAW MILLS.

Gang, Muly and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with easiness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1859. 1.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & MOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

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Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

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And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

WHEAT-CULTURE receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and sagacity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and travelling public. There are on the premises good stands and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Travelling Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!!

THE

STEREOSCOPE!!

TO respectfully ask the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and above all, one affording pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS, which at present he can confidently recommend as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in Scotland, England, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland, Spain, Egypt, Holland, Germany, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of

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VIEWS $1 50 PER DOZ., SINGLES.

VIEWS ON GLASS 25 CENTS EACH.

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From $1 50 each upwards.

Forwarded by Post to Canada, Address free, and remittances may be made in Canada Bills current in Canada.

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[illegible]

PUBLISHED [illegible]
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FIRE AND LIFE
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1858. 16

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Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

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FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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Bank of Montreal,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

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FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

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Capital $1,000 000.

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THOS. HOLYWELL,
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Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

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FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St. London. Agent for Peterboro',
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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

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without reference to the Old Country,
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

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L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continues to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

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HYDROPATHY, Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

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THE BRICK HOUSE at present occupied by W. Hall, Esq., opposite the Montreal Bank. Possession given on the 1st April. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to the subscriber,
THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860. 6—3

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 6 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street North.

Peterborough, April 18th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchel, have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.	
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Geo. Burnham,	W. H. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Wm. Sheridan,	[illegible]
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Anderson,	[illegible]
W. N. Hayter,	W. G. Johnston,
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DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Blotches or Mercurial Consumption, Scrofula and Weakness, Stones of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gravel, Head Ache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Spasms, Convulsions, &c., &c.

Dr. Gooding is now engaged in treating the class of maladies above mentioned, according to the system adopted by him in practice, with the most unparalleled success. The Institution is open for patients and visitors daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M. The Dr. will be happy to give advice.

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Toronto, C. W.

CHAMPAGNE!

COMPRISING all the best brands from $10 to $16 Per Basket.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Lobsch, on Water street, [opposite the Presbyterian Church] for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample preparations will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 13th, 1860.

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PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 30 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

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ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO.'

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station.....	8,00 A. M.
G. T. Railway.....	8,05
Baltimore.....	8,25
Brodin.....	8,45
Harwood.....	9,15
Indian Village.....	9,45
Keene.....	10,00
Arrive at Peterboro'.....	10,30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,.....	1,00 P. M.
Keene.....	1,30
Indian Village.....	1,45
Harwood.....	2,13
Brodin.....	2,45
Baltimore.....	3,05
Grand Trunk R. R.....	3,23
Arrive at Cobourg.....	3,30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.

Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the finest Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms—1 room 18 by 26 feet, the other two Rooms, 8 by 15 feet. RENT VERY LOW. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a new companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	Should procure this month-
Every Singer,	ly publication of Vocal
Every Teacher,	and Instr Forte Music,
Every Pupil,	costing but 10 Cents a
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And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Sacred choir Pieces of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR MARCH.

Yearly $1 25; Half-yearly, $0 65; Quarterly $0 25

Subscribe for "our Musical Friend," or order by from the agents. Newsboys, and you will get Music enough for your entire Family at an [illegible] and if you want Music for the Piano Forte, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordeon &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

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10 Cents a number; Yearly $2 50; Half-yearly, $1 25.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOUIS McGREGOR.

THE

"EXAMINER"

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FROM A

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DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND AT PRICES

UNPRECEDENTEDLY

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PROPRIETOR.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weaknesses
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
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Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
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Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,

BETTER THAN

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and wearing as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or else some disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of them prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Skin Diseases,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaves of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and from a sense of the increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will remain at his present stand, where he intends keeping constantly supplied with all articles in the Grocery line, and will be in attendance every MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, (except on some extraordinary occasions) for the purpose of performing all operations of the profession, with scientific accuracy and promptitude, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

[illegible]

THE

'MONTREAL WITNESS'

Is Published Twice a Week at

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY EDITION

$1 per single copy per annum.
$5 for clubs of 4, addressed separately.
$12 " 10, " "
$20 for 20 copies to one address.

Where a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires

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JOHN DOUGALL

Proprietor "MONTREAL WITNESS," Montreal

ADVERTISING.

The "Montreal Witness" being extensively patronized by town and country residents, presents an excellent medium for advertisements. The terms for a space over eight lines, 7 cents per line, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Under eight lines, 50 and 25 cents. Advertisements not exceeding three lines, twenty-five cents each insertion, one, in advance.

No advertisements can be inserted of a character inconsistent with that of the paper.

DAILY MIRROR OF Parliament!

THE Undersigned have decided on issuing a DAILY SHEET of Eight Twelve or Sixteen Pages, 8 vo., medium, (in the same form as the *Canadian Agriculturist*, new series) which will contain a careful Report of the DEBATES IN THE TWO HOUSES OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, prepared expressly for the work by a full Staff of Short-hand Reporters. The whole series may be bound up in one or more volumes at the end of the Session, and will answer all the purposes of a

Canadian Hansard!

As the publishers will pressing forward to the completion of this work which will enable them to issue it earlier than the ordinary newspaper reports, and are resolved to make it a perfectly fair and truthful record of the Debates in Parliament, they anticipate a large subscription, and to prevent disappointment would advise early orders.

The price will be $5 a session, or 10 cts per dozen. News Agents will be charged $3 per hundred. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash, nor will any paper be published to be printed than is actually ordered in advance.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Printers to the Legislature.

Quebec, January 24, 1860.

Se sional Reporting!

THE proprietor of the MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT has made arrangements to supply each subscriber who has paid twelve months in advance, with a copy of the

Daily Mirror of Parliament,
Free of Extra Charge.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

Toronto, January 24, 1860.

WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH

No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE

WHICH celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in favor in the United States and Canada.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is most widely recommended for

DROPSY.

In all diseases of this class, whether from intemperance, or arising from other causes, this Remedy has been found to be infallible in CURING it, and when taken according to the directions, restores the system to a healthy state, and removes the painful anxiety unable to move, from one of extreme distressing drowsiness.

NEPHRITIC INFIRMITY.

A most reliable in this remedy—and Physicians can do no better than to prescribe it in such cases. Let any one who has used it as directed, say if it has not done all that is claimed for it by those, and if they would avoid the consequences

APPLICATION OF THE REMEDY.

In accordance the system must be the operation—Take a tea-spoonful to half an ounce, and freely to rest in a wine-glass full of water, let them drink the remedy in a tea-spoonful, and if they have a cup, let them try it one cup of this dilution, and a second a reminder, if they will give it a fair trial.

GRAVEL.

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these diseases complaints, it stands above; no other remedy can relieve, and the cures included to will convince the most obstinate of its powers.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

and back, weakness of the kidneys, &c., or indigestion, loss of vigor, is immediately relieved by a few doses of this medicine, and a cure is always a result of no [illegible]

A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the [illegible]

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS,

painful suppressions. No remedy has ever been offered which will [illegible] which would have the effect of restoring [illegible] to the natural [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 15.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 3 9
Each subsequent insertion	0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0 3
Each subsequent insertion	0 0 1½

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. RANKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Apply at Caine's Hotel, Peterborough. 13

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartley's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now laid out in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. BENNISTON,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' &c.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CAN BE ADDRESSED THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1859. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 13

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

BOSTON J. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible]
[illegible]

J. SEVERNS
TORONTO SARSAPARILLA SALOON
PORT HOPE, C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.

FUNERALS FURNISHED

THE Undersigned will constantly provide all that is necessary for the ordering of FUNERALS, AT VERY SHORT [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE

W. T. PEARCE

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1859. 15

JAMES MENZIES, Tailor.
AYLMER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
CLOTHES made to the latest style, and good workmanship. CHARGES MODERATE. 19

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bone's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
M'nf'r,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1850. 24

CAROLINA RICE!
JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL TIERCES and for sale at
27lbs. for one Dollar—Cash.
COOPAR & GOULY.
Peterboro', Sept. 22, 1859. 36

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
THE pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, and one of the largest & most desirable houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more comfortable; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his present management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walton Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants at most up to the best style and of the most durable material.
☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. S. Rowsell, of The Examiner, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Sept. 8, 1859. 9—6

NOTICE!
THE meeting of the Public Board of Health [illegible]
[illegible]
GEORGE HILTON,
MAYOR FOR SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

...TINE.

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... ...al interest, and to enable
... ...judge of the Lecturer's descriptive powers, we must for the present ...sat ourselves with the following graphic picture of Damascus and the road thereto. Next day we passed along a projection of Mount Hermon, very rich ironstone, and came to Rasheiya with about 3,500 inhabitants, nearly all working in iron. We then took a wild desolate mountain track over the northern part of Hermon, (through large snow gulches) which brought us to Rakhleh; there is here the ruin of a once magnificent Temple but the wild seclusion of this place was very striking, only a few miserable houses and caves, out of which came a number of fan most during looking creatures all armed; it was too late to proceed further, so we made the best arrangements we could, by placing my daughter's tent in the centre, and the other tents around it, we fired off five and six barrel revolvers before them, loaded them again and showed that we were ready to defend ourselves, and being a strong party of eight, besides our attendants, who stood guard, and caused the night to pass undisturbed, got up next morning very early, and started for Damascus; our splendid Arab tent had to us by Sheik Wady Barada, Fifty years ago there was a cold blooded murder committed here, in a house where the English Consul from Damascus happened to be sleeping for the night; in the morning he received a polite apology for having unconsciously disturbed his repose, saying had it been known that he the Consul was there, he the murderer, would have postponed his work to a more suitable season. Shortly after, we came to the ruins of a once splendid Temple, 126 feet long by 63 wide, the Ionic Pilasters at the angles, with columns all round, shattered and broken; we afterwards entered a region of bleak grey hills, without a tree, or shrub, or tuft of grass.—No where in Syria is there a more desolate region, than that now before us, it only wants the sand to make it a match for the worst places in the desert. We could understand the language of Scripture "the earth that is under thee shall be iron, and the heaven that is over thy head shall be brass;" the pouring hot sun's direct rays falling upon us, the only pleasant feature in the vast Pandrama was Hermon with its beautiful snow capped down into a beautiful glen, filled with trees covered with foliage, and sparkling with streams and fountains of water; this led us to the golden flowing river, the Abana; little villages now were peeping from their bowers, on the right as well as on the left. We crossed the Abana by a substantial bridge with a prayer niche on its parapet, we had then to clamber again the naked white hill side, and half an hour more brought us to the brow of a hill with a Moslem Tomb; here the ancient city of Damascus and its plain, burst at once upon our view. The sight was so sudden and unexpected, it seemed like a glorious vision. We stood about 800 feet above the city and plain; the plain is well wooded, and is one continuous garden, so far as the eye could carry, upwards of fifty miles, watered by the Abana and Parphar. A shower of sunbeams were falling at the time, which gave a softness and beauty to the whole picture which ravished our minds as we gazed on the glorious panorama, and we could not help saying, are not Abana and Parphar better than all the waters of Israel.—When Mahommed stood on the same spot as he came from Mecca, he was overpowered by this view, and said, I can only enjoy one Paradise, and therefore will not go into Damascus. We descended the steep hill side, the road passing through among many tombs all in a state of dilapidation.—We entered a large suburb, and a quarter of an hour brought us to the gate of Damascus; threaded our way through many streets and lanes, we at last found ourselves comfortably lodged in the Hotel Locanada Meliph, the finest we saw in the east. Here we remained part of five days. To describe Damascus would occupy a whole evening; suffice it to say, that this ancient city was founded by Us, the great-grand son of Noah; Abraham's Steward was Eliezer of Damascus. Here the captive maid was placed in the Harem of Naaman and waited on his wife; seeing the leprosy of her master, she said, Would to God my lord were with the Prophet that is in Samaria, for he would recover him of his leprosy.—We visited the mosque which stands on the site of the House of Rimmon, into which Naaman deposited the two mules' burden of earth, that he brought from Palestine. This mosque is the largest in Damascus,—1100 feet long, 600 wide; we walked very often in the street which is call Straight—saw the house of Judas where Paul lodged,—the house of Ananias—the tombs of Naaman, which is now an hospital for the lepers,—the window in the city wall from which Paul was let down in a basket,—the tomb of George the porter who aided Paul in his escape, and lost his hand for so doing. We rode out to the plain where Paul was converted; we were there about noon, under the brilliancy of that eastern sky and the rays of that midday sun. What must that light have been which shone from heaven above the brightness of the sun and struck down Saul, and those that were with him, to the ground? We visited the Governor's Palace and received the most hospitality. We spent a delightful week here in the leisure[illegible] all the customs of Asia are there of every fantastic form, but nothing attracts so much notice as "an Orthodox English Hat." We heard of a party that was robbed of everything; they stripped all of them naked, but left the English gentlemen standing with his hat on. There is one bright [illegible] the Protestant Mission, [illegible] since 1844. Church of the United [illegible], by their subscription, the sale and disposal of books, and the preaching of the Gospel, the Missionaries have not only [illegible] but they have succeeded greatly to admiration the cause of education, and a taste for [illegible] among a large number of the rising young. Hebrews, Jews and Christians have attended their schools, and have brought and read their books. Public worship is conducted in Arabic twice every Sunday and once in English. We had the pleasure of calling on one of the Missionaries, Rev. Mr. Fraser, Dr. Hamlin, the physician [illegible] on the Mission, paid us great attention; he is native of Nova Scotia. Damascus has 150,000 inhabitants.—120,000 Moslems, 15,000 Christians, 5,000 Jews and 10,000 Kurds. [illegible] we walked very often [illegible] and lane, we at last found ourselves [illegible]

Latest from Europe.

BY THE 'KANGAROO'

Savoy Annexed to France.

Visit of the Prince of Wales—Three men-of-war to accompany him.

VICTOR EMMANUEL EXCOMMUNICATED.

Broadstuffs Firm.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

The *Kangaroo* arrived this morning.

The annexation of Savoy to France was definitely settled by France and Sardinia, and the treaty signed.

The Reform Bill was being debated, but attracted little interest.

The London *Times* strongly recommends rumors that he makes a tour through the United States, and feels sure that a visit to the President would be appreciated.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, is dead.

Florence Nightingale is seriously ill.—Prayers were offered in the Garrison Chapel for her.

The Paris bourse was flat, but closed firmer at 67 to 69.

Signor Farini formally presented to the King of Sardinia the return of votes of the Æmilian Provinces in favour of annexation. The King in reply said he accepted the vote, as also that of the Romagna, but at the same time he would not fail in his deep devotedness to the Pope.

The Pope had addressed a monitory to Victor Emmanuel brushing off all relations with and excommunicating him.

It is reported that Piedmont wants a loan of a hundred and fifty million francs.

Austria declines renewing diplomatic intercourse with Sardinia, owing to her flagrant violation of the treaty of Zurich.

A Bombay telegram reports important alterations in the tariff, including ten per cent increased duty on twist and yarn.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm; flour 22s. a 29s. Wheat firm, with retail sales at 1d. in advance. Corn very dull; yellow 32s. 9d. a 33s. 3d. Provisions inactive, but no material change in prices. Lard rather easier. Ashes quiet, at 29s. 6d. for old pots.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firmer wheat slightly advanced. Money market active; consols 94¼ a 94⅝.

SECOND DESPATH.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, at 11 a. m., on the 21st ult., *via* Queenstown, on the 22nd, arrived this forenoon.

The *Canadian* sailed about the same time for Portland.

The *Baltic* was to sail on the 24th in place of the *Jura*, for Halifax and New York.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 19th, and the *Edinburgh* at Queenstown, on the morning of the 21st.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as an accomplished fact.

The London *Times* says that the Emperor Napoleon must be permitted to carry off his prey.

All the appointments of officials for Savoy had been completed in Paris.

A despatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce herself against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality, guaranteed by the treaties of Great Britain.

A proposition in favor of ballot had been rejected by a large majority in both Houses of Parliament.

The Reform Bill was being debated, but attracted little interest.

The squadron to convey the Prince of Wales to Canada will consist of the screw steamers *Hero*, 91 guns; *Ariadne*, 26; *Flying Fish*, 6, and the Royal paddle yacht, *Osborne*.

The Mediterranean Telegraph Line will be completed in two months, when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

FRANCE.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *London Post*, the relations of France and England were not in a very satisfactory state.

The camp at Chalons, this year, is to consist of 60,000 men, under Marshal MacMahon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, it was reported that a French diplomatic manifesto would shortly appear, in which all the designs upon the Rhine frontier will be expressly disclaimed.

The reports that French troops were under orders for Savoy, were unfounded.

The provisions of the commercial treaty between England and France were in force and the exportation of French goods to England had commenced on a large scale.

Fourteen cent francs per sack lower in Paris flour.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Stock Market closed with better feeling to-day, owing to an improvement in the Paris bourse.

LATEST TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday.—Markets checked yesterday owing to universal distrust of the growing policy of Napoleon.

The expected visit of the prince of Wales to Canada, and the expectations that he will make a tour to the United States, has attracted a favorable influence on most Canadian securities.

INDIA.

An insurrection of Kohnes had taken place at Tippenh. 1,000 persons were murdered. A rebellion is current at Indore, the capital of Holkar.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

In the last engagement before reported, the Spaniards had 250 killed and wounded. The Moors numbered 15,000, and the action lasted eleven hours. Another severe fight took place on the 7th, when the Spaniards finally victorious. Tangier was occupied by the Spaniards in four days.

The annexation council of Nice had voted against annexation to France, and sent a deputation to Turin on the subject.

Popular demonstrations had taken place at Pesth and other places in Hungary in commemoration of the revolution of 1848.

Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont.

The Director of public debt at Rome had gone to Brussels to contract a loan of one million Scudos.

The *La Nord* says the account the Pope's bull is fulminated the allies of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna, and Tuscany have appeal to Rome, and give a history of a natural subjection to the synod.

A grand conflagration took place at the Vatican on the 16th, it destroyed the Papal archives.

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would refuse to Cardinal Vicariel of the Pope excommunication Victor Emmanuel. Another report from Vienna is that the Neapolitan troops will at once seize the Papal States if the Pontiff refuses payment of the Romagna.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that the French Ambassador had informed the Austrian government of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops, and in the name of his government, expressed a wish that Austria would continue to observe non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy.

BY THE "NIAGARA."

Halifax, April 5, 1860.

The "Niagara" left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and Queenstown on the following day.

The "Baltic" was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New York shortly arrive after the "Niagara," taking the place of the "Jura."

The "Edinburg," arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22nd.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Sardinian troops had commenced the evacuation of Savoy, and that the first detachment of French troops returning from Lombardy would arrive at Savoy on the 25th March.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

M. Thouvenel's last despatch to Count De Perigny, containing explanations for the British Government relative to the annexation of Savoy, was published on the 22nd. It contains but little not previously stated, points out the necessity for revision of the French frontiers, reiterates the Emperor's respect for existing treaties, claims this as purely exceptional cases, and shows that cession will be made without violence and free from all constraint. It concludes by expressing confidence that England will see that the situation of France has required the consummation of this project.

The *Times* admits that the annexation must be quietly allowed, but denounces the act as one of spoliation and wrong, and in principle as bad as the march upon the Rhine, or a sudden attempt upon Antwerp, and must leave upon all minds the conviction that there is no safety except in continual watchfulness and armed preparation against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon the possessions of a friendly Power.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that all the Powers had replied to France relative to Savoy, and gives the following as the substance of them:—

Russia says that so long as the right of people to select is not put forward by France and as the present change does not affect the balance of power in Europe, what Sardinia may do with Savoy is no affair of hers.

Prussia says that, as the Emperor formally disavows the doctrine of natural frontiers, the transfer of Savoy is no business of hers.

Austria does not approve of annexation of the kind; but as Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with the Savoy annexation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons the Savoy question was again debated and the conduct of the Government censured by several members.

ITALY.

The Council of State had decided that the concordat concluded by Austria with the Pope is not binding on Lombardy.

The Ex-Duke of Tuscany is preparing a protest against his fate.

AUSTRIA.

Continued agitation in Hungary, and numerous arrests at Pesth.

Le Nord says a reply to the British Government had reached Paris, and it was understood that it had not renounced all hope of preventing annexation, or, at least, of reducing it to propositions which would make it a constant source of embarrassment to France.

Baron Ricasoli reached Turin on the 22d March, and presented to the King the vote of Tuscany on the annexation question.

Prince Carignan was expected to proceed to Florence on the 26th March, not as Regent, but as the King's Governor of Tuscany.

A demonstration had taken place at Rome in honor of the birthday of Garibaldi.

The Swiss Charge d'Affairs at Vienna had presented to Count Rechberg a circular note, in which the Federal Council protests to the powers who guaranteed treaties to Vienna, against any measure having for its object the incorporation of Chamberlain and Faucigny with the French empire. Count Rechberg replied that Austria reserves her definitive reply until she has ascertained the disposition of Europe, but reminds the Charge that last year, when French troops were conveyed by railroad from Coblenz to Chambourg, the Austrian Cabinet in vain represented to Switzerland, as well as to the great Powers, that the neutrality of that part of Savoy should be respected by the passage of French troops, that neutrality was openly violated, contrary to the treaty of 1815.

Letters from Pesth report many arrests in that City.

Revolutionary proclamations are said to have been discovered by the police.

Many rifled cannon had been recently made in Austria, and, it is supposed, were to be sent to Venetia.

The Austrian Government was raising at home a new loan of two hundred million florins at five per cent interest, payable in fifty seven years by means of lottery drawing.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Flour firm, holders demanding an advance of 6d. Ohio at 27s. a 30s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. a 26s. Wheat firm but quiet since Tuesday, Red 10s 2d a 10 3d. White 10s 6d a 11s 6d. Corn dull. Yellow 32s. and White at 33s. Pork more enquiry. Lard heavy 57s a 60s.

The Brothers' circular reports pot ashes quiet at 27s a 28s 6d; pearls inactive at 33s. Sugar quiet and irregular. Tea shut off sale but unchanged in price.

London Markets. Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs generally declining with an advancing tendency. Wheat sales of white at 47s a 50s. Red 46s a 48s. Flour 23s a 27s. Sugar quiet; Tea heavy.

The London Money Market was unchanged, with an active demand. Consols closed on Friday at 94¾ a 95¼ for money, and 94¾ a 95⅛ for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £76,000.

Received via Queenstown.

Liverpool, Sunday 25.—Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet.

London, March 26, p.m.—Consols closed at 95¼ to 95⅝ for money, and 95⅝ for account.

A young lady of eastern Savoy confidential friend recently addressed the following letter to her cousin:

DEAR KINSMAN: The mother who owns a cat kills, and I suppose others, yet is a widow. We is all well, and mother's got the ice Tuesday. Brother Tom has got the Measle Rash, and sister Susan has got a baby, and I hope there is here will find you in the same condition. Bile soon.

Your affectionate Cousin.

THE HANGING OF MRS. BILANSKY, IN ST. PAUL, MIN.

THE FIRST WOMAN EXECUTED IN THAT STATE.

Particulars of the Scene.

We learn from the St. Paul *Pioneer* of March 24th, that this unfortunate woman was hanged on Friday, the 23rd. The crime alleged against her was that of poisoning her husband on the 12th of March, 1859. Every effort had been made by her counsel to secure her acquittal, but without effect. She escaped once from the hall of the gaol, and, after a week's absence, was retaken with a person said to be her paramour. At the scaffold the following scene occurred in the presence of hundreds of persons, among whom were a number of Dacotah or Sioux Indians, who had come to witness this exhibition of Christian civilization:

When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward and kneeled upon the drop, the gaoler, and Sisters of Charity and other ladies in the same posture around her. About five minutes were then spent in reading prayers by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising she was asked if she had anything to say. She said:

"I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May you profit by my death. Your courts of justice are *not* courts of justice; but I will yet get justice in Heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody that did me wrong. I die a murdere to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Mr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed:

"Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck —the instrument of my death?"

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said:

"Do for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said:

"Be sure that my face is very well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times:

"God have mercy—God have mercy on my soul."

Her last words were:—"Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul."

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop, and then everything being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tuttle, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside the inclosure.

There was scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped; a slight convulsive motion and a heaving of the chest, was all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about 20 minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy who remained kneeling on the platform.

The physicians having examined the body several times, then stated to the Sheriff that life was extinct, and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin, that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whole period of the execution.

Her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She was not defiant or stoical, neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

The most disgusting feature connected with the affair, says the *Pioneer*, was the eagerness and persistency with which females sought to obtain eligible places to view the dying agonies of one of their own sex.

DEATH OF JULLIEN.

[*From the London Morning Chronicle, March 17th.*]

It is with sincere regret we have to record the death of the universally popular M. Jullien, which occurred on Wednesday evening in the neighbourhood of Paris. For some weeks past the exertion and anxiety consequent on the getting up of a new series of concerts, upon which he calculated establishing in the French capital the high reputation he had gained in the course of twenty years in England, was too much for a temperament at all times keenly sensitive and excitable, and hen of success was the result. On Sunday last M. Jullien's first concert was to be given, and the greatest curiosity and interest prevailed throughout Paris. That first concert was never destined to take place. Two days previously M. Jullien was conveyed to a private lunatic Asylum, having exhibited the worst phases of madness, and his medical attendants entertained no hope whatever of a speedy cure. We have not ascertained particulars of his demise further than that in consequence of some severe course of antiphlogistic treatment, the patient caught a severe cold which festered on his lungs, and terminated in inflamation. M. Jullien's sisters returned some hours previous to his decease, and he passed away in perfect consciousness of what was passing around. The administration which was performed in a most impressive manner, and which in after days cannot fail to be a considerable ease, will, he appreciated by his widow and family, and the numerous attending his illness and death.

THE RETROSPECT AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

What concerning the present condition and prospects of a country, whether it be self-governed or a dependency, the natural inquiry will invariably suggest itself, "what are its antecedents?" We have just perused with pleasure a statistical review of the internal improvements and varied progressive condition of Canada: what many of our grand-fathers destroyed must ever be a source of bitterness, has therefore by the untiring zeal and enterprize of its Anglo-Canadian inhabitants, a Highway of Civilization. We do not (amid the turmoil of our own more immediate social and political interests) sufficiently appreciate the influence of science in our North American dependencies. The Grand Trunk Railway, now drawing near its completion, and destined shortly to unite with our long link of iron the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is one great palpable feature in this advance; but the uniting of numerous less known undertakings of the same order, that have, or are now, in course of construction, and destined to be equally useful, but less of romance was the result. On Sunday last M. Jullien's first concert was to be given, and the greatest curiosity and interest prevailed throughout Paris. That first concert was never destined to take place. Two days previously M. Jullien was conveyed to a private lunatic Asylum, having exhibited the worst phases of madness, and his medical attendants entertained no hope whatever of a speedy cure. We have not ascertained particulars of his demise further than that in consequence of some severe course of antiphlogistic treatment, the patient caught a severe cold which festered on his lungs, and terminated in inflamation. M. Jullien's sisters returned some hours previous to his decease, and he passed away in perfect consciousness of what was passing around. The administration which was performed in a most impressive manner, and which in after days cannot fail to be a considerable ease, will, he appreciated by his widow and family, and the numerous attending his illness and death.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, April 11.

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 35c.
Spring Wheat $1 to $1 2c.
Flour, Extra $5 60c a $5 75 per barrel
Superfine $4 75c; Fancy $5 25.
Barley 60c.
Rye 65c. per bush.
Oats 33c to 36c per bushel.
Potatoes 20c to 25c per bush.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April 12, 1860.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₰ brl	0	00	0	00
Wheat ₰ bush.	1	30	1	35
Spring Wheat ₰ bush.	1	00	1	05
Oats "	0	25	0	28
Peas "	0	45	0	50
Potatoes "	0	25	0	00
Pork ₰cwt	6	00	7	00
Beef ₰ cwt	5	00	6	00
Dry Wood, first quality	1	50	1	50
Green do,	1	00	1	00
Hay ₰ ton	14	00	16	00
Straw per load	1	50	2	50
Apples per brl	2	50	4	00
Eggs	0	8	0	10

Died.

In Emily, on the 2nd April, Margaret McKague, the beloved daughter of Mr. D. McKague, aged 10 years.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!
Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very *small advance* on cost. *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

W. CLUXTON

HAVING RECEIVED PER "NORTH BRITAIN," DUPLICATES of his Goods lost on the "Hungarian," HAS NOW ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Buyers are solicited to call and inspect his stock.

GOOD VALUE
FOR READY MONEY.

Peterboro', April 11, 1860. 15-6in

NOW RECEIVING

AT THE
MERCANTILE HOUSE,
Direct from the manufacturers in England, a fresh stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY-GOODS!

☞ Great inducements to Cash buyers!

No Second Price.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Ap 2 12, 1860. 15-6in

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten South of Hunter Street and West of Water Street, in the Town of Peterboro', the property of the late Mr. Thomas Stewart, deceased.

Apply to
THOMAS STEWART,
JAMES STEWART,
Executors.

Peterborough, April 6th, 1860. 14

Notice to occupy for three years.

SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have now received their usual supply of FRESH GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, procured from reliable sources and comprising nearly all the kinds required in this locality.

The stock of FIELD SEEDS is large and well selected, and particularly worthy the attention of farmers. It consists of the leading varieties of Turnips,
Carrots,
Mangold Wurzel,
&c. Also,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Timothy Seed,
Tares,
Lentiles,
FLAX SEED,

Hungarian Grass Seed

&c., together with several of the most approved sorts of early and late POTATOES, all of which are offered at reasonable prices, and sold according to the standard weights of Canada.

The above being selected with care, and the vitality of the seeds tested, the subscribers respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public.

ORMOND & GILMOUR.

Peterboro', April 11th, 1860. 16

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against giving credit in my name from this date without having a written order from me for the same.

W. McLAUGHLIN.

Peterborough, April 10, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

THE Subscriber for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there a single vegetable remedy—a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it he will send the prescriptions with full directions (FREE OF CHARGE) also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return of mail, by addressing

J. R. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 349 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, to shut up and dispose of the following roads in said township, viz:

The Road laid out across the East half of the 5th concession of said Township, between lots 22 and 23.

The allowance for Road between the 4th and 5th concessions of said Township opposite Lot No. 20.

The allowance for Road across the West half of the 4th concession of said Township between Lots 16 and 17.

The allowance for Road across the West half of the 9th concession of said Township between Lots 21 and 22.

The said Corporation intend to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the above mentioned Roads, on the

21st OF MAY NEXT,

when all parties interested in said Roads will be heard.

GEORGE READ,
Town Clerk.

3rd April, 1860. 14

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING AT
W. CLUXTON'S
UPPER STORE,
[MERCANTILE HOUSE]
A CHOICE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS.

GOOD VALUE
For Ready Money!
FOR CASH ONLY.
AND NO SECOND PRICE!!
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April, 1860. 14

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN LUCAS, Jr., is desirous of disposing of his Farm, being the east half of Lot No. 2, in the 10th Concession of Dover, about three miles and a-half from the Town of Peterborough.

There is on the premises a good BARN, STABLE, SHEDS, &c. Also, a good WELL OF WATER. There is

50 Acres Cleared,

the remainder in good third-wood bush. Title Indisputable. Terms Liberal.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN LUCAS, Jr., Otonabee,
or to JAMES HALL, Otonabee.

Peterboro', April 2, 1860. 13-tf.

FARM FOR SALE,

On the Banks of the Otonabee River.

LOT No. 6, in the 10th Con., Douro, 149 acres, about

90 Acres Cleared.

THE HOUSE, FRAME BARN AND SHEDS on the premises, which are in good repair, are new and commodious. The land is of the best quality, and the whole farm is in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or address by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT DENTON,
Peterboro'.

April 4, 1860. 13-3w.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

Cobourg Wellington
STREET, PETERBORO'

THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A first class table kept constantly supplied with the best the market can afford.

A fair remunerative tendency may be accommodated on reasonable terms.

14.

To Let.

THE Stone Dwelling House, corner of Simcoe and Charlotte Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer. Apply to

JANE HARTLEY.

Ashburnham, April 4, 1860. 14

FOR SALE.

ONE Responsible Horse, 5 yrs. Number 10 in the Militia Commissariat at Kingston. Apply to

GEORGE SMITH, Mr.
Peterborough.

March 29, 1860. 13

GOOD NEWS TO ALL.

O'BRIEN'S Spring wagon, the Best Buggy Making Depot. Best materials. Apply to the proprietor,

E. BOGART.

Peterboro', March 21, 1860. 60

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS!

F. & L. Lemay

Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received and are opening out for Sale upwards of

40 BOXES
OF
STAPLE & FANCY
Dry-Goods,

in great variety.

Also a First-Class Assortment of

DRESS-GOODS,
Shawls, Capes, Cloaks,
Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.

The also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of

Ready-made Clothing

in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, of the best workmen.

☞ Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

TEAS.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER TEAS at low prices.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leaves Cobourg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning Direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Cobourg, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship. tons. Rigging. Commander.
United Kingdom...1,200....Ord....Wm. Mallerdick
John Bell.....1400....Ord....R. Crighton.
United States,
(now building)..1200....Ord.....

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 15th MAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
First class (Intermediate) do.....$50.00
Children in proportion
Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. SHAW & Co.,
Quebec,
Or to
G. & H. SHAW,
Commercial Buildings,
Montreal.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the south concession of Dummer, between lots 5 and 6.

March, 1860. 13-6in

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜ Remember the address—Carey & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

FRESH Arrivals!!

A. MORROW,

Has just received his Spring importations, consisting of

Groceries & Provisions,

TEAS—Fresh from the Market, of the best flavours, from 2s per lb. upward.
SUGARS—From 5d to 9d per lb.
COFFEES—at 9d to 1s 6d per lb., ground and Roasted every morning.
SYRUPS & MOLASSES—From 2s to 3s 6d per gallon.
TOBACCOS—In Squares, twists and papers, from 1s to 4s per lb.
FLOUR, CORNMEAL, BARLEY, RICE AND SAGO.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, at 15s per 100 lbs.
Indea Pale Ale and London Porter, by the single bottle or dozen.
BOXES OF CHOICE BRAND CIGARS.
Fresh and Dried Fish,
Lobsters and Sardines.
Apples, Lemons, Oranges, and
A variety of Dried Fruits.
Pickles—Every description.
Candies, Peels and Spices.
Filbert, Almond and Walnuts.
&c. &c., &c.

CROCKERY,
GLASS AND WOODEN-WARE,

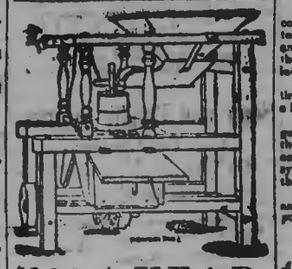
Useful, Plain, and Ornamental, and everything in the trade.

☞ Parties purchasing from the Subscriber may rely upon getting articles of the First Quality, and as cheap as can be had at any establishment in Peterborough.

Remember the place—Harvey's Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to J. Campbell.

A. MORROW.

Peterborough, March 14, 1860. 14



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards save to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP CRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 12 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "A. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Nicholson, Comm. Joseph Weston, Smith. Francis Hart, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.

CLEARING.

I am manufacturing the above reaping harvest, and invite those who intend purchasing, to inspect my work and machine before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that the lightness of draught, the simplicity of gearing they are capable of cutting and their durability they cannot be surpassed if excelled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES constantly on hand, which I intend selling at a reduced price. Also have for sale

STRAW CUTTERS,
PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Weston. John Weston.

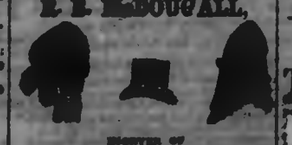
MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 14, 1860.

E. B. McDOUGALL,



IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND MILLINERY.

E. B. McD. would respectfully call the attention of the public to the stock of
Dry Goods,
CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,
Which will be found to comprise every variety of the property.
And at prices which defy competition.

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY
MADE TO ORDER.

George Street, Peterboro', Dec. 15., 1859.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 32 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1824, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,900 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carew, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the premis. at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | R. J. Hoyland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$400,000

Representing Property insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to First Liabilities, leaving no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss on Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who or some the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any present in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough 47-6m

Attention!

CLEAR THE TRACK.

As all the Merchants are compelled to keep their Goods within their Doors, and not allowed to expose any of their samples in front of their Stores, the subscribers taking the welfare of the Public into consideration deem it advisable to inform them where they can get

ALL KINDS OF
Groceries,
ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS,
in any quantity from a quart up
ALL KINDS OF
MEALS, GRAINS,
AND
Provisions,

Garden and Field Seeds, Crockery and Hardware.

All their Goods are of the best qualities and will be sold at a low price. All parties wishing to supply themselves with small lots of Teas and other Groceries will do well to try their samples as they feel confident the price and quality will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Glover & Robinson,
George Street.

Peterboro', March 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully beg leave to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that by the 1st day of May next of his entire stock in trade to Thomas Leicester Stewart and James Gibbs, who will continue the business in the same premises, and to whom he would bespeak a continuance of their kind patronage.

W. H. COMER.

Peterboro', 7th March, 1860.

WITH reference to the above notice, the undersigned would respectfully intimate that the late firm of Stewart & Comer, and having purchased Mr. Comer's undermentioned stock in trade, viz:

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

they intend to carry on the business in the same premises, and hope by strict attention to the wants of their customers and moderate profits to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. STEWART,
JAMES GIBBS.

Stewart's Block,
Peterboro', March 21st, 1860.

GARDEN SEEDS

SOLD BY

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

Druggists & Seedsmen,

PETERBOROUGH.

BEANS,
Broad Windsor,
Black Speckled,
Dun Coloured,
China Bush.
White,
Scarlet Runners,

BEET,
Long Blood,
Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar,

BROCOLI,
Purple Cape,
Walcheren,

CAULIFLOWER,
Early London,
Early Paris,

CARROT,
Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Red Altringham,
Red Surrey,
White Belgian,

CABBAGE,
Early York,
Morning Star,
Large York,
Sugar Loaf,
Enfield Market,
Shilling's Queen,
Quintal,
St. Dennis,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Savoy Green Curled,
Winningstadt,
Carter's Matchless,

CELERY,
White Solid,
Red Solid,

CRESS,
Curled,

CORN,
Sweet or Sugar,
Early Yellow,
White,
King Philip,

CUCUMBER,
Gherkin,
Short Green,
Long Green,
Long Ridge,

EGG PLANT,
White,
Purple,

KALE,
Scotch Curled,

LEEK,
Musselburgh,
Large Flag,

LETTUCE,
Malta,
Victoria Cabbage,
Simpson's Early,
Curled Silesia,

MANGEL WURZEL,
Red Globe,
Yellow Globe,
Long Red,

MELON,
Canteloupe,
Green Citron,
Nutmeg,
Mimeren,
Christiana,
Water,

MUSTARD,
White,

ONION,
Large Red,
Large Yellow,
White Silver Skinned,

PEAS,
Early Kent,
Early Emperor,
Champion of England,
Blue Imperial,
Irish Marrowfat,
Bishop's Dwarf,

PARSLEY,
Double Curled,

PARSNIP,
Long White,

PEPPER,
Red,

PUMPKIN,
Large Field,

RADISH,
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Black Spanish,

SEED POTATOES,
Early Ash top Kidney,
" Mexican,
" June,
" Shaw,
" Gold-finder,
Young America,
Prince Regent,
Nova Scotia,
White Mercer,
Sussex,

SPINACH,
Round,
Prickly,

SQUASH,
Summer Bastos,
Mammoth,
Vegetable Marrow,
Summer Crook Neck,
Yellow Golden Bush,
White Bush,

TOMATO,
Large Red,
" Yellow,
Red Cherry,
Yellow Cherry,

TURNIP,
Purple Top Swede,
Laing's Improved Swede do,
Yellow Aberdeen,
White Globe,
Stubble or Six Week,

HERBS,
Summer Savory,
Winter Savory,
Sweet Majoram,
Sage, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Red and White Dutch
Clover Seed, Timothy
Grass Seed, Timothy
Seed, Canary Seed,
Rape Seed, Flax and
Hemp Seed, &c.

FLOWER SEEDS:

Agrostem Coeloculum,
Agrostis Pulchella,
Alonsoa, Alsine,
Balsam Pine Dbl,
Calcelli Cocinea,
Candytuft, in variety,
Canterbury Bells,
Carnations,
Cacti,
Centaurea,
Convolvulus,
Cypress Vine,
Clarkia Amœnalis,
Hollyhock,
Ice Plant,
Indian pink,
Larkspur,
Lavatera Mixed,
Lupins Mixed,
Malope Grandiflora,
Madia Elegans,
Marigold French,
" African,
Marvel of Peru,
Mignionette,
Nasturtium Yellow,
" Dark,
Nemophylla, in variety.
Palma Christi,
Petunia Mixed,
Phlox Drummondix,
Poppy,
Portulacca Splendens,
Prince's Feather,
Schizanthus,
Stocks,
Sweet Alyssum,
Sweet Peas, Mixed
Sweet Sultan,
Sweet Scabious,
Sweet William,
Wall Flower,
Zinnia Mixed,
With several other varieties.

HARVEY'S
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Sew and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to suit any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 mould boards, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and every thing else required on a wild or improved farm.

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture high pressure engines with fine and tubular boilers to suit.

SAW MILLS.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with exactness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1859. 1.

TO THE TRADE!
PETERBORO
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

WEEKLY CROPS receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and capacity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

BRITISH AMERICAN
CIRCULAR DELIVERY
AND
General Advertising
AGENCY.

33 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for Insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to capitalists and all persons desirous of bringing their business systematic publicity by the most economical and a certain and speedy means of doing so.

GREAT SAVING OF

[illegible]

IMPROVED STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] of the Improved

LEICESTER FARM LAMBS

[illegible]

4th, Con., Ouvilliel, Feb. 6, 1860 6

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

AND

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Paid up Capital, $ [illegible]

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, The Hon. J. H. Cameron.

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Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. T. Perrin, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonell, Esq.
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MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
A. MUKRO.
Bank of Toronto.
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—2 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

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Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD
George Street.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. ROLYWELL
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY GENERAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Cannon St. London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. CASTLAKE.

Peterboro', Jan., 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
AND
GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1836.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company

on almost every description of property, at the [illegible] Rates

to any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
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Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $20; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

Quebec Government Agency.

BUSINESS connected with the Crown Lands and other public departments attended to. Also

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

Secured by the subscriber. Address prepaid,

R. J. CHISLETT,
Land and General Agent,
No. 29 Anne Street,
Quebec.

Quebec, March 3, 1860.

"THE WATER CURE JOURNAL."

HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice in Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

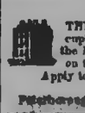
Address,
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N.Y.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED."

A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto, published weekly at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

Address,
FOLWER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.



THE BRICK HOUSE at present occupied by W. Hall, Esq., opposite the Montreal Bank. Possession given on the 1st April. RENT MODERATE.

Apply to the subscriber,
THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860. 6-3

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 6 or 8 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child often years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.	
William Gurdon,	Frederick Smith,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Bu[illegible]	H. Stirrefond.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary.
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C.W

ESTABLISHED 1854.

DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus & Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorbutic, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. Gooding is now [illegible] treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Institution is [illegible] with every convenience for the treatment of the sick. That patients can be cured at their own homes without exposure, in any part of the country, [illegible] as effectually as if under the immediate care of the Doctor. Price [illegible] per bottle.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men and [illegible] who have injured themselves by a certain secret habit, which frequently renders them unfit for either business or society, should immediately consult Dr. Gooding, and thereby avoid the [illegible] consequences that will inevitably follow if the disease is allowed to progress.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Toronto, Jan. 20, 1859. 1y

CHAMPAGNE!

COMPRISING all the best brands from

$10 to $16 Per Basket.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', January 12, 1860. 2.

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water Street, [opposite the Presbyterian Church] for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860

PHONOGRAPHY,
or
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written six times as fast! In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. A hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said; "*How this art has been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years' hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. Almost any hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in its own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.

Anybody and everybody who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The [illegible] of Phonography is easy to understand. [illegible] is easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER."

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the System. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements!

ON and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1859, trains will run as follows:

COBOURG TO PETERBORO'.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Cobourg Station	8.00 A.M.
G. T. Railway	8.05
Baltimore	8.25
Bredin	8.45
Harwood	9.15
Indian Village	9.45
Keene	10.00
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.30

PETERBORO' TO COBOURG.

TRAINS LEAVE	
Peterboro' Station,	1.00 P.M.
Keene	1.30
Indian Village	1.45
Harwood	2.15
Bredin	2.45
Baltimore	3.05
Grand Trunk R. R.	3.25
Arrive at Cobourg	3.30

J. H. DUMBLE,
Engineer & Manager

Cobourg, Oct. 25th, 1859. 43

TO LET.
Immediate Possession

UPPER PART (Third Storey) of one of the [illegible] Brick Blocks in Town, situated on George Street. Would make a most desirable

WORK-SHOP

or Family Dwelling. The flat is divided into three rooms, [illegible] 15 by 26 feet, the other two [illegible] SEVEN feet. Address, if by post, Box 17 Peterboro P. O., or apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, October 26 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	She'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal
Every Singer,	and [illegible] Forte Music,
Every Teacher,	[illegible]
Every [illegible]	[illegible]
Every [illegible]	[illegible]

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be the

"*The Best and Cheapest Work of the* [illegible]"

Twelve filled Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $5; Half-yearly $2.50; Quarterly $1.25. Subscribe for [illegible] Friend," [illegible] it from the [illegible] and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an [illegible] to [illegible] you [illegible] Music for the [illegible], Monthly Gleaner, Clarionet, Melodeon, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST.

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number, or $2.50 per year, $1.25.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the [illegible] community and the [illegible] as well as the travelling public, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been in business, and would respectfully inform them that he has [illegible] the premises, and has now the most [illegible] in Peterboro'. [illegible] will be found [illegible] and the [illegible] will be [illegible] to render [illegible] comfortable.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 16.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE S[illegible]

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	2
Each subsequent insertion	0 3
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 5
Each subsequent insertion	0 1
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	0 0
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Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery in variety. 16

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joinin' Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mill, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

E. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro' 23

DR. HOLYWELL,
HAS removed his residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's. Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

BANK OF TORONTO.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
A. MUNRO, *Agent.*
May, 1858. 19

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 30

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE OF CONSULTATION.
☞ Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., Mr. Thomas's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated Cobourg Ale &c. 40

FUNERALS FURNISHED
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of
WOOLLEN IS NOT USED,
Persons residing in the Country, by sending their orders, will be punctually attended to, without any unnecessary delay. Their charges will be found reasonable in every case. He has constantly on hand a variety of Coffins
A. HENDERSON'S HEARSE,
which can be had on application at the Shop.
W. T. SWAINE.
Peterborough, April 19, 1860. 16

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most *moderate charges*. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 15.

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWAINE,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Builder,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1858. 24

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its genre. The whole of the beds have, at great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

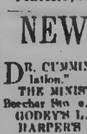
BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walton Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and neat durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants got up in the best style and of the most durable material.
☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Renfrew, of The Examiner, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 3, 1860. 1

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COUNCIL CHAMBER
on the first TUESDAY of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificate of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

NOTICE.
I HEREBY caution any persons or persons against giving credit to any name from this date without having a written order from me for the same.
W. McLAUGHLIN.
Peterborough, April 16, 1860.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15



REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Hanlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859. 36

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Baskerbut's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An excellent number.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', Feb. 1 1860. 5

NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between Patrick O'Brien and Cornelius McGrath, Peterboro, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.—The business will be continued by Mr. McGrath who will receive all monies due and settle all claims against the late firm.
O'BRIEN & McGRATH.
Peterboro, March 16, 1860. 1

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE Subscriber for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers he is willing to make the same public.
To those who desire it he will send the prescriptions with full directions (FREE OF CHARGE) also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return of mail, by addressing
J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 249 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would respectfully beg leave to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has this day disposed of his entire stock in trade to Messrs Alexander Stewart and James Gallon, who will continue the business in the same premises, and for whom he would bespeak a continuance of their kind patronage.
W. S. GOSSER.
Peterboro', 7th March, 1860.

WITH reference to the above notice, the subscribers respectfully inform the public that having entered in to partnership under the firm of Stewart & Gallon, and having purchased Mr. Gosser's well-selected stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
they intend to carry on the business in the same premises, and hope by assiduously attending to the wants of their customers and moderate profits to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
ALEX. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.
Peterboro' March 21st, 1860. 13

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS, Received weekly by express, and for sale at T. MENZIES' Book Store.

Selected Poetry.

FAREWELL WINTER.

Farewell winter—do not linger—
Yield thy throne to gentle spring;
Touch not with thine icy finger
The dewy sparklet on her wing.
See, the tender buds are bursting,
And naked is the hill and plain,
Hear what pleasant sounds are rushing
From the rivlets free again.

Leave us with thy looks so dreary—
Take thy fetters from our seas;
Of thy frowns and harshness weary,
Welcome now spring's genial breeze,
With the rule of that fair creature,
That with timid step appears,
Robed in green, each changing feature,
Smiling now, and now in tears.

Like a noble spirit bending
To a stronger power than thine,
Yield thy realms without contending,
Crown and sceptre now resign.
Leave us, winter, wherefore linger,
Vain is now thy wish to stay;
Hoary Time with becoming finger
Calleth thee from earth away.

The Faithful Friend.

It was a wild night on the western coast of Ireland, the sea moaned and dashed against the high cliffs that hung over the dark water. The moon shining fitfully through a driving sack of clouds, betokened a storm at hand. A light streaming from the unshaded windows of a small cottage, some distance from the shore, revealed to the passers-by a small, pleasant apartment, lighted by the bright rays of a fire burning on the grate, showing in its fitful beams, now rising, now falling, two fair young matrons, alike, and yet unlike, in their sisterly beauty. The elder of the two, a fair, gentle blue-eyed woman, with that charming blending of the fair Saxon-type, with the high-bred, delicate style of Norman beauty, contrasted well with the darker beauty of the younger lady. A dark, hazel eye, slightly aquiline nose, and haughty curve of the upper lip, combined with a tall, lithe form, gave evidence, to a close observer, of a spirit that is unusually supposed to be possessed by woman.

"Close the shutters, Nora, and light the lamp; and now, Carrie, we will sew, and have a talk of old times, and of all that has happened since I left home. Dear mother, I can see her now, sitting in her old corner by the fire, and thinking of us all;" and with these words the younger sister drew her chair by the work-table, that stood in the centre of the room.

"I have had no time to talk to you before Henry left us, since your arrival."

"But, Georgiana," said the other, as she followed her example, "can you feel easy when you know Henry may fall in with those horrid smugglers?"

"True for you, marm," said the pretty Nora, who had lingered in the room, "for I saw black Maurice Mccirath go by just at the gloaming, and it was an ill meaning he had in his eye as he looked at the window; it's such as he that brings a bad name on Old Ireland."

"Never fret, Nora," said her mistress, laughing, "Rover will take care of his master; and here are my pretty playthings to defend you from black Maurice;" and she drew a brace of pistols from a drawer in the table and laid them in her basket.

"You look frightened, Carrie. You do not suppose you will have occasion to use them," said her sister, shrinking from the table with womanly apprehension. "I had not thought you were exposed to any danger, whatever Henry might be."

"Nor have I been as yet," answered the other, "but this Maurice, whom Nora mentioned, is the supposed leader of the band of smugglers collected in this country, and has been heard to threaten Henry for his vigilance in their detection; he might at any time take it into his evil mind to visit the house, but I hope not while you are here, if the mere thought of it would make you look so pale."

So spoke the young wife of Lieutenant Henry Moreton, as active officer on the preventive service. It was as his wife had said, Maurice McGrath, or as he was better known, black Maurice, the native, but secret leader of a gang of desperadoes, had sworn an oath of bitter vengeance against the lieutenant for his active discharge of duty.

On this particular night Henry had received information of a valuable cargo to run on shore a few miles from his dwelling, and calling Rover, a huge Newfoundland dog, who never willingly stirred from his side, hastened to join his men, after lingeringly bidding his wife take care of her sister, who had arrived that day from their old home, and, if she were besieged in her castle, to defend it to the last.

"What is it?" said Mrs. Moreton, as an exclamation from Nora of "Holy Virgin, defend us!" drew her eyes to the window, on which the girl's gaze seemed riveted, while every vestige of color had disappeared from her usually rosy cheeks.

She there beheld the cause for alarm, for she appeared, at the small, circular opening in the shutter, a dark glowing eye, that she was sure belonged to no one but the redoubted Maurice.

A hoarse laugh showed that he knew he was discovered, and immediately a succession of heavy blows fell on the door that led from the vine-covered porch to the room in which they were sitting.

"Silence, girl," said she, seizing Nora by the arm and forcing her into a chair; "this is no way to meet them."

Poor Nora's screams stopped suddenly, from fear of the flashing eye and stern tones of her mistress.

"Cheer up, Caroline, we are not beat yet; if they try to enter I have here the death warrant of two of them; and if Henry is not two far away, the report will speedily bring his men to our aid.

Thus she spoke, striving to cheer her almost fainting sister, who, with lips and cheeks pale as the dead, clung to her trembling, while the heightened color in her own cheeks, her dark eye flashing, and her mouth firm drawn for its full height, showed that her heroic spirit dwells not alone in the slender form of hers. In a pause in the storm of blows, she demanded what they wanted, in tones as firm as if no danger was near.

"And it's yourself that knows well that is your husband we are wanting," said a rough voice, with an oath; and, if you do not want your house torn down over your head, my lady, you will open to us, for we'll have him this night."

"He is not here," answered she; "and if he were, do you think it is my hand that would undo the door to those who would be his murderers? He is away, and I tell you Maurice McGrath, it is but short work he will make of you if he returns and finds you besieging the door of his dwelling."

"Come on, boys," said the enraged ruffian; "bring that billet of wood and we will soon have the door down, and then a short shift and a sure cord for the lieutenant."

Amid the noise of blows that fell on the door Mrs. Moreton seated her sister, and sat down beside her, looking carefully to her pistols, feeling sure the heavy oaken door could not long withstand the hurricane that was pealing on it. As she anticipated the upper panael soon gave way, giving to view the angry looks of several men that had glared on them through the opening.

"Maurice," said she, still retaining her seat, as the ruffian advanced his hand towards the lock, "set your foot over the threshold and die. I hold the life of you and another in my hand."

"Shoot her," said one, rising his pistol as he spoke; but their leader beat it down before he could take aim.

"Hold your hand!" he shouted; faith she is a brave lady; and by the saints no one shall harm her; give us your word," said he, with a look of respectful admiration, that your husband is not in the house, and we will go."

"I give you my word," said the undaunted woman, that he went away before sunset to look for you."

"And may the Lord have mercy on him," said Maurice, if he finds me to-night, he'll never see the blessed sun again. He has done us mischief enough." And muttering threats of vengeance he withdrew.

It was a weary vigil kept by them amid the storm that soon came over the heaving billows, but just before the wished for dawn the short quick bark of Rover told of the welcome arrival of the absent husband, and they hastened to take down the temporary barrier they had erected before the door and admit him. He little thought how his return had been longed for that weary night.

"How is this," said he, as he sank exhausted on the sofa. "Have those villain's been here?" But what he would have said was cut short by their exclamations of dismay at his appearance. And well they might exclaim. Pale as death, tatters, his sword gone, his coat rent in many places, and his whole appearance showed that he had been engaged in a violent struggle. In their questions of what had befallen him, he insisted on first hearing the cause of what he saw before him. "Maurice McGrath," said he, with a darkening brow, as they told him of the last night's outrage, "a day of reckoning will come for you yet; and trust me, it shall not be long first." "My brave wife," said he, as he folded her in his arms, "when you insisted on joining me in my wild life I warned you of this, but I little thought it would come so soon. You must return with your sister for a while, to your quiet home."

"And do you think, Henry, that I will leave you? trust me," answered she proudly "your honor will never be compromised by my idle fears; it is in my keeping."

"I know it," said he, with a look of admiring love; "and if you will remain, so be it. Now, if Carrie will take that wild look out of her eyes, and sit down by Nora and I, get me some hot coffee, to take the chill out of my bones, I will tell you all that has happened to me. If it had not been for this good fellow," laying his hand on Rover's head, "I should never have seen your face again. When I parted from you, and joined my men, I was told that since I saw them they had information that the cargo would be landed near the village below here, though this was told them, I believe to get me separated from them more easily. When I had posted them advantageously, and had given somewhat in advance of them to see if I could make out, with my glass any signs of the vessel, I was met by a boy who told me he could show me a place in the rocks where the smugglers had stowed away a former cargo.

I hesitated, and half turned back to call some of the men; but seeing Rover by my side, and placing my pistols ready in my belt, I followed him. It was now dark, and as we neared the cliff, I noticed to my astonishment, that Rover had left me. I turned to see what had become of him, when I was seized from behind, a gag was placed in my mouth, and I was dragged to the edge of the cliff, where a consultation was held as to how I should be disposed of.—"Throw him over the cliff," said one." and then there will be no blood spilt, and I warrant the tide will take him safely out to sea—a merry voyage to him; give me my handkerchief first; he will go safe enough without that;" and he snatched it roughly from my mouth. I seemed to beg my life of the wretches, and knew, too, that it would be unavailing. What thoughts surged through my mind as they prepared to cast me into the dark waters that heaped up eager for their prey.

The thought of you both, sitting here, so unconscious of my fate, was bitter enough, but I had no space for reflection. Luckily my arms were not bound, and, as they hurled me over, I instinctively straightened myself, and the waves closed over my head, as I went down fast foremost. Had I fallen on my side every bone in my body would have been broken. When I came to my senses, I found my head above the water, by Rover, who had swum with me under the shadow of the cliff. I was too weak, for some time, to make any effort; but, when at last, I tried to make for the rocks he resisted every attempt. I thought it possible the smugglers had my companion in the neighborhood, and yielded to his instinct.

When I at length gained the rocks I was too benumbed with cold, for some time, to ascend the difficult path; and knowing that nothing further could be done that night, I came home first, knowing the men will soon be here to give you tidings of my disappearance.

"Ah, Rover," said his fair mistress, as she laid her face on his shaggy head, "little did I think, when you went out last evening, you would prove so true a friend;" and the bright tears fell over his long curls as he looked up in her face with that strangely human expression these race of dogs so often wear in their eyes.

A knock at the door interrupted them, and, on opening it, they saw the uniform of a blockade man, who came to report to Mrs Moreton the mysterious disappearance of their officer. His astonishment may be imagined when he saw him there, though in a very dilapidated condition. He went away in happier mood, and cautioned to say nothing to any one of finding him safe at home. Mrs. Wharton returned home next day, telling her sister that, though she thought her resolution for remaining with her husband was right, she had not courage to go through any more such scenes; another such a night would kill her.

The first letter she received from Mr Moreton gave an account of the capture of the smugglers the second night after her departure for home. The sudden appearance of one among them, who they believed to be dead, disheartened them, and they made hardly any resistance, with the exception of black Maurice, who, refusing quarter, died fighting desperately. The recital of facts goes far to prove truth is stranger than fiction.

RUSTIC SIMPLICITY.

A NEWLY MARRIED MAN IN AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

Day before yesterday a trio of newly-wedded couples from the interior of Kentucky arrived at the Burnet House, and took apartments for the night in that well-ordered hotel. It was quite evident that the entire party were unfamiliar with metropolitan sights. The roomy corridors, marble floor, gorgeous drawing room, and well-spread table of the hotel drew from them the most ingenuous remarks of surprise. In the evening they visited the opera-house, and were so astonished by its magnificence that even Mrs. Waller's wonderful impersonation of "Meg Merrilies" almost failed to interest them.

Nothing more was thought of the verdant trio till about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the boot-black of the Burnet House, in making his customary round, observed one of the bucolic Benedicts seated in the hall, near the door of his room. He naively asked the polisher of understandings if he was the clerk. Receiving a negative answer, he informed the boot-black that he would like to see that individual. In a few moments one of the attentive office men was at his side and politely asked what was needed.

"Could you make me a bed in the parlor?" said the disconsolate-looking individual.

"In the parlor?" echoed the clerk. "I am afraid not."

"Well, I'd like to have one spread down some'ers."

"Why don't you go into your own room?" asked the clerk.

"I don't like to," said the bashful young man.

"What's the matter?" continued the clerk, "has your wife turned you out?"

"No," said he, drawlingly; "but, you see, I've never been married before, and I don't much like to go in, partickler in a strange place."

"Oh, go right in," said the clerk smiling, audibly. "She won't think it wrong."

Here the door of his room opened about an inch, and through the aparture came a coaxing voice, saying:

"Do go no in, John. I won't hurt yer. I know'd they'd think strange of your standin' out there. Come in won't yer? I've done, blow'd out the gas, and it's all dark."

The odor from the room assured the clerk that she had indeed "blow'd" out the gas, so, pushing open the door, he stopped the flow, raised a window, and returned to the hall to persuade the verdant husband to retire with his wife. All argument was fruitless, however, and he was compelled to assign the simple individual to a separate room for the night.—*Cincinnatti Inquirer, March 23.*

IF A BODY MEET A BODY.

If a feller catch a feller carrying off his wood, should a feller whale a feller if a feller could?—*Germantown Express.*

If a body spy a body creeping round his lot, shouldn't a body trust a body to a load of shot?—*Norwich Express.*

If a body catch a body stealing his "old rye," should a body kick a body till a body cry?—*Cincinnatti Enquirer.*

If a body catch a body stealing his Express, shouldn't a body seize a body and try to get redress?—*Petersburg Express.*

If a body see a body proprietz his hat, should a body kick a body just for doing that?—*Star.*

If a body wants a body his store to patronize, shouldn't a body pay a body to advertise?—*Lynchburg Express.*

If a body catch a body stealing all his chickens, should a body kick a body like the very dickens?—*Centre Democrat.*

If a body catch a body stealing all his corn, should a body make a body wish he wasn't born?—*Jonesborough Gazette.*

If a body catch a body "tetin" off his grass, should a body flog a body like the very deuce?—*Mount Vernon Gazette.*

If a body should borrow body say, I pay my printing bill, wouldn't a body skin at a body for such an expression of will?—*Maryland Sentinel.*

If a body see a body for an honest debt, and a body be the loser, should a body fret?—*Peterboro' Examiner.*

RICH SCENE.

The following amusing scene, says the [illegible]ner, occurred at the meeting of the "admission board" on Wednesday. It rose out of an application to the Workhouse made by a poor old woman, named Bradley, who had with her a child which she stated was her grandchild, and which she wished to be admitted with her. The woman had been an inmate of the house from the famine of 1847 up to a fortnight back, when she left on hearing that her son had enlisted in the line, in order to take this child away from its step-mother, whom she feared was ill-treating it. She went to Mallow, where the step-mother was living with her relatives, and having got possession of the child returned to Cork, and now sought admission to the workhouse. Mr. Jameson, who had before him the relieving officers book in which her name appeared, refused to admit her, desiring her to get the father of the child to support it. As the poor woman was leaving the room she met Mr. Sheehan, and told her case to him, in the hope that he would have more compassion for her.

Mr. Jameson—Don't mind that woman, down there.

Mr. Sheehan—We will mind her, sir. We will mind the poor woman.

Mr. Jameson (angrily)—Turn the woman out, I say.

Mr. Sheehan—Turn her out, sir. We'll not turn her out, sir; and why should we turn her out, sir? Faith, that's a good one.

Mr. Jameson—Go 'long you blackguard scoundrel; I will turn yourself out of the room.

Mr. Sheehan—Go 'long you ruffian you; I'd like to see you do it.

This retort irritated Mr Jameson to such an extent that he jumped up and rushed towards Mr. Sheehan, who also got up and advanced to meet him, and blows would certainly have been exchanged had not Mr. I. Julian and Mr. S. Flanagan come between the gentlemen, and restrained them.

Mr. Jameson (surrounded by him[illegible] and in a high state of excitement)—I'd kick you out, you blackguard.

Mr. Sheehan—You're a blackguard yourself, and a d—n blackguard. Be G—, for talking to a poor woman there he called me a blackguard scoundrel.

Mr. Jameson—And you *are* a blackguard scoundrel.

Mr. Sheehan made a hasty movement towards Mr. Jameson, but was stopped by some of those in the room.

Mr. Jameson you are a blackguard,

Mr. Sheehan—Well, did any one ever hear the like of that? For hearing what a poor old woman had to say, he says I am a blackguard and ought to be turned out.

Mr. Jameson—You should be turned out, you scoundrel—you blackguard.

Mr. Sheehan—If you were the Lord Lieutenant, I wouldn't allow you to say that; I am not a blackguard.

Mr. Jameson—You are a blackguard, and you should be turned out.

Mr. Sheehan—Go 'long, you blackguard ruffian you.

Mr. Jameson—Get out, you low ruffian.

Mr Sheehan—You're a common ruffian.

Mr. Jamesoe—You are a dame blackguard, I say.

Mr. Sheehan—And you are dame blackguard. By G—— you'd starve all Ireland if you could.

Mr. Jameson declining to reply to this last observation, the affair terminated, and the business of the day proceeded with.

THE HANDSOME GIRL OF PARIS.

The *Droit* has the following:—A person residing at Bourg-la-Reine, near Paris, is father of a remarkably handsome girl, whose name is Olympe; but unfortunately the damsel at an early age went astray, and abandoned her family. He sought her out, and had her placed in the convent of the Dames St. Michael, where she spent some time. Hoping that she was reformed, he took her home, but six months ago she again left, and all his efforts to discover her were unavailing. Happening to be in Paris, he fell in with the procession of the Bœuf Gras. His first movement was to turn aside to avoid it, but after a little hesitation he remained to see it pass. In the car he perceived with surprise that the damsel who was personating Venus strongly resembled his runaway daughter; but he could not get near enough to be sure that it was she. He therefore accompanied the cortege, and penetrated with it into the courtyard of Baron de Rothschild, where it stopped. There he saw clearly that the Venus was no other than his Olympe. He went at once to the commissary police of the district, and asked him, in virtue of the paternal authority, to arrest the girl; but the commissary observed that to do so would create trouble and scandal, and that it would be better to wait at the slaughter-house of Popincourt for the return of the procession, when Venus, becoming mortal, could be taken into custody quietly. The father consented, and, when the procession arrived, he pounced on the girl. She was much annoyed, but what appeared to make more impression on her than her father's anger, was that she could not go to a masked ball in her fine dress.—"O father!" she cried," only let me go to the ball as Venus, and to-morrow I will return home." But the obdurate parent had her carried off to a house of correction, and there she will have to remain three months.

Some author tells us that "much is said about the tongue." True, the thing is in everybody's mouth.

"Give me a kiss, dear girl."

"I can't," she replied; "I don't mind lending you one, but I must have it returned to-morrow!"

How to make people acknowledge the corn. Tread on their toes.

"Aint you afraid you will break, while doing so?" said a chap in the pit of a circus to the clown.

"Why so?" asked the clown.

"Because you are a tumbler," handed the wag.

The house was in a roar. Exit clown behind the scenes.

PERSEVERANCE.

He who allows his application to falter, or shirks his work on frivolous pretexts, is on the sure road to ultimate failure. Let any task be undertaken as a thing not possible to be evaded, and it will soon come to be performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The habit of strenuous, continued labor, will become comparatively easy in time, like every other habit. Then even men with the commonest brains and the most slender powers will but apply themselves wholly and indefatigably to one thing at a time.

Sir Charles Napier, when in India, encountered an army of 45,000 Beloochies with 2,000 men, of whom only 400 were Europeans. He charged them in the center up a high bank, and for three hours the battle was undecided. At last they turned and fled.

It is this sort of pluck, tenacity, and determined perseverance which wins soldiers' battles, and indeed, every battle. It is the one each nearer that wins the race and the blood; the one pull more of the oar that proves the "toughness of the fellow," as Oxford men say; it is the one march more that wins the campaign; the fire a minute more persistent courage that wins the fight.—Though your force be less than another's, you equal and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and consecrate it more. The reply of the Spartan father, who said to his son, when complaining that his sword was too short, "Add a step to it," is applicable to everything in life.

It is not how much a man may know that is of so much importance as the end and purpose for which he knows it. The object of knowledge should be to mature wisdom and improve character, to render us better, happier, and more useful—more benevolent, more energetic, and me a efficient in the pursuit of every high purpose in life. We must ourselves be and do, and not rest satisfied merely with reading and meditating over what other men have written and done. Our best light must be made life, and our best thought action. The humblest and least liberate guest trains his sense of duty, and accustoms himself to an orderly and diligent life. Though talents are the gift of nature, the highest virtue may be acquired by men of the humblest abilities, through careful self-discipline. At least we ought to be able to say, as Richter did, "I have made as much out of myself as could be made of the stuff, and no man should require more."—*Self-Help.*

ENGLISH TREES AND BIRDS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. W. Brodie, of Eastbourne, Sussex, which appeared a few months since in the *Home News* is very interesting:—"I believe I was the first colonist that succeeded in importing the English pheasant, the golden pheasant, and the partridge into New Zealand. On Nov. 8, 1845 (in elsewhere says, "Birds should not be sent out between March and September; these best in April or May are sure to pine away and die, to hang their pairing season,") I left the St. Katherine's Dock, in the ship "Ralph Bardpal," bound for Auckland, New Zealand, with thirty-six pheasants and partridges on board, and, after a long and disagreeable voyage of 251 days, landed in Auckland on Aug. 10, 1846, with the same number of pheasants and partridges that I left England with (thirty-six). It is a pastime to cabin passengers going a long voyage to have some occupation to break the monotony of shipboard imprisonment. I therefore looked after my own birds, cleaned them out every morning, gave them fresh red gravel (coarse) every other day, supplied them beautifully with fresh water (not water caught on deck after a heavy rain, as there is a certain quantity of tar in it,) never allowed them a fresh water bath, fed them with buck-wheat, canary-seed, and hempseed alternately week and week about, kept them in wicker cages made on purpose, three feet long, two feet wide, and one foot high and padded the top inside the lids of the cages to protect their heads.

These birds were kept on deck the whole of the voyage, with a painful exercise over to protect them from the salt water in bad weather. Hence my success. The increase of my birds has amounted to tens of thousands. In the weather part of New Zealand they breed twice a-year, and they have stocked the province of Auckland 200 miles distant from the point where they were first sent adrift, which was upon one of my estates, near the North Cape of New Zealand. Again early part of 1850 I sent out 600 hares and hedge sparrows and yellow hammers in the Flying Fish, to Auckland; and I hope in September to send out 400 singing birds to the same port gratuitously. Since I have been in New Zealand I have imported into that colony no less than 140,000 English forest-trees from England, which have been planted from Invercargill, the southernmost settlement in the south Island. It is quite useless for emigrants to take any further trouble in introducing the forest trees of England in New Zealand, as they may obtain trees there of cuttings from the produce of the parent trees which I have imported.

"He's a young man after my own heart," said a lady to a caller, of one who had just passed

EXECUTIONER JOHN CRIMMINS.

From the Penn York Tribune.

On Friday morning, at 25 minutes after o'clock, John Crimmins, Angel Entry Mowry, was hanged in the county jail. The following letter was written by the executioner a night, who proved to have an intimate friend.

The next instant the trapdrop fell with a dull thud, and the prisoner was launched into eternity. The fall broke the neck of Crimmins, and he died without a struggle. The body was cut down at 9 o'clock, and delivered to the undertaker, Mr. Russell Gardner, who prepared it for burial. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 4 Pine street, where they will be interred this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral will be strictly private.

The following letter was written by Crimmins to his wife, and was received by her on the morning of the execution:

"City Prison, March 24, 1860.

"To Captain Dowling, Esq.,

"Dear Sir:—I think it my duty to inform you of the interest you have taken in my behalf. God bless you for your kindness. I am satisfied there is no hope for me in this world, and I am willing to die. I have no fear of death, when I consider by the good deeds I have done in this life I shall be received into the bosom of my Father in Heaven. I die with the best wishes to the good people of New York, for I have seen more friendship since I have been in prison, than I ever saw before. I am very sorry to leave my dear wife and children, but I hope they will be taken care of by the people of New York. I am very sorry that I have not been able to repay you for your kindness to me, but I hope you will accept my heartfelt thanks. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them to meet me in Heaven. Tell Mr. Russell to take my body to Mr. Gardner's, No. 4 Pine street, and I hope he will see that it is decently interred. Tell Mr. Gardner to have a nice coffin made for me, and to have me buried in the Catholic burying ground, Calvary. Tell Mr. Gardner to have a nice hearse and carriage to take my body to the grave

who delivered an address in Gaelic which was received with rapturous applause.

Mr. Hagel then addressed the meeting in English.

Mr. Buck gave a very clear outline of the origin, progress, and successful administration of the Pope's temporal power—stigmatised as a most ruinous principle that doctrine avowed by some European Powers, viz., that a people had the right, whosoever guided by caprice or bad passions, to change their rulers or form of government; and concluded an able address by saying that if such a principle became practical, some who are now living might pay homage to a king of Cork in his own native cherished country. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Shaw, and on being put from the Chair was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Hafley moved the 5th Resolution. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Shaw, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Maloney moved the 6th Resolution. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Sentry, and carried with acclamation.

Mr M'Gillis then moved that Rev. Mr Kelly leave the Chair, and that Mr. Buck be called thereto, and that a vote of thanks be given to Rev Mr Kelly for the able manner in which he filled the chair.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Sentry. The vote of thanks was tendered and passed with acclamation.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN P. FORD,
Secretary.

Latest from Europe.

BY THE "PERSIA."

New York, April 12.

The steamship *Persia* arrived this morning. She brings one day's later advices *via* Queenstown, but no later commercial news.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, April 1, *via* Queenstown—A despatch from Genoa says that the Piedmontese troops entered Florence on the 28. Another division is on the march from Bologna towards Ravenna.

The Piedmontese garrison at Nice is about returning to Genoa.

A despatch from Florence says that Prince Carigan, in a proclamation to the Tuscans, tells them that the King understands the object of annexation to be to unite their energies with those of the various races who had elevated him to the National throne, and that his first resolution is to achieve their happiness to the full extent that their destinies has merited.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet had addressed a note to the Cabinet of Turin, sternly protesting against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, to Piedmont, maintaining her indefeasible right to oppose an act which, in despoiling the legitimate Princes of the States granted them by European treaties, would also destroy the right of succession which these same treaties secured to the House of Hapsburg.

The Brazilian March mails have reached Lisbon. The news are meagre. M. Belado was chosen President of Monteridо.

A despatch from Rome states that in case of the evacuation by the French troops, Rome will be occupied by Pontiff troops, and Neapolitan troops will enter in March.

Three thousand Papal troops are concentrated at Ancona.

A new revolutionary movement was to have taken place at Rome, but did not take place, in consequence of secret circulars distributed among the people, intimating that such a demonstration might cause annoyance to the French troops.

A mixed commission is to determine what Savoy and Nice shall contribute to the public debt of Sardinia, and to the execution of several public contracts Sardinia reserves to herself to finish alone the boring of Mount Cenis.

The treaty will become executive for Sardinia after receiving the sanction of Parliament.

The King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from further allegiance.

The *Patrie* says the French regiments in returning from Italy, will stop successively at Chambery and Nice; but that a military occupation will only take place when the necessary formalities of the treaty have been fulfilled. The districts of Chablays and Faucigny will provisionally receive no garrison.

The report addressed by the Swiss Federal Council to the Federal Assembly, protests against the annexation of the neutralized provinces of Savoy to France, and says the Assembly should request the Council to continue to protect energetically the rights and interests of Switzerland in regard thereto, and that her *status quo* should be respected. The Assembly will be again convoked in the event of its becoming necessary to call out troops, or should other circumstances require it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill abolishing church rates and income tax bill has passed through committee.

Sir Robert Peel had made a speech denouncing the aggressive policy of Napoleon and calling on the Government to take a dignified position in opposition to his schemes. The speech was received with considerable cheering.

The Earl of Elgin was to leave for China on the 4th of April.

The chief constable of the Isle of Ely, one of the chief resorts for prize fights, had obtained warrants for the apprehension of Sayers and Heenan, with a view to their being bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. It was believed in sporting circles that the day originally named for the fight would not be observed.

The English shareholders in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, had agreed to the Directors recommendation to raise an additional £1,500,000 to pay off liabilities and provide further rolling stock.

The bank of England had advanced its rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The *Persia* met in the channel, April 1st the steamship *Antivich*—April 2nd, the steamship *Australasian*; also, April 9th, passed the steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool for New York.

FRANCE.

Some French journals had recommenced their writings against England.

A Paris correspondent of the London [illegible] says that measures were making for a [illegible] credit for an army of 250,000 men, and that officers and men on furlough have been ordered to join their corps.

A journal under the French protection [illegible] to cause and all attempts to undermine the influence of Napoleon in the Italian States.

ITALY.

The Government of Piedmont will only cede Nice and [illegible] will [illegible] Savoy. The Nice will [illegible] Sardinia [illegible] army of [illegible] men.

Letters from Rome confirm the statement that the allocution pronounced by the Pope in the Secret Consistory, of the 26th March, included the excommunication of Victor Emmanuel, without naming him. It specifies his acts, which it says have incurred the censures pronounced by Councils against plunderers of the Church.

The Papal Carbineers had taken off the the escutcheon of Sardinia from the House of the Sardinian vice Consul at Pesaro.

Garibaldi had been elected Deputy for Nice.

The act of major excommunication against those who have promised to aid or counsel rebellion, treason, or usurpation in the Romagna was published in Rome on the 26th.

The Ambassadors of the Western Powers at Naples had urged reforms upon the King. The Neapolitan Ministry had tendered their resignation, but it was not accepted.

Prince Carignan had arrived at Leghorn en route for Florence. His reception was most enthusiastic.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia's reply to M. Thouvenel's note expresses disapproval of the annexation of Savoy to France. It also intimates that the appeal of Switzerland to the Powers, as to her rights must be examined, and that those rights must be protected.

Queen Victoria is expected to visit Berlin about the 2nd of June. The accouchement of her daughter, the Princess Frederick William is looked for in July.

SPAIN.

The Spanish loss in the battle of the 26th was 1,269, killed and wounded.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Portland, April 11.

The result of the elections for representatives in parliament was very favorable to the liberal cause.

The London *Herald* understands that a Congress of the great Powers will be held in the course of a few weeks in London.

The widow of Sir William Napier is dead.

ITALY.

It is supposed that the Pope's troops will garrison Rome. The Neapolitans will occupy the Marches to prevent a conflict with the Piedmontese.

It is reported from Rome that on the 20th the *gendarmes* charged the people and that more than 30 were wounded.

The Administrator of Tuscany, Prince Carignan, is appointed Lieutenant of the King and Commander of the Naval forces. The administrative centre will remain at Florence. Ricasoli is appointed Governor General. The Ministry is discontinued, and the army of Tuscany will be incorporated with the Sardinian army.

A squadron with Sardinian troops had left Genoa for Tuscany.

INDIA.

Indian dates are to Feb. 24th, but nothing important.

The Total cost of the mutines is estimated at £40,000,000.

It is proposed to tax manufactured tobacco 6d. per lb.

Ships in Calcutta are in request for England and China.

The United States ship *Hartford* was at Hong Kong.

It is asserted that Russia favors a Congress.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of the interior has rebuked the Austrian functionaries in Hungary for not watching the movements of the populace, and not reporting the names of persons hostile to the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

Berlin, Tuesday.—The answer to Thouvenal's note is designed for the preservation of the rights, and energetically supports the demand of Switzerland.

It is expected that England and Prussia will act in concert, especially in maintaining the rights of Switzerland.

BY THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

St Johns, 9th, via Sackville, N.B., 10th.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain Prowse, from Galway on Saturday the 31st ult., arrived at this port on Monday the 9th instant. She has 90 passengers for St. Johns, and 550 for New York, for which port she will sail on Tuesday morning.

The steamship *North America*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was dull, and Tuesdays advance was barely maintained.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour as tending downward; American 26s a 30s, but prices barely maintained. Wheat quiet at about Tuesday's advance, but full prices were occasionally obtained; red Western at 10s 3d a 10s 6d; white do at 10s 6d a 12s 6d. Corn dull; yellow 33s 6d a 34s 6d; white 37s a 38s.

Bigland & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report pork firm and lard dull and nominal.

London Money Market.—The demand for money was heavy. An advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was pending. Consols closed on Tuesday at 94¼ for money and 94¾ a 94¾ for account, and on Saturday at 94 a 94¼ for both money and account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had declined £95,000.

Baring's circular reports money decidedly more stringent.

Liverpool Produce Market.—The brokers' circular reports ashes quiet at 29s a 30s for pot, and 33s a 33s 6 for pearls. Sugar heavy.

London Markets—Baring Brothers report wheat firm, and 1s a 2s higher. Sugar dull, and partially lower.

LATEST.

Liverpool, 31st March.—Wheat buoyant. Corn, flour, and provisions steady.

London, March 31.—The colonial produce markets for the week have been unsettled, partially arising from the proposed advance in Bank rates.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of March. A mail says that the *New York*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of commons that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement.

A warrant had been issued against Heenan and Sayers to compel them to keep the peace.

The House of Commons had adopted an address to the Crown, urging strong efforts in obtain Great French [illegible] of the restrictions upon Breadstuffs.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had concluded all foreign [illegible], and had determined to raise £225,000 on a quarter-page of the old cable, to be expended in effort for its restoration.

FRANCE.

The French Senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, the petitions requesting their intervention in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Paris bourse had been buoyant, and prices considerably higher.

The French papers treat Lord John Russell's speech with comparative indifference.

ITALY.

The Pope has issued the act of major excommunication against all who counselled rebellion, invasion or occupation in the Romagna, and has sent a protest to all governments against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

The treaty for the cession of Savoy to France was published, but its features are already known. It was reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation, civil or military of Chablais and Faucigney. There were rumors of a probable Congress on the Swiss question.

AUSTRIA.

Austria had handed to the German Diet a protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The official Madrid *Gazette* contains preliminaries of a treaty of peace between the sea and the road Anghera.

The Convention of 1859, relative to Melilla, is ratified. An indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres is to be paid to Spain for the expenses of the war, and, in the meantime, Spain is to hold Tetuan. A commercial treaty is guaranteed, and a Spanish Minister and missionaries are permitted to reside at Fesc. The Treaty is to be signed at Tetuan April 2d, and a Commission is to be appointed to determine the boundaries between Spain and Morocco.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG THE MEN.

(*From the European Times, March 17.*)

On Wednesday the clipper-ship *Great Tasmania*, belonging to Messrs. James Baines & Co.'s Black Ball line of Australian packets, arrived in the Mersey from Calcutta in 114 days, having left that port on the 21st November last. The *Great Tasmania* had on board 1,101 passengers consisting of 20 officers, 973 soldiers, 17 women, 23 children; together with three officers' wives, two children, and two servants. The soldiers were all belonging to the hon. East India Company's service, who refusing to be transferred to her Majesty's army, had insisted on coming home. For this purpose the *Great Tasmania* was chartered by the competent authorities in India, and the men and women were shipped on board of her. From some cause or other, it is said that proper arrangements had not been made for their accommodation, and that the provisions were bad in quality, and altogether inadequate to the requirements of so long a voyage. Sickness of a malignant character broke out on board, and somewhere about sixty died on the passage. When the vessel arrived in the river there were considerably upwards of a hundred of the men sick, and on Thursday night 100 were taken to the workhouse in Brownlow-hill in cars and spring carts. One was found dead in a car when taken to the workhouse, and one died between Thursday night and yesterday morning. Twenty-seven more were taken to the workhouse in the course of yesterday, and one was not expected to survive the night. The diseases by which they are said to have been attacked are scury in a malignant form, and fever. The men complain that the provisions were very bad; that the lime juice with which they were supplied was worthless; and that they were fearfully short of hammocks and sleeping accommodation. Who is to blame, it is not easy to say, but the poor fellows presented a sad spectacle as they were carted along the streets towards Brownlow-hill; it is said that the shipowners had nothing to do with the provisioning of the soldiers, but merely contracted for their passage at a *per capita* sum per head. There can be no doubt that an investigation will be made into all the particulars by the competent authorities, and till this is done it would be highly improper to offer any opinion on the merits of this very painful case.

The Late Marshal Reille.

(*From the Times.*)

The boyhood of the soldier who but a few days ago lived to tell his own adventures was spent under the old *regime* of France. He only missed by a month or two being under Louis XV., and he actually saw the whole reign of the unfortunate sovereign who perished on a scaffold. He could perfectly remember the Assembly of Notables at Versailles, and, as far as his age went, might have played a part in any of the scenes through which the revolution was conducted. As soon, indeed, as those famous wars commenced, which turned the passions of democratic France towards views of foreign conquest, the military services of young Reille commenced also, nor did they terminate until the swords of all nations, after twenty years of conflict, were once more sheathed. It is here that the story presents so incredible an aspect. Napoleon had many generals, and they were all working men, but no officer of the grand army could have shown, we believe, an amount of service so extraordinary as that performed by Reille. He was not in Egypt, and he escaped the disastrous expedition to Moscow, but with these exceptions he appears to have been fighting and commanding in every country through which the French eagles were carried. He fought against the Duke of Brunswick, against Suwarrow, against Wurmser, against the Archduke Charles, against Mina, against Hill, and against Wellington. He fought in Belgium, in Italy, in Germany, in Spain and in Flanders. He began his campaigns as a subaltern of infantry under Dumouriez, and ended them in command of a *corps d'armées* at Waterloo. His ubiquity seems to have brought him into every episode of the war, however secular. He assisted at the siege of Toulon, penetrated the blockade at Genoa, held command in the camp of Boulogne, watched the great leagues of Strasbourg on the part of the Emperor, and was actually on board ship at one of Villeneuve's sailings. He was in the campaign of Valmy when the French, unconscious of their own power, were protecting their own frontier. He was in three of Montesotte, of Zurich, of Jena, of Eylau, of Wagram, of the Pyrenees; and, after a career of services in the Peninsula alone, which would have sufficed to create a military reputation, he bore a brave and distinguished part in the Hundred Days, and finally covered Paris with his division against the last advance of the allies. From the year 1792 to the year 1815 he can be traced from place to place, always in a post of danger, usually in one of trust, and yet, after vicissitudes of fortune unparalleled in the perils of this eventful period, he survived in peace and quiet to our own days; and witnessed, after an interval of half a century, the development of a second empire. It provokes a smile of incredulity or astonishment to read of a man whose retirement from political life had commenced before George [illegible] and whose name of our present Sovereign were born. General Reille was 45 years of age when he with drew, certainly a fair share of experience, from the strife and struggles of the world; but so little had his vital powers been injured by the strain, that 50 years more remained to him. During this period he received the honours which formed the natural lot of such dignified ease. Louis Philippe made him marshal of France a few days before the roll of those dignitaries was diminished by the death of Oudinot, and the usual accompaniments of place and distinctions were, of course, at his command. His distinctions, in fact, were too genuine to be overlooked under any kind of government. Legitimists and Orleanists alike were fain to recognize the deserts of a life like his. He had contributed to the glories of France, and in those glories every Frenchman was a participator.

The Wier Rape Case.

Not a few, prompted by curiosity or from more worthless motives, repaired to the county town to witness the trial of the alleged rape case which was expected to come off at Stratford this week. Indeed so great was the interest manifested that for many days previous to the opening of the court it was impossible to obtain a room or a bed in the respectable hotels of the town. Weir has offered all the atonement possible under the circumstances, having married the young woman whose esteem and confidence he abused. The circumstances under which the alleged crime of rape was committed are already familiar to the public, as well as the subsequent steps which were taken to arrest Weir and their failure. The sequel only remains to be told.

We have reason to believe that neither Mr Weir nor Miss Christie wished the case to come to trial, and that only for the interference of third parties this marriage would have taken place at the outset, thus sparing a worthy family an amount of affliction of which the outer world can form no adequate idea, and depriving the public of a source of scandal which, it must be admitted, they have fed greedily upon during the past few months.

The marriage was brought about by a letter from Mr. Weir to Miss Christie, protesting that his intentions were honorable from the first, however much circumstances might appear against him, and that he was still willing to marry her if she would go to Buffalo where he was then residing. In consequence of this letter and other evidences of his sincerity, the young woman and her brother started for Buffalo on Saturday last. Mr Weir true to his promise, upon finding that Miss Christie was still willing to marry him, caused the marriage to be solemnized on Monday last, at Buffalo, in the presence of the British Consul, the brother of the young woman, a high official of one of the American Courts, and two respectable residents of this village. Mr. Weir returned to Toronto with his bride on Tuesday.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES A PRISONER.

Considerable amusement has been afforded at Oxford through the eccentric conduct of a knight of the plough named Hedges, known under the *sobriquet* of "Lord Chief Justice Burns." It appears that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in company with Colonel Keppel, Equerry in Waiting, Mr. Herbert Fisher, private tutor to His Royal Highness, Earl Brownlow, Sir Frodrick Johnstone, Mr. H. Le Merchant, M. H. Taylor, went out with the south Oxfordshire hounds on Friday last; but, meeting with indifferent sport, the Royal party, on their return to Oxford, determined on a ride across the country. Not being acquainted with the locality they made their way across the lands of farmer Hedges at Barton, and, without being aware of the temper of the sturdy farmer, rode into farm yard. Farmer Hedges, with his usual regard for trespassers, immediately closed the gates on the illustrious party, and levied a fine of a sovereign for damages, enforcing the demand with an intimation that none of them should leave until he had pocketed the amount. The party first imagined that when Hedges was acquainted with the names of his visitors he would at once have claimed the Royal clemency; but in this they were quite mistaken, for upon being informed that he was detaining the future King of England, he remarked, "Prince or no Prince, I'll have my money." The astonishment of the Prince's retinue may well be imagined, but being mounted and encompassed by stone walls they were compelled to yield to the inexorable farmer, who, added to an "amiable" disposition, is possessed of a powerful frame, and on the occasion in question was armed with a dung fork, the emblem of his calling. The Royal party, although somewhat annoyed at their detention and obstinacy of the farmer, made the best of the joke, the Prince above the rest being much amused at the turn matters had taken.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The Port Hope Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway is now doing a large timber business. Trains come in daily from the north freighted with pine and elm, got out during the past winter in Manvers and Emily.—*Port Hope Guide.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, April 18.

Fall Wheat $1 35 to $1 41c.
Spring Wheat $1 to $1 5c.
Flour, Extra $5 90c a $5 75 per barrel
Superfine $4 85c; Fancy $5 25.
Barley 65c.
Oats 33c to 36c per bushel.
Potatoes 20c to 25c per bush.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April 19, 1860.

Flour ₱ brl.	6	00	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	20	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	00	@	1 05
Oats "	0	25	@	0 25
Peas "	0	45	@	45 0
Potatoes "	0	25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt.	0	00	@	1 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	0	00	@	0 00
Dry Wood, first quality	1	00	@	1 00
Green do.	1	00	@	1 00
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	@	12 00
Straw per load	1	00	@	2 00
Apples per bbl.	2	00	@	0 00
Eggs	0	0	@	0 10

Birth,

At Warsaw, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Cameron GARDIER, of a daughter.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by Rev. T. Davis, HANNAH, fourth daughter of James Dick, Esq., of Auchtool, to Mr. Robert Cameron, of Peterboro', late of Pittenweem, Scotland.

Died,

At Keene, Connaught, on Tuesday the 10th inst., and interment of the [illegible] Mr. James Hamilton, aged 26 years.

At his father's residence, in Clarke, on Wednesday the 11th inst., after a lingering illness of a broken heart, Lionel Hamilton, aged 24 years.

At North Monaghan, Peter, second son of [illegible] aged 26 years.

At North Monaghan, Peter, second son of [illegible] aged 26 years.

At Peterboro', on the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Hartley, aged 60

Agricultural.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

This breed are so remarkable for yielding an abundant supply of milk, and are so well suited for the dairy, that they are worthy of notice. We have seen them in their native pastures on the banks of the Clyde, in Scotland, and, in different parts of Europe and America, and in every place we have found them sustaining their high character as milkers.

The origin of this breed has not been clearly ascertained, but it is very probable that they have sprung from the native stock of the country, and that their excellence has been obtained by selecting and crossing the breeding animals.

The Ayrshire cow is not large, but her shape and figure denote that she is made for milk. It is a well known fact that cows which have a tendency to become fat, are seldom remarkable for yielding much milk, and are very apt to go dry early in the season. The Ayrshires are good milkers, but they do not fatten readily, and on this account are objected to by breeders. The Devons and the Durhams have a much greater tendency to fatten than the Ayrshires. The colour of this breed is generally a yellowish red, mottled and spotted by white; the cows are remarkably quiet and docile, and when a large herd of them are feeding together in the rich, green pastures of their native country, their appearance affords as pretty a rural sight as can be imagined.

The Ayrshire belong to the middle horned; they have for a considerable time been considered as the best milkers of all breeds, but latterly they have been generally superseded by the Durhams on account of the latter combining several desirable qualities. The beef of the Ayrshires, although of good quality, and possessing a good intermixture of fat and lean, makes a poor return to the butcher, and is not in much request. It is said that an Ayrshire cow of small size will consume as much food as a much larger animal of the Devon and Durham breed.

Mr. Aiton, in his "Treatise on the Dairy Breed of Cows," thus describes the Ayrshires:—"The shapes most approved of are as follows: The head small; but rather long and narrow at the muzzle, the eye small, but smart and lively; the horns small clear and crooked, and their roots a considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, tapering towards the head with no loose skin below; hind quarters large, hook straight, broad behind joints, rather loose and open; scrotum deep, pelvis capacious and wide over the hips, with round fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short, with firm joints; udder capacious, broad and square, stretching forward and neither fleshy, low lying or loose; the milk veins large and prominent; teats short, all pointing outward, and at considerable distance from each other. The head, vision, horns and all parts of least value small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned."

The cattle from which the Ayrshires sprung are said to have been bred on Lord Marshmont's estates in Berwickshire, and at Lornberg in Cyle. They soon attracted the notice of breeders, and their progeny were early sought after. It was not until 1780 that the improved breed was generally cultivated and established in Ayrshire.

The quantity of milk yielded by an Ayrshire cow is very large for her size. Five gallons daily for two or three months after calving may be considered a fair average; she may be expected to yield three gallons daily for the next three months, and one gallon and a half during the succeeding four months.

The quality of milk is best known by the quantity of butter or cheese that it will produce. Three and a half gallons of the milk of an Ayrshire will generally produce one pound and a half of butter, and twenty gallons, with the cream will yield twenty-four pounds of sweet milk cheese.

The advocates of the Ayrshires says that they will fatten as well as cattle of any other breed, and on this account strenuously recommend them to notice, but a little experience will show the fallacy of this representation, and prove that while they excel for the dairy, they are not very profitable for the grazing or butcher. A cross between the Durham and Ayrshire produces excellent stock.

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

In order to grow this vegetable well the soil should be deepened to a considerable extent and well prepared. It should be trenched in the fall and thrown up in rough ridges to be be ameliorated by the frost of winter. Forking the ground at every opportunity and turning up fresh surfaces to the influence of the atmosphere, will have a tendency to prepare it for the reception of the seed or the plants in spring. The beds should be four feet wide, well manured with the richest compost to which a considerable portion of salt should be added. Two rows of plants are sufficient in each bed, and the alleys between the beds should be two or two and a half feet wide. Many persons plant cauliflowers or broccoli in these alleys, but this practice has been dissentitioned in the best gardens. The plants should be set out in drills two feet apart, and twelve inches from each other in the drills. Some persons prefer to sow the seed spaced as above, and contend that they can rise stronger plants in this way. Some market gardeners pile on a heavy coat of soil from the alleys early in spring, and the plants growing up through this, form the slender white stems which are sold in the market; but in the best private gardens the beds are protected by a covering of rich manure during the winter and early spring months; this is forked up and broken before the plant vegetate in spring, some fresh soil added and the bed raised by a stronger border above the beds. Whilst treated in this way the plants throw up strong and vigorous stems, which are cut when fifteen inches high, and are not allowed to run to seed.

FOR SALE.

O[illegible] Peterborough Town, Lot Number 17 in the Ninth Concession of Ashburnham.

March 19, 1858. [illegible]

GOOD HOUSE TO LET.

O[illegible] Charlotte Street, near the Port Hope Railway Depot.

Apply to the proprietor,

E. MOORE.

Peterboro', March 5th, 1858. 11

TEAS.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER TEAS at low prices.

F. & E. LESLEY.

Peterboro', April 5th, 1858. 14

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 19th October, 1857 43

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 2 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, viz., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD, *Master.*

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

HARVEY'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS is returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 2 and 9, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Also new and improved cultivators; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to run any sized drill; gang ploughs having 2 mould boards, horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and every thing else required on a wild or improved farm

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with flue and tubular boilers to suit.

SAW-MILLS.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with exactness and despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1.

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

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Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

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December, 14, 1859. 50

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He will therefore be prepared to receive, and to accept of the necessary Agents, amongst the Provincial Papers, and to undertake the Insertion therein of Advertisements, on the most favorable terms. Parties in Upper Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the [illegible] PAPERS OF [illegible] can have all parties wishing to contract, supplied and [illegible] for their accommodation. [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] of doing it, at

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ROBERT MOORE.

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Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

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Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. } 44

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Medical Referee
Peterborough, 1st August, 1856. 31

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without reference to the Head Quarters.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1858. 16.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at the next Session, to pass a By-law for erecting a new road across the town concession of Dummer, between Lots 1 and 2.

Dated, 1858. By the

"THE PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE

GIVES [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] Life Assurance [illegible] Annuities [illegible] Endowments [illegible] Policies [illegible] Agent [illegible] Agency [illegible] Address

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TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE at present occupied by W. Hall, Esq., opposite the Montreal Bank. Possession given on the 1st April. TEST HOUSEMATE.

Apply to the subscriber,
THOS. LEONARD.

Peterborough, Feb. 8, 1860. 6—3

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clayton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
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DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stone, Scurvies, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Cheopsis, Orchopthete, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr. G[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Printing executed at this Office, in the most elegant style, at prices [illegible]

Pamphlets, Bill Heads,
Letter Bills, Note Heads,
Circulars, Cards,
Concert Bills, Shop Bills,
Programmes, Handbills,
Tickets, Blanks,
with despatch. Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE" [No.

BRITISH HOTEL,
JAMES HALL,
Stage Office in the Cobourg House, Peterborough.

THE SUN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of London, established 1710, is represented in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, by the Subscriber, at his Office in the Court House, Peterborough.
C. STEVENSON.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. GLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Watches and Fine Goods, also, Dressing Cases, Work and Note Stands, Papier Mache Goods in variety.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fine Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, Dressing Cases, Work and Note Stands, Papier Mache Goods in variety.

R. D. BAKERVILLE,
HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

DEALER in Boots, Shoes, & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

J. MORROW,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

WOODWORD,
Government Land Agent. Office at his residence, Bruce, Huron.

EDMUND B. WEBB,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. Office—Corner of Walton and Chemong Streets.

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Tuned, &c.
Residence also Music Store, recently occupied by Dr McNabb.

Mrs. TOOLE
MANUFACTURER of Straw Bonnets, Flowers, and Feathers. Every description of Straw Work done to order. Next door to Market Hall, Peterboro' C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNEY,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Crown Timber Agents and Land Agents. Office in Scottis Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. S. D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for the public Canada will be home to give their advantages to intending settlers. 24

RANNEY, Barrister-at-Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

S. BURNHAM,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Peterborough.

J. S. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Pitch and Pine, Nails, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, George Street, Peterboro' 23

DR. WOODWARD,
HAS removed with residence to Simcoe Street, two doors east of Captain Rubidge's, Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1856.

Mr. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Grocer, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C.W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
HAS RESUMED THE DUTIES OF HIS PROFESSION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC.
HOUSE—Central residence two doors north of Brock Street, Peterborough.

SHERIDAN'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 22, 1853.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Peterboro', June 5, 1856.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
ACCOUNTANT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 12, 1860. 32

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries, and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Hunter Street, Peterborough.

J. SIMPSON,
SAMUEL HOUSE Hunter Street, George St., Peterboro'.

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Peterboro' C. W.

THOS. SIMPSON,
BOOT MAKER, Hunter Street, Peterboro', begs to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business in this town, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

J. SIMPSON'S
QUEEN'S CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE, C. W.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.
Always on hand. Also the celebrated
PORT ALE FURNISHED.

A REGULAR SUPPLY OF
TEAS,
Direct from the Importers, and for sale at the lowest rates, by
S. C. SMITH.

T. S. MAHAFFY,
BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans. Corner of Cumberland Street, Water Street, Peterboro' 15

E. G. MAZLETT,
DRAPER for Furniture, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro,

E. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 16

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public interest may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 45

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c., Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

G. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 15

THOS. MILES,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller & Engraver, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 15

JOHN HANDS,
Importer of Window and Plate Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Papers, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience in building CHIMNS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in Kingston and the United States.
☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.
Peterborough, June 30th, 1858.

K. URQUHART,
Upholsterer,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Cobourg.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N.B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1859. 34

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
J. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with fashionable exception), and immediately with the first Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business House of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and new and certain many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The beds of the whole house, are a great exposure, being furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the ALBION, he may merit a continuance of the full confidence of the travelling community, as to name in the large Hotels, and a liberal share of patronage.

BOOK BINDING
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Walnut Street, Post Office.
A [illegible]

JOHN WALTERS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SPRING FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credits.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
C. STEVENSON.
Booth Street, opposite Mechanics' Hotel, Peterborough, April 14th, 1860. 15

REMOVAL.
Miss M. V. Manlove,
HAS removed into
Hillsbury's Brownsting Rooms,
To Simcoe Street, third door to the West side of the Railroad. Patterns respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1859.

A CARD.
MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL in Mackintosh's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will receive to the children for spelling, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c.
Miss Kelly feels herself happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859.

GEORGE M. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hervey's Building, next door (south) to Townsend's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Rocking, Crackle and other Chairs, Sofas, Fancy Chairs of various patterns, Cane seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, Straw and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend funerals in the Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 35

NEW BOOKS!
DR. CUMMING'S new work "Great Tribulation."
THE MINISTER'S WOOING—By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February—An excellent number.
DENCH'S ALMANAC, for 1860.
For sale cheap at the People's Book Store.
T. NEMING.
Peterboro', Feb. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between Patrick O'Brien and Charles McGrath, Peterboro, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected with the said firm will be settled by the said Patrick O'Brien, who will receive all monies due and owing, and pay all claims against the late firm.
O'BRIEN & McGRATH.
Peterboro' March 29, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES
AND
NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE Subscriber having for several years been afflicted with [illegible] Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Others [illegible] has resolved to make the [illegible] a cup of coffee, a [illegible] Who are sick or [illegible] of the gods? [illegible] Mental [illegible] victory, for [illegible] rebuke his spirit, [illegible]

Such, would all his fellow-sufferers. That terrible enemies [illegible] Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bronchial [illegible] and Nervous Debility, which [illegible] and [illegible] of Nature's [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE [illegible] of the Estate of [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible] Creditors [illegible] Estate [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible] 1860.
WM. STEWART,
Official Assignee.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.
[illegible] Peterborough, [illegible] 1860.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.

Select Poetry.

THE SIGN AND THE GRIP.

I once used to think
There was nothing like Drink,
As my brandy and wine I would sip,
Till I learned the Lesson
Where they ought not a mend
They learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

I thought patriotism I knew
Read the Statute by candle,
On its knowing captions of speed "Fire"
[illegible] but one sleigh
I was wrong and they right
They learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

My breath doesn't like gas,
My hat don't me stay,
My coat had a shocking bad rip;
I'd but one head and one shoe,
The eye black and blue,
When they learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

My credit was gone,
I had nothing to pawn,
The sole walk my feet used to trip,
My children were all poor,
And I had no fire,
Made they learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

My poor wife would sigh,
My children, would cry,
They'd no bread, nor all potatoes a chip;
They were hungry and cold, nor
She'd do nothing but scold,
Till they learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

But now I'm a man,
I'll stay at home,
On board of the Temperance ship;
My clothes are all new,
And my hat—[illegible]
Since they learnt me the Sign and the Grip.

My wife does not sigh,
Her children cry,
Nor there's jog before eye,
And she speaks with a trembling lip;
She cheered like, exalt,
Constitution and Taste,
And the Temperance organ—the Grip.

—Bowmanville Messenger.

Tag-Rag.

WHAT HE WAS, AND WHAT HE IS.

BY REV. WM. REID, EDMONTON.

"Tag-Rag! the alike seemed strange, and expressive of something out of the ordinary course. We were seated at tea when it fell for the first time upon our ears. Tag-Rag! Who is that? The conversation now took a new direction.

Tag's father was a sailor. His mother had four children, of whom Tag was the eldest. Apprenticed early on the trade of [illegible] making, he began with paying what is called an "entry," [illegible] public and this afforded [illegible] facilities in the way of getting drink. The journeymen sat on one side of the table, and the apprentices on the other, imitating the drinking practices of those above them, and thus the boys had learned the art of drinking before they had learned their trade.

In course of time Tag became a tradesman, working two days in a week, and drinking four. Next he wrought as a "journeyman," all this answered him; he thought, very well, as his thirst for liquor was lessened by a daily allowance of three and four glasses of whiskey or rum. Next he became a porter at the Greenock quay, and continued to this so long as his rage and misery would permit.

Tag's mother being dead, he had brought himself of other guardian. He went to the Vennel, and asked for lodgings, but no one in the tenement knew who he was, they were lost strangers. Enclosed by his stretched appearance from the hunter's [illegible] condition of a wretchedest porter, and denied refuge in a common lodging house, with a bitter sense of his forlorn condition, when night came he crawled into a corner of the [illegible] and sought to sleep—a sleep [illegible] [illegible] Wretch is the drunkard's condition when even sleep refused to befriend him. No sleep came that night to Tag's relief, but dreamy thoughts of his childhood came over him, and the big [illegible] streamed down what he thought of [illegible] upon the always [illegible] What should he find? [illegible] have gone to [illegible] and his weary [illegible]

The summer and winters of a child years came and went and Tag knew no [illegible] of go better shelter [illegible] [illegible] He shall find [illegible] [illegible] and both his [illegible] [illegible] often [illegible]

One [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FALSE PRETENCES.

The principle of justice, as stated, [illegible] Parliament made their dwelling [illegible] They could get somewhere [illegible] over to the protestants of India, [illegible] the Lord Mayor's supreme [illegible] to try to save [illegible] from the [illegible] to [illegible] or however, but there [illegible] the mouth. This was the arrest [illegible] this people, who stand so much [illegible] offend, when the mode of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Latest from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

Portland, April 9.

The *North American*, Captain Aston, from Liverpool, on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at Portland this evening.

Canada closed easy.

Money 94¾ to 94¾; account 94¾ to 94¾.

The Manchester trade report no change in the market since Tuesday; steady business in cloth and fall prices.

The *Times* city article reports a fall in the shares of the Great Western of Canada, in consequence of the non-declaration of the dividend.

The Illinois Central dividend declined on the commencement of a call.

Shocking revelations are reported in the Coolie trade on the southern ports of China. The information has been derived from the deputations of one hundred and five men who were taking from the Coolie receiving ships. An enquiry was ordered by the allied commissioners. Coolies had been kidnapped and their nominal contract to eight years engagement in Cuba swung from them by horrible modes of torture.

Louis Blanc has made a most successful debut as a public lecturer.

Naples, 5th.—Some thirteen persons attacked the troops at Palermo, but were repulsed. City tranquil.

Madrid, 5th.—When the troops found that General Ortega had deserted them as to the object of his movement, they refused to move or cry "Viva la Reina." The General took flight, and was pursued by his own troops. Hopes were entertained that he will be captured. The troops he misled had made submission to the Queen.

Tranquility prevailed throughout the nation.

All the Deputies of Madrid had presented an address of devotion to the Queen.

SWITZERLAND.

The votes in the National Council were 166 against 3, and the Council unanimously vetoed the extraordinary powers demanded by the Federal Council.

Sidney, 7th Feb.—Great floods had taken place, which destroyed much property.

Railway works were progressing satisfactorily.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

New York, April 19.

The steamship *Arago* arrived here at half-past 6 o'clock last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament had passed the income tax bill.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said that her Majesty had been advised to recognize the recent acquisitions of the King of Sardinia.

The great heat rose eight off on Saturday, with its customary *eclat*; after a very severe contest Cambridge won.

It was understood that warrants against Heenan and Sayers will be executed at once, and the parties required to find securities to a heavy amount, as the magistrates are determined, if possible, to prevent the fight from coming off at Hartford.

The steamship *Asturias* arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd, and the steamship *Australasian* on the 3rd inst.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the 3rd and the *Windsplain* on the 4th inst.

Parliament has adjourned to the 16th April.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals publish a telegram from Chambery, according to which the election of deputies in the provinces annexed by Switzerland have resulted in the return of five partisans of France and one of Switzerland.

On Thursday, seven persons from Geneva made a counter demonstration at Thonon, and hoisted the Swiss flag. A steamer, with armed people, left on Friday for Thonon.

The *Patrie* states that the Savoyards, who were collected in some force on the shores of Lake Geneva, have energetically repulsed the three hundred persons from Geneva who had arrived in a steamer with the intention of attacking Chablais and Faucigny.

The French Government has revoked the Consulat, so that no bull, brief, rescript, mandate or provision, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regarding private persons, can be received, published, or otherwise put into execution without the authorization of Government.

Two French battalions met with an enthusiastic reception at Nice.

The agricultural accounts were not favorable.

ITALY.

Prince Carignan, in his present proclamation to the Tuscans, says that the King's resolution is to achieve their happiness to the full extent which their conduct has merited.

No military movement has yet taken place at Naples.

The King has granted several commercial concessions to the Sardinian.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, 31st March.—The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest solemnly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect dated 26th, has been already addressed to the Cabinet of Turin, in which Austria establishes her immutable right to oppose an act which, in despoiling legitimate Princes, would also destroy the succession to the house of Hapsburg. A copy is to be forwarded to all the foreign Cabinets, to signify that a Chamber State is addressed, in the effect that Austria, in confining herself at the present time to protesting against the *fait accompli*, hopes that Europe will appreciate on this occasion a most overruling proof of her moderation and of her desire to maintain the peace of the world.

Vienna, April 1.—In reply to the protest of Switzerland against the annexation of Savoy, Austria says she can still abandon her complete confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of the Federal Council. She nevertheless declares that Switzerland will assume the great responsibility of bringing about a war between France and Austria.

SARDINIA.

Parliament was opened on the 2nd. The King was received with indescribable enthusiasm. His address to Parliament, referring thanks to France for her services for the welfare of Italy, announcing the cession of Savoy and Nizza, and the annexation of Tuscany and Parma, and proclaiming that the welfare of the people and the guarantee of its security, which is no longer the fruit of the treaties now of the middle ages. It is the first object that it must at times be left a void to foreign ambition, but it is not on the contrary, to the duty of the nation.

Turin, April 3rd.—Despite the entry of the French troops, quiet prevails here. The attitude of the population was cold. This evening the demonstrations have been suppressed.

SWITZERLAND.

The expedition to Savoy was frustrated by the rabble, and part of it brought back as prisoners to Geneva. The Swiss Government condemned the attempt, and the prisoners are being tried.

Berne, 2nd.—In reply to the request of Switzerland, the parties who signed the treaty of Vienna, Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, have pronounced themselves in favor of the immediate assembling of a Congress.

The *Moniteur* announces the presentation of the budget of 1860 to the Corps Legislatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,285,000 francs, and expenses at 1,844,000.

April 2nd.—Whitwing had been given to the *Ami De Lavaligion* for an article against the Concordat.

Vienna, Thursday.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states from a reliable source that the Neapolitan army will not enter the States of the Church.

Vienna, April 3.—It is asserted that the three Northern Courts have agreed to accept themselves with the demands of Switzerland, simply in the usual diplomatic way, because the great powers by continuing as a congress to consider the claims of Switzerland would tacitly and implicitly recognize the annexation of Savoy to France.

Paris, April 3.—The latest advices from Spain say the revolutionists were concentrated at the town of Torbelt, near Valencia.

BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

HEENAN BOUND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Portland, April 23.

The steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool at noon on the 11th via Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was no news of political importance.

The French and other continental journals accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent contest in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily.

A reform meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday the 8th. The proceedings were tame.

The submarine cable for Gibraltar will be ready by the middle of September.

Heenan was brought before the magistrate at Derby on the 7th, charged with the intention of being engaged in a prize-fight, and thereby causing a breach of the peace.

Mr. Leech appeared in his behalf, and said that Heenan had never broken the peace in England and had no intention of doing so. True, he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, when his passions were aroused, but when he considered he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his opponent, Sayers was allowed to go with the greatest of impunity, he did feel sore at the punishment he was receiving. He apologized if he had used expressions which he ought not. Two respectable gentlemen were ready to give bail, to the amount required, guided by the station in life of the parties in America. Heenan was a blacksmith. He hoped the Bench would assess the bail at a small amount.

The Clerk announced that the Bench agreed to take Heenan's own recognizance for £200, with two sureties in £100 each.—(Loud applause.) He added that the authorities had no ill-feeling against him beyond the preservation of the peace.

It was stated by the Court that Heenan could not further be interfered with unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed and Heenan and his friends left Derby for London.

Bell's Life was most indignant at the capture, which it attributed to Heenan and his company going to a place where they were almost certain of arrest. A correspondent criticises Heenan, and says he took all necessary precautions, employing a man to sound the police and put them off the track. This person deceived Heenan and his friends and gave information that led to his arrest. *Bell's Life* indignantly mouths the idea that Sayers or his friends caused the arrest, and states that the Heenan party believed Sayers utterly incapable of such conduct.

It was considered certain that the fight would come off on the day fixed, the 16th.

FRANCE.

An Imperial Commissioner was travelling through the neutralized provinces of Sardinia and is said to have been cordially received in some places.

The Government had reprimanded the *Pays* and *Patrie* for giving currency to rumours that England was blameable for the outbreaks in Spain and Italy.

The flour market was heavy and lower. Wheat quiet and unchanged. The Quotations on the Bourse were light.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia was about to make a tour of inspection through his dominions. The British Ambassador, by orders from London, and the Sardinian Court would accompany him. The Parliament of Turin would adjourn to enable the members to join the royal cortege.

HUNGARY.

There has been a great anti-Austrian demonstration of the country, the occasion being the display of a standard the deaf from Agoston received from the police in the recent demonstrations. 6,000 persons followed the cortege to the provincial capital to-gether. The police did not interfere, and there was no disorder.

SPAIN.

The Emperor of Morocco had omitted papers of import. Gen. Ortega, and three persons of the Madrid revolutionary movement at Gibraltar. A small body of Insurgents had been defeated at Bilbao, province de Ortega's note.

A Concordat had been concluded between Spain and Russia and was promulgated.

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

To the *Editor of the London Times.*

SIR,—In the events which occurred in this city yesterday any penalty to abuse-publication in other quarters, and pride to succour a cause, the which, in the present critical state of the relations of Switzerland with France, could not be highly propitiated to the interests of the former country, I trust you will permit me, as an eye-witness, to give an account of what actually did take place. It would, indeed, be most unjust to the community of Geneva if the impression were allowed to prevail that the 20th and unjustifiable act of a few misled and misguided persons had been countenanced or encouraged by any section of the population whatever.

It came that at four o'clock yesterday evening some fifty or sixty persons, about half of whom were armed, entered in crossing the confluence of the Isère stream, and followed the captain, whose complicity in the affair has yet to be determined, to convey them to Thonon, the chief town of Chablais, with the avowed intention of exciting the population of that province to a demonstration in favor of the Swiss occupation. Before midday the news of this escapade had spread all over the town, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The streets were crowded with excited groups, discussing in most violent terms an attempt so futile and, at the same time, evidently prepared to their cause that it was broadly asserted those who had taken part in it were the paid agents of a neighboring country. Even the authorities found themselves compromised by the negligence of the police, in allowing the steamer to stay away.

Meantime prompt measures were taken for the arrest of the culprits. These were facilitated by the opportune arrival of Col. Ziegler, who has just been appointed by the Federal Government to the command of the Geneva troops. Two companies of Chasseurs were embarked on board a steamer, and proceeded in quest of M. Perrier, the organizer of the expedition, and his comrades. The excitement had by the time reached so great a pitch that it was deemed advisable to call a public meeting, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon about 5,000 persons assembled in the Electoral Buildings to hear the explanations of the notes-rien.

Throughout the whole of the proceedings the vast assembly showed animated by the single desire of manifesting, in the most decided and unequivocal manner their disapprobation of the act of M. Perrier and his full wers, and they had an opportunity of showing this more forcibly a few moments after the meeting dispersed, when the steamer containing the prisoners who had been captured on their returned voyage arrived. I saw these men as they were marched from the Hotel de Ville, and with the exception of M. Perrier himself, who wore a coat and hat, a more disreputable collection of *gamins* could not be picked out of the streets of Geneva.

Meantime it is not to be regretted that the people and Government of Geneva should have had this opportunity of proving to the world their respect for international rights which still exist, and their determination to remain steadily faithful to the Federal authority, and to those principles of loyalty which have ever characterized the policy of Switzerland.

Yours obedient,
LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

Geneva, March 31.

P. S.—The trial of Perrier and his comrades is now taking place, and I am informed that Perrier has recently returned from Paris, where he has been resident for some time. It is worthy of note that the gang who accompanied him are men of so low a class that they are disavowed by every section of politicians here.

ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

The Rome correspondence of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 20th inst., says:—Yesterday being St. Joseph's Day, it was generally thought that a grand pro-mende demonstration would be made outside the Porta Pia, in honor of Joseph Garibaldi, and in commemoration of the annexation of Central to Upper Italy.—The government, consequently gave orders for that long road to be strongly de-tached by detachments of horse and foot gendarmerie, and General de Goyon contributed some companies of French infantry. These dispositions had the effect of checking the demonstration, and until thousands of promenaders resorted to the Corso instead, where great numbers of them appeared with bunches of violets in their button holes. The gendarmes, who had orders to intimidate the Corso, took umbrage at this symbol, and insisted upon the promenaders pulling them, instances of which each other's arms. So strange a demand brought on in some cases unpleasant collisions, and the gendarmes proceeded to make some arrests upon the Piazza Colonna, which was resisted by the people. The gendarmes drew their swords, and a conflict would have taken place then and there had not a French officer interfered, and, reasoning with the gendarmes, induced them to give up the prisoners. The people took this as a triumph, and the gendarmes sheathed off amidst universal hissing. They lost no time in making their complaint at head-quarters, and a quarter of an hour afterwards a patrol of horse gendarmerie issued forth from the police-office in the Monte Citorio Palace on the other side. These two forces, then, with drawn swords, made a combined attack upon the unarmed people on the Piazza Colonna, and in the Corso, striking right and left, turning back carriages, knocking down foot passengers, men, women and children, ordering the *canfe* to be closed and house doors shut, and in fact running a complete amok. The people seemed terror stricken, and those who were not quick enough in escaping from the Corso by the side streets were prostrated by the numerous sabres of the gendarmes. The numbers of these victims are differently estimated—some accounts giving eighteen and others sixty. There are only six at the hospital of San Giacomo, and four at the Consolazione; but probably the greater part of the wounded persons would prefer being tended in their own houses. A considerable proportion of the sufferers are foreigners attracted by the beauty of the day, and the hour of the promenade in Corso. One or two Americans and some Germans have felt the weight of the gendarmes' blows; and a large number of Frenchmen, several of whom were officers in plain clothes, are amongst the wounded. Of these I can mention the names of Colonel Pennell and Captain Michael, and I hear heard a report of General de Goyon's prudence being wounded also. The General, however, is cognizant of his officers being about on duty-parade, and threatens to punish them for breach of discipline as soon as they recover from their present slight evils! Old representatives, Mr. Odo Russell, was promenading down the Corso at the time of the fray in question with a friend who replies in that street but his carriage was turned into a side lane by the gendarmes, and no argument could induce the police coachman to return into the tabooed Corso; so Mr. Russell was obliged to regain thither on foot.

The leaders of the moderate Liberal party belonging to the most respectable middle class of society, Roman Indigenous and proprietors, Signori Sterbini, Montanelli, Tittoni, Ferri, and Gallenga (the same who has subsequently been released from prison), were summoned yesterday morning before the director of police, and ordered to leave Pontificate dominions within 24 hours, as they were exiled from Rome. They accordingly went from Civita Vecchia this evening, by steamer, to Leghorn.

The Bishops are the objects of much the place offering of good Catholics, packed in large as the Vatican; so that, in case of a disturbance, the Bishops cannot escape, and are compelled to remain in

Have You Money?

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Capital $1,000,000.

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Peterborough, 1st April, 1859.

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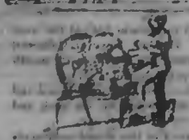
1860



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EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office in superior style, at short notice.

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☞ Before the close of every Quarter, a Supply constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office, will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 18.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the Proprietor, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance. $2 when not so paid.

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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office—the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.
GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and fancy Stationery in variety. 16

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

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HAIR DRESSER and Perfumer, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

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DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

H. MORROW,
DEALER in Stoves and Tin ware, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street. 2

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 12

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Toronto. P. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for settlers in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C.W.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CONDUCTS LESSONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate. Peterboro', June 8, 1858. 23—tf

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office. Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 29

GERRIE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF CORNWALL.
Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Hotels at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lawrence's Pale Ale. 40

FUNERALS FURNISHED

THE Subscriber will carefully provide all things necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in the Style, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. By his long experience in the business he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Peterboro' March 1st, 1860. 13

NEW BOOKS!

T. J. HAZLITT,
BOOTS, Shoes and Groceries. Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'

THE public may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most *moderate charges*. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 15.

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN.
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

E. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

R. A. McNABB,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
HUNTER STREET,
POST OFFICE BLOCK.
N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Peterborough, June, 1858. 24

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and new cautious many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the bedchambers, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BOOK BINDING.
JOHN WALTERS,
BOOK-BINDER AND MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
Wm Hope Street, Port Hope.
ACCOUNT books made to order at Manufacturers prices, Paper Ruled to any pattern, Magazines, Newspapers, Music Books, and heavy Family Bibles, bound in a strong and most durable manner. A large Stock of Account books, suitable for Bankers and Wholesale Merchants got up in the best style and of the most durable material.
☞ I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. Ransom, of *The Examiner*, to receive work for me in Peterborough, which will be executed in as good a manner and on the same terms as if it had been brought direct to me.
JOHN WALTERS.
Port Hope, Jan. 8, 1860. 1

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MAY, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 52

NOTICE,

The partnership heretofore existing between Graham, Gibbon and Graham, Peterboro, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said late firm will be received by Dr. Redfern, who is authorized to settle all claims against the said late firm.

GRAHAM & McGRAVE.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received a choice assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

which he will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or short credit.
Paper hanging and painting done with neatness and despatch.
R. STEVENSON.
Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Hotel.
Peterborough, April 14th, 1859. 15

REMOVAL.

Miss M. V. Manlon,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery & Dress-making Rooms
To Simcoe Street, third door on the West side of the Railroad. ☞A call is respectfully solicited.
Peterborough, 8th September, 1858. 36

A CARD.

MISS KELLY, begs leave to make known to the inhabitants of Peterborough, that she has opened SCHOOL, in Haslehurst's Cottage, Stewart Street, where she will secure to the children frequenting, a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, Music, &c. Miss Kelly will be most happy to meet the parents of children, and arrange with them, the terms of their admission.
Peterborough, May 26th, 1859. 21

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

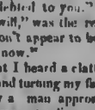
REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER,
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Common, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

TO CONSUMPTIVES
AND
NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

THE Subscriber for several years a resident of Asia discovered while there a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers he is willing to make the same public.
To those who desire it he will send the prescriptions with full directions (FREE OF CHARGE) also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simplest herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return of mail, by addressing
J. E. CUTTER,
Botanic Physician,
No. 249 Broadway, New York.

HORSE BILLS.



THE SEASON.

IF You want Cheap Horse Bills you must go to the *Examiner* Cheap Book and Job Printing establishment, Burnham's Block, (1st floor), George Street, Peterboro'.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH
GLASGOW!
"*Anchor*" *Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.*

Ship ..... tons. Commander.
United Kingdom, 1 '55....800,..Wm. Smith(sold to Brit. Bell.....1102,...250..R. Crighton.
United States, (now building,) 1860.....
The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on
TUESDAY, the 15th MAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin..... $80.00
Fore steerage, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$35.00
Children to proportion
Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. SHAW & Co.,
Quebec.
Or to
G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS,
Received weekly by express, and for sale at
[illegible] Bookstore.

Selected Poetry.

SUMMER HAS COME.

The time of the singing of birds is come,
And winter is just and gone;
Duck ebouls are melting from Heaven's dome,
And lucks spring up from their leather home,
To sing to the rising sun.

Come with the sound of thy musical wing,
Thou thrill and gentle dove,
With thy modest garb and snowy ring,
Come mingle thy notes with the garb of spring
In a low sweet song of love.

The winter is o'er, the rain is stayed,
And flowers on the earth appear;
From each little grave where the germ was laid,
Springs forth in new beauty a fresh green blade
To bloom through another year.

Son of my soul! shall I fear to lay
This dust where the spring flowers be?
No, thou wilt remember my sleeping clay
(For I witness Thy truth in the flowers of May,)
And raise me, no more to die.

The time of the singing of birds will come,
And the summer sun shine bright;
But a beam more glorious shall pierce my tomb
And this dust shall live in unfading bloom,
'Neath the beams of eternal light!

A Night in New Orleans.

Printers tell many queer, quaint, quizzical, and sometimes startling stories; and while they do a great deal in that way for the fun of the thing, it is not to be supposed that they are always joking—always jilting it, merely for the sake of raising a laugh, or creating wonder. In their numerous flittings they mingle with many strange sights, and often encounter perils which to many would appear incredible.

We will relate a little story which we heard from the lips of a poor fellow now dead and gone.

In the year 1854 we were assisting in the editorial department of a daily paper which was published in one of the small cities of New York. One night—or rather morning. (for editors, reporters and printers are compelled to keep all sorts of hours)—after the "forms" were "locked up," and everything was ready for a final adjournment to our respective boarding houses, a proposition was made to visit a restaurant near by, for the double purpose of having a smoke and refreshing the inner man with a little something good and pleasant to the palate. Accordingly we prepared to enter the saloon, and while discussing the good things before us, entertained each other by relating our adventures by sea and land.

"Did I ever tell you of that adventure I had in New Orleans?" said Charley Redmond, a gay, dashing, young man.

"Give us not," was the general response.

"Well, will you hear it now?"

"Certainly!" fell from half a dozen lips.

"Well then; I was working on a morning paper in New Orleans, during the winter of 1850, and as I was going from the office to my boarding house, at one twelve o'clock one night, I was suddenly startled by the abrupt and unexpected appearance of a female, who rushed before me and threw herself down in my path. I was just in the light of a street lamp at the time, and as the woman turned her face up to mine, I noticed that she was both young and beautiful.

"Save me, save me!" she cried, clasping my leg frantically.

"Save you from what?" I demanded, as I raised her to her feet; "I do not see anything."

"O, sir, a brutal looking man pursuing me, threatening my life and honor!" was the, trembling agitated reply. My mother was taken sick and I was forced to go out for medicines, and that is the way I came in the street at so late an hour. It couldn't be helped, sir, though I never was out so late without company."

"Where do you live?" I inquired, fascinated by the girl's beautiful face and soft voice.

"Not far from here, sir—only around the next street," said the girl; "but I am so afraid! I shall meet that man again. O, sir! if you will only see me safely home, I shall be deeply indebted to you."

"Certainly I will," was the response,—"but still there don't appear to be anybody in pursuit of you now."

At that moment I heard a clatter of feet down the street, and turning my face in that direction, I saw a man approaching the spot where we were standing; at a rapid run.

The girl looked in the same direction at the same time I did.

"There he comes now," she exclaimed in a deep fearful whisper, at the same time tightly clutching me by the arm.

Suddenly turning away from me the girl darted up the street.

"Stop, young lady!" I cried, "I will protect you—you need not fear!"

That was rather a loud promise, under the circumstances, but I didn't stop to consider what I said.

The girl didn't heed me, but dashed on, and involuntarily I followed in her steps.—After running a couple of blocks she stopped and looked back at me. In a few moments I reached her side, and by that time the man was not far behind me.

"You had better come into the house, sir!" she said nervously; "for I am sure that man is very evil designing, and may do you some harm."

As she spoke she mounted the steps of a very ancient looking dwelling, and violently rang the bell, I followed her, not exactly from prudential motives, but because I wanted to see more of her and because I was fond of adventure of any kind.

Almost instantly the door was opened, when I followed the young girl inside. An old Hibernian looking negro woman stood in the hall just beyond the door holding a lamp in her hand.

"Why, what's the matter, Carline," demanded the hag.

"Shut the door, quick! I've been waylaid by a ruffian!" responded the girl excitedly. "The very old," the old woman muttered, as she locked the door and shot the bolt. "Come this way, missy, and tell me all about it."

Ushered into a small room on the right of the hall, I related the circumstances as they occurred, and the old negress listened attentively.

"Keep me safe a minute, sir, while I speak to my mother!" pursued the young girl. The next moment, and before I had time to reply, the door closed and I was left alone.

I walked to a sofa—a light was burning in the room—and sat down. Then I took a survey of the apartment. The furniture had been good in its day, but was then much worn and battered.

Two minutes afterwards the satanic negress opened the parlor door, and poked her hideous face into the room.

"Miss Carline 'quests the gentleman to walk up stairs," said she.

I began to think the proceedings rather strange, but still my reckless spirit induced me to follow the negress.

Up two flights of stairs and to the door of a back apartment she led me. She knocked and the door was opened.

"Walk in, sar, if you please!" she said very indifferently.

I stepped into an apartment that had no windows in it, and was confronted by a huge burly negro man. At the same moment I heard the door closed and locked, and for the first time began to think seriously of danger.

"Fork ober, sar!" exclaimed the negro abruptly and threateningly.

I carried quite a valuable watch and had considerable amount of money about me, for that night I had been paid off at the office and a really clever sum was standing to my account. I knew I had been drawn into a den of thieves, but I resolved not to lose my property without making an effort to save it, let the consequences be what they might.

"Do you mean to rob me?" I demanded resolutely.

"'Spect I do?" was the unmistakeable reply.

"I warn you!" said I, my blood boiling up, "that I shall not patiently submit to any such outrage."

"Don' 'spect you will, sar," responded the negro, as he displayed a murderous looking knife; "but we nebber do anything by halves. We nebber lets any one that comes here go away again—cause they might tell tales."

"Would you murder me, you black thief!" I cried, passionately.

"'Spect I would," rejoined the cut-throat with a broad grin. "I'se used to dat sort ob business and don't mind it a bit."

I was now fully alive to the fact that I was in a very dangerous situation, and, to tell the real truth, I felt dreadful nervous over it. What to do I knew not. That the girl I had encountered was probably a Quadroon, and certainly a decoy—and that I had been lead to the house to be plundered and perhaps murdered, I had every reason to believe.

"Come, sar, fork ober, an' den jump down dar."

The rascal must have touched a spring somewhere, for, as he spoke, a trap door flew open in the centre of the floor.

I looked at the trap, and then at the negro, in doubt as to whether I heard all aright.

"If yer jump down, sar, yer'll sabe me trouble of frowin' yer down!" he added fiendishly.

"You bloody rascal!" I cried, madly, "do you think I'll deprive myself of life to gratify you?"

"You won't do nuffin, hey?" cried the negro, scowling at me like a wild beast, "den take dat!"

The villain made a slashing cut at me, but with a single bound I sprang clear to the other side of the trap and escaped the deadly blow.

Boiling over with diabolical rage, the accursed cut-throat again sprang at me, bounding across the pit with the spring of madness. As his feet touched the edge upon which I was standing, I involuntarily put out my hand towards him, and shoved him back. I hardly intended to throw him down the pit, but down he went, in a moment disappearing out of sight.

I did not stop to learn the villain's fate, for I judged that I should have more such work on my hands before I got out of the house, if indeed I succeeded in making my escape from the den of infamy.

Instantly after the fall of the negro, I ran around the pit, and sprang towards the door. Just as I reached the door, however, and was about taking hold of the knob, some one turned it outside. I sprang up against the wall and in a way that would keep me out of sight of any one that might enter.—The next moment the door opened, and a head was thrust into the room. Without waiting to see who it was, and taking it for granted, that all in the house were arrayed against me, I doubled my fists, and with all strength dealt a blow at the head that brought the person at full length on the floor. The same moment showed me that it was the negress.

The hag was entirely insensible and I forthwith dragged her into the room, and shut the door. At length my attentive ear caught the sound of light footsteps outside, and a moment afterward the door was again opened. This time it was my beautiful deceiver who appeared. The first thing her eyes seemed to encounter was the prostrate form of the old negress, and with an exclamation of astonishment she darted into the room.

Quick as lightning I placed my back against the door. The movement at once attracted the girl's attention to me.

"Now, my lady!" I hissed out—for I was intensely excited—you and I must have an understanding. You follow into this farce, I don't by your tricks, and you have got to show me the easy out of it, or by all my hopes, yonder, black pit shall be your grave. Anyway I may have my life, and I am as desperate as man can be. You see that old hag can't help you just now," I added, pointing to the negress; "and the villain who was here and would have taken my life, lies at the bottom of that pit."

The girl looked bewildered and confounded.

"I could not help it, sir. Indeed, I am driven to desperation."

"That matters not to me," I added decidedly; "can you get out of the house?"

"Yes, sir, I can," was the eager reply.

"Will you do it?" I demanded.

"I will, sir," she responded earnestly.

"Then lead on," I ordered, pushing to the door.

"But work you—if I see a sign of treachery or notice the least effort to create alarm, I will tear you from limb to limb."

I was strong and wild, and meant what I said, and the girl saw it.

"There is no one else in the house, sir, I assure you," she responded.

"Lead the way," I said, hardly crediting her words.

The girl passed from the room when I locked the door, put the key in my pocket and followed close behind her. No lights were visible anywhere except in the room we had just left; but keeping the girl in sight, and within reach of my hand, I stepped along. In a few moments we reached the front door. The girl stopped a moment, and, I judge, got a key, in an instant, however, she opened the door, and I sprang out-side, thanking God for my preservation.

Without a word, even without a look behind me, I started away, hardly conscious of the direction I pursued. I found my way to my boarding house, however, and at the earliest practical time, laid the whole matter before the authorities. Finally I led a party of police to the house. Not being able to obtain admittance in the usual manner, the doors were forced. Everything in the house remained undisturbed, but not a soul was to be found high or low. The trap, however, was soon discovered, and we found on examination, that there was a succession of traps which led to a deep murky pit in the cellar. The house had evidently been a haunt of robbers for a long time.

At the bottom of the pit we found the mangled remains of the negro, and a heap of fleshless bones. I shuddered to think what might have been my fate, and congratulated myself on my fortunate escape. I had evidently been more favored than others. That is all gentlemen.

"A very good story, very well told," said I, as Redmond concluded.

"And true, gentlemen, whether you believe it or not."

MY GRANDFATHER'S STORY.

"My story is very brief," said the old gentleman. "I am about to relate a sad fatal occurrence, the remembrance of which is indelibly stamped upon my mind, never to be obliterated while life remains. Years ago it happened.

The old man paused, swept from his brow the truant, venerable locks and seating himself in his arm chair, proceeded as follows.

"What I account you may oblige to nothing unusual or strange, but for myself as far from believing that the circumstance was brought to pass by chance, I can trace in it the anger of the Almighty God, and have ever thought it to be the just and speedy vengeance of Heaven upon those who erred willingly, and who, in the face of warning and kindly admonition, still persisted in flagrant and unscrupulous disobedience of God's command to Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

"A great portion of the year 1830 was spent by men in traveling over the southern and western part of the union. One Sabbath day if I recollect aright, it was during the month of July—found me agreeably and hospitably entertained at a farm house not far from where stands the city of C——. The inhabitants of this farm house consisted of the "old folks," their two daughters, and three hired farm-laborers.

"I beguiled away the morning of the day very pleasantly chatting with mine host, whom I discovered to be a person of considerable intelligence, and in possession of a variety of information more than is usually found with one in his station in life. He was likewise very religiously inclined and well read in the Scriptures, of which he appeared to be a complete commentary.

"There was one object upon which he expatiated at large during our morning's conversation; the subject was on the evils of gambling. I have often thought how strange and ominous it was that we should discuss this subject on the very day ——, but stay I will not go in advance of my story.

"The good farmer told me, while the tears stole down his aged cheeks, of an only son who was ruined and who met his death at the gaming table. He made known to me the fact that the men then in his employ were addicted to wielding the "devil's tools," as he termed the implements of gaming. He had detected them in the act and had seriously reproved them, and pointed out its manifold evils. The men promised faithfully to renounce what they still practiced in secret.

Towards the wane of the afternoon the dull heavy clouds threatened a heavy storm and I drew my chair to the window to watch the approach and view its effect upon the beautiful landscape spread out before me. I have often observed that the approach of a storm occasions a certain indescribable feeling to arise on the frame of a sensitive person; never shall I forget my own sensations at the time. There appeared to be a vague foreshadowing of some terrible scene constantly before my mental vision.

"Patter, patter, descended the rain in huge drops, rattling from the house top and rebounding in minute cataracts from the pavement. The lightning was intensely vivid, and the reverberating roar of the thunder deafening. I never witnessed a tempest to equal it in terrific grandeur and sublimity.

"The wearing of the elements soon subsided and the sun shone forth in all its magnificence, hanging a glittering diamond upon every leaf and tiny blade of grass. As soon as the ground was in a proper condition for walking, I sauntered abroad to endeavor if possible to rid myself of the foreboding which still clung to me. In my fear of the premises, I neglected prior to the burn the fire of which I was anxiously apprehensive, and part of winter. I can but very mechanically describe the scene that met my view.

"Seated upon the floor were four young men apparently deeply absorbed in a game of cards, while a fifth stood erect against the wall gazing intently upon the players, his right hand grasped the pitchfork.

"I entered the building not a man stirred, each seemed thoroughly wrapped up in his game. A few pieces of silver, the stake, lay before them. I accosted the group familiarly; not a muscle moved, not a sound broke upon my ear save the echo of my own tones among the rafters. Approaching I placed my hand on the shoulder of the man nearest to me, at the same time stooping to bring my body on a level with the silent motionless forms before me. I now perceived the set stare of every glazed eye. Each livid distorted countenance! each clenched hand! to my unspeakable horror I saw that Death had set his seal upon every man! I rushed out from the place overwhelmed with terror and made the best of my way to the farm house.

"It was some time before I was sufficiently recovered from my fright to render myself understood by those who sought the cause of my alarm. Summoning as many as could be got together, we proceeded in a body to the spot. There sat the ghastly group. There stood the pale spectre still grasping the fork. Upon every countenance was imprinted the emotion an instant before death.

The exulting smile of the successful player and the angry troubled brow of the unsuccessful player, were portrayed with an awful fidelity. A strong taste in odor pervaded the air of the apartment; it had been struck by lightning during the storm, and the subtle fluid had scattered death among the Sabbath-breaking gaming party within its walls."

YOU WILL BE WANTED.

Take courage young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan—a scoff and by-word of the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags, because of its tatters. You have an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be! Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days you will be wanted. The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and may even reach your prime ere this call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts are too few not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always wrap about you as with a mantle; obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be christian in your conduct with circumstances. Be active, however small be your sphere of action.—it will surely enlarge with every moment and your influence will have constant increase.

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a house is regarded only as a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation.

Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their hearth-stones, it will be sought in other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home-nest delightful with all those little hearts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fire-light of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

Increase of Property in Great Britain.

Recent returns presented to Parliament show in a very striking manner the increase of property and income in Great Britain during the last fourteen or fifteen years.—The return includes every description of property which is subject to the Property and Income Tax. It commences with the next assessment of property to the Income Tax under schedule A, of the profits of farmers under schedule B, and of trade under schedule D. Under schedule A, property in land, in warehouses, in mills and public works, is exhibited. In 1842-3 the value of this description amounted to seventy-six millions and a half; in 1853-4 it had increased to ninety-one millions and a quarter; and in 1857-8 to nearly one hundred and two millions. The increase in the first ten years was nineteen per cent; in the four subsequent years eleven per cent. According to the schedule B, the profits on farming were, in 1842-3, ten millions and a-half; in 1853-4, twelve millions and a half; in 1857-8, to thirteen millions and a half. The increase in the first ten years was seventeen per cent; in the subsequent four years, eight per cent. The profits on trade, commerce, and shopping were, in 1842-3, fifty-two millions three quarters; in 1853-4 sixty-eight millions; in 1857-8 seventy-three millions. The ratio of increase in the first ten years was twenty-one per cent; in the four following years, seven per cent. In Scotland according to these statistics, the general prosperity has been even greater. Under schedule A, the increase in the ten years was twenty-one per cent; in the four years twelve per cent. The farming schedule shows an increase in the ten years of seventeen per cent. Under the D schedule the increase in the ten years was forty per cent; in the four years, three per cent.

—The young ladies of the Seminary of Jefferson County, Ohio, have established a secret institution of which the object is not known. The purpose is to [illegible] young girls in the room formerly occupied by the junior gentlemen to receive a thrashing from [illegible]

Odds and Ends.

A blind man shouldn't attempt to catch flies.

What moral does a weather-cock teach? It is wrong to change.

Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he is found to a door.

Mean the smallest people whom to love becomes rather expensive.

The poet who "drives" treats the child in the way he should go, must go in the way that he would train up the child.

A certain coxcomb is so vulgar that he cannot open his mouth without "putting his foot in it."

He is greatly learned who has learnt how little he knows.

They have a new name for murder down South. When one fellow kills another they call it a melancholy occurrence.

If you want fresh eggs always get those with chickens in them—since it is law in nature that everything young is fresh.

"I love the silent watches of the night," as the burglar said when he entered the Jewellery store.

An impudent fellow says, "Show me all the dresses a woman has worn in the course of her life, and I will write her biography from them."

What's that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, and depth three inches contains a solid foot!—A shoe.

"A coffin," saids witty son of St. Patrick, "is the house a man lives in when he is dead."

A new work is advertised under the ominous title "A woman's thoughts about women." How could any body be base enough to undertake any thing so contemptible."

"I rise for information," said a member of Congress. "I am glad to hear it," said the Speaker "for no man dwells it more."

A damsel in Ayrshire, Scotland, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and sending sloping with the other."

An artist in New York lately painted a bottle of spruce beer so naturally that the cork flew out before he could paint the string to hold it down.

"How which it happens," remarked one friend to another, "that we find advertising to be the best?" "Quite so indeed," replied the other, "that we find the business *forced* to the business."

A gentleman in Boston is such a stickler for gentility that he has requested the teacher not to teach any of his boys vulgar fractions.

When Whiston foretold the destruction of the world within three years, the Duchess of Bolton, to escape the common ruin, avowed her intention of going to China.

Wills are revoked by marriage, because it is a common sense doctrine—that marriage is a direct violation of the will in many cases.

A down-east editor says that there is a girl in his section with a breath so sweet that they talk of boiling it down for molasses.

Flame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only when it has slipped through the hands of thousands that some fellow, by mere chance, gets hold of it.

Calumny is a weapon you should never attack unless you are sure to destroy it, or it will unroll you again with redoubled vigor and increased exasperation.

The following important announcement was lately exhibited in a cellar window of Preston—"A New skool held hear every Nite but Sunda nite, tuppins a week. thats as learns manners tuppins more."

Who first introduced salt provisions into the Navy?—Noah, when he took Ham into the ark.

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector, and would come to wear his clothes out.

A hotel-keeper in Illinois advertises a young lounger who had left his house without paying his bill under the following expressive caption—"Absquatulando dunnum 26 Swartwoutandabus in tunnels, esq. cut ipventus ad libitum scape goatum, non comstibus ut swamps."

A churn has been invented in Northampton, Mass., which requires only to be wound up and set in motion, and the butter comes out ready for use, while the good housewife employs her time with knitting or reading a newspaper.

An exchange paper under the head of good advice, advises young men to "wrap themselves up in their virtue." A contemporary well says—"Many of them would freeze to death next winter if they had no other covering."

A New Hampshire ox of the name, in an explosion of power, spoke of a lady—his love—"whose tones is like a whirlwind tunes!"

A close observer of the fashions, says the exchange paper remarks that "Ladies dresses are fuller fulled than we ever saw them before."

"I say, Jim, they tell me there's a man down east that is so industrious that he works 25 hours in a day."

"How is that, Cully?" "Because only 24 hours in a day."

"Why, he gets up an hour before daylight, you stupid ox!"

—Missing notes of merchants, bankers, brokers, &c., are [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the rate of [illegible] per week.

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TRIAL OF A FRENCH BISHOP.

The unusual spectacle of a bishop tried, for libel drew crowds to the Palais de Justice on Wednesday, March 14, to witness the proceedings in the double action brought against M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, by the editors of the *Siecle*, and by the heirs and descendants of M. Rothomain, who has Bishop of Orleans under the First Empire.

The Bishop came into court, attended by his two Vicars General. The usual questions as to where and when he was born, &c., was put to him, and these preliminaries having been disposed of,—

M. Senard rose and opened the case for the *Siecle* in a speech which lasted four hours, and the dullness of which was overpowering. After reminding the court that the *Siecle* was a liberal paper, that it numbered among its founders M. Odillon Barrot, and after reading long extracts from articles published several years ago by the *Siecle*, in which the right reverend defendant was eulogized for rendering the illiberal Ultramontanism of M. Veuillot, he came at last to the libel complained of. The Bishop had taken a prominent part in the discussion to which the celebrated pamphlet, *Le Pape et le Congres*, had given rise, and in the course of that controversy had written a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, in which, while paying the editor of that paper, M. Granguillot, the compliment, of stating that he was a man of honor, he left it to be inferred that the editors of the *Siecle* were not.—Upon this M. Senard rang the changes, as barristers will do, and at length sat down, evidently much fatigued, but not so much as his hearers.

M. Berryer then rose and commenced the Bishop's defence. He said this action should never have been brought. It was a mere case of *fin gusque*. In controversies, where both parties got much excited, personalities were sometimes used, and in this case the Bishop had only retaliated upon the editors of the *Siecle*. These thin-skinned gentlemen evidently laboured under the delusion that while they were free to insult their opponents, distort their language, misrepresent their views, they were themselves unassailable. What had the *Siecle* done? Why, they had applied to the right reverend prelate the nick-name of Basile, the creeping, slimy creature which Beaumarchais had created, and which was synonymous, in France, with a canting hypocrite. Really these gentlemen forget that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. For his part he could not understand journalists bringing such an action.—What was the use of wielding a pen if they could not use it in self-defence? The fact was that such an action was characteristic of the times they lived in. Liberty of speech and the freedom of the press had passed away. But yet he should have hardly expected to find liberal journalists so far forgetting that it had existed so to bring an action to protect themselves against being roughly handled in argument. M. Berryer then wound up in a splendid peroration in favour of liberty, which called down a burst of applause.

This gave rise to a little scene.

The President—The court has heard your speech with patience, M. Berryer. I beg you will not try it too far, and hope the audience won't forget their self-respect.

M. Berryer [with a look of great astonishment]—I am at a loss to understand the Court! I am utterly unconscious of having used one word—of having in the slightest degree given occasion to the Court to exercise a degree of patience greater than that which every advocate has a right to claim at its hands.

The President—I allude to what you said about liberty. You seem to think that liberty did not exist at present; whereas no Government has ever been so much in favor of liberty as the present Government.

Here there was laughter and the Court adjourned.

A PERP AT THE REFORMATORY.

As one of the great disciplinarian institutions of the country, the Reformatory, besides its own total attraction, should be understood as being now in full vigor and active usefulness—thoroughly organized, and as far as the limited accomodation admits, doing a good work towards regenerating the evil tendencies of the youth now incarcerated within its walls.

It is hardly necessary to state that the Reformatory, or old garrison, occupies a pleasant position on the east side of Penetanguishene Bay, at the foot of a picturesque slope, and in full command of an extensive view of the Georgian water, with its numerous islands. The drive from the village of Penetanguishene a distance of three miles, is such as one so readily calls to mind some of the more rural approaches to ancient fortresses in the old country, being thickly lined with cottages of the pensioners, some of them very tastefully decorated, and all possessing that quaint appearance that in itself indicates the residence of the "old soldier." We were conducted to the grounds by W. M. Kelly, Esq., Warden, who took the greatest pains to point out and explain what has been done and what still requires to be done for the efficiency of the institution. The reserve consists of two hundred acres, not being fenced, and a portion put in order for farming purposes. The prison itself is a substantial stone building, 111 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 24 feet high, which, with the office and grounds occupying four acres, the whole enclosed by a fence 16 feet high. On entering we were conducted to the various workshops, which already consist of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and coopers, all carried on, with the exception of the latter, within the main building. It is indeed a hive of industry, each of the depa. tments being presided over by a responsible man, and who, in addition to his mechanical duties, supersede that of keeper or guard. Besides the workshops is a large dining-room, school-room, two chapels, Protestant and Catholic, and sleeping-rooms. The order of proceedings is as follows:—Rise at 5½ o'clock; muster at 6—school until 7—breakfast—after which told off to their different employments until 11 55—dinner at 12—the interval until 1 being filled up by play. Again muster and off to their different shops until 5, when the roll commences in school until 5 45, followed by supper, and when are of the prints at 6 o'clock. Two guards remain with the boys, who are allowed to read and study until 7½ o'clock when all are ordered to bed.

Perhaps the most marked feature was the good order and apparent contentment of the boys, at present numbering 60, and varying in age and size from the youth to the prodigious. We were struck by the neat taken by the boys in colour and cleanliness.—The culinary department is conducted on a most economical order; the whole the best of bread and beef is given to the prisoners the average amount of feeding each has averaged only eight cents a day. Religious exercises are performed in the Chapels on the Sabbath, by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Roman Catholic—*Barrie Advocate*.

You will never find a friend if you seek one without a failing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cobourg & Peterboro Railway—Covert & Fowler.
Portrait Gallery—Joseph Spencely.
Court of Death—G. Q. Coulton.
Port Hope & Peterboro R—J. Fowler.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 3rd, 1860.

Loyalty in the Provinces.

The talented writer of the *Scottish American Journal* in an able article on the relations of Britain and her Provinces, takes the ground now assumed by the best writers in Britain and America, viz: that the union existing between England and the Provinces must eventually terminate. Says the *Journal*,—We cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are influences at work both at home and in the Colonies which tend to loosen the tie, and threaten at no distant day altogether to part it asunder. On one side, where we should look for more enlarged and statesmanlike views, we observe a policy of entire disregard to Colonial interests. It is not only among that extreme class of individuals who think it desirable that Britain should be politically isolated from all the rest of the world, but among men of a different stamp, including even Conservatives like Lord Derby, that this policy is maintained,—a policy which must of necessity, if acted on, lead to the entire dissolution of the Colonial Empire. The sentiment of nationality is in these quarters steadily ignored, as if it were an invasion of the principles of political economy, and a sentiment, the practical development of which is incompatible with sound views regarding the objects of government. The fact of royal supremacy is all that stands in the way of this policy attaining its natural results, and the Colonies do remain a part of the Empire only because the Sovereign has certain hereditary rights, which are entrusted to the keeping of a British Minister in England and represented to an equivocal and disadvantageous way by Governors sent out to the different dependencies abroad." Not even perhaps in England, do sentiments of loyalty and nationality prevail to a greater extent than in the Provinces of Canada; on this more no fear need be entertained. But the truth is that royalty is *all* that exists in common in both countries, and is the only bond of union that now holds good. "Any appeal or suggestion that is made from the Colonies, or by those who are impressed with the importance of the subject, falls on dull ears, and meets with no response or attention whatever. The fact of monarchy, then, and the sentiment of royalty, alone remain to form a common basis of union.—But how slight an obstacle this in the way of those practical considerations by which communities are usually governed! *Let the home administration, that is to say the Colonial Office, make but one false step of a serious nature, and the colonies affected by it are lost forever to British connection.* Or, as this is not likely to happen under the present system of indifferentism, only let that system be persevered in as uniformly, and, we must add, as heartlessly, as it has been of late years, and the same result will be brought about. What has been the nature of the relations between the American Provinces and Great Britain for a considerable time past, more particularly since the British Legislature permitted the people of the Colonies to enjoy the privilege of representation by local Parliaments? We are not of the class who would desire that the mother country should be constantly protecting and encouraging, and coddling all the various interests of her numerous progeny, and think it quite right that the disposition to make such demands should be peremptorily discouraged. But is it not a fact that foreign questions, often of a purely abstract nature, enjoy far greater consideration than anything relating to the British possessions abroad? There is no petty piece of territory in Europe that does not engross a hundredfold more attention and interest than are devoted to any Colonial question whatever. Fancy a state of things to arise from the movements of Russia or Turkey which should prevent access to the Black Sea, or on the part of Spain and France for the establishment of a counterpoise to Gibraltar which should command the Straits. What a stir there would be, what a marshalling of armies and fleets, followed probably by years of bloodshed, and an accumulation of millions of debt! Yet there is an important British territory on the Continent of America to which there is no access, and from which there is no egress during nearly half the year, except through the dominions of a foreign Power, which in no well aware of the superiority it then enjoys that, at the present moment, a threat is made, out of some local jealousy and selfishness, to deprive the British community of a great portion of the benefits of international transit, so far as commercial intercourse is concerned." Appeals have been made to the Home Government for aid to construct a line of communication from the Atlantic seaboard through British territory, which might be accessible at all seasons of the year; assistance has been promised, but year after year has passed; the Provinces, having liberally arranged to perform their part of the work, have again and again in the most urgent terms pressed the British Government to fulfil its share of the obligation; members of the different Governments have on several occasions been sent to London to effect an arrangement; and at the end of twelve years of constant representation and solicitation on one side, and of fair words spoken in utter indifference on the other, the realization of the project seems more hopeless than ever, and the Provinces are left to suffer, on account of their connexions, in their commercial relations with the neighbouring Republic. And this is only one instance in a number of the ever-puzzling conduct of the British Government.

On the eve of a royal visit when the attention of the people is more particularly drawn to the subject of our relations to Britain it is the proper time to bring forward premeditatedly admitted grievances, and of these in any character pervading the minds of the Home government with a sense of our unchangeable fidelity is now when we are constantly on unusual thorns of attention in England.

[illegible] the ultimate tendency of democracy reveals itself in destruction of true liberty, and of the moral and political influence of public institutions, the superior advantages of that responsible system to the permanence of which a practical monarchy is indispensable, become every day more and more apparent. In immediate juxtaposition to the United States, the Provinces afford a fair field for the working out of this problem; but it is essential that the statesmen and people of Great Britain should give it a fair chance, for if they adopt the forcegabe conclusion, and act upon it, that the necessary items of the Colonial system is democracy, then democracy it must be, for without intimate relations with the Sovereign in a more direct manner, and one more fitted to keep alive a practical sentiment of loyalty than at present, it is impossible to carry out the system of which Britain now gives a model to the world. No king no responsible government, is an axiom which cannot be gainsaid. The friends of monarchy and of responsible government in the Provinces naturally look to Britain for intelligent and sympathizing allies and for practical support to those views which they entertain on this important question."

The New School Bill.

Just as we expected and as we stated some time ago the Superintendent of Education has something more important in his noddle than "free Schools" and compulsory attendance threat on his late tramp through the country. It was not to promulgate free trade doctrines in merchandise or manufactures, either, as is evident by his Bill recently introduced in the House, called "An Act for the further promotion of Public Instruction in Upper Canada." Taken altogether it is about as slovenly an Act as we have ever read, and leaves one to guess at several very important points. E. g., County Boards are to meet half yearly and to be entitled to some recompense as County Council members, and their incidental expenses, including remuneration to their Secretary, and if objection is made to any of such expenses, reference is to be had to the County Judge "whose decision shall be final and binding upon the County Council." This last clause leads to the inference that the County Council has to foot the bill. Again, clause 22nd says "that there shall not be more than one Local Superintendent in a county, unless the number of Common Schools in such county exceed 150—nor shall any person be appointed Local Superintendent after the first of January next, who has not experience in teaching, and whose attainments are not attested by the authority appointing him to be above those of a first class teacher.—Each Local Superintendent shall hold office during pleasure, and shall be entitled to not less than five dollars for each school section under his charge; provided always that the Municipal Council of any county may, if it shall judge proper, transfer by resolution the appointment of Local Superintendent of schools for such county to the Department of Public Instruction, &c.—Here again we must infer that the County Council is to appoint the Superintendent, and the only way of getting rid of the difficulty of testing that his abilities "shall be above those of a first class teacher" is to transfer that task to the Department at Toronto. Some of the provisions are good, some very objectionable, and none more so than the one having religious instruction in the School every Friday afternoon. The last half of the Bill is an amendment of the Grammar School act. It was a grave mistake of the Legislature ever to have given the control of the Grammar Schools into the hands of Dr. Ryerson. He has very seriously interfered with their efficiency, and he now proposes to have them more under his thumb than ever. After 1st January 1861 no person shall be employed as Head Master of a Grammar School who has not in addition to a certificate of good moral character one under the hand and official seal of the Chief Superintendent of Education!

The Head Master of a Grammar School in a County town shall be allowed $4 weekly extra for taking and reporting the meteorological observations as required by law to the satisfaction of said chief. Who pays the money? The Grammar School fund is to be apportioned to counties upon the same terms and conditions as the Fund provided by the Legislature in aid of Common Schools. The aim here seems to be to bring down the Grammar Schools and have them as completely subservive to him as the other schools. All that is wanting now is to seize the University, and bring it down to a level with Victoria College, and he will have the control of the entire public Educational institutions of the country. He has tried this before, but got mubbed. If Darcy McGee has made it the business of his life to give "more power to the Pope" Dr. Ryerson has for his motto "more power to myself." Pope Pius and Pope Egerton are both mighty fond of power, the former receives it as a homage, the latter takes it to himself, and a venal ministry acquiesce in the assumption. He is in a fair way, however, of over-shooting the mark—he may do well enough for Common Schools, but when he claims to be the dictator to his betters—and will prohibit a duly qualified classical teacher from being engaged without his concurrence, it is high time for the people to look out for themselves.

The Melodeons gave their performances as announced. On Saturday night the hall was crowded, and the entertainment was highly creditable to the troupe.—When will deserves the title of "Champion bone-player." The Melodeons intend to visit Peterboro' again, in about a month.

Blackwood's Magazine for April contains the usual number of interesting articles. "Lady Hamilton" is an excellent production; "Norman Sinclair," (biography) is continued through this number with no less interest than former ones. We [illegible] call attention to the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., in another column; no lover of literature should be without the Magazine and Quarterly Reviews; the price of the whole five publications is only $10 per annum; $20 less than is charged for the same publications in Britain.

Quebec Correspondence.

Money expended without the sanction of Parliament in order to purchase public support.—Upper Canada pays for Lower Canada's Police.—Speaker Smith gets $2,000 for a pleasure trip. The French get $30,000 for a Montreal Fair.—The Government desire Election Frauds, and vote against improving the system.—The Conviction Restitutions.

Quebec, April 30, 1860.

The government expended last year $281,000 without the sanction of Parliament. This is contrary to the clear and equitable interpretation of the constitution. It is one of the safe guards of the people that every expenditure shall be voted by the people's representatives. Our government has no hesitation however in squandering off hundreds of thousands of dollars on its own authority and afterwards comes down to a corrupt Parliament and obtains its sanction. Mr Brown yesterday moved a motion in condemnation of this practice, but it was voted down by 64 to 42. It is a very convenient thing for a corrupt government to be able to expend money to purchase support, and after it is expended to get ratification by the House, but this practice is most dangerous, and were not our representatives lost to every sense of justice they would not be the more willing tools of the Administration and endorse their acts.

The Opposition have made several attempts while the estimates for the current year were under discussion to secure an expression of opinion against several items that are very objectionable. The Cities of Montreal and Quebec do not pay their police by local taxation, but require moneys from the public chest for that purpose.—Mr. Brown moved to compel them to do so; of course without effect.

There has been great jobbery in connection with the public printing. Mr. Brown moved to have the statutes printed by public tender. Although Derbishire & Desbarats charged $7 per volume for the Consolidated Statutes, and it has been proved that they cost them only $2 per volume, yet the House voted that they should still do the Printing.

$60,000 has been paid for years to the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, situated a few miles from Quebec, and yet no return has ever been presented as to the manner in which the expenditure has been made. Mr. Brown asked that returns should be presented before so large a sum should be again voted. He pleaded in vain.

Speaker Smith goes to England on a pleasure trip, and carries the Address of both Houses to the Queen requesting her to visit Canada. The Government now coolly ask the House to vote him $2,000 for the service! And it is voted! That is the way the money is spent.

Lower Canada demands $20,000 for a fair at Montreal on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Although the Victoria Bridge will be the great feature of attraction on that occasion, and the exhibition that Canada can make of her manufactures to a British Prince will be contemptible, yet the French demand the money and will get it. We have a great river—large lakes, and immense natural resources, but we will only show the nakedness of the land when we attempt a display of manufactures. McDougal moved that the sum proposed to be set apart completely for Lower Canada, should be divided between Upper and Lower Canada. His notice was voted down. What more fair than that Upper Canada should have equal sum? She pays two-thirds of the revenue, yet the French demand the whole of the money!

The Government do not desire any change in the Electoral laws that would have the effect of securing purity of elections.

Messrs. McDougall and Gowan have introduced bills that would have the effect, if in the Statute book, of checking bribery and corruption at elections, to a great extent. These Bills have been consolidated by the Committee to whom they were referred. When the consolidated bill was before the House on Friday, the Attorney General for Upper Canada spoke at great length against the bill. The fact is the government have everything to gain by such elections as those of Russell and Quebec. Their tools are by such frauds enabled to get into Parliament and once there government election Committees are selected to try their cases, and they (as in the Quebec elections) will be permitted to set three sessions before they come to adjudicated upon. The Home went into committee on the bill in spite of the government, by a vote of 45 to 34. The Ministry I hear will try and put the vote off. If they do, the people will know how to reward them who vote against reforming election proceedings.

The resolutions of the Convention are to come up on Monday afternoon for debate. Foley and Conner were successful in postponing the debate for a week with Ministerial aid. It is said a scheme is on foot to prevent a vote on them. We will see.

The obstruction in the river at Blythe Mills was successfully raised on Monday last, and on Tuesday several crafts passed through.

☞ No business transacted in the Town Council on Tuesday night; there were not a quorum present.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

First Battalion, Peterboro'.

Erratum.—In General Order of 12th inst., read "To be Captain: Ensign James Ryan," instead of "John Ryan."

Second Battalion, Peterboro'.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant James Hogan.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Frederick Boden.
To be Ensigns:
William P. Reed, Gentleman,
John Stewart, Gentleman, vice F. Stewart, left limits.

Memorandum.—The name of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy by the General Order of the 23rd April, 1857, is "Thomas Holyoake," not "Holtwell."—*Canada Gazette.*

—Mr. Burton, Member for East Durham, has had a severe attack of rheumatism.—We are glad to hear that he is recovering and will soon be able to take his place in the House.

—The responsibility of the township of [illegible] Parliament, giving [illegible] the collection of the liability for the county town of the county of Brown may be left to the Provincial Council of the said county.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—The new School Bill has appeared at last, and both the obnoxious measures talked of here, free Schools and compulsory attendance are left out. But there is enough of mischief in it still to lead me to wish it may not pass. It is an insidious measure, apparently meaning little, like the locusts in the hedge, but introducing a principle which, like the same locusts on the wing, will devour everything. Section 17 in regard to Ministers teaching in the Common Schools, is simply absurd at present. The Saturday Holiday, and the dandelion of Union Schools is a step to induce the refractory patients to swallow the whole dose. The main object of the Bill is to throw the whole management of the Public Schools, both Common and Grammar Schools, into the hands of the Chief Superintendent. This is brought forward in a very covert way, and amounts to this: the County Council is to be obliged to provide £75, *at least*, for every Grammar School in the County.—There is to be only one Local Superintendent for each County, who must have such qualifications as a teacher that scarcely any one in the county is likely to have them, and then *a nominee of the Chief Superintendent* is to be appointed in place. The Chief Superintendent is to decide on all School matters, and *if he deem it proper* to take legal advice, he may do so. Local Superintendents thus appointed and holding their situations worth from £150 to £200 a year, (five dollars being charged each school for this purpose) at his pleasure, are *under him* to rule the Schools at his nod, and who can these Local Superintendents be, pray, under such a chief? The whole Bill is couched in soft and plausible phrases, but there is a snake in the grass. I warn you to oppose the Macedonian in time, or be for ever enslaved.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
PHOCION.

Peterboro', April 28th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me once again reluctantly to trespass on your pages, that I may say that I quite agree with your correspondent Mr Voluntary, in his logic that an Established School is merely a part and the lowest part of an Established Church; only with this difference between the old establishment and the new, that the *old* was a *voluntary* act; the good man who *built a Church*, thinking he might be allowed to enter it, and then complete it by building and endowing a school in connection with it; whereas now, a party gets into the government and then taxes others to pay whether they will or not. But besides all this, an attempt has been made to add *compulsory* attendance, an extreme of tyranny which Protestants can never submit to, in either case. But Mr Voluntary is wrong in his statement regarding the *Review*, who cannot contradict *Zero*, because Zero gave the Lower Canada Superintendent's Report in *his own words*; to the effect that he (Lower Canada Superintendent) declares that the best European Teachers are opposed to the so-called free schools and that a *fee* in some form should be charged for every child, thus keeping up the *principle* that *parents* should educate their own children, as in Athens, a state of freedom, and not that *the state* should provide for them as in Sparta, a state of slavery. Mr Voluntary however should beware of touching on matters which he either does not know or wilfully misrepresents, and he should reflect that to lie in ignorance, is only to lie doubly, since as so doing, besides the common lie, he claims a knowledge of what he does not possess. The twisting of inferences and all insinuations whether broad or thin go for nothing with me. My object is simply the promotion of sound and liberal education, which I think threatened by unconstitutional measures, and every true friend of education must therefore be a friend of Mr Editor,

yours truly,
ZERO.

For the Examiner.

STATE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor,—Is Canada West ere long to have a Church Establishment? Some are of opinion that such a thing may happen, though it may be distant; and some may, when they read this, pronounce the whole a mere chimera. But let me ask such, "If you endow a Sectarian Institution such as Victoria College, *out of the funds of a nation*, why not a Church?" Church Establishments have always been the unblushing advocates of *mental* slavery. They are unquestionably "great marrels," and are surely deserving of grateful support, because they abrogate the labour of thinking, and dispense with the fatiguing task of inquiry and private judgment, and with it the perplexities often attendant thereon! He who enters within the precincts of an establishment, bows his neck to the yoke at the portals, and having pronounced the required shibboleth, sacrificed to the idol uniformity, and registered his consent and belief to the required propositions, be they perspicuous or mysterious, consistent or discrepant: having renounced liberty of thought, surrendered his judgment, and enslaved his convictions, he prostrates himself before the authority which stamps him slave, and which being to him more potent than conscience, as the arbiter of right, exonerates him from the consequences of belief. State Churches have, in fact, reversed the legitimate operation of the intellectual powers; nay, with awful presumption they have done the same with the teachings of inspiration. "The very religion which came from God has been employed to rear the Inquisition, and kindle fires for the martyr." Christianity has no tendency to break the human spirit or to make man a slave. It contains nothing narrowing or depressing, and nothing of the littleness of systems, which *craft* or *ambition* have engendered. It contains no yoke of ceremonies; no outward religion. It is a State Church which peremptorily decrees to the mind hitherto shalt thou come but no further; which draws a line, beyond which no energy must presume to pass, which describes a circle, whose magic boundaries, must for ever confine the knowledge and information of man. But their might and power have passed the meridian. Knowledge is its outward flood has long since swept beyond the altar which supports their pedestrous foundation; and as each succeeding wave is silently advancing they truly indicate the extent of the progress of moral and intellectual powers, as arms against this giant evil, which has been in every age the ally of the tyrant and the foe of religious liberty.

Your correspondent, "J. E." has written ably and well concerning the College Question. I'd like to see "J. E." or some other of your correspondents put about writing a few essays on "State Churches, their past and present history." Such an event would prove highly interesting to all your readers.

Yours truly,
C. S. D.

Ashburnham, April 28th, 1860.

In the Bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts! To produce these sixty volumes the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere, eight men, three steam presses, and two hand presses are continually kept going within the bank! In the copper-plate department 28,000 bank notes are thrown off daily; and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery, that to purloin a single note, without detection, is an impossibility.

Latest from Europe,

BY THE "AFRICA."

New York, April 27.

The *Africa* arrived this morning, bringing dates to the 14th.

English politics unimportant. The parliamentary recess continued.

It is rumored that Persigny will have the French Foreign Department, and M. Thouvenel the London Mission.

The French Legislature had before them the bill permitting raw material to be imported in foreign vessels at the same duty as in French vessels.

The Bank of France had lost nine million francs in cash during the month.

Bourse firm at 70.20.

It is reported that notes continue to be exchanged on the Swiss question.

Switzerland protests in advance against any violation of her rights which may result from the vote of Savoy.

The Cabinet of the new Italian Kingdom is to be composed of three from Piedmont, two from the Romagna, and one from Tuscany, Lombardy, and Modena.

The King of Sardinia, in his Central Italian tour, will visit the Legations.

There are conflicting accounts relative to the insurrection in Sicily. The Government despatches assert that it is tranquil, but other authorities report the insurrection as spreading, and that there was great agitation at Naples, where a temporary panic had prevailed.

Palermo is in a state of siege. The combat there was very bloody.

Disturbances continued at Messina at latest dates.

Spain was tranquil.

The rumored capture of Count Montemolin and his brother lacks confirmation.

There were rumours at Vienna of negotiations for an alliance between Austria, Prussia, and England.

Duke Brabant was at Constantinople.—It was reported that he was negotiating for the purchase of the Island of Candia, for forty million francs.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs generally advancing; flour firm; wheat 1d a 2d higher; red 10s 6d a 10s 10d; white 11s a 11s 6d. Corn advanced 1s a 1s 6d; yellow 36s 6d a 36s 9d white 37s a 38s.

Provisions generally dull. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull partially; declined 1s; nominally 57s a 59s

Ashes quiet; pots 29s a 29s 6d; pearls 38s.

FURTHER BY THE "AFRICA."

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown, and the *Circassian* at Galway on the 13th.

The India and China mails arrived by the *Africa*, but there is no news of interest.

The English news is unimportant.

According to the London *Chronicle* good relations between France and England are fully restored.

A bill is to be introduced into Parliament, making the Red River settlement one of the ordinary Colonies of the Crown.

It was said that Francis Joseph was about to visit the Queen of England.

FRANCE

The Bishop of Orleans had refused a Cardinal's hat.

It is stated from Paris that there was a continued exchange of notes on the pretensions raised by Switzerland, and that all that had been said of any political mode of solution was premature.

The Swiss federal Council, on the 12th, despatched a note to the Powers, which states that as Switzerland had not been consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from said votes.

It is stated that the French cabinet is about to address a memorandum to the signers of the treaty of 1815, showing that the annexation of Savoy does not virtually deprive Switzerland of her strategetical position, neither does it involve any of the dangers put forward beforehand by the Federal Council of Berne.

The Swiss federal Council is said to have ordered all the troops concerned for exercise on the 7th, to return to their homes.

ITALY.

A great manifestation took place at Rome on the 12th, in commemoration with the Pope's return in 1850.

Garibaldi had affirmed in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin that the voting of Nice will be carried on under French pressure. He censured the election of the Provincial Government of Nice, as attacking the liberty of the vote, and proposed the adjournment of the votes on that province. An order of the day was adopted, expressing the hope that the Government would efficiently provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy.

According to the *Nords*, Count Cavour had ordered two steam frigates to the coast of Sicily to shelter all fugitives from political vengeance.

The city of Palermo was for union with the new Italian Kingdom.

A letter from Naples says the conflict at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the barricades.

The army in Sicily was to be augmented to 20,000 men.

The insurgents are said to number 10,000 well-armed men.

A French war steamer which touched at Messina, says that on the night of the 8th the firing of the guns and muskets was incessant.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had recalled Omer Pasha from exile, and would appoint him commander of the army in Roumelia.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday.—Rumours are current that Heenan and Sayers fought yesterday, but not believed. It is supposed that the event will come off to-morrow.

The steamers *Java* and *Canada* arrived to-day.

Interventions at Palermo and Messina were suppressed. At the latter place the conflict was severe. The Governor threatened to bombard the city, but the inhabitants only yielded on obtaining promise that the prince, the principal cause of irritation, should be removed. At Palermo the people fought like heroes; several were killed and many wounded. The whole nation is disgusted and desperate.

Advices from Madrid state that the Bazar Carrion insurrectionists had been shot. Ortega's trial had commenced.

The International Fight

BY THE "VANDERBILT."

Sandy Hook, April 28.

The great fight took place on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at Farnborough, near Aldershot. The fight lasted two hours and thirteen minutes. Thirty-seven rounds were fought, when the people rushed into the ring, and Sayer's referee was crowded out. The populace were then ordered to desist from fighting by the referee. Both men went to grass on the last round.—Sayers fell almost every round in the first dozen rounds. Sayers was knocked completely off his legs. Tom's arm, owing to severe fighting, suffered much. Heenan's eyes were quite blackened up towards the last, and at the last round was quite blind. Heenan showed splendid fighting throughout the contest. Heenan drew much more punishment than Sayers. Tom drew first blood. In the 10th round Heenan completely lifted Tom from the ground, and threw him heavily. The eighth round lasted 20 minutes. The seventh round lasted 13 minutes. Wonderful skill was displayed on both sides. Tom was easily knocked off his pins. It is unknown if they will fight again. The fight was doubted to be a drawn one. The opinion of the public was divided regarding who was the best man.

(*From the Daily News, April 18.*)

This long projected fight between Heenan and Sayers took place yesterday. By four o'clock in the morning, the visitors to the scene of action were conveyed to the London Bridge station, and they alighted near Farnborough. The fight lasted two hours and three minutes, during which thirty-seven rounds were fought. Sayers drew the first blood, and Heenan claimed the first knock down blow. Sayers did not show any signs of punishment, but his right arm was much injured by his attempts to ward off Heenan's tremendous blows. Heenan once got the champion's head under his arm, and seemed about to strangle him. The referee subsequently quitted the ring, and declared a drawn battle; Heenan seeming indifferent as to whether he hit Sayers or his second.

The mob of people at the fight was immense. Long before four o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, London Bridge station was literally besieged by spectators to witness the fight, and at half-past four o'clock precisely, the first special train was despatched, containing about one thousand persons, and after travelling to a place called Ash, near Farnborough, where all the people got out of the train, when, after crossing several fields, they arrived at a snug meadow in which a rope ring had been formed, and precisely at half-past seven the two men entered the ring, when the Benecia Boy approached Sayers and shook hands warmly with him.

First round—Sayers led out with his left and caught Heenan in the mouth, and upon a second feint, he landed a significant blow on Heenan's nose, when the latter closed and got hold of Sayers by the neck, and Sayers fell.

Second—Heenan landed a crasher on Sayers' mouth and sent him spinning to the ground. It was now plainly seen that Sayers' right arm was not of much avail to him from the repeated stopping of blows, and swollen from the repeated use he had made of it.

Third—Heenan caught Sayers on the mouth, the latter again falling.

Fourth—Heenan went up to Sayers, shot out tremendously with his left, and hit Sayers again on the mouth, and sent him spinning to the ground.

In the fifth and subsequent rounds Sayers fell without any punishment being given on either side.

Seventh—Sayers landed a fearful blow on Heenan's left cheek, cut it open, and Heenan' left eye became almost immediately in darkness. This round lasted twelve minutes, and ended with Heenan knocking Sayers down by a blow in the mouth.—Heenan, after a few minutes sparing of his antagonist, let fly his left down by a blow in the mouth.

Eight—Heenan shot out his left, but was beautifully stopped with Sayer's right. After much parleying on both sides, Heenan caught Sayers on the mouth, and caused the claret to flow profusely. This round lasted twenty minutes, and ended with Heenan knocking Sayers down.

Ninth—Heenan went up to Sayers, caught him in the mouth, and sent him to mother earth. Betting, which had been up to this time 2 to 1 on Sayers, rose to even, Heenan having the call.

Tenth—Heenan closed, and threw Sayers heavily.

Eleventh—Sayers struck Heenan in the mouth and fell.

Twelfth—Heenan went up to Sayers and knocked him down, which he also did on the thirteenth round.

Fourteenth—Counter-hitting on both sides in the mouth, then closed, and Sayers fell.

Fifteenth—Heenan caught Sayers in the mouth with his left and sent him spinning round, and caught him with the right on the jaw, Sayers going down.

Sixteenth—After a few exchanges, Heenan shot out and knocked Sayers down.

The seventeenth was a similar round to the.

Eighteenth—Sayers did much towards closing Heenan's right eye and felt.

Nineteenth and twentieth rounds they closed, Heenan throwing Sayers in both instances.

In the twenty-first and twenty-second rounds Heenan went up to Sayers and knocked him down. (Loud cheers.) Betting four to one on Heenan.

Twenty-third—After some severe hitting on both sides, Heenan's face became much disfigured, they closed, and Sayers had a throw recorded in his favour.

Twenty-fourth—Heenan again knocked Sayers down.

Twenty-fifth—Sayers caught Heenan a peter on the nose, the claret flying about. The two closed and fell, Sayers under.

Twenty-sixth—Sayers landed a severe blow on Heenan's left cheek and fell.

Twenty-seventh — Heenan followed Sayers about the ring. Slight counter-hitting. The former landed another on Sayers' mouth and he fell.

Twenty-eight—A similar round to the last, Sayers falling.

Twenty-ninth—Heenan, with his left, caught Sayers in the mouth and brought him to the ground.

Thirtieth—Sayers caught Heenan a bang on the nose; the two closed, and Sayers again fell.

Thirty-first—Sayers landed a severe blow on the mouth; the two closed and fell, Sayers under.

Thirty-second—In this round Heenan retired to his corner, and seemed rather reluctant. At calling out, Sayers, looking at him pointedly, let fly with his left and gave a telling blow on Heenan's disfeatured, letting even on Sayers.

Thirty-third—Heenan landed a counter on Sayers.

At this time it was evident that daylight was becoming clearer of an still Heenan, as both his eyes were nearly closed and his face altogether presented a frightful appearance.

Thirty-fourth—Sayers hit out rapidly twice giving it to Heenan but not the nose and mouth. Heenan, however, followed Sayers and struck him heavily in the mouth and sent him to the ground.

Thirty-fifth—The two were closed and Sayers held off Heenan by the neck and let him severely on the left eye.

Thirty-sixth—The two closed and Sayers was thrown.

Thirty-seventh—Heenan gave Sayers one in the mouth, and a heavy fibbing.

Thirty-eighth—Sayers closed and fell. Heenan gave Sayers one on the head, when he had almost punished the ground. A question of foul play was raised, but it was not persevered in, being considered an accident. Heenan got his arm around Sayers neck, and to all appearances was strangling him. Cries of "Let him go" were raised. Heenan, however, stuck to his hold and the ring was broken in. The greatest confusion prevailed. The umpire was carried away in the throng, and the fight was prematurely brought to a close, neither having been declared the winner. The contest lasted two hours and eight minutes.

THE CONTEST.

From the London Times, April 18th.

There was a minutes pause after the final shaking hands, when the seconds retired and left the antagonists face to face at last. Both instantly put themselves into position—the right hand held close across the body, the left advanced at length, and kept moving gently out as if to feel its way. The immense difference between the height, weight, strength, and length of arm of the men was now more than ever manifest, and the disadvantages under which Sayers lay bored appeared to many to be too much for him. The sun shone bright and full in his face, so as almost to blind him; yet, Sayers seemed so fresh and confident, and smiled coolly as he ventured in reach of that tremendous muscular arm. Both are said very cautious. The feint were quick and constant, and as each avoided the other with more or less agility neither could help laughing.

The fight continued for two hours and six minutes, during which 37 rounds were fought. We omit the details of these rounds. Once in the early stages of the fight, says the *Times* "a shout went round the ring that Sayers had virtually already lost, and indeed the punishment he had received was so much more severe than that bestowed upon his tall, wiry antagonist, who seemed always a shade, and always fresh, that matters really began to look serious for the champion, and almost to warrant the belief that 'the best was going to Troy.'"

One incident is then related:

It had been noticed in the last two or three rounds that Sayers made not the least use of his right, with which in all his previous contests he had administered such terrible punishment, that a blow from it may almost be said to decide the fate of a battle. The reason of this was soon plainly apparent, as his again stepping into the ring. In stopping one of Heenan's tremendous blows, it is supposed that one of the bones of his right arm was broken. Certain it is that the limb was frightfully swollen, and so powerless that he could only manage to support it across his chest. From this time, therefore, Sayers fought the rest of the battle with his left hand, only making every opportunity to save the evident pain of the injured limb by opening the hand and resting it on his chest or ribs. He however, advanced smiling, as did also Heenan though the features of the latter were so distorted and swollen that it was hard to say what he was doing.

(*From Bell's Life in London.*)

The police at this time [the 37th round] got closer, there was a rush to the ropes from all sides, and we, in company with others, including the referee, were completely shut out from the view. We are informed that the round ended in both going to grass at the expiration of two hours and six minutes. We had hoped that the men would now have been withdrawn, as the referee had been forced from his post, and the police were down by. The battle, as he as it may be called a battle, was for the time over, and the men should have been taken away. We are informed, however, that although the referee s

Being struck in return by some one else in that corner, he turned upon that other party, and, if his fine indignation at the outrageous manner in which the object of his exhibition had been dishonestly wrested from him, he opened a free fight against them all."

The New York *Evening Post* says that a passenger on the Vanderbilt, who witnessed the fight, gives the following account of the closing scenes: "On the last call of time Heenan came up promptly, and the referee left. Sayers was not up to time, but was sitting on the knee of his second. Heenan, after wresting for him, walked up to him, with his second behind him, and said: "Give me this fight!" To this there was no reply. "Give me this fight, I say!" repeated Heenan; but still there was no reply, and the sponge was not thrown up. Heenan then drew back and slapped Sayers in the face with the palm of his hand, when outsiders rushed in and ended the fight."

London, Wednesday evening, 18th.—There was a rumour this morning that the men will fight again, but nothing authentic has transpired, and there has not been a meeting of the parties interested.

The works on the *Great Eastern* were progressing rapidly. The captain has not yet been chosen.

A great feature of a Liverpool cotton merchant has taken place; liabilities reported at two hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds.

SWITZERLAND.

As the Swiss demands are doubtful, separate negotiations between France and Switzerland have not been entered into, but placed in the hands of the Powers.—The Federal Council denies the existence of a secret treaty with France for the partition of Savoy. England and Prussia accept to the demand of the Federal Council for a conference. Russia replied favourably to the note of the Federal Council.

ITALY.

Ballot voting on the annexation question had commenced at Nice. *Lucca* enthusiastic. A large majority certain.

The Turin Chambers had been prorogued to the 1st May.

The treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium had been negotiated.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to observe neutrality.

A popular demonstration took place at Ancona favourable to Victor Emmanuel. Ancona is in a state of siege.

Sicily is in a state of insurrection.

INDIA.

The following telegram, without date has this day been received from India:—

"Considerable excitement exists in Bengal, arising from disturbances between the indigo planters and Rajoos. The factory in the Murahdah district was attacked.

"The ship *Lord Raglan* bound from Bombay to Karrachee was totally wrecked on the Kutty was coast. No lives lost."

The Cunard Company have chartered the new Cunard screw steamer *Palestine*, but intend to despatch her to Quebec on the 10th of May.

The *Suffolk* arrived with 40,000 ounces of gold.

The re-appearance in August of the monument of Charles V., has been announced by a Dutch astronomer.

THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

The following is the form of the "Major Excommunication" hurled at the individual specially excommunicated by the Church of Rome. It would seem, however, from recent letters from Rome, that the bull of excommunication posted up in Rome was general and declaratory; it mentioned no one by name, but stated that the actors, abettors, and abettors of the revolt of the Romagna had incurred the censures of the church):—

"In the name of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, of the holy canons, of the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and of all the celestial virtues, of the angels, arch-angels, thrones, dominions, powers, of cherubim and seraphim, of the holy patriarchs and prophets, of all the apostles and evangelists, of the holy innocents, who alone were found worthy to sing the new canticle in presence of the Eternal, of the holy martyrs and blessed confessors of all holy virgins, and all the saints chosen by God,—

"We excommunicate and anathematise this robber and malefactor, and sequestrate him from the paths of the Holy Church of Rome, so that condemned to everlasting torments, he should be engulphed with Korah, Dathan and Abiram, and with those who dare to tell the God of might, 'Withdraw thyself from us, for we will not know thy way.' And in the same manner that fire is quenched by water, thus be his soul quenched throughout the eternity of time, unless he recants and comes to resipiscence.

"Be he cursed by God the Father, creator of mankind! Be he accursed by God the Son, by the Holy Ghost, who has descended upon him by baptism! May the holy cross upon which Christ triumphantly ascended for our salvation, secure him! May the Holy Mother of God, Mary, ever virgin, censure him! May St. Michael, the guardian and protector of sacred souls, censure him; and may he also be censured by all the angels, archangels, princes, and pastors, and all the heavenly host.

"May the numerous patriarchs and prophets censure him; may he likewise be censured by St. John Precursor, who poured the water of baptism over Christ. May he be censured by St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and all the apostles, and other disciples of Christ, and by the Four Evangelists, whose word has converted the world.

"Be he censured by the marvellous troop of martyrs and confessors, who have been acceptable by their good works; be he censured by the chorus of the sacred virgins, who have despised the goods of this world for the sake of Christ! Be he censured by all the saints who have been acceptable in the eyes of God, from the beginning of the world to the end of centuries. May he be censured by heaven and earth, and everything holy that dwells therein!

"Be he censured wherever he may be, whether in the house or in his field, on the high road or by the by-path, in the forest, [illegible]

"May he be famished in his life, and in his death, eating or drinking, eating his hunger, thirsting, thirsting, thirsting, sleeping, slumbering, thirsting, watching, or thirsting.

"May he be consumed in every part of his body, both inside and outside; in his hair and in his [illegible] May not one [illegible] with body be sound, from the [illegible] to the [illegible]

"May he be [illegible] God, censure him; may all the angels of the heavenly [illegible] him with all the [illegible] and may he be doomed to eternal damnation, unless he amend and repent.—Amen. Let this be done. So [illegible] be done. Amen."

Some postages we omit as unfit for publication.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

We have received and read with great pleasure a pamphlet, which, in 40 pages, contains a great amount of valuable information to intending emigrants than any one we have ever seen. This little work is calculated and intended for distribution in Europe, and has been translated into French, German and Norwegian. The following paragraph fore-shadows the object of the work, the appearance of which is very well-timed, inasmuch as an unusual degree of attention will, this summer, be given to Canada:—

"In Europe it is usual to speak of "America and Americans," when any part of the Northern half of that great continent is referred to, while the existence of "Canada," as a distinct country, is ignored or unknown. The shadow of the great nation of "The United States of America," obscures it, Europeans too often think only of the latter when they give a thought at all to the American Continent. Let it be our place to endeavour them and to show that Canada is a country totally distinct from the United States—free from the blight of slavery and free, too, from many of the faults which have crept into the social and political relations of our Republican neighbors."

The amount of information contained in the pamphlet may be judged by the following table of contents:—"Introduction; Geographical position and extent of Canada; her natural resources and advantages; Minerals; Metals; Ores; Fisheries; Form of Government; Character of her Population; Laws and Municipal and Educational Institutions; Religion; Agricultural capabilities; Value of Land; Free Grants; Climate; Trade and Revenue; Wages; Land Regulations; Required Outfit; Routes, Distances and Rates of Passages; Protection to Emigrants, &c., &c.—*Quebec Mercury.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The following is a short summary of legal Bills introduced by Mr. John A. Macdonald:

The object of the Bills introduced by Mr. Attorney-General Macdonald, in respect to Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, is to enact that in future persons desiring to avail themselves of a three years servitude on the books of the Law Society, or under articles to an Attorney, as distinguished from a period of five years, must have taken the degrees of B.A. or L.L.B. before entering upon such period of apprenticeship. This has been found a necessary measure, as it has become the habit of some scholastic and legal studies contemporaneously, to the manifest detriment of either one or the other, or both. It may, however, be consolatory to those gentlemen who have hitherto entered on the study of the Law to know that "vested rights" are exempted as to those who may have become students prior to the first of March last.

Two other measures of interest were also brought before the House. The one contemplates the abolition of what has been hitherto known as the "Inferior Jurisdiction" of the Superior Courts, that is to say, the bringing of suits within the jurisdiction of a County Court in the Superior Courts.

It will, however, be still within the power of professional gentlemen, under the existing enactment of the Common Law Procedure Act, to bring such inferior suits in Superior Courts, but at the peril of costs, as to which it requires the certificate of the presiding judge that the suit in question involved a matter fit to be tried in a superior court.

The other Bill provides that the removal of suits, by *certiorari* or otherwise, from the County Court to the Superior Court, must be effected by application on affidavit, and good cause shown to a judge of the latter courts for such removal.

This latter measure had been rendered very necessary, from the abuse which had grown lately into practice of removing suits from one court to another, for the purpose of delay, involving considerable injury and increased costs to the suitor.

NEW YORK MYSTERIES AND MURDERS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There is a general belief that not a few murders are committed in this city and neighborhood, the "mere mention" of which is never publicly made, even in the most enterprising of sensation papers; while the number of "mysterious disappearances," from which the mystery is for a long time not cleared up, is unquestionably very large. The cause of these latter, however, can in many cases be guessed at by the relatives of such missing person, which said relatives keep to themselves.

We have been led into this train of remark by the reported fact that thirty persons have applied for permission to see the body of the woman found in the north river near the Canard steamer's dock, Jersey City, in expectation of identifying it as that of a missing relative, friend or acquaintance. Admitting, as we probably ought to admit, that a portion of these persons have been influenced only by a morbid curiosity, the fact must still remain that many of these visitors have really the knowledge that one of their female acquaintances is really and unaccountably missing from her usual circle of friends. Say that only one-half of these inquiries are of that class, and you have the startling conclusion that fifteen females are at the present time missing, leaving the impression on the minds of their friends, that they have been murdered, or committed suicide, or in some way met with an untimely end.

The conclusion we say is a startling one. The matter is one demanding investigation. And the subject widens, and deepens in tragedy, as we indulge in the reflections and reminiscences which it suggests. To the missing women are to be added the missing men of whom the public has not heard beyond the fact that 'the body of a well-dressed man was found,' &c., or perhaps not even that. Such cases we regret to say are not uncommon. Sometimes they are our own citizens. A paragraph appears that "Mr. So-and-so left his house at such a time, known to have a considerable sum of money on his person, and has not since been heard of. His friends fear that he has met with foul play." But what an announcement to be made in a city professedly as well, and really as systematically governed as this. At other times they are visitors to the city, who, leaving their hotel in the morning, with money in their possession, return no more there. Of neither of these cases is the number large. And it had not need be. But we imagine that by a careful scrutiny of the daily papers for the last few years, of the two classes together, at least half a dozen could be found on record on which no light has been thrown either by the finding of the body or any subsequent intelligence of the missing man.

Facts are not pleasant topics, but the case of the murdered woman found in the Canard dock justifies the press in calling attention to them. The existence that that woman was murdered, and that she did not part from by accident or by suicide, seems to be conclusive. But there appears not the slightest clue to the murderer. The inquiries at the coroner's office, even if you reduce the number of really interested inquirers, indicate that many a heart aches at least with a vague fear that some missing friend or relative has met a like fate with this woman, and we repeat, the subject is of that gravity, that a rigid investigation ought to be directed towards it.

AN EAGLE FIGHTS A MAN AND DOG.

—On Tuesday last, as a young man was ploughing in a field on the South Branch, a few miles from town, his attention was attracted by the barking of a bull terrier dog and on looking after him, he discovered the dog engaged in a fight with an enormous eagle. Raising a stick, he ran to the assistance of the terrier, which was receiving the worst of it from the eagle. On approaching, the eagle turned upon his new adversary, and in all probability would have overcome him, had not the faithful dog come to his rescue and renewed the fight. After a short scuffle between the eagle and his two adversaries, he was despatched, and the young farmer carried his carcass home as a trophy of success. He measured nine feet from wing to wing.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

IMMENSE CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

We learn from the Charlestown *Courier* that ga Mr Wm. Easton of that city, who died suddenly of disease of the heart, has left a will, by which, after the death of his wife his whole estate, estimated at from two to five millions of dollars, is given in trust to the city of Charlestown for the establishment and support of a retreat for aged indigent people. No lunatics are to be admitted to it. The city of Charlestown must furnish not less than eight acres of ground for the erection of cottages for the accomodation of the inmates, each cottage to have a small garden. The widow of Mr Easton is to receive the whole income of the estate during her lifetime, with the exception of some liberal bequests and annuities to his brothers and their families, which are to be *derived from the income*; but the widow's income is not to be reduced below $10,000 a year. Mr Easton was 72 years of age, and a native of Canterbury, England.—After learning the cabinet maker's business he established himself at Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to Charlestown, where he was very successful in the furniture business and in his investments. He owned largely in Cincinatti, Chicago, and other Western cities, as well as in Charlestown.

A CHILD DEVOURED BY RATS.

On Sunday last a poor Irishwoman named Mary Connor, far advanced in pregnancy, made application to be sent to the Belleville Hospital, and was subsequently admitted to that institution and placed with a number of other women in the "waiting ward." She was attended by one of the resident physicians up to a late hour, when he left her for the night. The following morning it was ascertained that she had given birth to a child and that the infant had been attacked by rats, which had eaten off its nose, upper lip, and the toes and about half of the left foot. The child was of course dead, but the mother was not aware of it, being too feeble and exhausted to give any attention to her child. She stated that she had felt the rats in bed during the night, but had not sufficient strength to drive them away.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

☞ The Syracuse *Standard* says that one hundred and fifty-five cars loaded with live stock passed through that city on the Central Road, Friday night last. They were divided into three trains, and ran on time, each train being drawn by two locomotives. This the largest amount of stock that ever passed over that road in one day.

The following statistics of education in New Brunswick will be generally interesting:—The whole number of schools in that Province last year was, 818—of these 168 are Episcopalian; 177 Roman Catholic; 138 Presbyterian; 122 Methodist; 196 Baptist; 10 Congregationalist; and 12 not ascertained. The number of trained Teachers is 442; untrained 381. The whole number of scholars 25,750.

The style of orchards they have in Portland, Oregon, may be inferred from the description of one which yielded in one season $30,000 worth of cherries, pears and plums, and required 40,000 feet of lumber for fruit boxes.

—Two singular freaks of nature recently occurred in Cuba. A woman in Havana recently gave birth to three children—two females and one male at one time. The male child has a beard, and all of them full sets of teeth! A hen was killed recently at Bijalo, Cuba, in whose inside were found five eggs with hard shells, and one with a chicken with feathers out.

—WIVES WANTED.—The miners at Pike's Peak are sadly in want of marriageable young women. At one of their lyceums the following resolution was announced for discussion on the 7th instant:—Resolved, —That it is the duty of Eastern philanthropists to immediately export a large number of young ladies to this territory who wish to avail themselves of the married state.

—A knitting machine for family use has been invented by a Buffalo mechanic. The stitch is the same as that made in hand knitting. Sixty or seventy pairs of stockings can be made in a day.

—A rapid and emphatic recital of the following is said to be an infallible cure for lisping:—" Hobbs meets Snobbs & Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs' fobs.—That's, says Nobbs, the worst *for* Hobb's jobs and Snobb's nobs.

—A farmer named Vallee, lately residing in St Lambert, near Montreal, has eloped with his servant girl, leaving his wife and children in a state of poverty.

ESSEX COUNTY TREASURER CONVICTED.—George Bullock, Treasurer of Essex county, was convicted on Tuesday at the assize held in Sandwich, of embezzling the public funds. He was taken from the court room to gaol, where he will be confined to await the result of two more indictments for specifications relating to the same offence. The amount of his defalcation is not publicly known. He has a wife and family of children all well advanced in years.

—The petition of Thomas Smith and others, of the village of York-ville, has been presented to the House, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent the patients of the Toronto General Hospital, who die of infectious diseases, and whose bodies may be purchased, being delivered over for anatomical purposes.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 2nd.

Fall Wheat $1 45 to $1 50.
Spring Wheat $1 40to $1 47c.
Flour, Superfine $5 50c a $5 60 per barrel
Superfine $5 30c; Fancy $5 00.
Barley 60c.
Oats 25c to 26c per bushel.
Potatoes 50c to 60c per bush.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TRAIN OF CARS

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

Last Thursday some demon in human shape removed a rail from the track of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, at a point near Springfield, Illinois, where it crosses a deep ravine on trestle work, at an elevation of about thirty feet. An express train, consisting of a baggage car, a 2nd class fixed 1st class passenger car, and a sleeping car, was the first to cross the chasm after the execution of this fiendish plan for the destruction of life. The engine, the baggage car, and the two forward passenger cars were plunged to the bottom of the ravine, leaving only the sleeping car on the track; but extraordinary as it seems, no person or any of them was seriously injured. The Chicago *Press and Tribune* says:

"The engineer, Mr. Cutter, stuck to his machine, and wonderfully enough, escaped with but few bruises. The fireman leaped off in safety. In the baggage car, the express messenger occupied the forward end. The other contents of the car were a horse and the baggage. The messenger, Mr. Parker, was extricated from beneath the two last, and uninjured. Strange to say, no person in either the second or first class cars were injured so severely as not to be able to resume their journey. A brakesman who was on the front platform of the former car, was pretty severely injured.—Conductor Hedges was in the sleeping car, having just passed through his train. From the first investigation as soon as light could be procured, it seemed that every passenger had escaped uninjured in this leap into a thirty-foot chasm, but on clearing the wreck, the crushed bodies of two young men were found between the tender and the baggage car, where it is supposed they had been secretly *stealing a trunk on the platform.*"

APPALLING SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN THE SLAVE TRADE.

No less than six vessels have left New York within a fortnight for the African coast and the *Herald* states that all these expected to have negroes for their return cargoes. Among them was a fine clipper ship and a fast sailing brig. One of those terrible wholesale massacres that occasionally occur in the prosecution of this monstrous traffic is graphically described in a letter from St. Paul de Loando, on the African coast, dated Feb. 21st:—

"The principal bit of news is the loss of one of our Baltimore slavers, as fine looking a clipper built hermaphrodite brig as ever was seen in waters. On the 10th of this month, as her Majesty's steamer was cruising to the southward of Cape Lopez they made a sail to leeward. They immediately put her before the wind to give chase, which manœuvre the fellow observing, he immediately followed suit, with a view of rounding Cape Lopez, and probably escaping after nightfall, by running into some small rivers inside of the Bight of Biafra. He proved himself a match, however, for his vessel sailed like a witch and gained on the steamer nearly the whole day, when, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Portugese steamer Tagus hove in sight on the weather bow, thus cutting off the fellow's chance of rounding the Cape. Seeing his chance thus lost, he stood her directly on to the rocks of the Cape. Just before sundown the Portugese gave him the contents of several thirty-two pounders, which brought his foretopmast down, and, as it was blowing almost a gale of wind, his jibboom followed directly after. However, the fellow stopped for nothing, and, just as night set in drove her high on the rocks of Cape Lopez, the Portugese steamer by that time being in close range, but the Gloucester was far behind. Those on board the other steamer, how to describe the scene as truly heart-rending. As the brig struck, and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the miserable creatures on board, probably to the number of five hundred, set up a howl of despair that could be heard even above the roaring of the hungry sea. But it was too dark, by that time, to see much, and beyond human skill or power to aid the drowning wretches, so that they soon must have met their doom, for on the next morning the beach inside of the rocks was strewn with corpses, and the fragments of the wreck. Nothing was found, however, to reveal the name of the slaver, or any other information concerning him, save that to the practical seamen she proved of Baltimore build. The monsters who manned the vessel are supposed to have escaped in their boat before she struck, and must have gained the shore, as a boat somewhat stove was discovered on the beach with the oars near by. A good prize was thus lost, and what is worse, probably five hundred human beings were launched into eternity."

EXCITING FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN TROY.

Troy, N.Y., April 27, 1860.

At noon to day, U. S. Deputy Marshal Holmes arrested a colored man in this city, named Charles Nalle, as a fugitive from Virginia, the property of B. W. Hailsborough, of Culpepper county. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner Bosch, and witnesses identified him as a fugitive described in the papers. The Commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after Judge Gould issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the fugitive, and the same was served by a Deputy Sheriff of this county. By this time an excited crowd of some one thousand persons had gathered about the Commissioner's office, threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought down to be taken before Judge Gould, the crowd surrounded the officers and endeavored to take him from them. A successful resistance was made for some time, but the rescuers finally gained the advantage, when the negro was hurried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across, and, upon arriving at the opposite shore, was re-arrested by a West Troy Constable. Here another crowd gathered together, determined to rescue the fugitive. He was taken as quickly as possible to a Justice's office, which the mob surrounded and broke into. They then rescued the fugitive again from the officers and carried him off in a carriage. Blows, pistol shots, and knock downs occurred during the affair, but no one, fortunately, was seriously injured. The colored people were the most active participators in the matter. The greatest excitement existing here in regard to the affair.

—A married man named Bruce, of Northville, Michigan, ran away with a widow some six months ago. Last week he returned home, and was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail by the villagers.

The Enfield (Abolition) Spectator says that there is an old copper-fastened hulk of the Chesterfield-to-river steamship Ottawa able to navigate from a just sufficient to float herself. She could sail some, on the strength of his fingers, are of a smooth, pale, delicate whiteness, that contrasts very strongly with his sun-burned, parrot Circassian. His lips are of a soft, ruddy hue, and he does it beginning to show the same rudeness, wonderful change.

PETERBORO' MARKETS.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1860.

Flour ₱ brl	5	00	@	5	0
Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	@	1	25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1	00
Oats "	0	25	@	0	30
Peas "	0	60	@	0	60
Potatoes "	0	35	@	0	60
Pork ₱ cwt	5	00	@	7	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5	50
Dry Wood, first quality	1	30	@	2	00
Green do,	1	00	@	1	50

Died.

At Peterborough, on the 30th ultimo, of consumption, Mr. JAMES MCGUIRE, aged 27 years.

At Otonabee, on the 28th ult., Mr. RICHARD GRAHAM, aged 47 years.

At Peterborough, on the 1st instant, MARY, wife of Mr. James Brownscombe, aged 72 years

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:40, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

This short arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook, going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
1st May, 1860. 16-4in.

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☞ Dark complexion takes the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 15th MAY, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.
Leave Cobourg at 8.00 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 10.30.
Leave Cobourg at 3.00 p. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 5.30.

Going South.
Leave Peterboro' 8.00 a. m., arrive at Cobourg at 10.30.
Leave Peterboro' at 3.00 p. m., arrive at Cobourg at 5.30

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessee.
Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

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It has been made the subject of special discourse, by *Rev. Dr. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Welch, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Wayland, and others.*

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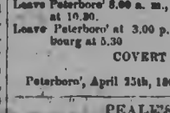

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Peterboro'.

NOTICE

THE SHERIFF GIVES NOTICE that the undersigned will sell at the residence of tenants on the days and dates hereinafter specified by the Judges of the Surrogate Court of Peterborough and Victoria, as the administrator of Mary, Julia, Joseph, Elizabeth and Emma, the infant children of the late Wm. Stinson, Farmer, Township of Smith.

HANNAH STINSON,
Dated the 30th day of April, 1860. 17

VALUABLE PROPERTY
In the Centre of the business part of the Town of Peterboro',
FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS, 25 feet by 114 feet deep.
ONE LOT 50 by 60 feet deep, with two Brick Stores all complete, and an excellent Dwelling House, *ALL FRONTING ON GEORGE STREET.*

ALSO, THIRTEEN HALF-ACRE LOTS at the south end of the Town.

☞ The above offers an excellent opportunity to persons desirous of securing a business stand in this very prosperous town.

The Half-Acre Lots are situated near the New Cemetery, and in a good and pleasant situation for building purposes.

A Comfortable House and Lot convenient to the Town will be taken in part-payment on any of the above property

☞ Terms exceedingly Liberal.☜

Apply to W. CLUXTON, Esq.
Or to J. T. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.
Peterborough, April 24, 1860. 17-tf

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George Street in the Town at Peterborough.

Apply to
P. DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, April 17, 1860.
Review to copy for three weeks.

SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have now received their usual supply of FRESH GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, procured from reliable sources and comprising nearly all the kinds required in this locality.

The stock of FIELD SEEDS is large and well selected, and particularly worthy the attention of farmers. It consists of the leading varieties of Turnips,
Carrots,
Mangold Wurzel,
&c. Also,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Timothy Seed,
Tares,
Lentiles,
FLAX SEED,

Hungarian Grass Seed

&c., together with several of the most approved sorts of early and late POTATOES, all of which are offered at reasonable prices, and sold according to the standard weights of Canada.

The above being selected with care, and the *vitality of the seeds tested*, the subscribers respectfully solicit a call, from their friends and the public.

ORMOND & GILMOUR.
Peterboro', April 11th, 1860. 16

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, to shut up and dispose of the following roads in said township, viz:

The Road laid out across the East half of the 5th concession of said Township, between lots 22 and 23.

The allowance for Road between the 4th and 5th concessions of said Township opposite Lot No. 22.

The allowance for Road across the West half of the 4th concession of said Township between Lots 16 and 17.

The allowance for Road across the West half of the 5th concession of said Township between Lots 21 and 22.

The said Corporation intend to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the above mentioned Roads, on the

21st OF MAY NEXT,

when all parties interested in said Roads will be heard.

GEORGE READ,
Town Clerk.
3rd April, 1860. 14

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision

FOR the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

On Tuesday the 8th of May, at 10 A.M.

[By Order,]
JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterboro', 18th April, 1860. 16

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence (quite new) containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
16 Cobourg, C. W.

NOW RECEIVING
AT THE
MERCANTILE HOUSE,
Direct from the manufacturers in England, a rich stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY-GOODS!

☞ Great inducements to Cash buyers!

No Second Price.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', April 13, 1860. 15-4in.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,
HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street,
Opposite Lawrence's Hotel, 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of SMITH-ENNISMORE, will hold its next sitting in the
Town Hall, on Saturday,
the 5th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
[Here follows notice as to a MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL for the Administration of Oaths, business. The Appointment Roll found in the Town Hall for publication.]

WILLIAM WOOD,
Township Clerk.
Clerk's Office, April 21, 1860. 17

Save Your Money.

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜ Remember the address—Colby & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH:—

The Report of the Auditors of the Town of Peterborough,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Auditors beg leave to submit to you the Abstract and Detailed Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough for the past year under the proper heading and dates.

That they have to express as their humble opinion, that the system in which the account books of the Town are now kept, is incomplete and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as all the transactions of the year, are not therein embraced in proper form—the bills payable and receivable, as well as Interest and Discount accounts are especially irregular.

While respectfully recommending an improvement in the present system, they have much pleasure in testifying to the correctness of your Treasurer.

WILLIAM EASTLAND,
GEORGE COUPAR, } *Auditors.*

Peterboro', 16th April, 1860.

An Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough for the year 1859.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES.	
Am'n't '57 and '58.	$6657 41	Balance per former statement..	$178 70
" '59.....	6385 11. $13042.52	Assessments.....	1317 13
Miscellaneous.....	11 70	Salaries.....	1026 00
Schools.....	206 00	Railroad.....	5361 77
Markets.....	913 99	Miscellaneous.....	1139.91
Public Property.....	421 15	Schools.....	7102 45
Police Court.....	168 14	Cleanings.....	234 83
Debentures.....	11276 45	Public Property.....	65 13
Licenses.....	1904 25	Law Expenses.....	415 31
Receiver General.....	170 00	Police Court.....	17 60
		Debentures and interest.....	5431 26
		Streets and Bridges.....	1421 41
		Licenses.....	40 00
		Receiver General.....	150 00
		Fire Department.....	35 32
		Bank charges.....	269 48
	$28113 20	Balance on hand carried down.	3920 93
			$28113 20

1860—January 1st—To balance brought down $3920 93.

WILLIAM EASTLAND,
GEORGE COUPAR, } *Auditors.*

Peterborough, 16th April, 1860.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!
Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a *very small advance on cost.* *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.
Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

W. CLUXTON
HAVING RECEIVED
PER "NORTH BRITAIN,"
DUPLICATES of his Goods lost on the Despatch,
HAS NOW ON HAND
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.

Buyers are solicited to call and inspect his stock.

GOOD VALUE
FOR READY MONEY.
Peterboro', April 11, 1860. 15-4in

FRESH
SPRING GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING AT
W. CLUXTON'S
UPPER STORE,
[MERCANTILE HOUSE]
A CHOICE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS.

GOOD VALUE
For Ready Money!
FOR CASH ONLY,
AND NO SECOND PRICE!!
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', April, 1860. 14

TO SHOE-MAKERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three or Four Journeymen Shoemakers. To GOOD, STEADY WORKMEN constant employment will be given.

Apply [if by letter post paid] to
HOWARD, ROBINSON & CO.
Toronto.

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS!

F. & L. Lemay

Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received and are opening out for Sale upwards of

40 BOXES
OF
STAPLE & FANCY
Dry-Goods,

in great variety.

Also a First-Class Assortment of
DRESS-GOODS,
Shawls, Capes, Cloaks,
Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.

The also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of
Ready-made Clothing
in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, by the best workmen.

☞ Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

JUST RECEIVED,
A large addition to our former stock of
Groceries, Wines and CROCKERY,
—ALSO—
A small lot of FINNAN HADDOCK
Together with a quantity of
Field and Garden Seeds.
STEWART & GALLOW.
Burnham's Block,
Peterboro', 10th April, 1860. 16

TEAS.

CUTHBERT YOUNG WISHES not GUN POWDER TEAS at this season.

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

LAND DRAINAGE.

The first step towards legislation on the important subject of the drainage of land, has been taken by Mr. Bristow, who has introduced a Bill intituled, "An Act to facilitate the drainage of land in Canada."—The main objects of this bill, as we understand them, are to establish a mode of giving and enforcing security upon the land improved by drainage, to the contractor, or other person who may advance the money for the work to be already undertaken thereon, and also to provide a uniform system of procedure by requiring all operations carried on under the authority of the act to have the sanction of a Board of Commissioners formed for the purpose. The first step to be taken by a party desirous of going to work under the provisions of this act, is to enter into a contract either for a loan of money to enable him to carry on the improvements himself, or with them to do it for him. This contract is to specify the nature of the estate which the applicant has in the land, the estimated value and description of the property, the amount to be expended with various other particulars mentioned in the act; to the contract is also to be annexed a plan of the lands and of the proposed improvements, a copy of which is to be deposited with the Registrar of the county in which the property is situated.—These preliminaries all agreed upon, a certified abstract of the title to the property is to be deposited with the Commissioners, and if any, other parties are interested in the land by way of mortgage or otherwise, their consent must be obtained before any further steps are taken. When the Commissioners are satisfied with regard to title of the applicant, and also that the proposed improvements will be of benefit to the land, they are to make an order directing that the contract shall be executed, and declaring that the amount to be expended under it with all the expenses incurred, shall be a charge upon the land when the work is completed. The work then proceeds, and when it is finished it is to be inspected by an engineer named by the commissioners, and being reported by him as satisfactory, and in accordance with the specifications, a final order is issued by the commissioners making the amount expended a first charge on the property, subject only to local rates. The charge may at any time be redeemed by the payment of the principal, which is to bear interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. This charge is recoverable by distress like any other rent charge, from the person in possession of the property, and so long as the rent charge continues, the improvement made must be properly kept up by the person paying it. It is further provided that when the company which has advanced the money or done the work has the rent charge properly secured, it may issue debentures equal to the amount secured by the rent charge, an account of which is to be kept by the commissioners, who are to see that no debentures are issued beyond the amount so secured.

These are the principal provisions of the Act, and they certainly deserve the attentive consideration of the agricultural community. Whether the machinery proposed to carry out the plan could be rendered more simple may be a matter for consideration, but that great advantages would result from a uniform and scientific method of procedure there can be no question. This Act it will be seen, provides for no Government aid, either in the way of collateral security, or otherwise.

Fossil Elephants, the remains of which are found abundantly in the upper tertiary strata of England, formed the subject of a lecture lately delivered in London by Professor Owen. The fossil elephants, or mastodons found in England, are principally distinguished from the living species by their detention, particularly in the difference in their tusks. The mastodon had two tusks in the lower jaw as well as the upper, the teeth were smaller and more numerous, and there was a marked difference in the form of the transverse ridges of enamel.—Numerous fossil bones of elephants have been discovered in the upper strata of America, but those animals had only one tusk in the lower jaw. The first tusks of the young animal are shed like the milk teeth in front, and the subsequent ones are produced by a gradual formation of the substance of the ivory, which, from being pulpy, hardens as it grows. Professor Owen mentioned the circumstance of an iron bullet having been found imbedded in the centre of an elephant's tusk, without any indication how it got there, and said the ball must have been lodged in the pulpy part of the tusk when the animal was young, and that the ivory having formed round it, in the progress of growth, the ball had been pushed from the root of the tusk to the centre.

SALT MAKING IN GODERICH.

On Saturday last we paid a visit to the salt works in this town, to ascertain the latest developments in that line. We found actively engaged in hauling out from a couple of boiling cauldrons, shovelfuls of the clearest, whitest, and most beautiful common salt we ever have seen. At the time of our visit, we should judge two or three bushels of salt had been taken out and more to come.—Quite a number of citizens and strangers were present, witnessing the first satisfactory and successful manufacturing of salt at this place, and each visitor carried away a portion of the products—a lump of the most positive evidence of what had been done.—*Signal.*

LOW WATER IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We are informed by persons familiar with the subject that the water in the St. Lawrence and its tributaries is lower this season than it has been for years. Of course this will not be felt in the navigation of the St. Lawrence; but we fear it will result seriously to the business of the tributaries. The Salmon River, it is said, is very shallow, and it requires the a most skill to navigate the Bouquet upon it. We fear this is not the only case. It is said that the Massena route will be seriously affected by the low water. It is to be hoped that a plentiful supply of spring rain will remedy this state of things.—*Free Press.*

STRAYED.

LAST FALL, from the premises of the subscriber, 18th Concession of Smith,

A RED STEER,

4 years old. Any person leaving such information as will lead to her recovery at Mr. Thos. Beatty, Peterboro', will be suitably rewarded.

DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Smith, April 23, 1860. 31

FARM FOR SALE,

On the Banks of the Otonabee River.

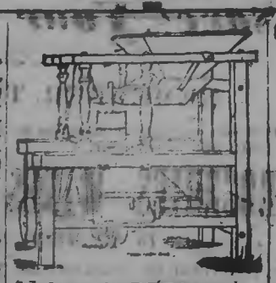
LOT No. 6, in the 6th Con., Douro, 182 acres, about

90 Acres Cleared.

LOG HOUSE AND BARN AND SHEDS on the premises, which are large unless from Peterboro. For terms and other information, apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. Thos. Short, Peterboro'.

ROBERT McCONNELL.

Peterboro', April 4, 1860. 13-3w.



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards guaranteed to the Purchaser, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $30.00.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Melndoe, Carna. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Bank, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. W. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed it equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860

It is so—Come and See!

TO

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $500 to $700 per annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopedia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN," and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. The very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

FOR SALE.

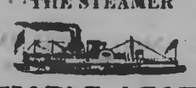
150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 18th October, 1859 42

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER



"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 a. m., Cobourg at 2 a. m., and Port Hope at 4 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 2 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the lowest rates of rate.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 9th, 1860. 14

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest prices by the subscriber.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

GEORGE M. WOOD.

Peterboro', Dec. 1st, 1859. 51

FOR SALE.

OF Registrable Village Lot Number 91 on the North Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to

THOS. FORTTE, Esq.
Peterborough.

March 15, 1860. 13-tfm

$900 HOUSE TO LET,

OF Station Street, near the Port Hope Railway Depot.

Apply on the premises to

H. HOGAN,
Proprietor.

Peterboro, March 21, 1860.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. COUNTER, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,000,000. Paid up Capital, $ 100,25

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson, | E. F. Whitmore, Esq.
Geo. Denison, Esq. | Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. B. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq. M.P.
Wm. L. Scott, Esq. | A. M. Clark, Esq. M.D.
Hon. Jas. Crooks, | Beverley Robinson, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scotland.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
A. MUNRO.
Bank of Toronto,
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—2 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

Hon. John Young, | Thomas Kay, Esq.
Henry Thomas, Esq. | David Torrance, Esq.

Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD,
George Street.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Sterling

CHIEF OFFICE,—Unity Buildings, Canon St London. Agent for Peterboro'

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, on as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1860. 16

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the south concession of Dummer, between Lots [illegible]

March, 1860. 13-4in

"THE [illegible]"

[illegible] operations to improve, with the discoveries for the restoration and improvement of mankind. In order to form [illegible]

Address,

SCOVILL & MORSE,
No. 360 Broadway, N. Y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics form but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, be ng considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For ackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

Quebec Government Agency.

BUSINESS connected with the Crown Land and other public departments attended to. Also

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

Secured by the subscriber. Address prepaid,

E. J. CHESLEY,
Land and General Agent,
No. 29 Anne Street,
Quebec.

Quebec, March 3, 1860.

"THE WATER CURE JOURNAL."

HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only 5*l*.

Address,
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED."

A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto, published weekly at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

Address,
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

To Let.

THE Stone Dwelling House, corner of Brock and Chamber Street, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer. Apply to,

JANE BAXTER.

Ashburnham, April 4, 1860. 14

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Amstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Scrofula Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorbutic, Skin Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon discoveries, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured in their own houses without detention, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their complaint, and the medicine sent them by express.

[illegible]

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and feeble extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, and many more symptoms, which are generally followed by the [illegible]

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business communications strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

THE
"HAMILTON TIMES,"
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Mailed to Subscribers at $5 a year in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
$1.50 *a year, in advance.*

THE *TIMES* advocates Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple—a Written Constitution—and the Exclusion of the Executive from the Legislature. Meanwhile, Economy in the Administration of the Government; the Ballot; Non-Sectarian Politics; the Emancipation of the Reform Party from the Domination of Cliques; Encouragement of Manufactures; Free Lands for Settlers; Homestead Exemption and Appraisement Laws; Restrictions on the Rate of Interest; a Bankruptcy Bill; the reform of the Small Debt Courts, and the application of the lessons to the cobwebs which hangs about the law.

Times Office,
Hamilton, March, 1860.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited num'ber of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Hunter street, (opposite the Presbyterian Church) for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE.

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860

PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was Invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of ordinary lectures, sermons, or conversation, and report them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*But this art has known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Painters, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUEL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	Could procure this week-
Every Singer.	ly publication of Vocal
Every Teacher.	and Instr. Forte Music,
Every Pupil.	costing but 10 Cents a
Every Amateur.	number,

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the Kind in the World."

Twelve closed Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly $1; Half-yearly $1.50; Quarterly $1.25

Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an [illegible] cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only

10 Cents a number; Yearly $2.50; Half-yearly, $1.25.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'.

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very liberal patronage his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and commencement of the Season to retain the successful business which has attended previous efforts.

The Bar

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken in the selection of servants and careful Ostlers always in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by or to the cars carried for, and attendance supplied.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

"No Family Circle is complete without one!"

THE
STEREOSCOPE!!

IS unquestionably the most delightful and instructive amusement yet introduced into the Family Circle, and never fails of giving pleasure both to old and young.

Alex. Murray,

151 *Notre Dame street, Montreal,*

would respectfully direct attention to his stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, which at present he can confidently announce as the largest in Canada. VIEWS in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Rome, Venice, Switzerland &c., &c., Houses on fire, Railways, Comets, Winter scenes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c.

PLAIN, COLORED, OR TRANSPARENT.

FROM $1 50 PER DOZ., UPWARDS.

VIEWS ON GLASS $1 50 EACH.

STEREOSCOPES

From $1 to $25 each.

Parcels by Post or Express delivered free, and purchasers may depend on a good selection being made for them from the class of Views indicated.

A very handsome and appropriate present for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS would be a *Stereoscope, and a nice selection of Views.*

Address,
ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre, Dame St., Montreal

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully beg leave to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has this day disposed of his entire stock in trade to Messrs. Alexander Stewart and James Gallon, who will continue the business in the same premises, and for whom he would bespeak a continuance of their kind patronage.

W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro', 7th March, 1860.

WITH reference to the above notice, the subscribers respectfully inform the public that having entered into partnership under the firm of Stewart & Gallon, and having purchased Mr. Conger's well-selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

they intend to carry on the business in the same premises, and hope by unremitting attention to the wants of their customers and moderate prices to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.

Burnham's Block,
Peterboro' March 21st, 1860. 13

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular and systematic publicity for their announcement a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction

ROBERT MOORE.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps: at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

A NEW VOLUME.

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, as correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

WHEAT-CULTURE receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and sagacity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 50

HARVEY'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS is returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do anything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in this section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 2 and 3, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Also, an improved cultivator; double mould board drill plough, which can be regulated to sow any sized drill; [illegible] plough having 3 [illegible] 4s, hoops bass, straw and root cutters, and over thing else required on a wild or improved farm

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Machine Shop, and refitted it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with from 4 to 40 horse boilers to suit.

SAW MILLS.

Gang, Mulay and Circular Saw-mills fitted up according to order.

REPAIRS.

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

Wright, Hagerman & Co.

N. B.—All parties indebted to us by Book or note account are notified that unless the same are settled before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1860, they will be put in suit for collection.

W. H. & Co.

Peterboro', January 4th, 1860. 1.

"STARTLING BUT TRUE. SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned rejoice with confidence in this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this nourishing and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, however or remote, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,

BETTER THAN

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple preparations, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of disfiguration and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ungruent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are scattered, and a clear as a transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of those prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affix

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heatings, Show Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 19.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance—$2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines and under, first insertion 3s 9
Each subsequent insertion..... 0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 0 5 0
Each subsequent insertion..... 0 1 3
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..... 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion..... 0 0 1
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morgan's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the continuation of eight new Townships now ready for this County, will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 31

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro' 32

MR. JOHN McNAB,
SURGEON and Coroner, will attend to professional calls at his residence, Peterboro' C. W.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—1y

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 22, 1858. 20

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

J. FERGUSON,
SADDLER and Harness Maker, George St., Peterboro'. 20

DOCTOR J. McKEOWN,
Physician and Surgeon.
LATE OF COBOURG.
☞ Office and Residence, South side of the Market Square, Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c., always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Linemaster's Pale Ale. 46

FUNERALS FURNISHED
THE Undersigned will carefully provide all that is necessary for the furnishing of Funerals, in any Style, on application being made to him by the friends of deceased persons, with the utmost promptness, and in the best manner, without any further trouble on their part. He has connected with his establishment
A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE,
and always keeps on hand a variety of Coffins &c., &c., &c.
W. T. SWAYNE.
Peterboro', March 14, 1860. 13

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH
GLASGOW!
"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship. Tons. Register. Commanders.
United Kingdom 1 '55...1967...Wm. McDonald
Jura 2nd.....1102...200...R. Crighton.
United Kingdom (new building) 1300...300.....
The above Ships will leave Quebec for Glasgow
TUESDAY, the 15th MAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
First class, do. do. do. 50.00
Do. of intermediate accommodation.....$35.00
Children in proportion
Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Further not required—paid for.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. & A. ALLAN,
Or to G. & J. ALLAN,
Common Street, Montreal.
13

Detailed Statement
OF THE
RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES,
of the Town of Peterborough, for the Year 1859.

Auditor's Report & Detailed Statement.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH:—

The Report of the Auditors of the Town of Peterborough,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Auditors beg leave to submit to you the Abstract and Detailed Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough for the past year under the proper heading and dates.

That they have to express as their humble opinion, that the system in which the account books of the Town are now kept, is incomplete and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as all the transactions of the year, are not therein embraced in proper form—the bills payable and receivable, as well as Interest and Discount accounts are especially irregular.

While respectfully recommending an improvement in the present system, they have much pleasure in testifying to the correctness of your Treasurer.

WILLIAM EASTLAND, } *Auditors.*
GEORGE COUPAR, }

Peterboro', 16th April, 1860.

An Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough for the year 1859.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES.	
Ass'r'ts '57 and '58.	$6657 41	Balance per former statement..	$178 70
" '59.....	6385 11..$13042.52	Assessments.....	1317 13
Miscellaneous.....	11 70	Salaries.....	1036 00
Schools.....	206 00	Railroad.....	5361 77
Markets.....	912 99	Miscellaneous.....	1735 31
Public Property.....	421 15	Schools.....	7102 45
Police Court.....	168 14	Charities.....	234 83
Debentures.....	11276 45	Public Property.....	65 13
Licenses.....	1904 25	Law Expenses.....	$15 31
Receiver General.....	170 00	Police Court.....	17 60
		Debentures and interest.....	5431 38
		Streets and Bridges.....	1421 81
		Licenses.....	40 00
		Receiver General.....	150 00
		Fire Department.....	35 38
		Bank charges.....	269 48
		Balance on hand carried down.	3920 92
	$28113 20		$28113 20

1860—January 1st—To balance brought down $3920 90.

WILLIAM EASTLAND, } *Auditors.*
GEORGE COUPAR, }

Peterborough, 16th April, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

TAXES—For 1857 and 1858.....	$6456 99				
Non-resident.....	200 42	for 1859.....	6385 11	—13042	52
MISCELLANEOUS—Planks per T. Beavis.....				11	70
SCHOOLS—Government Grant, 1859.				206	00
MARKETS—Jan. 17—Stall No. 8, C. Brannin, 1qr.	7 50	9— Stall table, Geo. Webber.	5 00		
Feb. 11— " 6, R. Winch, 1qr	12 50	30—Stall No. 6, R. Winch, 1qr.	12 50		
14— " 5, J. Howden, 1qr.	15 00	Aug 10— " 4, C. Boyd, 1 qr.	15 00		
15— " 4, Chris. Boyd, 1qr.	15 00	" 7, D. Hopkins, 1qr	10 00		
16—Tolls—A. Morrow, Jr. 1qr.	124 00	" 3, M. Jackson, 1qr.	12 50		
17—Stall No. 3, M. Jackson, 1qr.	12 50	" 5, J. Howden, 1qr.	15 00		
April 4— " 7, D. Hopkins, 1qr.	13 34	" 6, R. Winch, 1qr.	12 50		
May 2—Tolls—A. Morrow, Jr. 1 qr.	124 00	" 8, C. Brannin, 1qr.	7 50		
3—Stall No. 4, Chris. Boyd, 1qr.	15 00	Tolls— A. Cathcart, 1 qr.	151 25		
8— " 5, J. Howden, 1qr.	15 00	Nov 15—Stall No. 2, J. Wilson, 1 qr.	10 00		
10— " 3, M. Jackson, 1qr.	12 50	" 3, M. Jackson, 1qr.	12 50		
10— " 7, D. Hopkins, 1qr.	10 00	" 4, C. Boyd, 1 qr.	15 00		
10— " 6, R Winch, arrears	47 15	" 5, J. Howden, 1qr.	15 00		
10—Tolls— A. Cathcart, 1 qr.	151 25	" 6, R. Winch, 1 qr.	12 50		
June 13—Stall No. 8, C. Brannin, 1qr.	7 50	" 7, D. Hopkins, 1qr.	10 00		
July 1— " 2, Wilson & Heather, part.....	7 00	" 8, C. Brannin, 1qr.	7 50	—912	99
PUBLIC PROPERTY—					
Feb. 16—Rent Town Hall, " Gale"	5 00	15— " W. A. Scott, arrears	163 40		
22— " Mark't Bl'k, T White	36 75	" Town Hall, per Mayor	12 00		
28— " Town Hall, Townsend	9 00	" Thos. White.....	18 75		
May 18— " Mark't bl'k, T White	20 25	" W. A. Scott.....	75 00		
21— " R. S. Patterson....	18 75	Sept. 8— " Town Hall, 'Goodall'	4 00		
" Wm. Lundy.....	16 75	Nov 30— " Market Block, R. S. Patterson.....	18 75	—421	15
Nov. 5— " Wm. Lundy.....	18 75			168	14
POLICE COURT—Fines and Fees.....					
DEBENTURES—					
Jan. 13 " from J. H. Cameron	3127 50	2 " " "	2461 00		
April 6—Proceeds from McMe Master	2455 39	June 23 " " "	2522 63		
		July 25 " from J. Stark....	680 00	—11276	45
LICENSES—Mar 2—Mrs. Mulligan, Saloon....	39 25	12—Thos. Mahoney, "	21 00		
5—Leon Caisse, Hotel.....	61 00	14—Jacob Marshall, "	61 00		
L. & I. Caisse, Saloon....	61 00	16—John Wilson, Saloon.....	20 00		
Jas. B. Dunn.....	61 00	17—L. & I. Caisse, Billiard table	20 00		
Thomas Beatty, Saloon....	61 00	18—McKellar & Cameron, shop	61 00		
Lewis McGregor.....	61 00	John Harty, Shop.....	61 00		
7—Alex. Niblock, Saloon....	61 00	John Maloney, shop.....	61 00		
A. Cadotte, Shop.....	61 00	Caesar & Ogilvy, shop...	61 00		
James Mills, Beer.....	21 00	Madore Lavoie, Saloon...	61 00		
George Allen, Hotel.....	61 00	April 1—Jas. Campbell, shop.....	61 00		
C. Roberts, Beer.....	21 00	16—John Martin, Cart.....	3 00		
George Mitchell, Beer...	21 00	July 14—Wm. O'Donnell, Saloon..	61 00		
Glover & Robinson, Beer.	21 00	John Sullivan, Tavern....	61 00		
John Williamson, Beer,...	21 00	Mrs. McGarrahan, ...	40 00		
F. Forsythe, Hotel.....	61 00	Wm. Arnott, Beer,.....	21 00		
8—M. McKellar, Saloon.....	61 00	Aug 16—Jas Pratland, Circus.....	40 00		
Jas. Wilson, Saloon.....	61 00	24—Wm. Jays, Beer.....	21 00		
Edward Parkin, Hotel....	61 00	Nov. 19—H. Crean, 2 Carts.....	6 00		
John Waterman, Beer,....	21 00	30—Transfer of License.....	1 00		
9—Jas. Walsh, Hotel.....	61 00	R. Francis, on account...	55 00		
Wm. Lamb "	61 00	S. M. Aikin " ...	20 00		
10—Thomas Gowan, Beer....	21 00	A. J. Fisher, " ...	25 00	—1904	25
RECEIVER GENERAL—17 Licenses $10 e.	170 00			170	00
				$28113	20

(Signed)

EXPENDITURES.

1859.

Jan. 1, Balance per former statement due Treasurer,.....							$ 178 70
TAXES—Jan. 21	Refunded R. C. Sup. of Schools	3 68		Mar. 10	Paid County Treasurer.....	800 00	
" 22	" R. Stutt's taxes, '58	5 00		April 9	Refunded J. Culceth taxes....	11 75	
" "	" Jno. Lane's, '57 & '58	8 70		June 14 & 18,	County Treasurer balance	488 00	—1317 13
SALARIES—Jan. 11	Paid R. Rowe, Ass'r, '58	60 00					
Feb. 22	" W. B. Read, and W. Coulter, Auditors....	16 00			" J. T. Heathers, Ass'r 1859.....	60 00	
April 4	Paid Mayor, 3 quarters..	375 00			" Insp'r T. Beavis '58	60 00	
	" Clerk & Treas'r 3 qr.	300 00			" " " '59	15 00	
	" Chief Constable 2 qr.	120 00			" " J. Hegnet "	30 00	—1026 00
RAILROAD—Jan. 17	" Fowler's order to Shaw.....	348 27		20	" Retired note to Fowler	1403 50	
	" A. Fowlis & Co....	372 20		29	" Order T. Eyres.....	374 50	
	" R. Stevenson.....	170 85		April 4	" Thos. Bradburn.....	320 00	
					" Cash to Fowler bal.,	1051 75	—3531 77
MISCELLANEOUS—Jan. 13	Paid Jas. Hall's expenses to Toronto	14 00		5	" Hogan & Powers, cutting wood.....	9 60	
Jan. 13	Paid Selectors of Jurors, 1858	16 00			" J. Lane, disbursements....	1 40	
17	" Jas Hall, expns to Toronto	60 00		8	" Telegram for Mayor to Toronto.....	00 40	
	" Moffatt & Co., account '58	56 00			" J. W. Edwards "	41 40	
	" Jas. Stevenson, "	16 10		16	" Ormond & Gilmour ac. '58	5 40	
20	" Harvey & Thompson ac't	6 63		18	" W. Cluxton's account 1858	1 64	
	" W. Coulter, stationery....	18 51		May 12	" T. Eyres, interest on his ac.	18 26	
	" S. J. Carver, postage.....	1 30			" Telegram 64c, stationery 70	1 34	
Feb. 15	" A. Fowlis & Co., ac. 1858	32 30		21	" J. Masters, cla'g Lock-up	2 00	
16	" A. Morrow, Jr., as constable	11 00		July 4	" Menzies & T. R. White stationery.....	9 40	
17	" Dr. McKeon, Coroner...	10 00		7	" J. Simon, ringing the bell..	8 00	
22	" J. & R. White, Printing '58	126 12		14	" J. Cowley, for damages..	2 00	
	" " " '59	109 44		Aug. 23	" Seals, 40c, Insurance $48,..	12 00	
	" " Stationery '59	7 53		Sept. 18	" W. Y. Swayne, filling office	15 00	
	" four Account books	25 60		20	" Selectors of Jurors, 1859.	16 00	
Mar. 2	" Returning Officers, 1859..	56 00		29	" T. Bradburn, Interest on ac	14 98	
	" Coupar & Ogilvy's ac. '58	34 35		Oct. 10	" Discount and exchange....	2 24	
	" M. Lane, house at election	10 00		27	" J. R. Beason, Coroner...	30 00	
12	" For two brooms.....	50		Nov. 30	" Judge Boucher, as Arbit'r	25 00	
19	" W. Lansbury, moving house	30 00			" J. Renfrew, Printing ac '59	44 55	
	" Sawers & Murray, Station'y 1859.....	7 98			" Curry, candles 25c, Mayor expenses $50.....	50 25	
	" " Printing, '58	155 90			" C. Rubridge, Rat'g By-law	3 00	
April 4	" Telegrams and renewal of note.....	13 68			" W. Eastland, rope for engine	9 80	—1135 31
SCHOOLS—Jan. 18	Trustees on acc't. building	202 45		25	" " " gov. grant	206 00	
Jan. 20	" " " rate '58	400 00		Aug. 5	" " " bal of rate	200 00	
24	" " " building	460 00		12	" " " building..	450 00	
Mar. 25	" " " rate...	500 00		23	" " " "	270 00	
30	" " " building	800 00		Sep. 20	" " " "	354 00	
May 5	" " " "	700 00		Dec. 27	" " " "	300 00	
July 1	" " " "	1000 00			" " " rate 1859	700 00	—7102 45
15	" " " "	560 00					
CHARITIES—Jan. 22	Paid Dr. Harvey, services	27 00		April 4	" Mayor "	40 00	
Jan. 27	Paid Mayor.....	40 00		July 4	" " "	20 00	
Feb 10	" Wm. Hall, chairman, bal. '56	27 83		Aug 22	" " "	20 00	
	" " Check "	40 00		Nov 5	" " "	20 00	—234 83
PUBLIC PROPERTY—Jan. 29	P'd J. English w'k	5 13		Oct. 29	Paid I. Robinson & Co.....	60 00	—65 13
LAW EXPENSES—Feb. 3	Paid for 3 telegrams	1 81		June 13	" Chief Constable 7 subpœnas	5 25	
Feb. 7	Paid on account Chancery suit...	400 25		July 26	" R. Dickson, costs.....	8 00	—415 30
POLICE COURT—Aug. 23	P'd A. S. Fraser fees	15 50		Sept. 24	Paid fine and fee refund'd A. Hall	2 10	—17 60
DEBENTURES AND INTEREST—							
Jan. 15	Paid T. McBurney, ½ years In.	72 00			1858.....	227 60	
19	" R. Dickson, 1 y'r & 5 m'hs	61 00		July 11	" Jno Reid, 2 Deb'r. interest	144 00	
Feb. 4	" A. Jackson, debenture....	300 00		12	" J. M. Roger $48, T. McBurney $72.....	120 00	
	" " coupon and In.	32 17					
16	" E. Sanderson, Deb'r & In'.	400 00		26	" R. Dickson, Deb'r. Interest	20 00	
April 7	" W. McMaster, 10 Coupons	420 00		Nov. 5	" 40 Rail Road Coupons...	1200 00	
May 4	" 50 Rail Road Coupons..	1340 00			" John Stark, Interest.....	10 75	
Mar. 10	" Wm. Elliot on Deb. & In'.	240 00		21	" School Debenture No. 1..	400 00	
Jan. 13,	" 8 B.R. Coupons due Nov.				" 10 Coupons on do	424 86	—5431 38
STREETS & BRIDGES—Jan. 20	Paid A. W. Kempt on account 1858..	20 00			" Joseph Spencally.....	17 25	
	Paid G. McCombe do	5 01			" Jas Mitchell.....	6 00	
Jan. 22	" Jas Buckley in 1857.....	14 75			" John Hewitt, 1857.....	62 38	
	" Jas. Beavan, timber 1858..	13 00		May 21	" Patrick McNamara 1858.	2 75	
	" Edward Mussel, work 1858	9 00		June 18	" W. Sheridan, 1859.....	40 00	
	" Patrick Glen.....	1 50		July 4	" C. Bradfield "	28 08	
	" R. Stutt.....	1 51		30	" Jas. Cumming.....	7 50	
	" John Russell.....	2 75		Aug. 4	" M. Hogan.....	17 75	
	" John Cardif.....	1 50			" do and T. J. Heathers	40 00	
	" John Hammond.....	12 00		22	" F. Erskine & T. J. Heathers	12 00	
	" John Lane.....	8 00		Oct. 18	" W. S. Conger, to pay men..	233 47	
	" Michael Hogan.....	4 50		22	" G. G. Boswell, lumber.....	81 44	
	" Robert Fox.....	20 00			" Jno. Lane, work and lumber.	80 02	
July 10	" Robert Nicholls.....	60 00		Nov. 5	" H Cross, $10.50, A Kane $20	30 50	
28	" Charles Bradfield.....	40 00			" Moffat & Co., lumber.....	148 85	
Mar. 7	" Thomas Beavis.....	178 35			" J Lane & T Metherel lumber	1 60	
12	" McDougall & Co., lumber	4 00		17	" Several men per orders...	50 60	
April 4	" George Mills.....	12 50		25	" W. S. Conger, bal. of work.	62 96	
9	" F. H. Erskine, work.....	2 25		30	" A Kane, $5, M Sheahan, $ 10	13 10	
	" Henry Crean do.....	7 95			" J. Sullivan $6, M Kennedy $1	7 00	
	" Michael Kennedy.....	1 00		Dec. 31	" W. B. Read and C. Bradfield	401 69	—1421 81
	" George Webber.....						
LICENSES—				June 18	" Refunded John Wilson...	40 00	—40 00
RECEIVER GENERAL—				April 27	Paid Cash for 15 Licenses.....		150 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT—							
April 9	Paid D. McDonald, repairs, 1856	20 25		25	" R. Walton, repairs, '56....	6 13	
May 21	" R. Stevenson, p'r'g ladders '57	22 90		Oct. 22	" Jas. Brown, repairing, '59.	7 00	—35 38
BANK CHARGES—					" for discounts.....	102 01	—269 48
	Paid On same sale.....	167 47		Dec. 31	Balance on hand.....	3920 92	—3920 92
							$28113 20

WILLIAM EASTLAND, }
GEO. COUPAR, } *Auditors.*

Supremacy in America.

From the London Times.

The American intelligence which has just reached this country contains a formal protest from the President of the United States against the investigation proposed by Congress into his official acts. At the same critical moment a strange chance has brought to light a document which is likely to exercise no small influence in the direction and formation of public opinion as to the value and stability of American institutions. A New York paper has given publicity to a letter of Lord Macaulay, containing his estimate of the character of Jefferson, and of the effect of the changes of which he was the author upon the future destiny of America. It is interesting to see what were the real sentiments of a man who had devoted a studious life and a clear and penetrating intellect to the study of history and the analysis of political institutions on the great experiment of democratic self-government which is working itself out on the other side of the Atlantic. We are repeatedly told that we are about to Americanize our institutions, and this Americanization is represented to us as the greatest of calamities.—Others admit the excellence of American institutions, but assert that they are beyond our reach from the difference between the conditions of society in a new and an old country. These questions have become of great importance for the discussion on the coming Reform Bill, and the positively clear and distinct treatment to which Lord Macaulay subjected all things which furnished a theme for his pen will give great assistance to the candid thinker. He being dead still speaks with all his usual eloquence and clearness, and as usual with him, in no hesitating or qualifying spirit. On the 25th of May, 1857, Lord Macaulay writes: That he has not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson; that he never uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in the state ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens, told by the head, i in other words, the poorest and most ignorant part of society. Institutions purely democratic must sooner or later destroy liberty and civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be instantaneous. America enjoys no exemption from these evils. The time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England; hundreds of thousands of artizans will miserably be sometimes out of work. Then the institutions of Avastra, Lord Macaulay thinks, will fairly be brought to the test. The rich will be robbed to feed the poor. We have these critical moments in England, but the sufferers are not the rulers, and nothing therefore is done which promotes prosperity returning. In America the sufferers are the rulers, and Lord Macaulay thinks that some Cæsar or Napoleon will arise, who will destroy liberty, or the Republic will be plundered by a hungry multitude possessed of power, who will destroy or very greatly injure civilization.

Such is an abridgment of this remarkable profession of faith, and from it we can gather that Lord Macaulay was no admirer of American institutions,—that he believed them to be founded on a false principle, the working of which might be delayed by physical causes, but which would sooner or later bury the Republic under the ruins of its liberty and civilization; and that here, in England, where no physical cause intervenes to save us, the effects of such a constitution would operate with the utmost certainty and rapidity. This expression of opinion obviously divides itself into two parts—that which relates to America, and that which relates to England. After all considering the tendency [illegible] of human things, the prospect of a crisis which is not to take effect till we are considerably advanced in the twentieth century may not have much terror for the American Republic young as it is, has witnessed the French Revolution, the wars of Napoleon, the upheaving of 1830, and the general overthrow of 1848. Even the most prostrate worshipers of democracy do not, so far as we know, pretend that it possesses the Divine right which Austria and Russia still claim for the kingly office, and they may not feel greatly disturbed at that which is to come to pass in the days of their great grandchildren. The evils of the American Government do not, unfortunately, require a hundred years to ripen. They are even now fast growing to maturity. Long before New England shall have become as populous as Old England, long before the ruling power in the State shall find itself in the condition of wanting a meal and be driven by indigence to plunder, there is reason to fear that the institutions of America will have run their destined career and been superseded by something far less specious, and perhaps far less tolerable, than they are.—We do not speak of electoral corruption and intimidation; we know by experience that corruption and intimidation are disorders which, though disgracing and enfeebling, are not mortal; but we do not speak of the frightfully increasing corruption and venality of the Executive and Legislatures of the different States; of the tyranny of the majority, which tramples not only on the minority, but on the law itself; of the contempt into which the judicial office, held for short periods and elected by a very low franchise, has fallen; and of the utter distrust which the nation itself feels of the ability of its institutions to answer the end and objects of civilized government—the security of property, the protection of individual liberty, and the pure and upright administration of the public revenue. The danger that most nearly besets America is, that those institutions which the fathers of the present generation of Americans believed to be perfect, and praised with an ardor corresponding to their belief, the children of the present generations of Americans should learn to loathe and despise; that the principle of authority and the veneration for law should be destroyed, and no curb should remain strong enough to rein in the headlong course of democratic passion. If we turn from Lord Macaulay's view of American institutions on an ancient and established State, we cannot doubt for a moment the correctness of his opinions. Without undertaking to predict what may happen in some more advanced period of the world, when machinery shall have superseded the ruder kinds of manual labor and left to the unaided mind, working with Lord Macaulay, that to which the supreme authority in the State in the hands of the majority of citizens would produce almost instantaneous ruin. We need look no other cause than ignorance. The real interest of the working man is that capital should be preserved and every inducement held out to its accumulation, because upon that capital he must live. But shortsighted ignorance tells him to waste that capital by thefts, or drive it away by unfair taxation; he cannot generalize sufficiently to understand that the interests of the poor is identical with that of the rich, and, therefore, that identity affords no guarantee that the property of the rich will be respected by him. A single act of misGovernment appointed by and responsible to the poor in the direction of taxation or a redivision of property would disorder like an exhalation our gigantic fabric of credit, would close our manufactories, empty our workshops, choke up our harbors with rotting merchant ships, and, while annihilating private enterprise, would destroy the public revenue.

Happily we are in no such condition, and we are not by any means prepared to say that the coming Reform Bill reduce us to such a state. It does not propose to give the power of government, as in the case supposed by Lord Macaulay, to a numerical majority of the citizens told by the head; but we think that we are authorized to say that it vests the supreme authority in this country in a poor and ignorant class.—Lord Macaulay could say, in 1857, that in England the supreme power was in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select—of an educated class, of a class which is and knows itself to be deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Shall we be able to say as much after the franchise has been lowered to a £6 rental in the boroughs? That is the momentous question. Of those who answer it in the affirmative we would inquire whether they are quite sure that the same process which has brought a much higher franchise down to universal suffrage in America may not be found as efficacious in England for the same end. Of those who answer this question in the negative we would inquire how they purpose to prevent the country when the supreme power has been placed in the hands of the class which they admit they do not trust. They will probably tell us that their confidence is in those means of indirect influence by which the advance of Democracy has hitherto been retarded; in other words, that the safety of the country will depend upon a far wider and more indiscriminate use of the arts of intimidation and corruption; that the dominant class will never learn the secret of its own absolute power, or having learnt that secret, will feel no disposition to use that power.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Philadelphia *American* thus comments on a recent speech of Mr. Haliburton in the House of Commons:—

"It appears that England is never without a grievance, nor France without a design. 'Fruits is out, cats is in,' as Sam Weller says. Savoy dished and swallowed, to England's disgust, another treat in the cod and oyster-line is preparing for her on this continent, by the ubiquitous Emperor whose influence pervades the world. He is resolved there shall be no peace for the wicked—no, nor for the righteous. Aggressive England, haughty Austria, confiding Italy, inoffensive Switzerland, are equally the objects of his delicate attention, and somehow of other are made to suffer from it. These observations are a prelude to our noticing a speech recently made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Haliburton, a gentleman whose name is well known in connection with Canadian affairs. The honorable member called the attention of the House and of the government to the proceedings of the French on the coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the two small islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, or Michelon.—They are barren, and of no value in themselves, so far as their natural wealth is concerned. But, owing to their position, they are of great geographical and political importance. These islands were ceded by Great Britain to France by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

* * * * * * *

"It would seem that Napoleon III. does not consider himself bound by the treaties entered into by his Bourbon and Orleans predecessors—at all events, they do not interfere in the least with his projects. According to Mr. Haliburton, who claims to have an intimate personal knowledge of the locality, there are now fortifications on St Pierre, and the island has been recently made a naval station, a large coal depot has been placed there, and a large body of armed men, sailors and marines, is doing garrison duty. Two war steamers cruise in the harbor of Cape Breton, under pretence of receiving the mails from the Cunard boats. No less than between 30,000 and 40,000 men are engaged in the fisheries, and they are all registered seamen, liable to be called upon for service in the French navy. These men have absolutely taken possession of the fisheries on the south coast of Newfoundland, and have lately pushed their operations round to the west, into St. George's Bay, where they have the audacity to give notice to two thousand British subjects to remove, upon pain of having their houses pulled down about their ears in case of refusal. So much irritation had their conduct occasioned, that it was feared bloodshed would ensue. Such is the statement made by Mr. Haliburton, and, if it be a correct one, it certainly merits attention.

"We have so often called the attention of our readers to the designs of the Emperor of the French, that it would be superfluous to dilate upon them now. We may, however, observe that wherever France gets a foothold the place is immediately converted into an arsenal, a garrison, a depot, and a menace. In this way Savoy will be made the head-quarters of a powerful division of the French army, and a flotilla, "for the protection and dignity of France," will soon be launched upon the Lake of Geneva.—Nice, as soon as it shall be conquered, will be strongly garrisoned, and the Alpine passes will be *épaulés* in readiness for military operations. In like manner the Suez canal is destined to be the pass by which French fleets and armies, and not merely French commerce, shall reach India. The Nicaragua transit is intended for a short cut to Oceanica and China, for similar purposes.—In conjunction with the disaffected French of Lower Canada, it is doubtless intended, in case of a war with England, to make an attack upon British America and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon would serve as a basis for offensive operations. It is probable that, but for the possession of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia by England, the French Government would have made itself master of these colonies, and thus, with the Island of Anticosti in its hands, it would have the navigation of the St. Lawrence completely under its own control.

"Of course, we cannot foresee that such an event will ever occur, *should* a war take place between England and France, but we are decidedly of opinion that the interest of this country would not be benefitted by the transfer of the British colonies to the dominion of France. These colonies in the time, and in the natural order of things, probably by the operation of public opinion only, and without a struggle with the mother-country, will one day become members of the Union. Identity of race, language, religion, distance, laws, feelings all are in opposition to bring about such a result; and England, grown wise by experience, and liberal by enlightenment, is well aware of this. We assume that she would not seriously oppose the decidedly expressed desire of the Colonists for annexation to ourselves. But it would be a horse of another color, if the majority of France had to be consulted. We should thus have an antagonist to deal with. Moreover, to permit anything like the [illegible] of French colonies [illegible] would be a direct violation of the Monroe doctrine, as well as the positive engagement, in so many words, made to the Council of 1860.

England to occupy Honduras, or Spain to reconquer Mexico.

"The Minister (Lord John Russell) to whom Mr. Haliburton addressed his observations did not respond to the interpellation.' Perhaps this St. Pierre business may be one among the many causes of anxiety which the Emperor is giving the British ministry, and, like the Savoy question, in case of future awkward affairs about which they would prefer to say as little as possible. It is not pleasant to have a neighbor who is continually annoying us, but yet does not do anything sufficiently serious to justify an open quarrel with him. Constant irritation is worse than a fight, which lets off the steam and the bad blood at the same time.

"We ought not to omit noticing that by the treaty between this country and England, concluded in 1854, liberty was secured to our fishermen to fish on all the English coasts and bays in North America, and to repair their ships and salt their fish therein. Any interference with the right thus guaranteed to us demands the attention of our government. Great Britain is bound, to the utmost of her power, to secure to us the full enjoyment of this right. Therefore she ought to take steps to prevent the encroachments of the French fishermen, for our sake if not for her own. And we are bound to support her in such action as she may legitimately take in the matter."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOOK-KEEPING.
INFORMATION WANTED.
ASSESSMENT—Court of Revision.
WINDOW-WARE—J. J. Marshall.
WOODEN-WARE—J. J. Marshall.
FRESH TEAS—J. J. Marshall.
BAKER & CONFECTIONER—L. A. Caldwell.
NEW GOODS AND SUMMER GOODS—R. B. McDougall.
GREAT BARGAINS—A. McMartin.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1860.

THE TOWN ASSESSMENT.

At the Court of Revision on Tuesday night some figures and facts were presented for the consideration of the Court, both in respect to Real and Personal Property. In looking over the Assessment Rolls from 1854, we find an increase on the annual value each year—

Year.	Total value Real property.	Income.	An. val. Personal Property pers'l	Real &
1855....	£146794	£23373	£25185	£13544
1856....	170868	40853		14884
1857....	198307	22485	25930	16824
1858....	215079	16400	27675	17741
1859....	230719	14500	25930	18283
1860....	321124	14300	29215	16004

Under some of the heads there is a diminution, the most remarkable of which, is under the head of income. We find a decrease each year until this, when it stands the same as last. The Court of Revision will probably reduce this, as several complaints are before it of being assessed for income. The value of real estate has advanced; notwithstanding, there appears in the value something like £34,000 less than last year. This is accounted for by the assessors this year putting down the property more in accordance to its actual value, than turning the rental into real at 6 per cent. Thus where a party pays £15 rent a year the value of the building at 6 per cent would be £750, whereas in many places £500 would be as much as it was worth. The annual value of real property which is the true criterion stands as follows:—

1855....	£12790
1856....	12899
1857....	13624
1858....	15024
1859....	15855
1860....	16067 showing steady advancement.

Personal property went down in the last year to the same amount as in 1857. This year it has risen some £3300. The total annual value for this year is some £400 more than last, which at the same rate as last year will give us about £30. The Court of Revision will probably reduce some parties' assessments, but they talk also of raising others.

In looking over the statement for the City of Toronto, there appears a considerable falling off of 10 per cent, showing the annual value of real and personal taxable property for this year, but a little more than it was in 1854, whilst the Town of Peterborough has gained 40 per cent. We give below the annual value of real and personal property of the City of Toronto for the last 10 years. In comparing the figures since 1854 with our own, we will perceive the slow but steady steps we make onwards.—Our history is not one of high pressure and collapses, but "slow and sure" is recorded of the inhabitants and place. Peterboro' for an inland Town is second to none in the Province for its commercial prosperity and the integrity of its business men.

The lumber operations in the rear, diffuses activity and life in every department. The products of the field are poured into its granaries. The manufacturing interests are exhibiting, and when Mr. S. Dickson gets the work contracted he has now on hand, facilities will exist for an illimitable water power to drive any and every kind of machinery. Our good Town we feel convinced is destined to be a place of note among the towns of Canada.

CITY OF TORONTO ASSESSMENT

1851....	$ 747942
1852....	793512
1853....	909964
1854....	1163831
1855....	1267470
1856....	1711934
1857....	2080984
1858....	2012986
1859....	1930468
1860....	illegible

☞ On our [illegible] will be found the Auditor's Report [illegible] Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town for last year. We publish it for the information of our readers and the rate-payers generally. If the rate-payers take a livelier interest in the manner in which their money was disposed of, Councillors would be more careful in disbursing their unearned (other people's) coin. Another year of such extravagant expenditure as 1859 would sink the Municipality into a state of hopeless bankruptcy. We applauded no small degree that direction from the man who occupied the Council of 1860.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Session will probably close on Monday or Tuesday next.

During the past week the leading features of interest was the discussion of Mr Howard's resolutions on Constitutional Changes. Our Quebec correspondent gives a pretty full report of Mr Brown's speech. We ask for it a careful perusal.

The subject of the Queen's Printership was again debated, and the most flagrant jobbery was proved to have taken place in this department of the Government management, but the issue was evaded for the present, [likely for the session] by the appointment of another Committee.

A bill has been introduced to provide a fund for the support of superannuated government employees. It will be necessary for all government servants, in order to establish the fund, to contribute annually 2½ or 3 per cent of their whole income to the object, for 5 years.

The Homestead Bill has been thrown over for the session.

Mr McDougall has given notice of his intention to move for the abolition of the obnoxious Newspaper tax. The Hon. Postmaster General being absent in England is claimed by the Government as a reason why no further legislation on the postal system should take place this session. The resolution will be pressed, notwithstanding, and will probably be carried, unless the French *maestros* vote it down.

Messrs McGowan and McDougall have been successful in passing their "Bill for the prevention of corruption and bribery at Elections." It was opposed by the Ministry, but the Bill was carried over their heads, and the Attorney-General bound to accept the measure. It is to be hoped that it will prove a check upon the Alleyn-Fallowes election operations in future.

The Bill establishing Free Ports of Entry, has passed its second reading.

Government, Legislative Councillor for the Electoral Division of Sorel, having been unseated on the ground of disqualification, a writ has been issued for a new Election.

A writ has also been issued for a new election for East Middlesex, the constituency represented by the unfortunate M. Talbot, who was lost on the ill-fated *Hungarian*.

Several private bills passed their first stages.

☞ We fear that the lumber merchants will suffer severely this season from the fall in the river. We are assured that the water is two feet lower now than it has been at any similar period for a number of years.—The cribs are brought down with all possible speed, still there is a probability of a vast quantity of timber being left above this year.

☞ A Grand Soiree will be held at Pearson's Corners, Smith, on Thursday next, under the auspices of Division No. 87 Sons of Temperance. Several speakers of ability will address the meeting; excellent music will be in attendance, and a good time generally may be anticipated.

☞ The Council on Monday night agreed to increase the salary of the Clerk and Treasurer $100. This is only but right; we venture to say there is not a public official in the country who better earns his salary than the gentleman who now holds the office of Clerk and Treasurer of the Town of Peterboro.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 7th, 1860.

The Council met. His Worship the Mayor presiding. Present—Messrs Morrow, Toole, Walton, O'Beirne, Chamberlen, Maloney, Ryan and Whyte.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Mayor read a communication from Mr Wm Arnott, complaining of the state of the side-walk in front of his shop.

Mr O'Beirne considered the letter of Mr Arnott too disrespectful to be received by the Council, and moved, seconded by Mr Toole, that it be not received, which motion was agreed to.

The Fire Inspector handed in a Report recommending that the prayer of the petition of Mr Lemay be granted, and he be allowed to build his oven forthwith.

A communication from Constable Morrow claiming the sum of $100 offered as a reward for the apprehension of Dogherty, was read and referred to special committee already appointed on Mr Wilson's claim.

The Mayor stated that the Market Stalls had been offered for sale for the current year, and had all been disposed of but the one formerly used as a Lock-up.

Mr Morrow moved, seconded by Mr Toole,—That the Road and Bridge Committee be requested to put a crossing from the west side-walk on Water street to the side-walk on Murray street, and across Albert street; and to continue the side-walk up Murray street to John Hartley's corner.—*Lost.*

A petition from Alex Edmeston asking the Council to pay him $2.50 for work done on the streets last year, was referred to Finance Committee.

A motion to issue a check in favor of Mr Edmeston for his account was lost.

A petition from Mr J. R. Benson complaining that a claim for his services as Coroner, had been presented frequently for payment, but had been refused, was referred to Committee on Finance and Accountant.

The following report from the Finance Committee, was received and adopted:—

The Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to report as follows:—

That they have examined into the matters referred to in the application made by Mr. Clouston on behalf of the Board of School Trustees, and have ascertained that in the month of October, 1859, there was a By-law passed by the then Town Council for the purpose of providing the sum of £3500, which sum is stated and set forth therein, and on the minutes of the Council referring thereto, as the whole sum required by the Board of School Trustees. That the in so far as your Committee have been able to ascertain, is the sum of which Mr. Clouston claims a balance of £118. Your Committee, however, feel as referring the matter to the Treasurer, that this sum of £3500 has been already paid over to the Board. Your Committee, however, on examining further, ascertained that the sum required from the Town by the then Board to assist in building the School, was £2,-618 but they could not exactly find out why it was that the By-law was passed to raise the sum of £3 500 merely.

Your Committee discovered still further that debentures were issued under the said By-law, to the amount of £ , out of which the sum of £2,837 was realized in money, leaving a balance of £337 after paying over to the Board of School Trustees the sum of £3500, under the By-law. Your Committee have not been able to ascertain how this balance has been expended but they are satisfied there is some of it remaining.

Under the circumstances, your Committee regret that there are no funds to meet the demand; the more so as they consider it a demand which ought to be paid at once.

As to the application of the Clerk for an addition to his salary, your Committee do not consider $400 as salary adequate to the duties of the office, more especially as the labours have been lately increased, the Clerk having been lately instructed to keep the books and accounts more fully, and in detail, so that the exact state of the Town accounts, at any particular fund, can be at any time easily ascertained, on which account, much more of his time and attention will be required therefor.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that at the end of the year, the Clerk do receive the sum of $100 in addition to his salary, as fixed by the By-law, to sum to be paid out of the moneys to be provided for miscellaneous expenses.

The Chief Constable having applied for amount of arrears of salary, due up to the first of last April, you Committee find the amount due him by the Corporation to be $50 81 which will appear by the following statement:—

Amount of salary for 1859.....	$60 00
Salary for qr. ending 1st Ap. 1860	80 00
	$140 00
Deduct his due bill to the Corp'on	89 19
Balance.....	$50 81

Mr. Weller's account, your Committee believe to be correct, and would recommend for payment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
CHAS. ORMOND,
JAS. RYAN,
IVAN O'BEIRNE,
EDMUND CHAMBERLEN.

Mr O'Beirne asked the Mayor why he had neglected to issue a landlord's warrant against Mr Scott for rent due on the portion of the Market Square, leased from the corporation, as he had been directed to do by resolution of the Council more than a month ago.

The Mayor answered that Mr Scott was a commissioner appointed by the late Council to superintend the building of a bridge over the Otonabee river at the north end of the Town and had been induced by promises of support from the Council to advance his own money to a large amount for the purpose, and that a suit had been instituted by Mr Scott to recover his advances from the town, which suit was yet untried, and until it was ascertained whether the corporation was bound to relieve Mr Scott, he, the Mayor would not issue his warrant for rent; as although it was a question whether in law the town is liable, there is no question but that it got the benefit of Mr Scott's advances; besides, the effect of a warrant would be merely to add to the costs of the suit, Mr Scott intending when it should issue to replevy and leave us where we are.

Mr O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr Walton,—That Messrs Ormond, Morrow, and Chamberlen, be a Committee to examine into the state of the accounts between Mr. W A Scott and the Corporation, and Report to the Council at the next meeting what balance is due from Mr Scott.

Mr O'Beirne said he moved this motion because he thought the Mayor had no intention whatever of carrying out the motion passed by the Council, instructing him to proceed against Mr Scott for the balance of rent due.

The Mayor replied that it was well known to every person present that Mr Scott had a heavy claim against the Town, and that he [Mr Scott] was prepared to defend any action that might be brought against him by the Mayor; he thought it too hard that Mr Scott should be followed so closely for the comparatively small sum due by him for rent, while the Council refused to pay him [Scott] money he had expended on behalf of the Town. He [the Mayor] preferred a more pacific course than Mr O'Beirne recommended, and he did not feel inclined to risk the costs of a suit falling upon the Town, if it could be avoided. He thought it was very unbecoming, to say the least, in Mr O'Beirne, who was Mr Dennistoun's clerk, and Mr Dennistoun solicitor for the Town, to force the Town into law suits, and law costs. He [the Mayor] would not take proceedings against Mr Scott; if Mr O'Beirne, or the Council did, on their heads should rest the responsibility of it.

Mr O'Beirne wished to know distinctly, whether the Mayor intended to set the orders of the Council at defiance.

The Mayor said that when the Council ordered him to do what was right and proper he would do it; when otherwise he would not. And as to his warrant it would not be issued.

Mr O'Beirne said they would apply to the Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to act. He also intimated that this would be the last year of Mr Sewers' Mayoralty.

To which the Mayor replied, that if the rate-payers were dissatisfied with him they would show it. But that nothing would induce him to use his office for a mean purpose; he hoped to give it to his successor, whoever that might be, in as honorable a condition as he got it.

Mr O'Beirne, in reply to the Mayor, said he was paid a salary by Mr Dennistoun; it didn't matter to him how many suits Mr D. had, or how much law business he transacted; that he was only doing what he conceived to be his duty to the rate-payers under the circumstances, and that it was unbecoming for the Mayor to make mention of such things as he had done. He further said that he was induced to move the resolution because he thought the Mayor neglected to perform some of the duties of his office.

The Mayor stated that if any neglect had taken place it was induced by the extremely foolish conduct of Mr O'Beirne and his associates in the Council of late; that it was not uncommon to appoint one of themselves Mayor pro. tem. when it answered their purpose; that a total disregard for law, for the rate-payers, for the Mayor, or for anybody else, had been shown by these gentlemen, but he was mistaken if the electors did not call them to judgment for their transgressions by-and-by.

Mr O'Beirne said he was contented that it should remain so, and that he was confident his course would be approved by the rate-payers.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr Walton moved, seconded by Mr O'Beirne,—That the Chairman of the Finance Committee be instructed to call on Mr Cathcart, the Market Clerk, for the balance of rent due to the Corporation before the next meeting of the Council.—*Carried.*

The Mayor was instructed to take immediate steps against Mr Hopkins to return the Collector's Roll of 1859, if it was not surrendered before the next meeting of the Council.

A By-law naming W. Lunly, Esq., as Trustee of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad, in the place of W. Clarton, Esq., resigned, was read a first time.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay Mr Cumming $50.81, being the bal nce due to him on account of salary.

The Council then adjourned till Monday night next, at 7½ o'clock.

Quebec Correspondence.

The great constitutional debate: Mr. Brown speaks nearly five hours: he shows that English Statesmen expected the Union Act would fail: proves that Upper Canada is sacrificed under it: she pays two-thirds of the revenues: he points out the remedies by giving to each section the control of its local Affairs the power of the general government to be liquified, &c., &c.

QUEBEC, MAY 2, 1860.

Mr. Brown spoke in support of the Convention resolutions on Monday evening, 30th April. His speech occupied four hours and forty minutes in its delivery. He commenced by admitting regret at being compelled to come to the conclusion that radical Constitutional changes were necessary, and admitted a great responsibility rested with those who proposed such changes. A majority of the people of Upper Canada were in favor of changes and the people of Lower Canada even admitted that something must be done. He might go back and blame the statesmen who had proved the acts of '75, '91 and 1840, but they had done what they and thought best at the time. They had, however, foreseen the difficulties that had now arisen under it. Burke had said that to unite the conquerors and the conquered must lead to anarchy. Mr. Brown then alluded to the condition of Lower Canada immediately before the Union when collisions had taken place between the Assembly and the other two branches. The result had been the rebellion, which he thought had resulted in good when Lord Durham had come to the country and examined into its circumstances. Here remedies were open to him to meet the difficulties—one the collection of the customs on a better plan, another the federature principle and lastly the system which was now in force which was intended to be a transcript of the British system. The Union Act was not passed unanimously, or in accordance with Lord Durham's wishes, he wanted the bill to contain provisions under which all the provinces of British America would come into a confederation, and he was opposed to giving an undue representation to the British over the French, he was in favor of representation by population, and of local governments. The House of Commons passed a resolution that there should be local legislatures, and a separate central body. Lord Durham advocated local legislatures, and a joint authority. During the debate in the Union act, the difficulties of preparing a constitution for Canada were admitted in England, Jos. Hume protested against the injustice of not giving Representation by Population. Sir R. Peel proposed that the Canadas should be divided into three parts, with a Council ruling over all, and hoped for the establishment of a confederation. Sir John Pakington thought likewise it would be wiser to divide Canada into three parts.—Mr. Gladstone did not anticipate any long duration of harmonious action. Mr. O'Connell objected to the Union Act, on account of the inequality of representation to numbers, Mr Ellice advocated two local governments and a general legislature, for general affairs. Mr. Buller thought that the power should be distributed, and not vested in one body. Lord Melbourne defended the bill, but only upon the ground of the difficulties of the two Provinces which were in a state of anarchy, Mr. Brown pointed to this fact to prove that British statesmen had enacted the bill to meet the troubles of the moment. The Duke of Wellington opposed the Union Act as unjust, and because the Provinces did not desire it, Lord Ellenborough thought that the affairs of so large a country as this should not be administered by one assembly; Lord Lansdowne said that it was highly probable that *before ten years they would be called on to alter the constitution of Canada if the Provinces were united*, Lord Ellenborough thought it would work injustice to Lower Canada at once, and to Upper Canada hereafter. Mr. Brown then went on to remark that the constitution as granted in 1840 was understood by the statesmen who were parties to it to be an experiment, but that some action had to be taken, although it had been expected more would be made for a change. He (Mr. Brown) always looked upon the Union as an experiment and was now satisfied that it was a failure. If there had been progress it had been in spite of the obstacles which the constitution imposed. While admiring the British constitution, he was satisfied it was not suited to a new country. In England the Queen never interfered in a positive manner as Lord Metcalfe and Sir Edmund Head had done in this country.

The change in the constitution of the Upper House had destroyed the British system. It would result in a collision between the two chambers; in fact such had already been the result. Practically the Provinces were still two, and we were no nearer consolidated than when the Union was concluded. Had the line of demarcation between the two Provinces been broken up, and an assimilation of the event taken place, there might have been a hope of maintaining the Union. As it was the legislation for the two sections was distinct still, the money appropriations were made on sectional grounds, and we were as far apart as ever. Mr Brown then alluded to the inequality of representation, and argued that the census returns for 1861 would show that Upper Canada had 250,000 greater population than Lower Canada which entitled her to 15 more members at least. He next proceeded to show that Upper Canada contributed 70 per cent of the general revenue. He claimed that all the goods entered at the ports of Upper Canada were consumed in that section, and that half the entries in Lower Canada were for parties in Upper Canada. The revenue had been contributed by the two sections in 1858 as follows:

CUSTOMS.

Upper Canada.....	$2,238,000
Lower Canada.....	1,043,000

EXCISE.

Upper Canada.....	$116,000
Lower Canada.....	63,000

TERRITORIAL.

Upper Canada.....	$256,000
Lower Canada.....	144,000

Of the Bank tax as well as postage tax Upper Canada had contributed three fourths. The whole general revenue had been contributed by the two sections in 1858 as follows:

Upper Canada.....	$3,727,000
Lower Canada.....	1,578,000

In six years the two sections had contributed the revenue in the following proportions:

Upper Canada.....	$21,236,179
Lower Canada.....	7,884,624

He went on to remark that the two Attorneys General had in their speeches admitted that Upper Canada paid two thirds of the revenue, and no matter how the money had been expended Upper Canada to-day had the burden, as the principal of the public debt remains unpaid, and Upper Canada pays every sixpence of the interest on it. Mr. Brown next proceeded to quote from the correspondence of Messrs Galt, Cartier and Ross with the Colonial Secretary, in which they had stated that changes were necessary. The ministry now sketched the difficulties they had admitted to exist. He was prepared to go into committee with the Attorney-General East to consider frankly from partisanship what was best to be done under the circumstances of the country. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the sectional [illegible] of the country. Upper Canada paid 70 per cent of the revenue and had no voice in determining the expenditure, or how it should be applied; ever since 1837 there had been a systematic and continuous majority against the government. He appealed to Lower Canadians whether they would not be clamorous were the case theirs. Lower Canada had once been governed by an Upper Canada majority but had kicked against it. The assaults against the Upper Canada school system came from Lower Canada, and this majority of Upper Canada was not permitted to control the legislation of that section. He charged the Attorney-General East with having stated to the Colonial Secretary when in England that he would oppose the annexation of the Hudson's Bay territory to Canada. (The Attorney-General did not deny the charge.) He then alluded to measures that had been [illegible] in the House although supported by a decided majority of Upper Canada representatives.—He instanced the Jury laws, the Divorce question, and the Fellowes case, as instances in point. The gentlemen on the Treasury benches did not represent a distinct party, they had been taken up while other members of the Government had been kicked out. No member of the Cabinet represented a constituency west of Cobourg. Although he desired that we should settle our own affairs, he confessed that we might be driven to appeal to the Imperial government if no remedy were applied. He pointed to the absence of any legislation for Upper Canada, and charged the government with ignoring public opinion in Upper Canada on the Homestead and Bankruptcy questions. The remedy for existing evils would not be found in a general confederation of the British American Provinces.—That step could only be taken when we were prepared to take upon ourselves the attributes of a nation. He thought the true remedy would be found in a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of two or more local governments. Upper as well as Lower Canada would then have the control of its local affairs. The central authority or general government of the two or more sections should have as few bodies as possible, which should be deferred by a written constitution. The public debt should be managed by the central government, which he thought should be met by a tariff on some more equitable principle than the present. The Crown Lands should be given up to the local governments. The Constitution should certainly provide that no new public works should be commenced, and that the debt should not be increased without the consent of the people. These points would, however be matters for consideration when the principle had been conceded. Such are some of the principal points alluded to by Mr. Brown, in his speech which was listened to with marked attention by the House and a number of spectators who remained in the gallery to the close. The Attorney-General East had been at a dinner given by Mr. Galt and having imbibed an unusual quantity of rum, he interrupted Mr. Brown at the commencement of his speech but was promptly rebuked by the Speaker.

[We received a second letter from our Correspondent last evening but we are obliged for want of space to leave it over till next week.—ED.]

PROBLEM No. 18.

A ferry boat was about to cross a river when it was upset by a party leaping on who increased the number of persons in the boat in the ratio, as 4 to 5. The number who got out without help (including the ferryman) was 5-6 of the increased number of passengers, and the number helped out was 1-3 of the number of minutes the last man was in the water. The numbers extricated in both ways in each of the first three minutes form a series of fractions whose numerators increase in arithmetical progression and denominators in geometrical progression, the common ratio and difference being the same as the number of persons in the water at the end of the three minutes, and the first numerator (with denominator unity) being the number of minutes remaining till the last man was out. Had however the number of intruders been less by four, and still preserved the number of passengers in the boat in the same ratio, the increased number of persons would have been twice (2) the common ratio of the geometrical progression. How long was the last man in the water?

PROBLEM NO. 19.

I am composed of 29 letters. My 1, 14, 27, 6 and 12 is a river in Northern Asia. My 7, 9, 16, 22, 12 and 13, the English racing champion. My 4, 5, 15, 23, 11 and 8, the land of the free and the home of the brave. My 10, 1, 28, 24 and 12 is one of the necessaries of life. My 26, 3, 25, 28, 15, 14, 21, 17, 29, 23, 11 and 18, a river in Southern Asia. My 7, 23, 2, 24, 19, 28, and 11, the patron saint of England.—My 20, 27 and 21 is a vain fellow. My whole essential to the prosperity of the Town of Peterborough.

PROBLEM No. 20.

A countrywoman carrying eggs to a garrison where she had three guards to pass, sold at the first half the number she had, and half an egg over; at the second the half of what remained, and half an egg more; and at the third the half of the remainder, and half an egg more. When she arrived at the market place she had three dozen eggs still to sell. How was it possible without breaking any of the eggs?

PROBLEM No. 21.

A man undertook a journey to be walked in three days—the first day 20 miles, the second day ⅓ his journey, and the third day ⅓ of it. Required, the length of the journey.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 17.

By the 10th proposition of the 6th book of euclid, we can divide a straight line similarly to a given divided straight line, therefore we can take any number as one of the parts and the square root of five times the square of the part taken will be the other part. 2²=4 then the square root of 5 times 4=4.47213, then as the sum of the parts, or as 6.47213 : 2 1 : : 2 : 0.618033 = one of the parts, and 21—6.18033 = 14.81967 = the other part.

E. P. Fess.

SOLUTION TO No. 16.

(This problem is taken from Thompson's Irish Arithmetic.) Night equal to 7-7, twilight 2-7 of evening, morning ch. 2-7, and day equal to 3-7; therefore 13-7 equal 24 hours, and 1-7 equal 24-13. Now 24-13 added to 4 equal time of sunset, i. e. 5 1-13 hours, or 5 hours, 5 minutes, 9 9-13 seconds.

Ed. Rotherham, Hope.

Mr. Rothwell contends that problem No. 14 can be answered. As there is an issue on this point it would be well for Mr. R. to send a rule.

Communication.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—I am a friend to your correspondent "Zero," though the name he has assumed is associated with a feeling of shivering. Nevertheless, I am in general coincide with him in his views as far as concerned on Education. Education like other questions requires a thought and experiment in order to arrive at sound conclusions in reference to its practical operation in society. I can easily suppose two individuals each taking one of the two modes of instruction under consideration, and each making out a very good case. The free system so much eulogized by the Bombays of Dr. Ryerson, is no, where to be found in his new School Bill. As to the compulsory part of the free system; it is forgotten. And here I am reminded of the clever dodging of our Chief Superintendent, when he pretended to hold his "Teachers Institute" in this Town. You would have supposed the chief object of his visit was to press upon the people free education for all, and compulsory attendance at school by all. Probably no one place so much taken up with Victoria College and Toronto University that it slipped from his memory. Beyond a few second-rate, the Common Schools remain as they were.—The religious element is to be more marked however, and we soon shall have every sect educating its own children, as he wants each Sectarian College to educate its young men.

I think your correspondent if he will take the

ber. The Cardinal Vicaire, however to whom she applied, is a great friend of the Jesuits, and of course refused her request. He told her that a step had been taken which could never be revoked: that the child had been dedicated to the service of the Lord; and doubtless rebuked the poor woman for being so overcome by such a selfish maternal affection. At all events, her case is a hopeless one; for there is no law here higher than that which justifies the injustice.

Edinburgh Correspondence

OF THE "EXAMINER."

EDINBURGH, Scotland, April 20, 1860.

I now commence my monthly letter regarding the general aspect of Religious affairs both in Great Britain and the Continent, which I hope will prove interesting to your readers generally.

ENGLAND.

DR. WATTS.—A statue of Dr. Isaac Watts—a noted non-conformist—is in progress, by Mr Lucas the Sculptor: the place of its destination being Southampton, the Dr's. native town. £400 is already subscribed, leaving £200 to be subscribed by the public. The ceremonial of erection will take place next fall.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Britannia and other theatres in London, are now being occupied each Sabbath evening for religious worship, conducted by various ministers.—The propriety of which is very questionable. The money received by the proprietors of the theatres undoubtedly is employed by them to keep the buildings open for the week day play or pantomime, and thus tends to pedantize on the one hand, what is designed to discourage on the other. In this "evil is done that good may come." This is a day of progress in the arts, &c., but as regards its being a day of genuine religious progress, it is doubtful.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The motion for a commission to enquire into the State grant to the College of Maynooth, annually made by *Mr Spooner*, has been this year lost by a considerable majority. During the discussion on the motion, a Romish member of the House of Commons, declared that his determination would at once relinquish this endowment as soon as the Regium Donum was one to the Presbyterians in Ireland, and the tythes given to the Prelatic Clergy in Ireland were given up. I fear it will be long before State-paid ministers will come to these terms. Advancing money to State-ish Institutions out of the public purse, has been the hope of Britain; and I see from *Late Advices* that the Methodists in Canada West are engaged in trying to get the "merciful" for their College (or rather Academy,) I sincerely wish them haters of "filthy lucre" will be disappointed.

SCOTLAND.

The *Cardross* case here still occupies a considerable measure of public attention. The Commission of the Free Church Assembly which met in February, unanimously agreed to obey the order of the Court of Session, in laying before the judges the sentence, and the grounds for it: but under protest that they would not surrender the point of reversing the sentence.

IRISH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS IN LONDON.—The zealous and learned agent of this Society J. Cunningham, D.D. L.L.D., a pious and learned Scotchman, and author of "Presbyterianism vindicated," "Arminianism unmasked," &c., &c., still continues his attention towards the "seed of Abraham," living in that great city. The following extract from the journal, as published in the *Missionary Observer*, for March 1860, I think will prove interesting to the generality of your readers:—"July 30th; 1859,—Besides conversing with many individuals, addressed two crowds. The first of these was assembled in the middle of White's row, Spitalfields. The main speaker here opposed to me was Calne of the Secularist Hall. (The Secularists are infidels of the Athiest class.) He conducted himself like an Orator, and successive speeches were delivered. In his first speech, among other things, he embodied the following errors:—That Christians taught that God is changeable, and there was no observance of the Christian Sabbath, till it was decreed by the Council of Nice. I gave in reply a sketch of the customs of Christians in keeping the Lord's Day, during the Apostles days, mentioning the designation given to it in the Book of Revelation, as if it was then well known; and pointed out the wide extent of the knowledge of Christ, and of the sufferings of Christians for His name sake, had reached before the middle of the 2nd century; concluded by saying that the charge that Christians represent God as changeable is not true. He replied, by saying, that the death of the cross was a Jewish punishment adopted from the heathen; that the passage respecting Jesus in "Whiston's Josephus" is an interpolation; and that there is no mention made, either of the Christian Sabbath or of Christ, by any heathen writer for the first three hundred years of this era. In reply to those things, I said, crucifixion was the death of a Roman Slave, convicted of a capital crime, and not adopted by the Jews; that much is not gained or lost to Christianity, and as regards Josephus he was no more that an *Ebionite Christian, if any at all*. But that there is abundant mention made of the name and reputed character of the Lord Jesus in the writings of heathen who flourished in the first three centuries, including the celebrated letter of the Governor Pliny, Governor of Bithynia, to the Emperor Trajan. He candidly confessed this letter to be something in history which he had never read, and preferred to discuss with me again some other time. The second assembly was held at the end of Rose Lane, without a text, to which I made remarks on the blessings of the new Covenant, which are by promise; and on this covenant as confirmed by the death of the Mediator. An English Jew, well-dressed made himself remarkable by his ignorance, and scoffing words and questions. To-day (a number of Jews on my way to London Bridge, for Greenwich."

FRANCE.

In the *Foreign Missionary* we find the following from the Secretary of "The Evangelical Society," "Our Society, as you well know, is an aggressive Society, the chief object being the Evangelization of Roman Catholics. We have now under our direction 33 agents, Assistants of Pastors, Evangelists and Teachers. The demand for labour, is increasing, and in many of the departments to which only a few years ago, the Romish Protestant existed, it does not exist, although, as will as elsewhere and always, we have to oppose but our opposite bear witness. An Edict was, our Society lately opened in the Province, the region of the Pyrenees party. Its time was very stormy, but we have every reason to the contrary the decree has not been withdrawn."

PARIS.—The following extract from a letter to the present of the Central Society of Evangelization in Paris will show how we are progressing in the work of Evangelization. Our progress has been steady, and our operations have increased nearly 100 fold in 13 years! We have also a preparatory school of theology, which is under the direction of Pastor Bonnet and two other professors. Our students of Theology are 16 in number."—From another we learn, "That the Bible Societies of Paris, Strasburg, &c., circulate each year about 14 000 copies of the Bible; and the French and Foreign Bible Societies issue per year, are about 70,000 copies, art to speak of hundreds of copies of Bunyan's "Pilgrim," and Erskine's "Gospel and Sonnets."

ANGERS.—From the *Baptist Evangelist*, London, a Calvinist Magazine of the "Old School," we learn, "That M Robineau was pastor of the Reformed Church in Angers, until his views on Baptism underwent a decided change. The consistory of Nantes then ejected him from his house of worship and from the ministry; twelve of his hearers with four Romanists were baptised, who formed themselves into a Baptist Church of which he is pastor."

ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Unionist* speaks thus of Italy: "The political features of the Papacy have become so odious in Italy as to give Protestantism a decided advantage; and here in Tuscany, the dissenters are organizing for the diffusion of their doctrines, which are those of *Vaudism of Piedmont*. They number, I understand, about nine thousand of the native population, and several large and truly respectable churches have been organized and whose sentiments on religion are those of the Dort and Westminister School of Theology. Bibles and Tracts are industriously and freely circulated." To the above we subjoin the following from a correspondent of one of the daily journals: "I am surprised at the number of Italians I meet who frankly declare that they have not a particle of respect for the authority of the Church in which they were born. Some of them go such lengths in their denunciations, that one who wishes to be governed by principles of fairness, is obliged to warn them not to exceed the bounds of moderation."

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—The Turin correspondent of the *Original Secelers Magazine*, speaks thus of the progress of truth in benighted Italy:—"Present events in Italy have given a great impetus to the progress of Protestantism in Italy. While politicians are doing the work of destruction upon the Papal fabric, the Evangelist follows the liberator, or even precedes him, in spite of confiscation, imprisonment, or even death, grading itself of the facilities afforded by the Papal Power, the work of Evangelism in the Northern and Central parts of Italy is rapidly advancing. The first element of Protestantism, in opposition to the Romanist corruptions and oppressions, has long existed in Italy; its second element—that of affirming and building up a purer system, has now commenced." God speed the laborers in this interesting vineyard.

INDIA.

From recent letters from Messrs. Smith of Delhi, and Gregson of Agra, we learn that an eager spirit of hearing the word of God is manifested by the people inhabiting those parts of where the mutiny was most formidable and its atrocities the most revolting and cruel. On the spots where the martyr's blood was shed, the missionary now has his largest and most attentive congregations."

Latest from Europe,

BY THE "CANADA."

Archduke Albert has resigned his office of Civil and Military Governor of Hungary General Benedeck is his successor. This appointment will be very popular in Hungary.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Florence on the 16th. His reception was most enthusiastic.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Count Merode, of Belgium, Minister of War, which ministry was provisionally directed by Cardinal Antonelli.

Palermo is tranquil.

The members of a revolutionary committee among whom are several eminent persons, have been condemned to death. The King has ordered their execution to be delayed. At Messina tranquility is restored. Several young men compromised in the late events have fled the country. The emigration of the inhabitants is considerable.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a letter to all the foreign representatives accredited to the Papal Court, protesting against the incorporation of the Legations with Piedmont. The protest concludes with the hope that the Powers of Europe will not only refuse to recognize this annexation, but cooperate to put an end to "this iniquitous spoliation."

The Porte has resolved to resist the demands of the Servians, and is about to concentrate 30,000 men at Schumla.

A great sensation has been produced in Paris by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "*La Coalition.*" The *Monitour* acknowledging that the tendency of the production is to maintain a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, says—"The law does not give to Government a right to stop the publication of a pamphlet containing no particularised offence, but the Minister of the Interior has brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice the Bourse manœuvres on the occasion of the publication of the pamphlet 'La Coalition,' and a judicial inquiry will be held." The object of the work is to show that it is impossible at the present day for England to form any alliance, that France can do as she likes, that the only "Coalition" practicable, is a coalition of peoples under the protection of France, and that the French frontier must be extended to its "natural limits" on the sole of the Rhine. We subjoin a few extracts to give an idea of the dithesis with which the pamphlet is written:—

"Ah! we are far from Waterloo! We are not now exhausted and ruined by 20 years of heroic war. We have taken advantage of the 20 years' peace which Providence has given us to recruit our forces and stimulate our patriotism. Our African wars have employed the leisure of the most valiant army in Europe, and have trained it to victory. We have rifles which carry far and true, and rifled cannons which can sweep from a citadel to miles off. We have an army of 600,000 men; and if our frontiers were threatened there would be in France as many soldiers as Frenchmen."

"We can also fight at sea. We have built gigantic ships, cased with iron, and studded with triple rows of guns; we have gun-boats; in short, we have a powerful navy, which formerly we said not."

"England is only predominant through her money, but there are three or four Powers in Europe who, if they would combine, might hold all the British fleets in check. Let France ally herself with Russia and Germany, and England would be shut out of the Northern and Black Sea. Let her enlist Spain and Portugal to join this alliance, and that is Russia and the Mediterranean will no longer exist for the English. Their isle of Malta and their Gibraltar will soon be but the dreams of disappointed ambition—the ruins of a proud dominion."

"Let Russia take Constantinople, and France establish herself in Alexandria, while generously opening the Indies by way of the Isthmus of Suez to all Europe; let Austria retire gradually from Italy, and strengthen herself on the Danube; then England will be conquered, and the balance of power adjusted in Europe."

"There then would be no objection to Prussia obtaining in the Germanic Confederation that preponderence which is the object of her eternal ambition, and realising the Germany that she dreamt of in 1848. It is of little consequence to France, that a German empire should be formed on her eastern frontier, provided that her frontiers on the Rhine shall be so well guaranteed as they now are on the side of the Alps. Let France regain her natural frontiers, and she will have nothing to fear."

BY THE "BOHEMIAN."

DEFALCATION OF A BANK CASHIER IN £263,000 STERLING.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

FARTHER POINT, May 6, 4 p. m., The steamer *Bohemian* arrived at 4 p. m., on the 6th. She bring 386 passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd ult., the Marquis of Normandy brought forward a resolution comprising of secret correspondence having been carried on between Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, and the Home Government, with reference to important matters in relation to the Savoy question, and declaring it injurious to the public service to have questions of moment referred to in a private correspondence, unless there was also a public record of the same.

Lord Cowley stated that he regarded the motion as a censure upon himself, and had come from Paris expressly to defend his course. He asserted that his first information relative to the intentions of France was received privately and as a matter of opinion from Count Walewki, and that the communication was of such a nature that he was unable to include it in a public despatch. The first official intimation he had was in February last, and he then forthwith laid it before the Government. He denied that any communication of importance had been withheld.

The Marquis of Normandy finally withdrew his resolution.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon Mr. Haliburton's speech in the House of Commons on behalf of the timber trade of Canada, censures the cavalier manner in which Mr. Gladstone replied, and asserts that the English public is no party to such treatment, which it thinks must prove very offensive to the Colony.

The weather throughout England continued cold and wintry. The spring is very backward, and gives some little anxiety regarding agricultural prospects.

The steamer *Connaught*, for the Galway line, was successfully launched at Newcastle on the 21st April.

Sir G. Clark is gazetted Governor of Bombay.

The volunteer force now reaches 124,000 men.

In the House of Commons the debate upon the Reform Bill was resumed, but without action, the discussion being adjourned till the 26th. Mr. Massey announced that he would not persist in the motion for referring the bill to a select committee.

The proceedings in both Houses on the 24th were unimportant.

The fraud committed by W. G. Pullinger, chief cashier of the Union Bank, London, amount to the enormous sum of £263,000, nearly one and a quarter million of dollars, which places him at the head of this class of defaulters in London. The entire loss will be met from the bank's profit.

The Earl of St. German's, Lord Steward of the Queen's household, goes to Canada in the retinue of the Prince of Wales.

Lieut. Col. Dreslock is to be military secretary to Lord Elgin, on his mission to China.

Lord Elgin was to leave London on the 26th April for China.

It is stated that £170,000 had been paid from Lloyd's on the ship and cargo of the steamer *Hungarian*.

A report that Heenan had died of erysipelas proved to be utterly unfounded.

Heenan, on the 32nd, writes to the London *Times*:—I see by your article of Saturday that you misunderstand my wishes, and it does me great injustice. I have no difference to settle with Sayers except such as I tried to settle with him on the 16th; and instead of being called a boy, I ought to be termed a baby if, after having come so far and not having got a settlement, I should be willing to relinquish my purpose for a few good-natured pats on the back, and being told I am a fine fellow.

I have received a great many anonymous letters asking if I am not ashamed of myself, a great fellow like me to come over to whip a little man like Sayers. Under ordinary circumstances I should not think of sending a challenge to a man of Sayers' size, but England thinks him big enough to defend the belt. I want it, and cannot get it except through him.

The enclosed letter which I sent to *Bell's Life*, when I heard that they intended to call in the surgeon to name the day, before which Sayers could not finish the pending affair, will show my position, and as *Bell's Life* has not published it, you will do me a great kindness by letting the English people hear what I have to say. If the late battle is not to be renewed, and the belt is not to come to me, for what has already taken place, I claim to be first on the list to meet Sayers again for the next chance to conquer it.

The following is the letter to *Bell's Life*:

"Not having been able to obtain from you as referee, the final decision upon the fight of Tuesday last, I desire to demand through you a new meeting within the present week. I make the demand from having been informed that it has been suggested on your part that I should give Sayers sufficient time to recover from certain injuries received by him. Now, Sir, while I am willing to accommodate him in any proper way, I must not be committed of my own right. I also received injuries, but I bargained for them, and I put it down to you as a man of honour whether if I had been deprived through the effect of the said fight of my eye-sight, or the use of my arm, as in the case of Brettle, when disabled by Sayers you would have made Sayers wait for me for any length of time that might be dictated by my private doctor?

"When these matches were made, the date of the battle was the 16th, or as soon as we could get to fight; and according to the rules, if the battle should be interrupted in any manner whatever, and I believe it is the law, that we should fight within the week. We did accept Sayers' offer to contest; the battle is said to be unfinished; I am prepared to receive it at any moment within lawful limits. If Sayers is not able to account of injuries received from me, he cannot meet me according to the rules of manly opposition, I demand and claim that he resign to me the belt, which he is not according to the rules of the prize ring, entitled to retain.

Hoping to receive an answer from you before the week expires, stating your views in full, I am, &c., &c.

P. S.—You will please understand, I don't wish to compel Sayers to fight because he is represented to be in a disabled state, but I wish to obtain what I think I have already won, and which I will cheerfully hand back whenever he or any other person thinks he can take it from me."

Two hundred pounds are said to have been subscribed in Liverpool, by American captains, for the benefit of Heenan.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says that crime is fearfully increasing in Paris, and that a frightful number of murders have been committed during the past few months.

The editor of a Saturday journal at Turin has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine for publishing disgraceful articles against the Emperor of the French.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

The *Post's* correspondent at Rome, writing on the 7th inst., sends some curious little facts as to the appointment of General Lamoriciere:

The probability of the Pope's preserving the remaining portion of his dominions, and the Eternal City itself, after the departure of the French troops, is considered to be increased by the appointment of General de Lamoriciere to the supreme command of his Holiness' forces. The General's nomination, which was signed by the Pope on Monday last, was no sooner made known to the French Ambassador than he communicated to Cardinal Antonelli that such a proceeding, without the previous knowledge and consent of the Emperor Napoleon was, to say the least of it, extremely premature, and that unless the appointment was cancelled, and a telegraphic despatch forwarded to the Emperor to know his pleasure on the subject, he, the ambassador, should consider it his duty to haul down his flag, and suspend further diplomatic relations. This energetic protest occasioned some consternation at the Vatican, his Holiness declaring that the affair had gone too far, as he had already signed the appointment; but the Duke of Grammont's attitude was too imposing to admit of any trifling, and consequently his demands were complied with, and the necessary missive despatches to Paris. The ambassador soothed the apprehensions of the Government by stating his opinion that no obstacle would be raised by his Imperial master, but he dwelt upon the absolute necessity of his approbation being obtained before reinstating General de Lamoriciere. The reply to the telegraphic question was, as the ambassador expected, favourable. At any rate, it was not unfavourable; and, consequently General de Lamoriciere is once more the official champion of the church. His functions are limited to the duties of commander-in-chief, the portfolio of war not having been entrusted to him, and no doubt he will find sufficient occupation in the re-organization of the Papal army. The numerical strength of this force, comprising the gendarmerie, amounts to about 17,000 men; but the general's ideas are much more vast and to bring up the army to the strength of forty thousand men, as he suggests a conscription—a measure as yet unknown in the State of the Church—will be required unless the promised force of stalwart pilgrims, none of whom have yet made their appearance, should prove far more numerous than is likely. Meanwhile the General has set actively to work. Foreign engineers have been telegraphed for, and foreign material ordered, with a profusion that will be a staggering blow to the diminishing revenue of the Papal Government; and it remains to be seen how far the annual expenditure required for the war department under the new system will be compatible with the resources of the state. The general is known to be a thorough soldier and a strict disciplinarian, and the Roman officers look forward with some dismay to the unaccustomed ordeal to which the new commander-in-chief will submit them. The general's urgent demands for an aide-de-camp were at first a source of some embarrassment to his Holiness, but Major Giraud, who has been for many years in the War Office, was finally placed at the general's disposition. If all goes on smoothly, it is surmised that for some time longer the Papal sway will be maintained in the territory at present acknowledging it; and probably Napoleon himself would be opposed to any further aggrandizement of Victor Emmanuel, as a case of unforseen events leading to an invasion of La Marca by the Piedmontese troops; but it is not probable on the other hands, that the new confident expectations of the ecclesiastical party will be so far realised as to give Europe the spectacle of De Lamoriciere's victorious troops once more unfurling the Papal banner at Bologna in the course of the ensuing summer. The Holy Week ceremonies have been quite numerously attended to render the sight of his Holiness washing the apostles' feet, and subsequently serving them at dinner, an affair of nearly as much difficulty as usual to sight-seeing foreigners. Few visitors of distinction have arrived in Rome for Easter, except the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia.

ARE MORE LAWYERS WANTED IN PARLIAMENT.

* * * * * The fact is undoubted that, whether rightly or wrongly, public sentiment has at that the country does not require the assistance of any greater number of gentlemen of the legal profession in the Legislature. It is argued that three-fourths of the Parliament, from the Speaker downwards, is composed of lawyers, and that the legislation naturally smacks of the ideas peculiar to the class to which we allude. Supposing that instead of lawyers, three-fourths of the representatives were tailors, tanners, or manufacturers, would it not be natural that the laws would favor the particular class which was so largely in the ascendant? No one would wonder at it, and the cause would be at once apparent, and the defect remedied. Without wishing to underrate the legal profession or to argue that its members are worse than other men (for we know them think them to be—still, we fancy do them that credit to believe that they are liable to the weaknesses common to humanity, which induces people to look out for themselves.

Take the case of the Court of Chancery for example. There is an institution ingeniously framed so as to squander the utmost farthing out of the unfortunate suitor, and by means of a multiplicity of forms, references, and orders, recommended, of course by an unanswerable array of fees, the individual who has the ill-luck to be forced into a suit in that Court, patiently finds himself at the termination of a considerable time, even though he gain the cause. In many cases, when the property in question is but large, the entire estate is absorbed in the costs of the suit, in which case both the litigants are losers, the only gainers being the professional agents. Such cases remind one of the fable of the lion and the bear who quarrelled over the carcase of an animal that had been killed, when the fox came up and ran away with it altogether.

The Court is not a common sense Court. No man nor a lawyer could have had the perverse ingenuity to have invented so complex, irritating, and expensive a method of bleeding the people, and, be it remembered, legal phlebotomy is the most severe in any practice. Were the Courts to be devised by commercial, practicable men, they would be peoples' Courts, suggested by their necessities, adapted to their requirements, and suited to their means. But, naturally enough, as the lawyers are so greatly in the ascendant in the Legislature, the reverse of all this is the case, and the existing legal system is overborne with expenses and complications ruinous to the suitor, but admirably adapted to the pecuniary requirements of the legal profession—*Free Press.*

—The ministerial journals are incessantly talking about differences among the Opposition. They would do better to attend to the dissentions in their own ranks. The Conservatives and Hincksites are quarrelling like cat and dog. The *Leader* denounces Mr. Becher because he is a Conservative, and the *Colonist* pitches into its *confrere* with a heaviness which indicates a lively time when the alliance of the two classes of Sepoys is broken up.—*Globe.*

NEW YORK, May 4.—The acting Mayor last night sent a message to the Board of Aldermen stating that he had received information that the steamship Great Eastern will make her first voyage to this port.

—It is currently reported says the *Quebec Chronicle*, of Friday, that Mr. Sheridan Hogan the missing M.P.P. has turned up in Liverpool. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the repot.

—There was a great fire at Woodstock, New Brunswick, on the 20th ult, supposed to be the act of an incendiary. About 150 houses and stores were destroyed in the town. Among the buildings are two banks, the town hall, post-office and several hotels.

—The writ for the holding of an election in East Middlesex has been received by the Sheriff The election will consequently take take place towards the latter end of the present month.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 9th.

Fall Wheat $1 45 to $1 50c.
Spring Wheat $1 15to $1 17c.
Flour, Extra $6 00c a $6 25 per barrel
Superfine $5 40c; Fancy $5 75.
Barley 65c.
Oats 33c to 35c per bushel.
Potatoes 25c to 30c per bush.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 10th, 1860.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl.	6 00	@	6 65
Wheat ₱ bush.	1 25	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1 05	@	1 10
Oats "	0 30	@	0 30
Peas "	0 45	@	0 00
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 00
Pork ₱ cwt.	6 00	@	7 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	5 00	@	5 50
Dry Wood, first quality	1 50	@	2 00
Green do,	1 00	@	1 50
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	@	2 50
Apples per brl.	2 50	@	4 00
Eggs	0 8	@	0 10

BOOK-KEEPING.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with Book-keeping can devote a few hours a day to keeping the Books and making out accounts of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.
Address,
"BOOK-KEEPER,"
"Examiner" Office,
16 Peterboro.

INFORMATION WANTED.

CATHERINE MONAGHAN left her father's house at Dacids, in County of Haldimand, about a year since. She was of good character, and had been three years at service in Hamilton, where she is known. Her continued absence, without sending any word home, has naturally caused great anxiety to her father and friends, and any information would be thankfully received
Hamilton, April 30, 1860.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING
OF THE
Court of Revision,
Will be held in the Town Hall,
On TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst.
at half-past 7 o'clock.
By Order,
JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Clerks' Office, Peterboro, 9th May, 1860.

A large supply of
WILLOW-WARE
COMPRISING Children's' Waggons, Two-Wheeled Cabs, Fancy Baskets, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale at
J. J. MARSHAL'S,
George Street.

L. A. CADWEL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. WARD, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
everything to be had in any
First-Class Bakery and
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.
Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.
BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.
All kinds of FRUITS in season.
As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are
MADE ON THE PREMISES,
the public may rely on having them fresh.
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

FRESH TEAS!
JUST arrived from the best Markets a large consignment of Fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Gunpowder Tea. Also a fresh supply of Moyersohn, Orndorf and Roland
SUGARS,
as Cheap as can be bought anywhere in Town.
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterborough, May 3, 1860.

Wooden-Ware!
BRUSHES, Mops, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, Baskets, Washboards, &c., &c., at
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:30, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:55, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Bobcaygeon TIME HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day.
JOHN POWLES,
Lessee.
1st May, 1860: 16-4in

SPENCELY'S
Portrait Gallery!
PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvas or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for
LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,
taken in the very latest style of the art.
Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.
☞Dark apparel takes the best pictures
Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.
JOSEPH SPENCELY.
Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

Cobourg and Peterboro'
RAILWAY.
ON and after TUESDAY, the 15th MAY, Trains will run as follows:—
Going North.
Leave Cobourg at 8.00 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 10.30.
Leave Cobourg at 3.00 p. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 5.30.
Going South.
Leave Peterboro' at 8.00 a. m., arrive at Cobourg at 10.30.
Leave Peterboro' at 3.00 p. m., arrive at Cobourg at 5.30
COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.
Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

VALUABLE PROPERTY
In the Centre of the business space of the Town of Peterboro',
FOR SALE,
TWO LOTS, 25 feet by 114 feet deep.
ONE LOT 59 by 60 feet deep, with two
Brick Stores
all complete, and an excellent Dwelling House,
ALL FRONTING ON GEORGE STREET.
ALSO, THIRTEEN HALF-ACRE LOTS at the south end of the Town.
☞The above offers an excellent opportunity to persons desirous of securing a business stand in this very prosperous town.
The Half-Acre Lots are situated near the New Cemetery, and in a good and pleasant situation for building purposes.
A Comfortable House and Lot convenient to the Town will be taken in part-payment on any of the above property
☞Terms exceedingly Liberal.☜
Apply to W. CLUXTON, Esq.
Or to J. T. HENTHORN,
Proprietor.
Peterborough, April 24, 1860. 17—tf

STRAYED.
LAST FALL, from the premises of the subscriber, 15th Concession of Smith,
A RED STEER,
4 years old. Any person leaving such information as will lead to her recovery with Mr. Thos. Beatty, Peterboro', will be suitably rewarded.
JOHN McCONKEY.
Smith, April 23, 1860. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
A Commodious Family residence (quite new) containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,
R. J. WINCH,
16 Cobourg, C. W.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, to shut up and dispose of the following roads in said township, viz:
The Road laid out across the East half of the 5th concession of said Township, between lots 22 and 23.
The allowance for Road between the 4th and 5th concessions of said Township opposite Lot No. 16.
The allowance for Road across the West half of the 4th concession of said Township between Lots 16 and 17.
The allowance for Road across the West half of the 6th concession of said Township between Lots 21 and 22.
The said Corporation intend to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the above mentioned Roads, on the
21st OF MAY NEXT,
when all parties interested in said Roads will be heard.
GEORGE READ,
Town Clerk.
3rd April, 1860. 14

TO RENT.

A SIX OCTAVE PIANO.
Apply to
JAS. SHERIDAN
Peterboro'.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will after the expiration of [illegible] days from the date hereof, apply to the Court of [illegible] to be appointed Guardian to Mary Jane [illegible] and Matthew, the infant children of [illegible] late of [illegible] in the County of Durham, Yeoman, Township of [illegible].
HANNAH HOWARD.
Dated the 30th day of April, 1860. 17

Save Your Money?
REMEMBER THE FACT,
THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber where you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money
GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,
IS SO MUCH SAVED.
☞ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜Remember the address—Corry & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.
S. M. AITKEN.
Peterborough, February, 1860.

New!
Spring & Summer
GOODS!
Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.
R. B. McDougal,
Dixon's Block, Peterborp', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,
IN
DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
may be had at the cheap Cash store of
A. McMARTIN,
Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

JUST ARRIVED.
NEW
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS!
F. & L. Lemay
Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received and are opening out for Sale upwards of
40 BOXES
OF
STAPLE & FANCY
Dry-Goods,
in great variety.
Also a First-Class Assortment of
DRESS-GOODS,
Shawls, Capes, Cloaks,
Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.
The also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of
Ready-made Clothing
in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.
A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, by the best workmen.
☞Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

TEAS.
SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER TEAS at low prices at
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro, April 5th, 1860. 14

NEW SPRING
GOODS
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable
DRY-GOODS!
Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.,
which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very small advance on cost. *INSPECTION INVITED.*
JOHN THOMSON.
Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

ROOM PAPER.
R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,
HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.,
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

TO SHOE-MAKERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three or Four Journeymen Shoemakers. To GOOD, STEADY WORKMEN constant employment will be given.
Apply (if by letter prepaid) to
HUMPHRIES, RUSSELL & Co,
Kingston.
16

JUST RECEIVED,
A large addition to our former stock of
Groceries, Wines and
CROCKERY,
—ALSO—
A small lot of FINNAN HADDOCK
Together with a quantity of
Field and Garden Seeds
STEWART & GALLOW.
Dunham's Block,
Peterboro', 10th April, 1860. 16

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street and
Part of Lot Number Seventeen of Hunter Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.
Apply to
P. SHERRINGTON.
Peterborough, April 18, 1860.
Reasons why to sell—Sickness.

THE [illegible] CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We learn that permanent grounds have at length been secured within the city limits of Hamilton, and that a large and convenient Exhibition Building, that will have no inconsiderable amount of architectural and picturesque beauty, is about to be commenced forthwith. The site selected is the [illegible] and upon the occasion of the Exhibition when last held [illegible] they could admirably situated, and commands extensive and beautiful views. The area will compromise, we understand, upwards of 15 acres. The City Corporation, aided we presume, by grants from the County Council and Agricultural Societies, have undertaken the erection and perpetuation.

The precise time of holding the Exhibition is not yet determined. As there is a high degree of probability that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales [illegible] will be in this section of the Province in Sept. the Board of Directors will endeavour to arrange the time, so as to meet that event [illegible]

[illegible] favorable locality for getting up a large exhibition, both of visitors and materials, and from the known enterprising and liberal character of its citizens we may safely conclude that nothing will be wanting that may tend to make [illegible] agreeable. We trust that our farmers, mechanics, and all classes of contributors, will nobly exert themselves to show the foreign visitors of our Empire, the results of their skill and industry, and the numerous surprising performances, comparatively undeveloped though they be, of this extensive Province. A Grand Exhibition has been determined on at Montreal, which must mainly consist of manufacturing, mechanical and artistic productions, and to which the Government have recommended a grant of $20,000. We hope that our Upper Canada mechanics and manufacturers will do what they can to send contributions to Montreal. And let us in Upper Canada show the Prince what we can do in Agriculture and the Stock line. The Government will no doubt render assistance worthy the occasion. We trust, therefore, that all the Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, manufacturers and in short every influential individual who has the honor and welfare of his country at heart, will at once set about [illegible] effective operation in their respective localities, with a view of making their best annual gathering in September far to surpass any thing that has gone before.—Not a day should be lost in preparing for this great national event, throughout the country. Such another opportunity cannot again occur for very many years, and we must do all we can united as one man, to make the most of it.

It is with pleasure we know that the financial condition of the Province is so far improved that the Government has felt itself justified in recommending to Parliament the [illegible] allowed by the law to Agricultural Societies for the present year, placing them upon the same footing as in 1858. This information will be received with unmingled satisfaction throughout the whole extent of the Province.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

ATTEND TO YOUR POULTRY.

The New England *Farmer* says:

"Neglected Poultry is propably sheltered and fed, (though seldom) by the exception to the rule of a shed and [illegible] Want of proper food, irregular feeding, too many occupying a [illegible] to cold, with more than [illegible] exposure to wet, are the prolific sources of disease in the poultry-yard. We believe that exposure to wet and cold is the principal cause of loss of the young of all kinds of domestic fowls, including chickens. Nearly the whole annual catalogue of diseases—the pip or gapes, diarrhœa, indigestion, asthma, fever, consumption, moping, rheumatism, roup and vermin may be traced to this. We have that 50 chickens in a single storm where wind and rain found their way to broods which we supposed were very safe."

An excellent food for horses may be obtained by sowing a mixture of one bushel of barley, one bushel of oats, and half a bushel of peas. If the ground is rich an immense crop is obtained. It should be cut when the barley is ripe, which will be before the oats. They may be thrashed and the grain fed to horses, or what is much better, cut up the straw and grain together with a hay cutting machine. This feed is much relished by horses, and we know of no way in which Horses can be wintered so economically.

A GREAT LAYER.

The Renfrew *Journal* says: "A duck under the ordinary name, belonging to Mr. Hay, Mill of Logan, in this district, has this season disposed an egg every day for 140 days in succession. The useful little animal was hatched from the egg of a wild duck, and laid an enormous number of eggs last year. Might it not add to the profits of the poultry yard, if similar experiments in breeding were oftener tried?"

SOOT AS A MANURE.

Soot is used in England to considerable extent as a manure for wheat. It contains much ammonia, and Cunningwait attributes its high fertilizing effect to this ingredient. The experiments of the late Professor Anderson showed soot to be a valuable manure for wheat, for timothy, and for the other grasses, while it had no good effect on clover.

MILK REGULARLY.

Cows should be milked at regular intervals of 12 hours, as near as possible, especially during the hot sun mer months. Cows thus fed should in the morning and evening, choosing in rest in the cool shade through the middle of the day; hence they should be milked and turned out before sunrise.

HINTS ON POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, has experimented with potash on potatoes, and he says: "On some thousands of rattails this decreased the yield, and the potatoes where ashes were used were blighted, scabby and not to be marketable.

FARM FOR SALE,

On the Banks of the Otonabee River.

LOT No. 6, in the 10th Con., Dover, 100 [illegible], about

90 Acres, Cleared.

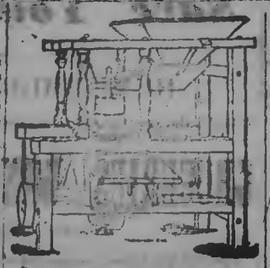
GOOD HOUSE, FRAME BARN, AND SHED on the premises, which are finely watered from [illegible] Orchard, the land will be divided into convenient fields, to suit purchaser. For terms [illegible]

MOSES [illegible]

Peterboro', April 21, 1859. 18-3y

E. H. RADCLIFFE,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16



$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards save to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $50.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoe, Curan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best. Keilly. W. Elliot. do G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W." N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving order, elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 10, 1860

It is so—Come and See!

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $600 to $700 per Annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopedia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN," and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. Our very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

FOR SALE.

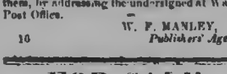
150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 18th October, 1859 42

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER



"MAPLE LEAF,"

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 9 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 9th, 1860. 14

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited. Cash for hard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOPE.

Peterboro', Dec. 20th, 1859. 21

FOR SALE.

OF Immediate Terms, Lot Number 27 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to

THOS. FORTYE, Esq.,
Peterboro'.

March 10, 1860. 3

GOOD HOUSE TO LET.

OF Charlotte Street, near the Port Hope Railway Depot. Rent moderate.

Apply to the proprietor,

H. HOGAN.

Peterboro, March 21, 1860.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 19

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,207,000. Paid up Capital, $ 420,25

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. P. WHITESIDE, Esq.
Hon. DUNCAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. B. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.D.
WM. L. PERRIS, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WILLIAMS.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1859.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh, Scotland, and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Proposals for assurance disposed of in Canada without reference to Scot and.

Medical Adviser for Peterboro,—Dr. MacNab.
AGENT,
A. MUNRO.

Bank of Toronto. }
Peterboro'. Nov. 1st, 1859. } 44

Queen Insurance Comp'y
FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.
LONDON—3 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

OFFICE IN MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Molson, Esq.

Hon. John Young. | Thomas Kay, Esq.
Henry Thomas, Esq. | David Torrance, Esq.

Agent for Peterborough and vicinity—
CHAS. BRADFIELD.
George Street.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

UNITY FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance business.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, Sterling

CHIEF OFFICES,—Unity Buildings, Canon St London. Agent for Peterboro',

W. KASTLAND.

Peterboro', July, 1856.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the ninth concession of Dummer, between lots 5 and 6.

By order,

March, 1860. 12-6in

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL"

GIVES practical instructions to learners, with directions for the cultivation and improvement of manhood. In quarto form. Amply illustrated with portraits. $1 a year.

Address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters. being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

Quebec Government Agency.

BUSINESS connected with the Crown Land and other public departments attended to. Also

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

Secured by the subscriber. Address prepaid,

E. J. CHESLEY,
Land and General Agent,
No. 29 Anne Street,
Quebec.

Quebec, March 3, 1860.

"THE WATER CURE JOURNAL."

HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

Address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED."

A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto, published weekly at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

Address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

To Let.

THE Stone Dwelling House, corner of Brock and Chamber Street, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer Apply to

JANE BAXTER.

Ashburnham, April 4, 1860. 14

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clinton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Rowpan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	F. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 31, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
ESTABLISHED IN
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorbula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon John this principles, with new discoveries, without opposing or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men with nervousness with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are blushness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with a horror of society, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United Provinces Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business communications strictly confidential.

DR. GOODING,
No. 31, King Street,
Toronto.

THE
"HAMILTON TIMES,"
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Mailed to Subscribers at $5 a year in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,
$1.50 *a year, in advance.*

THE *TIMES* advocates Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple—a Written Constitution—and the Exclusion of the Executive from the Legislature. Meanwhile, Economy in the Administration of the Government; the Ballot; Non-Sectarian Politics; the Emancipation of the Reform Party from the Domination of Cliques; Encouragement of Manufactures; Free Lands for Settlers; Homestead Exemption and Appraisement Laws; Restrictions on the Rate of Interest; a Bankruptcy Bill: the reform of the Small Debt Courts, and the application of the lessons to the cutwohs which hangs about the law.

Times Office, }
Hamilton, March, 1860. }

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call,

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859

BOARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up the building recently erected by Mr. John Leitch, on Water street, [opposite the Presbyterian Church] for a

FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE,

The House is large and commodious, and the most ample provisions will be made for the comfort of parties who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1860

PHONOGRAPHY,
OR
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of useful and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is regular, is legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one.

So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received newly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

☞ "THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER" Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

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WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist.	She'd procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Inst. Forte Music, costing but 10 Cents a number,
Every Singer.	
Every Teacher.	
Every Pupil.	
Every Amateur.	

And pronounced by the entire press of the country to be

"The Best and Cheapest Work of the Kind in the World."

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Subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire Family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Clarionet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

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THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks to the travelling community and the country as well as the townspeople, for the very handsome support his Hotel has received from them. He hopes by unabated attention to their wants, and corresponding improvement of the House to retain the favorable patronage which has attended previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Great care taken that in attendance of servants and attendal Ostlers always in attendance at the station.

Passengers by or to the cars carried free, and attendance regular.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

PEALE'S
COURT OF DEATH.

The subscriber is now issuing 100,000 **Splendid Coloured Engravings**

Of Rembrandt Peale's celebrated Original Painting of the

Court of Death.

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☞ ONE DOLLAR EACH.☜

☞The lowest regular price for engravings of the size and quality of this is $5; and in answer to the question "how can they be sold for One Dollar?" the subscriber would state, that instead of issuing 5,000 copies at $1, he issues 100,000 copies at $1. The main expense of such a work is not in the paper and printing, but in getting up the plates. If 5,000 only are sold, $5 is but a fair price. But if 100,000 are sold at $1, the aggregate profits are larger than on the 5,000.

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It is a work to DELIGHT THE EYE and IMPROVE THE HEART. It can be studied and understood by a child, while its sublime conception affords scope to the strongest imagination.

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A more impressive, instructive, or beautiful Parlor Ornament could not be purchased.

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To avoid mistakes, the NAME, TOWN, COUNTY and STATE should be PLAINLY written.

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No. 37 Park Row,
P. O. Box 3,391. New York.

BRITISH AMERICAN
CIRCULAR DELIVERY,
AND
General Advertising
AGENCY.

32 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c.; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular and [illegible] publicity for their announcement a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

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ROBERT MOORE.

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

Unusual Attractions.

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest Agricultural paper published in America. It is believed to have a larger circulation than any similar journal published in the world.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send the 50 cents in three-cent postage stamps; at our risk; or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for twenty-nine years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country" with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in every State, and correspondents, the *Genesee Farmer* contains information of great value. Each number contains thirty-two royal octavo pages, making at the end of the year, a volume of 384 PAGES FOR HALF A DOLLAR! It is the

"FARMER'S OWN PAPER,"

And no effort is spared to make it worthy of their support.

WHAT CLUBS can receives special attention. Every subject connected with the farmer's vocation is discussed.

FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Cincinnati, Liverpool and London, are given each month, prepared expressly for the *Farmer* by a gentleman of great experience, intelligence and ingenuity.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The Ladies, too, write for the *Genesee Farmer* and furnish hundreds of well-tried and valuable receipts.

We design to make the Volume for 1860 decidedly the best of the series.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

December, 14, 1859. 20

HARVEY'S
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning thanks to their numerous customers in and around Peterborough, beg to inform them that they have made a large addition to their Foundry and Machine Shop, and are having it fitted up with the most modern and improved Machinery, and consequently are prepared to do everything in the Foundry line in a manner unsurpassed in the section of the Province. They would direct particular attention to their stock of

PLOUGH PATTERNS,

to which they have added 4 entire new and improved designs, among which will be found Nos. 3 and 5, pronounced by competent judges to be the best in use.

Our new improved cutter store; double mould to all drill ploughs, which can be regulated to run any sized drill; gang ploughs having 3 and 4 shares; horse hoes, straw and root cutters, and every thing else required on a wild or improved farm

Steam Engines & Boilers

In this department they have enlarged the Moulding Shop, and retooled it with the best and most improved Machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all sorts and sizes of stationary engines with dom stic tubular boilers to suit.

REPAIRING

Repairs of every description of Machinery will be punctually attended to and executed with countenanced despatch.

Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

STARTLING BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible corrective.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a real return to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOSSES OF STRENGTH, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

WEAKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other derangements; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,
Dysentery,	Sore Throats,
Debility,	Piles,
Fevers and Ague,	Stone and Gravel,
Female Complaints,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ointment.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 20.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Bank Bills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Dodge Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Branding.

☞ Paper in Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance—$2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).. 5
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 2½
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
L. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pebble, Nills, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Epsom, Ordinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. West door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of Hunter and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now thrown open in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 31

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—*Office*—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 33

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PAINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION through the POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Office, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 27—1y

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office,
Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 39

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 39

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE, C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonton's PALE ALE. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Dixon's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MEELS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Stoves and Fire Setting Grates, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Papers, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (South) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterboro'. 19

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
CHURCH STREET, PETERBORO'

HAVING purchased the above well known Establishment, has by strict attention to the wants of travellers, hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. A good stable and attentive hostler to accommodate those who favor him with their custom. 18

W. CHALTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Groceries, and Pork Packer. Store, Hunter Street, Peterboro, Nails and Spikes always on hand. 39

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. *ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.*
Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 18

T. S. SWINYARD,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

D. W. BOSHER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, and, next the largest Hotels in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of, well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to any the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

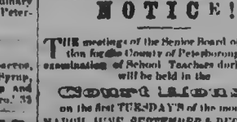
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 31



REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street,

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Dressing, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furnitures at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS of any DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ships.	tons.	Masters.	Commanders.
United Kingdom	1,700	&c..	Wm. Bellhouse
John Bell	1,052	&c..	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building,]	1,700	&c..	———

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 15th MAY.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin,	$40.00
Fore cabin, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions,	$20.00
Children in proportion.	

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BUAW & Co.,
Quebec,
Or to H. & H. MOSS & Co.,
Princess Street,
Montreal.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Received weekly by express, and for sale by T. MENZIES'S Book Store.

Selected Poetry.

SONG OF THE SABBATARIAN.

[This is a very successful satire on the duplicity and hypocrisy of the Sunday of the age. Every line and every stanza of it tells well, and the truth to the letter.]

Go barricade the river up,
And padlock down the mill
We'll have no trains on Sunday run
We'll have no steamers quill
Should the police on the quay
To make his carotus fear,
And tease the mercy of the waves
Till Sabbath shall be past.

Command the sun to stand his course,
Forbid the wind to blow,
And tell the flowers they shall not bloom,
The trees they shall not grow.
The little wild bird shall not sing,
The lambking shall not play,
The cattle shall all silent be—
It is the Sabbath day.

And order yonder reprobate,
That steals along the road,
To turn at once from sinful ways,
And seek the house of God.
What need hath he of light and air?
Go bid him fast and pray,
And put a mournful visage on—
It is the Sabbath day.

And tell the cook when you are down,
At four o'clock we dine,
And as we'll have some company,
To lay the cloth for nine;
And call at number twenty-six,
And say to Mr. Brown,
That after dinner we will drive
A few miles out of Town.

But first run for my letters, John
And bring them quick to hand
That I may see before I go
How all the markets stand;
For, if I did not weigh them well,
I'd much be in the lurch;
And then being round the carriage, John
And we will drive to church.

A Story-telling Party.

TERRIBLE DAY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

"But first, to appreciate the incident," I began, "you must know my friend. He is the most bashful of men and he stutters; under the influence of excitement he can hardly speak. Afflicted by a sense of shame he would be gladly dead and buried. To such men life must be a deadly struggle.

My friend also is liable to misfortune; so that with a light heart and a great capacity for enjoyment, he is usually as miserable as any Manichean would desire. I might tell you many extraordinary adventures that have befallen him. This was his last:

"My friend you must know—we will call him Harry Saxon—is a very amiable amateur cricketer out of his bank. He will take the train at six o'clock in the morning to be down a hundred miles north or west to a match. On the occasion which led him to the disaster, he had journeyed north and played his game with success and satisfaction. But the next morning he had to be up in time for the first official hour at his bank, so he made over night, and escaped to bed at half-past one, a.m., breakfasted instinctively at 5½ and hurried to the station as quick as he could, arriving there 20 minutes too early, which cooled him, so much so that, when he entered carriage, he bethought him that he had on his light cricketing trousers, and might as well—since he had a warm pair and was alone in the carriage—change them and comfort his limbs.

He remembered also that he could not appear at his bank in light flannels. I hope no one will see any harm in that resolve. If the British public should suggest that there were modest cows in the passage as he was flying by, and young corruptible heifers, I have only to remark that Mr. Saxon was much above their level. As it was dry, moreover, he could not offend the moo.—Of course I share the belief that we were born in trousers, and never get out of them. I would merely observe that the case of Mr. Saxon was an exception to the rigid rule. Had he done all the honors to the renowned modesty of this island, he would have drawn the second pair over the first. I can only excuse his oversight by the declaration that he did not think of it.

Unfortunately the thought of a change had not struck him till he had shot ahead some miles. And, again, very unfortunately, as we say when we would cite instances clearly fated, the young gentleman took off his light flannels before he opened the carpet to discharge his thick tweeds.

Mr. Saxon is of somewhat hasty temperament, slow to conceive,—quick to execute, a fine quality which occasionally leads to trouble—for while he was unstrapping his bag the train instantly slackened speed and suddenly stopped.

On perceiving this alarming fact, Mr. Saxon pulled at the straps with tremendous vigor a second or so, and then looked out of the window with a face outwardly as composed as any ordinary traveller with no burden on his mind and with clothing as his legs may wear. What a feeling of a baffled man so placed must have been I need not tell you. Analysis, if we wished to subject him before a jury of prudes, might be justifiable; but you will not require it. Mr. Saxon's heart gave a bound.

There was a body addressing the guard, who pointed down in the direction of Mr. Saxon's head, and had her swiftly on.

Mr. Saxon made a final effort to array himself in one of the other pair, gave desperate up, and thought it best to block the window and look extremely unwitting. He could not believe that his fortune could be so cruel as to send this lady straight to him when, without wishing to be uncourteous, he profoundly wished her at Jericho.

Now Mr. Saxon should, no doubt, have spoken and warned the lady off. He stammered, as I have told you. He did not speak and he was unintelligible.

The guard wrenched at the door. Mr. Saxon had just time to hide his mother-for-God's-sake-a rug which he had purchased lately with him, when the door opened and the lady became his companion. The train whirled, and off they went.

Now my friend Harry Saxon tells me he considers it a curious thing that the lady after a little while, began to regard him pointedly, something unbecoming.

"M-adam I said Harry, after several important efforts.

The lady replied, "sir" or "yes." He chronicles it exactly, but I forget.

"Ha....ha—are you going the whole way to T...., Tom?" said Harry, gasping and holding on his rug wit both hands.

"No sir," said the lady haughtily, coldly and shortly.

"What a blessing!" thought Harry, sinking back.

The lady opened a book.

At the next station, Harry to kneel at her imploringly. She would not go. Perhaps thought he, she is going on to the last station but one. There he was sure the carriage would be filled.

He begged politely of her to tell him when it was her intention to quit the train.

"Really, sir!" said the lady sharply, "may I inquire why you are so anxious to find out."

"Not at all," said he, speaking agonistically as he looked.

The lady resumed her reading. An old gentleman, with two young ladies, now entered the carriage. Harry tightened and compressed the rug, and sat glaring wildly at them.

"At all events," thought Harry, "they can't make me more." This consolatory notion had hardly whispered its barren comfort to him, when a shock was felt. He just saved himself from going into the old gentleman's arms.

"What's the matter?" enquired the old gentleman.

The train had been brought to a standstill.

"Oh! what is it?" cried all the ladies in a breath.

"Stop a minute my dear," cried the old gentleman. "Don't be alarmed. Perhaps one of us had better get out and speak to the guard."

"Oh papa you shall not go!" exclaimed the young ladies; and the one who was alone exclaimed,

"Perhaps we shall be safer outside than here."

The young ladies reiterated that their papa should not go. A common eye was directed to Harry, who sat with a fiery face trying to appear perfectly unconscious.

"Well if I may'nt go, perhaps this gentleman will be kind enough to do so, said the old gentleman.

Here was a direct appeal. Harry pretended not to hear.

"Oh, it must be something dreadful!" cried the ladies.

"Will you oblige us, sir?" said the solitary lady, by getting out and speaking to the guard.

She addressed poor Harry.

"*Mr.* Saxon grimaced horribly; "I should be h....happy," he began.

"Just ask him if there is any apprehension of danger," said the old gentleman thinking that he had spoken in the assenting sense.

"I....I k....con't," says Harry despairingly.

The ladies regarded him with wonder. All Harry's hopes were that they would get out and leave him. Danger, ruin, dreadful casualties, he was indifferent; anything was better than his present torment.

"Can't brook, sir?" said the old gentleman.

"Con't m....move," said Harry.

"No legs—eh! Dear me!" the old gentleman observed. And yet the rug displayed a pair in outline. "Paralysis—lower limbs!—Dear me!"

Several people were out of the train by this time. The old gentleman and all the ladies got out too.

A'ord was passed that all were to leave the carriages.

Harry heard the old gentleman say "We mustn't leave that poor fellow, we must help him out."

Meanwhile he was at the carpet-bag again. One clear minute to himself, and Harry would be a man. He cared not to risk his life for one clear minute. Before the quarter of the time had expired and while the garment dangled unfilled, the old gentleman opened the door, and informed Harry that he was prepared to help him out. There also stood the ladies looking on most charitably.

"Do p....please shut the door," cried Harry.

"Come now, sir!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "you must come out. Give me your arm."

"I k....can't, I tell you," said Harry imploringly.

"But I will help you, sir," said the old gentleman.

"I won't!" says Harry.

"You must be mad sir, you must be stark mad," said the old gentleman.

Pushed to extremity Harry answered, "So I am."

"Then you must be dragged out, sir, dragged out by main force, sir. Guard!" shouted the old gentleman.

The guard came up but only to say it was a false alarm. The train had shaken off one of the carriages and turned a few sheep into rarities.

Off they went once more.

It is really cruel to dwell on Mr. Saxon's misfortunes, and the incidents which were perpetually aggravating them and driving him to frenzies of distraction. At one place a lady entered who could not ride with her back to the engine. He was positively—being the only gentleman facing it—forced to favor her by changing seats; and gallant by nature and obliging, he had to shatter a downright refusal. But realize his position, and I think that you will admit that, for a bashful man, Mr. Harry Saxon endured four hours of mental misery that it would be hard to match, as many could rather submit to, brave, him in the state I have left him in. I will justify this artistic stroke, by assuring you that Mr. Saxon is, at the moment I speak to you, perfectly prepared to smile his face in the most polished society.

The gentlemen discussed what might have happened to Mr. Saxon.

"For a bashful man," said Mr. Linton, "it must have been a great a disaster as I have ever heard of."

Mr. Saxon believed he would have made a confidant of the first lady—woman as, in a body, very considerate under such circumstances.

"That's what I should have done," said Mr. Simmons, "she would have looked out, of the other window, and all would have been over in a trice."

The H.E.L.P. thought so too, and evinced the indifference of the ladies of India to flannel garments.

Mr. Jacquison excused himself from making any remark saying he had none to offer. But the match was a performance far excelling our flimsy efforts to please, and I only wish every good man and true may have as good this Christmas season.

A first-rate Ghost Story!

(From the Sandusky Register.)

We have received the particulars of a recent ghostly interference in the internal arrangements of a family residing on the line of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnatti Railroad, which may be interesting to our readers. The names of the parties, or the exact location of the transaction, we do not feel at liberty to publish. A farmer was bereaved of his wife some nine years ago, an infant daughter—an only child being left to console him in his afflictions.—The daughter grew up a beautiful and amiable young lady, had not long since did what maidens have done from time immemorial—fell in love.

But unfortunately for her, the young man upon whom she had lavished the wealth of her youthful affections was poor, although worthy of her in every other respect; and when her *stern parient*, discovered how matters were drifting, he ordered the distracted daughter to confine herself to her room, and to her needlework, and commanded the young man of poor but honest parents, never again to darken his door.—A stern, unyielding parent was he; and so satisfied of this fact was the daughter, after a rather intimate acquaintance of about sixteen years, that she uttered not a word of remonstrance, but went quietly into seclusion and decline, pining away after the approved style of disappointment and forlorn maidenhood. The young man didn't pine, but took a school to teach, exhibiting a commendable degree of energy and perseverance.

About this time a wealthy and miserly old fellow in the neighborhood, who had seen the lady a few times, and became enamoured, made known his flame to her father, directing him to tender her his hand in connection with a miserable fiend he called his heart. The father was in ecstacies with the proposed match, as the old man, though old enough to be her grandfather, was known to be immensely rich. The girl, however, treated the proposition with disdain, mingled with a considerable quantity of disgust, and intimated that she would "die first." The father, who was not accustomed to have his authority set at nought in the slightest particular, stormed and raved like a madman, and swore his child should obey him.

Several weeks passed by in which the daughter pined more and more, still firm in her resolve however; and her father became more and more enraged at what he termed her senseless obstinacy. At length one day after a long and private interview with the miserly old lover, the father directed his daughter to prepare herself for the ceremony, as marry she must, that very day, the husband he had chosen for her. Then, sealing the command, with a big oath, he threw himself upon his horse, standing at the door, and rode away for a magistrate to make the ill-assorted twain one flesh and blood.

After the expiration of about an hour, a horse's hoofs were heard coming down the road and into the yard at a breakneck speed and those who ran out of the house saw the farmer hurriedly alight, his face covered with a deadly pallor as he stepped upon the threshold of his door, he sank down insensible, and was borne into his room by the affrighted servants.

The wedding did not take place that day; for after recovering from his fainting fit, the farmer was confined to his bed by a long and severe fit of sickness. The daughter nursed him tenderly, and after a hard struggle between life and death the former conquered, and the old man began to recover. He was a changed man, however, and one day told his daughter the cause of his great fright on the day he rode for the magistrate. He said, he was dashing madly down the road leading to the village, and while passing through a bit of woods, he was conscious of a rustling above his head. At the same time a pair of white wings reached down and caught the bridle from his hands, and as he looked up he saw the form of his dead wife hovering above him, her face most sad and melancholy, nearly touching his own. The horse wheeled suddenly, as if directed by the ghostly hands upon the bridle rein, went at a frightful rate towards home. The vision remained hovering about him, with its hands upon the reins, until the horse turned into the court, when it vanished quite suddenly.

The story became known and is firmly believed by all the neighbors. They think that the ghost of his wife interfered to save her.

BRAVERY.

The appointment of a fresh batch of magistrates furnishes almost as much fun and ridicule as the evolutions of a militia corps on training day. One of the last appointed conflagrations, living in a village on the banks of the River Trent, was passing a tavern (his property) when he heard a row. Looking in, he saw a fight; immediately, his magisterial dignity rousing in his throat, chased his utterance. As soon as he recovered his self-possession, he unbuckled a candle and rushed into the melee, exclaiming, at the top of his voice, Pease! I command peace!! I command peace in the Queen's name!!! Heedless of his peaceful cries, the combatants were now struggling on the floor. That spirit of pugnacity, for which his subjects are renowned, soon caused him to exclaim, "Pull them up! Pull them up!"

Seeing that all blandishments to stop the fight were fruitless, he called on the bystanders to show fair play and then retired in disgust from the bloody scene.—*Wrangler.*

SHAVING PREACHED AGAINST!

A theologian of Cambridge University (England) has published a sermon in which he declares shaving to be "a hindrance to the spread of the Gospel!" He says:—"While the halls of our churches are pealing their welcome to the house of prayer, while thousands of devout, silent clean-shaved Christians, are wending their way to the sanctuary, lo! in every by-street a shaving-shop stands open, and through the glazed door you see—what? A human face soaped and lathered to the eyes, with another immortal being standing at his side, one hand grasping his victim's nose and the other defying the commandment of God with the uplifted steel. Who can doubt that a wilful transgression of the fourth commandment is in process, and that the historic art itself is called into exercise on the holy day? For, look, the evidence is before you. The operation begins; the razor is applied. But by hit the latter disappears; and after sundry winces and wry faces, the performance is concluded. The lip and chin are denuded of nature's edifying garb; and the liberated subject takes his place—too late, alas! for church now—in civilized society. He is a cleaner, (in the effeminate will talk,) if not a better man.—But why cleaner? Because a fashion, dating from a licentious period, has attached a false idea of uncleanliness to hair upon the mouth and chin. And to gratify his false taste, this arbitrary whim, hours of valuable time must be wasted, and the blessed Sabbath desecrated."

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Mrs. Rose, celebrated for her beauty and constancy, died lately at Hemmingham, England. Having met with opposition in her engagement with Captain Charles Rose, she followed him in men's clothes, where, after such a research and fatigue as scarcely any of her sex could undergo, she found him in the woods lying for dead, after a skirmish with the Indians and with a poisard wound. Having studied surgery in England she with an ardor and vigilance which only such a passion could inspire, saved his life by sucking his wound, the only expedient that could have effected it at the crisis he was in, and nursed him with scarce a covering save the sky for the space of six weeks. During this time she remained unsuspected by him, hardyed her skin with time and bark, and keeping to a man's habit, still supported by the transport of hearing his unceasing aspirations of love and regret for that dear, though he then thought distant, object of his soul, being charged by him with transmitting to her, had the captain his remains, and giving assurances of constancy and gratitude for the unparalleled care and tenderness of his nurse, the bearer of them; but recovering, they moored into Philadelphia, where, as soon as she found a clergyman to join her to him forever, she appeared herself, the priest reason saying her. They lived for the space of four years in a fondness almost ideal to the present age of corruption, and that could only be interpreted by her declining health. The fatigue she had undergone, and the poison not properly expelled, which she had imbibed from his wound, undermined her constitution. The knowledge he had of it and piercing regret at having been the occasion, affecting him most sensibly, he died with a broken heart last spring, at Johnstown, in New York. She lived to return and implore forgiveness of her family, whom she had distressed so long by their ignorance of her destiny. She died in consequence of her great grief and affliction, at the age of twenty-six.

COLD WATER.

The Rev. J. W. Shaw, D.D. sends the following to the Pittsburg *Reformed Presbyterian Magazine* for April 1860. "I have not had the pleasure of hearing the famous Temperance lecturer, Gough, but I have heard of and some where seen an extract from his description of water. Recently I happened on a description attributed to another source, which reads much as his did. Its paternity is as follows: Paul Benton, a minister in Texas, in order to obtain an audience, following the plan of Rowland Hill, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than was usually furnished.—The people assembled. No fault was found with the first part of the promise, but with respect to the liquor, a desperado in the crowd cried out:—"Mr. Paul Denton you have lied. You promised not only a barbecue but better liquor, "Where's the liquor?" "There" replied Denton pointing to a fine spring near by. "There!" he repeated, with a look and gesture beneath which the other quailed, "There is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all. Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisoned gases, surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and corruptions, does your father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life—the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys where the fountain murmurs, and the rill sings, and high upon the mount in tops where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm-cloud broods, and the thunder storm crack, and away far out on the wide, wide sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big wave rolls the chorus, swelling the march of God—there He brews it, the beverage of life, health giving water. And every where it is a thing of life and beauty: gleaming in the dew drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all covered, turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the glacier's frolicking its bright snow curtain softly around the wintry world, and weaving the many colored sky like the seraph's zone of the xyrus, still it is beautiful that blessed life water."

The pulmonary bubbles on its brink; its gems brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrinking ghost comes it from the grave in the bitterness of despair; Speak out my friends would you exchange it for the demon drink alcohol?" A shout like the roar of a tempest answered —"No!"

RESPONSE OF THE REFEREE TO GEORGE WILKES.

From Bell's Life in London.

We have taken some pains to trace out the actual state of the case as to the struggle at the ropes—when we were forced out of our place by the crowd—and also as to the fact of Heenan's having struck the seconds of Sayers after the battle was virtually over, and we are informed by gentlemen of position who were present, and who had an opportunity of seeing, that once if not twice, while Heenan had Tom on the ropes, the latter got his knees on the ground, and was lifted up again by the Boy, and again held in his vicious grip. If this were the case, and we see not the slightest reason to doubt its truth, it is a fortunate thing for Heenan that the Referee was prevented from seeing; for, had he witnessed the act, he must have decided against Heenan. By the rules of the Ring, a man on both knees is down, and if interfered with after that event before "time" is called, he is entitled to the money. On the other point we have only the statement of Macdonald to contradict the testimony of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, besides our own reporter, as to Heenan's having struck down and kicked Jemmy Welch, and knocked Sayers off his second's knee. As to his kicking Brunton, the evidence is not conclusive, but in the case of Welch and the Champion we have no doubt, especially as we are corroborated by the account in *Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, alluded to below, which was written by Mr. Wilkes, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. That account says, "Heenan, finding that, though Sayers could not or would not rise from his seat in the corner, and his seconds refused to award him the victory that belonged to him by throwing up the sponge, he advanced upon him in the midst of his seconds, and struck him where he sat." This admission is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by a foul blow; and yet Mr. Wilkes calls on every impartial Englishman to award the belt to Heenan. Our own opinion of the matter is this: that as the men were fighting in a crowd without any order or regularity, and as Heenan was almost blind, and his saddle was doubtless in a state of considerable confusion, he did not quite know what he was about, and may, therefore, be excused for the unjustifiable act. Nevertheless, had the referee been present, he would have had to do his duty, and no one would more have regretted this than himself. * * * That the ring was broken in by the friends of Sayers alone we deny. We are satisfied the police, who had been gradually increasing in number, commenced a pressure from without, and, being aided by certain gentry, who were present for other purposes than sport, and whose object was to stock their pockets above from the pockets of the spectators, the pressure gradually reached its culminating point at or about the time named, when the Ring was broken in, spectators and all being gradually forced either into the ring itself or else altogether away from its precincts. As to who cut the ropes—if they were cut—we cannot say: but this we do say, if it be true that the life of Sayers was in danger, and if he had touched the ground with his knees, it was a perfectly justifiable act.—Hugging is not fighting, and though there is no written rule on the subject, a man should be released when it comes to such a near thing as it is stated to have been on Tuesday. * * * We deny strenuously that Heenan, in any way, gained a right to the belt. The determination on the part of the referee not to allow a second meeting during the week is strictly in accordance with the general custom in this country, where men are so injured as ours these gallant fellows on Tuesday. The last instance on record of a postponement was the match between Aaron Jones and Sayers, in which the former was allowed a month, on producing a medical certificate that he would require that time to get over an injury to his hand somewhat similar to that incurred by Sayers. Mr. Wilkes apparently would impute that the referee has departed from the usual practice on this occasion, and says that Heenan does not require any consideration on the ground of humanity. In reply, all we have to say is, the referee is the proper person to judge in this matter, and has had considerable more experience in such matters than Mr. Wilkes himself. Had he ordered a second meeting this week, he would have ordered it the same day, supposing a fitting ground could have been got, and, as by that time, Heenan would have been blind, we leave the public to decide who would have had the advantage. Had he postponed it till the following or any succeeding day in the week, his conduct would have received universal execration in all countries where "humanity" at all enters into public consideration.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMBATANTS.

(Correspondence of the Belfast News-Letter.

London, April 21, 1860.

The account in the *Times* was written by Mr. Woods, whose graphic description of the *Great Eastern* in the storm of the 25th of October last, was admitted to be one of the finest efforts of journalism on record. Mr. Woods is an Irishman, and was formerly connected with the *Morning Herald*. He was the correspondent of that paper in the Crimea; and his account of the battle of Inkerman was admitted to be the finest that appeared of that heroic struggle. The Manchester *Guardian* account of the fight was written by Mr. Tom Taylor, the Secretary of the Board of Health, dramatist and art critic of the *Times*. Prefixed to a dramatic, and, at the same time, an artistic pursuit, Mr. Taylor was of course at hand during notes in the ring. As Mr. Moncton Milnes sits for Pontefract, the borough which Mr. Gully, the celebrated prize fighter, once represented, the honorable gentleman no doubt thought it tremendous upon him to put in an appearance at the

"mill." The letter which appears in the *Times* of yesterday signed by Mr. Wilkes, in behalf of Heenan, repudiating the allegation of the umpire, that it was at the request of the American party that he ordered men to leave off, was written at the *Times* office. The American Champion and two of his friends went to the *Times* office to see the editor and explain their version of the affair. They were at Printing-house-square two hours, and the cads became so tumultuous in their demonstrations to get a peep at the transatlantic gladiator, that he had to be let out the back way, from which he hobbled into Bolt-court-Hill and got into a cab. Putting aside, of course, the brutality attending to prize-fighting as altogether indefensible, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that it was a gallant thing for Heenan to cross the Atlantic to fight the champion of England (who defeated every adversary but one) on his own soil. The general impression here is that the men will have another meeting, and the whole affair managed so quietly that the general public will know nothing about it until its all over.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

The Drummondville *Reporter* of Thursday, gives the particulars of the late melancholy accident at the Falls, by which the little boy of Mrs. Macklem's was swept down the Cataract. The *Reporter* states that Mrs. Macklem along with Mr. Street and three of her children were out walking along the banks of the river. They had proceeded (with the children a very little in advance) to the southern shore of the Island, where a walk is constructed for a considerable length, and a platform some yards square. The children, stimulated by their youthful joy and brimful of health and spirits prattled along, and knowing that they were under the eyes of their ever watchful mother and uncle, dreaded not and were unmindful of the danger they were in. When the mother and Mr. Street had just got to the platform, to their horror, they discovered that the eldest boy had fallen into the river, and was being borne rapidly down the stream. Mr. Street instantly darted to a point lower down, with the hope that the child might float close enough for him to grasp it. But alas! most unfortunately just at this point the stream, instead of flowing evenly along, is turned aside by an eddy and the child was swept swiftly along towards the Falls. When a short distance below the island the body sank from view and was seen no more. The stream where this truly distressing calamity took place flows swift and strong, and all was over in a few seconds. The body has not yet been found, although parties are on the watch all along the river to lake Ontario."

Odds and Ends.

"Mr. Jones, why do you wear that bad hat?" "Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Jones vows she will not go out of the house until I get a new one."

Men are said to admire that which they look up to, and to love that which they look down upon.

Enjoy the glory of the sun, and not put out your eyes by trying to count the spots upon its face.

"What have you to remark, madam, about my singing?"—"Nothing, sir; it is not remarkable."

It is in vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back upon half the world.

The human heart is like a feather-bed—it must be roughly handled, well shaken, and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent it becoming hard and knotty.

In what two cases are precisely the same means used for directly opposite purposes?—Why, bars, to be sure. They are put on bank windows to keep thieves out, and on jail windows to keep them in.

THE POWER OF WILL.—It is related of Muley Motue, the Moorish leader that when laying ill, almost worn out by an incurable disease, a battle took place between his troops and the Portuguese; when starting from his litter at the great crisis of the fight he rallied his army, led them to victory, and instantly afterwards sank, exhausted and expired.—*Smiles' Self Help.*

Narrow-minded men, who have not thought beyond the little sphere of their own vision, recall the Hindoo saying—"I must open nothing but its own shell, and that it the greatest in the universe."

It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

Propose continually to yourself new objects. It is only by continually enriching your mind that you can prevent it growing poor. Sloth benumbs and enervates, regular work excites and strengthens, and work is always in our power.

Mrs. Partington having heard her say that there were a great many mosquitoes in the new churches, begged him to come all out, as she heard that when anybody poisoned nothing was necessary but to have him as anecdote and it would cure him.

A printer's apprentice says that an office they charge him with all the ... they do find, and at the house with all ... don't find. He can't understand the ... of logic.

There is one redeeming trait about people, and that is, they are always good natured. Show us a man who does not hesitate out of theirs and we will show an individual who will not swear.

He who has their tempers and ... dare your smart and enterprising fellow ... dull as stocks and get up "corner" stocks.

—The Empress Eugenie, as we ... recent arrivals, promises another ... throne of France, and that at a ... day.

—The Montreal Highland ... again opened to l

HOW CANADA IS TREATED BY THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times, April 23.

Mr. Haliburton's speech, delivered in the Committee on the Customs Bill last Friday deserves a better answer than it has received in the House of Commons. It is not that Mr. Haliburton was right in the principles he attempted to lay down, or that he had good reason to claim the assent of the House of Commons to the amendment he proposed. On the contrary, he was entirely wrong. All that he said was opposed to the best proved truths of political economy, and is contrary to the spirit of modern legislation. The timber trade of Canada is at this moment one of the last remaining protected interests tolerated by this country. We who have turned away from the pleasant tales which were told us by "our fellow-citizens, who have imitated that our own farmers shall compete with the low rented lands of America and the low-paid labor of Russia, who have stripped our town manufacturers of all protection, and put every foreigner upon an equality with every Englishman, had left the Canadians with a protection which we have refused to our fellow-citizens. Mr. Haliburton values this generosity at no less a sum than five millions of money. Now, as it is a law of nature that if one man receives another must pay, gain on an artificial profit to the Canadians of five millions means a loss to this country of that sum. It is quite evident that this could not continue for any length of time. There could be no reason why we should deal with the Canadians differently from the manner in which we deal with our own people. We are very glad to see Canada a portion of the British empire, and we are very willing to do our part honestly as a mother country towards a colony. But we are by no means in a temper to bribe any people to remain in union with us. It may be true—indeed, if we trust history, we must admit that it is unfortunately true—as Turgot said, that "colonies are like fruits, which cling to the tree only until they are fully ripened." Whenever that time may arrive, and they are naturally ready to fall, it can be of no advantage to the tree to tie them on by artificial bands. If, as Mr. Haliburton would seem to threaten us, that time has arrived, the fruit will fall, and the next passer-by—the United States, for instance—will eat it up. If however, that time is not yet come, Canada is welcome to all the substances and support she can obtain from the parent stem, and the English people will be proud to see her grow and ripen. But we must not be threatened with rebellion and separation, as though the Union between Canada and England were only a one-sided bargain, in which England had all the advantage and Canada endured all the burden. The fact of this union must not be used as an engine to extort money from us in the shape of protective duties. It is an equal and an honorable relationship, and when it ceases to be this it becomes worthless.

The precedent of the War Independence in the United States has nothing to do with this matter. Those "rebels and Cromwellians," as Mr. Haliburton calls them, contrasting them with his own countrymen, who are "men not to be trifled with," had real wrongs, which have no existence in Canada. We do not propose to pull down the Canadian mills, restrict the right of the Canadian people to manufacture their own produce upon their own soil, or to tax them at our will. All we resolve is to buy our own timber wherever we please, just as we buy our gloves, and our shirts, and our woollen cloths, and, indeed, everything else, wherever we please. But there is one point in the precedent to which Mr. Haliburton points, in which we do see a similitude. In 1763, when Grenville and Charles Townshend undertook "upon pure Whig principles" to tax America, it was the pleasure of the House of Commons to treat these colonies not only with injustice, but with incivility, and with some measure of contempt. We are not in this case guilty of the injustice, but we are afraid that we may be held to be in some degree guilty of the incivility which which nearly a hundred years ago and more perhaps, to alienate the affections of our colonists than even the injustice. The great complaint of Franklin and his friends was that Parliament would not even hear what the few advocates of America had to say against the Stamp Act. Barre and Conway would, indeed, make themselves heard, but not forty members could be got to vote against the rejection of the Virginia petition. No one would present the petition from New York, and it was complained of that "less resistance was made to the Stamp Act than to a common Turnpike Bill." The manner in which the Government of that day dealt with their colonists had, perhaps, as much to do with subsequent events as the actual legislation which they effected. When we read the debate of Friday night, we are tempted to ask whether it is the intention of our great Parliamentary orator of the present day to renew his costly blunder.

We think there can be only one opinion in England—there will be certainly only one opinion in Canada—as to whether this expostulation of that loyal dependency of the British Crown has been treated with courtesy and consideration. We refuse to consider the speech of Mr. Haliburton as merely the speech of a great humorist. It was the case of the Canadian people, and except so far as it intimated a threat of disaffection was powerful and well conceived. They had a right to expect that the Ministry would expound to them the necessity of the step he was taking. They most naturally be excited, vexed, and perhaps irritated; it was the duty of the English statesman to soothe, and, if possible, to convince them. Instead of doing so, Mr. Gladstone contented himself with a personal vindication as to the terms of a letter, and then contemptuously challenged Mr. Haliburton to count votes in a division. Never was there a more ill-timed instance of what Bolingbroke calls "a Minister pleasing himself upon majorities." The Canadians had a right to a full and careful explanation.—It was an occasion upon which a short careless reply was an insult. We do not for a moment intend to suggest that there was any intention, either on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or of the House of Commons, to deal slightingly with either the question, or with Mr. Haliburton as with the Canadians. It was manifestly the object of Mr. Gladstone to secure one stage of his measure, and not to risk it by a long speech at a late hour. But this was not the occasion for small House of Commons tactics. His was dealing adversely with the interests of unrepresented and distant subjects of this empire, and it behoved him to consider not only their rights, but also their feelings. When this debate reaches America we fear that Mr. Gladstone's disrespectful reply will create a much greater soreness than his more withdrawal of the protective duty. We are anxious that it should at the same time go forth to the Canadas that the English public is in no party to this careless treatment, and that while they will not give up the protection they have ransomed from themselves, they disapprove any conduct in an English Minister which may bear the resemblance of discourtesy to a people whose affection and loyalty are reciprocated and remembered here at home.

HARDEN, THE WIFE MURDERER.

The following extracts from the proceedings on the last day of this extraordinary trial, are probably of deeper interest than any fiction that ever was published;—

The Attorney-General then proceeded to review the circumstances of the case during the week prior to her death, tending to show that Harden administered poison. The question of motive on his part was argued—that he did not love, honor, and cherish his wife—that the evidence shows he was forced into the marriage against his will, and had neither respect nor regard for her. He had gratified his purposes with this young lady at an early day, unpleasant as it may be to say it and he admitted this in verbal answers to charges made in letters of her parents. After the passage of these letters it is testified that he said he had erred, and gave a promise of marriage. Now, gentlemen of the Jury, when I come to look over these letters they speak a language which cannot be mistaken—taken in connection with the evidence given on the stand before you. The evidence shows that the community was full of scandal; that the officers of the church had taken the matter in hand. He was on probation and could be dropped at conference on any charge. He gave the written obligation, and afterward, gentlemen, solemnly denies the existence of any such engagement.

He said: "I will go into jail, and lie there and rot, and be carried out through the key-hole," &c., "before I marry her;" and then, a striking instance of the want of respect he had for prayer, he asks that companion to pray for him. The letters previous to marriage show Harden's resistance to the last. During the correspondence he endeavours to get a riddance by representing his circumstances as burdensome: by threats that if she forced him to marry her, the mercy she now shows to him he would show to her all her life. The prompt and effectual measures which secured marriage, the further circumstances attending her visit, and death, tended to show that, with the motive to get rid of her, the means were also at hand, and the opportunity presented for committing the deed.

* * * * * * * * *

We have travelled, gentlemen of the Jury, through this case in all its tortuous windings, through the beaten track which leads from its beginning to its conclusion; at every point of observation, every circumstance, every incident; point with a steady, unbending finger to this man of guilt. If you look for the dark motive which urged him on, you find it there. If you look for the conduct of a murderer endeavouring to escape responsibility and conceal his acts—if you look for that conduct before or during her illness, or at the time of her death, in its infinite variety of circumstances, all lead to one and the same conclusion. If in your hearts, gentlemen, you have reasonable, well grounded doubts as to his guilt open his prison doors and let him go free; but if you firmly believe, as I doubt not you do, that this is a wicked, diabolical murder, do not, I pray you, become participants of its guilt, by a false and wrongful verdict.—Do not, by giving impunity to him, encourage future secret deeds of crime—the work of a moral monster. Let it never be said that in the County of Warren the wife-murderer, the secret prisoner, escaped the just penalty of his crime. Remember, gentlemen, your first and your last obligation—"a true verdict according to the evidence, so help me God."

The charge of the Court occupied over two hours in its reading. It was exceedingly severe upon the prisoner, but entirely impartial. The circumstances of the case made it severe. During its delivery the face of the prisoner was covered with his handkerchief, but there was no perceptible tremor about him; his nerves seemed to be made of iron. While several members of the jury wept immoderately, in view of the great responsibility resting upon them, not a tear came from the eye of him whose life will, in all probability, be cut short by their verdict. If he is guilty, as nearly all believe him to be, he is what the Attorney-General very appropriately termed in addressing the Jury, a "moral monster."

He committed murder upon his young and confiding wife, who to him to destruction, as the evidence in the case abundantly shows, by the most diabolical means, known to the murderer, he stood by her death-bed, and saw her life wasting away by inches without affording her any relief when her piteous cries went up to him for "water, only a glass of water, I am burning up;" he fed her day by day with that which caused her mortal agony; he refused to send for her parents in her dying hour, to secure their parting blessing; he has committed the great crime perjury, by swearing before the Coroner's Jury that his wife, on his dying bed informed him that she had poisoned herself.

Eight o'clock, p. m.—The trial is over, and Harden is convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. The Jury have just returned into court after an absence of two hours, with a verdict of guilty on all four counts laid in the indictment. At the ringing of the Court-House bell, a few minutes since, people rushed from every quarter, and soon the house was densely packed with eager spectators. The prisoner was brought in amid breathless silence. His aged father, who sat by his side during the whole of the trial, was not present to hear that awful word, "Guilty," fall from the lips of the Foreman of the Jury, which consigns his unfortunate son to the gallows. When that word came to the ears of the prisoner, his head fell upon the table in great agony. His counsel, who sat by his side were fixed to their seats, and some time elapsed before they recovered their self-possession. It was an awful moment, all present were impressed by the circumstance of the occasion.

Sentence of death, to be executed on the 27th day of June next, was pronounced next day, and thus is ended one of the most extraordinary capital trials which have ever taken place in this or any other State.

THE LAWYER "BROWN."—In the good old times a man named Wilson was taken up on the charge of having stolen some spoons. He had no counsel to defend him; but Mr. Graham, getting an opportunity to have a word with him in private, agreed to get the fellow acquitted for a hundred fee. The lawyer told him not to say a word but "Spoons" to all inquiries put to him. Wilson was arraigned. "Have you any counsel?" the Recorder asked.—"Spoons!" said Wilson. "Have you any counsel?" the Recorder demanded, still louder. "Spoons!" replied Wilson. Mr. Graham interposed, "Your honour perceives that this man is a fool, and by no means in a fit state of mind to be tried." The clerk put the usual question, "Guilty or not guilty?" to which the prisoner steadily answered, "Spoons." The Recorder asked what that was to say for, and finding it was for nothing a few spoons, and thinking the fellow near the lunatic-hind, told him to go—Graham followed him out, and demanded his fee, "Spoons," said Wilson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fresh Groceries—Stewart & Gallon.
Tailors Wanted—W. Clarke.
Carriages and Buggies—T. & J. Doug las.
Victoria Quadrille Club—A McGregor.
Notice—James Edwards.
Summer Goods—I. Robinson & Co.
Liverpool Ale—J. J. Marshall.
Store Depot—Henry Morrow.
Farm for Sale—Robert Brown.
Teas, Coffees, &c.—James Campbell.
The Great English Remedy.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Notice—Wm. Cumming.
House To Let—W. McGregor.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 17th, 1860.

EMIGRATION—VALUABLE STATISTICS.

By a return to the House of Assembly, made by the Provincial Secretary embodying the annual reports of the Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, and of the German and Norwegian agents, we find many interesting items. Following we give a summary of the contents of the Return:

The whole number of emigrants embarked for this country in the year 1859 appears to have been 8,781, but by 12 births during the passages it becomes 8,793; lessened again by 15 deaths, it leaves the sum total landed 8,778. These were brought in 85 sailing ships, and 35 steamers. The average of the passages was 44 days, while the steamers only occupied averagedly 11 from Liverpool, and 16 days from Glasgow.

The emigration is characterised as healthy. The mortality was almost entirely in the sailing vessels, and of the 15 only 2 were English; and no deaths occurred at the Quarantine station. The decrease in proportion of deaths, as compared with 1858, was 40 per cent. The diminution of arrivals was equal to 35 per cent. The national distribution of the whole number is as follows:—English 2,610; Irish 1,248 Scotch 1,787; Germans and Poles 1,400; Norwegians 1,751; Belgians 5; Canadians (whatever that means) 277. It is remarkable that the emigration from a country the thickest populated of all the countries of Europe is expressed by a unit!

Only 16 vessels sailing from the United Kingdom came within the regulations of the Parliamentary Act; while 45 were exempt.

The classes of persons emigrating is also a feature of interest. They are distinguished thus:—Farmers 1,031, Laborers 86d, Mechanics 388, Professional men 13, clerks agents, and traders 331, servants 46, miscellaneous and unenumerated 392. Of the farmers, about one-half were British; of labourers about two-thirds; of mechanics nearly the whole number.

Of the whole number of immigrants only 132 appear to have been aided thereto by private individuals or charitable institutions of that number 46 were from England; 21 youths being from the ragged schools.—From Ireland 95 were so assisted, mostly single women who readily found employment.

From 1829 to 1859 the total number of emigrants is reported at 922,593 souls.

The total expense of the Emigration Department has been $27,914 50. The diminution in expense from 1858 is $463.

A table is given of the relative expenditure at the various stations of Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, and Hamilton. The total expenditure throughout the year has been $18,473 61. The direct relief to immigrants has in the last year decreased 50 per cent. The cost of agencies shows a decrease of $313.

Of the adult immigrants arrived at Quebec far the greatest number, 451, were sent to places in Canada East, and only 130 to Canada West. 208 were forwarded to places in *the United States!* The proportions as to nationalities were English, 154, Irish 340, Scotch 7, Germans 349, Norwegians 147. Of Scotch, the great foster-fathers of emigration in days of yore, there were but 7 adults! At Montreal the transmissions to Western Canada tell, being, with the district of the Ottawa, 185. 812 persons received assistance at Toronto the average cost 98 cents each.

At Hamilton the number assisted was 349, at an average cost of $1 35 cents each. Nearly all were forwarded to places in Western Canada.

The reports of the several agents are quoted for some particulars. 4,131 arrived at Toronto; of these 1,855 only remained in Canada, the rest, 2,276 proceeded to the Western States. Their condition was generally good. All found employment, though at reduced wages.

14,236 persons arrived at Hamilton during the years 3,441 settled in Canada, and 10,095 proceeded to the United States.—Nearly a thousand of these had to receive assistance to get to their friends. Mr. Dixon reports that employment for those was very scarce even for agriculturists; for mechanics and others, he fears they would be exposed to disappointment and want.

In the Ottawa district, of the 496 immigrants a number were Germans who had removed from Berlin, C. W., and settled on Government lands in Alice and Wilberforce. All these, including 23 mechanics, found ready and steady employment. The agent speaks most encouragingly of this district as a sphere of immigrant employment.

The agent at Montreal gives special information on the frauds practised on persons who come by the route of New York. They are, it seems, detained as long as possible, and then sent on by the most circuitous routes.

Particulars are furnished of the foreign emigrants for which we cannot find room at present. They consist of 2,856 souls, 1,756 Norwegians, and 1,100 Germans. The decrease from 1858 in the former is 900. A few settled in the Eastern Townships; the rest in the Western States. The agent gives a high character of the German emigration, which the Western States know how to appreciate, and, it would appear, adopt very unlike methods to secure them.

A whole colony of Prussian peasants who intended to emigrate to Brazil, falling short in their means, were thrown upon this country. As no way of employment could be found for them, they were discharged to the Western States.

The agent draws attention to the relative decrease of emigration from Ireland.—The average number during the five years ending with 1854 was 77,300 per annum; that in the five succeeding years has been only 18761. This diminution is attributed to the superior condition of their own country of late, and the large bounties given in the Queen's service.

The want of a well-qualified person as agent for the Province, to promote emigration in the United Kingdom, is strongly insisted on. The United States have numerous agents there, as well as on the continent of Europe generally. The emigration officer in this country looks forward to the establishment of such an agency in Liverpool with great satisfaction. He dwells upon its utility, and points out a few modes in which the information necessary might be disseminated through him.

A tribute is paid in the report to the ocean steamships, which make their weekly trips to Quebec, or in the winter to Portland; such cannot fail to prove of exceeding value to the Province in the promotion of emigration. Their feats (for they are such) are recounted, without any allusion to their recent melancholy failures. It appears that the two lines of steamers—the other being the screw steam line (the Anchor) from Glasgow—brought out a majority of the emigration of the season.

The report states that the later class of emigrants, being much less numerous than in former years, has also been of superior character. They were also, fortunately, in greatest part, of persons coming out immediately to take up land, or else to join friends already settled here. So that the want of employment, which has generally prevailed, has not brought with it so much distress as it otherwise would have done.

The Chief Emigration Agent's report closed by adverting to the increased facilities held out to emigrants for acquiring land either wild or improved.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

HENRY RUTTAN, Esq., has issued an address to the electors of Newcastle Division offering himself as a candidate for Legislative Councillor. Mr. Ruttan, although somewhat retired for a few years past is not unknown in the political arena; having represented the County of Northumberland in the House of Assembly, and as he tells us in his address, "was *unanimously* elected Speaker of the House." It would be superfluous in us to point out the sterling qualities in the man which have ever won for him the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens both in public life and private business, and it is with satisfaction we hear that men of all shades of political opinions are united on the purpose of electing Mr. Ruttan. The address before us is an unmistakeable sign of the times. It is highly significant of the turning tide in Upper Canada to hear an old Conservative like Mr. R. calling for "the union of parties, and an independent representation," to free ourselves from Lower Canada domination. He stands on the ground upon which the approaching struggle must be fought, and boldly tells us that the two great points to be carried are "Separate political existence from Lower Canada, and a Responsible Government." The address proceeds "Without extinction of our present system of irresponsible government, it is doubtful if we can attain a severance of the Union, and without a separation of the Provinces we never can attain a really Responsible Government."

Our present Governmental working Mr. Ruttan bel eves to be a sham, a miserable apology for a responsible system; he complains of the many means of bribery and corruption in the hands of the Government of the day for carrying elections. The following paragraph shows the spirit of the man, and also tells a tale and points a moral:

"I am amongst the oldest born in Upper Canada, have mixed with, and profess to know as much of its people and history as most men, and never until a year past have I heard any well-grounded complaints about *taxes*. Discontent is fast taking hold of our rural population, and I warn the Executive Council that unless some means be devised by which Upper Canada can have a *separate political existence, and a less expensive system of Government organized, there will be ere long trouble, such as may call for the utmost exertions of our best men to allay.*"

There is no mistaking the above language and coming in the form it does makes assurance doubly sure. Listen to this:

"We have now a Union but it is merely a *name* Does any rational man believe that any two peoples so different and wide apart in languages, laws, religion, habits, manners and customs, the one united, the other split up in parties, can have anything like an equal chance in one body legislating for the whole? Is it not clear that the united body will control the whole? And is it not equally clear that they are this moment making use of their strength, and will continue to make use of it to keep in power under our present system of Government just such people as they like? It is in the very nature of things that they should."

Hon. SIDNEY SMITH has been spoken of by a few as candidate for the office, but Mr. RUTTAN is first in the field and will probably be elected. We sincerely wish him success. SMITH is aware that he leaned upon with a degree of suspicion in this part of the district, and his Ministerial career of the Monk Patriotic General has not lessened that feeling in the least.

EXEMPTION FROM SEIZURE.

An Act passed by the Legislative Council to exempt certain articles from seizure in satisfaction of Debts.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Chapter twenty-eight of the Ordinances of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, passed in the second year of Her Majesty's reign, is hereby repealed.

2. So much of Section one hundred and fifty-one of Chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada as exempts certain chattels from seizure under writs of execution issued under the provisions of that Act, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following words are substituted, and shall be read immediately after the word "excepting" in the said section, namely, "Those which are by law exempt from "seizure."

3. Section two hundred and fifty-four of chapter twenty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor, namely:

"254. The goods and chattels exempt by law from seizure, shall not be taken in "execution under any writ issued either of "the said Superior Courts, or from any "County Court."

4. The following chattels are hereby declared exempt from seizure under any Writ issued out of any Court whatever in this Province, namely:

1. The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family;

2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family;

3. One stove and pipes, and one crane and its appendages, and one pair of handirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea pot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use;

4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, actually provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for thirty days, and not exceeding in value the sum of forty dollars.

5. One cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor, for thirty days.

6. Tools and implements of or chattels ordinarily used in the debtor's occupation to the value of sixty dollars.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall exempt from Seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for such identical chattel, of any article enumerated in Sub-sections three, four, five or six of Section four of this Act.

6. The debtor may select out of any larger number the several chattels exempt from Seizure under this Act.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS.

The war between the Council and Mayor rages with increased vigor. Each new meeting is only a field for a fresh encounter; but the siege has nearly reached its climax. A scene the most disgraceful we have ever witnessed in a legislative body was enacted in the Town Hall on Monday night last. Cross-firing went on for some time during the discussion of the Lock-up nuisance, till Mr O'Beirne moved for an adjournment, when the insurgents showed themselves in their true colors. Notwithstanding the fact that Councillor Whyte was addressing the Chair and speaking to the question, it was claimed (and that to by the learned lawyer) that a motion for adjournment was *always in order*. The Mayor very properly refused to put the motion until Mr Whyte had done speaking, when (mark it well) six dignified (!) Councillors deliberately rose and left their seats, breaking up the quorum. Now as this is a direct question of right and wrong, we give the rule relating to motion for adjournment:

BY-LAW NO. I.

Rule 14. "A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, *provided such motion be so made as not to interrupt a member while addressing the chair and confining himself to the question in debate.*"

Mr. O'Beirne and his cronies ought to be frowned upon for such ruffianly conduct. They could not have been ignorant of the rule for it is one of their own adoption.—This case will serve to show the disposition of the men, and such acts will continue to be perpetrated unless the rate-payers take the matter in hand. When two servants are continually quarrelling it stands to reason that their master will be the sufferer, and if the present state of things is allowed to go on the Town must be the loser in the *fracas*. The Mayor expresses himself willing to resign his post if the people disapprove of his conduct. Councillors will take no such manly course although it is alike open to them, for certain defeat awaits them. There is but one way to remedy the evil: let a requisition be drawn up and signed for a meeting of the rate-payers; let the sense of that meeting be taken, and the condemned compelled to desert the stronghold.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY!

The programme for Thursday next, 24th May, is a pretty large one. It affords sports for all tastes.

The Rifle Corps will be out on parade, and a muster of the Sedentary Militia will take place on the Court House Green.

The Victoria Quadrille Club will hold a Social Ball in Scott's Rooms in the evening, to which a limited number of outsiders will be admitted by ticket. See advertisement.

The Band of Hope Division Sons of Temperance, Smith, will hold a Soiree on the grounds adjoining their Division Room, in Hall's neighborhood; a rustic tent will be erected on the grounds for the occasion.—Rev. JAMES A. DAVIDSON, the noted Temperance lecturer, and several other eloquent Speakers will address the meeting.—We advise every one who can enjoy a quiet ride of four miles and a social tea meeting to go to the Sons' Soiree.

The Good Templars of Mount Pleasant also hold a Soiree on Thursday to which the public are invited.

There is some talk of John Fowler running an Excursion train to Port Hope, but we have seen no official announcement yet.

Gentlemen admirers of the turf may expect a pleasant day at the Whitby races. The list of prizes is large, and the good people of Whitby generally try to entertain visitors on such occasions with a great deal of courtesy.

A pic-nic excursion to Whitby on the steamer *Maple Leaf*, offers a rare chance for a cheap sail on the Lake. The *Maple Leaf* will leave Port Hope harbor at 7 a. m., and the fare to Whitby and back will be only 50 cents.

Next week the *Examiner* will be distributed to Town subscribers on Wednesday evenings; advertisements for that issue must be handed in by 2 o'clock, p. m.

QUICK TIME.—By the new running arrangement on the Port Hope road, we have the Toronto morning papers on our table at 10.50 a. m., with Parliamentary telegraph despatches dated at Quebec noon morning at 12 o'clock. We think this is up to the New York lightning express train.

☞ The Licensed Inspector is instructed to enforce the act requiring that barrooms, &c., shall be closed from Saturday night till Monday morning. This is commendable.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We have been requested to announce that Rev. Jas. A. Davidson the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next. Mr Davidson has in the last seven years delivered upwards of 300 lectures on his favorite theme in the principal Towns and Cities of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Great Britain, and with the extended experience of his late tour his lecture cannot fail to be one of the highest interest. Admission free.

☞ The veritable "Sam Slick" in all his travels never met a truer specimen of a *mean man* than it was our fate to stumble across not many days ago. Happening in a certain book-store in town we were attentively engaged when a long, lank-looking gentleman (!) strode in with a newspaper in his hand which he had *borrowed* from the book-seller, and throwing it down on the counter quietly remarked that "there wasn't much in it." If any person will show us a meaner man or tell us of a meaner action than that we will "yield the point, and turn clock-maker."

☞ Before starting out shopping be sure to look at the advertisements in our columns. Only liberal men advertise, and a good bargain can never be had from a stingy merchant.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 14th, 1860.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Toole, Morrow, Ormond, O'Beirne, Chamberlen, Ryan, Harty, Maloney, Whyte and McDougall.

The minutes of the last meeting were signed.

The Mayor called the attention of the Council to the filthy condition of the Lock-up, stating that there was no ventilation and that a fortnight ago Mr. Morrow had furnished it with a tin vessel, for the use of persons confined, that it had been continually used without being emptied, and the place was now unfit for habitation. He requested the Council to provide some remedy, so that the health of the prisoners should not be endangered, otherwise he would be obliged to order its disuse.

Mr. Oliver N. Bradley's account amounting to $13 00 was ordered to be paid, as also that of Mr. John R. Benson, amounting to $30 00. The account of Mr. A Edminson for work done on the streets last year was on the recommendation of the Finance Committee refused payment. The By-law appointing Mr. Lundy Trustee in place of Mr. Chanton was passed.

Mr. O'Beirne moved seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That with a view to making the estimates of expenditure for the present year, the streets and bridges, and fire committee be requested to report as soon as possible to the Council the amount that will be required for expenditure in connection with the different departments during he year.—*Carried.*

Mr Chamberlen moved seconded by Mr Ryan,—That the Clerk be requested to sell by public Auction on Monday, May 21st, the Market Tolls of the Town in accordance with the Market By-law, and that it be advertised in both the papers of the Town and by public hand-bills.

The Mayor thought it was rather sharp practice to deal with the market question so summarily. Some of the Councillors were not in their seats and there was a good deal of difference in opinion about the tolls; for his part he was in favour of obliging sellers of country produce to come to the market, but while they got no value for their money he was opposed to exacting tolls. He condemned the By-law.

Mr Maloney moved seconded by Mr Whyte—in amendment,—That the consideration of the question be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The amendment was put and lost, the original motion was carried.

Mr Toole moved seconded by Mr McDougall,—That Messrs Morrow, Ryan, Whyte, Ormond and O'Beirne be appointed a special committee to examine into the matter between Mr Carthcart and the Town with a view of ascertaining exactly what can be done towards the collection of arrears of the tolls and report to the Council at the next meeting.—*Carried.*

Mr Toole moved seconded by Mr McDougall,—That the railroad committee be instructed to call on Mr John Fowler and ascertain what his intentions are in regard to the matter between him and the Town and particularly the last half-years rent now past due.—*Carried.*

Mr Chamberlen asked if there was anything before the Council.

The Mayor answered that the state of the Lock-up was before the Council. He wanted them to say they would or would not put in a condition that it might be used with safety to a prisoner's health. He wanted to know what they would do with the stink-pot.

Mr O'Beirne said he saw no difference between a convict in the Penitentiary and a prisoner in the Lock-up. In the Penitentiary the prisoners were made to clean their cells, and the constable on liberating prisoners from the Lock-up should make them carry off their Retorts.

The Mayor said that he would not allow a constable to commit such an outrage upon the feelings of a prisoner as to make him in daylight carry out the vessel and return it clean. And as to Mr O'Beirne's comparing the social condition of a convict with that of a drunken man in the lock-up, it was out of comparison altogether, for sometimes respectable men got into the lock-up.

Mr Ormond in amendment—Do you call a man respectable who gets drunk, sir.

The Mayor—Yes, Mr. Ormond, and you may recollect a pleasant who not very long ago was a perfect sot who would not like it to be said of him he was not respectable.

Mr O'Beirne excited—Mr Mayor this continual insult the state of the lock-up exists only in your imagination. And if it is a nuisance could you not employ some person to carry out the stinkpot every day.

The Mayor—Mr O'Beirne I am glad to say that the state of the population of this town is not so degraded as to become such characters as will be willing to do that dirty work. And I should be afraid in making the proposition I might be told to do it myself. [A very excited scene ensued in which the council in their endeavor to calm the irate Mayor lost all for the exception of a few, their dignity.] No person shall be incarcerated in it.

Mr. Toole would remind the Mayor that when it was decided to use the present site for a lock-up he agreed to it.

The Mayor—Yes I urged the Council to build a suitable place which they refused to do; but they undertook to ventilate and heat and provide with proper conveniencies the place selected, which being the most I could get from them I had to consent to take. But now it is finished, and not one of these things attended to.

Mr Whyte rose to speak

Mr O'Beirne moved that the Council do now adjourn.

The Mayor—Mr O'Beirne your motion is out of order, Mr Whyte has the floor.

Mr O'Beirne, in a rage—Mr Mayor do you understand that I move an adjournment.

The Mayor—Yes I understand it, but you have had your say and as long as any other councillor desires to be heard I shall hear him.

Mr O'Beirne—Then Mr Mayor if you will not put my motion for adjournment we will adjourn ourselves.

Accordingly Messrs Toole, Morrow, Ormond, Ryan and O'Beirne left their seats and the Council being without a quorum broke up in confusion.

Quebec Correspondence.

The debate on the Resolutions continued: Benjamin speaks in defence of the Union: fails to meet the real issue—McGee shows that the Constitution of 1840 is nearly abolished—Sandfield McDonald admits something else than the double majority will in the end be required—Dorion supports the resolutions—The details of the Ministerial plan of Confederation demanded: do the Conservatives propose a written constitution and elective Governor?

QUEBEC, May 5, 1860.

The Government have set upon one of their weakest men to reply to Mr. Brown. Mr. Benjamin on Wednesday took the floor, but did not attempt to meet any of the hard facts argued by Mr. Brown. He denounced the policy of the opposition as "miserable" "mean", and employed other epithets to express his detestation of it, but he did not dare to attempt to meet the facts in any tangible way. He did deny that Upper Canada paid two-thirds of the revenue, he did not believe that legislation that Upper Canada desires, she cannot obtain. he did not deny that the patronage of the Crown is dispensed to the Ministry.—He contented himself as was to be expected with abusing the opposition. He wound up by moving the previous question, which I believe the ministerialists will vote for. This is done in order to prevent any amendments to Mr. Brown's resolutions, and in order to prevent free discussion. It is a cowardly proceeding worthy of its supporters.

On Thursday, the debate was resumed by Mr. McGee who announced his intention of supporting the resolutions and made a speech of great power. He showed that the constitution of 1840 had been greatly modified since it was enacted—that of its 60 clauses 22 had been repealed—and that its essential features were abolished. He alluded particularly to the change by which the Legislative Council has been made elective, which is of course a complete blow at the British system, and yet the Tories who now cry out that the opposition policy is revolutionary aided in carrying it. Mr. McGee also showed that we have had 3 different constitutions in Canada within 16 years, and that each one was shrewly defended. Just so to-day some defend the remains of the constitution of 1840.

Sandfield McDonald spoke also on Thursday. He announced that he did not think his pet plan of saving the country, the double majority would not be a permanent cure, and he admitted that if the census showed Upper Canada to have much larger majority than Lower Canada, he should propose some other remedy. What that would be he did not tell. He is opposed to Representation by Population. This shows that he even is prepared to take another. The Tories propose a general confederation of the Provinces. Perhaps the *Review* will tell us whether the local governors are to be elective—whether there is to be a written constitution—and who is to preside over the general confederation? It is time the ministerialists let us know the details of their plan. They fancy they are mighty smart in demanding the details of the opposition policy. What of the Galt-Cartier Ross scheme of confederation? Is it to die still-born?

Mr. Dorion declared himself for dissolution of the Union, and the formation of two or more local governments according to his plan of 1856. He thought Upper Canada would strive to have 250,000 greater population than Lower Canada when the census is taken, and said the question could not be shirked as Lower Canada would offer representation by Population he thought the Convention plan the true remedy.

The debate was to have been continued to-day, but neither Cauchon nor Foley were ready, and two or three hours were wasted in useless discussion relating to procedure. The debate is to be resumed on Monday. Cartier says he will bring it to a close then. John A. McDonald has not been in the House for several days. The most painful rumours are in circulation as to the cause of his absence, he is of course in the city—Prerogative is expected to take place by the 15th.

THE WEDDING OF THE MICROSCOPE. We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALLADIAL MEDIAN and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVERISH AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the nature of water from decayed and decaying vegetables. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found the germs to contain distinct organisms, viz: Vibrio, Cornet-spouting precisely with which to fill the blood of Ague subjects. They range 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and takes their long continued life or thickness of form as they are in the system. He mentions that they resemble in character the other parasites of animals, or such as the germ of rotten or of a dead body, the pill of which we have to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in unbaked flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole blood. Yeast, through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a formation of vegetation which grows, feeds, and goes to seed in a short time. Blood in unless distinctly vegetable, but has much the appearance of animal life, although its motion cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have distinguished is that it is organic sub-

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I see in your last week's paper that some of our city fathers moved that my letter be not received as it was couched in disrespectful language towards the Council. What deplorable ignorance, but it is in keeping with that body. The letter was not addressed to the Council, it was addressed to his Worship the Mayor, as the letter itself will show. By giving it an insertion you will oblige,

Yours &c.,
WM. ARNOT.

(COPY.)
Peterboro', May 1, 1860.

To A. Sharpe Esq., Mayor.

SIR,—I would call your attention to the side walk in front of the shop that I now occupy, as it is in a very dangerous state. I have spoken to Councillors Ormond, Morrow, O'Beirne and Cluney, but none of them seems to know any thing about it. As you are (in my judgment) not only Mayor but Council, I appeal to you to order a new side-walk to be laid down. If this is not done without delay I will take steps to have it done, I would have laid this letter out to you last night, but I was glad to know the Hall was more profitably employed. By attending to the side-walk you will confer a favor to your

Obedient servant,
WM. ARNOT.

THE DUMMER DIFFICULTY AGAIN!

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen and read in your issue of the 26th ult., a letter signed G. Archbill, dated the 11th of April, and directed to W. Cluney, Esqr., Mayor of this Municipality, to be read at a meeting held at Mr Thos. Hambridge's, Dummer, on the 12th of April last. And believing, with my grand-mother, "that one story is good till another is told," I take the liberty of soliciting your impartial paper that we may, for the benefit of your many readers, examine for a short time [illegible] matter.

1st. He says I was not a legal candidate from the fact that a poll had been taken between Geo. Payne and Walter Douglass, qualified candidates, regularly proposed and seconded, for nearly, if not fully, two hours before I was brought forward." Now I would ask Mr. Hill where he gets this information, I have too high an opinion of Payne's truthfulness, in stating the false declaration to admit of saying, to suppose he ever made such a statement. Mr. Hill says, "there are persons who can prove that such was the case." I call on Mr. Hill to name one creditable person will make the statement, the man cannot be found; all who were present at the commencement of the election know that the polling commenced in less than five minutes after Payne and Douglass were nominated, and as we did not object to this step at the time, we do not object now, yet we claim one full hour from the commencement of the election for nominating candidates, and we are prepared to prove, by at least two creditable persons, that my nomination took place in something less than forty minutes after the commencement of the Election. Mr. Hill further says, "the second poll book given to the Clerk by the Returning Officer shows it is pretty plainly, besides proving that his first was a false one. But it would have been rendered still more evident had it given in the original po

nation at Warsaw on the 19th of January last, authorizing me to proceed at once against the Clerk and Geo. Payne, and voting the necessary funds.

But, Mr. Editor, I fear I have already trespassed on too much of your space, and shall conclude by saying that the movers and seconders at the Hasbidge meeting, reside in another ward, and are fast earning for themselves no enviable notoriety.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
WM. MANLEY.

Dummer, May 7th, 1860.

Latest from Europe,

BY THE "ASIA."

The steamship Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 28th, and touched at Queenstown on the 29th ult. arrived at New York yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 26th, the Reform Bill was debated at length, Lord John Russell being the principal speaker. No action was taken, and the debate was further adjourned till the 30th ultimo.

On the 27th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that Government were doing all in their power to stop the slave trade in coolies between China and Cuba, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject.

His Lordship also, in reply to enquiries on the subject, explained the present position of the negotiations for a Congress on the Savoy question. He stated that the French Government thought the Congress should not meet until the Sardinian Parliament had ratified the cession of Savoy, and that they demurred to the proposal that there should be no civil or military occupation of Savoy until the decision of the Conference was arrived at. The Prussian government held the same views as the English Cabinet, but the other powers had not been communicated with.

The bill abolishing church rates was debated and finally read a third time by a vote of 235 to 226.

The frauds on the Union Bank of London, by Pullinger the Cashier, attracted much attention. A subordinate cashier, Edward J. Lyttleton, had also been arrested, a deficiency of £1,240 having been discovered in his accounts. He attributed the deficiency to Pullinger.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Sevastopol, stating that the English graves there had been violated, and that the remains of Commander Hammett was entirely unburied, and lie bleaching in the sun. The latter eulogizes the conduct of Col. Graham, the American contractor at Sebastopol, for the expense and trouble he has voluntarily incurred to keep the cemeteries in order and repair delapidations.

The Sailors' Home, Liverpool, was destroyed by fire one Saturday night, April 28th, and thirty lives lost.

THE LATE FIGHT.—A sporting paper says:—"On Friday night Sayers and Heenan met at Owen Swift's. Whilst at the latter place a gentleman came in, and without speaking a word, put into Tom's hand a new £5 Bank of England note, and then walked out of the house. On the same evening Lord Stamford requested Tom, when leaving Epsom, to pay him a visit, as Lady Stamford wished particularly to see him, as she had a handsome present to make him. The House of Commons, on Friday, collected nearly £200 for him, all grades of politicians subscribing. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Gideon intend giving him £50 each; and a committee of gentlemen, with two gentlemen at their head, will be appointed to invest the money for him, so that he can receive it in weekly sums. At George Beyer's, Black Horse, Cranden Street, on Saturday night, two gentlemen came into the bar—one gave George £20, and the other £10 for the brave Tom Sayers, as a reward for his pluck and gallantry." A letter has been received from the Champion intimating his intention of being in Liverpool on Friday or Saturday, when the purse of £120 subscribed on 'Change will, no doubt, be presented to him in public. The subscription for Heenan is going on with spirit, especially among the American captains and officers at this port, and it is not unlikely that Heenan will at no distant day, also be invited to Liverpool to receive a purse of £300 or £400.—*Liverpool Post.*

FRANCE.

Rumors were rife in Paris on Wednesday, of another Italian attempt against the life of the Emperor. It is certain that several Italians were arrested before their Majesties left for the fancy ball which was given that evening by the Empress at the mansion of her minister, the Duchess of Alba. The *fete* was magnificent; 200,000 francs were expended to the electric lights and decorations. Their Majesties concealed their persons under dominoes. Lord Cowley was present.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was expected to visit Paris shortly.

AUSTRIA.

It is now stated that the late Baron Bruck was dismissed from the Ministry of Finance, just before his death, on account of his complicity in the late gigantic frauds, and he expiated his offence by committing suicide. A Vienna dispatch gives the following particulars:—"When the body of Baron Bruck was judiciously examined, a cut, which extended from the jugular vein to the fore part of the throat, was found.—The unfortunate man had also inflicted wounds on the inner part of both wrists.—The contents of the stomach are being analyzed by the sworn medical authorities, no suspicions are entertained that he swallowed poison." Another despatch says that the cut in the neck was only superficial, and that death was caused from loss of blood at the wrists.

It is asserted that the Hungarians regarded the new letters patent of the Emperor of Austria as of no value whatever.

It is reported at Vienna that Austria has for some time past been endeavoring to persuade Prussia to enter into an alliance, on the basis of a mutual guarantee of their respective territories. Up to the present time Prussia has not consented to guarantee Venetia.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel continued his progress in Italy. Count Cavour had returned to Turin.

Advices from Sicily state that the insurgents continued to keep up a guerilla warfare in the interior of the country.

THE POPE AND HIS ARMY.

The *Opinione Nationale* confirms the following statistics on General de Lamoriciere and his principal officers:—

"For the defence of seven millions, the power of the Pope [illegible] has only been constituted by French bayonets. The result of any troops is now reduced to 15,000 men. In the Pope able to dispose of a disposable force having in contact of Austrian territory [illegible] Spain, [illegible] Piedmont, [illegible] Lamoriciere, [illegible] General Commander, a Belgian, named Lefebvre, [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] Austrian, [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] Austrian, [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] Austrian

Agricultural.

YOUNG FARMERS.

An English gentleman coming to Canada would think trade or commerce of any kind beneath him, but would not consider his dignity at all lowered by becoming a farmer. On the contrary, to cultivate his own acres would be, in his eyes, an essentially aristocratic employment, as it has been, and is in almost every country in the world. True, he would find difficulties in hiring labor in this as compared with older countries, and would have to be more dependent on his own ingenuity and toil,—a difficulty which might induce him to remove to a city and seek some other business probably with little success;—but his first choice would be farming. Now, how comes it that so many of the aspiring youth bred to agriculture seek to get away from the most noble, most useful, most independent, and, we might say, most desirable of all callings? We have seen not a few young men, vigorous and powerful in mind and body, with the glow of health on their cheeks and good-nature beaming in their eyes,—young men who might aspire to anything in any walk of life,—we have seen rush, we say, come into the city and seek round for situations, where no situations are to be found. They were willing to do anything, and for any remuneration, just to get a beginning; but nobody wanted beginners who were already men. And if they had succeeded in their search, they would only be at the beginning of mortifications. They would be ordered about and frequently found fault with; they would find themselves, for a while, at least helplessly in the way, for no one has any time in business to explain over, thing to beginners. They would be closely confined; lose, in a great measure, their robust health and elasticity, and often sigh for their green fields and lowing cattle again. Now to such young men we would say: Agriculture, horticulture and fruit-growing, offer quite as high prizes as commerce,—a fact of which Panton, Downing and Strauss offer familiar illustrations,—and Canada needs intelligent, enterprising cultivators more than any other class.

Nor is agriculture a distasteful pursuit.—The pleasantest sight in the world, perhaps, is a large field of turnips or carrots in long, straight rows, covering the earth with their beautiful dark green leaves; or a field of wheat bearing a waving sea of heavy ears at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre; or a flock of sheep, fat, full, fleeced, clean and contented, grazing on the hill sides. Indeed every man has such a natural craving for agricultural pursuits, that mechanics, lawyers and mechanics, generally speaking, wish to make a fortune in order to retire to a farm and have finer cattle and better crops than anybody else. Ever since the expulsion from Eden, also, men, and still more women, have wished for a garden in which to spend their leisure hours. Now, what every body desires as the result of a life of successful toil, namely, a farm and garden, should not be lightly esteemed by those who are born and brought up on them.—*Witness.*

UNRULY ANIMALS.

I will tell you how I avoid having unruly animals. I believe that, as a general rule our domestic animals are never unruly except as they are taught by their owners or those having charge of them. Some persons, when removing stock from one field to another, will let down a few of the top bars; or if they don't happen to have bars or a gate just where they wish to turn through, they will throw off a few of the top rails, and force the animals to jump the balance: and after driving the stock over, they will put up a part of the bars, or rails thrown down, leaving the fence lower in that place than in any other, as a temptation to the stock to jump back at the place where they had been taught to go over.

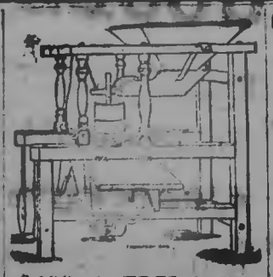
Now, sir, my practice is the reverse of all this; if I wish to turn hogs, sheep or calves through a common rail fence, I make what is termed a slip gap, letting down just enough of the bottom rails to let the animal pass, thus teaching them to go under rather than over the fence; and in letting cattle through bars I prefer to have a bar at the top letting them pass under; and if it rubs their backs a little all the better. But there is another fault, too common with some farmers. If fences are poor, in consequence of a scarcity of material, they should be the more carefully watched, if a rail gets thrown off, put it up immediately; if weeds or grass grow near the fence, on the opposite side from which your stock run, tempting them to reach over, and by this means push the fence down, remove the difficulty immediately out of the way. I am well satisfied that with proper care there is no necessity of having unruly stock, even with poor fences. Give them plenty of food and water; keep them comfortable, and they will not be unruly unless you teach them. I have raised several bulls within the last few years, some five or six of which I have sold; none of them have, to my knowledge ever jumped a fence. One of them now four years old last spring, is owned by a man whose fences are very poor, and although a bull owned by a near neighbor of his, two years younger, is in the habit of jumping any fence that comes in his way, in the neighborhood—even in or out of the field where this bull was at the time—he still maintains his orderly character.—*Ohio Farmer.*

MANGEL WURZEL.

This is one of the best roots adapted to our dry, hot climate. It contains about half as much again nutritive matter as turnips, and will produce a much heavier crop per acre; but it requires rich land and good cultivation. The soil should be warm, deep and thoroughly pulverized. It will grow on heavier land than the turnip or root-bage. Prepare the land this month, and sow about the first of June, in rows 20 to 24 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows. If the seed is soaked three or four days in warm water and then rolled in gypsum, it will start sooner, and the plants will be more likely to get the start of the weeds. The plants should be thinned out when about two inches high, and if possible the work should be done when the ground is moist after rain. The same remarks will apply to white and yellow sugar beets.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

This terrible disease has appeared among cattle in some parts of Massachusetts, and has caused great alarm. It is generally held, though we have known instances to the contrary, where a good part of a herd have been attacked with, recovered. The disease has been known in this country in years past, but did not spread. The Legislature of Massachusetts have authorized commissioners to visit the infected districts, and to have all cattle that are affected killed and buried—the State to pay the owners the value of the cattle. It is hoped that by these means the disease will be confined to its present limits.



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All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

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The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

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REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

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M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860

It is so—Come and See!

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16

FOR SALE.

150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 14th October, 1859 42

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF,"

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WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m., Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 9th, 1860. 14

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Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

DOILY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1859. 51

FOR SALE.

ON Reasonable Terms, Lot Number 21 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to

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March 24, 1860. 13

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Apply to the proprietor,

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BRITANNIA LIFE
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CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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Toronto, April 20, 1859.

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Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

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Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the south concession of Dummer, between lots 3 and 4.

March, 1860. 12-4in

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Times Office,
Hamilton, March, 1860.

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Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

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December, 14, 1859. 50

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The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 21.

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☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the PUBLISHER must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

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W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

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J. B. BISHER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Rice, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
MARKET AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 23—1y

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1868. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c., always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LEVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 46

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. BOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 10

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Moore's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, &c. George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN SAUNDERS,
IMPORTER of Glassware and Fine Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hervey's Building, west door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 19

BEDDOWICK'S HOTEL,
Choice Whiskey
GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.
THIS public resort, one of the best accommodations, and the finest Bar-Room in the County, is now under the management of the subscriber, who will spare no pains to render it worthy of a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on its former keeper. 11

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Drugs and Patent Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Paints, Brushes, Soaps, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. 37

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
&c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

NOTICE.

A Resolution having been passed by the Town Council that the Inspector of Licenses be requested to take all lawful means to enforce the provisions of the Statute lately passed to prevent the sale of intoxicating Liquors fr m Saturday night to Monday morning. I therefore give all Tavern and Saloon keepers, and all others dealing in spirituous or malt liquors, due notice, that I will prosecute every infringment coming to my knowledge.
WM. CUMMING.
Inspector.
Peterboro', May 14, 1860. 20

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
Court House
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Cane-Green, colored and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke Street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
He has a superior HEARSE in connection with his establishment, to be obtained at any time with 2 hours notice in the town or country, at the most reasonable terms.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS
Received monthly by express, and for sale by
43 T. MEDLEY'S Book Store.

Selected Poetry.

THE PLAYMATE.

The pines were dark on Ramoth's hill,
Their songs were soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow,

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard birds sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year,

For, more to me than birds and flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hands in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy
Who fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May;
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with as sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of uneventful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year,
Her summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There happily with her jewelled hands
She smooths her silken gown,—
No more the homespun lap wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,
The brown nuts on the hill,
And still the May-day flowers make sweet
The woods of Follymill.

The lilies blossom in the pond,
The birds build in the tree,
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the old time seems,—
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face, I hear her voice;
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the crickets build
For other eyes than ours,
That other hands with nuts are filled,
And other laps with flowers?

O playmate in the golden time!
Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds as sweet with birch and fern,
A sweeter memory blow;
And there in spring the vireles sing.
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea,—
The moaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

A Perilous Hour.

I was apprenticed to a decorative painter; but being of a bold, danger-loving turn, I ran away to sea before my time was out.

After some years of knocking about I got tired of a maritime life, and having married and determined to stick to the shore, I got work with a builder whose peculiar line lay in erecting tall chimneys. I had always a very cool head, and could stand on elevations that made most men dizzy, and so I was soon a favorite hand with my master.

We had on one occasion to fasten a lightning conductor which had sprung near the top of a very high chimney, and Mr. Stanning chose myself and one Jas. Colly to do it, as the most daring of his men.—About a half a dozen of us went that morning with a hand-cart, containing the necessary ropes, blocks, the kite, and a box or cradle. Having flown the kite, and dropped its line across the top of the chimney, we soon drew up a rope, at the end of which was a block, through which ran the line whereby we were to be drawn up.

Colly had only been married a fortnight; and as we stepped into the cradle he was hesitatingly asked him if he hadn't a last dying speech to leave for his wife; and then Mr. Stanning having shaken hands with us and bid us be cool and steady, we were drawn up. It was known all over the town that the conductor was to be fixed, though as the day was not named I did not expect we should have had many spectators; but as we got higher, and the view opened under our feet, I saw that the streets were thronged with starers. Colly was very quiet; and when I waved my cap to the people, he said, complainly, that this was no time for such folly, and that he thought I might think of better things than how to amuse those gaping fools, who, he dared say, deserved no better fun than to see us meet with an accident.

I had come up in the best humor, thinking indeed, nothing at out the dangerous ascent; but as we drew nearer and nearer the top, and had nothing as it seemed, belonging to this world near to us but this straining rope, I began to see the peril of the undertaking. What Cooley thought of I don't know, he sat at the bottom of the cradle, never looking out, though I told him he would do better to keep his eyes about him, as that he might grow used to the height.

Good Heavens! what was this? Here we were within a yard of the top projecting coping, and still they were whirling away without slacking speed in the least! I guessed in a moment that they mistook our height, and that with the great purchase of that machine the rope would be broken when the cradle came to the block. I gave up, and catching the rope, climbed hand over hand to the coping. Cooly, too spoke up and followed me. He too got safe, and still they went on winding up, till the rope came again with the strain there was upon it.

Then it snapped, and cradle, block, line and the ends ropes with it, fell down. There were two very poor men left in the most desperate situation.

Poor Colly was completely dazed with affright and the moment he got on the coping which was only a foot and a half broad, he called out, "where can I pray?" And so I said, very solemnly, "Sit down Jack; God will hear us if we pray to him sitting down."

The color of his face was of a transparent blue; and it was distorted and twitched as if he was in a fit. His eyes were quite wild, and drawn into a squint, and he could not sit steady, but swayed his body backward and forward, so that I felt certain that he must topple over.

"Come, Jem, lad," I said, thinking to take the fright off him; "it's bad enough but it can't be mended. Hitch up a bit, and put your arm around the rod—maybe it will steady you."

"Where are you? and where is this rod?" he asked in a very hollow voice, though he was looking straight at me, and the rod was only a foot or two to his left By this I knew that he was gone blind with the fright; and self preservation said, don't go near him; but then I remembered his new-wedded wife, and that taking him all through, he was a very decent fellow; and I thought how I should have liked him to have done if I had been in his case; so I determined to run a bit of a risk in his favor. Of course I durst not go on my feet; but worked myself on by my hands I got to him, and putting my arm round the rod. I had, however, sprung the stapling for yards down, and was so loose that it swayed with him, and I expected any minute to see him falling head and heels down, and the rod tearing away with him.

There was a great bustle down below; people were rushing round the yard, and rushing to get in, but as yet there were but some score of men at the foot of the chimney, and by close looking, I saw them put somebody on a board and carry him gently away towards the engine house. One of the men followed after with a hat in his hand; then I knew that somebody had been hurt with the falling cradle, and that it must be poor Mr. Stanning, as none of our men wore hats. Not a face was turned up to us. I learned afterwards that our men were so taken up with sorrow that so good a man and so kind a master should be killed, that for a while they never tho't about us, and the people outside imagined that we had come down with the cradle; so time were we left for full twenty minutes.

While I was watching them below, feeling very sorry for my poor master, I was startled by a wild laugh from Colly, who began making cat-bells, and yelling as if he was crazed. Then I knew, of course, that he was gone mad.

Even now I tremble when I think of that time. It was horrible to peer down the shaft, black and sooty and yawning, and see a flight of pigeons sweeping round at considerably less height than we were. Then Colly—thank God, he was so dazed that he could not see—called my name three times as I sat fairly cringing in dread that his sight might clear, and with a ghastly grin, and chewing with his mouth, he began working himself toward me. I worked away from him as noiselessly as I could, with every hair of my head standing on end. He followed me twice round the horrid coping, making most hideous noises, and then, being come a second time to the rod, he got an idea in his muddled head that I had fallen over; for he never lost a sense of where he was all through this trying time. Then he tried to get on his feet; but, at the risk of my own life, I could not let the poor fellow rush on certain ruin without one more effort, and I ordred for him to sit down, and he cowered down like a whipped dog, all trembling. I suppose it had been put into his head that I was a dead man speaking to him.

That morning my wife had got a letter from her sister in Canada, and as there was parts that we could a make out, I had put it into my pocket, intending to get our time-keeper to read it for me. It has a scrap of uncovered paper at the bottom; and by another good providence I happened to have a bit of red-head pencil in my pocket. I wrote on the paper, "Get us down—Colly's gone mad." This I shot in my tobacco box, and was fortunate enough to drop it at the feet of a couple of men who were standing by the engine-house door.

Directly all was bustle to rescue us. They got the kite up again, and I watched it mounting slowly—slowly; and when the check twine fell between Colly and myself, I took it in my hand and could have blessed it. Poor Colly, with his teeth chattering, still fancied I was a spirit, and I did all I could to favor that idea until they got another cradle up to us. Then having got him in I scrambled in myself, and clutching him fast, I shouted for them to lower; and so we were got down, he wrestling and fighting with me all the way.

He was in the mad-house for some months and then went to scavengering, for he never had the nerve clear head since that adventure.

ANECDOTES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster when a boy liked reading a great deal better than work, and sometimes endeavored to avoid working with great ingenuity. His father, once going from home for a day or two, charged his son Ezekiel to hoe potatoes, and told Daniel to help Zeke. Ezekiel, absorbed in study and play, neglected the potatoes, and when his father returned and asked him what he had been doing, replied very sheepishly,

"Nothing, sir."

"What have you been doing, Dan?"

"Helping Zeke, as you told me, sir."

Here is another story of the same boy Daniel:

During one of the College vacations he and his brother returned to their father's, in Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the farmer put carpetbag into their hands, and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few awkward strokes then resting on his scythe wiped the sweat from his brow. His father, said:

"What's the matter, Dan?"

"My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered.

His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success.—Something was the matter with his scythe—and it was not long before it wanted fixing again; his father said in a gruff:

"Well, hang it to suit yourself."

Daniel with much composure, hung it on the next tree, and putting on a very grave countenance said:

"It hangs very well, now, Pa; I'm perfectly satisfied."

COURTING OF A SHARP BUSINESS MAN.

Pitts is a fast man, sharp man, a man of business tact, and when Pitts goes into a store to trade he always buys at the lowest cash price, and he says:

"Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll call and take this."

Pitts, like all fast men is partial to women, and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately, Pitts said to himself:

"I am getting rather long in years, and I guess I'll get married."

His business qualities would not let him wait, so off he travels, and calling upon a lady friend, opened the conversation by asking what she thought of getting married.

"Oh, Mr. Pitts, that is an affair in which you know I am not very greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it to yourself."

"But," says Pitts, "you are interested, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red; hesitated, and finally, financially and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him. Whereupon the matter of fact Pitts responded,

"Well, well, I'll look about and if I don't find anybody to suit me better than you I'll come back!"

TAKING A SHOWER BATH.

Doctor—"Well, how did your wife manage her shower bath, deacon?"

Deacon—"She had real good luck. Mrs Moody told her how she managed. She said she had a large oiled silk cap, with a cape to it, like a fireman's, that came all over her shoulders, and——"

Doctor—"She's a fool for her pains; that's not the way."

Deacon—"So my wife thought——"

Doctor—"Your wife did nothing of the sort I hope?"

Deacon—"O, no doctor, she used an umbrella."

Doctor—"What! used an umbrella!—Zounds, what good did the shower bath do her?"

Deacon—"She said she felt better. Her clothes wasn't wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till the water had trickled off, and said 'twas cool and delightful, and just like a little shower in the summer."

A MAN BURNED AT THE STAKE IN TEXAS.

BUCHANAN, TEXAS, April 25th, 1860.

Allow me a place in your columns for the following recital of a tale of horror; but one of many of which this section of our country is the theatre, but which for obvious reasons are kept out of public prints; and especially out of those honest and patriotic sheets which would hold them up in their true colours to the destination of an enlightened people.

A young man, whose name and residence I shall suppress for fear of harrowing the feelings of a fond mother and sisters to whom "ignorance is bliss," came into this country as a "colporteur:" he had a valuable stock of maps, books, &c., consisting mainly of Bibles and religious works, the standard of the Christian work, histories, (Prescott's and others,) school books and atlases, and unfortunately for him, a few copies of the "Impending Crisis," and some tracts favoring the cause of freedom.

These were accidently seen by some intense pro-Slaveryite, who raised the hue-and-cry against the "d—d Yankee Abolition Book Pedlar." A mob soon had him in their clutches, and he was at once unmercifully flogged, and robbed of his waggon and its contents. Here, perhaps, the affair would have ended, but just at this juncture a negro man was brought upon the ground, purporting to have been caught running away from master with a forged fire pass in his pocket, he, the negro was then lashed to a tree, and after a most barbarous beating he was told to say who had given him the pass. The half-dead and terrified negro, glad of a chance to save himself, and well knowing who his captors wished him to accuse, pointed out the colporteur, adding also, in answer to artful questions, that he had received a knife from the pedlar, with the advice to take it and cut his way to freedom, and to burn his master's house over his head in revenge for the barbarous treatment he had received.—Now of all this there was no proof but the word of the negro, who would have told anything to procure his own pardon; and yet it was enough for the infuriated mob, now numbering about 150 owners of slaves, their overseers and sons.

After a short consultation, the poor man was delivered into the hands of six of the most furious of the crowd. These rolled the waggon under a tree, covered it over with dry faggots, and over the whole of it poured a barrel of tar; having first stripped their victim and immersed him in the same, they passed a rope around his neck and over a limb. Then raising him at that his then lonely convicted foe, by all the combustible pile, the negro was made apply the flaming torch, and thus the fearful tragedy closed in the ruins of the hellishly constructed funeral pile, and the shrieks of the agonized victim.

In justice to outraged humanity, I must say that this was witnessed by those who would have had it otherwise, but too few to avail aught against the infuriated mob.
—*Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.*

ESSAYS.—We throw open our columns to the students of compositions, believing this to be one of the best means of encouraging a taste for literature, and the developing of native talent. We will be happy to receive contributions from our readers and the public, and articles will always find a willing place in our columns, subject of course to our judgment and pleasure. Below is a well-written production by a youthful aspirant:—

For the Examiner,

ON THE STUDY OF THE WORKS OF GOD.

By the above title we designate what is sometimes called (though erroneously) the works of nature, (for nature is not a cause but an effect) and they constitute the most ancient volume of information, that has ever been opened for the inspection of men.—Long ere the art of Printing was invented, or man had learned to engrave on rock, or write on the leaves of trees, "The Book of Nature" was opened to his wondering eye covered with the parentings of the Deity. But the antiquity of Creation does not take away its attractiveness. To man it is ever fresh and ever new. The lapse of ages neither withers its beauty nor dims its glory; it has lost none of its power to kindle brightness in the eye, and to wake up joy in the heart of the student, by its wondrous scenes and multiform productions. The poorest of mankind, as well as the titled aristocrat, have a property in the green earth, and the blue sky, coextensive with personal liberty; and in the scenery of the one, and the sublimity of the other, it is their privilege to find the fountains of rational delight. Every thing in and around us bears the impress of Divinity, and is calculated to give solid pleasure and real enjoyment.

The most obvious feature of Creation is *variety*. If we survey the heavenly bodies we find they do not present to the dim distance a uniform appearance. They all differ. Some are remarkable for softness, others for radiance. Here a lonely orb glows out in peerless brightness; there a multitude cluster so closely, that to the naked eye they seem to melt into a mystic sea of light. Turn to earth, and what great wonders does it not present to the eye of the student, mountains and plains, hills and valleys, lakes, rivers and water-falls, forests and luxriant landscapes meet the vision, and charm the heart. In a selected locality, the upland, the dell, and the streamlet, the ancient oak, and the tender saplings, the wheat-field, the meadow, and the garden, present the most pleasing combinations imaginable. Even the sandy desert has its rocks, and verdant patches, and refreshing waters to relieve it a painful dreariness. The productions of the earth are commerable and vary with the seasons, and the climes in which they grow. Necessaries, comforts, and luxuries, abound to gratify the desires, and refresh the spirits, and to renovate the physical energies of mankind.

Vastness is another of the remarkable characteristics of creation. Among trees the cedars of Lebanon have long been famed for size; but the withering breath of time is reducing their number. The Bible speaks of them in the language of poetry, and travellers of every nation have written of them. Among caverns, the Peak of Derbyshire and Frederickshall in Scandinavia, have delighted thousands, and created in the mind of the observer sensations of awe and wonder. But the minuteness of the works of Creation presents a singular contrast to its vastness. The solid earth upon which we dwell is composed of exceedingly diminutive atoms. The vast ocean, also is composed of small globules, every one of which is a world in miniature. How any one can doubt the existence of a great first cause, and this too amidst the wide-spread wonders of the universe, is indeed a riddle. The Atheists of a former age, such as Voltaire and some of their successors, in this, such as the reputed author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," seemed to have been deprived of the use of their eyes, for had they not, they never would have written as they have done. Logical their writings are not; and sneering declamation is a thing they all excel in. Paley says, "wherever there is design there must be a designer," and this is displayed in all the works of God. In the great out of the forest whose top points to Heaven, as well as in the daisy that carpets the sod, the beauty of whose tint, cast into the shade the mightiest efforts of earth's greatest painters. "The fool hath saith in his heart, there is no God." How true the language of inspiration, and really none but a fool could e'er give utterance to such a sentiment.

In conclusion, every department of Nature, (and knowledge) is self rewarding. To aim at acquiring knowledge ought to be the object of every human being, preferring the real and the useful to the trivial and the frivilous! To entertain the notions that have led to great actions, and great events, such as the patronizing and love of country of a Milton, contrasted with the selfishness and inordinate ambition of a Napoleon, is indirectly profitable to wading through realms of fiction and romance. Let young men channel the navel with its (often) impure scenes and false pictures of human life; though a Scott or a James have written them, and read in their stand works of a more solid and elevating cast. The world is full of the beautiful, and the useful, and a wide invitation is given to call the one and to entwine the other. Variety and beauty is present everywhere, and he who loves knowledge will find flowers strewn on his path, whether his aim be to be visit the Falls of Niagara or the Pyramids of Egypt.

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, 19th May, 1860.

RHYMES FOR LITTLE POLITICIANS.

BY SIR. SYLLABUS.

Who killed Cock Bronze?
I said Foley—a dead just and lady
I killed Cock Bronze.

Who saw him die?
I saddowned Connor,
(Smiling) I did an my knee;
I saw him die.

So we'll go on living and saying our prayers
For Georgy is dead and nobody cares.
—*Grumbler.*

LESSONS OF THE PRIZE RING.

[*From the London Saturday Review.*]

The Home Secretary has given a sensible and practical answer to the clamorous that the law did not interfere more decisively to prevent the great prize-fight. He says, in substance, that men will fight, and therefore it is well to teach them how to fight fairly, and then in the function of the prize-ring. Respectable and fashionable people cannot alter human nature by advertising their eyes in pious horror from proceedings which the mass of the working population, and of the sportsmen and soldiers of the country, regard with eager interest. Even in "Discussion Forums" the pretensions of Sayers and Heenan to the belt have been debated by the orators who worshiped the so-called heroism of Orsini. Surely this is again to civilization. If you were to inquire throughout England, you would find that, whenever you get among men of active habits, hardy frames, and ready courage, here existed a disposition to uphold prize-fighting. If you looked along the front of a regiment on parade and picked out the smartest soldier you could see there, you would discover by a few questions that he took an intelligent interest in the battle for the champion's belt. It is one way of dealing with this wide-spread taste for boxing to deny its general existence, and to denounce its unsatisfactions. Another, and perhaps a better way, to endeavor to regulate and improve a practice which we cannot extirpate. Nothing is more certain than that the passion for sports which many worthy people call coarse and brutal and barbarous is a principal characteristic of the classes from which the ranks of the British army are chiefly drawn. It is all very well to picture to the mind a soldier, intelligent, gentle, good and brave, but that is not the sort of stuff out of which you can raise regiments. Such a man may be found here and there. The body of the men are composed of men rather dull of apprehension rather rough in manner, not better than they should be in conduct, and with tempers that may be best described by the oft-repeated comparison to the bull-dog. Perhaps the picture we have drawn is not a pretty one, but the men who might have sat for it are simply the finest soldiers in the world.—Such men love prize-fighting, and their fathers and brothers whom they left at home love it also, and social philosophers may as well recognize this feature of the national character, and consider how to turn it to the best account.

Some persons there are who admit the importance of the art of self-defence, and yet shrink from the violence of the prize-ring. The decorous compromise adopted by such persons consists in approving the great sparring with padded gloves, but condemning downright hard hitting with the naked fists. But among the lower classes, the number of persons who would spar without desiring to fight forms a minority so insignificant as that of the gentle and intellectual soldiers in the British army. The truth is that sparring, *if it be not backed upon as a preparation for possible fighting, is a mere sham*; and, unless it be in the commercial world, shams are not popular in this country. *We believe that the true reason why fencing is so little practised by Englishmen is that it is a mere rehearsal*, and that the actual performance never comes. But if a couple of boxers, gentle or supple, get tired of using the gloves, they may take them off, just, as Mr. Swivveller says, "to make things more real and pleasant;" and they are not likely to do each other any injury which time and a few simple remedies will not set right. It is true that some days after the fight they will make such ugly figures that they must keep indoors for fear of shocking a humane public with their battered and discolored visages; but if they would faintly and remotely imitate in their ordinary lives the rules and diet and exercise which are the religion of the prize-ring, they would speedily attain to some conception of that pure and healthy state of body in which great exertion and violent injuries may be sustained almost without perceptible effect. Nothing is more remarkable about the fight than the slight impression produced upon one at least of the combatants by so many severe blows. As Sayers was so much shorter than Heenan, he had no chance of touching him without coming fairly within the range of his long arm; and whenever he did so, that arm was shot out at him with unfailing vigor, and almost the only choice Sayers had was whether he should take the blow upon his arm or in his face. His arm was injured in stopping those repeated blows, and made time must elapse before it will get well.—The blows which he did not stop with his arm of course took effect upon his countenance; and yet any one who saw him right and forty hours after the fight would scarcely have guessed, except from his damaged arm, that it had taken place. Now, this is a fact which is perfectly attested, and which deserves attentive consideration. It must be owned that some of us are likely to appear in the prize-ring, but it may happen to the most loathsome and refined of men to get bruised in a railway carriage, or bashed by a horse, or pricked by the ornate bayonet of a brother-patriot at the volunteers' drill. Well, then if such a calamity were to occur to one who was leading an ordinary London life, he would not recover from its effects by any means so rapidly as Sayers did from his predicament by Heenan. It is the simple truth that prize-fighters show us the way in which we should do well to walk. Their training is nothing more or less than hearing Nature free to do her work unhindered by intemperance, or sloth, or excessive mental labor. In ancient times crowns were almost without hospitals, but the soldiers, as may suppose, were in as good condition as the modern prize-fighters. Pugilism, gymnastics, and any was the only surgery, and if these were neither unnecessary nor injurious, as another generation regards anesthetics, or another generation regards vaccination, we should have the pathology of surgery greatly simplified, and the number of surgeons greatly diminished. It is certainly a curious fact that the only persons who seem to make habitual athletic exercises and do well to act upon the principle to which Bayard and Heenan owed their wonderful power of endurance. It is true, first we do not all live, like the prize-fighters, by our exertions. But the very men who have made an efficient combination play, [illegible] in the training man of Liverpool, [illegible] year, a steady-handed mercantile [illegible] companion, and, in course of years, a [illegible] old age of which death will hardly get the better.

There is one point on which perhaps the enemies of prize-fighting think even stronger than they have need to do, and that is the repulsive aspect of the combatants after they have been well battered. But this appears at the most others, has two sides to it. Most of us at some time or other must, as a matter of duty, or as an act of friendship or affection, familiarize ourselves with spectacles which at first sight inspire us with disgust and horror. Those who looked for the first time the body of a fellow-man injured and bleeding are apt to be so overcome by their emotions as to be incapable of rendering any useful service. The [illegible] which is practically valuable is not the which shrinks appalled from the sight of wounds and blood, but that which, [illegible] horror, and cries of pain is capable of remembering what to do, and of doing it with firm nerve and head. Immunity [illegible] this practical character is quite likely to have been found at the ring-side yesterday the battle between Sayers and Heenan. But the superior considerations which [illegible] checked at the details of a prize-fight perfectly consistent with coldness and callousness; and if courage dwells in the same breast with it, we should fear that it is but the courage of Hotspur's fop, who,

but for the vile guns,
Would himself have been a soldier.

MATHEMATICAL.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 20.

Suppose 295 as the number of eggs the woman had at starting. ½ of 295 is 147½ 148 being sold to first guard—deduct the 148 from 295, there will be 147 remaining. ½ of 147 is 73½, 74 being sold to the second guard; again deduct the 74 from 147 and 73 remain; the ½ of 73 is 36½, 2 being sold the 3d, which takes from 73 leaves three dozen the answer.

C. S. DUNBAR, Ashburnham

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 2.

One half and one third when added together are equal to 5-6ths, making 30 miles equal to one-sixth; then multiply 20 by 6 makes 120 miles. Proof:—1st day, 20 miles; 2nd day, 40 miles; 3rd day, 60 miles. Total 120 miles.

C. S. DUNBAR, Teacher, Ashburnham

ANSWER TO PROBLEM No. 4

Augustus Sawers, Mayor of Peterborough.

JOS. STRICKLY, S'n, Petert

R. S. Nethercot—Your solution is correct, but as they are same as Mr. Dunbar's we do not publish them.

Solutions to Problems 21 and 22 received from Thos. White, South Dover. Answer same as given above by Mr. Dunbar.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 23.

Let X equal the number of persons sixteen in the boat,
Y equal the number of intruders,
Z the time the last man was in the water,
X : X = Y : 1 : : 5
5X = 4X + 4Y
X = 4Y
5Y equal the total on the boat.
22Y equal the number that got out without help,
6Z-3 equal the number helped out, also the common ratio,
25-6 Y = Z-3 = 6Y
20Y = 2Z = 20Y
2Z = 3Y
Z = 5Y
2
Again X : X = Y = 9 : : 6 : 9
5X = 4X + 4Y = 16
X 4Y = 16
5Y = 20 = 16Y = (twice the common ratio),
6
20 Y = 120 = 16Y
20 Y = 120
Y = 6 = the number of intruders,
4 Y = 24 = the number of passengers at first,
Z = 5Y = 15 = the number of minutes the last man was in the water,
22 Y = 22 = the number that got out without help,
6
Therefore 5 equal the number helped out.

E. P. FOSS, Chemistry.

There is a difficulty in arranging type so as to form the safest required positions in a problem like the above; a fact which our mathematical contributors would do well to study. The simpler the form the better chances of an insertion. Many solutions we receive are not deserving the space which they take up in our columns; [illegible] a fair exception. No 16 was a [illegible] and Mr. Ford's solution proves [illegible] to be a mathematician of no mean order. If the above form is not [illegible] enough we will be happy to [illegible] copy to any person calling [illegible]

PROBLEM No. 24.

Four drivers A, B, C, and D, hire pasture 12 months for 60 pounds. A pays £17 and puts in 40 oxen, B £12 and puts in 25 oxen; B £7 and puts in 15 oxen D £24 and puts in 10 oxen. How long should each let occupy the field?

PROBLEM No. 25.

To a certain well I applied a ladder so that the foot of the ladder rest [illegible] from the well, while the top of the ladder [illegible] upright branch of the tree, at [illegible] by drawing the ladder back four feet further, the top of the ladder was found to [illegible] the ground. Required the [illegible] and the length of the ladder? [illegible] can be done by plain mathematics, without fractions or approximation.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Contest for the Belt.—Proceedings in Court:

FAILURE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION TO ENFORCE THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

The arrival of the Asia places us in possession of the following report of some very extraordinary legal proceedings before the Queen's Bench in London, arising out of the great fight. A *rule nisi*, calling on Mr. Dowling, the referee, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directing him to deliver the champion's belt to John C. Heenan, was obtained by Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., some weeks ago, and the matter came up for argument the day before the steamer left Southampton, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell and a full bench. The Court was thronged to suffocation, not only by the sporting fraternity, but by the most distinguished members of all the professions. Amongst those who were accommodated with seats on the bench, our reporter noticed Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Archbishop Whately, Geo. Wilkes, Esq., the Duke of Argyle, Alfred Tennyson, Jack Macdonald, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Ellesmere, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Stuart Mill, the political economist, and several others of equal respectability. In fact, the extreme politeness of the Judges was the means of subjecting themselves to considerable inconvenience, as their lordships could with difficulty use their pens.—There was a very large attendance of the bar. Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., Mr. Seaville, Q.C., Mr. Rounell Palmer, Q. C., and Sir Richard Bethell, appeared for the Benicia Boy; the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sergeant Wilkins, and Mr. Robinson, Q. C., for the Referee. Tom Sayers, Mr. Dowling, and one of his seconds, were in Court, but not beside the Attorney General as the lamb bar.

Mr. Edwin James, in support of his rule, said it was unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the question which their lordships were asked to decide. A matter which for months had been the sole topic of conversation in every Anglo-Saxon household, and had awakened the wildest emotions in the breasts of nearly seventy millions of the most highly civilized people on earth—and which had kindled an amount of excitement in England such as had not been witnessed since the great day on which the Seven Bishops had been arraigned in that venerable hall, was not a matter which could derive illustration for so humble an individual as himself. He was there to argue and not declaim; though if declamation was necessary, heaven knows he was not the man to shrink from it. But fortunately, perhaps, for all concerned, his client needed no rhetorical display to make clear his right to the exercise of the enlightened discretion of the Court in his behalf. That client, he was proud to say, was the Benicia Boy,—(slight applause, which was instantly suppressed,) a gentleman of the highest standing in his own country—six feet two or thereabouts—his learned friends on the other side would correct him if he was wrong. He had come here to fight for the "Champion's Belt," an article with which their lordships were, doubtless, perfectly familiar—and, as he believed, and as he was sure he could show to the Court—he had won it, and now asked the Court to put him in possession of it. By the article of agreement, into which his client entered with the late champion, Mr. Thomas Sayers,

[The Attorney-General protested against the use of such language. He asked the Court to protect the learned counsel from such abuse. He begged leave to inform the Chief Justice and gentlemen of the jury that the Queen's Bench would remain so until the Court decided otherwise, or a better shot than Winslow met him in the ring.]

Hostile demonstrations on the part of the Boy, who sat immediately behind the Chief Justice, and was vigorously shaking his "bunch of fives" at the right honorable gentleman over his lordship's head, here brought the proceedings to a sudden stop. Hisses, cheers, and cat-calls, from the lower part of the Court and the back benches of the bar, completely drowned the learned counsel's voice, as well as that of Mr. James, who was making frantic efforts to reply, without any better result than bringing an extraordinary rush of blood into his ordinarily ruddy face. As the excitement increased the Boy rose, a tender a wild spring across the heads of the Judges, but was caught by the coat tails by Mr. Wilkes and Jack Macdonald, and held down to his seat. Lord Campbell called loudly for the Sheriff of Middlesex, and, on that functionary making his appearance, fined him one hundred pounds which was instantly paid—after which the disorder subsided. His Lordship said he had "never before witnessed so scandalous a scene in a Court of Justice—and if it were repeated he would order the room to be cleared," remarks in which Justices Wightman and Earle expressed their concurrence.

Mr. James resumed.—When so contemptuously interrupted by the honorable and learned gentleman, he was about to call the attention of their Lordships to the articles of agreement by which the late fight was arranged.

The Attorney General asked to have the articles produced and proved in the usual manner. The Court knew nothing about them.

Mr. James submitted that the fighting articles in the case of this sort were something of which the Court would take judicial cognizance. He cited the Tipton Slasher vs. Maughan; Paddy O'Halligan vs. The Hampshire Squeezer; Semple vs. The Duke of York.

Lord Campbell, after consultation with the other Judges, said the Court were unanimously of opinion that proof or production of the articles was not necessary. They held the same position as a sporty made by the Crown with a foreign Power. The Court was presumed to have knowledge of them.

Mr. James contended that by their relinquishing it was not argued that the parties should fight on the 16th inst., and, in case of interruption from any cause, should resume within a week. They had fought, and, as he contended, his client was victorious. [The learned counsel here read affidavits as to what occurred in the ring at the close of the contest.] Now, supposing it to be determined by the decision of the Court that the fight was interrupted, could the backing of the article, if it appeared that the fight was able to renew the battle within the time specified, and his opponent was entitled to the stakes? If not, Suppose the fight was not interrupted, then the position in which the English Champion found himself at the close, and the concussion blindness of his face ought to satisfy the Court of his defeat.

Lord Campbell said the order of the fight at the time was not material.

Mr. James desired to call the attention of the Court to the affidavit of Bradley, in the absence of the Queen's Bench Chambers, and that which contained the testimony of Hyer, which was to the effect that Heenan had struck Sayers after he was down.

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Lord Campbell refused, however, to hear him.

Mr. Sleigh followed. He said he appeared for the *Saturday Review*—a journal which, whenever the honor of England was con—

Lord Campbell—You have no standing in Court.

Mr. Sleigh—I desire to be heard on that point.

Lord Campbell—We cannot hear you.

Mr. Sleigh—I stand on my rights.

Lord Campbell—Then you must stand on them outside. Officer remove him.

Mr. Sleigh was removed accordingly, gesticulating violently, and making desperate attempts to continue his address, the only words which reached us being "John Bright," "Americanization of our institutions"—and "University Education."

The Court, after consultation, was equally divided, and the rule dropped—Justice Wightman being absent. Justice Crampton came into Court after all was over; but nevertheless, following the example of some of our Albany Judges, took part in the decision. He said he had not heard the argument, and knew nothing about the case, but, in his opinion, the rules of justice and comity which should regulate the relations of the two, countries, require that the belt should be given to the Boy. He thought the rule should be made absolute.

After the adjournment of the Court, a meeting of the Americans in London was held at the Blue Boar, in Holborn—Mr. George Wilkes in the Chair—and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the United States should be presented to Frederick Smith, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, for leading his wig to the Benicia Boy in the Court of Queen's Bench and that a copy of the resolution be sent to his aged mother, in Lincolnshire.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was prepared to give the House any information as to the present position of the negociations between this country and the United States with reference to the Island of San Juan; and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence with the United States Government on that subject upon the table of the House. He wished further to ask, although he had not given notice of his intention to do so, whether the present condition of affairs as to the occupation of, and jurisdiction in, the Island of San Juan, in consequence of the arrangement made with General Scott. He also wished to know whether the noble Lord had received any counter proposition from the United States, and whether he had made any other proposition to the United States in consequence of the compromise which he proposed having been rejected. Would the noble lord also state what was the nature of the compromise that had been rejected by the United States?

Lord John Russell—As to the last question, I cannot properly give an answer at present, for it would not be convenient to explain now the nature of what the honorable gentleman calls the compromise we proposed, which we think was fairly in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1846. The present state of the question is this;—We made a proposition in August last which was refused by the American Government, they stating over again their claim to the channel which they had originally claimed soon after the treaty. We intended to reply to that, and there was some question whether the American Government would give any reply to our despatch, but the last intelligence I received was, that General Cass expected to receive orders from the President to prepare an answer to our despatch. It depends upon the terms of that answer whether I can lay the correspondence on the table, or whether some further reply on the part of her Majesty's Government will not be necessary. As to the state of the occupation of the island of San Juan, the House is aware that General Harney thought it necessary to place 300 men and a battery of guns on the Island.—General Scott was sent there with orders from the President to use his own discretion on the basis of Mr. Secretary Marcy's despatch, which is well known to all of us.—General Scott, acting in the spirit of that despatch, immediately sent away from the island all but 100 men, and declared that neither party ought to have exclusive jurisdiction while the question was pending. He also sent away the guns, and informed the Governor of Vancouver's Island and our Admiral of what he had done. The Governor of Vancouver's Island did not consider himself authorized to enter into any compromise or agreement with General Scott, not having any orders from Home. Orders have since been sent from England to land 100 marines—the same number of men as the United States had on the island. We sent at the same time to him to act in accordance with what the American Government had declared, that there should be no exclusive jurisdiction in the island. There has been some doubt in the mind of the Governor of Vancouver's Island whether we should have a magistrate on the island, but it might create confusion. How that has been decided I cannot say, but, such was the state of affairs at the date of my last intelligence.

A very singular experiment is by custom has been many times repeated in France. It consists in stacking a thalb-like stone a floor, and placing a ton weight book the has been witnessed with cheers at the end of the line, and nearly touching it. She soon shake into the most complete hypnotic sleep, accompanied by insensibility and obedience. By blowing gently on her eyes, she is awakened and immediately shakes herself, then her wings, and runs and runs with much squeaking.

Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster of New York, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars. He was a heavy stockholder in the Bowery Bank, which suspended during the Democratic rule, and his defalcations are caused by contributions to insure the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Fowler has fled to Canada, the city not his throughout it to capture him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Bell for Glasgow.
Commercial Bank, Dividend No. 54.
Adjourned Sale—Jas. Edwards.
A Good Thing dry it.
Christ and his Apostles.
Dentistry—L. O'Donnell, Jr.
Notice—D. Penhead.
Milliners Wanted.
Cobourg & Peterboro' Railway—Currey & Fowler.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 24th, 1860.

Quebec Correspondence.

The Convention Resolutions: the new policy of the opposition a moderate one—the Prohibitory bill strangled by the French—a bill to cut off salaries carried—the French pass an Upper Canada bill—the postage question—Prorogation.

Quebec, May 14, 1860.

The debate on the Convention Resolutions came to a close on Tuesday. The vote is accepted by the opposition as very satisfactory—as a new movement it has became wonderfully popular. Representation by Population your readers will recollect was at first supported by a comparatively insignificant number of persons. At the general election of 1857, '58 about 40 Upper Canadians made it the great feature of their creed. When the Convention scheme shall have met with a free and candid examination at the hands of the people of Upper Canada—the people will accept it with greater fervour. It must obtain a larger measure of support from Lower Canada than Representation by Population could ever hope to cause. It is a much more moderate proposition. It concedes equal justice to both sections, gives to each the control of its local affairs, and raises no hostility by threatening the subjugation of one people to the peculiar views of the other. The determining the relative powers of the local and general government must under such a scheme be left to the principle as conceded. It is no left under the government scheme of general confederation. Foley and Connor have voted for the Resolutions of the Convention. Their unfortunate course has been productive of great injury to the opposition, but if they are disposed to amend they should not be too harshly dealt with. Their political influence is forever gone. The prohibitory bill introduced by Malcolm Cameron, and applicable to Upper Canada only, has met with most shabby treatment. It was thrown out in committee, on Saturday. Eight Upper Canada traitors aided 27 Frenchmen in this dastardly proceeding.

A bill introduced by Simpson, of Niagara, by which saloon licenses are to be cut off when they expire, and the number of taverns in municipalities is to be limited to one for every 250 people became law. This will reduce the number of taverns in towns and cities to some extent. You will be able to say here it would effect your town if only four taverns were granted to every 1000 inhabitants, and the saloons cut off entirely. It will work a slight reform, and we must be thankful for small favors from the French, who of course do not know what we require.

The school bill for Upper Canada has been carried by the aid of Cartier's brigade. John A. McDonald struck out all the provisions, first that relate to Grammar Schools, and he entreated the opposition to swallow the disgusted details of the bill. The opposition members have hardly heard from their friends in relation to the bill. It appears to be generally condemned however. They asked that it should be delayed till next session, but Cartier refused, and he voted Upper Canada down.

The question of the seat of government has been up again, but the opposition refused to disturb the existing settlement.

It is thought the Homestead bill will be carried through the Lower House and be lanched in the Upper House. This it is said is a dodge intended by the government to deceive the people. They have prepared a train for the measure and will apply the match at the proper time.

The opposition intend to try and get a vote on the newspaper postage question before the prorogation of Parliament and the division is likely to be close. Had the government any regard for public opinion this obnoxious tax would be expunged. They have not however. They desire to shackle the press.

Prorogation is expected on Friday next, Thursday is a holiday.

PARLIAMENT

Was prorogued on Saturday last. The following Bills passed during the Session, received the Royal assent, and will immediately become law:—

An Act to incorporate the St. George's Society of Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the village of New Hamburg, in the county of Waterloo."

An Act to consolidate the debt of the town of Beauharnois.

An Act to amend this Act for the incorporation of the International Bridge Company.

An Act to incorporate the college of Three Rivers.

An Act to provide for the payment of certain compensations, in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in which certain granted lands have been constituted by the said United Counties, of a fair amount for the construction of such roads, and to vest the roads in the said municipalities.

An Act respecting trade with foreign countries.

An Act to extend the periods allowed to the Montreal Telegraph Company for extending their Line to the Atlantic Coast and across the Atlantic.

An Act to amend the fourth sub-section of the sixth section of the fifty-fifth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting the Assessment of Property in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the sixth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Civilization and Enfranchisement of certain Indians."

An Act to enable the Nord City Gas Company of Montreal to increase their capital stock.

An Act to enable the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of St. Paul, at Woodstock, to sell certain lands belonging to the said church.

An Act to incorporate the South Eastern Mining Company of Canada.

An Act to restrict interments in a certain burial ground in the city of Quebec.

An Act to repeal chapter fifty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, as regards the investment of money by Insurance Companies.

An Act to incorporate the Annuity and Guarantee Funds Society of the Bank of Montreal.

An Act respecting Free Ports of Entry.

An Act to Authorize the Corporation of the city of Montreal to acquire a site upon which to erect a terminus for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the British American Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Representation of the People in the Legislative Assembly, and the Act respecting the Territorial Division of Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Montreal.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts forming the charter of Gore Bank.

An Act to incorporate the town of Sorel.

An Act to incorporate the Chambly Navigation Company.

An Act respecting the line of division between Upper and Lower Canada.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.

An Act respecting the ninety-six chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting the apprehension of fugitive offenders in foreign countries.

An Act to incorporate the "St. Lawrence North Shore Navigation Company."

An Act to make further provision for the safety of passengers by steamboats.

An Act to amend chapter ninety-five of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Lotteries."

An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec.

An Act concerning the inspection of Flour and Meal.

An Act to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Congregational Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund Society.

An Act respecting the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

An Act to regulate the Presidency at Fabrique Meetings in the Catholic parishes of Lower Canada.

An Act concerning the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the "Mount Hope Institute at London."

An Act relating to the Northern Railway of Canada.

An Act relating to the sale of land for taxes in the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria.

An Act to amend chapter forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting Joint Stock Road Companies.

An Act for the further protection of growing Timber.

An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of the Province.

An Act to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts.

An Act to diminish the number of licenses issued for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors by retail.

An Act respecting the final abolition of Feudal Rights and Duties.

An Act further to protect timber in the forests of Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act providing for the separation of the county of Peel from the county of York, and to provide for the selection of the county town of the county of Peel.

An Act to incorporate the town of St. Thomas.

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Common School Act.

SANCTIONED 23RD APRIL, 1860.

An Act to grant additional aid to the Canadian line of Steamers, and for the extension of the line of telegraph to Belle-Isle

An Act to incorporate the Art Association of Montreal:

An Act to amend the chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, as regards the appointment of Constables.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to prevent the unlicensed sale of intoxicating liquors in the unorganized tracts in this province.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

An Act respecting the management of the Indian lands and property.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention held in Chicago last week came to a close on Friday last. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the Session. The principal candidates for the Presidency nomination were Seward, Bates, Lincoln, Cameron, Chase and Dayton. On the third ballot Lincoln was nominated over division. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. The nomination was received with great enthusiasm in many of the States. The following is copied from the Buffalo Express:—

"Abraham Lincoln is one of those noblemen who rank highest among the aristocracy of our Republic—a self-made man of the people, risen from the humblest to the highest of positions, by virtue of his genius and his energy. He was born in [illegible], Kentucky, [illegible] of poverty, [illegible] and humblest rank in life. His advantages of any kind were afforded him in early life, and he entered the world of manhood with a limited education, and the [illegible] occupations of the laboring class. By the [illegible] of the Democratic party, the [illegible] and the progress of humanity and liberty, he is, like [illegible] as a friend, [illegible] and progress. But while engaged in these [illegible] pursuits, he diligently improved the few opportunities which he could for the cultivation of those faculties that gave him higher aspirations, and in due course of time found himself, by self-instruction entirely, for the profession of the Law. He was admitted to the [illegible], and at once settled in the town of [illegible], Illinois, where he has ever since resided. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, he was among the first to offer his services, and proved his bravery and efficiency during the brief campaign that followed, at the head of a company who elected him to their command. His political career commenced in the Legislature of Illinois, to which he was four times elected by the Whigs. In 1846, he was elected a member of the XXXth Congress, where he voted with the Whig party; and at the National Convention which nominated Gen. Scott for President, in June, 1852, he was elected to represent Illinois in the Central Whig Committee. He was one of the most powerful and efficient workers of the campaign. In 1856 he was one of the most ardent and earnest supporters that the Republican party had in the field, and won so high a position among the leaders of the new political organization that he was almost unanimously selected in 1858 to bear its standard in the great contest with Douglas."

The platform adopted by the Convention embraced seventeen resolutions, and their contents may be thus briefly stated—

There is a necessity for the Republican party. Its principles are those of the Declaration of Independence, and their maintenance is essential to the preservation of republican institutions in their integrity. The permanency of the Union is essential to the prosperity of the Republic, and those who assail it are abettors of treason, whom the Republicans will always denounce. The rights of states must be maintained inviolate, and invasions of states by armed men, under whatever pretext, are among the gravest of crimes. The present Democratic administration has in many ways grossly abused its power. A radical change in the administration is necessary. The new dogma that the constitution carries slavery into the territories is a dangerous heresy. The normal condition of the territories is freedom, and that condition should be maintained. The execrable slave trade, now being revived, must for the honor of the country be suppressed. Kansas should be admitted as a state, with the constitution her people have adopted. The tariff should encourage domestic industry. The homestead bill should become a law, and appropriations should be made by Congress for harbor and river improvements of a national character. No changes are desirable in our naturalization laws, and adopted citizens equally with native-born should be protected in their rights both at home and abroad. The Federal Government ought to aid in the construction of a Pacific railroad.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—John Sullivan was brought up by the License Inspector for selling liquor after 7 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday last.

Thos. Morrow was brought as a witness, who said that he had drank whiskey with some other men between 7 and 8 o'clock at Sullivan's, but that he did not pay for anything. It was a treat by the landlord.

Sullivan showed that the men alluded to were "running the river" and coming in wet to supper, he treated them, and that Morrow, who was not a boarder, got it with them.

The Mayor dismissed the case on the ground that a person having a license to sell liquor, might furnish it to his boarders after 7 on Saturday or on Sunday. The Mayor remarked that the law was made to apply to places where men would be commonly paid their wages on Saturday night, so as that they might not be enticed to spend their earnings in toping. He did not see that difference between Saturday and Friday here, and would therefore look leniantly on this case.

Gabriel Chartain was brought up charged by the License Inspector with selling liquor on Sunday.

George Jenkins swore that he had liquor there, had tendered money for it, which was refused.

Stephen Norton swore that he had called for a glass of beer which was brought to him and which he paid for.

The Mayor said the case was proved and he would impose the lowest penalty, as no complaint of disorder was made. Chartrain was fined twenty dollars and costs.

☞ We are informed that two members of the Council are busy circulating statements to the effect that our report of last week was an incorrect one, and that they were reported to have said things they never made mention of. If the individuals referred to had the manliness to make such assertions in a public manner, we would be able to meet them on public ground. As it is, we hope people will be slow to believe anything they are told in a whisper by the parties referred to. Our report was a correct one, and we defy any member of the Council to prove the contrary. If members of that body are ashamed to see in a public print expressions they can use with impunity in the Council chamber, they at least ought not to add insult to injury by falsifying our reports.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. O'Donnell, of Brockville, has opened an office in Tolpo for the practice of the profession. *See advertisement.*

EXHIBITION AT THE TOWN HALL,—QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Whitney, the famous American Magician, performs as above in this place to-night, May 24th. He is an old, experienced and successful performer, and has arrived, it is said, at an astonishing degree of proficiency in the Necromantic art. Besides magical illusions, he performs many scientific experiments of a most wonderful and interesting character, which have been witnessed by thousands in this country, and "all the regions over the border." He gives two entertainments, one at 3 o'clock, and another at 8 o'clock, p. m.

☞ THE Council on Monday night was crowded with spectators. It was known that the Arc principal insurgents, Messrs. Toole, Morrow, Ormond, Walton and O'Beirne, had held a caucus meeting with their friends, and concluded to resign. People flocked to witness their demise. When he they all took their seats and kept them behaving themselves in an humble and proper manner, as they should always have done, considering, as Wm. Arnold says "*their deplorable ignorance.*"

☞ THE shower Ogowan will leave Bridgeworth this (Thursday) morning, on an excursion trip to Fenelon Fall, and return in the evening.

WHOLESALE SEIZURE OF PATENT MEDICINES.—On Saturday having obtained information that a quantity of goods had passed the frontier without paying the duties, Mr. Lamb of this port went to the Railway Station at Shakspeare and succeeded in discovering the contraband property. It consisted of thirteen oblong cases addressed to Middleton labelled "Comstock & Co." The cases in all weighed about thirteen cwt., enough to any event if sold and distributed here to cure or kill every cough, cramp, spasm, fever and influenza patient in the country. To Mr Lamb's vigilance in discovering of this violation of the revenue laws.—*St. Catherines Post.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 21st, 1860.

The Council met. His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Toole, Morrow, McDougall, Ormond, Walton, O'Beirne, Chamberlen, Ryan, Harty, Maloney and Wright.

A communication from Mr. Aubin asking leave to lay down pipes for gas in the streets was read and referred to Committee on Public Property.

A communication from Mr. D. Hopkins stating that nearly all the taxes had been collected, and that Mr. Scott had replevied, was read and received.

A petition from John Hodson signed by a number of respectable rate-payers, asking the Council to give him a License was presented.

Mr. Chamberlen moved, seconded by Mr. Ryan,—That the Council do recommend the Inspector to grant Mr. Hodson a License.

Mr. Toole remarked that this was the second or third time Mr. Hodson had applied to the Council for the same purpose, and that although the application this time was respectably signed, he did not think it would justify the Council in interfering between the petitioner and the Inspector of Licenses. If Hodson had the necessary accomodations required by law the Inspector would not withold the license, therefore he would move in amendment that the petition be referred to the License Inspector.

Both motions were negatived.

The Mayor remarked that demands for interest had been made on the Treasurer by the agents of the Commercial and Montreal Banks, and they had been refused payment for lack of funds; he asked the Council to devise some means to satisfy the same.

Mr. Ormond said the Finance Committee had deliberated on the matter, but could arrive at no satisfactory plan for the liquidation of the debt; but thought perhaps his Worship might tell them some way of meeting the difficulty.

The Mayor said he had a plan in view which he thought would meet the emergency: let members of the Council join in obtaining a discount from a bank; the proceeds thereof to satisfy the demand now pressing. This would preserve our credit abroad, although it would place them in the same condition that the parties were now in who held these securities. For his part he was willing to assist all he could.

Mr. Ormond—But as the funds raised for this purpose have been misappropriated, any rate-payer could cause the debt to be repudiated when the members of the Council held the coupons.

The Mayor replied that the debt was a just and legal one, and they could in such a case do what the present holders of the coupons probably will do—sue for it. He was willing to risk the legality of it.

Mr. Chamberlen—Perhaps the Mayor would take the whole responsibility of it on himself, and arrange everything satisfactorily.

The Mayor—I am perfectly willing to join with Mr. Chamberlen in raising the necessary sum.

Mr. Chamberlen—(after considerable hesitation)—You, sir, have had a chance of studying the affair in all its bearings, I have not. I would like to consider it more fully before doing so.

After some further discussion the subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Mr. Sergeant of Norwood, showing that he had been appointed Inspector of Weights & Measures and asking that the Town Council would extend his appointment to Peterboro', was read and laid on the table for further consideration.

The Mayor remarked that the Market Tolls had not been sold on Monday last, because the By-law required that six days notice be given in the local newspapers, and as the papers were not published till Thursday and Friday, only four days advertising was the consequence.

Mr. Chamberlen thought there was another confliction in the matter; the By-law required that the Tolls be sold on the first Monday in May; that time had passed and he thought it might render any sale illegal for the remainder of the year. He would like to have the Mayor's opinion.

The Mayor—My opinion is that the Market should be free, and the tempers of farmers visiting the town not soured by grievous exactions.

Mr. Morrow said the consequence of adopting the Mayor's suggestion, would be to have farmers selling all over the town, or else a large police force must be kept up to discover the offenders.

The Mayor said no such consequence need arise; though the Market was free, sellers must still come to it, and if they did'nt a cheap police could always be found in info mers, who would be stimulated by receiving a share of the penalty.

Mr. McDougall thought it did not make a great difference whether the tolls were offered or not; no person would buy there; and if anybody was foolish enough they would have a very bargain.

Mr. Maloney moved seconded by Mr. Wyte.—That the Market be free for the current year excepting for the use of the weigh scales.

Mr. Ryan—Perhaps Mr. Maloney will get us his reasons for making such a motion.

Mr. Maloney—My reasons are very simple the people of the Town are opposed to the collection of tolls, and the temptation caused to country people operates injuriously to the trade of the Town.

Mr. Morrow begged to differ—he believed the ratepayers were perfectly satisfied with the By-law as it was.

Mr. Chamberlen wanted to know what authority the Clerk had for postponing the sale?

The Mayor said he had instructed him. Considerable hot words made of things being done illegally by the late Council, he did not want any such blame to attach to the present one.

Mr. O'Beirne wished the thing dropped till next night when Mr. Maloney might bring in a new By-law.

Mr. Ormond would like to see the Market free, but at the same time thought it ought to be made pay itself; the Town had involved itself in pecuniary difficulty constructing a railroad from which the people in the surrounding townships reaped the most advantage; that they had not given the least aid to the Town in building the railroad, and it was only right to impose a small fee when they came to our market; their trade was scarcely equivalent.

Mr. Maloney would like Mr. Ormond to tell him what Peterboro' would be without the trade of the surrounding townships?

Mr. Toole was in favor of things as they were, and would move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Morrow,—That the Clerk be instructed to sell the Market Tolls by auction, according to the provisions of the By-law, at noon, on the 28th of the month.

The amendment was carried.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT!!

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE.

QUEBEC, May 19.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS

We, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach your Royal Highness with renewed assurance of our attachment and devotion to the person and crown of your Royal Mother, our beloved Queen.

We regret that the duties of State should have prevented Her Majesty from visiting the extensive portion of her vast dominions.

We loyally and warmly appreciate the interest which she manifests in it by deputing to us your Royal Highness as her representative, and we rejoice, in common with all her subjects in this Province, at the presence among us of him, who at some future, but we hope distant day will reign over the realm, wearing with undiminished lustre the crown which will descend to him.

Though the formal opening of that great work, the Victoria Bridge, known throughout the world as the most gigantic effort in modern times of engineering skill, has been made a special occasion of your Royal Highness's visit, and proud as Canadians are of it, we yet venture to hope that you will find in Canada many other evidences of greatness and progress to interest you in the welfare and advancement of your future subjects.

Enjoying under the institutions guaranteed to us by the wisdom of our own affairs, and as British subjects having a common feeling and interest in the fortunes of the Empire, its glories and successes, we trust, as we believe, that the visit of your Royal Highness will strengthen the ties which bind together the Sovereign and the Canadian people.

THIRD READINGS.

The House met to-day at 10 o'clock, when the following Bills were read the third time and passed:—Municipal and Road Act of Lower Canada; Quebec Turnpike Road; Quebec Interments Restriction Amendment; Law against Articles Registriction; Titles to Real Estate Quieting in Upper Canada.

THE PROROGATION.

At 3 o'clock p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament buildings; the members of the Legislative Council being assembled. His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly and that House being present, several Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, after which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the third Session of the Sixth Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

The time has come when I am able to release you from the labors of the session, and I think that I may express satisfaction at the result of your deliberations.

The prosperity of the country is reviving. The measures which you have sanctioned for extending our trade and facilitating the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, involving as they do some sacrifice, will contribute in the end to increase our resources.

The establishment of a Free Port at the Eastern and at the Western extremity of Canada will attract commerce to our shores, and must hasten the settlement of districts hitherto waste and unproductive.

The fisheries of the Gulf and the mining interests of the Upper Lakes will benefit greatly by these liberal measures.

You have destroyed the last remnants of the Seigniorial Tenure, which remained to a few lots in the district of Montreal.

The Act for improving the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada will cause the expense of jurors to be defrayed from local funds.

This change and the completion of the system of the registration of titles to real estate will have carried to a close for ever the abomination of the laws in force in either section of the province.

I was here dissolved the other day for adding the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada to the body of the statutes of Canada and Upper Canada, already consolidated by a separate Act, and you have brought into a more convenient shape the municipal law affecting the eastern province.

"All these late steps tending to strengthen that bond of union which I believe to be essential to the progress and the future greatness of your country.

I should add that the Common School Law of Upper Canada has been amended and improved, and that a bill will be submitted for the assent of Her Most Gracious Majesty, providing for the future administration of lands offices by the Provincial Government. The terms of the enactment are such as to show a desire to uphold the rights and protect the property of those most nearly concerned in it, and I cannot doubt but that, if sanctioned, its provisions will be carried out in perfect good faith by the Executive Government of Canada.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

I congratulate you on the successful steps taken for [illegible] the public debt, and on the [illegible] which has attended the [illegible] of the Province.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for public service, and I earnestly hope that the temporary depression of our finances may disappear in the course of the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

There is one subject on which I have not yet touched, and that is the promised visit to this Province of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Your invitation has been most graciously responded to by our Queen and your reception of her son will show the warmth of those feelings which dictate the address of last session, and the deep sense of loyalty to the Throne and of love for the laws and institutions of Great Britain, which animate the population of Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, May 19.

The House met at 11 a. m.

The amendments made by the Council to the various Bills were adopted.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

We the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach your Royal Highness with assurance of our devoted attachment and loyalty to the person and crown of our most Gracious Sovereign.

The Queen's loyal subjects in this Province would have rejoiced had the duties of State permitted their august Sovereign to have herself visited their country, she has have received the person in whom both of their devotion to her, and all the sympathies with which they regard the manner in which she administers the affairs of the vast Empire over which it has pleased Divine Providence to place her. That while we cannot refrain from expressing our unfeigned regret that it has proved impossible for our Queen to visit her possessions in Canada, we are deeply sensible of her gracious desire to meet the wishes of her subjects by having permitted them the opportunity of welcoming in this part of her dominions the Heir Apparent of the Throne and of her future Sovereign.

We desire to congratulate your Royal Highness on your arrival in Canada, an event long to be remembered, as manifesting the deep interest felt by the Queen in the welfare of her colonial subjects.

On this auspicious occasion, when for the first time, the Colonies have been honored by the presence of the Heir Apparent, we receive an earnest of the determination of our most Gracious Sovereign to knit yet more closely the ties of affection and duty which unite us to the British Empire, and continue us to share in its liberties, its glories, and its great historical associations.

The approaching opening of the Victoria Bridge by your Royal Highness has given the more immediate cause of your present visit to Canada, and we trust that you will find in that stupendous work the most striking evidence of the manner in which the capital and skill of the Mother Country have united with the energy and enterprise of this Province in overcoming natural obstacles of the most formidable character; but, we trust that as your further progress your Royal Highness will find in the peace and prosperity of the people both their attachment to their Sovereign, the best proof of the strength of the ties which unite Canada to the Mother Country, and of the mutual advantages to the Empire and to the Colony, from the perpetuation of a connection which has been fraught with such great and beneficial results.

We pray that your Royal Highness may be pleased to convey to our most gracious Queen the feeling of love and gratitude with which we regard her rule, and especially of her condescension in affording us this occasion of welcoming your Royal Highness as the Prince of Columbia.

The House was summoned to attend in the Council Chamber at two o'clock, when the prorogation took place.

A PROTESTANT HIERARCHY.

Our attention has been called by the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference, now in session in this city, to somewhat of an anomaly in Protestant jurisprudence. Our readers cannot have failed to notice in the reported proceedings of the body, that a large number of memorials have been presented referring to the subject of a lay delegation. The government of the Church is now a pure hierarchy, the entire management of its temporal as well as its spiritual affairs, being in the hands of the clergy, where it has remained ever since its organization. For several years the question of having a lay representation has been agitated, but thus far the reform demanded has been successfully resisted. The pressure, however, at the present moment, is so great, that the Bishops in their recent quadrennial address found it necessary to concede the principle but urged that in case of its adoption the registrations should consist of a separate body after the manner of the Almoners of Delegates of the Episcopal Church. There is no doubt that in this connection there is a serious defect in the temporal economy of the Church which should be corrected.—There is a force in the arguments

Latest from Europe,

BY THE "ADRIATIC."

THE INSURRECTION in SICILY

Letter from Bayern.

MARKETS DULL.

Sandy Hook, May 19.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Havre via Southamp on on the 9th, passed this point on her way to New York.

The steamship *Great Britain* had arrived from Australia with £190,000 in gold. £404,000 in gold, was *en route* from Australia.

Count Montemolin and Don Ferdinand had publicly renounced their claim to the Spanish throne.

Garibaldi had left for Sicily with an expeditionary corps.

Switzerland insists on the assembling of Congress immediately.

The *Great Eastern* will sail from Southampton on June 9th, for New York.

The *Adriatic* left Havre on the 8th, and arrived at Cowes same evening. Having embarked mails and passengers, she sailed again at the evening of the 9th, passing the Needles at 6.30 p.m., and thence to Cape Race she encountered a succession of strong westerly winds, with a head sea. She stopped off the Light Ship at 6 a.m. to day, and was detained four hours by fog.

Manchester market firm. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions declining except bacon which is buoyant, and with an advance on all sorts.

London Money Market unchanged.—Consols closed at 95¼ a 95⅜ for money.

The *Adriatic* reached her dock at noon.

The Prussian Finance Minister denies having an alliance with Austria.

In reply to the proposals of France, England consents to adopt as a basis of the Conference, article 98 of the final act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of Chablais and Fauciguy. England has reserved the right to make proposals at the Conference, relative to the mode of neutralization. This declaration increases the probabilities of the assembling of the Conference.

The *Arabian* came in contact with the *Great Britain* in the Mersey, and had the rigging of her port side carried away. The *Great Britain* was uninjured.

It is stated that the Prince de Joinville was a passenger on the *Europa* under an assumed name.

Advices from Palermo report the agitation decreasing. The State of siege had been raised.

A Turin despatch says the insurrection is spreading throughout the Island of Sicily; and is spontaneous. The royal troops are in possession of the towns, and are blockaded between the sea and the insurrection in the interior.

Advices from Naples of the 4th, report tranquility throughout Sicily, while other despatches proclaim the above, from Turin.

Rumours were current that the relations of Russia and Turkey were again assuming ahad aspects, and that Russia and Denmark were on the eve of a rupture with Holstein, that they were thought to be manufactured for speculative purposes.

THE PRIZE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A letter from Sayers to the editor of the *Times* says:—

Sir,—The period has arrived when it becomes my duty to thank the great British publics for the patronage they have bestowed on me. It is not for me to pass any remarks upon my late struggle when the new world was pitted against the old, but one thing I can say in honesty, I did my best for the land of my birth and dearest associations. I had opponent to me one worthy of one, and whose activity, rapidity and pluck were no small task to encounter. Spring from one own race, the Americans inherit some best qualities, and as our conflicts with them have in the progress of time ended in peace, so may every bitterness engendered by the late struggl for the Championship pass away forever. Upon my own part and that of my children, I humbly offer to you my most grateful thanks, and I trust in whatever period Providence may extend my life, that the act of mine, either in private or public will be unworthy of one who has reserved notice in the *Times* newspaper.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

TOM SAYERS,

Champion of England.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, May 5, p. m.—A despatch from Berlin says that the Chamber of Deputies unanimously granted supplies for placing the army upon a war footing.

Advices from Italy state that the French garrison would remain at Rome, and probably be reinforced.

The steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at Calday on the 8th.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondence says that the coup at Chalons will number 30,000 men, under McMahon, and will be the centre of the Army of Observation along the Rhine frontier, the whole force numbering 80,000 men, under the command of the Emperor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report that the weather continues favourable for the growing crops. Breadstuffs quiet and unusually unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat also dull, with very small sales of red at 10s 3d a 10s 9d; white 11s a 11s 2d. Cotton dull and quotations maintained with difficulty; yellow 31s a 32s; white 33s a 37s. Beef heavy and difficult to sell even at reduced quotations. Bacon firm and advanced 1s. Lard dull at 58s. Tallow dull and quotations nominal. Sugar steady. Ashes steady at 29s a 29s 6d for pearls. Coffee steady.

BY THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

THE GRAND TRUNK LOAN.

Quebec, May 21, 1860.

The Anglo-Saxon has arrived; she left Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Liverpool, May 5.—Flour declined 6d per barrel; wheat declined 2d per bush, and the trade is quiet on the spot. Indian corn is 1d per bush lower. Peas declined 1d. Provisions generally unchanged. Sugar is firm; coffee quiet; prices steady.

The *Times'* city article says:—This morning's city, the common market opened with great firmness, but subsequently declined. It is considered certain that the rate of discount will be reduced one half or perhaps one per cent.

Political considerations continued more influence during the day, owing to the continuance of the unfavorable reports. It is considered that a further opposition is contemplated.

The steamer *Europa* has left £1,111,000 of specie for the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns are filled up, with the exception of circulation, which is over in course of preparation. The subscriptions ranges from par to 2 prem, but as the great bulk was at par the directors have determined that it shall be closed at that price.

The minute issued by Sir Charles Trevelyn, Governor of Madras, dropping one of the financial measures of Mr. Wilson, will be published in a few days.

Prices at the indigo sales were very irregular, in some cases above and in some below former rates.

The *Times* has a disparaging leader on the commercial treaty, and represents Mr. Cobden as having to do all his work over again in forming the scale of duties. When the negotiations began he was rich in gifts, but even with his wealth, his wine cellars and his free coals, he could buy nothing of any value from the cunning Emperor.

Money—In fair supply at the Bank—no demand. The amount of gold taken to Bank to day was £130,000.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday morning.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Superior Council of Commerce, appointed for the execution of the treaty with England, assembled on Monday last, and will in future meet Monday, Thursday and Friday in each week.

The *Times* thinks there is one equivalent in kinds, and that is to prohibit French paper, unless the prohibition duty on rags is removed.

London stock exchange, May 10,—Consols closed at 95¼ for account.

BY THE "ADRIATIC."

AN IRISH BRIGADE FOR THE POPE.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION SPREADING.

The *Times* says:—The gun foundries are now at work night and day on a prodigious scale, forging Armstrong guns of all sizes, from six to 100 pounders. It is expected that 1,200 guns, chiefly of the larger description, will be made this year. During the nine months since the factory has been in operation, 38 complete batteries of field artillery have been turned out and equipped for service, as well as 200 40 pounders for naval use, besides a large number of 100 pounders in progress of manufacture, and which will be ready by the 1st August next.

The *Athenæum* says that Chevalier Bunsen is going to leave Heidelberg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue the literary labours which he has in hand.

The Daily *News* says:—A divorce bill, in its main features a transcript of the English bill, has been passed by the Legislative Council of Victoria. The Australian measure, however, contains two additional clauses of importance. The first provides that divorce *a mensa et thoro* may be obtained for habitual drunkenness; and in the second, absolute dissolution of marriage may be granted where there has been desertion for four years, either by husband or wife.

The *Court Journal* says:—Mdlle. Piccolomini left London for Sienna, on Thursday evening, where she is to be married to Marquis and Duke Gautani. A formal betrothal took place prior to leaving, and the marriage contract was duly drawn up. It is said she has realized a fortune of forty thousand pounds by her brilliant talents.—The Marquis is a man of property and high family. Piccolomini's name is Clementine. Her father is Count Clementini.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning *Post* says, according to official despatches, there is no truth about a modification of the Spanish Cabinet.

An subscription for the Pope has been opened at Madrid, but as yet it only amounts to 38,538 reals.

The Liverpool *Albion* says:—The Prince de Joinville sailed in the Europa for Boston on Saturday, under the name of Francois d'Arc.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—The departure of the Emperor for Nice is postponed until the treaty between Sardinia and France shall be ratified. Defensive works on an extensive scale are still carried on with great activity on the coast of Britainy and Normandy. I am assured that the number of seamen inscribed in the maritime inscription is 68,000.

Up to the 25th of April the injury to the Red Sea telegraph cable had not been repaired, and consequently telegraphic communication between Aden and Suez remained interrupted.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says "with whom are we going to war next," is the general question in French military circles. The camp artillery complete, amounting to 40,000 men, under Marshal McMahon, and will in reality be the centre of an army of observation for forming along the Rhine frontier—the right wing being echeloned from Besancon to Strasburg, and the left wing from Epernay to Luneville—the whole force amounting to 96,000 men, to be under the command in chief of the Emperor. The writer says the last year's events prove the source of his information to be reliable.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Patrie* believes itself correct in stating that no decision has yet been taken relative to the evacuation of Rome.

The same paper says: "It is asserted that Marshal M'Mahon will take the command of the camp of Chalons at the beginning of June next."

PARIS, May 8.—The *Moniteur* of today announces that a decree modifying the project of law concerning sugar and coffee has been submitted to the Legislative Body.

A notice has been posted up at the Bourse stating that the Caisse des Depots et des Consignations will continue to buy 427,200f. of Rente stock per day until the 7th of June.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: A very extensive and fragmented camp in forming at Chalons." There is to be a grand review this year.

Preparations are being made at Toulon and Marseilles to receive the siege artillery of the army of Italy, originally intended to reduce the strong places of Venetia.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

The *Patrie* of the 8th says:

General Garibaldi's departure for Sicily has been fully confirmed. He left during the night from the 5th to the 6th inst. The Piedmontese Government had ordered all arms and ammunitions which had been deposited at Quarto, near Genoa, to be seized, and had also given orders for the port of Genoa to be watched. The expeditionary vessel, which had taken her papers for Malta, had put out to sea two days previously. General Garibaldi joined the vessel immediately afterwards, and she, instead of proceeding to Malta, went to Sicily. The Piedmontese Government made every possible protest against this act of General Garibaldi, which may involve the new Italian state in serious difficulties. General Garibaldi, being in connection with the committee in London undertaking the collection of English subscriptions for Sicily, had, in order to replace the arms which he feared would be seized by the Sardinian Government, removed others which had not passed through Piedmont. The *Opinione Nationale* says:—The different vessels belonging to Garibaldi's expedition will muster off the island of Capraja; they will then direct their course towards Sicily. The *Patrie* adds—General Garibaldi by acting thus commits an act which falls under the application of the law against piracy. The same journal further says—The Sardinian Cabinet has ordered the Sardinian vessels off Sicily to oppose with armed force any attempt which may be made by persons who have embarked in vessels hoisting the Sardinian flag.

ITALY.

ROME, May 5 (via Marseilles).—One thousand Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona in order to be enrolled in the Pontifical army. Letters deny that M. de Corcelles has been appointed Minister, and that he will soon return to France.

May 8.—Notwithstanding the statements of the Sardinian journals that the French troops will have entirely evacuated the Papal States before the end of June, it is certain that the Duke de Grammont, in accordance with instructions received from Paris has declared to the Holy See that the French garrison will not leave the Papal territory until the Sovereign Pontiff himself shall have acknowledged that the departure of the French troops can take place without any danger to the tranquility and safety of his states.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, May 8.—No news has been received direct from Sicily, but letters from Naples to the 5th inst. state that the insurrection continued in the interior of the island. Government has raised the state of siege at Palmero, but the court-martial was to sit permanently. General Balzano had demanded a reinforcement of 5,000 men in consequence of Garibaldi's expedition.

ROME, May 3.—A proclamation of the Pope has been published to-day, in which His Holiness makes an appeal to the Catholics on behalf of the subscription to the new Roman loan of 50,000,000f., bearing interest at 5 per cent. The subscription has been opened in the capitals of Europe. Belgium has already subscribed 15000,000f

A FATHER TRYING TO SELL HIS CHILDREN INTO SLAVERY.

A difficulty occurred last evening in that part of the city known as Becktown, which arose from the following circumstances: A negro named Frank Buckner called at the house of Mary Emerson, a negress, and demanded the custody of his two children, alleging that since the death of their mother they had been of no particular value to him, and that he was determined to sell them into slavery and release a handsome thing out of them. This very unnatural and hard-hearted desire on the part of the father so rankled the feelings of the woman Emerson that she seized a skillet and commenced such a vigorous on-slaught upon Buckner that he fled incontinently from the premises. About half an hour subsequently he ventured to return, this time, however, provided with a huge bowie knife, the brandishing of which he supposed would intimidate the Amazonian Mary from any further use of the culinary utensil; but, instead of quieting her, it only added the more to her aggravation, and calling upon a second female who occupied an adjoining apartment, the twain set upon Buckner and came nigh using him up, when he managed to gain the mastery by felling them both to the floor with his knife; and, but for the timely arrival of the police, he would have killed them outright. As it was, each of the women, as well as Buckner himself, were badly hurt, he from the effects of the skillet and they from the knife.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A man in Athens (Ga.) six feet in height and weighing two hundred and ten pounds, offers to fight the "Benicia Boy," or any one else in the world, for ten thousand dollars, at any point south of Mason and Dixon's line, during the present year.

Brunson's (Catholic Review predicts the decline of the Catholic Church on account of inferiority of intellect, and remarks that it is not growing by conversions as rapidly as it is diminishing by perverts, and further, that no work of any merit, from the best Papal pen, can command more than 2,000 or 2,500 sales of copies.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 23rd.

Fall Wheat $1 30 to $1 40c.
Spring Wheat $1 10to $1 15c.
Flour, Extra $6 00c a $6 25 per barrel
Superfine $5 20c; Fancy $5 75.
Barley 65c.
Oats 32c to 33c per bushel.
Potatoes 20c to 35c per bush.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 24th, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ bel.....	4	00	4	50
Wheat ₱ bush.....	1	25	1	25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	1	05	1	10
Oats "	0	30	0	30
Peas "	0	45	0	50
Potatoes "	0	20	0	00
Pork ₱ cwt.....	6	50	7	00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	5	00	5	50
Dry Wood, first quality...	1	50	2	00
Green do, ...	1	40	1	50
Hay ₱ ton	10	00	12	00
Straw per load.....	1	50	2	50
Apples per bel...	3	50	4	00
Eggs	0	8	0	10

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Late of Brockville, C. W.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened an office, and will remain until the last of the month, and also every month from the 15th to the last, when he will be prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill, and to the satisfaction of persons who may honor him with their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the latest and most scientific principles, from a single tooth to a whole set, on Gold, Silver, Cheoplastic and Vulcanized Rubber. Particular attention paid to fang filling, or filling teeth after the nerve has become exposed.

Mr. O'D. has paid strict attention to the formation and growth of the temporary and permanent teeth, so that it will be to the interest of parents and guardians if they had anything wrong with their children's teeth to consult him without delay in order to prevent the many inconveniences to which they are constantly subject.

Front Teeth which are too much observed for a Gold filling he fills with the Adontaphoneta, or Crystal Cement, it saves the tooth a long time and does not cause it to discolour.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work at moderate.

ROOMS in Burnham's Block, opposite the Bulletin office, George Street.

Peterboro', May 10th, 1860. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

BOOT MAKER,

OF PETERBOROUGH,

WILL be in NORWOOD on Saturday, June 2nd, with a well made stock to purchase all operations in his profession, cordially and promptly.

Office over the Post office.

May 24, 1860. 21

NOTICE.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the county Temperance Convention will be held at NORWOOD, ON TUESDAY NEXT, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M.

A large attendance is requested.

D. PENTLAND,
Secretary.

Peterboro', May 23, 1860.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

CLASCOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H. power.	Commanders.
United Kingdom	1,055	350	Wm. Mekherrill.
John Bell	1102	250	R. Crighton.
United States, (now building,)	1200	300	

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 12th JUNE.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW

Saloon Cabin,.....$60.00
First class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions,..$25.00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

R. SHAW & Co., Quebec,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, Common Street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank in Kingston, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with the Charter.

The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, May 17, 1860. 21

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Relieves** Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER **Cures** Neuralgia, Fledelereau and Toothache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Northrup, Lyman & Co., Newcastle, C. W. For sale by Norwood & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Britton, Omdway. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

THE CHEAPEST and most elegant engraving ever published. Dayton & Co.' Magnificent engraving of Thorwalden's Sacrestatues in the Cathedral at Copenhagen, representing

Christ and His Apostles!

Has been issued but a few weeks, and orders for it are pouring in by every mail. Although the original models sent to this country in 1853, and exhibited in the Crystal Palace, were destroyed in that building, the SACRED GROUP, depicted in bold relief in a

Splendid Engraving,

Thirty-two inches in length and twenty-four inches in width, copied by permission of the Danish Government from the Copenhagen Statues, still survives, and five scenes of Gospel History are portrayed in the architectural border surrounding the main picture, viz:

John Preaching in the Wilderness.—Jesus Baptized by John—Christ blessing Little Children—The last Supper.—The Three Mary's at the Sepulchre.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New York Observer, the editors of the New York *Evangelist, Christian Advocate, Examiner, Herald of Truth, Chronicle*, etc., speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof sheets were sold for $25 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and instructive picture, the proprietors offer it and an elegant Bible, bound in Velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $2.25 the 25 cents being for return postage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Free of Cost!

Sabbath School Libraries and Pastor's flock's children can produce this *GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE* upon such terms as will give their school a Library free of Cost. The picture is in large demand among the members of all Christian Churches. Hundreds of Christian pastors are anxious to encourage their children in well-doing, and to obtain (for the nominal sum of One Dollar) one of the most sublime engravings of modern sculpture, warmly approve of our scheme, and we confident ly expect in supplying the religious public with this unequalled enlightened engraving, to be the means of founding a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus encouraging in two ways the cause of gospel truth and moral culture.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLUBS can be formed by ordering from 25 copies upward, at our wholesale rates of 81 cents each, and we will forward with the engravings a Library (from the American S. S. Union, or any other source) of Two Books for every engraving. Thus, an order for 50 copies, which could be easily raised in most schools would secure 100 Books, and 100 Engravings would secure 200 Books, and so on.

New York, May 8, 1860.

The beautifully executed copy of Thorwaldsen's "Christ and His Apostles" is well fitted to adorn the walls of the Christian dwelling or Sabbath School Room; and will consult valuable religious literature for both young and old.

R. G. Fowler, Church Agent of the New York Sunday School Union.

J. H. Bourne, Agent of the Society of American Sabbath Schools.

☞ Agents wanted every where to sell this work. Send a letter of agency, and we will furnish with one copy of the engraving, and terms.

CALDWELL & Co.,
Publishers and Booksellers to Dayton & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

WANTED!

IMPROVERS FOR THE MILLINERY business. Apply at the "Examiner" office.

Peterboro', May 23, 1860. 20

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....	9.00	A.M.	4.00	P.M.
" Baltimore.....	9.20	"	4.20	"
" Bradon's	9.40	"	4.40	"
Arrive at Harwood.....	10 00	"	5.00	"
Leave Harwood.....	10.15	"	5.00	"
" Indian Village...	10.05	"	5.40	"
" Keene Station...	10 53	"	5 55	"
" Morgan's.....	11.05	"	6.05	"
Arrive at Peterboro'...	11.30	"	6.30	"

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....	9.00	A.M.	4.00	P.M.
" Morgan's.....	9.25	"	4.25	"
" Keene Station...	9.35	"	4.35	"
" Indian Village...	9.45	"	4.45	"
Arrive at Harwood...	10.15	"	5.15	"
Leave Harwood.....	10.30	"	5.30	"
" Bradon's.....	10.50	"	5.50	"
" Baltimore.....	11.10	"	6.10	"
Arrive at Cobourg ...	11.30	"	6.30	"

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

VICTORIA

QUADRILLE CLUB.

THE Victoria Quadrille Club will meet at their Rooms on Thursday evening the

24th of MAY,

in honor of the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth-Day,

Tickets limited—may be had from the members of the Committee.

A. McGREGOR,
President V.Q.C.

Peterboro', May 14th, 1860. 20

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE MARKET TOLLS

For the current year, will be let by Auction to the highest and best bidder,

On Monday next, the 28th Inst.,

in the

TOWN HALL.

The Bidders will require to hand in to the Clerk the names of two responsible parties who are willing to be bound for the due performance of the contract, and the payment of the amount bid for said Tolls; which amount is to be paid quarterly in advance.

By Order.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Peterboro,' May 22nd, 1860. 20

Renew to copy.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

LIVERPOOL ALE

JUST arrived, a great quantity of clear, sparkling

LIVERPOOL ALE,

on draught. Also, 4000 bottles of the same.—Sold at prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Grocery and Provision Store,
George Street.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 20

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY OF

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japaned Wares.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 20

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land ri ht in on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Wilson, Peterboro' or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

16

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned I will after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof apply to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of Peterborough and Victoria to be appointed Guardian to Mary, Anne, Joseph, Hannah and James, the infant children of the late Wm Stubbs, Farmer, Township of Smith.

HANNAH STUBBS.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1860. 17

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7.30, A. M.,
" Millbrook at 8.15, "
" Prancerville at 9.05, "
Arrive at Stanwood, 10.05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Stanwood at 2.30, P. M.
" Prancerville at 3.15, "
" Millbrook at 4.05, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 4.50, "

Through Tickets will be issued at the Stations in Peterboro', and all baggage must be checked.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

16th May, 1860. 16-tf

State Fire Insurance.

CHIEF OFFICES—9 FALL MALL AND 26 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - $2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cabell, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Grand Trunk, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | R. J. Rowland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
H. McMaster, Esq., | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.

SOLICITOR:—Ross, Crawford and Cumberland.

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of Business in England is unprecedented, and from the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:—

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Millions Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Insurance, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough 41—6m

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Hutchon's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 2s 6d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, the best Souchong, and Oolong, 3s. to 3s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon Tea, Jamaica, 1s. 3d.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell ALMONDS, FANCY BISCUITS, &c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES, in wood and bottle, 3s. 6d., 4s., to 15s. ₱ gal. Bottle—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES, and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMBELL,
Hunthorn's Block,
Peterboro,' May 14th, 1860.

HOUSE TO LET.

IN THE

VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM.

THE House and lot on Lake Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, containing seven rooms, with one third of an acre of ground. Apply to R. D. ROGERS, or to the proprietor,

WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Ashburnham, May 16th, 1860. 20

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allendale.

130 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.

FRESH TEAS!

JUST arrived from the last Markets a large consignment of fine Young Hyson, Congou, Moyune and Gunpowder Teas. Also a fresh supply of Muscovado, Crushed and Refined

SUGARS,

as Cheap as can be bought anywhere in Town.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterborough, May 8, 1860.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with Book-keeping can devote a few hours daily to keeping the books and making out accounts of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.

Address,

"BOOK-KEEPER,"
"Examiner" Office,
Peterboro.

16

STRAYED.

LAST FALL from the premises of the subscriber, 15th Concession of Smith,

A RED STEER,

4 years old. Any person leering such information as will lead to his recovery with Mr. Thos. Beatty, Peterboro', will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN McCONKEY.

Smith, April 23, 1860. 21

SPENCELY'S

Portrait Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Colored, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Cartes de Paper Facsimiles; Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Paintings, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens of work for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞ Dark apparel taken the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Lambert's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', May 3, 1860.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. CLUXTON'S.

STEWART & GALLON

DEALERS IN THE FINER DESCRIPTION OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, COCOAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Choice Groceries

ALSO, IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

Champagnes and other Foreign Wines!

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

Preserved and other Fruits,

Lobsters in Cans, Sardines & Kupper'd Salmon.

TRIPOLI,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE.

Parties wishing to be supplied with any of the above Goods may rely upon getting them of the very best description at this establishment.

Goods different in all parts of the Town, and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH—Family Accounts strictly payable Monthly.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860. 20

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜ Remember the address—Cluxton & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it great to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

A large supply of

WILLOW-WARE

Consisting of Clothes Baskets, Wagons, Two-Handled Baskets, Fancy Baskets, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale at

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Ward, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in my

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Sweetmeats and Orange, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of BISCUITS in season.

A large assortment of CANDIES constantly on hand.

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 16, 1860.

Wooden-Ware!

BRUSHES, Mops, Brooms, Butter-pails, Churns, Tubs, Butter Prints, Wash-board Pins, &c., &c., &c.

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

WANTED!

AT THE MERCANTILE HOUSE, Peterboro'

8 TAILORS,

GOOD COAT MAKERS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, May 16, 1860. 20

AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO'

THE undersigned, Proprietor, begs to return his sincere thanks for the travelling community and the country as well as townspeople for the very handsome support he has received from them. He hopes by continued attention to their wants, and constant attendance of the Waiter to retain the favorable business which has attended previous efforts.

THE BAR

Will always be stocked with the best Liquors and Cigars.

Good care taken of the horses in attendance at the stables.

Passengers by the morning cars carried free, and attendance to parties

LOUIS McLEOD.

Agricultural.

FILTRATION vs. EVAPORATION.

That evaporation is a slow and tedious process, is a fact of which the farmer who has cultivated extensive soils, which he would plant or sow in good season, is often reminded, and the drought can scarcely fail to arise, that some quicker way of getting rid of the surplus water would be both convenient and agreeable. If it can be shown that a certain remedy for this source of delay has been found, and can in most cases readily be put in operation at a slight expense compared with its beneficial results, surely none need longer suffer from this cause. That draining is such a remedy—that its application is profitable to the farmer—that in nearly every instance the expense is repaid by longer grasses and better crops, let us attempt briefly to prove.

Look at the retentive soil in spring-time, a stiff clay or hard-pan subsoil, for instance. The water then abundant on the surface and saturating the upper soil, must pass off either by drainage or evaporation. It cannot shut or filtrate away—the impervious subsoil prevents—it cannot drain off; the surface in the level land too retentive of water—hence it must remain stagnant until the warmth of the sun and passing currents of air effect its evaporation. And evaporation is not only a slow process, but a cooling one—the heat passing off with the vapour—and in proportion to the quantity of water thus passing, will be loss of heat from the soil. Up the same soil, when drained filtration will dispose of a like quantity of water without any change of the temperature, save to increase that of the undersoil—equalizing it with that of the surface soil—in spring always warmer than the subsoil. It will dispose of it in a few hours—in a very short time after the frost leaves the ground in spring, or after a heavy shower. Filtration not provided for, the much longer time—weeks instead of hours—required for evaporation, shortens the season of preparation, or totally destroys the chance of a crop.

Could the water how melting mortar of many an undrained clay, find an outlet or passage *through* the soil, the character of that soil would rapidly be changed. What has not observed how soon heavy clays become friable when placed where the water freely flows from beneath them; or who can fail to see that a like result would follow the deep and thorough draining of even the heaviest soil. And the evils of stagnant water, or water waiting evaporation, can scarcely be overrated. As said above it shortens the season of preparation for crops and it also prevents the proper pulverization of soil; it causes grasses, to heave out and winter kill, and fills lowland meadows with wild grasses and weeds, instead of wholesome herbage.

In case and extended time of working, in the effect of measures applied, in the increase and certainty of productiveness, and in many other things which we might name, the difference between a perous or well drained clayey soil, as compared with an undrained and hence compact and retentive one, is almost marvelous. And this difference is simply "filtration vs. evaporation." In the *one case*, the excess of water has its course through the soil, passing away by the drains without delay; in the other, it must wait the slow process of evaporation, a process leaving the soil more compact than before, and every way less fitted for producing any crop of value.

This difference in the soil "drained or drowned," as it has been quaintly characterized, is not only observed in early spring but in the heat and drouth of summer. A heavy soil becomes hot dryer and harder from the effect of dry, hot weather than a light one. The porous soil takes up moisture from below, as well as absorbing it readily from the air. Thus a well drained and deeply plowed soil is little injured by drouth—its increased depth of mellow, friable earth given greater extent to its power of supplying moisture to vegetable growth.—*Country Gentleman.*

HANDLING HORSES WHILE BEING SHOD.

Many horses, both young and old, are much spoiled by shoers. Horses sometimes stand quiet and easy, at other times they refuse to stand still while one foot is up—they struggle until it is released, and frequently the sheer beats, speaks sharply, swears and frightens the horse, so that he must be held by force or abandoned. Another takes the tools and sets his shoe without any trouble. Now for a few of he reasons.

Under certain circumstances, the muscles cramp, causing severe pain. Almost at any time a horse's hind leg may be raised so high, or in such a position, as to cause severe cramping not to be endured. When a horse has had all the muscles relaxed by exercise, and stands and cools, and cools quick; an unusual position will certainly produce cramping, and of the same time makes him irritable. A horse that has stood for some time in the cold, snowy, and suffering with anxiety to get home, in an bad condition to stand the bangs and often painful position of shoeing, and too often fretted to the degree that he never gets over it—too often forced to stand and endure the pain of severe cramping, pricking, etc., until he will never forget it, and often refuses to enter the shop again.

Some horse shoers have a habit of raising the foot and leg so high that no common horse can stand it, and thus he will shoe horses half his lifetime before he knows the fault is in himself. The awkard workman and ill temper of some shoers is sufficient reason to withdraw your patronage, although they may do their work well.—The damage done by forcing the horse to stand in pain, and the injury to his disposition, is infinitely more injury than to go 10 miles, and spend a dry and pay double price to one who has some sympathy and shoes him without pain—one who exercises some reason and judgment and patience, and seems to sympathize with the suffering animal—has little or no trouble, and does no damage.

I once knew a horse that if he was mean a shoe, would go by himself into a particular stall, and there stand till the shoe was set. I once owned a horse that was shod three or four years without any trouble—at last he was cast in a [illegible] shoer, the shoer being a little [illegible] of him, hardened almost into a brute by his manner, that he ever after feared to approach a blacksmith shop, and if forced to such one, would trouble with fear. I think I shall be justified in saying that one-half of the horse shoers are incompetent to the task, saying nothing about their workmanship of setting shoes. I have no doubt but some fancy shoers, are the cause of many spavins, bogs and curbs, as well as kicking, crib-biting, pulling at the halter, etc., etc.

TEAS.

[illegible] FOUND KNOW and GOE TO SPENCER TEAS at low prices.

J. S. L. LESLEY.

[illegible] April 9th, 1859. 14

$100 A YEAR,

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP C RINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

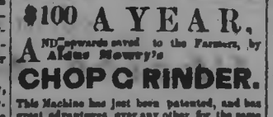
REFERENCE:

Mathew Meindoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee, C. Gilford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.



HARROWS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1859

It is so:—Come and See!

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $500 to $700 per annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopedia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN."

and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. Our very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

FOR SALE.

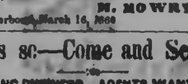
150 BARRELS of Good Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

THOS. SHORT.

Keene, 19th October, 1859 42

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER



"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 8 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

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Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 8th, 1860. 14

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

4 large stock of raw materials

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Goods for Lard, Tallow and Rosin Oil taken in exchange.

COVERT & FOWLER.

Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1858. 51

FOR SALE.

ON Ennismore Terms, Lot Number 21 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to

THOS. PORTER, Esq.,
Peterboro'

March 15, 1860. 13

GOOD HOUSE TO LET.

ON Charlotte Street, near the Port Hope Railway Depot. Rent moderate.

Apply to the proprietor,

H. HOGAN.

Peterboro, March 22, 1859. 60

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

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ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

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Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be made.

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Insurance Company
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Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
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Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

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FOR
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

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THE CANADA LIFE
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Capital $1,000,000.
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THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
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CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 14.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Dummer and Burleigh, at its next sitting, to pass a By-law for opening a new road across the ninth concession of Dummer, between Lots 5 and 6.

March, 1860. 13-4in

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL"

GIVES practical instructions to learners, with most of mankind. In quarto form. Amply illustrated with portraits. $1 a year.

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PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

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Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

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TO SHOE-MAKERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Three or Four GOOD SHOEMAKERS. To GOOD, STEADY WORKMEN constant employment will be given.

Apply (if by letter prepaid) to

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AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

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These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters. being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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Secured by the subscriber. Address prepaid,

E. J. CHESLEY,
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No. 29 Anne Street,
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Quebec, March 3, 1860.

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HYDROPATHY, its philosophy and practice Physiology, Anatomy, and the laws of Life and Health, given by the best writers. Illustrated, monthly. Only $1.

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A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto, published weekly at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

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To Let.

THE Stone Dwelling House, corner of Brock and Chamber Street, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer. Apply to,

JANE BAXTER.

Ashburnham, April 4, 1860. 14

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are up constructed that Clothes in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

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Geo. Barnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sharkian,	D. Sutherland,
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A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
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☞ No charge for advice.

The Chemicals to be had separately bearing this signature with the most astonishing success. This treatment adapted by which now, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The institution of these are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

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Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

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THE *TIMES* advocates Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple—a Written Constitution—and the Exclusion of the Executive from the Legislature. Meanwhile, Economy in the Administration of the Government; the Ballot; Non-Sectarian Politics; the Emancipation of the Reform Party from the Domination of Cliques; Encouragement of Manufactures; Free Lands for Settlers; Homestead Exemption and Appraisement Laws; Restrictions on the Rate of Interest; a Bankruptcy Bill; the reform of the Small Debt Courts, and the application of the broom to the cobwebs which hangs about the law.

TIMES Office,
Hamilton, March, 1860. {

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

PHONOGRAPHY,
or
WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be known.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six. So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 9 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUEL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

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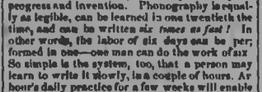

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ON and after TUESDAY, the 10th MAY, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg at 2.00 a. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 10.30.

Leave Cobourg at 2.36 p. m., arrive at Peterboro' at 5.30.

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Leave Peterboro' 8.00 a. m., arrive at Cobourg at 10.30.

Leave Peterboro' at 2.00 p. m., arrive at Cobourg at 5.30

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to

D. DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, April 12, 1860.

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Court of Death.

at the unprecedentedly low price of

☞ ONE DOLLAR EACH.☜

The lowest regular price for engravings of the size and quality of this is $5; and in answer to the question "how can they be sold for One Dollar?" the subscriber would state, that instead of issuing 5,000 copies at $5, he issues 100,000 copies at $1. The main expense of such a work is not in the paper and printing, but in getting up the plates. If 5,000 only are sold, $5 is but a fair price. But if 100,000 are sold at $1, the aggregate profits are larger than on the 5,000.

The Original Painting, of which the Engravings are a *fac-simile Copy*, was painted by Rembrandt Peale, in the City of Baltimore, in 1820, and has been the study and admiration of tens of thousands of our citizens. It has long been valued at

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December, 14, 1859. 50

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our cast improved cutter steers; double mould board drill ploughs, which can be regulated to run any amount of drill; gang ploughs having 2 or 3 shares, horse hoes, stump and root cutters, and every thing else required on a wild or improved farm.

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In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unerring result.

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Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 22.

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Peterboro', July 23, 1858. 29

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Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
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THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Jeweller & Engraver, Dixon's Block, Peterborough, C. W.

JOHN HAYDEN,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

(From the Times.)

When the gigantic Philistine for forty days defied the armies of Israel, and when all the great men of war fled from him, it was the least considered stripling in the Hebrew host to whom the thought of combat first occurred. To this familiar bit of our earliest reading the upstarts of Napoleon III. and of the little Swiss Republic seem to suggest a parallel. There stands that great French Emperor, head and shoulders above all who might be supposed ready to measure themselves with him, the staff of his spear more powerful than all our warrior's beams; and he is covered all over with brass, and he comes to shout through the hundred voices of the Paris press: "Give me a man that we may fight together."—And all the great men of war—Sir wit, Austria, and Prussia, and Russia—shift away, and are sore afraid, putting in only little puny protests, and hardly even daring to gather together on the opposite hills, with the broad valley between them, and waiting with little hope for some volunteer to accept the challenge of this brazen man of war. Suddenly, however, down comes the ruddy, fair-haired stripling, who has left his few sheep in the wilderness, and has brought his ten chances with him, and is animated only by his confidence in the goodness of his cause, and by his recollection of former combats with a lion and a bear, and the two brats look on upon the two combatants with hopelessness on one side, and with contempt on the other, and no one has a doubt how the fight must end. When we are told that this little Helvetian Republic, this small speck in the map of Europe has actually contemplated opposing force to force if the French Emperor should occupy with his armies the neutralised provinces of Savoy, no other parallel is sacred or profane history seems to touch the present crisis except that history of Goliath and David. We see no doubt whether to abandon ourselves to a natural admiration of the indomitable courage and steady daring which invite such a hazardous combat, or to chide as pride and "haughtiness of heart" the presumption which would snatch itself so unequally. The age of miracles is, however, past; and there is now long prescriptive custom of success in favor of "the great battalions."

Seriously possible, however, as it would seem, the testimony is now strong that the Swiss have drawn their forces down to Geneva with the serious intention of fighting the whole French Empire, if any French soldier should be sent into the neutralised provinces. The Swiss confederation has always declared its resolution to do so.—When the war between France and Austria began it gave diplomatic notice that it was ready to resist any infraction of the neutrality of which it was constituted the immediate guardian. Switzerland in this point considers herself placed as the watch-dog of Europe, and always professes herself ready to discharge the duty honestly.

She will resist to the uttermost of her power, and trust to the self-respect of those who placed her at her post to rouse to her assistance when her own strength is no longer sufficient for the occasion. "If," says our correspondent, writing from Geneva only a few days ago, "the French committed flagrant illegality—such, for instance as occupying militarily the neutralised districts—force will be opposed to force."—The trained peasants are now being drawn together from their rafters, and what are, of course, irritated against those who have been the cause of the unusual demand upon their time, seem rather to wish that the occasion should occur, and rather disposed to provoke it; but every man of common feeling must anxiously desire that no such incongruous contest should ever take place. We hope Sir Robert Peel, who is reported to be making somewhat rash pledges at Geneva, will never give any advice which can precipitate so lamentable an event. Switzerland has accepted him as her friend and counsellor, and in the English Parliament he speaks with some authority on her behalf. We hope that if Switzerland should embark in such a contest as this, it will not be under the instigation of an Englishman. But if no one were to accept the absurd proposition, the policy she now avows, the Emperor of the French is by no means in a position to despise that determined combatant. A pugnacious little fellow is always a most uncomfortable opponent for a strong, big man. Even if the dwarf should be in the wrong, he will generally have the sympathies of the by-standers in his favour; but if he should be, as in this instance, in the right, there is no measure in the arms of his large antagonist. Switzerland, however, is a dwarf in appearance, rather than reality. She can bring 120,000 men into the field in six weeks, and 200,000 if it be then comes to a question of defending her own valleys. Of these, 70,000 are the most experienced rifle-men in the world, and though the Tyrolese bull's-eye-men did not succeed against the French masses we may recollect that the Italian campaign was fought in the flats. Our correspondent, who knows what campaigning is, and who has an experienced eye for estimating the effectiveness of a soldier, ranks them for strength, endurance and skill in the management of their weapons, with any corps d'elite of any European army.—They can keep the field in that defensive warfare, on which alone they ever desire to engage, with a champion unknown to the great military machines of aggressive powers. They would be overcome eventually as Circassia was overcome by Russia, that as their Empire were overborne by Napoleon, for a population of 2,000,000 cannot maintain a contest with a population of 90,000,000. But the attack would cost to a crime dear to a tyrant. If the contest should be prolonged, the European vassals would be so great, that no one can calculate what new combinations might arise. Not unmindful of the giant of France, he still may doubt whether Switzerland could be conquered in one campaign; we may even venture to assert that it could not be done without drawing Germany into the field, and perhaps bringing on European conflagration.

In the object itself the ground. What does the Emperor of the French want of these two upper provinces of Savoy? It cannot be to go and come as they do when they come into him. He has this already in the entire possession of the great road over Mont Cenis, and of all the mountain passes which afford transit from France to Piedmont. What can he desire in the mountains which look over the Lake of Geneva? Why is it absolutely necessary to him that he should have a piece of mountain territory contiguous to it on two sides? What can it matter to him in the question of the Valley of Chamouni, and the glaciers of Mount Blanc? The whole settlement from the Grand Chartreuse are not likely to invade France. Pass need not be fortified by fosse of piratical Savoy fitted out in the harbors. Lausanne and the environs of Chillon. Napoleon III. cannot want Chillon and Vevay for any other purpose than to give him the same spy amongst the Switzerland which he has now obtained with Italy. When Victor Emanuel was willing to cede that ancient to Italy, we thought it unwise that England should attempt to prevent two powerful sovereigns making a very objectionable arrangement between themselves as to a piece of inland territory which directly concerned them only. We held that it would be less unwise if England were to attempt to prevent Louis Napoleon existing upon the southern shore of the Lake of Geneva.—But if these hold and obstinate Switzers are ready to fight for it, and if they have an army of 200,000 men to begin the contest, we put it to the Emperor whether it would not be prudent in him, as it certainly would be convenient to the rest of Europe if he were to postpone this part of general policy for a more favorable opportunity.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

(From the London Times.)

The Irish emigrating still continues, at a rate which the most sanguine Malthusian far beyond the calculations of the economist, perhaps even the wishes of the statesman. It is no longer the overflow of a vessel full to repletion, but the operation of a syphon which drains to the very bottom. If that syphon may be regarded in any visible form it is the railway system, which in the eyes of every Hibernian appears to have one common excursion across the Atlantic. No sooner trains of hopeful, if not happy, faces going off to the Land of Promise, from which relations and friends have sent not only invitations but the means of accepting them. A train starts to catch an emigrant vessel as regularly as in England to catch a steamer across the channel. The emigrant ships have no longer to peep into every little port to pick up their passengers. They assemble at Cork, and pass in a continuous stream, if it may be so called, across that ocean, which, wide as it be, is easier to an Irishman than the gulf which divides him from England. At present it cannot be said that there braver Ireland as much as the natural increase, but the causes in operation are not unlikely to make it exceed that rate. As the small holdings are thrown into larger and the farms grow to the English scale, there must be numbers everywhere bred to the occupation of land, and with all the ideas adapted to it, but unable to get holdings that will require little or no capital.—They go across the Atlantic as a matter of course. Brothers, uncles, and neighbors have gone long before, and send, not only good news, but the substantial pledge of its truth in the shape of orders on Irish banks to frame the remark in that there are welcome to go. They are the Irish surplus. They constitute the store-house of independent enterprise which Providence would seem to have prepared through long ages for the peopling of the New World. But there is a class who are not bid "God speed" quite so cheerfully. Labourers—that is, men with strong clenched and thews, who can do a good day's work, and are content to receive wages, are, as they always have been the chief want of Ireland. The new realm of farmers do not like to see them go. But who can pick and choose in human affairs? There are good, easy souls, who enter life with this speculation, who expect in everything the fruit without the husk, the [illegible] without the stone, the sweet without the sour, the harvest without the tillage.—In Ireland they expect a good farm, a good [illegible] and some good labourers, who shall [illegible] and do a good day's work. But the customs recoils at all doors and brings to these, as well as their prouder neighbours, [illegible] and good accounts from the Western States; and off they go, leaving the new tenant farmers to manage as well as they can.

If this goes on long, as it is likely to go on, Ireland will become very English and the United States very Irish. [illegible] agriculturist takes a farm [illegible] in Kerry he will take English labourers with him. This we shall come to at last, strange as it may [illegible] Then, indeed, and not [illegible] when Ireland will be no more Celtic than the Scotch lowlands or Saxon, the Eastern Counties Dutch, Cornwall even Phœnician, and Ireland itself Milesian or Spanish. But several millions more assimilated Celts cannot be poured into the United States without leaving them even more strongly with that very marked element. There will be more poetry, more eloquence, more fanaticism, more fanfare, more conspiracy, more resentment, more bloodshed, more insubordination, more of the narrow politics that take their origin from race and step short of society, that ever cement the whole less than the part, and think the best use of government is to do convenient ill. So no Ireland there will still be, but on a classical scale, and in a new world. We shall only have pushed in Celt, Westward. Then, no longer cooped up between the Liffey and the Shannon, he will spread from New York to San Francisco, and keep up the ancient feud at an unforseen vantage. We must gird our loins to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries' misgovernment. To the end of time a hundred millions people spread over the largest habitable area in the world, and confronting us every where by sea and by land, will remember that their forefathers paid tithe to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these had made. Possibly a darker and more significant era at home may intervene to change these Old World recollections. But, even though the vengeful Celt should forgive and forget, that will not prevent the surer development of an intractable race and untoward circumstances in the character of the great American nation. It will be more than half Celtic. Saxon, Dane, Gaul, Frank, German, African, and other races will be there, but the preponderating element will be that which has risen to its perfection and glory on the banks of the Seine, and taken in its depth and danger on the western promontories of Ireland. As the child is father of the man, so hope we many ages hence that [illegible] Irish [illegible] will [illegible] that still [illegible] Celtic [illegible] show its influence over other nations, and be the hard of a [illegible] [illegible] This is the true and high hope of the Celtic race. It is for the Irish themselves, and not [illegible] fiend here this [illegible] years [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Latest from Europe,

BY THE "PALESTINE."

Garibaldi Landed at Marsala.

PRINCE NAPOLEON TO VISIT CANADA

BREADSTUFFS FALLING!!

Farther Point, May 28.

The screw-steamship *Palestine* has arrived at this port.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normanby moved for the production of all correspondence with the British Representatives in Italy relative to the Garibaldi expedition. The Government promised to produce the despatches.

Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn his measure relative to newspaper postage, on the plan of Sir Rowland Hills ill-health.

Mr. Cardwell stated that the attention of Government had been called to the collection of money in Ireland for the use of the Pope, and to enlistment for the Papal army. Such proceedings were entirely irregular, and any would be taken to check them.

Lord John Russell stated that Lord Cowley had received an intimation from the French Government that France would claim further territorial compensation, if the Sardinian territory was extended by the pending movements. He also announced that the Government had received information from St. Petersburg as to the state of affairs in Turkey, but they had no information as to the concentration of the Russian army on the Pruth.

Puddager, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Sir Charles Barry, architect, died of paralysis.

Eugene Plummier, 11 years of age had been found guilty of perjury against Redmer Mesdag, and sentenced to two years in the reformatory!

ITALY.

Garibaldi with 1,000 followers, had landed at Mignala, under fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of Garibaldi's steamers was captured and the other sunk.

Col. Medici was forwarding the preparation for a second expedition of 6,000. It was asserted that the energetic diplomatic representations made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent its departure.

A Turin paper publishes a letter from Garibaldi, excusing himself for having forcibly taken possession of the steamers *Piedmont* and *Lombardi* on the ground of its being done in the interest of the national cause. He has issued a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, Sabina, and the Neapolitan States to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia, had arrived at Paris on a visit to Napoleon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:—Seldom have matters worn a more critical aspect, and it is stated that France, Russia, Austria and Spain are leagued together.

The *Times* says communications are passing between England and France, in which it is proposed that the two Governments should set their faces against all interference in Italian affairs; and that the Sicilians and Neapolitans should be left to fight it out themselves.

The relations between France and England require such gentle handling that the Government press have been notified to use no strong language with respect to England.

Prince Napoleon intends visiting the ports of Canada and the United States, in his new yacht the *Canard*.

The Paris *Presse* received a second warning for an article respecting France as an accomplice of foreign coalitions which overthrew the first Empire.

ROME.

General Lamoriciere continued to concentrate Papal troops at Gabbio. Stated dates had been fixed for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. The first detachment would leave very shortly.

PRUSSIA.

The Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9,500,000 thalers, for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing, was agreed to by a vote of 315 to 2.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia again menaces Turkey, in the interest of the Christians.

The attitude of Russia is regarded as decidedly menacing. An understanding has been brough about between France and Russia in reference to Asia Minor. Russia is stated to have collected near Nicolaiff a great number of transport ships including navy merchant steamers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

David Jones & Co., and Thompson, Simmons & Co., old established houses at Sydney have suspended; liabilities supposed £250,000 stg.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour inactive; 6d per sack and barrel reduction on the week. Wheat—American white, 11s 9d a 12s 6d; red, 10s 6d a 11s; Canadian white, 11s 3d a 11s 9d; red, 10s 3d a 10s 9d; American Western Canal, 23s a 25s; Canadian sweet, 26s a 28s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET presents a troubled aspect. Political affairs exercised depressing influence on funds, and prices had given way.

BY THE "ARABIA."

Halifax, May 28.

The *Arabia* left Liverpool 19th and Queenstown 20th, has arrived. The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sayers and Heenan have finally agreed that each shall have a belt, both.

The British Government has issued a proclamation against enlistments for the Papal army.

The English funds were very heavy under Continental pressure, and were more closely [illegible]

ITALY.

The Naples fleet was privately despatched to Sicily. The French Minister at Naples has called for three ships of war, and the vessels had been sent.

A French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

There was rapid retreat of a new Bourbon force for military purposes.

ITALY.

The accounts from Naples represent that there is the utmost consternation prevailing. The troops are deserting. Treasonable conciliations are taking place; the Royal Family are packing up their jewels and movables, and there are other strong indications that a general insurrection was looked for at any moment.

At latest dates, Garibaldi's forces were moving on Palermo.

The accounts from Garibaldi's expedition are still meagre and conflicting, but reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress. None say he had captured the most important positions in Sicily, except Messina and Palermo. After his landing at Marsala, the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town without warning, and the British vessels interposed for the protection of English residents.

The important announcement was made via Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

Among other questions, it was rumoured that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all the deposed Italian Sovereigns.

It was reported that General Lamoriciere had made a forward movement with the Papal troops and 5,000 of the Piedmontese were despatched to check him.

It is positively asserted that the French troops in Rome had received orders to evacuate the city.

It was said that the Sardinian government had ordered the troops in the garrison of Central Italy to march immediately towards the Papal frontiers.

SPAIN.

General Concha was elected President of the Spanish Senate, and decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The army of Africa entered Madrid amid much enthusiasm.

RUSSIA.

The Austrian Government had stated that the British Ambassador to Russia on receipt of Gortschakoff's communication relative to Turkey, had lodged a formal protest against it. This was not correct. He only received the communication under reserve, and stating that he would refer it to his Government for instructions.

A later despatch says that England would not interpose.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Richardson & Co. report weather favourable for the crops. Flour firm, but American neglected. Sales at 26s. 6d. a 30s. Wheat, advanced 1d. a 2d.; Red, 10s. 5d. a 10s. 9d.; White 21s. a 22s. 6d. Corn very dull, and former prices; nominally, 35s. for mixed; 35s. a 35s. 6d. for Yellow; 36s. 6d. a 37s. for White. Pork dull but steady. Lard quiet at 57s. a 59s. Ashes quiet at 28s. a 29s 6d. for old pots, and 29s. 6d. for new; 33s. for pearls. Sugars firm. Coffee steady. Consols closed on Friday at 94 a 94¼ for money and 94¼ a 94¾ for account. Bullion in Bank increased £154,000. Money market unchanged but less demand.

LATEST MARKET.—Liverpool, 20th, P. M.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat buoyant. Provisions dull.

FURTHER BY THE "ARABIA."

LONDON, Saturday.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Bell's Life of this morning announces that a meeting took place between Sayers and Heenan at that office yesterday, to discuss measures for terminating the dispute between them as to the possession of the champion belt.

It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted should be made. The money for the purchase to be raised by public subscription, each of the candidates was to head the list, for that to be held by his opponent; the old belt will remain in the possession of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honour of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring.

Rev. Theodore Parker died at Florence on the 10th.

A letter from Garibaldi explains that the steamers used by him were taken possession of forcibly and not chartered.

Garibaldi had issued proclamations to the Romans and Neapolitans calling upon them to revolt.

Palermo despatches of the 13th says, in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy forever!" "Liberty forever!" &c., was raised. In the evening the populace to the number of 10,000 assembled. The police were unable to disperse them, and the troops were called out and fired on the people, killing four and wounding ten. Several persons were arrested.

There was some excitement at Florence owing to the appearance of placards in favour of the ex-Grand Duke.

There were rumours of the intention of an attempt at the recovery of his power.—The garrison was strengthened and the National Guard called out.

A defalcation on a small scale has been discovered against the Cashier of Pauly & Co.'s Bank, London, but no prosecution made.

An influential deputation headed by Milner Gibson had laid before Lord Palmerston the plans for Colonel Shaffner's telegraph to America via the Faroe Islands and Ireland.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

A report that France had offered pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland was unfounded.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the Conference, on the ground that Count Cavour has declared she intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland.

The King of Naples had subscribed a million scudi to the Papal loan.

The Prussian Chambers had passed the government project for the war credit—315 against 21.

Russia is said to have collected at Nicholaieff a large number of transports.

Advices from Sydney, Australia, report the failure of David Jones & Co., and Thompson, Simmons & Co. Liabilities £250,000. It is thought that other houses will follow.

On a Saturday evening, not long ago considerable excitement was caused at Lyons by a person stationing himself on the Quai Saint Clair, and presenting to every man that passed wearing a blouse a half franc piece which he pulled from a bag. Some people, thinking he was mad, refused or ran from him, but he cried out, "Do not be afraid me, I am not mad." I have unexpectedly come into a legacy of 30,000 francs a year per month, and I have resolved, in order to show my gratitude and joy, to distribute 500 francs to working men." So saying, he continued his distributions until the bag was empty, after which he quietly went away.

Herman writes to "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times" that a day has been appointed for another fight between himself and Sayers. He adds that he considers the last difficult part of the matter is the fighting as although he does not blame Sayers for anything, he thinks that the man who has a hundred to forty against him (Heenan) will effectually prevent him winning. In order to avoid which play there are to be no tickets for the entrance, and with only about twenty-five persons on each side present, he thinks the best man may win, which he is confident will be himself, in twenty minutes.

Mercury, fossicks are managed rather queerly in California. After burying the nugget, the lucky miners and accomplice the widow

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKETS AND COMMUNICATION WITH SCOTLAND.

From the Montreal Gazette.

A spirited effort is now being made by a wealthy and enterprising firm in Glasgow to establish a regular line of steamships between that port and the St. Lawrence.—During last season the fine ships *John Bell* and *United Kingdom* successfully carried out the experiment with regularity, speed and safety of transit to both goods and passengers, and we hope, indeed we have no doubt, that such is the prospect of business for the line, that as a commercial speculation, it will realize the expectations of its enterprising owners, who have, unaided, begun an enterprise which we hope will be productive of import at results towards the development of our resources.

Our intercourse with Scotland has hitherto been carried on almost entirely by sailing vessels, and although many fine ships are annually employed in this trade, long and protracted voyages are constantly occurring, causing disappointment to passengers, and serious loss to our merchants, whose goods often come to hand too late for the intended market, and consequently can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice, if at all.

With regard to passengers and traffic for which we may remark, these fine vessels are conveniently fitted, so one, we are sure, will gainsay that to those of our intending citizens, natives of Scotland, or who may be residing there, an opportunity of leaving their country for the land of their adoption in a steamer sailing direct to Canada will be considered a great boon, which can only be fully understood and appreciated by those who have experienced the anxiety of removing a family and a home. Even to single emigrants from Scotland, there is no hardship considered so great as the necessity of having first to proceed to an English seaport with all their baggage, ere they can fairly be embarked for the Atlantic voyage.

We are gratified to learn that another steamer similar to the *United Kingdom* is now in process of construction for the line, and the celebrity of her builders, Messrs Tod & Macgregor, of Glasgow, is an undoubted guarantee of her success as regards strength and speed.

We understand that during the winter months the *John Bell* and the *United Kingdom* have been engaged in the trade between Glasgow and New York, which is said to have proved more remunerative to the others than that between Glasgow and Canada during last season; but trusting to the course of events, and with a perseverance worthy of success, they have again placed their valuable ships in our trade, evidently trusting to their proved efficiency for that public patronage which will ensure success to their undertaking.

Further, we have only to remark that however advantageous it may be to merchants in thus having a direct and regular mode of of transit for their imported goods and exported produce, the fixed day of sailing, which is regularly adhered to by these steamers, is frequently a very serious disadvantage to their owners, when, owing to the state of the market or other temporary cause, a momentary cessation takes place in shipments on either side, for full or not full the steamer must sail on the day appointed. Such an enterprise, conducted in such a spirit, deserves a hearty support.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE WEST.

Probably no branch of commercial industry suffered more severely from the momentary crisis of 1857, and the stagnation which followed it, than the lumber trade; and certainly there are few which have been slower recovering their former vigor. Any resident of our city in 1856 to 1857, who will now take a walk along the various branches of our river, and see the acres of empty yards and docks, and the diminutive looking lumber piles which now and then relieve the eye, will appreciate the condition of this trade. And this state of affairs exists, not on account of any diversion in the channels of business, but simply by reason of a genuine reaction. The fact is undeniably that no branch of business was more thoroughly overdone in the flood tides of 156-57, than the lumber trade. True there was an immense demand for lumber, in consequence of the rapid growth of new towns and cities all over the northwest, as well as the improvements which took place in wild lands; but both among manufacturers and dealers there was a most reckless disposition displayed to increase business, and when the hard times came, they felt the shock all the more in consequence. In the spring of 1858 it was thought by many that the business had settled down to a moderate basis, and that a fair trade would ensue; but the supply proved one hundred millions more than their estimates and expectations, and the few who did not 'make a loss' were those who lay quiet and did least. The result was, however, that quite a number of dealers quit the business, and now the trade of 1860 has fairly opened with a reduction of at least forty per cent of those engaged in it in 1857.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 31st, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ bbl.	6	00	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	05	@	1 00
Oats "	0	30	@	0 30
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 00
Pork ₱ cwt.	6	00	@	7 00

Married,

In Montreal, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Alex. Murray, Esq., bookseller and stationer, to Miss Christian Dods, fourth daughter of the late William Dods, of Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland.

STRAYED!

FROM the premises of the subscriber on the 25th inst., a

Span of French Ponies

One is a dark chestnut with white saddle-mark on his back; the other is a dark brown with heavy mane, and a little lame on his right hind leg. Any person leaving information of their whereabouts at the office of this paper will be rewarded.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

Smith, May 31, 1860.

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Ray's Shantyown, and Peterboro', a

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Bailey's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 7th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dummer Road, a Pocket Memorandum, containing three Notes Note and one Receipt Note Stamped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the Examiner office.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 21

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

AT THE

Auction Rooms of Alex. McNeil,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO'

On Monday, 11th June,

WEST HALF of lot No. 4, West of George Street and North of Hunter Street—under a power of sale contained in a mortgage on said premises. Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,
Peterborough.

May 30th, 1860. 22

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, made by John Doris, farmer, Otonabee, [now deceased] in favor of G. A. Philpotts, Barrister, Toronto, as no value has been received.

ELIZABETH DORIS,
Widow of John Doris.

Otonabee, May 22nd, 1860. 21

DENTISTRY.

DR. CALLENDER

WILL be at his rooms over Clinton's Store Burnham's Block, on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

next, 4th, 5th and 6th, prepared to attend to all calls in the profession.

Also on the first and third Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each month.

Peterboro', May 30th, 1860.

TO BE SOLD OR LET!

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd Lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the Review office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, late of Leith, Scotland When last heard of was in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address W. S. Elliot, care of A. Edgar, 506 Hudson Street, New York.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Late of Brockville, C. W.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened an office, and will remain until the last of the month, and also every month from the 15th to the last, when he will be prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill, and to the satisfaction of persons who may honor him with their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the latest and most scientific principles, from a single tooth to a whole set, on Gold, Silver, Cheoplastic and Vulcanized Rubber. Particular attention paid to Gum Filling, or filling teeth after the nerve has become exposed.

Mr. O'D. has paid strict attention to the formation and growth of the temporary and permanent teeth, so that it will be to the interest of parents and guardians if they find anything wrong with their children's teeth to consult him without delay in order to prevent the many irregularities to which they are peculiarly subject.

Front Teeth which are too much decayed for a Gold Filling he fills with the Adentoplastic, or Crystal Cement, it saves the tooth a long time and does not cause it to discolour.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

ROOMS in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review office, George Street.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OF PETERBOROUGH,

WILL be in *NORWOOD* on *Saturday*, June 2nd, and remain three days, prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill and success.

Office over the Post office.

May, 22nd 1860. 21

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

CLASCOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons. H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1355...200..	Wm. Muirhead.
John Bell	1102...250..	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building,]	1200...200..	

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 12th JUNE.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW

Saloon Cabin,.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$25.00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

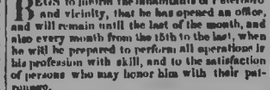
Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon,

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

Cobourg and Peterboro'



RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	8.50	A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	9.20	"	4.30 "
" Bailieboro'	9.40	"	4.50 "
Arrive at Harwood	10 00	"	5.00 "
Leave Harwood	10.15	"	5.20 "
" Indian Village	10.45	"	5.40 "
" Keene Station	10 55	"	5.50 "
" Morgan's	11.05	"	6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	11.30	"	6.30 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00	A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" Morgan's	9.25	"	4.25 "
" Keene Station	9.35	"	4.35 "
" Indian Village	9.45	"	4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.15	"	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	10.20	"	5.20 "
" Bailieboro'	10.30	"	5.30 "
" Baltimore	11.10	"	6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.30	"	6.30 "

COURTNEY & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 30th, 1860. 17

WANTED

IMPROVERS FOR THE MILLINERY BUSINESS. Apply to MRS. [illegible] Peterboro', May 22, 1860.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

In Peterboro, can at all times, be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 1s., 1s. 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Mayune, Souchong, and Oolong, 2s. to 2s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 3d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
Figs, Raisins, Prunes,
in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell
ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES
in wood and bottle, 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. ₱ gal.
Bottle—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,
GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,
and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block,
Peterboro', May 14th, 1860. 3

TEAS.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON and GUN POWDER TEAS at low prices.

V. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro April 5th, 1860. 14

HOUSE TO LET.

IN THE

VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM.

THE House and lot on Lake Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, containing seven rooms, with one third of an acre of good ground.

Apply to R. D. ROGERS, or to the proprietor,
WILLIAM McGREGOR.

Ashburnham, May 16th, 1860. 20

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

100 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Frame House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.

FRESH TEAS!

JUST arrived from the best Markets a large consignment of Fine Young Hyson, Congou, Moguan and Gunpowder Teas. Also a fresh supply of Muscovado, Crushed and Refined

SUGARS,

as Cheap as can be got anywhere in Town.

J. A. MARSHALL.

Peterborough, May 8, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

LIVERPOOL ALE

JUST arrived, a great quantity of clear, sparkling

LIVERPOOL ALE,

on draught. Also, 4000 bottles of the same.—Sold at prices and in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Grocery and Provision Store,
George Street.

Peterboro', May 13, 1860. 20

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a VERY VARIETY OF

"COOKING STOVES,"

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japaned Ware.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. As call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', May 19, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S

Portrait Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Gelatine, Ambrotype, Melainotype, Cameos or Paper Pictures; Medallions of every description from

LOCKETS, BRACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Daguerreans, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Gaskell's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence (with barn) containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Michael Wrath, Peterboro, or to the subscriber.

E. A. WENGER,
Cobourg, C. W.

16

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very small advance on cost. *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

F. & L. Lemay

Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received, and are opening out for Sale upwards of

40 BOXES

OF

STAPLE & FANCY Dry-Goods,

in great variety.

Also a First-Class Assortment of

DRESS-GOODS,

Shawls, Capes, Cloaks,

Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.

They also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of

Ready-made Clothing

in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, by the best workmen.

☞Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run upon the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:12, "
" Fraserville at 9:55, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:30, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at [illegible]
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North, or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Bobcaygeon TWO HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860. 18-3m

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. S. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank of the Company, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, at noon, for the election of Directors.

The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

C. S. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, May 17, 1860. 21

BURNHAM'S BLOCK!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. CLUXTON'S.

STEWART & CALLON

DEALERS IN THE FINER DESCRIPTION OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Choice Groceries

ALSO, IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

Champagnes and other Foreign Wines!

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER.

Preserved and other Fruits,

Lobsters in Cans, Sardines & Kipper'd Salmon

TRIPOLI,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE

Parties wishing to be supplied with any of the above Goods may rely upon getting them of the very best description ☞Call at this establishment.

Goods delivered in all parts of the Town, and packed with care for the Country

TERMS CASH—Family Accounts strictly payable Monthly

Peterborough, May 10, 1860. 20

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☞Remember the address—Curry & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it great to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

A large supply of

WILLOW-WARE

Constantly on hand. Two-Wheeled Cabs, Pantry Baskets, &c., &c.

Just received direct from the Manufacturer.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Store.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to inform the public that he has purchased business in the old stand of Mr. W. F. Ware, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and Confectionary Establishment.

All kinds of CAKES, Rusks and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their doors.

Keeps constantly in stock,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT of CANDIES, and by the 1st of May we are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the Public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

Wooden-Ware!

BUCKETS, Mops, Brooms, Butter-pails Bowls, Sieves, Rolling Pins, Wash-boards, &c., &c., &c.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Grocer Store.

WANTED

AT THE [illegible] Peterboro'

3 TAILORS,

GOOD COAT MAKERS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, May 24, 1860. 20

BOOK-KEEPING.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with Book-keeping can devote a few hours a day to keeping the books and making out accounts of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.

Address,

"BOOK-KEEPER,"
Examiner Office,
Peterboro.

16

STRAYED.

LAST FALL, the property of the subscriber, in Dummer, a

RED STEER,

4 years old. Any person giving information as will lead to the recovery [illegible] Bailey, Peterboro', will be suitably rewarded.

Smith, April 23, 1860.

...CULTURAL LIBRARIES.

Every one feels the value of conversation with sensible men as to matters with which they are familiar, and which are also of interest to us. Frequent opportunities of [illegible] conversations had with [illegible] from this opportunities the life of the farmer, to some degree, debars him. To make a visit to a neighbor involves [illegible] from the plow. Thus important questions remain unapproved, and erroneous notions are [illegible] A few minutes conversation with an intelligent friend would have answered or rectified. During the long winter evenings, or during the weary rainy days, or during those periods of [illegible] [illegible] would be to have with us a sensible man, with whom we could interchange thoughts on subjects of common interest to the farmer.

Books, to some extent, supply this intercourse, but [illegible] Works on modern agriculture are of comparatively [illegible] [illegible] by the ancients. But after the decline of the Roman Empire agriculture seems [illegible] as an ignoble pursuit—proper only for boors and peasants. Recently it has changed its character to the [illegible] of men. It is coming to be regarded as an occupation in which science is quite as necessary to a great success as practice. By science we do not mean a collection of very hard names strung together in a very [illegible] way. But by science we mean knowledge—[illegible] as opposed to ignorance. [illegible] best way of doing that which he desires to do, and the reasons for it. Of course his knowledge must be accompanied with industrious practice, or it will be of little worth to him.

Since the application of science to agriculture, treatises upon agriculture have been greatly multiplied. We [illegible] that books supply, to some degree, the place of conversation. In some respects they are superior to it, if we consider the drawbacks usually connected with conversation in country life. For instance, [illegible] are not [illegible] in which a man will [illegible] to the best form. There are two ways of getting this information. One is to go to our most sensible neighbor for explanation and see how his gates are made. But this requires [illegible] and a good part of a day, and we have at least the gate of [illegible] one man—whose way to others better than his. Another way is to step to our library, take down "Loudon's Encyclopedia of [illegible]," look in the index for the word "gate," and [illegible] which has been used with success. The gate illustration opens the way to the whole field of agricultural inquiry.

These silent, yet instructive companions' books, possess [illegible] over the living teacher. Their board costs nothing. They exhibit no impertinent curiosity as to our domestic affairs. They manifest no rude impertinence at the slowness with which we receive their instructions. They give us full time [illegible] They never wearied by repeating the same lesson to us. They are always in a good humor, [illegible] whether it be during the sultry heat of mid-day, or the exigence of a pressing and urgent enquiry.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JUNE

1860

Died.

In Ashburnham, on Wednesday, 30th ult., Lucy, wife of Mr. Joseph Ballantine, aged 47 years.

REQUISITION.

To Charles Perry, Esquire,

Sir,—As the time is approaching when it becomes necessary to select some person to fill the Office of Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, we the undersigned electors of Peterborough, having full confidence in your integrity and your ability to fill the office, do hereby respectfully request that you will allow yourself as a candidate, and we hereby pledge you our votes and hearty support.

J T Hudson,	A S. Fraser,
E Chamberlin,	M. Boyd,
Daniel Hopkins,	R. B. McDougall,
W A Scott,	James Campbell,
W. Henry,	James Ferguson,
John Thompson,	James Griffith,
Jelly A Hartley,	Peter Thom,
Geo H Hughes,	John Watterworth,
John Bellamy,	H. Billington,
J J Marshall,	Arch. Haggart,
J Carew,	Silas Thompson,
A Bullock,	Robt. White,
Silas Maloney,	John Kennedy,
Robt Cochrane,	James Bent,
Thos Rountree,	John Holley,
James J Fisher,	G. Jukins,
John Sullivan,	Walter W Boswell,
Edw Graham,	John Hudson,
Finlay Ryan,	Francis Forsythe,
Robert Stanton,	Jas. Readsor,
John Mullett,	C. Lacey,
James Hopkins,	David Hamilton,
John Cuthbert,	Jos Sergeant,
M. D. Hogan,	J B Dunn,
Francis Ryan,	R Trenwith,
John Hall,	W H Hamilton,
Geo. Cunningham,	W Crawford
E. Coles,	Thos Harper,
D. Cadotte,	T J Hamilton,
L. A. Cadwell,	Jas H Dixon,
Thomas Manning,	John Kennedy,
A. McMartin,	Jas J Kennedy,
Alexander McNeil,	Jas Barnes,
Thomas Brady,	Jas Conner,
Geo McDonald,	John Joffery,
Lewis Shellington,	Tim Kane,
Geo[illegible] Dennett,	Mich Kane,
G. Clarinda,	M Tracey,
L. Lonsy,	John Wilson,
D. Lonsy,	W S Church,
Thomas Fry,	Ed Foster,
David Whaler,	John Haggart,
J. E. Fergusson,	Walter Morrow,
Geo Hutchinson,	John Casey,
R. V. Kirkpatrick,	Mich O'Donnell,
James Kingsmill,	Thos McGrath,
Duncan McGregor,	Alex Mervin,
George Mitchell,	E McDonald,
William Eastland,	John Glen,
Henry Crean,	Maul Amey,
Alex Erskine,	Henry New,
Jas Stennes,	Jas Chalmers,
John Eyshton,	Robert Harper,
N Dale,	John Delaney,
John Kelly,	Jas Edgar,
Beatty Welsh,	Arch Haggart,
T B Martin,	Henry Sherwood,
Wm T Martin,	Wm H Martin,
J K Bigelow,	Jas Welsh,
Andrew Kane,	Henry Little,
Pat Sherlock,	Maul? Daly,
Henry O'Neill,	Thos Wood,
Wm Cable,	James Cranner,
Peter Meetsen,	E Lynch,
Malcolm McKellar,	Christopher Boyd,
J Sheppard,	David O'Brien,
Wm Poyler,	Thomas Kennedy,
Wm Lelacie,	V Eastwood,
Charles Gilbert,	Wm Croft,
Geo McCombe,	John Keenan,
James Beaval,	Joseph Spensely.

REPLY:

To J. T. Hudson Esq., and others,

Gentlemen:—Allow me to thank you for the requisition presented to me this day. I cheerfully comply with your request, and should I be elected to the Mayoralty my greatest desire will be to fill the office to the satisfaction of the rate-payers of the Town. You may rely on my strict attention being given to all the duties of the office.

I am, gentlemen,
your ob'th serv't
CHARLES PERRY.
Peterboro', 4th Dec. 1860.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Gentlemen,

I am now before you as Candidate for Mayor, for the next year. I am unfortunately entered late in the field; nevertheless I should hope that the favor which I expect to meet with from you will carry me through any difficulty on that score.

It is necessary for me [illegible] words to you. I may say that I have served a [illegible] apprenticeship to the [illegible] and I know well that all [illegible] paying to have the affairs of the Corporation carried on efficient and satisfactorily is to appoint a person to the office of Mayor who will really take an interest in the Town business, who will attend to it faithfully and be responsible for the due performance of his duty. If you elect me I will give my whole time and attention to the interests of the town, and you may depend upon me discharging my duty faithfully and without fear or favor.

It appears to me that the great want we have experienced since the incorporation of our town is the want of a sufficient [illegible] of the Executive who would [illegible] at his post, and [illegible] a vigilant eye over all the subordinates of the town and keep things in their proper order—who would be as Police Magistrate, see that the peace rowdyism and [illegible] and enforce good order and sobriety—who would see after and be responsible for the due enforcing of the payment of all the rents, tolls, and other revenues of the town—who would see after and attend to the thousand and one matters which it has hitherto, apparently, been no body's business to attend to, and from the neglect of which the Corporation has hitherto suffered incalculable loss—and who would, in fine, keep all the business of the town in motion and attend diligently to its interests.

If all these duties were performed as they should be (and they could not have been by former Mayors, who always had their own private business affairs as their first consideration) we would have a far different state of things from that which has existed for years past. Instead of each retiring Council leaving at the end of the year the finances of the town entirely unsettled, a large amount of the revenues of the town still uncollected, and a large arrear of debt as a legacy to the succeeding Council, people clamouring for and scrambling to have their accounts paid and no funds wherewith to pay them, ratepayers refusing to pay their taxes on the ground that they had accounts against the Corporation which they could not get paid—all the income of the town would be collected in good time, people would look forward, as a matter of course, to paying the taxes, rents, tolls, &c., due to the Corporation, punctually—accounts due by the Corporation would be paid punctually in cash, and each Council would retire leaving the town affairs finally closed for the year, all assets collected, all debts paid and a clear score.

This, Gentlemen, is what *ought* to be the state of things, and all this I do sincerely think can be accomplished, and, if elected Mayor, I will, if properly supported by the Council, confidently look forward to such a consummation. I know exactly what is required to be done to make the affairs of the town work to much better purpose than hitherto, and I feel that I do not promise more than I can accomplish.

If you see fit to entrust me with the management of the affairs of the town I trust and hope, and feel every confidence that you will never have reason to regret your choice.

In conclusion, as to the proposed consolidation of the debts of the town, and as to the procuring a sufficient supply of water for the town, as a safeguard against fire, and any other schemes likely to concern the interests of the Corporation, I can only assure you, Gentlemen, that you shall not find me wanting in my duty to you or to your interests.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't Servant,
IVAN O'BEIRNE,
Peterboro', Dec. 5th, 1860.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

TO

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of the Old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES!

[illegible] Peterboro, Nov 30, 1860. 48

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Joseph Hume and Robert Jones, under the name and style of [illegible] & Jones, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the said firm are to be paid to, and all debts due to the said firm are to be paid to the said Joseph Hume.

JAS. HUMPHREY,
JOSEPH HUME.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1860. 49

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Canada at the next session thereof, for an Act to [illegible] the Town Plots, Lindsay, and for vesting Building Lots therein in the Trustees of the Grammar School for the County of Victoria.

Lindsay, 1st Dec., 1860. 49-6w

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against [illegible] any goods to my [illegible] whatever or to any person, without an order from me.

JOHN [illegible]

Peterboro, Dec 5, 1860.

JAS. STEVENSON,

AGENT FOR THE

PROVINCIAL SCALE WORKS!

HAMILTON.

The Scales of this Manufactory are warranted equal in every particular, to the Fairbank Scale and they can be obtained here at the Manufacturer's Prices, thus saving freight, &c.

Peterboro, Nov 30th, 1860. 49

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Court House, on MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By Order,
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterboro, Dec 5, 1860. 50

Review to copy.

WANTED.

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER holding a first class certificate, for the Common School Department, of the Norwood Union, Grammar and Common Schools.

Applications post-paid stating salary, will be received by the undersigned until the evening of Wednesday the 19th December next.

THOS. W. POOLE,
Sec. Board.

Norwood, Nov 27, 1860. 48

RESERVE CREDIT SALE.

I AM instructed by J. C. HUGHSON, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday 13th Dec.,

at the NASSAU MILLS, in Smith, three miles from Peterboro', comprising as follows:—

450,000 feet of Hemlock Stripe, 200,000 feet of inch, and inch and a quarter Lumber, Lot of Lathe 14, Lot of Slash and Door stuff, Lot of Hay in barn. Also, 1 span of first-rate working Horses (Grey and Bay) 1 Carriage Horse, 1 cart double Harness, 1 cart single Harness, 1 Lumber Waggon, 1 Buggie, 2 full sets of Bob Sleighs, 2 Cutters, 2 Robes, 1 set Derrick Hay Press.

The above sale will be sold Without Reserve.

TERMS:—Six months credit by furnishing good notes.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Nassau Mills, Dec 6, 1860. 49

CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION,

Of Farm Stock, Implements,

&c., WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. T. F. NICHOLL,

HAS been instructed by Gen. A. Stewart, Esq., to sell the whole of the Farm Stock, Implements and Crops on the farm, Lot No. 1, in the 12th Con. of Dover, on

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1860,

which consists of heavy working Horses, 2 year old Steers, Heifers, Waggons, Sleighs, Ploughs, Harrows, a quantity of Harness, Fanning Mill, Hay Tedders, &c.; also an excellent Sleeping Machine as nearly new.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:—Under $50 cash, all over credit to 1st January, 1862, on furnishing approved notes. Discount for cash.

N. B.—All persons having cattle pasturing on said farm are requested to pick up and have same removed on or before the day of sale.

Dover, Dec 5, 1860. 49

Wanted Immediately.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. Apply to

G. TANNER,
Peterborough.

Peterboro', Nov. 20, 1860. 46-6w

Daily Globe to copy three times and send account to this Office.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER!

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Dunnville, C. W., took the 1st prize at the late Provincial Fair at Hamilton, where its operation was fully tested—one bushel of corn being ground in a satisfactory manner in less than 5 minutes. No [illegible] was ever offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction. It is simple and durable, requiring but little power, and is cheap.

It is made on an entirely new principle, which wholly overcomes the difficulty existing in all cast-iron rotary Mills, and will grind all kind of grains in the most perfect manner, and can be worked by hand or horse power.

—PRICE $37.—

delivered at any Railroad Station within 20 miles of Peterboro.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, and will be happy to supply orders promptly.—The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

GEO. HUGHSON.

Peterboro, November 27, 1860. 48

DENTISTRY!

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., Dentist, will be at Drummond's Hotel,

KEENE,

On Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1860, for a few days. Parties will please call early and make engagements as he intends returning to give satisfaction.

In Peterboro' from the 15th, to the last of every month.

Office in Bradburn's Block, over Mr. J. McCaugh's store, George Street.

Nov. 29, 1860. 49

DR. DELLENBAUGH,

FROM THE

German Doctor,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

WILL be in Peterborough, DECEMBER, 6th, 1860,

and [illegible] HOTEL, where he will remain a short time, and has to [illegible] of Diseases of Females.

Nov. 27, 1860.

RAFFLE.

THE [illegible] TROTTING PONY, the property of [illegible], will be [illegible] at the Exhibition Ground, Peterboro, on the Evening of TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m., by the Raffle System, at the rate of [illegible] per Share.

[illegible] IN THE SNOW.

Nov. 27, 1860. 48

Spot of Ground For Sale.

THE undersigned has a spot of unoccupied ground, on the corner of Water and Simcoe Streets, in the Town of Peterboro', for sale. The property is now being used for the purpose of [illegible] and is [illegible] for the same.

[illegible]

Peterboro, Aug 27, 1860. 39

CARPETING!

A LARGE AS[illegible]
SORTMENT JUST
[illegible]
RECEIVED BY
MANUFACTURER
SCOTLAND, NOW
OFFERING AT
UNUSUALLY
LOW PRICES!

WM. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6m

GLOVER & ROBINSON

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that having greatly enlarged and improved their premises, they are prepared to offer to the public a choice assortment of Goods in their line, viz:

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

and the largest and best assortment of

CROCKERY

AND GLASSWARE

in Town, the greatest variety of

IRONMONGERY.

viz: Herrings, round and split, barrels and half-barrels; Dry Cod, Green do., Salmon Trout, Mackerel, White Fish, &c.

FRUITS!

Raisins, Figs, Candied Peels, Fresh Spices, Fancy Biscuits, Confectionary, Cheese, &c.

In addition to the above they have a large supply of

WOODEN-WARE

Brushes, Dye-stuffs, Oils, Nails, Table Cuttlery, Combs, Fancy Pipes, &c.,

They have on hand and are receiving daily a very large stock of

TEA AND TOBACCO,

both of which will be sold at very low prices in small lots for winter supplies. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on them, as the whole stock will be sold Cheap for Cash. The quality of their Goods is always No. 1.

N.B.—After the 1st January, 1861, they will confine themselves chiefly to the Cash principle, and sell cheap, or on very short credit. Accounts rendered monthly.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 22, 1860. 46

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

A Double Thread, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for the low price of $20!

All other cheap Machines take the single thread or chain stitch.

IN presenting the New National Sewing Machine to the Public, we do so with the utmost confidence in its practical utility, its complete adaptation for family use, its simplicity of construction, and its real general merits.

We are prepared to furnish all who wish, with our new "Treadle Attachment," or "Foot Power" particularly adapted to the Table machine, thereby avoiding the expense of the Table and Stand. This convenient arrangement can be secured to the end of any table or stand in a moments' time, and the machine set in operation sewing at the rate of

2,000 STITCHES PER MINUTE!!

It can also, in as short a time be removed from the table and packed away. As to its durability, like the machine, the Treadle will last for a generation. The price is only $20. Machines upon a neat table [illegible] walnut and iron, with foot power, are $30.

The sub-agency of the National Machine and others are many and obvious; and, while the double-thread machine must [illegible] $50 to $100, the National Machine, equally as beautiful and practical, is offered for only $20.

Any two Men, Fell, Stitch, Gather and Bind in the most perfect manner, and are the only machines in the market that can do so well and simply make that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a Circular which accompanies each Machine, and from which a child of fourteen years may readily learn how to use and keep them in the best condition. It is many times used and more kept in order than other machines.

No one who has carefully examined the various patents now before the public can fail of seeing that this Machine is the best adapted to all in use to do the family.

It is impossible for this stitch to rip by accident; and when it is desirable to rip it can be done by simply pulling the end of the thread, when the whole will rip out. The stitch is so firmly locked that it is equally impossible for it to be ripped except the operator. The seam, compared to that of any other stitch.

There is hardly any class of family sewing, except the finest cambric and sewing on the buttons, but what this machine will do, and do it in the most substantial manner. Even the woven Jaconet thickness of cotton sewing, using the finest thread, with neatness and fidelity, and with a capability of sewing uncommonly fast, the same Machine will sew, with the same thread, the heaviest of heavy Ticking, Sail Cloth, Tents, Awnings, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, and all the intermediate sizes of fabrics, cotton, linen and flax thread, all can sewed with the same Machine, and with the same needle.

The Machine embroiders beautifully, and will hem, run and gather, with other kinds of machines, and all other machines cannot perform, can be had with a common needle.

Each Machine will be furnished with a full set of Needles, Screw Driver, Oil Can, Thread, Instruction Book, &c., &c., and will be warranted for three years.

Orders by mail promptly will be attended to. Orders for Machines, Needles, Thread, Oil, &c., should be addressed to the General Agent, Box 1,000, Quebec, C. E.

Additional Agent of J. W. Hinds, & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1860. 46

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

PERIODICALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, Miscellaneous Books, Fancy goods, and a general assortment of Literature to be had at the Literary Emporium Cash.

Wholesale and Retail.

Public Library [illegible]

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1860. 46

CARPETING!

A LARGE AS[illegible]
SORTMENT JUST
[illegible]
RECEIVED BY
MANUFACTURER
SCOTLAND, NOW
OFFERING AT
UNUSUALLY
LOW PRICES!

WM. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6m

TAILORING.

PERSONS PREPARING FOR THE WINTER WILL SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING ALL THEIR CLOTHING AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED. A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS WILL BE GIVEN IF REQUIRED, ON CLOTHING MADE UP ON THE PREMISES, BY ADDING INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S STOCK WAS IMPORTED THIS AUTUMN DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS ENGLAND, AND IS NOW VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE. AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN ATTENDANCE.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', May, 15, 1860. 46-6

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to lease about 100 to 60 CLEARED, [illegible] having a comfortable House and good [illegible], situated within five or six miles of Peterboro'. Possession required next February or March.

Apply by letter to

A. FALKNER,
Cross Landing, Rice Lake.

Nov. 1, 1860. 45-6m[illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Due Bills for Flour or Bran against the Otonabee Mills are requested to come and get them settled and taken away at once or my lease of the Mills terminates on the first of January, 1861.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—All persons due the Mills either by Note or Book account are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same forthwith and save unnecessary cost.

L. G.

PORK.

LUMBERMEN and others wanting Pork can be supplied with superior articles of Prime Mess Pork, and a few barrels of Chicago Mess, at the store of R. & R. Green, George St., and at Cavanlee, under the Bank of Toronto, Market Block.

R. & R. GREEN.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Peterborough.

Sales [illegible] attended to, and [illegible] terms.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the above [illegible] occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro, where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

solicits that by promptness in business he may obtain a share of their patronage.

DRAWING EXECUTED,

[illegible] given for Buildings, &c. Valuations made, and [illegible] taken, and charges moderate.

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!

and

Duties Collected,

on [illegible] terms by

T. F. NICHOLL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible] Subscriber's Premises, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Con. Ferris, south west end of Lake Buckhorn, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 3rd Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 4th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 4th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 5th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 5th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 6th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 6th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 7th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 8th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 8th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 9th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 9th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 10th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 10th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 7, in the 11th Con. Ferris, [illegible] Lot No. 6, in the 11th Con. 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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing may be executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 24.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the proprietor, in PERRY'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.,

Terms of Subscription, $1.50 ... payable strictly in advance—... which will be rigidly ...

Rates of Advertising.

The Advertising, first insertion, ... per line for ten lines, ... Each subsequent insertion, ... Quarterly, Half-yearly and Yearly Contracts, ... Each subsequent insertion, ... Business Cards ... per annum.

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All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; subscribers unable ... will be taken ...

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Business Directory.

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cottancy Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

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Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr McNabb.

Mr. TOALE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for ... in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 36

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Spices, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PAINTER AND TURNER OF MUSIC.
... the Post Office.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.
FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—*Terms Moderate.*
Peterboro', June 9, 1858. 23—17

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,
ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office.
Peterboro', July 23, 1846. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonade's Pale Ale. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 13

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Paints and Glass, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 14

THOS. MILLS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Brantford
... George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 1

JOHN HAWDEN,
... Flour and Fine Liverpool Groceries, &c., WHOLESALE & ...
King Street, Cobourg, June 4, 1858—60

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hervey's Building, next door to Dr. Chamberlin's Store, George St., Peterborough. 15

SEDGWICK HOTEL,
... This public ... Hotel, and ... Provincial ... 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Books and Fine Stationery. Also, ... Pocket Books, Fine Ink Stands, Elegant ... 17

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tanner,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

J. W. DUCKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become no great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he ... removed his ... house to

Ryan's Block, George Street,

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Sofas, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Beds and Couches, Spring Mattrasses, Hassocks, Mats, Bird-cages, pictures and looking glasses, and Cushions of all description ... kept on hand.

Having lately fitted up the factory on Shuter-boots Street, with the most modern machinery and facilities for manufacturing enable him to, and is determined to sell

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS AND DESCRIPTIVE MARKS ... ON HAND.

Having a connexion with ... he is enabled to attend upon ... Funerals ... Peterboro', ... 1858.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND ...
... monthly ... and for sale at T. MENZIES' Book Store.

Statement of Dr. Wilson
BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

Daniel Wilson, L. L. D., Professor of History and English Literature, University College, Toronto, made the following statement before the University Committee of the House of Assembly:—

Had I addressed you at an earlier stage, the many details of the course of study, the matriculation examinations, the honor work, &c., which have been objected to, would have naturally formed subjects of comment by me, but they have already been so ably dealt with by the Vice Chancellor of the University, that I feel myself at liberty to omit much, which at an earlier period I should have dropped it my duty to submit to this Committee. . . . .

In reference to the whole system of options, I am surprised that the gentlemen who advocate the interests of Victoria and Queen's Colleges fail to perceive that, so far from involving any injustice to affiliated Colleges with an inferior staff to University College, they are the very means of placing all on equality. Under the University system if the cost of maintaining the College in a state of efficiency be properly ascertained, with some regard to future requirements, and whatever be the legitimate objects on which to expend the surplus funds, the College can advance no claim to them. How far, however, it therefore follows either that the University Act designed, or that wisdom requires, that such surplus funds should be divided among the denominational Colleges, "either now established, or which may be established in Upper Canada," is a question on other grounds, to which I shall, with your permission, direct attention, as a point of vital importance in its relations to any comprehensive National Scheme of Education.

In the memorial presented on behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference to the Legislative Assembly, praying for an investigation into the manner in which the University Act has been administered, the memorialists declare their entire approval of our Canadian "National School system." Nevertheless, they affirm that "the same considerations of fitness, economy, and patriotism which justify the State in co-operating with each school municipality to support a day-school, require it to co-operate with each religious persuasion, according to its own educational works, to support a College. The experience of all Protestant countries shows that it is, and has been, as much the province of a religious persuasion to establish a College, as it is for a municipality to establish a day-school; and the same experience shows that while pastoral and parental care can be exercised for the religious instruction of children residing at home and attending a day school, that care cannot be exercised over youth residing away from home, and pursuing their higher education except in a College, where the pastoral and parental care can be daily combined.

That the experience of Protestant countries is entirely misrepresented in the above statement will be best shown by a reference to recent University reforms at home. An appeal to examples of Oxford and Cambridge on these points is out of place in the present inquiry—if for no other reasons—on this ground, that, so far as these from being educational institutions open to the people at large, they have been until recently exclusively, and still to a great extent, limited to one favored denomination, while they are fitted for the wealthy alone—the lowest estimated cost for a student during the academic year being £750. Nevertheless, although they are still recognized appendages of the Church of England, the whole tendency of recent changes has been towards the removal of their denominational features, and their restoration to the nation at large, with an distinction of sect or party. In Scotland, however, where the Universities are strictly people's Colleges, adapted to the educational wants, and to the pecuniary means of the great mass of the community, recent proceedings furnish the best illustration of "the experience of Protestant countries," in reference to its being the supposed "province of a religious persuasion to establish a College."

The Scottish Presbyterian Church being the legally recognized religious persuasion in that country, its Church Courts exercised the denominational oversight over the Colleges of the country; and no Professor could be inducted into a chair without first signing the Westminster Confession of Faith. The consequence was, that, during the greater part of the present century, the denominational restrictions thus imposed on Protestant cause to be recognized as one of the greatest educational grievances, and a serious bar to the filling of University chairs with the men best qualified for the various branches of secular education. After a long protracted struggle, and while these denominational superstitions and tests were still in force, the Free Church Presbyterians subscribed a sum of £20,000 sterling, and founded New College, Edinburgh,—not a mere Theological College, but for general instruction. Chairs of Natural History, Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy were filled by able men, for whose salaries were provided on a more liberal scale than those now paid to the Professors of University College, Toronto; a Chair of Chemistry was also in contemplation, and a complete organization was then provided for the permanent establishment of a rival Denominational College.

Fortunately for Scotland, at this stage of the University system the Act was passed which, by throwing all religious tests for the Secular Chairs, entirely deprived them of their denominational character. In the Session of Universities as they were framed, the Theological Faculty ranks as a part of the Established Church; but in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine every candidate, of whatever religious denomination, is admitted to all the Classes, may read in its rooms to compete for the Secular Bursaries, and to carry off the Honors and Degrees. Under the University system of Scotland, the whole of University College thus ... all their ... advantages ... of Modern Languages and Natural Sciences. Permit me to add that an opinion is more unfounded than that which supposes that the Professors of University College desire any monopoly of the University of Toronto, its Exhibitionerships, Scholarships, or other privileges. The very article above referred to, was written with the earnest desire to bring about a union of Canadian Colleges under one University, as I venture to hope may be perceived by any candid reader who will peruse it as a whole, and not in imperfect and detached extracts.

But it is a singularly one-sided view of the case, for the advocates of the interests of Victoria College to protest indignantly at certain Professors of University College—four in all,—being admitted to the Senate of the University, to which their College is attached, and for which alone it was from its students, while there were sitting on that same Board the members of another, and independent University, which disclaimed all collegiate relation to it. Before University had more than its President on the Senate, there sat on that Board the Rev. Mr. Nellus, Principal of Victoria College, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, a member of its College Board; and Dr. Barrett—whom it has been found convenient to represent as a Teacher in Upper Canada College—but why, it is well known, never had a seat at the Senate in any other capacity than as President of Dr. Rolph's, or the Toronto School of Medicine; and who, as such, took his seat for the first time to represent the Medical Faculty of Victoria College at the meetings of the University of Toronto, while its students were systematically prevented from graduating there. It may sound very plausible to those who know nothing about the facts of the case to talk of the injustice of four Professors sitting on a Board numbering 43 members, which had the entire control of their courses of teaching and system of study. Let it be remembered, however, that until they were added to it, the endowments of the Senate frequently presented the anomaly of a University and College controlled in all their arrangements by those who systematically withheld, not only the students of Cobourg, but the Medical students of Toronto, from the very University over which they exercised so much control. Had Victoria, Queen's or Trinity College, actually recognized the University as such while maintaining a thorough independence as separate Colleges, the Senate would never have been driven to the necessity of giving so large a share in the oversight of the University examinations to Professors of University College. If, as seems inevitable in the present condition of Canada, Professors must be appointed examiners, they would have been selected equally from all the Colleges, so as to secure a thorough impartiality, but it is a proposition which no reasonable man could entertain, that the Professors of such Colleges should—as they now do—examine their own students, confer degrees on them by right of their own University powers, and even establish a faculty at the seat of the University of Toronto, so as to confer the degrees of Victoria College on Toronto Students, and yet that they should also be the Governors and Examiners, or electors of Examiners, of the University they disown. Had the various denominational Colleges acted up to the idea implied by the adoption of the University of London, with its numerous and varied privately-endowed Colleges, as the model of the Canadian Provincial University, the system could easily have been worked so as to satisfy all as to the thorough impartiality in the constitution of the Senate, the appointment of Examiners, and the distribution of honors and prizes. Had they done so cordially, moreover, it might have been more difficult to resist their claims for some division of the funds. But on the contrary the Provost of Trinity refused to take his seat on the Senate; the Principal of Queen's practically adopted the same course; and the Principal of Victoria—while sharing in the Government of the University, and fixing the course of studies of the College—only lent the aid of his wisdom and experience, but refused all practical co-operation. Nevertheless, the Senate, in its anxious desire to secure a thoroughly impartial system of examination, has, in spite of those obstacles, appointed Professors of both Victoria and Queen's Colleges as its examiners, as it has selected others wherever they could be found at once competent and impartial.

Again, let me say for myself and my colleagues in University College, we have no desire to monopolize the endowments of the Provincial University. Let the just and proper Arts, Law, and Medicine, every trace denominational oversight has been removed. The last relic of it has been swept away, during the past year, by the Act which throws the Principalships of the Universities open to laymen, without respect to their denominational views or religious opinions. Now, accordingly, in the Scotch Universities, as in our Canadian Provincial College, "no religious tests or professions of religious faith are required of any Professor or Lecturer, nor are any religious observances according to the forms of any particular religious denomination imposed on them." Thus all denominational oversight and control have been withdrawn from them, but so far this has been from disunifying the large and influential non-conformist denominations, that *in consequence of the very change*, the New College, Edinburgh, has greatly dropped its secular character, as chairs of Metaphysics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, or Natural History; and has voluntarily assumed the character of a mere Theological Faculty for its own denominational, while its Theological students now take their Arts Course at the National University.

In Edinburgh there are Theological Colleges or Institutions in connection with the Free Church, the United Presbyterians the Convention, the Congregationalists, and Baptists; but all are equally without any distinction, in the status and the University. The same is the case of the other Scottish Universities, and it is regarded as one of the special advantages of the system, that the Theological Students of all denominations find their intellectual training in common, and less theological ferment is felt among the various Sections in the Church, than would otherwise be the case.

The Queen's College, Kingston, is purely the educational institution of the denomination under whose control its existence shown by the report presented to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, on the 25th of May last; which, if reported correctly in the public press, stated the number of students in attendance as 11 in Theology, and 53 in Arts; but added: *in all 45 are studying for the Ministry.*

Credit has been repeatedly claimed of late for Victoria College, but it has no taste; such a statement is a mere play upon words. What real difference is there between requiring that a Professor shall sign the prescribed creed of a Church—be it the thirty-nine articles, or the Westminster Confession of Faith,—or that he shall satisfy the Wesleyan Conference, or other Ecclesiastical Court? In reality, the latter is the more stringent of the two. There is, of course, no test for students. It is only too well known, that not in the Methodist Colleges only, but also in Roman Catholic Colleges, all are welcome who are prepared to submit to their teaching. But from the Returns made to Parliament in 1856, the denominational statistics present the following significant figures relative to the matriculated students of Victoria College:

Wesleyan Methodists,	28
Presbyterians	3
Church of England	1
Baptist	1

Again, taking the whole pupils in the institution, there were only 39 belonging to other denominations, including children of the preparatory school, while 109 were Wesleyan Methodists.

It is stated in the Conference Memorial, that no aid is asked "towards the support of any Theological School or Theological Chair in Victoria College?" and Mr. Nellus, in answer to the question, "Is there any Theological Chair, or Divinity Students in Victoria College?" replies, "Neither. We have established [amongst the College who are preparing for the Ministry, but are not pursuing Theological studies, but general studies; and are not known in the College as Divinity students, but as general students. They receive an allowance or consideration from the funds in any shape whatsoever.' It appears, however, from the 7th of the Miscellaneous Resolutions adopted by the Wesleyan Conference at its last session, that a system Preachers on trial are allowed to attend Victoria College for two years during their probation, the two years shall be counted but as one year in their probation;" and the successful candidate regularly admitted to Conference includes the query, "what has been collected for the education of Ministers?" Again, in answer to the thirteenth question: "How are the Ministers and Preachers stationed for the ensuing year?" "Under-graduates and students" to the number of twenty, are named in the Cobourg District as at Victoria College. In the previous year, 1858, they numbered seventeen; and in the Report furnished by the President of Victoria College to the Conference at the same year, he remarks: "Judging from present indications, the College is destined to furnish many valuable accessions to the Christian Ministry, and the attention of the Conference and Church is earnestly invited to this important result, as a reason for more ardent and united exertions in behalf of the Institution." It is obvious, therefore, that whatever difference may be entertained as to the designation of the "preachers on trial during their probation" at Victoria College, but in the Wesleyan denominational College, supplying for the Wesleyan Methodist Church the same purposes as Queen's College does for the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Accordingly, in the Report of the Principal of Victoria College to the Wesleyan Conference, Mr. Nellus say: "It is necessary to show that our College is a *connexional necessity*—that it is *an essential part of our machinery as a Church*—that without it we shall either loose our youth, or retain them in a state of social inferiority—that without it our Ministers will suffer in numbers and efficiency—that without it, in fine, we shall be unequal to the great work God has assigned us in Christianizing this extensive country." All this is highly laudable, in a strictly denominational point of view, and worthy of praise when affected by the denomination to be thus benefitted. But it cannot be the function of the State to prevent the Wesleyan Church losing its youth as Church members, any more than to assist it in other religious and missionary work; unless it is also prepared to re-assert the principal it has disowned in the abolition of all State provision for religion in Upper Canada.

Again, returning to the consideration of statements already quoted from the memorial of the Wesleyan Conference, a complete fallacy is involved in the attempt to apply certain characteristics of our Common Schools to the whole provincial system of education. It is true our Common Schools being easily multiplied in every district, are mere day-schools; so that the attendance there does not deprive the pupils of daily parental or pastoral care and religious instruction; but such is not, and never can be the case, with the Grammar Schools, the Provincial Normal School, or the Model Grammar School. In order to attend such of these, pupils necessarily leave their parents' homes, and are placed, some of them under a system greatly less conducive to strict moral and religious oversight, than that which is secured by the system of University College, as applied to its resident students.

In the Model Grammar School, for example, established under the authority of the Chief Superintendent of Education at Toronto, it is expressly provided that pupils shall be removed from every part of the Province, and thus necessarily be removed from daily parental and pastoral instruction and oversight. Yet its establishment and supervision are equally independent of any religious persuasion; and it is placed under the authority of the Council of Public instruction, a public board constituted of nearly the same principle as the Senate of the Toronto University. The same remarks equally apply to the Normal School, as which is entrusted the all important function of training teachers for the whole of the Common Schools of the Province; nevertheless, no difficulty appears to have arisen hitherto from the adoption, in these institutions, of one national system, instead of the Provinces maintaining at reasonable expense, one efficient Model Grammar School, Normal School, and College, which are abundantly sufficient to meet the present demand for the departments of higher education embraced by them, it must multiply such institutions in the same ratio as all denominational Colleges, "*now established, or which may be established*, in Upper Canada; or even in each city of Upper Canada.

The system pursued by the British Parliament in all recent reforms of higher education, as exemplified, not only by the new Scottish Universities Act, but also by the establishment of the Queen's University, in Ireland, and the London University in England, abundantly proves how thoroughly British Statesmen are alive to the importance of all the members of a free community receiving their secular education in national, rather than in denominational institutions, and being thereby trained to co-operate in all the great public duties that devolve on a free people. The Queen's University in Ireland is designed to extend the same advantages of university degrees and honors to students of all denominations, as is done by Toronto University; but the public endowment is entirely devoted to the support non-denominational Queen's Colleges, founded on precisely the same principle as our Provincial College at Toronto. In England also, the London University confers degrees and university honors on students presenting themselves by its examination, from Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptist, and other denominational colleges; but they neither receive any claim on any other share of the University funds, excepting the common right enjoyed, not only by all their students, but by every one possessed of the requisite matriculation, whensoever required to compete for the University Scholarships.

In these respects, therefore, the University of Toronto fully carries out the plan adopted by the London University, and that by the Queen's University, of Ireland. It also fulfils the principles of denominations as set forth in the preamble of the statute, that "it is expedient that provision should be made for affording to persons of all religious denominations in this Province, the means of obtaining a literary education, and for granting degrees in the several Faculties, to persons who have pursued their studies in the said University, and have passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Senate thereof, and that no religious test or qualification be required of any person obtaining any degree, or admitted to any office, or to the enjoyment of any emolument in the said University, or in any College affiliated thereto." Nothing can be more explicit than the declaration that "

HEROISM OF MADAME LAVALETTE.

We have seen how successfully the Countess of Natchitoches effected her husband's escape from prison by the equally outrageous manner that M. Lavalette escaped from an [illegible] death, by the ingenuity and affection of his wife, under circumstances still more unfavorable to the execution of such a project.

It was in the year 1815 that M. Lavalette was condemned, for his adherence to the cause of Bonaparte, to suffer death, — The eve of the day of execution, the 24th of December, had already arrived, and all hope of saving him had been abandoned, except by one heroic woman alone.

Madame Lavalette's health had been very severely impaired by her previous sufferings; and for several weeks preceding, in order to avoid the movement of her carriage, she had used a sedan-chair. About half-past three, on the afternoon of the 23rd she arrived at the Conciergerie, seated as usual in this chair, and clothed in a flowered riding-coat of set merino, with a large black hat and feathers on her head. She was accompanied by her daughter, a young lady of about twelve years of age, and an elderly woman, attached to M. Lavalette's service, of the name of Dutoit. The chair was ordered to wait for her at the gate of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock Jacques Eberle, one of the wicket-keepers of the Conciergerie, who had been specially appointed by the keeper of the prison to the guard and service of Lavalette, took his dinner to him, of which Madame and Mademoiselle Lavalette, and the widow Dutoit, partook.

After dinner, which lasted an hour, Eberle served up coffee, and left Lavalette's up rincent, with orders not to return till he was rung for.

Towards seven o'clock the bell rang.—Roquette, the gaoler, was at that moment near the fire-place of the hall, with Eberle to whom he immediately gave orders to go into Lavalette's chamber. Roquette heard Eberle open the door which led to that chamber, and immediately after he saw three persons, dressed in female attire, advance, who were followed by Eberle.—The person whom he took to be Madame Lavalette was attired in a dress exactly the same as she was, in every particular; and to all outward appearance, no one could have imagined but that they saw the lady herself passing before them. A white handkerchief covered the face of this person, who seemed to be sobbing heavily, while Mademoiselle Lavalette, who walking by his side, entered the most lamentable cries. Everything presented the spectacle of a family giving way to the feelings of a last adieu. The keeper, applied and deceived by the disguise, and by the seeming light of two lamps, had not the power, or he afterwards said, to take away the handkerchief which concealed the features of the principal individual in the group, and instead of performing his duty, presented his hand to the person, (as he had been used to do to Madame Lavalette,) whom he conducted, along with the other two persons, to the last wicket. Eberle then stepped forward, and rang to call Madame Lavalette's chair. It came instantly; the feigned Madame Lavalette stepped into it, and was slowly carried forward, followed by Mademoiselle Lavalette and the widow Dutoit. When they reached the Quay des Orfevres, they stopped; Lavalette came out of the chair, and in an instant disappeared.

Soon after, the keeper, Roquette, entered the chamber of Lavalette, where he saw no one, but heard noise one behind the screen, which formed part of the furniture of this apartment. He concluded it was Lavalette, and, without further speaking to him, left the room, and locked the door. Adieu a few minutes he returned a second time, and called; no one answered. He began to fear some mischief, advanced beyond the screen, and there saw Madame Lavalette. "*Il est parti,*" she triumphantly ejaculated. "Ah! Madame," exclaimed Roquette, "you have deceived me." He wished to run out to give the alarm, but Madame Lavalette caught hold of him by the coat-sleeve.

"Stay, Monsieur Roquette stay!"

No, Madame, it is not to be borne."

A struggle ensued, in which the coat was torn but Roquette at last forced himself away, and gave the alarm.

Lavalette, after having escaped from the Conciergerie, was still far from being out of danger. He had to get out of Paris,—out of France; and a more difficult achievement it is scarcely possible to conceive; for the moment his escape was discovered, nothing could exceed the activity with which he was sought after by the agents of the government. Bills describing his person with the greatest exactness were quickly distributed all over France; and there was not a postmaster, postillion, or gendarme on any of the roads, who had not one of them in his pocket. Lavalette sought the means of escape, not among those of his countrymen whose he knew to be attached to the cause for which he was persecuted, nor even from those whose affection or gratitude bound to his family, but among those strangers whose presence, as conquerors, in his native soil, he had so much cause to lament. He had heard that to a truly British heart the pleadings of humanity were never made in vain; and he has now to try the experiment, in his own person, of the truth of the eulogium.

On the 2nd of January, he sent a person with an unsigned letter to Mr. Michael Brune, an English gentleman, resident at Paris; in which, after extolling the goodness of the times, the writer said, he was induced by the confidence inspired, to disclose to him a great secret—that Lavalette was still in Paris; adding that he (Brune) alone could save him, and requesting to send a letter to a certain place, stating whether he would embark in the generous design. Mr. Brune was entranced with consternation; he spoke on the subject to two other countrymen, Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Hutchinson; and the result was that they joined in a determination to effect the unfortunate fugitive every assistance in their power to complete his escape. The answer which they received for this purpose was received with complete success. Lavalette was conveyed in safety into a certain territory, where he lived in great obscurity, until the fury of the party persecution which pulled him, had exhausted itself, he was restored by a free pardon, to his country, his family and his friends.—From the Memoirs of Count Lavalette, subsequently written by himself, it, however appears, that the noble-hearted Madame Lavalette, did not live across the prison of her husband's place. Her mind, at once crushed and inspired by the presence of danger, and with the alertness of peril; and when Lavalette, after five years' exile, returned to France, he found his faithful and tenderly wife the same as he had left her.

The tribute due to the conjugal heroism of Madame Lavalette was cordially paid, both by the people and the government. The people on every public occasion, testified the high sense they entertained of the heroism of the lady, by the enthusiasm with which they greeted her appearance in the streets; and the government, by the distinguished honors which it paid to her husband. [illegible] over, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

troops have abandoned the Fortresses of Palermo and Trapanese, and have retired within the citizens. Considerable excitement prevailed at Palermo. Thirty thousand insurgents have joined Garibaldi.—Barricades being daily erected. Palermo is in full insurrection.

Palermo, 20th.—Garibaldi has been put to flight by the Neapolitan troops at Catalafeo.

The troops are intrenched in semi-circle round Palermo.

Naples, 20th.—The Neapolitan troops were repulsed in the contest of the 15th and 16th.

The position of Monreale, which commands Palermo, has been intrested by Garibaldi.

Rebels of insurgents are marching on to Palermo.

The Proclamation of Gen. Lamoriciere concerning the amnesty and vice-Royalty has had no effect.

Popular manifestations take place repeatedly.

It is believed that Palermo would shortly be evacuated by the Royal troops.

Rumors are current that part of Palermo is in the hands of the populace.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says that both the Courts of Naples and Rome are compelled to admit that the telegram from Naples of the 18th was false, and that Garibaldi beat the King's troops at Catalafeo, and drove them back into Palermo.

Six patriot priests had been arrested at Palermo.

In contradiction of the above despatches we have the following official telegram:—

Naples, May 20th.—No other encounter has taken place between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians. Two strong columns are pursuing the remnants of the dispersed Garibaldians. The inhabitants remain tranquil. The order and valor of the troops are beyond all praise.

A Vienna letter says that three Austrian men-of-war had been sent to Naples, and it was said they would bring away the King in case of a revolution in the capital.

A telegram dated Rome 20th announces that a company of Pontifical gendarmes had encountered 340 Garibaldians on the 19th, near Montefiascon. A severe contest ensued, in which the Garibaldians had six killed, among whom was a brother of Orsini, and twenty-five wounded. The gendarmes had three killed. The band was dispersed and driven back into Tuscany.

The Neapolitan Government, in a despatch received at Turin, holds the Sardinian government responsible for the operations of Garibaldi in Sicily. The receipt of this despatch had given rise to the report that diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Naples had been suspended.

A message from Palermo of the 20th gives rumors that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Monreale.

Rumors are also current at Turin that the 17th regiment of Neapolitans was completely beaten by Garibaldi, while the 7th was compelled to lay down its arms.

It is confirmed that the 6th regiment refused to fire on the insurgents.

Popular demonstrations in favor of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 22nd. The hall was crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur announces that in the Legislative body a project of law relative to sugar and coffee, was agreed to—233 against 9 votes.

The effective force of the French army will be increased by 10,000 men, in consequence of the incorporation into it of the conscripts of 1859.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says the object of the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Napoleon, resulted the conclusion of the treaty between France and Russia on the Eastern question, and that this treaty was signed on the 10th.

An important pamphlet was to appear in Paris in a day or two, which may be regarded as an exposition of the views of the Hungarian leaders on the present movement against Austria. They declare that any reconciliation with the House of Hapsburg is impossible. Hungary henceforth must form a free, self-governed and independent state.

Flour and wheat in Paris were slightly easier, although concessions were with difficulty obtained owing to the lightness of stocks.

The group of isles on the French coast opposite and within an hour's sail of Jersey were to be strongly fortified and rendered capable of sheltering a fleet which might be ready for any emergency.

The Duke de Grammont arrived in Paris from Rome.

A despatch of the French naval force to the Adriatic was spoken of.

The Bourse was firmer; rentes advanced to 69f.

ITALY.

The treaty of Zurich has been approved of by the Sardinian Chambers—215 against 16.

The report of the committee on the cession of Savoy and Nice, concludes by proposing its approbation by the Chambers.

It is stated that the counter order for the French troops to remain in Rome, is owing to Garibaldi's success.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian troops in the southern provinces are said to have been placed on a war footing. They are divided three distinct corps, and were about to be reinforced by three divisions of reserve.

The Cossacks of the Black Sea, numbering 18,000 men, have been ordered to march.

The agents of the Austrian Government in the Principalities had obtained certain information that there was a concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth.

The Turkish Government was said to be taking measures which denoted serious apprehensions. She was garrisoning seaports which had never been done before.

The inhabitants of Montenegro were all prepared to take up arms to support the general revolt against the Turks.

The Porte questions the competence of the power to institute the enquiry proposed by Russia.

INDIA.

The only published news has reference to new financial measures, which were being extensively canvassed.

CHINA.

Private telegrams, of 14th April, received England, conveying the important intelligence that the inhabitants of England and France had been rejected, and that the blockade of all the northern ports, with the exception of Shanghai, had consequently been established. The whole army would be ready to move about the 25th of April.

Another Chinese telegram—The steamer Sir James Hope, Captain Heatherly, at Shanghai, from Hankow, with cargo, reports that on the 28th March, the Imperialists attacked the rebels at Hankow, and after a severe engagement, in which the Imperialists had 1,000 killed and wounded, the rebels retired to Hankow, where they are now entrenched. The Imperialists have also retired to their camp on the other side of the river, where they are now entrenched. The fleet had been daily engaged with the rebels. Captain Heatherly, commanding the Mississippi fleet, consisting of two steamers, and several gun-boats, with Admiral Hope on board, left Hankow on the 30th for Shanghai, and left on the 2nd instant. The rebels are reported to have lost heavily, and the Imperialists have taken 40 guns. Trade at Hankow was entirely suspended. The rebels were in possession of the city, and the Imperialists had retired to their camp on the other side of the river. The fleet had been daily engaged with the rebels. Captain Heatherly, commanding the Mississippi fleet, consisting of two steamers, and several gun-boats, with Admiral Hope on board, left Hankow on the 30th for Shanghai, and left on the 2nd instant. The rebels are reported to have lost heavily, and the Imperialists have taken 40 guns. Trade at Hankow was entirely suspended. The rebels were in possession of the city, and the Imperialists had retired to their camp on the other side of the river.

rate of discounts in the open market ranged from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Four members of the Stock Exchange had been suspended from admission on account of their having acted as brokers for Pullinger, the defaulting cashier.

Liverpool, May 23.—Breadstuffs market generally dull. Weather fine and favorable for crops. Flour—Fair demand at rather advanced prices. Western Canal 24s a 25: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s 6d a 28s. Wheat—Moderate business, and full prices maintained. White, 12s a 12s 6d per 100 lbs; red, 9s 3d a 11s. Corn—Scarcely any business with a decline of 6d; white, 35s a 37s 6d; yellow, 35s a 36s 6d; mixed, 34s 6d. Sugar market inactive, 54,000 bags Paicha sold at 23s 6d. Ashes 1ittle change; pots, 29s; pearls, 33s. Cocoa, 84½ a 94½.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

The *City of Baltimore*, with dates the same as the *Nova Scotian*, put into St. John, N. F., on the 2nd inst. She brings some additional items of news.

The Palermo province is full of insurrectionists. Six thousand Sicilians have joined Garibaldi.

It is rumoured that Austria, Russia and England have agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Cavour says negotiations with France on boundaries, public debt, railways, and Savoy, are still pending.

THE DERBY.

London, May 23.—Thormanby, first; The Wizard, second; Horror, third.—Twenty horses ran.

ITALY.

Rome, 22nd.—A band of 500 volunteers have re-entered Tuscany.

A battalion of Pontifical troops fired upon each other in error, and a Captain, Lieutenant, and five soldiers were killed thereby.

Artillery had left Rome to-day, for the frontiers.

Rome, May 23.—The official journal of Rome in speaking of the affair of the 19th at Monterfa, says, that owing to the darkness of the night, the Pontifical troops wounded some of their comrades, taking them for filibusters. The Customs guards at Onano were overpowered by the filibusters who, after plundering, re-entered Tuscany. The peasantry asked to be armed.

The Papal troops will immediately leave Rome for the frontier.

Vienna, May 23.—Count Thun, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has arrived here.

London, May 22.—Cose—Attendance unusually small event for Derby day, and all descriptions nominally as on Monday, with scarcely any business.

The *Times'* second edition announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, Lord John Russel, in reply to a question, said there was no intention on the part of the Australian or Spanish Governments of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

Paris, Saturday.—The *Patrie*, in speaking of the affair of Calatafino, says the volunteers, having been attacked with great vigor, energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving a certain number of killed.

According to the last advices, the insurrection was being extended and organized in a great many directions.

The same journal adds, that when the detachments which are being organized have joined the volunteers, who have disembarked at Marsala, the whole body will number 12,000 men, armed and provisioned.

M. Dourof adds that this fresh attack against the international law exposes Italy to sanguine anarchy, and compromises all Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices in such a criminal action.

The Marquis DeVillamarina has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which he says is fatal and injurious.

It is believed that Garibaldi will land at Calabria.

Palermo, May 16.—Garibaldi was at Alcamo on the 15th inst. A fight had taken place at Sioppo, in which the royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. French troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is not true that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi. He merely asked explanations of the Sardinian government.

The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by 10,000 men.

PARIS, Monday.

The *Patrie* contains a despatch announcing that Col. Pimadon had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory.

Marseilles.—Advices from Rome state that General Lamoriciere entered that city on the 13th instant, and on the following day he despatched the second infantry and detachment of mounted gendarmes. The cause of this movement was the cause of the march of the Garibaldian upon Orbitella, the news of which caused great agitation at Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a perfect panic prevailed last week in the commercial and financial world. The pretence for the panic was founded on reports that the Russian Government was about to recommence a Menschikoff Mission and the landing of Garibaldi in Sicily. The fact is that the panic was caused by obscurity in which all political questions are involved.

M. Dourof has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic corps, bitterly accusing the Piedmontese Government of having, notwithstanding its promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled and despatched to Sicily.

The Neapolitan government intends appointing Count Trani Viceroy of Sicily.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, March 19.—Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 10th of April. The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April.

RUSSIA.

Rumors that a great number of armed merchantmen are now collected at Nicholieff are current; also that the Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JULY 18TH.—The first of the *American Expeditions for Observing the Solar Eclipse of July* 18th, will leave New York to-day for Washington Territory, the others will follow, by Lebanon and the Hudson's Bay Territory at later dates, the proper stations for their observations being much nearer the line than any in our West coast. The ship will run around on the Pacific ocean and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable station in a country so densely wooded, together with the time at which the phenomenon will take place, renders favorable results extremely uncertain.

Birth.

In Peterboro', on the 24th inst., Mrs. Archibald Haggart, Jr., of a son.

Died,

At Peterborough, on the morning of the 24th instant, Emma, wife of Mr. Thomas Hendrie, Bookseller and Stationer, aged 23 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 7th, 1860.

	$ c	$ c
Flour ₱ bbl	4 00	4 10
Wheat ₱ bush	1 20	1 23
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1 05	1 08
Oats "	0 22	0 30
Peas "	0 45	0 50
Potatoes "	0 20	0 00
Pork ₱ cwt	6 00	7 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5 00	6 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 50
Apples per bri	3 50	4 00
Eggs	0 8	0 0
Wool	0 26	0 28

AT

Town Hall,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE CELEBRATED, ORIGINAL AND ONLY

WOOD'S Minstrels!

ACCOMPANIED BY

WOOD'S QUARTETTE BAND!

From 561 and 563 Broadway, N. Y.

WHERE they have been permanently located for the *Past Ten Years*, will have the honor of appearing in this place, on

Saturday evening, June 9,

IN A

VARIED AND DIVERTING

ENTERTAINMENT,

☞ Introducing all the gems of Ethiopean Minstrelsy.

Cards of Admission 25 Cts.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, Lot 23, in the 5th Concession, Smith, on the night of the 3rd instant,

A BLACK HORSE,

about 15 hands high, with white face and three white feet, and slightly knee-sprung. Any information left at the *Examiner* office respecting the horse, or such as would lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves, would greatly oblige,

WM. DONALDSON.

Smith, June 5, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. & D. Cadotte's,

Burnham's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

including

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE &c.

LIQUORS,

such as

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WHISKEY, ALE, PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS,

ALL of the above will be sold very cheap for cash.

The subscribers having removed their stock to the new and comodious store in Burnham's Block, next door to Chisnes Hotel, are enabled to keep on hand a much larger supply than in their former establishment.

☞ Call and inspect for yourselves,

A. & D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860. 23

Loyal Orange Association!

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER!

A MEETING of the Peterborough Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Orange Lodge Room in the Town of Peterborough, on

THURSDAY, the 14th Instant,

at the hour of 6 in the evening.

All regularly installed Knights are requested to govern themselves accordingly,

By order,

WM. JOHNSTON,

Registrar Scribe.

Peterboro, June 6, 1860.

STRAYED,

INTO Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Smith, on or about the 3rd of May,

A Black Cow,

with a white belly. The owner may have the same by paying for this advertisement and applying to the subscriber,

SAMUEL NELSON.

Smith, June 5, 1860.

J. MENZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO

CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

FARM

of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 16, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Ashburnham and 4 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres cleared and under cultivation. There are two unfinished houses and a good well of water on the lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder a two years' annual instalments.

For particulars apply to

JOHN EGAR,

Proprietor.

Smith, June 4, 1860.

Confectionry & Pastry

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite Shaw's Hotel, and Mears Cooper & Quigley.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &C.,

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fulfil punctually all orders with which I may be favored for Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY

Peterboro, June 5, 1860. 22

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD F. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whose custody your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

☞ Office at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Ray's Smithtown, and Peterboro', a

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Bailey's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 27th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dummer Road, a **Paper Hand Saw**, containing *three Straw Hats* and *one sprig work Straw Bonnet*. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OF PETERBOROUGH,

WILL be in NORWOOD on *Saturday*, June 2nd, and remain three days, prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill and success

Office over the Post office.

May, 22, 60. 21

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, late of Leith, Scotland When last heard of was in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address *W. S. Elliot*, care of A. Edger, 593 Hudson Street, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES,

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

In Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Herthorn's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 1s 9d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Moyune, Souchong, and Oolong, 3s. to 3s 9d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 2d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 4½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell

ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. ₱ gal.
Bottle—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,

and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMBELL,
Heathorn's Block,

Peterboro,' May 14th, 1860.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, made by John Doris, farmer, Otonabee, [now deceased] in favor of C. A. Philpotts, Barrister, Toronto, as no value has been received.

ELIZABETH DORIS,
Widow of John Doris.

Otonabee, May 22nd, 1860. 23

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

BY THE

Auction Rooms of Alex. McNeil,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO'

On Monday, 11th June,

WHOLE HALF of lot No. 4, West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage on the said premises. Apply to

JOSEPH DENNISTOUN,
Peterborough.

May 17th, 1860. 21

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 24, 1860. 22

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Late of Brockville, C. W.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened an office, and will remain until the last of the month, and also every month from the 15th to the last, when he will be prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill, and to the satisfaction of persons who may honor him with their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the latest and most scientific principles, from a single tooth to a whole set, on Gold, Silver, Chemistatic and Vulcanized Rubber. Particular attention paid to fixing filling, or filling teeth after the nerve has become exposed.

Mr. O'D. has paid strict attention to the formation and growth of the temporary and permanent teeth, so that it will be to the interest of parents and guardians if they should anything wrong with their children's teeth to consult him without delay in order to prevent the many irregularities to which they are peculiarly subject.

Front Teeth which are too much decayed for a Gold filling, he fills with the Adontoplasmia, or Crystal Cement, it saves the tooth a long time and does not cause it to discolour.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

ROOMS in Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* office, George Street.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 21

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	9.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	9.20 "	4.20 "
" Bradon's	9.40 "	4.40 "
Arrive at Harwood	10 00 "	5.00 "
Leave Harwood	10.15 "	5 75 "
" Indian Village	10.45 "	5.40 "
" Keene Station	10 55 "	5.55 "
" Morgan's	11.05 "	6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	11.30 "	6.30 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" Morgan's	9.25 "	4.25 "
" Keene Station	9.35 "	4.35 "
" Indian Village	9.45 "	4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.15 "	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	10.30 "	5.30 "
" Braden's	10.50 "	5.50 "
" Baltimore	11.10 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.30 "	6.30 "

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of No. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

120 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone Barns, Horse Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.

FRESH TEAS!

JUST arrived from the best Markets a large assortment of Fine Young Hyson, Congou, Moyune, and Gunpowder Teas. Also a fresh supply of Muscovado, Crushed and Refined

SUGARS,

as Cheap as can be bought anywhere in Town.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterborough, May 8, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

LIVERPOOL ALE

JUST arrived, a great quantity of clear, sparkling

LIVERPOOL ALE,

on draught. Also, 4000 bottles of the same.—Sold at prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Grocery and Provision Store,
George Street.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 20

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY of

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

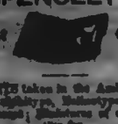
Tin and Japaned Wares.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, by strict attention to business, he will merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', May 13, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S

Portrait  Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, Melainotype, Cameos or Paper Pictures; Pictures of every description [Sic]

LOCKETS, BROOCHES, PINS OR RINGS

to suit the very latest styles of the art.

Copies of deceased friends executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, buildings, &c. Call and examine specimens and prices for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞ Black apparel taken the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Dress Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', May 3, 1860.

NEW SPRING

GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very *small advance on cost.* *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS!

F. & L. Lemay

Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received and are opening out for Sale upwards of

40 BOXES

OF

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry-Goods,

in great variety.

Also a First-Class Assortment of

DRESS-GOODS,

Shawls, Capes, Cloaks.

Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.

They also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of

Ready-made Clothing

in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, by the best workmen.

☞ Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', April 5th, 1860. 14

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 1:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 2:15, "
" Fraserville at 2:45, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:00, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:00, P. M.
" Fraserville at 2:15, "
" Millbrook at 2:35, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:00, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving PASSENGERS from Lindsay and intermediate HOUSES in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN POWELL,
Agent.

1st May, 1860. 18-tfn

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 44.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 31st May, 1860, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in Kingston, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The Chair will be taken by

His Excellency the Governor General.

By order of the Board,

C. S. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, May 17, 1860. 21

BURNHAM'S BLOCK!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. CRAXTON'S.

STEWART & CALLON

DEALERS IN THE FINER DESCRIPTION OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, SUGARS, SYRUPS

PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Choice Groceries

ALSO, IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

Champagnes and other Foreign Wines!

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

Preserved and other Fruits,

Lobsters in Cans, Sardines & Kipper'd Salmon,

TRIPOLI,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE.

Parties wishing to be supplied with any of the above Goods may rely upon getting them of the ☞ very best description ☜ at this establishment.

Goods delivered in all parts of the Town, and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH—Family Accounts strictly payable Monthly.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860. 20

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☜ Remember the address—Curry & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New

Spring & Summer

GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

A large supply of

WILLOW-WARE

CONSISTING OF Chairs, Baskets, Tubs, Wheelbarrows, Cradles, Churns, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

T. TWEEDALE.

L. A. CARWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. E. Ward, on Hunter Street, where he will be pleased to receive orders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

First-Class Bakery and

CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Fancy and Common Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both Fancy and Plain.

BREAD supplied to Customers in any desired Shape or Quantity.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As an old and experienced and careful hand will be employed in the Establishment, and as only the best materials will be used, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

BEAR IN THE REMEMBRANCE

the public may rely on having Good Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Confectionary, &c., &c., and Country Produce taken in Exchange for goods.

L. A. CARWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

Wooden-Ware!

BEST Butts, Hops, Brooms, Butter-pails, Wash-tubs, Sugar Pails, Washboards, &c., &c., &c.

S. A. PETERSON,
Grocer, Hunter Street.

WANTED

IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD, Tenantries,

A TAILOR,

A GOOD COAT MAKER.

W. CRAXTON.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A YOUNG MAN will be required to assist in keeping the Books and attending to the business of the Office and Warehouse of the Subscriber. Apply to

JOHN McCONNELL.

Smith, April 25, 1860. 18

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Lot 4, London, [the property of the late Mr. Hall] on the 1st instant,

A RED HEIFER,

a year old. Any person having good evidence of such stock and proving property, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN McCONNELL.

Smith, April 25, 1860. 18

Epizootic

THE CATTLE DISTEMPER.

(*From the Maine Farmer, May 24th.*)

We fall gained up to be obliged again to record the alarming increase of the fatal cattle disease among the herds of western Massachusetts. The disease, as we read... [illegible] ...is pronounced by all unprejudiced persons to be identical in character with the spinal disease known as the Epizootic among the horses of Windham, Cumberland and Oxford counties in this State in the fall of 1858. The disease is said to have been introduced into Massachusetts by an imported animal in the herd of Winthrop R. Chenery, of Belmont. It first attracted attention in the herd of Leonard Stoddard of North Brookfield, who lost several of his best animals. Other cows in his herd communicated by contact with other herds, until it has fatally attacked them not only throughout the town, but into contiguous neighborhoods and towns, threatening to ravage the entire agricultural portions of the State. The means placed at the disposal of the commissioners by the Legislature are manifestly inadequate to the thorough performance of the great work with which they are charged. It is thought that a sum not less than $200,000 would be necessary to enable them to circumscribe its present limits and exterminate the disease, and it is proposed to obtain an increased appropriation from the State to that amount. Meantime subscriptions are being obtained to a guarantee fund, sufficient to authorize and enable the commissioners to proceed vigorously with their work.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held in Boston on Tuesday last, for the purpose of devising some mode of action in reference to the matter. The commissioners submitted an extended statement in regard to the disease, from which we make the following extracts:

"In spite of all obstacles, the commissioners have got hampered to go to the fullest extent of their powers in the discharge of their duty. They have placed an injunction on every suspected herd. They have destroyed all that gave the slightest appearance of disease, from the poor man's single cow to the large and choice collections of the most extensive farmers. They have explored every spot which has been brought to their notice as having been in any way exposed, and have endeavored to ascertain the limits beyond which it seems impossible that the disease can have progressed.

"The central point of the infected district is the farm of Nash Brookfield, the farm of Leonard Stoddard, into which the disease was thoughtlessly and innocently introduced, and from which it has been carelessly allowed to go out. Around this spot the destruction is complete; but how small animals, indeed, being left in the unfortunate town.

"The number of persons whose cattle have been condemned or destroyed is 75. [illegible] ...animals, marked with [illegible]

"The commissioners wish they could present the Board of Agriculture and the community that their work will end here. But they can not. The fire that is wasting prairie and forest may apparently be quenched for a time; and it is only when, on the distant horizon, its terrible work is painted, and heaven and earth seem all ablaze, that the insidious and appealing power of the delusion element comes home to the heart of its partners.

"This is not the time nor the place to enter into an investigation of the history and character of the disease—that, it is hoped, may be done hereafter. But it is important that the public should know and appreciate the extent of the contagion.—That the disease is peculiar to itself there can be no doubt whatever. The same Pleuro-Pneumonia, which has been implanted in the soil which in its ordinary acceptation signifies indigestion occupying the pleura of the same time, does not by any means indicate its true character. The inflammatory stages of the disease is hardly perceptible. But throughout the substance of the lungs, and in the membrane covering the same and lining the cavity of the chest, there seems to have been diffused a morbific poison, under the influences of which the vitality of the parts are threatened with speedy destruction. The contagion is to [illegible] ...Wherever an animal has been exposed, in that animal the disease is wont to be found. Every creature that went out from Leonard Stoddard's herd carried the malady with him, and imparted it wherever he went. In no case has an animal been examined on account of its history, that the disease has not been found in a greater or less degree. Strikingly or [illegible] ...exists, the animal that carried it there can be pointed out, and his exposures traced back to that wretched calf that went from Belmont to North Brookfield. The disease is not epidemic. It is not found except as the result of contagion. It has broken out in no spot without a known and well authenticated cause. But it passes from animal to animal in its deadly career, marking every victim that comes within its fatal grasp as surely as the water of Tofana or the poison of Brinvilliers."

A number of gentlemen were present in addition to the members of the Board, whose remarks and statements in regard to the disease, and the probability of entirely eradicating it, were of the most gloomy character. The Board voted to dispense with the proposed Stock Fair next fall, and after a full discussion of the conflicting directions for the appointment of three members of the Board to advise with the Commissioners; recommending a County Society not to hold exhibitions of neat cattle the ensuing autumn; and authorizing the members of the Board to attend the meetings of local societies, at which they may be appointed to collect subscriptions, were adopted. A resolution was also adopted to [illegible] ...of the subject laid before Congress, and memorializing government aid in suppressing the evil.

In a circular issued [illegible] ...publicity to the people of Massachusetts, the Commissioners say:—

The undersigned beg leave to state to all who feel interested in the agricultural and general prosperity of Massachusetts, that the fatal disease appearing [illegible] ...in North Brookfield, Worcester county, has thus far been confined to [illegible] ...the most effective measures, and those only, within specific authority conferred by the Legislature, have been adopted to arrest its progress. It is believed that [illegible] ...has been confined to the herds in which it originated, and that the greatest distance of the animals that had any appearance even the slightest, and that the greatest distance of the animals that had any appearance even the slightest, and that the greatest distance of the animals that had any appearance even the slightest

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 24.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
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Concert Bills, Programmes,
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Business Cards, Blanks, &c.

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All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and entirely attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

CROWN Treasurer and Clerk. Office to go

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
14 A. W. CLINTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLINTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Colonial Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 14

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Residence—Corner Simcoe Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. McLeish.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN,

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Crown Timber agents and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. S. D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now lately laid out in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. R. BISSELL,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Bridge Street.

EDMUND S. TINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c., &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Charlotte Streets. 13

R. DENNISTON,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pickled Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Nutshell and Window Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

has the honor to announce his return to Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

A. MERCER & SONS,

TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
'HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

FASHIONABLE Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.—Terms Moderate.

Peterboro', June 9, 1859. 32—17

ROBERT THOM BROOKES,

ARCHITECT, Civil Engineer, &c., over the Post Office,

Peterboro', July 21, 1862. 29

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., at Stuart's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

J. SIMPSON'S

YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.

Meals at all hours.

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,

always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonade's Pain Ann. 46

T. G. HAZLETT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

G. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Stark Street, Peterborough. 10

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough, Victoria, Ontario & Durham.

A. POWELL & Co.

HARNESS Manufacturers, George Street Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware and Glass, &c., &c., Brown's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 15

THOS. MILLS,

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

[illegible]

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
&c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing the latest styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

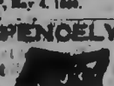
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises at Reading Hall's Tannery, corner of Simcoe and Albert Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.

Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S

Portrait  Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melainotype, Crayon or Paper Prints, and Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS.

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens, and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞ Work cannot taken the first pictures.

Door side the place—Hickson's Block, George Street—over Cowlin's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', Nov 2, 1859.

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 20th 1860. 15

R. J. C. SWEETING,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.

☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,

Undertaker,

Corner of Main and Lake Streets,

Ashburnham.

K. U. respectfully solicits all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

E. W. BROOKE, Proprietor.

ELEGANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best class of visitors of both Provinces) become so much a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to an Hotel in this city. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION may the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of Normal Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNTY COUNCIL ROOMS

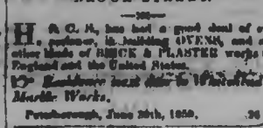
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 21



REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

GLIMPSES OF HIGHLAND SUPERSTITION;

OR,

THE WEIRD WORLD OF MY CHILDHOOD.

By Donald M'Intosh.

O Superstition! though hoar
By Knowledge's gaze cast out,
And made legally to retire
Before Her prudent rod;
Yet do thy visions dread unrein
To me who breath'd the mountain air,
And sought the red-deer's covert lair;
'Mid wilds but seldom trod.

Wilds haunted by the lone Banshee
Where shepherds in the gloaming see,
As homeward hums the laden bee,
And midges skim the 'dike;
When all beside is silence sleeps;
Save cascades rushing down the steeps,
And o'er, whose music keeps
Perpetually an ake.

Then forth there hostlist the spirit host
Of goblin, fairies, witch—and ghost
Of wanderer in the snow drift lost,
When mostly raved the storm—
Lest where now oft with smothered wail,
And hollow eye, and visage pale,
And noiseless step along the vale,
Is seen that shadowy form!

And quaintly dressed in robes of green,
Hither may then be dimly seen
A freedom on the mystic Queen
Upon some moony knoll;
Or with fleet-pointed arrow keen
Waylaying mortals who in vain
May there be nothing to regain
The child the fairies stole!

The cause is changed—and, hark that sound,
Yon yelpy cave a tongue hath found,
And hunter's voice and bay of hound,
Are on the night-wind borne;
And shadow of Fingal and his band,
Who once inhabited the land,
Seem issue forth with bow in hand
And far resounding horn.

The chase awakes the sleeping night—
The pleasure stag bounds far in flight—
The traveller, shuddering with affright,
Prays heaven his path to guide;
The fist sucks out his den secure,
The house-dog crouches on the floor,
While that along the heather moors
These sports at heaven glide.

Bosh, superstition, is thy might—
That dead these people Scotia' sight;
Or have I fleed with dread delight
Its glamour and its gloom.
'Tis true we have no wannabie here,
No haunted dells, no ghosts to fear,
Yet do I pet the lore revere
My own loved Highland Home.

Dread Power! evil I mind the day
When thoughts of vengeful ghost or fay
Suilleed my wayward steps to stray
From evil deed or crime.
Let Sceptics, if they will, ignore—
Better that souls to save the power
Believe the truth and something more
Than both alike discard.

Kingston, C. W.

The Man who lost his Memory.

(Translated from the French.)

I.

Upon a morning in May, 1613, a lady, still youthful, directed her steps, following her two children, toward the little churchyard of the town of Harlem. This lady's paleness, her inflamed eyelids, and the profound melancholy that rest upon her countenance, announced one of those heavy sorrows over which time seems to be ashamed to scatter useless poppies. Her children, the eldest of whom was scarcely four years old, manifested the most carelessness of their age. They had been astonished to see in mourning the chateau, the servants, their mother and themselves, although no affected words had told them, one day, upon showing them a hier covered with a pall:

"Children, you have no father."

A month after, they were playing no more.

Is it told that the sorrows of youth are too shocking, that God has not permitted us to vitiate this memory of which? Perhaps. True it is that these children had already forgotten why they were clad in mourning.

As the lady reached the little church-yard many persons loudly imprecated—curiously enough, neither violently nor sorrowfully—the lady was that had just gone by, with a look so sad, and with such evident grief.

"The lady who passed," said an old beggar, "is the widow of Johan Dorer, some three months dead, and she visits Monsieur to his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany."

II.

Johan Dorer sprung from a very humble family—in fact, his forefathers were shepherds. Johan was an extremely studious scholar, but even as a boy, the noble of his sports, gave evidence of a strong desire for domination. He seemed to be born up by ambition.

At fifteen years he was the schoolmaster of the masters; their pride, even. Nevertheless, Johan was not at all hated by his young comrades. He exhibited to them a cruelty, ingenuity, and sometimes providence, the oddness caused them to their place. He was lost at all commencements, and looked haughtiness upon the little schoolmates who made him happily endured their blandishments with frank, submissive joy, and the dreamer with others he purposely contracted himself, rendered the domination the most absolute.

One evening young Dorer, led away by the enormity of schools and meditation, wandered over the heath that elevated itself in front of the town, dreaming fantasies, of the greatness to which his pride aspired, to which he could never hope to attain; the commonness of the soil and blooms grew about him. One of the youngest of the children, upon the point of [illegible] Johan Dorer [illegible] Valley of Thistles," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Times

THE JUDGE AND THE MAYOR.

Mathematique

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 22.

The postage of each on for 12 months equals $\frac{A+B}{2}$ the postage of 40 cents; consequently £17 divided by this sum gives A's time = 153-160 year.
In like manner B's time = 1 3-100 year.
" C's " = 1 1-20 year.
" D's " = 9-10 year.
but as the pasture was rented only for 12 months the problem is impossible.

E. P. Ford.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 22.

8 plus 4 = 12, now 12 squared plus 4 = 148; from this sum take the square of 8, and divide the difference by twice the distance the ladder fell, that is by 4, and we obtain the height of the wall = 21 feet.

E. P. Ford.

Mr. Editor :—Mr Rothwell asserts that problem 16 can be solved, but his assertions without proof are worthless. I shall now prove the problem impossible and let him prove the contrary if he can.

DEMONSTRATION.

As the values of X and Y in problem 16 cannot be whole numbers, and the fractions must have a common denominator; and X ⁿ plus Y cannot be a whole number because the fractional parts have not a common denominator and therefore the numbers when added cannot make a whole number—and even if they could Y ⁿ plus X could not be a whole number, therefore the problem is impossible.

E. P. Ford.

Mr. Editor :—I have examined the solutions of Problems 18 and 19, and must confess that neither answers my idea of accuracy. In No. 18 it is said that 5.6 the increased numbers of passengers got out without help, but this includes the ferryman. Now 9.6 30 = 25, but 1 is the ferryman; therefore 24 were passengers, leaving 6 to be helped out. Also in the solution I find that Y = 6 and 23 Y = the number that got out without help. But 23 Y = 138; the fractions also do not appear but the numerator of the first must be 12, and this increased by the common difference 5 for next two terms must be 17 and 22 for the others. Now what are these fractions to be fractions of? Are they fractions of the 30 passengers, or are the the numbers who got out to be numerators and those helped out denominators? If so, placing the first denominator at unity we have 12.1, 17.5, 22.25, but these numbers are far too large. In short, whatever way I look at this solution in conjunction with the problem, inconsistencies and contradictions stare me in the face; there are plenty of other things equally unintelligible in it. It is perfectly useless to tell me that I don't understand the thing. If I had any chance of [illegible] I should understand it as quickly as God felt it, I have had as much experience in this line as most, and I think I may, without boasting, say that I have a moderate share of ability, if not in writing at least in arithmetic and mathematics generally.

E. Rothwell, Hope.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 14.

(We owe an apology to the author of problem 14, for the errors that occurred in it. Following is the correct form :—

X plus Y equal 180
Y plus X equal 270

SOLUTION.

Assume X to equal 12, then X² equal 169 and Y equal 11. And 11 plus 12 equal 134, but should be 270. Error; 136. Next take X equal 15, then X² equal 225 and Y = — 45, but = 45² equal 2025, to which add 15 and it will equal 2040; this is too large, therefore an error; 13 is therefore too small and 15 too large, and as X must be a whole number as Mr. Ford has very properly said X must be 14, and X² equal 196. But Y = 120 — X² = 180 — 196 = —16, and —16² equal 256, to which add 14 and it equal 270; therefore X = 14, and Y = —16.

That the above is a correct solution, and found according to acknowledged rules I refer the curious to Bonnycastles Rules for the resolving of Algebraic Equations by Approximation.

I could but tell any one acquainted with Algebra that negative quantities are whole numbers as well as positive.

Problems 20 and 21 were both done by a boy in my school in less than a minute's time.

E. Rothwell, Hope.

A correspondent says—I see too much quackery in your correspondents to resort to Algebra. Arithmetic, written and mental, is well worth cultivating, and I will endeavor to advance in one. In another year or so arithmetic will be laid aside with my Granny's pewter plates, and like the pewter plates nothing better will take its place.

A Solution to problem 18, by Mr. J. Stratton, of Springville, has been received. We regret that want of space compels us to leave it over, together with a number of problems, till another issue.

Local Hot Potatoes!—A gang of Yankee horse-thieves are reported to be practising about in this county. Mr. W. Donaldson, of Smith, lost a valuable black horse a few nights ago, and we hear of other depredations supposed to have been the work of the same gang. A better armed the quality of some of these villains down a few minutes would be [illegible] but don't get bit like

Another Job Terrible.—We had occasion in describing the attention of intending [illegible]

[illegible]

—A grist the other day in Toronto on [illegible]

TOWNSHIP TREASURER

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MUNICIPALITY OF

DUMMER & BURLEIGH.

ROAD EXPENDITURE.

1st Ward.—*Councillor John Reid.*

1859.		
Jan. 6	Geo. Barr, fees of office	$ 0 60
17	G. Peters	16 00
	T. McDonnal	3 75
	R. Peters	12 00
25	John Dunford	19 00
"	"	20 00
Feb. 14	D. Rose	19 00
Mar. 7	H. Dodds	2 20
July 21	A. Kidd	11 00
"	"	4 00
26	R. Dunford	16 00
Sept 22	G. Peters	5 21
Oct. 6	Jas. McDonald	8 38
"	"	1 00
12	T. Fitzpatrick	3 00
Nov 16	Jas. McDonald	23 00
Dec 24	D. Forsyth	1 75
		$213 79

2nd Ward,—*Councillor H. Ferguson.*

Jan. 7	Robert McMillan	$12 00
17	D. Wigmore	20 00
	James Scott	1 25
	M. Humphrey	7 50
	G. Peters	6 00
	R. Corrigan, two orders	9 00
	T. Mackie	9 75
22	W. Higgins	1 10
	A. Clysdale	4 00
	R. Ferguson	4 00
Feb. 7	W. Higgins	12 18
28	Michael Hannon	7 50
	Wm. Scott	7 50
Aug. 12	T. Jones	4 00
Sept. 15	J. McPherson	4 25
	R. Gallagher	4 00
19	R. Peters	5 00
22	G. Peters	2 25
Oct. 6	Jas. McDonald	4 45
	H. Dunn	4 50
10	C. Andrew	4 25
	Clark and Kampt	8 00
	Jas Brown	5 00
	Jas Walsh	6 06
Nov. 1	W. Higgins	2 25
Dec. 15	R. Gallagher	3 00
"	"	2 00
	R. Ferguson	4 00
		$161 56

3rd Ward.—*Counc'r. R. Wigmore, R.*

Jan. 6	D. Berrie	$17 00
15	R. McFadden, two orders	22 00
17	D. Wigmore	26 00
	S. Sloane	6 00
	T. Robinson	8 00
	C. Andrews	20 00
Sept. 1	James McMillan	4 00
Nov. 1	R. McFadden	6 00
Dec. 19		7 30
		$119 30

4th Ward,—*Councillor G. Payne.*

Jan. 6	A. Cobler	$17 25
	W. Manley	17 00
	Edw. Payton	20 00
13	N. Clifford	4 50
Feb. 7	A. Robertson	18 75
Mar 31	N. Clifford	4 75
May 7	Robert Darling	15 00
13	Finlay McDonald	6 25
July 26	R. Dunford	16 00
20	Levi Payne	16 00
Sept. 17	R. Wilson	3 50
Dec. 19	J. Binet	16 00
		$155 00

5th Ward,—*Councillor P. Crow.*

Jan. 23	James Drum	$35, 75
Feb. 14	D. Rose	20 00
July 14	F. Crow, a Scraper	8 50
Oct. 20	James Crow	40 00
		$104 25

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

Jan. 17	G. Taylor, dinners	$ 4 50
Mar. 2	T. White, Printing	1 73
19	A. Sawers, "	15 38
June 6	G. Taylor, dinners	3 00
		$24 61

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

Jan. 13	H. McCracken, P. Mast'rs allowance	$ 3 00
	W. Batten, P. M. allowance	2 00
	G. A. Hill " "	3 00
17	F. McMillan, R.O. 2 days	2 00
	A. Kidd, " "	2 00
	H. McCracken "	1 00
	T. G. Choate, "	1 00
	F. Crow, 5 days as com'r	5 00
	G. Payne, " "	5 00
	H. Ferguson 4 " "	4 00
	J. Kidd, " "	4 00
	W. Wigmore, Reeve, 5 days	5 00
22	J. Kidd, Road Jobs	10 00
	H. Ferguson "	10 00
	W. Wigmore, "	10 00
	G. Payne, "	10 00
	F. Crow "	10 00
	J. Finlay, Assessor, '58,	30 00
Feb. 22	T. G. Choate, auditor 58,	2 00
	Jas. Mackie do	2 00
April 2	D. Anderson, R.O. 2 days	2 00
May 7	A. Kidd, Collector, 1858,	86 00
	Clerk for 1858,	80 00
	Treasurer, 1858,	40 00
	do for former services	40 00
	Sub-treas. of S. monies '58	10 00
	Clerk as selector of Jurors	3 00
		$332 00

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ORDERS.

Jan. 13	D. Payne,	S.S. 4..	$ 5 25
14	W. Manley,	" 5..	56 00
15	W. Darling,	" 4..	82 75
22	Wild Land Tax	" 3..	3 40
29	T. Riggs,	" 1..	80 00
	W. Stephenson,	" 2..	164 00
Mar. 5	Wild Land Tax	" 7..	1 98
31	W. Darling,	" 4..	60 00
Aug. 20	W. McCracken	" 4..	11 99
			$465 38

TOTAL ROAD EXPENDITURE.

1st Ward		$213 79
2nd "		163 58
3rd "		117 30
4th "		155 00
5th "		104 25
		$753 92

BALANCE SHEET.

	To balance from 1858		$512 84
Jan. 22	Cash from J. McMillan		2 50
Feb. 25	Cash from W. Stedgrove		23 00
" 26	Cash from J. C. Currelly		20 00
" 27	Cash from R. Wilson		25 00
Mar. 5	Wolf certificate—W. F. Manley		6 00
" 19	Cash from County Treasurer Co. note		500 00
	Interest 6 mo's 7 per cent		11 66
	Cash from Rec. General Improvement fund		177 90
July 6	Cash from County Treas. —Wild land tax		273 18
	9 Cash from R. Gen. Cler. Reserve		109 56
	21 Cash from W. Manley J. P. fines		5 00
Sep.	1 Cash from J. McMillan		0 50
Dec 20	Cash from Collector on act. 1858 of '59		273 00
	Taxes of 1858	$1289 72	
	Less rec. in '58	425 00	
	$135, and Co. Ass. of '58, $240		866 72
			$2811 56
Feb. 18	By Abatement to Col.		$ 4 56
Mar. 6	Cash pd W. F. Manley		6 60
" 19	Cash paid County Treas. County rate for 1858		300 00
May 13 / June 7	Cash last M. Keenan		100 00
July 6	Cash pd R. Gen. on Rec's		15 60
	Gross road expenditure		753 92
	Miscellaneous do.		24 61
	Salaries and allowances		332 00
	Trustees orders		463 38
	Postage and Stationery		3 56
	To balance		806 51
			$2811 56

We, the Auditors of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh, certify that we have carefully examined the account of the Township Treasurer, and checked it by his vouchers, and have found it all correct. We find the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the close of the year to be $806 51.

THOMAS RIGGS, JAMES MACKIE, } *Auditors.*

Warsaw, June 2nd, 1860.

SUB-TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

GOVERNMENT GRANT AND COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

1859.				
	To balance from 1858		$ 24 42	
	Government Grant for '59.	247 00		
	Co. Assmt of '58 rec'd in '59	240 00		
Jan. 15	By paid K. Hill S.S. 8		$ 60	
17	W. F. Manley S. S. 5		19 20	
21	A. Anderson SS. 3		20 80	
22	M. H. Preston " 7		5 00	
29	T. Riggs " 1		193 60	
	W. Stephenson " 2		34 80	
Mar. 30	H. Adrain " 6		18 80	
July 20	T. Riggs " 1		94 84	
	W. Darling " 4		30 40	
21	W. F. Manley " 5		11 05	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	E. M. Scouten " 8		22 10	
Aug. 1	J. Taylor " 2		7 60	
3	M. H. Preston " 7		13 00	
10	K. Hill " 8		44 20	
	To balance		29 49	
			$511 45	

[illegible]

THOMAS RIGGS, JAMES MACKIE, } *Auditors.*

Warsaw, June 2, 1860.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, June 13th.

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat $1 10c to $1 15c.
Flour, [illegible] per barrel
Oats 30c.
Barley [illegible]
Oats 18c to 22c per bushel.

Peterboro' Markets

[illegible]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1485	300	Wm. Hall
John Bell	1161	250	R. Crighton.
United States,			

Know building, 1200 ... 300 ...

The *UNITED KINGDOM* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 10th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW

Saloon Cabin $60 00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions .. $25 00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rate.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon,

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW, Common Street,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. & D. Cadotte's,

Burnham's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

including

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
RICE &c.

LIQUORS,

such as

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GIN,
RUM,
WHISKEY,
ALE,
PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS,

ALL of the above will be sold very cheap for cash.

The subscribers having removed their stock to the new and comodious store in Burnham's Block, next door to Caisses Hotel, are enabled to keep on hand a much larger supply than in their former establishment.

☞ Call and inspect for yourselves.

A. & D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860. 23

CONFECTIONERY

AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c.,

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fulfil punctually all orders with which I may be favored for Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 5, 1860. 23

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, made by John Doris, farmer, Otonabee, (now deceased) in favor of G. A. Philpotts, Barrister, Toronto, as no value has been received.

ELIZABETH DORIS, Widow of John Doris.

Otonabee, May 22nd, 1860. 23

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 22

FARM

Of 200 Acres for Sale

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to

JOHN EDGAR, Proprietor.

Smith, June 4, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at [illegible]

[illegible]

Peterboro', May 15, 1860.

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his thanks for the very liberal support he has received during the past season, and begs to inform them that he has [illegible] with the largest assortment of [illegible] ever offered in this market, which he is prepared to retail at the lowest possible prices.

COOKING STOVES,

[illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY ROBERTS.

[illegible], May 23, 1860.

J. MENZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

AT JAMES STREET, PETERBORO

CLOTHES made in the latest fashions, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Late of Brockville, C. W.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened an office, and will remain until the last of the month, and also every month from the 15th to the last, when he will be prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill, and to the satisfaction of persons who may honor him with their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the latest and most scientific principles, from a single tooth to a whole set, on Gold, Silver, Chloropathic and Vulcanized Rubber.

Particular attention paid to Gold fillings, or filling teeth after the nerve has become exposed.

Mr. O'D. has paid great attention to the formation and growth of the temporary and permanent teeth, so that it will be to the interest of parents and guardians if they find anything wrong with their children's teeth to consult him without delay in order to prevent the many irregularities to which they are peculiarly subject.

Front Tee is which are too much decayed for a Gold filling he fills with the Adontoplasmia, or Crystal Cement, it saves the tooth a long time and does not cause it to discolour.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

ROOMS in Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* office, George Street.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 21

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

DIRECTORY.

Asa A Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Towns, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort earnestly to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men well known for their business habits, whose sympathies are with you, and to whose custody your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

OFFICE at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Rogers' Smithtown, and Peterboro',

A Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Bailey's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 20th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 27th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dummer Road, a **Paper Band Box**, containing *three Straw Hats* and *one opened work Straw Bonnet*. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 21

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire of the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, late of Leith, Scotland When last heard of was in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address W. B. Elliot, care of A. Edgar, 593 Hudson Street, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES,

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,

Burnham's Block, Hunter Street.

Good Pack Tea, 1s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 1s 8d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Moyune, Souchong, and Oolong, 2s. 6d. to 3s 6d.

Coffee according to quality.
Good Caplad Sugar, 5d. per lb.
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES, Figs, Bologna, Prunes, in glass jars and boxes. Mixed and soft shell ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS, &c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES in wood and bottle, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. per bottle.

CHAMPAGNE CLARET,

GENUINE OLD ARK RYE BRANDIES, and all other articles in my branch of business, of lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Burnham's Block.

Peterboro', May 14th, 1860.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

At the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Hall & Co.

ON

TUESDAY, the 19th June,

AT

TOWN OF PETERBORO'

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

WEST HALF of Lot No. 4, West of George Street, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterboro', containing 100 acres more or less. Also a number of lots situated in a mortgage on the said premises. Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,
Peterboro'

[illegible], May 22, 1860.

FRESH TEAS!

JUST arrived from the best Markets a large assortment of Fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea. Also a fresh supply of Muscovado, Crushed and Refined

SUGARS,

as Cheap as can be bought anywhere in Town

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterborough, May 3, 1860.

LIVERPOOL ALE

JUST arrived, a great quantity of clear, sparkling

LIVERPOOL ALE,

on Draught. Also, 4000 bottles of the same. Sold at prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Grocery and Provision Store,
George Street.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 20

NEW SPRING

GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a *very small advance on cost.* *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860.

JUST ARRIVED,

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS!

F. & L. Lemay

Beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public that they just received and are opening out for Sale upwards of

40 BOXES

OF

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry-Goods,

in great variety.

Also a First-Class Assortment of

DRESS-GOODS,

Shawls, Capes, Cloaks,

Mantles, Bonnets, &c., &c.

The also offer for Sale the largest and Cheapest stock of

Ready-made Clothing

in the Market, and respectfully solicit a call.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER is employed in connection with this establishment and all kinds of Clothing will be shaped and made to Order, by the best workmen.

☞ Don't mistake the place—Hunter St., one door east of McKellar & Cameron's.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', April 6th, 1860.

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of [illegible] per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the half year ending 31st June, 1860, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after the [illegible] day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the [illegible] inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in Kingston, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, to commence [illegible]

The Chair will be taken at [illegible]

By order of the Board,

C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, May 17, 1860.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. CLUXTON'S.

STEWART & GALLON,

DEALERS IN THE FINER DESCRIPTION OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, COCOAS, SUGARS, SPICES,

PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Choice Groceries

ALSO, IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

Champagnes and other Foreign Wines

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

Preserved and other Fruits,

Lobsters in tins, Sardines & Kipper'd Salmon.

TRIPOLI,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE.

Parties wishing to be supplied with any of the above Goods may rely upon getting them of the very best description at this establishment.

Goods delivered in all parts of the Town, and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH—Family Accounts strictly payable Monthly.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☞ Remember the stand—Cluxton & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New

Spring & Summer

GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron.

A large supply of

WILLOW WARE

Just received and for sale at

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

HUNTER STREET,

W. P. Ware, on Hunter street, where he will be pleased to supply

Wedding Cake

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and

CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Boscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, [illegible]

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

All kinds of CONFECTIONERY STUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

and pledges himself only to sell [illegible]

[illegible]

Peterborough, May 30, 1860.

Wooden-Ware

[illegible]

WANTED

AT THE SIGN OF THE NEEDLE HOUSE,

A TAILOR,

GOOD COAT MAKERS.

[illegible]

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

BOOK-KEEPING.

[illegible]

STRAYED.

[illegible]

Smith, April 23, 1860.

SMITH AND HARVEY.

A BY-LAW for regulating Statute Labor in the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, for defining the duties of Assessors of Highways, and those who work under them, and for repealing a By-Law.

Be it enacted by the authority of the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey, and it is hereby enacted,—That the Township Clerk shall prepare lists of the persons liable to perform Statute Labor on the roads in the division in which such person resides, and if he shall neglect or refuse to perform the same after having been duly notified, he shall be liable to a fine of 10s. with costs, or imprisonment in the County Jail, if no distress found; and effectual such fine and costs can be levied against such delinquent by distress and sale of his goods and chattels, and rendering the over, under such distress are never paid.

7. And be it enacted,—That if through inadvertency the name of any person shall be omitted in the Assessment Roll, such person shall nevertheless be liable to perform Statute Labor as if no such omission had taken place, as also any person who may have come into the said Township, after the Assessment Roll has been taken for the year;

8. And be it enacted,—That the Overseer be not prevented from his labor by reason of his having that office, but any day he superintends the labor of others shall count for a day's work, and he may also be allowed one day's work for applying to the Township Clerk for his list.

9. And be it enacted,—That it shall be the duty of each and every Overseer of Highways in the said Township to accept of and receive in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, any commutation money tendered to him in lieu of Statute Labor by any person liable to perform the same in his division and expend the same in making and repairing the roads and bridges within such division.

10. And be it enacted,—That each Overseer shall, and hereby is required to, from time to time before the first day of July in each year, call out the inhabitants of his division, and cause the same to be worked at the highways, roads and bridges in the division over which he has been appointed.

To apply to the Township Clerk up on or before the 10th day of May for a list of the persons liable to perform Statute Labor, and the number of day's labor each person is liable to perform.

To notify every such person either verbally or in writing, personally, or to some grown person at his place of residence, the day, hour, and place where he requires him to work, giving at least three clear days notice.

To call out in like manner any person of the age of 21 years and upwards, and under 60 years of age, residing in his division although such persons name be not on the Assessors Roll or on the Township Clerk's list.

To add to the list the name of any person to him known who shall have been omitted through inadvertency on the Assessors Roll and also the names of such persons as shall come to reside in his division after the Assessors Roll has been taken, and shall call such persons out to perform Statute Labor.

To apply to writing all non-residents owning property in his division, stating the time when he will commence the performance of Statute Labor and the amount of commutation money required in lieu thereof.

To call forth persons and superintend statute labor compelled to do any dispute in his division, and to reject the services of any insufficient person and to work as a substitute for another, and to dismiss or discharge any person neglecting or refusing to work faithfully according to his best ability.

To cause ruts or fences to be erected at dangerous places of the Road by the labor under his direction.

To remove any sudden obstruction and repair any damage which may occur to any Road, Bridge or Highway in his Division, and the owner, occupier or any agent any money in his possession applicable to the Road, at any other time than between the 10th day of May and the 24th day of July.

To make complaint to the Reeve or some Justice of the Peace having competent jurisdiction, if any person liable to perform Statute Labor, and duly warned, shall fail to perform his Statute Labor, or if any person shall pull down or destroy any fence or railing erected along any Bridge or precipice, for the safety of Travellers, or any gutter or finger post, such person on offending, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, for every such offence, a sum not less than Five Shillings nor more than Five Pounds, to be recovered as hereinafter provided.

13. And be it enacted,—That any Overseer of Highways neglecting his duty or part of his duty, or any other person or persons contravening any of the provisions or requirements of this By-Law, if not hereinbefore provided for, shall forfeit and pay on conviction, a penalty of not less than Five Shillings nor more than Five Pounds.

14. And be it enacted,—That all penalties imposed under the provisions of this By-Law, may, on conviction, before the Reeve, or any other Justice of the Peace, having competent jurisdiction, be recovered with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in case there be no distress found, out of which the penalty can be levied, such offender to be committed to the Common Jail of the County for any period not exceeding twenty-one days, (except in the case provided for in the Sixth Section of this By-law,)

15. And be it enacted,—That By-Law No. 107 of this Council, and passed on the 29th day of August, 1854, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed) M. S. DEAN, *Reeve.*
CHRIS. BURTON, *Township Clerk.*

Smith, May 3rd, 1860.

NOTICE.

A Resolution having been passed by the Town Council that the Inspector of Licenses be requested to take all lawful means to enforce the provisions of the Statute lately passed to prevent the sale of intoxicating Liquors on Saturday night to Monday morning. I therefore give all Tavern and Saloon keepers, and all others dealing in spirituous or malt liquors, due notice, that I will prosecute every infringement coming to my knowledge.

WM. CUMMING, *Inspector.*

Peterboro', May 14, 1860. 20

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A new and substantial Family residence (quite new) containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

E. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

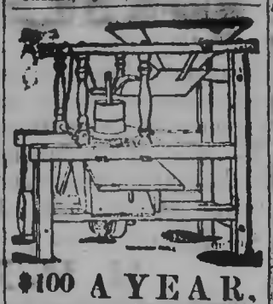
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Otonabee Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

120 Acres Cleared and Fenced, balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Frame House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR,

And upwards saved to the Farmer, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose now in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are fixed into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and ground at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Meiudoe, Cavan, Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Rout, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Rawlinson, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. O. Gifford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any coachwright, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and have those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, simplicity of construction and durability, they cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other REAPER in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

Of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. HOWRY.

Peterboro', March 14, 1860.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Received monthly by express, and for sale by T. MENDELS Book Store.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,201,600. Paid up Capital, $ 600,800

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Lindsay. | E. F. Whitehead, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., Q.C.
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq. | A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron. | Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEARMONTH STARK.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well in the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 30, 1856.

WESTERN Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*
THOS. HOLLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield

WILL commence her regular trips on the
21st day of March inst.,
in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads;

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Cobourg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 5 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, South, and South, viz., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a.m. and 11 o'clock p.m., arriving at Cobourg, Oshawa, and Port Hope, in time to connect with Trains East, West, and South.

Tickets will be taken from Rochester at the same rates as by the Railroads.

Port Hope, March 7th, 1860. 14

HOUSE TO LET.

IN THE
VILLAGE OF ASHBURNHAM.

THAT House and lot on Lake Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, consisting of seven rooms, with a good cellar and other conveniences. Apply to S. B. BROWN, or to the proprietor,
ELIAS ROGERS.

Ashburnham, May 10th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ON Peterboro' Common, Lot Number 21 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to
WM. POOTS, Sen.,
Peterborough.

March 19, 1860.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:55, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 2:15, "
" Millbrook at 2:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 3:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 19-6m

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....	9.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore.....	9.20 "	4.20 "
" Brooks'.....	9.40 "	4.40 "
Arrive at Harwood.....	10 00 "	5.00 "
Leave Harwood.....	10.15 "	5.50 "
" Indian Village...	10.45 "	5.40 "
" Keene Station...	10 55 "	5.55 "
" Morgan's.....	11.05 "	6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'....	11.20 "	6.20 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....	9.00 A. M.	4.00 P.
" Morgan's	9.25 "	4.25 "
" Keene Station...	9.35 "	4.35 "
" Indian Village...	9.45 "	4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood....	10.15 "	5.15 "
Leave Harwood.....	10.30 "	5.30 "
" Brooks'.....	10.50 "	5.50 "
" Baltimore.....	11.10 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg....	11.30 "	6.30 "

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

TO THE TRADE!

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1856. 51

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 3 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarkson,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cunyng. Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	E. I. Henwood, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

Bankers:—The Bank of Montreal.
Solicitors:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is realized in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Sunderland Report:

It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been **TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POUNDS,** producing an additional annual income of

$4,600,000

Representing Property Insured in the outside Village Stations Stations!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Insurance, having no relation for a Life Insurance.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the Board of Directors in Toronto, and are paid there, the certificates, and if found satisfactory, at once after the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous words of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is duly empowered to settle the same in Toronto.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Agent for Canada West.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 41—6m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

It is so—Come and See!

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $200 to $700 per annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopædia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN."

and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. Our very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continues to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00.
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For each two of said four Reviews.....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews...	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..	10 00

Money Current in the State, where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

THE CHEAPEST and most elegant engraving ever published. Dayton & Co.' Magnificent engraving of Thorwalden's Sacrestatues in the Cathedral at Copenhagen, representing

Christ and His Apostles!

Has been issued but a few weeks, and orders for it are pouring in by every mail. Although the original models sent to this country in 1852, and exhibited at the Chrystal Palace, were destroyed in that building, the SACRED GROUP, depicted in bold relief in a

Splendid Engraving,

Thirty-two inches in length and twenty-four inches in width, copied by permission of the Danish Government from the Copenhagen Statues, still survives, and five scenes of Gospel History are portrayed in the architectural border surrounding the main picture, viz:

John Preaching in the Wilderness.—Jesus Baptized by John—Christ blessing Little Children.— The last Supper—The Three Mary's at the Sepulchre.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New York Observer, the editors of the New York *Evangelist, Christian Advocate, Examiner, Herald of Truth, Chronicle*, etc., speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof sheets were sold for $35 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and instructive picture, the proprietors offer it and an elegant Bible, bound in Velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $3.25; the 25 cents being for return postage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Free of Cost!

Sabbath School Libraries and Sabbath School children can produce this *GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE* upon such terms as will give their school a Library free of Cost. The picture is in large demand among the members of all Christian Churches. Hundreds of Christian parents anxious to encourage their Children in well-doing, and to obtain (for the nominal sum of One Dollar) some of the most sublime engravings of modern sculptures, warmly approve of our scheme, and we confidently expect in supplying the religious public with this unequalled scriptural engraving, to be the means of founding a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus conserving in two ways the cause of Gospel truth and sacred culture.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLUBS can be formed embracing from 25 copies upward, at our regular prices of 25 each copy, and we will forward with the engravings a Library (from the American S. S. Union or any other source) of Two Books for every subscribed. Thus, an order for 50 copies, which would be easily raised in most schools would secure 100 Books, and 100 Engravings would secure 200 Books, and so on.

New York, May 8, 1860.

The beautifully engraved copy of Thorwaldsen's "Christ and His Apostles" is well fitted to adorn the walls of any Christian dwelling or Sabbath School Room, and will suggest valuable, edifying lessons to both young and old.

Rt. Thomp, General Agent of the Royal Canadian Sabbath School Union.

J. H. Bowes, Associate Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union.

ERASMUS wanted everywhere. $1.25 will secure a letter of agency, stating special terms, with one copy of the engraving. Address,

CALDWELL & Co.,
[Successors to Dayton & Co.
27 Park Row, New York.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number One south of Hunter Street and West of George Street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
T. DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, April 23rd, 1860.

TEAS.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON and GUN POWDER TEAS at low prices.

T. STE. LIMAT.

Peterboro' April 9th, 1860. 14

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

PHONOGRAPHY, or WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches lectures, sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a Boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past 23 months hundreds of persons in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have acquired the Art, from many of whom the subscriber has received neatly-written phonographic letters, expressive of their delight with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of TWO DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 150 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand.

"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Dullious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Neuralgia, Flesheraus and Toothache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is also an excellent thing for Scalds, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Northrup, Lyman & Co., Newcastle, C. W. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Consumption, Bronchitis and all cases, Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of diseases, which, from long experience, he has found to be of a most satisfactory character. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon entire new principles, totally over-powered remedies, without minerals of poisons. The fortunate of cases are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without exposure, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case, by letter, and have the medicines sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and loins, nervousness, indistinct ideas, loss of memory, with unfitness for study, may be cured by the New Remedy prescribed.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients only stating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly attended.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 24, King Street,
Toronto.

Ayer's Ague cure.

STARTLING BUT TRUE

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most remarkable medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been collected in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by the nourishing, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unerring result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this nourishing and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOSSES or EXCESS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the ameliorating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the cure of the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Colics,	Jaundice,
Coughs,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dropsies,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf *to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple ointment, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous decomposants of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ULCERATIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FISTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ungent.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or simple disease, are eradicated, and a clear as a transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and agonizing disorders, is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the *leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

F. C. CALLENDER.

RETURNS the grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past twenty years, and on account of his increased business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and second MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, and at all other times may be found at his Establishment, prepared to perform all operations in the DENTAL ART, and at REASONABLE CHARGES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Valcanized base, now throughout such being free from corrosive action of the mouth, and equal in colour and appearance to the natural teeth, being light and healthy.

Rooms over Mr. Clinton's store, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
IN THE
Peterborough Examiner.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by Females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and to every other age they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Hysterics, Fulness on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Blob-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases consequent by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 25.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Magic Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

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JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

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SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

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W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

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DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music,
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. W. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lynedoch's Pale Ale. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Dominion Store, George St., Peterborough. 19

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Webb's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms.
16,

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery in variety. 16

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
WILLIS STREET, PETERBORO
[illegible]
All Work Warranted.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S

Portrait Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvass or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞ Dark apparel takes the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.
Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 19th 1859. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Tailor,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

Court House

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Seat and Bedsteads, Hair, Shuc-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery he is enabled for manufacturing goods him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE to Order.

Having a complete HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend on the shortest notice, in the most respectable manner, all those favoring him with their orders.

Peterborough, March 29th, 1860. [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

A CHEER FOR GARIBALDI.

Honor to Garibaldi! Win or lose,
A Hero to all time that Chief goes down.
Whatever loose his emprise ensues.
He, certain of unquenchable renown,
Fights for a victor's or martyr's crown,
Another side than Cato's Heaven may please:
Forbid it, Heaven! but still the devotees
Of priestly tyranny shall never drown
His name in his true blood; their howling hails
May gore his noble bosom; but he falls
The Champion of United Italy
Against brute force with mockery allied.
Staunch wrestler, as a man, for Liberty,
'Twill be on record how he fought and died.

THE BABY.

Another little wave
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save,
Amid its toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road:
To choose where two paths meet,
The narrow or the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill;
Two more little eyes,
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

Timothy Pottledot.

A TALE FOR DISCONSOLATE BACHELORS.

"The last call now except on Timothy," I said to myself, and I pulled a bell in London street, and began to square my necktie till the servant should open the door. I was setting out to Simla, on a twelvemonths' visit to my brother, and was finishing a round of farewell calls. The servant welcomed me with a smile, and ushered me at once into the back parlor where Aunt Mills and my pretty cousins were gathered round the fire. No a place was made for me, and I drew in, and we all chatted about the one absorbing subject.

"Poor laddie!" said Aunt Mills, "and you are really going away to India?"

"No doubt of that, aunt. But never mind: I shall soon be back."

"I hope you may, Dick; and I hope and trust you may," said Aunt Mills, shaking her head with a dismal and foreboding expression; "I have known a great many go out to India who never come back again.—You must take great care of yourself. The tigers are very dangerous; rattlesnakes too,—they swarm in the beds, I'm told." I promised to be on my guard against intruders; and Aunt proceeded to detail several encouraging cases of persons who had been pounced upon by hungry tigers and torn in small pieces. She specified, however, the case of a lady who had frightened a Royal Bengal Tiger by hoisting an umbrella in its face,—an expedient to which she strongly urged me to resort in like circumstances.—I promised to make a note of it, and in the meantime got my cousins to sit down to the piano. They sang "Home, sweet home," and "Will ye no come back again?" and other appropriate airs very sweetly—especially Kate, who sings like a nightingale, if you know what like that is, which I don't. But she sings sweetly at all events; with such expression, too, as if her whole soul were in it. There was no light except the ruddy glow of the fire; but when it fell upon her shining curls and exquisitely chiselled features as she sat warbling there, I thought I had never seen such a lovely girl before. Now, readers, don't fancy I'm going to fall in love with Kate; not a bit of it. I loved her, and I loved her sisters, just as I love my own; nothing more. But I tell you as she sat warbling there, I thought an angel could scarcely look more lovely.

They wished me to spend the evening with them, but I could not,—I had promised to take tea with my old schoolmate, Timothy Pottledot. So I rose to go. I proposed a parting kiss all round, and Aunt Mills, of course, submitted with matronly dignity.—The young ladies, on the contrary, were instantly in a flutter of consternation, and it was only after a violent struggle with each that I succeeded. As for Kate, when her turn came, she darted out of the room and up-stairs. I pursued madly, four steps at the time. There was a good deal of darting to and fro out of one room into another, but at last we both tumbled promiscuously into a corner, and I got one of the most delicious kisses I ever had before or have had since. The point being gained, Kate came down stairs with me quite submissively; and then Aunt Mills and the whole bevy of cousins gathered in the vestibule to see me away. After a few words of mutual encouragement, and a final warning from Aunt Mills respecting the tigers, I sallied out on the way to Timothy Pottledot's. It was a raw, gusty night, and I was glad enough when I turned into the passage leading to Tim's lodging. I was a dark passage, and I had to grope my way along till I reached the foot of the stairs. I felt my way up a prodigious length of stairs very cautiously for I was in momentary dread of finding myself launched down into some unseen abyss. I had gone up what appeared to my excited imagination about a mile and a half of stairs when I reached the top landing and succeeded in finding the door. I felt for a knocker or a bell-handle, but in vain, so I used my knuckles. I knocked for some time without effect, but at last the door was opened by a woman whose form was dimly visible in the light of an oil lamp in a remote kitchen. "Is it the milk?" said the woman, in a half whisper. I informed her that I was not the milk, but a friend of Mr Pottledot's; "is he in?" She said he was, and when I had stepped in she shut the door behind me, and, after knocking at another, on the opposite side of the little entrance, opened it and announced me. Timothy was sitting at supper, reading by the illumination of a tallow candle, which was stuck into a lighthouse upon the table of "Hogg." He gave and wrung my hand affectionately, but the poor fellow was clearly in very low spirits. I did not wonder at it; the place was too dismal for anything. It was a small room, and the wind was howling about, and the window rattled loosely in its frame. A few black cinders were carefully gathered into the centre of a grate, from the middle of which arose a slender thread of smoke and wandered disconsolately up into the chimney.

"Sit down," said Tim, placing a chair for me close to the fender, "you look cold."

I should imagine that I did, for I felt like an icicle; so to please Tim I held up my feet towards the grate, though I might as well have held them out at the window.

"It is'nt a very good fire," said Tim, taking up the poker, and looking dismally at the cinders; "I don't know what's wrong with it. It seems in a perpetual state either of death or resurrection."

It was clearly in a state of death at that particular moment, and held out very little prospect of a speedy resurrection; although Tim (who fortunately did not use the poker, or he would inevitable have extinguished it) knelt down and blew at the cinders till they were colder and blacker than ever.

"Never mind," said Tim, rising, "we'll have tea, that will be better." The bell was not in working order, so he went himself to order Mrs. Blobbs to bring in the tea. Mrs. Blobbs took so very long to execute this order that I just began to think that she had no intention of executing it at all, when she appeared with a small tray furnished with a teapot, a plate of salt butter, two slices of underdone toast, and four farthing biscuits, which Mrs. Blobbs had evidently been instructed to provide for the occasion. The tea turned out to be lukewarm, and Tim had to go in quest of Mrs. Blobbs for the teaspoons and cream. He returned with a couple of pewter teaspoons, but nothing in the shape of cream was to be had—the milk boy having neglected to bring any, and Mrs. Blobbs having nobody in the house to send for it. So we sat down and drank the lukewarm tea, which bore in taste and colour a remarkable resemblance to an infusion of senna. Tim had evidently intended to give me a comfortable tea, so he was sadly dispirited; though I drank the torpid compound and chewed the underdone toast with as great an appearance of relish as I could possibly assume.

"By the way," said Tim, brightening up, "do you like marmalade?"

I assured him there was nothing in the way of preserves that I relished nearly so much.

"I got a pot through from the old folks at home the other day," said Tim, opening a sort of bunker that was under the window, "the best I ever tasted, without exception. They said it was the nicest they had ever succeeded in making at home, and so they sent me through this pot to taste it. Now take plenty of it, Dick; it's for one." Tim laid down the pot beside me and returned to close the bunker. I uncovered the pot and put in my teaspoon to take out some, but thought Tim's exhortation rather superfluous, as there was little more left than served to cover the bottom. I scraped out a small quantity, and tapped it upon the edge of my plate.

"Oh, come, come, Dick!" said Tim, "that's nothing. Allow me." He took up the spoon, but had no sooner glanced into the pot than his face contracted into an expression of extreme indignation and disappointment.

"Hang that woman!" he cried, striking the pot upon the table. "It was half-full yesterday, and I haven't touched it since. This is too bad. O hang it! this is intolerable!" Tim had bounced to the door and opened it. "It's no use," he said, slamming it to again; "it would just make her worse in other things. Confound her!—the old hag, that she is."

"That woman," he continued, glancing in the direction, I suppose of the unconscious Mrs Blobbs—"that woman has no more honesty about her than a—than a jackal. She charges me with mustard though I never use it. She steals my tea and sugar. She drinks my beer at the rate of two bottles to my one. Hang it. I won't stand it. I—by what I shall do." Tim glanced at the door to assure himself that it was shut, and, after listening for a moment, bent towards me and continued in a suppressed tone, "I shall buy a sixpenny pot of jam and put some croton oil into it. If that doesn't cure her, my name's not Pottledot." A malignant smile overspread Tim's face as he slowly recovered his position and proceeded to eat a farthing biscuit.

"How is your literary work getting on?" I asked, when we had finished tea. Tim, I should have told you, is a literary character.

"Not well at all," replied Tim despondingly; "in fact, this morning I got a most disheartening letter—a perfect crusher."—He pulled a handful of letters out of his coat pocket, and handed me one of them. It ran thus:—

"Mr. Timothy Pottledot,

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say I cannot undertake in future to pay for your contributions. They have for some time been falling far below the mark. It is not criticism that you require; it is commonsense alone, often in language so full of repugnance and continuously as to be unfit for our columns. We hope you will see it to be your duty, I can assure you it would be for your interest, to cultivate a less offensive style. I shall be glad to look over any contributions you may be pleased to make, but for the present I cannot undertake either to accept or pay for them.

"Yours, &c.,

"PARAGRAPH CONDENSE."

"That is very unfortunate." I said.—"Have you any of the reviews to which he refers?" Tim reached across the table and handed me a dingy scrap-book in which were pasted leaves of journals and reviews. I proceeded to glance over some of them, while Tim knelt down close to the fender, and endeavored to excite the fire to more cordial by pasting the bellows on its every face between the mantelpiece and the grate. The reviews were evidently written by a disappointed aspirant to literary fame. They were unanimous in their condemnation of Tim's productions, and bitter in their sarcasm. Tim, I must say, was a very poor hand at a review, and I could not wonder at his correspondent, Mr. Paragraph Condense, not wishing to have his columns defiled by such stuff as Tim's. We ended the evening in the drinking of his health in a glass of cold water, and I left him to his solitude and his despondency.

I reached Simla in the early part of 1857. In May the mutiny broke out, and so disturbed the postal arrangements that I only got one letter from England all the time I was at Simla. In the autumn of the year following I returned, and, having nothing to detain me at Southampton or London, came on without delay to Edinburg. It was evening when I arrived, and I stepped down to the Philosophical Institution in hopes of meeting some acquaintances; I picked up the *Mercury* in the news room, and glanced over the local news. The following paragraph caught my eye at once:—

"Presentation to Mr. Timothy Pottledot.—We understand that the presentation to the talented and philanthropic editor of the *Northern Review* is to be made to-night in the Queen Street Hall,—Jacob Wumble, M. P., in the chair. In addition to the handsome epergne to be presented to Mr. Pottledot we are happy to learn that a silver tea-set will be presented to his lady."

"Strange coincidence of names," I said to myself; I didn't think there was two Timothy Pottledots in Scotland. If it hadn't been for the *Mrs.* Pottledot I should positively have fancied it was Tim. It surely can't be his father." Queen Street Hall is next door to the Philosophical, and the meeting (as I found by referring to my watch) must be going on. I stept round, and though the hall was quite full, a half crown induced the door-keeper to let me in. The hall was brilliantly lighted and filled with a brilliant company, but so crowded that there was scarcely standing-room, and all I could see was the head of a little gentleman, who was speaking on the platform. He had a prodigious development of whiskers, this little gentleman had, and his face was very red and covered with perspiration, as if he had been speaking for a considerable time. His gestures were very animated, especially with his right arm, which he waved gladiatorially in the air as if he were cracking a coachman's whip. He was saying that if any man more than another deserved a pledge of public confidence it was Mr. Timothy Pottledot; and if there was any present more capable than another it was no apparent. "A Bill," he said, brandishing what I saw was a silver lily. The lily grew, as has Mr. Pottledot, grown in power, grown in usefulness, grown in public estimation. The lily is of silver, gold and [illegible] and is not Mr. Pottledot of sterling worth? [illegible] and through? The lily is a symbol of [illegible] Mr. Pottledot. The lily is presented to Mr. Pottledot. The lily is presented to Mr. Pottledot. [illegible] Mr. Pottledot [illegible] Here we see the fruit of [illegible] in our new triumph, in our [illegible] in the prospered success of [illegible] Pottledot. Sir, [illegible] Pottledot [illegible] Northern Review [illegible]

[illegible] the publishers is prefixing to this volume a portrait of Mr. Bert. It is a guarantee that he really belongs to the *genus homo*. The low and rampant animalism of his book would inevitably have led us to a different conclusion."

There was another beginning with—"Johnson said that Robertson's writing resembled a little gold packed in a great deal of wool. Mr. Fergusson's writing bears considerable resemblance to Mr. Robertsons; the only difference is that Mr. Fergusson's is all wool together."

A third commenced thus—

"If extremes meet, the poetry of Mr. Smile is close upon that of Shakespere, for it is unquestionably the most wretched drivelling that we ever happen to have read.

I knew it was not Tim's nature to write thus; but his spirit had been embittered by disappointment and neglect. I looked at the poor fellow as he crept by the cheerless hearth, his thin, sickly face blue with the cold, and when I thought of his utter loneliness and misery I felt no emotion but that of pity. I could not in honesty tell him that Mr. Codgers was mistaken. I rather urged him to take that gentleman's advise, and cultivate a healthier style. Some conversation about my future plans brought us to the hour when I must go. Tim bade me good bye reluctantly and with evident pain, for I could see a tear glittering in his eye, and he wrung my hand as if we were parting for evermore.

"Well, good-bye," I said, as I left him; "keep up your spirits, there are better days in store for you. I had scarcely got out and begun my descent of the dark stairs when I found that I had left my gloves behind. I groped my way back, and finding the door open, crept across the passage and into Tim's room. Tim was sitting by the hearth, his head bent upon his knees, and his frame convulsed by emotion.

"I say Tim, what's this?"

Tim started, and hastily brushing his eyes with the cuff of his coat, pretended to be busy with the fire.

"What's all this, Tim?"

Tim rose, and seeing there was no use trying to hide his feelings, turned and took my hand. His eyes were already swollen and his cheek wet with tears.

"Dick," he said, "don't think me childish; you are the only friend I have left; and when I found you too gone, it was too much for me."

"My dear Tim," I said, "I feel as if I could throw up the whole thing just to wait near you. But I'll do better. Give me a pen."

I sat down and addressed a note of introduction to Aunt Mills, telling her in a few words of Tim's loneliness and asking her for my sake, to show him all the kindness in her power.

"Call with this," I said sealing the note "and call as soon as you can. You must take my place at Aunt Mills, and she will take mine with you. Now, you'll be sure to call?"

"I will," said Tim; "she'll soon tire of me like all the others; but for your sake I'll call."

Tim took the tallow candle, and, when he had snuffed it with a pen-holder and a paper knife, showed me down stairs. On reaching the foot a wild gust of wind blew the candle out. We shook hands warmly in the dark.

"Good-bye, Dick; a prosperous voyage to you."

"Thanks, Tim; God bless you; good-bye."

I reached Simla in the early part of 1857. In May the mutiny broke out, and so disturbed the postal arrangements that I only got one letter from England all the time I was at Simla. In the autumn of the year following I returned, and, having nothing to detain me at Southampton or London, came on without delay to Edinburg. It was evening when I arrived, and I stepped down to the Philosophical Institution in hopes of meeting some acquaintances; I picked up the *Mercury* in the news room, and glanced over the local news. The following paragraph caught my eye at once:—

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THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

From the London Times, June 1

For some days we have been obliged to look upon the result of the Sicilian insurrection as doubtful. The confident despatches claiming victory after victory, which were issued by the Neapolitan Government, together with the absence of any definite news from Garibaldi himself, gave some ground for alarm. Happily these fears are dissipated by the intelligence which we are able to publish to-day. Garibaldi entered Palermo on the 27th. The capital of Sicily is in his hands. In spite of every deficiency the brave commanded by the heroic Italian drove the troops from their positions. Henceforth Garibaldi has all the moral and material strength derived from the possession of the chief place in the island. Timely supplies of men and materials will be the fruits of victory. Its moral effects will be the discouragement of the army, and perhaps a large desertion to the ranks of the patriots. The whole interior of the country, together with its most important city, have now been wrested from the Royal authority. From one end to the other the island has been cleared of the Royal troops. It is now evident that the encounter at Calata Fimi was a victory for Garibaldi. Instead of the troops attacking him, it is probable that he drove them from their positions, and then hurried them on before him to Palermo. The troops have been driven out from their lines before the town, and probably only command the spot on which they are encamped. Far different is the position of the national party. From the beginning it seems that the Sicilians have had confidence in their leader, for they have joined him in crowds, quitting the towns held by the Neapolitan garrisons, and coming to swell the adventurous bands of Garibaldi in the open country. We may therefore now consider that he has achieved almost certain success. He has the country at his back, and can obtain supplies of all kinds from the interior; he can communicate with his adherents in any part of the island, while the Royal garrisons are all divided from each other, and intelligence can only pass between them by sea. Now that Palermo is taken, the fate of those other garrisons are sealed. They must fall one by one, some being strong enough to resist such a force as Garibaldi has at command without assistance from his neighbors.

The conduct of the Neapolitan naval officers is worthy of the men who allowed two merchant steamers to land some fifteen hundred enemies under fire of their guns in broad day. Their barbarity to the unfortunate city of Palermo equals their stupidity and sluggishness at Marsala. The Neapolitan squadron bombarded Palermo for several hours, and this before the insurgents had penetrated into the town. Doubtless the authorities well knew the feeling with which they are regarded, and are perhaps not far wrong in fancying that every Sicilian is a rebel. What damage has been done to the capital we have yet to learn, but it is to be hoped that the squadron succeeded no better in destroying innocent men's houses at Palermo than in stopping the transports of the conspirators a fortnight before.

Whatever be the course of events, it is now pretty plain that the Royal authority is overthrown in Sicily. The insurrection is as good as victorious when the whole people have risen against the Government, when the Royal troops dare not stir out of their lines, and may be starved, except for what is brought them by sea. Happy are we to welcome the island once more into rank of free communities. Terrible have been the sufferings of the unfortunate people; great has been their patience, noble their attachment to their reverend dynasty, until every human right was violated, and the spectacle of daily increasing cruelty drove them to resistance. No tyrant of ancient days ever perpetrate greater crimes than have been permitted and encouraged by the Government of the last two Kings; no agent of cruelty deserved a more exemplary punishment than the Ministers of Police, who have refined on all the tortures of the Inquisition. At last the retribution has come, and France II. will expiate by the loss of a valuable province his father's crimes and his own.

A time may shortly come when we shall be called upon to consider who shall administer the Government of Sicily. But we hope that the whole kingdom will shortly throw off the yoke of the present Sovereign. In such a case it will be the business of statesmen to consider the best means of settling the [illegible]. There are three candidates [illegible] to occupy the whole [illegible] to Garibaldi, a scheme likely to find favour only with the partisans of Italian nationality. Englishmen would probably have no objection to it, but it remains to be seen how it would be received by the Sovereign who fancied his own dominions throughout by the excessive magnitude of the present Sardinian State. The second is the Murattist restoration, of which the less said the better. The third is the elevation of some more mean member of the Bourbon family to the throne. The prince of Syracuse, brother to the late, and uncle to the present King, is a man of sense, a good Constitutionalist, and one who has always protested against the tyrannical proceedings of his brother and of his nephew. He seems to be in Naples [illegible] Philippe was to Charles X. [illegible] and, if the analogy in character [illegible] as that of relative position, the distracted kingdom might do worse than raise him to the throne in the place of the bigot who now reigns.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan troops at Calata Fimi, on the 15th May. The actions was celebrated as a victory in Naples, but the following delightful despatch from the General of the Royal troops to the Commander in Chief, tells a different story:—

"(Most urgent.)

"CALATA FIMI, May 15.

"Excellency,—Help—prompt help! The armed bands which left Salemi this morning have covered all the hills to the south and south-west of Calata Fimi. One-half of my column advanced within range and attacked the rebels, who poured out in thousand from every point. The firing was well sustained, but success of Sicilians united with the Italian bands are in immense numbers. We have killed the great commander of the Italian Free Bands and have taken their flag which we have with us. Unfortunately a piece of artillery fell from the block of a rude wheelwright shed, and remained in the hands of the rebels; this [illegible] my soul with grief. My column [illegible] retreat [illegible] I am on the [illegible] numerous and obstinately bent on fighting. I fear to be assailed in the position which I occupy. I will defend myself as long as possible, but if most prompt assistance be not sent I must confess I do not know where the affair will end. The ammunition of the artillery is almost finished; that of the infantry considerably diminished. I have 62 wounded. I cannot at this moment give an exact number of dead, as I am writing immediately after the retreat. I submit to your Excellency that if circumstances compel me I shall retreat on Alcamo. My column is surrounded by enemies who have occupied the mills and taken the flour prepared for the troops. The column fought with brisk firing, from 10 a. m., until 5 p. m., when I made my retreat.

"The General in Command,
MARSHAL LANZI."

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THE WONDERS OF SOMNAMBULISM.

The Troy *Times* says:—Last night, about half-past one, Henry Ludford, a ferryman in the employ of Mr. Morrison, hearing a man call "over," arose from his bed, passed down stairs, out of doors, and down the long stairway to his skiff, got in, crossed the river, brought the passenger over who was calling, took his toll out of a quarter, fastened his boat, took the passenger over in the Mohawk basin boat, and re-crossed back again to his station on the Island, passed upstairs in the toll-house, where the ferrymen sleep, took the lighted lamp in his hand, passed to his bed, and knocked again to the hatchway, where stepped off and fell to the floor below, making a great racket and waking up all the rest of the hands, who hastened to see what was the matter, and, on inquiry, found that Ludford had been sound asleep all this time. Curiously enough he received but a few slight bruises by his fall. He remembered nothing of what had occurred, and was horrified when found lying on the floor, anxious to know how he came there, and ready enough to swear "by all that black and blue" that he had not been over with a passenger since an early hour in the evening. [illegible] made by him was taken from a table on which the quarter lay. The midnight passenger, on coming over this morning, called attention to the queer conduct of the ferryman, and said he never saw so dumb a chap before.

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"Southern life" was curiously illustrated the other day near Vicksburg, in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were on a visit with Mr Flowers, and do not agree very well. Mrs Lee is playing [illegible] with Mr. Flowers, and Mr Lee [illegible] and him looking on. He suddenly [illegible] determination to shoot Mrs Lee, and drawn a revolver and fires. Mr Flowers rushes to the fallen lady, supports her with his left arm, and with the other, instead of staunching the wound, or administering stimulants, as a cold-blooded Yankee might have done, draws another revolver, and quens fire over his left shoulder upon the guilty husband, bidding him halt in that gentleman's tone. The bodies were then rendered, the blood washed up, and, we presume, Mr Flowers reloaded his weapon to be ready for fresh accidents.

A SLAVE AND HER CHILDREN.

The following paragraph appears in the "Atlantic (Ga.) Confederacy," under the title of the "Devilish Act of a Negro Woman." We learned through a gentleman from Penfield yesterday, that a negro woman belonging to James Lankford, of that place, becoming tired of life, threw three of her children into a well, said to be 65 feet in depth, and then jumped in herself. Mr. Lankford went down after them, and found her still living and not entirely injured.—When he reached [illegible] attempted to drown them, [illegible] it was only by much force that he snatched him and brought him to the surface with the [illegible]. She is confined in the [illegible] and was on hand as it does [illegible] numerous and obstinately bent on fighting. I fear to be assailed in the position which I occupy. I will defend myself as long as possible, but if most prompt assistance be not sent I must confess I do not know where the affair will end. The ammunition of the artillery is almost finished; that of the infantry considerably diminished. I have 62 wounded. I cannot at this moment give an exact number of dead, as I am writing immediately after the retreat. I submit to your Excellency that if circumstances compel me I shall retreat on Alcamo. My column is surrounded by enemies who have occupied the mills and taken the flour prepared for the troops. The column fought with brisk firing, from 10 a. m., until 5 p. m., when I made my retreat.

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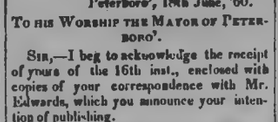
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Card—E. C. Hill.
Notice—Chris. Burton.
Notice—C. W. Gage.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell, Jr.
Appointment at Keene—J. O'Donnell, Jr.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21st, 1860.

THE CLUXTON APPEAL CASE.

Mayor's Office,
Peterboro', June 16th, 1860.

JAMES EDWARDS, Esq.,
Clerk and Treasurer,

SIR,—As you were present in Court when Cluxton's appeal case was tried last Wednesday, and the unpleasant conflict occurred between myself and his Honor the County Judge; and as you were present also in the Mayor's Office on the following day when the Judge visited me; I beg to ask whether you recollect the nature of that visit, as there is a contradiction between myself and his Honor on that subject.

I am, sir,
Your ob't. serv't.
A. SAWERS,
Mayor.

Clerk's Office, June 16th, 1860.

A. SAWERS, Esq., Mayor.

SIR,—In reply to your note of this date, as to my recollection of the nature of the visit of Judge Boucher to the office on Thursday last, I understood his Honor that he called to say that there should be a new trial in Cluxton's case, and that it should have been referred to the jury.

I looked upon it as an apology for his conduct on the Bench towards you in the above case, and represented it as such to a person shortly after the Judge left the office and before I had any conversation with you.

I am, sir,
Your obd't serv't,
J. EDWARDS,

[Copy.]

Peterboro', June 16th, 1860.

TO HIS HONOR THE JUDGE.

SIR,—As in consequence of the misunderstanding between us this morning, the enclosed correspondence will be published; I feel it my duty to furnish you with a copy so that if you desire to meet it, you may not be unprepared.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. SAWERS.

[Copy.]

Peterboro', 18th June, '60.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF PETERBORO'.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 16th inst., enclosed with copies of your correspondence with Mr. Edwards, which you announce your intention of publishing.

I regret the misconception by you and the Town Clerk of my motives in calling upon you on Thursday; not being then aware that I had [in your opinion] done you any injury or shewn you any want of courtesy, I could not suppose that any apology was either due or required.

It was agreed by the Bench with the consent of the counsel for the appellant that the case between Mr. Cluxton and the Town, should stand as if for trial, at the next General Quarter Sessions. And as I happened, after the rising of the Court on Thursday morning, to pass close to your office, I entered it for the purpose of informing you thereof, an act of courtesy on my part, paid to you as chief magistrate of the Town.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your most obed't serv't.
R. M. BOUCHER.

A. Sawers, Esq., Mayor.

We publish above copies of a correspondence between the Mayor, the Judge, and Mr. Edwards. On the day following Mr. Boucher's unwarranted interference in the hearing of Mr. Cluxton's appeal, his Honor very properly apologized to Mr. Sawers, and a reconciliation took place. On the next day the judge having in the meantime heard that the apology was no longer a secret, and seeing Mr. Sawers opposite Mr. Fortye's office, invited him in, and accused him with great rudeness of having stated this fact, denying at the same time that there was any truth in it. Hot words ensued, and Mr. Sawers immediately addressed Mr. Edwards on the subject. Mr. Edwards' letter in answer convicts the judge of bad faith, and establishes beyond dispute by the circumstances related, that Mr. Sawers truly represented Mr. Boucher's visit as acknowledging injury and promising atonement. What more is necessary to constitute an apology?

But let us take under examination Mr. Boucher's own statement. After the cause passed upon the Judge in Court, can he say, without nothing himself ridiculous, that he was not aware that Mr. Sawers felt he had been injured by him? Would not the judge himself naturally feel resentment for the indignant treatment he then suffered? Does not the very fact stated by the Judge, that the Bench overruled his reversal of the Mayor's decision, prove the injury done?—Mr. Boucher did not commit his brother magistrates at the hearing. He decided to reverse the decision upon his own motion, quite indifferent to the opinions of the two magistrates sitting by his side. And mark it well, Mr. Boucher, the point upon which you decided against the Mayor was discussed before the evidence was gone into, and [illegible] before [illegible]. But when the evidence came to consist Clarion, Mr. Weller introduced this point a second time, and it was triumphantly successful.—Mr. Boucher's object, the *Review*, in describing this visit, says, "the judge quashed the decision without the formality of submitting it to the jury, upon the last of the four objections urged by McCluxton's counsel, viz. that the information upon which Mr. Cluxton was tried was informal and insufficient. It is quite clear that all of the objections were absolutely untenable." How unkind of Mr. Sawers not to preserve in silence the Judge's acknowledgment of wrong, and allow the organ to trumpet forth his Honor's infallibility, so as the Judge's decision be respected and the Mayor's despised!

The *Review* says the Mayor "would set aside all law to punish an opponent, and next would set aside all law to shield a friend." Surely they cannot be intended as a sarcasm upon his honor the judge.

To conclude upon this unfortunate case, we dare tell his honor Judge Boucher that either he owed Mr. Sawers an apology, or Mr. Sawers owed him. If the latter is the correct position, then this honor the judge committed a breach of etiquette, and showed a deplorable absence of self respect, when he condescended to visit the Mayor until satisfaction was made. But if the apology was due, and made to Mr. Sawers then the judge should not be ashamed, but rather rejoice that his own good sense could overrule his pride. If due but not made, Mr. Boucher had better be no longer a defaulter in the matter, since all his own friends, who are not incorrigible flunkeys, confess the wrong.

THE ARNOTT APPEAL CASE.

Last week we stated that it was understood the penalty of twenty dollars imposed upon Mr. Arnott would be remitted. This has been done, and being so, we have a few remarks thereupon to address to his honor Judge Boucher. His Honor, in charging the jury, took occasion to say that the statute under which Arnott had been tried before the Mayor was so plain and so imperative, and Arnott's offence so well established, that he could not conceive by what ingenuity the Mayor had allowed him to go free. To quote from the Judge's organ the *Review*,—"The Judge clearly pointed out what every man—not a hopeless fool—already knew and recognized (quite a compliment to the court and jury) that the question of the lordship or mildness of the law was not for the consideration of the magistrate, and that while the law remained upon the statute book, it must be *obeyed and enforced.*" Very good your Honor! And how did you carry out your own principle? The jury convicted—you applied the law by giving judgment that Arnott pay a fine of twenty dollars. So far so good. But next day you took off the penalty. Where is your law for that? Who was to benefit by the penalty? The informer under the law receives one half, and the corporation of the town of Peterboro the other half. The informer may have consented to forego his share, but what about the Town's share? Did you usurp the functions of the corporation, an act you had already condemned in the Mayor, who is a nearer relative to that body than your Honor? Look into your law books, Judge Boucher, and see if they do not teach you that on appeal from the magistrate to the Quarter Sessions, the Court on the finding of a jury shall thereupon give such judgment *as the circumstances of the case require*, NOT as the court deem meet. You know what the circumstances of the case require—you told the jury that, when you condemned the Mayor for not *enforcing the law*. Be consistent, Judge Boucher, and you may be respected; but if it is your aim, in common with other small minds, to degrade the Mayor in the eyes of his neighbours, be careful that you have the law with you when you condemn his acts, lest in the skirmish you lose some of your own laurels.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the *Scientific American*, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The *Scientific American* has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. Munn, & Co., 37 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensible to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The *Scientific American* is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority at law, in all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American invention.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts published in the world. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week, (every Saturday,) each number containing 16 pages of Letter-press and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 32 numbers in a year, containing 320 pages, and over 200 Original Engravings, [illegible] list of Patents [illegible] and a title page and table of contents for binding, and all for $2 per annum.

A new volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our customers will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting $2 by mail to the publishers, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

The *Review* thinks the Mayor ought to have prevented the beer being drunk in Arnott's shop. What does he think of the tempter?

The *Review* speaking of Mr. Edwards' evidence in Cluxton's appeal says,—"It was to the effect that he had heard Mr. Sawers say that as the Council had refused to pay him a salary he was determined to make it up in fines." Mr. Edwards said no such thing, but on the contrary, that although the Council had passed a resolution giving the fees to the Mayor instead of salary, they afterwards by resolution claimed the fees as part of the revenue of the town. Mr. Weller mentioned that the Mayor could collect his salary in court. Mr. Edwards stated positively that Mr. Sawers benefitted not one cent by any case heard before him, and broke up Mr. Weller's argument.

The *Review* commits a contradiction of sense when he approvingly announces "That the costs of the appeal, amounting as it said to about as much as the fine, are to be paid by Arnott;" and that "as it was not Arnott's fault that the Mayor did not do his duty, their Honors rightly considered Arnott should not suffer for the folly of another." Fine and costs, if you please Mr. *Review*, but declared innocence must not be taxed with costs.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 18th, 1860.

The Council met—His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Morrow, McDougal, Ormond, Walton, O'Beirne, Chamberlen, Ryan, Hartt, Maloney and Whyte.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

Communications from R. Wilson and A. Morrow, jr., respectively, asking the $100 Reward offered by the Council were received.

A petition from Geo. McComb and others asking the Council to repair the sidewalk on the south side of Simcoe street was read and referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.

The following report from the Streets and Bridges Committee was read, and after considerable discussion received:

Report of Streets and Bridges Committee to the Mayor and Town Council.

Committee on Streets and Bridges report as follows; for work done viz: Filling hole in at Spalding's Bay on George Street. Repairing side-walk on George Street. Filling hole at Bridge across raceway at Dixon and Loudon streets. Laying side-walk at Union School, and gravelling hill and Brock Street. Amounting to $24 45, including bills as follows:

Henry Crone	$7 05
John Sullivan	5 50
Thomas Harrison	2 00
Michael Kennedy	2 40
F. A. Erskine	7 50
Amounting to	$24 45

The above bills submitted are correct and we recommend them to be paid.

Your Committee has further to report that they have examined the Streets and Bridges and find that it will require for repairs this year, as follows:—

For Raising and Repairing at Mr Fortye's on Aylmer Street	$ 15 00
Planking Bridge on Geo. street at Spalding's Bay	20 00
Repairing Bridge and side-walk on Charlotte Street	6 00
Repairing side-walk on Water st. new crossing at Bank Montreal	60 00
Repairing side-walk on Geo. street from Brock to London streets	12 00
Repairing side-walk on London st. from George to Aylmer streets	8 00
Repairing and Filling on Reid st. from bridge at Whyte, Hamilton & Co.'s to Brock street	15 00
Plank crossing at corner of Mr. Lawson's Hotel	9 00
For general repairs during the year.	151 55
Full amount for this year's expenditures on streets and Bridges	$300 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed
R. WALTON.
R. B. McDOUGALL.
JOHN MALONEY.

A petition from P. Brennan asking the Council for a Beer License at a reduced rate was referred to the License Inspector.

A petition from Mr. W. Eastland asking leave to raise at his own cost the side walk in front of his and John Clarke's premises, on a grade with the other portions of the side-walk on either side was referred to the Streets and Bridges Committee with power to concede the prayer thereof, if they thought proper.

Mr. O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Ormond—That Whereas, owing to the state of the Finances of the Town for the present year the rate due by the town of Peterborough to the united counties for the year 1859 has not yet been paid, and Whereas the town is not yet in a position to pay it, and it is therefore expedient that an application shall be made to the Council of the United Counties to extend the time for the payment thereof until the funds be realized from Collection of rates in the autumn.—Resolved therefore that the Mayor be requested and authorized to attend at the approaching meeting of the Counties Council and endeavour to obtain for the Town the time required for the payment of the same rate, and that the Mayor be further authorized to instruct the Counties Council that the rate will be paid out of the first moneys collected in the fall, and further also that the Clerk be requested forthwith to forward a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the Counties' Council.

Accounts from F. A. Erskine and others employed by the Streets and Bridges committee, were handed to Finance Committee.

The Council then adjourned till Monday evening next.

"An opinion prevails pretty generally, in what is considered well-informed circles, at Toronto, that a general election will take place previous to another session of the Legislature." So says a contemporary. So much is he, in order that the Mayor may be gagged effectually, ready and willing to bow to Lower Canada dictation for a "mess of pottage."

Local Items.

☞ During the thunderstorm on Monday night last, a span of horses on the farm of Mr. Geo. McKee, South, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

FIRE!—The carriage factory of Mr. E. C. Hill, on Hunter Street was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning.—Probable loss $2,000; partly covered by insurance. There is no room to doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CAMP MEETING.—We understand that a Camp Meeting, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church will take place near Millbrook, early next month.—Rev. Dr. Stinson is expected to assist in the duties of the occasion.

ROBERTS who was indicted for larceny at the Quarter Sessions, plead guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for 3 years. We are told that on the Deputy Sheriff handing him over to the keepers of the Prison at Kingston, they at once recognized him as an old "bird," from their cage. It seems this Roberts *alias* Jones, *alias* half-a-dozen-other-names has been under the care of the turn-keys as many times as he had different names, and for as many different offences, one of the latter being that he was a practical believer in the doctrine of Saint Joe Smith,—polygamy.

KILLED.—On Wednesday afternoon 13th, the passenger train from Port Hope to Lindsay ran over and killed a man on the embankment across Cottingham's mill pond, at Omemee. The deceased whose name was Douglass, was lying between the rails and is supposed to have been asleep. He was partially hidden by grass of considerable length, and was not seen by the engineer in time to stop the train which passed entirely over him. He was not struck by the engine, but was killed by the brakes or rods under the cars. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

☞ The Soiree of the Otonabee Division Sons of Temperance yesterday, was a successful one, considering the very unfavorable state of the weather. About two hundred persons were on the ground, and in the intervals between the showers a good tea was served up, a few pieces of appropriate music were sung, and three or four pointed speeches delivered. The party separated about six o'clock, all apparently in good spirits, and nothing the worse of the dampening.

TEARING DOWN BILLS.—For the information of mischievous juveniles and senseless adults we may state that the law provides against the practice of tearing down posters and show-bills, on fences and street-corners. We are resolved to bring before the Mayor the offender in every instance of this wilful destruction of property, that may hereafter come under our notice.

MOUNT HOPE TRIPOLI.—The *Scientific American*, the best authority in the country on matters scientific, speaks of tripoli in the following terms:—

"It is composed almost entirely of silica, and appears to have been formed of the skeletons of minute animalculæ. We have received some samples of this substance from S. Lewis, of Port Hope (C. W.), which appear to be of a very superior quality; being dry and free from calcareous earth.

Articles of brass, copper, steel and tin may be cleaned and polished with a paste of tripoli and sweet oil, rubbed on with a piece of flannel, then "finished off" with soft leather. Lacquered and gilded articles are spoiled by frequent rubbing, and by acids and alkaline leys. A fine [illegible] may be given to brass ornaments, which [illegible] or lacquered, with a little oil and [illegible] fine powder, moistened with soft water.—The articles must be afterwards rubbed dry with whiting. Another plan is to wash the brass-work with a strong liquor of alum (1 oz. to water, 1 pint); and after rinsing it in clean water and drying, to "finish it off" with fine tripoli."

The genuine article may be had at Messrs. Stewart & Gallen's, and is for sale by every crockery, hardware, and jewelry dealer in the country.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Clementi will preach an appropriate sermon on the Masonic fraternity, on Sunday evening, 24th inst., (St. John's day.)

From the Rev'd gentleman's acknowledged talent, and the fact that he himself belongs to the "mystic tie," we anticipate something very interesting will be heard.—The sermon will be preached in the English Church, when no doubt a large audience irrespective of the Masons will be present.

POLITICAL STAGNATION.

In this portion of Her Majesty's dominions politics are at present as dull as ditch-water, and almost as odoriferous. People turn from them as from a nuisance. Their very professors ashamed to speak of them, would feign forget that such things are.—The zealot who should call a meeting of his friends to discuss joint authority, or to fathom the depths of ministerial iniquity, or to explain away the mysteries of that memorable document, would be pronounced ripe for Dr. Workman's care. Editors have almost ceased to bore their readers upon the subject; preferring rather to follow Garibaldi over the rugged roads of Sicily, or to debate with professional originality the bearings of the Eastern question, and the ever-recurring illustrations of Napoleonic infancy. The *Globe*, even, has appeared three days in succession without a word about "Lower Canada Domination;" a fact not less remarkable—as a friend observes us—than aught discovered by Dr. Cumming in his pre-millennial researches. The ministerial *Leader* and *Colonist*, having pummelled each other thoroughly like Heenan and Sayers, have followed them distinguished heroes from the field, and now discourse sweet music about everything but politics. Mr. Brown when last heard from was eating strawberries and cream, with the appetite of a corruptionist, in a Broadway saloon and Mr. John A. Macdonald, we venture to say, is

Church and joined the reformed Calvinistic Church of France."

JAPAN.

"Dr. Hepburn, a missionary physician, states in a letter to a friend says: "The people are friendly and civil. We are great objects of curiosity. The Government thus far have not interfered with us, although they know evidently who we are and the object of our coming. We know that we are under close surveillance, and all our doings are reported to the rulers."—*Ayrshire Ext.*

ITALY.

ROME.—A correspondent of the London *Times* speaks thus of the state of things in the "City of the Seven Hill." "The intense hatred of the Romans for the Priests and priestly domination loses none of its intensity. That the Romans, with scarcely any exception, are utterly dead to all veneration for what distant Romanism held most sacred and holy, has been a matter of universal notoriety since the days of Dante and Boccacio. In 1860, the Papal conch and its occupants' blessings are shunned as the plague. People take to their heels whenever he appears." And a correspondent of the Glasgow *Commonwealth* writing from Rome says, "There are many reasons to hope that the efforts the people of Italy are now making for civil liberty are not destitute of a religious element; and it is evident that the Romans are ripening fast for what in Scripture is termed the "great earthquake."

"According to letters lately received from correspondents in Rome, Florence, Saloroo and Pisa and other parts of this benighted land, there is a great demand for New Testaments and in them as well as in the rural parts of Italy, it is read with avidity."—*Scottish Pioneer and old Independent Magazine.*

SPAIN.

"*Several years ago when the author of the "Gipsies in Spain" visited the Peninsula for the purpose of distributing the word of God in the rural parts of the country, he* met many difficulties, caused by the opposition of Nuns, Friars and Monks, distributed some hundred copies of the Bible, and of late, owing to the labors of the French Protestants, aided by the Waldensian Synod, whose centre is Turin, copies of the Word of God are in circulation in Galicia, Asturias and Biscay, &c. As the laws of Spain are very severe against what is called "Heresy", the circulation of the Bible is carried on by stealth; the number distributed is now ten times greater than when Borrow visited Spain."—*Paris Correspondent of the Scottish Presbyterian.*

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

"A remarkable movement has of late taken place in this country. A native of the country, well educated and belonging to the upper ranks of society, has discarded Mohammedanism, his followers number many hundreds. His doctrine is Christian, and solely derived from the Bible; and the members of his fraternity are rapidly on the increase, especially in the north of Turkey."—*Scottish Nonconformist.*

NORWAY.

"A revival, and accordingly a glorious one, is now in progress in these parts of this country. Small was much needed, for generally speaking, the clergy and people was, till of late, Christians only in name. Prayer and family worship were things generally neglected; while the Theatre and ball-room were well attended. Prayer meetings and fellowship meetings now occupy the time and attention of many. Sabbath desecration was at one time general, now a change for the better is taking place in many places. In many points the cardinal doctrines of the Gospel system such as God's sovereignty, original sin, and effectual calling, have taken the place of pernicious error. And the theology of the men, the agents in the hands of God in this movement, is that of Dort and Westminster, and which has numbered among its advocates and defenders the time honored names of Kipp, Boston, Rutherford, the Erskines, McCrie, Stevenson, and Symington."—*Old Dissenter.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.

A statute to the following effect was passed by the Corporation of Trinity College at its meeting on the 3rd April:—

That in consideration of the small opportunity which the members of the Church in the Province, have hitherto possessed of availing themselves of a University education, Candidates be admitted to degrees in Arts, by examination, without residence or attendance at lectures, for the space of five years, beginning from October 1860, under the following regulations:

I. All Candidates shall be members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

II. They shall produce testimonies both of good conduct and attainment, signed by at least one parochial Clergyman, and by two Laymen of respectability.

III. They shall satisfy the Corporation that professional duties preclude the possibility of their passing through a regular College course.

IV. No Candidate shall be less than twenty five years of age.

V. These regulations shall in no way affect the regulations already made respecting Divinity Students.

VI. Candidates shall pass the several University Examinations, that is to say, the Examination for Matriculation, the previous Examinations, and the Examination for the degree of B. A., at the usual intervals.

N. B.—Under this statute Candidates possessing the requisite qualifications, will be admitted to the second Matriculation Examination from October, 1860, to October, 1864, both inclusive; and may afterwards present themselves at the previous Examination and at the Examination for B. A. as may appear, provided that they do not in any case anticipate the ordinary term of passing these Examinations. The Previous Examination takes place at the end of the Lent Term of the year next but one following that in which the Matriculation Examination is passed, and the Examination for B. A., takes place three years after Matriculation.

—Preparations have been made in New York to receive the monster steamship Great Eastern on her arrival. She is expected about next August. The extensive wharf in front of Brickland, 1,200 feet in length, running from Thirteenth street to North River, 24 feet deep at low tide, and the will be dressed alongside it during the day in New York.

—At Stanstead (Lower), of the cause of Watson, conveying to the military train at Wapping, has within the last few days contracted to convey the mails between Stanstead and Compton, a distance of 18 miles, for the sum of £1,000. He has commenced the service with 17 horses and 7 sleighs.

—Prince Jerome Bonaparte is about immediately to

—The official intercourse between the Emperor and the Emperor Napoleon of Russia

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "BOHEMIAN."

GARIBALDI STILL SUCCESSFUL.

AID TO NAPLES REFUSED.

BREADSTUFFS RISING.

FATHER POINT, June 17.

The *Bohemian* passed up at 8. 15, p. m. She brings 49 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

Garibaldi having captured part of the artillery on the 29th, is reported to have stormed the citadel of Palermo, and subsequently concluded the armistice on the proposition of the Neapolitan General.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further unfavourable weather having retarded the work on the *Great Eastern*, the directors have deferred her departure for a short time, confidently expecting that she will not sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of farther disappointment.

The Post Office authorities have notified the Galway line that their fortnightly service is to commence on the 29th June; from Galway to New York on the 10th July; Galway to Boston and so on every second Tuesday for homeward passage; the first departure from New York is fixed for Tuesday, 17th July, and first from Boston, 31st July. An extraordinary meeting is to be held to obtain authority to borrow money.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The insurrection in Sicily at the date of the late despatch, and the struggle at Palermo, and the bombardment of the city continued.

The Neapolitan troops are concentrated in the Royal Palace and the castle, which are situated at the two extremities of Palermo. Garibaldi demanded they should evacuate these positions.

Other despatches assert that the capitulation was signed on board the British war steamer *Hannibal*, between General Lanza, Garibaldi and the Revolutionary Committee, in which it was stipulated that the Neapolitan army of 25,000 strong should quit Palermo, with all the honours of war, and embark with their material on board the Neapolitan squadron.

Subsequent despatches indicate this statement as only partially correct.

Advices from Naples of the 3rd, received *via* Genoa, state that the King refused the conditions of capitulation, and that hostilities would commence at 8000.

A despatch from Turin announces the renewal of the bombardment of Palermo.—The town was barricaded and part of the Royal troops surrounded by the insurgents.

A Neapolitan General is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

PALERMO, 3rd, Evening.—A despatch announces that the bombardment had not been renewed. An armistice continued. Garibaldi is still master of the town, but the forts are not occupied, capitulations not having been carried out.

Negotiations continued.

Retires from the French equadron say:—An armistice was agreed to last till Tuesday the 5th.

Garibaldi forced the Royal troops to grant an armistice for want of ammunition. Messina is quite deserted.

The enthusiasm in favour of Garibaldi was spreading. The Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it.

The clergy in Sicily were publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

It is stated that Signor Carafa, in a circular note, had demanded a guarantee for the Territory of the Two Sicilies, and had called for the intervention of the maritime powers.

Piedmont it is said, protested against any intervention, and is represented to have made application to the Emperor of the French, but received an immediate answer in the negative.

Many officers in the Sardinian army had obtained discharges for the purpose of joining Garibaldi.

A despatch, dated Naples 3rd, says 4,000 insurgents having pieces of cannon attacked Catania on the 1st. They were bravely repulsed by General Clay with the 6th Chasseurs, one regiment and some artillery, after a combat of eight hours, in which the insurgents were dispersed, losing three cannons and two flags. The city has been declared in a state of siege.

The Neapolitan minister at Rome had been summoned to Naples. It is reported that he would be entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £30,000 on account of the China war, would be taken in addition to the £85,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirement.

After some obstructive proceedings on the part of the Opposition, the Reform Bill was debated in committee. Lord John Russel, in the course of his remarks said there was no truth in the rumour that the Government intended to postpone the measure until next session. He thought it of great importance that the Reform Bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it was impossible to proceed with Irish and Scotch measures this session.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Conservatives. He thought if the Government proceeded with the Bill now, it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the bill be postponed till after the result of the approaching census is ascertained, and after some debate the matter was postponed till the 7th inst.

Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Mr. Wyllie, that the Admiralty intend to furnish ships for surveying the northern seas, in connection with a project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Iceland.

A Company is said to be in course of formation to run a line of steamers between England and India, *via* the Cape. The vessels are to be 6,000 tons register, with power enough to perform the service inside of 45 days.

Field Marshal, the Earl of Strafford is dead, aged 88 years.

Recruiting for the Pope's army makes active progress in Ireland, and is assisted by the publication of the account of the grand ovation which had been accorded to recruits at Rome.

Sligoe and Boston had commenced a sporting tour in the provinces, and attracted great attendance, at high prices, in Manchester and Liverpool.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had the Emperor and the Empress of Russia

—The passengers by the steamship John Bell, on her last voyage, presented an address to the chief officer, Captain Alexander Donaldson *Aird*, thanking him for his kindness, and complimenting him upon his efficiency.

—The Madison (Iowa) *Plaindealer* says, that a poor, miserable wretch, living near Farmington, in Van Buren County, while horribly blaspheming God on Sunday last, for withholding rain from his suffering crops, was suddenly struck with palsy and almost immediately died.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, June 20th.

Fall Wheat $1 20 to $1 25c.
Spring Wheat $1 10c to $1 15c.
Flour, Extra $6 60c a $6 25 per barrel
Superfine $5 20c; Fancy $5 75.
Oats 35c to 36c per bushel.

took place at Lyons on the 1st June.

Trade continued very dull.

The markets for breadstuffs in Paris were firmer. Flour had advanced 1f a 2½ per sack.

The Bourse had been animated, and barely ¼ per cent. higher, but on the 5th was very flat.

SPAIN.

A manifesto signed "Juan of Bourbon," and addressed to the Spanish Courts is published. In it the writer lays claims to the Throne of Spain, in consequence of the abdication of his rights by his brother Charles on the 22rd of April last. He disclaims all ideas of gaining the Crown by force.

The treaty with Morocco was published. The payment on account of the indemnity to be made by Morocco on the 1st of July.

Cardinal Wiseman was about to visit Spain to advocate the claims of the Pope for pecuniary aid.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette du Nord* states that the principal measures proposed for emancipation of Serfs in Russia had been adopted by a majority of the Deputies of the Nobles, and that general enfranchisement would be realized next Autumn.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople officially informed the Porte that their Government approved of the resolution to institute an enquiry into the situation of Christians in Turkey, of its own free will.

The disturbances reported at Beyrout between the Christians and Druses had assumed hostile attitudes.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails with dates from Bombay to May 4th, Calcutta 8th, and Hong Kong, April 26th, reached England; the American portion would go forward in the *Illinois*.

Transports with English and French troops were reaching China in quick succession.

It is reported from Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese, but accompanied by a demand for indemnity. It was thought that its effect would be simply to embolden the Chinese.

It was understood that in the event of hostilities no blockade would be enforced southward of the Gulf of echoli.

The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton were causing great injury to trade.

In Japan a serious conflict had taken place between the followers of an insurgent chief and those of the Regent. Foreigners were in much alarm. The insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to the concession made by them under the treaty.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money was on a moderate scale, and the rate in open market was fractionally below the Bank minimum. Funds had shown rather more firmness, and consols slightly advanced. On the 5th, however the market was dull, and prices declined ¼ per cent.

The Londonderry *Advertiser* says that in the event of Mr. McKinnon's amendment being carried, the effect would be the postponement of the Reform Bill indefinitely.

Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign in the assumed contingency, and it is understood that Earl Clarendon would return to the Foreign office, and Sir C. Lewis to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Conservative party do not wish to see the Palmerston Administration overthrown.

Nothing positive is known as the subject of the armistice.

BY THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Continued success of Garibaldi.

New York, June 19.

The *City of Washington* has arrived with London advices, via Queenstown, of the 8th. She passed on the 7th inst., a steamer supposed to be the steamer *Canadian* from Quebec on the 8th, and the *Vanderbilt* on the 10th.

The India and China mails were forwarded from Southampton on the 6th, by the steamer *Illinois*.

London, June 8.—Although yesterday was a settling day, the Money market was without fluctuation. Transactions unimportant. Consols closed same as Wednesday.

The Galway Steamship Company will hold an extraordinary meeting on the 20th. The Directors ask power to borrow half a million pounds to enable them to fully develope the undertaking.

The *Advertiser* says the effect of the passage of Mr. McKennon's amendment to the Reform Bill, will be the postponement of the Bill indefinitely, in which contingency Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign. It is understood that Lord Clarendon would return to the Foreign Office, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis would be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A report in the Stock Exchange says that Pullinger, the defaulter's case, leaves upwards of £172,000 unaccounted for, the great part of which probably went upon the turf.

A Paris despatch says France promptly refused the request of Naples for foreign intervention in Sicily.

Advices from Sicily say nothing is positively known respecting the armistice.—Some authorities say it is prolonged indefinately; other, only to the 7th.

The Malta *Observer* of the 2nd of June says, it was the Neapolitan General who asked an armistice in order to bury the dead. Garibaldi at once agreed on an armistice of 24 hours. Subsequently the Neapolitan asked three days, which Garibaldi not only granted but offered to prolong it for weeks.

A telegraph from Naples says that the King has proposed to grant a constitution based upon French institution.

The Pope is reported to have expressed the belief that Napoleon and Victor Emanuel had resolved to execute the scheme proposed in the pamphlet entitled the Pope and the Congress.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 21st, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	6	00	6	00
Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	1	22
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	05	1	10
Oats "	0	30	0	30
Peas "	0	45	0	50
Potatoes "	0	30	0	60
Pork ₱ brl	12	00	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	5	00	5	50
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12½
Wool	0	25	0	28

Birth.

In Ashburnham, on the 16th June, Mrs. H. T. Strickland, of a daughter.

Married,

At Peterboro', on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Cameron, Mr. Joseph Majeau, to Miss Mary Quinlan, both of this place.

At Peterboro', on the 19th inst., by the same Mr. Austin Hillier, to Miss Sarah Jane Elliot, both of Peterboro'.

Died.

In the Township of Smith, on the 9th instant, Mr David Ray, in the 99th year of his age.

Mr Ray was one of the first settlers of the township of Smith, and leaves behind him a character unblemished.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Peterborough who so kindly assisted in saving his property from the late fire.

E. C. HILL.

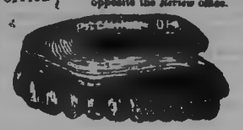
Peterboro', June 20th, 1860. 25

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.



MR O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

WILL be at KENNY on Tuesday July 10th 1860, for *FOUR DAYS*, prepared to perform all operations in the profession with skill and success.

Please call early as my stay is limited to four days.

ROOMS at DRUMMOND'S HOTEL.

June 20th, 1860. 25

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey to alter the following roads in the said Township of Smith viz:—

The road leading across the west part of lot No. 1, west of the Communication Road, and the road between lot No. 24 and 25 in the 9th Concession.

Notice is hereby given that the said Council intend to pass a By-law for altering the above mentioned roads, at the Town Hall, on the

23rd DAY OF JULY NEXT,

when all parties interested will be heard.

By order,

CHRIS. BURTON
Township Clerk.

Smith, June 15th, 1860. 25

NOTICE.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the farm of Mr. George Dunsford, a

CHESTNUT HORSE,

with one white hind leg, and a small dent in one of its hip bones, the property of Charles W. Gage of Lindsay. Whoever will give such information to Mr. George Allen or Mr. Dunsford, of Peterboro' as will lead to the recovery of the animal will be rewarded.

Peterboro', June 20th, 1860. 25

Situation Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLER

O' long experience in Flour and Oatmeal Milling is desirous of obtaining a situation. He is willing to wait three months on the assurance of a good permanent situation.—TESTIMONIALS of character and ability from some of the leading Mill owners in the country furnished if necessary.

Address "MILLER,"
Examiner Office,
Peterboro, C. W.

Peterboro, June 13th, 1860. 24

☞ Toronto *Globe* will please copy 1 month and send account to the office of this paper.

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY OF

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japaned Ware.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. All parties purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', May 13, 1860. 20,

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at this Bank in Kingston, on Monday, the 23rd day of June next, to collect the Ballots for Directors.

The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

G. H. Kent,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank Office, Kingston, June 1st, 1860. 21

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each pack age, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1852, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS In his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. G. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. & D. Cadotte's,

Burnham's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

including

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE, &c.

LIQUORS,

such as

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WHISKEY, ALE, PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS,

ALL of the above will be sold very cheap for cash.

The subscribers having removed their stock to the new and commodious store in Burnham's Block, next door to Chisnes Hotel, are enabled to keep on hand a much larger supply than in their former establishment.

☞ Call and inspect for yourselves.

A. & D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860. 23

CONFECTIONERY
AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

THAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c.,

I will also keep on hand

Liquors and other Domestic and Foreign Wines,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fill punctually all orders with which I may be favored for Tea and Coffee, Sponge Cake, &c.

Please Remember—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 6, 1860. 23

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, made by the undersigned, in favor of (poor deceased) in favor of G. A. Phippen, Barrister, Toronto, as no value has been received.

ELIZABETH DORE,
Widow of John Dore.

Chisholm, May 22nd, 1860. 23

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 9th, 1860. 23

FOR SALE.

ON Reasonable Terms, Lot Number 27 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to
THOS. FORTYE, Esq.
Peterborough.

March 19, 1860. 19

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Roy's Smithtown, and Peterboro',

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Radley's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 23th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 21th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dummer Road, a **Paper Band Box,** containing three Straw Hats and one opened work Straw Bonnet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office.

Peterboro', May 23th, 1860. 22

NEW SPRING
GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a *very small advance on cost.* *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Neuralgia, Fiedebreau and Toothache
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent things for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Northrop, Lyman & Co., Newcastle, C. W. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. G. Britten, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION

AT THE

Auction Rooms of Alex. McNeil,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO'

On Monday, 11th June,

WEST HALF of lot No. 4, West of George Street and North of Hunter Street—under a power of sale contained in a mortgage on the said premises. Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,
Peterborough.

May 30th, 1860. 23

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, late of Leith, Scotland When last heard of was in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address W. B. Elliot, care of A. Edgar, 503 Hudson Street, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 2s 6d., 3s., and 3s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Souchong, Gunpowder, Oolong, &c. at 4s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Caplon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 3d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell

ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, 1s. 6d., 1s., to 12s. ₱ gal. Bottle—1s., 1s 6d., 2s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,

and all other articles to my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block.

Peterboro, May 14th, 1860.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. CLUXTON'S.

STEWART & CALLON

DEALERS IN THE FINER DESCRIPTION OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATE, COCOAS, SUGARS, SAUCES

PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Choice Groceries

ALSO, IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

Champagnes and other Foreign Wines!

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

Preserved and other Fruits,

Lobsters in Cans, Sardines & Kipper'd Salmon.

TRIPOLI,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE,

Parties wishing to be supplied with any of the above Goods may rely upon getting them of the ☞ very best description ☜ at this establishment.

Goods delivered in all parts of the Town, and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH—Family Accounts strictly payable Monthly.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860. 20

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☞ Remember the address—Corry & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Camerons.

A large supply of

WILLOW-WARE

CONSISTING Children's Waggons, Two-Wheeled Cribs, Fancy Baskets, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale at

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Watts, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Rusaits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 14, 1860.

Wooden-Ware!

BRUSHES, Mops, Brooms, Butter-pails, Churns, Sieves, Butter Firkins, Wash-boards, &c., &c., &c.

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
George Street.

WANTED

AT THE EXCHANGE HOUSE, Peterboro'

3 TAILORS,

OD COAT MAKERS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, May 16, 1860. 3o

BOOK-KEEPING.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with Book-keeping can devote a few hours a day to keeping the Books and making out accounts of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.

Address,
"BOOK-KEEPER,"
Examiner Office,
Peterboro'.

16

STRAYED.

LAST FALL the premises of the subscriber, 14th Concession of Smith,

A RED STEER

4 years old. Any person having [illegible] to old head to her owner [illegible] Smith, Peterboro', C. W.

[illegible]
Smith, April 20th, 1860.

Agricultural.

ON THE CULTURE OF CELERY.

There is not a better and more wholesome vegetable in the garden than celery, and it is easily raised provided the plants are obtained early in the season. The seed should be sown on a moderate hot-bed in March, and to admit of it forming good roots, the soil of which said bed is composed should be at least three inches. In order to have the plants strong and well-established when they are to be transplanted into a cold frame, and rich compost, after they have made their third leaf, is one principle delays the growth of the plant; consequently, it should not be resorted to except they have been started early. We have raised a thousand plants in a hot-bed from ½ ounce of seed.

In order to have celery of superior quality, a compost should be prepared in the beginning of spring, of rich swamp muck or leaf mould and the decayed manure of an old hot-bed or any other rich well rotted dung. Celery is a marsh plant and delights in a light mossy soil. When the plants are strong enough to put out, trenches should be dug at least one foot deeper, fifteen inches wide and five or six feet asunder, and nearly filled with this well prepared compost, a portion of the best of the soil which has been removed from the trench may be mixed with the compost, and the garden rake used to pulverise and prepare the place for the reception of the plants. In doing all this, the gardner should be careful not to tramp the compost in the trenches, he should stand in the intervals, and use a line to direct him in putting in the plants.

The best time for transplanting celery is when the ground is moist after a sunny shower, and the roots and tops should be shortened, if they happen to be long and straggling, when they have been transplanted before the final setting out, or raised very far apart in the bed, a transplanting trowel may be used, and a ball taken up with each plant. The best celery we have ever raised was planted between every second row of peas. The peas shaded the young plants from the sun, and when they were used up and removed, the drills of celery stood six feet asunder, and all the soil in the intervals was from time to time piled up around the plants in order to bleach them. It is not a good plan to keep them molded up very high while they are in a growing state. It is better to let them have a good start, and when they have grown to a large size, to apply a considerable quantity of mould at once, taking care that a moderately dry day is chosen for the operation, and that the leaves are all collected and kept close together. When the moulding is done while the soil is wet and clammy, the plants are apt to be injured by a kind of rust and also to be eaten by worms. We have raised celery in drills four feet asunder and the plants six inches apart in the drills, but if it is required to be very large, the drills must be farther asunder. We notice that a New York gardener professes to have discovered a method of making celery grow in winter. —*Boston Cultivator.*

THE CROPS ABOUT COBOURG.

EDITORS AGRICULTURIST,—Our crops have been got all in in excellent condition. Indeed I think I never saw the ground in finer order than it has been this spring. All spring crops are looking well. The fine rains of last week were very beneficial.—There is little fall wheat around here, and in the back parts of the Township much had to be plowed up and the ground sown with spring wheat.

Our early sown carrots and mangels are coming up. Turnips not sown yet. Large quantities of newly seeded clover had to be plowed up, as the seeds were winter killed, so that hay will not be a large crop, even if what is left should turn out well.

I may notice, as a mark of the goodness of the spring, that I had some rye fairly headed out on the 17th of May. It was from some seed that had been amongst some Kentucky seed wheat I got last fall.

Cobourg, May 23, 1860.

MILKING.

The first requisite of a good milker is, of course, the proper disposition. Without this, the rest is worthless. The udder should, therefore, be carefully cleaned before the milking commences. The milker may begin gradually enough, but should steadily increase the rapidity of the operation till the udder is emptied, using a pail sufficiently large to prevent the necessity of stopping to withdraw the milk, which is always very unpleasant. Nor can the milker stop or rise during the process of milking, without leading the cow more or less to withhold her milk. The utmost care should be taken to strip to the last drop, and to do it rapidly, and not in a slow and negligent manner, which is sure to have its effects on the yield of the cow. If any milk is left, it is re-absorbed into the system, or else becomes caked, and diminishes the tendency to secrete a full quantity afterwards. Milking as dry as possible is especially necessary with young cows with their first calf, as the mode of milking, and the length of time to which they can be made to hold out, will have very much to do with their milking qualities as long as they live.

MILKING OFTEN.

I have never practiced milking more than twice a day, because in spring and summer other farm-work was too pressing to allow of it; but there is no doubt that, for some weeks after calving, and in the height of the flow, the cows ought, if possible to be milked regularly three times a day—at early morning, noon, and night. Every practical dairyman knows that cows thus milked give a larger quantity of milk than if milked only twice, though it may not be quite so rich; and it seems reasonable to believe that the tendency to produce the development of the udder and milk veins. A frequent milking stimulates an increased secretion, therefore, and ought never to be neglected in the milk diary, either in the case of young cows or very large milkers, at the height of the flow, which will ordinarily be for two or three months after calving. The charge of this branch of the dairy should generally be entrusted to women. They are more gentle and winning than men. The same person should milk the cow regularly, and put change from one to another, unless there are special reasons for it.

Mr. A. B. ROE

Of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, east of the Commencement Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two log dwelling houses, barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

Terms: One third cash and the remainder in three equal instalments.

Possession given to purchaser on the 1st of January next.

JAMES ROE.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860. 23

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Late of Brockville, C. W.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has opened an office, and will remain until the first of the month, and also every month from the 15th to the last, when he will be prepared to perform all operations in his profession with skill, and to the satisfaction of persons who may honor him with their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the latest and most scientific principles, from a single tooth to a whole set, on Gold, Silver, Chloroplastic and Vulcanised Rubber. Particular attention paid to tooth filling, or filling teeth, after the nerve has become exposed.

Mr. O'D. has paid strict attention to the formation and growth of the temporary and permanent teeth, so that it will be to the interest of parents and guardians if they find anything wrong with their children's teeth to consult him without delay in order to prevent the many irregularities to which they are peculiarly subject.

Front Teeth which are too much decayed for a Gold filling, he fills with the Adontoplastic, or Crystal Cement, it saves the teeth a long time and does not cause it to discolour.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

ROOMS in Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* office, George Street.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 21

FRESH TEAS!

JUST arrived from the best Markets a large consignment of Fine Young Hyson, Congou, Moyune and Gunpowder Teas. Also a fresh supply of Muscovado, Crushed and Refined

SUGARS,

as Cheap as can be bought anywhere in Town.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterborough, May 8, 1860.

LIVERPOOL ALE

JUST arrived, a great quantity of clear, sparkling

LIVERPOOL ALE,

on draught. Also, 4000 bottles of the same.—Sold at prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Grocery and Provision Store,
George Street.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 20

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

FARM FOR SALE.

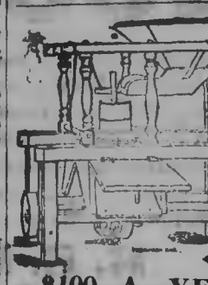
EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene and 6 from Allandale.

130 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Young House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

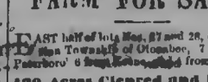
REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoo, Esqrs., Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.



I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to respect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. A fast sawdust that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they can reliably cut, and their durability they cannot be surpassed by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Received weekly by every mail from the Old and New Country, for sale at

T. MENZIE'S Book Store.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

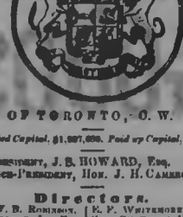
BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.



OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,927,600. *Paid up Capital,* $ 420,25

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. ROBINSON, Hon. DUNCAN, Jas. Esq. J. H. HOWARD, Esq. W. L. PERRIN, Esq. Hon. J. H. CAMERON. Capt. P. WALLACE.

P. P. WHITEHORNE, Esq. GEO. CHAPPELL, Esq. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P. A. M. CAMERON, Esq., M.P. DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. H. CAMERON.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £300,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro' April 2nd, 1860. 14

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, each who know your requirements, whose interest lies with you, and to whose carefully your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Office at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE House and lot on Lake Street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, consisting of seven rooms, with cellar, stable, and a large quantity of good wood.

Apply to R. H. DEVERELL, or to the premises.

Ashburnham, May 15th, 1860. 19

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 9.30, A. M,
" Millbrook at 9.15, "
" Fraserville at 9.40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10.25, "

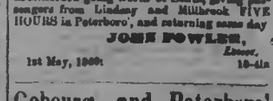
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2.50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3.15, "
" Millbrook at 3.50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 3.35, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN POWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860. 18-tfn

Cobourg and Peterboro'



RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....	9.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore.....	9.20 "	4.20 "
" Braden's.....	9.40 "	4.40 "
Arrive at Harwood.....	10.00 "	5.00 "
Leave Harwood.....	10.15 "	5.50 "
" Indian Village...	10.45 "	5.40 "
" Keene Station...	10 55 "	5.55 "
" Morgan's.....	11.05 "	6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'....	11.30 "	6.30 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....	9.00 A. M.	4.00 P.
" Morgan's.....	9.25 "	4.25 "
" Keene Station...	9.35 "	4.35 "
" Indian Village...	9.45 "	4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood....	10.15 "	5.15 "
Leave Harwood.....	10.30 "	5.30 "
" Braden's.....	10.50 "	5.50 "
" Baltimore.....	11.10 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg....	11.30 "	6.30 "

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.

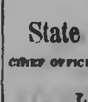
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	T. Haywood.



State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carve, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counter at the
Head Office, Canada West,
TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	H. J. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Cromford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Semptember Report:

"It is worth while to note the total amount of business done during the first twelve months of the Company's operations has been TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES, producing an additional annual income of

$100,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this gratifying increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of this Company is invested entirely in First Class Mortgages, being no reserve for a Life Fire risk.

All loss or la Canada are submitted to the Directors composing the Board who are duly empowered to settle and pay the same, at once, without the payment of the claim. This system long called forth numerous cards of thanks.

Applications should be made between agents and the Company, but Directors to whom they are entitled.

CHARLES ROBERTSON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters. being consider d indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For any two of them and one Review.....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews...	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

LAKE ONTARIO EAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via the New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 12 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ships.	Tons.	Power.	Commanders.
United Kingdom.	1,165	300	Wm. Meiklereid.
John Bell.	1102	250	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]	1200	300	

The *UNITED KINGDOM* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 10th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$25.00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
C. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
E. DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, April 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY,
AND
General Advertising AGENCY.

21 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E.*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Trade that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise undertake to prepare and keep by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure a regular and systematic publicity for their announcements at a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to publish from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he hopes to execute them with the utmost punctuality, with promptness and despatch, and believes himself that from his long experience in England, in this and the business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

Ayer's Agüe cure.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand,

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

THE CHEAPEST and most elegant engraving ever published. Dayton & Co.' magnificent engraving of Thorwaldsen's Sacrestatues in the Cathedral at Copenhagen, representing

Christ and His Apostles!

Has been issued but a few weeks, and orders for it are pouring in by every mail. Although the original models sent to this country in 1853, and exhibited at the Chrystal Palace, were destroyed in that building, the SACRED GROUP, depicted in bold relief in a

Splendid Engraving,

Thirty-two inches in length and twenty-four inches in width, copied by permission of the Danish Government from the Copenhagen Statues, still survives, and five scenes of Gospel History are portrayed in the architectural border surrounding the main picture, viz:

John Preaching in the Wilderness.—Jesus Baptized by John—Christ Blessing Little Children—The last Supper—The Three Marys at the Sepulchre.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, the editors of the New York *Evangelist, Christian Advocate, Examiner, Herald of Truth, Chronicle*, etc., speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof sheets were sold for $35 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and instructive picture, the proprietors offer it and an elegant Bible, bound in Velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $1.25; the 25 cents being for return postage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Free of Cost!

Sabbath School Libraries and Sabbath School children can produce this *GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE* upon such terms as will give their school a Library free of Cost. The picture is in large demand among the members of all Christian Churches. Hundreds of Christian parents anxious to encourage their children in well-doing, and to obtain (for the nominal sum of One Dollar) one of the most sublime engravings of modern sculptures, warmly approve of our scheme, and we confidently expect in supplying the religious public with this unequalled scriptural engraving, to be the means of founding a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus subserving in two ways the cause of gospel truth and moral culture.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLUBS can be formed ordering from 25 copies upward, at our regular price of $1 each copy, and we will forward with the engravings a Library (from the American S. S. Union, or any other source) of Two Books for every engraving. Thus, an order for 50 copies, which could be easily raised in most schools would secure 100 Books, and 100 Engravings would secure 200 Books, and so on.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1860.

The beautifully engraved copy of Thorwaldsen's "Christ and His Apostles" is well fitted to adorn the walls of any Christian dwelling or Sabbath School Room, and will suggest valuable religious lessons to both young and old.

R. G. PARNEY, General Agent of the New York Sunday School Union.

J. H. BEARDS, Associate Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere. $1.25 will secure a letter of agency, stating special terms, with one copy of the engraving. Address,

CALDWELL & Co.,
[Successors to Dayton & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

It is so—Come and See!

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $500 to $700 per annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopedia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN." and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. Our very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

PETERBORO',
Sap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Scrofula, Female Diseases of the Womb and Bladder, Skin-eruptions, Scorbutic Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without exposure, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Ayer's Agüe cure.

STARTLING BUT TRUE
SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repulsed and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone: no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness or spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headache,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysentery,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles.
Drapsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections.
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDRS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No sore of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ointment.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or else to mis disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Corns,	Sore Heads
Fistula,	Sore Throats,
Gout,	Sores of all kinds,
Lumbago,	Sprains,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
Piles,	Tetter,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Ringworm,	Venereal Sores,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds of all kinds.
Scalds,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Med

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Business Cards, Mineral Cards, Bill Heads, Show Bills, Programmes, Hand Bills, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Law Forms of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All Orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and carefully attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860.

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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JAMES HALL,
Barrister, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. RIDDIHAUGH,
County Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
14 W. CLUFTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUFTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartyard Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the eastern of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soaps, Candles, Rice, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Oils. Also, Tubs, Brushes and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1851.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOTSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Livingston's Pale Ale. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. /15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Shoes and Stores, &c., &c., Robt's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Hardware and Plate Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Sheet-Paper, &c., &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 23—tm

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Bewley's Building, next door to Cowing's Tailor Store, George St., Peterboro'. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
Gate Walsh's
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most extensive charges. A free conveyance leaves the Hotel for the Cars every morning. 35.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Garden and Field Seeds,—Also, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Roots, Agricultural Implements, &c.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
DRAPER,
CLOTHES made to order in the latest fashions, and in the best manner.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro', June 6th, 1860.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', July 4, 1860. 30

SPENCELY'S
Portrait Gallery!
PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvas or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description
LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,
taken in the very latest style of the art.
Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.
☞ Dark apparel takes the best pictures.
Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Cowling's Drug Store.
JOSEPH SPENCELY.
Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1859. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
HAS had a good deal of experience in Building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Auctioneer,
Coroner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with Business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
Court House
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George & trook.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Sofas, Washstand and other Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs to grass rushes, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Mirrors, Beds and Cornices, Bird and Bird-cage Materials, Mats, Rose-Cloths, Mahogany and other Hearthrugs, and Cushions of all descriptions.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke Street, with the most modern machinery he is prepared for manufacturing Cabinetware to order, on the Premises at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Chairs of any Description Made to Order.
Having a regular HEARSE in connection with the Establishment, he is prepared to attend the Funerals of persons either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 24th, 1859.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

WHEN YET A CHILD.

When quarrelling, from long ago,
The today play seemed I would leave,
And sigh some angry elements skip flew,'
Seated, a cap of green-rush wears.

On it expanding time and skill,
Next it to deck I tassels made
Of king-cup, ferns or daffodil,
And proudly I the same display'd.

Pleased for a while the thing I wore,
Until nothing, it it lost its hue,
Then what had been prized but before,
In negligence I from me threw.

Since then at countless things I've strove,
Much one pursuing in delight;
And as a man, most earnest were
Fancies in tenure gay and bright.

Alas for me!—my boyhood's solemn
Of rush cap joy to fade so fleet,
Longer survived than many a dream
Of mine I sadly could repeat.

While stern remorse as memory wings
Her way to childhood—though she sigh,
As sigh she ill—no tribute brings,
Claimed by contrition to the eye.

And wistfully o'er hopes destroyed
And moaned ills, thought cowering says
"Would that again as child employed
"Rush caps I were, as in those days."

J. H. C.

Peterboro, June, 1860.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer is the best we have ever seen in the language—there is nothing wanting and nothing redundant:

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy Kingdom come; Thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfil;
Give this day's bread that we may live,
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand,
From evil shield us by Thy hand:
Now and forever unto Thee,
The Kingdom, power and glory be.
Amen.

Evening Prayer.

"Our Father."
The mother's voice was low and tender, and solemn.
"Our Father."
On two sweet voices the tone was borne upward. It was the innocence of children that gave them utterance.
"Who art in Heaven."
"Who art in Heaven," repeated the children, one with her eye bent meekly down, and the other looking upwards as if she would penetrate the heavens into which her heart was aspiring.
"Hallowed be Thy name."
Lower fell the voices of the little ones. In a gentle murmur they said,
"Thy kingdom come."
And the burden of the prayer was still taken up by the children.
"Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven," filled the chamber. And the mother continued—
"Give us this day our daily bread."
"Our daily bread," lingered a moment on the air, as the mother's voice was hushed into silence.
"And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors."
"And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."
"For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever.—Amen."
All these holy words were said piteously, and fervently by the little ones, as they knelt with clasped hands beside their mother. Then as their thoughts, uplifted on the wings of prayer to their heavenly Father came back again and reseated on their earthly parents, a warmer love came gushing to their hearts.
Pure kisses—tender kisses, the seal 'good night.' What a sweet agitation pervaded all their feelings. Those two dear heads were placed side by side on the snowy pillows, the mother's last kiss given, and the shadowy curtain drawn.
What a stillness reigns without the chamber. Inwardly, the parent's ears are bent. They have given those innocent ones into the keeping of God's angels, and they can almost hear the rustle of their garments as they gather around their sleeping babes.—A sigh, deep and tremulous, breaks on the air. Quickly the mother turns to the father of her children, with a look of earnest inquiry on her countenance. And he answers them to her silent questions:
"Far back through many years have my thoughts been wandering. At my mother's knee, when I said nightly, my childhood's evening prayer. It was the best and holiest of all prayers, "Our Father," that she taught me. Childhood and my mother passed away. I went forth as a man into the world, strong, confident, and self-seeking. Once I came into great temptation. Had I fallen in that temptation, I should have fallen never to rise again. I was about yielding. All the barriers I could oppose to the bursting flood, seemed ready to give away, when as I sat in my room one evening, there came from an adjoining chamber, now first occupied for many weeks, the murmur of low voices. I listened. At first no articulate sound was heard, and yet something in the tones stirred my heart with new and strong emotions. At length there came to my ears, in the earnest, loving voice of a woman, the words: "Deliver us from evil."
"For an instant it seemed to my soul that voice came right of my mother. Back with a sudden bound, through all the intervening years, went my thoughts, and a child again I was kneeling at my mother's knee.—Humbly and reverently I laid over the mouth of the holy prayer she had taught me, heart and eye lifted up to heaven. The hour and the power of darkness had passed. I was no longer standing in slippery places, with a flood of waters ready to sweep me to destruction, but my feet were on a rock. My pious mother's lore had saved her son. In the holy words she had taught me in childhood was a living power to resist evil through all my after life. Ah! that unknown mother, as she taught her child to repeat this evening prayer, little dreamed she that the holy words were to reach a stranger's ear, and save him through the memory of his own childhood and his own mother. And yet it was so. What a power there is in God's word as it flows into and rests on the minds of innocent childhood."
Tears were in the eyes of the wife and the mother, as she lifted her face and gazed with subdued tender love on the countenance of her husband. Her heart was too full for utterance. A little while she thus gazed, and then with a trembling joy laid her head upon his bosom. Angels were in the chamber where their dear ones slept, and they felt their holy presence.

THE STEAM PRESS.

In the course of his elegant address at the Tract meeting Dr. Fuller said, Who can measure the power of the press? An ounce of lead moulded into a bullet, and put into a Minie rifle, with a few grains of powder will do its errand sufficiently upon a man two miles distant, if it encounter no obstacle; but that ounce of lead made into types and put into one of How's lightning printing presses, will go thousands of miles, and do its errand effectively, not on one man merely, but on millions, and that though oceans, rivers, and mountains may intervene. A steam printing-press! Did you ever go down into one of the spacious vaults under your side-walks, and watch the monsters? I feel like taking off my hat to the huge machine. It seems to me like one of Ezekiel's living creatures, with the hand of a man, and the sound of many waters, and the spirit of the living creature in the wheels.
It asks no nourishment, knows no weariness. How it strips itself to its work, and toils on with a strength that mocks to scorn the might of the giant, and with a clamor as if it would shiver to pieces every substance in its grasp. And yet with a delicacy and precision unattainable by human muscles, it receives a fabric so delicate that a rude touch would rend it, and imprints upon it in the twinkling of an eye that which costs hours to compose. It flings off sheet after sheet to entertain, instruct, regenerate, and bless the earth. None of us have yet begun to appreciate the division of knowledge, whether it be in volumes, pamphlets, or above all through the daily newspaper, that moral institution which has revolutionized not only the literary but the commercial and political world. It would be an unheard of delinquency, did not the church of God employ this mighty agency.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The following is part of an address read by the editor of the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, before the editorial and typographical association, lately held in Buffalo.
The Newspaper to-day commands the best minds and sturdiest hearts of the age. Through it flows the deepest, widest, purest currents of mental life. In it every noblest enterprise finds its sturdiest champion and most faithful ally. Among its contributors are found at once the most gifted and most pure men of the day. Premiers and Members of Parliament; Historians, Novelists and Poets; whoever has achieved the most brilliant fame—whoever has attained the most dizzy heights of glory; is proud to rank himself among its contributors.—Whether it be Gladstone, varying the labors of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, by writing leaders for the "Saturday Review"—Napoleon the Third stirring his imperial wit in the "*Le Moniteur*"—Cobden charging at the head of the statistical squadron through the London "Economist"—Edward Everett disputing the palm with the Gun maker of Moscow in Bonner's "Ledger"—Hildreth abandoning the pursuit of historic fame for a subordinate post in the staff of the "Tribune"—each and all pay eloquent tribute to the dignity of Newspaperal labor. From the most disreputable, Journalism has become the most honorable of the professions. To stand at the head of an influential paper; to speak daily to thousands of ears eager to catch the faintest murmur of your voice; to represent in yourself, or what is better, to lead the intelligent public sentiment of the community in which you reside; to be an authority and an oracle with those around you; to feel that the rich harvest of intelligence which smiles on every side, is in some measure, the product of the seed your brain has sown—may well satisfy the most exalted ambition.
Consider, too, the position which the Newspaper holds in society to-day. I do not think I exaggerate when I say it has become the controlling agent in our present civilization. It has illuminated thought, quickened moral perceptions, and caused the mighty River of Life to flow with a healthier current. It has become the leader of public opinion. It moulds the world's thought as the potter moulds the clay.—Mightier than the pulpit—mightier than the forum—mightier than all the agents that lead mankind towards a nobler destiny—the Newspaper asserts all the prerogatives of a moral sovereign. It meddles in everything—it dictates everything—it pronounces judgment upon everything. It sits upon the Judge's bench, pleads at the Bar, marshals the witness box, appears as advocate in every case in which the rights of humanity are involved. It makes and unmakes reputations; launches the thunderbolt of war, or bears the olive-branch of peace; elects Presidents; forms Cabinets; frames Diplomatic notes; settles boundary disputes; excites people to insurrection and drives Despots from their thrones.

Why is a young lady like a blackberry? Because she is guarded red when she is green.

What letter should a fond husband say to a stranger about to kiss his wife? Letter B.

Communications.

For the Examiner.

A TRIP TO LINDSAY.

Mr. Perron,—By notice around for miles about Mud Lake, and in the township of Smith in particular, we were informed that there was to be an excursion of the Sons of Temperance from the township of Smith up the back lakes to Lindsay on the steamer *Ogemah*. I availed myself of this opportuned occasion to visit this, to me unknown region, and as the day was fine many of the Indians and women from the Indian village were going.
The whole party must have left Bridgenorth nearly about the time specified in the bills, for nearly at 9 o'clock we saw the boat coming up as stately as any steamer ever moved on the bosom of these waters, and its spars lined with flags of different device and manner; and among the many the flag of our country decorating the main mast, and also the colors of the Sons of Temperance, from Smith,—A beautiful thing it was too, the Band played beautifully.
Our waiting assembly were soon on board and off we soon were on the water, moving majestically over a smooth surface, for not a breath of air seemed to stir, and all nature on both sides of the Rivers and chain-like Lakes were in their primeval glory and grandeur. Distant hills and dense forests were on each bank,—The points which shoot out from the main land, the coasy bays fringed with the lily and the wild rose, and away we sped! Over Pigeon Lake with its broad sheet of water—the air so invigorating; and no wonder that every one seemed to be in good humor, for all seemed easy, bordering on careless abandon. The jews-harp band played some of those well known and natioual tunes which are stirring in their nature, and which only a professor could appreciate and enjoy.
But here comes another mode of enjoying one's self on the deck, it was *Dancing*. The Poetry and power of cat-gut—how wonderful! There they sailed around and around till I could not look any longer, on account of a strange dizziness coming over me. How sensible these country people are, they protect their feet with enough of leather and the misses too as well have no senseless soles to their shoes, nor paper bottomed shoes, but leather, and thick at that, and the natural consequence is they have ruddy cheeks, natural and not painted ones, and there is such elasticity in their walk and spring and an earnestness which betrays the deep language of the heart conveyed from the deep blue eye. No petted, pouty, studied smile, but a hearty laugh. They do the same as the man said he did when he was asked why he laughed when anything was said however trivial, he answered—"why, where I came from" said he "when we laugh we make a business of it." And such people can never be troubled with a "blue devil" for such are double proof. Some people think that it is almost a sin to laugh above a smile. They may grin like a tomb-stone all the days of their lives, but give me a good hearty laugh when the heart is boiling over with a genial humor. I would meet a man with the beam of the sun in his countenance before a morose and dyspeptical visaged individual.
Just before we came to the big "Bob," we came and passed by the "Little Bob," on our left and soon realized the reason why it is called (Bobsregeon)—shallow, rapid current, which might be the literal rendering of it. The island must have been and still no doubt is a promising place. The position it has, makes it so with the surrounding country, and it eventually must thrive. Here Mr. Boyd of your town has his gang-mill, and cuts from 25,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber every day, and some of the very best lumber. Such men ought to be rewarded for the spirit of enterprise they manifest. Houses, piles of lumber, saw and grist mill, and a house with a sign "Travellers Rest." If bad liquor will give the rest they calculate not far wrong, for few drinks would certainly give them rest till the day of judgment; and this reminds me of a story about a New York Merchant in Paris, Illinois, who got up very dry, and being with all rather a coward and particular as to what he might drink, the place had a foreboding look, and after passing over the whole town saw two coffins taken away in a hurry a few doors off "nine heats's hotel" and did not want to ask his landlord for any drink till he saw either him or some one else taking something. Just at this moment a son of the far-famed "Emerald Isle" came in, with a round face and the tail end of a quaint laugh stuck out a little on the left side of his mouth. "Drink sir" said he touching his cap to the landlord—"what is it to be?" "Brandy." "How much." "Two cents sir," and sure enough two cents worth was drank out—a little over half a glass.
The merchant saw the sly faces the men made; and made up his mind he would have to be the next to be measured for a coffin. The landlord seeing his guest having a very dry look, for all the aquatic breed in the human race understand each other, they having a language of their own. "Sir will you imbibe this morning to sharpen your appetite?" "Yes sir, in a few minutes if that man who bought two cents worth and drank it, as I am going around the corner if he is not dead by the time I get back I will take a little too," said the merchant. If we could tell he is sensible as this merchant he would catch many a rich bad.
We soon emerged, again from the narrows into a most beautiful sheet of water—Sturgeon Lake—bending westward, one rounded point on our right covered with trees of the oak, which made it appear like a Park—and farms lay by the side of hills running themselves with heaving grain—the lake was still; but all of a sudden the heavy clouds burst over our heads and such a rain and wind, flashes, mirth, debacles, light and lake drenches, sun shades, flags and blue ribbons, (ladies) cap bats [illegible] fine [illegible] not mind the [illegible] heavy, and alternately it rained till we arrived in Lindsay and never did I see such a rain! And no wonder all the band for miles is drowned bad. If any of your readers ever happened to be in Lindsay when it rained they will understand what large drops of water means. We were about 45 minutes in Lindsay and at 4.30 p.m. we again "let go and haul" and when we left the mouth of the river the big round face of the sun cheered us—mirth began—Dancing music and promenading was the order again—waltzes, walk arounds, *jigs*, &c. Our Captain seemed to anticipate us in everything, bland and obliging.
Among Bobsregeon, "the Little Bob" we left on our right this time.
The majority of the passengers were called into the cabin and order having been given for a meeting when Wm. Graham, Esq., of Smith was voted to take the chair or take the stand, and he did the latter, and he stated the object of the meeting. When the following Resolutions were presented to the meeting by your humble servant with a "few feeble remarks." Yes they were feeble, but we made up in the cheering.
Resolved,—That the thanks of the excursionists, the Sons of Temperance of Smith Division are due and are hereby tendered to Capt. J. Walace of the steamer *Ogemah*, for the kind, efficient, and prompt manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties as a Captain, and while we give him our sincere thanks, we would also express the hope that this may not be the last trip we shall ever take in his well conducted boat. —*Carried*.
Another series of resolutions were passed, one in favor of the "jews harp band," another for the speaker.
I proposed three cheers for our good sovereign mother, the Queen.
Three cheers for the Prince of Wales.
Three cheers for the half drowned ladies—and all received grand and lusty response.
The ducking we received on landing at the Indian village in the mud and water, and that, in the dark, did not even dampen our ardour for the day's happy excursion to Lindsay and back. As there were no accidents to mar our pleasure up till this time it is our hope none happened afterwards.

I am Sir,
Yours, &c.,
G. C——r.

Indian Village, Mud Lake, June 21.

For the Examiner.

ESSAY
ON THE GENIUS AND POETRY OF TANNAHILL, THE SCOTCH POET.

ROBERT TANNAHILL, the lyric poet of Renfrewshire, was born in Paisley, Scotland, famed for the intelligence of its operative weavers, June, 1774. His parents were poor, but honest and industrious. His father was a muslin weaver, poor, but noted in his day for his intelligence, and the possessor of a library of some hundreds of volumes. Our poet was also a weaver; and with the exception of two years spent in England, he spent his melancholy days in Paisley. During fits of poetic inspiration he wandered alone in the wood of Craigielee, "on the braes of Glenifer," or "among the birks of Stanley's shaw," and there he composed the most beautiful lyrics in the Scottish language. His bosom glowed with patriotism and the love of his fatherland.—His benevolence was unbounded, and his love genuine. He had never breathed the tainted atmosphere of courts. Innocence and the oppressed as him always found a true and genuine friend. "Wallace's Lament" breathes the burning spirit of the agonized patriot, groaning over the ruins of his country. "My poor bleeding country what more can I do," is an exquisite expression, exhibiting the Scottish hero's intense anguish after his sad defeat at Falkirk, by the ruthless invaders of his fatherland. "My dear Highland Laddie," is the tender effusion of a melting maiden's soul reposing at the fate of her lover, who was wiled away from his native glen by his chieftain to be a soldier. If heroes, kings, and statesmen lose but half the natural pangs of the simple maiden, mourning for the loss of her lover, they would prove in their career and restore the soldier back to his weeping friends and home, and make mankind happy, instead of compelling them to murder each other in wicked wars, waged in many cases not for mankind's benefit, but to make serfs of freemen, and to gratify the avarice and ambition of kings. "Gloomy winter's now awa," is one of the most beautiful and classic lyrics in any language. The song of the patriot and lover are happily blended, and its each description of the natural scenery of "Stanley's Shaw," "Glenifer's grey hill," "Glenkilloch's sunny braes," and the "Newton Woods," are unrivalled even by Burns:

"Sweet the crawflow'rs early bell,
Decks Glenifer's dewy dell,
Blooming like thy bonny self.
My young, my artless dearie O,"

is a poetical expression unmatched for simplicity and beauty, by the best descriptive poets in ancient or modern times. Associations of this description excite to patriotism and the love of home. "Thou bonny wood of Craigielee!" is a most touching lyric, exhibiting a kind, tender heart, that would shelter the most helpless of nature's children from injury within its sacred cord.

"Ance ye rude pathwaying gang,
Who tear the meanings ere they fan,
They'll sing you yet, you a sunny morn;
Then, oh, in pity, let them be,"

is the *ne plus ultra* of earthly philosophy, the expression of a soul that shrinks with exquisite pity from cruelty to animals. Individuals who are cruel to the brutal tribes are generally tyrants to mankind; and the child who is mischievous, and has natural feelings to a bird, will be kind to his sisters and brothers and love his parents. "Over the Water to Charlie" is one of those beautiful allusions that can never grow old. In whatever place a Scotchman hears it sung; whether on the green banks of the Amazon; the swampy shores of Lake Erie; the wild jungles that skirt the Ganges; or the burning sands of Africa; on the frozen wastes of Iceland; in the tented field; or on the boundless ocean—his soul will remember with emotion the land of his fathers. He will then think he sees the mountain's sun setting behind the "Lofty Benlomond;" his heart will swell with an emotion felt only by the patriot; and his soul melt, and his bosom throb to embrace the friends he has left behind him, and he will long to wander again among the glens and lakes of his native land, as he was wont to do in childhood, when he gathered "blue berries" in his blue bonnet. "The Lass O Arrotteesie" is a matchless song, and will be chaunted by Scotlands' maidens, on the winter evenings, by their cottage hearths, and on the green "knowes" when milking their dairy, so long as the lyrics of Scotia are understood and felt by her simple, but gifted peasantry.
But I need not proceed to enumerate all the beauties of Robert Tannahill, he has no blemishes. He was one of nature's gentlest children, too sensative to encounter the chilling blasts of a genius-neglecting world. Yet vile criticism: the most poisonous that ever ranked in the tooth of a rattle snake, was directed against him: in a moment of insanity he consigned the manuscripts to the flames, by reason of which many a beautiful poetic gem has been lost to the world. He lies buried in the abbey church yard of his native town; no obelisk decorates his grave. But his fame requires no "monument of stone" to perpetuate it in the memory of his countrymen, for it will live coextensive with the love of his countrymen for their native land, and the homes of their childhood.

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, 16th June, 1860.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

There is a rumour around about the forthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. German newspapers solemn always and full of erudition, says that as the particulars of this union have long been determined—arranged, in fact, at the same time of the nuptials of our Princess Royal with young Prince Frederick William of Russia. It was then settled we understand that there should be a "double marriage" between the royal families of Great Britain and Hohenzollern; such double marriage as was seriously contemplated a century ago by the then monarchs of England and Prussia, but unfortunately broken off at the eleventh hour, to the great grief of a certain Crown-Prince Frederick, no less than of his latest British biographer. Indeed, history tell us that German princes have always been very fond of arresting these cross-alliances as we might call them; and that it is owing to the principle which they involve that the whole of European royalty is at the present moment one vast family of brothers and cousins. The Emperor Napoleon is we believe the only monarch on the western world not directly related to the august family; though even he by means of more or less distant consanship, is somewhat drawn towards the mystic circle. With the single exception, if it is such, the whole of the royal houses of Europe form but one family, all the members of whom are blood relations. The stock or root of this family is in Germany—the "fatherland" pre-eminently—and it is there apparently, that a continual desire is felt more and more to unite the branches of the tree, more and more to engraft like on like. The title of courtesy of "Nos frere," by which European sovereigns address each other, is to become ultimately a complete reality.—*London Spectator*.

STRANGE SCENE IN A BRITISH COLONY.

From the Montreal Witness.

Quebec, 13th June, 1860.

A scene of an unusual description occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning in Quebec. Upon the Court meeting, an oil painting of Pius IX., in a gold frame, was observed in the most conspicuous place in the Court Hall, and within a few feet of the Judges. While one of the members of the Bar was addressing the Court,—then composed of Messrs. Lafontaine, Duval, and Mondelet, three French and [illegible] Judges, and but one Judge of old country extraction and a Protestant, Mr Justice Aylwin,—the whole of the proceedings of the Court were abruptly terminated by Mr Justice Aylwin, who said: "By what authority has that picture been placed there?" Receiving no answer he repeated the interrogatory in energetic language, and receiving no answer again, he said that he would not sit there so long as the picture remained in that place. He accordingly left the bench, and there being no quorum, the whole business of the Court is stopped for the day. It appears the picture was introduced into the Court-house with the permission of the three French Judges. So much for the exclusion of old country people from the Bench.

—The United States Senate have rejected the Bill for the admission of Kansas. The [illegible] vote have added [illegible] to the electoral vote to be given to the [illegible] the Presidency.

—A Frenchman named Labelle was brutally beaten in a billiard saloon the other night because he would not play a game of billiards with the two men who assaulted him. It is feared he will not recover.

The hay harvest has commenced in the neighborhood of Galt and gives promise of an excellent crop.

Chess Column.

THE [illegible] SOLUTION.

Mr. Editor,—Before undertaking the discussion of Mr. Gallbraith on my solution of problem 13, I consider that the solution of problem 13 is correct, and that the solution by me is correct, only that upon the withdrawal to answer the conditions of the problem. I will now show that no part of the answer clashes with the conditions of the problem. First, the increased number of passengers involving the ferryman = 30, and the number that got out without help = five-sixths of 30 = 25, this number took the ferryman according to the conditions of the problem, consequently the number helped out = 30 minus 25 = 5, this also answers the conditions of the problem for the first man was in the under 15 minutes, and the problem asserts that the number helped out = one-third of the number of minutes the last man was in the water = 5, finally the number of passengers on the boat at first not including the ferryman = four-fifths of the increased number of passengers including the ferryman = 24. If Mr. Rothwell will examine the University questions in 2nd volume of Colenso's Algebra, he will see problem 18 and the answer as I have given it. It appears that Mr. R. wishes to twist the problem to suit his own ideas,
And in trying thus his learning to display,
He explained its meaning quite away.

He says "it is useless to tell me that I don't know the thing." I would like to know to what thing he alludes. He continues: "If I had a chance of being understood I should understand it as quickly as most folk." I cannot comprehend what he means by such an illogical and inelegant expression; what connection of cause is there between "If I had a chance of being understood" and "I should understand it as quickly as most folk." He goes on to say "I think I may without boasting say that I have a moderate share of ability if not in writing, at least in arithmetic and mathematics generally. He did well to say "if not in writing," for if his communication on problem 18 be taken as a sample of his composition it is a poor one indeed.

Those who make it their disgraceful aim
To murder genius and slaughter fame,
On talent's brow they use the chaplet heave,
Fain would they snatch it, to weave it round
their own,
And build their castle and raise their fame,
Upon the ruin of another's name.
Ah! little then their mortals think
In dignity to rise,
In mute regret lies wisdom's prize,
'Tis folly to be wise.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
E. P. FORD.

Mr. Editor:—The solution of problem 23 I do not consider suits the terms of the problem. The problem may be solved by using plain Nos. just not by plane arithmetic. It cannot be solved but by the knowledge of euclid, lib. 1st, prop. 47.

JAS. STRATTON.

Mr. J. Stratton writes that problem 14, as it appeared in our issue of the 12th April can be solved. He obtains the value of X = 16, and the value of Y = 16.

Mr. Stratton gives the following answer to problem 23:

A's time	2 834-1063	months.
B's time	3 267-1063	"
C's time	3 171-1063	"
D's time	2 754-1063	"

Mr. Thomas Young of Smith, sends an answer to problem 22, which corresponds with the above.

PROBLEM No. 28.

A man borrows as much as he has and spends a shilling; borrows as much as he then has and spends 1s, and so on for 36 times. How much had he at first? Give an arithmetical formula.

PROBLEM 29.

If the earth were forty thousand geographical miles in circumference, what would be the length of a degree of longitude at 45 deg. 45 min. north latitude. Give a general rule for all such problems.

PROBLEM 30.

If the diagonals of a trapezium be 60.17 and 45.17 chains, and their angle of intersection 129 deg. 18 min., what is the area?

PROBLEM 31.

Find a value of X such that X^2 plus X shall be a square.

PROBLEM 32.

Given the sides of a triangle 25, 35 and 40. Required, the radius of the circumscribing circle, by a geometrical investigation.

PROBLEM 33.

A rectangular bowling green having been measured it was observed that if it were 5 feet broader and 6 feet longer, it would contain 116 feet more; but if it were 4 feet broader and 3 feet longer it would contain 113 feet more. Required—the length and breadth.

PROBLEM 34.

A and B each laid out £300 on the purchase of stock; A into the 3 per cents and B into the 4 per cents. The stocks were at such a rate that B received £1 interest more than A. When afterwards each of the stocks rose 10 per cent, they sold out and A received £ 10 more than B. Required the price at which each of the stocks were purchased.

PROBLEM 35.

Supposing a water-wheel 12 feet in diameter, with 12 feet length of buckets, placed in a stream of 8 inches deep and 1 foot of fall, what would be the power of the wheel?

RIDDLE.

6 and 500 joined to O will prove
A name well known to glory and love.

A LOGICAL [illegible].

Kind and benevolent landlords ought to be exempt from [illegible]—[illegible] a fifth occupant a friend and benefactor [illegible] and deserve to be not exempt from [illegible]—Point out the logical error.

THE GALLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

From the London Press.

The intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that the relations between Prince Gortschakoff and the French Minister are more friendly than ever, and appears to indicate that the France-Russian alliance is matured. Both powers, doubtless congratulate themselves upon this result, but one of them at least will contemplate the future of his ally with a sardonic smile.

The alliance between Russia and France cannot last long. The late Czar was right in judging that England was his more natural ally; and although a high morality forbade our becoming in 1853 a participant in the Muscovite plan for dismembering Turkey, the present Czar will find that in accepting the forgiveness and responding to the overtures of the French Government he is leaning upon a reed that will pierce his hand, Napoleon well knows the colossal power and imperial panoply of Russia, and has no desire to increase her strength.—Each of the two Powers co-operates with the other for its own ends; but does not Russia see that hitherto it is France alone that is realising her ambition, while the Muscovite plans are still relegated to the future? By means of the Russian alliance, Napoleon was able to intervene in Italy, and appear in the character alike of a military conqueror and of a national liberator. By the countenance of Russia he was able to seize Nice and Savoy, and destroy the barriers of neutrality which protected Switzerland and Italy. Strong in the same alliance, he now spreads discord throughout Germany and down to Prussia in Belgium, and hastens to acquire the frontier of the Rhine. If he once obtain that object, Russia will find him become lukewarm in the alliance, and not unwilling to enter into new combinations by which Russia may be baffled of her prey. In any case, we believe the curtain will not drop upon this grand drama until Napoleon representing the popular principle, will lead the forces of Western Europe onto stand against the semi-oriental absolutism of Russia. Death or circumstance may unexpectedly cut short the career of the Nephew as it terminated that of the Uncle; but we warn Russia that if the Imperial Democrat be successful, she will yet be the object of one of his very deadliest blows. While the Court of St. Petersburg is patiently hoping for the prize at *Constantinople*, Napoleon is rapidly gathering in his harvest;—while Russia sleeps at the Bosphorus, he will seize the Rhine;—and how will the case stand afterwards?—The great influence which Russia used to possess in Germany has been changed into antipathy by her alliance with France; and when through this alliance the Fatherland shall have been thrown into turmoil and humiliated by Saxony, the hatred of the German race towards Russia will be intense. And if Napoleon, in his usual style, then adroitly make friends with the Germans at the expense of his ally, and direct their wrath against Russia, the Muscovite Colossus likely to cross unharmed out of such a contest? Will not Germany, robbed of her Rhine provinces, extort her wrongs upon Prussia by seeking to strip her of Poland and erect on its ruins of Warsaw as a bulwark against the Czars? And will not the French Emperor be the very first to suggest such a revenge? When lamenting, in his *Idees*, over so many of his Uncle's projects, the present Emperor expressed at once a longing desire and a high assurance that, despite all the efforts of Russia, the resurrection of the Polish nationality would yet take place. "Poland," he said, "that sister of France, always so devoted, always so magnanimous, may hope for a not distant resurrection; the creation of the duchy of Warsaw by the Emperor ought to serve as the nucleus of a complete nationality."

The Czar Alexander will do well to ponder these words, and to remember that, even if they had never been written, or had not been republished as the Emperor's works, the sense to which they point would still have been one of those "ideas" which Napoleon seeks to accomplish and for which he will readily draw the sword. The Czar Paul became an ally of France in his madness, and was strangled. Alexander I., fascinated by Napoleon I., made a similar mistake, and, after losing Moscow burnt, had to capture Paris. Again the dreams of ambition obscure the judgment of the Czars, with the nephew of the first Napoleon.

When her enemies are allying themselves, and storms are gathering in the horizon of Europe, what is the position of England? She is being pressed hard by both factions and each time she recedes before the action of her Imperial neighbor, she says, "it is too small an affair to go to war about." This is precisely what Napoleon desires—it is to obtain the result that he so sparingly negotiates his pressure. He is not ready for open war with England. He cannot rush into a contest with the Land of Freedom while a parliamentary war is possible in Italy, which, if supported by England, might extend to his own subjects; neither does he think that the flaw are sufficiently loosened which connect us with the German Powers. It suffices him at present to exhibit England as constantly compelled to give way to his will. He seeks to humiliate before his attempts to destroy her. He seeks to persuade the other States that England has neither the spirit nor the power to help them, and that their true course is to ally themselves with France. The coalition is at work, but it is no longer England that is the leader of it. She begs herself in her neutrality, and does nothing.—She forgets that the logs of allies is a bad security for peace, and that neutrality is simply an opportunity for her enemies to choose their own time for attacking her.

FRENCH POLICY.

From the London Times.

That is neither short nor reasonable than always. No Government and no people at that moment, and that is why we have 1,200,000 men from all the world but to offer it at its word. The *Moniteur* has been authorised to rebuke the Times without betrayed by all the Government Journals, Ministerial and Opposition alike. The Times has not done so, and it is quite clear that it has not done so. It has not done so, and it is quite clear that it has not done so. It has not done so, and it is quite clear that it has not done so. It

LATEST from EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst. Lord Teynham moved a series of resolutions virtually endorsing the doctrine of universal suffrage; but the proposition was rejected, and negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Reform Bill again came up for consideration.

Ineffectual attempts were made to learn from Lord John Russell whether, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament following the passing of the Bill, another dissolution would take place on the passing of the Irish and Scotch measures.

Sir James Fergusson moved the adjournment of the debate, and was supported by various members of the Opposition, who evinced a determination to carry out their design of shelving off the measure for this session.

Lord Palmerston and other members spoke in denunciation of the obstructive policy pursued by the Opposition, and challenged them to meet the question in a bold and open manner.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of his party, and threw all the blame for delay on the Government and its supporters.

The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate—the result being: For the adjournment, 248; against it, 269. Majority for Government, 21.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was then made and rejected by a Government majority of 45.

Subsequently another motion was made to adjourn the debate, when Lord Palmerston gave way, and named the 11th for the resumption of the debate.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, Lord Brougham, in making some enquiries of Government, relative to the bombardment of Palermo, characterized that proceeding as more atrocious than anything that was ever perpetrated by Nero.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Somes drew attention to the fact of an American ship having been chartered at Calcutta to convey troops to China, while eligible British ships were tendered for the same service.

Mr. Cane called attention to the message of President Buchanan of the 18th ult., relative to the slave trade, and asked for information on the subject.

Lord John Russell said it was unfortunately true that the slave trade prevailed extensively at Cuba, partly on account of the difficulty of searching vessels bearing the American flag, and partly from the defects of American law, with respect to vessels fitted out for the trade. He said the British Government had proposed to the United States that they should act jointly, so that one vessel-of-war might deal with vessels hoisting the American flag and the other with those fitted out as slavers.

The position of the ministry with regard to the Reform bill was considered very embarrassing, and there were rumors of probable resignations in the Cabinet. It was asserted that the rejection or postponement of the measure would lead to the secession of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

The London *Times* says that the struggle on the bill is only as to which party shall bear the odium of its death.

A letter from Mr. Cobden to his constituents touching the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the bill repealing the paper duty, is published. Mr. Cobden deprecates the proceeding of it, as it would thereby be established as a precedent and be repeated with a future budget.

Meetings to protest against the course taken by the House of Lords were being held in various places, and at one in the City of London a letter was read from Lord John Russell concurring in the object of the meeting.

An American firm is said to have offered to hire the *Great Eastern* for one month's exhibition in New York, on terms which would have insured the Company a dividend of 5 per cent or upward. The offer was declined.

Queen Victoria, attended by a numerous retinue, visited Ascot Races as usual on the "Cup day." The race for the cup was won by Rupee, and Butterfly, the winner of the Oaks, was second, being beaten by a head only.

The Government Expedition, under command of Captain McClintock, having orders only to survey the proposed deep-sea line of route for the North Atlantic Telegraph, it had been determined by the promoters of the enterprise to despatch a private expedition in the late Arctic cruiser Fox, under the command of Captain Allen Young, to survey the overland route as well as northern shores, and to determine the most suitable points for landing the cable, as well as the best locality for a terminus in the North of Scotland. The Fox was expected to be ready to sail about the 1st of July.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—It is understood that the day of sailing of the *Great Eastern* will not be advertised until after the trial trip which is to take place on Saturday. Her paddles were tried on Monday last, and her paddles and screws together on Tuesday, and the run of Saturday will consist of twelve hours full steaming down the Channel. The New York pilot has arrived, and is on board. The day of sailing is not intended to be later than the 23rd, and will probably be earlier, as it is desired that the vessel shall be at her New York mooring in full time for the celebration of the 4th July.

811 Mormons left Liverpool in the William Tapscott, a few days ago, en route for the Great Salt Lake. 22 of them were Scotch.

More than $125,000,000 have been paid on account Tea, since it was re-set the Duty by the late Sir Robert Peel.

FRANCE.

It is stated that immediately after the formal acquisition of Savoy and Nice, Prince will address a note to the European Powers setting forth the facts, and demanding their acquiescence in the annexation by France.

The French Government had requested the Madrid Cabinet to open negotiations with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

The health of Prince Jerome Bonaparte had so far improved that an invalided leave being granted.

Mrs. Fitzherbert and her daughters, accompanied by Mr. Fitzherbert, the American Minister, had been presented to the Emperor and Empress.

The recent storms are said to have considerably damaged the growing wheat crop.

The York Harvest was very dull, and on the 24th closed at 69s6d.

SPAIN.

Senor Bonfill is appointed Minister of Finance and Public Works in place of Senor Salaverria, who retires to the Cabinet without office.

Advices from Madrid to the 29th ult. announce that the Queen had returned to the Escurial. Public tranquillity continued undisturbed, and no disposition to stop payment on the part of the Government was manifested. Bonds were still quoted at 11 per cent discount.

PRUSSIA.

Rumours were current of an intended visit by the Regent to the Rhenish frontiers, and a probable interview there with the Emperor Napoleon.

The Insurrection in Italy.

Late dispatches from Palermo report no change in the position of affairs. The capitulation had been signed, and nothing positive was known as to the armistice. According to some dispatches it was prolonged indefinitely, while others state that it was to terminate on the 7th or 12th instant. Garibaldi had constituted a Ministry, and had appointed a Governor of Palermo and of the Province. He had likewise ordered an extraordinary levy, and had issued many decrees for energetically carrying on the war. One of Garibaldi's proclamations threatens with heavy punishments those who should commit thefts or assassinations. A Paris telegram says that it was believed that hostilities would not be resumed at Palermo. The authorities were engaged in divining the means for preventing the further effusion of blood. It was on the 30th of May that Garibaldi went on board the Hannibal, British man-of-war, to meet the Neapolitan delegate charged to demand an armistice. The conditions were:

1st. The retention of their respective positions by both parties.

2nd. Liberty to attend the wounded, and to remove them on board the fleet.

3rd. Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor.

4th. That the Municipality should address to the Royal Commissioner a petition for the concession of such reforms, and institutions as might be necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi without difficulty, but he peremptorily rejected the fourth, and the conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not commence on the following day, and the armistice which was fixed to terminate on that day, was still under discussion.

Full and graphic details of the early proceedings of Garibaldi are published in the London *Times*, and that journal deduces from them that the present month will witness the final overthrow of the Bourbon authority in Sicily.

Letters from Turin assert that the Sardinian Government will have to support Garibaldi, and therefore go to war with Naples, or it will have to put down an insurrection at Home, so excited is public opinion becoming in Piedmont. It was reported that, as a kind of half-measure, Cavour was about to send a Commissioner Extraordinary to Sicily. Orders had also been given to prepare for sea all the men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that, according to one account, the Emperor, in response to the letter of the King of Naples demanded his interference, has required a detailed account of the reforms which the King of Naples may be disposed to accord his subjects, as a preliminary to his making any more in the matter.

According to another account, his Imperial Majesty has intimated that he could not allow his Government to take any step without first consulting with his allies, particularly including the King of Piedmont.

LATER.—A Genoa telegram, of the 8th, says that news had been received there from Sicily to the effect that the capitulation had been concluded between Garibaldi and General Lanza, but the conditions were not known.

It was reported at Paris that twelve transports had left Naples in tow of steamers to embark the garrison of Palermo.

It was stated that the French Government was about to increase its squadron on the Neapolitan station, in order that all French subjects residing in Naples might be taken on board.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The King has wept; the young Queen, who accuses the Dowager Queen of all these misfortunes, advises him to make every possible concession, amnesty, constitution, &c. A ministry, Manna Salvarese, is talked of, and of other liberals of the same stamp. There is much and deep movement observable among the middle classes, who beg us to raise their heads. The police tremble, and well they may do so. Yesterday a demonstration took place in our Toledo street—Viva to Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. The military force interfered and some arrests took place during the night. A price has been put on Garibaldi's head, the Italian Washington! 30,000 ducats —$6,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE MELITA

Quebec, June 25.

By the capitulation signed at Palermo on the 6th of June, the Neapolitan troops were to be allowed to embark with their arms and baggage, and to encamp till their embarkation in the Montepelegrino. Fort Castellamare was to be placed in the keeping of the British Admiral till the evacuation was effected.

A Turin despatch says that England is temporally to occupy the forts at Palermo for reasons unknown. This clause, however, has not yet been put in circulation.—It is stated that the Neapolitan General had decided on concentrating all his military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because by preserving these strong positions he still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe as master of Sicily. The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo is immense. The Treasury is destroyed. The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. 300 houses were burned by them in only one quarter of the town, as well as several convents. At the moment of retreat, the women and children who sought to escape from the burning houses were killed. The Carini palace was sacked and burned. As they retreated the soldiers set fire to all their way.

Catania was given up to pillage by the royalists, and then abandoned.

Garibaldi issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms, from 17 or 50 years of age.

There are 50 vessels of war in the roads of Palermo.

The *Opinione Nationale* gives the rumour that the French, with the consent of Piedmont, have accepted the mediation proposed by Naples.

It is said Mr. Grant had embarked for Sicily. The Sardinian Government had ordered their fleet and all authorities along the coast to apprehend him if possible.

The Neapolitan Envoy was on his way to Paris and London.

Count Aprile, sent to the King of Naples, was strongly urging the adoption of an Italian policy, and liberal constitution for Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell explained that on there was little prospect of the Reform Bill being passed this session, Government ought to prevent further waste of time, and he had reluctantly to withdraw it, and proceeded to bring forward a new bill early next session.

Mr. Disraeli congratulated the government on the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. Bright could not blame the Ministers for the course they had taken; he trusted that the public would firmly declare what is expected before next session, and that what was promised by them would be received in a favor manner by the House.

On the 12th, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston stated, in order to afford protection to persons claiming it, that the Admiralty had been directed to station ships of war at Messina, another at Marsala, and another at Palermo, and four in the bay of Naples.

It was announced that the Great Eastern would sail on the 16th. She started on her trial trip on the 9th, running twelve hours out to sea, and twelve back. The trial was regarded as satisfactory. Although the rate attained only averaged 12½ knots, the very foul state of the vessel's bottom, and the fact that her trim was anything but favorable for speed, accounted in a measure for the diminution from the rate attained last year. There was some difficulty in getting up the full amount of steam the revolutions of the paddles and screw never exceeding 10½ and 39 respectively. The ship answered the helm with marvellous ease and rapidity.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German sovereigns.

On the 14th the Emperor was to hold a grand military review to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice.

The *Courier de Paris* has received a first warning for articles upon the liberty of coalition by working men, and asserting that trade never was more dull in Paris and the Provinces than at present.

The accounts of the growing crops are unfavorable, causing a further rise in breadstuffs. Bourse animated.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate approved of the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice—92 to 10.

Evacuation of Italy by French troops is completed.

The financial condition of the Papal Government is very unsatisfactory. The official decree extends the time for closing the subscription to the new loan till the 15th of July.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* reported that not only was trade more depressed than at any earlier period of the year, but that the lowest rate of depression had not yet been realized.

The Melbourne *Herald* takes a more cheerful view. At Sidney business had been much depressed, and considerable failures had taken place. More confidence, however, prevailed at the close.

At New Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops. At the Teoranka settlement, several engagements with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

The May mails from various parts on the west coast of Africa had reached England. No news of importance.

The French fleet had threatened to bombard the town of Bonny, unless a debt of long standing to France was paid.

LATEST.

Londonderry, June 14.

The Great Eastern, on her return voyage, will make Milford Haven, a port of call.

It is understood that Garibaldi will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says that there is no truth in the rumour that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Times* says that the Government will propose to commence the fortifications and other works immediately, and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be made available in three or four months for defence even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise money by terminable annuities, that the whole may be absorbed in 25 years. The *Times* adds that our past expenditure is enormous. We must escape in one way or another. Simply to disband and disarm might inspire contempt, and provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at best a dangerous speculation. The fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may enable us to rest from our labors and recruit our finances.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—A large business doing in wheat at 2d advance. Flour taken freely, both for consumption and to hold over, at 6d and 1s advance. All descriptions of wheat are very saleable at an advance of 4d a 6d. Oats and Barley decidedly more saleable. Flour—Western Canal 24s 6d a 26s; Canada sweet 28s a 29s; sour 24s 6d; extra qualities 29s a 31s. Wheat—American white 12s a 12s 9d; red 11s a 11s 3d; Canadian white 11s 6d a 12s; red 10s 6d a 11s 3d. Canada 93; a 93.

GAVAZZI IN ITALY.

The following is from the Florence correspondent of the N.Y. *Times*:

"One of the best evidences of the altered condition of things here, in the fact that we have such a man as Gavazzi in Florence preaching against the abuses of the Romish Church, and the temporal power of the Pope. Language or denunciation, such as would cause the eloquent and fearless man to be mobbed out of Montreal, or Dublin, or other cities in half Protestant countries, is here listened to by crowds of Italians, and rapturously applauded. It would seem his Holiness had in his own household some of the strongest opponents, not only of his rule, but of his whole system. As I approached the palace of the Pitti family, on the evening of my first visit to the place where the meeting was held, and heard the clear voice of Gavazzi ringing out into the thronged street, through the open windows, I would hardly believe that it was an Italian city. Every word could be heard so distinctly outside as in, and the hearers were loud and universal. One of the rooms in the vast Pitti Palace is the place where the meetings are held, but is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of those who wish to hear Ruma condemned. A great many young men are among the audience, and all, apparently, of the more intelligent part of the population. At first the Government hardly thought it prudent to allow Gavazzi to preach such a public manner; but as Rome is showing herself so unresponsive to her mode of attacking the present order of things, it was considered she ought not to be spared. Any one who has heard Gavazzi's finest and intense eloquence, even when burdened and impeded by the difficulties of another language, can imagine what an effective power it must have when clothed in the glowing phrases of his native tongue."

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the Times' Special Correspondent.

Paternoro, May 27.

It is 3 p.m., and I am writing in pen with the handcuffs flying about my hand through the cell. Within the hearing of Garibaldi I produced the first fit of temper at Marsala, the youthful Napoleon used to the brave Sardinians, and to the King of Piedmont the order to bombard his faithful Palermitans, and reduce their town to ashes if they should dare to rise against his paternal authority. The Palermitans have been treated once already in this paternal manner by the illustrious father of the present Sovereign, who as you remember, figures in history as King Bomba for having given these souvenirs of his love to every large town of his kingdom. Whoever has been in a town which is bombarded will tell you that it is very unpleasant, especially if you have not got the means of answering in a combined manner, and yet Palermo has risen this morning. Yesterday an official bulletin of the Government announced to the Palermitans that Garibaldi's defeated bands were flying in the direction of Carlagone, followed by the victorious troops of the King; that the bands which had joined him in Sicily were going home gradually and tranquilly; and that in a short time all would be over. This morning at daybreak Garibaldi appeared at the eastern gates of Palermo, and after a comparatively boldless struggle entered them. By 10 a. m. the greater part of the town was in his hands. The Neapolitans were driven into a number of strong positions round the Royal Palace, to the south-west of the town, and to the north-west towards the Mole, their line of retreat, and, not being able to do anything more, the ships have opened their fire always the last remedy. Almost all the civilized nations have representatives of their fleet on the spot to witness and approve by their presence this noble proceeding—English, French, American, Sardinian, Austrian, none of them are wanting, nay, they have been kind enough to anchor in a way which may not hinder the movements of the brave Neapolitan fleet. It was, indeed, reported yesterday afternoon in the camp of Garibaldi that the British Admiral had protested against such a contingency. The shells which are rushing through the air in every direction clearly prove one of two things—either that the Admiral did not protest, or that the Neapolitans did not listen to his protest. The first is the more probable, for, the loving message of King Bomba II. reached his faithful Lanza, who had been here twelve years ago, the message was communicated to all the Consuls who invited all their subjects to take refuge on board the men of war of their country, and ever since the 22nd ultimo this was carried into effect. Unless, therefore, fresh instructions have arrived, the protest cannot be true.

—A woman in Buffalo has sued for a divorce because her husband beat her for not wanting to attend the same church that he does.

—A party of males and females have been arrested in Portsmouth, O., for walking the streets—the males in female attire, hoops and all—and the females with breeches on.

—The bay harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Galt and gives promise of an excellent crop.

—A boy, twelve years of age, was killed in Flint's saw mill, Belleville, on Wednesday, by coming in contact with a revolving shaft. He was twisted round at a fearful velocity, and when rescued it was found six of his ribs were broken, all the joints of his limbs dislocated. He survived about two hours.

—A strange circumstance has just occured at Sardinia. A servant girl of Mr. Simpson, barrister, was on a visit at the house of Mrs. Earl, and wishing to get some of her clothes from Mr. Simpson's house called thither at night, accompanied by a young man named Clarke. On arriving at Mr. Simpson's, they found the house shut up, and thinking the family were gone on a visit, the girl lifted up a window to make an entrance, while Clarke held it from falling. The noise awoke Mr. Simpson, who thinking he was beset by thieves fired a pistol, which took effect in the breast of Clarke and lodged in his back, making a circuit of the body under the skin. He was not seriously injured and is recovering. Mr. Simpson will pay the young man for his time as long as he is unable to work in consequence of the wound.

"He remembered the Forgotten" was beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health. "the poor man's capital, and the rich man's power." We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists, at such LOW prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—*Journal & Enquirer, Portland, Maine.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday June 28th, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c
Flour ₩ brl.	4	00	@	0 00
Wheat ₩ bush.	1	25	@	1 28
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	1	05	@	1 10
Oats "	0	26	@	0 28
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0	15	@	0 20
Pork ₩ brl.	12	50	@	13 00
Beef ₩ cwt.	5	00	@	5 50
Butter ₩ lb.	0	10	@	0 12½
Wool	0	27	@	0 30

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, June 27th.

Fall Wheat $1 25 to $1 30c.

Spring Wheat $1 05c to $1 10c per bushel.

Flour, Extra $5 60c to $5 70 per barrel

Superfine $5 10c; Fancy $5 40.

Oats 30c to 32c per bushel.

Died.

In Asphodelum, on Saturday, June 23, Jessie Eleanor, aged 26 years.

In Peterboro' on Tuesday, 26th June, ANDREW MURRAY, aged 46 years.

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. G. CALLENDER,

WILL be at his usual room over Chisholm's store, Hunter Street, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

first, 2nd and 3rd,

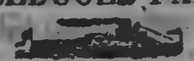
prepared to attend to all calls in the Dentistry line. Peterborough, June, 1860. 26

WANTED,

A [illegible] Apply at this Office.

Peterborough, June 28th, 1860. 26

REDUCED FARE



THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA"

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock, M., every day for Bobcaygeon and Lindsay, and returning will leave Lindsay at 6 o'clock a. m., every morning for Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 11½ o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon and back 75 Cents. To Lindsay and back $1.00.

CAPT. CHURCH.

THE STAGE

Will leave Peterborough at 10.30 a. m., every morning to connect with the steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 2 o'clock p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 25 Cents. For freight, &c, apply at McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 28th, 1860. 26

LAWYER'S BLANKS

Of every description printed to order on short notice. Also, Constables' and Landlord's Warrants, &c, &c., printed with correctness, and in approved form

AT THE "EXAMINER" OFFICE.

J. RENFREW.

Book-binding!

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for

BINDING AND RULING

every description of work. Old books re-bound and numbers of new publications handsomely bound and lettered. ☞ Prices exceedingly liberal.

J. RENFREW,

Agent for Port Hope Book-bindery.

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house,

Rent $16 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

HANOVER GAVE $40,000

FOR THE

Venus of Titian,

An engraving of which, superbly tinted in oil and a true copy of the original, in outline, expression and coloring, we are now publishing at

Two Dollars,

including with every impression

A handsome present for a Lady or Gentleman.

Of the specified retail value of from $3 to $5.

Ten Thousand Orders

For this splendid picture have already been received, and we expect to sell within the present year 100,000 Copies. Titian's Reclining Venus is immeasurably superior in beauty and delicacy of finish, and all the attributes of womanly grace and loveliness, to any other picture of the Goddess, ancient or modern, and this fascinating engraving is pronounced by those who have seen the

VENUS of the DRESDEN Gallery,

a WONDERFUL Copy. There is nothing spurious, paltry or pretentious in the picture.—It is simply, to use the words of Shakespeare, in Richard III. the "DIVINE PERFECTION OF A WOMAN." "Such a flesh," says a distinguished artist "I never saw before in an Engraving; it might have come from the palette of Titian himself, it is so real, so warm, so transparent." A liberal discount to agents and the trade. All country orders for the picture must enclose $3.25—the two dollars being for the Venus, and the twenty-five cents for postage on the same and on the accompanying present.—Address

DAYTON & CO.,

145 Nassau Street,

26 New York.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without pain* and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m. for extractions only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

HAS RETURNED

WILL be at KERR'S on Tuesday July 10th 1860, for *FOUR DAYS*, prepared to perform all operations in the profession with skill and success.

Please call early as my stay is limited to four days.

ROOMS at DRUMMOND'S HOTEL.

June 20th, 1860. 26

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey to alter the following roads in the said Township of Smith viz:—

The road lying between the west part of Lot No. 1, west of the Commissioner Road, and the road between lot No. 1st and 2nd in the 9th Concession.

Notice is hereby given that the said Council intend to alter the above Roads at the Meeting mentioned, on the Seventh Section of the

23rd *DAY OF JULY NEXT,*

when all parties interested will be heard.

By order,

CHRIS. BURTON

Township Clerk.

Smith, June 18th, 1860. 25

Situation Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLER

Of long experience in mills and Custom work, wishes a situation in a good mill. He is willing to work either by the month or by the piece, and can produce the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address

Address "MILLER,"

Examiner Office,

Peterboro, C. W.

Peterboro, June 13th, 1860. 24

☞ Where there is a good opening for a miller with small capital to purchase an interest in the country he can hear of one by applying as above.

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE!

Apply to

Peterborough, May 7, 1860.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is confidently offered to the public as a never failing remedy for all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $5, and 56 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1832, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Brain and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. G. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pain in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Cures Neuralgia, Flesdebrain and Toothache

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Northrop, Lyman & Co., Newcastle, C. W. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

NEW SPRING

GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very small advance on cost. *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber, [illegible] Peterboro' and the public generally, that they have extended to take [illegible] premises, and would inform them that they have now in store a large assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japaned Ware.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

Peterboro', May 17, 1860.

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☞ Remember the address—Cavo & Co.'s old Stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN,

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 3 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. & D. Cadotte's,

Dixon's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

including

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

RICE, &c.

LIQUORS,

such as

WINES,

BRANDIES,

GIN,

RUM,

WHISKEY,

ALE,

PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS,

ALL of the above will be sold very cheap for Cash. Having just added to their stock to the new and commodious store in Dixon's Block, next door to Chisholm Hotel, are enabled to keep on hand a much larger supply than in their former establishment.

☞ Call and inspect for yourselves.

A. & D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860. 23

CONFECTIONERY AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY PASTRY, &c.,

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign

[illegible]

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 6, 1860. 23

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY,

W. B. Ware, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WEDDING AND BALL PARTIES

Everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Ornamental Confections, Pastry, &c.

Every [illegible] of CONFECTIONARY [illegible]

[illegible]

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

Also, CANDIES and CANDIES [illegible] by the manufacturer of

"MAKE OUT THE TRADE."

Peterboro', May 1st, 1860.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,

No. three's Block,

Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.

Fresh Young Hyson, 2s6d., 2s., and 2s 6d.

Finest Assam Tea, Souchong, Souchong, and Oolong, 2s. to 2s 6d.

Coffee according to quality.

Good Ceylon tea, Jamaica, 1s. 3d.,

Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pounds

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.

Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Mixed and soft shell

ALMONDS, FANCY BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle. No. 6d., 10s., to 30s. 6d. per Bottle—1s., 1s 6d., 2s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,

and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,

Benchman's Block,

Peterboro,' May 14th, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

L. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank in Kingston, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, at one o'clock P.M.

The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

C. S. RIDOUT,

Cashier.

Kingston, June 1st, 1860. 24

WANTED,

A [illegible]

Apply at this Office.

Agricultural.

THE TIME TO CUT GRAIN AND GRASS.

This is an important matter, and one that has not received sufficient attention. Farmers are in the habit of cutting their grain and grass at the most convenient time, and without any reference as to what effect such cutting will have upon the vigour and nutritive qualities of the crop. They will continue to do so, because they have not heretofore thought or investigation upon the subject, and therefore do not realize the losses which they incur by neglecting the harvest grains and grasses at the proper time. The reasons of this loss are so plainly set forth by Mr. Anderson, the learned editor of the *Farmers' Journal*, published at Montreal, that we prefer to employ them, to using word of our own. He says that

"Grass while green, contains a large amount of starch, gum, and sugar. The sugar is perceived in the sweetish taste of the juice: the starch and gum being nearly tasteless are not so readily perceived. The principal nourishing ingredients in all kind of food are starch, gum, sugar, and some nitrogenous compound. But the starch, gum and sugar are mainly changed into hard indigestible woody fibre when grass fully matured. If the ripening process be arrested eight or ten days before its completion, and the plant be dried rapidly doubtless double the amount of starch, gum and sugar will be secured. The same reasoning holds true of all grain. Everyone is familiar with the sweet taste of green corn, wheat in the milk, &c. What the growth is complete and these sugar and gum are a considerable amount of rich nutriment, which would otherwise be changed to the woody fibre of the color stalk. The only point to be looked to is, to let wait until the accumulation of juices is complete, and then begin the harvesting at once. The only exception to this rule is with crops designed solely for seed; these may well be left to the natural full ripening upon the stock, especially when the seed is to be kept long.

The proper time for cutting grasses is at the moment the seed is set, or immediately after the flowering is over. Clover should be cut as soon as in full bloom.

A large number of experiments on wheat and other grains indicate that the proper time for harvesting is when the kernel is fully formed, but still soft enough to yield upon moderate pressure between the thumb nails. This is usually ten days before maturity."

This reasoning is undoubtedly correct, not only her use it is founded on true scientific principles, but also because it is confirmed in an abundance of experience by those who have practiced it. It would be well indeed, if the millions of dollars could be saved to the country annually, if this single item of business of the farm were carefully investigated, and such a practice adopted as the investigation would certainly suggest.

The want of a more accurate knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, of a clearer insight into matters which he cannot comprehend at a glance, is one leading reason why the profits of the farmer do not meet continually meet his expectations. It certainly is not because there is any inherent defect in our soil or climate, or that nature is not generous, even lavish in her favours, but rather that the farmer does not closely observe the waste of the soil, the influence of climate and the effects of doing this and gathering crops, or doing many other things at a wrong time, or in an improper manner. He must become a thinker, as well as a worker, before the profession to which he is engaged will keep pace with the progress of other arts, or afford him that material aid and comfort which its fancies other occupations confer.

In the coming harvest there will be opportunity for every farmer to test the value of these remarks, by cutting a portion of his grain at that moment when the kernel is fully formed, but so soft that when he presses it between his thumb nails, he can squeeze it to a pulp, and notice a slight milky juice in the mashed mass. Then leave a portion ten or twelve days later, and upon threshing up carefully, compare the results. If this course were adopted by one or two intelligent farmers in every neighborhood, and reported to the agricultural papers, it would do much to settle the question and introduce a uniform practice.

To test the value of hay cut early with that cut later, may be a more difficult matter—but still, by weighing portions of the two kinds, and by a critical observation of the manner in which the cattle eat them, and their apparent effects, something may be learned that will be valuable. A pretty fair test would be to lay equal portions of each kind of hay, side by side, in front of the stanchions before the cattle are tied up and on bringing them to their places, observe whether they make a selection. It would be necessary probably to try this more than once, and if the preferences of the cattle were uniform upon one kind of the hay, we should feel tolerably safe to being guided in our practice by their instincts.

We hope experiments will be made and reports sent us that may be published for the benefit of all.—*New England Farmer.*

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The great French National Agricultural Exhibition will be held this year in Paris, June 17 to 25. The Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Canterbury, July 9th to 12th. The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, at Cork, July 25th to 27th. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Dumfries, August 1st to 3rd.

AN AMENDMENT BILL.

The Conference Committee of the two branches of Congress have finally and unanimously reached a compromise. They have compromised upon a Bill which fixes the ratio of land distribution between the States, and that one half of all the Government land that has not been reserved for public subscription; the odd numbered sections, to the several States in which they may be situated, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Oregon. The even numbers, and all the highest land sales for five years, and allows them to purchase the land at half price, namely, $1¼ cents per acre." This is the result of three Committees of Conference, and of twelve meetings, and all that could be extracted from the House.

STRAYED.

Left [illegible] from the premises of the subscribing [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible]

JOHN STOVEL.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire of the *Review* office [illegible]

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, lately of Leith, Scotland [illegible] last heard of who in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address W. B. Miller, care of A. Edger, 303 Hudson Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

ON Brownsdale Terrace, Lot Number 37 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to
THOS. HORTYE, Esq.
Peterborough.

March 19, 1860. 13

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Ray's Residence, and Peterboro',

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Bailey's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 22nd, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 27th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dummer Road, a **Paper Hand Box**, containing *three Shoes' Skin* and one *opened work Shoes Insole*. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

TO A FARMER!

For 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received and for Sale a large and well-assorted Stock of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

FARM FOR SALE.

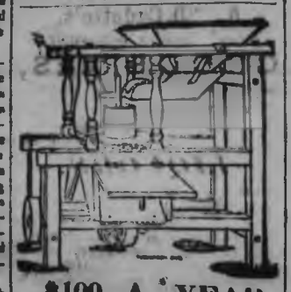
EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

120 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good frame House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND five cents saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "A. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

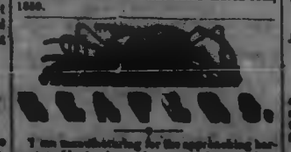
REFERENCES:

Mathew Melinden, Curran. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Post, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do R. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will call to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons purchasing upon this Patent, will be protected to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.



SEASONS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contract their reaping, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that my Reapers of Spring, Clearance of Fall, and Self-Raker, will be found to be the best in use. Those that have used them say so.

THRASHING MACHINES

ordinarily on hand, which I will sell at a reasonable price. Also huge power

STRAW CUTTERS,

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

Peterboro', March 15, 1860.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS received monthly by express, and for sale at T. McGrath's Book Store.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $4,267,600. Paid up Capital, $ 600,00

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson. | E. F. Whittemore, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Hon. Chamberlain, Esq.
J. B. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq. | A. M. Clarke, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. A. N. Caldwell. | Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £560,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Burton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.
Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Hoarey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibbs Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer
JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on any other business purposes; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by the liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with the success and general favor, in the several districts where it has operated, which it is still to deserve and which has enabled it to extend its business and influence throughout Canada.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and in whose custody your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES
IN THE VILLAGE OF GEORGETOWN,

THE House and Lot on Lake Street lately occupied by the subscriber, consisting of seven rooms, with dry cellar and good well of water. Rent moderate. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

WILLIAM BOYLE.

Georgetown, May 10th, 1860. 20

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:30, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fenerville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fenerville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Agent.

1st May, 1860. 18-6m

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	9.30 A.M.	.. 4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	9.39 "	.. 4.39 "
" Brahm's	9.49 "	.. 4.49 "
Arrive at Harwood	10 00 "	.. 5.00 "
Leave Harwood	10.15 "	.. 5 50 "
" Indian Village	10.45 "	.. 5.40 "
" Keene Station	10 55 "	.. 5 55 "
" Morgan's	11.05 "	.. 6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	11.30 "	.. 6.30 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M.	.. 4.00 P.M.
" Morgan's	9.25 "	.. 4.25 "
" Keene Station	9.35 "	.. 4.35 "
" Indian Village	9.45 "	.. 4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.15 "	.. 5.15 "
Leave Harwood	10.30 "	.. 5.30 "
" Braden's	10.50 "	.. 5.50 "
" Baltimore	11.10 "	.. 6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.30 "	.. 6.30 "

COVEST & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clanton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Bunham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Ross, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carre, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counter, at the
Head Office, Canada West,
TORONT .

Trustees and Boards of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross. | G. J. Goodhue, M.P.
John Crawford, Esq. | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Masterson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is pronged in this country.

The business of Insurance in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Examiner Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last year by some of the Company's operations has been TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF POUNDS, producing an OUR POUNDS, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Progress beyond in the extent of

Twenty Thousand Dollars!!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the Shareholders on this satisfactory result, which is the result of the Company's operations in the course of the year, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection which the Board has established it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted exclusively to the business of Insurance, nothing to speculate for a Life Risk [illegible]

All loss on its Canadian risks are adjusted to the [illegible]

[illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible] Insurance Company, [

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, Business Cards, &c., &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 27.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance—$2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion....50 27½
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 12
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Razors, Cutlery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. W. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
☞ Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now incle ded in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 36

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Spirits, and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

F. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
RESIDENCE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
Always on hand. Also the celebrated drink LIVINGSTON'S PALE ALE. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Tea Trays (Sheet of all sizes), Room Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Market, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hervey's Building, next door East of Thompson's Grocery, George St., Peterboro.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'.
THE public is invited upon the best accommodations and the most moderate charges. A share of patronage is solicited by the proprietor and will be cheerfully attended to.
18.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Razors, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR,
BLACKBURN,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S
Portrait Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvass or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞ Dark apparel takes the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.
Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. S., has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER Works in England and the United States.

☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Upholsterer,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to any the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street,

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Divan, Sideboard and other Tables, Dressing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Beds and Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses and Palliasses, Mats, Hair-Cloth, sheet and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory in Ebenezer Wesley with the most improved machinery for the above, for manufacturing coffins he can sell at the shortest notice at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS of ANY DESCRIPTION MADE to ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals on the shortest notice, at the

Poetry.

THE ARTISAN.

Ho, toilers in the quarry!
Ho, delvers in the mine!
Not brighter beams the glory,
In the light of truth benign,
Of proudest laurel shading
The noblest artist's brow,
Than the thorny crown of labor
Your swarthy foreheads know!

What though fame's gilded column,
Amid its vain parade,
Forget its firm foundation,
Your brawny arms have laid:
For all your humble efforts
Ye have in calm content
A recompense far richer
Than the highest praise hath lent.

Not yours, indeed, "the vision,
The faculty divine,"
To pierce the veil of nature,
And bid in beauty shine,
From out their sleep chaotic,
Those forms whose wondrous grace
Almost Heaven's power defying,
Demand in life a place.

But bear ye yet in patience
The burden of your ways—
To you the Great Hereafter
In treasures shall display;
Supernal beauty, hidden
From e'en a Raphael's ken,
To your ecstatic spirits
Shall be unfolded then.

ANNA G. HALE.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

I.—THE LEGEND OF THE JOCELYN HOUSE.

On the 17th of August, in the year 1655, the morning sun rising obliquely on the gables and roof-tops of Portsmouth, lighted up one of those strange spectacles not unusual in New England at that period.

A woman was to be burned for witchcraft.

Goodwife Walforde, who lived with her son Reuben, in a lonely, broken down cottage, on the skirts of the village, had been seen at various times, in divers places, to wring her hands and cry aloud, without any perceptible cause. The witchcraft superstition was then spreading like a pestilence over the country. Several persons possessed of devils, or cursed with unnatural or ungodly powers, had been executed at Salem; and as the woman Walforde had the doubtful reputation of telling fortunes, the cry of witchery flew like wildfire from mouth to mouth, and a thousand vagaries, sometimes coined out of nothing perhaps, passed current as truth. One woman declared that she had repeatedly seen Goodwife Walforde flying on a broom-stick over Piscataqua river in the mist; another had caught her talking to six brindled cats in a wood; and more than one had observed a peculiar maroon-colored smoke issuing from her nostrils.—So of course she was a witch.

The executive authorities took fire at these stories, the truth of which I do not doubt, and the old crone was brought before the Court of Assistants, and condemned to be publicly burnt, "according to ye righteous decision of ye Elders of ye church —all God-fearing men."

Just as the sun fell across the spire of the humble church, a bell commenced tolling with mournful dissonance; and groups of men and women, from different streets, moved thoughtfully toward the Court House, in front of which was an iron stake drive firmly into the ground. The crowd here assembled was composed of dismal-looking men with long pointed beards and sugar loaf hats; old men who seemed like children: and not a few of the gentler sex, arrayed in the voluminous gray hoods which, at that period, were worn by the lower classes.—Here and there, standing aloof from the common herd, were knots of the more wealthy and influential citizens with sombre impenetrable countenance. No one spoke save in half whispers, and a hum, as of innumerable bees, rose up from the multitude. This murmuring abruptly ceased as Reuben Walforde came rushing, like a man demented, into the court-yard.

"Daniel in your unholy purpose!" he cried, wringing his hands. "Are ye heathen, that ye would burn a harmless woman, in mid-day, here in New-England? Are ye men or beasts?"

"That's the witch's whelp," said a tall, straight-haired puritan to a man beside him.

"What d' ye say?" cried Reuben Walforde, turning to the speaker, fiercely.—"Shall I come there and strangle ye?"

He clutched the man's throat and shook him so stoutly that the Puritan's steeple-crowned hat flew some feet into the air and the by-standers laughed. At this moment, two persons on horseback joined the throng.

"The worshipful John Jocelyn!" passed from lip to lip.

Reuben Walforde released the terrified puritan, who fell like a dead weight against his friend. The worshipful John Jocelyn, my ancestor, who rode a little in advance of his son Arthur, pushed through the rabble, never drawing rein until he reached the disputants.

"Is it become thee, Reuben Walforde," he said severely, "to be quarrelling like a drunken Indian, on such a day as this.—Thou indeed best thank God," he added in a lower tone, "that the evil one hath not laid his hand on thee, as he hath on thy heathen mother."

"Go thy way, worshipful John Jocelyn," returned the young man, scornfully. "Is it becoming in a magistrate, or any member one, to taunt maids in so? Go thy way, before I am tempted to lay hands on thy person, and make thee bite the dust."

At this violent and rebellious speech, the crowd swayed to and fro. The brow of the magistrate threatened a storm; but the cloud passed by, and he said coldly:

"I know not, Reuben Walforde, if I have ever injured thee or thine. I see how thou art humbly thyself this day, and pity thee, for else I would have thee exhibited in the upright stone for twenty-four hours."

And the kind hearted John Jocelyn would have said on; but Walforde laid his powerful hand on the stone and brought

[illegible]

one who I never saw, the mother of thy son Arthur, yonder; but the other was as comely a maiden as there is in all New England. Her I loved; but thou didst win her from me, and she died. Is that an injury, worshipful sir? Is that trial of my mother thou hast shown thyself wonderfully officious, giving willing credence to all the ridiculous and unseemly lies of the village. Thy malice, thy fanaticism, or whatever it be, is her death, for the people look up to thee as a ruler."

"Verily, young man," returned the magistrate, gently, "thou are blasphemous to name thy God-stricken mother with that fair saint whom, on earth, we called Hepzibah. Of thy love for her who was Hepzibah Jocelyn, I know naught. As to thy mother, I acted as became a Christian and a magistrate, in the sight of Heaven. Let go the bridle, Reuben Walforde, for my presence must sanctify the ceremony about to take place. Even now the procession issueth from the prison-yard. Release thy hold, I warn thee!"

Reuben Walforde threw a hurried glance toward the train which uncoiled itself from the prison-door, like a slim ebony snake, and took a zig-zag course in the direction of the Court-House; then he gave a howl and sprang upon the worshipful John Jocelyn.

"Ho! good folk! Seize the madman!" cried John Jocelyn hastily; then he grew purple in the face, for the fingers at his throat had well nigh pressed out his life.

Arthur Jocelyn put spurs to the flanks of his mare, and struck Walford a blow over the head with the loaded butt of his riding-whip. The magistrate and his assailant were speedily separated. The former, after arranging his disordered neckerchief rode forward to the place of execution, and the latter was confined in the stocks, from which he was not free at sundown that day, by my ancestor's own order, for his imbrowned no enmity toward the unfortunate youth.

That Reuben had loved Hepzibah, was strange news to John Jocelyn. His persecution of Dame Walforde was actuated by nothing but a desire to burn out the evil spirit which had recently shown itself in all its cloven-footedness, in several neighboring towns, filling the whole community with direst consternation. That malignant souls walked the earth then, as now, who can doubt.

The death-cart, containing the witch, approached the iron stake. The shrieks and lamentations which came from Dame Walforde's toothless mouth, hung in the air for months afterward—lingered near lonely places on the river, and in the dismal September Woods. And sometimes in autumn in this nineteenth century, a voice of supplication and agony is heard in the wind and rain at night.

It could be told how the flames lapped the witch with thin, sharp, crimson tongues; how she broke away from the stake, and dashed through the crowd, like a fiend on fire; how they caught her and bound her to the stake again. But let these things pass. When the sun went down that day a heap of ashes was all that was left of Dame Walforde; from that time, no man in the village, save one, ever put eyes on Reuben Walforde.

In those days, the Old Jocelyn House—which has been so patched that not an original shingle or clapboard remains—stood a little back from the principal thoroughfare, in the shade of two gigantic elms. To-day a brick pavement runs by the modernized door-stoop. The curtained eaves, the gambrel roof, and the few quaint devices left over the windows, give one no idea of that magnificent piece of architecture as it appeared in its glory. From a sketch of the edifice taken in 1751, Master Miles Coverdale modelled his "House of the Seven Gables," of which "Wolfert's Roost," with its queer corners and cocked-hat quaintnesses, is an exaggerated geometrical echo.

The room with the bay-window looking toward the west, was John Jocelyn's study. His ponderous sword hung over the wide fireplace, with a steel carque and basbuck, battered and rusty—probably once the property of some Spanish *ambuitero* who had served under Cortes, or the gallant Pedro de Alvarado. On a venerable book-stand were some evangelical volumes which were brought over in the May-Flower. The chairs, and all the scanty furniture of the apartment, had an air of solemnity, in keeping with a full-length portrait of Sir Godfry Jocelyn, in a crimson coat, trimmed with gold lace, which frowned between the casements from a filigreed frame. In summer the damask roses looked in at the flow-window. In winter, a fire of huge hemlock logs simmered and sneezed with impish merriment, throwing a hundred red shadows on the walls, till the polished oak-panneling glittered like mirrors.

Here, since the death of his young wife, sat the worshipful magistrate alone, late at night, cogitating on his official duties, or writing to his kinsmen in England. Worthy gentleman and gallant knight, kind father and loyal friend! how dear is thy memory to me!

One night, or rather morning, for it was long after midnight, as Arthur Jocelyn approached the mansion, having passed the evening at the King George Inn, he saw the form of a man gliding stealthily away from under the window of his father's study.—Young Jocelyn, who had been drinking deeply of something besides the nut-brown ale, no fantasm in those times (the mere shade for 1?), paused in the middle of the cartlam to re-snatch his cap trolling, cried out,

"Hallo! Sir Shadow! Wait till I come up with thee. What art thee, a ghost? Then the foul fiend catch thee, and all graveyard-people who cannot sleep o' nights!"

The reply was a coarse laugh, which startled the echoes in the village street; that they babbled themselves to slumber again, and all was still like death.

On reaching the house, Arthur Jocelyn knocked with vigorous stoppage of the study. There he beheld a sight which drove the vapors of the wine from his brain.

John Jocelyn, with a sword-wound in his left temple, lay dead across the floor. The papers were scattered about the floor, as if a violent contest had taken place, the points of bloody fingers were on the [illegible]

and the blinds gaping wide open. Arthur took all in at a glance.

"Murdered!" he said hoarsely, and sank down beside the body.

The exclamation had hardly escaped him when he heard a slight rustling. In a second he was on his feet, sword in hand.—The sound proceeded from the portrait of Sir Godfrey Jocelyn, who impatiently disengaged himself from the cracked canvas, and stepped out of the frame. Arthur's sword, of its own will performed a military salute, the point dropping respectfully toward the floor.

"Arthur Jocelyn!" said Sir Godfrey, in a tone which seemed to echo in the family vault, "mine eyes have looked upon a most foul deed. Human nature could not endure it, and I have broken out of these vile oil colors with indignation. It is a sad fate that I, though dead, am forced through the agency of an impious painter to still behold the devilries of this world. I never saw such a sight—thy poor father, boy! By St. George, if my hilt had not tangled in my baldric, the same as it did at the battle of Geigengorre, I would have slain the clown Walforde myself!"

"Walforde! That witch's foal hath done this, then?"

"Even so," returned Sir Godfry, inscrutably. "Now listen: This cruel deed which had ended the existence of a righteous exemplary man, hath given thee a long lease of life. The Elders, Arthur, will hang thee for thy father's death; but be thou of good heart, for the end is not yet."

Arthur's head sunk in his bosom.

"When a hundred and seventy-five years had fled, thou shalt live again; thou shalt have the tricks and passions of the time; thou shalt wear the face and form of to-night, and woe then to the descendants of the Walfordes that shall cross thy path! Thou shalt sweep them from the earth, thou shalt utterly blot out the race—nay, not by violence, not even with thine own free will perhaps, for it will be an age of sophistry, and methaphysics, and words. Yet shalt thou lead them, directly or indirectly, to the death. And when the clock strikes twelve, two hundred years from the night, I will appear before thee, Arthur, though thou wert amongst the savages in Hindostan, and lead thee back to thy grave, where thou shalt slumber quietly for all time!"

Then the voice of Sir Godfry died away.

Arthur started with a shock, like one who wakens from a nightmare at the dead of night. The old portrait hung in the accustomed place, as flat and dim and dusty, as in the days of Arthur's childhood.

A wild, vibrating cry came from the windows of the Jocelyn House. The grim puritans turned in their beds. The beadle yawned, and the village undertaker, in his sleep, dug an imaginary grave.

"Help! help!" cried the voice.

"Help!" said the echoes, spitefully, retreating to the woods, and there in lonesome leafy depths, they repeated the cry.

Sick men heard it, and shuddered; and wakeful mothers held their babes closer to their arms. The town sentinels discharge their muskets; then myriads of lanterns twinkled in the dusky streets; the church bell began ringing; and armed men hurried here and there.

"Are the Indians upon us again?" asked one.

"No, but a murder hath been done in our midst—a fearful murder!"

When the good people found Arthur Jocelyn standing by the casement with a drawn sword in his hand, and saw the worshipful magistrate lying ghastly and pallid on the lounge, threatening brows were bent on the young man, and Suspicion pointed a black finger at him. And in due time the elders hung Arthur Jocelyn.

II.—IN A CELL.

To-night is the fatal night. When the brazen sentinel in the neighboring church tells out the mystic hour, and high up in the rain and the darkness, a slender finger, unseen save by One, points to the Cabalistic figures XII—I shall die. I, Paul Pyne, Inventor, Philosopher, Poet and Gentleman. My moments are numbered.

O bitterly, bitterly, has the prophecy been fulfilled! I am the pale, dark-eyed man whom the Elders hung two hundred years ago. Have I not hunted the Walfordes night and day, tirelessly? Have I not coiled around them like a snake and stung them silently? Is not Cecil dead—dead for love of me?

Hark! what was that?

Was it the wind? Was it the rain driven against the window-glass? Listen!—was it not a footstep on the stairs, the jingling of spurs, the clanking of a scabbard against the banister? It has halted outside the door, I can hear it breathe!—Now the blood leaps from my heart. Hush! the clock is striking—one—two—three! It is coming, coming! I see his face, the face of the dead, the wrinkled face of Godfrey Jocelyn. "I am not here—be still. Bury me, somebody! bury me deep, bury me, and write on thy tombstone,

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD!

The Printing Office has indeed proved a better college to many a boy, his graduated more useful and remunerative members of society, has brought more intellect out and turned it into practical, useful channels, confirmed more minds, suggested more active enlightened thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. A boy who commences such a school as the Printing Office will have his talents brought out; and if he is a sensible observer, experience in his profession will contribute more towards an education than can be obtained in almost any other manner.

The following should be read by every man who has neglected to take the best paper published in C. W.—Besides there a number of useful articles, who never to leave off both cold, I will the Examiner take, both for my own and family's sake! Husbands to be let hogs repent, and have the paper widely read.

REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT TO CARLYLE.

A correspondent of the New York *Independent* communicates to that paper some reminiscences of a visit to Carlyle, from which we take the following interesting extract.

He lives in Chelsea, on the banks of the muddy Thames—in what was once the environs of London, but like Chelsea in New York, the growing, greedy city has swallowed it up bodily, and now it is but a district of the metropolis. Turning into a quiet plebian street, I soon reached a two-story house, not so discolored with coal smoke as the dwellings in the older portions of the city. Entering the door I was met by his Scotch wife, (a lineal descendant of stout John Knox,) and conducted to the "garret" but such a garret! In the days of Johnson and Savage it would have been considered a sumptuous apartment for a quilldriver; and poor Oliver Goldsmith would have danced for joy over the ownership of so tidy and spacious a mansion. It was wonderfully well ordered, considering that there were "books to the ceiling, books on the walls, books on the tables, books upon books, books everywhere." A huge German volume lay open on the centre table, and over it bent the iron gray head of the philosopher. Starting up from his chair, he greeted me with a bluff heartiness, and in the rich brogue of western Scotland.

After a delightful chat over his study, Carlyle seized his hat and cane and proposed a walk towards Hyde Park, a quarter in which he had to meet an engagement presently. We sallied out into the air with loaded bituminous clouds from the old town, and Carlyle, brandishing his cane before, exclaimed, "How I like to mount a horse and push out in the teeth of the wind beyond the London coal smoke!" As we walked along, he ran on in a glorious strain of mirth and merriment, occasionally breaking into a loud laugh that might be heard across the street. I told him that I had just come from the land of Burns. This set him upon a glowing reminiscence of the Ayrshire bard; and he told me that when a little boy he used to creep over into the graveyard of Dumfries and find the poet's tomb, and sit and read the simple inscription by the hour. "There it was," said he "in the midst of poor artizans and labor-folk—there it was, that name, Robert Boorns—Robert Boorns." Carlyle repeated the name several times to himself with solemn reverence. And as he did so I could see the striking picture of the little former boy of Ecclefechan stealing up to the grave of poor Robin, the peasant bard, and there fill those deep gray eyes full with tears as he repeated to himself the "Cotter's Saturday Night," and joined in the poet's prayer, that he

For poor auld Scotland's sake
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a song at least.

At that Dumfries grave-side must have been kindled the inspiration which afterward produced through the pages of the Edinburgh *Review*, the noblest tribute ever paid to the memory of Burns.

HEROIC ACTION OF A NEWSBOY.

As the *Ocean Queen* on an excursion from Brooklyn to Bayside, was yesterday approaching the latter place, a lad, one of the deck hands, was in the act of throwing a line ashore, when he unfortunately fell overboard. There was no attempt made to save him; he had sunk twice and was going down the third time, when, as his fate seemed inevitable, he was rescued by a newsboy named Denis Galvin, one of the inmates of Newsboy's Lodging-house in Fulton street, who happened to be on board plying his vocation when the accident occurred. Without a thought of his own danger, he threw off his coat and shoes, and nobly jumped into the water, and was successful in the rescue. The passengers, in admiration, made up a collection of five dollars and twenty cents for the brave newsboy. The boy saved is the only support of his widowed mother.

DON'T STAND IN THE STREETS.

When boys get into the habit of lounging in the streets, especially on Sunday, they are in a bad way. We like to see boys hard at play and having a merry time, but lounging never comes to any good. An exchange paper says:—

"We have before referred to the groups of young men and boys who congregate at the corners of the streets on Sundays, smoking cigars and spitting tobacco juice, and insulting persons who may be passing by. No man or boy who considers himself respectable should ever be seen standing on the corners of streets on Sundays or on evenings, learning to be a loafer, if they are not already such. In all well regulated cities these crowds of idlers are forbidden, and the officers disperse them and arrest as vagabonds those who persist in the offence after being warned away. These fellows have no right to be lounging on the corners. One of them will take up as much room as a pork barrel, two of them will occupy as much of the side-walk as a cobby-horse or dry goods box.

THE RIGHT KIND OF BOYS.

A Maine paper tells a good story of two boys, age thirteen and the other eleven, who, on account of the sickness of their father, were left to work the farm. They thoroughly plowed and cross-plowed three acres of rather rough ground, which they then sowed, and then harrowed it three times over. They also assisted in clearing one acre of new land, which was sown with wheat. Having well organized that first week, they left it to take care of itself, gathered the stable with a manure hook, and brought in their wood, cooked each day, performed their other chores, and were busy [illegible] All these things were done. The produce of this crop would command in market $135 and they did a good deal of work on the farm besides. This shows what boys can do if they really set about it and make work of work, and play of play, not trying to do both at once.

SLACK ROPE PERFORMANCE BY A RAT.

Rats are somewhat proverbial for their natural instinct, which often manifests itself in expedients resorted to by them for self-preservation. We were witness of an instance of this a day or two since. Dick, our family cat, had caught a rat, and in its struggles for liberty and dear life the latter animal escaped up a post on which was stretched a clothes line. Out upon this the fugitive walked, *a la* Blondin and De Lave, till he had reached what he doubtless considered a safe distance from his pursuer, where he paused to await the issue, watching, with distended orbs, his enemy the cat. The latter, meanwhile, had lost no time in pursuing his prey, and having reached the top of the post, attempted to imitate his ratship in his slack-rope performance. But finding this impossible, he descended to the ground, and after pausing for a moment watching his prey he apparently became bewildered at the strange turn matters had taken, and returned to watch the hole from whence the rat had emerged. This was the rat's opportunity, and seizing upon it he descended to the ground and made good his escape.—*Newport (R. I.) News.*

A CAPITAL TRICK.

Here is a story we have just heard. A young man (a brother to "Sly Boots," perhaps, for, like her, he enjoyed a good joke) was studying in college. One afternoon he walked out with one of his instructors, and they chanced to see an old pair of shoes lying by the side of a path which appeared to belong to a poor man at work close by. "Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we hide these shoes and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them." "I can think of a better trick than that," said his instructor.—"You are rich, and suppose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each shoe and then we will hide." The young man did so. The poor man finished his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise when he stooped down to take out a pebble, as he supposed, from the toe, and found it to be a hard dollar, and then his perplexity and astonishment, when he found still another in the other shoe. His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered about a fervent thanksgiving, in which he thanked a kind Providence for sending some unknown hand to save from perishing his sick wife and helpless children without bread. Do you wonder the young man stood in his boiling place deeply affected, and his eyes filled with tears? Young friends and you "Miss Sly Boots," when you want to enjoy real fun, real pleasure, at witnessing the perplexity of others, see if you cannot in some way imitate the student. Such tricks are worth performing.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

Not many years since, says Fraser's Magazine, "certain miners, working far underground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit 40 years before. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected—an agent prepared in the laboratory of nature—had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it up to the surface, and for a while, till it crumbled away through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay there the image of a fine sturdy young man. No convulsion had passed over his face in death; the features were tranquil; the hair was black as jet. No one recognized the face—a generation had grown up since the day on which the miner went down his shaft for the last time. But a tottering old woman, who had hurried from her cottage at hearing the news, came up, and she knew again the face which through all these years she had never forgot. The poor miner was to have been her husband the day after that on which he died. They were rough people, of course, who were looking on; a liberal education and refined feelings are not deemed essential to the man whose work it is to get up coals, or even tin; but there were no dry eyes there when the grey-headed old pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse, poured out to its deaf ear many words of endearment not used for forty years. It was a touching contrast—the one so old, the other so young. They had both been young long years ago; but time had gone on with the living and stood still with the dead."

BLASPHEMY AND IMPRECATION.—We mentioned, a day or two since, a case of condign punishment upon a man while in the act of blaspheming his Maker. The Baltimore *Clipper*, of Friday, mentions the following case, which is even more remarkable:—"We heard yesterday, from an entirely authentary and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty as justification of a falsehood. We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons residing in the south-western section of the city. It appears that, a few days since, the aunt of a young girl about eighteen years of age accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass before his eyes, and in the course of five minutes she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impurity continued that she had called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood."

Never fear a man who threatens you without figures; the silent enemy is the most [illegible]

Odds and Ends.

A young lady who gazes intently into a looking-glass, is herself a looking-lass.

Sailors usually spin their yarns at sea and reel them at home.

You look as though you were humble yourself,' as the frog said to the fop who stood beside a donkey.

You know mock modesty as you know mock turtle—from its being the produce of a calf's head.

No two things differ more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one.

After a marriage in Connaught the other day the bride took the priest aside and whispered most mysteriously "Won't you take it out in 'taties?"

Resolutions taken without thought, bring disasters without remedy.

When his cousin, Charlotte Dunne was married Jones said—"It was Dunne before it was begun, Dunne while it was doing and it was not Dunne when it was done."

We know a poor fellow who takes the palm of his wife in their quarrels. She slaps his face.

The last place to which we would look for the milk of human kindness would be in the pale of civilization.

It is supposed by learned Theologians—such as Petrus Cametor—that Adam entered the garden of Eden in the Spring.—However that may be it is certain he came out in the *Fall*.

The name Florence Nightingale admits of the following fitting anagram—"Flit on, cheering angel."

A sour fellow says he always looks under the marriage head for the sour of the coast.

The sun is a bright body, but the gentle moon when she steps in between him and the earth, takes the shine out of it.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

A little boy asked the razor-strop man if he could sharpen his appetite? The razor strop man at once strapped him so severely that the urchin cut off.

Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hoped that her path may be *flowery* and that she might never be *thrashed* by her husband.

A—"The person who has raised a cobbage head has done more good than all the metaphysicians in the world." B—"Then your mother ought to have the premium."

What is the first thing some young ladies look for in church?—The *hims!*

It is no uncommon thing that hot words produce a coolness.

A policy of insurance is often rendered void by impolicy.

To-morrow is the day on which lazy people work and fools reform.

It is very well for little children to be lambs but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

A drunken man fell from a building down east, and was instantly killed. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Died for want of the Maine law."

Dora, what did you do with that tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning.'

'Please, marm, I baked the griddle cakes with it.'

'You did, I thought you had wasted it.'

At a recent meeting of one of the Cemetery Companies the Chairman gravely stated that he had great pleasure in announcing to the meeting the gratifying fact that the burials in the Cemetery for the past year were double the number of those of the year preceding.

Contentment is to the mind what a frame is to a cucumber—it trains it and lifting it even from a dung-hill.

A good way to light some towns would be to set fire to their editors.

A sour-faced wife fills the tavern. Contest is the mother of good digestion.

A coquette is a rose-bush from which each young beau plucks a leaf and the thorns are left for the husband.

A Dutchman having a friend hung in this country wrote to the friends of the deceased that after addressing a large meeting of citizens, the scaffold on which he stood gave way, owing to which he fell and broke his neck.

Why is the letter h like a good hot fire? Because it makes oil boil.

Cultivate true sentiments, and good manners will suggest themselves.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

A modern tourist calls the Niagara River the "Pride of Rivers." That pride certainly has a tremendous fall.

A man was charged with stealing a piece of cloth when the lawyer put in a plea that the individual charged with stealing it could not see it for it was an invisible green.

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES.—For the gout, toast and water; hooping-cough, ipecacuanha; bile, exercise; blue-devils, employment; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; toothache, pluck it out; debts, retrenchment; love, matrimony.

A lady, on mercy bent, was making a visit to the Penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper, who was showing her about, said to him in an under tone:

"Dear me! the most vicious looking woman I ever saw in my life! What are they put here for?"

"They are here?" he replied, "because I am here; they are my wife and daughters, madam."

Madam escaped as fast as possible.

Poverty is only contemptible when it is felt to be so. Doubtless the best way to make our poverty respectable is to make never to feel it is an evil.

THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT IN TORONTO.

The *Globe* of Thursday contains a full report of the examination which took place before Mr. Gamet. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant the dismissal for strong doubts of criminality still remain. It is strange that no clue could be got as to the whereabouts of the girl Kenney. Altogether the case remains as unsatisfactory as at the beginning. The following is the evidence, and the reader can draw his own conclusions.

Mr. Ogle R. Gowan appeared to answer the charge of committing a criminal assault on a girl named Janet Stocks, aged 12 years. Mr. Dempsey appeared to watch the case for the Crown; Mr. D. McMichael in support of the prosecution; and Mr George Boomer for the defence. The court was crowded.

In reply to a question from the Police Magistrate as to whether the girl Kenny and her father were in court.

Sergeant Major Ferris said—Yesterday (Wednesday) I called at Kenny's house and was told by Mrs. Kenny that her daughter had left for Ireland the morning before. She said she had gone to order a mourning.

Constable McMichael said—I served a summons to attend the Police Court on William Kenny on the night of Monday. I handed the summons to Mrs. Kenny, who told me she would never be compelled to prosecute Mr. Gowan. She said they had never made a voluntary statement against Mr. Gowan, and what they had said they had been forced to say. She also informed me that Mr. McGowan was not the right man, and that the person who hurt her child had left the city.

Mr. A. D. McDougall, attorney, was called by Mr. McMichael and said—I appear here on behalf of Kenny, whose wife is in court. I can't tell where Mr. Kenny now is. I saw him fishing on one of the wharves a couple of days ago. I spoke to Alice Kenny on Sunday, but I cannot tell whether I have seen her since. I do not know where she is at present. I heard she had gone to several places. The last time I saw the child she was playing up at her father's house, but I cannot say anything about her. I cannot tell whether the mother brought down the child to my house or not. On Sunday I asked the mother where the child was. I have never asked her since.

Mr. Dempsey interfered and said that he considered that Mr McMichael was taking up the time of the court in asking useless questions.

The Magistrate ruled that Mr. McMichael was asking proper questions.

Witness resumed—I know nothing about the child, and know nothing about her going away from Toronto, nor where she went to. I don't want to criminate myself. I had nothing to do with the removal of the girl from Toronto, and knew nothing about her removal. I will not say that I heard any conversation in my presence as to getting the child removed.

Jane Stocks recalled—I am the mother of Janet Stocks. There were proposals made to me relative to the removal of my child. I was asked to allow her to go to the country along with Alice Kenny. Mrs. McCord made the offer, and said she would give me $4, and afterwards $5, to allow her to go. She said she would take charge of both children. This occurred on Monday or Tuesday last. I did not consent to let my child go.

To Mr. Boomer—Mrs. McCord called on me several times. Mr. McDougal called with her on one occasion, but I am not aware she mentioned the matter in his presence. We had a long conversation and Mrs. McCord said it would hide a deal of disgrace if I could send the child away and "quash" the matter. She offered me $5. Mrs. McCord is frequently about the Kennys'. I was told to go down to Police Magistrate's office by Sergeant-Major Ferris. He came and asked me if there was anything the matter with my child, and told me to go to the Doctor's with the girl. He said it was through the Kennys he heard about the matter. I called the girl out and Sergeant-Major Ferris asked the child when she was at Ogle R. Gowan's, and she told him. I afterwards called at the magistrate's office and lodged the information.

Catherine Kenny, mother of Alice Kenny, said—My husband took my child out a-fishing on the morning of Tuesday, and they have never come back since that time. He said she was too young to bring into Court, and that she had been going with that girl, (meaning Stocks) who had a bad character. My husband went fishing after breakfast on Tuesday. He took no trunks with him. I am not afraid that he is drowned. He is in the habit of going on the spree now and then. He has been absent several days fishing. He is a pensioner, and works as a laborer. He has not work'd for some time. No one has called to inform me where he and the child has gone to. No one recommended me to send the child away. I was aware he came down to the Police Magistrate and lodged the information. I told my husband that I would not take £100 and go against any man in a case like the. Mr. McDougall has been up at our house about the child; he sent up a cab for her on Tuesday. I have not been talking to him about the child to-day. He did not speak to me at all to-day. No one ever offered me money to take the child away. My husband was not so fierce about the prosecution when he heard about the old man who lived at Mr. Clark's; then he went away. I never said the child had gone to Ireland.

To Mr. Boomer—When my husband took the child out to fish, he said she was too young to take into Court. The man alluded to at Mr. Clark's was the Mayor's gardener.

Mr. McMichael reviewed the evidence, and contended that there were good grounds for sending the case for trial.

Lettia McCord, called by the Magistrate, said—I am a widow, and occasionally live at Mr. Kenny's house. When I went to Kenny's a few days ago, I saw there was something the matter with Alice Kenny, and then I asked her mother what was wrong. A woman who lived at Mrs. Clark's came over to the house, and also said there was something the matter with little Alice. We questioned the girl, and she admitted there was something wrong with her. We asked her with whom she had been, and she at first denied all about it. On the questions being repeated, she said pa had got the disease from Janet Stocks. We took her to a doctor, and he told us what was the matter. To make sure we went to another, and he said the same thing as the first. She said she had been playing with Janet Stocks and caught the disease. I said she had been in company with some boys, but she denied it.—Her mother asked her if Mr. Gowan had ever molested her, but she replied "no." This occurred on last Tuesday, before the information was laid. I said you have been making free with Mr. Gowan. She said that he had kissed her, stroked her on the head, and called her a pretty little girl, and that he had given her a York shilling. What she went to the doctor's, she told a different story, and said that she had got the disease from Mr. Gowan. I came down to the Police Magistrate's room along with Alice Kenny and her father to lodge the information. I do not think that she has been telling the truth.

The Magistrate stated that he had instructed Dr. Nicoll to examine the girl, and that he had observed something the matter with the girl. Dr. Nicoll had given him the perusal of a book in which it was stated that girls were liable to a disease similar to that with which it was said the girl was affected and that it was difficult to distinguish the one from the other.

Witness resumed—We first took the girl to Dr. Howson's, and there I think she named Mr. Gowan for the first time. The Doctor asked her another question, and she said "with Mr. Gowan." She had before denied that she had been at Mr. Gowan's. I cannot tell where Kenny has gone to. I saw him take up a fishing rod and walk off with the child. I told Mr. McDougall to-day that I had not heard from Kenny. I told Alice Kenny when she left Mr. Garnett's room that she lied. If you want any more information you had better hunt up Mr. Kenny and get it from him. I will answer no more questions.

The Magistrate—You must sit in a proper manner, or I will be under the necessity of sending you to gaol, that you may learn how to behave yourself.

To Mr. Boomer—I offered $5 to Mrs. Kenny to allow her to take the girl out of town, as I did not wish to be called into Court. I had no previous conversation with Mr. Gowan. I never offered Mrs. Kenny anything. I saw a person named Nicholl a few days ago, and he spoke disrespectfully of Mr Gowan to me.

Mr. Gowan said it was a conspiracy from beginning to end, and he considered Sergeant-Major Ferris to be at the bottom of it.

Sergeant-Major Ferris wished to make a statement in explanation.

Mr. Gowan and Mr. Boomer both objected.

The Magistrate said he felt that Sergeant-Major Ferris had only done his duty in the matter. He (the Magistrate) was aware of all the circumstances of the case, and he was strongly of opinion that Mr. Ferris had not exceeded his duty. As the defendant and his counsel had both objected, he thought he could not allow Mr. Ferris to make any statement.

Mr. Gowan then went over the evidence at some length, and said that no reliance could be placed on the testimony of the girl Stocks, who has contradicted herself on many material points. He pointed out that no one could enter his house by the door in question without being seen by a member of his family. He denied most emphatically that he had anything to do with the girl Kenny being removed from the city.

The Magistrate, after being absent a short time in consultation with the County Attorney, said that the evidence which had been given to-day did not alter the opinion he had previously expressed, that no jury would convict on the evidence which had been adduced. It was his duty to hear all the evidence before giving his decision, and now having heard it all he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing left for him but to dismiss the case. He was obliged to adopt this course as he felt certain no jury would convict on such evidence. He had given Sergeant-Major Ferris orders to bring the girl Kelly into Court, and he certainly must say that he thought at first when he heard she had left the city, that the defendant had something to do with her leaving. This was the inference he drew at first, but he was now of opinion that Mr. Gowan had not had any hand in it. In fact he did not know if it would not have helped the defence had she been in court, as from all he had heard she was likely to contradict some material points in the evidence of the girl Stocks. He then reviewed Janet Stocks' evidence and that of the others, and dismissed the case.

The County Attorney said he concurred in the decision of His Worship.

Mr. Gowan then withdrew and the court adjourned.

THE ROSE BANQUET.

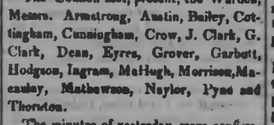
The proceedings at the Rose dinner, we have already remarked, were of a very agreeable character, and it is to be presumed the explanations were completely satisfactory to all present. Mr. Rose rather astutely eschewed the responsibility for the location of the Seat of Government at Ottawa, as the collorary to the action of the administration prior to the reception into it. Constitutionally speaking, we apprehend he is in precisely the same position as are his colleagues, and the merit or the demerit of it must share with them. Mr. Sicotte felt this when he resigned rather than carry out so preposterous a decision.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, we conceive, took the strictly constitutional view when he stated in commercial language that the company present in their demonstration in favor of Mr Rose "*endorsed* the Ministry," as did Mr. Rose in joining the ministry become *solidaire* for their prior acts. There is one point we should like to have seen Mr. Macdonald's explanations upon; we allude to his celebrated speech at the Kingston election, in which he had boasted of the manner in which he had bamboozled Montreal on the very Seat of Government question. Neither did he nor Mr. Rose explain what we think neither of them could have denied, the positive assertions made at the last election, that the Government were then aware that the decision of her Majesty had actually been given in favor of Ottawa.

Macdonald's prophecy that when his party should "go back to their constituents again, they would be sustained by a large majority in Upper Canada," may pass for what it is worth. It scarcely quadrates with facts open to every one's observation. In the first place, if they are, and have been so popular on his pretexts, how comes it that Mr. Cayley was rejected in Huron, and had to take refuge in Renfrew; that Mr. Spence was rejected by his constituency, and after wandering in vain in search of another to take him up had to betake himself to the chairs shades of a Custom House Collectorship; and that Mr. Morrison after two defeats,—and we have not how many rejections of the dandiature,—had also to retreat into a Registrarship, whence he has emerged into a full blown Solicitor Generalship, which alone has him fitted for nearly nine months—in defiance of the principles of Responsible Government—without a seat in Parliament, owing to the sheer impossibility of getting one? Verily if these be tokens of popularity in a Ministry, the people of Upper Canada have an odd way of demonstrating their feelings;—somewhat akin to that portrayed in Canning's *Anti-Jacobin* of the Irishman, "who lookens as they go, and for their pains get pothed." His declaration of the Ministry's possessing the confidence of Upper Canada after multiple rally meetings with the first Seat of the Government of the Province during last session, and the most flattering speculation on which no difference of opinion existed between the two sides of the House, although a majority of the Upper Canadian representatives, whether Ministerial or Opposition, voted and spoke in favor of the whole Province; whether its application was confined to Upper Canada. We imagine Mr. Macdonald will receive through the length and breadth of Upper Canada—and not merely from the present opposition—a decided contradiction to this his assertion at the Montreal Dinner of Upper Canadian satisfaction at things as they are.—*Transcript.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Property—James Ritchie.
Notice—Henry Best.
Information Wanted—Wm. Lock.
Wanted Immediately—X. Y. Z.
Notice—Auction Sale.
Notice—Patrick Cleary.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 5th, 1860.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 26th June, 1860.

The Council met. Present, the Warden, Messrs. Grover, Hodgins, Garbett, Dean, Clark, Mathewson, McHugh, Cunningham, Crow, Ingram, Fyne, Armstrong and Austin.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Warden addressed the Council, congratulating them upon the state of the Finances of the Counties, calling attention to the condition of the County roads, and suggesting that the overseers be required to make annual returns; stating that the printing of the Council had been given by tender to Mr. Waite of Lindsay; that he had received from the secretary of the Prison Inspector a memoranda, stating the views of the board with reference to improvements in the prisons; pointing out the importance of the work of equalization of the rolls which would devolve upon the Council at the present session, and calling attention to the great decrease in personal property in some of the townships; and directing the Council to a presentment of the Grand Jury with reference to the state of the Court Room.

A large number of petitions and other papers were referred to the different Committees.

Some conversation occurred as to the returns from the Sheriff for land sales, and a motion referring the subject to the Finance Committee was passed.

Wednesday, 27th June, 1860.

The Council met, present, the Warden, Messrs. Armstrong, Austin, Bailey, Cottingham, Cunningham, Crow, J. Clark, G. Clark, Dean, Eyres, Grover, Garbutt, Hodgson, Ingram, McHugh, Morrison, Macauley, Mathewson, Naylor, Fyne and Thornton.

The minutes of yesterday were confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Dean, a memorial to the Governor General was ordered to be prepared, praying him to cause stone monuments to be erected in certain surveys in Smith.

On motion of Mr. Dean, a proposal that the Council do furnish two boards with rules and regulations on them to be put up on the Burnt and Gull River Bridges' County Road was referred to Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hodgson, a committee was appointed to examine certain alleged irregularities connected with the drawing of moneys for roads in Mariposa, by the late Reeve of that township, Mr. McLaughlan.

The motion passed at the last session of the Council for making certain deductions for the non-resident land tax due by Messrs Street and Widder, was objected to by Mr. Crow, and a motion was passed referring the subject to the Finance committees.

On motion of Mr. Garbutt two boards were ordered to be erected on Lakefield bridge according to statute.

Certain petitions were referred to Committees.

A By-law to separate the Township of Carden from Eldon was, on motion of Mr. Morrison, read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McHugh, the Road and Bridge Committee were instructed to recommend a small appropriation for Roads and Bridges, to be raised by direct taxation.

The following applications for assistance on roads and bridges were referred to the Road and Bridge Committee:—

Mr. Austin, for notices against fast driving on Burnt River and Gull River bridges;

Mr Thurston, assistance to build a bridge at Bobcaygeon;

Mr Naylor, $50 for boundary between Bexley and Laxton;

Mr Cottingham, $200 for boundary between Verulam and Emily, on leading road to Bobcaygeon;

Mr Bailey, $200 for boundary between Emily, Smith and Ennismore;

Mr Cottingham $200 for boundary between Cavan and Emily, leading to Beath's Mills;

Mr Crow, $200 for boundary between Dummer and Asphodel, for a bridge across the Otne, and to drain a swamp at Shearers;

Mr Mathewson, $200 for boundary between Dummer and Asphodel opposite 11th and 12th concessions;

Mr Mathewson, $100 to open boundary between Belmont and Dummer;

Mr Grover, assistance on boundary between Asphodel and Otonabee.

Thursday, June 28, 1860.

Council met. Minutes read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr Ingram, seconded by Mr Armstrong, the application of the Reeve of Asphodel for the sum of $50 to be expended on the Boundary line between the village of Auburnham and the township of Otonabee was referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Moved by Mr Ingram, seconded by Mr Armstrong,—That the report of Mr John Reid, P.L.S., relative to the construction of a Bridge across the Otonabee river at Walker's Landing, and all the papers connected therewith, be laid before the Committee on Streets and Bridges.—Carried.

The Wards.—By advertisement it will be seen that Mr. H. Best has opened a place of business. Those for the sale of Tea, Java and Imperial Wares. Give him a call!

Thos. Kittle be Path master from the 1d and to the 18th lot on said road, and that the same be referred to the Streets and Bridges Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Cottingham, seconded by Mr Grover,—That a Committee of this Council be appointed to draft an address to His Excellency the Governor General expressing the congratulation of this Council at the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conveying the satisfaction which the inhabitants of these Counties would feel if His Royal Highness should be able to visit these Counties, and asking where the Prince would be prepared to receive an address from the Warden of these Counties.—*Carried.*

Messrs. Grover, Morrison, McHugh and Cottingham were then appointed a committee to adopt the said memorial.

The Council then adjourned.

Friday, June 29, 1860.

Council met, one absent—John Bailey.

Moved by Mr Naylor seconded by Mr Pyne,—That the sum of $60 be appropriated for the purpose of assisting to build a lock-up at Fenelon Falls, and that this motion be referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.—*Carried.*

The Clerk of the Council was instructed to notify Mr James Harvey to remove his fence from the boundary line between the Town of Peterboro and the Township of Smith.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Macauley, seconded by Mr McHugh,—That, as upon much of the population of Lindsay suffers very materially from the inconvenience of not having a Bridge across the Scugog River at the termination of Lindsay street in the town of Lindsay, that this Council will be pleased to grant the sum of $500 for that purpose, and that this motion be referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Mathewson, seconded by Mr Crow,—That a sum of money be granted for the improvement of the Marmora road in the Township of Belmont, and that the same be referred to committee on Streets and Bridges.—*Carried.*

The following resolution was divided of 18 against 9, was carried:—*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this Council any attempt to force separation upon the ratepayers of Victoria, by special act of the Legislature, against their wishes so unequivocally expressed, would be most unjust and ought by every means to be resisted.

A copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the members for Peterborough and Victoria, previous to the next session of Parliament, with the request that they would resist any further legislation in the direction of separation than is already enacted.

Moved by Mr. Crow, seconded by Mr. George Clarke,—That the sum of $60 be granted to assist the Townships of Dowro and Dummer to build a lock-up house at Warsaw, and that the same be referred to Finance Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Austin,—That the sum of $60 be granted to assist in building a lock-up at Bobcaygeon, and that the same be referred to Committee on Finance and Assessment.—*Carried.*

A By-law for the preservation of public morals was read a first, second and third time and passed, the 31st rule being temporarily suspended for that purpose.

Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Dean,—That the Clerk be instructed to cause 400 copies of the By-law, for the preservation of the public morals to be printed.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

Saturday, June 30, 1860.

Council met. Minutes read and confirmed.

The Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the intended visit of the Prince of Wales, was read a first and second time.

Moved by Mr. Eyres, seconded by Mr. Cottingham,—That no monies be raised or spent for or on account of Roads and Bridges this year, except by direct vote of this Council.

Yeas.—Messrs. Cottingham, Grover, Austin, Armstrong, Bailey, Eyres, Morrison, John Clarke, Dean, Hodgson, Garbutt and Ingram.

Nays.—Messrs. McHugh, Crow, Fyne, G. Clarke, Thurston, Cunningham, Naylor, McCauley, and Mathewson.

The memorial to his Excellency, the Governor General on the subject of the Prince's visit was read a third time.

The report of the committee on the Warden's address was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr Armstrong, seconded by Mr Ingram,—That Esq. Reynolds be appointed to take care of the bridge connecting Peterboro' and Ashburnham, and that he shall bring up any person riding or driving across said bridge at a faster rate than a walk, before a justice of the Peace, and that fines attached thereto shall be a remuneration for his services.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Grover, seconded by Mr Crow,—That the sum of £250 be granted for building a bridge over the river on the boundary line between Asphodel and Dummer, and that the money be expended by the Reeves of the adjoining municipalities, and that the account be charged to the Corporation of Peterboro'.—*Carried.*

A By-law enacting that the salary of the Clerk and Treasurer of the County shall be fixed at the sum of $1,200 from and after the first day of July next, and that 15 cents per mile be allowed Councillors as mileage, instead of 10 cents as formerly, together with $1 75 per diem, was read a first, second, and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr Mathewson, seconded by Mr Crow,—That the sum of $100 be granted to assist the municipality of Belmont and Methuen, to build a bridge across the River Otne, and that the sum be granted to the Corporation of Peterboro', and included in the next money by-law.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Mathewson, seconded by Mr Garbutt,—That the Treasurer be instructed to take legal steps against the Sheriff, to enforce the payment of moneys due the different municipalities (with interest) of those United Counties, arising from the sale of wild lands.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

Arrest Insult to Injury.—The big ship has arrived in New York, and the metropolitans are of course making a great ado about their so latest rebellion thousands were flocking from every quarter to see the leviathan. The New York *Herald* tauntingly invites the Portlanders living in Gotham to witness the eighth wonder of the world. Such an insult must be keenly felt by our sea-faring neighbors, after the shameful attempt they were just to on the strength of the greatness that the vessel would make Portland her port of destiny. The Portland people have the sympathy of more than the people of the State of Maine in their misfortune.

The Wards.—By advertisement it will be seen that Mr. H. Best has opened a place of business. Those for the sale of Tea, Java and Imperial Wares. Give him a call!

Out the Track.—The accident train on the Cobourg road on Tuesday ran off the track after proceeding a short distance.—No injuries sustained.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

A subscriber to the Montreal *Witness* admiring the stand taken by that journal on the University Question, and observing the disposition of some Wesleyans to withdraw their support from that paper, proposes for as many Wesleyan subscribers as the publisher may have lost owing to the measure he is willing to subscribe for an equal number of copies, the same to be sent to such missionaries, ministers and schoolteachers—not being already subscribers—as may send their names desiring the paper. That man has a big heart and a sound mind.

The following extract from a correspondence to the same paper points the untruth to the assertion that the Wesleyans are "to a man united" on the Ryersonian scheme of pillage:

"Allow me as one of your oldest subscribers and a Methodist also, to congratulate you on the noble and manly stand you have taken on the College Question. You exactly speak my views; and after carefully considering the matter I cannot come to any other conclusion than, should the demand be granted, it will everything but a blessing to the future of Canada.

The New Comet.—The comet whose appearance in the north-west we noticed in our last is supposed to be approaching the earth with extraordinary rapidity. Prof. Bond, of Cambridge, writes concerning it as follows:

"A fine comet has suddenly came in view in the North-west, near the horizon, and on the verge of the evening twilight. It was first seen at 9 p. m., of the 21st, at the Observatory of Harvard College, showing itself at a low altitude, in a narrow opening of the clouds, and was immediately detected by Mr. H. P. Tuttle, whose special duty is to keep watch for such objects. For nearly two years past his vigilance has been almost fruitless, only two faint comets having been discovered at the Observatory since the appearance of the magnificent one of 1858. The present one promises well; its nucleus is as bright as a star of the 4th magnitude; well concentrated, and has appended to it a narrow tail, but little curved and rising vertically from the horizon, like a faint streamer of the Aurora. Astronomers will wait with interests for the determination of the elements of this comet. Three nights observation will be needed before the future path and appearance can be predicted."

Cricket.

A match was played between the Clubs of Lindsay and Peterboro on Saturday last. The result was a decided victory for Peterboro.

On Monday a match was played between the Junior Clubs of Cobourg and Peterboro. The following is the score:

PETERBOROUGH.

FIRST INNINGS.

J. Mitchell b. Jellet, c. Jellet	2
G. Crone, (not out)	28
R. Irwin, b. Scott, c. Cayley	7
W. Brown, (run out)	2
J. Crone, b. Jellet, c. Dumble	2
J. Haggart, b. Jellet, c. Cayley	0
D. Arnott, b. Jellet	2
R. Purser, b. Dainty	2
T. Sawers, b. Dainty	0
C. Mitchell, b. Dainty	1
R. Stutt, b. Scott	2
Byes	27
Leg Byes	1
Wides	27
Total	103

SECOND INNINGS.

J. Mitchell, b. Dainty	0
G. Crone, b. Dainty	0
R. Irwin, b. Dainty, c. Cayley	10
W. Brown, b. Dainty, c. Perry	0
J. Crone, b. Jellet, c. Farmer	2
J. Haggart, b. Dainty	13
D. Arnott, b. Dainty	3
R. Purser, (st. Perry)	2
J. Sawers, b. Dainty, c. Farmer	0
C. Mitchell, (not out)	1
R. Stutt, b. Dainty, c. Perry	3
Byes	6
Leg Byes	1
Wides	8
Total	49
Total of both innings	152

COBOURG.

FIRST INNINGS.

Dumble, b. Brown	4
Perry, b. Purser, c. Kingdon	13
Boggs, b. Purser	4
Cayley, b. Brown	3
Jellet, b. Purser	5
Dainty, b. Purser, c. Brown	0
Scott, (not out)	11
Lloyd, (run out)	0
Farmer, b. Brown	1
Boulton, b. Purser, c. Mitchell	0
Boswell, (run out)	0
Byes	4
Leg Byes	0
Wides	1
No Balls	1
Total	47

SECOND INNING.

Dumble, b. Purser	3
Perry, b. Brown	2
Boggs, b. Purser	15
Cayley, b. Brown	0
Jellet, b. Brown	0
Dainty, b. Purser	14
Scott, b. Purser	0
Lloyd, b. Brown	4
Farmer, (run out)	7
Boulton, b. Brown	2
Boswell, (not out)	1
Byes	5
Leg Byes	0
Wides	0
Total	51
Total for Cobourg	98
Difference in favor of Peterborough	54

Yesterday a match came off between the Cobourg and the Peterboro Clubs. Cobourg carried the day, having 9 wickets to go down when Peterboro threw up the sponge.

The Bank of Montreal has established a rule that each of its officers is to take fourteen day's holidays in the year. This reflects much honor upon the Directors, and they will do well to imitate this example.

☞ In another column we publish the evidence in the case of Ogle R. Gowan, vs. the girl Kenny. Our readers after a careful examination of the evidence, may make up their minds as to the innocence or guilt of the accused. For our own part we are sorry that the case has come to so unsatisfactory a termination. Mr. Gowan, although released by the magistrate, cannot be held guiltless: if the charge was a conspiracy, means were within his reach to bring the parties to justice, if Mr. Gowan has been a party to the escape of the girl no further proof of his guilt is needed.

—The Victoria *Herald* announces that they are about to commence to raise a subscription for Garibaldi in Lindsay, and prides itself on the honor that will thus be conferred on the Queen county, in setting an example in this respect to the rest of Canada.

—A little boy, about two years old, the youngest child of Mr. Peter Marshall, of Lindsay, was terribly scalded on Friday morning by falling backwards into a pail of boiling water that had been poured off some potatoes. We are told that the child has since died of his injuries.

Regatta.—We understand that arrangement are being made for a great Regatta to come off on the Little Lake early next month. We are told that it is intended to be ahead of anything ever held on our favorite water, and that there will be races and prizes for all kinds of craft. Squires C. Perry and John Reid have been delegated to attend to the "preliminaries," a duty which we are bound they will discharge with satisfaction.

We to-day insert a letter from a person who in a fashion of his own comments on the observations of "Ubique," as to the river and its kindly utility. The writer in a particularly straightforward style exhibits his uppermost thoughts and their parentage (as is so frequently the case,) is discernable in the immediacy of asperities touching matters where his particular or individual interests are rooted. We make no doubt he understands what engrosses his attention fully as we do the duties engaging us, but we venture to remind him that while his views seem to be concentrated upon very important—perhaps to him paramount—points, other matters quite as onerous to others may claim the attention of persons not just as deeply versed or interested in the advantages or new-legs as Mr. Stubshot.

The *Review* made a great fuss about the Mayor in the Police court. He headed his article in grandiloquent style: "Something new under the Sun!" Next week following he moderated it down to "Much ado about nothing." And last week he was shut up altogether. Another exemplification of the weakness of the official organ.—Whatever official, in whatever way, misconducts himself in his office; if he belongs to the right breed of dogs, which the Mayor does not, out comes Tom *Review* barking like a mastiff, but immediately that his antagonist appears, he flies like a deer. Thanks to the good sense of the electors in having put "the right man in the right place," the present Mayor stands in no need of the *Review's quasi* support, neither need he fear his condemnation.

The *Review* repeats that the Mayor wrote for and controls the *Examiner*. The *Review* makes this assertion with the recklessness he makes all his assertions, caring nothing whether or not they are true. There is one thing we would ask the *Review* to do; it is to point out any one item that has appeared in our columns in praise of the Mayor, where that public has not been endorsed by public opinion. We know that his honor the County Judge associated with his counsel the editorials which lately appeared in the *Review*, supporting himself and attacking the Mayor, yet that did not concern us much; we cared nothing who it was that was making a fool of the judge, whether himself or the ordinary editor. All that we were concerned about was that justice be done between both parties. And that has been arrived at to the satisfaction of all, Tom *Review* included!

It is understood the *Great Eastern* will visit Portland before leaving for England.

Communications.

☞ Essay on Agriculture on fourth page.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Peterboro', July 4, 1860.

Sir,—A correspondent of yours who signs with some sort of an Indian name, —although his own may be Humphrey or Monro Dobbin,—in your last number speaks about some advantages belonging to the River here, but says nothing about the manufactories it would put in life if they were on it. He speaks about health and I suppose drainage, with which questions I have little time to waste, seeing that my residence is full a gun shot from the river at any point, and stands on as pretty a hillock as any man need wish to build on. As for my own bodily health, I would not fear to suffer, if, instead of living where I do, I was squatting in a frog pond, health being, as I take it, a sort of natural gift, like dispositions; both of which, I can safely say, with myself are first rate. If the latter I speak of had something about the Factories or Mills now upon the river, or that are likely to be upon it, I would have felt myself interested in his remarks, but he has not; and, moreover, he has said nothing about the timber they can cut; while I think them up and at work can tackle all over to the good. This is a subject of more interest to me than all the grand leads or desires in the Province. Is he able to say I am wrong or right in that belief. If he can I will thank him.

I am, Sir,
Very obediently yours,
THOMAS STUBSHOT.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

Mr. Editor:—I request to inform you that the Peterborough Gentlemen have met with a grievous defeat at the hands of the Cobourg Club, the more so as I believe it is the first time they have been conquered on their own ground. I shall endeavour to give our Cobourg friends in the gratefull victory they have obtained—having nine wickets to go down when Peterboro threw up the bat; I trust however our Club may be victorious in the return match. The playing of Mr Wm. Wrighton deserves the highest praise as he carried his bat all through the second innings of the Peterboro club. Many attribute the defeat to the absence of one of the best players and most enthusiastic members which our Club boast of. I refer to Marcius Clementi, Esq., whose unavoidable absence on the day of the match is much to be regretted.

Yours very truly,
Victor Theobold Humbug Snob.

Peterboro, July 4, 1860.

For the Examiner.

AND FOR AGE THY TEARS PRAY KEEP.

Hoary age once graveyard wandering,
Quelled in spirit, bent of years,
And with penury contending
Saw a young boy bathed in tears.

"Time said he boy, time's upmanning
"My moment it I must close,
"While to thee my child's on coming,
"Better knowledge of real woes.

"Mark me! to this hour of weeping,
"Wistful thou wilt yet avert,
"And when woe is on thee heaping,
"Wish again a boy thou wert."

Onward time rolled, and at three-score,
Miseries—one gray beset—
Woes, while though the heart may be sore,
Tears forbid the eye to wet.

"Ha, old man!" said he, "thy warning
"Truly now is verified;
"Would it were but childhood's morning
"And as boy again I cried."

"Of life's darkning sequel fearful,
"Gladly would I me restored,
"Days when soothings were as tearful,
"Some kind tongue would me afford."

"Child," said he, in turn addressing,
Such whom he saw near him weep,
"Think thy woe just now a blessing;
"And for age thy tears pray keep."

J. H. C.

For the Examiner.

THE GASPE FREE PORT.

Gaspe Basin, L. C., July 2, 1860.

Upon leaving Peterboro' for Portland, last autumn, I felt it to be due to your past kindness, dear Editor, to promise you an occasional letter for the *Examiner*; and I now beg leave to renew the assurance from this place.

You are aware that on giving Portland the preference over this part of our friendly Province, I had not anticipated the establishment of a free port at Gaspe. It is true I long entertained a very decided partiality for this place, and that only the absence of all adequate means of communication for the convenience of persons either in search of "settlement," or the improvement of health, kept me back.

Accordingly, upon hearing in Portland of the magnificent schema of a free port here, I at once resolved upon abandoning my friends and prospects, such as they were, in that American city and resuming my place under the British Flag.

Perhaps there are comparatively very few persons in all our united provinces thoroughly conversant either with the character of this place, or with the rapid results of a most extensive and important nature anticipated from this free port.

But it is not likely long to be the case; for there are already, and at this very moment here, no less than four Upper Canadian members of Parliament and other gentlemen of equal respectability and influence in Canada West, in pursuit of large tracts of land and water privileges, and the like, with the view of encouraging a very extensive "settlement" of the country. I purposely omit the names.

They have completed their prospecting perambulations, and apparently with satisfaction to themselves; but as there may be just enough of the spirit of monopoly about their views, we are not likely to hear their opinions before having secured the necessary proprietary rights from the Government to warrant them in wasting their time, their money, their attention, or their influential patronage on this favoured locality.

We are not distressed, however, at their silence, notwithstanding our desire to see only a "fair field, and no favor" to all comers, as we deliberate above all things the settlement of the country.

It is possible that the Government may, by giving a proprietary interest of some inappreciative sort to a company, be enabled to consult better the interests in question, than by keeping the country open as heretofore to all comers. Still, it is a hazardous experiment and one which, in view of the fascinating inducements held out to settlers and to others by our free port, may prove rather disastrous than otherwise to this part of the country.

The peninsula of Gaspe, formed by the Bay de Chaleur on the one side, which divides it from New Brunswick, and by the River St. Lawrence on the other, is traversed longitudinally by a series of lofty hills, between which are deep-bed valleys or what can be made such by the hand of industry, and all of them rejoicing in noble rivers.

But owing to the difficulty hitherto, of reaching these Gaspe valleys, and to the attention of those already settled along the coast, being chiefly given to fishing during the summer, there neither was the want nor the wish for improving them. The custom-house, which has long obtained here on the part of Merchant Princes, who are mainly if not altogether natives of Jersey, of coming in their own freighted Brigs and Brigantines, together with "all hands," in the spring to their Gaspe establishments, and returning them in the "fall," has not been without an analogous habit to some extent, amongst persons coming on a like business from the Lower St. Lawrence and Quebec. But now at last, when the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick have by their true liberality set on foot a few weekly steamers which make the circuit of our coasts and call everywhere, there must very soon be an end to this state of things. Indeed, there is already an end to it, as we observe in the establishment of a free port, and in the known designs of the Government in favour of the early opening up of the country by means of good roads for the conveyance of settlers.

I shall continue this letter, next week, perhaps, and shall then speak of the extensive construction operations expected from this free port,—the consequent inducements to commercial men and even to labouring men for such long here; and finally the peculiarly picturesque features of Gaspe Bay, as a delightful and healthy place of summer resort for families and others needing a healthy invigorating relaxation from brain or other labour, or relief for a weak and digestive system, hygienic movements, or the like.

Yours truly,
Dr. P. E. McKeon.

Prince of Wales.

Note.—Perhaps I ought to tell your readers that we have the very best authority for saying that the Prince of Wales will be here about the 6th of August, perhaps in this Basin where the Governor General is to meet him before moving up the St. Lawrence for Quebec and Montreal. And in anticipation of a rush of invalids and others, I can say that all about this Bay and Basin there are excellent dwellings, wherein they might be entertained. Hereafter, all the world will know this for themselves.

A steamer leaves Quebec for this place every Monday morning, and the cabin fare is $12. Her sunday calls down the St. Lawrence makes her trip one of peculiar pleasure: she arrives here on Wednesday morning.

Any person needing private lodgings along the coast can write to me, pre-paid. They would do well to bring a few articles of luxury or convenience with them. The steamers will carry down fresh meat, if ordered weekly from Quebec.—Fresh fish, eggs, butter and milk, &c., may be had on the spot. Of course if the demand warrants it, fresh meats will be found also, in the place.

P. E. McK.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN AT NEW YORK.

The Excitement in the City.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

During the morning while we were waiting for flood tide, the passengers on board amused themselves in packing up to go ashore, and in dispatching hasty notes to friends in the city, or telegrams to distant relatives, announcing their safe arrival in the big ship. About noon the steamtug "Yankee," with Messrs Grinnell & Minturn, the consignees, and a select company on board, reached the "Great Eastern" and her passengers came on board, where they were most hospitably received by Capt. Hall.

At 2 o'clock, the tide serving, the monster ship once more got under way, and under the manipulations of Pilot Murphy, smoothly glided into Gravesend Bay through the Hook and into port. By the time she had fairly got under way there was a huge fleet of steam and sail craft of all descriptions around her, the thousands of people on their decks cheering, shouting, and shaking their hands in the most enthusiastic manner. Compliments were as warmly returned from the decks of the Great Eastern.

The movements of the vessel in the various channel at the Hook were as easy and graceful, and she answered her helm as readily, as to excite the warmest commendation from every one. The trip to the city was one long ovation, in which thousands of the most enthusiastic people participated.

Her engines were worked at a speed of about 8 revolutions for the paddles, and 36 for the screw—about two-thirds of their speed—when entering the port. Her firing was

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

FATHER POINT, June 20.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived here at 12.30, from Liverpool on the 20th; Londonderry 21st. Passengers—55 cabin, and 165 steerage. She saw no field of ice. The *Edinburgh* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *Anglo-Saxon*.

Napoleon arrived at Baden on the 5th and took up his residence at Villa Stephanie. Shortly after his arrival he was visited by the Prince Regent of Prussia, who remained three-quarters of an hour. The papers assert that the interview was most cordial. The following day all the sovereigns attended a grand *dejeuner* at the Grand Duke's palace, and in the evening dined in the same place.

On the 17th a conference was held at the residence of the King of Bavaria and was attended by four Kings, viz:—Bavary, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, and by the Grand Dukes of Hesse, Darmstadt, and Nassau. Before dinner the Emperor presented the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to the King of Hanover. In the evening there was an assembly at the Villa of the Duchess of Hamilton. At this assembly the Emperor took leave of the Sovereigns and departed for Strasbourg. The Emperor repaired to the German Sovereigns parties somewhere without alluding to the interior or the exterior policy of German or Italian questions. He asserted that the communications between Berlin and Vienna represents the interview at Baden as a most auspicious event and as a token of general pacification of Germany and Europe.

An official Prussian *Gazette* says it was the desire of the Emperor to express in most obliging terms his pleasure to meet the Prince Regent as German call and give him the proof of his peaceful sentiments.

A Congress of the German Princes, at Baden, is another auspicious event which proves that the questions of national independance and greatness the North and South of Germany are inseparably linked.

LONDONDERRY, June 21.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, called to adopt resolutions for increasing the capital, the President announced that it had been decided that the proposal should stand over till the result of the first voyage is known.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the motion for an adjournment *sine die*.

The *Opinions National* has received a second warning for the publication of Victor Hugo's speech.

Advices from Syria state that thirty-six villages had been burned on Mount Lebanon.

The Turkish Government had sent some forces in order to put a stop to the attack of the Druses on that locality.

At Sidi, four war, the Turkish soldiers are said to have supported the Druses, and to have participated in the massacre of Christians.

GAGLIARI, Wednesday.—Medicie, with 3,000 volunteers, arrived at Palermo. Important desertions from the Neapolitan army has taken place.

BADEN, Wednesday evening.—According to reliable information the final conference between the Prince Regent and the German Sovereigns has brought about a decisive agreement on those questions which refer to the relations of Germany with foreign countries.

PARIS, June 21.—At a council of Ministers under the presidency of the Emperor, M. Thouvenel visited at greater length which the French Government was about to address to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, in order to demand their recognition of the new settlement of the French frontiers. In concluding he distinctly says that the Tuileries will not consent to any lessening of territory in favor of Switzerland.

The *Constitutional* refuses to give its opinion on the pamphlet entitled "Prussia in 1860," owing to its official inspiration.

ROME.—According to official intelligence advanced from Naples to the Holy Father, no infraction of the public order had yet taken place in Calabria.

All commerce in Sicily have presented an address requesting annexation to Piedmont.

The evacuation of Palermo continues, 1,000 more dead bodies had been discovered in the ruins.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour dull, but steady. Wheat dull, prices easier—red 10s 6d to 11s; white 11s to 12s 9d.—Corn very dull; sales of mixed 30s; yellow 29s 6d; white 34s to 35s. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 57s to 57s 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Ashes dull, pots 29s. Cassels 32½ to 33½ for account ex-dividend.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat dull, and buyers demand a reduction. Sugar firm. Coffee and Tea, small inquiry and prices weak.

BY THE ADRIATIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CONTINENT.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The Church Paris abolition bill was thrown out of the House of Lords by a great majority.

£12,000,000 railway obligations are to be introduced this month.

The Emperor returned to Paris on the 19th.

The German Princes were unanimous at the preliminary Conference on questions referring to the relations of Foreign Powers.

Hanover repented peaceful sentiments at the conference with the Prince Regent of Prussia, which was most cordial.

He did not allude to the question of the Customs policy or to the Italian question.

Switzerland protests against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

Two steamers captured by the Neapolitans, the Cagliari Sardinian and American Arab. They destroyed 23 steamers and two sailing vessels in transport, containing spoils, and 600 armed passengers, who were made prisoners. Everything was conveyed to Gaeta.

The Sardinian Ministry demanded restitution.

The English Ambassador supported the demand.

The representatives of Piedmontese people in Sicily, in conference.

The conversation of the Sicilian Parliament, according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected, for the session of next year the present Sicilian system is formed that rights of the Sardinian and the crown of Sicily as the kingdom of Sardinia, unite themselves.

TURIN, June 17th—26. The road and the Marquis de Azeglio have presented to the Senate the Emperor of the Piedmontese cede the Emperor. It is stated that the Emperor in reply to the Sardinian said, "Sire, under any I could have prompted, and doubt have been happy to accept the cede of territory, but circumstances prevented me from doing so for the present."

General Cavaignac and deputation Troops to the Neapolitan Frontier. It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion on the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any Power. This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to be Pope.

A letter from Naples of the 12th, mentions under great reserve, the rumor that 2,000 Garibaldians, supposed to be commanded by Col. Medici, had landed at Catanzaro in Calabria. It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan Government had sent General Nunziati there *ex altar ego*.

Other letters from Naples say that Gen. Pianetti, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government had declared any intervention.

A council of the Royal Family was summoned for the 12th to deliberate. A political demonstration was expected on the 13th. Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the Bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 18th estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4,000.

Seven persons, found pludering, had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription in behalf of the war. The Archbishop and all the noble families in Sicily had subscribed.

PALERMO, June 10th.—A decree of Garibaldi's fixes the 10th of July for the levy of the men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania.

It is officially stated that Austria would be able in a fortnight to bring into the field 600,000 men.

MADRID, June 18th.—The Senate has unanimously refused to receive the manifesto of Don Juan.

THE NEW WAR IN CHINA.

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune*)

Hong Kong, April 23 1860.

When the last mail left it was currently reported that the ultimatum sent in for the Emperor of China had been refused.

It seemed hardly possible that such should be the case, for nothing had been demanded which had not been granted by the Treaty made last year at Tien-tsin. For once, however, report has proved correct. The ultimatum was refused, and insultingly refused; why or wherefore, nobody knows.—Probably the concurrence in a Treaty was merely a ruse on the part of the Chinese to get the British force out of the Peiho, and gain time to fortify that approach more strongly.

Nothing seems left now but a determined attack, which shall reverberate through the whole province and be felt at Pekin itself.

Already nearly the whole allied force has congregated, and preparations are rapidly going on for a speedy departure hence to the seat of war. This harbor swarms with vessels of war and huge transports. Troops are still pouring in, and it is evident that a larger force than has been anticipated is destined for the coming strife. Probably 20,000 European troops alone are here or nearly here, besides the native troops from India, who will muster 10,000 strong, among whom are two squadrons of the famous Sikh Cavalry. Two batteries of Armstrong guns are now encamped on the opposite side of the harbour, each of six pieces, and fearfully destructive little things they are. The programme is well understood by Mr's certain point; beyond that all is uncertain.—The transports, with troops, stores, &c., are to rendezvous in a flea bay on the West side of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, about 200 miles from the mouth of the Peiho. The gunboats, on very sufficient landing force, will storm and destroy the formidable forts which worked such destruction upon the fleet last year, and then proceeded to remove the obstructions in the river. This being done the whole force is to advance upon Tien-tsin, and hold that city. It is supposed that when the Emperor finds all his preparations useless, and is aware that the outside barbarians are at Tien-tsin again, he will change his tone, and desire to negotiate. It seems hardly possible that an advance upon Pekin can be made this year if it can be made at all by the present force. It is well known that immense preparations are completed, so that not only the whole length of the approach to Tien-Tsin, but also the whole way thence to Pekin, is fortified in a most formidable manner. It is equally certain that the whole force of the Empire is concentrated in that locality, and it seems a dubious matter for 30,000 troops to advance in a strange country against more than 300,000 of the best soldiers of China. Of course there are many reports as to the nature of the country through which the attacking force must pass but none are as yet reliable. It is said that without much labor, by cutting through the banks of the canals, it is in the power of the Chinese to flood the whole country. This would be of little consequence if it be done simply to obstruct the advance of the Allies, but a most serious thing if by such means the advancing troops be cut off from supplies or impeded in a retreat. The prevailing opinion here is, that we are entering upon a long, desultory, impracticable war, the end of which it is impossible to foresee. When it comes to actual fighting, the Chinese will be beaten in every encounter—it will not be a battle, but slaughter. Yet all the discipline and efficiency in the world cannot overcome swamps and mud, and when men are up to their necks in the latter, a ridiculous is no better than a coolie.

Nevertheless, if eagerness and determination are any promise of success, we have these qualities wonderfully developed in every arm of service.

The only fear expressed by those who are to carry on the attack is that, by the coming out of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros (the former plenipotentiaries,) some compromise will be attempted, the only result of which will be to make matters worse.—Things have gone too far for temporizing. Either a crushing blow must be struck, or all the late demands must be withdrawn, and this fact is as true of our own relations with China as it is of those of England and France.

Never before has so formidable a French fleet appeared on these waters, and its presence is looked upon with uneasiness. Our streets are full of Zouaves—quiet enough, it is true, but remember vicious looking fellows all. It's a nice thing to see strange uniforms in such abundance, and somehow does not seem exactly the thing. There is a look of cordiality, a look of regarding the outside barbarians as friends, which is remarkable, and though the French will doubtless prove most efficient auxiliaries in the fight, still I know there are very few English officers who would not gladly dispense with their assistance, even the gilt they should have to fight single-handed, and with double odds against them.

Blushing's partially lifted here at the [illegible] seems like to night. The General Commanding and deputation [illegible]

ALLEGED PRIVATE POLICY OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND.

From the London Leader.

The much talked of letter from the Prince Regent of Prussia to the Prince Consort of England, a copy of which has somehow been surreptitiously obtained by the French Emperor, whose acts and motives it unceremoniously dealt with, is only another proof, though certainly a startling one, of the extent to which a system of foreign and domestic policies is carried on in the highest quarters, for which the responsible Ministers of the Crown are not held responsible. It is, of course, very convenient for noblemen and gentlemen occupying parliamentary stations to be able to skirt in this way constitutional accountability—but it is a very bad thing for the country that they should be suffered to do so; for it is in fact, the establishment of a secret, capricious, and arbitrary influence in the most vital affairs of the nation—an influence which no great or patriotic Minister would tolerate for an hour. At home, we have the favorites and minions of the Court daily thwarting the policy of the administration, not only with impunity, but with ostentatious punishment and reward. Lord Aberdeen votes against Ministers on questions of moment, yet he retains his place as Prince Albert's Groom of the Stole. Lord Grey ringleads the Opposition to the ministerial measure of Reform; and his brother, Sir Charles Grey, not only retains his place as confidential private Secretary to the Prince Consort, but the colonelcy of the 3rd Regiment of Foot is conferred upon him—as disgusting a job as ever was perpetrated in the worst of times.

Lord Normanby's exploits need no recapitulation; but his brother is retained in his place as Private Secretary to the Queen and every opportunity is seized on for ostentatiously marking the social favor in which he and his fellow-confidant in the secret correspondence of the Palace, are held. Lord Clarendon, not satisfied with having a brother and brother-in-law in the Cabinet, hopes by compliance with the whispered wishes of the Court, to wriggle himself back into Downing street once more; so he refuses to vote with the Government on the Paper Duty, and, matters not being as yet quite right for his return to power, his younger brother is translated from the See of Carlisle—to which he was only elevated the other day—to the fat field of Durham, which ranks next to London in the statistics of Episcopacy. And so throughout every branch of administrative patronage, the friends of the people, the favorites of the nation, and those who have deserved well of the country, are compelled to stand by, while the obsequant tools of irresponsible authority are everywhere encouraged and rewarded. All this is bad enough, but it is at least known and obvious; and if people are mean enough to submit meekly to its continuance they have but themselves to blame. It is otherwise with regard to foreign affairs.

Public diplomacy as conducted in our time is hard enough to bear; Heaven knows; but manifold as are its blunders and its jobs, it is nothing when compared with the private diplomacy of completting palaces and conspiring dynasties. This is the old resource of monarchical reaction, and a most formidable one it is. It is not enough that the Royal houses of England and Prussia should be doubly united by ties of marriage, as they are said to be most likely to be; it is not enough that on every public and legitimate occasion national respect is shown by the national authorities in this country for all that Prussia loves to honor, while in return similar consideration is shown by Prussian statesmen and politicians for all that we most love and reverence in England. Nothing will do but an illegitimate intermeddling, by means of a clandestine correspondence between certain high personages themselves,—and a precious mess they seem likely to make of it. Even in the interchange of sympathetic fears and hatreds regarding their imperial neighbor, whom they despise as a parvenu even more than they detest him as an apprehended aggressor, they do not seem to know how to avoid being overlooked or overheard.—There is no doubt, something sinister and shabby in the system of *espionage* which put Napoleon III. in possession of the intercepted letter. But is there nothing to be deprecated or despised in the system which keeps us elaborate and ostentatious pretensions of friendships with a neighboring Court, while interchanging secretly, vows of destruction and epithets of personal abuse? The alleged demand for explanations by the French Ambassador at Berlin has been conducted in a semi-official way, and for aught we know or care there may have been no foundation to this portion of the story. But the existence of the letter from the Prince Regent to the Prince Consort in which the Imperial ally of both is spoken of as a brigand, has not and cannot be denied; and the Minister, whether Prussian or English, who affects to look on unconcerned, will one day have much to answer for.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

THREE MEN KILLED.

From the New York Daily News.

June 21.—Three men named George Rawcliffe, Thomas Granger, and Henry W. Hall, were run over and killed by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday afternoon at Peekskill.—Hall and Granger were fighting on the track, when Rawcliffe attempted to separate them. They worked in a brickyard near Peekskill. The engineer and firemen are exonerated from blame. Rawcliffe was an Englishman, aged 22, Granger an American, aged 28, and Hall an American aged 35. The Coroner was notified.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

As the down express passed Berrytown yesterday afternoon on the Hudson Railroad, a man was found laying dead upon the track with his neck broken. He had probably either fell or jumped from the train as it passed that village. He is unknown.—He had the appearance of a foreigner, and was about 45 years of age.

—The King of Sardinia has sent as a present to the Emperor of the French, for the Prince imperial, eight beautiful small Shetland horses. They all had housings of scarlet, with a gold band round the edge, and the cipher of the Emperor at the corners.

—As a gentleman a headnurse, was walking along St. Patrick street, Ottawa, on Tuesday night last, whether he had been in search of his pilot, five men armed with bludgeons sallied out of a tavern, and without saying a word fatted him to the ground, and beat him as he lay there. At last one of them looked at him and said, "By golly, we've lambs' the wrong man."

INVENT OR FIGHT.—It is stated that an aggregate of fifty thousand seven hundred and seventy bushels of strawberries and cherries have been shipped from Cleveland during the three months of June, from five stations, to say nothing of the grocery and [illegible] which [illegible]

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Kingston *British Whig* makes the following truthful remarks on the present law of imprisonment for debt. As it now stands the law is a disgrace to a civilized people. The following is the case our contemporary alludes to:—

CANADIAN DEBTORS.—On the 13th inst., an old man named James Adams, confined in the Berlin jail for contempt of Court, hanged himself in his cell. He had been confined in jail four months. He was 66 years of age, and a native of Scotland.

The above terrible case of oppression is one more lamentable instance of the cruelty of the Canadian law as exercised towards unfortunate debtors. The "contempt of Court spoken of was the inability to obey an order to pay money which he had not to pay; for which he was sentenced to the most horrible imprisonment, deprived of liberty, fresh air, exercise, and the means to earn the bread for his family! No wonder the poor man hanged himself! In England how different! There the unfortunate is never sent to jail, unless dishonest and then he dwells in a clean place, allowed to see his friends at all proper hours, permitted to be in the open air all day, and every facility given him to carry on his trade, and earn a little money. What a folly for Canada to call itself a free country, when it treats its debtors so cruelly.

THE POPE'S IRISH RECRUITS COMPLAINING.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that a batch of Irish volunteers reached a place about three miles from Vienna on 26th May, on their way to join the Pope's army; but they were loud in their complaints of the treatment they had received, being half starved after having quitted Belgium. They expressed a strong wish to return to Ireland. They appear to have been engaged by the editor of the Dublin *Nation*.——The *Wanderer* of Vienna publishes a letter from Ancona, dated the 6th inst., which says, "The Irish yesterday had a fight among themselves, and wounded some of the gendarmes who interfered to separate them. The delegate has hitherto treated the Irish like princes, and their pretensions are in consequence unbounded. Every soldier insists upon having his own room, table, &c. It is feared after all that the Pontifical government will be under the necessity of requesting the Irish to go home again."

MACHINE FOR SKINNING EELS.—The latest novelty in the way of invention is a machine for skinning eels. Such a machine has actually been invented and patented, by Adam Enright, of Jerusalem, Long Island. The *Scientific American* says it "has been practically tested, and is found to perform the work in a manner much more expeditious and preferable than when done in the ordinary way, the flesh not being bruised and discolored as is usually the case."

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, July 5th, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c
Flour ₱ brl.	6	00	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush.	1	25	@	1 26
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	1	05	@	1 10
Oats "	0	26	@	0 28
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0	15	@	0 20
Pork ₱ brl.	12	00	@	14 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	5	00	@	5 50
Butter ₱ lb.		10	@	12½
Wool	0	27	@	0 30

VALUABLE PROPERTY! For Sale,

THREE HOUSES

Situate opposite Mr. Fergusson's, and near Mr. Boyd's, in the Town of Peterboro'. As the subscriber is about leaving for the old Country, they will be sold CHEAP. Terms of payment to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES RITCHIE.

Peterboro', June 20th, 1860. 27

NOTICE.

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding Townships that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON AND JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

JOBBING, PLUMBING, BELL-HANGING, Pump-setting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Sales-room in Exchange Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. S. Hamlin.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

NOTICE.

STOLEN OR STRAYED! from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 2nd inst.,

A GRAY HORSE,

with a halter on him. Any person giving information as to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded by applying to

PATRICK CLEARY,
Lot No. 6, 4th Con. Dummer.

Dummer, July 5th, 1860. 27

Information Wanted.

MY WIFE, Elizabeth Lock, left my house on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th June, and has stated the most diligent search over since. She was in a state of melancholy or insanity, and apparently very weak, timid, and afraid of strangers. Also in state of mind, left barefoot, bareface, all clothes but shift, and a petticoat and one cap, and shoulder hands.

Any information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

WM. LOCK.
Burnham P. O.,
Seymour, Northumberland.

☞ Newspapers east of Toronto, to Kingston will confer a favor by copying.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SUITABLE PERSON for Collecting Accounts, &c., to whom a liberal percentage will be allowed.

Address

H. T. E.,
Examiner Office,
Peterborough, C. W.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE

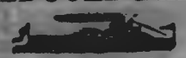
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT [illegible] on the 4th AUGUST next, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

By order of the Executors,

Peterboro', July 5th, 1860.

REDUCED FARE



THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA"

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock, M., every day for Bobcaygeon and Lindsay, and returning will leave Lindsay at 6 o'clock, a. m., every morning for Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 11½ o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon and back 75 Cents. To Lindsay and back $1.50.

CAPT. CHURCH.

THE STAGE

Will leave Peterborough at 10.30 a. m., every morning to connect with the steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 3 o'clock p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 50 Cents. For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 27th, 1860. 26

Book-binding!

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for

BINDING AND RULING

every description of work. Old books re-bound and numbers of new publications handsomely bound and lettered. ☞ Prices exceedingly liberal.

J. RENFREW,
Agent for Port Hope Book-bindery.

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

The whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting room, or dwelling house.

Rent $10 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

HANOVER GAVE $40,000 FOR THE Venus of Titian,

An engraving of which, superbly tinted in oil and a true copy of the original, in outline, expression and coloring, we are now publishing at

Two Dollars,

including with every impression

A handsome present for a Lady or Gentleman.

Of the specified retail value of from $3 to $3.

Ten Thousand Copies

For this splendid picture have already been received, and we expect to sell within the present year 100,000 Copies. Titian's Reclining Venus is immeasurably superior in beauty and delicacy of finish, and all the attributes of womanly grace and loveliness, to any other picture of the Female form ever painted by ancient or modern, and this fascinating engraving is pronounced by those who have seen the

VENUS of the DRESDEN Gallery,

a WONDERFUL Copy. There is nothing coarse, prurient or provocative in the picture.—It is simply, to use the words of Shakespeare, in Richard III. the "DIVINEST PERFECTION OF A WOMAN." "Such a flesh," says a distinguished artist "I never saw before in an Engraving; it might have come from the palette of Titian himself, it is so real, so warm, so transparent." A liberal discount to agents and the trade. All country orders for the pictures must enclose $2.50—the two Dollars being for the Venus, and the twenty-five cents for postage on the same and on the accompanying present.—Address

DAYTON & CO.,
145 Nassau Street,
New York.

16

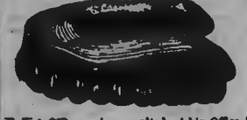
DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST.

Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the Examiner office.

OFFICE



MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 26

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

WILL be at KEENE on Tuesday July 10th 1860, for *FOUR DAYS*, prepared to perform all operations in the profession with skill and success.

Please call early as my stay is limited to four days.

ROOMS at DRUMMOND'S HOTEL.

June 20th, 1860. 26

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey to alter the following roads in the said Township of Smith viz:—

The road leading across the west part of lot No. 1, west of the Commissioner Road, and the road between lot No. 24 and 25 in the 8th Concession.

Notice is hereby given that the said Council intend to pass a By-law for closing the above mentioned roads, at the TOWN HALL, on the

22nd DAY OF JULY NEXT,

when all parties interested will be heard.

By order,

CHRIS. BURTON,
Township Clerk.

Smith, June 18th, 1860. 26

Situation Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLER

Of long experience in Flour and Oatmeal Milling is desirous of obtaining a situation. He is willing to work three months on trial, if a good permanent situation. TESTIMONIALS of character and ability from some of the leading Mill owners in the country furnished if necessary.

Address "MILLER,"
Examiner Office,
Peterboro, C. W.

Peterboro, June 13th, 1860. 24

☞ Toronto Globe will please copy 1 month and send account to the office of this paper.

LAWYER'S BLANKS

Of every description printed to order and for sale at this office. Also, Conveyancer and Landlord's Warrants, &c., &c., printed with correctness, and on reasonable terms.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills!

THESE invaluable medicines is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Weariness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases consequent by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 60 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 36 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor, Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro', and druggists in Millbrook.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1822, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro, O. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Flesbreum and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Northrop, Lyman & Co., Newcastle, C. W. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. O. Britton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of seasonable

DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

which have been selected with great care, in the CHEAPEST MARKETS, and will be offered at a very *small advance* on cost. *INSPECTION INVITED.*

JOHN THOMSON.

Peterboro', April 11th 1860. 16

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement they have extended to him since he commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY of

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japanned Wares.

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, the greatest is guaranteed.

HENRY BURGESS.

Peterboro', May 17, 1860.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

HENRY BURGESS.

Peterborough, May 17, 1860. 22

Save Your Money!

REMEMBER THE FACT

THAT what you gain by purchasing from the Subscriber when you want the BEST ARTICLES for your money

GROCERIES WINES OR LIQUORS,

IS SO MUCH SAVED.

☞ ONE TRIAL will convince you of this. ☞ Remember the address—Cluff & Co.'s old stand, Hunter Street.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, February, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Camerons.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. & D. Cadotte's,

Burnham's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

including

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE, &c.

LIQUORS,

such as

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WHISKEY, ALE, PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS,

ALL of the above will be sold very cheap for cash.

☞ The subscribers having removed their stock to the new and commodious store in Burnham's Block, next door to Osborne House, are enabled to keep on hand a much larger supply than in their former establishment.

☞ Call and inspect for yourselves.

A. & D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860. 23

CONFECTIONERY AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY PASTRY, &c.,

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fulfil punctually all orders with which I may be favored for Fruit Cake, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 5, 1860. 23

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has purchased business in the old stand of Mr. W. H. Ware, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Domestic and Ornamental Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

Parties supplied to Customers at their Residences every Sunday.

☞ Parties wishing to engage the Saloon for Balls, Suppers, &c., can do so on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

THE FIRST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 2s 3d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Hyson, Souchong, and Oolong, 3s. to 3s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s 3d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or Refined Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, 1s. 6d., 10s., to 12s. ₱ gal. Sauterne—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,

and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Northern's Block.

Peterboro', May 14th, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 64.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank in Kingston, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, in accordance with the Charter.

The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

C. S. JONES,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, May 17, 1860. 21

WANTED

AT THE BOROUGHFILLS HOUSE, Peterboro'

A TAILORESS,

GOOD COAT MAKER!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, May 24, 1860.

For the Examiner.

AN ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture may with justice be placed at the head of the arts, for the reason, that it has the advantage of all others, both as regards its antiquity and utility. It is as old as the world itself, having taken its birth in that holy and happy place called Eden. God, having placed Adam in that delightful spot, commanded him to till and cultivate it, which for a time was not laborious, but easy and agreeable. The sin into which Adam fell changed the order of things and drew upon him the decree which condemned him to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Thus, in consequence of Adam's fall, man is doomed to toil, to cultivate the earth, and, as it were, force it by labor to supply him annually with nourishment needful for his maintenance, which, before, would have been given as freely at the new that now falls from Heaven. And, from the punishment agriculture was at first, it is now rendered through the goodness of God, become the great source from which mankind derive their subsistance—the very mother and nurse of the human race. The mines of gold and silver should become obstructed—the hearts and diamonds forever remain hid in the interior parts of the earth, or beneath the boundless ocean. Though commerce with foreign nations could be prohibited—the earth's fertility would still be the same, and would alone afford sufficient subsistance for the human family.

It is much to be lamented that a profession so indispensible as husbandry should ever have fallen into such contempt; for if we retrace the whole course of history from the time of Adam down to the present day, we find it recorded that the attention of the wisest Princes had placed this Ministerous one to support and encourage the cultivation of the soil. Amongst the Babylonians and Persians people were rewarded for the cultivation of their lands, and those who neglected that duty were punished. Even Pompadius (perhaps one of the wisest Kings of whom antiquity can boast) divided his territory of Rome into unequal parts, exciting which a yearly account was rendered to him, and those who prospered in the task were brought before him, praised and encouraged, and those who did not were reproved with their want of industry. We also find on the side of agriculture an Aristotle, a Plato, a Xenophon, a Cato and many other fathers and philosophers who have written upon the subject, and who have endeavored to impress upon the minds of those among whom they lived and laboured the importance of land cultivation. Consuls and dictators have often been called from the plough. Warriors and statesmen have been taken from the lands and after discharging well the duty of their country's call return in peace to their quiet country home. Those great men whom I have mentioned would never have written upon agriculture, had they not known or been sensible of its importance, and they in fact, all of them know this from personal experience. The schools of philosophers, rhetoricians, geometricians, musicians, &c., may boast or their learning or skill; and those people whose business it is to prepare dainties to satisfy the appetite and excite pleasure; and others who are employed in the manufacture of frivolous and artificial toys, with which to adorn the head or expand the skirts, may boast of their calling, but all those might be spared, and our country flourish long without them, but it is not possible to want husbandry, for upon it life depends. Besides there is not a more honest or legal means of gaining a livelihood.

Are the gains or spoils got by this profession always dyed with human blood?—Is commerce to be compared with it, which tears citizens away from their native country, and separates husbands from their beloved wives, for a time, perhaps forever.—Crossing the trackless ocean, exposed to the fury of winds and waves in pursuit of that drone, which (without agriculture) is no more value than the sand on the sea shore. Can any of these be compared with the innocent labor of the farmer, which can only be rendered contemptible by the depravity of our manners, &c., the spoils of which, if industriously pursued will never cease, for God, the author of nature having given to our earth a divine and immortal youth which has caused it to be called the common mother of things, it is not, nor need not be feared then that our earth like man will ever fall into decay and old age.

R. S. N.

Chatsfield, June 30th, 1860.

MILKING BY MACHINERY, THE INVENTORS REMARKS ABOUT HIS MACHINE.

Messrs Editors.—I was happy to learn from yours of the 25th ult. that you had succeeded in obtaining both patents on my cow-milkers. I have fully tested the machine, used it daily for eight weeks, and can assure you that it is a practically useful implement which will come into general use. With some improvements in its construction, lately made I can fit any cow, as to the distance the teats are apart or the different sizes, without changing the machine in the least; and three minutes is all the time needed to milk any cow in, and with less labor than otherwise occurs. The cows stand quieter, and give to be milked with the machine better than by hand.

There is satisfaction in succeeding in any undertaking; and it affords me pleasure to know that I have not only a good thing, but that the things mine for 14 years to come and I am now fully satisfied that you have done the best for me possible. Please receive my sincere thanks for your faithfulness, and I can assure you my future patronage is yours.

Yours, truly,
L. O. COLVIN.

Cincinnatus, N. Y., June 6, 1860.

[We are having an illustration of Mr. Colvin's apparatus prepared (which we shall publish in a week or two) showing a cow "stanchioned" as if she "used to be milked," as Mr. C. states. What will not the mechanical skill of our inventors accomplish!—*Scientific American.*

BUGS AND CUCUMBERS.

Mr. Berges, of Long Island, recently stated that some farmers in his neighborhood plant as much as ten acres each of cucumbers, and that the way they save them from bugs, is to use plenty of manure at first, and then at four or five successive periods they plant on a new side of a hill, a lot more of seed. This requires an abundance of young plants for the bugs to feed on, and they leave the stronger growing plants unmolested. When well rooted the rest of bugs, the single plants are dug up with the bugs attached.

TRAVELLER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, 2nd lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, who left Scotland with his last family in the year 1853, for Galt, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address *W. B. Elliot*, care of A. Edger, 593 Hudson Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

ON Reasonable Terms, Lot Number 27 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to
THOS. FORTYE, Esq.
Peterborough.

March 19, 1860. 13

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Ray's Smithtown, and Peterboro', a

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Bailey's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday, the 27th inst., between the Railroad Crossing, Ashburnham, and the Dumper Road, a **Paper Band Box**, containing *three Straw Hats* and *one spotted work Straw Bonnet*. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office.

Peterboro', May 29th, 1860. 22

FARM

Of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 16, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 150 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

FARM FOR SALE.

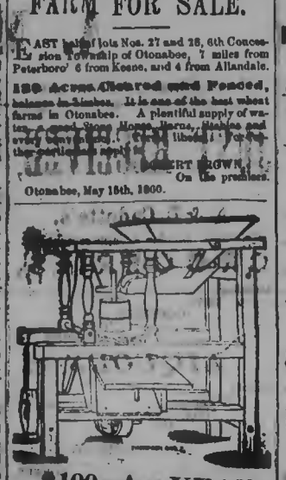
EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

150 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every thing else. Good Orchard. For the particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 18th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

And presents saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOPPER GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted in the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without cleaning or preparing the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Melsdon, Carss. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Bell, Emily. W. Elliot, do
O. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 10th, 1860.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

MILL IRONS

HOUSE TO LET.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£5,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,207,600. *Paid up Capital*, $ 600,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson, Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. J. S. Howard, Esq. Wm. I. Perrin, Esq. Hon. J. H. Cameron. Capt. P. Wallace.
W. P. Whitehead, Esq. Geo. Crawford, Esq. John Cameron, Esq., M.P. A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D. Duncan McDonnell, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-Presidents—T. STOUS, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

THE [illegible] was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, chiefly for the purpose of insuring the wheats of the Farmer, by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from [illegible] of or [illegible] property; but by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success, and general favor, in the several places where it has [illegible], which it is still desirous and other not enjoy, and, has every intention of continuing to merit.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whom sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely [illegible]

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Office at his private residence, Corner of Hunter and Simcoe Streets,
Peterboro', June 4, 1860.

POST HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run between the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North and South, giving passengers from Lindsay and [illegible] FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning the same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Local.

1st May, 1860: 18-tin

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st MAY, and until further notice Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	9.00	A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	9.20	"	4.20 "
" Bradens	9.40	"	4.40 "
Arrive at Harwood	10 00	"	5.00 "
Leave Harwood	10.15	"	5 50 "
" Indian Village	10.40	"	5.40 "
" Keene Station	10 55	"	5 55 "
" Morgan's	11.05	"	6.05 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	11.30	"	6.30 "

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	8.00	A.M.	4.00 P.M.
" Morgan's	8.25	"	4.25 "
" Keene Station	8.35	"	4.35 "
" Indian Village	8.45	"	4.45 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.15	"	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	10.30		5.30 "
" Braden's	10.50	"	5.50 "
" Baltimore	11.10	"	6.10 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.30	"	6.30 "

COVERT & FOWLER.
Peterboro', April 25th, 1860. 17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 25th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used [illegible] GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchel have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarkes,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	H. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. N. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $5,000,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Mortimer Esq. *Managing Director.*
William Carve, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen at the Head Office, Canada West, at the

TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | R. L. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, | Phillip Ross, Esq.
W. Helmcken, | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, for Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of Premiums taken during the last three months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED POUND ONE* [illegible] preceding an additional annual [illegible]

$110,000

Representing Property insured to the extent of [illegible]

Peterboro' Manufactory

The Proprietor [illegible] that "the Discovery [illegible] have great pleasure in recommending it to the public as [illegible] All he asks is [illegible] and they will [illegible]

All he asks in Canada now intended for the gentlemen composing the Board, who are among the [illegible] and [illegible] establishments, at any price [illegible] patent of the choice. This [illegible] GREAT SAVING OF

[illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
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Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

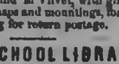
Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Prize to Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER



"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 2 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ships tons. H.power. Commander.
United Kingdom..1155...300..Wm. Mackereid.
John Bell.....1102...350..R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]..1200...300.....

The *UNITED KINGDOM* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 10th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$25.00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
F. LENEHTON.

Peterborough, April 25th

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

12 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E.*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Circulars, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c., which will be given to prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic [illegible] commencement a certain and speedy benefit in doing so, at GREAT SAVING OF

[illegible]

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the resident and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accomodations. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Spiritous and Malt Liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call,

Remember the place—Fisher's Old Stand.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1859.

CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

THE CHEAPEST and most elegant engraving ever published. Darton & Co.'s Magnificent engraving of Thorwaldsen's Sacrestatues in the Cathedral at Copenhagen, representing

Christ and His Apostles!

Has been issued but a few weeks, and orders for it are pouring in by every mail. Although the original models sent to this country in 1853, and exhibited at the Chrystal Palace, were destroyed in that building, the SACRED GROUP, depicted in bold relief in a

Splendid Engraving,

Thirty-two inches in length and twenty-four inches in width, copied by permission of the Danish Government from the Copenhagan Statues, still survives, and five scenes of Gospel History are portrayed in the architectural border surrounding the main picture, viz:

John Preaching in the Wilderness.—Jesus Baptized by John.—Christ blessing Little Children.—The last Supper.—The Three Marys at the Sepulchre.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, the editors of the New York *Evangelist*, *Christian Advocate*, *Examiner*, *Herald of Truth*, *Chronicle*, etc., speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof sheets were sold for $35 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and instructive picture, the proprietors offer it and an elegant Bible, bound in Velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $1.25; the 25 cents being for return postage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Free of Cost!

Sabbath School Libraries and Sabbath School children can produce this *GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE* upon such terms as will give their school a Library free of Cost. The picture is in large demand among the members of all Christian Churches. Hundreds of Christian parents are anxious to encourage their children in well-doing, and to obtain (for the nominal sum of One Dollar) one of the most sublime engravings of modern sculptures, warmly approve of our scheme, and we confidently expect in supplying the religious public with this unequalled scriptural engraving, to be the means of founding a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus subserving in two ways the cause of gospel truth and moral culture.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLUBS can be formed ordering from 25 copies upward, at our regular price of $1 each copy, and we will forward with the engravings a Library (from the American S. S. Union, or any other source) of Two Books for every engraving. Thus, an order for 50 copies, which could be easily raised in most schools would secure 100 Books, and 100 Engravings would secure 200 Books, and so on.

New York, May 2, 1860.

The beautifully engraved copy of Thorwaldsen's "Christ and His Apostles" is well fitted to adorn the walls of any Christian dwelling or Sabbath School Room, and will suggest valuable religious lessons to both young and old.

R. G. Parmes, General Agent of the New York Sunday School Union.

J. H. Burns, Associate Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere. $1.25 will secure a letter of agency, stating special terms, with one copy of the engraving. Address,

CALDWELL & Co.,
(Successors to Dayton & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

It is so—Come and See!

PAYING BUSINESS—AGENTS WANTED.

From $500 to $700 per annum.

AGENTS ARE WANTED in every Township in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to canvass for

Goodrich's New History of All Nations

Encyclopedia of Animated Nature.

"THE FAMILY FARM AND GARDEN."

and other valuable works which are sold only to subscribers. Our very liberal terms can be learned by all who would like to canvass for them, by addressing the undersigned at Warsaw Post Office.

W. F. MANLEY,
Publishers' Agent.

16

PETERBORO' Sap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [illegible] sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro. Dec 20th, 1858. 51

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Weakness or Wasting Consumption, Scrofula and Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorbutic, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon strict life principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own homes without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and limbs, eruptions on the face, loss of confidence, lassitude, with mercurial poisoning, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by remitting one remittance, free of charge or postage.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, Kingstreet,

Ayer's Ague cure.

STARTLING BUT TRUE

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of the great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even arrived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever from disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick worn the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, however or severe, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and intergeat remedy.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

Should one no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDRS,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE,
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simples eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPLAS, AND SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, PILES, AND FESTULA,

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysiplas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, ULCERS, &c.

Cases of many years standing that have particularly refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ointment.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Every form and feature of those prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated firmly and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills will be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Scalded Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Chiego,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leave of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

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